

THE NEW
BIRDS OF
KAZAKHSTAN

(2nd ed.)



AREND WASSINK

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Front cover: Pallas's Sandgrouse *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* male Kolshengel 14 April 2023 e (*René Pop/The Sound Approach*)
Colophon: Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* Zhanteke 16 June 2017 (*Keith Barnes*)
Contents page: Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaelus ichthyaelus* Maishukur lake 18 May 2010 (*Arend Wassink*)



CONTENTS

Preface	4
Acknowledgements	4
Geography	5
Climate	6
Ecoregions	8
Conservation	14
Avifauna	14
Movements	15
Systematics and taxonomy	16
Abbreviations	16
Distributions maps, legenda and status	17
Systematic list	18
Appendix 1 Bird species and subspecies not included in the systematic list	248
Appendix 2 Gazetteer of localities	254
References (marked in blue and corresponding with the numbers in this chapter)	265
Index of English and scientific bird names	309
Addendum	318



PREFACE

Since the publication of the first edition of *The New Birds of Kazakhstan* (w17) a vast amount of new information on the status and distribution of birds in Kazakhstan has been published in journals, such as *Dutch Birding*, *Ornithological news of Kazakhstan and Central Asia*, *Raptors Conservation*, *Sandgrouse*, *Selevinia* and *The Russian Journal of Ornithology*, as well as the websites cloudbirders.com, eBird.org, GBIF.org, kz.birding.day and Observation.org. This information has been brought together in this 2nd ed.. Hopefully, it will continue to stimulate birders to travel through Kazakhstan and, in doing so, increase our knowledge of the birds of this wonderful country.

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I am very grateful for the funding provided by the Stichting Dutch Birding Association, the Rob Goldbach Publication Fund of SOVON Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology and the Stichting P.A. Hens Memorial Fund.



Last but not least, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Maria for her patience and understanding throughout my often extended absence during my many visits to Kazakhstan and while I was working on this publication.

GEOGRAPHY

Kazakhstan is mainly situated in Asia, with a relatively small area between the Volga and Ural Rivers in Europe. It stretches 2,925 km from the Volga River delta in the west to the Altai in the east, and 1,600 km from the West Siberian Lowland in the north to the Kyzylkum desert in the south. Kazakhstan shares borders (clockwise from the north) with Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and adjoins a large part of the Caspian Sea. It is the ninth largest country in the world with a territory of 2,725,000 km². The country is divided in 17 provinces. Three cities-Shymkent, the largest city Almaty, and the capital Astana-are not part of the provinces they are surrounded by.



Lowland plains with steppes, semi-deserts and deserts form 60% of the surface area, arid foothills make up 30%, and mountains account for 10%. The largest deserts are the Kyzylkum and Betpak-Dala deserts, both located in southern Kazakhstan. High mountains fringe the eastern and southeastern borders. The largest ranges are the Altai, divided into a western and southern part, and the Tien Shan, divided into northern (E Kirgizskiy Alatau, Zailiyskiy Alatau, Kungey Alatau and Ketmen Mountains), central (Terskey Alatau Mountains) and a western part (western Kirgizskiy Alatau, Talasskiy Alatau, Kharzantau and Ugamskiy Mountains).

Only 3.8% of the total surface area is covered by forest, mainly in the northern parts of the country, high-mountain slope valleys, and riparian areas. Kazakhstan also features dramatic differences in altitude. The lowest point is the Karagiye depression in Mangystau province (-132 m), while the highest point is the Han Tengri Mountain in the Tien Shan (6,995 m).

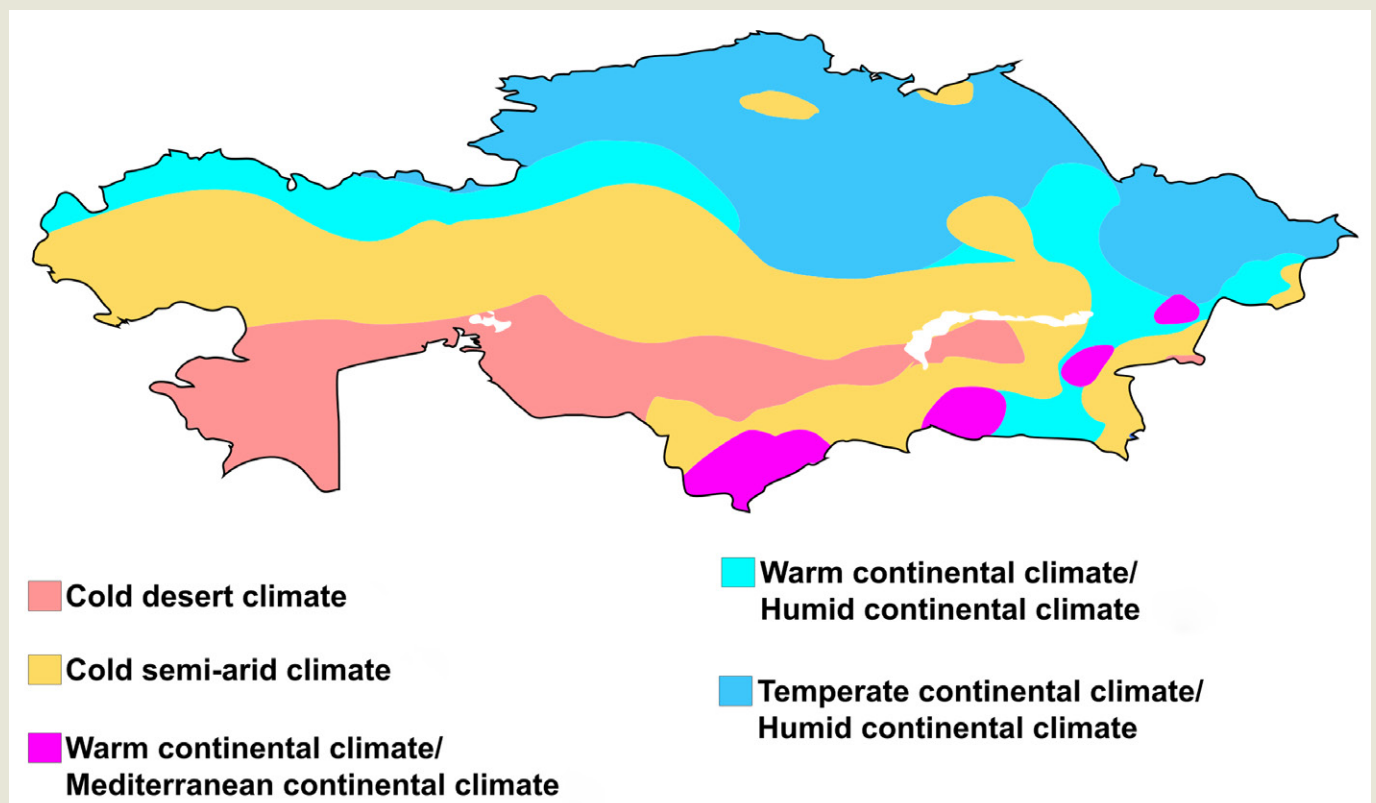
The country boasts an extensive network of rivers and several large lakes. Many of the rivers drain within the country, although the Ishim, Irtysh and Tobol Rivers flow north into Russia and eventually drain into the Arctic Ocean. The riverbeds of most small and medium-sized rivers remain dry for much of the year due to the arid climate. One of the largest rivers, the Syr Darya, enters Kazakhstan from Uzbekistan in the south and flows northwest towards the Lesser Aral Sea, the only remaining part of the former Aral Sea. The Ural River enters northwestern Kazakhstan from Russia and drains into the Caspian Sea, a saltwater lake that is the largest inland body of water in the world. Another large river, the Ili, enters Kazakhstan from China and drains into Lake Balkhash, a large lake in the eastern part of the country. Other large lakes include Zaisan lake (freshwater) and the Alakol and Tengiz lakes (saltwater).

CLIMATE

Kazakhstan is a land-locked country with a continental climate featuring hot summers, harsh winters and a scanty rainfall. The country is largely covered by arid climatic zones such as deserts, semi-deserts or Mediterranean continental. Only the northern region of the country experiences a humid climate, forming humid continental and temperate continental zones.

The country experiences 4 distinct seasons, but summers and winters are especially pronounced. The northern part experiences very harsh winters that can last up to 6 months. Strong winds and blizzards affect the entire territory of the country. Average temperatures during winter (coldest month: January) vary from -20°C in the north to -5°C in the extreme south. Nearly 45% of the country's area falls under the cold desert and semi-arid climatic zones. The central and western region, part of the cold desert and semi-arid climatic zones, experience long hot summers, cold winters and high aridity. Average summer temperatures range from 19°C in the north to 29°C in the south.

Precipitation is very low in the southeastern plains while the mountains in the south and southeast receive the country's highest precipitation amount. Annual average rainfall in the region ranges from 200 mm to 4500 mm in the western and northern flatlands and up to 1600 mm in the southern foothills. Below the Kazakhstan map of Köppen climate classification.





Azure Tit *Cyanistes cyanus tianschanicus* Ili River delta 24 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

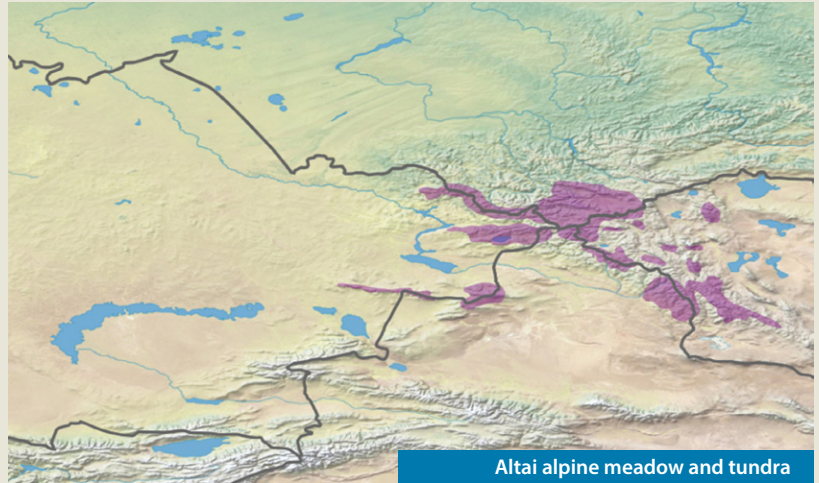


Himalayan Rubythroat *Calliope pectoralis ballioni* adult male Ili-Alatau NP 9 June 2022 (Daniel López-Velasco)

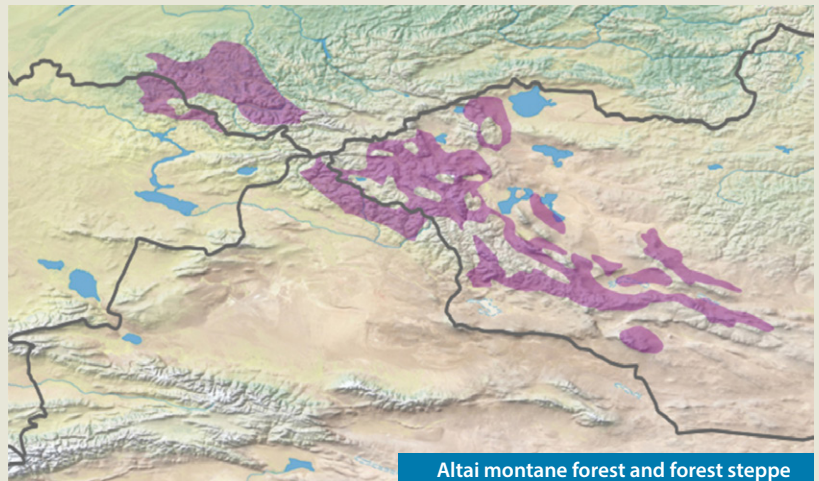
ECOREGIONS

List of ecoregions in Kazakhstan as identified by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

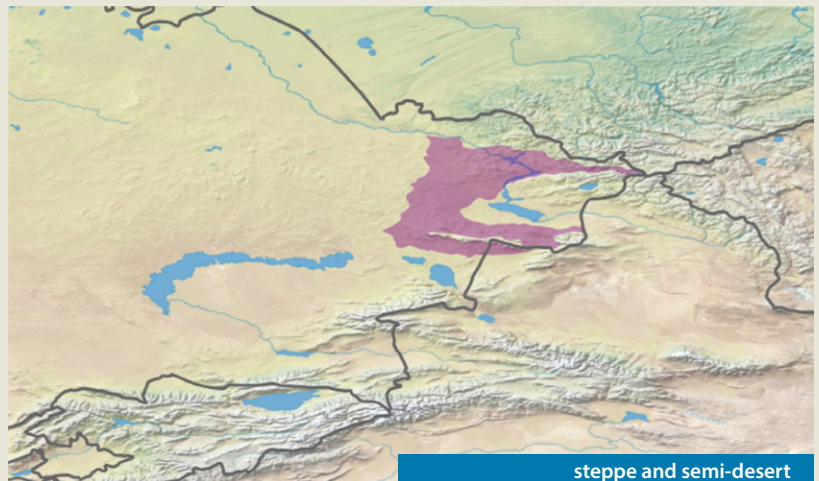
The **Altai alpine meadow and tundra** occupies an extensive upland area situated between the treeline and the high alpine landscapes. It also includes those areas below the tree line that support alpine meadow vegetation. Due to the Arctic-like character of the Altai, the alpine zone is low, the tree line reaches no higher than 2,400 m, while high alpine landscapes of permanent ice, rock and scree are present above 3,000 m. The highland area, with its low temperatures and short growing season, supports alpine meadows and tundra—a vegetation type that forms a primary component of the Altai landscape. High plateaus are covered with lichens and mosses as the principal ground cover. Below 2,400 m, subalpine conifer forests cover a large area. The dominant trees here are Siberian larch and Siberian fir. These stands are part of a mosaic landscape that also includes meadows with alpine components. Thus, at its lower margin, the distinction between this ecoregion and the Altai montane forest and forest steppe tends to blur.



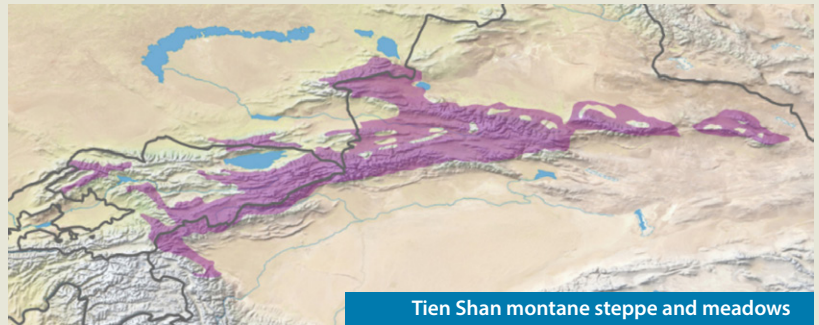
The **Altai montane forest and forest steppe** covers portions of the subalpine forest belt on the Altai. The region boasts high biodiversity, as it is in transition zones between different ecoregions, altitudes and climates zones. The ecoregion slices through the Altai at subalpine elevations, leaving out the alpine peaks above, and the lakes and valleys below. Bands of conifer forests tend to be found on the cooler, wetter northern slopes of the mountains, with desert-steppe vegetation being more predominant on the southern slopes. The forests in the southeast of the region include larch and larch-cedar stands. Mid elevation grasses are dominated by tundra fescue *Festuca lenensis* and Prairie Junegrass *Koeleria macrantha*. Desert-steppe vegetation in the south often features European feather grass *Stipa pennata*, wild onion *Allium polyrhizum*, *Anabasis breviloa* and Fringed Sagebrush *Artemisia frigida*. Biodiversity and endemism in the region are very high.



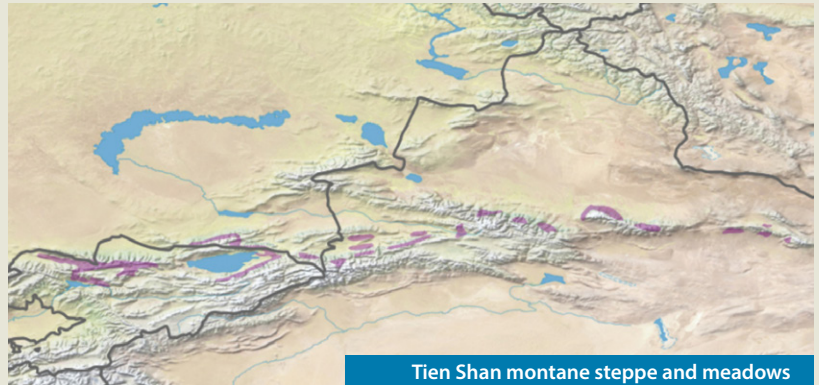
The **steppe and semi-desert** is situated between the Kazakh desert plain and the montane Altai coniferous forests. The boundaries align with the arid steppes of the Altai-Saur-Tarbagatai Mountain ranges, divided by deep hollows and elevations of 800-4,500 m. This mountain-steppe landscape is characterised by shrub and steppe feathergrass vegetation, along with, for instance dog rose, honeysuckle, hawthorn, willow and currant shrubs. At a slightly higher altitude in the south, a forested area contains birch, ash, poplar, cedar, fir and other trees.



The **Tien Shan montane steppe and meadows** ranges from the base of the mountains at approximately 1,000 m to the edge of snowline at 3,300-4,200 m. The availability of moisture and the presence or absence of protective snow cover determine their characteristics. In general, forest (mainly spruce) is restricted to north-facing slopes in the subalpine zone, intermixed with broad swaths of sedge-meadow. Elsewhere, meadow steppe is the dominant ground cover. The vegetation at 800-1,100 m consists of wormwood *Artemisia* steppe with grasses. At 1,100-1,500 m, on south-facing slopes, desert steppe is replaced by dry, sparse grassland and shrubs. This 'grassland-steppe' persists over a wide altitudinal range to merge with alpine vegetation at more than 2,700 m. The alpine zone here is dominated by low-growing sedge in the meadows. North-facing slopes are shrubbier at low altitudes and give way at approximately 2,500 m to a park-like forest-meadow mosaic, in which the meadows are dominated by grasses.

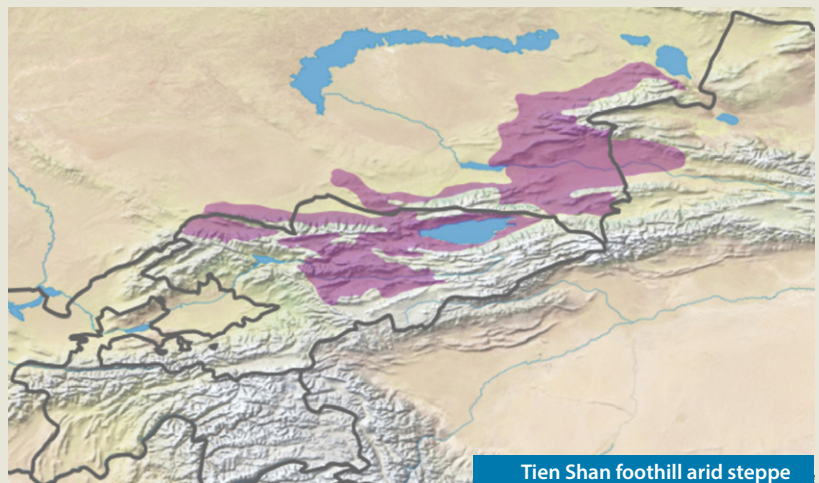


Tien Shan montane steppe and meadows



Tien Shan montane steppe and meadows

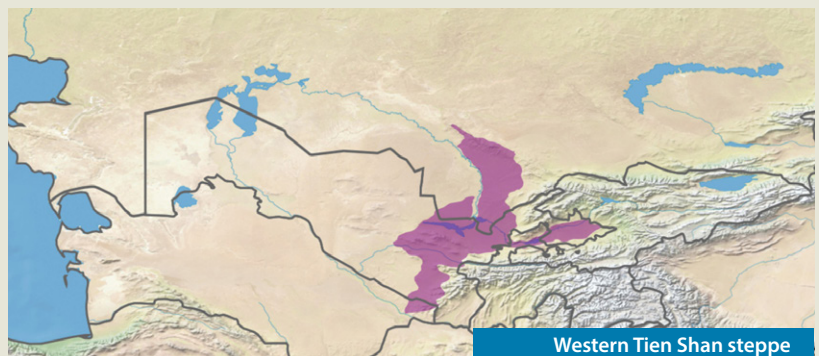
The **Tien Shan montane conifer forest** covers the "forest belt" of the Tien Shan, and is found on north-facing slopes at altitudes ranging from a minimum of 1,500 meters (below which it is too dry to support conifers) to a maximum of 2,700 meters (above which it is too cold). The dominant conifer in the northern and central parts of these forests is the Asian Spruce *Picea schrenkiana*, which usually grows in monospecific stands. Aspen can be found mixed with the spruce at lower altitudes. Birch, willow, and Mountain Ash are typically found at higher altitudes. At lower altitudes within the forest belt, an understory of shrubs, grasses and forbs is found under the tree canopy. In the western part, from the Aspara valley westwards, spruce is absent.



Tien Shan foothill arid steppe

The **Tien Shan foothill arid steppe** covers the northern and western approaches to the Tien Shan. The foothills consist of a series of ridges and lake basins. Elevations in this region range from 150 to 600 m. The semi-desert of the lower foothills features Fescue *Festuca* and Feather grass *Stipa*, along with sagebrush and similar shrubs (e.g., *Artemisia*), as well as salt-tolerant tamarisk (e.g., *Tamarix*).

The **Western Tien Shan steppe** covers the foothills on the western edge of the Tien Shan, stretching north to Turkestan and east of the Syrdarya River. The lower-altitude hills feature low herbaceous cover known as savannoids, with species such as Bulbous Meadow-grass *Poa bulbosa*, *Carex pachystilis*, and different species of *Artemisia*. Biodiversity is high, with over 2,000 species of plants recorded in the region. Higher elevations are characterised by ephemeroïd grasses such as *Elytrigia* and Bulbous Barley *Hordeum bulbosum*.



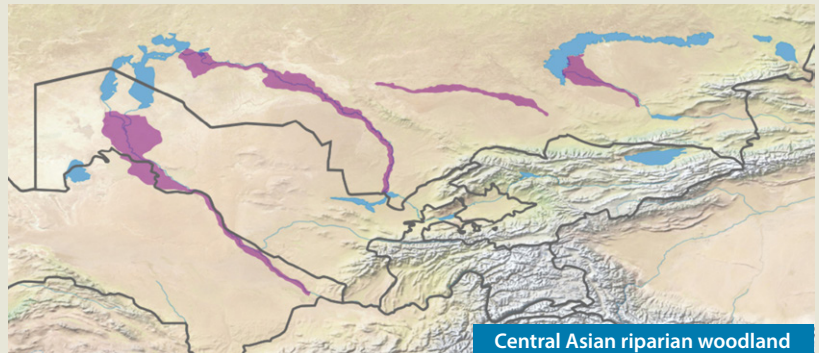
Western Tien Shan steppe

The **Gissaro-Alai open woodlands** winds its way around a westward extension from the western Tien Shan. Below 1800-2000 m, the desert foothills are characterized by sagebrush *Artemisia*, Bulbous Bluegrass *Poa bulbosa* and Steppe Sedge *Carex pachystilis*. At higher elevations, there are meadows and grasslands dominated by fescues *Festuca alaiica*. Junipers (*Juniperus seravschanica*, *J. turkestanica*, *J. semiglobosa*), wild fruit trees (cherry, pears apples), and nut trees (almonds, pistachios) grow along with steppe grasses and shrubs such *Cotoneaster*, rose, and honeysuckle *Lonicera*.



Gissaro-Alai open woodlands

The **Central Asian riparian woodland** is spread across the deserts and plains of central Asia, stretching from the Aral Sea to the mountains 2,000 km eastward. The long, narrow components of the ecoregion follow large rivers fed by snowmelt and provide critical habitat for migratory birds as they traverse this arid region. The vegetation, referred to as “tugai”, is characterized by low tangles trees and brush along the riverbanks and wetlands, sustained by groundwater rather than precipitation.



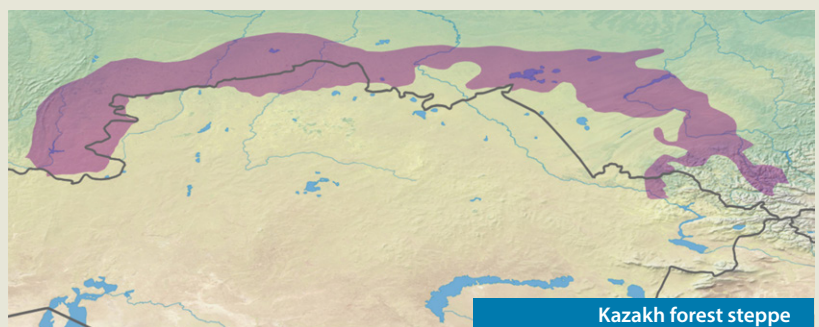
Central Asian riparian woodland

The **Kazakh steppe** extends more than 2,200 km from the northern Ural valley in the west to the Altai in the east. The lowland lies in the southwestern part, but the elevation increases towards the east and north. Due to low rainfall, the steppe has few trees, and primarily consists of grasslands and vast sandy areas. Typical vegetation includes feathergrass *Stipa*, wormwood *Artemisia*, and fescue *Festuca*.



Kazakh steppe

The **Kazakh forest steppe** is a long thin strip of a transition zone between the forested taiga of Siberian Russia to the north, and the Kazakh steppe to the south, with only a few sections in Kazakhstan. The region exhibits the typical forest steppe mix of grasslands and forests too sparse to create a full canopy. Typical trees are birch, aspen and pine, often growing in small groves called “kolky”, with the pine trees often growing in long strips of sandy soil in formations called ‘ribbon forests’. Swamps are common.



Kazakh forest steppe

The **Pontic-Caspian steppe** covers the northwestern part of Kazakhstan, mainly to the west of the Ural River. It comprises lowland and colline herb-rich grass steppes, herb-grass steppes, grass steppes, and desert steppes.



Pontic-Caspian steppe

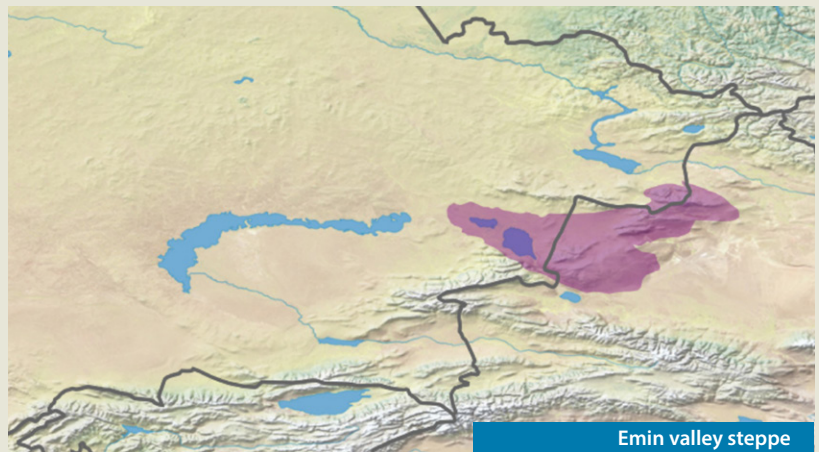
The **Emin valley steppe** ecoregion predominantly consists of montane grassland, with shrub steppe below 2,000 m and meadow steppe and alpine steppe above. Grasses include *Festuca ovata*, *Stipa capillata* and *S. glareosa*.

The **Zhungarian basin** is a largely steppe and semi-desert basin surrounded by high mountains. The northern corner of the basin is the valley of the upper Irtysh River. The western corner features the Zhungarian Gate. The ecologically rich habitats traditionally included meadows, marshlands, and rivers. However, most of the land has now been converted for agriculture.

The **Kazakh semi-desert** is a transition zone between the steppe and the desert, consisting of vast plains and highly eroded plateaus. The ecoregion stretches from the Ural River and the border of the Caspian lowland desert up to the east and includes the lower Ural plateau, the northern Turanian lowland near the Aral Sea and the southern Turgai plateau. Bunch-grass steppe with shrubs and dwarf semi-shrub desert with grasses dominate here. Bunch grasses and Tipchak *Festuca valesiaca* dominate in the desert steppe. Sagebrushes constitute a significant portion of the plant communities. Large areas on the saline plains are characterised by halophytic vegetation, including wormwood *Artemisia* and perennial saltwort. The processes of desert soil formation (pedogenesis) are distinctly expressed in the southern part of the ecoregion. Different types of sagebrush deserts with characteristic grasses can be found throughout the region. On the plateaus shrubs are abundant.

The **Caspian lowland desert** encompasses the deserts at the northern and eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, with elevations ranging from 28 m below to 100 m above sea level. Three rivers traverse the region from the north on their journey to the Caspian Sea: the Volga, Ural, and Emba Rivers. In the eastern part of the Caspian lowland lie the Ustyurt and Mangystau plateaus. The plateaus often form spectacular escarpments. Sand ridges and unstable dune sands, salt deserts, salt pans and clay deserts are typical. The salt pans, 30-40 cm thick, are often completely devoid of vegetation, exhibiting smooth salt-covered surfaces that gleam brilliantly in the sunlight. The plateaus are occupied by stable sand massifs. The Caspian coast is characterised by semi-desert flora, with *Suaeda* and wormwood *Artemisia* being the dominant vegetation types. Marshy areas, such as the Volga and Ural River deltas, hold major areas of reed and cattail, together with a variety of other submerging and emerging plants.

The **Central Asian northern desert** includes Mangystau province, the central Ustyurt desert, and the northern and southern areas of Lake Balkhash. The relief of this ecoregion is varied: low littoral plains near the Caspian Sea, arid plateaus (such as the northern Ustyurt desert and western Betpak-Dala desert), stony plains and a highly eroded plateau (found in Mangystau province and eastern Betpak-Dala desert, and the northern area around



Emin valley steppe



Kazakh semi-desert



Caspian lowland desert



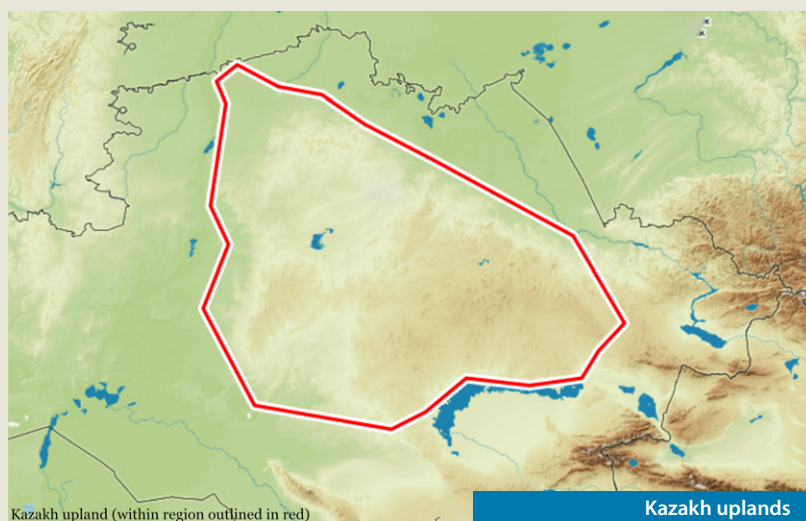
Central Asian northern desert

Lake Balkhash) are represented here. There are also sandy deserts (like Muyunkum) and sandy regions near the Lesser Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash. These vast areas are composed of the clay-alluvial and alluvial delta plains found in the lower reaches of the Chu, Ili and Emba Rivers. Perennial saltworts predominate in the northern deserts, like sagebrushes, semi-shrub, shrub and grasses, depending on the different soils.

The **Central Asian southern desert** includes the southern part of Mangystau province, encompassing the southern Ustyurt desert and the central Kyzylkum desert. In the sandy deserts and dunes, saxaul trees cover vast areas, alongside other shrubs and sagebrushes species, while acacia's grow on sand hills. Saltworts dominate the clay soils, and succulent semi-shrubs thrive on the low plains along the Caspian Sea coast and in depressions.



The **Kazakh uplands** are situated considerably higher than the surrounding West Siberian and Turgai plains. Rivers such as the Ishim, Selety, Sarysu, Nura, Kulanutpes, Ashchysu, Tundik, and Uly-Zhilanchyk have their sources in the uplands. Tengiz lake lies in an intermontane basin of the uplands and is the largest in the area. The ecoregion consists of three isolated parts, which are similar in relief but have different vegetation. The northern part, the Kokchetau upland, consists of low granite island mountains of 600-900 m. The landscape is a forest steppe containing grasses, deciduous forests (poplar and birch) and, due to high soil humidity, pine forests growing on granite rocks and in bogs. The southern part (Karkaraly, Kent, Kyzyltau and Bayanaul Mountains) is the highest steppe region in Kazakhstan, at an altitude of 1,000-1,500 m. It contains pine, birch, and aspen forests, wet steppes, and mountain steppes at high altitudes. In the southeast the steppes of the Aktau and Ortau uplands lack pine forests and consist of feathergrasses and shrubs. In the east, the low Chingiztau Mountains, with altitudes of 1,000-1,300 m, show a transition of steppes; from desert steppes and dry shrub steppes to meadow steppes with brushwood.



The **Freshwater and marine regions ('wetlands')**. The 50,000 lakes, along with many rivers, streams, and marshes, are mainly found in lowland areas. In addition to the 6 million hectares (ha) of floodplains, 2.2 million ha of water meadows and riparian forest exist, together with the littoral zones of the Caspian and Lesser Aral Seas. The Caspian Sea is the largest inland waterbody in the world (400,000 km²), including wetlands and islands, and is considered an independent zoogeographical region due to the diversity and endemism of its fauna.



Black-throated Thrush *Turdus atrogularis* 2cy females Kolshengel 10 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)



Caspian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus hemprichii* 1cy male Aktau Kazakhstan 3 October 2024 (Qanatbek Kenzhegulov)



Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* 2cy male upper Sharyn region 29 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

CONSERVATION

Kazakhstan has nature reserves, national parks, Important Bird Areas and several national and regional nature parks, where protection measures vary from strict to minimal (see datazone.birdlife.org/country/Kazakhstan/ibas). Kazakhstan also boasts large, unprotected areas harbouring beautiful nature. However, as in many other parts of the world, these are threatened in various ways. The main threats are:

1. Loss or degradation of habitat through direct conversion or exploitation of natural ecosystems by transforming steppes into arable land, deforestation, drainage of wetlands and overgrazing by domestic livestock, changing land-use patterns, and altering water balances through poor irrigation practices, diversion of water through hydro schemes, excessive use of agricultural inputs (fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides), the effects of industrial pollution and developing of gas fields in fragile ecosystems ([k2](#), [p19](#)).
2. Post-Soviet large fire extent, cumulative burned area and high fire frequency in moderately grazed and ungrazed steppe and ungrazed semi-desert, leading to strong decline in bird abundance and pronounced changes in community assembly ([b441](#)).
3. Over-exploitation of individual species by hunting, persecution and trade ([l19](#)). Part of this hunting is illegal, threatening species like Saker Falcon and Asian Houbara.
4. Mass mortality of birds through collision and electrocution by power lines ([d23](#)).
5. Dropping water levels in inland seas and lakes and overall water scarcity ([a5](#), [a44](#), [h10](#), [k203](#), [p23](#)).
6. Mass mortality of birds caused by highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses ([k256](#)).

The 2014 “Concept of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030” ([z48](#)) and ‘Central Asian Flyway Situation Analysis’ ([m36](#)) provide broad goals and objectives for systematic planning, mapping and conservation of biodiversity. The Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK), Birdlife International, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with the Kazakh government, play a crucial role in these efforts.

AVIFAUNA

Since the publication of the first edition of *The New Birds of Kazakhstan* ([w17](#)) 23 new taxa have been documented: Harlequin Duck, Common Scoter, Grey-headed Lapwing, Red-wattled Lapwing, Ring-billed Gull, Mongolian Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Long-tailed Jaeger, Black-winged Kite, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Amur Falcon, Ashy Drongo, Desert Lark, Eye-browed Thrush, Naumann’s Thrush, European Stonechat, Pale Rockfinch, Zarudny’s Sparrow, Alpine Accentor subspecies *erythropygia*, White Wagtail subspecies *leucopsis*, Eastern Yellow Wagtail subspecies *plexa*, Yellow-browed Bunting and Black-faced Bunting. Up to 1 March 2025, 512 documented bird species have been recorded in Kazakhstan. After completing the systematic list, the 513th species - Black-winged Kite - could be added (see addendum). Additionally, breeding of Tawny Owl subspecies *siberiae*, Syrian Woodpecker, Collared Flycatcher, Pale Rockfinch and Trumpeter Finch was documented for the first time. Kazakhstan has rich avian diversity, mainly due to its varied topography and habitats. While there are no endemic species, the country is home to regionally unique species, such as Pander’s Ground Jay, a Central Asian endemic. Almost the entire global population of Sociable Lapwing, and large portions of the breeding ranges of Caspian Plover, Black-winged Pratincole, White-winged Lark and Black Lark, are found in Kazakhstan. It also holds a significant share of the Asian population of White-headed Duck.

Some species, like Yellow-eyed Dove and Saxaul Sparrow, although declining, can still be found in Saxaul trees and remnant patches of Turanga forest (Turanga *Populus diversifolia* is an endemic species of poplar), found along the lower stretches of larger rivers in Central Asia. Species usually associated with the taiga, such as Stejneger’s Scoter, Oriental Cuckoo, Siberian Jay, Siberian Tit, Red-flanked Bluetail, and Taiga Flycatcher, breed in the Altai but not in other Central Asian countries. Several primarily Himalayan species, such as Ibisbill, White-browed Tit-warbler, Himalayan Rubythroat, Eversmann’s and Güldenstädt’s Redstarts, and Altai Accentor, find the northernmost limit of their breeding ranges in the mountains of the east and southeast.

There are also species whose main breeding ranges are farther east, into Mongolia, China and the Russian Far East. Examples include Relict Gull, Pallas’s Grasshopper Warbler, Richard’s Pipit and Pallas’s Reed Bunting. Given the fact that deserts, semi-deserts and steppes cover a large part of the country, it is not surprising that many species favouring these habitats, such as Pallid Harrier, Asian Houbara, Pallas’s Sandgrouse, Brown-necked Raven, Finsch’s Wheatear and Desert Finch, can be found breeding.

Kazakhstan’s position in the centre of the Eurasian landmass and its huge size mean that many migrants pass through. Many of these, such as Lesser White-fronted and Red-breasted Geese, Demoiselle Crane, Red-necked Phalarope, European Bee-eater and Black-throated Thrush, occur in vast numbers. In winter many high-altitude species, like Solitary Snipe and rosefinches, descend to valleys in the foothills while other mountain species, like most accentors and White-winged Snowfinch, stay in or close to their breeding areas.

Many species winter mainly in southernmost Kazakhstan and along the eastern Caspian coast, especially in mild winters. Species like Rough-legged Buzzard, Snowy Owl, Yellowhammer and Snow Bunting, as well as many residents like tits and woodpeckers, also or mainly winter in northern Kazakhstan.

MOVEMENTS

An incredible number of birds pass Kazakhstan annually, using several flyways. The main ones are:

1. The Black Sea-Mediterranean Flyway, starting from northern and western Siberia and leading across Asia to the Black Sea region, the Mediterranean, and North Africa ([g33](#)).
2. The Asian-East Africa Flyway, starting from Siberia and leading across Asia to East Africa.
3. The Central Asian-Indian Flyway, starting from Siberia and leading across Asia to the Indian Subcontinent and, for a few species, to Southeast Asia
4. The European-Indian Flyway, starting from Europe and leading through Central Asia to the Indian Subcontinent.

During their annual migration from and to the breeding ranges, several strategies are used. Transit populations of nocturnal passerine migrants breeding in the Central and Eastern Palearctic avoid crossing the highland barrier of western Central Asia, including the Tien Shan, in both seasons ([i2](#)). In autumn, the bulk of Palearctic-African passerine migrants from east of the Urals also avoid crossing the deserts of Central Asia (Ustyurt, Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts), instead making a detour through the steppes and semi-deserts north of the Caspian Sea (Volga-Ural region). This also applies for some European-Indian migrants (e.g., Greenish Warblers, Bluethroats and Scarlet Rosefinches) ([i43](#)). In spring, passerines mainly pass through the deserts in a wide front. These different seasonal strategies are explained by the fact that, in autumn, the deserts offer little refuelling possibilities due to their arid character, whereas in spring, after the wet winter period, the deserts are much more productive and offer good foraging possibilities ([b446](#), [b456](#), [b457](#), [c39](#), [c40](#), [c41](#)). Most Sociable Lapwings also avoid crossing the high mountains of the Tien Shan and leave Kazakhstan via Uzbekistan or by directly crossing the Caspian Sea ([d12](#)). Similarly, Common Swifts from eastern China avoid the Tien Shan while migrating through southern Kazakhstan ([z23](#)).

There are species that cross the deserts in both seasons, like Asian Houbara ([c58](#)) and Blue-cheeked Bee-eater. Common and Demoiselle Cranes cross the Tien Shan in autumn, whereas in spring, they follow the north-facing slopes of the Tien Shan. Raptors also have different migration strategies in spring and autumn. For instance, in southern Kazakhstan, large numbers of birds migrate through the Talasskiy Alatau Mountains and its foothills in autumn, while in spring, they migrate on a much wider front. Some species, like Relict Gull, Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler, Red-flanked Bluetail, and Taiga Flycatcher, have a westerly orientated migration in spring and an easterly orientated migration in autumn, and are rarely seen outside their breeding ranges because they breed in easternmost Kazakhstan. At least 26 species (including many Anatidae) ringed in Western Europe have been reported in Kazakhstan, mostly in northern and western Kazakhstan, often due to hunting ([f38](#)).

Chokpak Pass is the most renowned place for bird migration in Kazakhstan ([t34](#)), and for good reasons. It is situated at the western end of the Tien Shan, between the Zhabaglytau and the Borolday Mountains, where huge numbers pass through this natural flyway to and from India, the Middle East and Africa. Many birds also pass Kazakhstan via the Syrdarya River valley and the Zhungarian basin ([t35](#), [z23](#)). Important stopover sites are the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn (hosting an estimated 1,300,000-2,100,000 birds in autumn) ([s91](#)) and Turgai regions (particularly for waterfowl), consisting of systems of fresh- and saltwater lakes, as well as the Caspian region.

Apart from the migration between breeding and wintering ranges, in summer huge numbers of waterfowl make their annual moult movements to lake and river systems, estuaries and river deltas, across Kazakhstan. These movements include not only Kazakh breeding birds but also many birds from Siberia and far beyond.



Barred Warbler *Curruca nisoria* 2cy male Kolshengel 27 May 2018 (Danny Claeysier)

SYSTEMATICS AND TAXONOMY

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow the IOC world bird list 15.1 (g29), with the following exceptions. English names of subspecies are informal.

Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus subtelephonus* is regarded a synonym of *C c canorus* (following a43)

Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus buturlini* is regarded as a synonym of *H o longipes* (c56, v6).

Eurasian Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris* is regarded as a synonym of *N p phaeopus* (j7, t38).

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata suschkini* is regarded as representing an ecomorphological adaption and part of a cline between *N a orientalis* and *arquata*, not warranting subspecific status (t38).

Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* is regarded as a monotypic species (c50).

Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus dementjevi* is regarded as a synonym of *A n nisus* (f54).

Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus* Recognition of any subspecies seems hardly defensible. No recent authority has examined variation in the species as a whole (b23). Therefore, only subspecies *lagopus* is maintained for Kazakhstan.

Northern Hawk-Owl *Surnia ulula* is regarded monotypic (v34).

European Roller *Coracias garrulus semenowi* is regarded as a synonym of *C g garrulus* (following a43).

Northern Shrike *Lanius borealis funereus* is regarded as a synonym of *L b mollis* (s113).

Turkestan Ground Jay *Podoces panderi* is regarded monotypic (m41).

Alpine Chough *Pyrrhocorax graculus forsythi* is regarded as a synonym of *P g digitatus* (s113).

Azure Tit *Cyanistes cyanus yenisseeensis* and *koktalensis* are weakly differentiated from *tianschanicus* and regarded as synonyms of the latter (s113).

Black-headed Penduline Tit *Remiz macronyx ssaposhnikowi* is regarded as a synonym of *R m macronyx*, pending further research of the complex taxonomy of this species (b461, s113).

Crested Lark *Galerida cristata tenuirostris* is regarded as a synonym of *G c cristata* (s113).

Western House Martin *Delichon urbicum* is regarded monotypic (l6, s113).

Savi's Warbler *Locustella luscinioides sarmatica* is regarded as a synonym of *S c luscinioides* (s113).

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin* is regarded as a monotypic species (s113).

Barred Warbler *Currucula nisoria* is regarded as a monotypic species (s112, c59, s113).

Common Whitethroat *Currucula communis volgensis* is regarded as a synonym of *S c communis* (s113).

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata sarudnyi* is regarded as a synonym of *S s neumanni* (s113).

European Robin *Erithacus rubecula tataricus* is regarded as a synonym of *E r rubecula* (c53, c59, s113).

Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica saturator* is regarded as a synonym of *L s pallidogularis* (s113).

European Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca sibirica* The subspecific name *tomensis* has priority over *sibirica*, following the Code (art. 59.3).

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros murinus/phoenicuroides* Birds from the Altai-Sayan region are traditionally included in *phoenicuroides*. Recently, it was proposed to treat this population as a new subspecies, *murinus* (f4). However, this a junior synonym of *phoenicuroides* and a new name is required for birds breeding in other parts of Kazakhstan (m6).

White-winged Snowfinch *Montifringilla nivalis tianschanica* is regarded as a synonym of *M n alpicola* (s113).

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis haringtoni* is regarded as a synonym of *A t trivialis* (a7, s113).

Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta blakistoni* is regarded as a synonym of *A s coutellii*, the latter name having priority (s113).

White-winged Grosbeak *Mycerobas carnipes* is regarded monotypic (s113).

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrurus ferghanensis* is regarded as a synonym of *C e kubanensis*, which has priority (s113).

European Greenfinch *Chloris chloris turkestanica* is regarded as a synonym of *C c chloris* (s113).

European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis volgensis* is regarded as a synonym of *C c carduelis* (s113).

Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra* is regarded monotypic (s113).

Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia par* its regarded as a synonym of *E c cia* (s113).

Grey-necked Bunting *Emberiza buchanani* is regarded monotypic (s113).

Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus pallidior* is regarded as a synonym of *E s passerina* (s113).

Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus incognita* and *harterti* are regarded as synonyms of *E s pyrrhuloides* (following a43).

ABBREVIATIONS

1cy first calendar-year **2cy** second calendar-year **3cy** third calendar-year **4cy** fourth calendar-year **fy** first-year

NP National Park **NR** Nature Reserve

E eastern **N** northern **NE** northeastern **NW** northwestern **S** southern **SE** southeastern **SW** south-western **W** western

AbP Abai province **AkmP** Akmola province **AktP** Aktobe province **AIP** Almaty province **AtP** Atyrau province **C** central **E** eastern **EP** East Kazakhstan province **GR** Game Reserve **JaP** Jambyl province **JeP** Jetisu province **KaP** Karaganda province **KoP** Kostanay province **KyP** Kyzylorda province **m** meter **MP** Mangystau province, **N** northern **NE** northeastern **NoP** North Kazakhstan province **PP** Pavlodar province **TP** Turkestan province **UP** Ulytau province **WP** West Kazakhstan province

IZRK Institute of Zoology Republic of Kazakhstan **MCZ** Museum of Comparative Zoology Cambridge USA **NATURALIS** Naturalis Biodiversity Center Leiden Netherlands **NHMUK** Natural History Museum Tring UK **ZMMU** Zoological Museum of Moscow University Russia

Abbreviations of province names are only given in the species text when multiple locations with the same name are mentioned in the text.



Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus* adult female Fetisovo 8 September 2020 (Arend Wassink)

DISTRIBUTION MAPS, LEGENDA AND STATUS

The basic distribution map is derived from © Google Earth.

Due to Kazakhstan's sheer size and the relatively small number of ornithologists and birdwatchers living in or visiting the country, creating maps and providing highly accurate population figures-such as those from the European Breeding Bird Atlas (k67)-remains a challenge. However, the distributions described and shown on the maps, combined with data on habitats, altitude, and (in most cases) general abundance, offer a reliable indication of each species' distribution and status.

green line (surrounding **Y**) - year-round presence, including breeding

green dot - locally year-round presence

red line (surrounding **B**) - breeding

closed red dot - local(ly) breeding or breeding record(s)

open red dot - summer record(s)

blue line (surrounding **W**) - wintering

blue dot - local(ly) wintering or winter record(s)

black line surrounding **M** - movements (spring to autumn)

black dot - extralimital or local movement record(s)

orange star - vagrant record(s)

yellow line (surrounding **I**) - introduced

closed yellow dot - introduced

YT - year-round residency throughout

BT - breeding throughout

WT - wintering throughout

MT - movements throughout

WMT - wintering and movements throughout

? - possibly breeding

? - possibly migrating

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Brant Goose *Branta bernicla*

Subspecies *bernicla* (Dark-bellied Brant Goose)

Status Very rare passage migrant.

Distribution South to Kulykol lake (t29), Batpakkol lake (t28), Naurzum NR (b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a16, h7, k132), Sorbulak lakes (e33), Sasykkol lake (b88), Zaisan depression (d7, v11) and Pavlodar region (s143). Formerly flocks of up to 30 were found in Pavlodar region in autumn (s143). The highest recent count is that of 12 at Sasykkol lake on 15 October 1994 (b88).

Movements From late September (b108) to late October (b450). Spring record: early March 1915 Zaisan depression six (d7).

Note A report of 10-12 at Selety-Teniz lake on 13 June 1899 (d7) is undocumented and not included here.



Branta bernicla

Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution East to Karasuk lakes in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (d7, s111, s134), Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (k120), Berel (v32) and Markakol lake (d7) in S Altai and Zaisan depression, and south to Kapchagay lake (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2), Kopa River (b65), Ili River delta, Koksaray lake (e2), Lesser Aral Sea region (d7, p44), N Ustyurt plateau (v4), Emba River valley and E Caspian coast (n7). In autumn the largest numbers have been recorded in N Kazakhstan (N and E Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Akmola provinces), with c 37,100 in autumn 2016 (c61). Rare or irregular visitor elsewhere. In autumn large numbers leave Kazakhstan through upper Emba River valley and N Caspian coast, only small numbers follow E Caspian coast (d7). In spring much lower numbers are found, for instance in Naurzum NR, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b486, h7) and N North Kazakhstan province (b450). Occasionally also at E Caspian coast (e2).

Movements From mid February (e2, b450) to late May (mid April-mid May) (b450, e2, v12) and from late September (d7, b450) to mid November (early October-mid October) (d7, b450).



Branta ruficollis

Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*

Status Very rare passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Distribution South to Kulykol lake (Tomas Aarvak *in litt.*) and Russian Zharkol lake (z44), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a16, k141), Lugovoye (z51) and at Selekty (z44). Mainly in autumn, when flocks of up to 30 have been found (w23, z44). Other records: 12-13 February 2006 Shoshkakol lakes six (k161, w3), 24 March 2015 Baybala lake 18 (b277, w18).

Movements From late March (b277, w18) to early May (e23, b450) and from late August (e23) to late October (z44).

Note Reports in Pavlodar province east to Maykain and south to Pavlodar (c42, y5, z33), part of these already questioned earlier (s207), are undocumented and not included here.

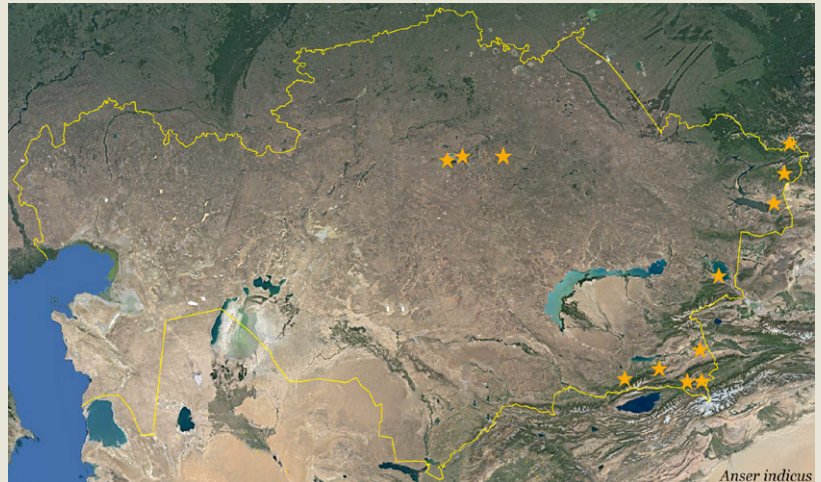


Branta leucopsis

Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*

Status Vagrant.

Records **01/13** 27 July 1900 Markakol lake. **02/13** 25 April 1902 Bayankol River. **03/13** 13 April 1913 Ili River valley Zharkent. **04/13** September 1914 north of Zaisan. **05/13** early August 1946 Zaisan depression. **06/13** 29 May 1951 Kaskelen River (d7). **07/13** June-3 July 1985 Isey lake and Zhamankol lake Korgalzhyn NR collected (a14, h7, k139). **08/13** 8 June 1993 upper Shalkudysu River pair (k182). **09/13** 11 August 1999 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR adult (h7). **10/13** 16 May 2004 Bartogay lake (k244). **11/13** 25 May 2018 east of Koktum Alakol lake (b281). **12/13** 9 June 2021 Yazevoe lake S Altai (b450, w23). **13/13** 24 October to 4 November 2023 Birsuatskoe lake max. 62 (collected) (s211).



Anser indicus

Greylag Goose *Anser anser*

Subspecies *rubrirostris* (Siberian Greylag Goose)

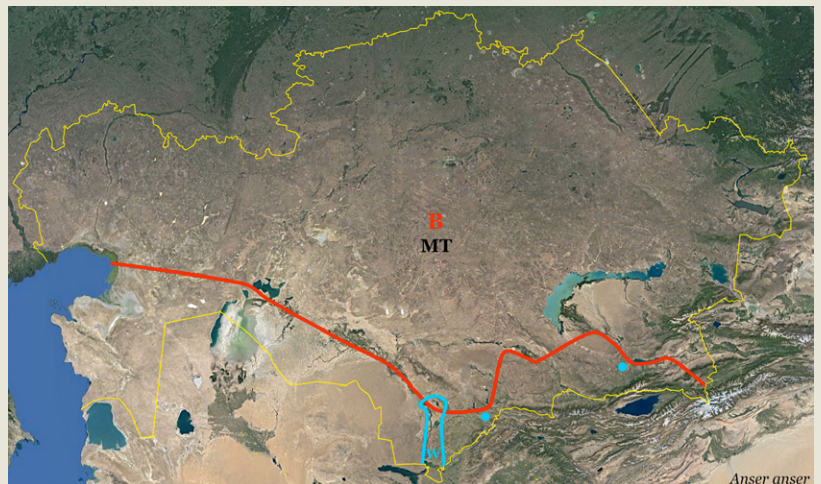
Status Common breeding (16,000 pairs) (e19) and passage migrant, resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of aquatic habitats; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,685 m in Altai and up to 1,850 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread (including Tekes lake in C Tien Shan and Yazevoe lake and Bukhtarma River valley in Altai) (b295, b424, c35). Absent from W Tien Shan.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. The largest numbers have been recorded in N Kazakhstan (N and E Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Akmola provinces), with c 248,800 in autumn 2016 (c61). In winter at Shoshkakol lakes, Bugun lake (b450, g71), in lower Arys and Keles River valleys (d7) and at Chardara lake (up to 50,000) (k161, s134). On 15 February 2006 17 at Taldybulak River valley in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (c11) and on 22 December 2007 two at Sorbulak lakes (w28).

Movements From late February to mid April (d7) and from early September to mid December (b244).



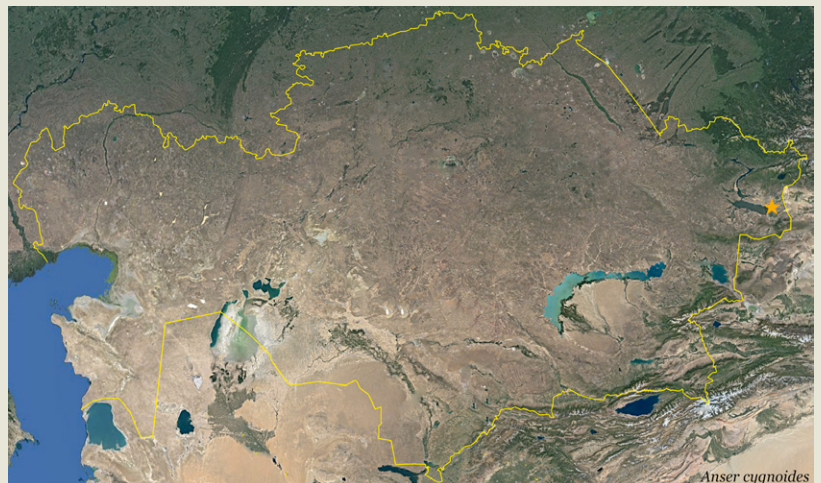
Anser anser

Swan Goose *Anser cygnoides*

Status Vagrant.

Post-1951 records **1/2** 9 April 1967 Black Irtysh River valley (s4). **2/2** 29 June-6 July 2006 Black Irtysh River delta three (s166, w3).

Note Swan Goose formerly bred in Black Irtysh River valley, Zaisan depression and upper Irtysh River valley up to 1951 (d7, s4).



Anser cygnoides

Taiga Bean Goose *Anser fabalis*

Subspecies *fabalis/johanseni*

Status Scarce passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Distribution During migration west to Utva-Ilek region and upper Emba River (d7) but only regular in Kostanay and North Kazakhstan provinces, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region and SE Kazakhstan (c61, d7, h7, m3, t28, z51). Usually, small numbers are recorded but 100-250 migrants per day were counted on 5-12 October 2008 at Zhungarian Gate (b299, b369) and regularly up to 5,000 at Kholzat lake in November-mid December (e14, z8). In winter max. several hundred at Sorbulak lakes (b69, b72), Kapchagay lake (e14) and Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450) and occasionally a few at lower Arys and Keles River valleys (d7) and Chardara lake north to Shoshkakol lakes (d7, e20, g89).

Movements From mid February (b56, b362, b450) to mid May (b250) and from mid September (d7, e2) to mid December (b450, e14, z8) (mid October-early December).

Subspecies *middendorffii*

Status Very rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Floodplains.

Breeding distribution From 2015 in Bukhtarma River valley at Chingistay and Karakaba valley at Bobrovka, S Altai (v21).

Non-breeding distribution No records outside breeding range.

Movements Arrives in mid April (b450, v21), with the latest recorded in mid August (v21).

Note Said to have bred at Markakol lake (y1, y2). However, this could later not be confirmed (b86).



Anser fabalis fabalis/johanseni



Anser fabalis middendorffii

Tundra Bean Goose *Anser serrirostris*

Subspecies *serrirostris*

Status Very rare passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Distribution West to Kostanay province, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b498, t29) and SE Kazakhstan (e2). Extralimital record: 29 November 2015 (b450). Winter records: late September 2018-30 March 2019 Irtys River at Öskemen 1cy (b311, w29); 22 December 2021 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (b450).

Movements From early October (t29) to late November (b450).



Anser fabalis/johanseni

Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*

Subspecies *albifrons* (Siberian White-fronted Goose)

Status Abundant passage migrant, accidental summer visitor and rare winter visitor.

Distribution During migration west to E Caspian coast, east to Irtys valley at Öskemen and Altai in S Altai and south to Lesser Aral Sea region, Syrdarya valley, Sorbulak lakes and Taldykurgan. Rare in the most E part (b170, b255, b290, b381, b450, d7, f18). The largest numbers have been recorded in N Kazakhstan (N and E Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Akmola provinces), with c 891,300 in autumn 2016 (c61). Summer records: 11 June Zhalanash lake and 8 August 2017 Ulken Burly lake (e2, b450) probably refer to injured birds. In winter at Shoskakol lakes (1,000 in February 2006) (k161), Bugutkol lake (25 on 25 February 2006) (w26) and Chardara lake (b550, e2), and occasionally at Karakol lake (e2, w23). Other record: 26 December 2014 flock of 11 at Ulba River valley W Altai foothills (s181).

Movements From early March (b450) to early June (b46, b450, d7, e2) (mid April-mid May) (v12) and from early September (d7) to mid December (b450) (mid September-late October) (d7, l27).



Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution East to Semey, Karaganda and Syrdarya River valley north to Turkestan (d7, f36) and south to deltas of Volga and Ural River (d7) and Syrdarya basin (e17). Only common N and E Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Akmola provinces), with c 32,000 in autumn 2016 (c61). In spring small numbers migrate through N Caspian region, NW Aktobe and N Kostanay provinces (f36) and NE Kazakhstan (b450) and occasionally through Syrdarya basin (e17) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Extralimital and extra-seasonal records: 9 March 2003 Kopa River three (k31); 17 November-7 December 2017 Karashengel GR (b438); 24 September-11 October 2019 Bukhtarma River valley at Altai S Altai two (b383).

Movements From early April (e2) to mid May (April) (z35) and from mid September to early November (e2).

Note Winter records in Kazakhstan (b153) are undocumented and not included here.



Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*

Status Scarce breeding migrant and resident and common passage migrant, winter and non-breeding summer visitor.

Habitat Large lakes and marshes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Widespread (including Syrdarya River delta and Semey Irtys region) but local (b185, b198, b215, b254, b264, d7, s105). Absent from deserts.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (d7, f30). The largest numbers are found in N Caspian region, with up to 90,900 between the Volga delta and Tub-Karagan Bay (k217) and 25,000 at Kulanetpes River delta in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k140). Mainly in the plains but on 7 November 1973 at Big Almaty lake Ili-Alatau NP (k190). In



summer up to 22,800 non-breeding birds are found at Tyulen islands in Caspian Sea (k204) and Kapchagay, Sasykkol and Alakol lakes are important summering sites for (mainly) birds originating from W China (j3). In winter mainly at E Caspian region, the majority at Tyulen islands and, during severe cold, up to 25,400 at Karakol lake (k217). Small numbers at Lesser Aral Sea (k223), Syrdarya River valley north to Turkestan (d7), Bugun lake (g71) Sorbulak lakes and Turgan River delta (b70, b450). Most immatures remain at Caspian Sea area until they have reached maturity (c59).

Movements From late February to mid May and from late August to mid December (b304, d7).

Tundra Swan *Cygnus columbianus*

Subspecies *bewickii* (Bewick's Swan)

Status Rare passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout (b27, b72, b91, b265, b450, d7, f20, f28, h7, k199, s121, s134, v24). The largest number has been recorded in North Kazakhstan province (599 on 12 October at Bolshoy Kak lake; z51) and in Kostanay province (187 on 22 October 2009 at Malyy Aksuat lake; t12). Probably, it also passes Tien Shan since small numbers occasionally winter at Lake Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan (k226). In winter regularly at Chardara lake (b450; e2) with maximum of 69 on 14 January 2016 (g71), at Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2, g27) and at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (b450, e2, k216, k218, w23). Other records: 27 February 2017 Koksaray lake five birds (b450); 17 January 1900 Ili River at Zharkent collected (d7).

Movements From mid March to late May (b450), and from mid September (k133) to late November (b212, b450). Extra-seasonal record: second half of June 1986 Naurzum NR (b451).

Note In Kazakhstan, increasing during migration. The higher numbers of wintering birds in Central Asia is most noticeable in Uzbekistan and on the Caspian coast of Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan (b30).



Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

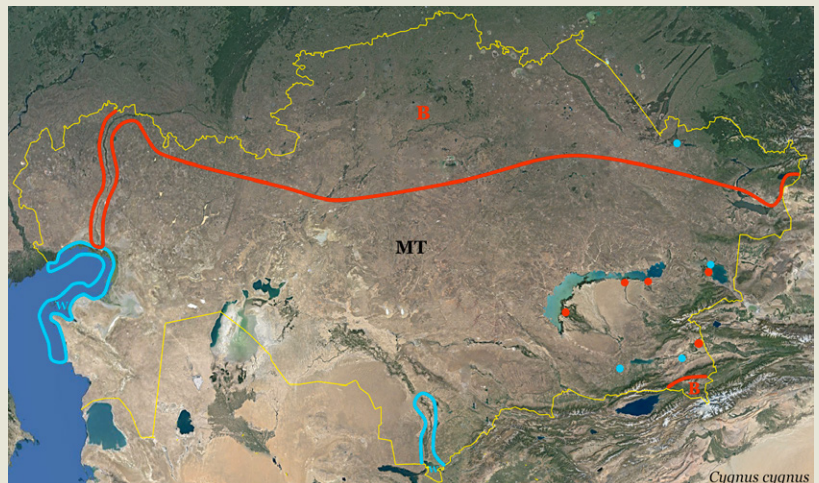
Status Rare breeding migrant (500-1,000 pairs) or resident, common passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow pools and lakes (preferably in wooded areas); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m in Altai and up to 1,960 m in Tien Shan (b105).

Breeding distribution West to Ural River valley (d7) and south to Irgiz-Turgai lakes (g41, s134), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (up to 20 pairs) (h7), Bayanaul region (r7), Tortoise islands at Bukhtarma lake, Black Irtysh River valley and S Altai (Katon-Karagay NP and Markakol lake) (b375, c34, s134, v15). Also, in deltas of large rivers south of Lake Balkhash (b133), Kurkol lake in Muyunkum sands (b31), Tentek River delta (s134, b369) and N and C Tien Shan (Kegen River valley, Tuzkol and Tekes lakes) (b105, b181, b234, b424, s134).

Non-breeding distribution In summer small numbers of non-breeding birds regularly outside breeding range. During migration throughout (d7). Large numbers have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region in autumn, with up to 8,234 (e31). In winter at N and E Caspian coast (d7, e21, k205), Syrdarya River valley north to Turkestan (b450, d7, g71), Sorbulak lakes (b67, b450, e2, k94) and occasionally at Sharyn River valley (b450), Sasykkol-Alakol lakes (b285, f42) and Irtysh River between Shulbinsk (f34) and Semey (b450, f33, p50).

Movements From mid February to early May (d7), occasionally to late May (l10), and from early June to mid December (t15).



Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

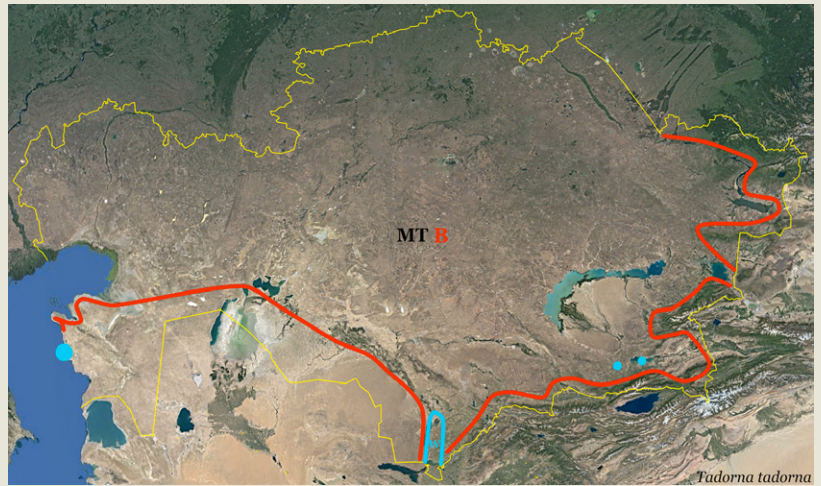
Status Common breeding (s105) and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Marshes in steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands (also uplands and mountains, up to 1,960 m in Terskey Alatau Mountains) (b105). Seems to prefer more saline waters than Ruddy Shelduck *T ferruginea*.

Breeding distribution Widespread (including Syrdarya River delta) (b198, d7, k101). Rare in S Kazakhstan. In Mangystau province only at some coastal locations on Mangystau and Buzachi Peninsula (d7). In the mountains only at Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan (b105).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (including C Tien Shan) (d7). Only once in (S) Altai: 25 April 1977 Markakol lake (b86). In summer up to 50,000 have been found at Tengiz lake in Korgalzhyn NR (k139). In winter smaller numbers at E Caspian coast between Atyrau (e2) and Kuryk (k85, k205), Syrdarya River valley north to Koksaray lake (a36, d7, g71), at Sorbulak lakes (up to 1,000) (b67, b450, e2, k95) and occasionally at Karashengel GR (b434).

Movements From mid February to early May (l10) and from late August to late November (b450).



Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of waterbodies; lowlands to mountains (where also breeding at significant distances from water), up to 2,000 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread. In Mangystau province only in W part (d7, f23).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Up to 70,000 have been found in Korgalzhyn NR (k139). In winter descending to lower altitudes, north to Aksakal well in Kyzylkum desert, Koksaray lake (b450, g71), Chu floodplains north to Tassutkol lake (up to 250 in January 2008) (b71, e20), Sorbulak lakes (up to 1500) (b67, b72, e2) Aksuek, Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b160), Sasykkol-Alakol lakes (b279, b285), occasionally in middle Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai (b287, c28, s165). On 15 December 2024 at Aktau (b450).

Movements From mid February to late April and from early August to late November (d7).



Baikal Teal *Sibirionetta formosa*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/4 24 December 1907 confluence of Keles and Syrdarya Rivers collected. 2/4 15 April 1950 Black Irtys River male collected. 3/4 17 April 1950 Irtys River at Öskemen collected (d7). 4/4 14 October 2013 lower Karatal River 1cy male collected (k18).



Garganey *Spatula querquedula*

Status Common breeding and abundant passage migrant (s105) and occasional resident or winter visitor.

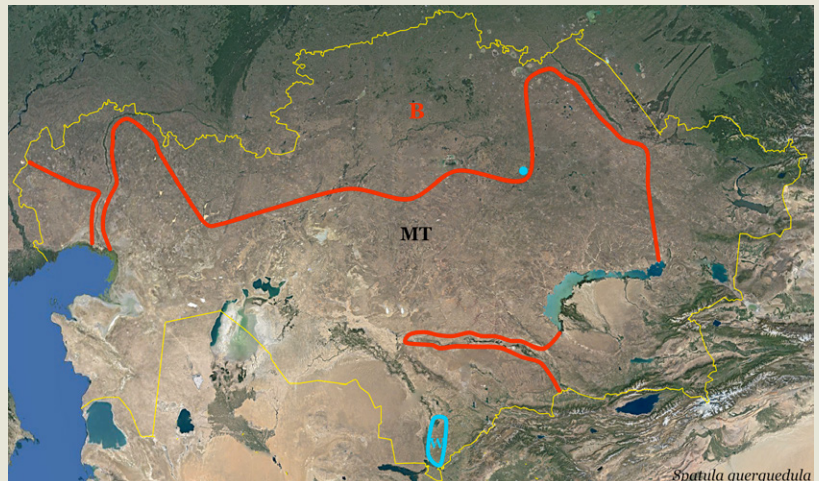
Habitat Well-vegetated swampy meadows, small ponds and pools; lowlands and foothills, up to 1,450 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution Widespread (d7) including Syrdarya River delta (b198). Absent from Mangystau province and deserts (d7, g83).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b424, d7, k190). In autumn 10,000-12,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter occasionally in lower Arys and Keles River valleys (g20). In winter 2005/06 two at Bukpa River (l11).

Movements From early March (b450, d7) to late May (f41, l10) (April) and from early June (b56) to mid November (b450) (early September-mid October) (d7).

Note Breeding in Kyzylkum desert (m3) and Syrdarya River delta (b198) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Northern Shoveler *Spatula clypeata*

Status Common breeding (s105) and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow wetlands with plentiful vegetation and muddy shores; lowlands, foothills and mountains, up to 1,500 m in Altai and up to 2,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Mangystau province and most of the deserts elsewhere. In Altai only at Markakol lake (d7) and occasionally in C Tien Shan (Tekes lake and Chalkudysu River valley) (b424).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In autumn 60,000-80,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter at E Caspian coast Aktau and Karakol lake (150 on 14 December 2008) (b450, e2, k33) and occasionally at Chardara lake and lower Keles River valley north to Shoshkakol lakes, (k161) and at Sorbulak system (b450). On 13 January at Toguzak River at Karabalyk (b450).

Movements From late February to mid May (e2, l21) and from late May (b450, e2) to early December (b70, b72).



Gadwall *Mareca strepera*

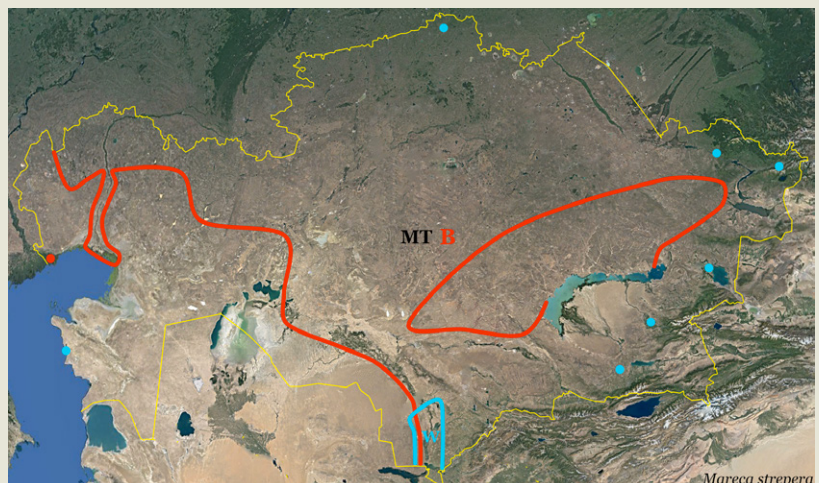
Subspecies *strepera*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant (s105) and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Well-vegetated wetlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Mangystau province

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In autumn 60,000-100,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter at E Caspian coast at Aktau and Karakol lake (k205), Syrdarya River valley north to Shoshkakol lakes (a36, e2, g71, k161), Sorbulak lakes (b66, b450), Taldykurgan (b41, e2), Sasykkol-Alakol lakes (b151), and occasionally at Petropavlovsk (v9), Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai (s195) and Irtysh River at Öskemen



(b450). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chardara lake, with up to 813 on 10-12 February 2006 (k161).

Movements From mid February to mid April and from late May (b450, d7, e2) to mid December (b304, b450).

Falcated Duck *Mareca falcata*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/3 28 October 1906 Keles River (d7). 2/3 3 April 1999 Sorbulak lakes male collected (z26).

3/3 31 March 2002 Sorbulak lakes male (b66).



Mareca falcata

Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca penelope*

Status Rare breeding and common passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

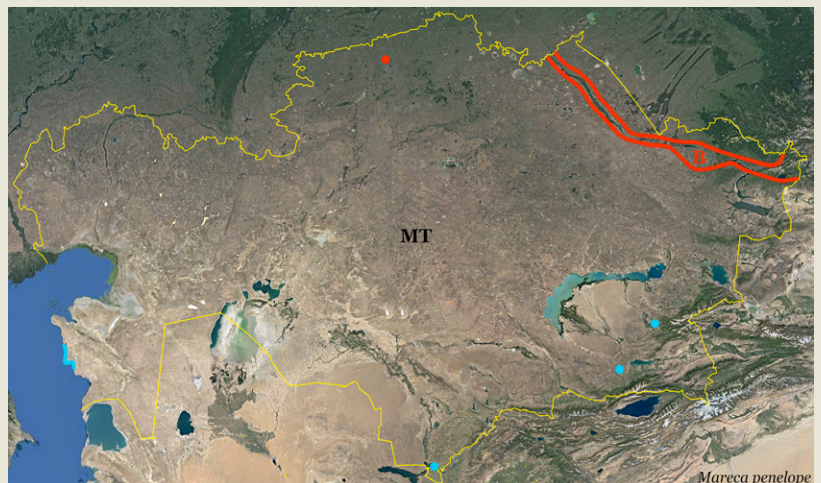
Habitat Shallow marshes and lakes; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m.

Breeding distribution Kamyshovo-Zhamankol lakes (s134) and Irtysh River valley (b450, d7) west to Kalbatau (b450) and S Altai (d7, s134). Bred in 1969 in Nura River valley in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k139) and in 2009 at Karkaraly NP (r10).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Large numbers have been found in autumn, with 50,000-90,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter small numbers at E Caspian coast between Cape Zhulandy and Aktau (b450, e2, k33, k205), Chardara lake, Sorbulak lakes (b70, b72, b450, g20) and Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450).

Movements From mid February (k161) to late May (l10) and from early June to late November (early September-early October) (d7).

Note Breeding at Oral, Utva-Ilek region and Karaganda (d7) could recently not be confirmed.



Mareca penelope

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Subspecies *platyrhynchos*

Status Common breeding migrant, passage migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of shallow wetlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,800 m in Altai and up to 2,200 m in W Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread. In Mangystau province only breeding at Zhanaözen (b450, d7).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Large numbers have been found in autumn, with 25,000 at Kulykol lake on 27 September-17 October 2006 (b108) and 40,000-75,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter north to Ural River delta (b303), lower Emba River valley at Kulsary (n1), wells south of Shalkar-Teniz lake (t22) Lesser Aral Sea (k223), Temirtau, Astana (b450),



Anas platyrhynchos

Irtysch-Karaganda canal east to Ekibastuz (b184), Irtysch River at Pavlodar (u4), between Semey (b258) and Shulbinsk (f26), Ulba River valley in W Altai (b314) and Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai (s195), Lepsy River valley, Taldykurgan (e2), Kapchagay lake and Almaty (b450); and occasionally at Petropavlovsk (v9) and Karabalyk (b450). Additional record: 3 January 2021 Kushum River (b450). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chardara lake, with up to 50,000 (s134).

Movements From mid February to mid April and from late August (d7) to mid December (b304, b450, t15).

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*

Status Common breeding (s105) and abundant passage migrant and scarce resident or winter visitor.

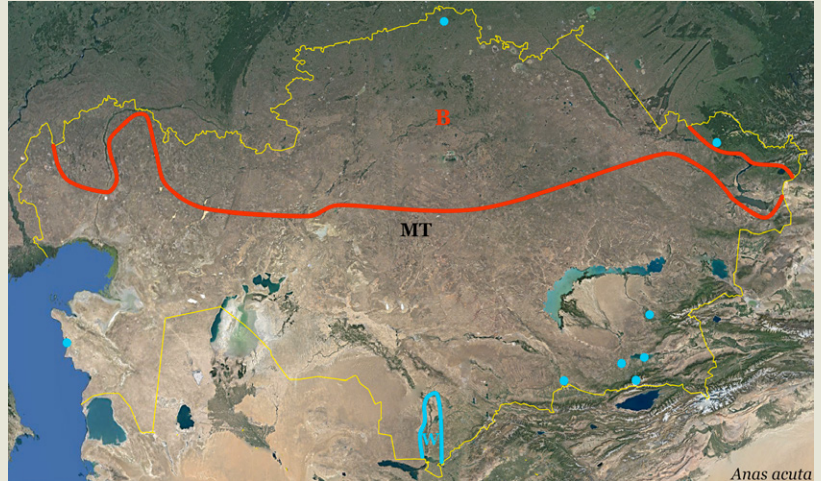
Habitat Shallow wetlands and well-vegetated lakes; mainly lowlands and foothills, up to 1,500 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Kamysh-Samara lakes, lower Ural River valley, upper Uil and Emba River valleys, Irgiz-Turgai lakes, upper Sarysu River valley, Zaisan depression and Markakol lake in S Altai (d7).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Large numbers have been found in autumn, with 12,000 in Naurzum NR (b486, s134) and 100,000 in Tengiz Korgalzhyn region (k139). Dispersing birds are found south of the breeding range from late May (b114, d7). In winter at E Caspian coast at Karakol lake (b450, e2, e21, k205) and in SE Kazakhstan in Syrdarya River valley north to Koksaray lake (a36, g71), Shoshkakol lakes (k161), Chu floodplains between Kismish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b66, b72), Karashengel GR (b438) and Taldykurgan (b450); and occasionally at Petropavlovsk (v9) and Irtysch River at Öskemen (b450). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chardara lake, with 2,386 on 10-12 February 2006 (k161). An exceptional record is that of a 1cy male at Big Almaty lake Ili Altai NP at 2511 m on 8 December 2018 to 13 January 2019 (b450).

Movements From late February (d7) to late May (l10) and from late May (d7) to early December (October) (f25).

Note Breeding in E Balkhash region (m3) seems unproven and is not included here.



Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca*

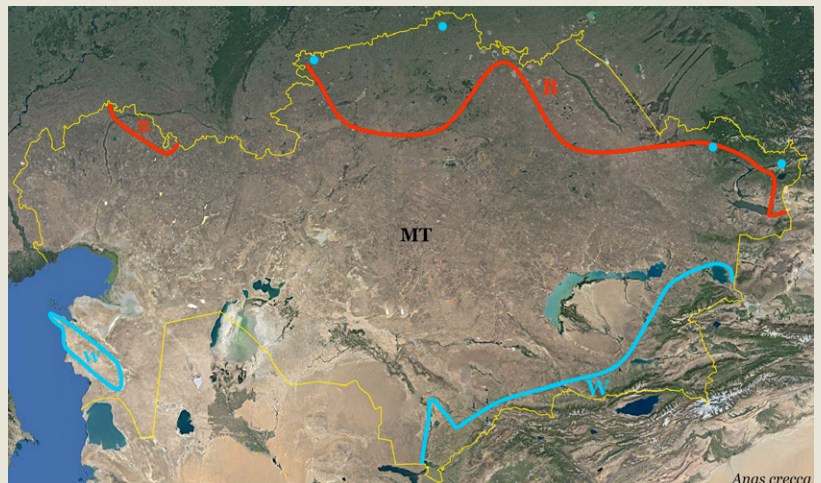
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and common resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Well-vegetated small wetlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Oral, lower Khobda River valley (d7), Naurzum NR (c60), floodplain of Ishim River at Atbasar, Koksetau upland (d7), Bayanaul NP (r13), Irtysch River valley at Semey, Altai and Zaisan depression (d7, g20, k151, s163).

Non-breeding distribution Moulting birds are found south of the breeding range from early June (b114). During migration throughout. In autumn 20,000-35,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter at E Caspian coast between Bautino and Karakol lake, occasionally east to Ustyurt NR and Karynzharyk region (b450, e2, k33, k205) and in SE Kazakhstan north to Shoshkakol lakes (k161), Bugun River valley, Borzhar lake66cc, Taraz, Chu River valley between Kishmish and Slavnov, Sorbulak lakes, Taldykurgan, Kopa and Aksu River valleys (b70, b71, b450, d7, e2) and E Alakol lake, and occasionally at Petropavlovsk (v9), Irtysch River at Öskemen (b312) and Katon-Karagay NP in S Altai (b289, b296). On 13 January 2025 at Toguzak River at Karabalyk (b450). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chardara lake, with up to 30,000 (l4). Other records: only once in lower Emba River valley at Kulsary (n1).

Movements From mid February to late May (b450, n8) (April) and from early June to mid December (b304) (mid September-early October).



Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

Status Vagrant.

Post-1963 records 1/3 27 July-2 August 2000 Kyzylkol lake two ([h2](#), [k100](#)). 2/3 15-18 September 2003 Kyzylkol lake ([j2](#), [g11](#)).

Note 1 Formerly bred at Kamysh-Samara lakes and N Caspian coast in Volga-Ural region (last records in September 1953 six and on 15 April 1963 two; [d2](#), [s111](#)) and at Telikol lakes and Syrdarya River valley (KyP) ([d7](#)).

Note 2 A record on 3 June 2019 at Topar lakes ([w29](#)) is insufficiently undocumented and not included here.



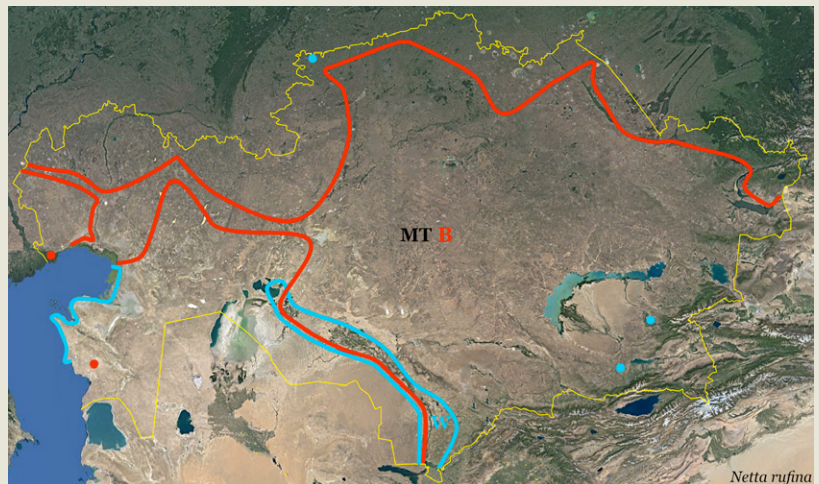
Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*

Status Common breeding migrant ([s105](#)) and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Deep and large lakes with abundant shore vegetation; lowlands and foothills (also mountains, up to 1,850 m in Tien Shan).

Breeding distribution Mainly S Kazakhstan. Also, north to Sorkol lake and Kamysh-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region, upper Uil River valley, Ilel River valley, Kostanay ([d7](#)), Zhambyl district lakes ([v11](#)), Karasuk lakes in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Semey region, Zaisan depression including Black Irtysh River valley ([b259](#), [d7](#)). In Mangystau province only at Zhanaözen ([b450](#), [e2](#), [l10](#)). In C Tien Shan only in 1999 at Tekes lake in Terskey Alatau Mountains ([b154](#), [b424](#)).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Large numbers have been found, with 39,100 at Irgiz-Turgai lakes, 100,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region ([k139](#)), and 14,300 at Syrdarya River delta lakes in autumn ([s134](#)). In winter at E Caspian coast coast between Tengiz and Eraliev Bay ([e21](#), [k33](#), [k205](#)), Syrdarya River valley north to Lesser Aral Sea ([a36](#), [g71](#), [k223](#), [l4](#)), at Shoshkakol lakes ([d7](#), [k161](#)) and Shymkent ([b450](#)), Sorbulak lakes ([b70](#), [b72](#), [b450](#)) and Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan ([b450](#)). The largest numbers have been recorded at Karakol lake, with 5,000 in winter 2023/24 ([e2](#)). Extralimital record: 21 December 2023-1 January 2024 Karabalyk ([b450](#)).



Movements From mid February to mid May (March-mid April) and from early June to early November ([b450](#), [d7](#)).

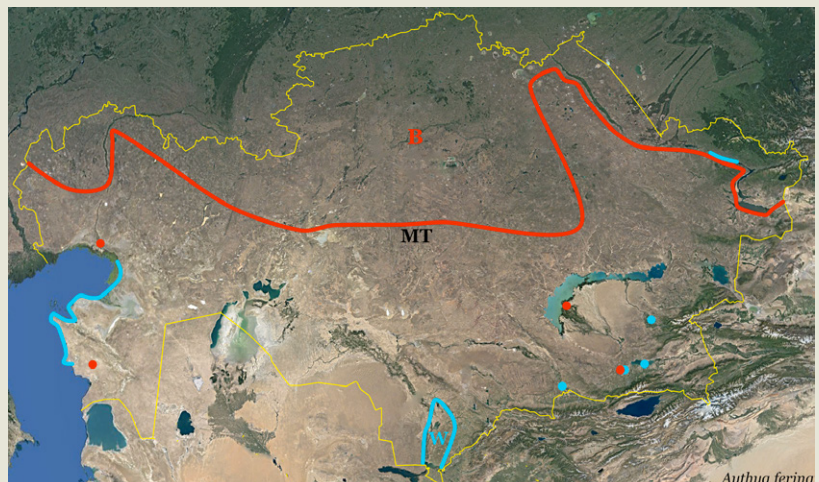
Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant ([s105](#)) and common resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Well-vegetated swamps, marshes, lakes and slowly flowing Rivers; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Sorkol lake and Kamysh-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region, Utva-Ilek region ([d7](#)), Irgiz-Turgai lakes ([s134](#)), upper Sarysu River valley, Irtysh River valley, Altai foothills and Zaisan depression ([d7](#)); and at Atyrau, Zhanaözen ([b450](#), [k210](#)), Sorbulak lakes and Ili delta ([b450](#)). During breeding season regularly found in Syrdarya River valley ([d7](#), [k101](#)).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In autumn 250,000-400,000 have been



found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k139). In winter at E Caspian coast between Tengiz and Erailievo Bay (b450, e2, e21, k205), in SE Kazakhstan in Syrdarya River valley north to Koksaray lake (a36, g71), Shoshkakol lakes (e22, k161), Bugun lake, Shymkent (b450), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b66), Kapchagay lake (b57) and Alakol-Sasykkol lakes (b326), and at Irtysh River between Serebryansk and Öskemen (b216). Large numbers have been found at Chardara lake, with 50,000 in winter 2005/06 (s134).

Movements From mid February to early May (b450, i10) and from late May (d7) to mid December (b304) (late September-October).

Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*

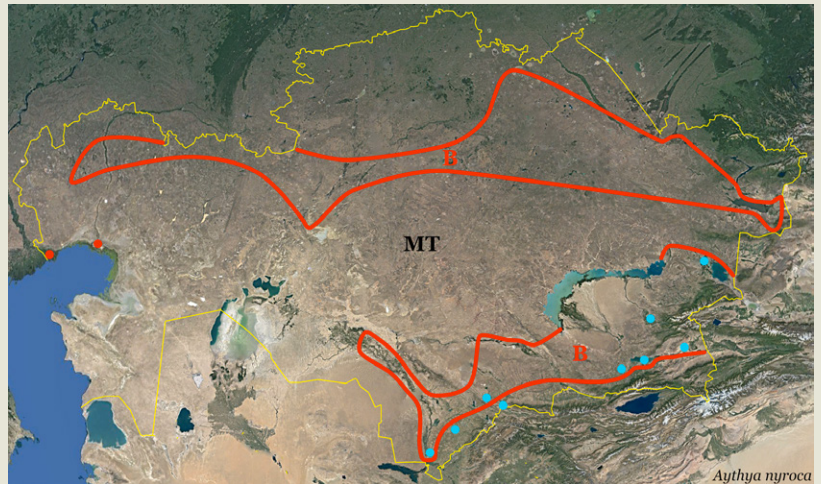
Status Rare breeding (estimated 6,000-7,000 pairs) (s105) and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow pools and marshes with abundant shore vegetation; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Mainly S Kazakhstan, north to Balkhash-Alakol depression, Chu River valley and Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda region and Shoshkakol lakes (b450, d7). Northern limit not well known but at least north to Volga and Ural River deltas (b450, d7), Kamys-Samara lakes (b445), lower Kushum, Khobda and Ile River valleys, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k139), Damsa lake (d16), Selety-Teniz lake (d7), Borodulikha part of Semey Ormany NR (u6), Black Irtysh River delta (d7, g20) and Chiliktinskaya valley (d8). Probably non-breeding birds are found at Kulykol lake (p54) and Naurzum NR (b14, b478) and Zhanaözen in late May 2009 (i10) and 2012 (e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51) but mainly south of the breeding range but rare in Altai and Tien Shan, for instance at Turgusun River delta in W Altai (b211) and Bukhtarma River valley (b350, b377), Burkhat Pass and Markakol lake in S Altai (b450, v20) and Tuzkol lake and Tekes lake in C Tien Shan (b105, b316, b424 e2). The largest (most recent) concentrations include a flock of 338 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region on 19 September 2002 (h7) and 115 south of Topar lakes on 10 September 2000 (b449). In winter small numbers in SE Kazakhstan north to southernmost Syrdarya River valley (a36, w26), Shymkent (g71), Bilikol lake (a36), Taraz (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450 e13), Komsomol region (e2), Kapchagay lake (b450), lower Charyn River valley (d7), Taldykurgan (b233, b450, e2) and Tentek River delta (b369).

Movements From early March (b434) to early May (d7) and from early August (p24) to late November (b70).



Aythya nyroca

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

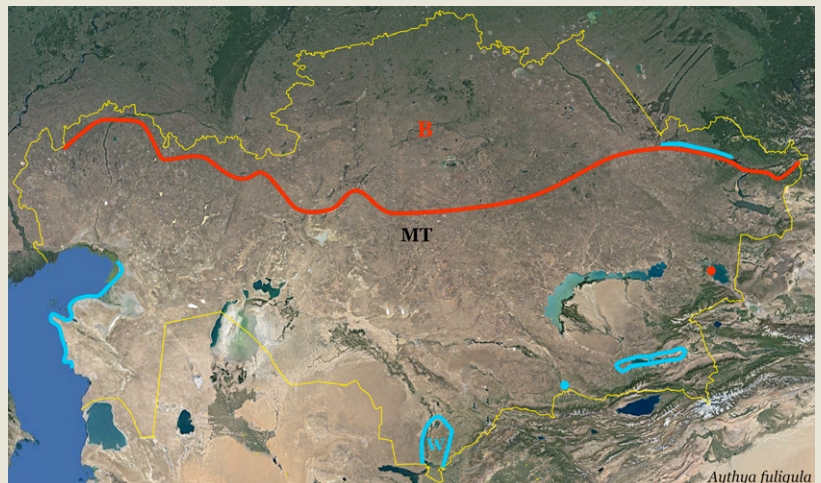
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Large and deep lakes; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to lower Bolshoy and Malyy Uzen River valleys, upper Ural River valley, Utva-Ilek region, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, upper Sarysu River valley and Öskemen region (d7); and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai foothills and Markakol lake in S Altai (b398, d7, s134). In 1990 at Alakol lake (JeP) (b242).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In autumn 15,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter at E Caspian coast between Tengiz and Erailievo Bay (e2, e21, k33, k205) and in SE Kazakhstan, north to Syrdarya River valley north to Koksaray lake (up to 20,000 at Chardara lake) (a36, b450, d7, s134), Shymkent (b450, e2, g71), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes (up to 1,000 on 3 November-15 December 2002) (b66, b450), Kapchagay lake and canyon (b450, b57) and Ili River valley (b57, d7); and in Irtysh River valley between Semey and Serebryansk (b450, f26).

Movements From late February to late May and from mid September (d7) to late November (b450).



Aythya fuligula

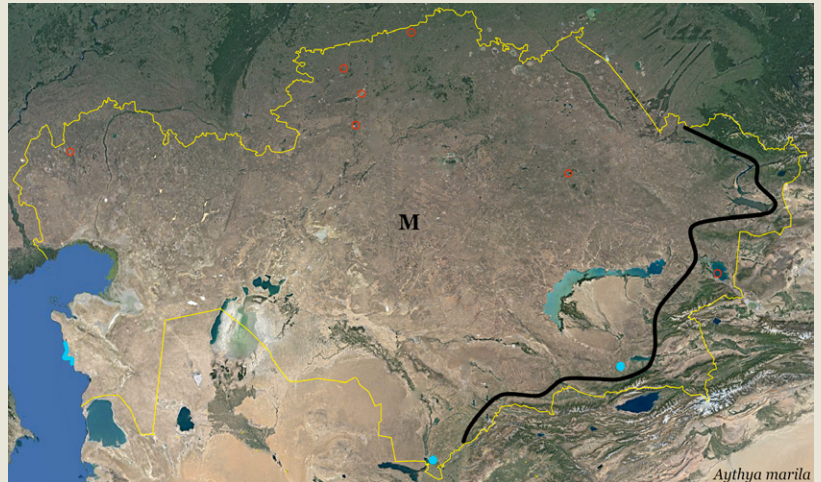
Greater Scaup *Aythya marila*

Subspecies *marila*

Status Scarce passage migrant, very rare summer visitor and scarce winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout. Absent from the high-mountain ranges. In numbers only in the W half of Kazakhstan (d7, h7, k89, k90, k184). The largest numbers have been recorded at N Kostanay lakes, with 1,200 in spring 2008 (t10). Summer records: 30 June 1934 Naurzum NR female; 22 July 1935 Naurzum NR female; 12 June 1945 Naurzum NR male trapped; 27 July 1935 Bolshoy Uzen River collected (d7); 15 July 1987 Alakol lake (JeP) (k89, k90); 3 August 1998 north of Kostanay seven males (e18); 10 August 1998 Ishim River valley at Presnovka two males (b244); 31 July 2010 Kushmurun lake (a3); 15 June 2000 Ashchykol lake (KaP) male (b134). In winter at Mangystau coast between Cape Zhulandy and Aktau (e2, e21, g63, k33), with up to 435 in mid December 2009 (k205). Occasionally singles at Sorbulak lakes (b67, b72, b450) and on 12 February 2006 at Chardara lake six (k161). Formerly irregular at Barsa-Kelmes Peninsula in former Aral Sea (g30)

Movements From mid March (b450, f40) to early June (p54) and from mid September to mid November (d7, e2, p24).



Aythya marila

Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*

Status Vagrant.

Record 1/1 13 December 2016-1 April 2017 Irtys River at Öskemen immature male (b450, i6, w20).

Note 1 The record refers to a single individual (contra i6).

Note 2 The statement 'also observed in winter at lakes of southern steppes' (e32) is vague. Also, there are no skins or descriptions supporting the identification.



Histrionicus histrionicus

Velvet Scoter *Melanitta fusca*

Status Rare passage migrant and accidental summer and winter visitor.

Distribution During migration west to lower Ile River valley (d7), Ural River at Atyrau (b450, w23) and Caspian Sea (d7, l10), east to Semey (d7), Alakol lake (JeP) and Balkhash-Alakol depression and south to Kapchagay lake (e16), Lesser Aral Sea and confluence of Temir and Emba Rivers (d7). Winter records: 19 December 2008 Karashengel GR 1cy (b436, w6); 12 January 2011 Caspian coast north of Aktau (k211).

Movements From late March (l10) to late May (d7) and from mid July (g20, p3, s58) to late November (d7, b450).

Note Said to have bred at Presnovka (v11), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Koksetau upland (d7) and at Malybay lake (s143). There is no proof of recent breeding in Kazakhstan (contra s105).



Melanitta fusca

Stejneger's Scoter *Melanitta stejnegeri*

Status Very rare breeding migrant (estimated 25-30 pairs) (v27) and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Taiga and alpine lakes; mountains, at 1,700-2,420 m.

Breeding distribution Sarymsakty, Karakaba, Bukhtarma, Arasanka and Black Berel river basins in Katon-Karagay NP in S Altai (v27).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within the breeding range and at Rakhmanovskiy lakes and Markakol lake in S Altai (b86, e2, v27). Extralimital record: 30 July 2018 Kedrovoye lake W Altai (a25). Winter record: 18 January 2020 Sorbulak lakes 2cy (b450, w29).

Movements From late May to mid June and from late July (a25, e2, v27) to mid October (b86).

Note 1 In 1961, a pair bred successfully in Kalbinskiy Altai (e9), but not since.

Note 2 A report of three at Chubar-Tyubek at Alakol lake in Taldykurgan region from mid June to early September 1991 (l33) is undocumented and not included here.



Stejneger's Scoter *Melanitta stejnegeri* males Markakol lake 9 June 2023 (Nazes Afros)

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/3 10 January 2015 NE Caspian Sea off-shore from Bautino male (k211, w18). 2/3 6 November 2019 Kashagan oilfield NE Caspian Sea offshore from Bautino two female-type (w29). 3/3 14 November 2024 NE Caspian Sea six (k257).

Note Reports on 30 October 1909 at Syrdarya River at Kyzylorda, 17 September 1925 at Chu River, sine dato at Kostanay (d7), 2 June 1963 at Presnovka (pair) (d15) and sine dato Shiganak (s143) are undocumented (w17) and not included here.



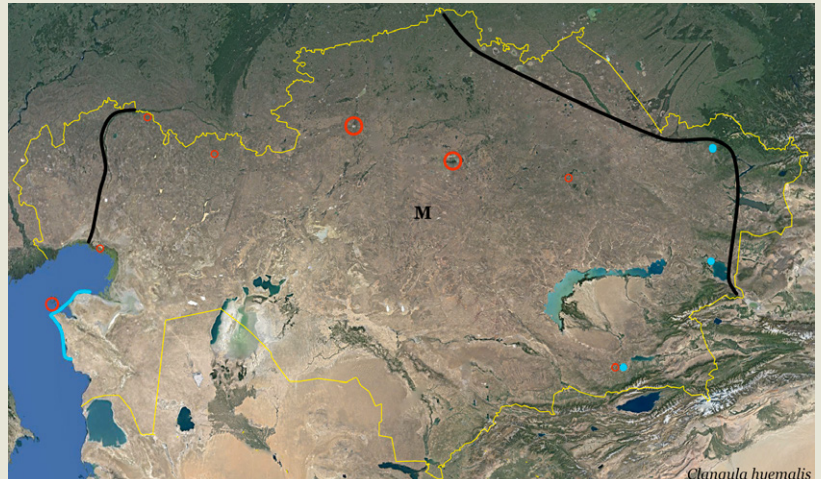
Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*

Status Rare passage migrant, occasional summer visitor and scarce winter visitor.

Distribution During migration west to Ural River valley and Caspian Sea (d7), east to Petropavlovsk (d15), Irtysh River between Öskemen and Serebryansk (b450, s126) and Alakol lake (d7). The largest numbers have been recorded in N Kostanay province, with 390 (including 320 at Bolshoy Aksuat lake in Naurzum NR) on 21 April-17 May 2006 (b110). Sizeable numbers have also been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with up to 46 at Tengiz lake in October 2002 (h7). Probably, it also passes Tien Shan since small numbers occasionally winter at Lake Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan (k226). In summer birds have occasionally been found in E and NE Caspian region (Bautino spit, Kulaly island and Ural River delta (b450, d7), Ilel River, Aktobe, Naurzum NR (b14, b478, d7), Korgalzhyn NR (k220) and Ashchykol lake (KaP) (b134). In winter mainly at E Caspian coast from Buzachi Peninsula (b450) southwards (e21, k205, k211), with up to 3,700 on 10 January 2015 (k211) and irregularly at Sorbulak lakes (b66, b67, b69, b72, b450, e2). Additional records: 14 December 1958 Koshkarkol lake male collected (b97); 10 January 2011 Irtysh River at Öskemen adult male (b412, b450).

Movements From mid March (b412) to late May (e2) and from early October (b450, d7, e2) to late November (b450).

Note A report of up to 600 on 12-20 January 1970 at Chardara lake (a36) has been questioned (g71) and is not included here.



Common Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*

Subspecies *clangula*

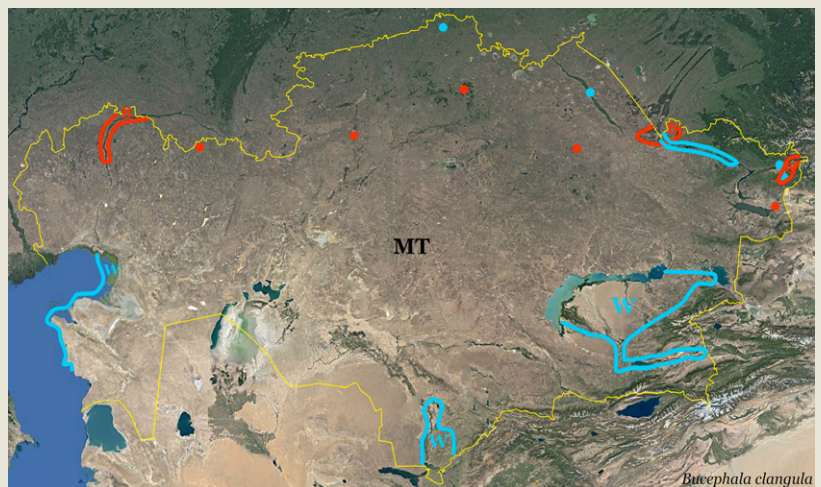
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Rivers and lakes in wooded areas; mainly foothills and mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Ural River valley south to Esensay (b444), Ilel River valley, Malyy Aksuat lake in Naurzum NR, Koksetau upland (b450, d7), Bayanaul NP (r12, r13, w16), Semey region (d7, u6), upper Bukhtarma valley, Uryl and Markakol lake in S Altai and Black Irtysh River valley (b398, b459, c64, e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In autumn 40,000-60,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In summer (moulting) birds are found widespread outside (b450, e2, h7). In winter at E Caspian coast south to Cape Zhulandy (b303, d7, e21, k33) and in Syrdarya valley north to Shoshkakol lakes (d7, k161, s134) and Shymkent (e2), south of Lake Balkhash (south to Sorbulak lakes, upper Ili River valley) (b70, d7, e2, s134), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan and Lepsy River valley and W coast of Alakol lake, Markakol lake and Bukhtarma River valley at Zhanaulga in S Altai (b86, b450), Irtysh and Ulba Rivers between Semey and Serebryansk (b450, f26, w28), Pavlodar (s199) and Petropavlovsk (v11). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chardara lake, with up to 1,000 in winter 2005/06, and at Kapchagay canyon, with up to 3,000 in winter 2007/08 (s134).

Movements From late February (d7) to late May (b450, c60) and from early June (b450) to late November (e2).



Smew *Mergellus albellus*

Status Occasional or very rare breeding migrant or resident, very rare non-breeding summer visitor, common passage migrant and winter visitor.

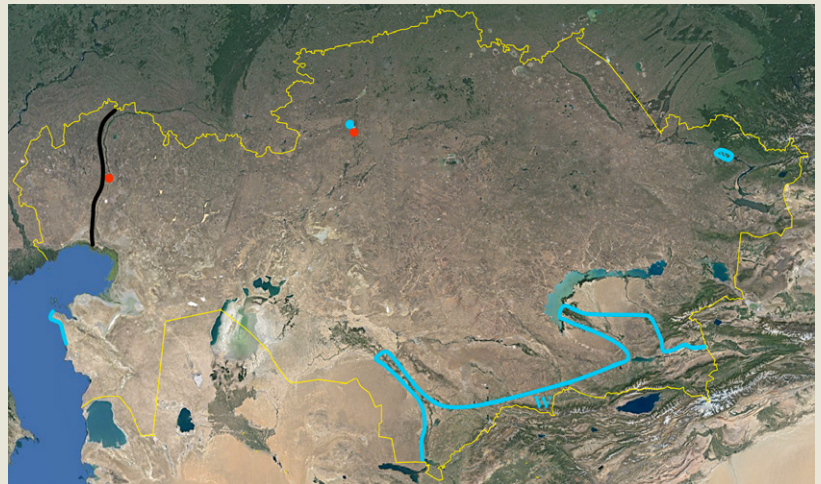
Habitat Oxbow lakes in lowland steppes (also nestboxes in steppe forests).

Breeding distribution In 2005 in Ural River valley at Antonovo (b490) (where on 29 June a female with four pulli were observed) and in 2009, 2011 and 2021 between Aksuat lakes in Naurzum NR (b9, b480, b487, w23). Formerly (*contra* g20) bred in Black Irtysh River valley and in Ural River valley (south to Mergenevo) (d7).

Non-breeding distribution During migration west to Ural River valley and Caspian Sea (b450, d7). Up to 50,000 have been found in Korgalzhyn NR (k132). In summer singles or small numbers are widely distributed (b9, b127, d7, e2, v14, u6) and even several hundred in

Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In autumn 20,000–30,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter small numbers at E Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Karakol lake (b303, b450, d7, e21, k205) and in SE Kazakhstan, north to Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda (up to 3,000 at Chardara lake) (b450, d7, s134), Bugun lake (b450) Chu River valley between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes (up to 12,000) (b57, b70, b450, e2), Kapchagay canyon (a38), Ili River delta (d7), Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b450, b41) and upper Ili River valley (d7); and Irtysh River valley between Öskemen and Serebryansk (b450, p51). Extralimital record: 15 January 2008 Karamendy (t11).

Movements From mid February (d7) to early June (p54) (mid March–early May) and from late September (b450) to mid December (October) (b304).



Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*

Subspecies *merganser*

Status Scarce breeding (s105) and passage migrant, resident or winter visitor and very rare non-breeding summer visitor.

Habitat Lakes, pools and rivers (often near trees); mainly foothills and mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Koksetau upland, Sibinskiy and Chara lakes in Kalbinskiy Altai (b126, b156, d7), Altai (b93, b149, b187, b203, c2), with the country's largest population at Markakol lake (s134), Saur, Tarbagatai and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and Tien Shan (E part of N Tien Shan and C Tien Shan) (b130, b424, d7, k98, z9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration west to Ural and Kushum River valleys (b450, d7, e2). In autumn up to 2,500 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k139). Summer records: 19 June 2008 E Caspian coast at Saura 50 (f1); 29 July 2022 Abayskaya dam in Khromtau region; 23 July 2014 Task lake (b450). In winter at E Caspian coast south to Cape Zhulandy (b450, d7, e2, k205) and Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda (a36, g71), east to Shymkent (b450), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Kurti River (s134), Sorbulak lakes, Ili River, Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b41) and Alakol depression (f44); and at Irtysh River north to Semey (b450, f26) and Bukhtarma River up to Katon-Karagay NP (s167, s195). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chardara lake, with up to 2,000 (s134). Extralimital records: 11 January–12 March 2019 Toguzak River Karabalyk (b450); 3 January 2021 Kushum River (b450).

Movements From mid February to late May (b86, p54) and from late September to mid December.



Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*

Status Very rare breeding migrant and/or resident (10–40 pairs) (s105) and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Deep lakes in steppes; uplands.

Breeding distribution Koksetau upland (b450, d7).

Non-breeding distribution During migration west to Olenti River valley, Ural River at Atyrau and Caspian Sea (b450, d7, e2). Rare in Altai, SE Kazakhstan (b450, d7, e2) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k139). No obvious concentrations, apart from 250 at Tentek River delta (b365) and c 100 at Bukhtarma lake (e2). In winter at E Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Cape Zhulandy, with a total of 1,649 in winters 2008/09 to 2011/12 (b53, b450, e2, e21, k205). Up to three have occasionally been found at



Sorbulak lakes (b66, b72).

Movements From mid March (f40) to late May (k118, l10) and from late August to late November (b450). Extra-seasonal record: 6 June 2021 Atyrau evaporation ponds; 26 June 2021 Ural River at Atyrau (e2).

Note 1 Breeding at Lake Balkhash, Alakol lake and middle Bukhtarma River valley and Markakol lake in S Altai (d7) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 Breeding in Zhambyl district (NoP) (v11) is already questioned (t4) and not included here.

White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala*

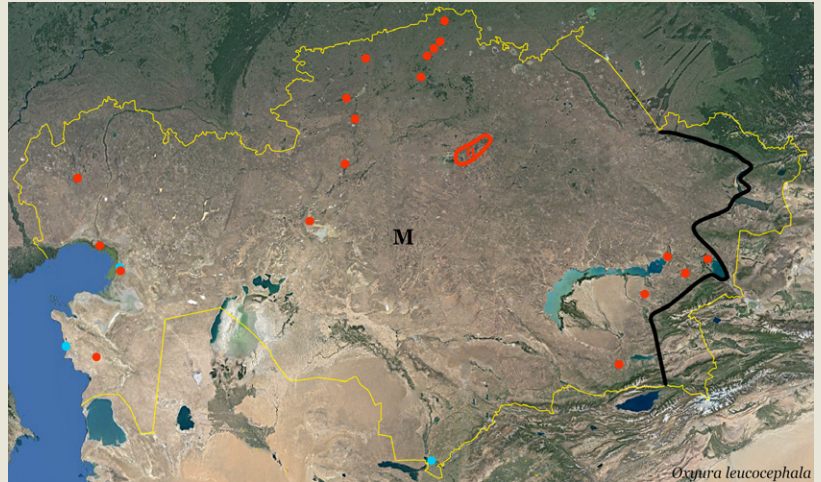
Status Rare but widespread breeding migrant (300-500 pairs) (l24), scarce passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Reedy wetlands in steppes and semi-deserts.

Breeding distribution Kamysh-Samara lakes, Zhangala region, Ural River delta (b450, e2, k209), Tengiz evaporation ponds (e2, p24), Zhanaözen (b450, e2), Shoshkaly lake, Amankaragay forest, Naurzum NR, Sarykopa lakes, Irgiz-Turgai lakes, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Poganoë, Balykty, Sarykol and Saumalkol lakes and at Chirikovka in North Kazakhstan province, Sorbulak lakes, Ushkol lake, Ayakkol lake, E Balkhash region and Sasykkol-Alakol lakes (b369, b431, b450, e2, h7, k139, l24, m3, p54, s134). There are at least 10 sites where breeding is considered possible or probable (s134, z47, z51).

Non-breeding distribution Probably non-breeding birds are found outside the breeding range in June, for instance at Kyzylkol lake (b450). Saumalkol lake (AkmP) (h6) and in Semey Ormany NR (u6). During migration east to Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Irtysh River valley, Sarykol lake (EP) and Alakol lake region. Rare in most northern parts of Kostanay and North Kazakhstan provinces (b450, f31, k198). Absent from the mountains. Large numbers have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 18,000-21,000 in 2016 (a38, k139, k140, s105), and at Kyzylkol lake, with 2,833 on 14-17 September 2001. In winter occasionally at Sorbulak lakes (b72, b450). Other records: 18 December 2003 Chardara lake (g89); 17 December 2007 Tengiz (p24, w28); 8 December 2011 (k216) and 12 December 2019 (b450) Karakol lake at E Caspian coast.

Movements From early March to late May (mid April-mid May) (d7, e2) and from early July to late November (b450) (mid September-early October).



Oxyura leucocephala

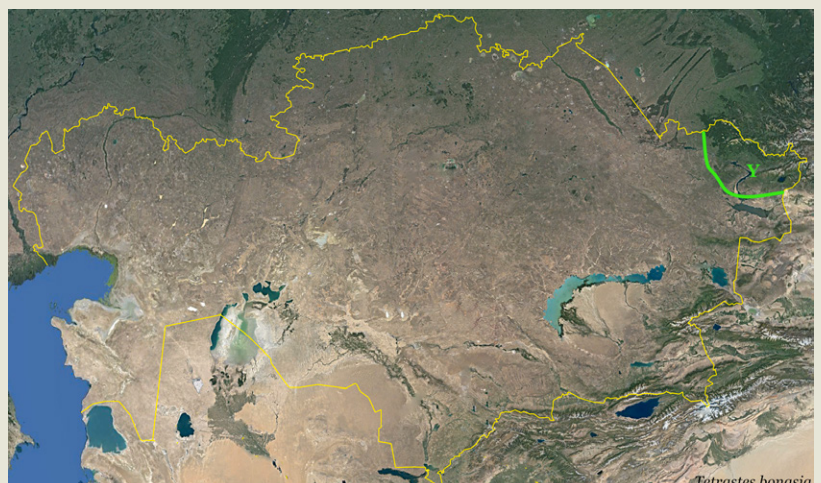
Hazel Grouse *Tetrastes bonasia*

Subspecies *sibiricus*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Mixed coniferous-deciduous woodlands; foothills and mountains, at 1,450-1,700 m.

Breeding distribution Altai and Kalbinskiy Altai (b144, f50, g25, s134).



Tetrastes bonasia



Hazel Grouse *Tetrastes bonasia sibiricus* Karakaba river valley 7 June 2022 (Jos van Oostveen)

Willow Ptarmigan *Lagopus lagopus*

Subspecies *maior*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Moist areas rich in low shrubs (occasionally grain fields); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Karakamys lake in N Kostanay province (t30) and Balykty lake in N North Kazakhstan province (b450, z51), Irtysh River valley south to Tavricheskoye (b417) and W Altai foothills (g25, v11).

Non-breeding distribution Only a few records outside the breeding range: 11 June 1950 Budarino pair (g25); January 1961 Nura River valley at Korgalzhyn; 17 January 1962 Nura River valley at Korgalzhyn two (k139); 25 January 2002 Urdzhar flock (s161); 3 September 2000 Korgalzhyn region, 12; 4 June 2004 Nura River valley at Korgalzhyn two (k139); 14 May 2011 Nikolaevka (AkmP) (b450, k139); 5 June 2020 Ereymentau foothills (e2).

Note There are no recent documented records from Koksetau upland (b450, e2).

Subspecies *brevirostris*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,300–2,700 m.

Breeding distribution E part of W Altai, S Altai (b450, g25, s88, v14) and Saur Mountains (b450, s23).

Non-breeding distribution In winter descending to altitudes between 1,950 and 2,300 m, exceptionally lower (v14).



Rock Ptarmigan *Lagopus muta*

Subspecies *nadezdae*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,200–2,700 m.

Breeding distribution E part of W Altai, S Altai (b450, g25, g55, s88, v14) and Saur Mountains (b428, b450, g25).

Note Reports of a total of four on 18 December 1992, 20 January 1994 and 21 January 1995 in Pavlodar Pre-Irtysh region between Zholkuduk and Zhanaaul (c43) are undocumented (b200) and not included here.



Lagopus muta

Western Capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus*

Subspecies *uralensis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Coniferous forests; uplands.

Breeding distribution Koksetau upland (f50). Russian birds (from Kirov and Novosibirsk provinces) were introduced there for the first time in 1912 (g25, k173).

Non-breeding distribution Not recently recorded at Shalday forest in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, e2, u6).

Subspecies *taczanowskii*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Coniferous and larch woodlands; foothills and mountains, at 1,450–1,900 m.

Breeding distribution Altai and Kalbinskiy Altai (b450, e2, f1, g25, s167).



Tetrao urogallus uralensis



Tetrao urogallus taczanowskii

Black Grouse *Lyrurus tetrix*

Subspecies *viridanus*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Transition areas between forests and open areas; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m in Altai.

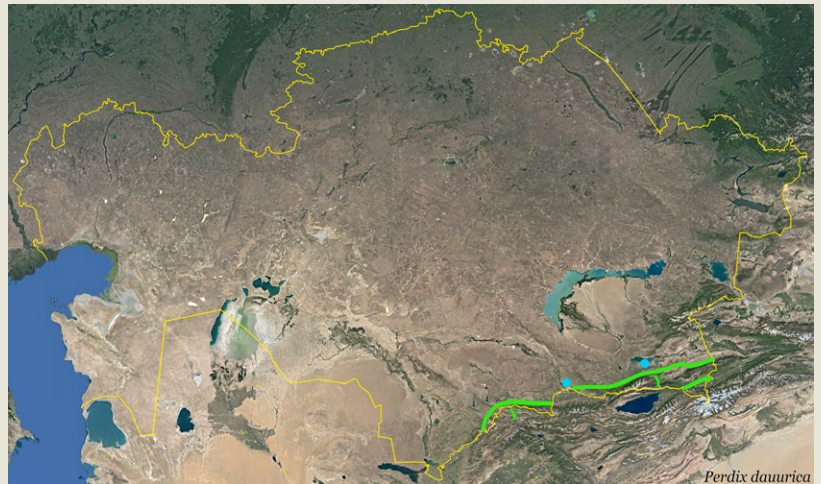
Breeding distribution South to lower Ilek River valley (p1) and Naurzum NR (b486), Ulytau Mountains (f50), Karkaraly NP (450), Zheltau and Kyzyltau Mountains (g25), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai and W Altai (g25).

Subspecies *mongolicus***Status** Scarce resident.**Habitat** Transition areas between forests and open areas; foothills to mountains, up to 2,500 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.**Breeding distribution** Zailiyskiy Alatau, Kungey and Ketmen Mountains (g25), Zhungarskiy Alatau, Altyn-Emel NP (g25, b235), E Balkhash region (e2), Chingiztau Mountains, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (g20, g25, i8), Manrak (b349), Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains (g25).**Non-breeding distribution** In winter more widely distributed within breeding range, for instance in Alakol-Sasykkol lake region (b278, b282).**Note** The subspecies *viridanus* and *mongolicus* intergrade in the area between Altai, Chingiztau Mountains and Tarbagatai Mountains (g25).*Lyrurus tetrix viridanus**Lyrurus tetrix mongolicus***Grey Partridge** *Perdix perdix***Subspecies** *robusta***Status** Common resident.**Habitat** Semi-deserts, steppes and open arable areas; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.**Breeding distribution** West to N Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley and N Caspian coast (e2, g25), east to Altai (g25, s87), south to Zhylyoi region (b450, e2), W Ustyurt Plateau (l21), Olenti (b450, e2) and Karatuba regions (b450, e2), Turgai-Irgiz interfluvium (g25), Ulytau Mountains, E Balkhash region, Chu-li Mountains, Chu River valley, Karatau Mountains and Tien Shan (b450, e2) (absent from central part; b424).**Note 1** Large-scale introductions for hunting purposes may negatively affect the distribution of the native subspecies in Kazakhstan. More research is needed to establish the long-term genetic effects of these releases on local populations.**Note 2** Birds west of Ural River valley (b303, b450, b489, e2, g25) are probably intergrades with subspecies *lucida*.**Note 3** Hybrids Grey x Daurian Partridge *P. dauurica* have been found at Sorbulak lakes, in Malaysary Mountains and at Zaisan (k29).*Perdix perdix***Daurian Partridge** *Perdix dauurica***Subspecies** *dauurica***Status** Rare resident.**Habitat** Variety of open habitats (from meadows to shrubby forest steppes); foothills to mountains, at 1,500-3,400 m. Seems to prefer more vegetated habitats than Grey Partridge *P. perdix*.**Breeding distribution** W and N Tien Shan from Talasskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards (c60, g25).

Non-breeding distribution In winter a flock was found at Karashengel in early December 2003 (b432) and a flock of 24 in Chu floodplains on 11 January 2008 (b71).

Note 1 No recent documented records in Zhungarskiy, Tarbagatai (b450, e2), Manrak (b349, b450, e2) and Saur Mountains and S Altai (b450, e2).

Note 2 See note 3 Grey Partridge.



Daurian Partridge *Perdix d. dauurica* adult male Zhilybulak region 19 September 2022 (Florian Olivier)

Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*

Subspecies *septrionalis*, *turcestanicus*, *mongolicus*

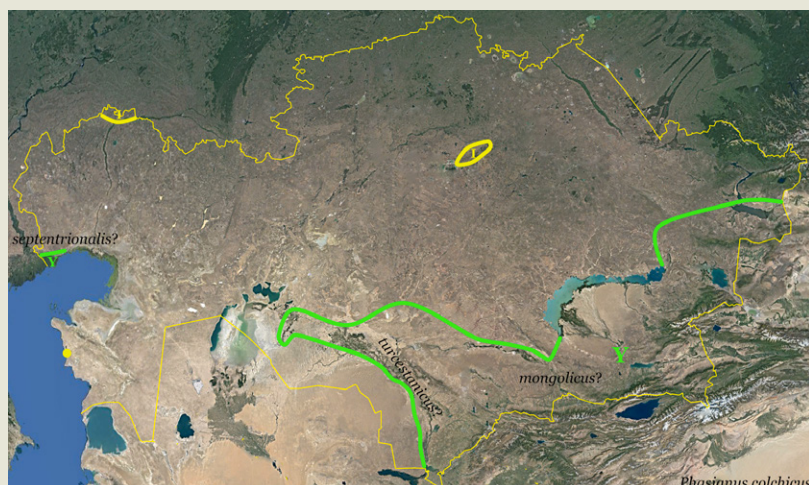
Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Riparian forest, steppes and deserts (b305) (also cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m in C Tien Shan (a21).

Breeding distribution N Caspian coast from Volga River delta (b450, b489, e2, g25) to Zaburanye (e27, g20); and west to Syrdarya River valley (g25, k101), E Kyzylkum desert, north to Chu River valley (b185, b450, g25, m3), Sarysu River valley (b450, g25), Balkhash-Alakol depression (b193, b305, b449, g25, m3), Koksala and Ayaguz River valleys (b450), Zaisan depression (k151, s21), S Altai foothills north to Kurchum River valley (b419), Black Irtysh floodplains (b450) and Manrak and Saur foothills (b112, b124).

Note 1 Large-scale introductions for hunting purposes have negatively affected the distribution of the native subspecies in Kazakhstan. Therefore, the current validity of the different subspecies and their distribution is questioned.

Note 2 More or less recently, the species has been introduced, apparently for hunting purposes, in Aktau (b450), Oral and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana regions (b450, e2) (shown yellow on map).



Altai Snowcock *Tetraogallus altaicus*

Status Very rare resident (100-300 individuals) (v26).

Habitat Alpine meadows, up to snowline; mountains, at 1,300-3,000 m.

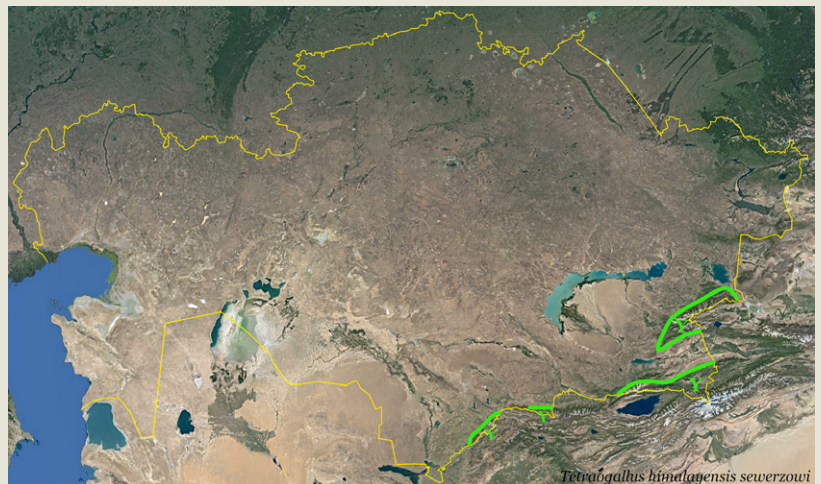
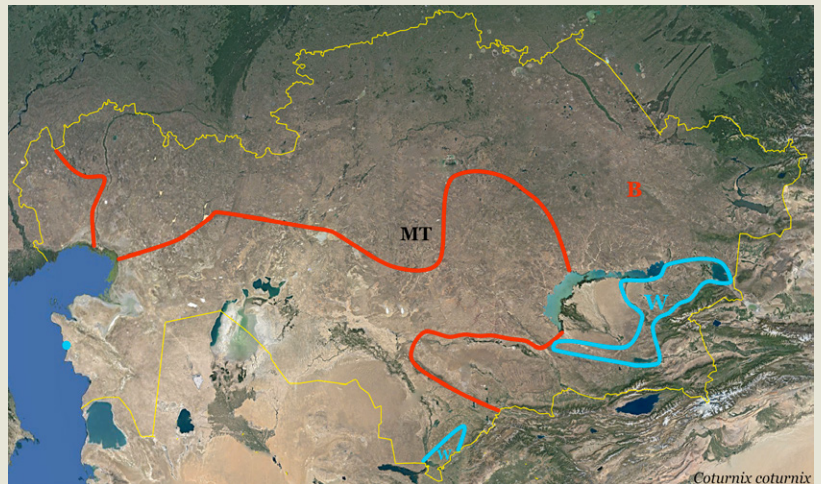
Breeding distribution Altaiskiy Tarbagatai and Sarymsakty Mountains in Katon-Karagay NP and northern part of Markakol NP in S Altai (b450, c33, g25, v14, v26, w16).



Himalayan Snowcock *Tetraogallus himalayensis*

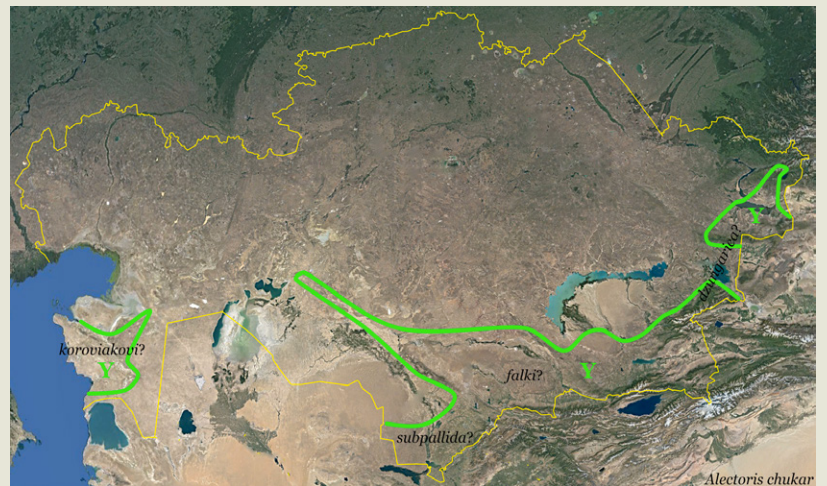


Himalayan Snowcock *Tetraogallus himalayensis sauricus* adult Ili-Alatau NP 22 May 2018 (Danny Claeysier)

Subspecies *sauricus***Status** Scarce resident.**Habitat** Open slopes (often rocky ridges), from treeline to snowline; mountains.**Breeding distribution** NE Tarbagatai Mountains and Saur Mountains (g25, p57).**Subspecies** *sewerzowi***Status** Common resident.**Habitat** Open slopes (often rocky ridges); at 900-1,500 m in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and at 2,500-3,300 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.**Breeding distribution** Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains.**Non-breeding distribution** Altitudinal movements from November on south-facing slopes. Occasionally winter flocks of several hundred are found (g25).*Tetraogallus himalayensis sauricus**Tetraogallus himalayensis sewerzowi***Common Quail** *Coturnix coturnix***Subspecies** *coturnix***Status** Common breeding and passage migrant and occasional resident or winter visitor.**Habitat** Open habitats (mainly steppes; cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.**Breeding distribution** Widespread. Absent from deserts and Syrdarya River valley (b450, g20, m3).**Non-breeding distribution** During migration throughout. In winter occasionally in Shymkent region (g25), southeastern Kazakhstan north to Chu-Ili foothills (e2), Balkhash-Alakol depression (a21, b137, b274, b434, k22 w3). Extralimital record: 11 December 2024-23 January 2025 Aktau max. three (e2).**Movements** From early April (e2) to late May and from mid July to late November (September-mid October) (b450, e2, g20, g25) and Aktau (e2).*Coturnix coturnix***Chukar Partridge** *Alectoris chukar***Subspecies** *koroviakovi*, *subpallida*, *falki*, *dzungarica***Status** Common resident.**Habitat** Stony arid areas with short grass and few shrubs, rocky outcrops; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,700 m.**Breeding distribution** Mangystau province, north to Tub-Karagan Peninsula, Aktau Mountains and NW Ustyurt plateau, south to SW Caspian coast and Ustyurt NR (b450, e2, g25, l10); and Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2, g25, m3), north to Karatau Mountains, Aral-Karakum desert (e2), S Betpak-Dala desert (m3), Chu-Ili Mountains, Ili River valley, Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai Mountains (including their foothills) (b41, b450, e2, g25), N Zaisan lake coast (e2, z31) and S Altai north to Bukhtarma River valley (b450).

Note 1 No recent documented records from Kalbinskiy Altai (b450, e2), where introduced in 1968 (s37).

Note 2 Large-scale introductions for hunting purposes have negatively affected the distribution of the native subspecies in Kazakhstan. Therefore, the current validity of the different subspecies and their distribution is questioned.



European Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*

Subspecies *europaeus*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (b450, d9, e2).

Movements From late April to early June (May) and from early August to late October (September) (d9, g20, z15).

Subspecies *sarudnyi*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Dry and open country (including wood and heath edges, sparsely vegetated steppes and open forests); lowlands to mountains, at 1,000-1,600 m in Altai and at 1,200-2,000 m in W Tien Shan (d9, s72).

Breeding distribution Throughout (b349, b450, d9, l25, l27, s147, z51). Presumably *sarudnyi* intergrades with *europaeus* in N Kazakhstan, with *plumipes* in SE and E parts and with *unwini* in southernmost part (c51).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, d9, e2).

Movements From late April to early June (May) and from early August to late October (September) (c51, d9).

Subspecies *plumipes*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution SE Kazakhstan, most frequent in Tien Shan foothills at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20) and Almaty (b450).

Movements From early to mid May (b450) and from August (d9, g20) to mid September (b450).



Egyptian Nightjar *Caprimulgus aegyptius*

Subspecies *aegyptius*

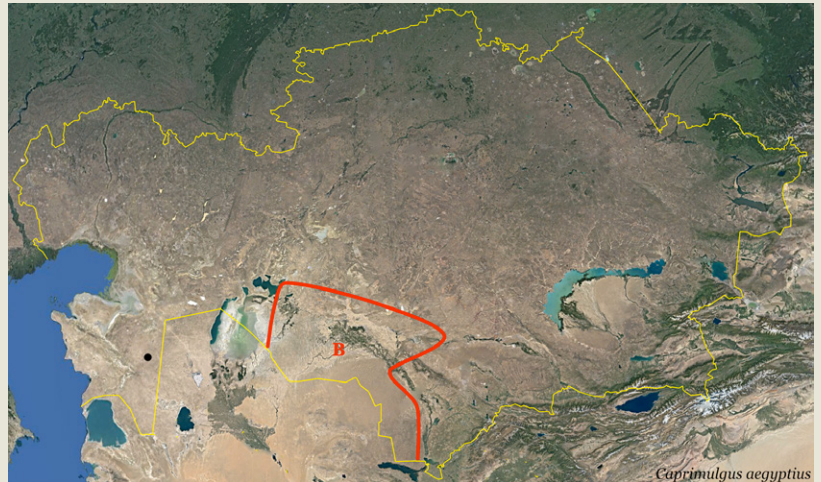
Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Deserts (often with some scrub; usually near water); lowlands.

Breeding distribution Formerly more widespread and a quite common breeder (d9). However recently only recorded in very small numbers in Kyzylkum (b450, e2), Aral-Karakum, Aryskum and southwestern Betpak-Dala desert (e2, s6, w20, w23).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital record: 7 May 1989 Ustyurt plateau (r19).

Movements From mid April to mid May and from late August to early October (d9, e2).



Caprimulgus aegyptius



Egyptian Nightjar *Caprimulgus aegyptius* adult Kyzylkum desert 12 May 2023 (Kudaibergen Amirekul)

White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*

Subspecies *caudacutus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/6 4 September 1909 Karatau Mountains (TP) (d9). 2/6 6 September 1986 Zailiyskiy Alatau foothills at Almaty 1cy female collected (g13). 3/6-5/6 Summers 1983-84 and 1986 Samarikha River valley W Altai regularly (b17). 6/6 4 September 1990 Aksu-Zhabagly NR (b28).



Hirundapus caudacutus

Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*

Subspecies *tuneti*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Open areas with cliffs; lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution North to Karatau Mountains (b53, d9, e2, l25), Kaundy depression, Ustyurt plateau (b450, e2, k127, l10) and Karakiyan region (b450, d9) in Mangystau province; and W Tien Shan (from Talasskiy Alatau Mountains westwards), Karatau Mountains (d9), Charyn River valley from Aktogay (k160) to canyon, Malaysary Mountains (g73) and Altyn-Emel NP.

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range, with several hundred at Almaty on 17-18 August 1997 (h1). Extra-limital records: 16 April 1911 Kapal large flock (d9); 3 September 1974 lower Ural River valley (g72).

Movements From early March to mid April and from late August to late October (d9, e2).



Common Swift *Apus apus*

Subspecies *apus* and *apus-pekinensis* intergrades

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wide variety of habitats (from forest zones to arid steppes and mountains; also villages and towns); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,300 m (b426).

Breeding distribution West to northern part of Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley (b450, d9, e2), south to Atyrau, lower Emba River valley (d9, n1), Ustyurt plateau and Syrdarya valley (d9), north to Kostanay, Koksetau upland (d9), Astana (e2), Bayanaul NP (r13), Pavlodar (c44), and east to Semey and Altai (b450, d9, e2, u6); and in Mangystau province north to Karatau Mountains and Ustyurt NR.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From late February (b450) to mid June (c60) and from late July to late October (late August-early September (d9, s89).

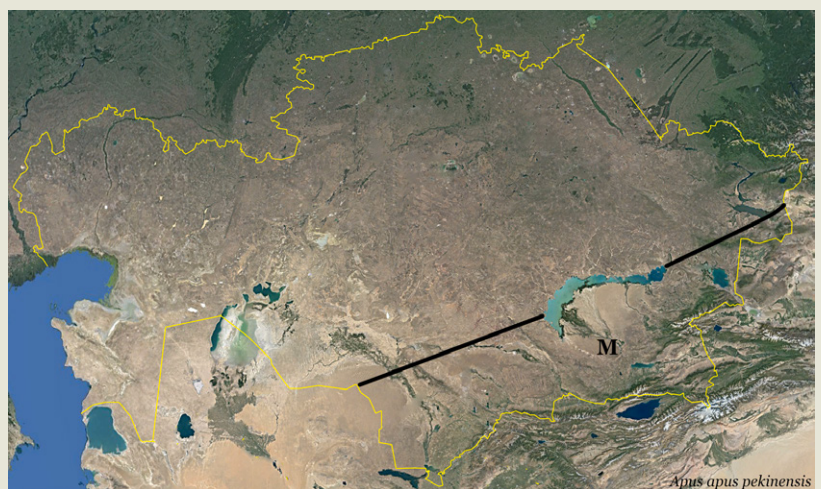
Note The subspecies intergrade in S Kazakhstan (v6).

Subspecies *pekinensis*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Zhungarian basin, south of Lake Balkhash and east of Lesser Aral Sea region (z23).

Movements From late February to March and from late July to August.



Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus*

Subspecies *pacificus*

Status Very rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Forests with cliffs; mountains, between 1,000 and 2,500 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (b78, b450, e2, s75, s190).

Non-breeding distribution No records outside Altai.

Movements Arrives at breeding areas from late April to late May and leaves these from August to early September (c59).



Apus pacificus

Great Bustard *Otis tarda*

Subspecies *tarda*

Status Very rare and decreasing breeding (estimated 100-1000 individuals (a6, k74, m4) and passage migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Flat and short-grass steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands, up to 1,800 m in Chiliktinskaya River valley (b84).

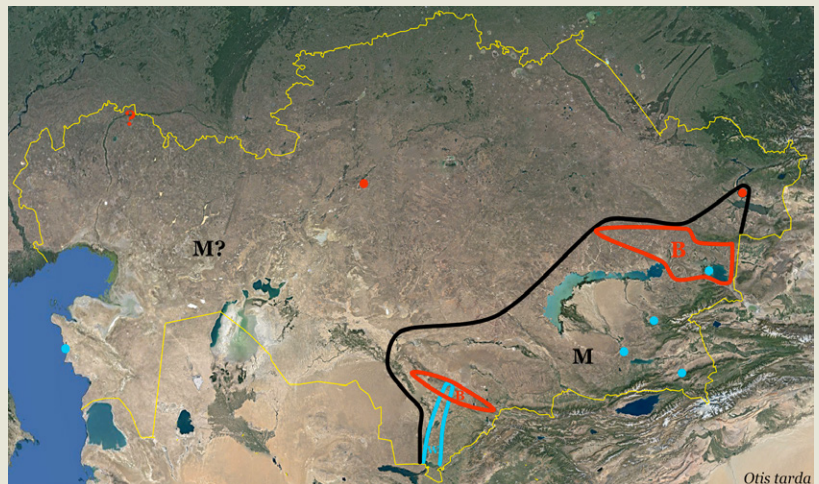
Breeding distribution Amangeldy region at Alakol (after a long period of alleged absence found again at Alakol on 28 July 2009) (b450, s134), region outlined by E Balkash region and Aktogay region at Bereke, W and S Tarbagatai foothills and Alakol region (b362, b369, b450, e2, m3, s134), Karatau foothills bordered by Zhualinskaya River valley, Shayan region and Shalkiya region, plains opposite Kensai gorge and Babaata region (b228, b450, e2, m4), and Irtysh River valley at Quaygan (b450). A record of two birds at Solyanka lake (e2) in West Kazakhstan province on 3 June 2023 (e2) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range, including Talasskiy Alatau foothills (c10) and Sugaty valley (b429). In autumn important stopover sites are S Tarbagatai foothills and Tentek River delta and the area between Sasykkol and Alakol lakes (b408). In winter at Chardara lake (k161), north to Koksarai lake (e2) and Karatau foothills between Chayan region and Chulakurgan (e2, s133), lower Temirlik River valley in Charyn NP (z25), Ili River valley between Miyaly and Kuybyshev (b450) and Alakol-Sasykkol depression (b358, b362, b369, f44). On 11 January 2010 at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (k205).

Movements From late February (g25) to mid May (g20) (mid March-early April) and from mid August to mid November (mid September-late October) (g25, h8).

Note 1 The breeding population suffered a huge decline due to the impact of habitat loss, increased hunting pressure and use of chemical pesticides (k74), which led to the almost disappearance from norther parts of Kazakhstan, as well as from the Zaisan basin, Chiliktinskaya valley and S Altai foothills.

Note 2 Wintering in Kostanay province (up to latitude 50°25'N) (g25, h8) and the Volga-Ural region (b303, g25) could recently not be confirmed.



Otis tarda

Asian Houbara *Chlamydotis macqueenii*

Status Rare, locally common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident (estimated 49,000 individuals in 2011; h13).

Habitat Arid sandy semi-deserts and deserts with some tussock grass or scrub; lowlands and foothills (k219).

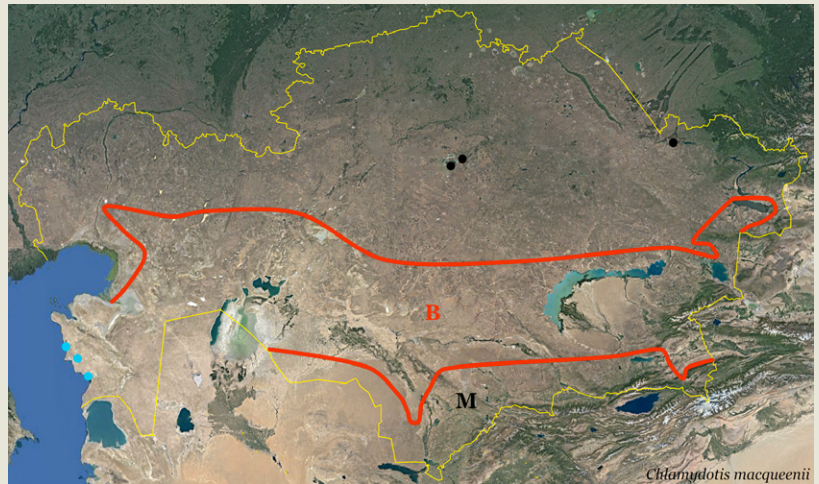
Breeding distribution North to E Ural River valley at Inder lake (k12), Dossor (b450), Taysogan sands (g25), Saghyz River valley (k12), Zhagabulak forest (s134), lower Irgiz River valley (g25), lower Sarysu River valley (s134), Betpak-Dala desert (g25, m3), north of Lake Balkhash (g25), Balkhash-Alakol depression north to Sagat (b358, b369), Aktogay region (b450, e2, m3) and Zaisan depression (including Black Irtysh River valley) (e2, g25, s58, z30), and south to Sugaty and Kegen plains, Zhusandala, Moyunkum desert, N Karatau foothills and Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range (c58). The Zhungarian basin and Taukum desert are

important stopover sites for migrants originating from Gobi Desert in China (j6). Large numbers have also been found in Arys-Karaktau RZ, with 1,500-2,700 in autumn but smaller numbers in spring (s134). Very rare in Tien Shan foothills. Extralimital records: 3 October 1978 and 28 September 2000 south of Tengiz lake; 23 June 2004 Aktyubek; 7 October 2010 Korgalzhyn; 3 August 2011 Korgalzhyn NR (all in Korgalzhyn NR) (a19, b450, h7, k135, k138, w13); 8 October 2014 Irtysh River valley east of Semey (f10). Winter records (all from ringed birds): 9 December 2014 Zhanaözen region three, 1-4 December 2020 Fetisovo plateau (b450, e2), 21 January 2022 Karakol lake (b450).

Movements From early March (b450) to early April and from late August to late November (September-October) (b450, g25).

Note Irregular wintering at Shaulder within Syrdarya River valley, as stated by a local hunter (k161), is undocumented and has not been included here.



Asian Houbara *Chlamydotis macqueenii* adult Betpak-Dala desert 22 April 2022 (Kudaibergen Amirekul)

Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (estimated 20,000 individuals) (b445, c57, m32) and accidental resident.

Habitat Short-grass steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m in W Tien Shan (k116).

Breeding distribution South and west to Urda sands and Kamysh-Samara lakes (s134) in Volga-Ural region, Ural and Emba River deltas (g25), Diyar (l21), Altyn-Dala NR (e2), Baikonur, lower Sarysu and Chu River valleys (m3, s134), Baipains and foothills north of Karatau Mountains, Jirsu-Daubaba plateau and foothills at Koksay canyon in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (k116, m4) and Alakol depression (b193). Absent from other high-mountain ranges except the foothills and major parts of E C Kazakhstan (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within, S and W of the breeding range. No recent records in N and C Tien Shan (b424) and only two records at Markakol lake in S Altai: 10 May 1979 and 17-18 May 1983 (b86). Birds from N Kazakhstan fly southwest, pass north of

Lesser Aral Sea and then fly south through E Caspian lowland (c59). In C Kazakhstan flocks of up to 700 are found in September (k140). In S Kazakhstan flocks of several hundred are found from the second half of August. Winter records: 11 January 2010 Bautino; 10 December 2014 Karakol lake, both at E Caspian coast (b450, i5); 14 January 2024 Koksaray lake 141 (e2).

Movements From mid February to late April (b450) and from mid August (g25) to late November (w16, Machiel Valkenburg *in litt.*) (mid September-mid October) (g25).



Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus optatus*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests and open woodlands; at 150-1,900 m (d9, t4).

Breeding distribution Altai (d9, e2, f50, g8, 01, s66) and Kalbinskiy Altai (e8).

Non-breeding distribution Not positively identified outside the breeding range.

Movements From early May to mid June and from early July to late August (d9).

Note There are tens of reports outside the breeding range, even as far west as Mangystau Peninsula and lower Ural River valley (d9, g20, h7) and north to Zhanazhol (t4) and Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh (k184). None of these reports are sufficiently documented, using valid criteria (l31). The validity of at least some of the 17 autumn reports in the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region was already questioned (Holger Schielzeth *in litt.*).



Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*

Subspecies *canorus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

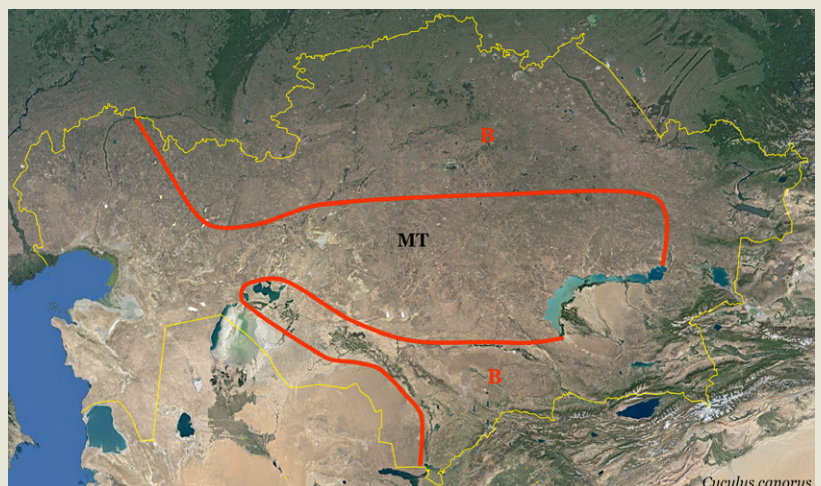
Habitat Open country with trees or bushes and woodlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout.

Movements From early April to mid June (b450) (late April-late May) and from late July (d9) to late October (b450) (August-mid September).

Note 'Northern' *canorus* and 'southern' *subtelephonus* are said to intergrade at the southern limit of the semi-desert belt, i.e. Ural River delta, N coast of Lesser Aral Sea, lower Syrdarya River valley and Lake Balkhash and Alakol lake regions (d9, g35). However, range limits are rather unclear (p16), plumage differences very slight and measurements largely overlapping. Therefore, the two subspecies are treated together here.



Pallas's Sandgrouse *Syrhaptes paradoxus*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (with strongly fluctuating numbers) and rare resident.

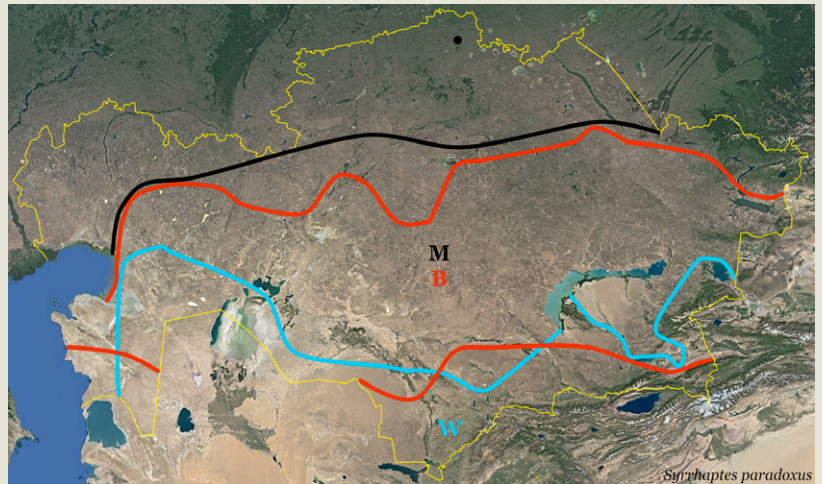
Habitat Deserts, semi-deserts and deserts with low vegetation of grass or scrubs; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Taysogan sands (s111), upper Uil and Emba River valleys, Turgai and Sarysu River valleys (g25), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, h7, k139), Bayanaul region (b450), Zhamantuz lake (b338, b450), Kurchatov region (e2), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Irtysh River between Shaghan and Shar River valleys (b251) and Zaisan depression (b450, g25). Absent from S Ustyurt plateau, sand deserts and mountains. Shili on 21 July 2023 (b14).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and migration singles or small flocks are found north to Nursay (h5) and Kamysh-Samara lakes region (g48) in Volga-Ural sands, lower Ile River valley, Naurzum region (b450, b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (flocks of up to 200) (k139), Kyzyltau region, steppe adjoining Altai and S Altai (Bukhtarma River valley and Markakol lake) (b86, s5). Most birds migrate through Zhungarian Gate to China (g25). There are two important migration routes for birds breeding in Zaisan depression and neighbouring Manrak, Saur and Tarbagatai foothills. One route runs from NW Mongolia, through Ukok, Bukhtarma and Naryn River valleys in S Altai to Irtysh River valley and then south through N and W Naryn Mountains. A small number head south from Altaiskiy Tarbagatai Mountains, through Burkhat Pass at 2,000 m and then through Markakol depression. Another route runs from W China (Xinjiang) through Black Irtysh River valley (b237, b403, g25). In winter small numbers occasionally west to Akpan Bula at Ustyurt plateau (b450, e2), Tengiz (e2) and Emba River valley (g25), north to Kyzylkum desert (b450, g25), Syrdarya River valley (g25), Suzak region (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2), Ili River river and delta (e2), N Ketmen foothills (b450) and Sasykol-Alakol depression (f47). Extralimital record: 3 May 2018 Novorossiyskoye (z51).

Movements From early March to mid April and from late July to early November, continuing later in a cold-weather exodus (b237, d9).

Note Breeds highly erratic, with numbers varying greatly between years and locations.



Pallas's Sandgrouse *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* pair Kolshengel 15 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Pin-tailed Sandgrouse *Pterocles alchata*

Subspecies *caudacutus* (Asian Pin-tailed Sandgrouse)

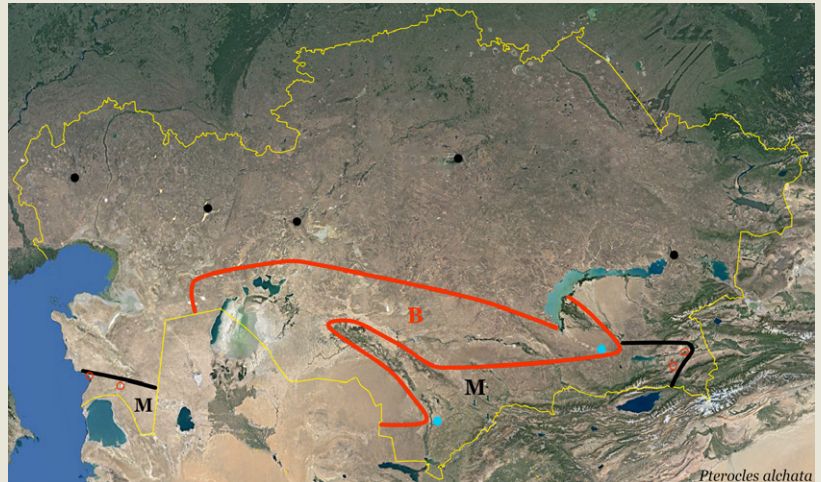
Status Scarce breeding migrant and accidental resident.

Habitat Steppe, semi-deserts and deserts (preferably clay or sandy to stony substrates), with low, sparse vegetation of grasses and shrubs; mainly lowlands.

Breeding distribution West to N Ustyurt plateau (b450), east to Taukum desert (between Aksuek and Kolshengel) (b308) and Sugaty plains, north to Lesser Aral Sea region (g25), Aral-Karakum desert (b450), W and C Betpak-Dala desert (north to latitude 47°N) (k188, l13) and south to Kyzylkum desert (g25), N Karatau foothills and E Muyunkum desert (l13). A record on 15 June 2012 at Fetisovo (e2), 11 July 2015 S Ustyurt plateau (b450), 28 May 2000 (30) and 26 May 2003 Sharyn River valley (e2) might indicate breeding nearby.

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range and west to Fetisovo at E Caspian coast (l10, w7). Extralimital records: upper Temir and lower Irgiz Rivers (g25); August 1907 Kamysh-Samara lakes (s111); April 1998 Isey lake Korgalzhyn NR collected (h7, k130, k131); 25 April 2011 Aktogay (AbP) 20 (d17). Winter records: 8 December 1995 Kolshengel (g20); 14 January 2024 Kok-saray lake seven (b450, e2).

Movements From mid March (b450) to late April (l10) and from late August (g25, w7) to early November (September-October) (b450, g25).



Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis*

Subspecies *arenarius*

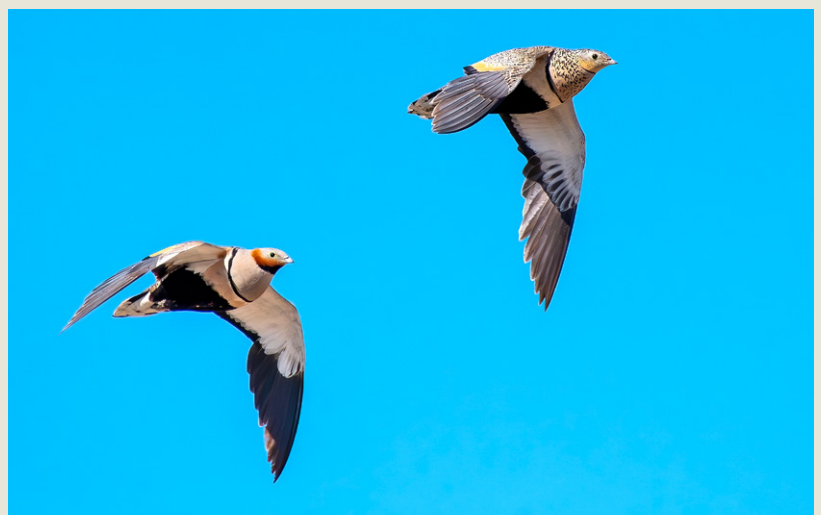
Status Common breeding migrant and very rare resident.

Habitat Deserts, semi-deserts and steppes (also pastoral scrublands and dry cereal cultivations); lowlands and foothills, up to 1,800 m.

Breeding distribution North to the NE limit of Volga-Ural sands region (b43, b450, e2), Akkumsagiz semi-desert (g41), upper Uil and lower Turgai River valleys, Jezkazgan region (b450, e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (occasionally) (e2, h7), Dege-len region (e2), Maykain (g25, s143, s144), Arkarly, Zaisan depression and Manrak foothills (g25).

Non-breeding distribution Dispersing birds occasionally north to Aralsor lake (l27) and Telnov (s111) in N Volga-Ural region, Naurzum NR (b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a19, h7) and Semey (b252, g25). During migration within and south of the breeding range. In winter occasionally and with small numbers at E Caspian coast between Aktau and Fetisov0 (b450, k216), Ustyurt plateau north to Sor Tuzbair (b450, v29), Barsa-Kelmes NR (g30), Kyzylkum desert (g25) and occasionally in Sugaty plains (e2), and Usharal region (b226).

Movements From late February to mid April (e2, g25) and from early September to late November (b450, g25) (September-October).



Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis arenarius* pair Kolshengel 19 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Rock Dove *Columba livia*

Subspecies *livia/neglecta/domestica*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Steep rocky slopes and deep gorges and urban areas; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,500 m.

Breeding distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25).

Note The subspecies *livia* and *neglecta* and Feral Pigeons *C. l. domestica* intergrade to such an extent that it is often impossible to separate them. In large parts of Kazakhstan (especially outside the mountain areas) the entire breeding population consists of Feral Pigeons, such as in the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).



Columba livia/neglecta/forma domestica

Hill Pigeon *Columba rupestris*

Subspecies *turkestanica*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Crags, caves or rocky outcrops (also human settlements); foothills and mountains, up to 1,800 m in Altai and at or above 2,200 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains in W Tien Shan, N Tien Shan from Turgen River valley eastwards, C Tien Shan) (b150, b337, b450, d35, e2), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b350, b450, e2), Saur Mountains (including Saykan Mountains) (k151, s189) and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai between Uryl and Ust-Chindagatuy (b450, e2). Intergradation with Rock Dove subspecies *livia* has resulted in the (almost complete) disappearance from Kazakh upland (r13), Altai, Manrak Mountains and parts of W Tien Shan (b150, b424, w28). A record at Serebryansk on 16 November 2020 (s126) could indicate that Hill Pigeon still survives in other mountain ranges. In the absence of recent breeding records in formerly mentioned breeding areas (Kalbinskiy Altai and Manrak and Tarbagatai Mountains) (g25), the breeding distribution of Hill Pigeon in Kazakhstan remains uncertain.



Columba rupestris

Stock Dove *Columba oenas*

Subspecies *oenas*

Status Possibly rare breeding migrant, common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor.

Habitat Rural areas and woodland edges; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Summer records at Shortandy region (b336), Terenkol in Irtysh River valley, Semey (b338) and in Altai (b398, s16, s21, s198) may indicate breeding there. Other record: 30 June 2010 Toretam in Syrdarya valley (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Strong migration through Ural River valley and W Tien Shan foothills. In N Kostanay province small numbers in spring (c60) but much higher numbers in autumn, with 1,600 on 2-10 October 1996 (t31). Flocks of up to 700 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, h7). In winter in Chardara region north to Koksaray and Bugun lakes, Tien Shan foothills, north to Karashengel GR (b434), Tal'dykurgan and N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills; and in Aktau region (b450, e2). Occasionally at Suyindik in Volga-Ural sands (b303), Atyrau (g25), lower Emba River (n1), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and Irtysh River valley at Krasnokutsk (s142).



Columba oenas oenas

Movements From early March (w26) to early June (b349, e2) and from early August (e2) to mid November (b450).

Note Breeding in the Ural River (g25) could recently not be confirmed.

Subspecies *yarkandensis*

Status Very rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Woodland edges.

Breeding distribution Only recent breeding records at least in 2001-09 at Orta-Tentek canyon in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b148, b345), and in 2022 a pair in Charyn River valley (e2, w24). Formerly at Bartogay lake. A record of a pair at Aksai valley reserve in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains on 15 June 2014 (e2) could have referred to this subspecies.

Non-breeding distribution The only recent record indicating migration is that of a bird at Sorbulak lakes on 7 May 2006 (a33). The sole documented record well outside the breeding range concerns a skin collected in Afghanistan (c59).

Movements At least until early May (a33). No further information.



Yellow-eyed Dove *Columba eversmanni*

Status Rare and declining (b492) breeding migrant.

Habitat Lightly wooded areas (including riparian and turanga forests; often cultivations); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Ili River River valley and delta, including Topar lakes, Zhelturanga (s134) and Altyn-Emel NP (b35).

Non-breeding distribution West to S Karatau Mountains, Talaskiy Alatau foothills, Shymkent (b450, e2, g25) and lower Syrdarya River valley south of the breeding range. Regularly in W Tien Shan foothills. A flock of 65 on 24 September 2021 at Karashengel GR (b438) is the largest in recent years. Other records: 31 May 2002 Tarbagatai (b344); 24-25 September 2012 south of Jezkazgan and Sarysu River valley five and one respectively (g75).

Movements From late March (g20) to late May (b344, b435) (mid April-mid May) and from early August (b435) to early November (g20) (September).

Note 1 Breeding in lower Syrdarya (g25, s134) and Sarysu River valleys and Chu and Black Irtysh River valleys (g25) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 Since 2006, only a few birds have been trapped at Chokpak Pass during autumn migration, while it was relatively abundant, particularly in 1970-80 (b79).

Note 3 A report on several birds at Mangystau Peninsula between 18-19 July 1947 (d46) is undocumented and has not been included here.



Yellow-eyed Dove *Columba eversmanni* adult Zhelturanga forest 24 May 2024
(Hans Peter Fischer)

Common Wood Pigeon *Columba palumbus*

Subspecies *palumbus*

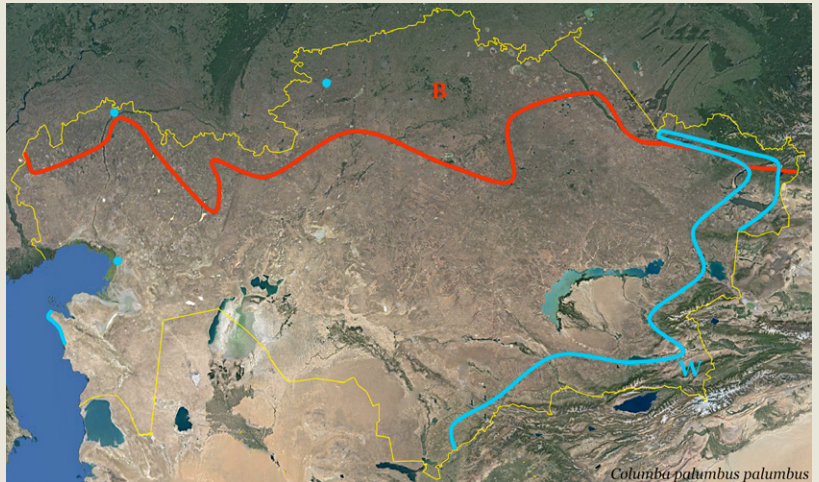
Status Common breeding migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of wooded areas (also parks in towns and gardens); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution South to Zhanybek (I26), Urda and Kushum River valley in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley (b450, b489, e2, s111), Zhagabulak forest (k181), Aktobe, Karabutak (e2), Naurzum NR (b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (e2), Karaganda region (b336), Ereymentau region (b450), Irtysh River valley (b450, e2), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (e2), Katon-Karagay NP and Markakol lake in S Altai (e2, v14).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Rare in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter at the E Caspian coast between Fort Shevchenko (k205) and Karakol lake (b450) and in SE and E Kazakhstan north to Shymkent (b450, e2) Zhabagly (c9), Ertai, Khantau, Karashengel GR (b450), Shonzhy (e2), Usharal, and Naryn and Bukhtarma River valleys and Altai region in S Altai (g1, s172), Öskemen (s157) and Semey region (b118); and occasionally at Oral, Tengiz (e2) and Karatamar lake in Tobol River valley (b450). Rare in NE part of winter range (b267). The largest numbers have been recorded in SE Kazakhstan, with flocks of up to 80 in Karashengel GR (b433).

Movements From mid March to early May and from late September to late October (b450, e2, g25). A record on 5 June 2022 in Kyzylkum desert (e2) probably refers to this subspecies.



Subspecies *casiotis*

Status Common breeding migrant and accidental resident.

Habitat Variety of wooded areas (also parks in towns and gardens); lowlands to mountains, at 1,000-2,500 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (including foothills), north to Karatau Mountains, Ili River valley (b424, b450, e2, g25, k119), E Balkhash region (m3), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including foothills, up to Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan and lower Tentek River valley) (b180, e17) and Tarbagatai foothills at Karaguma (f50).

Non-breeding distribution During migration not positively identified outside the breeding range. Winter records: winter 2003/2004 Turgan River delta (b437); 28 November 2021 Sorbulak lakes (b450).

Movements From late February to late April and from mid September to late October (b450).



European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*

Subspecies *arenicola*

Status Rare and declining breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wide variety of open wooded areas as well as steppes and semi-deserts (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains.

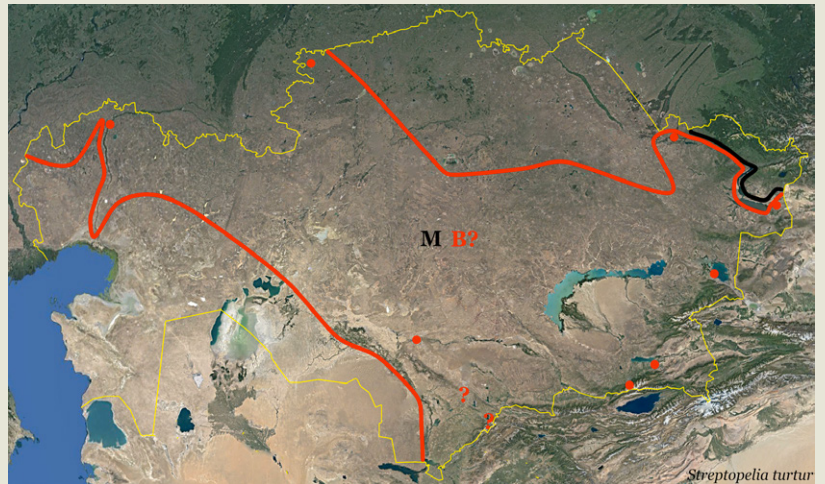
Breeding distribution Since numbers have severely declined, the breeding range outlined (w33) is the formerly known one. The supposed current breeding locations (shown as dots), based on records outside migration period and/or courting birds are Ural River valley at Skvorkino, Burly in NW Kostanay province (b450), Semey part of Semey-Ormany NR (g35, s134, u6), Black-Irtysh River valley (c64) W Alakol region between Koktuma and Akshy (b450), Teskensu region, Koktobe in Zailiyskiy Alatau (e2) and S Betpak-Dala desert (m3). There are indications that it still breeds (shown as question marks) at Aksu-Zhabagly NR, Karatau Mountains at Bayzhansay (e2). From all other regions there is no recent information but, given the lack of records, it seems likely that large areas of the former breeding range have been vacated.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From early April to early June (e2) and from late July to mid October (September) (b450, e2, g25, z3).

Note 1 The population south to Emba River valley, lower Turgai River valley (at latitude 48°N) and Zaisan depression consists of intergrades between the subspecies *arenicola* and *turtur* (g35).

Note 2 Also numbers of passage migrants have severely declined ([k26](#), [w23](#)). For birds passing W Kazakhstan this is not surprising given the fact that in European Russia the breeding population is currently estimated at 7,000-15,000 pairs, versus 1,000,000-2,500,000 pairs in the late 20th century ([m14](#)). The decline has also affected more eastern populations. At Chokpak ringing station in SE Kazakhstan, where previously regularly trapped during both spring and autumn migration, it has been almost absent since 2005 ([b79](#)).



Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*

Subspecies *meena* (Rufous Turtle Dove)

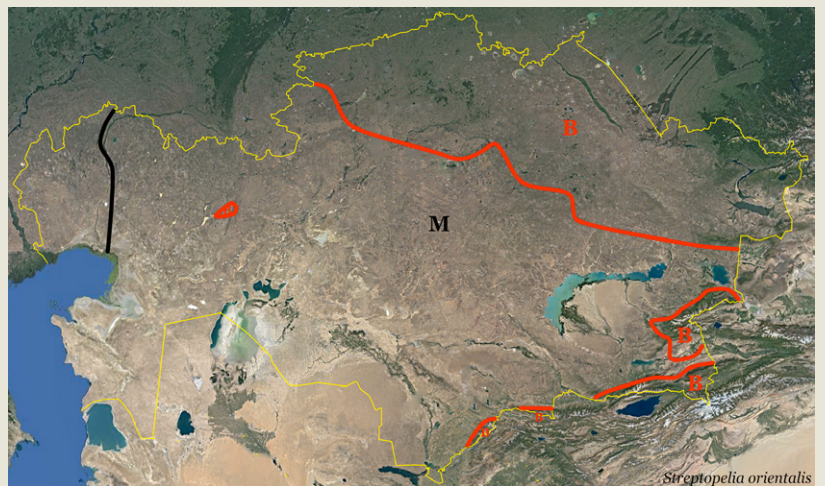
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open woodlands (often cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m in Altai and up to 2,600 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to Naurzum NR ([c60](#), [t31](#)), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region ([e2](#), [g25](#), [k139](#)), S Kazakh upland, Tarbagatai, Manrak and Saur Mountains ([b349](#)); and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and Tien Shan (including foothills, for instance at Almaty ([g25](#))). An isolated population breeds at Urkach forest in Mugodzhary Mountains ([k180](#)) and Zhagabulak forest ([k181](#)).

Non-breeding distribution West to Krutenkaya River valley at Mahambet ([b450](#)), lower Ural River valley ([g72](#)) and E Caspian region ([b450](#), [e2](#), [k27](#), [l10](#), [m3](#)).

Movements From mid April to early June (mid April-mid May) and from early August to mid November, occasionally early December (late August-late September) ([e2](#), [g25](#), [z3](#)).



Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*

Subspecies *decaocto*

Status Common resident and rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Parks and gardens, villages and towns; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Throughout, except in W Altai ([b268](#), [b420](#), [b450](#), [b486](#), [g20](#), [g25](#), [h7](#), [s151](#)).

Non-breeding distribution Presumed local or short-distance movements have been noted at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills ([c60](#)) and at Caspian Sea ([b450](#)) and coast ([b450](#), [e2](#), [l2](#)).

Movements From late April to late May ([l10](#), [l17](#)) and from early August to early October ([c60](#), [z3](#)).



Laughing Dove *Spilopelia senegalensis*

Subspecies *ermanni*

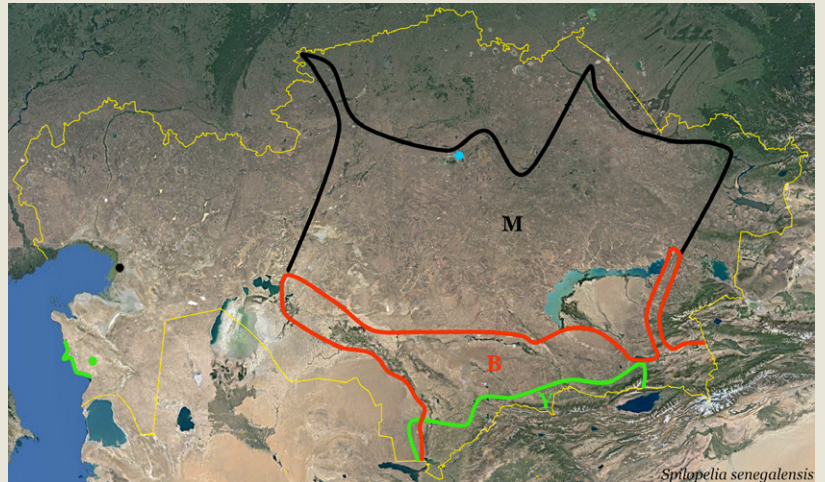
Status Common resident.

Habitat Open habitats (usually human settlements); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Introduced in 1960 at Almaty (b459). Now from Tien Shan foothills, west to Syrdarya River valley, north to Aralsk, S Betpak-Dala desert (k188) Topar River valley, south Kapchagay lake (b450), Altyn-Emel NP (b450, e2), Taldykurgan (b450), NE Balkash region (m3) and S Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills; and at E Caspian region between between Aktau (b333, b450) and Fetisovo (w7) and at Zhanaözen (b450). Formerly bred at Pavlodar (s143), Semey, Altai, Zaisan region (b420) and Karamendy (b486).

Non-breeding distribution Presumed local or short-distance movements have been noted at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (z3). Dispersing birds are found at Boskol region (b450, m42), Kostanay (m29), Karamendy (b450, e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (b450, e2, h7, k139), Karaganda (g20), Konstantinovka in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region and Serebryansk (b450). On 3 November 2022 at Tengiz (b450).

Movements From June to November (b450, e2, z3).



Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*

Subspecies *aquaticus*

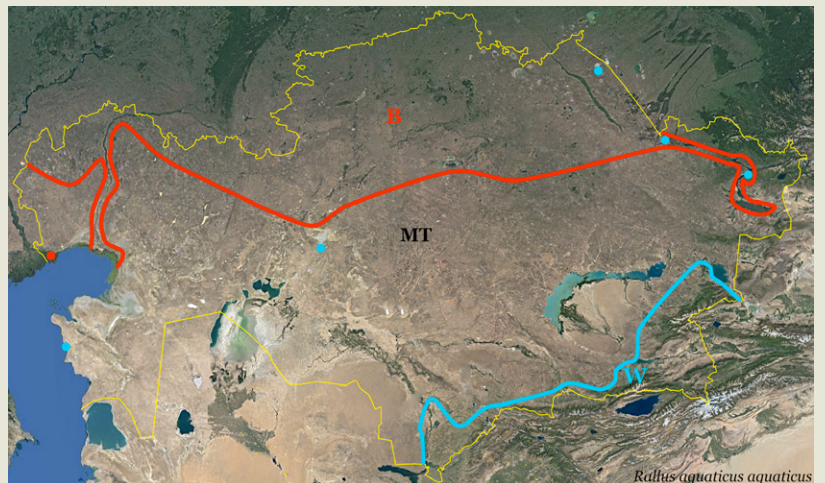
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Dense riparian and aquatic vegetation at stagnant or slowly moving waters; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Volga and Ural deltas (b489) and south to Sorkol lake (d7) and Zhangala and Kushum River valley in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley, Tengiz (e2), Khobda and Ilek River valleys, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valley (d7), Naurzum NR, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a17, h7), Karaganda, north of Semey and Zaisan depression (d7). Apparently very rare in lower Bukhtarma valley in S Altai (b395)

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Rare in the mountains. In winter mainly at E Caspian coast at Aktau and Karakol lake (k205), Syrdarya River valley north to Tabakbulak, Shoshkakol lakes (b450, g71), Shymkent (b450, e2), Bilikol lake, Taraz, Chu floodplains at Karasu, N Tien Shan foothills, Sorbulak lakes, Kapchagay lake, N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills and spurs (b71, b450, d7, e2, k240) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b272, b356, t36). Also occasionally recorded at Ystyk well south of Shalkar-Teniz lake (t22), Ilichevka in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450), Semey region (p3) and in western foothills of Naryn Mountains (b425) indicating a much wider distribution.

Movements From mid March to early May (e2) and from late August (a17) to mid November (b450).



Subspecies *korejewi*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Wetlands in steppes, semi-deserts and deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution North to lower Syrdarya River valley, Bilikol lake, Semirechye region and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b450, d7).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range (b450, e2, t36). Rare in the mountains.

Movements From mid March to mid April and from early September to early November (d7).



Corn Crane *Crex crex*

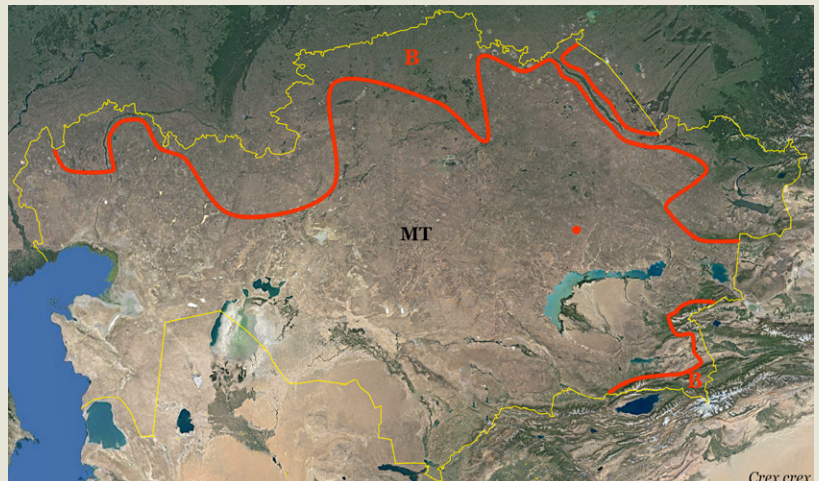
Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Moist meadows and other grasslands; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m in Altai and up to 2,800 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to lower Bolshoy and Malyy Uzen River valleys, Ural River valley south to Karmanovo, Utva-Ilek region, Berchogur in Mugodzhary Mountains, Turgai, Tobal River valley, Koksetau upland, Astana, Irtysh River valley in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains and Kurayly River valley in Chingiztau mountains (d7, s134); and in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and N (west to Berikta) and C Tien Shan (d7, e2, s134) and between Bektau Ata and Kyzylray Mountains (d7). Absent from Naurzum NR (b486) and Bayanaul NP (r13).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (d7). Rare in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k139).

Movements From mid April to mid June and from mid August to late November (late August-mid October) (d7).



Crex crex

Spotted Crane *Porzana porzana*

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with dense emergent vegetation; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Kamysh-Samara lakes, middle Ural River valley, Khobda and Ilel River valleys (b450, d7), Emba, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k139), Karaganda, Ayaguz, S Altai (b86, b395, l37, s167) and Semey (d7). Presumably only occasionally in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). A record in lower Emba River valley 16-17 June 1992 (b114) may indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424).

Movements From late March (b450, d7) to late May (a17, d7) and from mid August to early November (b450, d7) (September-early October).



Porzana porzana

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

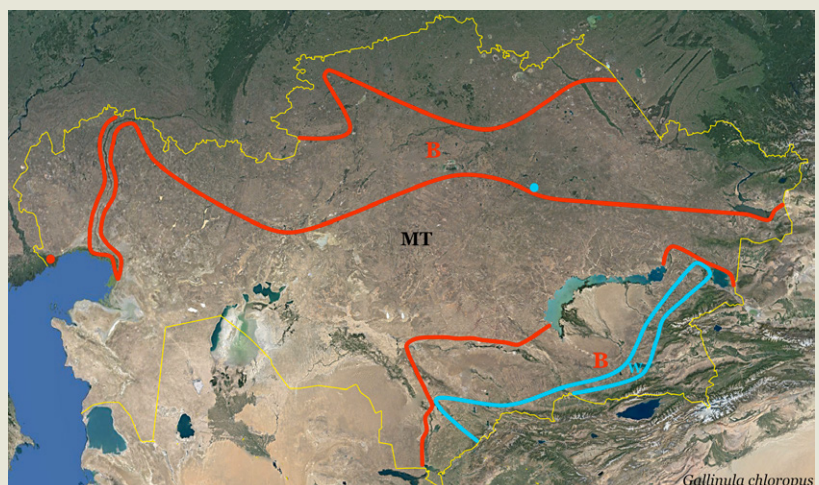
Subspecies *chloropus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of natural and man-made wetlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,850 m in N Tien Shan and 1,000 m in S Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Volga and Ural River deltas (d7), Tengiz (p24), Olenti (b450), Khobda and lower Ilel River valleys (d7), Rodniki in Mugodzhary Mountains, lower Irgyz River valley (d7), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (d7, h7), Karaganda, Karkaraly NP (b450), and Zaisan depression, including Black Irtysh River valley (d7), north to Kostanay (b450), Naurzum NR (c60, p54), Shortandy (b336), Irtysh River valley north to Shokpar, Semey Ormany NR (u6), Ridder in W Altai and between Uryl and Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai, (b21, b139, b385, b395, b450, d7, f15, s150); and in Syrdarya River valley north to Shoshkakol lakes (d7, k101), Chu River valley, and Balkhash-Alakol depression (d7, m3).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter north to Shymkent (e2), Koshkurgan (i10, w28), confluence of Arys



Gallinula chloropus

and Zhabagly Rivers (k110, w28), Zhabagly (k107, w28), Taraz (w28, Vladimir Kolbintsev *in litt.*), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes and Komsomol, Taldykurgan (b450), and east to Balkhash-Alakol depression (b272, b356). On 17 December 2021 at Karaganda (b450)

Movements From late April (l10) to early June (d7) and from late July to mid November (b450, d7).

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Subspecies *atra*

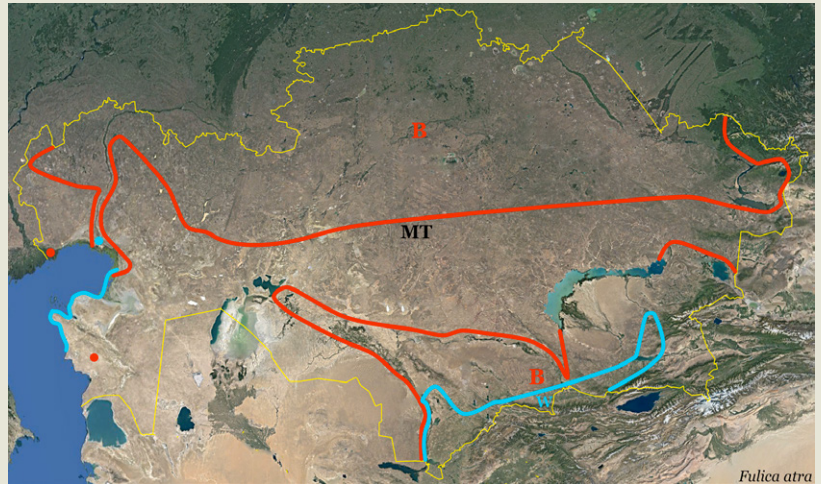
Status Very common breeding and passage migrant and scarce resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Stagnant or slowly moving waters; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,850 m in Tien Shan (b424).

Breeding distribution Widespread (d7), including Altai (b86, b450, d7) and C Tien Shan (Tuzkol and Tekes lakes) (b91, b424, d7) and Syrdarya River delta (b198, e2). In Mangystau province only breeding at Zhanaözen (b450).

Non-breeding distribution Large numbers have been found in autumn, with 200,000-300,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (Holger Schielzeth *in litt.*). In winter at Ural River at Atyrau (e2), E Caspian coast, between Tengiz and Karakol lake (b53, b450, e2, e21, g63, k33, k205), Syrdarya River valley north to Shoshkakol lakes (b450, e2), Koshkurgan (i10), Shymkent (b450, g20), Taskol and Ters Asthibulak lakes, Taraz (b450), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b66, b70), Turgan River delta and Taldykurgan. The largest numbers have been recorded at Karakol lake, with 5,000 in winter 2023/24 (e2).

Movements From mid March to late May (l10) and from late July (c60) to late November (a17) (mid September-mid October) (d7).



Grey-headed Swamphen *Porphyrio poliocephalus*

Subspecies *seistanicus*

Status Formerly?, very rare breeding migrant and accidental resident.

Habitat Large marshes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Ural River delta (in 1998-2002, at least 6 pairs) (b300, g31, g32).

Non-breeding distribution Two records: winter 1985/86 Aktau found wounded; 16 February 1986 Karakol lake (b56, g31, k170).

Movements No information.



Little Crane *Zapornia parva*

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with dense emergent vegetation (usually large reed beds); lowlands.

Breeding distribution West to Uta River valley, south to upper Emba and lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region and Karaganda (d7) and east to Astana (e2), Naurzum NR, Ubagan River valley and Stanovoe region (d7), at Ortakol lake (d7), Yamyshevo in Irtysh River valley (Johannes Kamp *in litt.*), Shoshkakol lakes, Shymkent region and Bilikol lake; and Semirechye region south to Almaty region and upper Ili River valley, east to Balkhash-Alakol depression (d7). The presence of several singing at Azutau foothills in S Altai in



late April 2001 (b398) may indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution During migration widespread. No records are known from W Altai. Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b337, b424).

Movements From late March (d7) to late May (d7, e2) and from early August (b450, e2) to mid November (b450, d7, e2).

Baillon's Crake *Zapornia pusilla*

Subspecies *pusilla* (Eastern Baillon's Crake)

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with dense vegetation (including flooded sedges and grasses); lowlands.

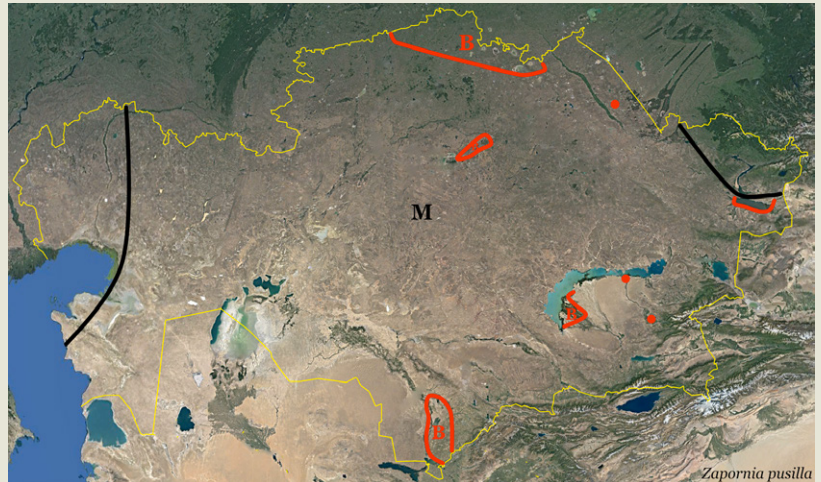
Breeding distribution South to Makarayeveka, Akbastaykol lake (d7, t4) and Ortakol lake (d7), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region and Astana (rare) (e2, h7, k139), Borly lake (b450), Syrdarya River valley and its inflows of tributaries north to Shoshakol lakes, Ili River delta, Karatal River delta (d7) and at Taldykurgan (b450) and Zaisan lake (including Black Irtysh River delta) (d7). A record of a bird collected at Markakol lake in S Altai in July 1901 may indicate former breeding there (y1).

Non-breeding distribution During migration widespread. No records known from Volga-Ural region and W Altai. Large numbers migrate through W Tien Shan foothills (k166). Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424).

Movements From early April to late May (b450, d7) and from mid August to mid October (September). Extra-seasonal record: 14 November 2010 Sorbulak lakes adult (b450).

Note 1 Breeding in Oral region, Belagash steppe, Semey region, lower Talas and Chu River valleys and Alakol depression (d7) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 Breeding in upper Ural River valley, lower Chingirlau River valley and Khobda and Ilek River valleys (d7) could recently not be confirmed.



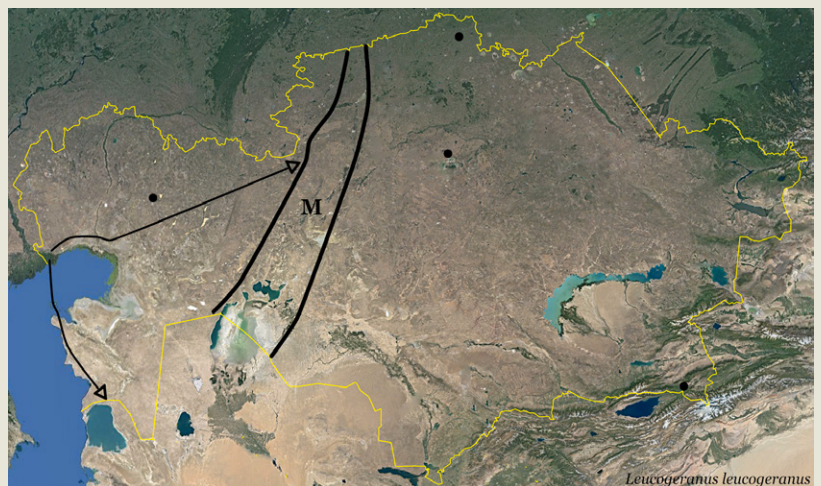
Siberian Crane *Leucogeranus leucogeranus*

Status Very rare and irregular passage migrant; formerly regular passage migrant.

Distribution Irregularly recorded in Aral-Turgai region and in a migration corridor, at the west side bordered by Zharsor-Urkash and Tounsor hollow lakes, Amankaragay forest and Tobol River valley, and at the east side by Sarykopa lake, Naurzum NR and Ubagan River valley (a38, b469, b470, b471, b475, b476, b488, t30). Other post-1990 records: April 1996 NW Kazakhstan male satellite-tracked (k6); 30 September 2000 Zhuldyz Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7); 1-2 October 2011 Tyulen islands (Caspian Sea) to Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan border two 1cy satellite-tracked (m1); 23-24 April 2016 Miyaly two (a38); 3 November 2023 Tobol River valley (b450); 6 May 2024 Ivanovka (z51); 7 June 2024 Karakara C Tien Shan (c65, e2).

Movements From early April (b470, b488) to early June (e2) and from mid August (b475) to late October (b450, b469).

Note Reports at Chokpak Pass on 2 May 2004 and 18 April 2005 two (g20) and at Belokamenka in Irtysh River valley on 5 September 2015 (f11) are insufficiently documented and not included here (w18).



Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*

Status Common breeding (50,000-60,000 pairs) and passage migrant, scarce non-breeding summer visitor and accidental resident and/or winter visitor.

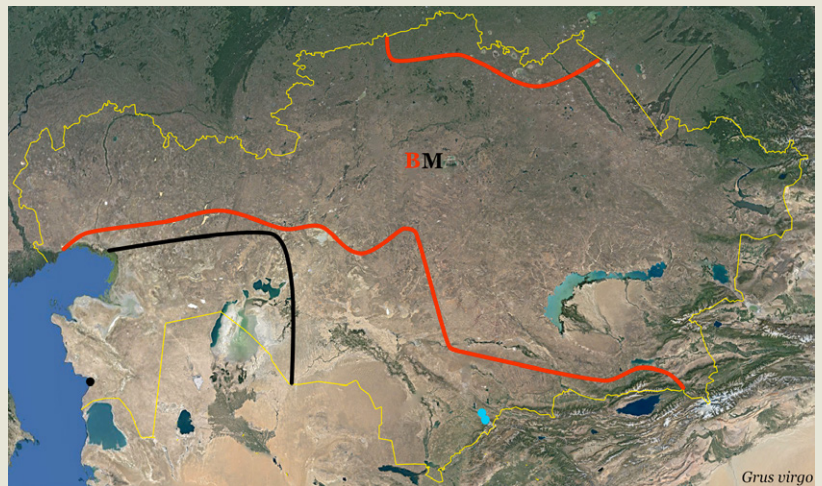
Habitat Fields and steppes; lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution South to Zaburunya (b489, b490) and Khamis Ergaliev (e2) in Volga-Ural region, Sagyz, upper Emba (s134), lower Irgyz River valley (d7) and Sarysu River valley (s134), lower Chu River valley (k246), Kopa, Ili River valley and Sugaty plain (g20) and Terskey Alatau Mountains (a26, b105) and north to the border with Russia in Kostanay province (b45), Akzhan (v11), Kiyaly, Burilkol lake, Baltasap

(b450), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k184), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Altai (Ulba and Uba River valleys in W Altai and north to Berel region in S Altai region (b49, b140, b450, z28).

Non-breeding distribution During migration wide-spread. The western population (east to Mugodzhary Mountains and Emba River valley) fly north of the Caspian Sea towards Manych basin, Russia (i15), whereas the more eastern and southern populations fly south (i14). With these strategies, Ustyurt Plateau and, apart from one record (6 May 2009 Fetisovo 2cy; i10), E Caspian region (b450, e2, i14) are avoided. In spring most common in W Tien Shan foothills (up to 40,000) where many make a stopover at Ters Aschibulak lake (8,000 on 1 April 2006) and Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills. Rare at E Caspian coast (i10). In summer a few hundred immatures have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and small numbers elsewhere, for instance at Ters Aschibulak lake (k114). Although in autumn most migrate through the mountains, still sizeable numbers are found elsewhere, with up to 27,000 at Teke lake (s134), 12,000 at Kyzylkol lake (7-8 September 2005) (d43) and 10,000-20,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Winter records: 18 December 1991 Aksu-Zhabagly NR in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20); 2-4 December 2016 Ertai in Zhualinskaya River valley Karatau Mountains adult and 1cy (n9, w20); 17 January 2018 Ertai in Zhualinskaya River valley Karatau Mountains (b450, w22).

Movements From mid March to late May (April) and from mid July (b450) to late October (late August-mid September) (g9, g22).



Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo* adults Almaty region 9 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Common Crane *Grus grus*

Status Rare breeding migrant, common passage migrant and non-breeding summer visitor and accidental winter visitor.

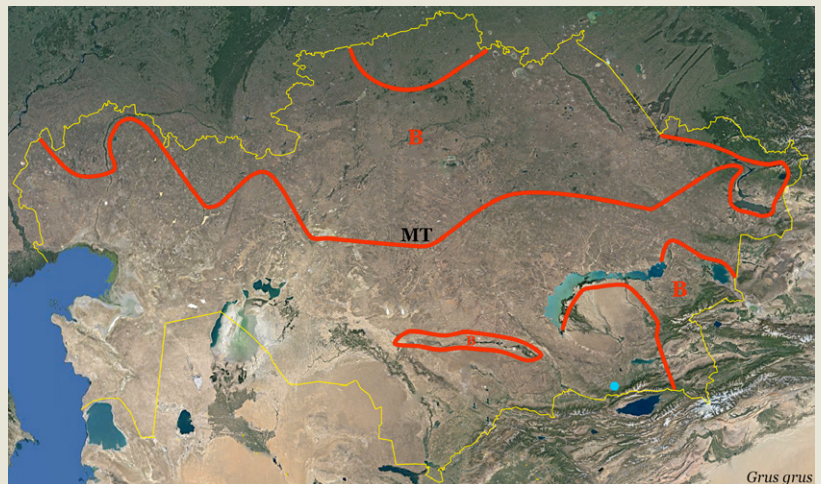
Habitat Bogs and marshes in steppes; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution South to Sorkol lake (i27) and Kushum River valley (s111) in Volga-Ural region, upper Emba River valley (d7), Sarykopa lake (b479), Karaganda region, S Kalbinskiy Altai foothills (b208) and S Altai (d7); and north to Balkhash-Alakol region, lower Chu River valley (g68, k168, m3, k173, Yuriy Bakur *in litt.*), Ili River valley (d7), E Balkhash region north to Ayaguz River valley (g67, m3), south of Lake Balkhash and Tuzkol lake and Karkara River valley in C Tien Shan (b105, b55, o2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Thousands of non-breeding birds moult at large shallow lakes in N Kazakhstan

in late May-June, with 4,000 at Selety-Teniz and Zhalauly lakes (a17, d7) and 5,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a17, h7). Winter record: 13 January 2014 Karasu (AIP) 19 (b332).

Movements From early February to late May (b450) and from late August (w7) to late November (mid September-early October) (d7), exceptionally to early December (s177).



Grus grus

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Subspecies *albescens*

Status Scarce breeding migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of usually small and shallow waterbodies.

Breeding distribution North to lower Syrdarya River valley, lower Sarysu River valley, Chu River valley, Lake Balkhash and Tentek River delta (d7). Although no records were known from the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region and Astana in the past (a17, h7, k139), recent records in the reproductive period (e2) since 2006 could indicate that the species breeds there. Records of an adult and 1cy collected at Kushum River in Volga-Ural region and records in Ural River delta in June-July 1957 (s111) and on 19-28 June 2008 (between Atyrau and Peshnoy) (s8) could indicate breeding there.



Tachybaptus ruficollis

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range, including Tien Shan foothills (for instance at Chokpak) (c60). Only once at high altitude in Tien Shan: 11 August 1953 Terskey Alatau Mountains C Tien Shan several (b424). Also in Ural River valley and at E Caspian coast west to Zhanaözen (b450, e2, i10). Occasionally birds of unknown origin in autumn at Koybagar (t28), Batpakkol (t29), Zhaksy-Zharkol (b14, b108) and Bolshoy Aksuat (t11) lakes in Naurzum NR. In winter at Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula (b450, e2) and Karakol lake (e2, k33), and in SE Kazakhstan from Shymkent north to Shoshkakol lakes (b450), Bugun River (g71), Taraz (k117), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes, Kapchagay lake (b450), Taldykurgan (b42, e2), Tentek River delta (b100, b272, b369) and W coast of Alakol lake. Extralimital records: winter 2019/20 Irtys River Öskemen (b450) and 10 December 2023 Ural River Atyrau two (e2).

Movements From late February to early May (e2) and from early August (e2) to late October (d7).

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena*

Subspecies *grisegena*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Usually small and shallow waterbodies; lowlands and uplands.

Breeding distribution South to Uzen River valleys and Kamysh-Samara lakes, Ural River valley south to Krasnoyar, Volga and Ural River deltas, south to confluence of Utva and Ilek Rivers, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, upper Sarysu and Ishim River valley, Sankurkol lake and Pavlodar Trans-Irtys region south to Kabantakyr lake and in Alakol-Sasykkol region (b450, d7, e2). Strongly fluctuating breeding numbers, at least in some parts of Kazakhstan. In



Podiceps grisegena

1972-81 the population of Naurzum NR ranged between 140 and 1,200 pairs (b486).

Non-breeding distribution During migration east to Irtysh River valley and W Zaisan lake (d7, e2). Only once at high altitude in Tien Shan: 18 June 1974 Big Almaty lake Ili-Alatau NP (k190). Large numbers have been found in autumn, with 2,240 in Lesser Aral Sea in 2003 (e34) and flocks of up to 600 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Non-breeding birds are regularly found outside the breeding range in summer, for instance at Tengiz (e2). In winter small numbers at E Caspian coast from Mangystau Bay to Cape Zhulandy (b450, e2, k33). On 1 December 2002 10 at Sorbulak lakes (b66).

Movements From late March to late May (b450, e2) and from early July to mid November (a17, b450, e2).

Note Breeding in lower Syrdarya River valley and adjoining region (k101), Ili River valley and S Trans-Balkhash region (d7) could recently not be confirmed.

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Subspecies *cristatus*

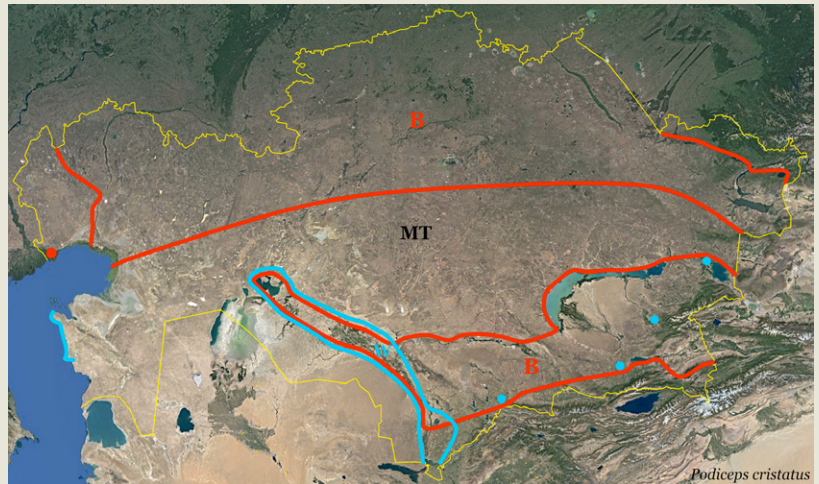
Status Common breeding (estimated 2,000-5,000 pairs in 2006) (s105) and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Ponds and lakes (also artificial waterbodies); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,850 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread (d7) (including Tekes lake in Terskey Alatau Mountains) (b424) and Syrdarya River delta (b198). Absent from Mangystau province and deserts elsewhere. Strongly fluctuating breeding numbers, at least in some parts of Kazakhstan. In 1972-81 the population of Naurzum NR ranged between 45 and 2,000 pairs (b486).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Large numbers have been found in autumn, with 10,200 at Shulba lake (b145), 9,000 at Sultankeldy lake in Korgalzhyn NR (k140) and 5,000 at Shalkar lake (WP) (b442). Non-breeding birds are found widespread, including Caspian Sea. In winter at E Caspian coast (k33, k85, k205), Syrdarya River valley north to Lesser Aral Sea and east to lower Arys and Keles River valleys and Shymkent (b450, e2, k161, k223), at Taraz (k117), Sorbulak lakes (b66), Taldykurgan (b450) and Sasykkol lake (b284).

Movements From mid February to early June (e2, l10) and from early July to mid November (d7, f22, b450).



Podiceps cristatus

Horned Grebe *Podiceps auritus*

Subspecies *auritus*

Status Rare breeding (estimated 750-1,500 pairs) (s105) and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Usually small waterbodies; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to confluence of Utva and Ilek Rivers, NE Kostanay province, Naurzum NR (b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (10-15 pairs) (a17), Karaganda region (b421, b450), Bayanaul NP (r13), Sarjal (b450) and Bukhtarma River valley, Markakol lake and Azutau Mountains in S Altai (b398, d7, s166).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, d7, e2). In autumn, flocks of up to 130 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Winter records: 27 December 2013 Caspian Sea at Fort Shevchenko (b450, w16); 2 December 2017 Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450); 16 December 2024 Karakol lake (e2).

Movements From late April (b450, e2) to early June (e2) and from late July (d7, Sean Minns *in litt.*) to late November (b450).



Podiceps auritus

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*

Subspecies *nigricollis*

Status Common breeding (estimated 10,000+ pairs) (s105) and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of usually small and shallow wetlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m in Altai and up to 1,960 m in Tien Shan (b105).

Breeding distribution South Uzen River valleys south to Zhargala region and Ural River valley south to delta, south to Utva-Ilek region and lower Irgiz-Turgai River valleys, Sarysu, Nura and Ishim River valleys, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Irtysh River valley, Zaisan region and Markakol lake in S Altai; and in Alakol-Sasykkol depression, S Trans Balkhash region, Chu River valley, lakes in N Karatau foothills, Sorbulak lakes, Ili River valley (b86, b105, b450, d7, e2) and Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan (b105).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Occasionally at mountain lakes, for instance at Big Almaty lake in Ili-Alatau NP (c1, k190) and Burkhat Pass (v20) in S Altai. Large concentrations have been found in autumn, for instance in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (up to 2,500), Lesser Aral Sea (up to 1,000) (s134) and at Kyzylkol lake (852 on 14-17 September 2001) (b494). In winter small numbers at Mangystau coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Cape Zhulandy (up to 120 at Aktau in 2008-09) (b450, e2, e21, k205), lower Keles Rivers (d7), Shymkent (b450) and Sorbulak lakes (b72, b450, e2). Additional records: winter 2004/05 Kapchagay lake two (b72); November 2018-2 January 2019 Irtysh River at Öskemen (b310).

Movements From late March to early June (b450, e2, l10, w26) and from mid June to late November (e2).

Note Breeding in lower Syrdarya River valley and adjoining region (d10) could recently not be confirmed.



Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus*

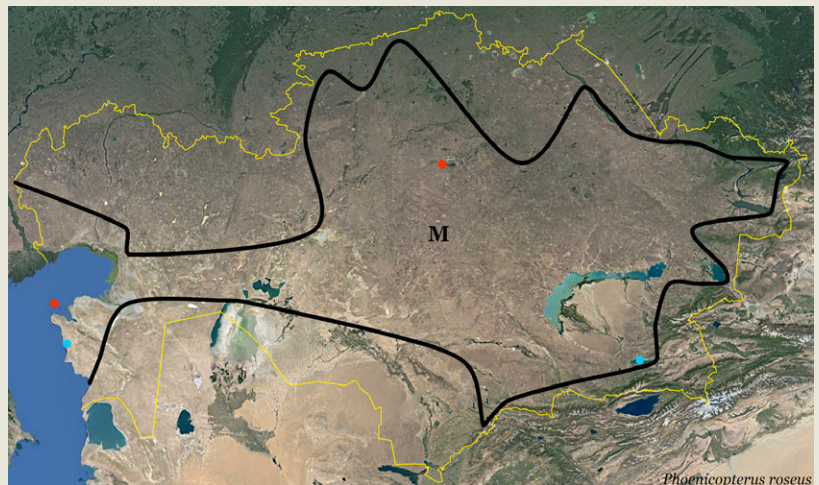
Status Abundant but very local breeding migrant and rare resident.

Habitat Saline lakes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Tengiz lake in C Kazakhstan (the species' most northern regular breeding site in the world, with between 18,000-50,000 (including immatures) in 2007-16 (k139, s105). In 2016, a colony of 25-30 nests was found in the Tyulen archipelago (k214). Formerly bred more extensively at E Caspian coast (k204), Shalkar-Teniz (d7) and Kurdym lakes (e25) and at Zhamanakkol and Ashitastysor lakes.

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal and migration regularly found north to Kulykol-Taldykol lakes, Kushmurun lake (a3, s134) and Zhambyl district (v11) and occasionally east to Irtysh River valley at Pavlodar (d7), Semey, Öskemen (d7, p43, s68) and Serebryansk (s120), Bukhtarma River valley at Enbek (s197) and Barlyq (b288) in S Altai, west to Volga-Ural region and south to Zaisan lake (d7, e2), Alakol lake (b368, b370), Karatal River valley (d7), Sorbulak lakes (k81) and W Tien Shan foothills (g22) and Lesser Aral Sea and former Aral Sea (b339, b450). Most at E Caspian coast north to Ural River delta (b450) and at Tengiz (p24), east to Zhanaözen (l10). In winter (irregularly) small numbers at E Caspian coast, mainly at Karakol lake (b450, e21, k205). On 30 January 2007 three at Kapchagay lake (b435).

Movements From mid February (b450) to late May (l10, l21) and from August to mid December (k33, k205).



Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* Shalkar lake Akmola province 15 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 14 June 2009 Saumalkol lake Korgalzhyn NR adult (u5). 2/2 7-10 September 2015 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR two adults (b450, k139).



Phoeniconaias minor

Eurasian Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus*

Subspecies *hartert*

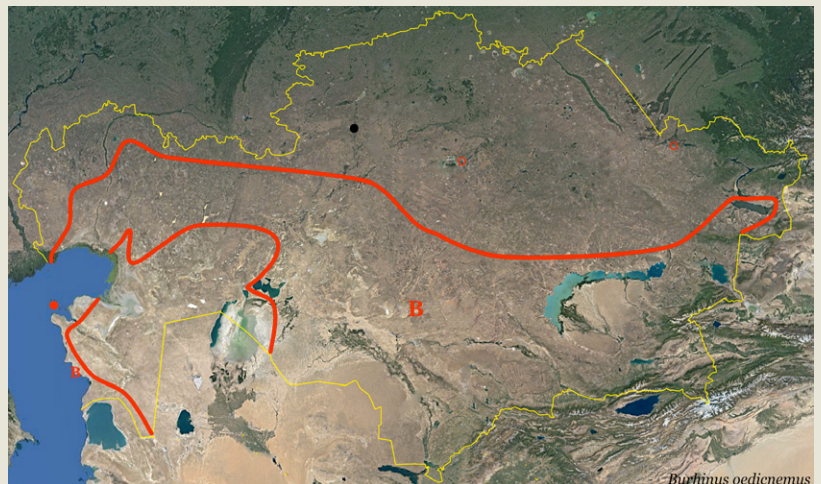
Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Steppes, semi-arid and arid grasslands with bare stony patches; mainly lowlands.

Breeding distribution North to Volga delta (b450) and Zhangala region in Volga-Ural region (b450, b490, e2, l27), Olenti (b450), Ilel River delta (d1), Alakol in Amangeldi region, Betpak-Dala desert, Ayaguz River valley (b450, e2, g25, m3) and Zaisan depression (g25), south to Ural delta (e2), Makat (b450), east of Tengiz (e2), upper Emba River and lower Irgiz River valleys, Lesser Aral Sea region and Kyzylkum desert (g25). Also in Mangystau province, east Kaplankyr chink (g25), Fetisovo plateau, and Buzachi Peninsula (b450, e2, m3), and at Tyulen islands (g25). On 29 May 1979 a female with an egg in the oviduct was collected at Karazhar in Korgalzhyn NR (h7, k220).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range. Occasionally in Naurzum NR (b486). On 5 July 2014 a bird east of Semey (f13).

Movements From late March to late April (April) and from late August to late October (September) (b450, e2, g25).



Burhinus oedicnemus

Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*

Subspecies *longipes*

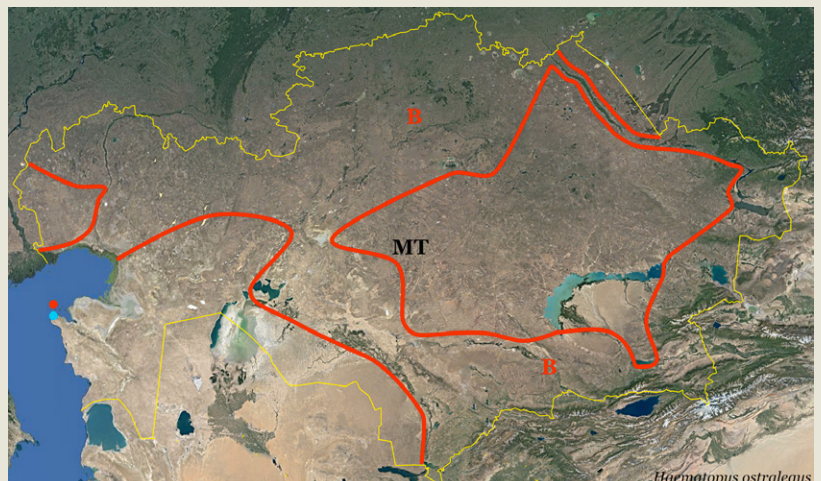
Status Rare breeding and passage migrant (g25) and accidental resident or winter visitor (k35).

Habitat Lakes, large rivers and estuaries; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,950 m (b424).

Breeding distribution Widespread, including on Tyulen islands (b450, e2, g25, m3). Only occasionally in Tien Shan (b424).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, p61). Only occasionally in Altai (b86, b155, g25). Winter record: 7 December 2011 Bautino (k35).

Movements From early March (g25) to late May (l10) and from late June (e2) to mid October (September) (g25), occasionally to early November (b450).



Haematopus ostralegus

Ibisbill *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*

Status Rare resident (100-150 pairs) (k185).

Habitat Shingle-bed rivers; foothills and mountains, at 500 m (b75) to 3,200 m.

Breeding distribution N (from Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains east) and C Tien Shan (a26, b89, b450, d27, k82) and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and foothills (b141, b227, b398, b450, k156, t33), north to Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b450) and Tentek River at Usharal (b75). Records in S Tarbagatai foothills on 5 June 2005 (s114) and Chiliktinskaya River valley at Chagan-Obo River on 9 May 2013 (Vladimir Kolbintsev *in litt.*) may indicate breeding there (k185, w16).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements of immatures (b59) in winter, sometimes descending to foothill plains down to 380 m (k185).

Note A report of five at Pospelikha in Altai foothills on 23 August 1973 (g20) is not located in Kazakhstan but Russia.



Ibisbill *Ibidorhyncha struthersii* adult Ili-Alatau NP 22 May 2018 (Danny Claesier)

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

Subspecies *himantopus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow wetlands (including marshes, swamps, riverbeds and lake edges); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m in N Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from major parts of Mangystau Province, except the coast from Kenderli Bay north and at Zhanaözen (l10) and on Tyulen islands (g25), and Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2, g25, t31, p54, k184, v11, z30). Also absent from the higher-mountain ranges, except Tuzkol lake in N Tien Shan (b105, b424).

Non-breeding distribution During within and south of the breeding range (b450, e2, g25). Two



records in (S) Altai: 16 May 1986 Kaldzhir River at Markakol lake (z32) and 18 May 2022 Altai (b382, b450). Flocks of up to 400 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Winter record: 13 December 2009 Kuryk at E Caspian coast (k35, k205).

Movements From mid March to early May and from early August (g25) to mid October, occasionally mid November (September) (b450).

Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*

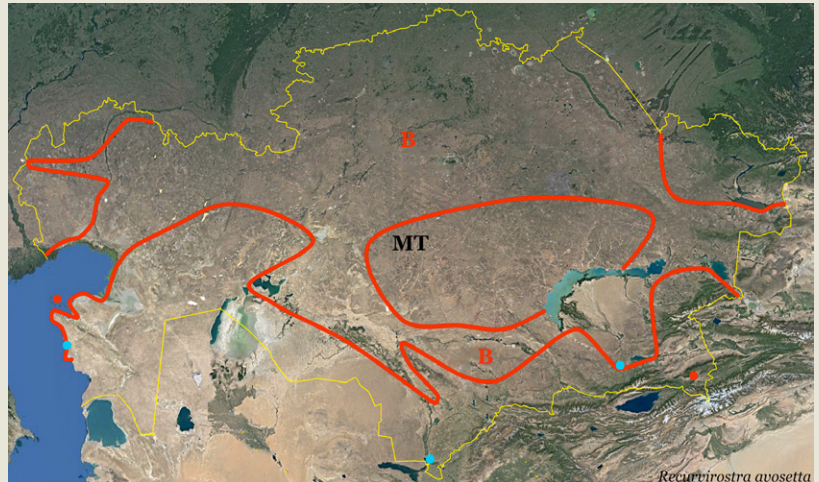
Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant and occasional or very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands (including estuaries, lakes and pools); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Mangystau Province, except the coast from Kuryk north and Tyulen islands, and major parts of deserts (b450, e2, g25, m3, z30). Also absent from the higher-mountain ranges, except Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan (b424, e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25), including occasionally in Altai (b386, s80). Large flocks of up to 1,000 are found at Caspian Sea and in Aral-Turgai region from late July (g25). Up to 2,500 moulting birds have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter irregularly up to 234 at Chardara lake (b450, g89, w26) and occasionally at Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2) and Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (k35).

Movements From early March (b450) to late May (i10) and from mid June (b450) to late November (August-September) (b72, b450, g25).



Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

Subspecies *squatarola*

Status Scarce passage migrant (g25) and occasional winter visitor (k35).

Distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25). The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 730-790 in autumn (s91). Only occasionally in the mountains, for instance 10 at Markakol lake in S Altai on 1 September 1978 (b86). Winter records: 9 December 2009 Caspian Sea at Cape Peschanyy 13 (k85); 10-12 December 2010 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (k35).

Movements From late March (g25) to early June (e2, p54) (late April-early May) and from early July (e2) to mid November (b450, i5).



European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*

Status Scarce passage migrant (g25) and very rare winter visitor (k35).

Distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). The largest numbers are found in NW Kazakhstan (d3), with up to 2,500 in spring at Tyunt-yugur lake (b13, w23). In Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region in C Kazakhstan, an important migration stopover site for waders, only up to five in spring and 5-10 in autumn have been found (s91). In winter up to five at Aktau and Karakol lake (b53, b450, e2, k35).

Movements From early March (b450) to early June (b450, e2, g25) and from late July (g25) to late November (b450) (September).



Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*

Status Scarce passage migrant.

Distribution West to Kishi Burli lake (b450), Rudny (a3, b450, g25, p56, t27), Lesser Aral Sea (e2, g25) and Koksarai lake (b450) and Chardara lake (g25). More common in autumn than in spring, with flocks of up to 100 at Zaisan lake (g20) and 40-45 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91, t29).

Movements From mid May (e2, w5) to early June (b46, d3, e2) and from late June (b460) to late October (b438, b450, g25) (September).

Note There are no documented records in late April in Kazakhstan. Therefore, there is no proof that this species uses Kazakhstan as a stopover area before continuing their migration to the breeding grounds in Siberia (*contra* d3).



Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* adult Sorbulak lakes 21 May 2023 (Albert Meek)

Eurasian Dotterel *Eudromias morinellus*

Status Very rare breeding (25-50 pairs) and scarce passage migrant.

Habitat Alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,000-2,800 m.

Breeding distribution Altai and Saur, Tarbagatai (b450, g25, s22) and NE Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (a24, b113).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (g25, l10). Mainly in the plains of western and N Kazakhstan, with 220 at Oktyabrsk on 16 August 2010 (b4). More common in autumn than spring (b486), for instance 130-140 against up to five in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91). A bird on 1 July 2003 at Tengiz lake in Korgalzhyn NR was presumably summering. This probably also applies for the three at Edelsor lake on 11 June 2019 (b450, e2). Many moult in N Caspian region (c59).



Movements From mid April (b450, e2, g25) to mid May (b450, g25) and from late July (Tim Sykes *in litt.*) to mid October (g25, t28) (mid August-mid September).



Eurasian Dotterel *Eudromias morinellus* adult female Prorva Point 29 July 2020 (Tim Sykes)

Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

Subspecies *tundrae*

Status Common passage migrant (g25) and very rare winter visitor (b450, k35).

Distribution Throughout (b390, g25), although rare in the most eastern parts (b390, b413, g25). The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 2,200-2,300 in spring and 480-880 in autumn (s91). In winter very small numbers at E Caspian coast between Aktau and Karakol lake (b450, e2, k35).

Movements From late March (e2) to mid June and from mid July (b450, c63, e2) to late November (b450) (August-September).



Charadrius hiaticula

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*

Subspecies *curonicus*

Status Common breeding (s105) and passage migrant.

Habitat Barely or sparsely vegetated flats of sand, shingle or silt (often near water); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,960 m in C Tien Shan (b105).

Breeding distribution Widespread (b450, e2, g25) (including Syrdarya River delta) (b198). Absent from most of Mangystau province and deserts elsewhere (g25).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25).

Movements From early March (b450) to late May (g25) and from early July (c60) to late October (August-September) (b450, g25).



Charadrius dubius

Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

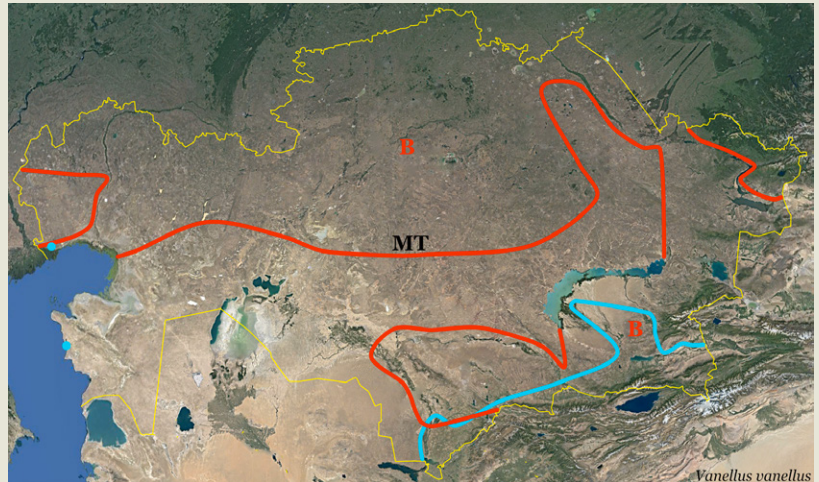
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of open shortly vegetated habitats (including wetlands and wet meadows); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m in C Tien Shan (b105, b424).

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Mangystau province, most of S part of Aktoobe province most of Kyzylkum desert and Altai (b450, e2, g25, m3).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter at E Caspian coast between Aktau and Karakol lake (b450, k205), Syrdarya River valley (g25) north to (b450, g25), Koksaray lake (e2), Shymkent (b450, e2), Taraz (b450), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Kurti River valley (b450), Karaoy (z17), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan and Ili River valley at Taskarasu and Zharkent (g25). On 14 December 1997 at Ganyushkino at N Caspian coast (b303).

Movements From mid February to late May (l10) and from mid June to late November (b450) (September-October).



Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 6-9 September 2020 lower Turgan River 1cy (b439, b450, w29).

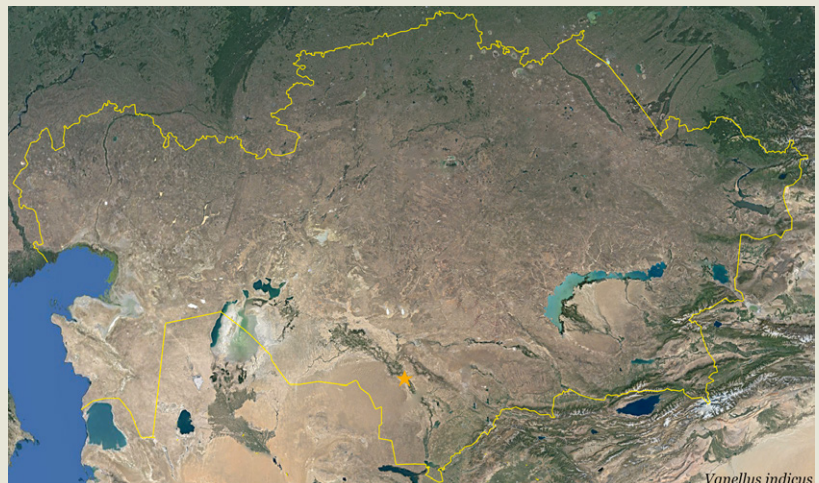


Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*

Subspecies cf. *aigneri*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 4 May 2014 Zhanakorgan region (l2, w29, w31).



Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius*

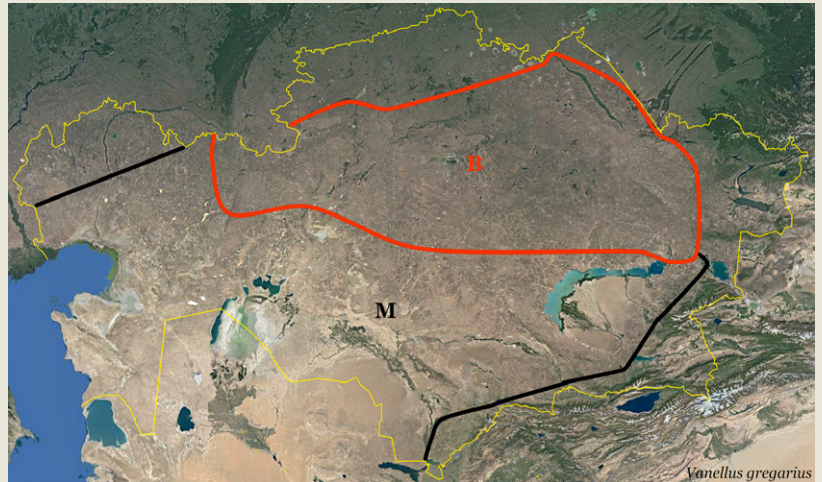
Status Rare breeding migrant (3,500 pairs) (s106).

Habitat Steppes (mainly overgrazed areas), semi-deserts and (occasionally) deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution North to Amankaragay forest region, Ishim River valley at Esil and Priirtyshskoe in Irtysh River valley, south to Mugodzharskoe, Turgai River valley at Aqshyganaq, Jezkazgan, E Balkash region (e2), Aktogay and SW of Zhanama (e2), west to Aktobe, east to Aleksandrovka in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Kerevankol lake and Nikolaevka (AbP) (b260, b450, e2, Johannes Kamp and Maxim Koshkin *in litt.*). Two pairs bred in Taukum desert in 2003 (b68) and one pair at Karasor lake (NP) in 2008 (t4). The last breeding record in Volga-Ural region was in 1992, west of Makhambet (b116).

Non-breeding distribution Sizable post-breeding concentrations are formed from mid June (w20), with up to 1,100 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region and at least 2,000 in Turgai region (Johannes Kamp and Maxim Koshkin *in litt.*). A flock of 505 was found at Urpek on 23 July-2 August 2009 (k5), a flock of 500-650 at Arykty in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region on 16 August 2011 (b445) and a flock of c 500 at Zhanteke in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region on 16 June 2017 (w20). Satellite tagging revealed that there are two migration flyways from the breeding grounds in Kazakhstan. The western route takes birds west through S Volga-Ural region and to a lesser extent across Caspian Sea to wintering areas in Saudi Arabia and E Sudan, birds using the eastern route fly southwest through S Kazakhstan to spend the winter in Pakistan and NW India. In spring, birds of the western flyway all make a direct crossing of the Caspian Sea from Azerbaijan, whereas birds from the eastern route use the same route as in autumn (d12). Very small numbers are occasionally found in SE Kazakhstan, for instance at Chokpak Pass (c60), Taskol lake in Karatau foothills, Kopa (g20), Sorbulak lakes, Kolshengel (b450) and Tentek River delta (b111). No recent records in N and C Tien Shan (b424).

Movements From mid March to early May (April-early May) and from mid June (w20) to early November (early August-late September). Extra-seasonal record: 28 May 2006 Tengiz adult (p24) (not shown on map).



Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* adult male Kolshengel (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*

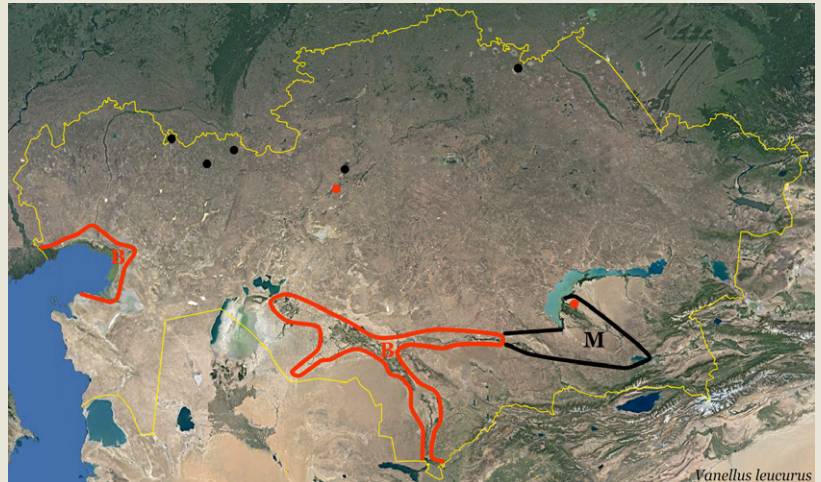
Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Near shallow waterbodies in semi-deserts and deserts.

Breeding distribution Caspian coast, including Volga River delta (b489, d3), Ural River delta (g83, k241), Emba River valley from Kamiskol lake to delta (b450), Tengiz (e2) and N coast of Buzachi Peninsula (b450), Turgai-Uly-Zhilanchik interfluvium (a37, k87), Syrdarya River valley (including Shoshkakol lakes and Koksaray lake) (a35, b450, e2, g25), (b198, g25) and Zhanadarya floodplain (b450, s203), E Kyzylkum desert (b450, m3), lower Sarysu River valley at Zliha (s102), Chu River valley east to Ulanbel (e2, g25, k188, m3, s6) and Karaoy in Ili River delta (n8, w3).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal (late spring-summer) found at Aktobe steppe, Khobda and lower Ile River valleys (g25), Sarykopa lake (k255), Bolshoy Aksuat lake in Naurzum NR (b486) and Selety-Teniz lake (k255). During migration at E Caspian coast south to Kuryk (b450, e2) and east to Zhanaozen (b450, e2, l25) and south to Kuryk (b450), and east to Karashengel GR (b434, w3) and Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2, w5).

Movements From mid March to late May (b450, e2) and from June (b450, e2) to early October (August) (s102).



Vanellus leucurus

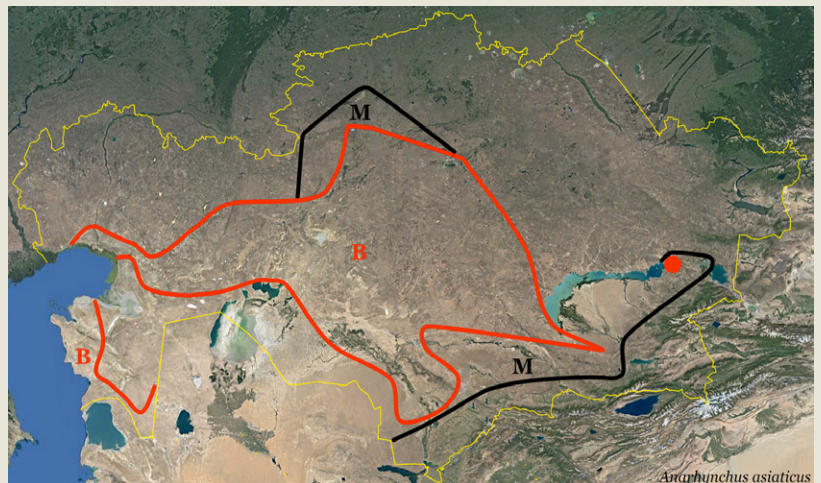
Caspian Plover *Anarhynchus asiaticus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Steppes and deserts (usually breeding on saline soil near water); lowlands.

Breeding distribution North to SE Volga-Ural sands (e2, g25, s210, w20), Aktolagay Plateau (b450), lower Turgay River region, Naurzum region (irregularly) (b486, k5, t11), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Betpak-Dala desert, south to Zhusandala, Taukum desert (b450, e2, g25), Suzak region (e2), E Kyzylkum desert (g25, b450), Aral-Karakum desert (g25, b450), SW Aktobe province, Tugarakchan region (e2) and lower Emba River valley at Kulsary (b450); and in E Balkash region east Aktogay and Zhuzagash regions (b450, e2, m3).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly south and west



Anarhynchus asiaticus



Caspian Plover *Anarhynchus asiaticus* adult male Betpak-Dala desert 14 April 2022 (Kudaibergen Amerikul)

of the breeding range, east to Sasykkol lake, south to Sorbulak lakes and lakes north of Karatau Mountains (b450, e2). During migration also north of the breeding range, north to Kushmurun lake (200 on 15 July 2010; a3) and west to Kulykol lake (p55) in Kostanay province. During autumn migration large flocks are found, with 400 at Kyzylkol lake on 27 July 2000 (h2).

Movements From late March to late April (b450, l10) and from late May to late October (b450) (July-August).

Note Breeding in N Volga-Ural region, lower Ilek River valley (g25), at Semey (g20) and in Zaysan depression (s14) could recently not be confirmed.

Oriental Plover *Anarhynchus veredus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 9 May 2009 Atanbaschik semi-desert adult male (s2, w25). 2/2 31 May 2024 Taukum desert female (e2).

Note A report of one collected at the Shoshkakol lakes on 16 September 1910 is not included because the skin is unavailable for verification. A report at Samarkand (g20, g25) is wrongly attributed to the Kazakh list because this location is situated in Uzbekistan.



Anarhynchus veredus

Tibetan Sand Plover *Anarhynchus atrifrons*

Subspecies *pamirensis*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution North to Fetisovo Peninsula at E Caspian coast (l10, w6), Aralsk (g44), Kyzylkum desert (b450), Kurday (b389), Taukum desert (e2, w28) and Alakol lake (JeP) (b450). Flocks of 14 and 151 have been found at Fetisovo at E Caspian coast (l10, w6) and up to eight at Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2, w29). Extralimital records (Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region): 4 July 2009 Sultankeldy lake (k135); 23 May 2011 Temirastau lake adult male (k138); 18 May 2013 Balyksor lake male (k139).

Movements From late April to early June (b450) and from late June (a23) to early August (e26).



Anarhynchus atrifrons



Tibetan Sand Plover *Anarhynchus atrifrons pamirensis* adult male Sorbulak lakes
22 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Greater Sand Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii*

Subspecies *scythicus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Open uncultivated areas in semi-deserts and deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution North to Buzachi Peninsula, Ustyurt plateau, lower Sarysu River valley, Betpak-Dala desert, Taukum desert (b450, e2, g25, l10, m3) S (k202) and E Balkash region (m3), W Alakol-Sasykkol depression (k89, b245) and Altyn-Emel NP (b54).

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal (from late May) (Tim Sykes *in litt.*) and migration mainly in the plains south of the breeding range and in NE Caspian region north to Tengiz and Prorva point (e2, Tim Sykes *in litt.*) and occasionally north to Bukhtarma lake at Bukon sands (b217) and Zaisan lake (s29). Extralimital records: 26 May 2001 Krusor lake (p54); 22 June 2011 Ashchykol lake (PP) adult male (r8, r13).

Movements From early March (b450) to late April (f50) and from early June (b450, e2, m2) to early September (l12).

Note There is no documentation that the subspecies *leschenaultii* breeds in E Kazakhstan (*contra* d3).



Greater Sand Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii* *scythicus* adult male Zhusandala 9 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Kentish Plover *Anarhynchus alexandrinus*

Subspecies *alexandrinus*

Status Common breeding migrant (12,000-33,000 individuals; m11) and accidental resident.

Habitat Open flats (near saline lakes), lagoons and seasonal watercourses (usually breeding on sand); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,960 m in C Tien Shan (b105).

Breeding distribution North to lower Ashchyozek River valley, lower Bolshoy and Malyy Uzen River valleys, upper Emba River valley, NE Aktobe province, Naurzum NR (g25), Svetloye lake (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (e2, g25, h7), Selety-Teniz lake (g25) and Zaisan lake (b347), south to E Caspian coast and Tyulen islands, Buzachi Peninsula, Emba River delta, Lesser Aral Sea, Syrdarya River valley



south to Koksaray lake, lower Chu River valley, lakes in N Karatau foothills, E Balkhash region, Sorbulak lakes, Kapchagay lake and Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan (b450, e2, g25, m3).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south of the breeding range. Extralimital records: 26 August 1980 and 8-9 September 1981 Markakol lake S Altai (b86).

Movements From mid March (b450) to early June (b450, g25) and from early August to mid October (e2, i5) (September), occasionally to mid November (b450). Winter records: 4 January 2016 Aktau (e2, w18, y3); 7 December 2024 Sorbulak lakes four 1cy (e2).

Note Breeding in the Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k184) could recently not be confirmed.

Eurasian Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Subspecies *phaeopus*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). Only occasionally in S Altai (g25, b143, b450, e2, g25, i10, m3). The largest numbers have been recorded in W Kazakhstan, with 3,235 between Atyrau and Makat on 26-27 April 2006 (k12) and 320 northwest of Atyrau on 23 July 2010 (s95). Much smaller numbers have been found in C Kazakhstan, with 150-300 in spring and about five in autumn in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91).

Movements From early April (i10, b450, e2) to late May (i10, b450) (mid April-mid May) and from early June (b450, e2) to early October (g25) (July-August). One later record: 26 October 2017, Kokaral dam, Lesser Aral Sea (b339).

Note Breeding in N West Kazakhstan province (g20, s111) is undocumented (g25, m34) and not included here.



Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*

Status Formerly very rare passage migrant (g25) and possibly breeding migrant (b499); now extinct (b496, w19). The last two documented records were: 5 May 1955, Aktau, Mangystau province, collected (skin in ZMMU; Pavel Tomkovich *in litt.*) and 25 June 1959 Tengiz lake, collected (skin in IZRK; k186, w19).

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*

Subspecies *orientalis*

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant and occasional winter visitor.

Habitat Wet grasslands and swamps in steppes; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Kamysh-Samara lakes and Bagyrlyai River valley in Volga-Ural region, upper Sagay and Emba River valleys, Mugodzhary region, Irgiz-Turgai-Uly-Zhilanchik interfluvies (b450, g25), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, s91), Karaganda region, Chingiztau Mountains (b450, g25), Aktogay and Ayaguz regions (b450), Zaisan depression, S Altai foothills (b78, b450, g25) and Ayirtau (b450) and Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh regions (b450, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 210-300 in autumn (s91). Rare in Tien Shan. Winter records: 14 December 2008 Karakol lake E Caspian coast two (k33, k35, k205, w6); 19 January 2010 (b162) and 11 January 2020 Chardara lake (b450).

Movements From mid March to early May (April) and from mid May (b450) (July-August) to late October (b450, g25, i5), occasionally mid November (b450).

Note 1 A report of breeding in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains at 1,600 m in 2003 (d28) has not been mentioned later (b424) and not included here.

Note 2 The western populations of the subspecies *orientalis* have been separated by some authors as '*sushkini*' (d3, e12, k103) but others (c59, g36, v6) doubted its taxonomic validity. As intermediates are indistinguishable from *orientalis* and hardly separable from the subspecies *arquata* in the field (t6), they are treated as *orientalis*.

Note 3 The breeding population in Transvolga region in Kazakhstan declined c 10-fold in the 1980-90s (b25, d3).



Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*

Subspecies *yamalensis*

Status Common passage migrant and accidental non-breeding summer visitor.

Distribution East to Maraldy (s143) and Tekes lake in Terskey Alatau Mountains (b424) but only common in NE Caspian region, where in May more than 10,000 can be found (Sean Minss litt), and at Lesser Aral Sea (both main stopover sites in both autumn and spring) (b458). Much smaller numbers elsewhere, with up to 1,500 daily in lower Turgai region (k83) and only 50-55 in autumn and up to five in spring in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91). First summers have been found in Naurzum NR on 30 June 1929 and on Tyulen islands in Caspian Sea in June-July 1952 and (g25).

Movements From late March (l10) to early June (k83) and from early July (b450, g25) to early November (e2).



Limosa lapponica

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*

Subspecies *limosa*

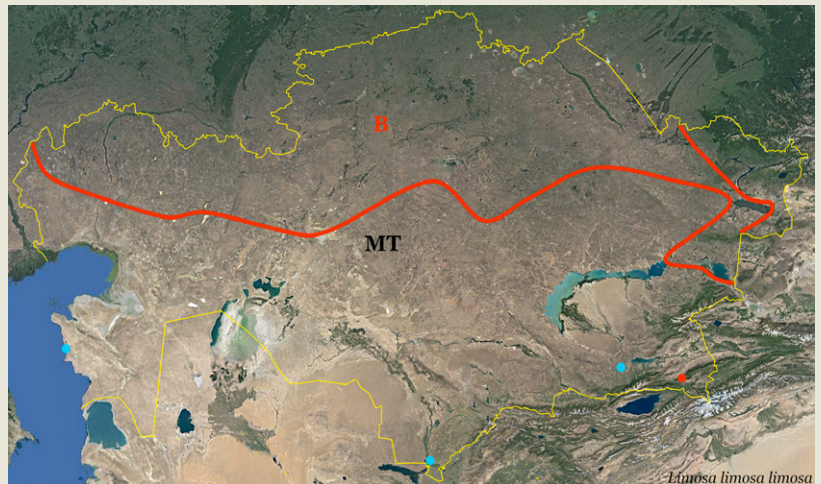
Status Scarce breeding and common passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wet meadows, swamps and lake margins; lowlands, foothills and occasionally mountains (b316, b455).

Breeding distribution South to Kamysh-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region (g25), Sagiz (s134), Temir River valley between Kenkiyak and Shubarshi (k181, s134), lower Irgiz River valley, Ursak zimovka, upper Sarysu River valley, Karaganda region, Zaisan lake (g25) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (g25, m3). A pair bred in 2006 between Buleksaz and Kegen in N Tien Shan (b316). Absent from Altai (g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Only few migrate through Tien Shan (including foothills) and only two documented records from (S) Altai: 15 June 2014 Kurchum Mountains (b450) and 24-26 July 2019 Altai (b387, b450). During autumn migration 8,100-11,500 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91). In winter occasionally a few at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (b450, k35, e2). Additional records: 18-21 December 2003 Chardara lake three (e20); 14-29 December 2013 Sorbulak lakes (b450).

Movements From late March (g25, l10) to mid May (April) and from early June to mid November (August) (b450, e2, g25).

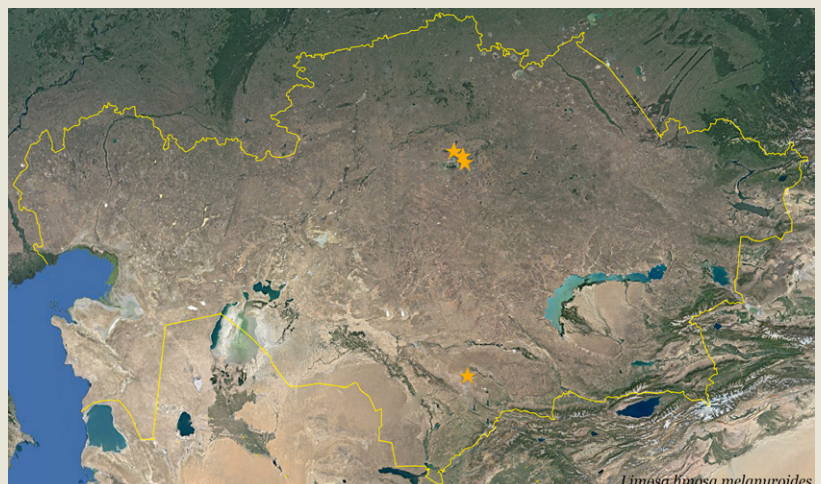


Limosa limosa limosa

Subspecies *melanuiroides*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/5 22 July 1999 Balyksor lake a few ad. 2/5 23 July 1999 Zhusaly lake several adult males. 3/5 7 August 1999 Zhumay lake two adult males (all Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region) (h7, Thomas Heinicke in litt.). 4/5 4-5 May 2009 Kyzylkol lake two adult males (w5). 5/5 22 August 2021 Sultankeldy lake two 1cy (b450).



Limosa limosa melanuiroides

Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*

Status Very rare passage migrant.

Distribution During autumn migration, west to Gorkoye lake (s127), Tinnoye lake (z36), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a9, b450, h7, s91, w28), east of Astana (I9) and Irtysh River valley at Semey (g25). Mainly in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (max 9 at 5-11 August 1999 at Isey lake; h7), single records elsewhere. Two spring records: 25 May 2004 Kumkol lake Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region two (h7); 9 June 1999 10 km east of Astana pair (I9). Extralimital records: 19 August 1909 Turkestan (g25); 22 July 1989 Sasykkol lake two trapped (k89, k90).

Movements From late May (h7) to early June (I9) and from late June to mid August (h7).

Note 1 A report of a colony of 10 pair that reportedly bred in the interfluvium of upper Kokpekty and Kindykty Rivers in 1973 (k7) is insufficiently documented. Therefore, breeding of this species in Kazakhstan should not be considered proven (w23).

Note 2 The breeding location at Lokot at Kazakh-Russian border (g20) is not situated in Kazakhstan but Russia.

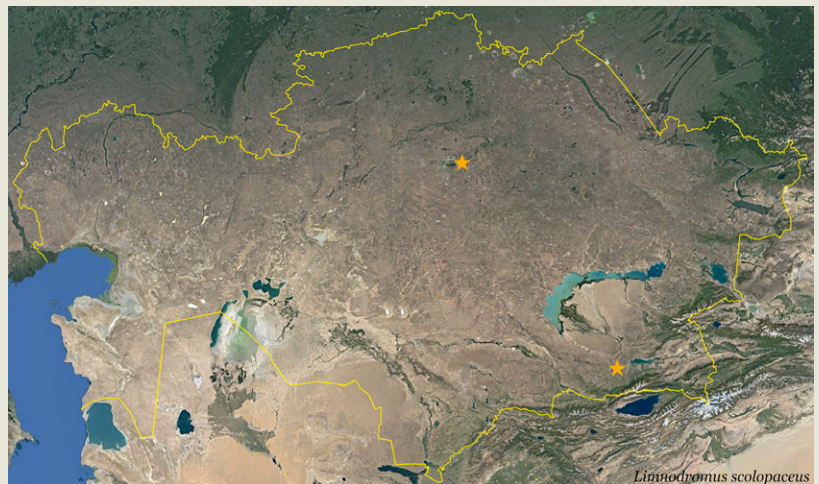


Limnodromus semipalmatus

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/3 16 May 2005 Sholak lake adult summer-plumaged bird (w3). 2/3 7 September 2014 Sorbulak lakes 1cy (f7). 3/3 7 October 2018 Sorbulak lakes 1cy (b450, w22).



Limnodromus scolopaceus

Jack Snipe *Limnocyrtus minimus*

Status Scarce passage migrant and very rare winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). In winter south of Shymkent (g25), east to Karasu in Kirgizskiy Alatau foothills (b71), Almaty (g25), Karashengel GR (b434) and Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450).

Movements From mid March (b450) to early May (o1) (April) and from late August to mid November (late September-mid October) (g25).

Note Records of occurrence that surmise breeding at Kapal in Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills in 1910 (s117) and in Kegen River valley in the northern Tien Shan in 1912 (b424, g25), are insufficiently documented. Therefore, breeding of this species in Kazakhstan should no longer be considered proven (w23).



Limnocyrtus minimus

Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

Status Scarce breeding migrant, common passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

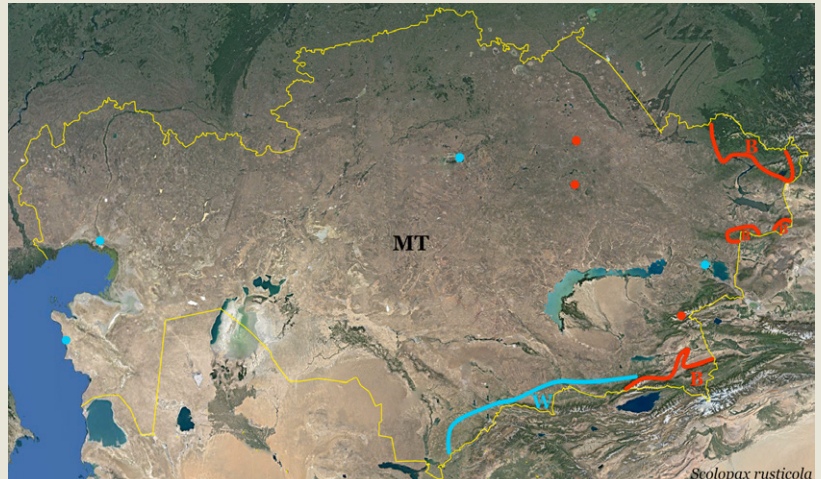
Habitat Moist forests with undergrowth of shrubs; foothills and mountain, up to 3,000 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (f52).

Breeding distribution Altai (south to Naryn Mountains and Markakol lake and east to Karakaba basin) (b152, s19, s21), Targyn River valley in Kalbinskiy Altai, Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains (b152), Koksuy River valley in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b345), and in N Tien Shan west to Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains, including Charyn grove, and Terskey Alatau Mountains in C Tien Shan) (a26, b424, b448, b450, e2, f2, g25, k174, k192). An isolated breeding population at Karkaraly NP (r10) and Bayanaul NP (r13).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Only common in Volga-Ural region (l27). In winter found in Tien Shan foothills between Shymkent (b450, e2) Taraz (b450) and Almaty (g25) and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and in Balkhash-Alakol depression (b357); and at Aktau (b450, e2, k35) and (occasionally?) in Tentek River valley (b357) and Irtysh River valley between Semey and Serebryansk (b450, s124, s178, s212, w16), and at Korgalzhyn NR (16 December 1969 found dead) (k96) and Atyrau (e2).

Movements From early March (b450) to mid May (l27) and from late August to early November (e2).

Note After a record in June 2004 in Tentek River valley at Usharal (b372) no records that could indicate breeding there.



Solitary Snipe *Gallinago solitaria*

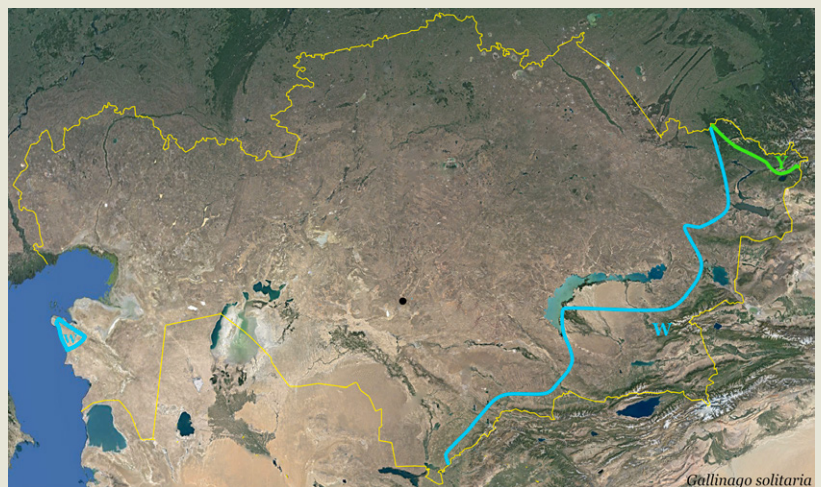
Subspecies *solitaria*

Status Very rare breeding migrant and/or resident (5-10 pairs) and scarce winter visitor and passage migrant.

Habitat Grassy swamps and bogs (usually near treeline); mountains, at 1,900-2,400 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (b86, g55, k142, e2, s11, s12, s17, s56).

Non-breeding distribution In winter in Altai (b238), north to Tarbagatai foothills (g25), lower Tentek River valley (g49), Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (a20, b41, b307), Ili River delta, Chu-Ili Mountains (b59) and W Tien Shan foothills (g25); and in Mangystau province between Tushibek (k35), Kanga Baba necropolis (b53, w3), Tamshaly River valley (b56) and



Solitary Snipe *Gallinago s solitaria* Borzhar lake 18 January 2023 (Kudaibergen Amirekul)

Aktau (b450, e2, w24). Extralimital record: 3 September 1986 lower Sarysu River valley trapped (k91).

Movements Arrives from late August and has left by late April (d7).

Great Snipe *Gallinago media*

Status Very rare passage migrant.

Distribution During migration more recent records (shown on map) only from Ishim River valley at Sokolovka (b107), Naurzum NR, Barbastau River valley at Uzynkol (s95), Fetisovo at E Caspian coast (l10), Suzak district (o1, w24) and Zhetygen (e2). Said to have bred decades ago in Ural and lower Ile River valleys (g25) but there seems to be no documentation supporting this. Former breeding in easternmost Kazakhstan (k89) has been corroborated (k86). The presence of displaying males at Maraldy lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region on 15 May 1982 (s143) may be regarded as the most recent documented breeding indication in Kazakhstan.

Movements (based on recent records) From late April (e2) to early June and from late July to late August (b107).



Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (500-750 pairs).

Habitat Grassy areas (near marshes and streams at margins of open woodland); foothills and mountains, at 600-2,100 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (f50, g25, s17, s57, s134, s167, s190).

Non-breeding distribution No documented records known from outside the breeding range.

Movements Arrives from mid April and leaves from mid August to late August (g20).

Note 1 Breeding in Saur Mountains (g25) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 There are no sufficiently documented records outside the breeding range.



Gallinago megala

Pin-tailed Snipe *Gallinago stenura*

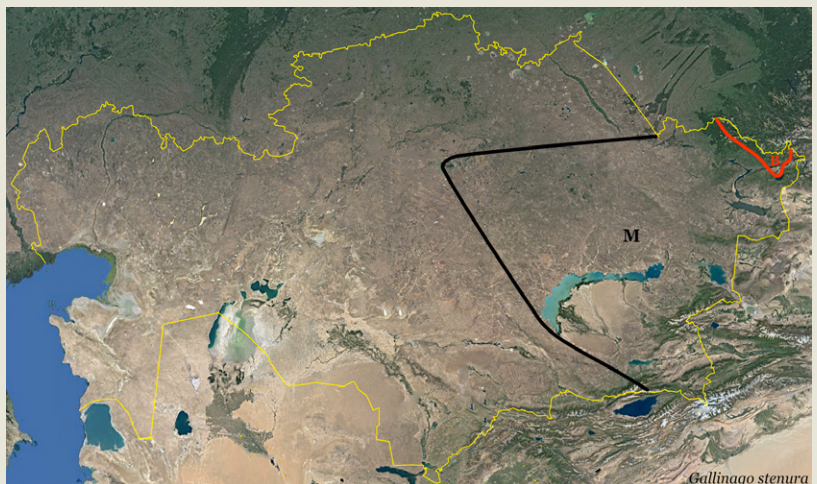
Status Rare breeding (estimated 50-75 pairs) (s105) and passage migrant.

Habitat Various open wetlands with tussocks of vegetation; mountains, at 1,500-2,000 m. Seems to prefer slightly drier habitats than Common Snipe *G. gallinago*.

Breeding distribution Altai (upper Belaya and Chernaya Uba River valleys, W Altai NR, Burkhat pass Markakol lake and Rachmanovski lake) (b86, b450, g8, o1, s11, s12, s53, s93).

Non-breeding distribution West to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Sorbulak lakes (g20) and N and C Tien Shan (b424). Outside Altai only recorded in autumn.

Movements From early to late May and from early August (g20, g25) to late September (h7).



Gallinago stenura

Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

Subspecies *gallinago*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident and winter visitor.

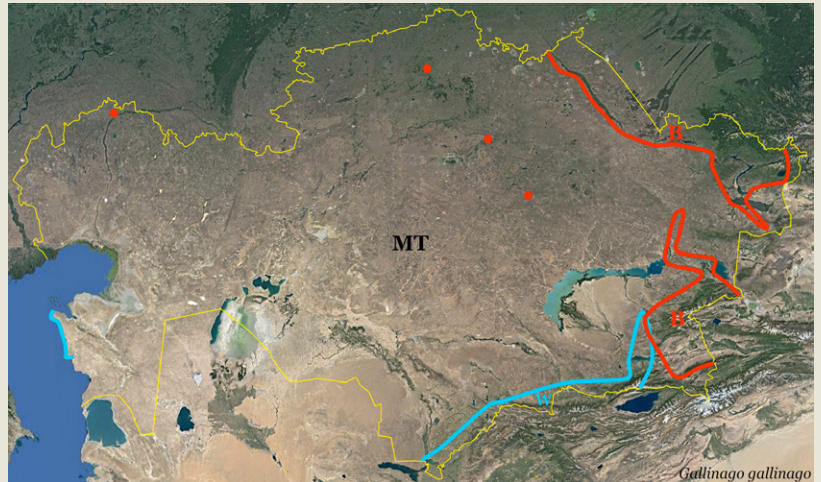
Habitat Various open wetlands with tussocks of vegetation; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley at Oral, Sholakoze in Aorta region (b450), southwest and east of Astana (e2), Zhaman Sarysu River valley at Koktenkol (k97), Karkaraly region (b60, b450, r10), Irtys River valley, Pavlodar Trans-Irtys region, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, W Zaisan lake (g25) south to Chilikinskaya River valley (d8), Ayaguz River valley north to Karagash region (b450, e2, m3), Alakol lake (b450), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and foothills (b450, g25), N and C Tien Shan, south to Kensu and Kegen River valleys (b105, g25, b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 330-340 in autumn (s91). In winter north to Chardara lake, Shymkent, Taskol lake, Taraz (b450, g25, k117), Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Ili River valley (g25), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b41) and Almaty (g25); and at E Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Kuryk (b450, e2), where the largest numbers have been recorded, with 72 on 14 December 2008 (k33, k35, b450).

Movements From mid March to late May (b450, l10) and from early June (b450, e2) to early November (September) (g25).

Note Breeding in the Ilek River valley, NW Kostanay province and Ili River delta (g25) could recently not be confirmed.



Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*

Status Very rare passage migrant.

Distribution East to Selety-Teniz lake (g25), Irtys River at Öskemen (b85), Kapchagay (g25) and Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2, g20, w23).

Movements From early May (Tim Sykes *in litt.*) to early June (b450, e2, g25) and from late June (b450, g25, w16) to late October (b85). Extra-seasonal record: 8 April 1935 Caspian Sea (MP) (g25).



Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*

Status Abundant passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout. In the mountains only in small numbers (b86, s84, v23). The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 589,000-653,000 in spring and 173,000-193,000 in autumn (s91).

Movements From late March (b450, l10) to mid June (May) (b450, g25) and from late June (b450, j5) to early October (b450, t29) (August-mid September).





Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* Aschykol lake Akmola province 10 May 2019 (Eduard Sangster)

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*

Status Scarce passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). Larger numbers have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 240-450 in autumn (s91), and in Irtysh River valley (PP), with 332 at Aksor lake on 23 May 2007 (k1). Rare in Altai (b86, b387, v28) and N and C Tien Shan (b316, b424).

Movements From late April (b450, l10) to mid June (e2, g25) and from late June (b450, e2) to late September (August-early September) (g25).

Note Terek Sandpiper does not breed in Kazakhstan (contra d3).



Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Small ponds, lakes, rivers and mountain rivers; lowlands to mountains, up to 3,000 m.

Breeding distribution Upper Ural River (g25), Gusinoye lake in North Kazakhstan province (v11), Karkaraly NP (r10), Irtysh River, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (including foothills), Manrak, Saur, Tarbagatai and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains, Tien Shan and Karatau Mountains (b450, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25). Winter record: 11 December 2014 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (b450).

Movements From late March (g25) to early June (p54) and from mid June (b181) to late September, occasionally to late October (b450) (early July-late August).

Note 1 Breeding in upper Ural River valley (g25) and Gusinoye lake in North Kazakhstan province (v11) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 Reports in winter south of Shymkent (g25) and at Talas River (g43) are undocumented and not included here.



Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*

Status Common passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands in (pine) forests; uplands.

Distribution During migration throughout. In the mountains regularly only at Markakol lake in S Altai (B86). Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424) but small numbers pass through W Tien Shan foothills. In winter in the plains north to Chardara lake (g25, g71), Chu floodplains (b71), Kurti River valley (b59), Karatal and Koksuy River valleys (b41, b59) and Alakol depression (b307); and occasionally at the eastern Caspian coast at Aktau and Karakol lake (b450, k35).

Movements From mid March to mid May and from late May (b450) to early November (g25).

Note The report of a pair breeding at Burabay in Koksetau upland in 1932 (s200) is undocumented and not included here.



Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant, and accidental winter resident or winter visitor.

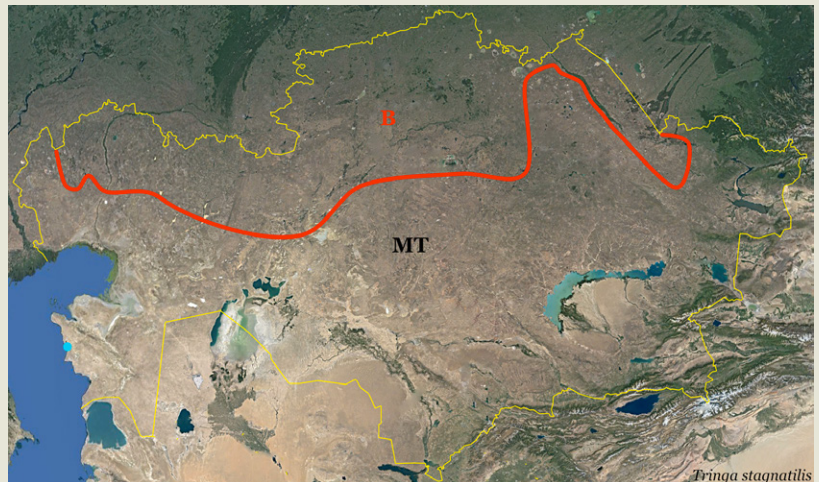
Habitat Open marshland with fresh grassy cover in steppes; mainly lowlands.

Breeding distribution South to Kamysh-Samara lakes, lower Kushum River valleys in Volga-Ural region, upper Sagiz and Emba River valleys, lower Irgiz River valley, lower Turgai River valley, upper Nura River valley, Zharmay and Batyk in Irtysh River valley (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout, but rare in C Tien Shan (b424, g25) and Altai (g25, v25). Winter record: 10 December 2022 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (e2, w24).

Movements From late March (l10) to late May (b53) (mid April-early May) and from early June (k33, p54) to late October (late June-August) (b450, e2, g25), occasionally to late November (b53, b450).

Note Breeding in the Zhanadarya River valley in N Kyzylkum desert in 1988 (k101) could later not be confirmed.



Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout. In Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region 280-550 have been found in spring and 910-1,220 in autumn (s91). During a survey of 29 lakes in N Kostanay province in spring 2006 313 were found on 23 April-9 May (b110).

Movements From mid April (b450) to early June (b450, g25) and from mid June (c60, g52) to mid October (July-August) (e2, g25). Extra-seasonal record: 19 November 2018 Syrdarya River valley between Celinnoe and Komsomol 1cy (b450).



Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*

Subspecies *ussuriensis*

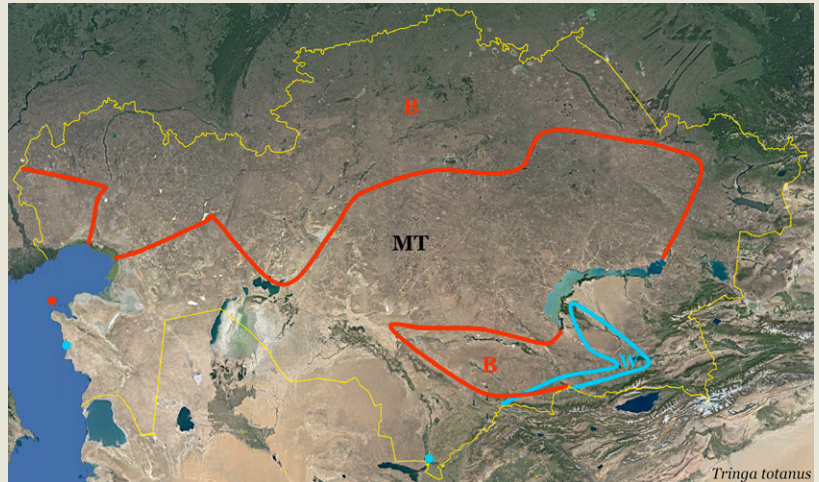
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of wetlands (including wet grasslands and grassy marshes); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Widespread (b450, e2, g25, b86, m3), including Tyulen islands in Caspian Sea (g25). Absent from major parts of deserts.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (b450, e2, k33, k35), Chardara lake (b450, e2, g25) and between Taraz (b450), Chu floodplains (b71), Sorbulak lakes, Kolshengel (b450), Ili River delta at Karaoy (e2, z17) and Karashengel GR (b438, b450).

Movements From late February (b450, g25) to mid May and from late May (I10) to early November (b450, g25).



Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*

Status Scarce passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout in plains (b418, f12, g25, s80). Sizeable numbers have only been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 2,500-2,700 in spring and 200-310 in autumn (s91). Winter records: 22 December 1996 Ili River valley (k10); 21 December 2015-24 January 2016 Sorbulak lakes (b450, w18).

Movements From early April (b450) to late May (b110, o1) and from late May (c60, e2) to mid November (b450) (August-September).



Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

Status Scarce passage migrant and occasional winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout (g25, v23). The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 110-120 in spring (s91). In winter occasionally at Chardara lake and Keles River delta (b450, e20, g25) and Shoshkakol lakes (e28). Additional records: 29 December 2013 Sorbulak lakes; 12 January 2016 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (b450, w18); 6 December 2020 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (e2); 3 December 2023 Sorbulak lakes four (e2).

Movements From mid April (b450) to late May (p54) and from mid June (c4) to early November (g25).

Note Common Greenshank does not breed in Kazakhstan (contra d3).



Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Subspecies *interpres*

Status Scarce passage migrant and accidental winter visitor (k205).

Distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). The largest numbers have been recorded in Caspian Sea region. In Altai occasionally only at Markakol lake (b86). In Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region 15-20 are found in spring and 30-50 in autumn (s91). Winter record: 9 -12 December 2009 Aktau (b450, k205).

Movements From late April (l10) to mid June (g25) and from mid July (b450, e2) to mid October (b450, i5) (August).



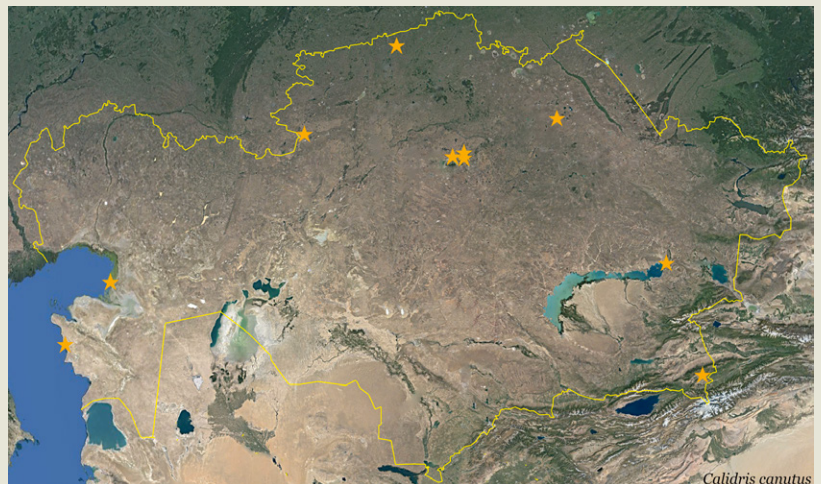
Arenaria interpres

Red Knot *Calidris canutus*

Subspecies *canutus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/10 June 1987 north of Tselinnoe 10-12 (v11). 2/10 6 August 1999 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR ad. 3/10 18 August 2001 Sholak lake (k139). 4/10 11 September 2002 Baybuta lake (h7) (records 2/10-4/10 Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region). 5/10 2 October 2007 Kulykol lake two (e29). 6/10 8 July 2010 Tuzkol lake C Tien Shan three adults (w13). 7/10 30 May 2011 E Balkhash region (AbP) four (m3, w13). 8/10 27 July 2015 Kyndykyt lake two (k139) 9/10 13 May 2018 NE Caspian coast off coast Prorva Point (Sean Minns *in litt.*) 10/10 6 May 2022 Caspian coast at Aktau (e2, w24).



Calidris canutus

Ruff *Calidris pugnax*



Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* Shalkar lake Akmola province 15 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Status Abundant passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout, mainly in the plains. Rare in Tien Shan (b424, c60) and Altai. Large concentrations have been found, with 195,000-222,000 in spring and 12,000-25,000 in autumn in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91) and 39,000 in spring at lakes in N Kostanay province (b110).

Movements From early March (b450) to early June (b450, p54) (May) and from mid June (b450, c60) to mid November (b450) (August-early September).

Note Breeding in Ural River valley south to Chap-aevo (g12), between Emba River valley and Mugodzhary Mountains (s206) and at Kyzylkol lake in the lower Turgai River valley in 1986 (k80) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Broad-billed Sandpiper *Calidris falcinellus*

Subspecies *falcinellus*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout in the plains. Larger numbers have only been recorded in Volga-Ural and Caspian regions. The highest recent count is that of 19 at the Caspian coast at Aktau on 6 May 2023 (e2).

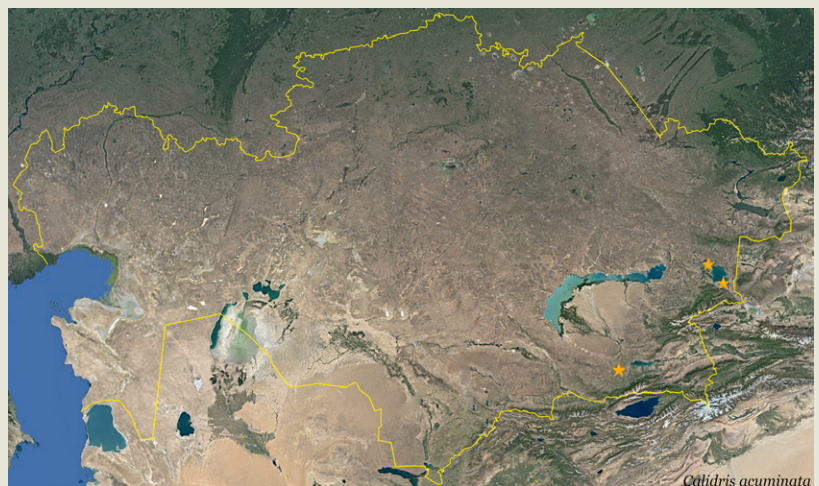
Movements From early May (e2, l10) to early June (b450) and from mid July (b450) to early September (August) (b450, g25).



Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*



Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* adult
Akchi Almaty province 4 August 2019
(Szymon Bzoma)



Status Vagrant.

Records 1/10 10 July 1977 Sorbulak lakes. 2/10 8 August 1977 Sorbulak lakes (e26). 3/10 25 July 1981 Sasykkol lake adult male trapped. 4/10 29 July-3 August 1989 Sasykkol lake three adults trapped. 5/10 7 August 1989 Sasykkol lake (k89, k90). 6/10 11 August 2013 Sorbulak lakes adult (b450, w16). 7/10 25 July 2015 Sorbulak lakes adult (b450, g27). 8/10 19 August 2017 Sorbulak lakes adult (e2). 9/10 26 August 2018 Sorbulak lakes adult (b450). 10/10 4 August 2019 Alakol lake at Akchi adult (Szymon Bzoma *in litt.*).

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout but only occasionally in Altai (b86, b197, b387, b450 g25) and C Tien Shan (b316). The largest numbers have been recorded in N Kostanay province, with 22,000 at Kushmurun lake in 2001 (s134), and in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 6,900-7,400 in autumn and 2,100-2,300 in spring (s91).

Movements From late April (l10) to early June (May) (b450, c60, e2) and from early July (b450, g25) to mid October (a28, b450) (August-early September).



Calidris ferruginea

Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout. Numbers increase from west to east (g25). Flocks of up to 2,000 in spring and up to 400 in autumn have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and a flock of 240 at Karasuk lakes in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region on 26 May 2007 (k1). Rarely at Markakol lake in S Altai (b86) and in N and C Tien Shan (b316, b424).

Movements From mid April (b450, g25, o1) to early June (01, p54) and from early July (b450, c60, e2) to early October (t31) (late July-early September). Extra-seasonal record: 12 March 2022 Sorbulak lakes (b450).



Calidris temminckii

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*

Status Very rare passage migrant.

Distribution West to Irtysh River valley (b450, s80), Zaisan lake, Alakol lake (JeP) (k89, k90), Kolshengel (b450) and Sorbulak lakes (e26). Extralimital records: 6 August 1999 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR adult (h7, k130); 18 July 2007 Zhaltyr lake (g81).

Movements From early March (b450, e2) to late May (b219) and from late June to mid September (g25).



Calidris subminuta

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 23 September 2012 Sorbulak lakes 1 cy (b450, w13).

Note After a revision of all reports, only one meets the current standards of record documentation (w22).



Sanderling *Calidris alba*

Subspecies *alba*

Status Scarce passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (g25). Large numbers have been found in spring at E Caspian coast (l25). In Altai occasionally only at Markakol lake (b86). In Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region only 5-10 have been found in spring and 130 in autumn (s91). Extra-seasonal record: 26 March 2009 Fetisovo E Caspian coast (l10).

Movements From mid April (b450) to mid June and from late July (b450, g25) to early November (b450).



Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

Subspecies *centralis*

Status Common passage migrant (g25) and rare winter visitor (b450, k35).

Distribution During migration throughout (g25), rare in the mountains. Large numbers have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 32,000-34,000 in spring (s91), and at Kushmurun lake, with 15,000 in 2001 (s134). In winter at E Caspian coast between Aktau and Kuryk (b450, e2, k33, k35).

Movements From late March (b450, g25) to early June (g25, l10) and from early July (b450, c60) to mid November (b450) (mid August-mid September) (b450, g25).



Little Stint *Calidris minuta*

Status Abundant passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (g25). Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424) and Altai. The largest numbers have been recorded in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with 58,000-62,000 in spring (s91).

Movements From late March to mid June (May) (b450, g25) and from early July (b450, c60, e2) to late October (e2) (late July-August).



Calidris minuta

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 19 September 2006 Kushmurun lake (e29, w13).



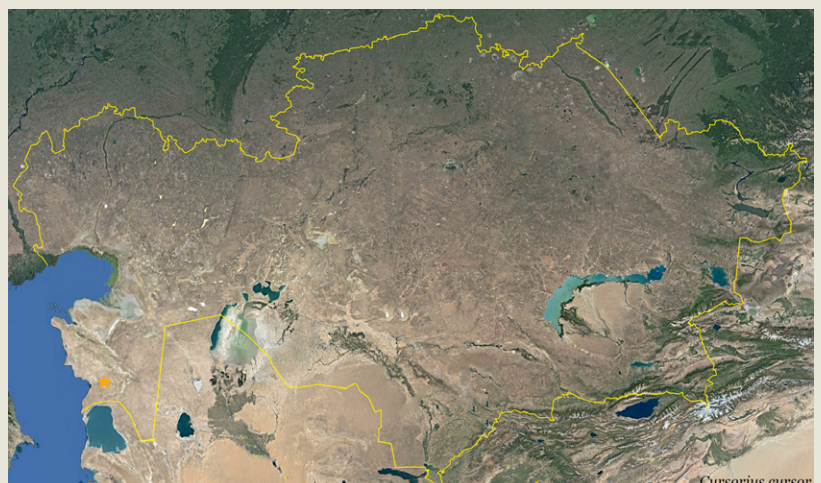
Calidris melanotos

Cream-coloured Courser *Cursorius cursor*

Subspecies *bogolubovi*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 24 April 1956 Basgurly-Zhazgurly depression (m31).



Cursorius cursor

Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*

Status Common breeding migrant (58,000-72,000 pairs; k3) and passage migrant.

Habitat Steppes, grasslands and arable fields (usually near water); lowlands and occasionally in foothills. Seems to tolerate higher and denser vegetation than Collared Pratincole *G. pratincola*.

Breeding distribution South to N Caspian coast (d3, e2, Johannes Kamp *in litt.*), Emba River valley (b450), Syrdarya River delta lakes (k150, s134), Chu River valley in Betpak-Dala desert (m3) and Nurlı, Bilikol and Kyzylkol lakes, Bilikol lakes (b450, k128, w22) in Karatau foothills,

Irgiz-Turgai lakes, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, g25) Tatysor lakes (s134), Kerevankol lake (b249) and Zaisan depression (g25, s29).

Non-breeding distribution Widespread, but absent from higher-mountain ranges. A few non-breeding birds or failed breeders are found south of the breeding range from early June, for instance at Tengiz, Sorbulak lakes and E Balkhash region (b450, e2, s93). Post-breeding flocks are found from late June, with flocks of up to 2,600 in lower Turgai region (k3).

Movements From mid April (b450, l10) to late May (b450, o1) and from late June (k3) to mid October (b442, w28) (early August-mid September).



Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni* adult Zhumay lake 18 May 2010 (Arend Wassink)

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*

Subspecies *pratincola*

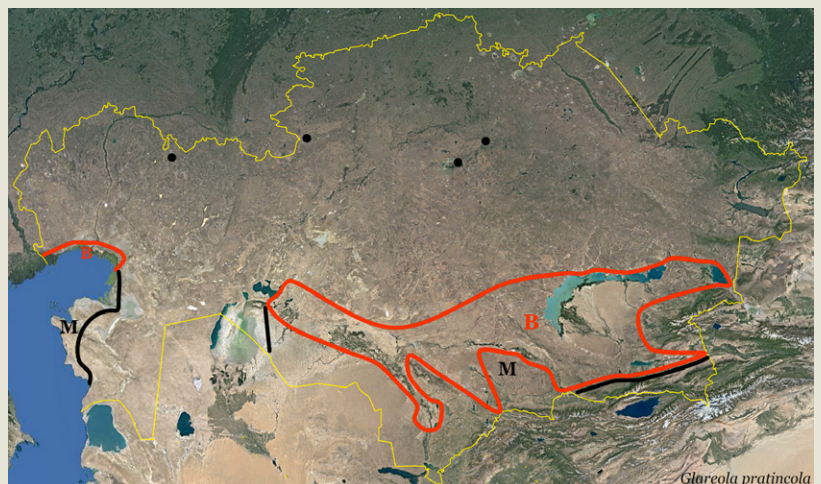
Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Flat and open areas, fields and steppes (usually near water); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Caspian coast between Volga and Ural deltas (b450, e2, g25) south to lower Emba River valley including delta (b450, e2, n1) and Tengiz (e2). Also north to Syrdarya River delta (b198), lower Sarysu River valley, Betpak-Dala desert (b450, g25, m3), N Balkhash lake (b450, g25), E Balkhash region (b450, e2, g25, m3), Aktogay (e2) and Sasyk-kol-Alakol depression (b450, e2, g25), south to Lepsi and Karatal River valleys, Ili River valley, Sorbulak lakes, Chu River valley, lakes in N Karatau foothills, Shoshokal lakes and Syrdarya River valley (b450, e2, g25)

Non-breeding distribution During migration at E Caspian coast east to Buzachi Peninsula, Zhanaozen and Kenderli Bay (b450, e2, g25) and south of the E part of the breeding range, but no records in Tien Shan. Extralimital records: June 1883 Khobda River collected (g25); 18-19 May 1986 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR collected (a16, h7, k139); 25 May 2001 Kulykol lake (p54); 15 June 2003 and 5 July 2007 Sholak lake Korgalzhyn NR (h7, k139); 4 June 2011 Taldykol lake Astana three (u7).

Movements From mid March (b450) to early May (l10) and from early July (k139) to mid September (b450, e2) (August).



Little Tern *Sternula albifrons*

Subspecies *albifrons*

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

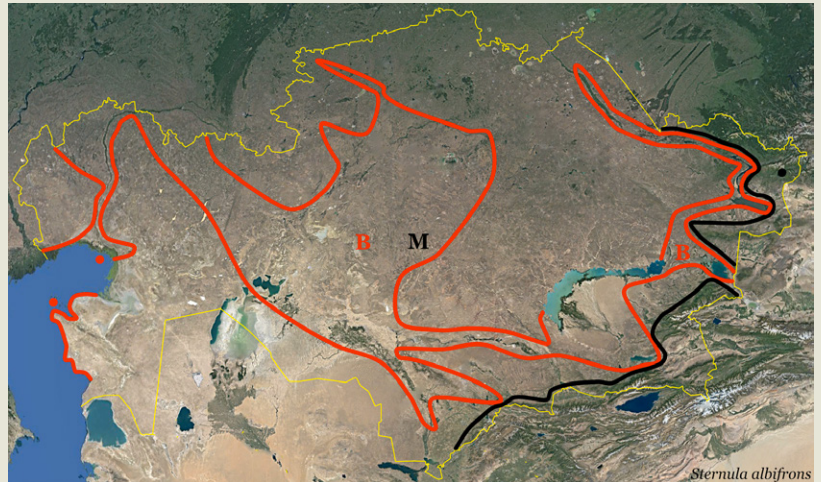
Habitat Lakes and large rivers; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Volga-Ural region, upper Ural River valley, Utva-Ilek region, Irgiz-Turgai lake (g25), Karasu (KoP) (b110), Kishi Burli (b450) and Tyntyugur lakes (p54, p55), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Astana regions (e2, g25), Sarysu River valley (g25), Chu River valley (g25, m3), Balkhash, Alakol and Zaisan regions (b450, e2, g25), Irtysh River valley north to Osmerzhysk (s82) and Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region; and at Caspian Sea and coast, including Tyulen islands and artificial islands (b450, e2, g25, k208, l10). Absent from the mountains.

Non-breeding distribution Widespread, but only once in the mountains: 25 August 1980 Markakol lake S Altai (b86).

Movements From early April (e2) to late May and from late July to late September (August) (b450).

Note A report of 33 at Lesser Aral Sea and adjoining lakes on 25-27 October 2017 (b339) is undocumented and not included here.



Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*

Subspecies *nilotica*

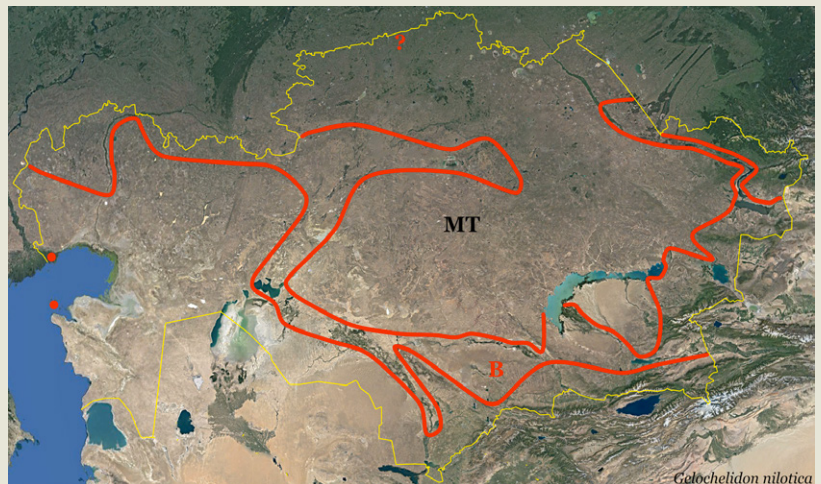
Status Scarce breeding (estimated 5,000-10,000 pairs) and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands, lagoons and lakes; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Kulykol lake and Naurzum NR (t30), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, s91), Karaganda region (e2), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region south of Maraldy lake (b463, e2), Tortoise islands in Irtysh River valley (s134) and Zaisan lake (g25) and south to Ashchyozek River valley (b450) and Kamysh-Samara lakes (s111, s134) in Volga-Ural region, lower Ile River valley, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys (g25), Lesser Aral Sea and Syrdarya River valley south to Baiyrkum region (b450, g25, e2). In Caspian region only in Volga delta and at Tyulen islands (g25). A record of a pair at Kayrankol lake in N North Kazakhstan province in June 2020 may indicate breeding there (t4, v11). Probably the largest colony is found at Kyzylkol lake, where in 2018/19 2,000-2,500 pairs were found (k128).

Non-breeding distribution In June non-breeding birds are found widespread. During migration throughout, but absent in Altai (g25). Rare in Tien Shan (b105, b424). Post-breeding concentrations of up to 2,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From late March (w26) to late May (l10) (mid April to mid May) and from late June to late October (August) (g25).



Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*

Status Scarce breeding (10,000-12,000 pairs) and passage migrant.

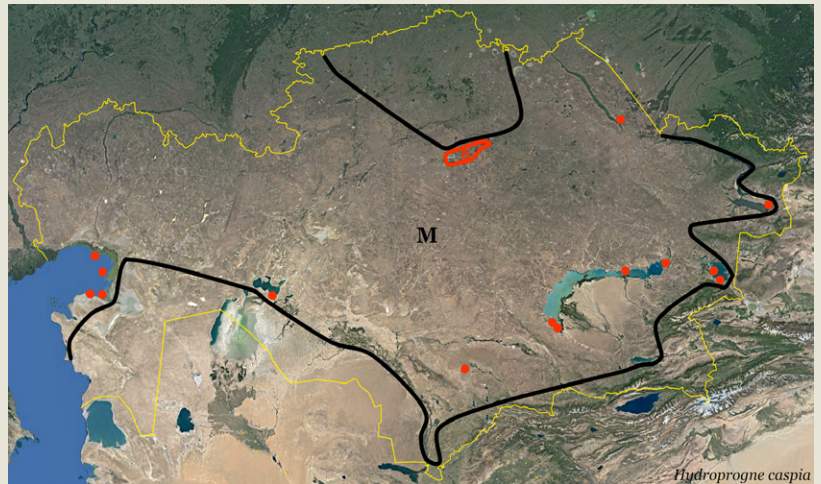
Habitat Lakes, reservoirs and large rivers; mainly lowlands.

Breeding distribution Rakushechnaya Shalyga island off Ural River mouth, N Buzachi Peninsula (g25, k208), several artificial islands, for instance at Dead Kultuk Bay (7,500 pairs were found in N Caspian region in 2011) (k208), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (g25, h7, s91), Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (c47), Black Irtysh River delta (g25, s70), Alakol lake (b450, e2, g25), Lake Balkhash (Burybaytal island, Cape Ulken, Zhetimtubek Peninsula (b450) and Ayaguz River delta) (b450, e2, g25, m3), Kyzylkol lake (k128) and Syrdarya River delta (b198, k101).

Non-breeding distribution During migration north to Zhaman-Zharkol lake, Kostanay (b450), Novanezhinka (e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana (b450, e2, g25) and Ereymentau regions (b450) and Selety-Teniz lake (g25), east to Irtysh River valley (b261, s82, s98, s99) and Zaisan lake and south to Taldykurgan, Kapchagay and Sorbulak lakes, Karatau foothills, Syrdarya River valley and E Caspian coast south to Kuryk (b450, e2). Absent from the mountains and deserts (b450, e2, g25). In summer non-breeding birds also occur outside the breeding locations.

Migration From late March (b450, w10) to early June (p54, p55) and from late June (b450) to early October (b450, g25) (August).

Note Breeding in N Volga-Ural region (s111) and at Turgai lakes (g25) could recently not be confirmed (a3, b450, e2, s95).



Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*

Subspecies *hybrida*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (estimated 3,000-5,000 pairs) and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Mainly vegetated lakes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution N Volga-Ural region, south to Kamysh-Samara lakes (s111) and Volga (1,000-2,500 pairs) (b445) and Ural River deltas. In 2023 in Turgan River delta (b450, k502) and in 2000-03 in Tentek River delta (b369).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly in Volga-Ural and Caspian regions, east to Ural River valley, Kulsary, Tengiz (e2), Ualy region (e2), Zhanaözen (e2, l10) and Fetisovo (b450, l10). Wandering birds have been found north to Batpak-kol lake (p54) and Naurzum NR (b110, b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (up to 33 in 1998) (e2, h7), Bayanaul NP (s144) and Zaisan lake (c3, g25) and south to Rybachye (f50), Toraygykum sands (b450). Sorbulak lakes (h9, o1), Taraz region (b450), Ters Aschybulak (e2), Taskol lake (c60) and Kyzylkol lakes (d43, l12), lower Chu River valley (m3), Syrdarya River valley (e2), Shoshkakol lakes (b450, e2) and Lesser Aral Sea (e2). Only one record in high mountains: 27 May 2024 Tuzkol lake C Tien Shan (e2). Winter record: 10-13 December 2022 Karakol lake eastern Caspian coast two 1cy (b450, e2, w24).

Movements From late March (b450) to early June (b450, g25, l10) and from mid June (e2) to late October (e2) (July-September).

Note Formerly breeding in lower Ilek and Irgiz-Turgai River valleys, Irtysh River valley at Semey, at Lesser Aral Sea and in Syrdarya River valley (g25).



Black Tern *Chlidonias niger*

Subspecies *niger*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant, and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Well-vegetated pools, lakes and marshes; lowlands and uplands.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from mountains, deserts (except lower Chu River valley in S Betpak-Dala desert) and Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (except northernmost part) (b198, b450, e2, g25 k101, m3, s82).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Only occasionally in Altai (b86, b450) and N and C Tien Shan (b105, b424, e2). Flocks of up to 500 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From mid April to early June (b450, l10) and from mid June (e2) to early November (b450, i5) (mid July-late August).



White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

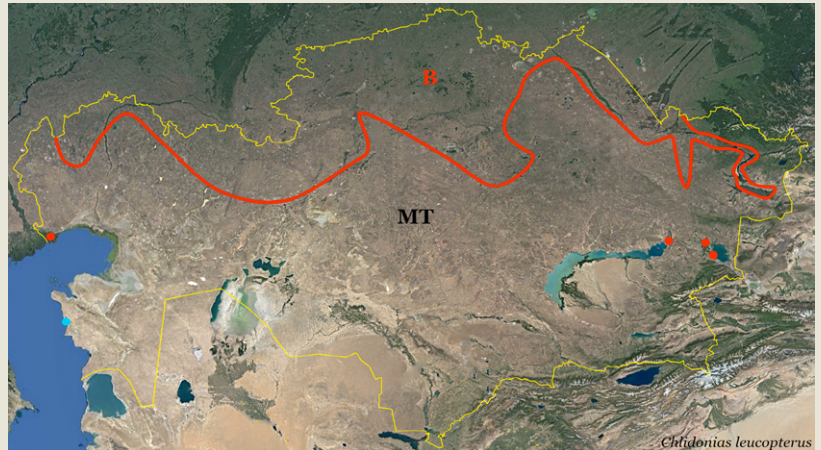
Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and accidental winter visitor or resident.

Habitat Mainly vegetated lakes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution South to Volga delta, Volga-Ural region south to Kamysh-Samar lakes and in Volga delta (b301, b490, g25, s111), upper Emba River valley, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, Naurzum region, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn, upper Sarysu River valley, Karaganda and Ereymentau regions, Seletyteniz lake, Irtys River valley and Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Balyktykol and Kokon lakes, Zharm region and Zaisan depression (b256, b450, e2, g25, s82, s107); and E Balkhash region (m3) and Alakol and Sasykkol lakes (b450, e2). Due to dehydration of Topar lakes in Ili delta not breeding there anymore.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout, but only occasionally in Tien Shan (b424, b450) and Altai (b218, b393, v22). Large numbers have been found in spring, with 11,000-12,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (s91). Post-breeding flocks are found from mid June (c60). Winter records: 20 January 2019 Karakol lake adult summer-plumage (b450, w29); 19 December 2021 Caspian coast at Aktau two adult summer-plumage (b450, w23).

Movements From early April (e2) to early June (b450) and from mid June (c60) to late October (b450, e2) (July-August).



Chlidonias leucopterus

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

Subspecies *hirundo*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant, and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of wetlands (including lakes and rivers); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Widespread (b198, b450, g25, b198, e2, k20, k208). Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424), absent from W Tien Shan, Altai (breeding until 1965 at Markakol lake in S Altai) (b86).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Winter record: 3 December 2014 Tentek River delta adult (b273, w18).

Movements From early April (b450, e2) to late May (c60) and from late July (g20) to late October (e2) (late August-mid September).

Note 1 Winter reports at E Caspian coast (p42) are undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 Birds with characters of *S h minusensis* (including birds resembling Eastern Common Tern *S h longipennis*) are regularly observed in E Kazakhstan (d16, f2, f52 k70, k72).



Sterna hirundo

Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (10,000-11,000 pairs) (s105).

Habitat Caspian Sea (including islands and shores).

Breeding distribution NE Caspian region (Peshnoy island in Ural delta, Tyulen islands, W Buzachi Peninsula coast, islands in Kashagan oilfield and off Tengiz) where 10,500 pairs were counted in 2011 (g25, k207, k208, s134). Extralimital records: 21 June 1914 and 25 June 1930 both from former (and therefore not shown on map) Aral Sea (g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration between the breeding locations and the Caspian coast south to Kenderli Bay (b450, e2)

Movements From late March to late May (b450, e2, l10) and from late July (g34) to early November (e2) (August-September).



Thalasseus sandvicensis

Note 1 A Sandwich Tern equipped with a mini logger in Estonia was found to migrate through western Caspian Sea towards Persian Gulf (Facebook Interrex-rings and telemetry). It is not unthinkable that birds from Europe also pass through Kazakh part of Caspian Sea.

Note 2 Reports at Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region in June 2017 (c46, c47) are clearly incorrect (w21) and not included here.

Little Gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus*

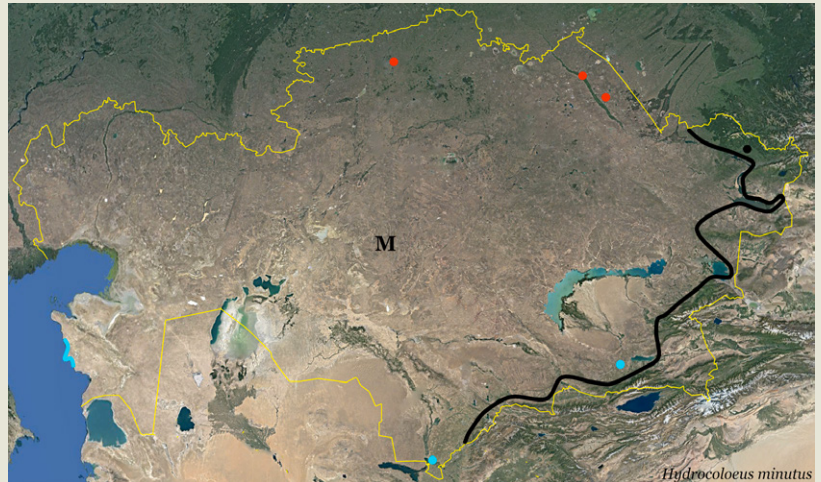
Status Rare breeding (estimated 1,500-2,000 pairs) (s105) and scarce passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Freshwater lakes, rivers, marshes or bogs; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Akzhan lake (1,500 pairs in 1998) in North Kazakhstan province (s134) and at Terenkol (Johannes Kamp *in litt.*) and Zhambyoba lakes in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (e2, Kudaibergen Amerikul *in litt.*). Formerly bred south to Kamysh-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region, upper Ural and lower Turgai River valleys, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (last time in 2004) (e2, h7, Johannes Kamp *in litt.*) Karkaraly in S Kazakh upland (g25) in Tentek River delta (in 2004) (b98) and Zaisan depression (s107).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mostly in the plains. Most common in Caspian region. No records in Tien Shan (b424) and only once in S Altai (13-18 August 2019 Altai 1cy) (b393). In summer non-breeding (mainly immature) birds are widely distributed, for instance in upper Emba River valley (k181), at Mangystau coast (b450, f1), in NW Kostanay province (b450) and in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b335). In winter at Mangystau coast between Aktau to Eralievo Bay (g25), with 160 in mid January 2009 (k33). Other records: 15 February 2005 Chardara lake two (e28); 26 November-3 December 2023 Sorbulak lakes (e2).

Movements From late March to early June (l10) and from early July (c60) to mid November (b450).



Hydrocoloeus minutus

Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

Subspecies *tridactyla*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution Mainly at Caspian Sea, with up to 5 on 12 May 2021, (b450, d10, e2, g25, k121, w6, w22). Extralimital records: 1 November 1928 Chu River valley (g25); 9 October 2002 Khozakol lake adult (k130, k139); 7 December 2008 1cy fresh dead (r5); 5 October 2010 Taldykol lake (b4); Karkaraly NP (r5); 8 November 2020 Taldykurgan adult (b450, w23).

Movements From early April (b450, e2) to mid June (b450, w6) and from early October (b4) to early December (r5, s214).



Rissa tridactyla

Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei*

Status Scarce breeding (7,500-10,000 pairs) (s105) and passage migrant and irregular resident or winter visitor.

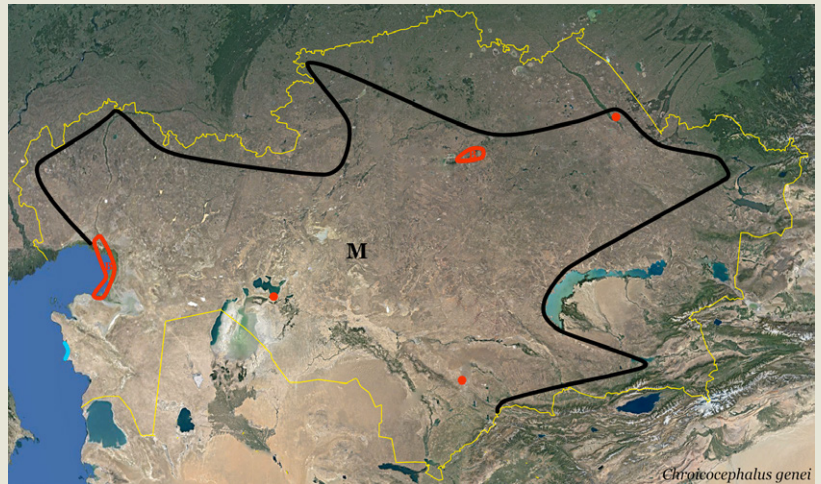
Habitat Steppe lakes (including islands and shores) and Caspian region.

Breeding distribution Atyrau evaporation ponds, Caspian coast at artificial islands off Tengiz, E Buzachi Peninsula coast (5,300 pairs were counted in N Caspian region in 2011) (k208), Syrdarya River delta (b198), Kyzylkol lake (e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (up to 1,500 pairs) (h7) and at Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b463).

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal and migration and non-breeding birds mainly south of the breeding range, more or less occasionally north to Oral (b450), Aktobe lake (e2), Turgai lakes (b450, g25) Naurzum NR (b478, b486), Kishi Burli lake (b450) and Astana (e2), and east to Maykain region, Sibinskiy lakes in Kalbinskiy Altai (b450), between Vasilyevka and Kaznakovka (p46), W Lake Balkhash (b450, e2), Karashengel GR (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2) and Ters Aschibulak lake in S Karatau foothills (e2). Most common in Caspian region. In winter singles or very small numbers at E Caspian coast between Aktau (b450, e2) and Cape Peschanyy (k85).

Movements From early March (b450) to early June (l10) and from early July to mid November (b450).

Note Breeding at Sorkol lake (l27, l29) and lower Kushum River valley (s111) could recently not be confirmed.



Chroicocephalus genei

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and scarce resident or winter visitor.

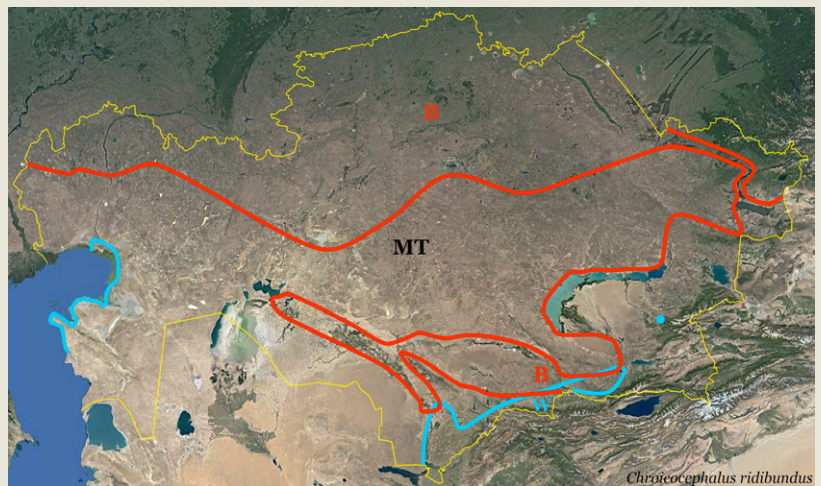
Habitat Lakes, rivers and marshes (preferably fresh-water); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Widespread (g25). Absent from Mangystau province, major parts of deserts and Altai. Rare in Tien Shan (b424) and at Markakol lake in S Altai (b86). A large colony of 5,000 pairs has been found at Shalkar lake in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Post-breeding flocks are found from mid June (c60). In winter in Caspian Sea region from Atyrau to Karakol lake (b450, e2, k33, o2) and in Syrdarya River valley north to Shoulder, east to Shoshkakol lakes (b450, e2, k161), Bugun lake (b450), Shymkent (b450, c9, e2), Taraz (b450, k117) and Sorbulak lakes (b66, b450, w28). On 19 February 2014 in Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b41).

Movements From mid February (w26) to early June (l10) and from early August to late November (g25, u1).

Note Breeding at Markakol lake (g25) could recently not be confirmed.

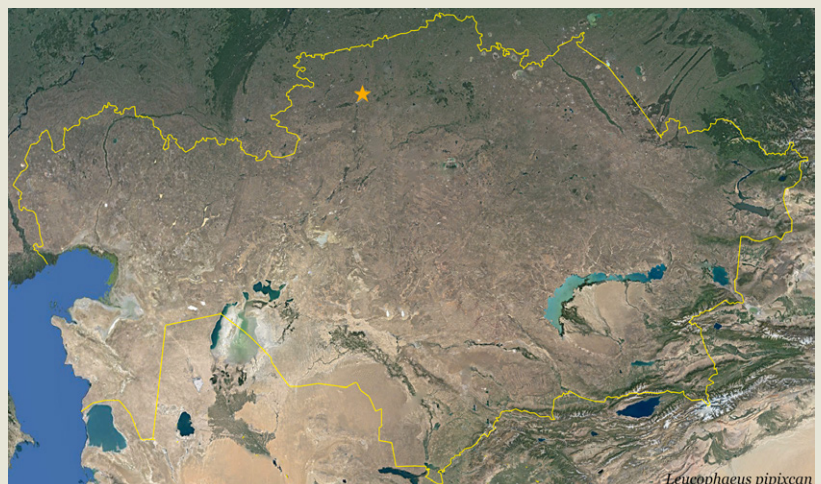


Chroicocephalus ridibundus

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 14-15 July 2010 Kushmurun lake adult (w25).



Leucophaeus pipixcan

Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaeetus ichthyaeetus*

Status Scarce breeding (estimated 10,000-12,500 pairs) and passage migrant and rare resident and/or winter visitor.

Habitat Lakes, large rivers and islands in Caspian region; lowland steppes to deserts.

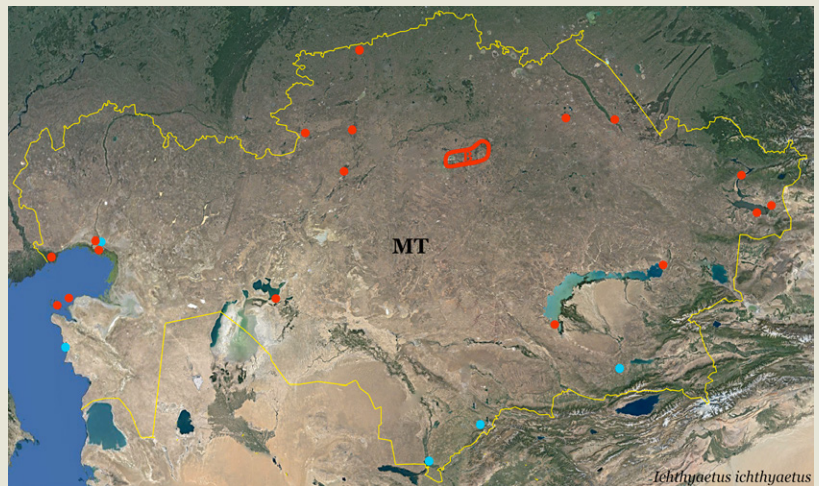
Breeding distribution Volga River delta, Ural River delta and NW of Atyrau, Tyulen islands in Caspian Sea, (in N Caspian region four large

colonies held 4,900 pairs in 2011) (k208) Kulykol-Taldykol lakes (p54), Naurzum NR (s134), Teniz-Karakamys lakes, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (up to 2,000 pairs) (h7), Karasor lake (PP) and Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Tortoise islands in Irtysh River valley S Zaisan lake (s186), Black Irtysh River delta (s134), Irgiz-Turgai lakes (g25, s134), Syrdarya River delta (b198), W and E Balkhash lake and Alakol lake (g25, b173, b358, b450, e2, m3, s134).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout, mostly in the plains. From late June birds are found outside the breeding range (c60). In winter up to 100 at Chardara lake (b450, e2, k161) and very small numbers at Caspian coast at Karakol lake (b450, e2, k216), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2) and lower Ural River at Atyrau (e2). Other record: December 1944 between Tulkubas and Zhabagly (g25). Non-breeding birds are found widespread in summer (b450, e2).

Movements From mid February (b450, g25) to late May (l10) and from late June (c60) to late November (b434, b450, o2) (October).

Note Breeding at Sorkol lake (l27) and Kushum River delta (d2, s111) in Volga-Ural region and Utva-Ilek region (b329) could recently not be confirmed.



Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaelus ichthyaelus* adult Akkol lake 1 April 2011 (Arend Wassink)

Relict Gull *Ichthyaelus relictus*

Status Very rare and irregular breeding migrant.

Habitat Islands in saline steppe lakes.

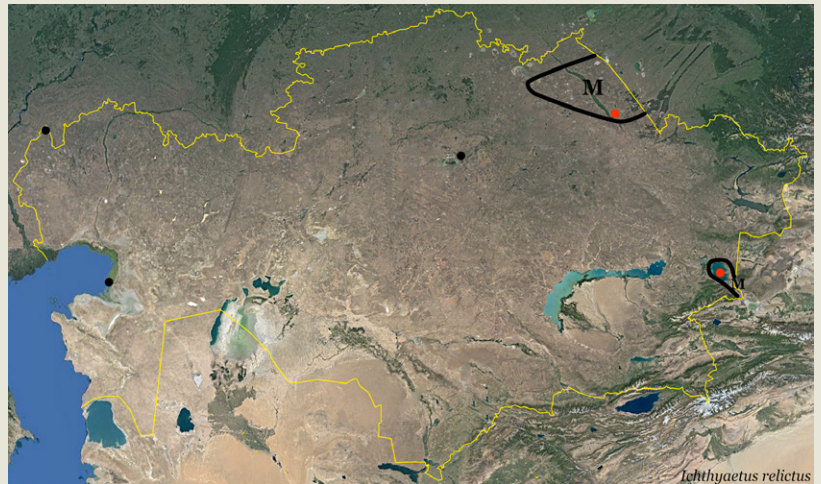
Breeding distribution Irregularly on islands in Alakol lake (g25), mainly on Sredniy island. The Alakol lake population (discovered only in 1970) once held 1,200 pairs (a34, d18) but recently irregularly breeding there and only in very small numbers (b142, b271, b399). A colony of 25-30 pairs was found at Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region in 2005 (b463, b464, e24, w27), being the species' most northern colony in the world; in 2007 53 pairs and in 2017 20 pairs (c46). A pair bred in 1984 at E Lake Balkhash (a40).

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal (from early July) birds have been found at least 250 km northwest of the breeding site at Alakol lake (i1) and at Tuz lake, 210 km southwest of the breeding site at Aksor lake (r13, w22). During migration recorded at Karasuk lakes in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (s134, w3) and Zhalanashkol lake at Zhungarian Gate near the border with China (d18, e24).

Extralimital records: 7 May 2000 Malyy Uzen River Volga-Ural region 14 adult (p31); 9 July 2004 Ashchykol and Temirastau lakes Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region adult (h7); 27 April 2020 Prorva Point NE Caspian Sea adult (w29).

Movements From late March to late April and from mid July (r6, r13) to early October (September) (i1, s134).

Note Kazakh-ringed birds have been recovered in China (three ringing recoveries) and Vietnam (one ringing recovery) (a31), all well within the species' known winter range. Intriguingly two ringing recoveries have been reported in W Palearctic: 25 March 1978 Burgas Bulgaria; 30 March 1990 Innaplikuyuk Adana Turkey (g18).



Ichthyiaetus relictus



Relict Gull *Ichthyiaetus relictus* adult Alakol lake 1 May 2024 (Kudaibergen Amerikul)

Mediterranean Gull *Ichthyiaetus melanocephalus*

Status Very rare passage migrant (w22).

Distribution During migration at Caspian region east to Fetisovo (l10), Aktau (e2, b450) and Bautino (b450, e2, g25, g34, k41, l10, m3, w6), and in Volga-Ural region east to Zhanbay (b450) and Sorkol lake (l27). Extralimital record: 24 July 1999 Zhanybekshalkar lake two 2cy (h7, k131).

Movements From late April (b450) to late May and from early (g34) to late July (h7, k131).



Ichthyiaetus melanocephalus

Common Gull *Larus canus*

Subspecies *heinei*

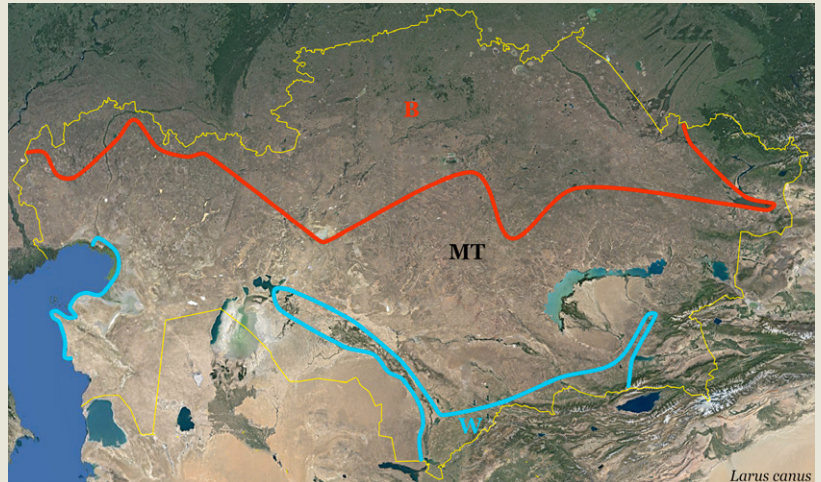
Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Lakes (including islands and shores), marshes, bogs and meadows; lowlands and uplands.

Breeding distribution South to Zhanybek (I28), Sorkol lake and lower Uzen River valleys in Volga-Ural region (g25, s111), upper Ural River valley, Utva-Ilek region, lower Irgiz and Turgai regions, upper Sarysu River valley and Zaisan depression (g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25), including in Altai (b86, b450). Immatures are found widespread in summer (b450, e2). In winter at Ural River at Atyrau and Caspian coast south to Kuryk (b450, e2, e21, k33, k205, p24), Syrdary River valley (b450, e2, e22) north to Lesser Aral Sea (k223), Chu floodplains (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b66), Taldykurgan (b450), Kapchagay canyon (a38, e2) and Komsomol (b450, e2).

Movements From mid February (w26) to mid May and from August to mid November (b450, g25).



Larus canus

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*

Status Vagrant.

Record 1/1 7 January and 5 November 2015; 3 December 2016 to 24 January 2017; 10 November 2017 to 9 March 2018; 24 November 2018 to 8 February 2019 (b450, e2, w20, y3); 6 December 2019; 10 November 2020 to 16 January 2021 (w29); 3 December 2021 to 21 January 2022 (b450, e2, w24); 30 November 2023 to 9 February 2024 (b450, e2, w32); 18 November 2024-8 March 2025 Aktau same returning adult (b450, e2).



Larus delawarensis



Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis* adult Aktau 23 December 2021 (Qanatbek Kenzhegulov)

Caspian Gull *Larus cachinnans*

Subspecies *cachinnans*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and common resident or winter visitor.

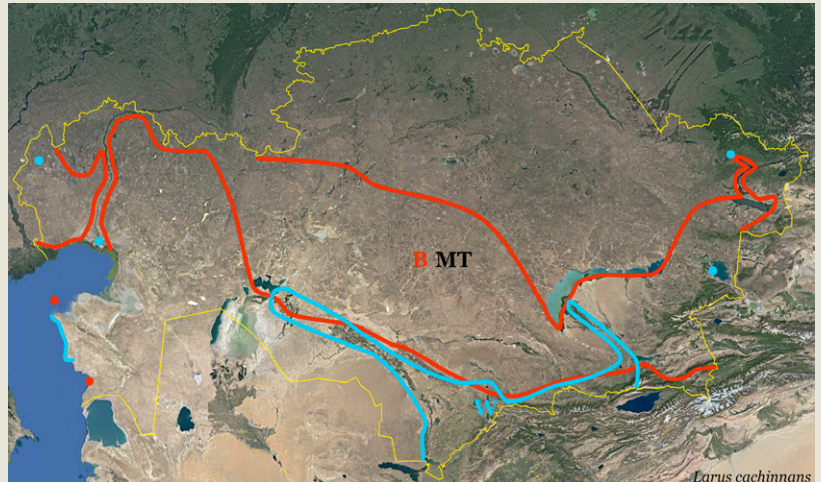
Habitat Lakes in steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,450 m (b424).

Breeding distribution South to Volga and Ural River deltas (b450, e2, g25), Utva-Ilek region, lower Irgiz River valley (g25), Syrdarya River delta, Karatau foothills, Sorbulak lakes, Kapchagay lake and Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan, north to Irgiz-Turgai lakes, lower Sarysu River valley, S coast of Lake Balkhash (m3), upper Ayaguz River valley, Zaisan lake and Black Irtysh River delta and Bukhtarma lake in Irtysh River; and on Tyulen islands and at Kenderli Bay at Caspian Sea (b198, b450, e2, g25, m3). Probably absent north of 51° N. Absent from W and major parts of N Tien Shan and Altai.

Non-breeding distribution During migration and/or dispersal throughout, but mainly south of the breeding range, In winter at Atyrau (b450, e2) and at Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Kuryk (b450, e2, e21, g63, k33, k205) and at Syrdarya River valley (b450, e2, k161, s134), north to Lesser Aral Sea (k223), Akkol lake (g43), Ters Aschybulak lake (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2, w28), Kapchagay canyon (a38) Karaoy (b450) and Almaty (b450). Also, at Bukhtarma lake at Serebryansk (b414) and occasionally at Alakol lake (b283, b307). Other records: 13 December 1997 Volga-Ural sands (b303).

Movements From mid February (w26) to early May and from August to late November (b450, g20).

Note Birds ringed as pulli at Alakol lake in SE Kazakhstan have been found in colonies of presumed Steppe Gull *L. fuscus barabensis* at Lake Chany in Novosibirsk province in Russia, well north of the breeding range in Kazakhstan (v7, w28).

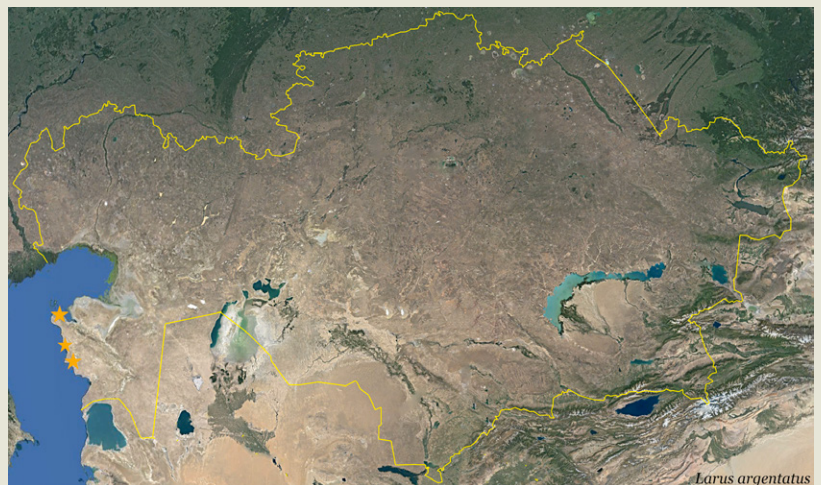


European Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

Subspecies *cf. argentatus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/6 23 October to 4 November 2014 Kuryk adult (b450). 2/6 9 December 2014 Mangystau Bay 1cy (b450). 3/6 12 December 2014 1cy (b450, w17), 13 December 2016-20 February 2017 3/4cy (b450, y3) and on 25 November 2017 4cy Aktau (y3) presumably the same returning bird (w20). 4/6 21 January 2022 adult Aktau (e2, w24). 5/6 24 March 2022 2cy Aktau (e2, w24). 6/6 3 November 2024 1cy Aktau (e2).



Mongolian Gull *Larus mongolicus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 25 October 2013 Irtysh River at Öskemen 1cy (b262).

Note Other reports (b183, b262, b450, e2) are either insufficiently documented or refer to Caspian Gull *L. c. cachinnans* (w17, w18, w23).



Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*

Status Vagrant.

Record 1/1 1-3 March 2021 Aktau 1cy (b450, e2, w23).



Larus marinus

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*

Subspecies *hyperboreus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/10 30 October 1969 Ulkun Karakul lake 1cy collected (g51, k186). 2/10 1 June 2001 Tyntyuyur lake 2cy (p54). 3/10 16 January 2009 Aktau 3cy (k205, w13). 4/10 21 January 2014 Chardara lake 2cy (b450, f8, w16). 5/10 12 December 2014 Aktau 1cy (b450) and 12 February 2015 Kuryk probably same (now 2cy) (b450). 6/10 22 March 2015 Sorbulak lakes 2cy (f8). 7/10 19 January 2016 Badam lake 2cy (f8). 8/10 10 July 2019 NE Caspian Sea 45 km off Prorva Point 2cy (Catherine O'Donnell and Sean Minns *in litt.*). 9/10 14-16 November 2023 Ural River at Atyrau 1cy (e2, w32). 10/10 14 February-8 April 2024 Aktau region two 2cy (b450, e2).

Note Previous reports at Caspian Sea and Irtysh River (g25) are undocumented (g51). That also applies for the record at Sultankeldy lake in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn on 10 July 1970 (k139). A report at Koybagar lake on 1 October 2006 (b104) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Larus hyperboreus

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*

Subspecies *fuscus* (Baltic Gull)

Status Rare passage migrant and accidental summer and winter visitor.

Distribution N Caspian Sea. Extralimital record: 28 June 1981 40 km southeast of Yebeyty 2cy found dead ringed (Jari Valkama *in litt.*).

Movements From mid March (b450) to late May (m15) and from early October (b450) to mid November (m15). Extra-seasonal records: 28 June 1981 40 km southeast of Yebeyty 2cy found dead ringed (Jari Valkama *in litt.*); 29 June 2008 Caspian Sea (m15); 11 December 2009 Caspian coast 43 km north of Aktau adult (k205).

Note Reports at Taldykol lake (KoP) on 5 October 2010 (b4) and in Kyzylkum desert on 21 March 2017 (b450, w20) are insufficiently documented and not included here.



Larus fuscus fuscus

Subspecies *heuglini* (Heuglin's Gull)

Status Scarce passage migrant, accidental summer visitor and very rare winter visitor.

Distribution East to Irtysh River valley at Semey and Öskemen, Lake Balkhash and Sorbulak lakes (b450). Most common in Caspian region but still 42 were found in N Kostanay province in the first half of October 1998 (p55) and a flock of at least 30 in Irtysh River valley at Semey on 28 March 2017 (b450). In winter very small numbers at eastern Caspian coast at Aktau (b450, e2, w18, w20, y3). Other record: 19 January 2019 Chardara lake (w29).

Movements From early March (e2) to early June (b450) (late April-mid May) and from late August to mid November (October) (b450, e2). Extra-seasonal records: 29 July 2015 Aktau 3cy (b450).

Subspecies *barabensis* (Steppe Gull)

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Breeding distribution NW Kostanay province south Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake (b450), Naurzum NR (p55), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (b450, e2, g25), Karaganda and Karkaraly regions (b450, g25), Chagan lake (e2), Karashoky lake (b450), Semey region (b450, g25) and Aksor lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (e2, g25).

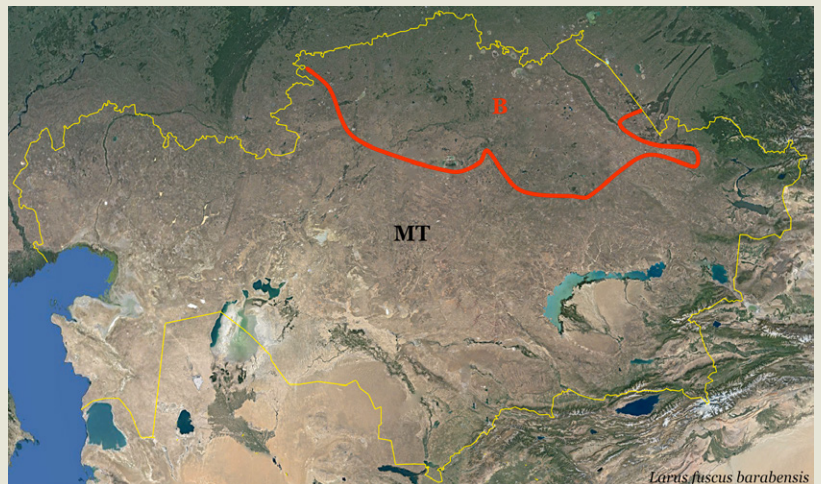
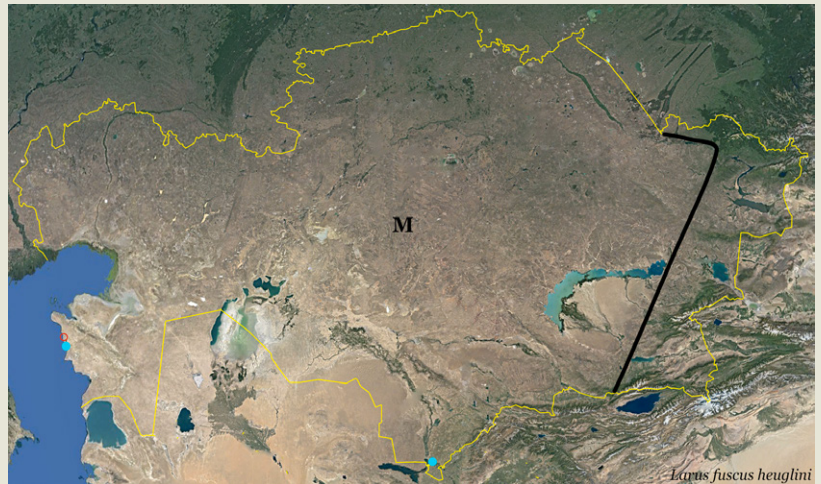
Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2). In summer, mainly immature birds are found widespread (b450, e2).

Movements From late February (b450) to early May (b110, g20) and from mid July to mid November (b450).

Note 1 Breeding west of Kostanay province, such as in N Volga-Ural region (g20), is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 Birds belonging to the Kazakh breeding population may show Caspian Gull *L. cachinnans* features but a wing-tip pattern approaching that of *barabensis* (p12) while others may show a wing-tip pattern recalling that of Caspian Gull *L. cachinnans*. The iris colour in the northern population is variable: some show an obviously pale eye. The same applies to the leg colour, with having greyish-tinged legs, some even with a fleshy tinge. Also, the head and bill shapes are variable (j4, o2, p12).

Note 3 Reports in winter (b450, e2, y3) refer to birds superficially resembling Steppe Gull but probably belong to a population that has been described from a large region east of Moscow, where different (sub)species intergrade or hybridize (Mars Muusse *in litt.*).

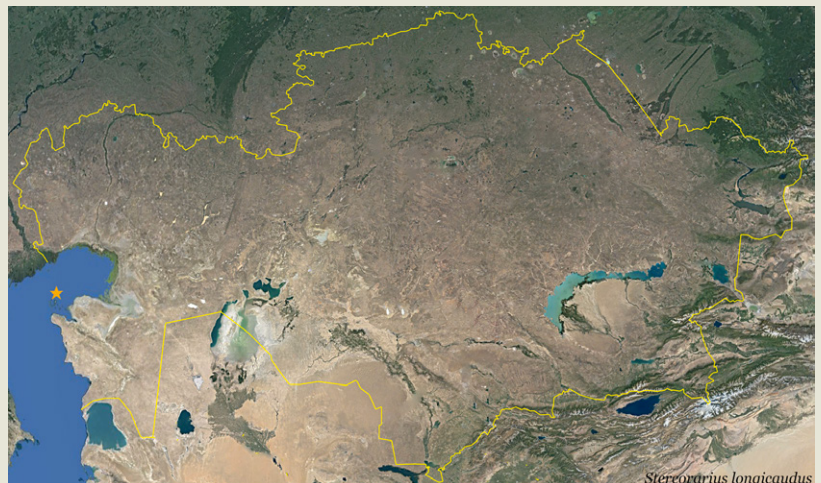


Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus*

Subspecies *longicaudus*

Status Vagrant.

Record(s) 1/1 26 May 2023 Caspian Sea off Buzachi Peninsula adult (m35, w32).

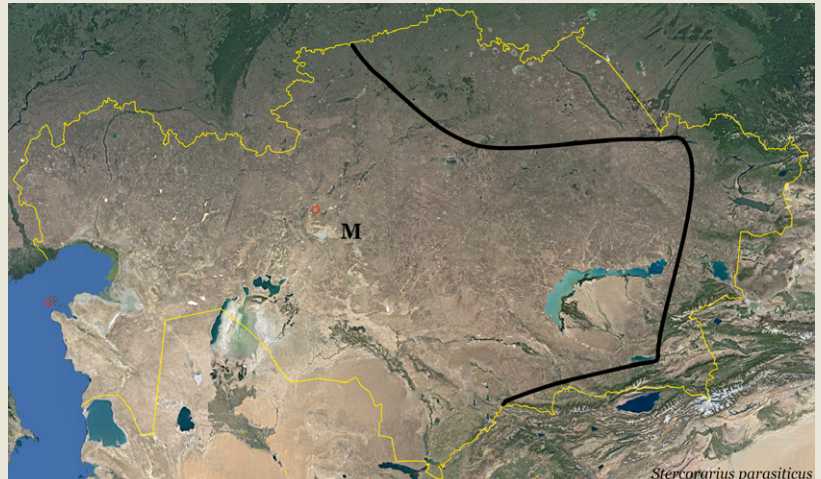


Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus*

Status Scarce passage migrant.

Distribution In numbers only at Caspian Sea, occasionally east to Boszhakol lake (b450, b486, t27, t28), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, h7) Shulba lake (b205), Kapchagay lake (b450) and Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g22). Records at Caspian Sea from late June to mid July (d7, k17, z1) and at lower Turgai River on 4 July 1971 (a37) are presumed to refer to summering birds.

Movements From early April to mid June (l27) (mid April-late May) and from late July (b450, k17) to early November (b450) (early August-early October).

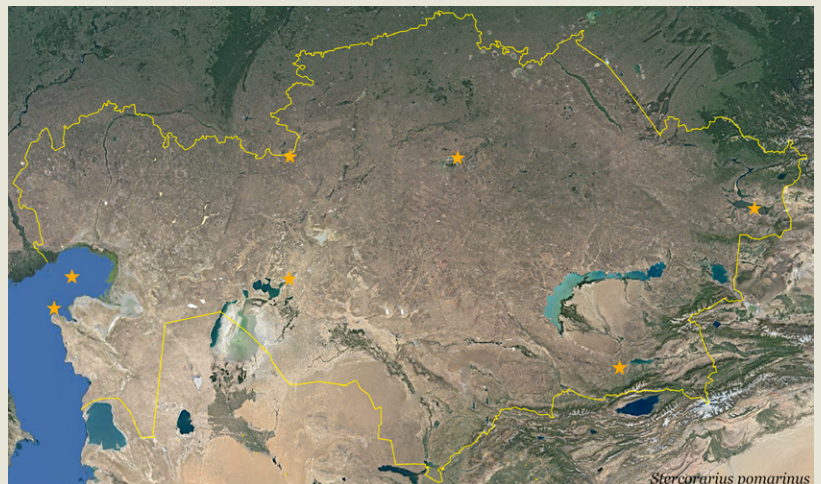


Pomarine Jaeger *Stercorarius pomarinus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/9 14 April 1907 Aralsk collected (g25). 2/9 27 April 1907 Aralsk collected (g25). 3/9 7-8 June 1928 Aralsk (g25). 4/9 29 October 1973 Korgalzhyn NR collected (k220). 5/9 28 July 2001 Zaisan lake (EP) (b398). 6/9 16 October 2006 Shalkar-Karshetau lake 1cy (a28, w3). 7/9 24 October 2009 Caspian Sea 1cy (b450). 8/9 15 May 2013 Caspian Sea off Bautino adult (b450, w16). 9/9 24 September 2014 Sorbulak lakes 1cy (b450).

Note Other reports in westernmost Kazakhstan (g25) are undocumented and not included here.



Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/3 13 October 2020 Caspian Sea Tub-Karagan Bay (b450, w29) 2/3 13 November 2021 Ural River Atyrau (e2, w23). 3/3 Caspian Sea Aktau (b450).

Note Said to occur in Ural River valley and at Caspian Sea, east to North Kazakhstan province, Telikol lakes and Syrdarya River (d7, k186). However, the records above are the only documented ones since the first half of the 20th century (w29).



Black-throated Loon *Gavia arctica*

Subspecies *arctica*

Status Rare breeding (estimated 150-500 pairs) (s105) and passage migrant, occasional resident or winter visitor (d7) and accidental non-breeding summer visitor (k101).

Habitat Freshwater lakes; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution Kamyshevoye lake in Kostanay province (t31) south to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, h7) and Koksetau upland,

Yazevoe, Arasan and Rachmanovskiy lakes (b86, b450, c35, d7, e2) south to Sarykol lake in Kurchumskiy foothills (b348), Markakol lake and upper Bukhtarma River valley in Altai (s164), Zaisan depression (d7, e7, s31) and Sasykkol and Alakol lakes (b102, d7). Bred in Naurzum NR until the 1950s, where the last summer record (of two) was in July 1979 (b486). It also no longer breeds at Lake Balkhash and Bayanaul NP (r13).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. The largest numbers have been recorded in Koksetay region, with 79 on 23 August 2022 at Bolshoy Chebachye lake and 94 at Shchuchie lake on 16 September 2022 and 79 on 23 August 2022 (e2, w24), and at E Caspian Sea, with 66 at Tokmak cape on 24 May 2009 (i10). Occasionally at high altitude in Ili-Alatau NP (d48, e2, s130). Summer records of non-breeding birds: 7-9 June 1988 Zhanadariya in Syrdarya River valley 2cy (k101), 6 July 2020 E Lake Balkhash adult, 27 June 2021 Zharkol lake adult (b14), 24 June 2023 at the Caspian Sea at Aktau adult (b450), 9 June 2024 Altyn-Emel NP 2cy (e2). In winter occasionally in Ili River delta (z11) and on 16-18 December 2024 at Caspian Sea at Aktau (b450). Winter records in Syrdarya River valley (d7) are not known after at least 1960.

Movements From late March (f40) to late May (e2, i10) and from mid August (b450) to late November (e2).



Gavia arctica

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*

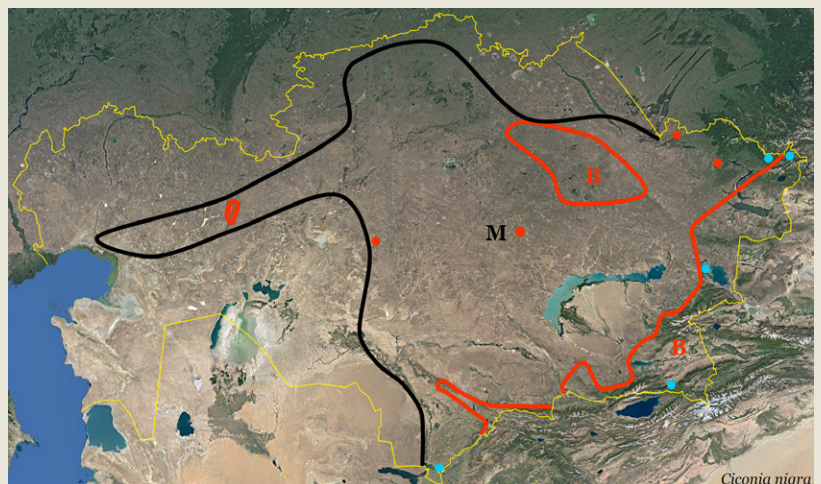
Status Very rare breeding migrant (less than 200 pairs), rare passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Open woodlands and steppes; mainly foothills and mountains.

Breeding distribution Bala Tal dyk River valley (v4) and east of Berchogur (k129) in Mugodzhary Mountains (s134), Karatau Mountains, Tien Shan (from Talasskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards), including its spurs (a26, b450, d7, g20), Altyn-Emel NP (b35), Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai range (including Arkaly and Karabas Mountains), Zhagalbayly and Tuyemoynak hills, Manrak and Saur Mountains, S Altai, Kalbinskiy Altai (d7), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Ereymentau Mountains and Kazakh upland, including Ulytau mountains (b19, b349, d7, k46, s134, t33), of which Ortau upland, with 30-40 pairs (s134), is the species' stronghold in Kazakhstan. Occasionally in Tentek River delta (b354). A record of a pair west of Bayganin on 20 May 1994 may indicate breeding in the neighbouring mountains (b117).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly south of breeding range, occasionally north to Kamenskurskiy, Presnovka, Sivash lake (d45) and Irtysh River valley (d7), west to Bayganin in Sagiz River valley (b117) and lower Ural River valley (d7), south to Emba River valley (d7), Uly-Zhylanchik River valley (b450, d15, t26), and (regularly) Syrdarya River (b450, d7 e2). Only occasionally in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a17, h7, k139). Non-breeding birds are found outside the breeding range in June-July (b484, d7, g28, t26). Winter records: occasionally at lower Keles River (d7); winter 2004/-05 Tentek River valley at Usharal (b495); winter 2002/03 and 2003/04 Tesnaya River valley W Altai (s174); 25 February 2017 confluence of Belaya Berel and Bukhtarma River (b292); 28 November 2017 east of Ortabas (b450).

Movements From late February to mid May (early March-early May) (d7) and from early August to early November (b210, b450, f14).



Ciconia nigra

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

Subspecies *asiatica*

Status Very rare breeding migrant (at least 59 pairs in 2023; f53) and accidental resident.

Habitat Open areas; foothills.

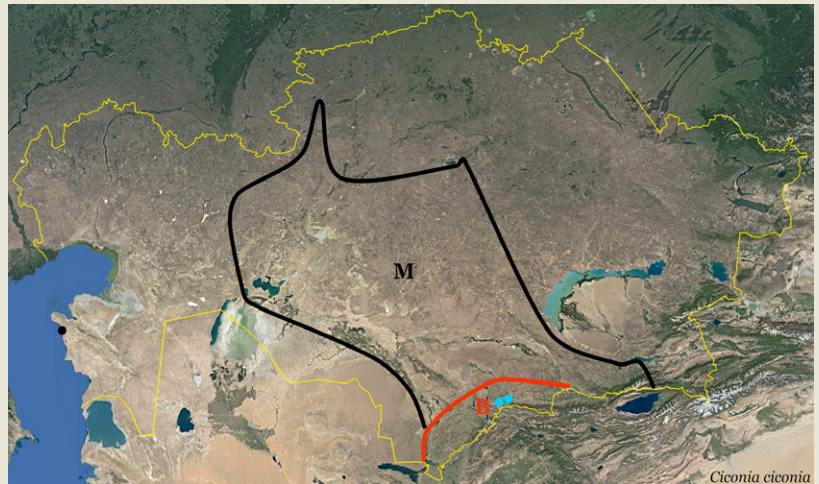
Breeding distribution Zhetisay region, Syrdarya River valley north to Baiyrkum region, Keles River valley, Kerkeles River valley, N Tashkent canal, Borolday River valley, Chu River valley at Blagoveshchenka, Aspara and Makhandy River valley at Akermen, Talas River valley at Akzhar and Tegistik, Shalkes River valley at Kenes, Bilikol lake at Zhylybulak, Ashchibulak River valley at Chaydana (f53).

Non-breeding distribution Wandering birds have been found north to lower Syrdarya River valley, Aral Sea region (d7), Mugodzhary Mountains (v4), Rudny (b10), Turgai (b481), Sadyrbay in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, w16), Andasayskiy NR (k188); Karashengel GR (b450, e35) and Sorbulak lakes (e2). During migration south of the breeding range, with the largest flocks at Chokpak Pass on 26 October

2000 (19) (g20) and Nurlytan on 2 May 2020 (17) (e2). Additional record: 7 May 2011 Dunga (b450).

Movements From late February to early April and from early September to mid November (b450, w22). Two winter records: 10 January 1992 Taraz (k107); 10 January 2017 between Taraz and Aisha Bibi 12 (n9, w20).

Note The record at Dunga at the E Caspian coast may refer to the subspecies *ciconia*, as it breeds in Azerbaijan, which is much closer to Dunga than the breeding range of the subspecies *asiatica*.



Ciconia ciconia

Pygmy Cormorant *Microcarbo pygmaeus*

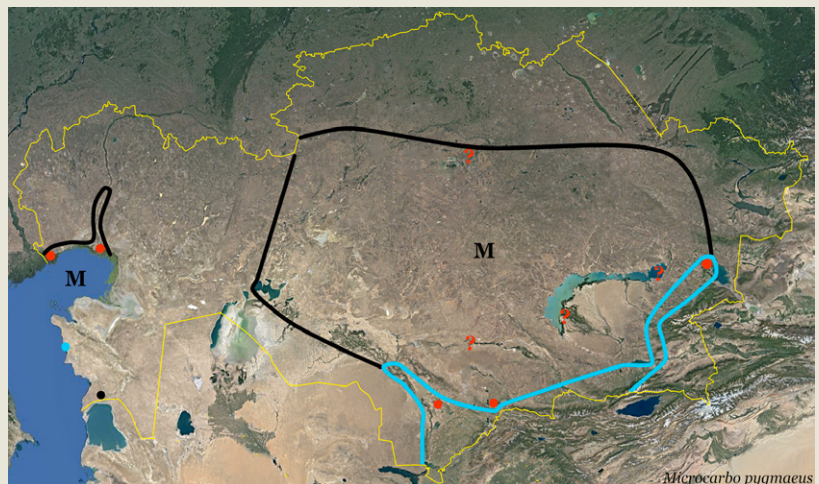
Status Scarce breeding (estimated c 7,000 pairs) migrant and rare resident.

Habitat Lakes, canals and slowly flowing rivers; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga (d7, k208, s134) (colony of 2,500 pairs in 2010) and Ural River delta (two colonies, totalling 3,500 pairs in 2009) (k208, s8), Shoshkakol lakes (e15, s134), Koktem lake and Twenty-seventh Razezd lake (b450) in Assa River valley and Alakol-Sasykkol lakes (b280) (including Tentek River delta (b275, b280, b286, f43). Its presence in the Chu River valley between Zhaylaukol and Shyganak, western- and easternmost Lake Balkhash (b450, p8) and in the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region east to Sarykol lake (b450, e2, h6, k141) in the reproductive period probably indicates breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution During (post-breeding) dispersal and migration north to a Bagirlay River valley at Suirkumak (e2) in Volga-Ural region and Aktau region (b450, e2). On 14 April 24 April 2024 at Bolachak (e2), and Syrdarya River valley north to Lesser Aral Sea (b339), Telikol lakes, lower Chu River valley lakes and Akzhar lakes in S Kazakhstan (s134). Also, north to Kulykol lake (t28), Naurzum NR (t20), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, h7, k139, k141), Mukur River valley at Semey (f29, w23) and east to Tentek delta (b280). In winter small numbers at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (b53, b450, k205) and in SE Kazakhstan, in Syrdarya valley north to Zhulek (d7) (mainly at Chardara lake where up to 500) (s134), at Shoshkakol lakes (g71), north to Chu floodplains between Slavnov and Kismish (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b450, g27), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450, w23) and Tentek River delta (f46).

Movements From late February (w26) to early April and from late September to late November (d7, f43).



Microcarbo pygmaeus

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Subspecies *sinensis* (Continental Great Cormorant)

Status Common breeding migrant (at least 10,000 pairs) and rare resident.

Habitat Open waterbodies; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Caspian coast between Cape Zhulandy and Buzachi Peninsula (b450, k204, l10), and on Tyulen islands (k204), Volga and Ural River deltas (d7, e2, k208, s134), Kamysh-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region (irregularly) (s111), Sarykopa lakes (s134), Naurzum NR (b486), Zhambyl district lakes (v11), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Irtysh River valley north to Ozerki (b135, b223, f21, s134), Zaisan depression (d7), Markakol lake in S Altai (b229). Syrdarya River valley (d7), Lesser Aral Sea (s134), Chu River valley, Sorbulak lakes, Ili River valley (d7), Turgen River delta (b450) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b450, d7).



Phalacrocorax carbo

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal and migration throughout but only occasionally in Altai (s108, s162). In winter at E Caspian coast from Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Cape Zhulandy (b53, b450, e2, k33, k205), Chardara lake region (the only location where sizeable numbers, up to 1,000, have been found) (s134) including confluence of Keles and Syrdarya Rivers (g71), Chu River valley between Kishmish and Belbasar (b71, e2), Sorbulak lakes (b70, w28). On 28 January 2006 four at Koshkarkol lake (b364) and on 24 December 2018 at Bukhtarma lake at Serebryansk (i7).

Movements From mid February (w26) to mid April and from early August (a17) to late November (b248, u1).

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

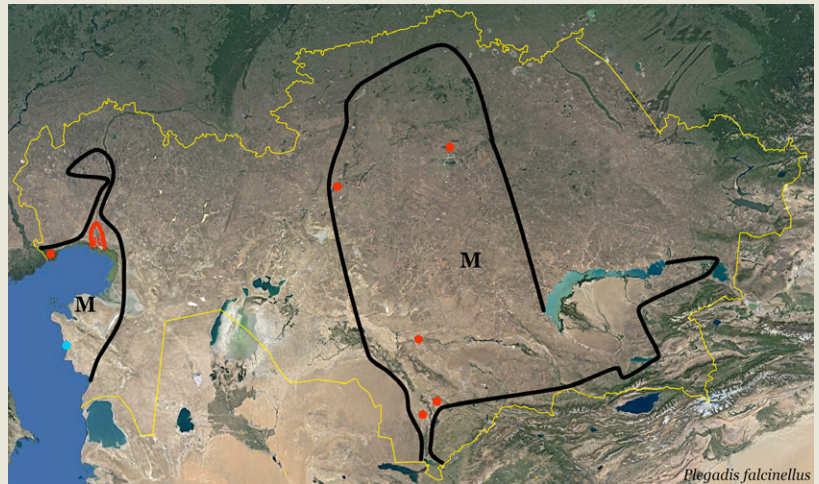
Status Scarce breeding migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow wetlands; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga River delta, lower Ural River valley and delta (k208, s134), E Kyzylkum desert, lower Chu River valley (m3), Turgai-Uly-Zhilanchik interfluvium (rare) (b482). Bred at least in 2006 at Kozhakol lake in Akmola region (p32). Records in the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, h6) might indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and migration north to Soraydyn lake and lower Kushum River (s111) in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley, Iskine, Emba River delta, Tengiz, Ustyurt plateau, Zhanaözen and Kenderli Bay (b450, e2); and north to Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda, Naurzum NR (b14, b450, b472, b486, e2, t11), Novonezhinka (e2), Esil district in North Kazakhstan province (z51), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k139, k220, p32, w3), Orazak (k139), Astana (e2), Ili River delta (e36) and Alakol-Sasykkol lakes (b276, f51), south to Turgan River delta (b450, b502), Komsomol, Tassutkol lake and Qapchagay lake (e2).

Movements From late March (i10) to early June and from early July (k23) to early November (b450) (mid August-September). Winter record: 30 December 2018 Karakol lake two (b450, e2, w22).



Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*

Subspecies *leucorodia*

Status Rare breeding migrant (c 650 pairs) (t32, s105) and accidental resident.

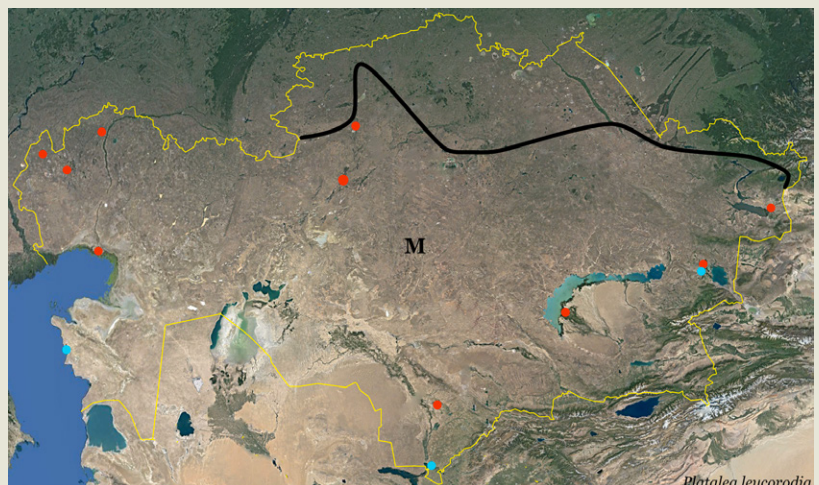
Habitat Large shallow wetlands; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Irregularly Sorkol (i27), Soraydyn and Kirovskoye lakes (s111) in Volga-Ural region, Ural River delta (b22, s8, s134), Naurzum NR (b486, s134), Sarykopa lake (b479, s134) and Turgai-Uly-Zhilanchik interfluvium (b482), Shoshkakol lakes (204 pairs in 2001) (t32, w28), Ili River delta (s134), Sasykkol region (b362) and Black Irtysh River delta (s134). Formerly also in Korgalzhyn NR (a17, h7), but no confirmed breeding after 1998 (k139).

Non-breeding distribution Dispersing birds are found north to Shoshkaly lake (b486), Akku (s141), Semey (d7) and occasionally east to Altai, Katon-Karagay (b450, s196, w16) and Markakol lake (b86) in S Altai. During migration mainly south of the breeding range. Non-breeding birds are regularly found outside the breeding range in summer, for instance at Tengiz and Volga delta (e2).

Winter records: 18-21 December 2003 Chardara lake two (e20); 24 January-17 February 2006 Tentek River delta (b360); 8 January to 11 February 2024 Karakol lake (b450, e2).

Movements From early March to late May (April) (b450, i10) and from early July to late November (September) (d7).



Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*

Subspecies *stellaris*

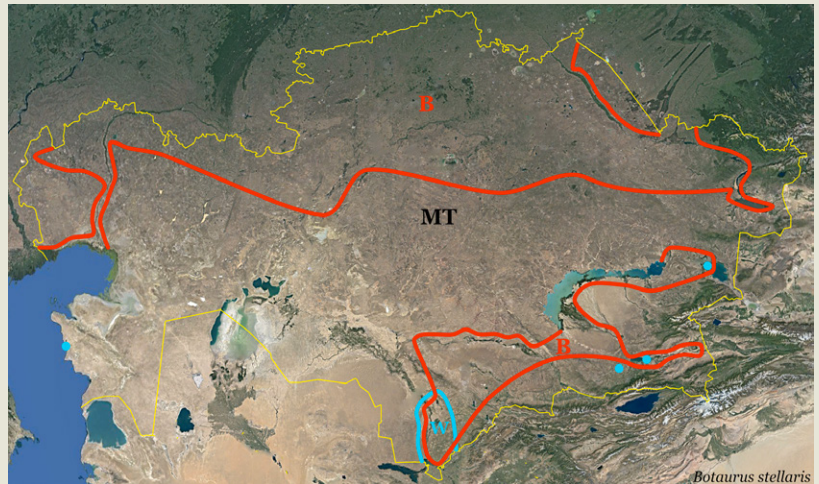
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow wetlands with large reed beds; mainly lowlands.

Breeding distribution Widespread (b450, d7, e2, m3). Absent from Mangystau province and deserts elsewhere.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Only occasionally in the mountains, for instance at Markakol lake in S Altai (b86). In winter in Syrdarya River valley, north to Turkestan (d7), at Sorbulak lakes (b450), Karashengel GR (b436) and Sasykkol-Alakol depression (b356). On 14 January 2009 at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (k205).

Movements From early March (d7, e2) to late May (b450) and from late August to late November (September-October) (b450, d7).



Little Bittern *Botaurus minutus*

Subspecies *minutus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with reed beds or other dense vegetation; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Volga and Ural deltas, Zhangala region and Ural River valley (d7, s111), Utva-Ilek region (b92) and upper Emba River valley (d7), east to south of Rybkino, Tobol River valley at Kostanay (b450, p54), Naurzum NR (b486), Ishim River valley west of Petropavlovsk (z51), and Irgiz-Turgai lakes, in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region east to Chkalovskoye lake in Karaganda region (e2, h7, k139), at Astana and Damsa lake (e2), and north to Syrdarya River valley (d7), Chu River valley (d7, m3) and Balkhash-Alakol depression and in Zaisan depression (including Black Irtysh River delta) (b371, d7, e2, s142) and (locally) in Irtysh River valley north to Shokpar (b450, d7, p3).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. In autumn large numbers have been found in W Tien Shan foothills.

Movements From early April (d7) to early June (b450, l10) and from mid August to early November (September) (d7).



Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Subspecies *nycticorax*

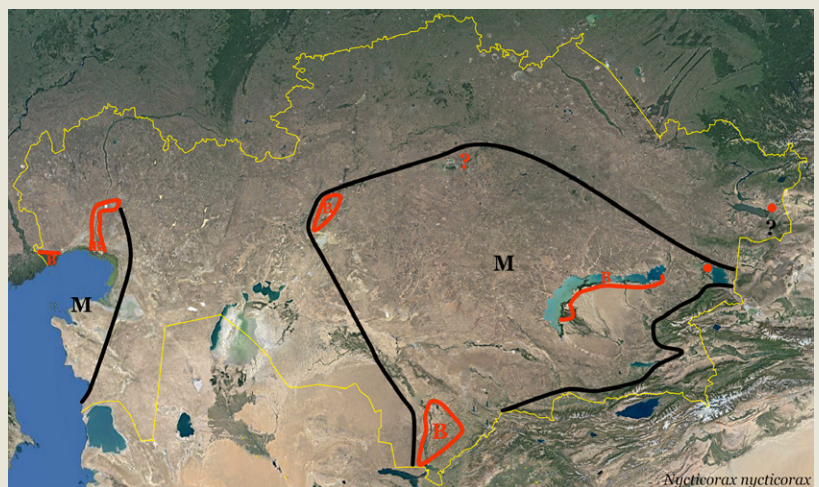
Status Common breeding migrant (estimated 2000-3000 pairs; s105).

Habitat Wide variety of wetlands; mainly lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga River delta, lower Ural River valley (d7, g83, s134), Raygorodok in lower Uil River valley (s111), lower Turgai River valley, Shoshkakol lakes, Borzhar lake (e2, Kudaibergen Amerikul in litt.), river deltas south of Lake Balkhash and Tentek (d7, e2) and Black Irtysh River deltas (e4). Based on repeated observations (e2, h7, k135, k139), probably in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region.

Non-breeding distribution During migration and dispersal within and south of the breeding range. Avoiding the high-mountain ranges but regularly in W Tien Shan foothills (g20).

Movements From late March to mid May (b450, d7, l10) and from early August (b450, e2) to late October (August-September) (d7, e2).



Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Subspecies *garzetta*

Status Rare breeding migrant (estimated 150-250 pairs) (s105) and non-breeding summer visitor and occasional winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga and Ural River deltas (b22, d7, e2, k208) and possibly at Shoshkakol lakes. In Ural River delta 240 were found in a colony on Peshnoy island on 19 June 2008 (s8).

Non-breeding distribution During migration at E Caspian coast (g56, g61, l10, p24), east to Zhanaözen (b450). Shetpe (e2), Tengiz (e2) and lower Emba River valley (b450). In spring-summer (mid May-early September) regularly or occasionally north to Zhangala region and Shalkar lake (WP); and E Kyzylkum desert (e2), Syrdarya River valley (b450, e2, p58, w3), north to lower Turgai River valley (a37, p58), Sarykopa lake (s134), Naurzum NR (b486, s134), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (e2, h7, k135, k139), Chu River valley (e2), Topar lakes (c52, e2), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450), E Lake Balkhash (e2) and Alakol lake (k112). In winter singles or a few at Aktau and Karakol lake at E Caspian coast (b450, e2, k212, k218, w16).

Movements From early April (b450) to early June (e2) and from early July to early November (b450).

Note A report of four in upper Arys River valley in the W Tien Shan foothills on 29 December 1993 (k107) likely referred to Great Egret *Ardea alba*.



Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*

Status Very rare breeding migrant (estimated 10-50 pairs; s105) and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga and Ural River deltas (b22, d7, g83). Formerly bred in Emba River delta and in Syrdarya River valley and delta (d7).

Non-breeding distribution During spring migration small numbers at eastern Caspian coast and Karatau foothills (b450, d7, e2, l10, l25). Extralimital records: 26 July 1966 lower Temir River; 20 July 1971 Irgiz River delta (v4); 29-30 May 1980 Bolshoy Aksuat lake Naurzum NR (b486); 30 May 1982 Sorbulak lakes two (e37); 24-25 May 1984 Gorkaya River valley (s111); 17 August 2000 Kamysty-Ayat River valley (b243); 17 June 2015 between Karabalyk and Ryb-kino; 23 July 2016 Shoshkakol lakes (b450, w18); 27 May 2020 Abay Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, k141); 26 May 2024 Nura River valley (b450). Winter record: 14 December 2008 Karakol lake E Caspian coast (k33, k205, w6).

Movements From early May to early June (e2, l10) and from mid July (v4) to late August, exceptionally early October (g20).

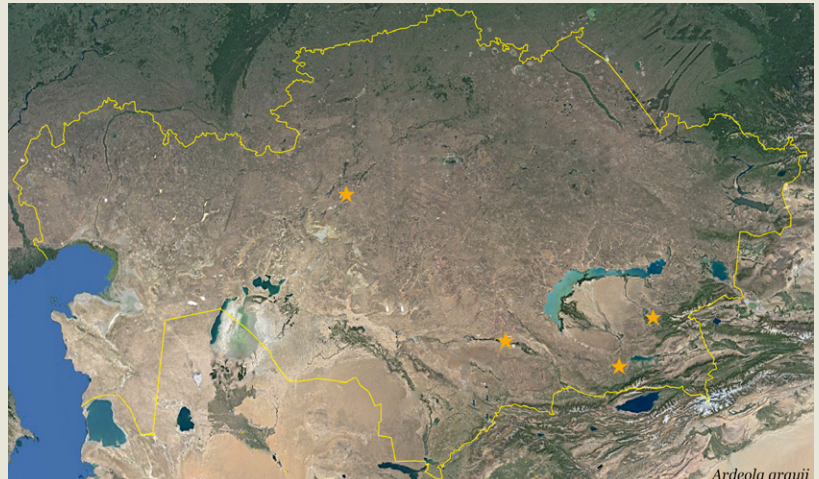


Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides* Aktau 13 May 2022 (Qanatbek Kenzhegulov)

Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/5 16 July 2009 Sorbulak lakes adult summer-plumaged bird (b450, k155, w6). 2/5 7 December 2013 Sorbulak lakes 1cy (b450). 3/5 13 December–24 January 2015 Talдықurgan 1cy (b37, b40). 4/5 10 July 2019 Uly-Zhilanchik River valley Alty Say ecological park adult summer-plumage (b450). 5/5 5 September 2020 Ulanbel 1cy (s116, w29).



Ardeola grayii

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Subspecies *alba*

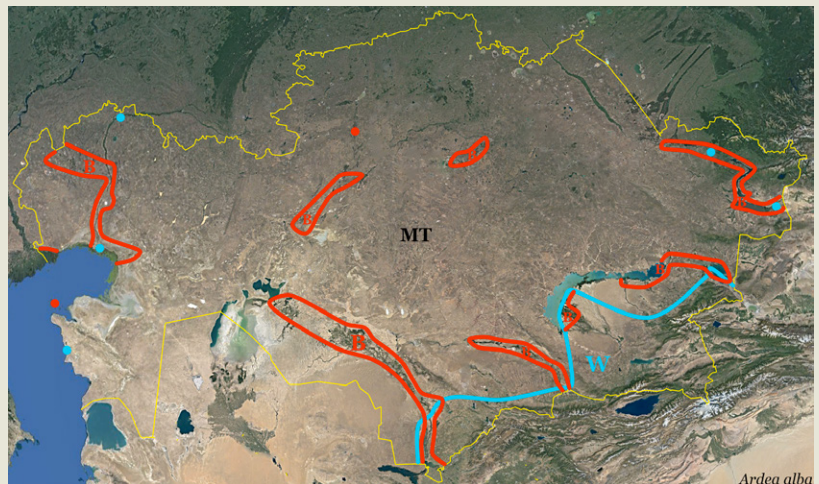
Status Common breeding migrant and rare resident.

Habitat Wide variety of wetlands; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Sorkol lake (l27), Uzen River valleys (d7) and Kushum lakes in Volga-Ural region (s111), lower Uil River valley, Irgiz-Turgai lakes, Naurzum NR (b452, b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k220), Chu River valley (d7), Balkhash-Alakol and Zaisan depressions (d7) and Irtysh River valley north to Semey region (f21). Apart from breeding on Tyulen islands (s134), absent from Mangystau province and deserts elsewhere (d7).

Non-breeding distribution During summer (non-breeding birds), post-breeding dispersal and migration throughout (b177, b194, b209, b337, b424, b450, e2, f16, p46, p56, w16, z45). Very rare in W Altai (d7). Large concentrations have been found, with up to 1,000 in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and 920 at Ili River in Altyn-Emel NP on 6 September 2000 (b449). In winter north to Syrdarya River valley north to Sarykol (e2), Shoshkakol lakes, Bugun lake (g71), Taraz (b450, k108, k110), Chu River valley between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Ili River delta, Karatal River at Talдықurgan (b41, e2) and W coast of Alakol lake; and at E Caspian coast at Aktau and Karakol lake (b53, k33). Occasionally in Ural River valley at Oral (e2) and Ural River delta (b303), Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (b167, b204, b450, s24) and Black Irtysh River valley (b400).

Movements From mid February (k161, w26) to late May (l10) and from early August to early November (a17, b204) (September–early October).



Ardea alba

Western Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*

Status Occasional breeding migrant (0–4 pairs) (b300, b301), very rare spring passage migrant and accidental non-breeding summer visitor.

Habitat Wetlands; lowlands.

Breeding distribution In 1992 and 1993 (two and four pairs) on Peshnoy island in Ural River delta (b300) but no confirmed breeding since (k213). The presence of several in summer in Atyrau NR (b22, b450) indicates that it still could breed here.

Non-breeding distribution During spring migration at Caspian coast (b450, d7, g56, l10, p24, w3, w28) east to Karynzhyryk desert, and lower Emba valley and Atyrau (b450). Extralimital records: 15 July 1971 Sholakkol lake collected (a37); 17 May 2012 Nygman (b450); 21 May 2023 Shoshkakol lake (e2, w32).

Movements From mid April (b450, e2) to late May (b450, l10). No further information.



Ardea ibis

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

Subspecies *cinerea*

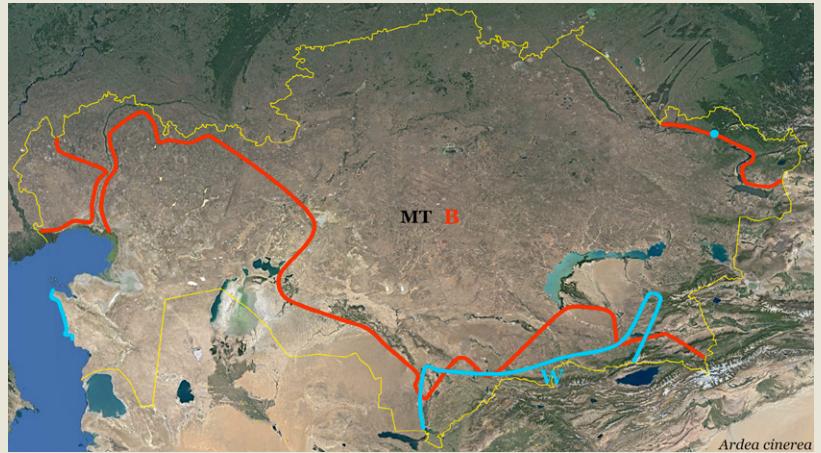
Status Common breeding and passage migrant, resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of shallow waterbodies; mainly lowlands and foothills, up to 1,850 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Widespread, including Tekes lake in Terskey Alatau Mountains, Syrdarya River delta and northern Caspian coast. Absent from Mangystau province (d7), major parts of Aktobe province and most of Kyzylkum desert (b198, b424, b450, d7, e2, k21).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b86, b450, d7, e2). In winter north to Turkestan in Syrdarya River valley (b450, d7), Shoshkakol lakes (g71), Taraz, Chu floodplains between Kishmish and Slavnov (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b66, b70), Karashengel GR (b434), Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b41) and Almaty (b450); and at E Caspian coast north to Tub-Karagan Peninsula (b53, b450, k205). Extralimital record: 8 January 2017 Öskemen (b450).

Movements From mid February to late May (e2, l10) and from late August to mid November (a17, b450, e2).



Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*

Subspecies *purpurea*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (estimated 750-1,000 pairs).

Habitat Shallow wetlands with dense marshy vegetation; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Volga and Ural River deltas (b22, b450, d7, e2), Zhangala region in Volga-Ural region (b450, s111), lower Emba River valley, Irgiz-Turgai lakes (d7), Syrdarya River delta (b198, k101), Chu River valley and Ili River delta (b450, d7).

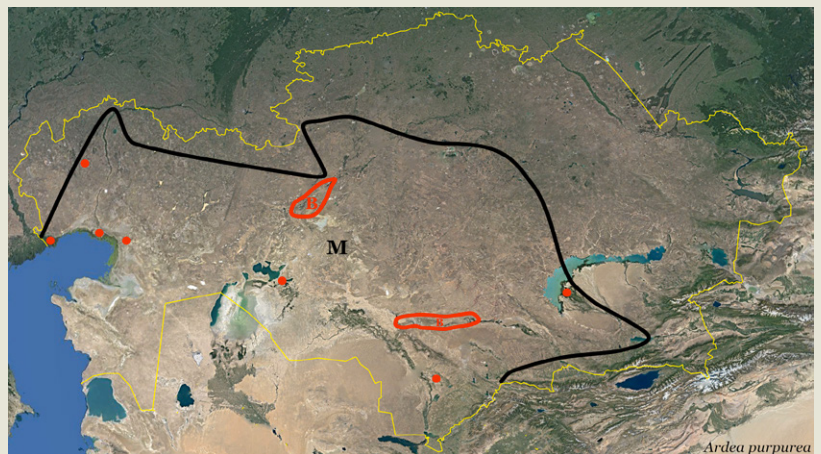
Non-breeding distribution During movements mainly south of the breeding range, occasionally north to Oral, Olenti (b450), Kulykol lake, Batpakkol lake (b478, p54), Karamendy (b14) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a19, a17, b450, h7, k135) and east to Karashengel GR (b450), Sorbulak lakes (e2) and Chokpak Pass (c60, g22). Only common at E Caspian coast (e2, b450, l10).

Movements From late March (b450, e2) to late June and from late July to late October (b450, e2).

Note 1 Breeding at Zhanaözen (m3) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 A report of singles at Talvolzhan in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k184) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 3 A report at Karakol lake at E Caspian coast on 12 February 2014 (w16) was based on a misunderstanding.



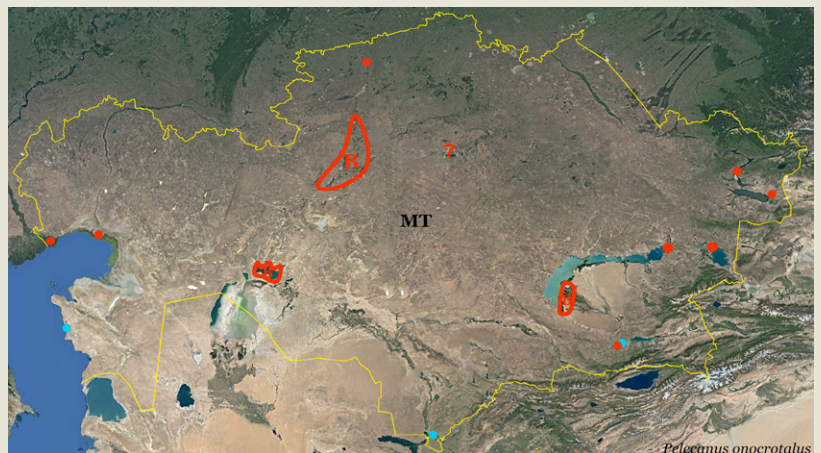
Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

Status Rare breeding migrant (estimated 3,500 pairs) (e2, s105) and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Lakes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga (b447, k208) and Ural River (e2, k208) deltas, Shoshkaly lakes, Naurzum NR, Sarykopa lakes, Irgiz-Turgai lakes, Lesser Aral Sea, Ili River delta, Sorbulak lakes, eastern Lake Balkhash (s115), Sasykkol lake, N Alakol lake, Tortoise islands in Irtysh River valley and Black Irtysh River delta (b358, b467, b479, d7, e2, s134). The annual presence of two to five birds at Korgalzhyn and Birtaban-Shalkar lakes in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn could indicate breeding (k141).

Non-breeding distribution In summer wandering



(mainly immature) birds are widely distributed, occasionally north to Kurganskoye and Yekaterinovsko lakes (z46) and Smirnov region (z51) in N Kazakhstan province. During migration also widespread. Occasionally in Irtysh River valley between Pavlodar and Öskemen, at Markakol lake in S Altai (d7), at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (c60, k158) and in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a17, b450, e2, h7, k139, k140). In winter occasionally up to 196 at Chardara lake (c63). Other records: 26 December 2008 Sorbulak lakes; 27 December 2014 Sorbulak lakes 1cy (b450); 2-5 January 2024 Karakol lake (e2).

Movements From mid March to mid May and from mid September to late November (d7).

Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus*

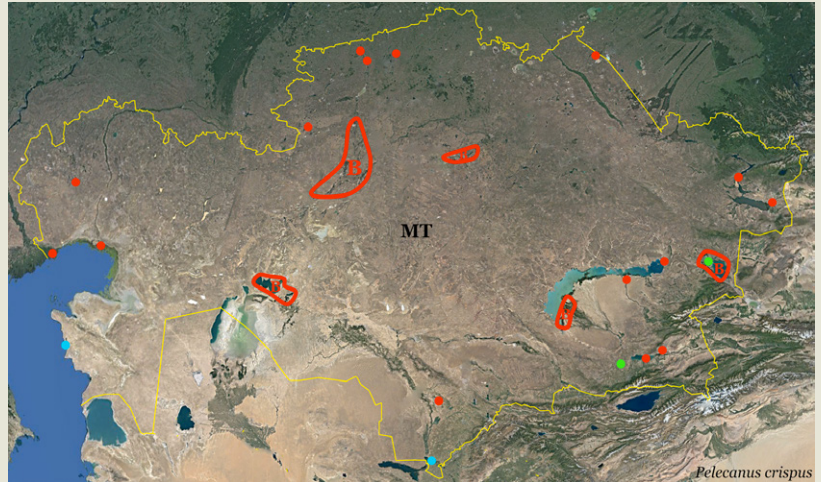
Status Rare breeding (estimated 3,000-3,200 pairs) (c5, c49) and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Lakes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga and Ural River deltas, Kamysh-Samara lakes, Turgai-Irgiz lakes, Sarykopa lakes, Zharkol lake, Kulykol-Taldykol lakes, Naurzum NR, Shoshkaly lakes and Teniz-Karakamys lakes, Sorbalyk-Maibalyk lakes, Kulanetpes River delta and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn lakes, Karasuk lake, Lesser Aral Sea and lakes at Syrdarya River delta, lakes in lower reaches of Chu River, Shoshkakol lakes, Sorbulak lakes, Ili River delta, Kapchagay lake, Shaitankol lake in Altyn-Emel NP (k75), lower reaches of Karatal River (c49), E Lake Balkhash region (m3), Alakol-Sasykkol lakes including Tentek River delta, Black Irtysh River delta and Tortoise islands. With 500 pairs in 2005-2006, the Ili River delta is one of the most important breeding sites in the world (c49).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (c49, d7, y3). In autumn 3,000-6,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (Holger Schielzeth *in litt.*). Only occasionally in W Tien Shan foothills. In summer non-breeding (mainly immature) birds are widely distributed, even north to Pestroye lake (g81) and Progranichnik (b450). In winter regularly up to c 50 at Chardara lake (b450, e20, s134) and small numbers or singles at Sorbulak lakes (e2, k94) and Baybala lake (b119) in SE Kazakhstan and Karakol at E Caspian coast (b450, e2, k216, w20, y3). Other record: 10 December 2019 Shulbinsky lake two 1cy taken into care (not on map) (b201, b309).

Movements From mid February (w26) to early May (w5) and from early September (w3) to late November.



Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Subspecies *haliaetus*

Status Very rare breeding migrant (less than 10 pairs) and rare passage migrant.

Habitat Lakes and rivers; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution Black Irtysh River delta (s134) (where habitat degradation and destruction of local woodland led to a significant decline in numbers) (s176) and at Maralye, Yazevoe, Rakhmanovkiy and Bukhtarma lakes in Altai (b291, s167). At Markakol lake, the species' former stronghold, the population dropped from 11 pairs in 1996 to none in 2008, due to food parasitism by an increasing number of the Black Kites *Milvus migrans* (s171). Artificial nests have been placed at lakes in Katon-Karagay NP (including Yazevoe lake) in S Altai to restore the population (s176). No recent records indicating breeding in upper Ural, Syrdarya, Ili and Irtysh River valleys.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, s149, z51). Not annually in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From mid March (b450) to early June (b14, b434, b450, l27) (early April-mid May) and from late August (b450) to mid November (September) (g25).



Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus*

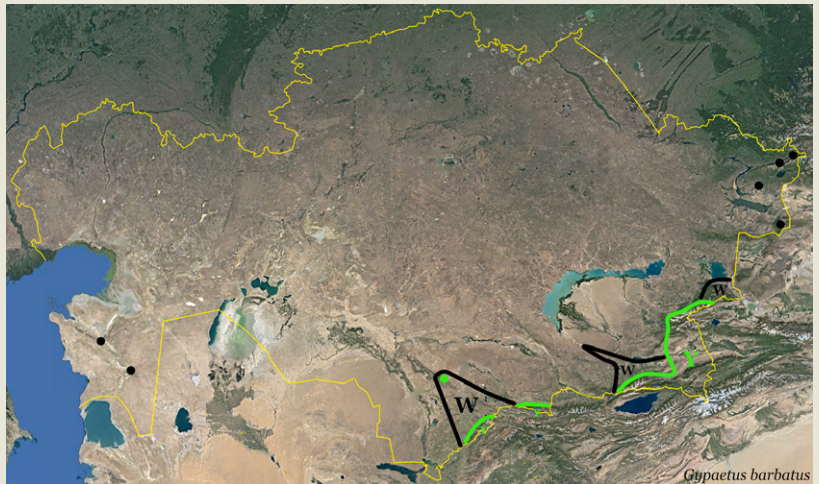
Subspecies *barbatus*

Status Very rare resident (50-100 pairs) (s131) and probably occasional winter visitor.

Habitat Mountains with rocky sites; at 2,000-4,000 m.

Breeding distribution Kelinshektau Mountains (s134), Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including its S spurs in Altyn-Emel NP) (b450, e2, g25, s134).

Non-breeding distribution Wandering birds are more widely found between W Tien Shan and Karatau, in N Tien Shan occasionally north to Kurti, Kolshengel (e2) and Karashengel GR (b147) and in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains east to Zhalanashkol lake (b299, b450). Formerly regularly in Saur Mountains in 1989-92 (s156). Probably birds from Mongolian or Chinese Altai occasionally in S Altai (27 July 1989 Kurchumskiy Mountains; z32; 7 August 2021 Sarymsakty Mountains at Zhanaulga; 22 April 2023 Bukhtarma River valley between Arshati and Ust-Chindagatuy two; b450). Likely birds from the Great Balkan Range in W Turkmenistan (p22), only c 400 km south, are occasionally found in Mangystau province: 11 May 2009 Karatau Mountains Shetpe (immature) (e2, l10, w6), 1 and 23 April 2011, 5 November 2012 and 20 November 2013 (same returning immature), 21-22 April 2022 Kokesem well Ustyurt NR 3cy (b450, p22).



Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus b barbatus* adult Ili-Alatau NP 23 May 2018 (Danny Claesier)

Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

Subspecies *percnopterus*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

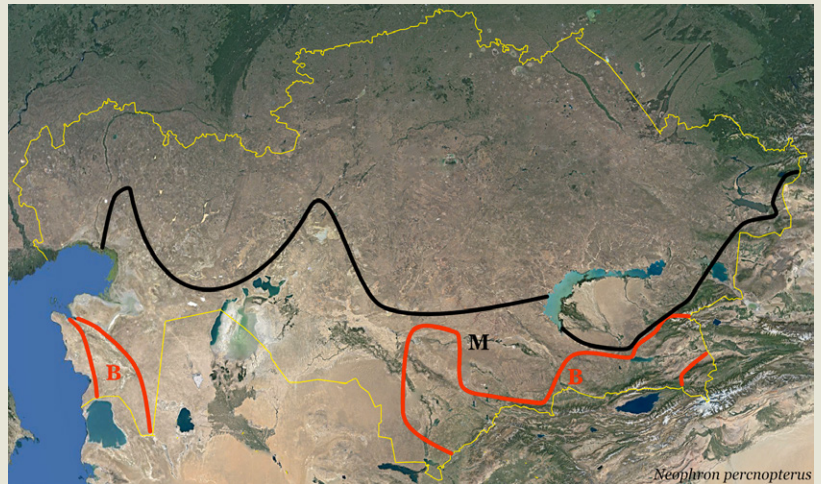
Habitat Open areas in dry or arid regions with rocky sites; lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution North to Aktau cliff faces, Basgurly-Zhazgurly depression (s134), Ustyurt plateau (l10, l21), Kyzylkum desert, S Betpak-Dala desert (e2, m3), Karatau, Kirgizskiy Alatau and Chu-Ili Mountains, Kapchagay canyon (g25, s134), Charyn gorge (b424, e2), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including its SW spurs) and Ili River valley (e2, g25). The stronghold seems to be Karatau Mountains (TuP), where in 2022 171-298 pairs were estimated to breed (k49).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and migration within and south of the breeding range, occasionally north to lower Ural and

Uil River valleys (g20, k13), Irgiz-Turgai NR (k224), lower Sarysu River valley and Betpak-Dala desert (b450, g25, k171), N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills, Saur Mountains and S Altai (a1, g25).

Movements From late March (e2, g25) to mid May and from late August (g25) to late September (b450, g25).



Neophron percnopterus

European Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*

Status Very rare breeding migrant and common passage migrant.

Habitat Forests (preferably deciduous); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,500 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai (b294, b398, s165) and Ulba River valley in W Altai (f39) and at least in Tersek forest in Naurzum NR (c60).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills, with several thousands in autumn (s134).

Movements From mid April (g25) to late June (May) and from late July (b450) to late October (g20) (late August-late September).

Note 1 Breeding in Ereymentau Mountains (s134) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 Breeding in upper Ural River valley (g74) and Urkach forest in Mugodzhary Mountains (v4) could recently not be confirmed.



Pernis apivorus

Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

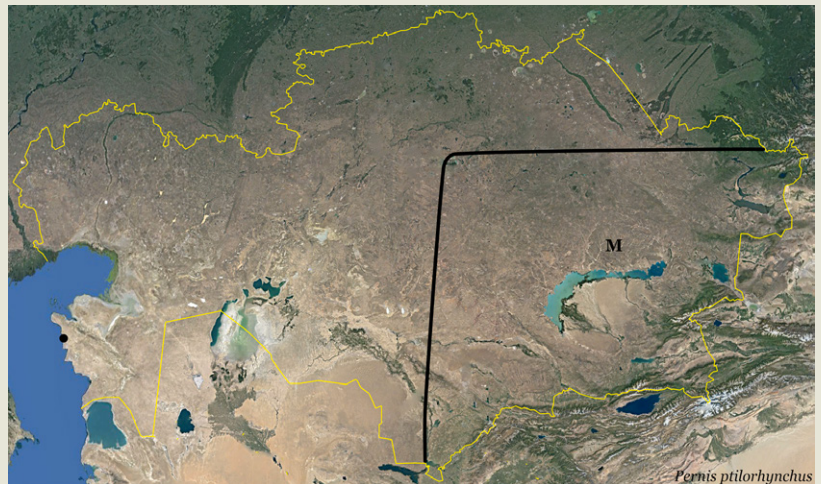
Subspecies *orientalis* (Eastern Honey Buzzard)

Status Scarce passage migrant.

Distribution West to Syrdarya River valley and Betpak-Dala desert (b450, s94, w27, w5), north to Korgalzhyn (b450, e2, f39, k137, r14 w13), Öskemen and Altai (b220, b450, e2, g25, s163). The largest numbers have been recorded at Chokpak Pass in autumn (s134). Extralimital record: 21 September 2024 Aktau (b450, k258).

Movements From late April (b450) to late June (z10) and from mid August (b450) to mid October (September) (b450, g25). Extra-seasonal record: 9 July 2010 Merke female (b450).

Note Hybrids between Crested and European Honey Buzzard *P. apivorus* regularly occur.



Pernis ptilorhynchus

Cinereous Vulture *Aegypius monachus*

Status Rare breeding migrant (150-300 pairs) and 500-900 non-breeding birds (g4, s131) and very rare resident.

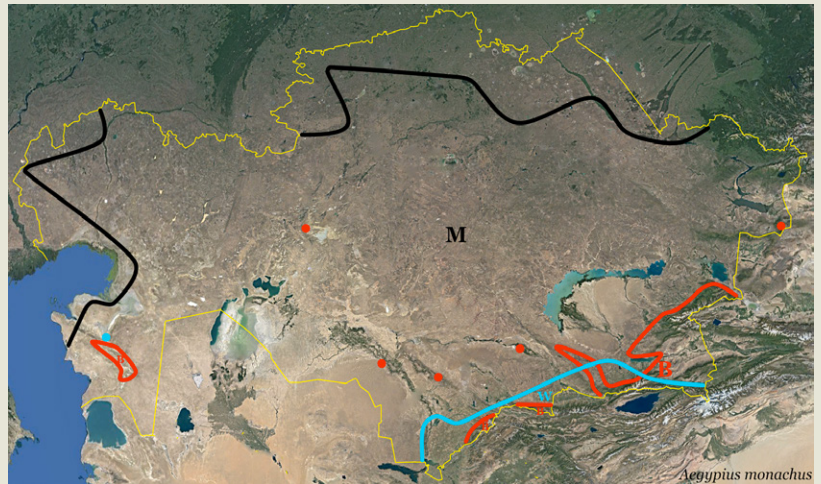
Habitat Forested areas, cliff faces and deserts; foothills and mountains, up to 1,500 m.

Breeding distribution Ustyurt plateau (p29, i10, p22, s138), most SW part of Shalkar-Nura plateau (f49), NE Kyzylkum desert at Kogaly (b450, k128), Kelinshektau Mountains (s134), Tien Shan (including its spurs), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including its SW spurs in

Altyn-Emel NP) (g4, g25, s134). Occasionally in Chu River valley (k188) and Saur Mountains (g4).

Non-breeding distribution Wandering birds are found north to Kostanay, Koksetau upland (g25), 0066ccmentau region, Irtysh River valley in Pavlodar region (c45, s143) and Altai (e2, g4, p45, s163) and west to Aktau (b450, i5), Buzachi Peninsula (b450), Kulsary (g25) and Sayqun, Chapaev (l27) and Big Ichka mountain in Volga-Ural region (a4). During migration mainly in southernmost Kazakhstan. In winter north to Ustyurt plateau, Chardara lake north to Shoulder, Koksaray lake (b450), Sorbulak lakes, N Tien Shan foothills at Almaty (b450) and Terskey Alatau. Occasionally at Öskemen (g25).

Movements From late February to early April and from early September to mid November (g25).



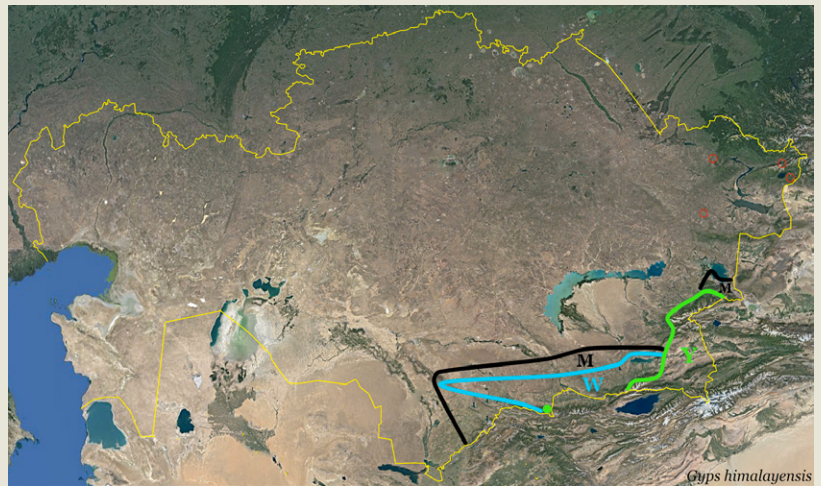
Himalayan Vulture *Gyps himalayensis*

Status Very rare resident (50 pairs and 100-150 non-breeding birds; s131).

Habitat Mountains, at 1,700-3,100 m.

Breeding distribution Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b352, k65, k178) including its spur at Altyn-Emel NP (b35, b54, b235, p30), Zailiyskiy Alatau (upper Chilik River valley, Kuluktau Mountains in upper Charyn River valley and Assy plateau) (b450, s134), Terskey Alatau (a26, d36) and Kirgizskiy Alatau. On 23 May and 29 June 2007 a pair in Chubarbaital Mountains.

Non-breeding distribution Wandering birds regularly recorded in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains, Sayram-Ugam NP, N Karatau foothills (b450, b460, c13, e2, g20, s134), Chu-Ili Mountains, Kolshengel and eastern Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b410, b450, e2). Occasionally in Chubarbaital Mountains, S Altai (b450, g3, p45, s165) and Kalbinskiy Altai (b450, l22). In winter north to Karatau Mountains, Chu floodplains (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b67, b450) and north of Kapchagay lake (b450).



Himalayan Vulture *Gyps himalayensis* immature Tuzkol lake 27 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus*

Subspecies *fulvus*

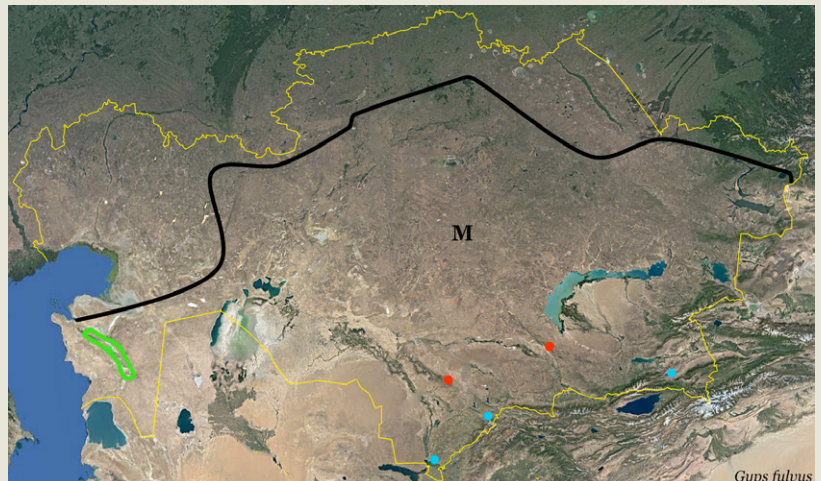
Status Very rare breeding migrant (<20 pairs; [k9](#)), non-breeding summer visitor and occasional resident.

Habitat Open habitats; foothills and mountains, up to 1,200 m.

Breeding distribution Aktau and Karatau Mountains (MP) and Ustyurt NR, Kelinshektau Mountains (W Karatau Mountains) and Chu-Ili Mountains ([b450](#), [e2](#)).

Non-breeding distribution Wandering birds have been found north to Mangystau Peninsula ([g25](#)), Shagray plateau ([p17](#)), Ilek River valley, Naurzum NR ([b8](#), [b14](#), [g25](#)), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region ([h7](#), [k137](#), [k139](#), [k197](#)), Koksetau upland, Kyzyltau Mountains ([r13](#), [z12](#)), Semey ([g25](#)) and S Altai ([b86](#), [g55](#)). Most C Asian birds (and presumably also Kazakh birds) winter in India ([k65](#)). In winter occasionally in Talasskiy Alatau foothills ([c11](#), [b450](#), [w16](#)) and N Karatau foothills (MP) ([e2](#), [w24](#)). Additional records: 15 February 1913 Turaygyr Mountains collected ([d7](#)); 18-21 December 2003 Chardara lake two ([e20](#), [w16](#)).

Movements Arriving from early March ([e2](#)), latest leaving mid November ([b450](#)). No further information.



Short-toed Snake Eagle *Circaetus gallicus*

Subspecies *gallicus*

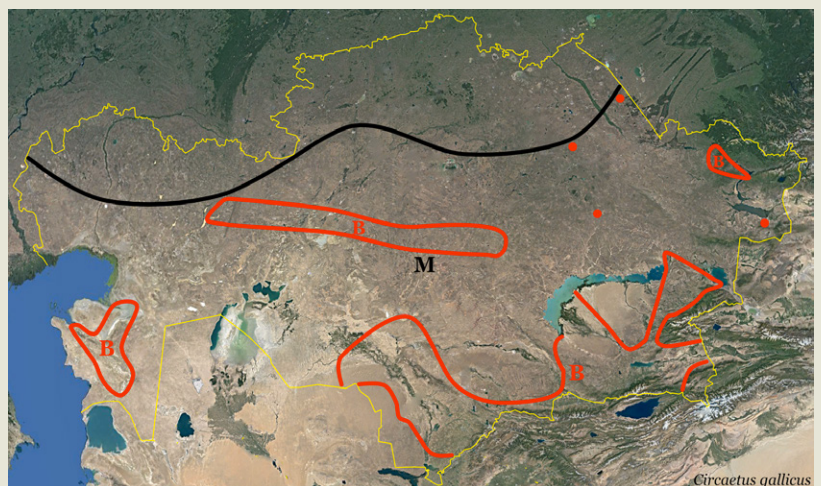
Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Wide variety of habitats (from open woodlands to semi-deserts); lowlands and foothills, up to 2,500 m.

Breeding distribution In Mangystau province north to Aktau cliff faces ([l21](#), [s134](#)), W cliff faces of Ustyurt plateau south to Basgurly-Zhazgurly depression ([s134](#)), at upper Emba River valley, east to Mugodzhary Mountains, lower Turgay River valley, Ulytau Mountains ([g25](#), [k46](#), [s134](#)) and Ayak-Bestau hills ([s134](#)), at Bayanaul NP ([r9](#), [r13](#)), Kyzylray Mountains ([g25](#)), Galkino in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region ([k56](#)), at western Ulbinskiy Mountains in W Altai ([k234](#)), Kalbinskiy Altai ([s156](#)) and Naryn Mountains in S Altai and Manrak Mountains, in Kyzylkum desert ([b450](#), [e2](#), [g25](#), [m3](#)), north to S Betpak-Dala desert ([e2](#), [m3](#)), Karatau Mountains, Tien Shan ([g25](#)), Chu-Ili Mountains ([e2](#)), Zhusandala ([s134](#)), Taukum desert and E Balkhash region ([e2](#), [m3](#)).

Non-breeding distribution In summer non-breeding birds occur north to Zhanybek in Volga-Ural sands ([b450](#), [l27](#)), Inderbor ([e2](#)), Naurzum NR ([b486](#), [c60](#), [t24](#)) and Korgalzhyn ([e2](#)). During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range but also irregularly in Volga-Ural region ([l27](#)) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn ([b450](#), [h7](#)) and Pavlodar regions ([c45](#), [s144](#)).

Movements From mid March ([b450](#)) to mid May ([g25](#)) and from late August to late October ([b450](#), [g25](#)) (mid September-early October) ([g25](#)).



Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga*

Status Very rare breeding migrant (10-25 pairs), rare passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wet forests; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Zhambyl, Mamlyut and Akkayin districts and Saumalkol lake in North Kazakhstan province ([v11](#), [z51](#)), Burabay NP ([b24](#), [w24](#)), Alekseevskie steppe pine forest (two to four pairs), Shalday forest in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (3-10 pairs in 2005/06) and Semey forest (2-3 pairs in 2006) ([k56](#), [s134](#)).

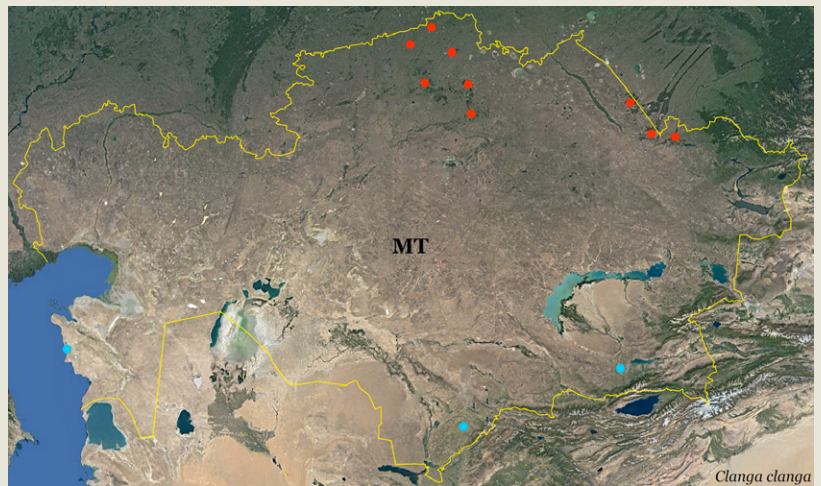
Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Most frequent at lakes in N Kostanay province ([t27](#), [t28](#), [t31](#)), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region ([h7](#)) and Talasskiy Alatau foothills where 110 were counted at Zhabagly on 30 September 2012 (Mats Waern *in litt.*). Summer records of non-breeding (mainly immature) birds are rare but widely distributed ([b86](#), [b450](#), [g82](#), [k84](#), [k139](#), [v4](#)). Winter records: 11 December 2014 Karakol lake at E Caspian coast 1 cy ([b450](#), [k216](#)); 27 January 2022 Sorbulak lakes 2 cy ([b450](#), [e2](#), [w23](#)); 6 February 2023 Shymkent ([e2](#)).

Movements From mid February to early May (March-April) ([g25](#)) and from late August ([b450](#), [e2](#), [g25](#)) to early November ([b14](#)).

Note 1 Formerly bred at Öskemen (g25) and in Syrdarya River valley between Chiili and Kyzylorda, possibly in Naurzum and Amankaragay forest (g20) and in Naryn Mountains in S Altai (s83).

Note 2 Apart from the records mentioned above, there are no documented winter records in Kazakhstan (contra b41, g25).

Note 3 A 2cy hybrid Greater Spotted Eagle x Lesser Spotted Eagle *C. pomarina* was found at Atyrau on 5 October 2014 (b450).



Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus*

Status Rare breeding and passage migrant.

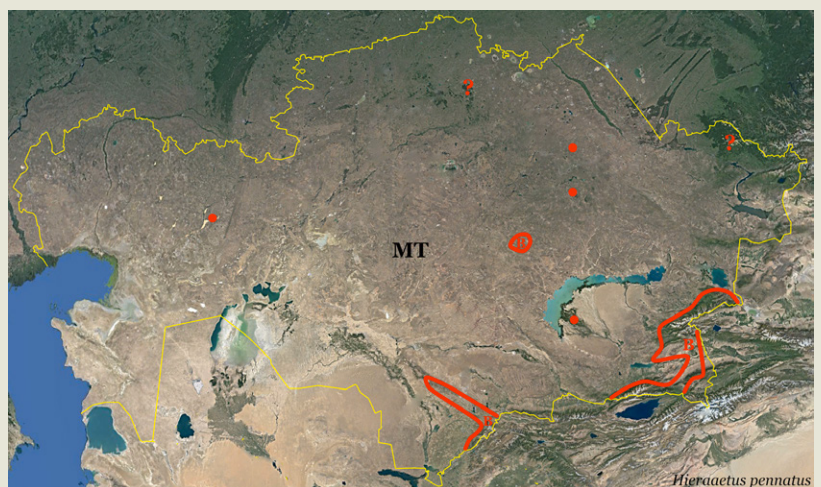
Habitat Forests mixed with open areas; lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Katon-Karagay NP in S Altai (v15, v17), Irtysh River valley between Pavlodar and Shulbinsk (l23, s134), Bayanaul NP (r13, s213), Karkaraly NP (m37, r10), Ortau upland (with 180-210 pairs the species' stronghold in Kazakhstan) (s134), Ili River delta (g25, e2), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (e2, g25, s134) including its spur at Altyn-Emel NP (b35), N and W Tien Shan and Karatau Mountains (g25) and at Zhagabulak forest (k181, s134, w28). Summer records in W Altai (b18) and in Burabay NP (b24) may indicate breeding there (w24).

Non-breeding distribution In spring-summer non-breeding birds are found almost throughout (a16, b450, e2, h7, g20, g26, k139, l27, 01). During migration mainly south of the breeding range (b450, e2, g25). The largest numbers, with up to 1,000 (s134), have been recorded at Chokpak Pass in autumn.

Movements From mid March to mid May (e2) (April) and from late August to late October (September) (e2, g25).

Note Breeding in Urkach forest in Mugodzhary Mountains (v4) could recently not be confirmed.



Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

Status Common breeding (20,950-31,570 pairs; k64) and common passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Open country (including steppes, semi-deserts and deserts); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution North to Naurzum NR (b486, e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn (b450, e2, g25) Ereymentau (b450, s134), S Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh (b450, e2) and Semey regions (b253, b338, l40, u6), south to Lesser Aral Sea (e2, g25), S Betpak-Dala desert (b450, g25, m3), Zhusandala (irregularly) (s134), Turaygyr Mountains (s132) and Sugaty plains, west to Urda and Zhangala regions, Ural River valley (b450, e2, g25), upper Emba River valley (g25) and Fetisovo (l10), Kenderli-Kayasan and Ustyurt plateaus (k44), east to E Balkhash region (b450, e2, m3), Alakol depression, Manrak and Zaisan depression (b450, e2).

Non-breeding distribution In summer non-breeding (mainly immature) birds are found almost throughout. During migration throughout. The largest numbers have been recorded in S Kazakhstan. In winter at Chardara lake, north to E Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2), Shoshkakol lakes (e20), Birlik (e2), Chu River valley at Moyyunkum (g43), Sorbulak lakes, Kapchagay, Turgen River delta and Almaty region (b450,



e2). Occasionally at E Caspian coast between Bautino and Karakol lake (b450, k216). Additional records: 4 December 2008 Terenkol region (WP) (b304); 12 December 2019 Zubovsk Bukhtarma River valley S Altai (b378, b450); 6 February 2022 Atyrau (e2).

Movements From early March (b450) to mid May and from late August to late November (g20) (September-October).

Note 1 There are no recent indications of breeding in Irtysh River valley (PP) (k1).

Note 2 Several hybrid breeding pairs Steppe x Eastern Imperial Eagle *A heliaca* have been found in N West Kazakhstan province and in Urda sands. There were also indications that hybridisation occurs more widely, for instance in Betpak-Dala desert (k64, w18).

Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*

Status Rare breeding (3,500–4,000 pairs; k60) and passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

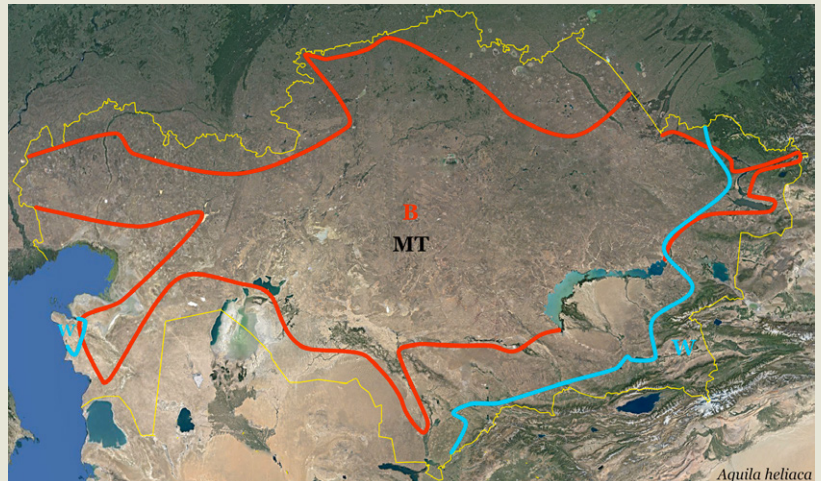
Habitat Open forests, steppes, semi-deserts and deserts; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to lower Aschyozek River valley in Volga-Ural sands (k53, l27), Shalkar lake (b450), Mugodzhary Mountains (k63, s136), Naurzum NR (b486), Amankaragay forest, Makarayevka (g81) and Zhanazhol (z37), Koksetau upland (k93), Iskrinskies pine forest, Ereymentau Mountains (s134), Bayanaul NP (r13), Shalday forest in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k56), Semey forests (e2, l23, s134, u6), Irtysh River valley at Öskemen region (b416), Kalbinskiy Altai (s15), Cherdoyak (s134) and middle and upper Bukhtarma River valley and lower Naryn River valley in S Altai (b373, b450, c30, c31, k59), south to Naryn sands in Volga-Ural region (b450, k53, l27), Taysogan sands (k181), Zhagabulak forest, Aktau Mountains (g25), Basguryl-Zhazguryl depression (s134), N Ustyurt chink (b450), N Kyzylkum desert (g25), Arys-Karaktau Reserved Zone, lower Sarysu River valley, S Betpak-Dala and Moyyumkum deserts (b450, e2, g25, m3), E Balkhash region (b353) and N and E Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b302). Very rare in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region where first nest was found at Uzunkol in June 2015 (k139).

Non-breeding distribution In summer non-breeding birds occur throughout (making up the largest part of the population), for instance 308 non-breeders against 68 breeders were found in Naurzum NR in 2004 (g25, k66, k125). During migration throughout. In winter in Mangytau province east to Aktau Mountains at Kuch-Say (e2) and Zhanaözen and west to Aktau region (b450, e2, k205); and north to Shymkent region (b450, e2), Bugun lake (b450), Birlik (e2), Zhualinskaya River valley, Tien Shan foothills (b450, e2, w28), Sorbulak lakes, Ili River valley, Turgen River delta (b450), N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills at Kelbay (e2), E Balkhash region (b353) and (occasionally) Kalbinskiy Altai (s83) and Altai (s83, s195).

Movements From early March to late April (g25) and from early September (d43) to late November (g25) (mid September-October).

Note See Steppe Eagle *A nipalensis*.



Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* adult Katon-Karagay NP 26 June 2023
(Nazes Afros)

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Subspecies *chrysaetos* and *daphanea*

Status Rare resident (northern population up to 350 pairs, southern 750 pairs) and winter visitor.

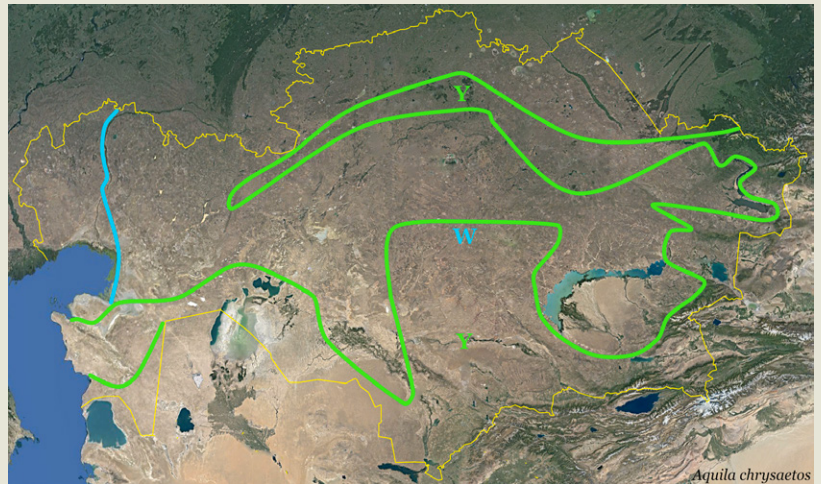
Habitat Open country (including steppes, semi-deserts and deserts) and mountains; lowlands to mountains, up to 3,000 m.

Breeding distribution The northern population north to Mugodzhary Mountains (k63, s134), Naurzum NR (b486, s134), Burabay NP, Bayanaul NP and Ulbinskiy mountains in W Altai (s61), south to Alekseevskie steppe pine forest, Iskrinskies pine forest (s134), Karkaraly NP (r10), Arkarly (b5) and Chingiztau Mountains, E Kazakh upland (s134, s182), Kalbinskiy Altai, S Altai (b411, g25, s134, s163), Manrak and Saur Mountains (b349, k151, s134). This population meets the southern one in Tarbagatai Mountains (including Arkaly and Karabas Moun-

tains) (s134), north and west to E Balkhash region (e2, m3), Zhungarskiy Alatau (including its SW spurs in Altyn-Emel NP) (b35, s134), Kapchagay canyon, Zhusandala, Ortau upland (s134), Betpak-Dala desert (k45, m3), Ulytau Mountains (k46, s134), E Kyzylkum desert (m3, s134), Shagyray plateau ((p17), W and NW cliff faces of Ustyurt plateau and Aktau cliff faces (s134), south to Kaundy and Bagurly-Zhazgurly depression (s134) and Ustyurt NR (e2).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and/or winter west to Ural River valley (b190, b450, g25, h7, k139, k194, s134, z51), lower Emba River valley (g25) and Tengiz (e2).

Note *A c daphanea*, breeding in montane areas in Central Asia, is only marginally different from *chrysaetos*, also breeding in lowlands in North Central Asia (k260). Therefore, these subspecies are combined here.



Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciata*

Subspecies *fasciata*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/3 6 October 1906 Keles River delta collected (g25). 2/3 4 September 2000 Ili-Alatau NP at 2,800 m juvenile bird (b449). 3/3 7-22 April 2023 between Azgir (AtP) and Uzynagash (KOP) 3cy satellite-tagged (w32, Ohad Hatzofe/Israel Nature and Park Authority *in litt.*).



Levant Sparrowhawk *Tachyspiza brevipes*



Levant Sparrowhawk *Tachyspiza brevipes* 1cy Aktau 25 September 2021 (Qanatbek Kenzhegulov)

Status Very rare breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wooded plains (often river basins) and parks.

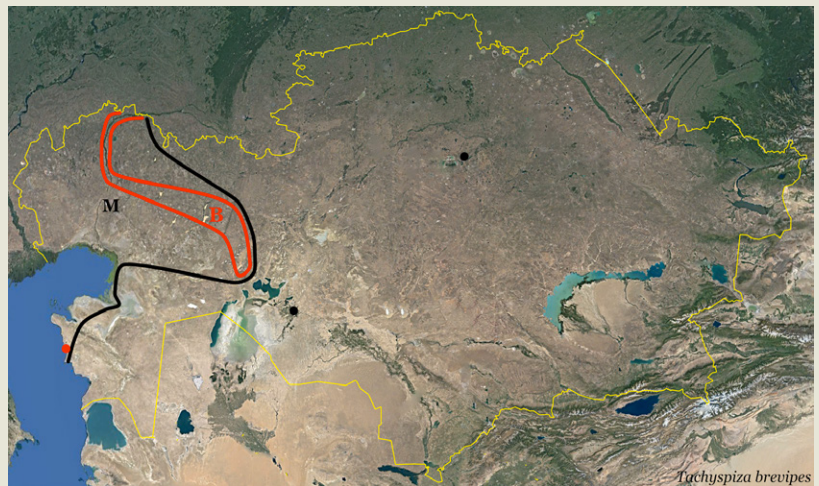
Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Krasnoyarsk, east to Mugodzhary Mountains (b445, w28), south to Uil River valley east of Uil (k181) and Bolshiye Barsuki desert (k54). In 2024 at Aktau (b450, k259).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within the breeding range and west to Volga-Ural region (l27) and E Caspian coast (b450, g25, w7). Extralimital record: 17 September 2008 Kazalinsk collected (m22).

Movements From late April late May (e2, l27) and from mid August to late September (b450, e2). Extralimital record: 1 May 2021 Korgalzhyn female (b450, w23).

Note 1 A report on Ustyurt plateau between the Baychagyr and Bai wells on 10 May 1989 (g20, r19) is not located in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan.

Note 2 Reports at Pavlodar on 18 June 1992 (c45) and Korgalzhyn on 20 August 2013 (k139) are insufficiently documented and not included here.



Shikra *Tachyspiza badia*

Subspecies *cenchroides*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

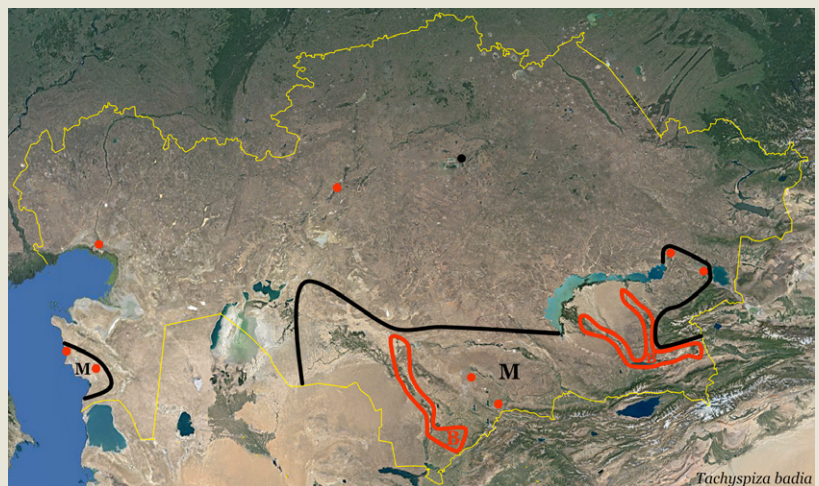
Habitat Deciduous woodlands to arid steppes with trees; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Aktau (y3), Zhanaözen (b450, Boris Gubin to Anna Yasko *in litt.*), Shymkent and Kyzylzhar (b450, e2) west to Syrdarya River valley between Baiyrkum and Baygekum (b450, e2, g25, k101) and lower Chu River valley (m3), at Kumkent, Assa (e2, Vladimir Kolbintsev *in litt.*), Ili and Karatal River valleys (g25), Altyn-Emel NP (e2), lower Ayaguz River valley at Kopa (d17) and Tentek River valley (e17); at least in 2010 in Turgai River valley south of Turgai (a3) and in 2024 at Atyrau (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration east to Kenderli-Kayasan plateau (e2), and north to Orasbay region, Stepnoy and Andasayskiy NR (e2). Extralimital record: 21-24 May 2013 Korgalzhyn adult male (f39, w16).

Movements From early April (e2) to late May (e2, l10, w27) and from mid August (g25) to mid October (g20) (mid August-early September).

Note Reports at Korgalzhyn on 9 May 2004 (k139) and June 2006 (k181) are insufficiently documented and not included here.



Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*

Subspecies *nisus*

Status Common resident, breeding and passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Forests and open woodlands; mainly foothills and mountains, up to 2,500 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution NW Kostanay province between Karabalyk, Kostanay region and Karatomar lake (b450, e2), Naurzum NR (c60, s134), Koksetau upland (g25, k173), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn-Astana region (b450, e2, h7, k139), Karaganda south to Topar and Akbastau (b450, e2, g20), Karkaraly NP, Pavlodar (b450), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Konyrtau Mountains (g25), Kalbinskiy Altai (e8) and Altai, including foothills between and Serebryansk, south



to Bukhtarma and Black Irtysh River valleys (b86, b450, c3, e2); and W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including foothills at Taldykurgan) and Tien Shan (including Zailiyskiy Alatau foothills) (b450, e2, g25, g57, k166).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and winter throughout (b86, b450, e2, g25). Most common in S Kazakhstan (including E Caspian coast) (b450, e2, k205).

Movements From late February to late May (April) and from late July (b450, e2, l27) to late November (September-mid October).

Note Breeding in the Ural River valley (g74) could recently not be confirmed.

Subspecies *nisosimilis*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution At least west to Öskemen (skin at NATURALIS) and Talasskiy Alatau foothills (trapped at Chokpak Pass) (g20).

Movements From mid October to late November (g20, g25). No further information.

Note Wintering in Syrdarya River valley (s155) is undocumented and not included here.



Accipiter nisus nisosimilis

Eurasian Goshawk *Astur gentilis*

Subspecies *schvedowi*

Status Scarce resident, breeding migrant, passage migrant and winter visitor.

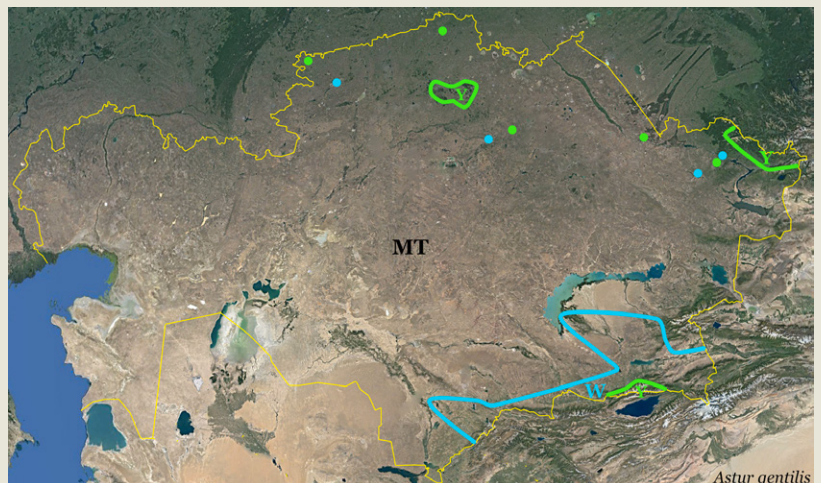
Habitat Mature woods (mainly coniferous; also mixed and deciduous woods); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,500 m in Altai and up to 2,300 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to the area between Karabalyk and Terentyevka (b450), Koksetau upland (e2, g25, k173), Ereymentau Mountains (b450, s134), Bayanaul NP (b450, r13), Dolonsky part of Semey Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai (e8, s99), Altai (b86, b331, b450, e2, g55) and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, d20, e2, g65, k248). Bred in 1936 at Naurzum pine forest in Naurzum NR and in 1976 at Amankaragay forest (b486, g25) (not shown on map).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (g25, k205). In winter, outside the breeding range in N Kazakhstan only found at Kostanay (b450), Astana (e2), Irtysh River valley between Öskemen and Serebryansk and Kalbatau (b450). In S Kazakhstan west to Shymkent region (b450, e2) and Turkestan (e2), north to Aksu-Zhabagly NR (e2), Karatau Mountains (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2), Kurti, Ili River delta (e2) and Taldykurgan (b450).

Movements From late February to late May (g25) and from late August (e2, l27) to late November.

Note Breeding in the Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (g20) could recently not be confirmed.



Astur gentilis

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant, and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Steppes and semi-deserts (also cultivations and marshes); mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Edelsor lakes (e2) in Volga-Ural region, upper Uil and Emba River valleys (g25), Mugodzhary Mountains (k129), Bayqongyr River valley, west of Zhuantobe in Betpak-Dala desert (Christophe Gouraud *in litt.*), W Chu-Ili foothills, Zhusandala (occasionally) (s134), area north and east of Lake Balkhash (b353, g25, m3) and S Tarbagatai foothills (g25, u6), east to Manrak Mountains (b349, s81), Black Irtysh River delta and (occasionally) W Altai foothills at Öskemen (s59).



Circus macrourus

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b330, g25). Winter record: 24 November 2023 to 30 January 2024 Aktau fy (b450, e2, w32).

Movements From mid March (b450, f40) to early May (g25) and from early August to late November (b450) (mid September-late September).

Note 1 Breeding in the Syrdarya River valley (g25) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 Other reports in winter (g20, h7, k139, k205) are undocumented and not included here.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

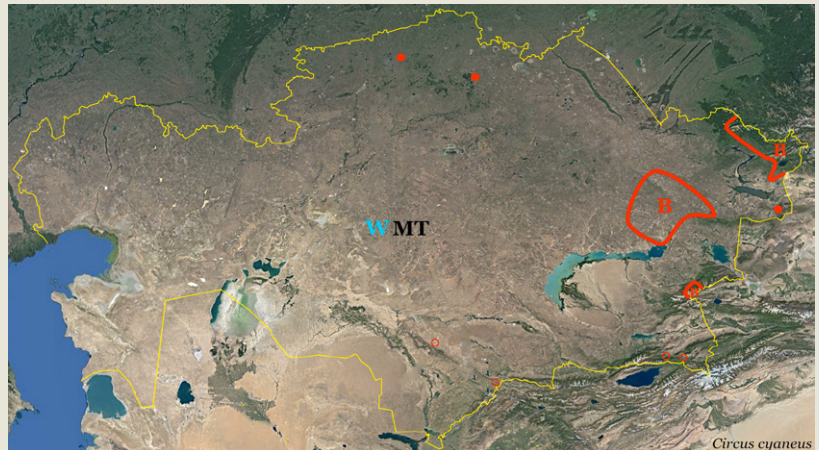
Status Rare breeding migrant or resident and common passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Open country (including grasslands and wetlands); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Between Zhaltyr, Maliy Kak and Aksuat lakes (s134), between Kiziluyum and Toshalkar lake in Koksetau upland (k93) and E Kazakh upland (Arkart, Emeltau and Chingiztau Mountains) south to Korzhintobe Peninsula at Lake Balkhash (b6, m3), Tau-Dalinskiy part of Semey-Ormany NR (u6) and N Tarbagatai foothills (b450), W Zhungarskiy Alatau NP (g20, m2) and in Altai (b78, b450, c63, s59, s163) and Saur Mountains (d8, k151). Summer records at Kolsay lakes, upper Charyn River valley (b450, o10) and Karkara region (b450, e2) could indicate breeding. Other summer records: 2-4 June 2007 Ters Aschybulak lake, 16 June 2012 Suzak (e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and winter throughout (b2, b450, b304, e2, g25, h7, k76, l27, s94, w27) but mainly in S Kazakhstan.

Movements From late February to late May and from late August to late November (mid September-October) (g25).



Circus cyaneus

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open areas with scrub (including steppes and grasslands; also meadows and cultivations); mainly lowlands and foothills, up to 2,000 m.

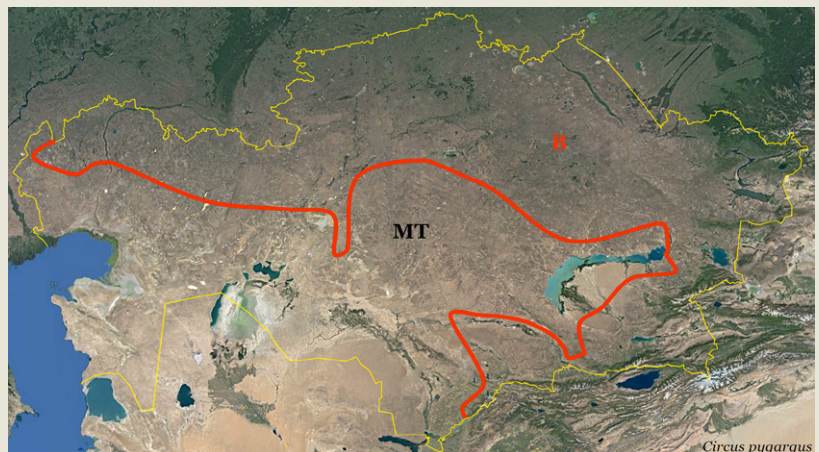
Breeding distribution South to Uzen River valleys (g25), Bisen (b450), Edelsor lake (e2), upper Emba River valley, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys (g25), Tshkhantam region (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, g25), upper Sarysu River valley, Bektau Ata Mountains (g25), E Balkhash region (b450, m3), Karatal, Ili and Chu River valleys and Karatau and Talasskiy Alatau foothills (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424).

Movements From mid March (f40) to late May and from early August to mid October (early September-mid September) (e2, g25). Autumn migration peak earlier than in Pallid Harrier.

Note 1 Breeding in Syrdarya valley (g25) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 Reports in winter (g20, g25) are insufficiently documented and not included here.



Circus pygargus

Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*

Subspecies *aeruginosus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and scarce resident or winter visitor.

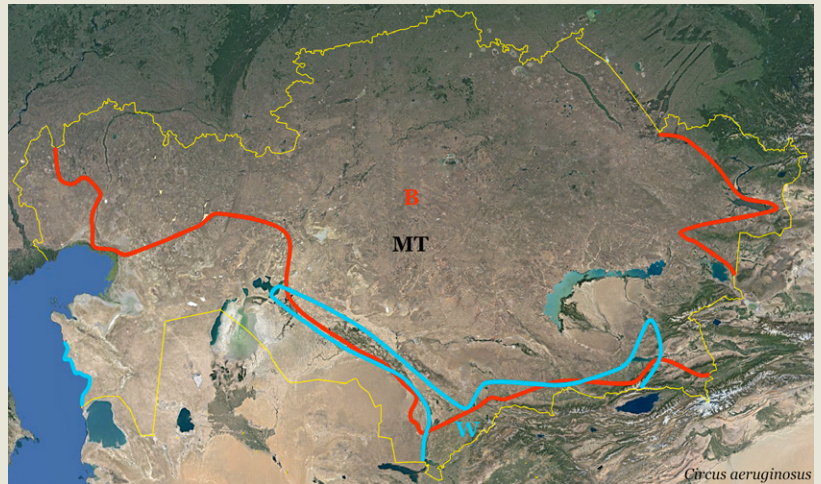
Habitat Wide variety of open wetlands; mostly lowlands.

Breeding distribution South to Kamysh-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region, Ural and Emba River valleys (b450, e2, g25), lower Irgiz River valley and middle Syrdarya River valley (g25), E Kyzylkum desert (m3), Bilikol lake, lower Chu River valley (g25) Almaty region, Turgen River delta (b450, e2) and Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan (e2). Absent from Altai, Manrak and Tarbagatai Mountains.

Non-breeding distribution In summer wandering (mainly immature) birds are found outside the breeding range. During migration throughout (b86, b450, e2, g25). In winter at E Caspian coast between Aktau and Cape Temirbaba (b450, e2, e21, k205), Syrdarya River valley north north to Lesser Aral Sea (b450, e2, e20, k223), east to Akbastau River, Akkol lake (g43), Sarybulak in Chu floodplains (b71),

Zhualinskaya River valley (b450), Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2), Baiterek (e2), Turgan River delta (b450), and Taldykurgan (b450).

Movements From mid February (w26) to early June (e2) and from early August to early November (b450).

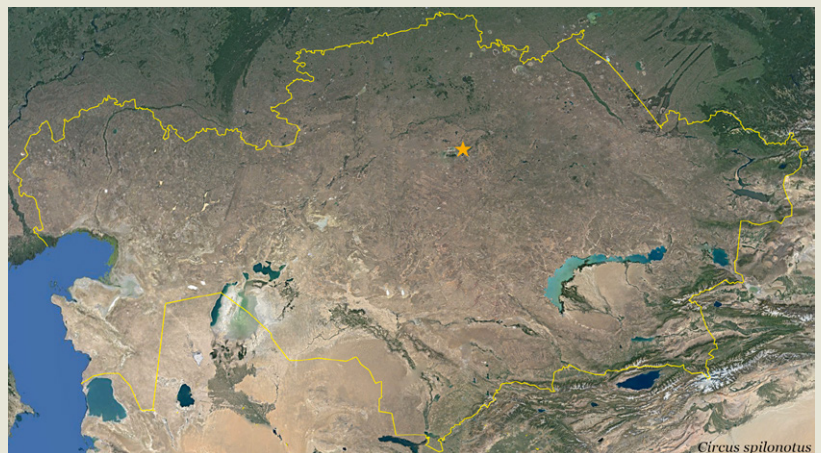


Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilonotus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 24 July 1999 east of Korgalzhyn adult male photographed (h7, Jürgen Steudtner *in litt.*).

Note A report of a male at Karazhar in Korgalzhyn NR on 18 August 2010 (k137, k139) is undocumented and not included here.



Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Subspecies *lineatus* x *migrans* (Black-eared x Black Kite intergrades) (a12, a41, d47)

Status Common breeding migrant, abundant passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor (k30).

Habitat Semi-deserts to woodlands (often near water); mainly lowlands and foothills, up to 1,960 m in C Tien Shan (b105).

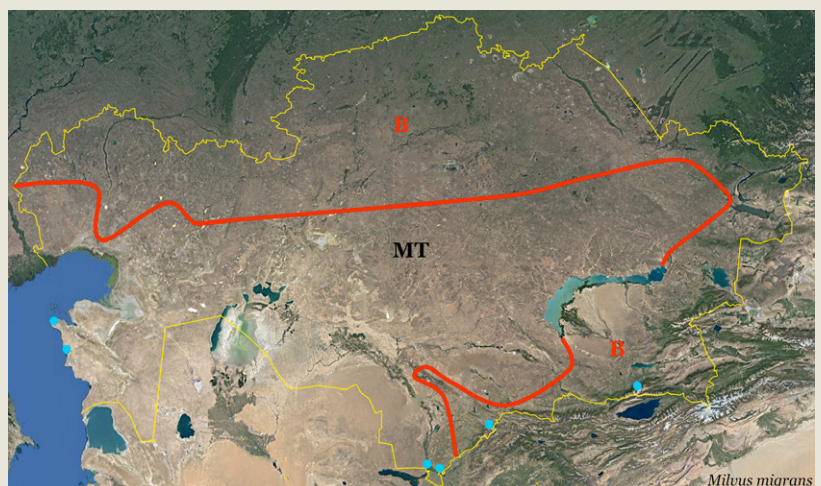
Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from deserts and major parts of steppe.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. The largest numbers have been recorded at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills, with tens of thousands in autumn. Gatherings of non-breeding (mainly immature) birds are found in summer, with flocks of 250 in Volga-Ural sands (l27). In winter up to 15 in Aktau region (b450, e2).

Other records: 10 December 2014 Almaty two (b178); 8-11 January 2015 Chardara lake two; 29 December 2027 Fort Shevchenko (b450); 14 January 2018 Keles River delta (g89); 29 6 January 2025 Zhabagly (b450).

Movements From mid February to mid May and from early August to late November (b450) (September).

Note Breeding in the Syrdarya River valley (g25) could recently not confirmed.



Pallas's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*

Status Very rare and irregular summer visitor.

Distribution Currently documented records almost exclusively from Sorbulak lakes (b450, k152) and Turgan and Baltabay River deltas at Kapchagay lake (b432, b435, b450). Other records: 30 June-1 July max. two Zaisan lake (g8); 5 August 2008 Zaisan lake adult (f1); 21 May 2011 2cy Aktogay

(d17); 13-20 July 2020 Caspian Sea off Prorva Point 2cy (w29); 16 May 2023 Kumkol lake 2cy (e2, w32).

Movements From mid May (b450, e2) to mid August (b450).

Note 1 In the first half of the 20th century, the species was thought to occur widely in Kazakhstan (g25), even north to Zhanybek, Kushum River valley, lower Emba River valley (l27) and Pavlodar (s143). However, many of these records are now questioned (a10). Until the 1950s allegedly bred locally in S Kazakhstan; in 1954-64 it was still regarded as a more common breeding bird in the Ili River delta than White-tailed Eagle *H. albicilla* (g25). However indisputable evidence of breeding in the 1930-50s or later is lacking (z14).

Note 2 A presumed breeding pair at Bisen in 2016 (o4) refers to Eastern Imperial Eagle (w18).

Note 3 Records from February and March (b96, b362) are undocumented or refer to White-tailed Eagle and not included here.



White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Subspecies *albicilla*

Status Rare breeding migrant or resident and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

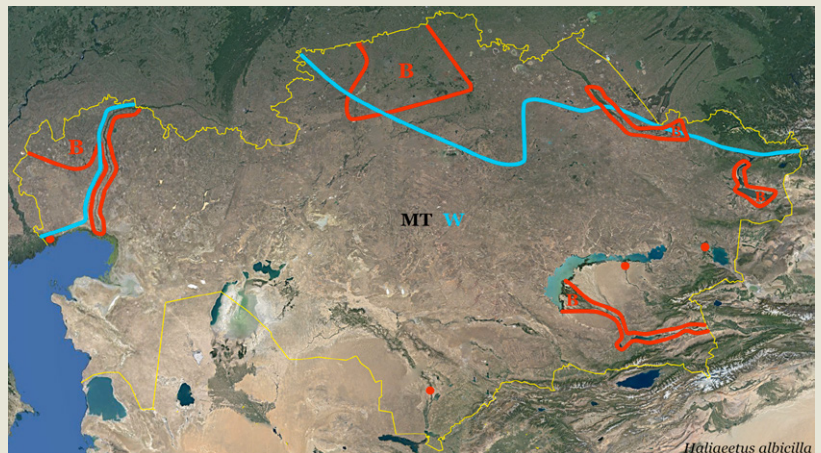
Habitat Lakes, large rivers and large marshes; low-lands.

Breeding distribution Volga River delta (e2) and Urda (b450) and lakes in N Volga-Ural region (including Kushum lakes) (l27, s134), Ural River valley (south to delta), Amankaragay forest, lake systems in Kostanay (s134) and North Kazakhstan provinces (b450, z37, z39) south to Zhukey at Koksetau upland (Patrick Franke *in litt.*) and Irtysh River valley between Pavlodar (g25), Semey Ormany NR (u6) and Barashki (s187), Bukhtarma lake at Mount Baltabay, Kuludzhun River valley at confluence with Zaisan lake, north of Zaisan lake (s184), N Manrak foothills and Black Irtysh River delta (b87, s134, k151), and Syrdarya River south of Koksaray, Sorbulak lakes, Ili (including Topar lakes) (s134, z14) and lower Karatal River valley and Tentek River delta (s134),

Non-breeding distribution In summer mainly non-breeding (mainly immature) birds are widely distributed, with flocks of up to 40 in Volga-Ural region (WP) (l27) and dozens in Ural River delta (s134). On 15 July 2006 at Assy plateau Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains adult (g78). During migration throughout. In winter north to N Caspian coast (with 500-700 at Volga delta and at least 200 at Ural River delta) (s134), Ural River valley north to Oral, Karabalyk, Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake (b450), Korgalzhyn (k139), Ereymentau region (b450), Irtysh-Karaganda canal (s142), Irtysh River valley between Semey and Serebryansk, (b450, b266, s34) and Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai (b374, s192, s195).

Movements From mid February (w26) to early April (g25) and from early September (w4) to mid November (g25).

Note Breeding at Markakol lake in S Altai and in Chu River valley (g20) could recently not be confirmed.



Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus*

Subspecies *lagopus*

Common passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution Throughout (g25) including W Altai (s90). Large concentrations have been found, with 80 at Koybagar lake on 10 October 1998 (t28).

Movements From late February (g25) to mid May (t31) and from late September (b486, g25) to early November (g25).



Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

Subspecies *vulpinus* (Steppe Buzzard)

Status Scarce breeding migrant and common passage migrant.

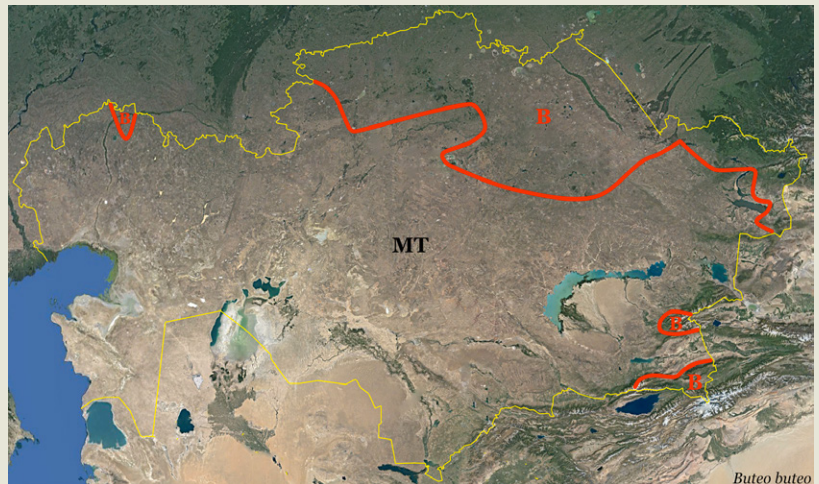
Habitat Variety of habitats (usually with some tree cover; also forest edges); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Upper Ural River valley south to Zhympity (b450, g74) and south to Karatomar lake (b450), Amankaragay forest (s134), Naurzum pine forest (where irregularly) (b486, s134), Koksetau upland (f50, g25), Shortandy region (b336), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, k139), Karagandy region and Karkaraly NP (g25), Borodulikha part of Semey-Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai (g25), Altai (b450, e2, g25) Black Irtysh River valley and Manrak and Saur Mountains; and W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and N (east to Almaty region) and C Tien Shan (b424, b450, e2, g25, s134).

Non-breeding distribution In summer wandering birds are found outside the breeding range. During migration throughout. The largest numbers (s134) have been recorded at Chokpak Pass, with at least 10,000 in autumn.

Movements From mid March (b450, e2), to mid May and from mid August to early November (Sean Minns *in litt.*) (September).

Note In winter small buzzards identified as Common Buzzard are regularly recorded west to Öskemen, Urdzhar, Ili region, Chu floodplains and Tien Shan foothills (b71, b450). These records likely refer to Eastern Buzzard *B japonicus*.



Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus*

Subspecies *rufinus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

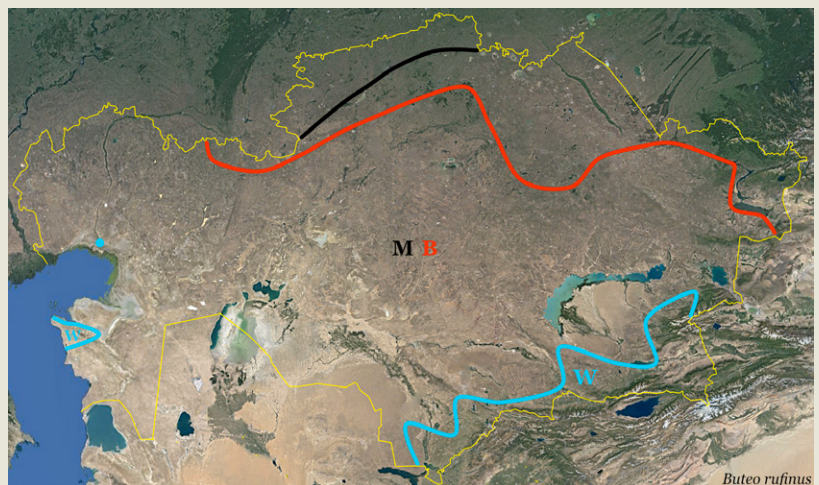
Habitat Open woodlands, steppes, semi-deserts and deserts; lowlands to mountains, up to 4,000 m.

Breeding distribution North to Volga-Ural region (b450, e2, l27, s110), upper Ural River valley (g25), Utva-Ilek region (b501), Naurzum NR (b486), Shortandy region (b336), Karaganda (b450, g25), Karkaraly Mountains (g25), Kyzyltau Mountains (s142), Semey region (b338), Kalbinskiy Altai (s137), Tarbagatai and Manrak Mountains (g25, s134).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal north to Kulykol lake (p55), Amankaragay forest (s134), Tyunyugur lake (p55) and Molodogvardyskoe (g82). During migration within the breeding range. In winter north to Chardara lake (b450, e2, k161), Kyzylkum desert (b450), Shymkent region (b450, e2), Birlik (e2), Taraz (b450), Chu floodplains (b71, g43), Mirnyy (e2), Kapchagay lake (b450) and N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills east to Kelbay (b450, e2); and in Mangystau region between Aktau Mountains (b450, e2), Fort Shevchenko (b450, k205), Aktau and Karakol lake (b450). Extralimital record: 10 December 2023 Aktau (e2).

Movements From mid February (w26) to mid May (mid March-mid April) and from June to mid November (October) (b450, e2, g25).

Note See Upland Buzzard *B hemilasius*.



Upland Buzzard *Buteo hemilasius*

Status Very rare resident or breeding migrant, rare passage migrant and scarce winter visitor.

Habitat Open country (including steppes, semi-deserts and grassy mountain slopes); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Kalbinskiy Altai foothills, S Altai foothills, Zaisan depression (where common at Kein-Kerish canyon), Manrak, Saur, Tarbagatai Mountains, and E Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b345, b420, b450, e2 p26, s19). The breeding range is expanding in S and W directions.

Non-breeding distribution In spring-summer mainly immatures are found well outside the breeding range, for instance at Koksay gorge in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains on 11 May 2009 (w5) and in Boguty Mountains on 24 July 2011 (b450). Post-breeding dispersal from late August (g20, s84). During migration, dispersal and/or winter north to W Altai NR (s84), Öskemen, SE of Semey (b450), Kalbatau (b450, e2), Urdzhar, Alakol depression (b450), Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills, Ili River valley (b450, e2), Chu-Ili Mountains (e2), Tien Shan foothills

and the adjoining plains (b450, e2, g20), Shymkent (b450, e2) and Chardara region (k161).

Movements From late February to early April and from late August to November (s84, b450, e2, g20).

Note Upland Buzzard and Long-legged Buzzard hybridize in Kazakhstan (b424, p26). Such hybrids are found breeding in Kalbinskiy Altai foothills (s136), Manrak Mountains (s134), Sugaty plain (k162) and N and C Tien Shan (b316) and even at Ustyurt plateau where in 2003 (but not since) a breeding female Upland Buzzard paired with a male Long-legged Buzzard was videoed (k62) (not shown on map).



Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus*

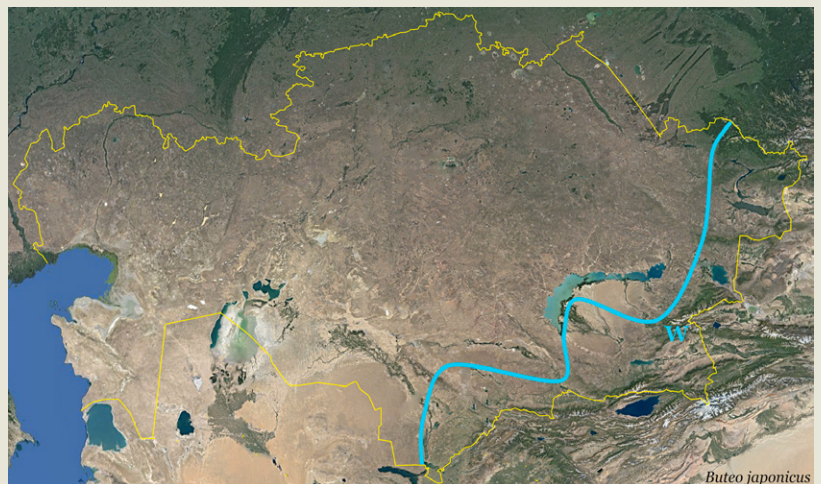
Subspecies *burmanicus*

Status Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution During autumn migration and winter north to Öskemen, Urdzhar (b450), south of Lake Balkhash (b450, e2), Chu floodplains (b71), Moyyum-kum desert (b450), Syrdarya River valley north to Shoulder (b450, e2, g71), Kyzylkum desert (b450) and Shardara (b450, e2). Most winter in Tien Shan foothills.

Movements Arrival from early September, the latest leaving late April (b450).

Note Eastern Buzzard does not breed in Kazakhstan (*contra* g20).



Boreal Owl *Aegolius funereus*

Subspecies *pallens*

Status Scarce resident and occasional winter visitor.

Habitat Mature subalpine forests and mixed woodlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,500 m.

Breeding distribution Naurzum forest (b483, w17), Koksetau upland (f50, g25, k93), Semey region (g25, p3), Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (W Altai and Rachmanovskiy lake and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai Mountains in S Altai) (b86, c29, k88, s63, s193), Baskan River valley in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (e2, g25) and N and C Tien Shan (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution Occasionally in Ural River valley and upper Kushum River valley south to Atyrau (g25, s110) and south to Karabalyk (b450), Naurzum (g25) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn regions (h7, k96), Ivanovka in North Kazakhstan province (z51) and Irtysh River valley in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (g25) and foothills of Naryn Mountains at Bolshenarymskoye (b195). Other records: 23 January 2007 Karashengel GR (b435), 4 February 2024 Avat (b450, e2).



Little Owl *Athene noctua*

Subspecies *indigena*

Status Rare resident and occasional visitor.

Habitat Steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga-Ural region, east to Krasnoyar, Zhaltyrkol lake and Atyrau (g25, b450, e2); and Karabalyk (b450) south to Karamendy (b450, b483), Shortandy region (b336), Taiynsha (s153) and Zhambyl district (v11).

Non-breeding distribution Extralimital record: 17 December 2022 Ereymentau Mountains ([b450](#)).

Subspecies *bactriana*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Semi-open habitats (from steppes, stony deserts to open woodlands, also farmland); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution West to E Caspian coast ([e21](#)), east to Tarbagatai foothills, north to Shagray plateau ([p17](#)), lower Irgyz River valley ([g25](#)), Ulytau ([k46](#)), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region ([h7](#)), Kalmykkyrgan hills ([b450](#)), Kyzyltau ([c27](#)) and Chingiztau Mountains ([b5](#)), and south to Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains ([g25](#)). The breeding population of Mangystau province has been estimated at 30,000 pairs ([l21](#)).

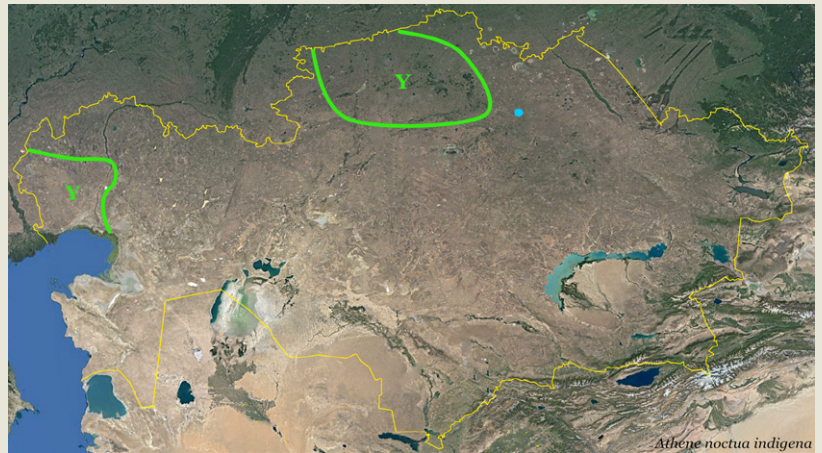
Non-breeding distribution Only irregularly wintering in the northernmost parts of its range (Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region) (Alexey Koshkin *in litt.*).

Subspecies *orientalis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Open woodlands; foothills and mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Distribution Semey Ormany NR ([u6](#)), Altai ([b157](#), [e8](#), [s11](#), [s12](#), [s64](#)), Kalbinskiy Altai, Manrak Mountains ([b349](#)) and Zaisan depression ([s183](#)).



Athene noctua indigena



Athene noctua bactriana



Athene noctua orientalis

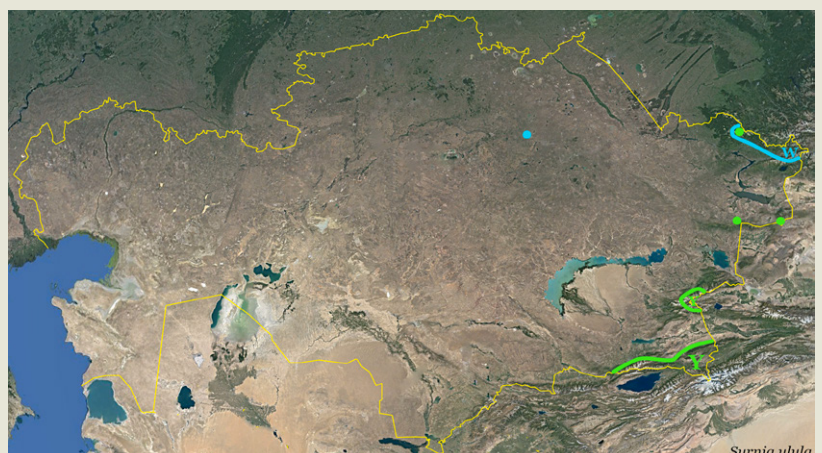
Northern Hawk-Owl *Surnia ulula*

Status Very rare resident and accidental winter visitor.

Habitat Spruce and larch forests with some clearings or burnt areas; foothills and mountains, at 1,400-2,000 m in Altai and 1,500-3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Lineyskiy Mountains in W Altai ([b450](#), [s65](#), [s134](#)), Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains ([g25](#)), N and C Tien Shan ([b424](#), [b450](#), [e2](#), [g25](#), [s134](#), [z21](#)) and W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains ([e2](#), [g25](#)).

Non-breeding distribution In winter more widespread in Altai ([g25](#)). The only recent record well outside the breeding range is that of a bird at Belodymovka on 2 November 2018 ([a11](#), [b450](#)).



Surnia ulula

Note 1 The statement that this species also breeds in other parts of Altai (g25) is questioned (s65).

Note 2 Although there are reports (all before 1960) west to the Ural River valley and south to Buzachi Peninsula (g25), Aralsk, Zhusaly (v2), Batyk and Semey region (g25), most of these cannot be verified and are not included here.



Northern Hawk-Owl *Surnia ulula tianschanica*
Ili-Alatau NP 22 July 2023 (Nikita Kanunnikov)

Eurasian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*

Subspecies *passerinum*

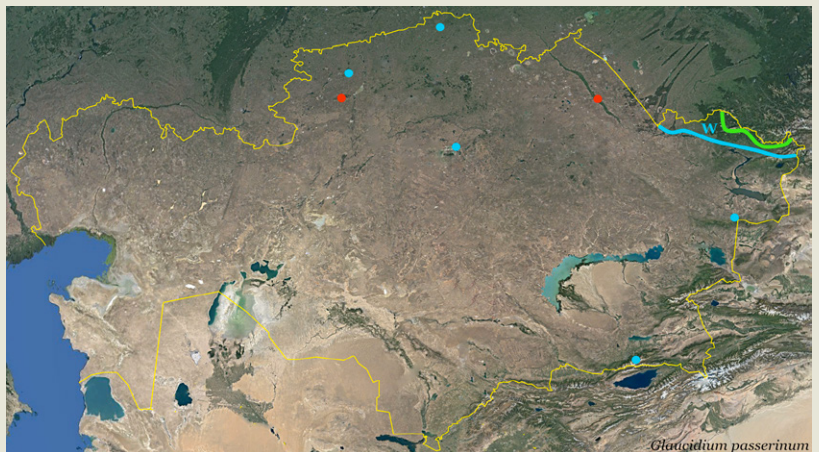
Status Very rare resident and winter visitor and accidental non-breeding summer visitor.

Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests with clearing moors or meadows; foothills and lower mountains, up to 1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (Ivanovskiy and Ubinskiy Mountains, Kamenka and Rachmanovskiy lake and presumably other parts of Katon-Karagay NP) (b450, c2, g8, s14, s58, v15).

Non-breeding distribution In winter more widely in Altai and in Semey region, south to Öskemen (g25) and Karakaba River valley (b86, g25) and occasionally in Banai River valley in E Tarbagatai Mountains (g25). Other records: spring 1889 Yamyshevo; winter 1920/21 Arakaragai forest; winter 1932 Petropavlovsk (g25); mid January 1959 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (g25, h7); November 1984 Petropavlovsk (v11); January 1992 Medeo Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (k146); 16 August 2008 Maqsut to Aliekol calling and spotlighted (f1).

Movements Arrives at wintering areas from October (g25).



Pallid Scops Owl *Otus brucei*

Subspecies *brucei*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Semi-open areas with trees and bushes (also cultivations); lowlands. Seems to prefer drier habitats than Eurasian Scops Owl *O. scops*.

Breeding distribution Aral-Karakum desert, Syrdarya River valley south to Shaulder (b450, e2, f50, g25), Shoshkakol lakes (e2), Kurti River valley, Ili River valley south to Malaysary Mountains (including Zhelturanga forest) (b308, b450, e2, g15) and Altyn-Emel NP (b58).

Non-breeding distribution South to Tien Shan and Karatau foothills, for instance at Chokpak Pass, Zhabagly and Almaty (g20, g22, k166). Extralimital record: 25 April 2015 Zhanaözen (b450).



Movements From late March (b450, g25) to early May and from early September to late October (g25).

Note Breeding in the Karatau Mountains and W Tien Shan (g20, g25) seems unlikely because both areas do not meet the species' breeding-habitat requirements whereas the records do correspond to the migration periods.

Eurasian Scops Owl *Otus scops*

Subspecies *pulchellus*

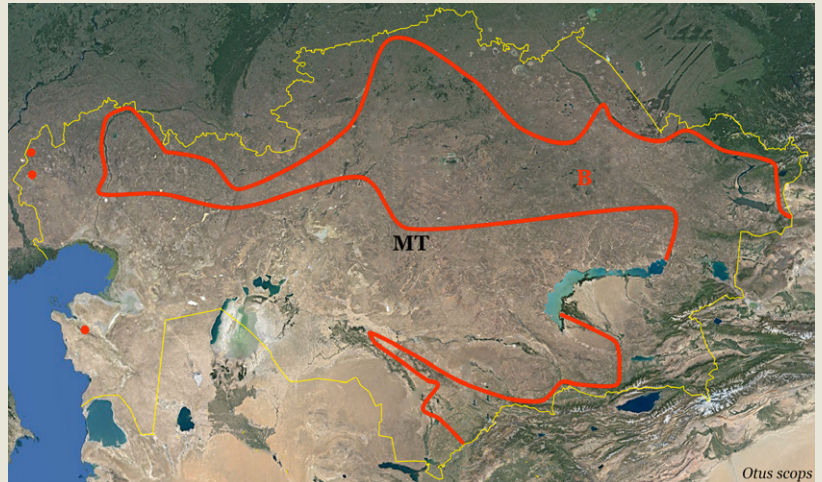
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open or semi-open broadleaved woodlands (also parks and oases); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Zhanybek and Urda in Volga-Ural region (l27), Ural River valley south to Inderbor (b450, g25), north to Aktobe (e2), C Mugodzhary Mountains (v4), Naurzum NR (b486, c60, t30), Karat Omar lake (b450), Makaryevka (t4, v11), Koksetau upland (f50, g25, k93), Ereymentau region Bayanaul NP, Yamyshevo in Irtysh River valley and south to Uil River valley at Uil (k181), Ulyzhylanchyk River valley, Ulytau (f50) and Bektau-Ata Mountains (b450), Chingiztau Mountains and E Balkhash region (e2, m3), west to Ili River valley, Tien Shan, Karatau Mountains (b450, e2, g25) west to Syrdarya River valley at Kyzylorda region, E Kyzylkum desert and Shymkent (e2); and in Karatau Mountains (MP) (l21, l25).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Only occasionally in Korgalzhyn NR (b450, e2, h7).

Movements From late March (b450, e2) to early June and from early August to late October (late August-early October) (g20, g25). Extra-seasonal record: 18 November 2003 Usharal (b358).



Otus scops

Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*

Subspecies *otus*

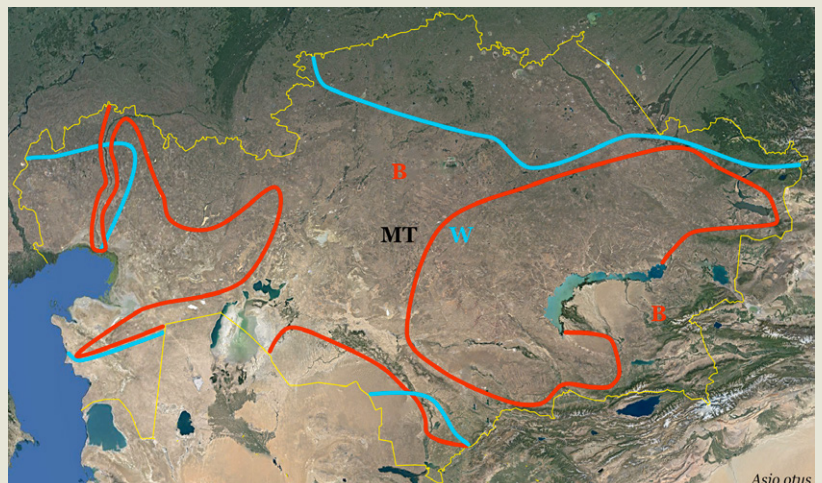
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Dense woodlands (adjoining open areas) and bushes in large reed beds (b106), occasionally on the ground (k55), and semi-deserts; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan (k69).

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Volga-Ural region, Moyunkum desert and major parts of Betpak-Dala desert and Kazakh uplands (b298, b450, e2, g25, e2, h7, k46, k206, k220, m3, s136). In Mangystau province only in Karagye depression and N Ustyurt Plateau (l21).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter most are found in S and SE Kazakhstan, but also found west to Zhanybek (l27), Zhympity and Atyrau (b450), east to Öskemen (b450), Serebryansk (e2) and Katon-Karagay NP (b450), north to Karabalyk (b450), Karat Omar lake (e2), Karaganda region (l11) and Dolon in Irtysh River valley (g25) and south to Aktau (b450, e2), Zhanaözen (b450), Turkestan (b450, e2) and Shymkent (b450).

Movements From late February to early May and from mid September to early November (g25).



Asio otus

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*

Subspecies *flammeus*

Status Common (but erratic; k132) breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

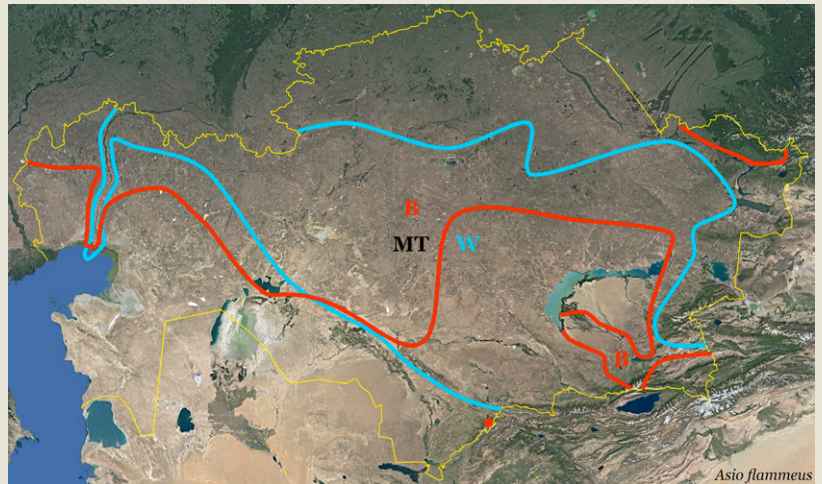
Habitat Open country (including marshes, moorland, grassland and steppes); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,750 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Aralsor lake, Zhangala region and Edelsor lake in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley (b450, e2, g25), upper Uil and Emba River valleys, Aral-Karakum desert, SW Betpak -Dala desert (m3), Jezkazgan region (b450), upper Sarysu River valleys (g25), Aktogay region (b450) and Ayaguz River valley (e2); and in Alakol-Sasykkol depression (b450, e2, g25), Ili River valley (g25), Taukum desert at Kolshengel (a22), Kopa (g20) and Almaty region (g25). In Altai only breeding Katon-Karagay NP and at Markakol lake (b86, k88). A pair bred in 2010 at Aksu canyon in Aksu-Zhabagly NR (c14).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter west to Ural River valley and N Caspian Sea (b450, g25), south to

Zhimпиты region (b450), Aral-Karakum desert (g25), Chu River valley (g20) and Karatau foothills (b450), north to Karamendy (e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn (h7) Karaganda (g25) and Ereymentau (b450) regions, east to Irtysh River valley at Semey (g25), W Zaisan lake, Balkhash-Alakol region (g25), Taldykurgan (b450) and Ili River valley (g25).

Movements From early March (g25) to early May (e2) and from late August to mid November (g25).

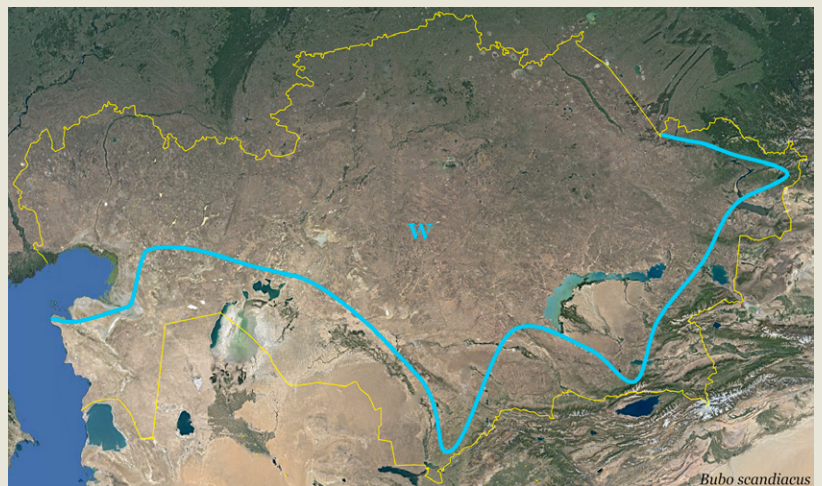


Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus*

Status Rare winter visitor.

Distribution Annually in Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Akmola and Pavlodar provinces, south to Naurzum NR, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh regions (b450, e2, g25, h7). In some years more common, with eight at Tyuntyugur lake on 2 May 1997 (t31), up to five per 30 km of road in Naurzum NR (b486) and 24 along 80 km of road in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region in December 2007 (k133). Occasionally south to Fort Shevchenko (g25, z50), Tasorpa in Kyzylsay natural park (b450), Lesser Aral Sea region (g25), Darbaza, Betpak-Dala desert, Kolshengel (b450, g25, k154), Almaty, Alakol region (b450) W Zaisan lake, Markakol lake in S Altai and W Altai foothills (b450, g25, s110, m21).

Movements Arrives from late September (p54), with the latest leaving early May (g25, p54) (mid October-mid April).



Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus* immature Ereymentau region 25 February 2023 (Qanatbek Kenzhegulov)

Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo*

Subspecies see note

Status Scarce resident.

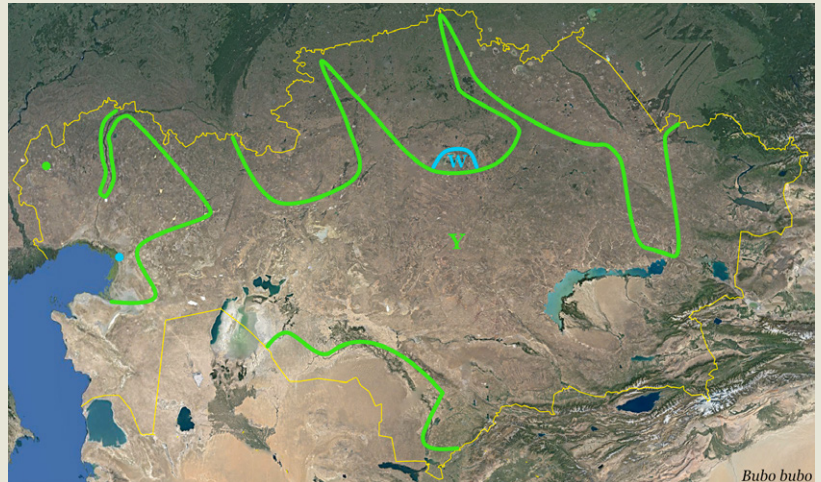
Habitat Rocky areas with cliffs, patches of woodland or scattered trees, forest steppes; lowlands to mountains, up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution In Volga-Ural region only at Aralsor lake (g25) and west to Ural River valley south to Inderbor (g25, n2), Kulsary (b450), N Ustyurt plateau (g25), and Buzachi Peninsula (e2), north to Aksay (e2), upper Emba River valley, Irgiz and Turgay regions (b450, g25, e2), Naurzum NR (c60), Toguzak River valley (m33), Amankaragay forest (s134), Kipshak River valley (b430), Ereymentau Mountains (s134, Koksetau upland including Alekseevskie and Iskrinskie pine forests (g25, s134), Ivanovka (g81) and Ishim River valley at Krasnoyarsk in North Kazakhstan province (v11), Bayanaul NP (r13), Ayaguz and Aktogay regions (b450), Semey forest (b246, f10) and Altai (b16, s60, s163, v15), south to northernmost Kyzylkum desert (g25), Karatau Mountains, E Kyzylkum desert (b450), Beltau mountains (e2), Darbaza (b450) and Tien Shan (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution Occasionally in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region and at Tengiz (e2, h7, k96, k134, k137, k220).

Movements Short-distance movements between late September (h7) and early February (e2).

Note In literature, information about the distribution of the subspecies assumed to occur in Kazakhstan (*ruthenus*, *sibiricus*, *turcomanus* and *hemachalanus*) is contradictory and at least partly reflecting individual variation. Therefore, only the distribution of the species is given.



Bubo bubo

Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*

Subspecies *harmsi*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Open and semi-open woodlands and crevices in rocks; foothills and mountains.

Breeding distribution W Tien Shan (b450, e2, g25), at least west to Sayram-Ugam NP (c12).

Note Records at Zharkent in December 1906, Kyzylorda on 27 March 1927 (g25) and Almaty on 23 May 2004 (a32) are undocumented and not included here.

Subspecies *siberiae*

Status Very rare resident.

Breeding distribution Oral (b450, e2, i9, w32). Records in N North Kazakhstan province (14 November 1996 Matrosovo; 3 November 1999 Petropavlovsk; December 2000 Bulaevo) probably indicate breeding (v11).

Note The report of three birds shot at Karamendy in December 1996 (b486) is undocumented and not included here.



Strix aluco harmsi



Strix aluco siberiae

Ural Owl *Strix uralensis*

Subspecies *uralensis* (Northern Ural Owl)

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Mixed woodlands (fir, birch, aspen and pine) with open areas (including bogs; also clearings and small fields); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m.

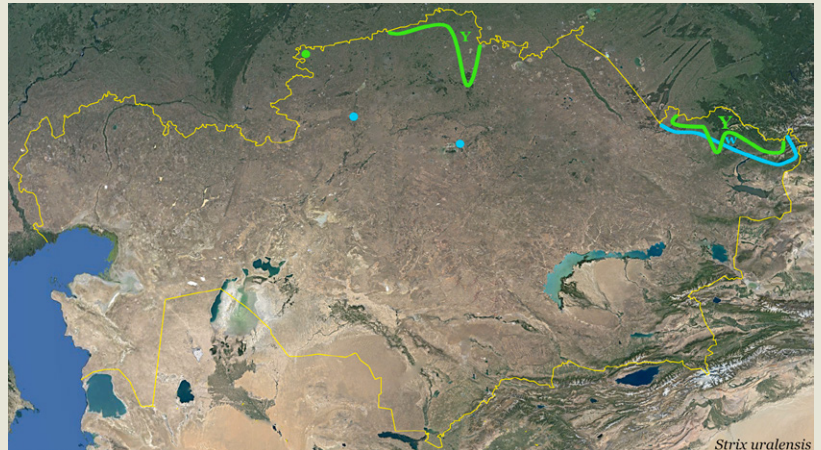
Breeding distribution NW Kostanay province (b450), N North Kazakhstan Province (south to Makaryevka, Petropavlovsk, Tchkalovo and Aleksandrovka (b450, e2, w16, z42), Burabay NP (b24, w24), Semey forests (f19, k40), Altai (g25, k88, o1, s67, s167, v15) and Kalbinskiy Altai (b239, e8).

Non-breeding distribution In winter regularly found at Semey and in Altai and Kalbinskiy Altai foothills (b450, f17, g25, s67, s199, u1). Extralimital records: 20 October 2010 south of Zhumay lake (b450, k137); 17-27 January 2021 found dead and 1 March 2021 Karamendy (t23).

Note 1 Breeding in Ereymentau Mountains (s134) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 The statement that this species irregularly wintered in Naurzum NR in the 1960's (r20) is undocumented.

Note 3 A report of a bird found dead at Sarychiganak at Lake Balkhash on 26 January 1989 (r18) is undocumented and not included here.



Great Grey Owl *Strix nebulosa*

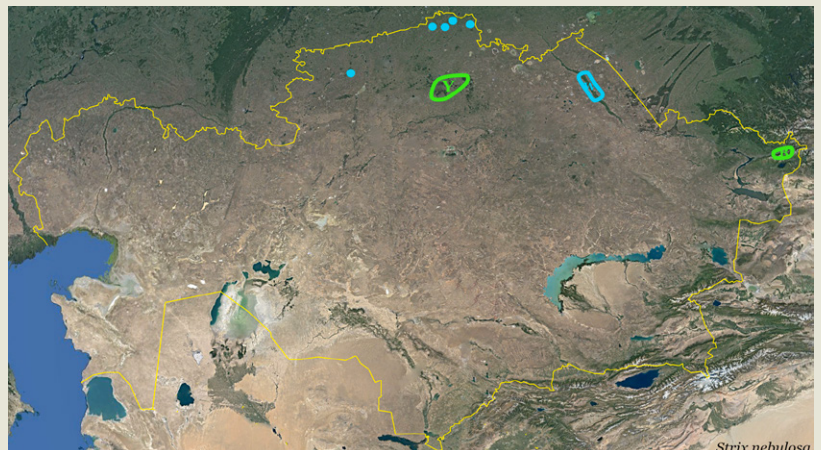
Subspecies *lapponica*

Status Very rare resident and occasional winter visitor.

Habitat Cedar and larch forests; foothills and mountains, up to 1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Sarymsakty Mountains and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai Mountains in S Altai and at Koksetau upland (Svetloe lake in Burabay NP and at Zerenda and Balkashino) (b24, f6, s17, v15, w24).

Non-breeding distribution In winters 1992-1996 regularly in Pavlodar-Irtysh region from Terenkol to Pavlodar district (s144). Records in North Kazakhstan province: January 1956 Sogrovsky NR found dead; 15 March 2013 Afonkino region (f6); 10 October 2015 Lebyazhe (b450, w18); 11 November 2022 Petropavlovsk (s152). Other record: December 1996 Arakaragay forest found dead (b465, b474).



Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Subspecies *epops*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Open country (including open woodlands; also pastures, parkland, orchards, mixed farmland, villages and towns); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m in Altai and up to 2,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Throughout (d9, g81, i10, z51) but rare in northern part of Kostanay province and in North Kazakhstan province (s146, z51).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Winter records: winters 1961-1964 Almaty (d9); 6 December 2007 Usharal four (b366).

Movements From late February (d9) to late April and from early August (c60, t7) to early October (b450, d9), occasionally to late November (b172, b369, b450, e2, w16).



European Roller *Coracias garrulus*

Subspecies *garrulus*

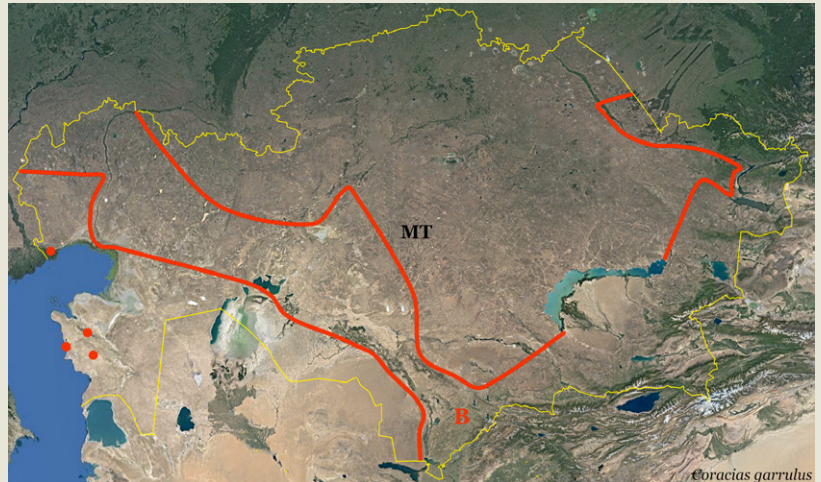
Status Common breeding and scarce passage migrant.

Habitat Open country with forest patches (also orchards and mixed farmland); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Volga River delta (b489) and Volga-Ural region south to Naryn sands and Zhangala region (e2, b450), Ural River valley (b490, d9, s111), north to upper Emba River valley (k181), Shalkar region (b450), Altybay zimovka in Uly-Zhilanchik River valley, Sarysu River valley up to Mogila Karakipchak, Karatau foothills, Semirechye region, Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (d9) (including Altyn-Emel NP) (s134), Ayaguz, Tarbagatai foothills, Malay and Zaisan depression (including Alekseyevka near the border with China) (b78, c3, c64), Irtysh River valley north to Semey (b450, d9), Semey Ormany NR (u6) and Sharbaktıy region in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450); and at Shemonai Kha in Uba River valley, W Altai (s11, s12), south to Ural River delta, Lesser Aral Sea region, Syrdarya River valley and W and N Tien Shan foothills; and Karakol lake at eastern Caspian coast (at least in 2021) (b450, w23), Shetpe (at least in 2014 and 2017) (Jochen Roeder *in litt.*) and in Zhanaözen region (at least in 2023) (b450)

Non-breeding distribution During migration probably throughout but rare in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and occasionally in S Altai (b86, p48, v18).

Movements From late April (l10) to late June (b450, c60, e2) and from early August to late October (b450, d9) (mid August-mid September). Extra-seasonal records: 7 November 2019 between Karabulak and Zaisan injured bird (s180); 17 November 2018 Altyntobe 1cy (b450).



Coracias garrulus

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

Subspecies *atthis*

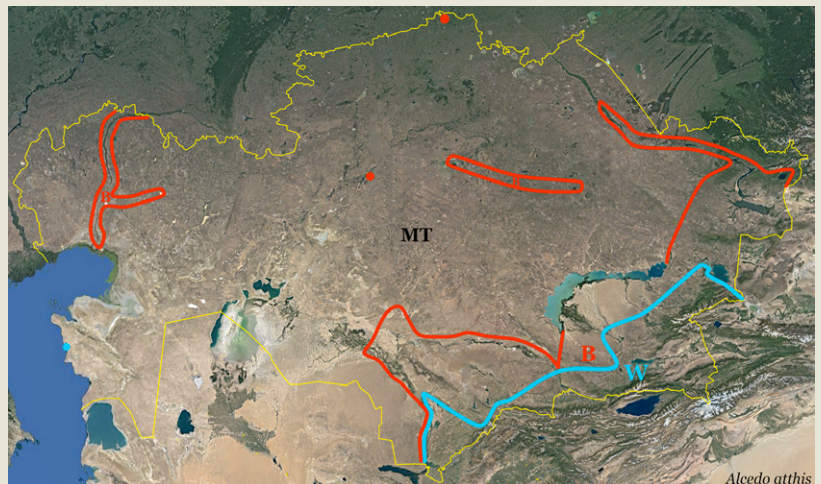
Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Stagnant or slowly flowing waters with plentiful (small) fish and banks; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley (south to delta) (d9, s95) and Uil River valley (k181); and Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda, Sarysu River at Mogila Karakipchak, Chu River valley, Semirechye region, lower Ayaguz River, Zharma and Irtysh River valley north to Pavlodar (d9), Semey Ormany NR (u6) and Markakol lake in S Altai; and at Turgai River east of Urpek, Nura River valley (k141), Karaganda (d9, b450), Karkaraly NP (r10), and Ishim River valley south to Ivanovka (NP) (g81, v11).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b11, b159, b485, d9), Bayanaul NP (r13), but mainly south of the breeding range. In winter in plains north to Syrdarya River valley at Otrar, Arys River valley at Akbiyik (b29, b450), Taraz (k110), Chu floodplains (b71), Sorbulak lakes (b450), Ili River valley at Baqanas (k14), Karatal River valley (b231) and Tentek River delta (b101). Occasionally at eastern Caspian coast at Aktau and Karakol lake (e2, w20).

Movements From early April (y3) to late May and from early August to mid October (September).



Alcedo atthis

Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops persicus*

Subspecies *persicus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Open arid country with scattered trees; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Soraydyn lake (s111) and Kamysh-Samara lakes (b450) in Volga-Ural region, Raygorodok in Uil River valley (s111), Akеспе at Lesser Aral Sea (k251), Sarysu River valley at Mogila Karakipchak, Stepnoy, Priozersk region at Lake Balkhash (e2) and Ili River delta, south to Fetisovo (Christophe Gouraud *in litt.*), Zhanaözen, Aqzhigit (b53), Kyzylkum desert, Syrdarya River valley, northern Karatau foothills, Muyunkum desert and Ili River valley (b450, d9). In 1993 three to four pairs at Alakol lake (JeP) (b242).

Non-breeding distribution Within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital records: 20 June-2 July 1970 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (20 June) and two (23 June and 2 July) (h7, k96, k220); 5 July 1975 lower Turgai River (a37); 14 August 2002 Naurzum NR 12 (b486); 18 June 2014 south of Syurguta (b450).

Movements From mid April to early June (d9, g52) (May) and from early August to late October (b339) (late August-late September), occasionally early November (b450).



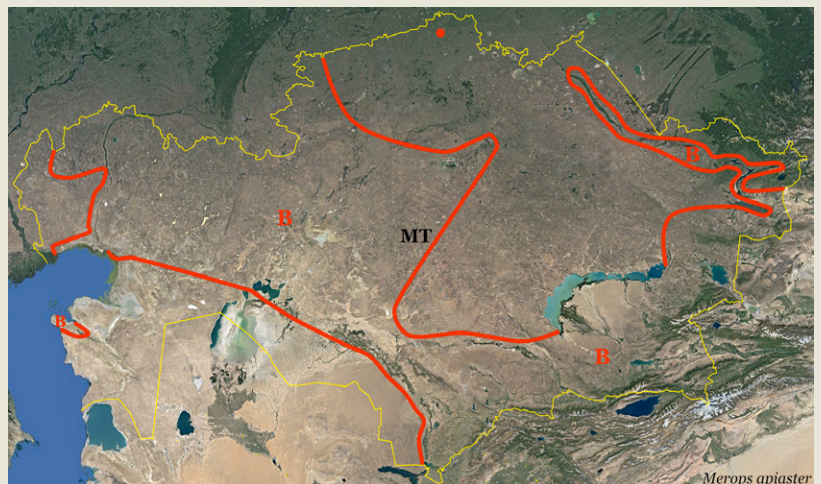
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops p persicus* pair Ili River delta 25 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Open bushy country with scattered trees and river banks; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,800 m (b158).

Breeding distribution North to Karabalyk (b450), Karamendy (b486, c60), Nura River valley at Korgalzhyn (h7), Astana region (e2), Sarysu River valley at Mogila Karakipchak, Chu River valley, Semirechye region, between Karaul and Olzhabay in Chingiztau foothills (k231), Zaisan depression (d9) east to Alekseyevka (g55), Kalbinskiy Altai, Irtysh River valley north to Beregovoe (b415, b450) and Bukhtarma River valley up to Zhanaulga in Katon-Karagay NP in S Altai (g55, s167) and south to Atyrau, lower Emba River valley (d9), Shetpe (Jochen Roeder *in litt.*),



Lesser Aral Sea region, Syrdarya River valley (d9), W and N Tien Shan foothills, Moinak in Kuluktau Mountains (W spurs of Ketmen Mountains) and Shirganak at confluence of Karkara and Kegen Rivers (b158); and in Ishim River valley at Novoivanovka (g81, z51) and Tub-Karagan Peninsula west to Shetpe (d9, Jochen Roeder *in litt.*).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b450, d9). Large numbers migrate through W Tien Shan foothills, with at least 100,000 passing Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills.

Movements From early April (e2) to early June (late April to late May) (b450) and from early August (c60) to late October (b450) (mid August to late September).

Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*

Subspecies *sarudnyi*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

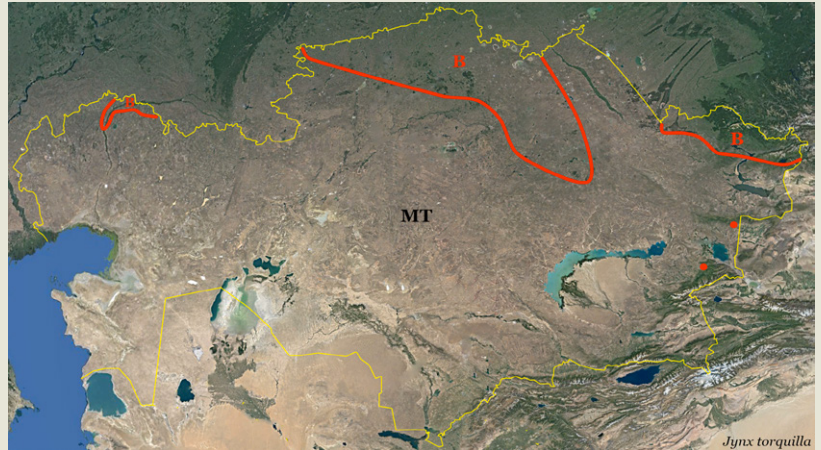
Habitat Open forests, woodlands with low undergrowth and riparian forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to Ural River valley south to Budarino, Ilek River valley (d9), Toghyzhaq River valley at Nadezhinka and Tobol River valley at Rudny (b450), Koksetau upland (d9), Ereymentau region (b450), Karkaraly NP, Bayanaul NP (r5), Kalbinskiy Altai, Irtys River valley, Altai (b78, d9, v11), Tarbagatai foothills at Karabuta (b347) and Tentek and Orta-Tentek River valleys in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (g10).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Recorded at altitudes of up to 2,800 m (k190).

Movements From early April to mid June (b450) and from early August (d9, e2) to early October (g20).

Note Some migrating through Kazakhstan may originate from an intergrade population between the subspecies *sarudnyi* and *torquilla* (c59).



Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*

Subspecies *tridactylus*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Mature mixed coniferous forests with many dead trees; foothills and mountains, up to 1,800 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution In Pavlodar Trans-Irtys region north of Semey (d9), Altai (b78, d9, g55, s79, s134) and Saur Mountains (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal in Irtys River valley at Semey and more widely in Altai. Other records (all in North Kazakhstan province): May 1952 Suvorovka collected; January 1956 Sogrovskiy NR collected; early December 2009 and 27 September 2024 Petropavlovsk (z51).



Subspecies *tianschanicus*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Mature mixed coniferous forests with many dead trees; mountains, at 1,500-2,500 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution N and C Tien Shan (from Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b424, d9).



Middle Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocoptes medius*

Subspecies *medius*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 26 October 2023 Oral male. 2/2 2 November 2023 Oral different bird (b450, w32).



Dendrocoptes medius

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dryobates minor*

Subspecies *kamtschatkensis*

Status Rare resident and winter visitor.

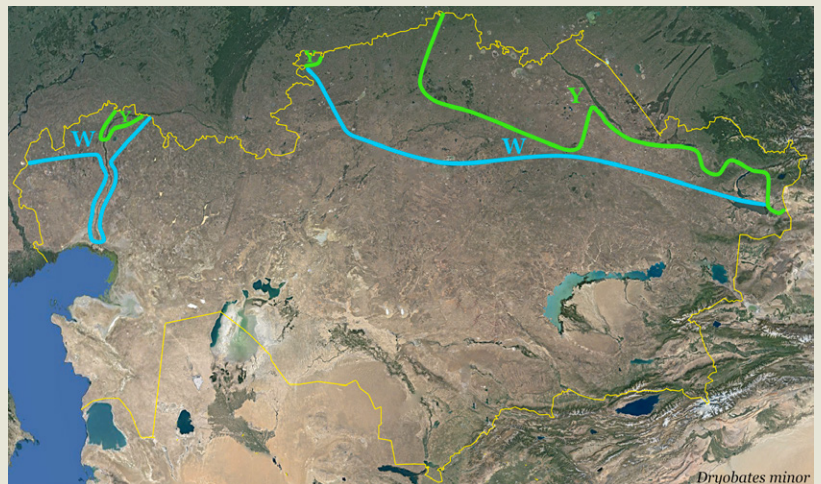
Habitat Deciduous woodlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Budarino, lower Ilek River valley (d9), Kostanay province south to Karamendy (b14) and NE North Kazakhstan provinces south to Koksetau upland (b450, d9, e2, f50, v11), Bayanaul NP (r11, r13), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (d9, e2, f50), Irtysh River valley, Kalbinskiy Altai (d9), Altai (b450, d9, e2, f50, s93) and Black Irtysh River valley (d9).

Non-breeding distribution South to Volga-Ural sands (l27), Ural River valley south to Atyrau, middle Ilek River valley (d9), Karamendy region (f35, t11) and occasionally at Korgalzhyyn (a16, h7, k134, k135, k141) and north of Zaisan lake (d9).

Movements From late July (d9) to early May (f35, k135, l27).

Note The population in Ural River valley consists of intergrades between the subspecies *kamtschatkensis* and *minor* (c59).



Dryobates minor

Syrian Woodpecker *Dendrocopos syriacus*

Subspecies *syriacus*

Status Very rare resident.

Habitat Woodland.

Breeding distribution From at least 2023 at Oral (b450, e2, i13, w32).

Non-breeding distribution 16 July 2010 Naurzum NR female (w25).

Note By the late 1990s it bred in Volgograd region in Russia near the border with Kazakhstan (z7). The species is now found to be common in parts of the Volga-Akhtuba floodplain, on the border of the Astrakhan and Volgograd regions (g5) and has been found at Niva in the Saratov Trans-Volga region in winters 2018-2020 (m13), only 5 km from the Kazakh-Russian border (w25). It therefore is not surprising that Syrian Woodpecker has expanded its range eastwards into Kazakhstan.



Dendrocopos syriacus

White-winged Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucopterus*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Riparian woodlands with softwoods, saxaul scrub in deserts, gardens and orchards; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m.

Breeding distribution North to Kyzylkum desert (b450, d9, e2), Syrdarya River valley north to E Lesser Aral Sea region and W Tien Shan foothills, and northern Tien Shan foothills north to Kurti, Chu River valley north to Moyunkum (b450, k43), Semirechye region (d9) east to lower Lepsy River valley and S Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b95, e2).

Note The so-called “*tianschanicus*” woodpeckers are presumed to be the offspring of mixed pairs between White-winged and Great Spotted Woodpecker *D major* subspecies *brevirostris*. They occur in the Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and Tien Shan, west to Ili-Alatau NP in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (w30).



White-winged Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucopterus* Zhelturanga forest 11 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*

Subspecies *brevirostris*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Wide variety of woodlands and forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Zhanybek and Urda in Volga-Ural sands (l27) and south to lower Ural River valley (s95), Uil River valley at Uil, Zhagabulak forest (k181), Urkach forest in Mugodzhary Mountains (k180), Naurzum NR (c60, d9), Koksetau upland (d9, e2), Korgalzhyn (h7), Karaganda (e2, t1), Karkaraly NP, Bayanaul NP, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (b450, d9, s89) and Saur Mountains (k151).

Non-breeding distribution During latitudinal movements in late July-mid May in Ural valley south



to Atyrau (b303, d9, e2). Extralimital records 12 January 2011 Fort Shevchenko (b450, k216); 18 February 2005 Urdzhar region (b450).

Subspecies "*tianschanicus*"

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Variety of woodlands and forests; foothills and mountains, up to 2,500 m (z20).

Breeding distribution Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including foothills at Usharal, west to Ili-Alatau NP in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (k192, z20).

Non-breeding distribution During latitudinal movements in late July-mid May more widely distributed in N Tien Shan foothills at Bartogay and Almaty (d9, g20, k72). Extralimital record: 5 May 2005 Chokpak Pass Talasskiy Alatau foothills male trapped (g20).

Note See White-winged Woodpecker *D. leucopterus*.



Dendrocopos major 'tianschanicus'

White-backed Woodpecker *Dendrocopos leucotos*

Subspecies *uralensis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Rare old-growth and open deciduous and mixed forests with many dead trees; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Kalmykovo (d9, s95) and south to Slavenka (b450), Rudny, Zhukey in Koksetau upland (d9, f50), Golubovka (b450, d9, v10), east to northernmost Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450), Irtysh River valley down from Serebryansk (d9, b450), Zharma (b450) Kalbinskiy Altai (s30), Altai (d9) and Black Irtysh River valley (d9, z30).

Non-breeding distribution Disperses only short distances from breeding areas, for instance, to south of Zaisan lake (d9) and Beket in Ural River valley (b440).



Dendrocopos leucotos

Black Woodpecker *Dryocopus martius*

Subspecies *martius*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Wide variety of mature forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m.

Breeding distribution South to Ural River valley (b450 w28) south to Atyrau (e2, s95) and north of Aktobe, NW Kostanay province (b450), Makaryevka south to Zhaltyrsha and between Usken and Karasevka in North Kazakhstan province (b450, z51), Koksetau upland (d9, e2, f50) and Bulaevo, Golubovka (b450), Irtysh River valley up to Serebryansk (b450, d50), Altai, Kalbinskiy Altai (d9, s74, s190), Black Irtysh River valley (c64, e2, s168), Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains (d9).

Non-breeding distribution In winter in Ural River valley south to Chkalovo (b322).



Dryocopus martius

Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*

Subspecies *canus*

Status Very rare resident and winter visitor.

Habitat Mainly broadleaved forests; foothills and mountains, up to 1,900 m.

Breeding distribution Ural valley at Oral (b450, w32) and Altai, including W Altai foothills (b450, d9, d50, g8, g55) and Kalbinskiy Altai (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and winter occasionally found in Ural River valley between Oral and Kozhakharovkiy (b450, d9), south to Karabalyk, Tobol valley south to Rudny region (b450), Karamendy (b14) and Tokushi (z40) and in Irtys River valley between Semey and (b450) and Bukhtarma lake (b186). Extralimital records: 20-22 July 2008 Korgalzhy (k134); August 1926 Lepsy (d9).

Movements From mid July (b450, k134) to early April (b14, b450).



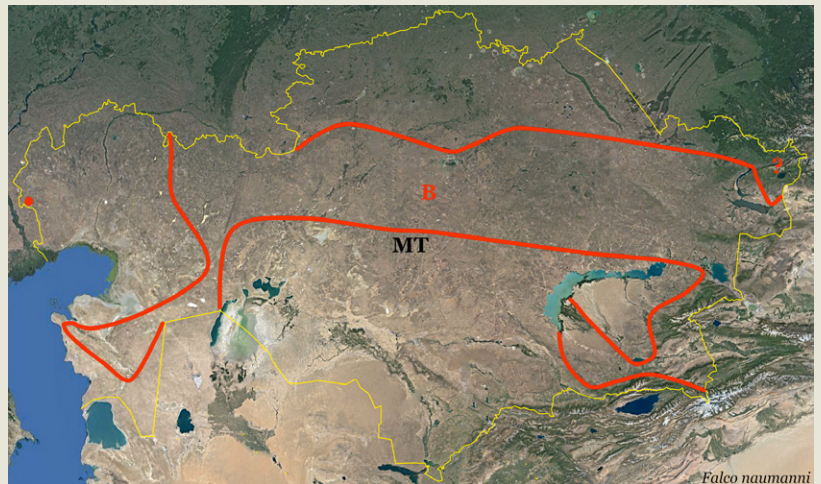
Picus canus

Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*

Status Scarce breeding migrant (5,000-10,000 pairs; p15, z34) and passage migrant.

Habitat Semi-deserts and steppes (also cultivations); lowlands, up to 1500 m.

Breeding distribution West to Khobda and Uil River valleys (k181), Shagray plateau (p17) and Karatau Mountains and Ustyurt plateau (l21) and south to Mugodzhary Mountains (k129), Ulytau Mountains (k46), Zhanaortalyk, Aktogay (b450) and E Balkhash and W Alakol regions (b450, e2), Zhungarskiy Alatau and N and C Tien Shan foothills, Chu-Ili Mountains and Ili River delta (b450, e2, g25, p15, m3, z34); and north to Naurzum NR (b14, b486, c60), Tengiz-Korgalzhy region (e2, h7), Ereymentau Mountains, Karasor lake (PP) (b450), Ulan region (b450), Kalbinskiy



Falco naumanni



Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* 2cy male Aksay Almaty province 29 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Altai (s136), Ulken Naryn (b450), Naryn Mountains in S Altai (b398) and Zaisan depression (g25). The record of a pair at Records of a pair on 27 July 2016 and a female on 4 June 2018 at Katon-Karagay, S Altai (b450) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal (from late June) flocks move north to C and N Kazakhstan (including Karabalyk region) (b450, b486). During migration widespread, but most migrate through the Tien Shan foothills, where roosts of up to 1,000 have been found in the Talasskiy Alatau Mountains, although at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills, roosts do currently not exceed 300 birds. Also at high altitude, for instance above 3,000 m at Kshi-Kaindy pass in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (g66). Records of a male at Kulykol lake on 25 May 2001 (t27) likely refers to an 'overshooting' bird.

Movements From late March (f41, b450) to mid May (April) and from late June to mid October (September) (b450, g20, g25).

Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

Subspecies *tinnunculus*

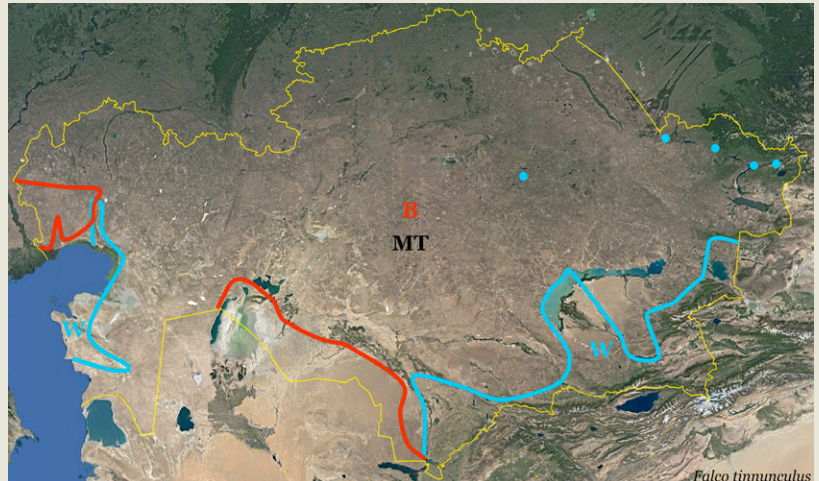
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor (g25).

Habitat Wide variety of open habitats (including semi-deserts, steppes and cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,800 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Almost throughout (b298, b450, e2, g25, l10, l21, l25, m3). In Volga-Ural region north in Volga delta (e2) north to Myntobe and Isatay and south to Naryn sands and Zhangala region (b450). Absent N and E parts of Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2, g25).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Roosts can hold large numbers, with 180 at Karazhar in Korgalzhyn NR on 14 September 2000 (b449). In winter in Ural River valley between Atyrau and Aktogay (b303, b450, e2), south to Tengiz, Shetpe (e2), Aktau (b450, e2), Ustyurt NR and Kuryk (b450), in Syrdarya River valley north to Mayakum, Birlik (e2), Taraz (b450), Chu-Ili Mountains, Balkhash (e2), Ili River valley (b450, e2, g25), Turgan River delta, Altyn-Emel NP (b450), Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b450, e2, g25) and Urdzhar (b450), and in Irtysh River valley at Semey (b263, b450, p3) and Öskemen (b450) and occasionally at Ulken Naryn, Katon-Karagay (b450) and Karaganda (l11).

Movements From early March to mid May and from mid August to early November (mid September-mid October) (g25).



Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus*

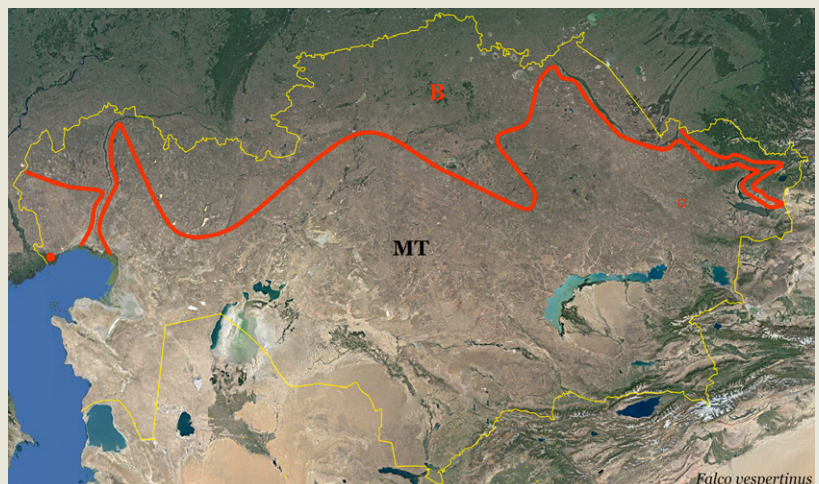
Status Common breeding migrant (population estimated at 5,000-10,000 pairs; p2) and passage migrant.

Habitat Open habitats with some trees, steppes and riparian forests (also cultivations and pastures); mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Volga River delta (b489, e2), N Volga-Ural region south to Naryn sands and Zhangala region, Ural River valley (b450, e2, g25), middle Emba River valley (v33), Mugodzhary Mountains (b450), Naurzum NR (c60), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, g25), south of Karaganda (b450, e2), Astana (e2), Ereymentau region, Zhalauly lake (b450, g25), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh and Semey regions (g25, u6), W Altai foothills (g25), W Kalbinskiy Altai (b398) and Bukhtarma (b500) and Black Irtysh River valley (g20). A record at Ushbiik (east of Chingiztau Mountains) on 4 July 2024 (e2) could indicate breeding nearby.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25, m3). The vast majority passes through the Volga-Ural region. Rare in S Kazakhstan (g20, l10, y3). Mainly avoiding the high-mountain ranges, with only very small numbers in Tien Shan and Altai (including foothills) (b86, b450, e2, g21, Igor Karyakin *in litt.*)

Movements From mid April (l10) to mid May and from late July (b450, c60) to late October (l27) (September).



Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis*

Status Vagrant

Record(s) 1/1 19 May 2023 W Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills, Taldykurgan region adult male (b7, w32).



Falco amurensis

Merlin *Falco columbarius*

Subspecies *aesalon*

Status Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout. In winter (although mainly in S parts; e21) north to Atyrau, Syrdarya River valley (b450, e2, g25), Karatau and Tien Shan foothills, Ili River valley, Urdzhar, Irtysh River valley, Altai, Glubokovskiy regio (b450, e2, g25, p3, s34, s62). Extralimital record: 15 February 2014 Karamendy (b450).

Movements From early March to late May (n8) and early August (s62) to late October.

Subspecies *pallidus* (Pallid Merlin)

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wide variety of open and wooded habitats; mainly lowlands and foothills.



Falco columbarius aesalon



Merlin *Falco columbarius pallidus* male Birtaban 12 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Breeding distribution South to Naurzum region (b450, c60, g25), Topar (KaP) and Altai foothills south to Novaya Bukhtarma region (b450). Summer record: 27 July 2013 Alakol lake (JaP) 2cy male (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly south of the breeding range, occasionally west to Aktau (b450).

Movements From mid March to early May (w5) and from late August to early November (g25).

Note Breeding at upper Ural River valley and Urkach in Mugodzhy Mountains (v33) could recently not be confirmed.

Subspecies *lymani*

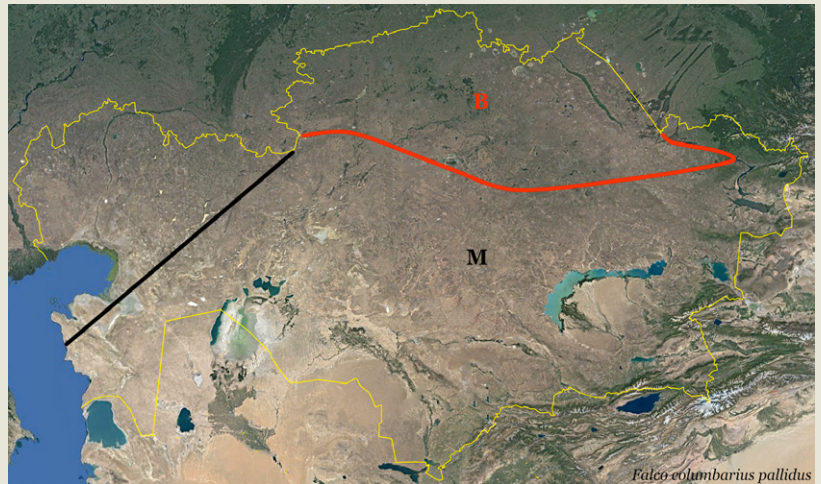
Status Rare resident.

Habitat Forests; mountains, up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution N Tien Shan from Zailiyskiy Alatau to W Ketmen Mountains (k108, k191) W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b450) and Saur Mountains (d8, s23). In 2004 at Berel in S Altai (s162). A record at Berelskiy Lednik in S Altai near the Russian border on 30 July 2017 (b450) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution In winter, altitudinal movements reaching the foothills (b450, d4, e2).

Note Breeding in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (k108) could recently not be confirmed.



Falco columbarius pallidus



Falco columbarius lymani

Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

Subspecies *subbuteo*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

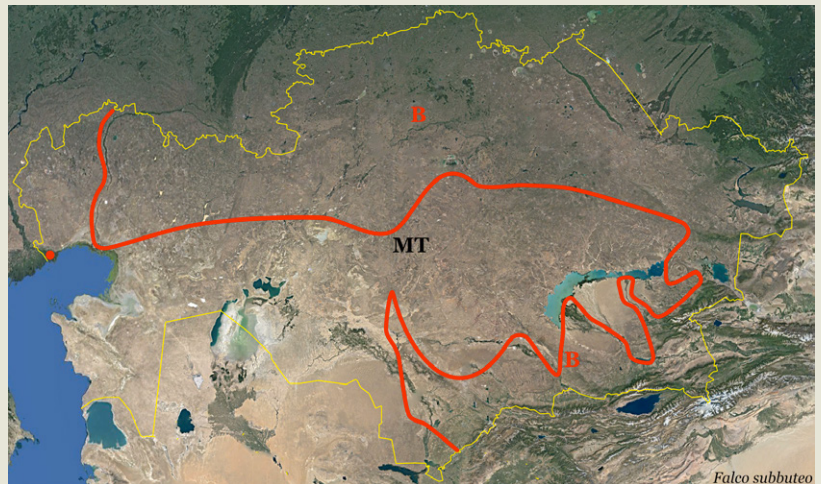
Habitat Open wooded areas, steppes, semi-deserts and deserts; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,700 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution West to Ural River valley, south to Zhagabulak forest, Mugodzhy Mountains (g25), Ulytau Mountains, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Karaganda region, Karkaraly NP and Tarbagatai Mountains (b450, e2, g25), and in E Balkhash region (e2, m3), Tentek River delta (b109), Zhungarskiy Alatau including foothills (b450, e2, g25), lower Ili and Karatal River valleys (b450, e2, g25) and Tien Shan including foothills, north to middle Chu valley (g25), lower Sarysu River valley (m3) at Mogila Karakipchak, Karatau Mountains (b450, e2, g25) and E Kyzylkum desert (e2). Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424) and Manrak Mountains (b349). A breeding attempt took place at Zhanybek in 1966 (l27). The presence of an adult at the latter site on 22 July 2006 (b450) may indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From mid April to late May (d10) and from early August to late October (late August-September) (g20).

Note Reports in winter (b96, e7, s28, s58, s69) are undocumented and not included here.



Falco subbuteo

Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*

Subspecies *cherrug* and *milvipes*

Status Rare and declining (60% over the last 20 years) resident, breeding migrant (980 pairs; l19), passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Steppes, forest steppes, semi-deserts and deserts; lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution Recent breeding has only been established locally in Ereymentau Mountains, Ustyurt Plateau, Kyzylkum desert, Shoshkakol lakes (b450, e2), Karatau (77% decline from 2010) (e2, k254) S Betpak-Dala desert, Chu-Ili mountains, Saryesik-Atyrau desert (b450, e2), E Lake Balkhash region (b450, k254, m3), Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai Mountains (k254). In Kegen plains (e2) breeding is suspected. The Aral-Caspian region and Betpak-Dala desert has almost been deserted, while in Boguty and Sugaty Mountains no breeding could be established all. In Naurzum NR, Koksetau upland, S Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Kalbinskiy Altai and Karkaraly Mountains no recent monitoring has taken place, but also there the situation seems grim.

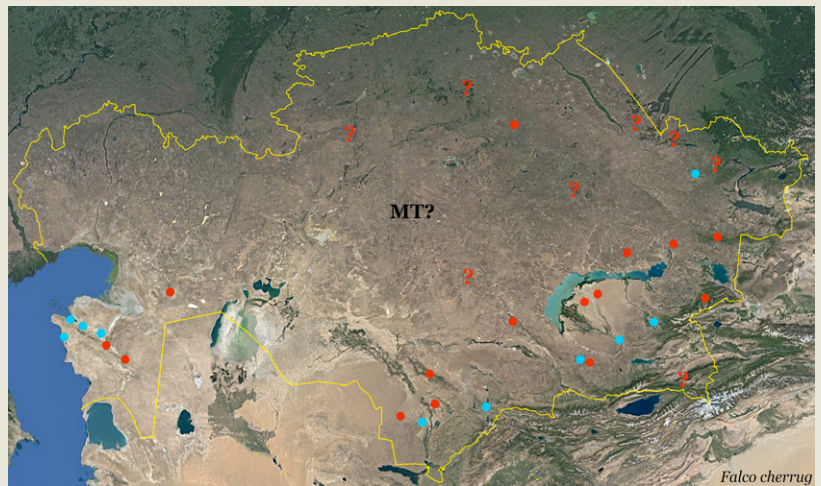
Non-breeding distribution In summer non-breeding pairs have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and in Aksu-Zhabagly NR in W Tien Shan (b76, g52, g53). During post-breeding and post-juvenile dispersal and migration throughout, even at the Caspian Sea (b450), although the recent situation is not well known. Post-juvenile dispersal is found in all populations, including birds with non-directional movements. For instance, a juvenile female fitted with a transmitter at Kolyvan Mountain in Russian Altai on 24 July 2004 began to migrate on 27 July, crossed Pavlodar province and was eventually traced back at Pirechenka on 1 August 2004 (k61).

Since 2015 wintering has only been documented at E Caspian coast north of Aktau (b450), Aktau mountains (e2), Kyzylkum desert, Karatau Mountains, Ili River valley, Taldykurgan and Zhangiztobe (b450).

Movements From late February to mid April (g25) and from late July (k61) to late October (g25).

Note 1 The variation in size and plumage can be described as a gradual cline between small, dorsally uniform, brown ('cherrug' type) from western lowland regions (including lowland Kazakhstan and S Russian) to large, dorsally barred, russet, dark brown and grey birds ('milvipes' type) from E highland regions (including China, Mongolia and SE Russia). Between these 'cherrug' and 'milvipes'-type populations exist a plethora of highly variable and contiguous populations (e1, p35). Hence *cherrug* and *milvipes* are better treated together.

Note 2 In 2007 a reintroduction programme was initiated by the Kazakh government in response to the severe decline of the breeding population in Kazakhstan. So far, this does not seem to have a positive effect on the population. The randomly crossed types involved in these releases, further complicates the matter as to subspecific identification.



Falco cherrug

Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/6 winter 1933/34 Koksetau adult collected (g25). 2/6 20 December 2000 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR light morph (h7, k139). 3/6 16 November 2003 Altyn-Emel NP (b15). 4/6 20 December 2000 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR light morph (h7, k139). 5/6 14 February 2006 Katon-Karagay S Altai (s165). 6/6 24 January 2024 Karamendy (b14).

Note The following reports are undocumented or insufficiently documented: 8-17 November 1976 Öskemen region; November 1976 Almaty (p28); 17 April 1982 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR two (a13, h7); 19 September 1986 Pavlodarskoye Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (s143); 14 March 2000 Almaty (s130); 26 September 2004 Kerey Peninsula Korgalzhyn NR 1cy (h7, k139); 12/13 12 March 2012 Korgalzhyn 2cy (k139).



Falco rusticolus

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Subspecies *peregrinus* and *calidus*-type

Status Very rare breeding migrant or resident (*peregrinus*), rare passage migrant (*peregrinus*, *calidus*-type) and very rare winter visitor (*peregrinus*).

Habitat Mountains (*peregrinus*).

Breeding distribution Ivanovskiy and Lineyskiy Mountains in W Altai (s13, s134, t3) and Bukhtarma River valley between Barlyq and Berel (b293, b398, c32, s34, s134) in S Altai.

Bred in 1936 in Naurzum NR (b486), 1958 at Markakol lake (g25), 1975 in Manrak Mountains, 1978 at Skalistoye in Kalbinskiy Altai (s13) (not shown on map) and in 2001 at Gorelnik in Ili-Alatau NP (a45).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g25, z51). In winter at Atyrau (b450, e2, k77, k78), Aktau, Karakol lake, Chardara lake (b450), Shymkent (e2), Komsomol, Sorbulak lakes, Almaty (b450, e2) and Öskemen (b450).

Movements From mid March (b450) to late May (e2) and from late July (a3, k137) to late October (b450). Extra-seasonal record: 22 June 2013 Ushsart lake Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region 2cy (f39).

Subspecies *babylonicus* (Barbary Falcon)

Status Very rare resident (estimated 60-80 pairs; k48)

Habitat Foothills and mountains, at 1,000-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, west to Talasskiy Alatau (b76, b450, c4, g25, s134), and Zhungarskiy Alatau (including foothills) and Tarbagatai Mountains (b4, b35, g25, s117).

Non-breeding distribution During post-breeding dispersal and winter from late July (d5) to late February (g25) hunting birds are found in the plains and foothills, north to Badam lake (e22), Kyzylkol lake (d43), Zhelturanga (a9), Karaoy (n8) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b450).

Note A juvenile male with characters of Barbary Falcon or an intergrade between the latter and subspecies *brookei* of Peregrine Falcon *F peregrinus* was photographed south of Tyulen islands, NE Caspian Sea on 2 June 2016 (b450).



Falco peregrinus

Indian Golden Oriole *Oriolus kundoo*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Open deciduous woodlands and forest edges (also avenues); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution North to Kazalinsk in Syrdarya River valley and Tien Shan spurs and foothills (k124), Ili River valley and W Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills at Taldykurgan (b450, m2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within the breeding range.

Movements From late April to mid May and from early August to mid September (b450).

Note A record of a male at Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR on 19 May 2016 (k140) is undocumented and not included here.



Oriolus kundoo

Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Deciduous to mixed woodlands and riparian forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution South to Zhanybek (l27, w28) in Volga-Ural region, Inderbor in Ural River valley, Karabalyk (b450), Toghyzakh River valley, Naurzum (b486, c60, t7), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn (h7) and Karaganda regions (s201), Bayanaul NP (r13), Irtysh River valley between Pavlodar and Öskemen, Kalbinskiy Altai, W Altai foothills, Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai, Black Irtysh River valley (c64) and Saur Mountains.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Large numbers migrate at E Caspian coast in mid May (c59, l10) and W Tien Shan foothills in August (o1).

Movements From late April to late June (k181) and from late July to mid October (Vladimir Kolbintsev in litt.) (mid August-early September).

Note Breeding in Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai Mountains (g20) is undocumented and not included here.



Oriolus oriolus

Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*

Subspecies cf. *longicaudatus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 12 June 2019 Korgalzhyn (b450, k141, w29).



Dicrurus leucophaeus

Asian Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi*

Subspecies *leucogaster*

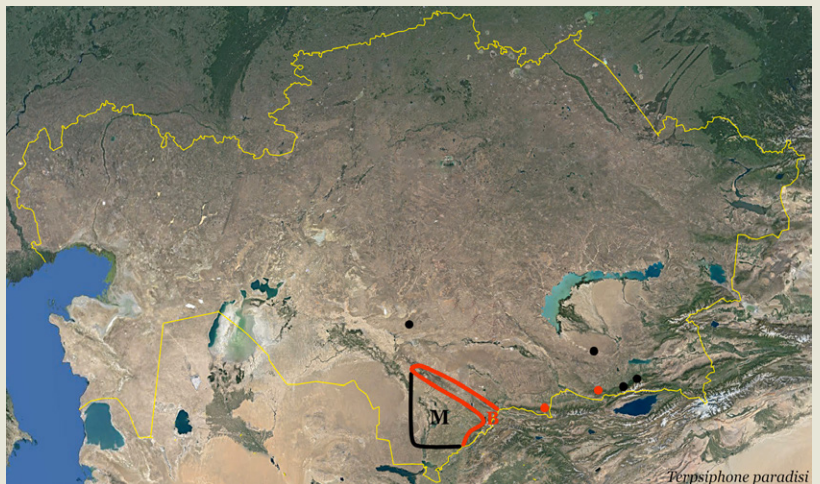
Status Very rare breeding migrant (200 pairs).

Habitat Deciduous woodlands and gardens (often moist and dense vegetation; also gardens); foothills and mountains, up to 1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, west to Sayram-Ugam NP, east to Merke gorge and Aspara River valley in Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains and Akterek and Zhamanty in Zhetyzhol Mountains, and Karatau Mountains (b450, e2, k28, k32, k104, l38).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly migrates through the mountains. Irregularly east to Kyzylkum desert (b450, g77). Extralimital records: 19 June 1983 Sholakespe 2cy male collected (k167); 6 May 2000 Kolshengel male (Steve Rooke *in litt.*); August 2005 Turar Zailiyskiy Alatau mountains 1cy (l18); 9 August 2021 20 km east of Almaty 1cy (d22).

Movements From late April to late May (b450) and from August to late September (g20).



Terpsiphone paradisi



Asian Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi leucogaster* adult male Zhanazol 18 August 2019 (Kudaibergen Amerikul)

Great Grey Shrike *Lanius excubitor*

Subspecies *excubitor*, *homeyeri* and intergrades

Status Accidental breeding migrant or resident and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution Throughout. In winter most are found in S Kazakhstan. Rare in N and C Tien Shan (b424, b450, e2, k190).

Movements From late August (b14, e2) to late October and from early March (b450) to early June (e2).

Note 1 Bred in 1973 in Naurzum NR (b486), but not since. However, a record on 6 August 2011 in Karakumy region (e2) could have indicated breeding.

Note 2 Intergrades between the subspecies *homeyeri* and *excubitor* are common.

Subspecies *pallidirostris* (Steppe Grey Shrike)

Status Common breeding migrant.

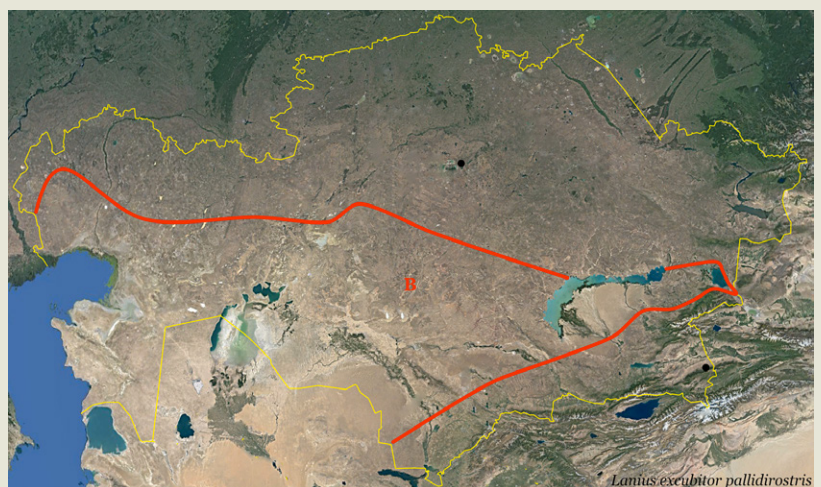
Habitat Dry and open areas with scattered thorny bushes (including saxaul and turanga forests; also orchards) and occasionally on man-made structures, such as telegraph poles (b182) and oil pipelines (b325); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Volga-Ural sands, Taysogan sands (k181), Shalkar-Nura plateau (b467), Turgai-Uly-Zhilanchik interfluvium, confluence of Kara-Kengir and Sarysu Rivers and Balkhash-Alakol and Zaisan depressions (s14).

Non-breeding distribution During migration in the plains in and south of the breeding range. Extralimital records: 21 April 1989 Ketmen Mountains (b424); 11 June 2007 Korgalzhyn NR (w28).

Movements From late February (e2) to mid April and from mid August to early November (b450).

Note Reports in winter (g20) are undocumented and not included here.



Northern Shrike *Lanius borealis*

Subspecies *mollis* or *sibiricus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 1 December 2019. 2/2 31 January 2021, both Altai southern Altai (b214, w23).

Note 1 Other reports (for instance, b424, b450, k123, b214, b450, k190) do not permit safe identification (l8, w23). Also, three birds collected (d9, k238) could not be verified since the skins seem to be lost (w17).

Note 2 A report of a *mollis* collected at Korogol lake (skin in NHMUK) is not located in Kazakhstan (w17).





Red-tailed Shrike *Lanius phoenicuroides* adult male Chardara lake
4 September 2009 (Arend Wassink)



Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* 1cy Fetisovo 26 August 2020
(Arend Wassink)



Isabelline Shrike *Lanius isabellinus* adult male Kyzylkol lake 3 October 2008 (Arend Wassink)

Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/4 30 August-8 September 2010 Fetisovo adult female (w25). 2/4 13 May 2017 SW Ustyurt plateau male (b450, w20). 3/4 20-28 May 2019 Prorva Point 2cy male (w29). 4/4 3 June 2020 Prorva Point male (w29).



Lanius nubicus

Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor*

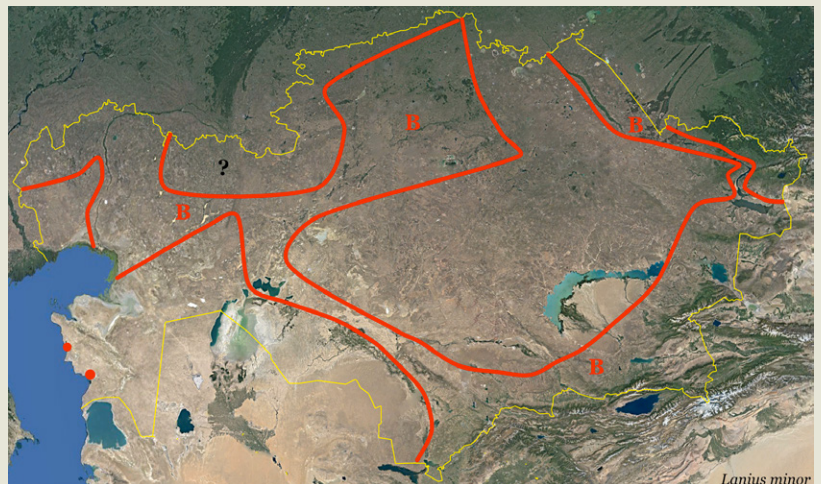
Status Common breeding and rare passage migrant.

Habitat Open areas with bushes and trees; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m.

Breeding distribution Widespread (d9, h7). In Mangystau province breeding only at Fetisovo plateau (l10) and at Aktau (y3). Absent from Betpak-Dala desert, area north of Lake Balkhash, S Kazakh upland and Altai (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Probably the only passage migrants originate from S Ural region, Russia, and are likely to fly through Aktope province and/or further west. Only once at high altitude: 29 July 1973 Big Almaty lake, Ili-Alatau NP (k190).

Movements From late April to early May and from late July to mid September (August) (d9).



Lanius minor

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*

Subspecies *niloticus* (Eastern Woodchat Shrike)

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/11 3 May 2015 Aktau 2cy female (e2, w17, y3) 2/11 8 May 2019 Aktau 2cy female (b450, w28). 3/11 1-9 May 2020 Bautino 2cy female (w29). 4/11 2-9 May 2020 Bautino 2cy male (w29). 5/11 23 May 2020 Bautino 2cy male (w29). 6/11 14 May 2020 Aktau 2cy female (b450, e2, w29). 7/11 24 May 2020 Aktau 2cy male (b450, e2, w29). 8/11 25 May 2020 Prorva Point 2cy female (w29). 9/11 22 April 2021 north of Cape Peshanyy male (e2). 10/11 12 May 2021 Aktau 2cy female (b450). 11/11 29 May 2021 Aktau (e2, w23).



Lanius senator

Isabelline Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*

Subspecies *isabellinus*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution North to Kyzylkum desert, Kyzylorda, SW Betpak-Dala desert (e2), lower Chu River valley (b450, e2), Ili-Karatal region (p11),

Balkhash-Alakol region, northern shore of Zaisan lake (b450), Bukhtarma lake in Irtysh River valley and Uryl (v25) and Arshaty (b450) in S Altai. Extralimital record: 2 October 1999 Kulykol lake 1cy (t29, Toni Eskelin *in litt.*).

Movements From late February to late May (b450) and from mid July (p11) to late October (b450, w13).

Note 1 Isabelline Shrike does not breed in Kazakhstan. The reported breeding in C Tien Shan (from 1999 in the Shalkudysu and Tekes River valleys and from 2004 at Tekes lake in Terskey Alatau Mountains; b62, b424) refer to early migrants from nearby China (p11). However, a female Isabelline Shrike seemingly paired with a male Red-tailed Shrike *L. phoenicuroides* was found on 19 May 2008 at Zharkent near the border with China (b54, p11).

Note 2 Records at the eastern Caspian coast on 1 November 2014 at Cape Zhulandy and 6 October 2015 and 28 September 2018 at Aktau (b450, w22) are now considered to be 'red-tailed shrike' species.



Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open and warm areas with scattered thorny bushes and patches of low grass or bare ground; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Atyrau (d9, e2); and south to, south to Naurzum NR (b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Astana, Pavlodar, Irtysh River valley, Kurday in Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (c35, f1, p45), Manrak (b349), Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains (b450, d9, v11). Also breeds at Bautino and Aktau (at least from 2015) (b450, y3, Sean Minns *in litt.*).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Occasionally at high altitude, for instance in Ili-Alatau NP on (e2, k190).

Movements From late April to early June (b450) and from late July (b450, c60, e2) to late October (b450) (August-September).

Note Hybrids Red-backed Shrike x Red-tailed Shrike *L. phoenicuroides* are regularly recorded in S Altai, Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains and Zaisan depression and occasionally at Öskemen and in Kalbinskiy Altai. They make up 68% of the breeding population in the Saur foothills (k221). Such hybrids are widely distributed during migration.



Red-tailed Shrike *Lanius phoenicuroides*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Deserts to steppes and dry mountain slopes with scattered shrubs, riparian thickets; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,700 m.

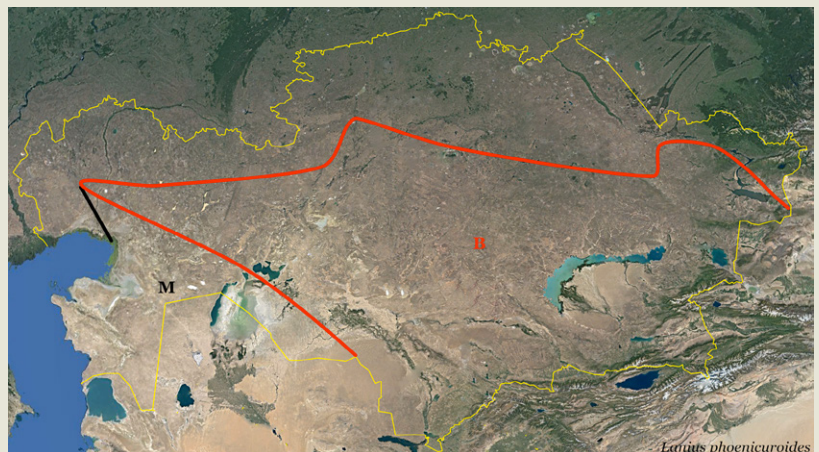
Breeding distribution West to Kyzyl-Kapkan in Volga-Ural region (b443, w28), Taysogan sands, middle Emba River valley, Lesser Aral Sea region and Kyzylkum desert, north Miyaly in Uil River valley (k181, w28), Kabyrga River valley at Zhangeldy (b450), Naurzum NR (b486, c60), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a19, h7) and Karaul, east to Semey region (b340), Kein-Kerish canyon and Saur Mountains (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range, in small numbers east to E Caspian coast (b450, Sean Minns *in litt.*).

Movements From mid March (b450) to mid May and from late June (Sean Minns *in litt.*) to mid October (b450) (mid August to mid September).

Note 1 Birds of the 'karelini' type dominate in the lowland areas north and west of Lake Balkhash and those of the 'phoenicuroides' type in the mountain areas south and east of it.

Note 2 See note Red-backed Shrike.



Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*

Subspecies *cristatus*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Open and usually moist areas with scattered bushes and small trees; foothills and mountains, at 900-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (b86, b450, c35, e2, s14).

Non-breeding distribution No records outside the breeding range. Both in spring and autumn birds from the western part of the range avoid the arid regions of C Asia and migrate through Mongolia and China (l7).

Movements From late May to early June (g20) and from late July to late August (l7).

Note Reports in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k132) are insufficiently documented (g20, w3) and not included here.



Lanius cristatus

Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*

Subspecies *erythronotus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Open areas with scattered bushes in semi-deserts and steppes (also cultivations); lowlands and foothills, up to 1,500 m.

Breeding distribution North to Baygekum in Syrdarya River valley, lower reaches of Chu River (e2, k188, m3), Taraz, Tien Shan foothills (east to Almaty), Ili River delta, Balkhash-Alakol depression and southern Tarbagatai foothills (b125, b242, d21, k249). Bred in 2016 at Atyrau (b450, s7, w18).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range but in spring also regularly at eastern Caspian coast north to offshore Porva Point (b450, e2, l10, w13, Sean Minns *in litt.*), north to Beyneu (g20) and Kyzylkum desert (b450). In autumn also at high altitude, even at the upper limit of mature juniper forest. Some move south through the mountains, including at high altitude in N and C Tien Shan (c59, e2). Extralimital records: 31 May 1987 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR female collected (a16); 26 May 2000 Karamendy male (b466, c60); 27 April 2009 Karamendy male (t9).

Movements From mid April (b450) to late May (b450, e2) and from early August (d9) to mid September (b450). Extra-seasonal record: 4 April 2004 Almaty (b450, w28).



Lanius schach

Siberian Jay *Perisoreus infaustus*

Subspecies *opicus*

Status Very rare resident.

Habitat Coniferous forests; foothills and mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution East bank of Irtysh River at Semey, Altai (Sinyuka Mountain, W Altai NR, Yazevoe lake and Rachmanovskiye springs) (b450, k124, s134, s193).

Non-breeding distribution In autumn-winter more widely distributed in Semey region and S Altai (Karakaba River valley and Markakol lake) (b86). Extralimital records (both in Korgalzhyn NR): 18 December 1978 Isey lake and January 1979 Karazhar (presumably referring to the same bird) (a13, h7).



Perisoreus infaustus

Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius*

Subspecies *brandtii*

Status Rare resident and winter visitor (with fluctuating numbers) (v11).

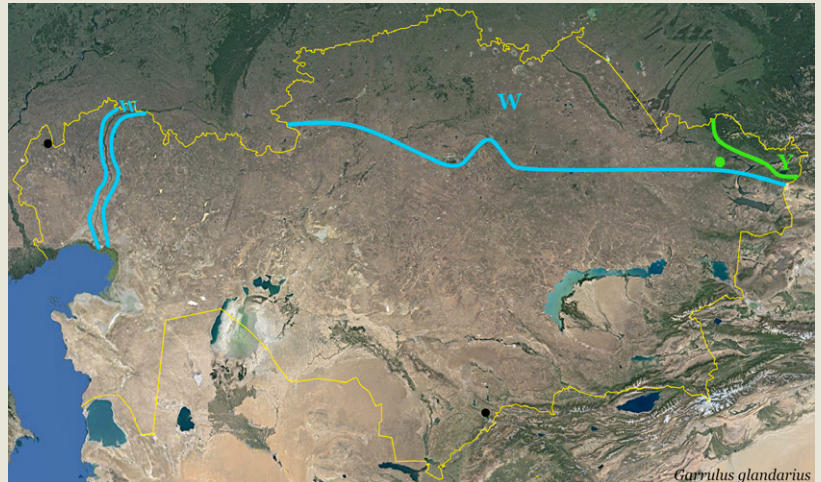
Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests; foothills, up to 1,500 m.

Breeding distribution Altai and Kalbinskiy Altai (b450, k124, s163).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly during invasions after low food supplies and large forest fires, in Altai foothills (b450), irregularly in N North Kazakhstan, NW Kostanay province and in Ural River valley south to Atyrau (b440, b450, e2, k124) and occasionally south to Berezniki, Astana (e2) Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k140) and Naurzum NR (b486, t28). Apparently very rare in the Semey Irtysh region (f24, p4) but in some years even numerous in Northern Kazakhstan province (v11). Other record: 10 October 1968 Chokpak Pass Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g22).

Movements During invasions and post-breeding dispersal from late July (b450) to mid May (h7) (mid September to mid March).

Note A report of breeding in N North Kazakhstan province in 2006 (v11) is undocumented and not included here.



Garrulus glandarius

Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica*

Subspecies *bactriana*

Status Abundant resident.

Habitat Variety of open habitats with scattered bushes and trees; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,500 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to Atyrau, Kulsary, Bozoy, E Kyzylkum desert and Syrdarya River valley south to Chardara (e2, k124).

Non-breeding distribution Wandering bird recorded at Tengiz (e2).

Movements March and November.



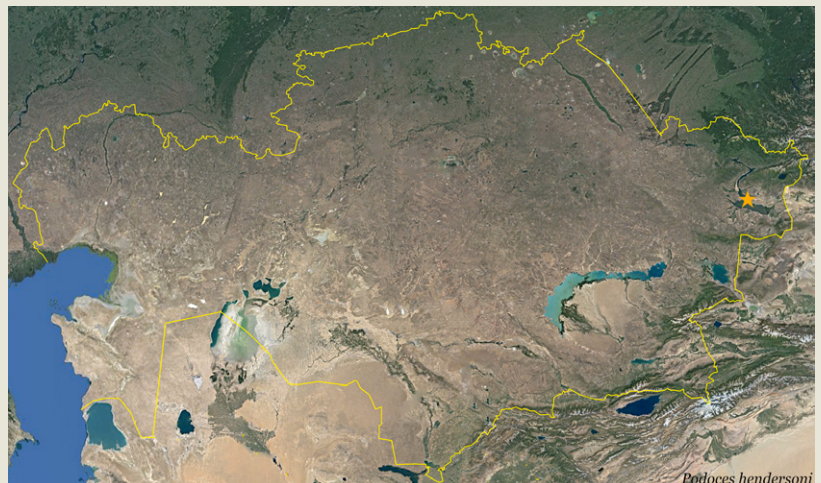
Pica pica

Mongolian Ground Jay *Podoces hendersoni*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 10 October 1962 W Zaisan lake (s3).

Note Former breeding at N Zaisan lake (k124) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Podoces hendersoni

Turkestan Ground Jay *Podoces panderi*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Sandy deserts and semi-deserts with scattered bushes (especially saxaul), often with dunes.

Breeding distribution Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2, g64, k101, k124) west of Matay on N Ustyurt plateau (g42) and Taukum and Saryesik-Atyrau deserts (b450, k124, z13).

Note Formerly breeding east to Aksu River valley (k124), but recently only recorded well west of the Karatal River valley.



Podoces panderi



Turkestan Ground Jay *Podoces panderi* Taukum desert 24 April 2023 (J  r  mie Berlioux)

Spotted Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*

Subspecies *macrorhynchos*

Status Scarce resident and occasionally common winter visitor and occasional passage migrant.

Habitat Coniferous forests; foothills and mountains, at 900-2,200 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (k124).

Non-breeding distribution Occasionally south to Volga River delta, N Caspian Sea (e38, r3), Atyrau (k124, k134), confluence of Temir and Emba Rivers (b450, g6), Naurzum NR (b12, b452, b473), Karazhar in Korgalzhyh NR (h7, k96, k134), Astana (k135), Bayanaul NP (r20), Zaisan depression (p49) and Saur foothills (k124). During some invasions common in Ural River valley (g20) and in N Kostanay province (b473). Extralimital records: 23 December 1909 Syrdarya River valley, Chile five (of which one was collected); 8 October 1954 N Ustyurt plateau prey remains of Eurasian Eagle-Owl (v3).

Movements Recorded from mid August (b450, z40) to early March (b14).



Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos



Nucifraga caryocatactes rothschildi

Subspecies *rothschildi*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Coniferous forests; mountains, at 1,700-2,700 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Zailiyskiy, Kungey and Terskey Alatau Mountains and Ketmen Mountains) (a26, k124) and in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (k124).

Non-breeding distribution Local movements only, depending on differences in timing of seed-ripening in the various parts of the mountains. Extralimital record: 15 October 1960 Almaty (k124).

Red-billed Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

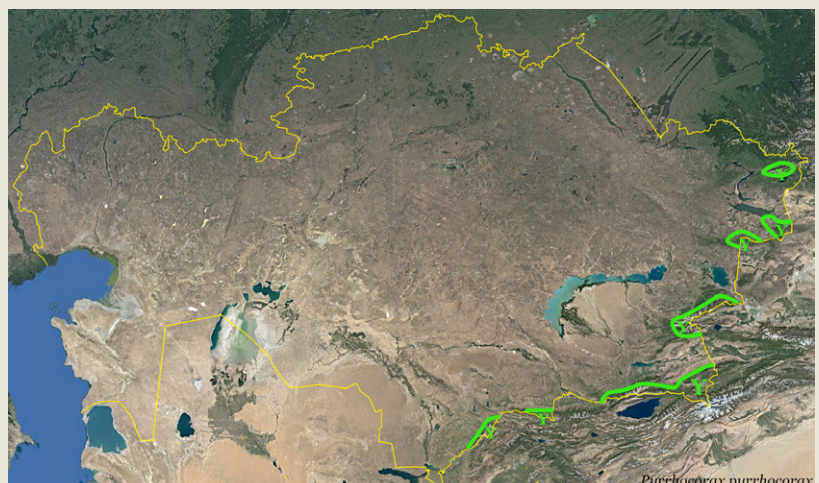
Subspecies *centralis*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Meadows and cliffs; mountains, at 1,000-2,700 m in S Altai (s165) and at 1,700-4,000 m in Tien Shan (k124).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai (k124), Manrak and Saur Mountains (b349) and S Altai (k124, s167).

Non-breeding distribution Occasionally at lower altitude, mainly in autumn.



Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

Alpine Chough *Pyrrhocorax graculus*

Subspecies *digitatus*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Meadows and cliffs; mountains, at 2,000-3,210 m (s169) in Altai and at 2,500-3,500 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau (k124) and Saur Mountains (k151) and S Altai south to Kurchumskiy, Sorvenkovskiy Belok (k124) and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai Mountains.

Non-breeding distribution In autumn-early spring regularly at lower altitude, for instance a flock of 3,000 in lower Talasskiy Alatau Mountains at Zhabagly on 11 April 2011 (w10) and flocks of up to hundred in Bukhtarma River valley in S Altai (v14). Extra-limital record: 28 August 1979 Manrak Mountains (s81).



Pyrrhocorax graculus

Western Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula*

Subspecies *soemmerringii*

Status Common resident, winter visitor and passage and breeding migrant.

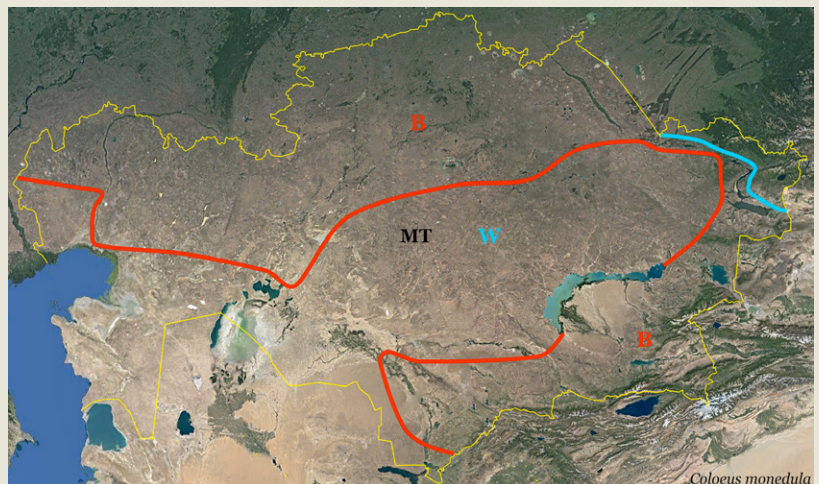
Habitat Variety of open wooded habitats (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,500 m.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Mangystau province, Betpak-Dala desert, area north of Lake Balkhash and most of S and SE Kazakh upland (b450, e2, k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (e21, k124, k205, l11). In winter only common in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley and Tien Shan foothills (k124). Only in mild winters in northernmost Kazakhstan but no records known from Altai.

Movements From early February to late May (l10) and from early September to early November (October).

Note See Daurian Jackdaw *C. dauuricus*.



Coloeus monedula

Daurian Jackdaw *Coloeus dauuricus*

Status Very rare winter visitor.

Distribution In foothills and plains, north to Almaty (k124) Karaoy in Almaty region (b450), Baiterek (a29, b450), Karashengel GR (b147), Chilik (k124), Sunkar, Taldykurgan (b450) and Zharkent (k124). Additional records: 10 March-1 April 1982 Markakol lake S Altai four; 16 March 1984 Markakol lake S Altai (b86); 27 September 2011 Bukhtarma dark-morph 1cy (r15).

Movements From late September (r15) to early April (b86). Extra-seasonal record: 24 May 1956 Sunkar (k124).

Note Two presumed hybrids between Daurian and Western Jackdaw at Markakol lake in S Altai on 10-30 March 1980 (b86) may have been 2cy Daurian Jackdaws (see l5).



Coloeus dauuricus

Rook *Corvus frugilegus*

Subspecies *frugilegus*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and common winter visitor.

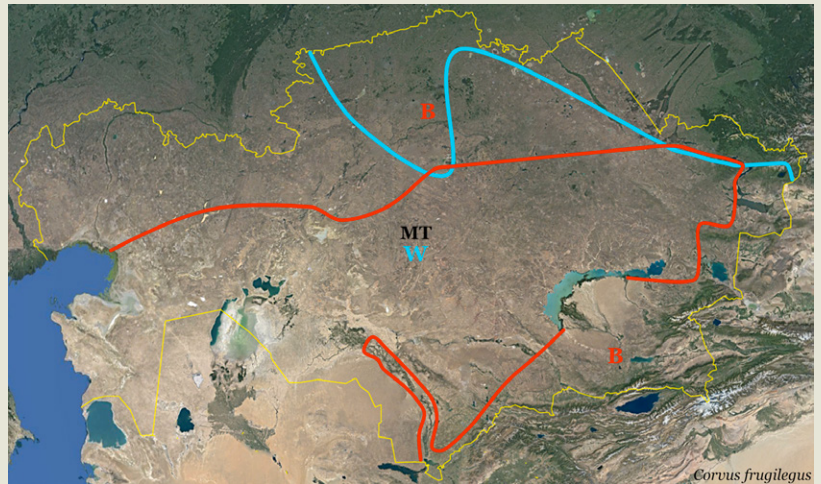
Habitat Variety of open woodlands and birch-poplar forests (also villages); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m.

Breeding distribution South to N Caspian coast, confluence of Emba and Temir Rivers, lower Turgai River valley, Barbikum and Tusum

sands, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Irtysh River valley, Zaisan depression and Tarbagatai foothills; and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains, Tien Shan and Karatau Mountains (including foothills), north to Balkhash-Alakol depression, Karatal and Ili River valleys (b450, c7, e2, k124), Chu River valley north to Moyyunkum (k188) and Syrdarya River valley (k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Huge numbers migrate through Tien Shan foothills. Post-breeding roosts can hold large numbers, with 10,000 at Karamendy on 20 July 2000 (c60). In winter north to N Volga-Ural region (b304), Ural River valley (b450, k124), Karabalyk (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Sovetskoye (b450), Bayanaul NP (r13), Semey (k124), Öskemen (b450) and S Altai (b404). Many 1cy remain on the wintering grounds all year (c59). Occasionally adults are found outside the breeding range in summer, given the record of five at Aktau on 7 July 2016 (y3).

Movements From late February to mid May (March-mid April) and from late August (l12) to late November (k124, u1) (mid September-October).



Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*

Subspecies *orientalis* (Oriental Crow)

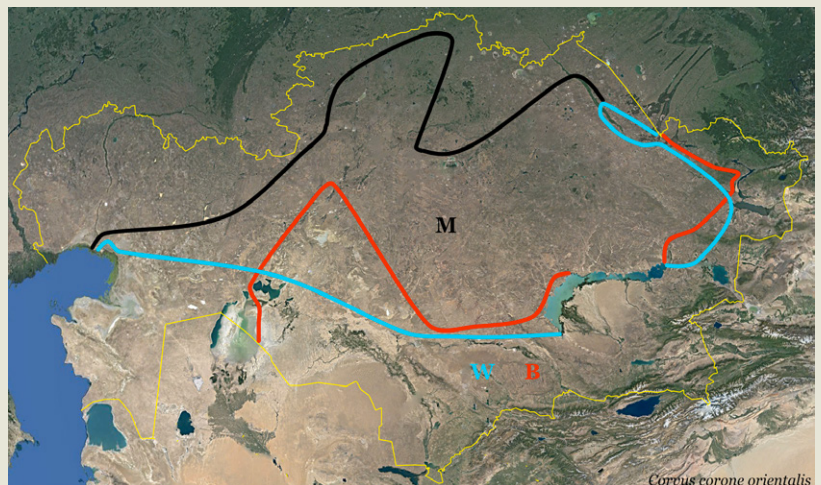
Status Common resident, scarce breeding and passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of open areas with scattered trees (including deserts, riparian forests and woodlands); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai and up to 2,600 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution North to lower Turgai and Ulkayak River valleys (k124), Urochishche Taldysai region in Sarysu River valley, Chu River valley, Semirechye region, Balkhash-Alakol and Zaisan depressions, Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai and west to Syrdarya River valley and W Lesser Aral Sea region (b339, k124). Carrion Crow frequently hybridizes with Hooded Crow *C. cornix* in Irtysh River valley, W Altai foothills, Tarbagatai Mountains, lower Turgai River valley and Naurzum NR (b486). Such hybrids have also been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). At Markakol lake in S Altai hybrids were prevalent in 1958 but only pure Carrion Crows have been found since 1966 (b86, k124).

Non-breeding distribution During and/or wandering west to Mugodzhary Mountains (g20), Emba, Atyrau (e2) and E Caspian coast (l10) and north to Tersek (c60), south of Talapker (e2), Yegora Andreyevich and Zhulandykol lake lakes in North Kazakhstan province (z51), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (rare) (h7, Johannes Kamp *in litt.*) and Irtysh River valley at Ertis (b450). In winter north to Atyrau (e2), Mangystau coast (from Aktau south) (e21), Lesser Aral Sea (k223), W Tien Shan foothills, Semirechye region and Balkhash-Alakol depression (k124), Pavlodar (b450) and Semey region (b450, k124) and Altai (b450). Occasionally in Koksetau upland (k124). In winter hybrids with Hooded Crow *C. cornix* are found north to Petropavlovsk (z35, z41).

Movements From March to mid May (c60, l10) and from September to October.



Hooded Crow *Corvus cornix*

Subspecies *sharpshii*

Status Common resident, breeding migrant, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Lowland steppes, forest steppes, uplands, semi-deserts and deserts (including riparian forests and reed beds); foothills and mountains, up to 550 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution South to artificial islands and man-made structures in NE Caspian region (k39, Sean Minns *in litt.*), Uil River valley, upper Emba River valley, Bolshiye Barsuki desert, lower Turgai River valley, upper Sarysu River valley (k124), Ayaguz River valley (b402), Taskesken in W Tarbagatai foothills (b189), Kalbinskiy Altai, W Altai foothills and Semey region (b450, k124). Frequently hybridizes with Carrion Crow *C. corone* in Irtysh River valley, SW Altai foothills, Tarbagatai Mountains, lower Turgai River valley and Naurzum NR (b486). Such hybrids have also been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and Ayaguz region (b189). At Markakol lake in S Altai hybrids were prevalent in 1958 but only pure Carrion Crows have been found since 1966 (b86, k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Strong migration in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (where flocks of up to a few hundred have been found) (h7) and W Tien Shan foothills (where hundred are passing per day). In summer non-breeding birds are found on artificial islands in NE Caspian Sea (Sean Minns *in litt.*). In winter throughout, but especially in S Kazakhstan (e21, h7, k124, k205, l11). In winter hybrids with Hooded Crow *C. cornix* are found north to Petropavlovsk (z35, z41). Some remain on the wintering grounds all year.

Movements From late February to mid May (h14, l10) and from mid September to November (k124).



Corvus cornix

Brown-necked Raven *Corvus ruficollis*

Status Scarce resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Deserts, saxaul forests and other dry habitats.

Breeding distribution North to Taushik, Donyz-Tau region, Shalkar-Teniz lake, confluence of Sarysu and Kara-Kengir Rivers, Betpak-Dala desert and area north of Lake Balkhash and east to Semirechye region (k124). During migration within and south of the breeding range. Only occasionally in Tien Shan foothills (e2, g20).

Non-breeding distribution Most leave Kazakhstan but some stay to winter in southernmost Mangystau province (k124), Kyzylkum and Muyunkum deserts and Ili River valley (c59).

Movements From early March to April and from late September to October (k124).



Corvus ruficollis

Northern Raven *Corvus corax*

Subspecies *corax*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Variety of open habitats (usually with cliffs); lowlands to mountains, at 1,500-3,000 m in Altai (s163).

Breeding distribution Priuralnoye in Utva-Ilek region (k194), Mayak in Mugodzhary Mountains, Naurzum NR, North Kazakhstan province (v11), south to Aksay and Makinsk (d50), Irtysh floodplain at Zhelezinka, Kalbinskiy Altai (including foothills) (s16), Altai (k124), Manrak, Saur (s23) and Tarbagatai Mountains and Zaisan depression (s158).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal (probably mostly immature birds) and in winter recorded south Zhalpaktal, Sarykuduk and Atyrau in Volga-Ural region, upper Ural River valley (b450, e2, k124), Ulytau mountains (e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Karkaraly Mountains and Chingiztau Mountains (e2).



Corvus corax corax

Subspecies *laurencei*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Deserts and dry low mountains (usually with cliffs).

Breeding distribution North to Buzachi Peninsula (e2), Ustyurt plateau (l25), Aralsk region, Betpak-Dala desert, Karatau foothills (TuP and JaP), Kyzylkum desert, Chu-Ili Mountains (g20) and SW spurs of Zhungarskiy Alatau (k124).

Non-breeding distribution In winter recorded at E Caspian coast at Fort Shevchenko (b450). Presumably *laurencei* occasional autumn-win-

ter visitor in N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills at Taldykurgan (b41) east to Alakol lake (e2). A record at Tengiz on 15 March 2009 (e2) probably refers to this subspecies.

Subspecies *tibetanus*

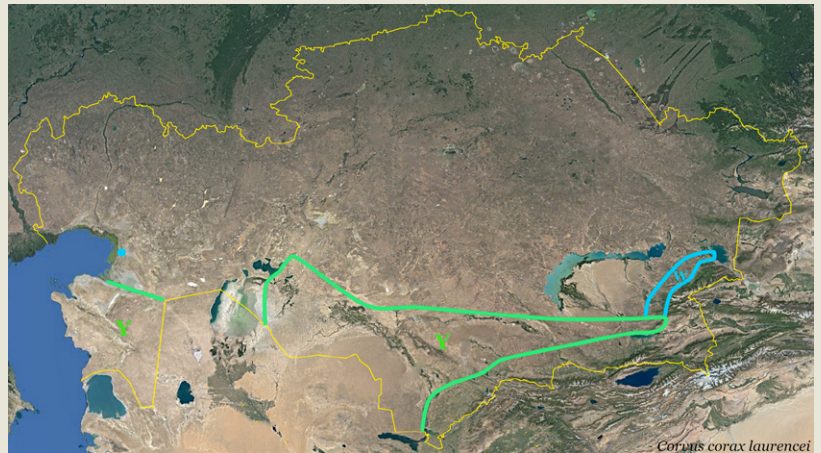
Status Rare resident.

Habitat Mountains, at 1,500-3,000 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan.

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in winter, descending to the adjoining foothills, human settlements and even desert steppes (where co-occurring with Brown-necked Raven *C. ruficollis*) (k124). Short-distance movements in early March-mid May and late August-late October (g22).

Note The winter distribution on the map is tentative.



Bohemian Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus*

Subspecies *garrulus*

Status Common to abundant passage migrant and winter visitor (with annually fluctuating numbers).

Distribution Throughout (d9). Especially during migration flocks of several thousands have been recorded in eastern Kazakhstan, for instance in the Altai foothills (s163, s185) and Zaisan depression (s179).

Movements From February to early June (February-March) (d9, d16, e2, e6) and from late September to November (d9).



Japanese Waxwing *Bombycilla japonica*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 3 January 2013 Zailiyskiy Alatau foothills at Almaty 1cy male trapped (a2, l3, w13).



Coal Tit *Periparus ater*

Subspecies *ater*

Status Common resident, scarce winter visitor and very rare passage migrant.

Habitat Coniferous, juniper and mixed forests; mountains, at 1,500-1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Altai, Koktau Mountain in Kalbinskiy Altai (s16), Karkaraly NP (r5, r10) and Bura-bay NP (b24, w24). Bred in 2006 at Amankaragay forest (m30, w3).

Non-breeding distribution Passage of very small numbers through Kazakhstan has only been recorded in Volga-Ural region and occasionally at E Caspian coast at Aktau (b450, c37, d10, p42, w28). In winter west to Ural River valley south to Atyrau (d10, m27), south to Shalkar (g6), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k140), Astana (b450, e2), Karaganda (b422), Bektau Ata Mountains, Malaysary Mountains (d10, g73) and Ili River valley (b48, g58, p5).

Movements From mid September to mid November (b450) and the latest leave wintering areas by mid May (c60, e2).

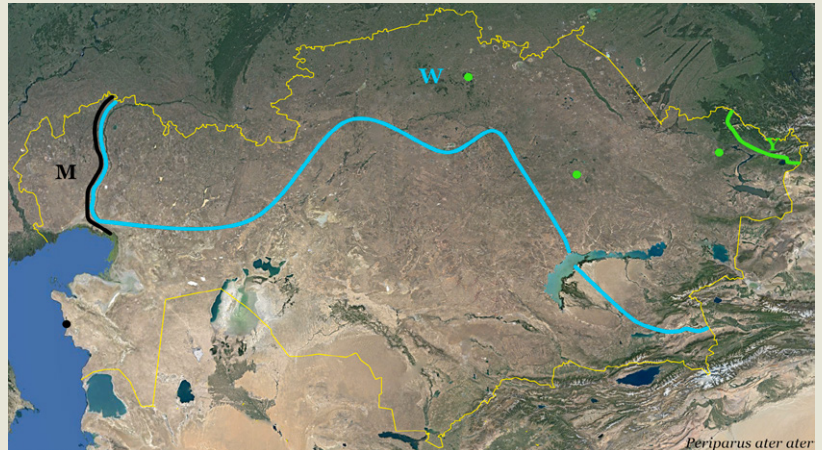
Subspecies *rufipectus*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Coniferous, juniper and mixed forests; mountains, at 2,500-2,700 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution N and C Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau.

Non-breeding distribution Dispersing birds are occasionally found in foothills of the breeding range (d10). Extralimital records: 15 December 1996 Zhabagly (k108); 1 January 2016 Sayram-Ugam NP (n9).



Rufous-naped Tit *Periparus rufonuchalis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Coniferous and juniper forests; mountains, at 1,800-2,600 m.

Breeding distribution W Tien Shan (Ugamskiy Mountains, Talasskiy Alatau and Kirgizskiy Alatau) (d10).



Non-breeding distribution Very rare in foothills in October-February, for instance recorded at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills on 7 October 1975 (g20).

Rufous-naped Tit *Periparus rufonuchalis* adult Aksu-Zhabagly NR 3 June 2022
(Daniel López-Velasco)

Grey-headed Chickadee *Poecile cinctus*

Subspecies *sayanus* (Siberian Tit)

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Mature rather open coniferous and mixed forests; mountains, at 1,700-1,900 m.

Breeding distribution Belaya Uba River valley, Ivanovskiy, Lineyskiy and W Kholzunskiy Mountains in W Altai (d50, s9, s55) and Sarymsakty Mountains (b450), Yazevoe lake (c35), Rachmanovskiye lake and springs (g55, s193), Burkhat pass (g8) and Karakaba River valley (b86) in S Altai.



Poecile cinctus

Marsh Tit *Poecile palustris*

Subspecies *brevirostris*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Mature deciduous forests; foothills.

Breeding distribution Altai (Belaya Uba, Chernaya Uba and Bukhtarma River valleys (d10, d50, s93, e2).

Note Two records in the Karatau (JaP) (h4) should be ignored (d10) as they were based on a misunderstanding.



Poecile palustris

Willow Tit *Poecile montanus*

Subspecies *uralensis*

Status Common resident and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Usually boggy coniferous and mixed forests and riparian forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,100 m (s163).

Breeding distribution Ural River valley between Darinskoye and Oral, and south to Boskol and Slavenka (b450), Zhambyl district (t4), Koksetau upland (d10, d50), SE of Astana (e2), Karkaraly NP, Kent Mountains (b450), Bayanaul NP, Kalbinskiy Altai (d10), Shalday (e2) and Semey forests (b336, d10, t4, u6), Altai and Saur Mountains (d10, e2, h4, s86). Formerly bred in Naurzum NR (b486).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and in winter south to lower Ural River valley, Utva-Ilek region (d10), Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake, Naurzum NR (b486), Ishim River valley and Karaganda (g20).

Movements Dispersal from August-September (d10) and at least present up to early March (b450).

Note Records at Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region (w28) are based on a misunderstanding.



Poecile montanus uralensis

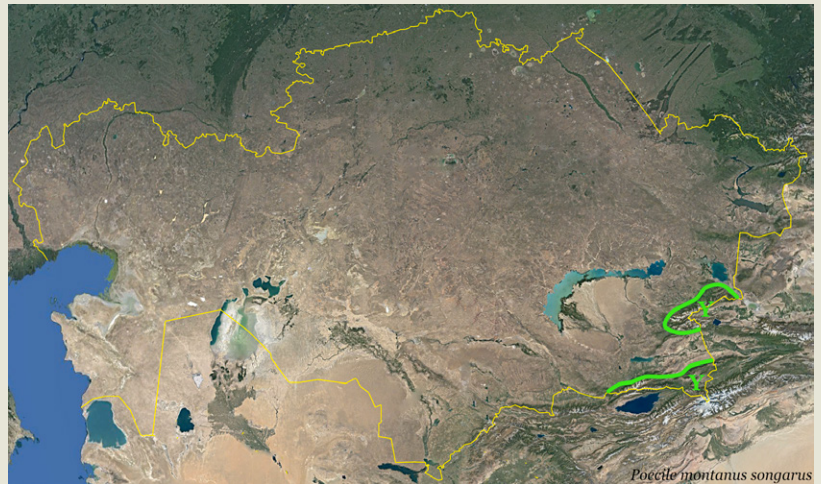
Subspecies *songarus* (Songar Tit)

Status Common resident.

Habitat Coniferous forests; mountains, at 1,500-2,800 m.

Breeding distribution N (from Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) and C Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau (d10, b450, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Dispersing birds are occasionally found in foothills, for instance at Almaty botanical garden in winter 1971/72 (g20).



Pooecetes montanus songarus

Eurasian Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*

Subspecies *caeruleus*

Status Common resident, breeding and passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Riparian forests, thickets and open woodlands; lowlands.

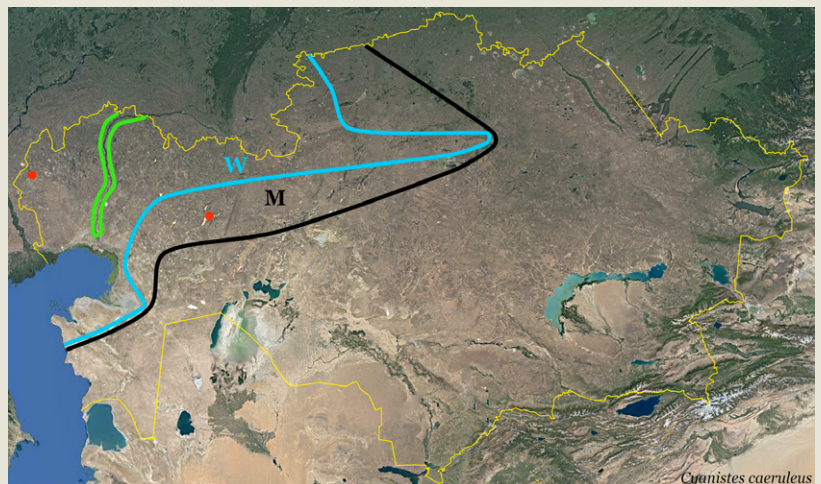
Breeding distribution Urda in Volga-Ural region (l27), Ural River valley south to Taldykol region (b450, h4, s95) and Zhagabulak forest in upper Emba River valley (k181, s134). A record in Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake on 31 July 2024 (b450) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly at Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region (for instance 759 trapped in late August-early October 2004) (c37, c40 w28) and in Ural River valley (2,633 and 1,361 trapped in 1974 and 1975) (g20). Much smaller numbers east to Rechnoe lake (t28), Astana (b450, k141), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a16, b450), Zhalauly lake in lower Turgai River valley (a37), lower Emba River valley (d10) and Caspian region south to Aktau (b53, e2, k205, y3). In winter in Ural River valley south to Atyrau (b450, e2), east to Karabalyk, Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake, Karamendy, Astana (b450), Uil, Beyneu (b53), Tengiz and Aktau (e2).

Movements From March to late April (b450, t7) and from early August (b450) to early October (a37).

Note 1 Breeding in Akkum region in Syrdarya River valley (c23) is insufficiently documented. The location is c 675 km away from the nearest known breeding site.

Note 2 A hybrid Eurasian Blue x Azure Tit *C. cyanus* was collected in Ural River valley at Kolovertnoye on 24 January 1959 (d10).



Cyanistes caeruleus

Azure Tit *Cyanistes cyanus*

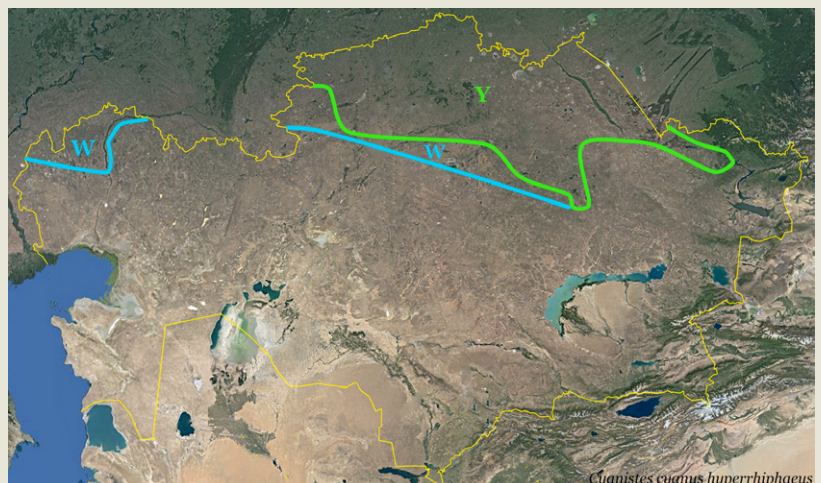
Subspecies *hyperrhiphaeus*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Deciduous and mixed woodlands; lowlands to low mountains.

Breeding distribution South to Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake, Naurzum NR (c60), Koksetau upland, Astana, Topar (KaP), E Kazakh upland (including Kent, Kyzylray and Bayanaul Mountains), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, d10, e2), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai and W Altai foothills (b450, d10, r13, s202).

Non-breeding distribution Most remain within the breeding range (d10) but latitudinal movements have been noted in late August-September and April (p38), when occasionally found south of the breeding range, for instance in northern Volga-Ural



Cyanistes cyanus hyperrhiphaeus

region south to Zhanybek (l27), Saryshyganak lake (b442) and middle Ural valley (d10), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k220) and upper Sarysu River valley (d10).

Note 1 Autumn reports at Shalkar (g6) are insufficiently documented and not included here.

Note 2 See note 2 Eurasian Blue Tit.

Subspecies *tianschanicus*

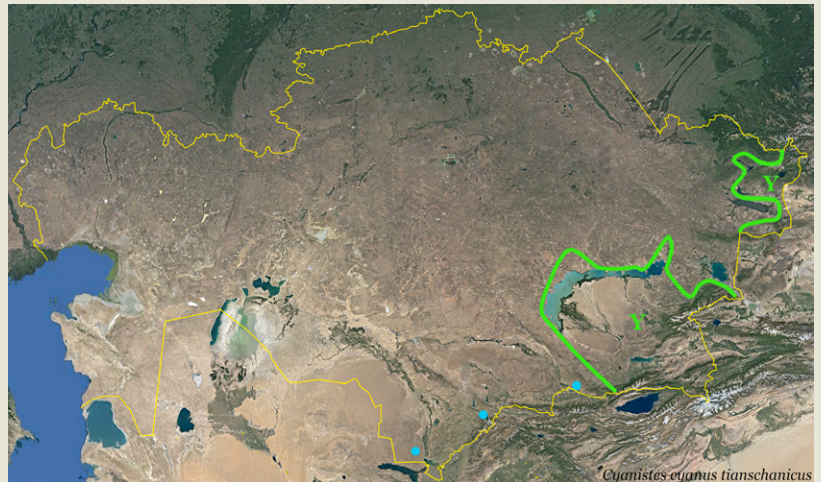
Status Common resident.

Habitat Deciduous and mixed woodlands (including turanga and riparian forests); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,500 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution N and C Tien Shan (b450, d10, e2, g20), east to Tamgaly, Buribaytal and Priozersk (e2) and north to Bektau Ata Mountains, Ayaguz River valley north of Kopa (b450), Tarbagatai Mountains (b450, d10, g20), Black Irtysh River valley (c64, e2), Saur Mountains and S Altai (b450, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution In winter found more widespread within breeding range, for instance in Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b41) and occasionally in Chu River valley at Kasyk, Talasskiy Alatau foothills at Zhabagly and Kyzylkum desert northwest of Chardara (e28).

Note Breeding in Chu River valley (d10) could recently not be confirmed.



Subspecies *flavipectus* (Yellow-breasted Tit)

Status Common resident.

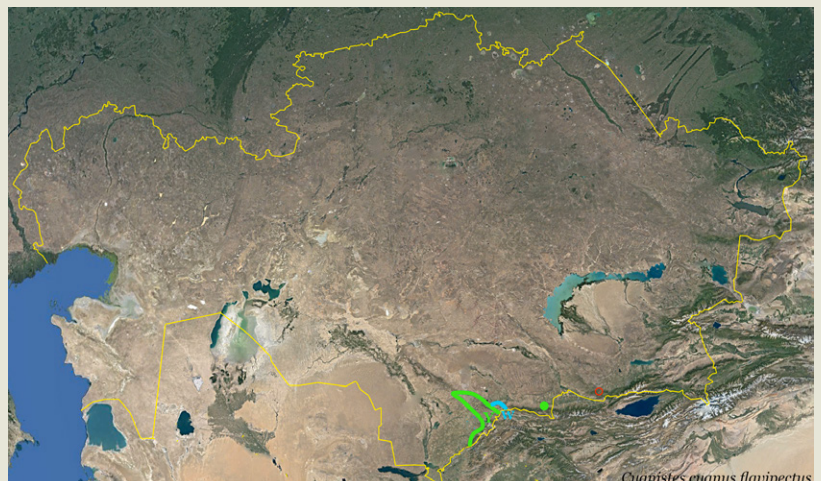
Habitat Deciduous and mixed forests; foothills and mountains, at 1,200-1,800 m.

Breeding distribution W Tien Shan (Ugamskiy Mountains, Talasskiy Alatau including foothills, Kirgizskiy Alatau at Merke) (b450, g20) and E Karatau (s129). A record in S Zhetyzhol Mountains on 15 June 2001 (b73) may indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution Dispersing birds are found in foothills east to Taraz (b450).

Movements From late August to late March (b450, e2).

Note The skin of a bird collected at Talgar River valley on 10 December 1875 (d10) seems to be lost and there is no description supporting the identification.



Great Tit *Parus major*

Subspecies *major*

Status Common resident and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of open mixed woodlands (including riparian forests and thickets; also gardens and orchards); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,600 m.

Breeding distribution Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region (l27, w28) and south to Ural River valley south to Bazartobe (b450, b489, g72), Uil River valley at Uil, upper Emba River valley at Zhagabulak (k181, w28), C Mugodzhary Mountains (k180), Naurzum NR, Korgalzhyn (f39), Astana (b450, b453), Karaganda, Karakaly, Kyzylray and Kent Mountains, Irtysh river valley, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, Black Irtysh River valley (c64, d10, e2), Saur and Tarbagatai Mountains, Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including foothills) north to Sasykkol-Alakol depression, Lepsi, Karatal River valley at Ushtobe, Zailiyskiy Alatau (including foothills and the adjoining plains north to Ili River delta) (b36, b136) and Kungey Alatau (b99) and W Tien Shan foothills (g20); and at Bektau-Ata (b450).



Non-breeding distribution Passage through Kazakhstan has only been established at Volga-Ural region and Caspian Sea (c37, c40, w28). In winter at Mangystau coast (e2, k205, y3), Tengiz (p24), lower Emba River valley at Kulsary (d10) and Ural River valley east to Olenti, and at E Lake Balkhash and Ayaguz River valley (d10).

Movements From early March to early April (b321) and from late September (b321, c36, c37) to mid November (b321).

Subspecies *bokharensis* (Turkestan Tit)

Status Common resident.

Habitat Riparian forests, saxaul and turanga forests; lowlands to foothills, up to 1,500 m.

Breeding distribution W Tien Shan (k179) north to Syrdarya River valley, E Lesser Aral Sea region (d10), Karatau (including foothills at Taukent) (b450, s129), upper Chu River valley, W coast of Lake Balkhash and between Ili and Lepsy River valleys (d10, b353), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (e2) and in lower Yrgayty River valley and Zhungarian Gate (b299). Absent from N and C Tien Shan, although a record in Karasai region on 10 June 2011 (b450) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and winter more widely within breeding range, up to 1,800 m (g20); and east to Kolshengel, Kurti and Sorbulak lakes (b450).

Note 1 The subspecies *major* and *bokharensis* intergrade widely in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (c6). The reported intergradation at Almaty (b176) was questioned (v1).

Note 2 Breeding in lower Ushtogan sands (z2) and middle Emba River valley (k180) is undocumented and not included here.



Parus major bokharensis

Eurasian Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus*

Subspecies *caspius*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands with mosaic of reeds, rank vegetation and bushes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution West to Volga River delta, Aralsor lake, Uzen River valleys and Ural River valley (b450, d10, e2) south to its delta, east to upper Temir and lower Ilel River valleys (d10), south to Uil River valley in N Taysogan sands (k181). A record at Tengiz on 7 June 2020 (e2) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution Marked migration in lower Ural River valley (c59); also in upper Emba River valley and at E Caspian coast (d10, l10, y3). In winter at E Caspian coast at Tengiz (e2).

Movements From mid March to mid May (April) and from early October to mid November (August-September) (b450, d10, e2, l10, y3).

Note 1 Breeding at the coast of Mangystau Peninsula (b461, h4) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 The subspecies *caspius* and the Black-headed Penduline Tit *R macronyx* subspecies *macronyx* hybridize in Ural River delta (h4).

Note 3 It has been suggested-thereby suspecting that the subspecies *caspius* and the Black-headed Penduline Tit *R macronyx* subspecies *ssaposhnikowi* are conspecific-that Eurasian Penduline Tit also breeds at S Lake Balkhash (including the Topar lakes), Alakol, Sasykkol and Zaisan lakes and may hybridize at Topar lakes with Black-headed Penduline Tit subspecies *macronyx* to a limited extent. Further research is needed to clarify the status and validity of the taxa south of Lake Balkhash (b461).



Remiz pendulinus caspius

Subspecies *jaxarticus*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant and occasional resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands with mosaic of reeds, rank vegetation and bushes; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to watershed of E



Remiz pendulinus jaxarticus

Mugodzhary Mountains (h4), Tobol River valley (b450), Tyuntyugur lake (p54), Koksetau upland, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Astana regions (b450, e2, f39, o1, w16), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450), Semey Ormany NR (u6), W Altai foothills, Irtysh River valley (b450), spurs of Naryn Mountains (g20, h4, p3, s43) and Black Irtysh River valley (c64).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south of the breeding range and west to Syrdarya River valley (b299, c60, d10, e2). In winter occasionally in lower Turgai River valley (d10) Syrdarya River valley in Kyzylorda region, Turkestan (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and Karashengel GR (b147).

Movements From mid March to mid May and from late July to late October (d10).

Black-headed Penduline Tit *Remiz macronyx*

Subspecies *macronyx*

Status Scarce resident (h4).

Habitat Lakes and rivers, reed beds and bulrushes.

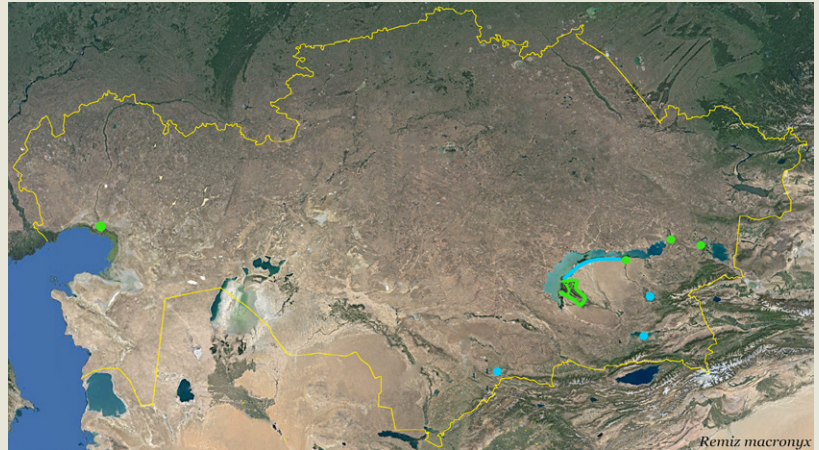
Breeding distribution Ural River valley from Atyrau to delta, Ili to Karatal River deltas, lower Ayaguz River valley (b450, e2) and Tentek River delta (b179, d10).

Non-breeding distribution Occasionally only short-distance movements. In winter more wide-spread along S Lake Balkhash coast. Other (post 2000) records: 17 March Twentyseventh Razezd lake; 17 March Qostobe (b450); 5 March 2016 Turgen River delta (b438); 13 November 2021 Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450).

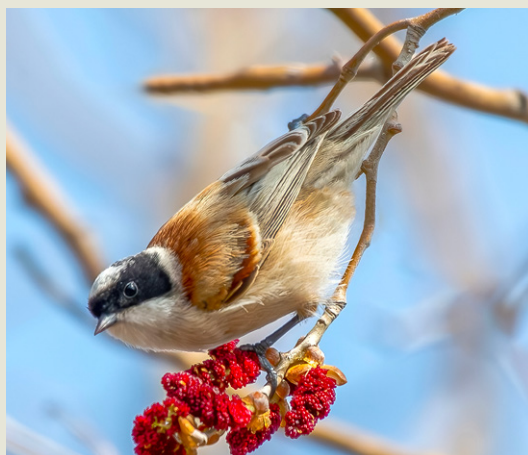
Movements Between mid October and mid March.

Note 1 Breeding in Syrdarya River valley, Telekol lakes, lower Emba and Sarysu River valleys, Chu River valley (d10) and at Zaisan lake (s26) could recently not be confirmed.

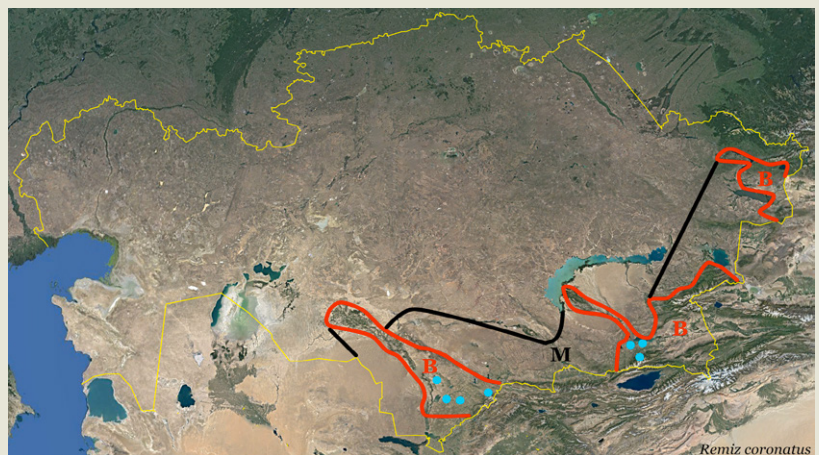
Note 2 See note 2 Eurasian Penduline Tit.



White-crowned Penduline Tit *Remiz coronatus*



White-crowned Penduline Tit *Remiz c coronatus*
Zhelturanga 11 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)



Subspecies *coronatus*

Status Common breeding migrant and occasional resident.

Habitat Riparian thickets with willows or poplars (occasionally hillsides with scattered bushes away from water); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,400 m in Talasskiy Alatau.

Breeding distribution Syrdarya River valley, Karatau, Tien Shan (including Terskey Alatau) (b337), Ili delta, Balkhash-Alakol depression and Zhungarskiy Alatau (b129, d10, d50), Zaisan depression, S Altai (Irtysh River valley and its tributaries at Serebryansk, Kaldzhir, Kuludzhun and Naryn River valleys) and Kalbinskiy Altai (b199, b349, g20, h4).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range, occasionally north to S Betpak-Dala desert (e2). In winter occasionally at Sorbulak lakes, Turgen River delta (b450), Almaty region (b438, b450, g87), Zhabagly, Shoshkakol lakes, Badam River valley (b450) and Shymkent (b450, e2).

Movements From mid March (b450) to late May and from late August (c62) to early November (b450).

Note Subspecies *coronatus* is said to intergrade with *stoliczkae* in Black Irtysh River valley and Manrak and Saur Mountains (h4). These birds are here treated under the former.

Bearded Reedling *Panurus biarmicus*

Subspecies *rusasicus*

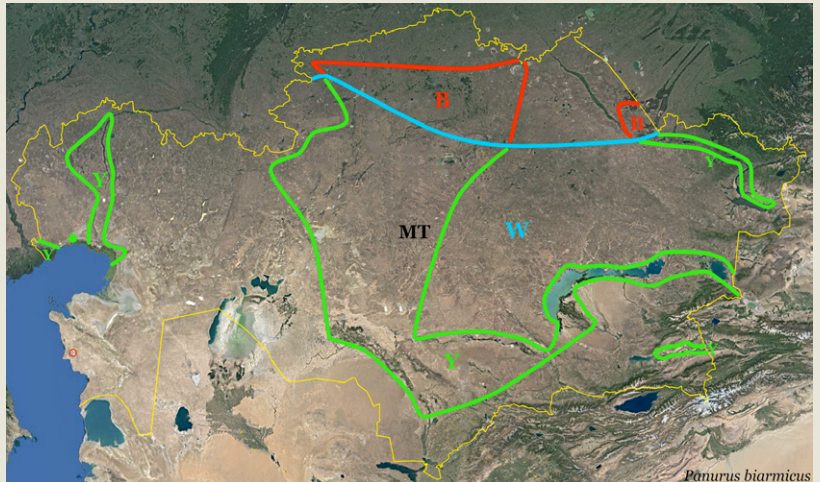
Status Common resident and winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands with large reed beds; mainly lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution West to Rybnyy Sakryl lake, Kushum River valleys, Zhangala region, Kamysh-Samara lakes, Volga River delta, Akbas River valley, Emba River delta and Tyulen islands at E Caspian coast, east to Ural River valley south to delta and Uil River delta; and west to Aksakal well in Kyzylkum desert, lower Syrdarya River and upper Irgiz River valleys and Batpakkol and Burly lakes, east to Malybay lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, d10, e2), west of Semey (k227), Bukhtarma lake in Irtysh River valley, Sarykol lake in Kurchumskiy foothills and Black Irtysh River delta (b401, b450, d10), north to Naurzum NR, Borovoye NP and Selety-Teniz lake (d10), south to Chu River valley, Bilikol lake (d10), Taskol lake, Ili River valley and Balkhash-Alakol depression.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b392, b394, b450, d10, e2, g20). In winter (mainly involving birds from the N part of the breeding range) (d10) north to Uzen River valleys, Tobol River valley at Rudny, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b304, b450, d10, h7) Semey (b450, s97) and Altai (b450). Extra-seasonal record: 3 June 2018 Karagye depression (b450).

Movements From March to mid May and from mid July (b450) to mid November (g20).



Desert Lark *Ammomanes deserti*

Subspecies *cf. parvirostris*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 1 May 2018 Kaplankyr chink (b450, w24).



Woodlark *Lullula arborea*

Subspecies *arborea*

Status Probably very rare or occasional breeding migrant, very rare or occasional passage migrant (k153, w6) and accidental winter visitor (k38).

Habitat Dense hilly sand dunes, partially covered with mixed pine and aspen trees; lowlands (s134).

Breeding distribution Urda forest (k153, w6) and Kirsanov NR (e2, w23, w29).

Non-breeding distribution During migration only few records: 18 October 1941 Atyrau to Ganyushkino (g20); 1 November 1975 Zhalauly lake collected (a37); 1 October 2000 Tengiz lake; 3 October 2000 Tengiz lake (h7); 12 March 2016 Fort Shevchenko (b450). Winter record: 13 Februari 2013 40 km south of Aktau six (k36).



White-winged Lark *Alauda leucoptera*

Status Common resident, breeding migrant and winter visitor.

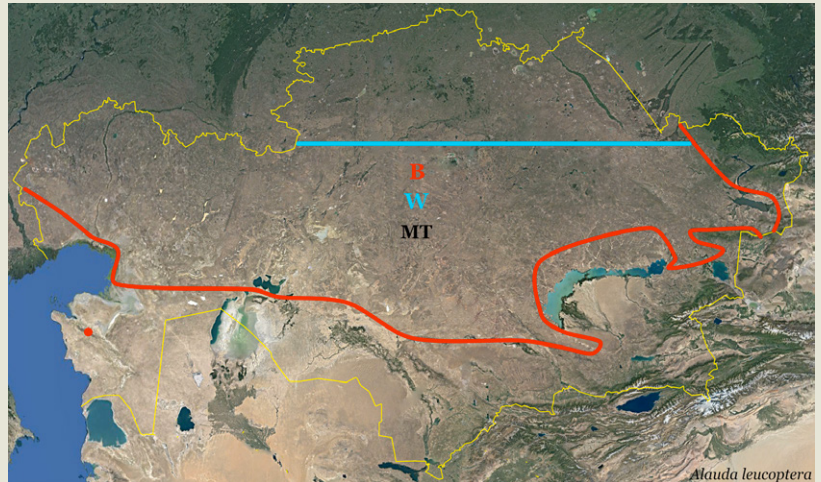
Habitat Grassy or *Artemisia* steppes (less often cultivations); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Suyindik and Atyrau region in Volga-Ural region, Emba River valley (d9), Tengiz (e2), Lesser Aral Sea region (g20), Akshala in Bayqongyr River valley, Betpak-Dala desert (b450, m3), Chu-Ili foothills (g20), Zhusandala (b450), Taukum desert (g20, k196, s93), Kiik, Barshatas (d9), Akto-gay, Balkhash (e2), Arkharly Mountains, Balkhash-Alakol depression (b346, b353), and east to Semey-Ormany NR (u6), northern Zaisan region, Manrak Mountains (b349) and Chiliktinskaya River valley (b346); and at Shetpe (l21). A record of a male in Ustyurt NR on 25 July 2002 (g61) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout, except in the high mountains. In winter mainly south of the breeding range (b120, d9), with up to c 33,000 in the Koksaray lake region (b450, g71). Single birds winter in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Only once in Tien Shan (7 January 1957 Kegen flock) (d9).

Movements From mid March to early April and from mid August to mid December (September-October) (d9).

Note The northern border of the wintering range is only based on the occasional occurrence in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region. It should therefore be regarded as tentative.



White-winged Lark *Alauda leucoptera* adult male Birlik region 24 May 2023
(Steve Parrish)

Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula*

Subspecies *inconspicua*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Steppes and semi-deserts (also meadows and cultivations); lowlands and foothills, up to 1,050 m.

Breeding distribution North to E Aral Sea region (k101), Betpak-Dala desert (k188, m3, s6), S Kazakh upland (between Karaganda and Karkaraly) (b345), Tarbagatai foothills, W and S Zaisan lake (g55, s93) and N Saur foothills (b345) and south to Syrdarya River valley, N Karatau foothills, Kopa River valley (k250), Kokpek (e2) and Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills and SW Alakol region.

Non-breeding distribution South of the breeding range, including Tien Shan foothills (c60, g22).

Movements From early March to early April and from early September to late October (b147).



Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

Subspecies *dulcivox*

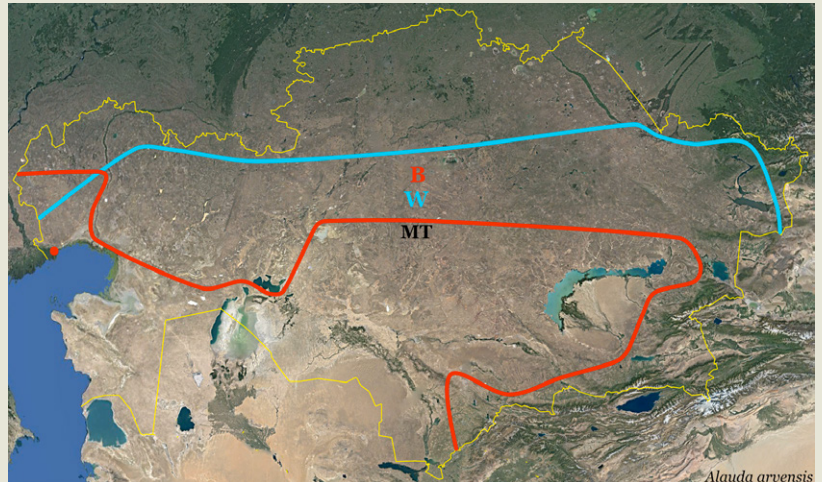
Status Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Steppes (also meadows and cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m in Altai and up to 2,600 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to Naryn sands and Kamysh-Samara lakes and at Volga delta in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley (b450, d9, e2), N Ustyurt plateau, Lesser Aral Sea region, Turgai River valley (d9), Betpak-Dala desert (k188) and Ayaguz River valley; and Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tien Shan and Karatau and the adjoining foothills (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter mainly in SE Kazakhstan but also north to S Volga-Ural region (d9), Zhympty (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (b450), S Altai north to Altai (b376) and Zaisan depression (b401).

Movements From late February to late April and from early September to early November (mid September-mid October) (d9).



Crested Lark *Galerida cristata*

Subspecies *cristata*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Dry plains with sparse vegetation (also dry cultivations); lowlands.

Breeding distribution Volga-Ural region (b450, d9, e2), east to Utva-Ilek and Emba River valleys south to Tengiz (b327, d9, e2).

Non-breeding distribution In winter part of the population moves south to the E Caspian coast south to Basgurly-Zhazgurly depression and Fetisovo (b450, k38). No further information.

Subspecies *magna*

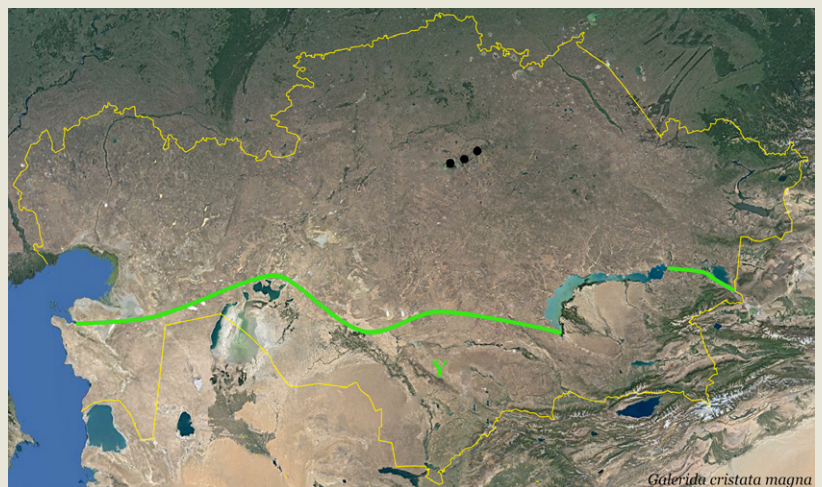
Status Common resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Dry plains with sparse vegetation (also dry cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m.

Breeding distribution North to Bozachy Peninsula (b450, d9), Beyney (e2), Ustyurt plateau, Lesser Aral Sea region, Betpak-Dala and Taukum deserts (d9) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b450, d9). The combined effects of closing state farms and a series of severe winters in 1996-01 have presumably resulted in the disappearance from the Zaisan depression (b128).

Non-breeding distribution In winter birds from the N parts of the breeding range partly move south but they can still be found north to Caspian coast north to Aktau (d9, e21), middle Syrdarya River valley and lower Ili River valley. Occasionally at high altitude, for instance at 2,500 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau (j2). Extralimital records: 16 May 2005 Korgalzhyn NR; 19 May 2023 Korgalzhyn; 22 May 2023 Orazak region (e2).

Movements From late February to early May and from late August to October (d9, g20). Records at Sarykol lake (KoP), Azhybai lake (b450) and in Semey region (d9) are undocumented or, based on photographs, refer to misidentified birds.



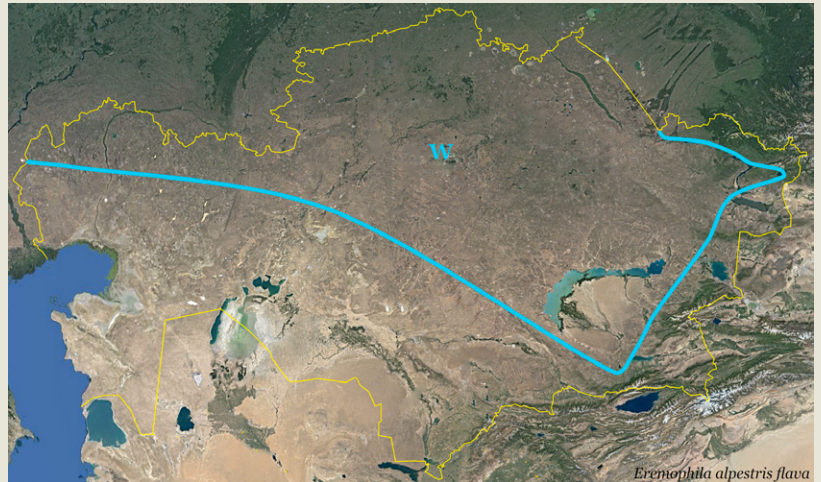
Horned Lark *Eremophila alpestris*

Subspecies *flava* (Shore Lark)

Status Scarce winter visitor.

Distribution In the plains (d9), at least south to Zhangala, Zhangeldy and Almaty regions, western Zhungarskiy Altai foothills at Taldykurgan, Tarbagatai foothills at Urdzhar, Markakol lake (b86), W Altai foothills (s73) and Semey (b450). No records known from Mangystau region (k38). Flocks of up to 300 (often mixed with Steppe Horned Larks *E. a. brandti*) have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements Arrives from late September (t27), with the latest leaving late April (b450).



Eremophila alpestris flava

Subspecies *brandti* (Steppe Horned Lark)

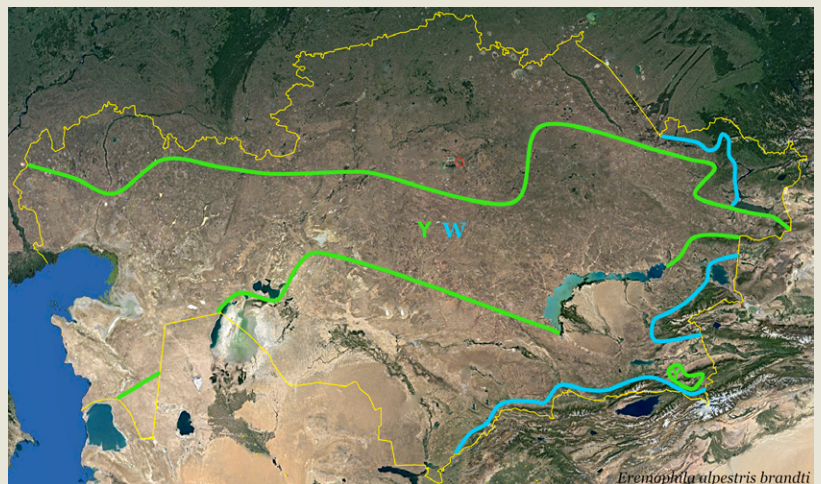
Status Common resident and winter visitor.

Habitat Steppes and semi-deserts; plains.

Breeding distribution North to lower reaches of Ashchyozek River, Kamysh-Samara lakes, Ilek basin, upper Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, Shubarkol, upper Sarysu River valley (d9), Bozshakol (s85), Semeytau, (d9), Kalbinskiy Altai foothills, Kyzylzhuldyz and Zaisan depression (d9, s93) and south to Kenderli-Kayasan plateau (b450), W border of Ustyurt NR (I10), Lesser Aral Sea region, lower Turgai River valley, area southwest and north of Lake Balkhash (d9), Sugaty plains and upper Charyn and Shalkudysu River valleys (b450).

Non-breeding distribution In summer occasionally in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (27 July 2000 Kolshunskaya dam two; 28 June 2003 south of Tengiz lake two; 10 June 2019 four) (e2, h7). In winter more widely distributed in the plains and foothills, south to Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b41) and east to W Altai foothills, sometimes in Ulba River valley up to Ridder (s73). In Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region flocks of up to 300 (often mixed with Shore Larks) have been found (h7). Some may originate from more northern and migratory populations (c59).

Movements Arrives from early October and departs from mid March to mid April (s73).



Eremophila alpestris brandti

Subspecies *albigula* (Caucasian Horned Lark)

Status Common resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Barren terrain with very short vegetation; mountains, at 2,000–4,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (b105, d9), Zhungarskiy Alatau (including its SW spurs), Manrak Mountains, Chiliktinskaya River valley (b349, d9) and Saur Mountains (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and winter (b450) in lower mountains and foothills adjoining the breeding areas, north to Karatau (b450, d9, e2).

Movements From early October (b450) and from mid March to April (w26).



Eremophila alpestris albigula

Hume's Short-toed Lark *Calandrella acutirostris*

Subspecies *acutirostris*

Status Very rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Sandy and stony habitats with very sparse vegetation; mountains, at 2,500-2,800 m.

Breeding distribution Kharzantau Mountains in W Tien Shan (b450, c8).

Non-breeding distribution No documented records outside the breeding range.

Movements From late April to early May and from mid August to October (d9).

Note A report of a birds collected at Zharkent on 31 March 1900 (z6) is not included here because the skin is unavailable for verification (w27).



Calandrella acutirostris

Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*

Subspecies *longipennis* (Eastern Short-toed Lark)

Status Abundant breeding migrant and accidental resident.

Habitat Dry areas with sparse and low vegetation; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,600 m.

Breeding distribution North to West Kazakhstan province, Kostanay, Atbasar, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Selety-Teniz lake, Zhetekshi lake (b450, d9), Zhamantuz lake, Svetliza (k184), Kalbinskiy Altai (e5) and Manrak Mountains (b349).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout in the plains and foothills, occasionally at Markakol lake in S Altai (b86). Large gatherings have been found, with 25,000 at Chardara lake on 3-5 September 2009 (w4). Winter record: 3 January 2015 Kolshengel (b450).

Movements From early March to April and from mid August to late November (September-mid October) (b450, d9).



Calandrella brachydactyla

Bimaculated Lark *Melanocorypha bimaculata*

Subspecies *bimaculata*

Status Abundant breeding migrant and accidental resident.

Habitat Open country; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m. Seems to prefer stonier, less grassy and more mountainous habitats than Calandra Lark *Mcalandra*.

Breeding distribution North to Emba River valley (b114, d9), Jezkazgan (d9), Bugor Karatobe hill, area north of Lake Balkhash, upper Ayaguz River valley and Zaisan depression (b398, d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration in plains and foothills within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital records: 15 May 2000 Alkasor lake; 15 May 2000 Balyksor lake; 16 May 2000 Korgalzhyn; 16 May 2000 Karasor lake (h7); 3 September 2004 (k139) (all in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region); 16 June 2023 east Chingiztau, Katon-Karagay NP (e2). Winter record: 13 January 2009 between Aktau and Fort Shevchenko 20 (k205).

Movements From late February (k166) to early April (March) and from late August (c60) to early November (early September-mid October).

Note A report at Bayanaul NP on 24 July 1990 (s144) is undocumented and not included here.



Melanocorypha bimaculata

Calandra Lark *Melanocorypha calandra*

Subspecies *calandra* and *psammochroa*

Status Abundant resident and breeding migrant.

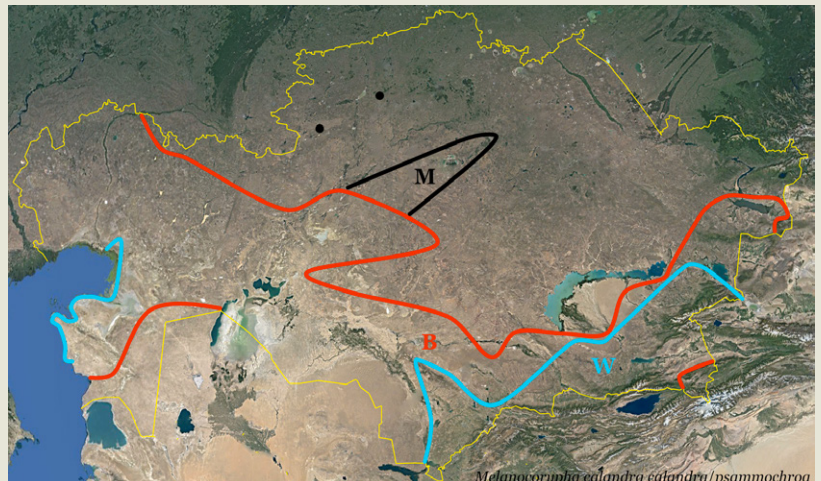
Habitat Open plains (including steppes; also pastures and cultivations); lowlands, foothills and mountains, up to 2,000 m).

Breeding distribution North to Volga-Ural region, upper Ural, lower Ilek, upper Emba and middle Irgyz River valleys, Akkum sands (d9), Talap, Aral-Karakum desert, S Betpak-Dala desert (b450), Muyunkum desert, Zhusandala, Taukum and Saryesik-Atyrau deserts, south to Fetisovo plateau (d9, I10), Senek, Beyneu and Bolshiye Barsuki desert (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Occasionally in Naurzum NR (b14, b478) and flocks of up to 15 in early April to late September in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Astana region (a9, a14, e2, h7, k139, w28) and. In winter at NE (e2) and E Caspian coast (b450, e21, k205) south to Kuryk, and north to Chardara lake (20,000-30,000 on 18-21 December 2003 (e20), W Tien Shan (c11) and Karatau foothills (b450, e2), Ters Ashchibulak lake (b450), Zhusandala (b72), Ili River valley at Bakanas and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b270). In winters 1971/72 to 1972/73 at Barsa-Kelmes NR (g30). Extralimital records: 11 October 1996 Batpakkol lake; 4 October 1997 Koybagar lake (t31).

Movements From mid February to late March and from late August to early November (mid September-mid October) (d9).

Note Subspecies *calandra* inhabits northwestern, *psammochroa* southeastern parts of Kazakhstan. The subspecific identity of birds occurring in the southwest and northeastern parts of the western half of Kazakhstan is unclear. Therefore, both subspecies are combined here.



Black Lark *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis*

Status Abundant resident and rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Grassy or *Artemisia* steppes (preferably with some shrubs), also saline semi-deserts; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Azgir and lower Uzen River valleys in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley south to Atyrau region, lower Emba River valley (b450, d9), Tugarakchan (e2), W Bolshiye Barsuki desert, Lesser Aral Sea region (d9, d19), Aral-Karakum desert (b450), Bayqongyr River valley at Akshala, upper Sarysu River valley, area north of Lake Balkhash, between W Tarbagatai foothills and W Sasykkol lake, upper Ayaguz River valley (d9), Manrak foothills (b349), Zaisan depression (d9) and Semey Ormany NR (d9, u6), and north to Teniz lake, Aulikol region, Burilkol lake and Selety-Teniz lake (b450, e2). Flocks of 8,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and 7,000 at Ayke lake (t29).

Non-breeding distribution Adult males usually remain in the breeding areas. Females and immatures show dispersal movements (their distance is probably variable, depending on weather conditions) which can bring them south to Tien Shan and Karatau foothills (d9, g22). In Karatau foothills (TP), where birds occur only in years of exceptional migration, flocks of up to 500 passing every 20-30 min have been recorded. In winter throughout Kazakhstan but in Mangystau province only occasionally recorded south to Tub-Karagan Peninsula (d9). In Talasskiy Alatau foothills only recorded in January 1972 (g57).

Movements Arrives at breeding areas from late February to late March and starts leaving these from May (d9).



Black Lark *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis* male Maishukur lake 5 May 2013
(Patrick Palmen)

Asian Short-toed Lark *Alaudala cheleensis*

Subspecies *leucophaea*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Saline plains at salt marshes in deserts.

Breeding distribution Recently only in Syrdarya River delta and immediate surroundings (b175, b185, b450). Previously it had a much wider breeding distribution (d9). Extralimital records (all at Sorbulak lakes): 22 November 1978 two collected (k186); 2 November 2014 (b450); 25 October 2015 two (b450, w18); 24 October 2022 (b450, w24). No further information.

Note Presumed hybrids between Asian Short-toed Lark x Turkistan Short-toed Lark *A. heinei* are more widely distributed in Syrdarya River valley, at least south to Kyzylorda region (k149).



Alaudala cheleensis

Turkistan Short-toed Lark *Alaudala heinei*

Subspecies *heinei*

Status Scarce resident and common breeding migrant.

Habitat Steppes, semi-deserts and deserts with bare ground (usually with some shrubs); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North Volga Ural region, upper Ural and Utva-Ilek region, lower Turgai River valley (d9), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Betpak-Dala desert, N Sasykkol lake shore (d9) and Zaisan depression (b78, s205), south to Kenderli-Kayasan plateau, Ustyurt NR, Zhylyoi region (b450) and Bolshoy Barsuki desert (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration in the plains within and south of the breeding range. In winter at N Caspian coast between Ganyushkino and Kyzylbas, E Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Eralievo Bay (k33) and Ustyurt NR (b450), Tabakbulak in Kyzylkum desert and in Zhusandala and Taukum desert east to Bakanas, Karashengel GR and Chilik (b450). Apparently most common in the western part of the wintering range where on 12 December 2008 5,000 were found at Eralievo Bay at E Caspian coast (k33). Extralimital record: 24-26 October 2017 Katon-Karagay S Altai two (v15).

Movements From mid February (w26) to early April and from early August to early November (late August-late September) (b450, d9).



Alaudala heinei



Turkistan Short-toed Lark *Alaudala h heinei* Taukum desert 10 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*

Subspecies *riparia*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open areas with steep banks (especially near water); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Widespread. Absent from Mangystau province (d9).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. A post-breeding roost of up to 150,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From early April to early June (late April-mid May) (b450, e2) and from late July (k135, k137) to late October (late August-early September).

Note Breeds in mixed colonies with Pale Martin *R. diluta* at Sasykkol and Alakol lakes (g20, g24, g39).



Riparia riparia

Pale Martin *Riparia diluta*

Subspecies *diluta*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open areas with steep banks; lowlands and foothills, up to 1,400 m in Manrak Mountains (b349). Seems to occur further away from water than Sand Martin *R. riparia*.

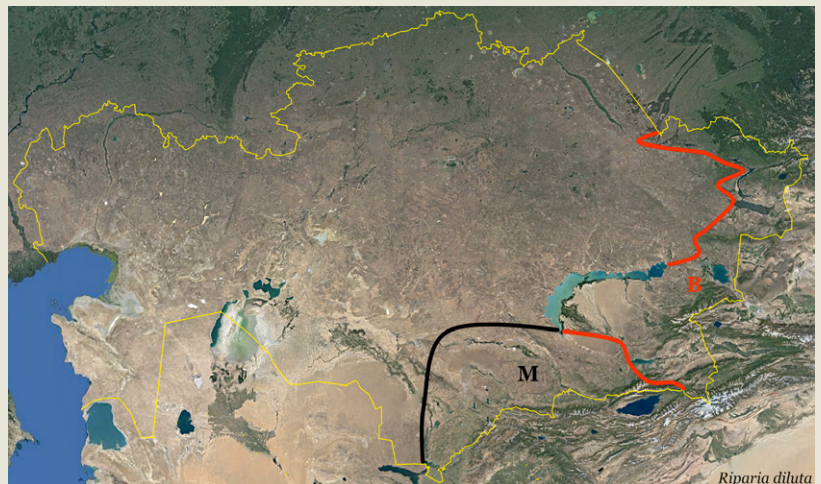
Breeding distribution North to S shore of Lake Balkhash, N Sasykkol and Alakol lakes (g20), Manrak Mountains (b349), Black Irtys River delta (s166), Kokpekty River valley, Irtys River valley north to Kurchatov (b450) and Altai (b450, g20).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range, occasionally north to Stepnoy (e2) and Syrdarya River valley south of Turkestan (b450).

Movements From mid April to late May and from early August to early October (September).

Note 1 Reports at Karazhar, Korgalzhyn NR (d6, k134, k138, w13, w28) are no longer considered sufficiently documented and not included here.

Note 2 See note Sand Martin.



Riparia diluta

Eurasian Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Crag, cliffs and gorges; mountains, at 1,800-4,000 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (west to Talasskiy Alatau) (absent from Terskey Alatau), north to Karatau, Chu-Ili (d9) and Malaysary Mountains (g73), Altyn-Emel NP, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai, and Manrak Mountains (b349) and S Altai north to Bukhtarma River valley between Kamenka and Ust-Chindagatuy (b86, b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital records: 22 May 1996 Kalbinskiy Altai (s24); late April 2003 Karatau (MP) seven (b53, k62).

Movements From late March to late April and from early September to mid October (September) (d9).



Ptyonoprogne rupestris

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Subspecies *rustica*

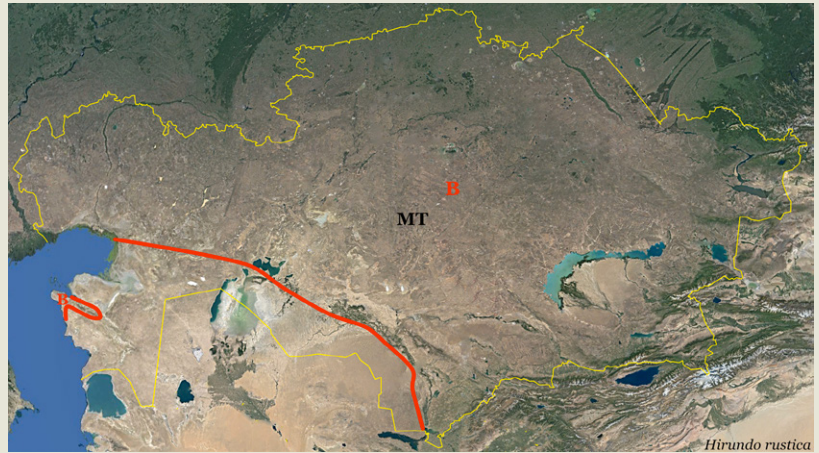
Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open country (often near water; also cultivations and human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,500 m in Altai and up to 2,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to Emba River valley, Lesser Aral Sea region and Syrdarya River valley; and at Aktau, north to Karatau (MP) (d9).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. In autumn huge numbers (100,000s per day) are observed in W Tien Shan foothills.

Movements From early March (b450, f40) (April-May) to mid June (b450, k122) and from mid August to late November (b225) (mid September-early October). Extra-seasonal records: 6 December 1964 Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (k79); 9 December 2015 Tentek River delta two (b269).



Hirundo rustica

Western House Martin *Delichon urbicum*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

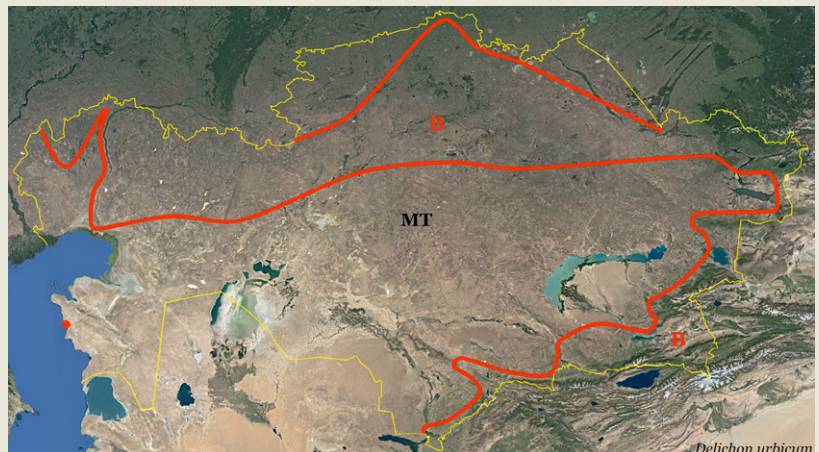
Habitat Forest steppes, lowland steppes, semi-deserts and uplands (also villages and towns); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,800 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Breeding west to lower Ashchyozek River and Zhangala and Ural River valley (g23, g72), north to Naurzum NR (b486), Berezovka (NP) (v11), lower Selety River valley, upper Nura River valley and Irtysh River valley at Semey (d9), east to Altai (b192, d9, p45), and Saur Mountains (d8), south to Sagyz, Emba River valley, Shalkar (d9), Kabyrga, Astana, Karaganda and Tarbagatai Mountains; and north to Chardara, Karatau, Tien Shan (including foothills and spurs), Mynaral (b138, d9), Kolshengel (b450) and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including foothills and spurs, north to Usharal) (b132, d9, k89); and at Aktau (I10).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Rare in N Kostanay province, with on 1-18 May 1997 three (t31) (but in April-August 2000 none) (c60).

Movements From mid March (b450) to late May and from late July to late October (k236) (late August-mid September).

Note A hybrid between Western House Martin and European Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis rufula* was trapped at Chokpak Pass on 23 September 1972 (g20).



Delichon urbicum

European Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis rufula*

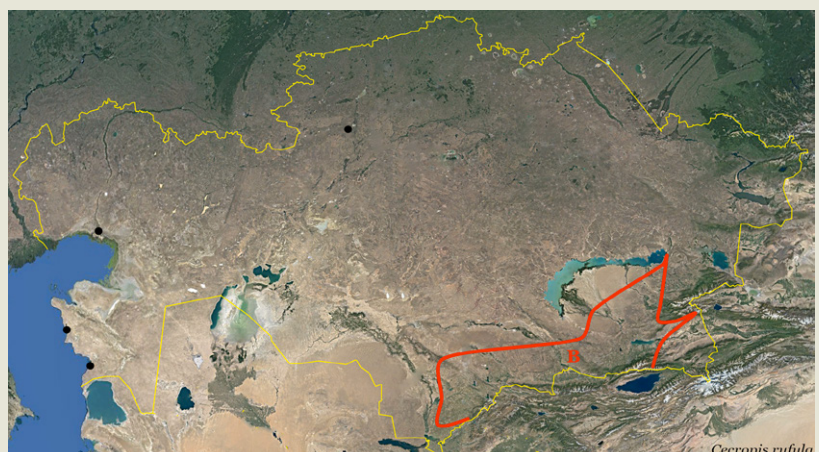
Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Open hilly country (also cultivations and human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (east to Zailiyskiy Alatau) (d9), north to Beltau Mountains (e2), Arys region (b450), Karatau, Chu-Ili Mountains (d9), Ili River delta at Araltobe (g45), Kapchagay lake (s117, b427), E Balkhash region (e2) and S (d9) and NW Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b131, k187).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital records: 6 May 2009 Fetisovo two (I10); 3 May 2010 south of Karamendy (f35); 2 May 2012 Fetisovo (e2, w13); 3 May 2015 Atyrau (e2); 8 May 2022 Aktau (b450, w24).

Movements From late March (e2) to early June and from mid August to mid October (b450) (mid September-early October).



Cecropis rufula

Eastern Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

Subspecies *daurica*

Status Formerly very rare breeding migrant, now very rare passage migrant?

Habitat Rocky outcrops in river valleys.

Distribution Formerly breeding at Irtysh River valley between Ognevka and mouth of Bukhtarma lake (d9). However, after 1981 (s126) only recorded on 6 June 2016 at Gornaya Ulbinka in W Altai (01).



Cecropis daurica

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*

Subspecies *albiventris*

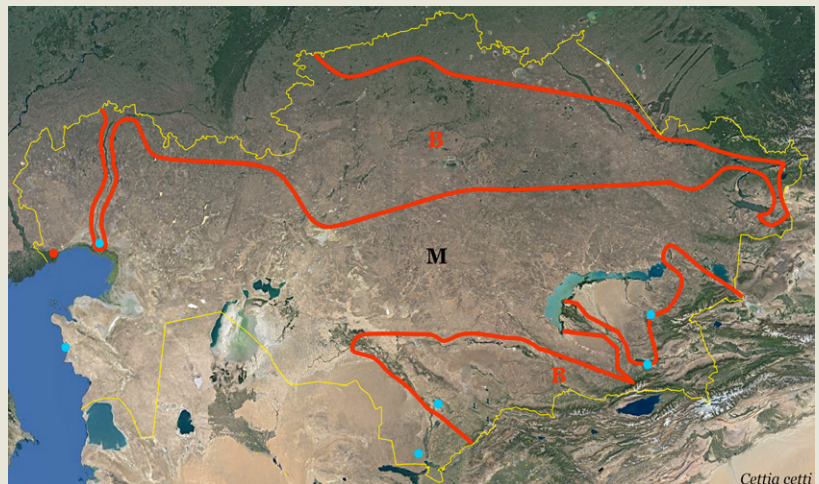
Status Common breeding migrant and accidental resident.

Habitat Marshy areas with dense vegetation of reeds or tall grass and scattered bushes; lowlands and foothills, up to 1,300 m in Manrak Mountains (b349).

Breeding distribution North to Toguzak River valley (b450), Tobol River valley at Kostanay (b110), Zhanazhol (t4), Kopa lake in Koksetau upland, Damsa lake, Astana region (e2), Seiten lake in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450), Semey Ormany NR (u6), and Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (s16, s33) and Bukhtarma River valley up to Enbek (b398), south to Volga delta (b489), Derkul River valley (b450), Ural River valley south to delta, Karaobe, Ilek, lower Irgiz and upper Sarysu River valleys (b450, d10), Karaganda (e2), Shoptkyol lake (b398), Kalbinskiy Altai (b398, b450), W spurs of Naryn mountains, SW Azatau foothills (b78, b398, b420), Black Irtysh River valley (c64) and Manrak Mountains (b342, b349). In S Kazakhstan north to Syrdarya River valley, Telikol, Bilikol and Taskol lakes, Chu River valley, Ili River valley (d10), Taldykurgan (b450), E Lake Balkhash, Ayaguz River valley, Tentek River delta (d10), E Alakol lake (e2) and Zhalanashkol lake (b299), including Shalkudysu (b424) and Tekes (b316) River valleys in Terskey Alatau.

Non-breeding distribution During migration south and west of the breeding range. In winter at Chardara lake (b450, k161) and adjoining Kyzylkum desert north to Shoshkakol lakes (e22), Bugun River valley (g71), Turgen River valley (b433) and Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b32, e2) and occasionally at Atyrau (e2) and Aktau (b450, e2).

Movements From early March (b450) to mid May (e2) and from late August to late November (d10).



Cettia cetti

Streaked Scrub Warbler *Scotocerca inquieta*

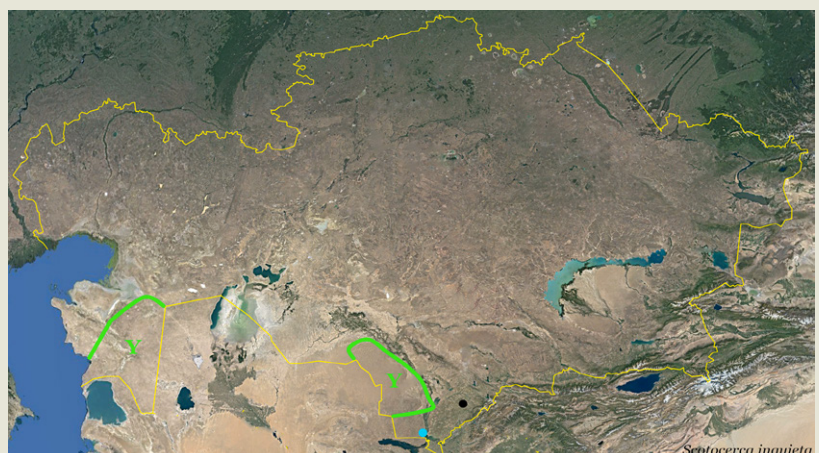
Subspecies *platyura*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Sandy or stony deserts with scattered shrubs and patches of grass; lowlands.

Breeding distribution North to Kaundy depression, Sary-Utes, Beyneu and Ustyurt plateau (b53, b450, d10, e2, g20, k62, k126, k127) and east to E Kyzylkum desert south to Arys-Karaktau Reserved Zone (b450, d10, s134). Extralimital records: 2 February 2022 Chardara lake (e2); 7 May 2023 Shymkent (b450).

Note A report at Kyzylkol lake on 16 September 2003 (g20) is undocumented and not included here.



Scotocerca inquieta

White-browed Tit-warbler *Leptopoeile sophiae*

Subspecies *sophiae*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Upper tree zone (spruce, juniper and honey-suckle); mountains, at 2,150-3,000 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Kirgizskiy, Zailiyskiy, Kungey and Terskey Alatau Mountains) (n6) and Zharkent and upper Aksu River valley in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (d10).

Non-breeding distribution In winter most remain in the breeding areas. Small but variable numbers move to the adjoining foothills in late October-March (b450, d10, e2, g46), occasionally north to Kolshengel and Taldykurgan (b69, b450, e2).



White-browed Tit-warbler *Leptopoeile s sophiae* adult Ili-Alatau NP 8 June 2022 (Daniel López-Velasco)

Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*

Subspecies *caudatus*

Status Common resident and scarce (occasionally common) winter visitor.

Habitat Riparian woodlands and forest edges with dense shrub undergrowth; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,400 m in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region (l27, w28), upper Ural River valley south to the area between Budarino and Kolovertnoye and upper Uil River valley between Miyaly and Uil (k181); and Petropavlovsk (b450) south to Zhanazhol (t4), Koksetau upland, Karkaraly, Kyzylray and Bayanaul Mountains, Irtysh River valley at Semey (d10, e2, u6), Shemonaika (d50), Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (Ridder, Bukhtarma River valley, Markakol lake and Kurchumskiy Mountains; b345, d10, e2, g80); and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains north to Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan and Malaysary Mountains (b164, b345, b359, s130), Ili River valley down to Usharal, Charyn and Temirlik River valleys (b450, e2) and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains between Ili-Alatau NP en Turgan River valley (b450, e2, p27). Records of two at E Lake Balkhash on 28 May 2010 and in Karatau Mountains at Tegistyk on 17 June 2017 (e2) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution In winter west to Ural River valley and E Caspian coast (b450) south to Cape Zhulandy (b450, e2, m27, y3), upper Irgiz River valley (d10), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k140), Astana, Karaganda, Urdzhar (b450) and Zaisan depression (c59). Irregular in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (since 2003), with hundred in 2016 (h7, k140) Extralimital record: 27 February 1982 Berkara gorge Karatau Mountains eight (k110). Winter visitors are presumably only found in N Kazakhstan.

Movements From mid February to mid April (b450, d10, g27) and from mid August to early November (b450, e2, w27).



Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (b82, b86, d10, g80, h7, k92, k93, k134, k137, s11, s12, w7). Most common in westernmost Kazakhstan, for instance nine were trapped at Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region on 25 August-19 September 2004 (c37, c40).

Movements From late April to late June (b89, e2, g80, r13) and from late July to early November (b450) (mid August-late September).

Note Breeding at Markakol lake in S Altai in 1982 (b86) is insufficiently documented. Therefore, breeding in Kazakhstan would appear unproven (w23).



Hume's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus humei*

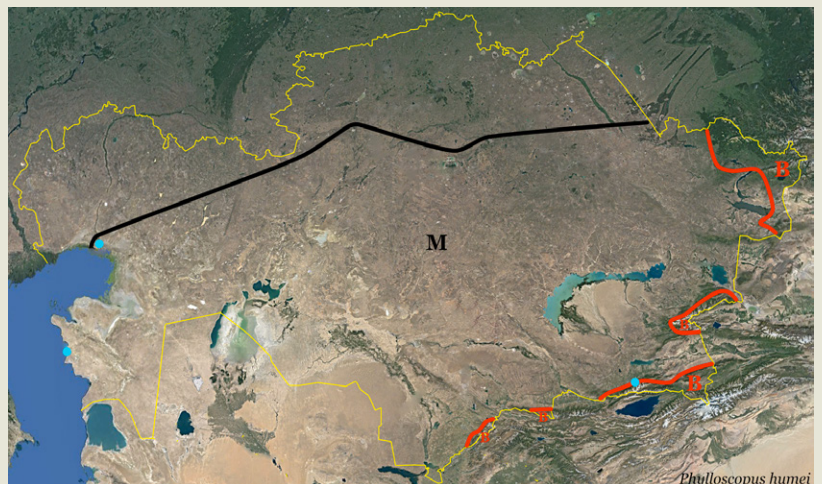
Subspecies *humei*

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Habitat Forests and scrubby areas above treeline (including juniper scrub); Mountains, at 1,450-2,380 m in Altai (v14) and at 1,500-3,200 m in Tien Shan (d10).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Manrak and Saur Mountains, Altai and Kalbinskiy Altai (d10, s23, s163).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly in E and SE Kazakhstan (d10) west to E Kyzylkum desert (b450), occasionally or very small numbers north to Karamendy (b478, t19), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, k139, k141, Steve Klasan in litt.), Astana and Irtysh River valley at Beskaragay,



west to Atyrau (e2), Tengiz (e2, w24) and Aktau (b450, e2, w20). Winter records: 24 February 1862 Almaty, collected (g20); 10 December 1986 Almaty (b166); 3 December 2023 Atyrau; 12 December 2024 Aktau (e2).

Movements From late March (e2) to early June (late April to late May) (d10, e2) and from mid August to late November (September) (b450).

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*

Status Rare passage migrant.

Distribution In autumn throughout (b450, c37, g20, g72, h7, k141, l12, l27, v15). In spring only regularly recorded in some years in Taukum desert at Kolshengel (Steve Rooke *in litt.*).

Movements From early May (b450) to early June (e2) and from late August (c37, l12) to early November (b14, k141).



Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*

Status Very rare autumn and accidental spring passage migrant.

Distribution West to Batpakkol lake (b450, w22), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, h7, k140), lower Sarysu (k91) and upper Arys River valleys and Talasskiy Alatau (g57, k145, k166), east to Öskemen (s198), Bukhtarma (r15) and Kapchagay (k145). In October 1960 and 1961 influxes in Talasskiy Alatau, with small flocks up to 2,100 m (k166). Spring records: 22 May 1990 Kapchagay (k145); 13 April 2004 Aksu-Zhabagly NR (c21). Extralimital record: 14 October 2018 Kalamkas oilfield fCaspian Sea (m16, w22).

Movements From mid April (c8) to late May (k145) and from mid September (h7, r15) to early November (k166).



Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 24 September 1974 Sholakespe collected (g17, k186).

Note Reports at Almaty on 27 May 1986 (r18) and 6 May 2003 (g20) and of a breeding attempt in the Ivanovskiy Mountains W Altai in 1978 (s40) are undocumented and not included here (w6).



Sulphur-bellied Warbler *Phylloscopus griseolus*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Rather dry and stony areas with scattered bushes and juniper; foothills and mountains, at 500-2,480 m in Altai and at 1,900-3,600 m in Tien Shan (d10, v14).

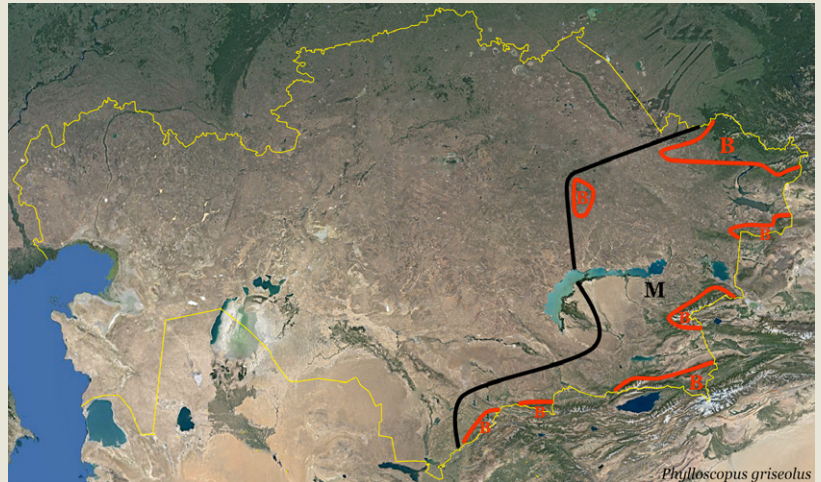
Breeding distribution Tien Shan (including its spurs), Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai and Saur Mountains (l36), Altai (Ulbinskiy, Ivanovkiy and Ubinskiy Mountains, Markakol lake and Katon-Karagay NP) (d10, s45, s134), Kalbinskiy Altai and Kandygatay Mountains; and in Karkaraly and Kyzyl-ray Mountains in S Kazakh upland (d10).

Non-breeding distribution South of the breeding range (b391, b450), south to the S Karatau foothills (e2). Most migrate through the mountains and foothills but rarely observed in W Altai foothills (s45).

Movements From mid April to mid May and from early August to early October (mid August-mid September) (b450, d10, e2, s45, w5).

Note 1 Breeding in Bayanaul NP (k8) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 Reports in Kurmanchite Mountains (k188), Nura River valley (a16) and at former Aral Sea (d10) are undocumented and not included here.



Sulphur-bellied Warbler *Phylloscopus griseolus* Ili-Alatau NP Almaty province Kazakhstan 19 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

Subspecies *fuscatus*

Status Common breeding migrant and very rare passage migrant.

Habitat Moist areas with low bushes and dense vegetation (usually at forest edges); foothills and mountains, at 1,100-2,500 m (c48, v14).

Breeding distribution Altai (s9, s25, s42, s163).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within breeding range, occasionally west and south to Semey (d10), Markakol lake (b86), Altyn-Emel NP (b450), Karashengel GR (b147), Taukum desert (e2, t5, w3), Chokpak Pass (including several trapped) (k157) and Shoshkakol lakes (e2, w32). Other records: 4 October 1996 Koybagar lake; 9 October 1996 Shoptkyol lake (p56).

Movements From mid April (g20) to late May (t5) and from mid September (b147) to early October (d10, e2).



Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*

Subspecies *acredula*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout but only common in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley and at E Caspian coast (k15, l10).

Movements From late March (b450, d10) to mid June (May) (b450, f39) and from late July (c60) to early November (August-September) (d10). Extra-seasonal record: 4 July 2015 Aktau found dead (y3).

Note There is no proof of (recent) breeding in Kazakhstan. This also holds for the former (alleged) breeding areas: Amankaragay forest, Alekseyevka (AkmP) (d10), Markakol lake in S Altai (b86) and lower Ilek and Khobda River valleys (d10).



Phylloscopus trochilus acredula

Subspecies *yakutensis*

Distribution Three birds attributed with geolocators in the Russian Far East followed a route north of and through NW and W Kazakhstan (s140). This is the only proof of this subspecies in Kazakhstan. However, the fact that 62/252 trapped at Zhanybek in the Volga-Ural sands on 22 August-6 October 2004 had a wing length of more than 70 mm (Nikita Chernetsov *in litt.*) may indicate that *yakutensis* is a common passage migrant there. The map should be regarded as tentative.

Note Based on studies of the nuclear and mitochondrial genome the subspecies *acredula* and *yakutensis* are inseparable (l39).



Phylloscopus trochilus yakutensis

Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*



Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* 1cy Zhabagly 25 September 2008 (Arend Wassink)

Subspecies *abietinus* (Common Chiffchaff)**Status** Common passage migrant.**Distribution** Mainly in Volga-Ural region east to Ileik River valley and in Mangystau province (d10, l10) where common (at least) in spring. Extralimital records: 3 May 2009 Zhabagly singing (w5); 30 September 2018 Öskemen (b450).**Movements** From late March (b450) to late May (e2) and from mid August to late November (b450).**Subspecies** *tristis* (Siberian Chiffchaff)**Status** Common breeding and abundant passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.**Habitat** Deciduous woodlands (mostly gallery forests at gorges); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m (s163).**Breeding distribution** Koksetau upland, Shortandy region, Irtysh River valley north to Pavlodar, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k184), Bayanaul NP (r13), north of Semey, Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai (c35, d10, s163). At least from 2012 breeding at Esik gorge and from 2014 in Ili-Alatau NP, both in Zailiyskiy Alatau (b450).**Non-breeding distribution** During migration throughout (b450, d10, e2) but only common in E two-third of the country. In winter at E Caspian coast at Aktau (b450) and Karakol lake (k33) and in SE Kazakhstan north to Chardara, Zhabagly (b450, w16), Taraz, Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b32, b450, e2) and Almaty (b450).**Movements** From early March to mid June (late March-mid May) (b450, d10) and from mid July to late November (b450) (September-mid October).*Phylloscopus collybita abietinus**Phylloscopus collybita tristis***Greenish Warbler** *Phylloscopus trochiloides***Subspecies** *viridanus***Status** Common breeding and passage migrant.**Habitat** Mixed and coniferous woodlands; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m in Altai and up to 2,800 m in Tien Shan.**Breeding distribution** N Tien Shan (west to E part of Kirgizskiy Alatau), Zhungarskiy Alatau and Saur Mountains, Altai, Kalbinskiy Altai (d10) and S Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k184).**Non-breeding distribution** During migration throughout (b450, e2, l10). In autumn mainly in S, C and E Kazakhstan. In spring conspicuous passage at E Caspian Sea coast, Emba and Ural River valleys, N Kostanay province (c60, p54, t31) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) but lower numbers in Syrdarya River valley north to Lesser Aral Sea region (k175).**Movements** From mid April (d10, e2) to late June (t4) (May) and from early July (b450, e2) to early October (d10) (early August-mid September). Extra-seasonal records: 22 October 2001 Karazhar Tengiz-Korgalzhyn NR (Holger Schielzeth *in litt.*); 26 October 2018 Öskemen (b450).**Note 1** Breeding in Karkaraly Mountains (d10), Bayanaul NP (s144), Talasskiy (k108) and Kirgizsky Alatau Mountains (d10) is insufficiently documented and not included here.**Note 2** Reports in Talasskiy Alatau foothills in early November (g20), on 4 December 1959 (k166) are undocumented and not included here.*Phylloscopus trochiloides*

Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

Subspecies *zarudnyi*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with tall reeds; lowlands and foothills.

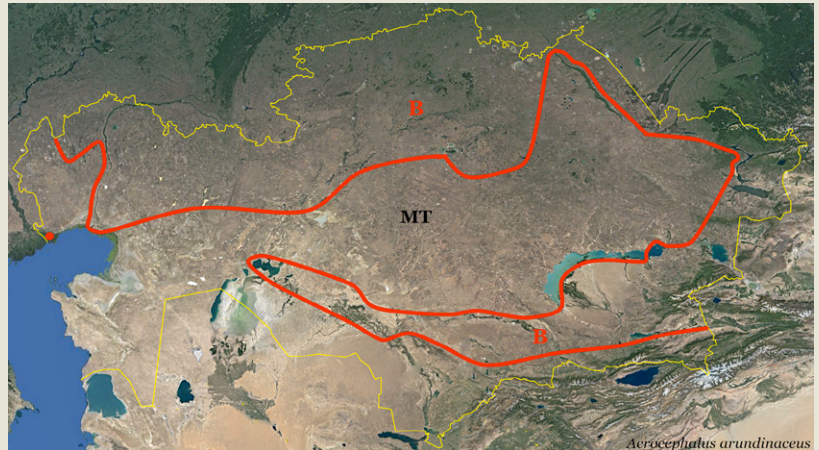
Breeding distribution South to Volga River delta and Uzen River valleys, Zhangala region, Ural River delta, Uil River delta, upper Emba River valley, lower Syrdarya River valley (from delta to Chiili) (d10), Shoshkakol lakes, Bilikol lake, Taskol lake, Chu River valley, Sorbulak lakes and Ili River valley. Absent from Kazakh upland, Altai (d10, s52), Tien Shan, Kyzylkum desert and Mangystau province (d10).

Non-breeding distribution Noticeable migration north and west of Lesser Aral Sea but imperceptible elsewhere (c59, l25), for instance recorded at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (l12).

Movements From mid April (d10), exceptionally early April (e2), to early June (b450, e2) (May) and from late July to late September (August) (b450, d10).

Note 1 Birds in NW Kazakhstan may belong to an intergrade population between the subspecies *zarudnyi* and *arundinaceus* (k73).

Note 2 Great Reed and Clamorous Reed Warbler *A. stentoreus* hybridize at Shoshkakol lakes and Taskol lake (h3).



Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus*

Subspecies *brunescens*

Status Common breeding migrant.

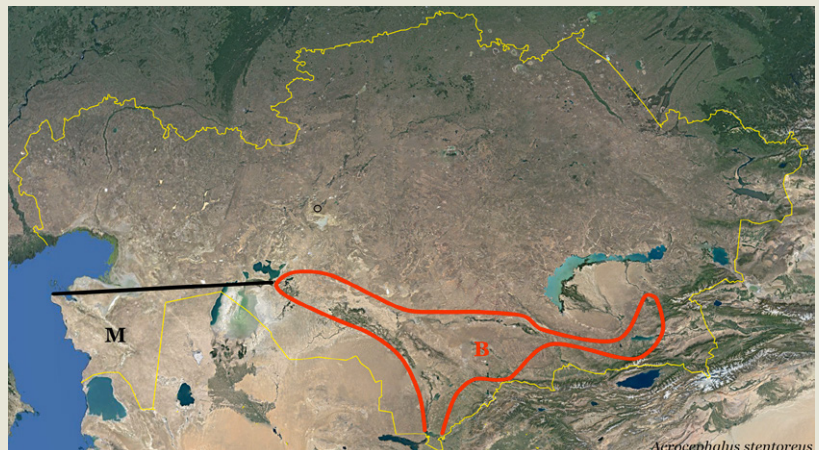
Habitat Variety of waterbodies with reed beds; lowlands and foothills, up to 1,200 m.

Breeding distribution West to Tabakbulaqkin Kyzylkum desert (b450), north to Syrdarya River delta (b198), Aral-Karakum desert (b450), lower Sarysu River valley (k91), lakes in SW Betpak-Dala desert (e2, l20, s6), Chu River valley and Sorbulak lakes and east to Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan and Almaty (b450). On 20 August 1983 a juvenile male was trapped at lower Turgai River (k87).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range, including Talasskiy Alatau foothills (for instance at Chokpak Pass) (e2, l12) but also west to the E Caspian coast between Fetisovo (l10) and Bautino (b450).

Movements From mid April (d10) to late May (l10) and from late July to late September (d10).

Note See note 2 Great Reed Warbler.



Acrocephalus stentoreus

Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon*

Subspecies *mimicus* (Eastern Moustached Warbler)

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Marshes with old reed beds or sedges (often with scattered bushes); lowlands and foothills, occasionally in mountains, up to 1,850 m in Terskey Alatau.

Breeding distribution Volga and Ural River deltas (b450, d10, e2) and Ashchyozek River valley, Balykty lake (p14) and Kushum River valley at Kyzylloba (b450) in Volga-Ural region, Syrdarya River valley (d10), Shoshkakol lakes (b450), Akkol lake in Karatau foothills, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and Ili River delta between Alakol lake and Karaoy region (b450, d10, e2), Ayaguz River valley and Alakol depression (b450 b75, k89, k90). In 2002 at Tekes lake in C Tien Shan where on 14 July two pairs (including a singing male) were observed (b424).



Acrocephalus melanopogon

Non-breeding distribution During migration and dispersal south of the breeding range, f.i. south at Sorbulak lakes, Almaty, Taraz, Chokpak Pass, Muyunkum- Betpak-Dala and Kyzylkum deserts and west to E Caspian coast (b450, e2, m4).

Movements From mid March to mid May (April) and from early July (Tim Sykes *in litt.*) to early November (September) (b450, d10). Extra-seasonal record: 8 June 2021 Bautino (b450).

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

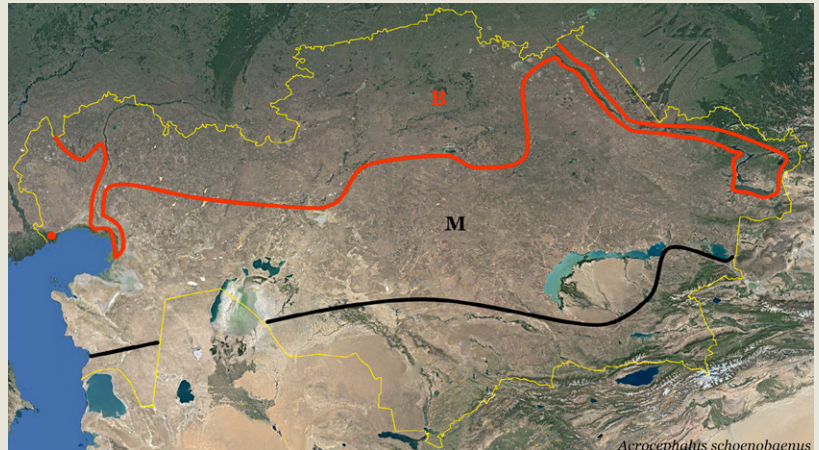
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with dense vegetation (including reeds and dense bushes, occasionally further away from water in dense vegetation); lowlands to mountains (b86, s50).

Breeding distribution Volga River delta and south to Uzen River valleys south to Zhangala, Ural River delta (d10, e2), Tengiz (e2), lower Uil River valley, upper Emba River valley, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys (d10), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), upper Sarysu and Nura River valleys, Selety-Teniz lake, Irtys River valley south to Zaisan lake (d10) and east to Ulba River valley at Butakovo in W Altai (s50) and Bukhtarma River valley between Zhanaulga and Chingistay and at Markakol lake in S Altai (b86).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south to Alakol lake (k89), E Lake Balkhash, Taldykurgan (b450), Bozoy region (e2), lower Syrdarya River valley, Zhanaözen and E Caspian coast (d10, l10, l25). Common only in Volga-Ural region (c36, c37, c38) and Ural River valley (d10).

Movements From late April to mid June (b450) and from mid July (e2) to late October (August-mid September) (d10).



Large-billed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orinus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 17 August 1900 Zharkent 1cy male collected (s208, w3). 2/2 19 May 1926 Bilikol lake collected (k102).



Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola*

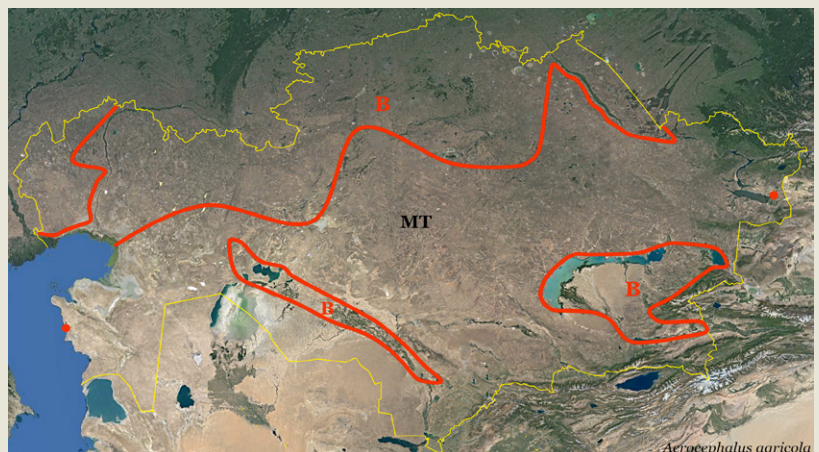
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Reed beds (often with scattered bushes); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Widespread. In Mangystau province (d10, s46) only at Aktau, where from late May to mid August 2023 three territorial birds were found (b450, w32).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout but most migrate through S Kazakhstan. Birds from the western part of the species' breeding range (including Bulgaria, Crimea and Romania) apparently first follow an easterly migration route through N Caspian region and Ural River valley and then a more southerly route (c59).

Movements From late March (e2) to early June and from mid July to early November (August-September) (b450, d10).





Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola* 1cy Fetisovo 29 August 2010 (Arend Wassink)



Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 1cy Kyzylkol lake 9 September 2009 (Arend Wassink)

Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum*

Status Common breeding and abundant passage migrant.

Habitat Variety of bushy habitats (including riparian deciduous forests and open woodlands); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution NW Kostanay province south Naurzum NR (b452, b465, b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (d10, h7), Koksetau upland, Irtysh River valley between Tilektes and Öskemen, Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai south to Bukhtarma River valley (d10, e2, g55, s190).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Regularly at high altitude, for instance at Big Almaty lake in N Tien Shan (l12, w27).

Movements From late April (b147, b450, e2) to mid June (b450, e2) (May) and from mid July (e2) to early November (b450) (mid August-late September).



Acrocephalus dumetorum

Common Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*

Subspecies *fuscus* (Caspian Reed Warbler)

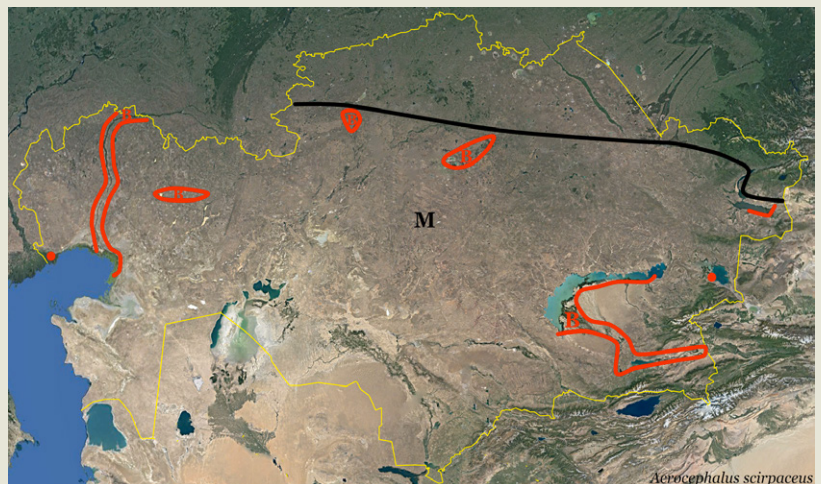
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with reed beds (including small reed marshes); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Volga River delta, Ural River valley (b450, d10, e2), Temir (at Prokovka) and Uil River valleys (k181), Naurzum NR (b486), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (e2, h7), Ili River delta, Sorbulak lakes and Balkhash-Alakol (b450, e2) and Zaisan depressions (d10).

Non-breeding distribution South of the breeding range, west to Zhanybek (c40) and eastern Caspian coast (b450, e2, l10) and east to Irtysh River valley at Kurchatov (e2), Öskemen and Bukhtarma lake (b450).

Movements From mid April to early June (early May-mid May) (d10, l10) and from late July (b450, d10) to late October (b450) (early August-mid September) (d10).



Acrocephalus scirpaceus

Marsh Warbler *Acrocephalus palustris*

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

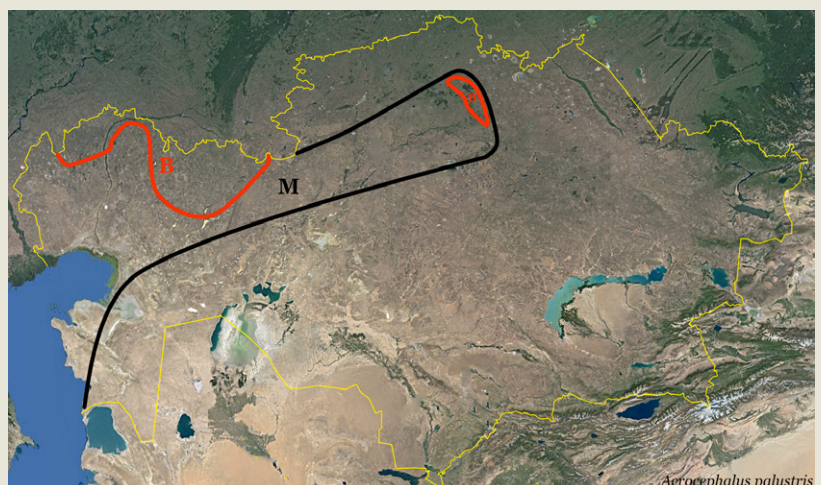
Habitat Open areas with scattered bushes and dense vegetation (including tall grass, especially nettles); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Bolshoy and Malyy Uzen River valleys in Volga-Ural region (d10), Ural River valley south to Chapaev (g23), Uil River valley at Uil, Emba River valley at Zhagabulak (k181) and Karabutak River valley; and at Koksetau and Burabay in Koksetau upland (d10) and Shortandy region (b336).

Non-breeding distribution East to Karamendy (c60) in Naurzum NR, Koksetau upland, Astana region (e2). Not positively identified in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Most common in Volga-Ural region (c36, c37, c38), Ural River valley and at E Caspian coast (l10).

Movements From late April (l10) to mid June (b450) (mid to late May) and from late July to late September (August) (d10).

Note Records outside the migration range outlined (e2, g27, k89, k90) are undocumented and not included here.



Acrocephalus palustris

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Low scrub in steppes, river banks and forest edges; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,800 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution West in Volga-Ural region south to Kamysh-Samara lakes, Ural River valley south to Karmanovo, Sagiz River valley (k181), lower Sarysu River valley, north of Lake Balkhash (d8), S Alakol lake (f39), Tarbagatai Mountains (g20) and Manrak foothills (b349, d8).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range.

Movements From late April (b450, g54) to early June and from late July (b450, d10, e2) to mid October (August-mid September) (d10).



Sykes's Warbler *Iduna rama*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Tamarisk and saxaul bushes (often near water) in semi-deserts and deserts; lowlands and foothills, up to 1,150 m in Ili River valley (p37).

Breeding distribution North to Naryn sands, south of Kamysh-Samara lakes and Zhangala region in Volga-Ural region, Inderbor in Ural River valley, Kulsary region, lower Irgiz River valley, Karakum- Betpak-Dala and Myunkum deserts (b450, k188), Ili River valley and Sasykkol lake (d10, g20); and in Mangystau province from Karynzhyark desert to Buzach Peninsula (b450, e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range.

Movements From mid April to late May (e2) and from late July to mid September (e2).

Note A report of a pair with juveniles in Korgalzhyn NR on 3 July 2005 (l30, w28) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Iduna pallida*

Subspecies *elaeica*

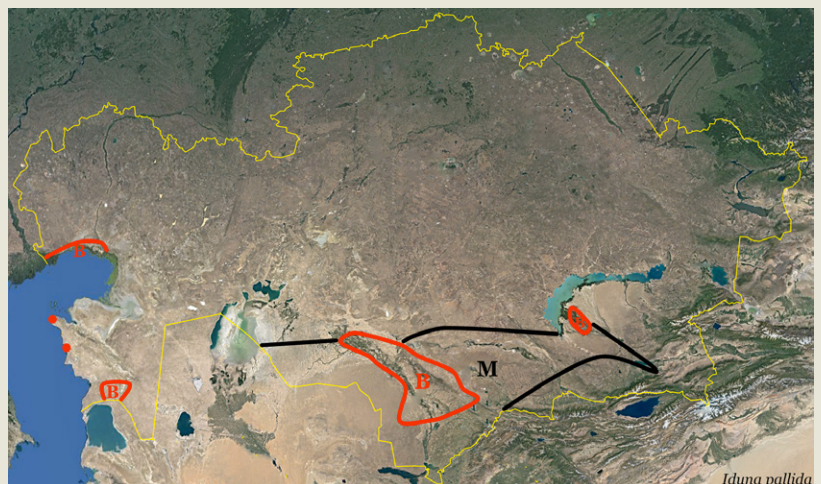
Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Groves, riparian forests and dry bush land (also orchards and gardens); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m.

Breeding distribution N Caspian coast including Ural delta (b450, d10, e2), at Aktau (e2), Fort Shevchenko (b53), Karynzhyark desert (k126), E Kyzylkum, Syrdarya River valley between Zhalagash (s155) and Sarykol (b450), Arys River valley (b450), Karatau foothills north to Kyzylkol lake (b450, w5, w17), Talasskiy Alatau spurs (d10) and lower Ili River valley (from at least 1998, for instance at Zhelturanga and Karaoy) (a8, a9, k160).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly south of the breeding range (d10, l10), including at Chokpak Pass (g20), occasionally east to Karashengel GR (b147) and Chilik (a32) and north to lower Chu River valley and Kyzylmshek in Betpak-Dala desert (e2).

Movements From late April (d8) late May (b450) and from late July to early September.



Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

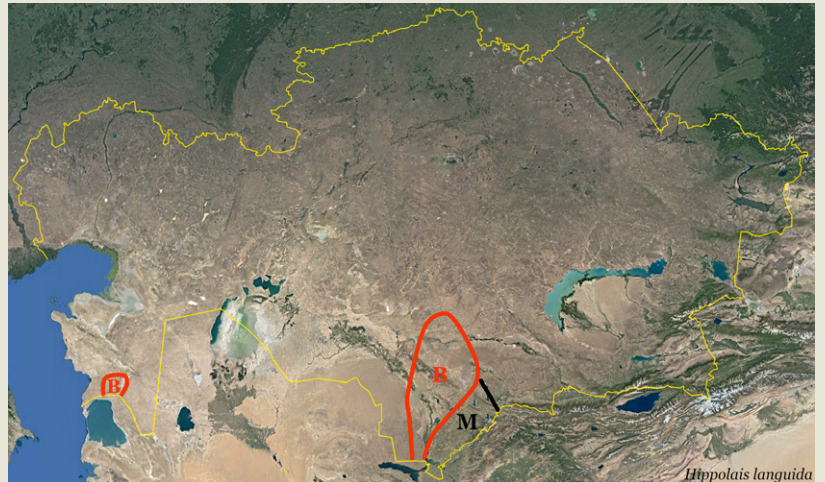
Habitat Sparse bush land (often on stony hillsides); lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Karynzhyr desert (g20, k126, k127, w18), Kyzylkum desert, Karatau Mountains (d10), Betpak-Dala desert north to Stepnoy (e2, m3), Muyunkum desert (k126) and Assa River valley at Ters Aschibulak lake (w5, Vladimir Kolbintsev *in litt.*).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range; occasionally at Prorva Point and Bautino at E Caspian coast (w29) and Zhabagly (k108) and Chokpak Pass (g20) in Talasskiy Alatau foothills.

Movements From late April to mid May (d10, e2) and from late June (w29) to late August (d10).

Note Reports at Karaoy in Ili River delta on 24 May 2006 and 9 July 2007 (a9, w27) are insufficiently documented (w3) and not included here.



Icterine Warbler *Hippolais icterina*

Status Very rare breeding migrant and rare passage migrant.

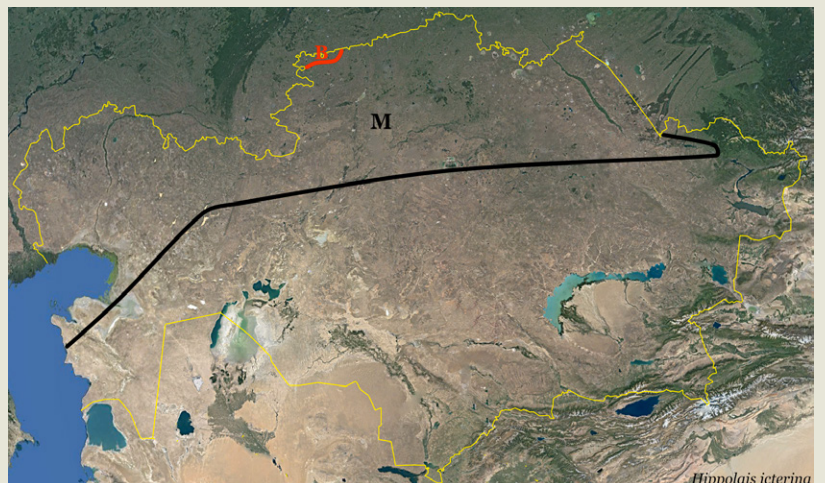
Habitat Willow-poplar forest; lowlands.

Breeding distribution South to area between Syrdak lake and Ulken-Burli lake (b450, w18), Toguzak River valley between Karabalyk and Terentyevka, and Balykty (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south to Aktau (b450, d10, k172), Mugodzhary Mountains (k180), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a16, k96, k139) and Irtysh River valley south to Ablaketka (b450) and Ulbinskiy Mountains (e2). Regularly only in Volga-Ural region and Ural River valley (c59, d10).

Movements From early May to mid June (k180) and from early August (b450, c60) to early September (h7).

Note Occasionally breeding in the upper Ural River valley (g74) and at Koksetau upland (d10) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Helopsaltes certhiola*

Subspecies *centralasiae*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Wetlands or wet meadows with tall grass and scattered bushes or wood patches; foothills and mountains, up to 2,100 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (b78, b450, g55, s11, s12, s93), Urunkhai River valley at Algabas in Kalbinskiy Altai (s71), lower Black Irtysh River valley, Kondysu River valley in Manrak foothills (g20), Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills at W Alakol lake and between Konyrolenskaya valley and Zharkent (b33, d10, k89).

Non-breeding distribution Outside the breeding range only two (extralimital) records: 13 May 2012 Sorbulak lakes; 18 August 2019 Taldykurgan (b450).

Movements From mid May to mid June (d10) and from late July to early September (b450, c59).



River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis*

Status Scarce passage migrant.

Distribution Volga-Ural region (c36, c37, c59, d10, g72), Ural River valley, east to Aksay and Berezovka River valley (b328, d10, e2) and E Caspian coast (b450, d10, e2). Extralimital records: 17 August 1986 lower Sarysu River valley (k91); 4 May 1997 Zhansura lake (t31).

Movements From early to late May (e2) and from mid August to late September (b450, c37, e2).

Note 1 Breeding in Ural and Ilek River valleys (d10) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 A report at lower Sarysu River valley on 17 August 1986 (k91) is undocumented and not included here.



Locustella fluviatilis

Savi's Warbler *Locustella luscinioides*

Subspecies *fusca*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Wetlands with beds of reed or sedges (including moist areas with tall grass and bushes along rivers); lowlands and foothills.

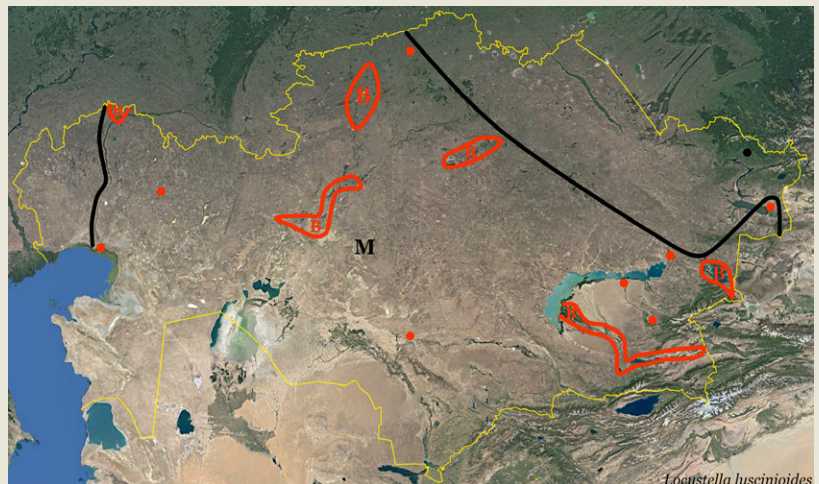
Breeding distribution Ural River delta (b301), Oral region from Derkul River valley (b450) and Krugloozernoe lake (s95) east to Karaobe River valley (o1), Uil River valley at Barkyn sands (k181), Irgiz and Turgai lakes (d10), Shoptkol lake south to Naurzum NR (b486, p55), Zhaltyr lake and Zhanazhol region (t4), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Astana regions (e2, h7, o1), lower reaches of Chu River (e2), Ili River valley (b450, d10, e2), Karatal River delta (d10), Taldykurgan (e2), lower Ayaguz River valley (b450, e2), Tentek River delta (d10), Alakol lake and Zhalanashkol lake (b299, b450) and Black Irtysh River delta (d10).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range and at least west to Ural River valley and E Caspian coast (b450, e2, d10, w7). Extralimital record: 3 May 2020 Altai (b450).

Movements From early April to late May (e2) and from early August (b450) to early October (b450, g20) (August-mid September).

Note 1 Breeding in Syrdarya and upper Emba River valley (d10) could recently not be confirmed.

Note 2 A report of four at Aynakol lake at 2,360 m in Aksu-Zhabagly NR in mid June-early July 1998 (k108) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Locustella luscinioides

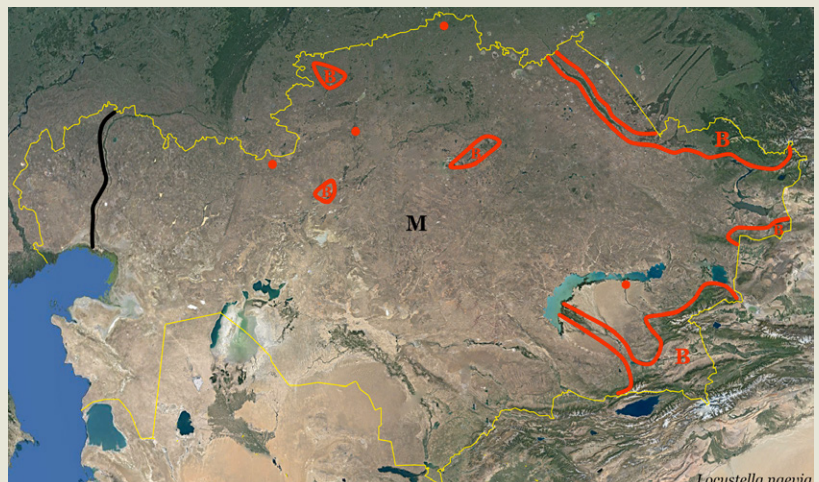
Common Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*

Subspecies *straminea* (Seeböhm's Grasshopper Warbler)

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Variety of open and moist areas with dense vegetation (including tall grass or nettles and scattered bushes); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m.

Breeding distribution Uil region, upper Khobda River valley (k181), upper Irgiz (d10) and Turgai River valleys (c60, d10), between Karabalyk, Kostanay and Tobol River valley at Karatamar lake (b450, b452), Naurzum NR (c60), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Astana regions (d10, h7), Petropavlovsk region (s216, v31), Irtysh River valley, Altai south to Bukhtarma River valley (e2) and Zaisan depression (d10, e2), but absent from Manrak Mountains (b349); and Ili River



Locustella naevia

valley, Balkhash-Alakol depression, Zhungarskiy Alatau (including foothills) (b450, d10) and N and C Tien Shan (b424, d26).

Non-breeding distribution Widespread. No evidence of migration west of Ural River valley (c59).

Movements From early April (e2) to mid June (g20) and from late July (b450, d10) to mid October (b450) (early August-mid September).

Note Breeding in Chagan, lower Utva, upper Ural (d10, g20) and Syrdarya River valleys and at Koksetau upland (d10) is insufficiently documented and not included here.

Eurasian Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*

Subspecies *atricapilla*

Status Scarce passage migrant.

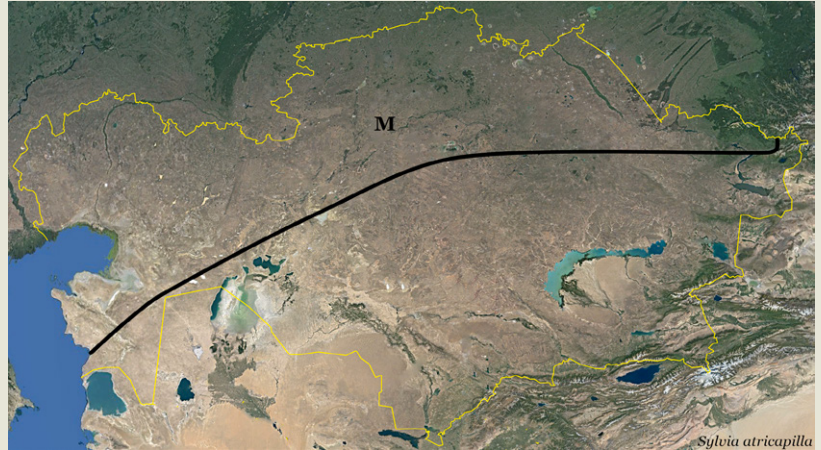
Distribution Only common in Volga-Ural region (c37, c38, c40), Ural River valley (g23) and E Caspian coast (e2, l10, w7), becoming increasingly scarce towards the east. Recorded east to Katon-Karagay S Altai (v15), Koksetau upland (d10), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn (b450, h7, k134, k141, w3), lower Turgai River valley (k87), Ustyurt NR and Zhanaözen (b450).

Movements From mid April (b450, d10) to late May (h7) and from mid August (b328) to mid November (b450) (September-early October).

Note 1 Breeding in upper Ural River valley (g74) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 A report in summer 1932 (up to 10 July) at Burabay in Koksetau upland (s200) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 3 The location of a report of a bird collected in Kyzylkum desert on 4 May 1973 (g20, k243) is not situated in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan.



Sylvia atricapilla

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*

Status Very rare breeding migrant and common passage migrant.

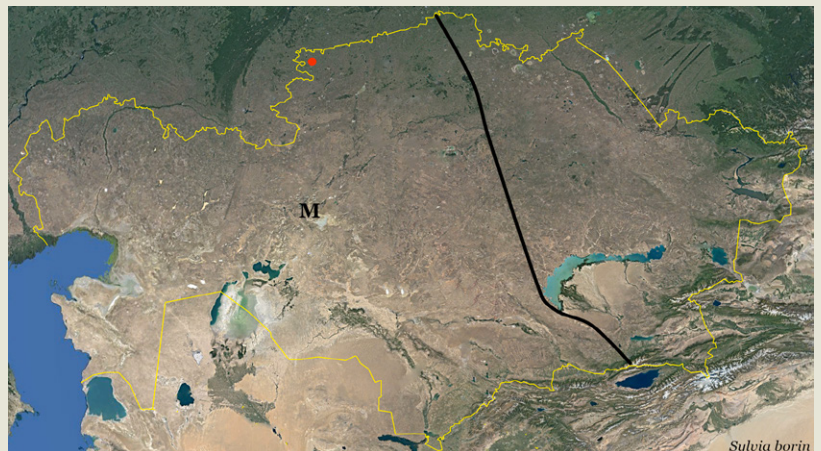
Habitat Humid forest with rich undergrowth and thickets; lowlands and uplands.

Breeding distribution Toguzak River valley at Nadezhdinka (b450).

Non-breeding distribution Common only in Volga-Ural region (c36, c37, c38), Ural River valley (d10) and at E Caspian coast (l10, w7), occasionally elsewhere, east to Ishim River valley at Nadezhka, Astana, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, e2, h7), Kolshengel (e2) and Almaty (d10).

Movements From late April (l10) to mid June (b450, k180) (May) and from late July (d10) to late October (late August to mid September) (d10, b450).

Note Breeding at Bolshoy and Malyy Uzen and upper Ural River valleys and Koksetau (d10) could recently not be confirmed.



Sylvia borin

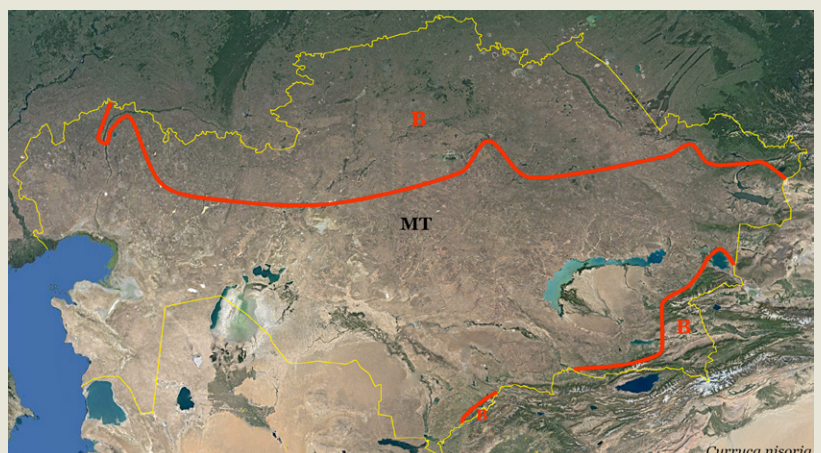
Barred Warbler *Curruca nisoria*

Status Scarce breeding migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Woodlands and thorny thickets; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,600 m.

Breeding distribution South to Ural River valley (south to Mergenevo), Uil River valley at Uil (k181), upper Emba and lower Irgiz River valleys, upper Turgai River valley, Sarysu River valley, Karaganda, Kokon Mountains, Kalbinskiy Altai, foothills of W Altai, S Altai from Bukhtarma valley south (b450, d10, e2). In S Kazakhstan in Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills and spurs and Tien Shan foothills (d10).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Three winter records (all at Almaty): 5-29 December 2006 adult



Curruca nisoria

(b450); 1 December 2015 to 1 January 2016 adult (b450, w18); 21 October to 23 December 2017 adult (b450).

Movements From late April (b450, d10) to mid June (b450, c60) and from late July (d10) to late November (b450, i3) (August–September).

Note Breeding at Bektauata, Kargaly and Kyzylray Mountains (d10) could recently not be confirmed.

Lesser Whitethroat *Curruca curruca*

Subspecies *blythi*

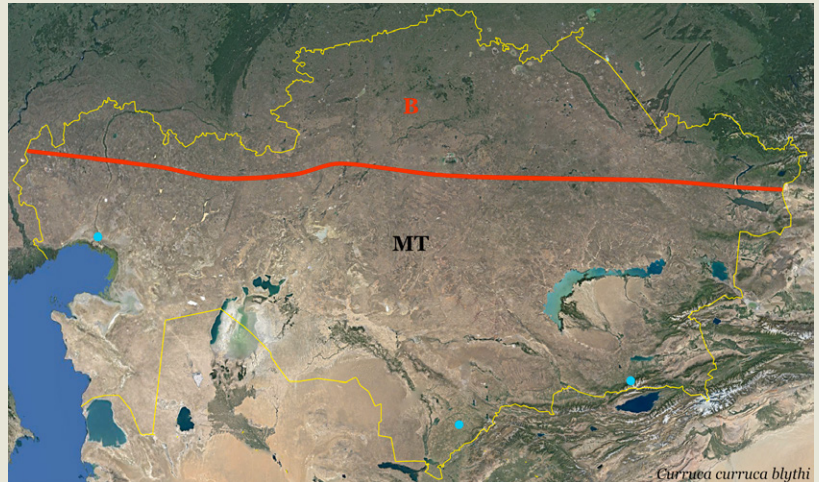
Status Common breeding and abundant passage migrant, and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Woodlands with dense thickets; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,350 m in S Altai (s169).

Breeding distribution South to Zhanybek (i27) and lower Uzen River valley in Volga-Ural region, upper Ural River valley (d10), lower Khobda River valley, N Mugodzhary Mountains (k181), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Karaganda, Kazakh upland and Altai (d10).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter regularly at Almaty (b450, i3). Other records: 1 December 2023 Atyrau; 9 January 2025 Shymkent (b450, e2).

Movements From mid April (b450) to mid June and from mid July (c60) to late November (b450, e2) (August–September).



Subspecies *halimodendri*

Status Common breeding migrant.

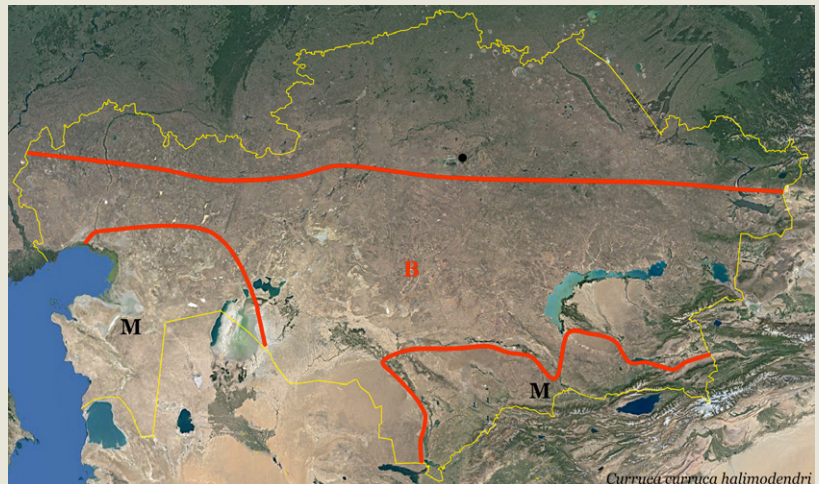
Habitat Dry habitats with scrub and scattered bushes; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Volga-Ural sands (d10), upper Khobda River valley, S Mugodzhary Mountains (k181) and Zaisan depression and south to Lesser Aral Sea region and Kyzylkum desert, Chu River valley, Ili River valley and Sugaty valley (d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital record: 12 May 2013 Nura River valley Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (trapped, photographed and DNA analysed) (w18).

Movements From early April (e2, w10) to mid May (w14) and from early August to late September (d10).

Note *Blythi* is generally assumed to intergrade with *halimodendri* at its southern, respectively northern breeding limit along a gradient from mesic to xeric habitat (i34). However, a study revealed a niche segregation but no evidence of intergradation along a habitat gradient (v30).



Subspecies *althaea* (Hume's Whitethroat)

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Open deciduous woodlands, juniper scrub, sparse scrub on rocky slopes; foothills and mountains, at 800–2,300 m.

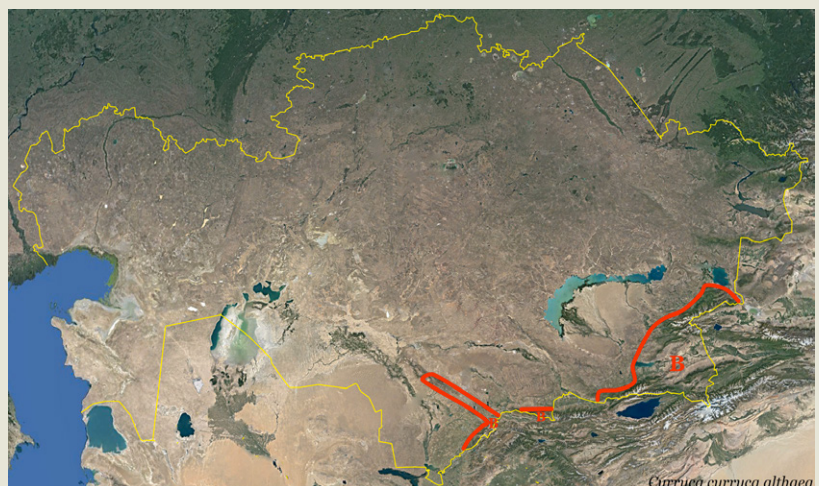
Breeding distribution Tien Shan (including foothills) (d10), east to Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (including its spurs) (k164), east to Kokpek pass in Sugaty Mountains, Boguty (e2) and Turaygyr Mountains (g20), north to Karatau Mountains, Chu-Ili Mountains, and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, e2) including Malaysary Mountains (g73) and Altyn-Emel NR (b450).

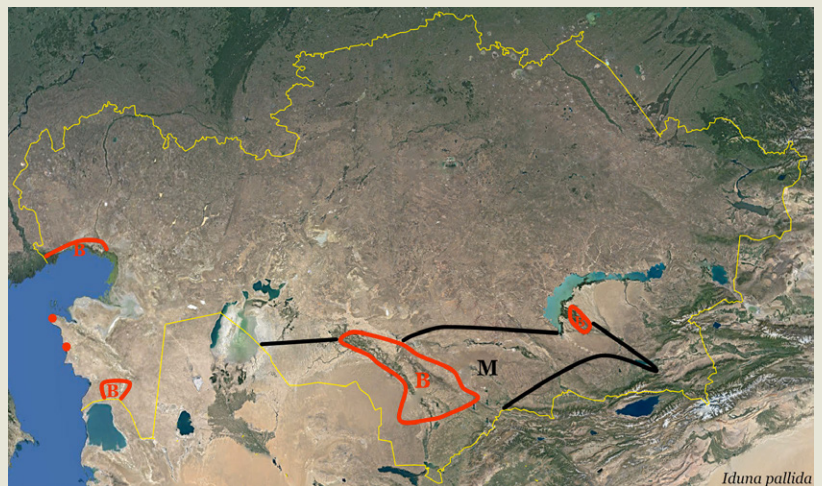
Non-breeding distribution During migration within the breeding range and adjoining foothills.

Movements From late April to early May and from late July to mid September (d10, e2).

Note 1 Breeding in Tarbagatai Mountains has not been confirmed (b349).

Note 2 Reports north of the breeding range (e2, k139) seem unproven and not included here.



Subspecies *margelanica* (Margelanian Whitethroat)**Status** Vagrant.**Records** 1/3 22 October 1938 Shymkent collected (g20). 2/3 23 May 2003 Ayakkol lake Kumbar desert trapped (g20). 3/3 2 May 2004 Sorbulak lakes trapped (b67).**Note** This subspecies migrates from Mongolia and China through Central Asia to their unknown winter quarters (s113). However, there are only three documented records from Kazakhstan.*Curruca curruca margelanica***Eastern Orphean Warbler** *Curruca crassirostris***Subspecies** *jerdoni***Status** Scarce breeding migrant.**Habitat** Open woodlands with bushes and thickets (also orchards); foothills and mountains, at 1,000–2,200 m.**Breeding distribution** Kharzantau and Talasskiy Alatau Mountains in W Tien Shan and in Karatau Mountains (including foothills) (b450, d10), recently spreading eastwards to Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (including Akterek., Boguty Mountains, Kokpek Pass, Temirlik River valley and upper Charyn River valley), Ketmen Mountains foothills at Shoshanai, Zhungarskiy Alatau spurs (including Altyn-Emel NP) (b35) and N Tarbagatai foothills (b46, b89, b342, b345, b450, k163).**Non-breeding distribution** During migration north to Kolshengel, Togyz and Zhelturanga, and east to Chundzha (b450, e2, r4, s130).**Movements** From late April to mid May and from early August to mid September (d10, e2, m40).*Iduna pallida***Asian Desert Warbler** *Curruca nana***Status** Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.**Habitat** Sandy steppes to deserts with scattered scrub and grass (often with *Artemisia*); lowlands, up to 700 m.**Breeding distribution** North to Volga-Ural sands (d10, p13), Dossor, Aral-Karakum desert (c27), N Betpak-Dala desert (b450, k188), Ayaguz region (b450, e2) and Zhungarian Gate (b299), south to Sugaty plains, Saryesik-Atyrau and Taukum deserts (b450, d10, e2), Zhusandala (s134), Moyyumkum and S Betpak-Dala deserts and Kyzylkum desert (b450, d10, e2).**Non-breeding distribution** During migration in the plains within and south of the breeding range (d10), occasionally in foothills and mountains (b319, d37). Extralimital records: 8 October 2002 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (h7, k130); 27 July 2005 north of Zaisan lake two (e2, s93); 11 April 2007 Korgalzhyn (b450, w16); 17 March 2010 Kurchatov (e2); 20 May 2016 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (k140); 29 July 2017 Uly-Zhilanchyk River valley (b450). Winter record: 13 December 1939 Chilik River valley collected (d10).**Movements** From early March to early April and from late July (b450, s93) to early November (b450) (August–September).*Curruca nana*

Menetries's Warbler *Curruca mystacea*

Subspecies *turcmenica*

Status Scarce breeding migrant.

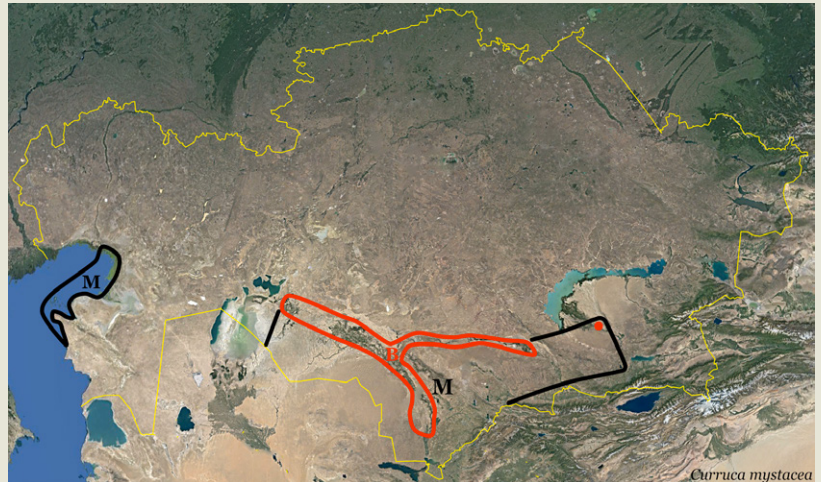
Habitat Deserts with scattered scrub, bushy riparian vegetation; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Syrdarya River valley (d50, e2, k101, m8) and the adjoining Kyzylkum desert (g20), Chu River valley (b450, e2), lower Ili River valley between Kokzhide (e493) and Akzhar (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south of the breeding range, south to Sorbulak lakes (e2) and Chokpak Pass (c60, e2, g20), and at NE Caspian Sea (b450) and Caspian coast between Aktau and Atyrau (b450, e2, Tim Sykes *in litt.*).

Movements From mid March (b450) to mid May (Tim Sykes *in litt.*) and from early July (e2) to early November (b450).

Note Based on geographical grounds, records in the Caspian region could refer to subspecies *mystacea*. Differences between the latter and *turcmenica* are subtle, and individual variation and wear make subspecific identification away from the breeding grounds very difficult (s113). Therefore, these records are tentatively treated under *turcmenica*.



Common Whitethroat *Curruca communis*

Subspecies *communis*

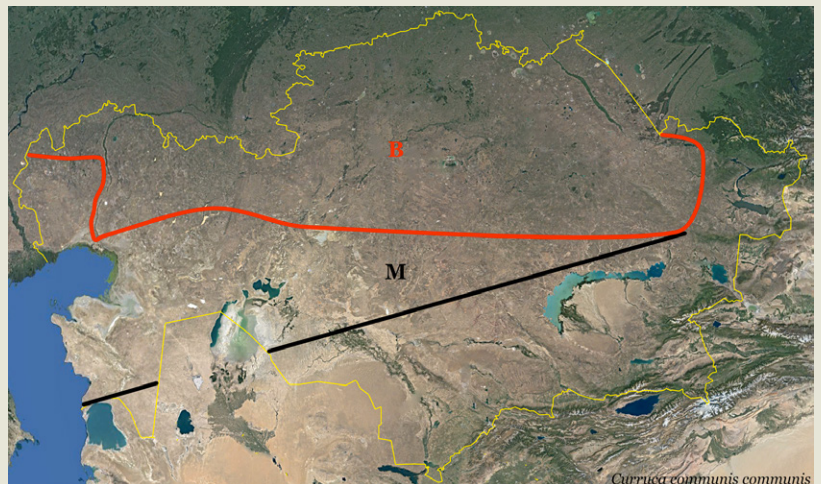
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Variety of open areas with scattered bushes; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Zhanybek and Ural River delta, upper Emba River valley and lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, upper Sarysu River valley, Ayaguz and Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Probably south to Lake Balkhash, Betpak-Dala desert, N Kyzylkum desert and E Caspian coast (b450, d10, e2).

Movements From late April (l10) to early June (e2) and from mid July (c60) to mid November (b450).



Subspecies *rubicola*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Variety of open areas with scattered bushes (including alpine meadows); foothills and mountains, up to 2,300 m in Altai and up to 2,700 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai (d10), Manrak and Saur Mountains, Black Irtysh River valley (c64), Altai (b349) and Kalbinskiy Altai (d10).

Non-breeding distribution During migration in foothills and within the breeding range.

Movements From late April (d10) to early June (b450) and from early August to late September (August-early September).

Note The subspecies *communis* and *rubicola* intergrade in easternmost Kazakhstan.



Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*

Subspecies *regulus*

Status Scarce resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Coniferous forests; mountains, at 1,450–1,600 m.

Breeding distribution W Altai and in S Altai south to Bukhtarma valley (b86, g55, s9, s36).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, d10, e2, e38, h7). Probably also throughout in winter, since recorded north to Oral, Tobol River valley, Astana, Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai (b450, d10, e2), and south to Atyrau (e2), Aktau (y3), Turkestan and Tien Shan foothills (b450, d10, e2, e38).

Movements From mid September to mid November (t7) and from mid March to early May (d10).

Note Part of the winter visitors in eastern parts of Kazakhstan may be intergrades between *regulus* and subspecies *coatsi*.



Regulus regulus regulus

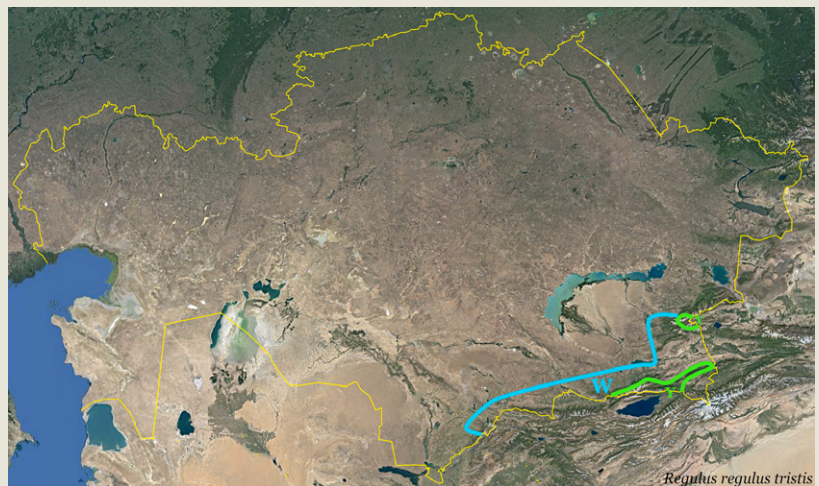
Subspecies *tristis* (Tien Shan Goldcrest)

Status Common resident.

Habitat Coniferous forests; mountains, at 1,700–2,600 m.

Breeding distribution N Tien Shan (Zailiyskiy Alatau, Kungey Alatau and Ketmen Mountains) and W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in winter, descending to the adjoining foothills and plains, west to Shymkent (b450) and north to Karatau Mountains at Kenes (b450, c25), Sorbulak lakes (b450), Kapchagay lake (b71, d10, k115) and Taldykurgan (b450). Few arrive at the winter areas from early September but most stay from early November to early April (b450, c25, d10).



Regulus regulus tristis

Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*

Subspecies *troglodytes*

Status Rare winter visitor and passage migrant.

Distribution During migration in Volga-Ural region (c37), Ural River valley (g72), Karabatan (b450), N Caspian Sea (e38, m16) and Kostanay province east to Sarykol lake and Naurzum NR (b14, b450, b478, e2). In winter at E Caspian coast between Saura and Cape Tokmak (b450, e2, k205, k215), east to Beyneu and Zharmysh (b53, w3).

Migration Arrives in early October (c37), with the latest leaving early March (b450).



Subspecies *tianschanicus*

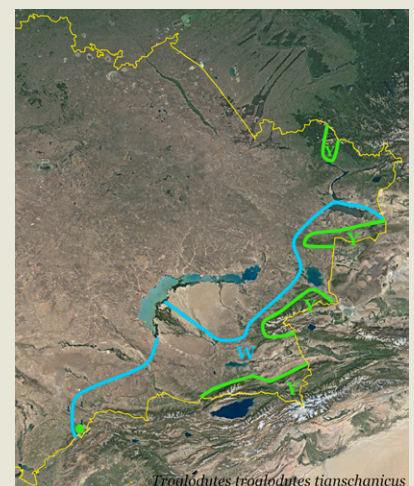
Status Common resident.

Habitat Variety of woodlands with undergrowth (including riparian forests or mixed and coniferous forests with undergrowth, often with stones); mainly mountains, at 1,500–2,600 m (once at 3,000 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains) (also foothills, at 560 m) (Jochen Roeder *in litt.*).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (d9) west to Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (but absent from Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains) (g20), Zhungarskiy Alatau (d9), Tarbagatai (g20), Manrak (b349) and Saur Mountains (s23) and Ivanovskiy Mountains in W Altai (f39, w16) down to foothills at Bukhtarma (w13, Jochen Roeder *in litt.*).

Non-breeding distribution Descending to foothills, north to Kyzylkol lake (b450), Chu-Ili Mountains, Ili River delta (d10, k94), N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b41, b450), Balkhash-Alakol depression, Urdzhar, north of Zaisan lake (b450) and Black Irtysh River delta (b71, d9).

Movements From early September to early December and from mid February to late April (c24, d9).



Troglodytes troglodytes tianschanicus

Eastern Rock Nuthatch *Sitta tephronota*

Subspecies *tephronota*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Rocky slopes or cliffs with scattered bushes and even woodland patches; foothills and mountains, at 400-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution W Tien Shan, Karatau Mountains, Chu-Ili Mountains, Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains east to Chemolgan gorge, Kapchagay canyon and its spurs Turaygyr Mountains and Charyn gorge) (b236, d10), and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains including its spurs west to Malaysary Mountains and north to Abakumovka) (d10, g20, l35) and foothills at Taldykurgan (b450).

Non-breeding distribution Most remain in the breeding range where they winter on south-facing slopes. Few show altitudinal movements (l35), occasionally reaching Talasskiy Alatau foothills at Zhabagly (c9, c11) and Chokpak Pass (g20), and Terskey Alatau Mountains (a26).

Note The breeding location in Pistelitau Mountains in Kyzylkum desert (d10, g20) is not situated in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan.



Sitta tephronota

Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*

Subspecies *asiatica* (Asian Nuthatch)

Status Common resident and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Mature deciduous and coniferous forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m (s163).

Breeding distribution Oral, Altynsarin region in N Kostanay region (b450), Burabay NP (b24, b450, e2, w24), Semey-Ormany NR (d10, u6), Irtysh River valley in Semey and Öskemen regions (d10, s33, u6), Altai (b78, c35, d10, g8, g55) and Saur Mountains (d10).

Non-breeding distribution In autumn-winter in Oral region east to Olenti, Ural River valley south to Atyrau (b440, d10, e2, w16) and south to Urkash (t31), Naurzum region (b14, b486, e2, t11), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k130, k134, k135, k140), Astana (e2, k135) and Irtysh River valley up to Bukhtarma lake (b450).

Movements Arrives at non-breeding areas from late September (d10), with the latest leaving in late March (e2, k135).

Note A report of a bird shot at Taraz in February 1966 was already questioned (d10).



Sitta europaea

Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria*

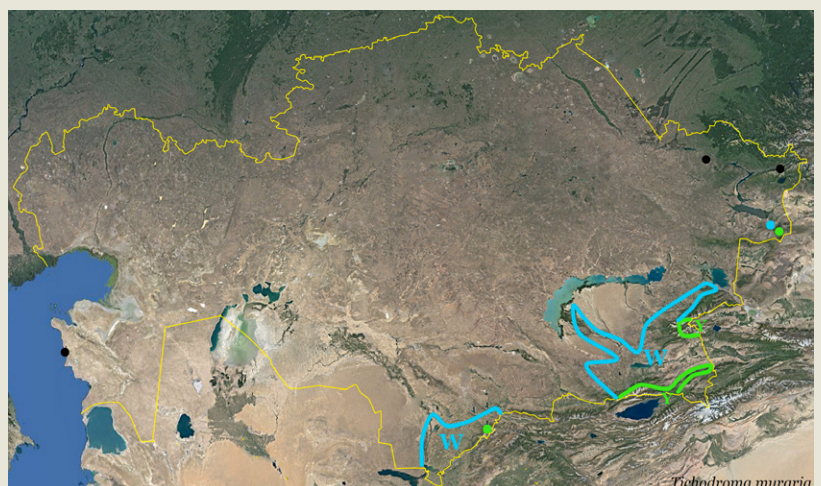
Subspecies *nepalensis*

Status Rare resident and accidental winter visitor.

Habitat Rocky regions with cliffs or shady gorges; mountains, at 2,800-3,500 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Aksu-Zhabagly NR in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains and Zailiyskiy Alatau and Ketmen Mountains), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (at Zharkent and upper Karatal River valley), Saur Mountains (b450, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Considerable movements in winter, extending to N Manrak foothills (b450, s135), Kaykan Mountains (b367), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450), Malaysary Mountains (d10), Karaoy in Ili River delta (z16) and Chu-Ili Mountains (r17), S Karatau foothills (b450), Shymkent, Arys (d10) and Chardara River valley north to the area between Koksaray and Zhankeldy (b450, e20, k161). Heavy snowfall in spring may result in moving to lower altitudes, even in early April.



Tichodroma muraria

Extralimital records: 25 April 2018 Aktau male; 26 October 2018 Kalbinskiy Altai Kamenka (b450, w22); 21 October to 7 November 2020 east of Kamenka Katon-Karagay NP S Altai (g2); 24 September 2022 Sarymsakty Mountains Katon-Karagay NP S Altai (b450, w24).

Movements From late September to late April (b450, e2).

Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*

Subspecies *familiaris*

Status Scarce resident, very rare passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Mature deciduous and coniferous forests; foothills and mountains, at 400-1,850 m.

Breeding distribution North of Semey (d10), Altai (W Altai NR, Altai, Rachmanovskiy lake, Sarymsakty and Kurchumskiy Mountains), Kaldzhir River delta at Chernyahevka and Saur Mountains (c3, d10, e2, g20, h4).

Non-breeding distribution Limited passage through Kazakhstan probably only in Ural River valley east to Olenti (b450, e2), Volga-Ural region (for instance at Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region) (b450, e2, c37) and at N Caspian Sea (b450, e38). In winter in Ural River valley south to Atyrau and at E Caspian coast between Fort Shevchenko and Cape Peschanyy (b450, e2, k205, k215), and south to Olenti, Naurzum (b14, b478, b486, t7), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn regions (h7, k130, k134, 011), Karkaraly NP (r5) and Irtysh River valley between Pavlodar and Serebryansk (b450).

Movements Arrives from late September (c37), with the latest leaving in early April (b450).



Certhia familiaris familiaris

Subspecies *tianschanica*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Mature deciduous and coniferous forests; foothills and mountains, at 1,400-2,500 m.

Breeding distribution N Tien Shan (including its spurs in Charyn River valley) and C Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution In winter occasionally in Tien Shan foothills at Zhabagly, Almaty (b450, e2) north to Karashengel GR (b147) and in Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b450, d10) east to Intaly (b367).



Certhia familiaris tianschanica

Bar-tailed Treecreeper *Certhia himalayana*

Subspecies *taeniura*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 25 March 1995 Zhabagly collected (k106).

Note Reports in Aksu-Zhabagly NR 21-22 January 1934 and 28 July 1944 (d10), N Tien Shan and Karatau Mountains (JaP) (d14, h4, p41, v5) are undocumented (d13) and not included here.



Certhia himalayana

Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*

Subspecies *tristis*

Status Common resident and breeding migrant.

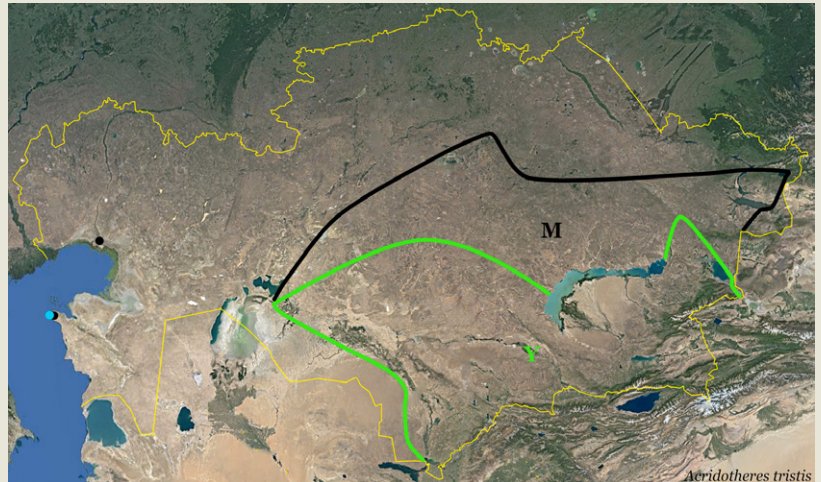
Habitat Open grassy areas with scattered bushes and trees (also cultivations and human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 3,300 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution North to Syrdarya River delta, Jezkazgan and Saryshagan (s101), west to E Kyzylkum desert (b450, w10) and east to Ayaguz (k169), Balkhash-Alakol depression and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains.

Non-breeding distribution During migration recorded mainly at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills where numbers are much higher in spring than in autumn (g20). During dispersal occasionally north to Uly-Zhilanchik River valley in Altyn Dala NR (Alexey Koshkin *in litt.*), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a16, h7), Astana (Michael Westerbjerg Andersen *in litt.*), Qaragandy (b168), Charskoye lake (k249), Buktharma lake (e4, s170), Urunkhayka at Markakol lake (s170) and Manrak foothills at Tughyl (b349). Additional records: 30 June 2016 Fort Shevchenko; 6 January 2017 Fort Shevchenko (b450); 14 September 2017 two (e2).

Movements From mid March to late October (g20).

Note The north- and eastward range expansions in Kazakhstan have intensified in recent decades. The successful introduction of nearly 200 Common Mynas (from Tashkent) at Almaty in spring 1962 (b459) may have contributed to the expansion.



Acridotheres tristis

Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus*

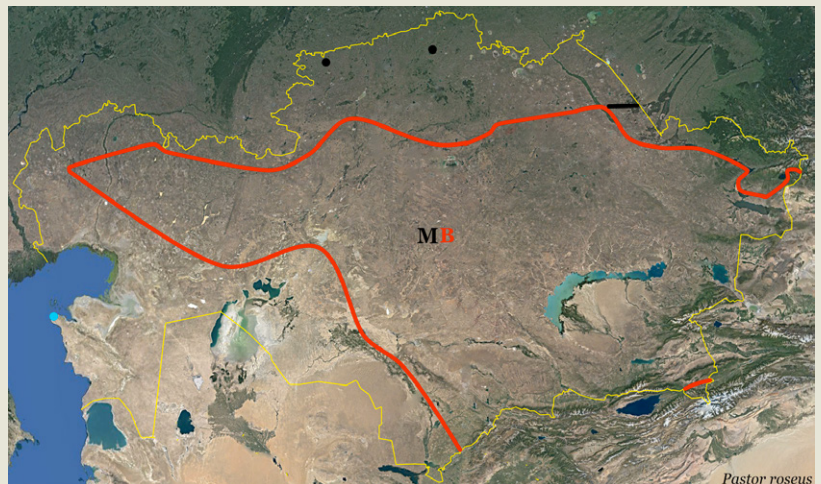
Status Abundant breeding migrant (with fluctuating numbers, depending on locust invasions; colonies can occasionally hold up to 100,000 pairs) and accidental resident.

Habitat Variety of steppe-like habitats with scattered bushes and trees (also cultivated land); lowlands and foothills, up to 1,500 m (occasionally mountains, up to 2,000 m).

Breeding distribution North to Ilezkaya steppe, upper Irgiz River valley, Dokuchaevskoye plateau (b14, k124, t7), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Ereymentau Mountains (b450) and Yamyshevo in Irtysh River valley, south to Shagray plateau, Irgiz-Turgai lakes, Syrdarya River valley, Tien Shan foothills (k124) and Kegen River valley in N Tien Shan (b169), west to middle Ural River valley (g74) and east to Irtysh River valley (k124) and Karakaba River valley (b146) in S Altai (b207) and Saur foothills (k124).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and migration mainly within and south of the breeding range (k124), including W Altai (b315, t3). Roosts can hold up to 250,000 (l25). Winter record: 18 January 2017 Fort Shevchenko adult and 2cy (b450, w20). Extralimital records: 21 May 2021 Karabalyk (b450); 15 May 2022 Chirikovka (z51).

Movements From late April to June (May) and from late July to early October (August) (b450, k124), occasionally early November (b450).



Pastor roseus



Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* adult male Sorbulak lakes 28 May 2018 (Danny Claeysier)

Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*

Subspecies *vulgaris*

Status Common breeding migrant and resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of open habitats (including open woodlands and riparian forests; also villages, cultivations and parks); lowlands.

Breeding distribution N Caspian coast, Ural River valley west to Zhangala region and Uzen rivers in Volga-Ural region, east to Aktobe and Kulsary (b450, e2).

Non-breeding distribution In winter at the E Caspian coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula, Zhanaözen and Kuryk (b303, e2, k33, k124, k205).

Movements From mid March to early April and from June to late November (b450, e2).



Subspecies *poltaratskyi*

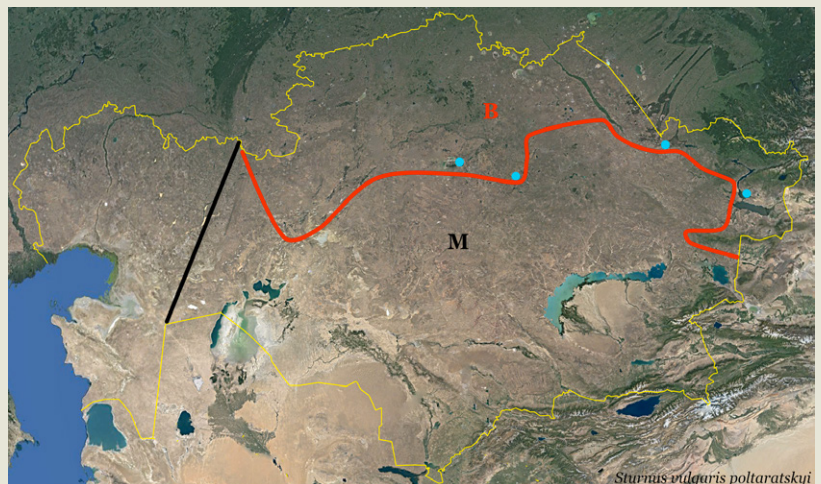
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and common resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wide variety of open habitats (including open woodlands and riparian forests; also villages, cultivations and parks); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,500 m.

Breeding distribution West to Mugodzhary Mountains, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, south to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (k124), Zaisan depression and Tarbagatai Mountains (k124).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and migration mainly south of the breeding range. Probably absent from western parts. In winter occasionally at Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Karaganda, Semey region (b257), Öskemen (k124), SW spurs of Naryn Mountains in S Altai (b405, b425).

Movements From mid March (b450) to late May (late March-mid April) and from June to late November (mid September-late October) (b405, b450).



Subspecies *porphyronotus*

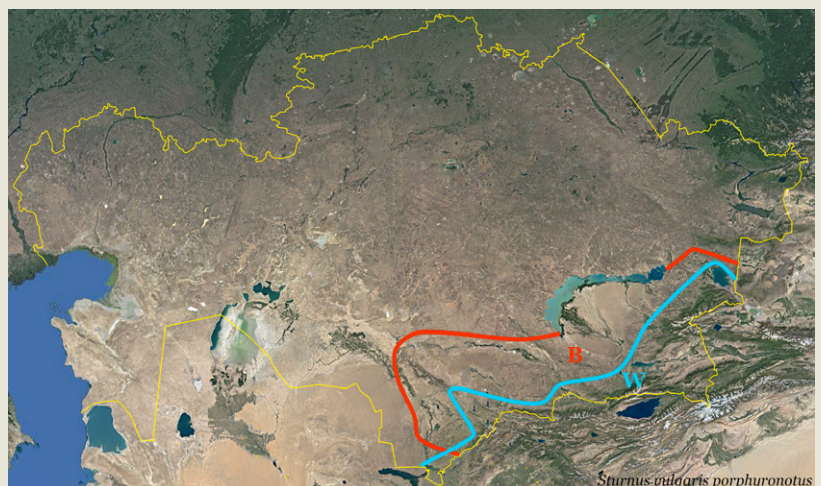
Status Common breeding migrant and resident.

Habitat Wide variety of open habitats (including open woodlands and riparian forests; also villages, cultivations and parks); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,500 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, west to E Kyzylkum desert, north to S Betpak-Dala desert (b450) Chu River valley and south of Lake Balkhash and east to Balkhash-Alakol depression (k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south and west of the breeding range. In winter mostly small numbers north to Chardara lake (e20), Talasskiy Alatau and Karatau foothills, Sorbulak lakes (b450), Taldykurgan region (b39) and Alakol depression (b161).

Movements From early February (w26) to early March and from June to late November (mid September-late October).



White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea*

Subspecies *aurea*

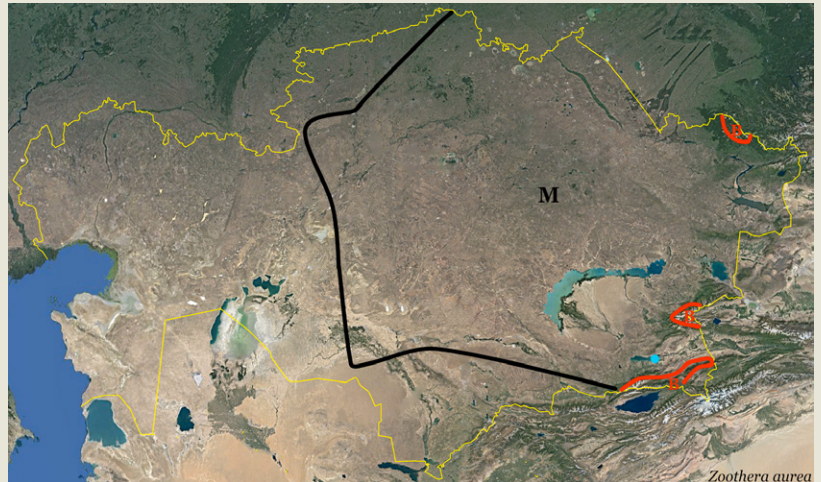
Status Rare breeding migrant, occasional passage migrant and accidental winter visitor or resident.

Habitat Dense coniferous and mixed forests; mountains, at 1,500–2,680 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Zailiyskiy Alatau, Kungey Alatau and Ketmen Mountains (b424, d33, k192, s134, z49), W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b89, m2, z18) and W Altai (b454, k42, m2).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly within the breeding range, but during migration occasionally west to Petropavlovsk (t25), Naurzum NR (b486), Kulykol lake (e2), Uly-Zhilanchik River valley (t25), lower Chu River valley (d11, e2, m3), Mortuk in northern Kyzylkum desert (d9) and Zailiyskiy Alatau foothills (b450, e2). Winter record: 5 January 2025 Koldi (e2).

Movements From late April (d9) to early June (b450) and from late August (g20) to early November (k75).



Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*

Subspecies *philomelos*

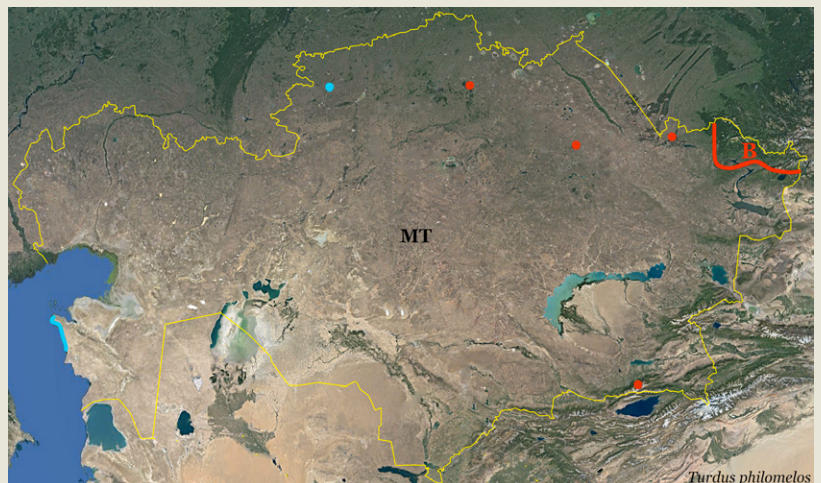
Status Rare breeding migrant, common passage migrant and very rare winter visitor (k205).

Habitat Woodlands; foothills and mountains, up to 2,060 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Altai (including foothills), Kalbinskiy Altai (b81, b86, b450, d9, e2, s51), Burabay lakes in Koksetau upland (k173), Bayanaul NP (r10, r13); and at least from 1999 in Ili-Alatau NP in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (e2, f9, w22).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Many migrate through Ural River valley. Scarce in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). Rare in W Tien Shan foothills, with only two trapped at Chokpak Pass, on 19 April 1987 and 24 October 2004 (g20). In winter at Mangystau coast between Fort Shevchenko and Aktau (b450, d9, k205). Extralimital record: 8–16 December 2024 Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake (b450).

Movements From late March (l10) to late May (c64) and from early August (b450) to late November (e2).



Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*

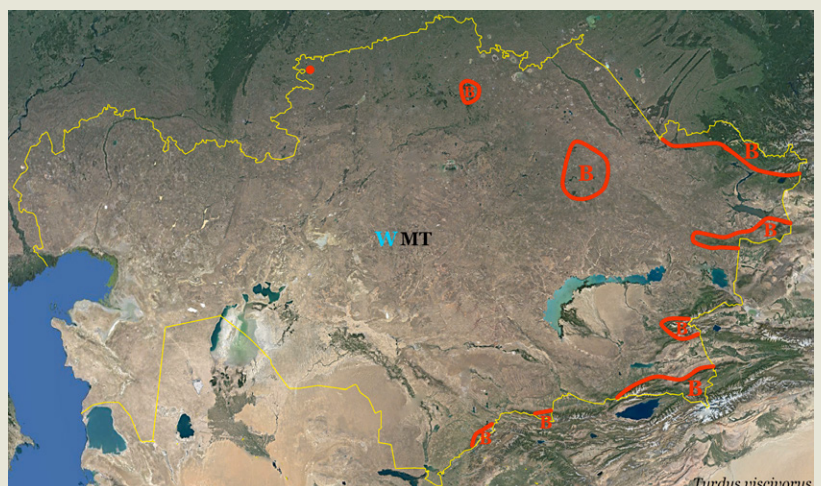
Subspecies *bonapartei* and *bonapartei* x *viscivorus* intergrades

Status Common resident and breeding migrant and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Open coniferous and mixed forests, occasionally in forest plantations and in low bushes in rocky areas; foothills and mountains, at 880–3,300 m (d9, Jochen Roeder *in litt.*), occasionally at 600 m (k200).

Breeding distribution At least in 2023 at Mikhailovka (KoP) (b450), Koksetau upland south to Makinsk (d50), Karkaraly NP (r10), Bayanaul and Kyzyltau Mountains, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, Saur (d9, r13, s48), Manrak (b349), Tarbagatai (g20) and W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and Tien Shan (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, d9, e2, t31). In winter throughout (b450, d9, e2, k205, k233, k237, s175) but rare in northern parts.



Movements From late February to mid May (t31) and from late August (e2) to early December (October).

Note Birds breeding in Koksetau and other Kazakh uplands (and some of those passing through and wintering in Kazakhstan) may belong to an intergrade population between the subspecies *viscivorus* and *bonapartei* (c55, c59).

Redwing *Turdus iliacus*

Subspecies *iliacus*

Status Very rare breeding migrant or resident, scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

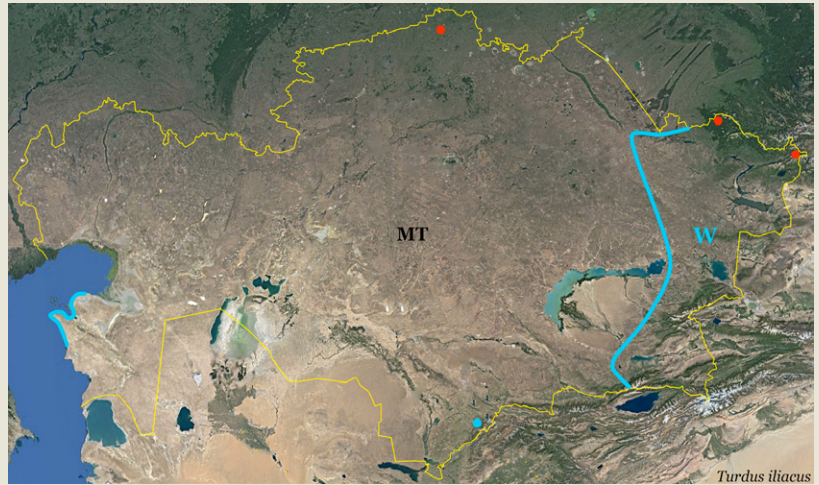
Habitat Deciduous or mixed riparian forests; foothills and mountains.

Breeding distribution River valley (b81) and Uba River valley (m38) in Altai and (at least in 2009) Ishim River valley at Ivanovka (b450, w18).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Rare in the S half of Kazakhstan. In winter at Mangystau coast between Tub-Karagan Peninsula and Aktau (g20, e2, i5, k205), Shymkent (d9) and Almaty (b450, w2) north to Sorbulak lakes, Taldykurgan (b450), Kurchatov (k229), Öskemen (b450) and Altai (b213, b450, w23); occasionally at Karabalyk (b450, w18).

Movements From late March (l10, t7) to late May (c64) and from late August (e2) to late November (b450, d9).

Note Breeding in upper Ural River valley (g74) and at Burabay (g20) is undocumented and not included here.



Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Subspecies *merula*

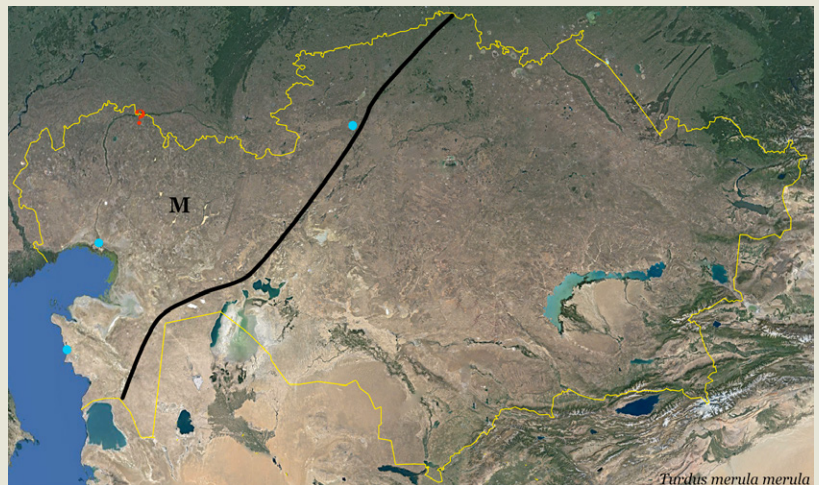
Status Possible very rare resident or breeding migrant and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Human settlements.

Breeding distribution A record on 7 July 2022 at Aksay (e2) could indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution During migration east to Ishim River valley in Kyzylzhar district (z40), Karamendy region, Bozoy (AktP) and Ustyurt NR (e2). In numbers only in Volga-Ural region (c37), Ural River valley and E Caspian coast (b53). In winter at Atyrau (e2), Aktau (k205) and Karamendy (b14).

Movements From late March (t11) to early June (e2) and from late September (c37) to late November (b53, e2).



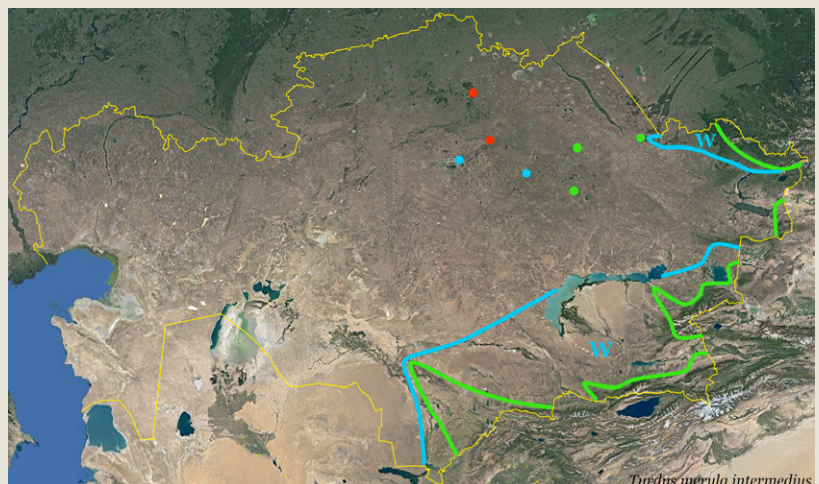
Subspecies *intermedius*

Status Common resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Open woodlands and mountain forests (also human settlements); foothills and mountains, at 600-2,600 m.

Breeding distribution Syrdarya River valley north to Turkestan (d50), Karatau Mountains and Tien Shan (including foothills), east to Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (d9), Lepsi River valley at Lepsi (e2), Black Irtysh valley (e2), Saur Mountains (k151), Altai (g8, g55, m38, s21, s198); and in Astana (e2), Burabay NR (b24, w24), Bayanaul region (r6, r13) and Karkaraly NP (r10).

Non-breeding distribution Partly altitudinal movements in winter, extending to Irtysh River valley north to Kurchatov (b450, e2, p47), Makanchi, Alakol lake, Kapchagay (d9, g20, s58), Sorbulak lakes (k94), Chu-Ili Mountains (g20) and Chu floodplains (b71); and at Korgalzhyn (k134) and Karaganda (b450).



Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus*

Status Vagrant

Record 1/1 2 October 2017 1cy Aktau (e2, w20).



Turdus obscurus

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*

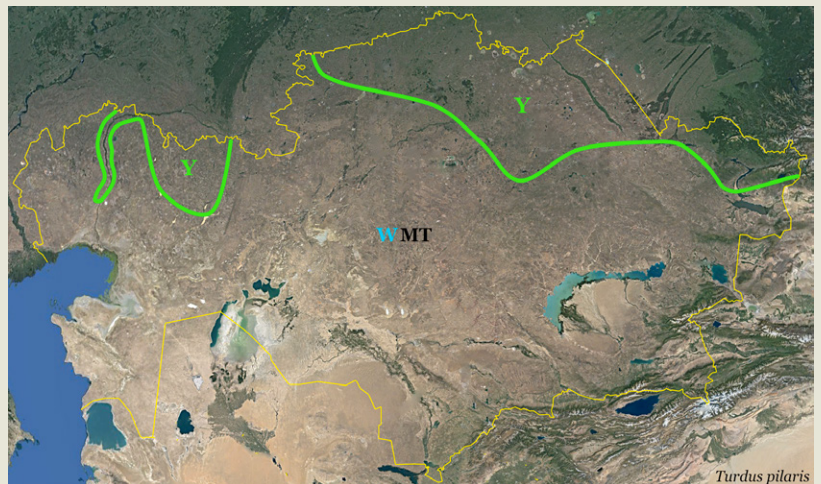
Status Common breeding and passage migrant, scarce winter visitor and (possibly) resident.

Habitat Open mixed woodlands; foothills and mountains, up to 1,750 m.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Inderbor (d9, s95), Uil River valley at Uil, Zhagabulak forest (k181, s134) and Kherson (d9), and south to Toguzak River valley (b450), Kostanay (p54), Koksetau upland, Astana (f2, g20), Topar (KaP) (b450, s202), Bayanaul NP (r13), Irtysh River valley, Kalbinskiy Altai, Zharma (b398) and Altai (including foothills) (b86, d9, d50, e2, v11).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b450, d9, e2, s153, t7). Occasionally at high altitude, for instance at Big Almaty lake in Ili-Alatau NP on 20 January 1980 (k190).

Movements From early March (s153) to late May (c64) and from late August to late November (mid September-mid November) (d9).



Turdus pilaris

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*

Subspecies *amicorum* (Caucasian Ring Ouzel)

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/4 14 September 1884 Oral collected (d9).

2/4 24 March 1962 Sakakuduk female collected (d9).

3/4 15 November 1964 Mount Sherkala male (m20).

4/4 19 October 2023 Aktau 1cy male (w32, y4).

Note 1 Reports at Oral on 31 October and 7 November 1881 (g20) are undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 Reports at Orenburg on 16 April and 10 October 1883 (g20) are not included here because this location is situated in Russia.



Turdus torquatus

Black-throated Thrush *Turdus atrogularis*

Status Common breeding migrant, abundant passage migrant and common winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of open coniferous and mixed forests; foothills and mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai (s163).

Breeding distribution Altai.

Non-breeding distribution During migration west to Ural River valley and eastern Caspian coast (b450, d9, e2). In winter north to Syrdarya River delta, Turk-
 estan, Tien Shan foothills, Karatau foothills at Ertai, south of Lake Balkhash west to Karatal River valley, W Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills, Irtysh River valley between Semey and Serebryansk (b450, d9) and Katon-Karagay (b450); and at E Caspian coast at Fort Shevchenko (k205) and Aktau (y3). Extralimital record: 7 December 2017 Karabalyk (b450).

Movements From late February (d9, p24) to early June (d16) (March-April) and from mid August (c60) to mid November (d9) (late September-mid October).

Note 1 Breeding at Semey, Saur Mountains and upper Karabuga River valley in Tarbagatai Mountains (d9) is undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 Hybrids Black-throated x Red-throated Thrush *T. ruficollis* are common.

Note 3 The 'relict' morph Black-throated Thrushes (originating from moist forests in the Russian Altai) are regularly recorded in E and SE Kazakhstan (b115, b379, c10, k111). Summer records in Bukhtarma River valley and its tributaries in the Altai strongly suggest breeding (b221).



Red-throated Thrush *Turdus ruficollis*

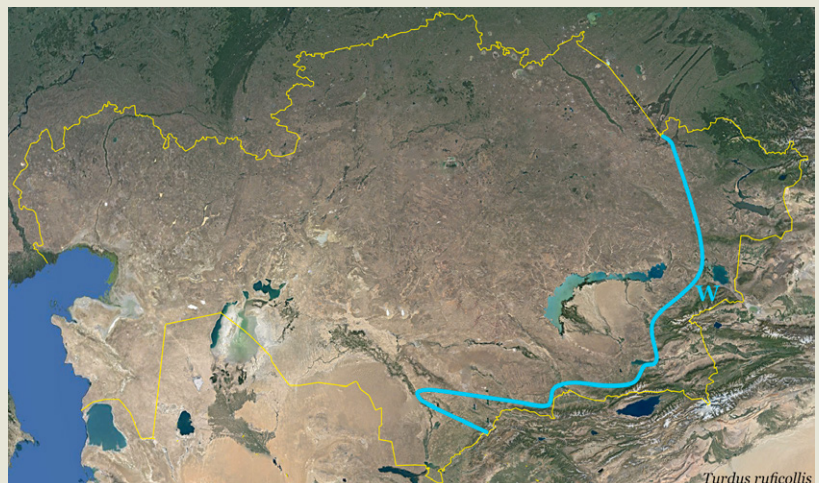
Status Very rare winter visitor.

Distribution West to Semey (d9), Sasykkol lake (d9, k186), Taldykurgan (b450, e2, w20), Altyn-Emel NP (b35), Karashengel GR (b450, w20), Tien Shan foothills between Almaty and Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, c10, e2, w16) and Turkistan (e2).

Movements From early October (b450) to early May (d9, k186).

Note 1 Reports in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a16, k132) are undocumented (h7) and not included here.

Note 2 See note 1 Black-throated Thrush *T. atrogularis*.



Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/5 22 February 2007 Almaty (k11). 2/5 14 October 2016 Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (b450). 3/5 16 October 2016 Irtysh River valley south of Öskemen (b450). 4/5 1 February 2020 Dikan (e2). 5/5 7 May 2020 Korgalzhyn (k141).

Note Photographs of birds collected at Zhulek on 16 October 1927 (s154; skin at ZMMU) and of an adult male between 27 February and 2 March 2021 at Uzunagach show hybrids Dusky x Naumann's Thrush *T. naumanni*. A description of a Dusky Thrush reported at Almaty on 22 February 2007 does not fit this species (w3). Photographs of a bird at Baiserke on 16 February 2013 (b450) do not allow a safe identification.



Naumann's Thrush *Turdus naumanni*

Status Vagrant.

Record 1/1 2-6 April 2024 Karamendy 2cy male (e2, t37).

Note Other reports (b3, b450) are insufficiently documented or show hybrids. The location of the report in 1973 in Kuldjuktai Mountains (g20) is not situated in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan (k243, Roman Kashkarov *in litt.*).



Turdus naumanni

Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes*

Subspecies *familiaris* (Eastern Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin)

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Dry areas with patches of dense shrub; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution West to Ustyurt plateau and lower Emba River valley, north to Aral-Karakum desert (d10), Betpak-Dala desert (k188) and area south (between Ili and Karatal River deltas) (b232, d10) and northeast of Lake Balkhash (d17), east to area west of Sasykkol lake (b406), south to Kyzylkum desert, Karatau foothills, Muyunkum desert, Altyn-Emel NP and Ili and Burandysu River valleys (b450, e2).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly in the plains within and south of the breeding range. Rare but regular at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills. Extralimital record: 31 May 1984 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR collected (a14, k139).

Movements From late April (b450, d10) to early May (b450) and from early August to early September (d10).



Cercotrichas galactotes

Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*

Subspecies *sibirica*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests; foothills and mountains, at 900-1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (upper Belaya Uba River valley, Ivanovskiy Mountains, Lineyskiy Mountains at Ridder and upper Bukhtarma River valley between Uryl and Arshaty) (b50, b398, b450, d10, f1, s9, s25).

Non-breeding distribution There are only three records outside the breeding range: 9 July 1984 and 27 May 1987 Urunkhayka Markakol lake (s188); 18 August 2010 Öskemen (b222).

Movements From late May to mid June and from mid August (b222) to early October.



Muscicapa sibirica

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*

Subspecies *neumanni*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

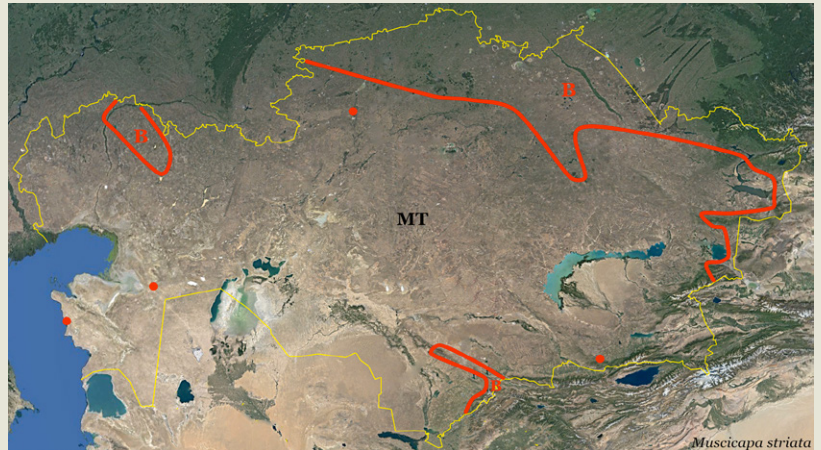
Habitat Variety of open woodlands (also gardens and parks); foothills, mountains and lowlands, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Inderbor (s95) and south to Uil (k181), Slavenka (b450), Koksetau upland (d10), Ereymentau Mountains (b450), Karkaraly NP (r10), Bayanaul NP (r13), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Semeytau Mountains, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, Saur, Tarbagatai (d9) and NE Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (a30); and at Akterek in Zailiyskiy Alatau foothills N Tien Shan (b73, w16), in W Tien Shan (Ugamskiy Mountains, Kharzantau and Talasskiy Alatau Mountains) and Karatau Mountains (d9). Bred in 1972 at Naurzum pine forest in Naurzum NR (s139), in 2004 north of Beyneu (l21) and in 2017 at Aktau (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout.

Movements From late April (b450) to early June and from late July to late October (mid August-early September) (d9, e2). Extra-seasonal record: 12 November 2017 Aktau (b450).

Note Spotted Flycatchers from Eastern Europe gradually become paler, approaching *neumanni*, or appear intermediate (a43, s113). For that reason, birds from the Ural valley are treated as *neumanni* here.



European Robin *Erithacus rubecula*

Subspecies *rubecula*

Status Possibly accidental breeding migrant or resident, common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor.

Breeding distribution A record of an adult on 11 July 2016 between Talapker and Boskol in NE Kostanay province (b450) could indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (b450, c36, c37, d9). In winter west to Zelenov region in NE Volga-Ural region (e2) and NE (b450, e2, m27) and E Caspian coast (b53, k33), north to Lesser Aral Sea region (g30), Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake (b450), Korgalzhyn (b450, k135), Karaganda (b450) and Semey region and east to W Altai foothills (s54), Katon-Karagay in S Altai (b206, k230, b450), W Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b450, d9), Balkhash-Alakol depression (b121) and Almaty (b450). The vast majority is found in southern parts, occasional or rare elsewhere.

Movements From early March (k135) to late May (e2) and from late August (b450) to late November (d9).



White-throated Robin *Irania gutturalis*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Scattered scrub in semi-deserts and on dry slopes; foothills and mountains, at 800-2,200 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Ugam Mountains to Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains and at Kokpek pass in Sugaty Mountains) (a32, d9, d38, e2) and Karatau Mountains (d9). Records of a single bird in lower reaches of Chu River in SW Betpak-Dala desert on 20 May 2017 (e2, m3, o1) and of three males in Malay-sary Mountains in early May 1985 (l1) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly in the mountains and foothills (d9, g20, g22) within the breeding range.

Movements From late April to late May and from early August to mid September (d9).



Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Riparian forests, deciduous and mixed forests with deep soft humus layer; lowlands and foothills, up to 1,450 m.

Breeding distribution South to lower Ural River valley, Ilek River valley (d9), Naurzum NR (b486), Koksetau upland, North Kazakhstan province (d9, v11), Bayanaul NP (r13), Irtysh River valley between Dolon and Serebryansk (b450, d9) and W Altai (including foothills) (s25, s39).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. No records in C Tien Shan (b424).

Movements From late April (b450, d9) to early June and from late July (e2) to early October (August-mid September) (d9, g22). Extra-seasonal record: 23-24 October 2022 Aktau (b450, w24).

Note A hybrid Thrush x Common Nightingale *L. megarhynchos* was photographed at Bautino on 2 May 2020 (Sean Minns *in litt.*).



Common Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*

Subspecies *golzii* (Eastern Nightingale)

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Riparian forests, moist deciduous forests (including scrubby slopes; also gardens); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution West to Syrdarya River valley (d9), Uil River valley at Uil, Zhagabulak forest (k181, w28), and north to Naurzum pine forest in Naurzum NR (b486, t8), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Astana (b450), Damsa (d16), Zhasybay lake (b450), Irtysh River valley north to Semey (b450, s39), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Markakol lake in S Altai (b86) and Manrak Mountains (b349).

Non-breeding distribution Within and south of the breeding range, east to the E Caspian coast north to Saura (l10, b450). Extralimital record: 20 June 2008 at Zhanazhol (t4).

Movements From mid April to late May and from mid August to late September (b450, d9, w17, w27).



Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica*

Subspecies *svecica* ('Red-spotted Bluethroat')

Status Common passage migrant and possibly accidental winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout but mainly through the N and E Caspian region and west of c 75°E. Records of Scandinavian birds show that even those from the most NW populations migrate through Kazakhstan (c59, e11, l32). Winter records (subspecies unknown): winter 1943/44 and 2 February 1948 Zhabagly (s109); 1 December 2015 Aktau (b450); 1 December 2019 Tengiz (e2); 28 January-10 February 2025 Aktau (e2).

Movements Probably from late April to late May and from late August to mid November (b450, i5, k79).



Subspecies *pallidogularis* ('Red-spotted Bluethroat')

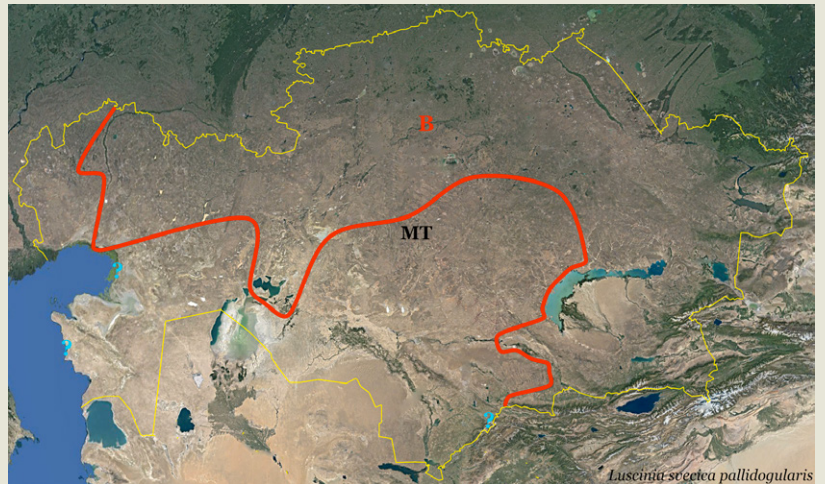
Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant and possibly accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of usually moist habitats with large patches of dense vegetation; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,600 m in Altai (s169).

Breeding distribution West to Zhangala region in Volga-Ural region and Ural River valley and south to middle Emba River valley, Lesser Aral Sea region, lower Syrdarya River valley, middle Sarysu River valley, Chu River valley and Tien Shan (from Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) (d9, k192).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. Winter records (subspecies unknown): winter 1943/44 and 2 February 1948 Zhabagly (s109); 1 December 2015 Aktau (b450); 1 December 2019 Tengiz (e2); 28 January-10 February 2025 Aktau (e2).

Movements From early March to May and from early August (c20) to mid November (b450, i5, k79).



Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope*

Subspecies *calliope*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Forest edges, bushes and tall grass; foothills and mountains, at 1,450-2,370 m (d9, v14).

Breeding distribution Altai (d9, s47).

Non-breeding distribution No records outside the breeding range.

Movements From late May to early June and from early August to early September (d9).



Siberian Rubythroat *Luscinia c. calliope* male Karakaba River valley 6 June 2022 (Jos van Oostveen)

Himalayan Rubythroat *Calliope pectoralis*

Subspecies *ballioni*

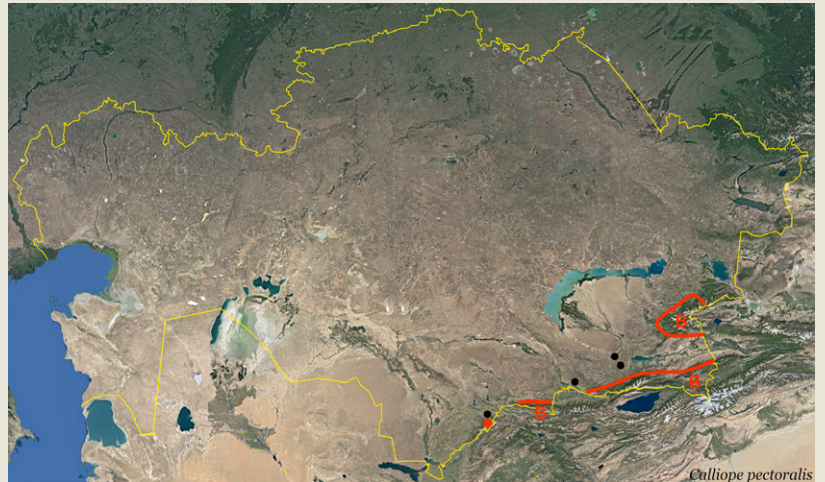
Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Subalpine meadows with scattered bushes; mountains, at 2,500-2,700 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains and up to 3,300 m in Terskey Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (from Talasskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards), east to Bolshoy Baskan basin in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (d9, g20).

Non-breeding distribution Only four records outside the breeding range: 10 May 1962 Korday (g20); 22 April 1999 Zhabagly male (g54); 8 May 2014 Bozoy 2cy male (David Anderson *in litt.*); 8 May 2017 Sorbulak lakes male (e2).

Movements From late April (b450, d9) to mid May and from early August to early September (d9, s119).



Little Forktail *Enicurus scouleri*

Status Accidental breeding migrant and summer visitor.

Habitat Small- to medium-sized streams (preferably the most turbulent sections); mountains, at 1,800 m.

Breeding distribution Bred in 1980-1981 at Kshikaindy waterfall in Aksu-Zhabagly NR (e2, g57).

Non-breeding distribution Additional records: 22 July 1960 (d9) and 18 October 1973 (g57) Aksu-Zhabagly NR.

Note Two reports in Ugam River valley in the W Tien Shan on 15 August 1954 and 15 September 1954 (g20) are not located in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan (m26).



Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus*

Subspecies *temminckii*

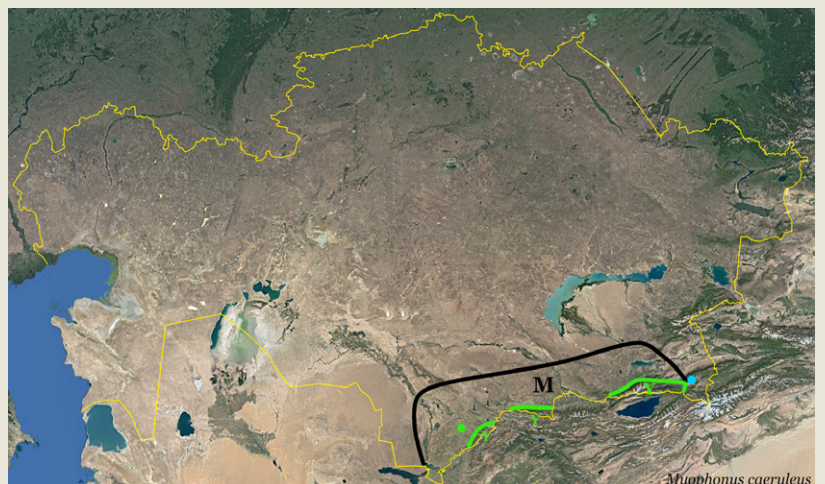
Status Scarce breeding migrant and rare resident.

Habitat Near streams or water (often gorges or woodlands); foothills and mountains, at 900-2,700 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Ugamskiy Mountains and Talasskiy, Kirgizskiy, Kungey and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (d9, z22). Bred in 2015 and 2023 in Almaty (w18, z19) and in 2023 in Shymkent (c26).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal in Charyn NP (k225) on 14 June 1980. Partial migrating, most through the Tien Shan but also north to Karatau Mountains and Chu-Ili Mountains (g20) and occasionally at E Kyzylkum desert (b450, g76), Syrdarya River at Baltakol (c16), Taukum desert (b241), Altyn-Emel NP (k75, k249) and Malaysary Mountains (b450). In winter partially descending to lower altitudes within the breeding range (b450, c8, e2, k143, z19) and at Temirlik River valley in Charyn NP (z22) and in 2023 at Shymkent (c26).

Movements From March to mid May and from August to late November.



Siberian Blue Robin *Larvivora cyane*

Subspecies *bochaiensis*

Status Very rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Forests (cedar and cedar-willow); mountains.

Breeding distribution Lineyskiy and Ivanovsky Mountains in W Altai (o1, s14, s134).

Non-breeding distribution No records outside the breeding range.

Movements No information.



Larvivora cyane

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution East to Ivanovka and Lugovoye in North Kazakhstan province (z51), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Bayanaul, Öskemen, Serebryansk, Taldykurgan, Altyn-Emel NP and Almaty (b450). In autumn large numbers are found in Volga-Ural region (for instance 571 were trapped at Zhanybek on 22 August-7 October 2004) (b446, c37, c40) and to a lesser extent at E Caspian coast (b450, e2, p24), becoming increasingly scarce towards the east. In spring much smaller numbers are found.

Movements From early April (b450) to late May and from late August (b450, d9, e2) to late November (b450) (late August-mid September).

Note Breeding in Ural River valley (g20) is undocumented and not included here.



Ficedula parva

Taiga Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla*

Status Rare breeding and very rare passage migrant.

Habitat Deciduous forests with much undergrowth; foothills, up to 1,300 m.

Breeding distribution Upper Belaya Uba and Chernaya Uba River valleys (f39, s25) in W Altai and between Katon-Karagay and Arshaty in Bukhtarma River valley (b398, b450, f39) and Rakhmanovskiy lake (s122) in S Altai.

Non-breeding distribution Only three records outside the breeding range: 12 June 2012 Nurly 2cy male (w13, w31); 14 June 2012 Bukhtarma 2cy male (w13, Jochen Roeder *in litt.*); 9 June 2023 Urunkhayka two (e2).

Movements From mid May to mid June (w13, w31, Jochen Roeder *in litt.*) and from mid August (s125). No further information.

Note There is no evidence for the existence of a western autumn migration route for Taiga Flycatcher, from NW Siberia via Ural Mountains, through Kazakhstan and Afghanistan to India (c59). Apart from the three records mentioned above, all reports outside the breeding range (b450, c9, c10, g20, k139) are insufficiently documented or refer to Red-breasted Flycatcher and not included here.



Ficedula albicilla

Semicollared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata*

Status Very rare spring passage migrant.

Distribution E Caspian coast (b450, e2, w6, w13) east to Fetisovo (l10) to Karagiye depression (b450) and Bautino (b450, m17). Extralimital record: 4 May 2022 Korgalzhyn male (b450, w24)

Movements From early April (b450) to early May (l10, y3).



Semicollared Flycatcher *Ficedula semitorquata* 2cy male Fetisovo 22 April 2009 (Christophe Gouraud)

European Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*

Subspecies *tomensis*

Status Very rare breeding migrant and scarce passage migrant.

Habitat Open forests and park-like woodlands; lowlands.

Breeding distribution North of Ryazanka, at Suvorovka and Ivanovka (NoP) (d9, g79, Vladimir Vilkov *in litt.*) and in Irtysh River valley at Bashmachnoe (Johannes Kamp *in litt.*).

Non-breeding distribution East to Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, (d9, s199), Öskemen, Serebryansk, Balkhash (b450) and Arys (d9). Most common in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley and at E Caspian coast (l10), scarce in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (w16) and rare or occasionally elsewhere.

Movements From early April (b450) to early June (k138) and from early August (c60) to late September (b450, c37, d9). Extra-seasonal record: 2 November 2014 Atyrau 1cy (b450).



Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis*

Status Accidental or very rare breeding migrant and rare passage migrant.

Breeding distribution In 2023, a territorial pair (including a singing male) was found in Ural River valley at Inderbor (e2, o1, w24).

Non-breeding distribution In spring in Volga-Ural region (g23), east to Oral (b450), Utva River valley at Kazakhtobe (e2, w24), Inderbor and E Caspian region between Tengiz, Karakol lake (e2) and Fetisovo (b450, l10, p24, w3, w28). In autumn mainly at Zhan-tybek in Volga-Ural region where four were trapped in 2004 (c37, l27, w28) and on 21 August 2019 an adult male at Prorva Point (Tim Sykes *in litt.*).

Movements From mid April (b450, k195, y3) to mid May (b450) and in late August (c37, l27, Tim Sykes *in litt.*).

Note 1 A record at Aleksandrov Gay on 25 April 1958 (g20) is not included here because this location is situated in Russia.

Note 2 The breeding location was incorrectly given as Utva River valley (w24), whereas it should be the Ural River valley at Inderbor (d44).



Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*

Status Common breeding migrant, rare passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Habitat Old-growth coniferous and mixed forests; foothills and mountains, at 1,200-2,100 m.

Breeding distribution W (Ivanovskiy and Lineyskiy Mountains) (d50, s9) and S Altai (Katon-Karagay NP, including Rachmanovskiye lake and Berel (b450, f39, w16). Summer records at Markakol lake (b86) suggest a wider distribution in S Altai.

Non-breeding distribution During migration west to Tobol River valley at Karatamar lake (b450), Naurzum NR (b450, t21), Duken (t16), lower Chu River valley (b450, m3, w13), Zhualinskaya River valley (n9) and Aksu-Zhabagly NR (c20). Additional records: 12 October 2017 Kayran island Caspian Sea 1cy; 20 October 2022 Shetpe (b450, w24). Winter record: 19 December 2013 Almaty 1cy (i4, w16); 1 December 2023 Ertai in Zhualinskaya River valley, Karatau Mountains (TP) (b450, w32).

Movements From late April (s126) to early June (d9) and from early September (n9) to mid November (v24).



Eversmann's Redstart *Phoenicurus erythronotus*

Status Common breeding migrant, scarce resident and (probably) winter visitor.

Habitat Coniferous forests with rocky scrub; mountains, at 1,400-2,480 m in Altai (v14) and at 2,300-3,500 m in Tien Shan (d9).

Breeding distribution N Tien Shan (Zailiyskiy, Kungay and Terskey Alatau Mountains), Zhungarskiy Alatau and Saur Mountains and Altai (a26, d9, s163). In June-July 1998 recorded in Koksay River valley in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (k108).

Non-breeding distribution Probably all birds vacate northern breeding range. During migration west to Zhulek in Syrdarya River valley and Less Well in Kyzylkum desert and north to Chu River valley, Balkhash-Alakol and Zaisan depressions, Kalbinskiy Altai (b450) and W Altai foothills. In winter west to Shymkent, W Tien Shan (including foothills) and Karatau Mountains (b450) and north to Chu-Ili Mountains (d9), lower Ili River valley (b450), N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills at Taldykurgan (b41). Extralimital record: 27 November 2023 Aktau male (e2, w32).

Movements From early March to mid April and from late September to mid November (e2).



Blue-capped Redstart *Phoenicurus coeruleocephala*

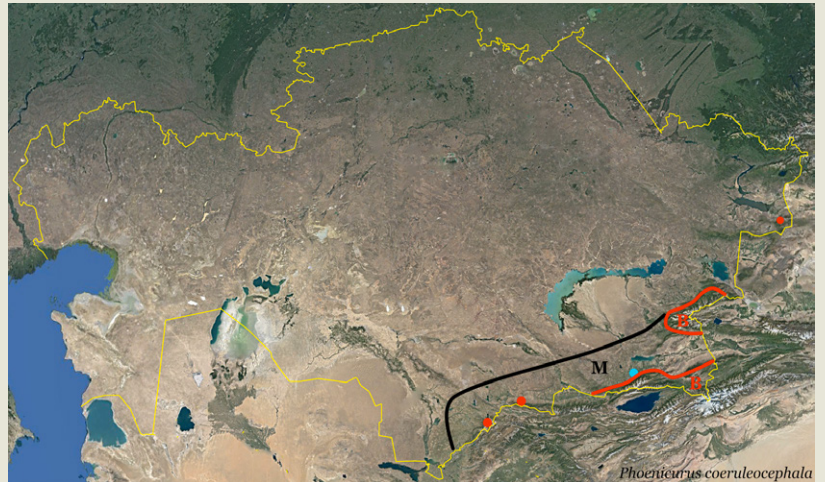
Status Common breeding migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Habitat Open and dry coniferous and mixed forests; mountains, at 1,400-2,700 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains, at 1,700-2,000 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains and at 1,400-1,500 m in Saur Mountains.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (west to Aksu-Zhabagly NR), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (d9) and at Terekty in Saur Mountains (s160).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within the breeding range and in the mountains and foothills north to Malaysary- and Chu-Ili Mountains, Karatau Mountains and Kharzantau foothills (b450, d9). Winter record: 10 February 2020 Almaty male (b450, w29).

Movements From early March (b450) to early May and from early September to mid November (late September-late October) (d9, e2).



Blue-capped Redstart *Phoenicurus coeruleocephalus*
male Ili-Alatau NP 20 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Plumbeous Water Redstart *Phoenicurus fuliginosus*

Subspecies *fuliginosus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 9 June 2011 Ayaguz River at Qopa male (b450, w13).



White-capped Redstart *Phoenicurus leucocephalus*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 8 September 2008 Almaarasan gorge Ili-Alatau NP 1cy male (d24, w3).



Phoenicurus leucocephalus

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*

Subspecies *gibraltariensis* (Western Black Redstart)

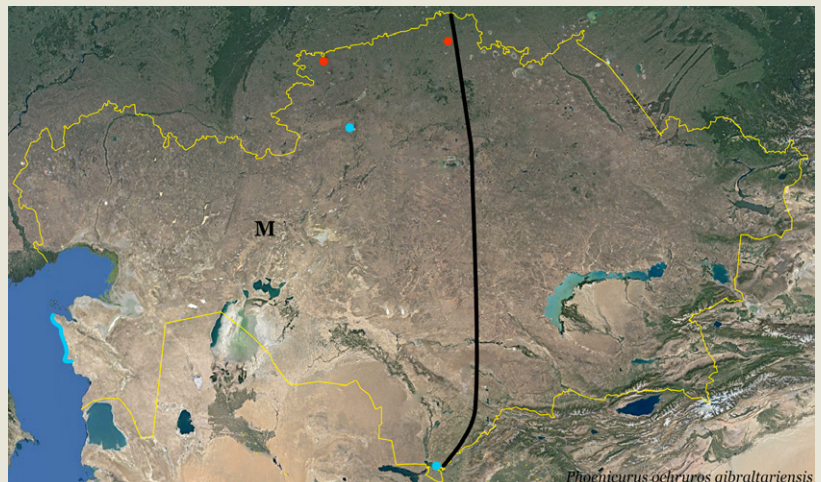
Status Accidental or very rare breeding migrant or resident and scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Breeding distribution Bred in 2016 at Karabalyk (b450, w20) and in 2024 at Smirnovka (z51)

Non-breeding distribution During migration east to Smirnovka (z51), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, k141) and Ertai in Zhualinskaya River valley in Karatau Mountains (b450). In winter at E Caspian coast between Fort Shevchenko and Kuryk (b450). Other records: 2 December 2009 Karamendy (b450, t11, w11); 18 January 2018 Chardara lake (b450, w22); 15 January 2025 Karamendy (e2).

Movements From late February (b450) to mid May (late March-late April) (l10) and from mid October to mid November (w11).

Note The subspecific identity of a male black redstart at Zhabagly on 7 February 1998 (c11) cannot be attributed to a subspecies, since the report is undocumented.



Phoenicurus ochruros gibraltariensis

Subspecies *phoenicuroides* (Sayan Black Redstart)

Status common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Dry rocky areas with sparse vegetation (also villages); mountains, at 1,400-3,000 m in Altai (s169).

Breeding distribution Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai (f4).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly in SE and S Kazakhstan, but occasionally north and west to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (where irregular), Karasu (a13, a14, b450, h7), Ustyurt plateau (k172) and Cape Zhulandy at eastern Caspian coast (b450).

Movements: From late March (b450) to late May (f52) and from late August to early November (b450).



Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides

Subspecies subspecies *nova* (Turkestan Black Redstart) (see Systematics and Taxonomy)

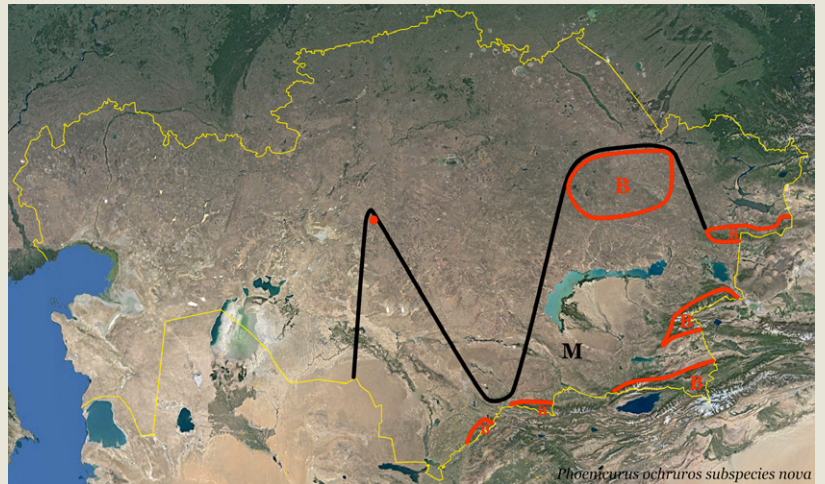
Status Scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Dry rocky areas with sparse vegetation (also villages); mountains, up to 2,700-2,800 m in W Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai, Manrak, Saur, Kokon, Chingiztau, Karkaraly, Kyzylray, Kyzyltau and Ulytau Mountains (b349, d9, s41).

Non-breeding distribution Within and south of the breeding range.

Movements From mid March to late April and from August to September (b450).



Phoenicurus ochruros subspecies nova

Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

Subspecies *phoenicurus*

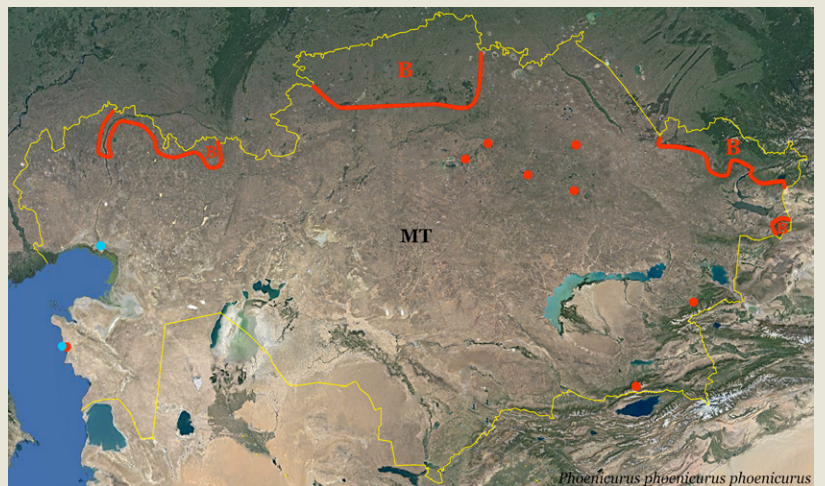
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open woodlands (also orchards and gardens); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,800 m in Altai and up to 2,730 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Upper Ural River valley, Aksay, lower Ilel River valley south to Aktobe region, Amankaragay forest, Naurzum pine forest in Naurzum NR (b450, b486, d9), North Kazakhstan province, south to Koksetau upland, at Korgalzhyn (k136, k138), Astana, Karaganda (b450), Karkaraly NP (r10), Bayanaul NP (r13), Irtysh River valley at Semey, Semey Ormany NR (u6), Semeytau Mountains, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, Saur Mountains, Topolevka in Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b345, s129) and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, d9, k192); and in 2023 at Aktau (w32, y6). Winter records: 1 November-1 December 2023 Atyrau female (e2, w32); 13 December 2024 Aktau 1cy male (b450).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From late March (b450, d9) to mid June (b450, k181) and from late July (c60) to late November (b450) (September).



Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus

Güldenstädt's Redstart *Phoenicurus erythrogastrus*

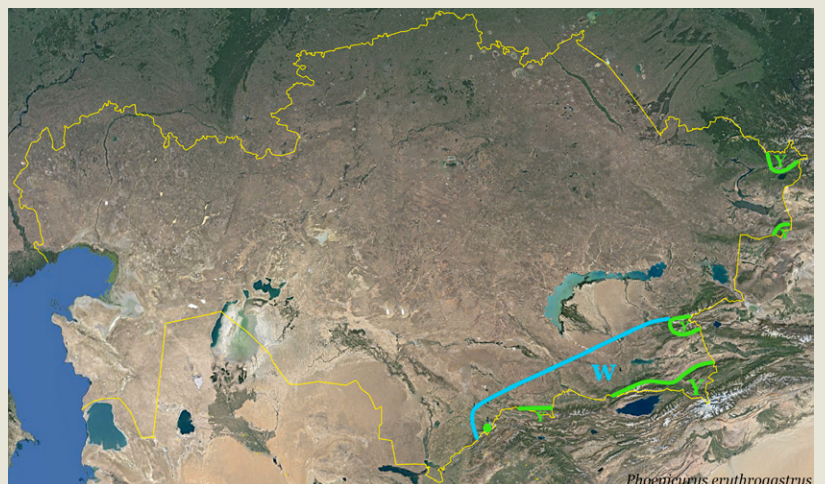
Subspecies *grandis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Rocky alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,200-2,800 m in Altai (v14) and at 3,000-4,200 m in Tien Shan (d9).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (east to Aksu-Zhabagly NR in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains) (c9, c10, d9), W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains, Saur Mountains and S Altai (b86, d9).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in mid September-early May (n5), reaching Karatau Mountains (b450, c15, k108), Chu-Ili Mountains (d9), Kurti (b450), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan in Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b41), S Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (d9) and in foothills down to 1,000 m in S Altai (v14). Especially males tend to remain at high altitude, even in severe weather conditions.



Phoenicurus erythrogastrus

Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis*

Status Common breeding migrant.

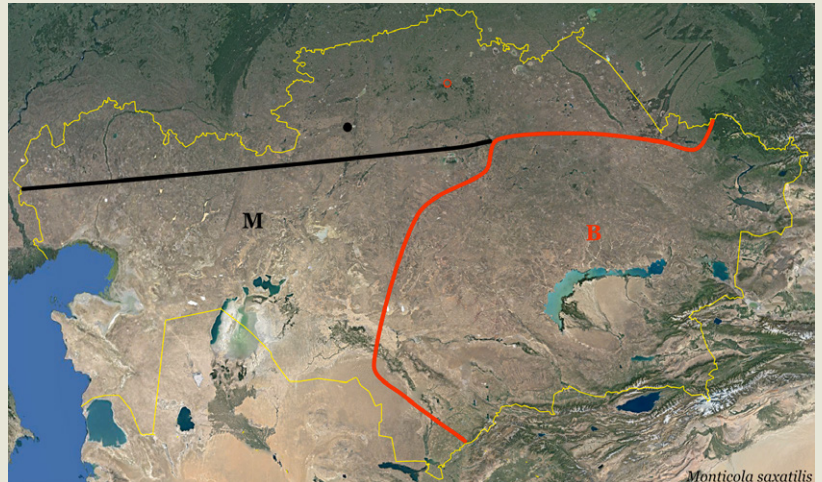
Habitat Rocky or sparsely vegetated slopes; foothills and mountains, at 500-3,500 m in Tien Shan and up to 2,800 m in Altai (s169).

Breeding distribution West to upper Sarysu River valley, Ulytau Mountains, Karatau Mountains, E Kyzylkum desert (b450, e2) and W Tien Shan, east to Altai (rare in W Altai) (b313, c29 d9, s38) and Saur Mountains and north to source of Ishim River, Bayanaul NP (r13), Semeytau Mountains, Kokon Mountains (b341), Delbegetey Mountains (k228) and Kalbinskiy Altai. In summer recorded at Zerenda in Koksetau upland (d9).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly within the breeding range, rarely west to S Volga-Ural region and Mangghyshlak Peninsula (b450, d9) and occasionally (early April-late May) in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (a13, k141). Extralimital record: 20 April-19 May 2014 Naurzum NR male (b20).

Movements From late March (e2) to late May (b450) and from August to late September (d9).

Note Breeding in Mugodzhary Mountains (v4) is no longer considered proven.



Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis* adult male Kolshengel 15 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*

Subspecies *solitarius*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Cliffs, rocky mountains and boulders (also cultivated areas); foothills and mountains, at 500-2,300 m.

Breeding distribution Karatau Mountains, Tien Shan (including its spurs) (absent from Terskey Alatau Mountains), Chu-Ili Mountains, Zhungarskiy Alatau (including foothills and spurs and Malaysary Mountains) (d9, g73), Tarbagatai (including Arkarly Mountains) (b347) and Manrak Mountains (b349).

Non-breeding distribution Within and south of the breeding range and west to Aktau (b450), Kaundy depression, Fetisovo plateau (l10) and Kyzylkum



desert (b450). Extralimital records: 25 June 1883 Zharyktau male collected (d9); 29 April 1985 Korgalzhyn lake Korgalzhyn NR (a16); 11-21 April 2007 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR 2cy male (b450)

Movements From late March (b450) to late May and from late August to mid September (d9).

Note Reports at Orenburg on 21 May and 12 September 1890 (g20) are not included here because this location is situated in Russia.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

Status Scarce breeding and passage migrant.

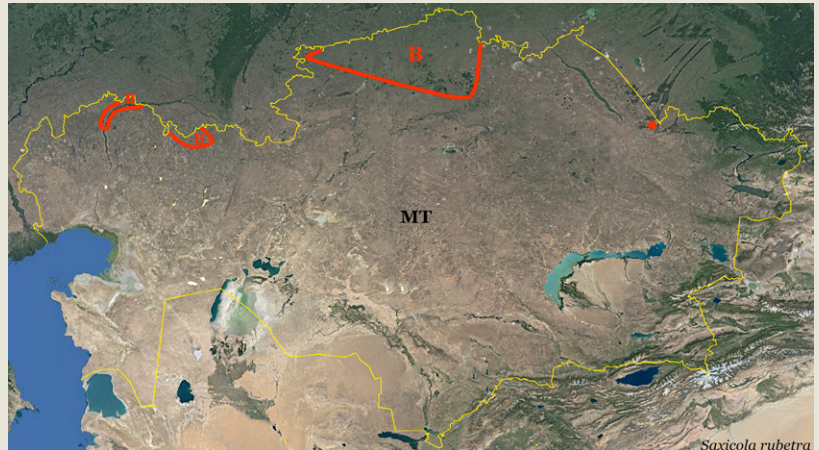
Habitat Meadows in open areas (occasionally with scattered bushes); lowlands and uplands.

Breeding distribution Ural valley south to Budarino (b450, d9), upper Khobda River valley (k181), Ilel River valley north of Aktobe and Toguzak River valley (b450), North Kazakhstan province (v11), south to Koksetau upland (d9) and in Semey Ormany NR (u6).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (d7, g20, s199, v15). Only once in Tien Shan: 20 April 1989 Ketmen Mountains (b424). Most common in NW Kazakhstan.

Movements From early April (b450) to early June (e2), occasionally to mid June (g20), and from late July to mid October (b450, i5) (August-mid September).

Note Former breeding at Naurzum NR (b486), Karaganda in 1956 (d9) and Belaya Uba River valley in W Altai in 1998 (s25) is undocumented and not included here.



Saxicola rubetra

Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata*

Subspecies *rossorum*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

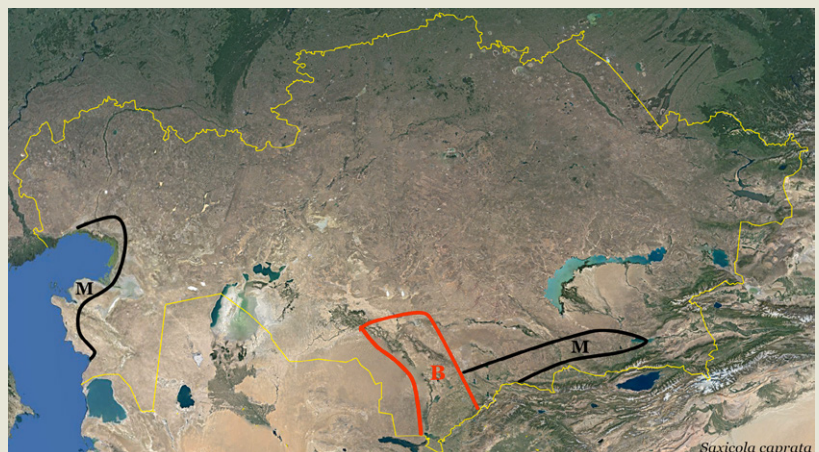
Habitat Open areas with some bushes (also cultivations and human settlements); lowlands.

Breeding distribution Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda (b317, d9), east to lower Chu River valley (m3) and Shymkent (b450, c22, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly within and south of the breeding range (b450, e2, g27, l10, m16, w6, w13, y3), occasionally north to Bilikol lake (g20), Taraz (b450), Kolshengel (Vaughan Ashby *in litt.*), Karashengel GR (b450, w18) and Sorbulak lakes (b450). In April-June (mainly 2cy) regularly at N and E Caspian coast, north to Onay Ata religious monument (b450) and south to Fetisovo (l10). One autumn record at Caspian coast: 10 October 2024 adult male (e2).

Movements From mid April (b450) to late May (l10, w6) and from late August to early October (b450).

Note Breeding at Peshnoy in Ural River delta in 2014 (k37) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Saxicola caprata

Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus*

Subspecies *hemprichii* (Caspian Stonechat)

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Moist meadows with scattered bushes and tall grass and dry areas with scattered bushes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution N Caspian coast north to Koshkar lake and Zhangala region, east to Ural River valley between Inderbor and Atyrau (b450, d9).

Non-breeding distribution During spring migration west of the breeding range (c59, d9) and in spring and occasionally in autumn at Aktau (b450, w18).

Movements From mid March (b450) to mid April (w18, y3) and October (b450, e2).



Saxicola maurus hemprichii

Subspecies *maurus* (Siberian Stonechat)

Status Common breeding migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Moist meadows with scattered bushes and tall grass and dry areas with scattered bushes (also semi-cultivated areas); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,470 m in Altai (s169) and up to 3,200 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution West to upper Ural River valley and south to upper Khobda River valley (k181), Ayryuk Mountain in Mugodzhy Mountains, Irgiz River valley, upper Sarysu River valley, Balkhash-Alakol depression and Tien Shan (d9).

Non-breeding distribution West to Ural River valley and E Caspian coast (l10). Winter record: 17 January 2016 Chardara lake 2cy (b450, k159, w18).

Movements From mid March (b450, f45) to early June (b450) (April) and from early August (c60) to mid November (late August-mid September) (b450, d9, w24).



Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus* adult male Zhabagly 23 September 2008 (Arend Wassink)

European Stonechat *Saxicola rubicola*

Subspecies *rubicola*

Status Vagrant.

Record(s) 1/4 14-16 March 2023 Aktau 2cy male (b450, w24). 2/4 26 March 2023 Karagye depression (b450). 3/4 27 March 2023 Aktau adult female (b450, w24). 4/4 29 October-1 November 2024 Aktau male and female (b450).



Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*

Subspecies *oenanthe*, *libanotica* and intergrades

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open (often rocky) areas with few bushes and patches of bare ground; lowlands to mountains, up to 3,300 m.

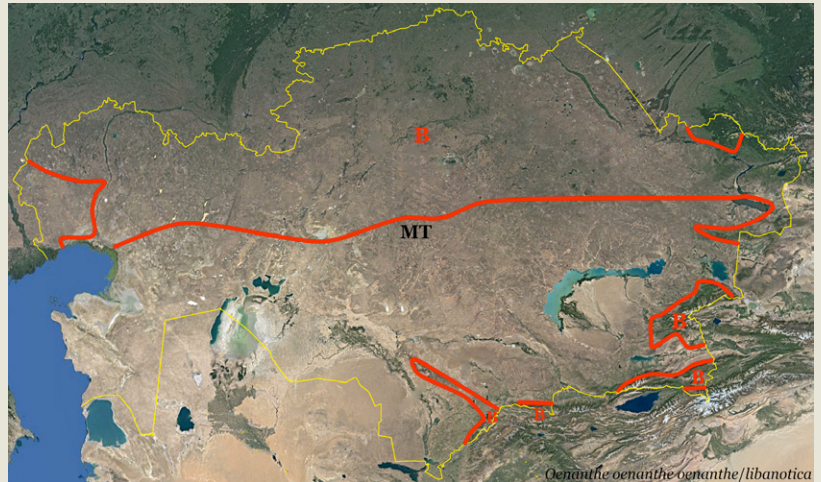
Breeding distribution South to Aralsor lake and Zhangala regions, Inderbor (o1), lower Ural River valley south to its delta (d9) and west to Isatay (b450), Sagiz (k181), upper Emba River valley, Lesser Aral Sea region, lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys, Urochishche Taldysai region, Koksengir hills, Kyzylray Mountains and Altai (absent from W Altai); and in Manrak, Tarbagatai and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including its SW spurs), Tien Shan (except Terskey Alatau Mountains) and Karatau Mountains (d9).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From mid March to early June (b450, e2, 110) and from early August to late November (b450) (late August-late September).

Note 1 In fresh plumage the subspecies *oenanthe* and *libanotica* are difficult or impossible to separate and many birds from the wide contact zone are intermediate (s113). Therefore, they are treated combined here.

Note 2 A report of five at Kokaral at the Lesser Aral Sea on 15 December 2016 (k223) is undocumented and not included here.



Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe/libanotica

Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*

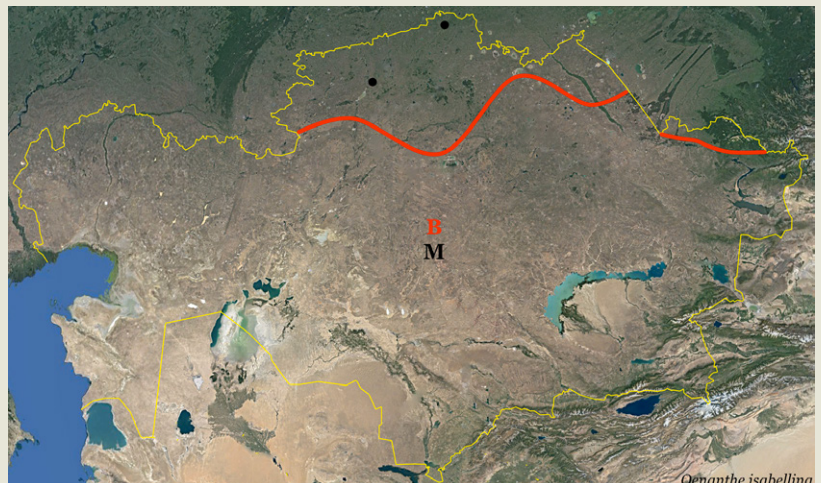
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Variety of dry habitats with sparse vegetation and sandy or stony ground; lowlands to mountains, up to 3,200 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution North to Naurzum NR (c60, d9), Shortandy region (b336), Ruzaevka (g62) and Selety-Teniz lake (d9), Öskemen (b450), S Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, k184), and S Altai (Bukhtarma River valley and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai and Sarymsakty Mountains) (c29, d9, g55, s165, v14).

Non-breeding distribution Within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital record: 14 August 2013 Gorkoye lake (NP) (b450); 20 October 2014 Sarykol region (e2).

Movements From late February (b450) to early May (late March-late April) and from late July to mid November (mid August-late September) (d9, e2).



Oenanthe isabellina



Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina* 1cy
Zhabagly 26 September 2008 (Arend Wassink)

Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*

Subspecies *deserti*

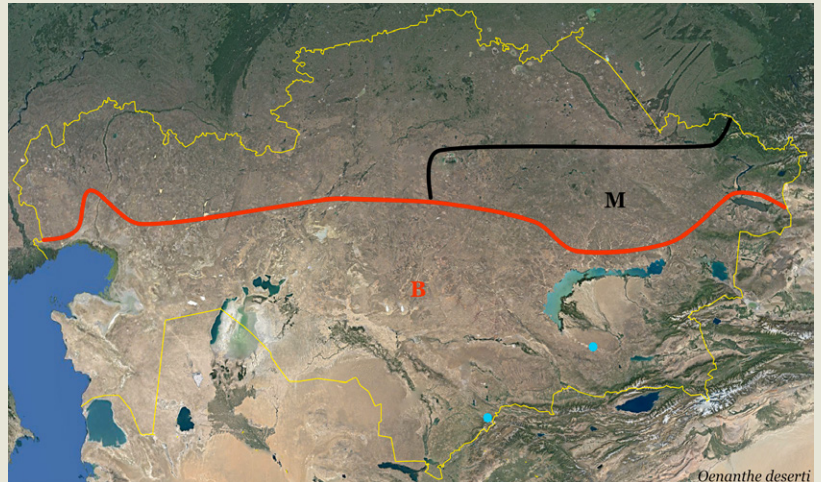
Status Common breeding migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Sparsely vegetated sandy and stony deserts; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,000 m.

Breeding distribution North to Ganyushkino region (b450), Isatay (b74) and Kyzyl-Kapkan (m7) in Volga-Ural region, Makat (k13), Zhamansor, Turgai River valley south of Turgai (k87), Altyn-Dala region (e2), Betpak-Dala desert (k188), Zhaksy-Airtau hills, area north of Lake Balkhash, Aktogay region (e2) and Zaisan depression (a13, b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration north to Amangeldy in southernmost Volga-Ural region, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, h7, k139), Öskemen (p52, s11, s12) and Belaya Uba River valley in W Altai (s11, s12, s48). Winter records: 3 January 2015 Kolshengel 2cy male; 2 December 2024 Zhabagly female (b450).

Movements From early March (b450) to late April (w27) and from early August to early November (September) (b450, d9, i5).



Oenanthe deserti

Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

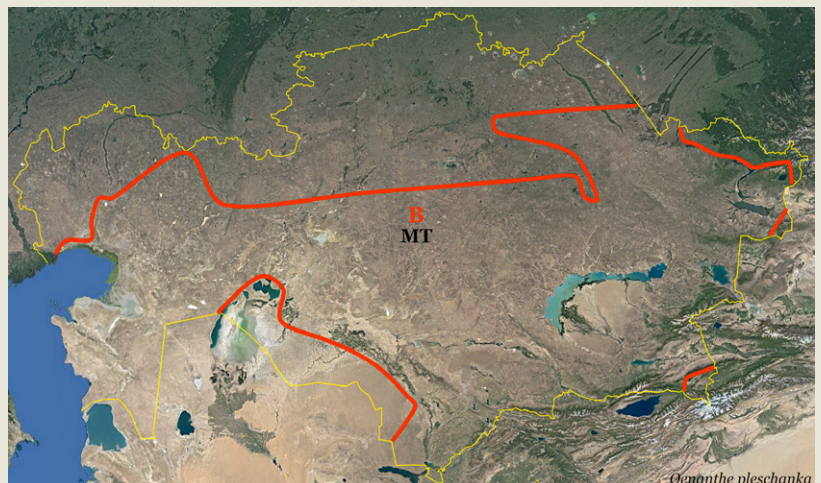
Habitat Dry and stony areas with boulders and few scrubs; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m in Altai and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution North to Temir River valley (k181), Rakhmet and Ayrkum, upper Sarysu River valley, Ereymentau Mountains (b450), SE of Karaganda, Kent Mountains (e2), Kyzyltau Mountains, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region north to Galkino (b450, k184, r13), west to Caspian coast, Ural River valley north to Inderbor (b450, d9), east to Semey Ormany NR (u6), Altai foothills, Katon-Karagay region in S Altai (b450), Zaisan depression and Manrak Mountains (b349). The coast of Mangystau Peninsula, east to W edge of Ustyurt plateau, is inhabited by a polymorphic hybridogenous population (see note).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Only occasionally in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (c 10 records, all in May) (h7, w8, k140) and three records in N Kostanay province: 2 May 1998 Naurzum NR; 6 May 2006 Baytuma lake; 19 July Naurzum NR (b110, b486, e2).

Movements From late February (c10) to late May (b450) (April) and from mid July (e2) to late October (September) (b450, d9).

Note The polymorphic hybridogenous breeding population is the result of an ancient hybridization event involving Pied Wheatear and the Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *O. melanoleuca*. At present there is no gene flow into the population other than from Pied Wheatear. Hence the 'aurita'-type bird should be regarded as a morph of Pied Wheatear, with c 11% of the 'aurita'-type belonging to the white-throated 'vitata' morph (p10). This morph is rare but regularly recorded elsewhere, mostly in S Kazakhstan, east to Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills but on 19 June 2012 a male was found at Bukhtarma (Jochen Roeder *in litt.*), indicating a wider distribution. In fact, it has been recorded as far east as W China. Males with characters of the 'aurita' type were found at Atyrau on 11 June 2013 and at Inderbor on 1 June 2016 (b450).



Oenanthe pleschanka



Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka* adult male Zhabagly 16 September 2009 (Arend Wassink)

Variable Wheatear *Oenanthe picata*

Status Common but local breeding migrant.

Habitat Barren desert with stony outcrops and abandoned quarries; lowlands, up to 700 m.

Breeding distribution Beltau Mountains and Darbaza region north to west of Arys and Arys-Karaktau Reserved Zone and Baiyrkum region (b450, e2, g70, k128, l41, p20).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range.

Movements Arrives at breeding areas from mid February (b450), with the latest recorded early September (b450, d9). Extra-seasonal record: 10 November 2013 Arys-Karaktau Reserved Zone female-type bird (b450).

Note 1 The population in Kazakhstan is polymorphic (p10, w3).

Note 2 The breeding location in Pistelitau Mountains in Kyzylkum desert (g20) is not situated in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan.



Oenanthe picata

Finsch's Wheatear *Oenanthe finschii*

Status Common breeding migrant (p10) and accidental resident.

Habitat Sparsely vegetated and stony slopes in deserts; lowlands, up to 800 m.

Breeding distribution North to Tub-Karagan Peninsula, Mount Zheltau, Donyz-Tau region (b450, e2), Kishikol ruins on Shalkar-Nura plateau (b468), SW Betpak-Dala desert (d11, e2, m3) and NW Muyunkum desert (b450), south to Kyzylkum desert (b450, d9, e2, p10) and Beltau Mountains. In 2004 a pair bred at Kishikol ruins on Shalkar-Nura plateau (b468).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital record: 16 November 2023 Koyzharylgan Chu-Ili Mountains adult male (e2, w32). Winter record: 18 December 2022 Kyzyl Tobe adult male (b450, w24); 12 January 2025 Zhalauly region, Kyzylkum desert pair (e2).

Movements From mid February (b450, d9, m18) to late March (early-mid March) and from early October to mid November (e2, p10).



Oenanthe finschii

White-throated Dipper *Cinclus cinclus*

Subspecies *leucogaster*

Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Fastly flowing (preferably small) streams and rivers; at 600-1,500 m in Karatau Mountains and at 1,200-2,800 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Karatau Mountains, Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (d9) (including its SW spurs in Altyn-Emel NP) (b54), intergrading with *baicalensis* in Tarbagatai Mountains (d9).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in September-April, extending to middle Chu River (b71, d9), Chu-Ili Mountains and Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b41, d9).

Subspecies *baicalensis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Fastly flowing (preferably small) streams and rivers; mountains, up to 2,200 m in S Altai (s165).

Breeding distribution Altai, Manrak and Saur Mountains, intergrading with *leucogaster* in Tarbagatai Mountains (d9).



Cinclus cinclus leucogaster

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in September-late April, extending to Irtysh River between Bukhtarma lake and Semey (b450, d9, k235) and Saur foothills (d9).



Cinclus cinclus baicalensis

Brown Dipper *Cinclus pallasii*

Subspecies *tenuirostris*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Fastly flowing (preferably large) rivers; mountains, at 1,500-3,200 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (from Talasskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards to Kungey Alatau Mountains) (d9).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements, descending to the adjoining foothills. Extralimital record: 20 July 2002 Orta-Tentek River Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (k187).

Movements Arrives at foothills from late October and leaves these from February to March.



Cinclus pallasii

Pale Rockfinch *Carpospiza brachydactyla*

Status Rare and local breeding migrant.

Habitat Low, dry mountains in desert.

Breeding distribution Lesser Aral Sea region at Ask-espe and Shyganak at Barsa-Kelmes lake (b450, e2, w24).

Non-breeding distribution One record: 9 May 2018, Karagiye depression (b450).

Movements Apart from the record above, no information.



Carpospiza brachydactyla

Rock Sparrow *Petronia petronia*

Subspecies *intermedia*

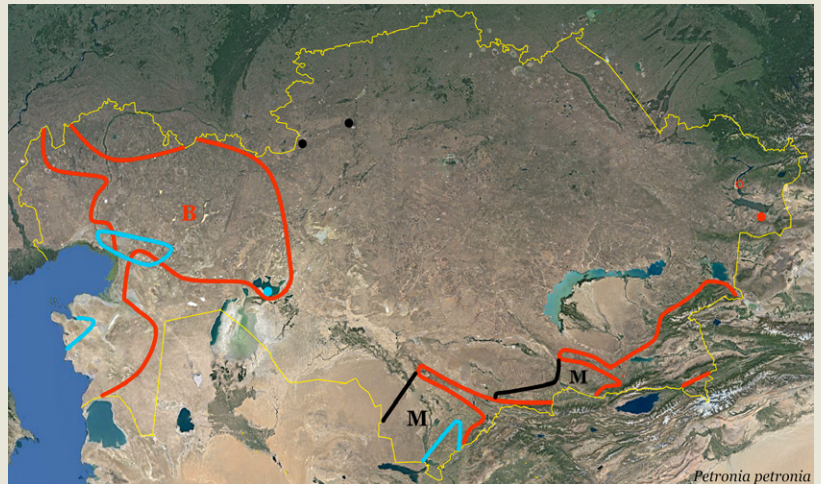
Status Rare resident and common breeding migrant.

Habitat Steppes, semi-deserts and deserts (also villages and towns; lowlands, foothills and mountains; up to 3,000 m.

Breeding distribution N Volga-Ural region south to Malyy Uzen River valley and Zhangala region, Ural River valley south to Inderbor, east to Ileik River valley, middle Irgiz River valley and Aralsk and south to Kenderli-Kayasan plateau, Ustyurt NR, lower Emba River valley, N Ustyurt plateau and Barsa-Kelmes NR; and in Tien Shan (including its spurs), Karatau Mountains, Chu-Ili Mountains, Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (including its spurs) (a37, b450, e2, k124, l10) and W Manrak Mountains (b349, e10, s14). Summer record: late May 1993 Slavyanka, Naryn Mountains (s21).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Marked migration in Ural River delta and at E Caspian Sea coast. In winter in lower Ural and Emba River valleys (k124, m27) south to Aktau (b450, i5), Barsa-Kelmes NR (g30), Shymkent (k124) and Chardara lake (k161, g71, w26). Extralimital records: August 1986 Karamendy flock of 150 (b48); 10 October 2010 Severnoye (AktP) (b450).

Movements From late February to mid April (March) and from mid August to late October (late September-late October) (k124).



Petronia petronia

White-winged Snowfinch *Montifringilla nivalis*

Subspecies *alpicola*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,700–3,700 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Ugamskiy Mountains, Aksu-Zhabagly NR in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains, upper Merke River valley in Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains and upper Tekes and Kokzhar River valleys in Terskey Alatau Mountains) (a26, b47, b450, c9, e2, k124). Records of three birds at Cosmos Station on 2 June 2015 and two birds at Shymbulak Mountain resort, both in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (e2), could indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution In winter usually above treeline, rarely descending to 1,000 m and occasionally to Talgar River valley and pass (d29, e2) and Cosmos Station (b450) in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains. Also turning up at human settlements (p39). Extralimital records (all in Katon-Karagay NP S Altai): 26 January 2017 upper reaches of Tautekeli River 30; 10 March 2021 upper reaches of Tautekeli River two; 2 January 2023 Sarykora camp; 28 February 2024 Urunkaya River valley, Ulbinskiy Mountains eight (b450, v25, w23, w24, w32).



Montifringilla nivalis

Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Subspecies *montanus*

Status Common resident (k124, s153), scarce breeding migrant and rare winter visitor and passage migrant (c37).

Habitat Variety of open habitats with at least a few scattered trees and bushes (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m.

Breeding distribution South to the plains north of Tien Shan foothills, Lake Balkhash and Altai (c54, k124), approximately south to 48–49°.

Non-breeding distribution During migration and winter probably only within the breeding range.

Movements From early March to mid May (c38) and from early September (c37) to late October.



Passer montanus

Subspecies *dilutus* (Afghan Tree Sparrow)

Status Common resident and rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Variety of open habitats with at least a few scattered trees and bushes (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,800 m.

Breeding distribution North to Tien Shan foothills, Semirechye region, Balkhash-Alakol depression, Tarbagatai Mountains and Zaisan depression (c54, k124), approximately north to 48–49°.

Non-breeding distribution During migration regularly only at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20).

Movements From early March to late May and from mid September to late October (g20).

Note See note 2 Spanish Sparrow *P hispaniolensis*.

Saxaul Sparrow *Passer ammodendri*

Subspecies *ammodendri*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Riparian and saxaul forest patches in deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Kyzylkum desert bordering Syrdarya River, north to Baygekum and south to Arys-Karaktau Reserved Zone (s134).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly sedentary but some possibly winter south of the breeding range (s204).

Subspecies *nigricans*

Status Scarce resident and possibly rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Riparian and saxaul forest patches in deserts and semi-deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution South of Lake Balkhash (between lower Ili and Aksu Rivers) and Ili River valley east to Borokhudzir (k124, s134). Found breeding in 1973 at Zhalanashkol lake in Alakol depression but not since (b299).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly sedentary but movements recorded in N Muyunkum desert, Chu River valley and Tien Shan (Kirgizskiy and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains) (k124). On 20 and 23 February 2005 flocks of 10 and 15 were found and two were trapped on Kamenskoye plateau on south-facing slopes of Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (g37). Extralimital record: 2 April 2020 Korgalzhyn female (b450, k141, w29).

Movements From late February to early April (b450) and from October to November (k124).



Passer ammodendri ammodendri



Passer ammodendri nigricans



Saxaul Sparrow *Passer ammodendri nigricans* male Zhelturanga 12 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis*

Subspecies *transcaspicus*

Status Very rare resident and (still) common but decreasing breeding migrant.

Habitat Open areas (also cultivations, gardens and villages but not tied to human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,900 m.

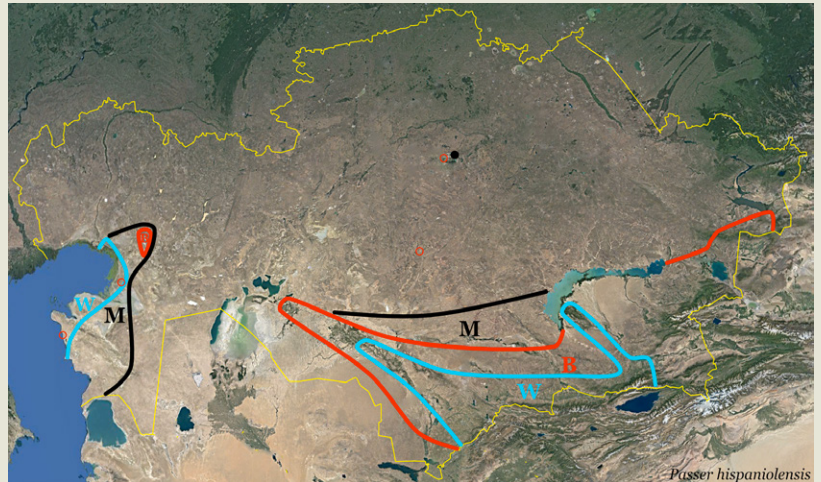
Breeding distribution North to Muyunkum desert bordering Sarysu River (k188), Karatau Mountains and Tien Shan foothills, Urdzhar, (k124, s161) and SE Zaisan lake (p53) and west to E Kyzylkum desert. Syrdarya River valley north to Kazalinsk (b450, k124). A small isolated population breeds between Kulsary and Mukur and at Biikkal ruins (b450). Summer records at Jezkazgan (k124), Tengiz region (e2), 27 July 2000 at Kolshunskaya dam Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k132), and on 1 July 2019 a male 43 km north of Aktau (b450) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly in W Tien Shan foothills; and north to Karabatan (b450), Tengiz (e2) and W Ustyurt plateau (k172) and Karynzhyrk desert (g20). This also applies for a record of a female on 24 April 2019 at Sultankeldy lake, Korgalzhyn NR (b450, k141). In winter irregularly at Caspian coast between Aktau, Tengiz, Atyrau and Cape Peschanyy (b450, k205, e2, y3) and in SE Kazakhstan from Shymkent region, north to Kyzylorda (k124), Kyzylkol lake (w26), Sorbulak lakes (e2), Ili River delta (k124) and Karashengel GR (b450, e2, r18).

Movements From mid April to early June (May) and from late August to mid November (b450) (late September-mid October).

Note 1 See note 1 House Sparrow *P. domesticus*.

Note 2 Spanish Sparrow and Eurasian Tree Sparrow *P. montanus* hybridize in Kazakhstan. Regularly such hybrids have been trapped at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20).



Passer hispaniolensis

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

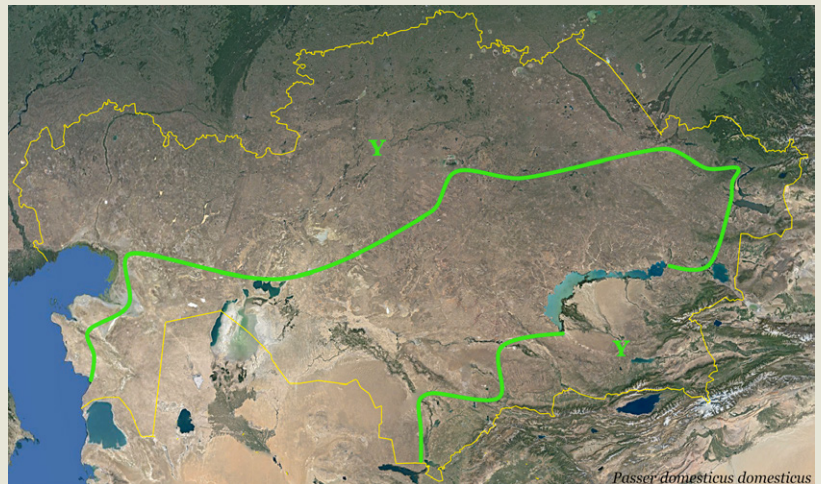
Subspecies *domesticus*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Open areas (also cultivations, gardens and villages); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,750 m in Altai and up to 2,100 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution South to Fetisovo (l10), Shetpe, Kulsary, Aralsk, Jezkazgan, Karaganda, Semey, Kalbinsky Altai, Altai, Irtysh River valley; and north to Balkhash-Alakol region, Chu River valley, W Tien Shan, Turkestan and Chardara (b450, d10).

Non-breeding distribution Within the breeding range local or short-distance movements have been noted at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20).



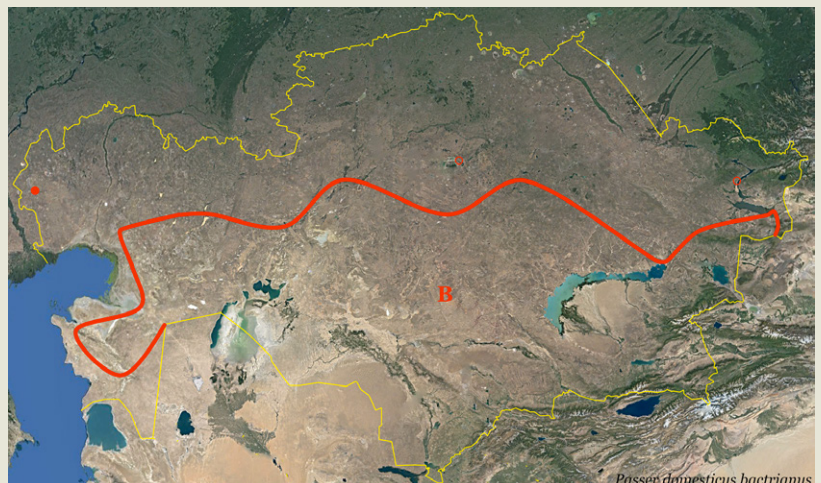
Passer domesticus domesticus

Subspecies *bactrianus*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Earth banks (also smaller villages but not tied to human settlements) and occasionally in man-made structures, such as firefighting installations (b323); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution North to Uil River valley, Zhagabulak forest (k181), Irgiz, Uly-Zhilanchik River valley (b468), Karaganda (d10) and Manrak foothills (b349) and west to W Ustyurt plateau (l10), Karatau Mountains (MP) (k124), Kulsary (b300), lower Emba River valley (b114) and Taysogan sands north of Miyaly; and at Sapargali in N Volga-Ural desert (b450). Summer records: 19 June 2013 Sultankeldy lake Korgalzhyn NR male, 27 June 2013 north of Ten-



Passer domesticus bactrianus

giz lake Korgalzhyn NR male (b334); 3 July 2013 Korgalzhyn; 14 June 2015 Samarskoye (b450).

Non-breeding distribution Within and south of the breeding range. Large numbers migrate through Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g22).

Movements From late March (b450) to late May and from late August to early November (September) (k124).

Note 1 House Sparrow and Spanish Sparrow *P hispaniolensis* hybridize in Kazakhstan. These hybrids have been regularly trapped at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20).

Note 2 Intergrades between the subspecies *domesticus* and *bactrianus* have been recorded in Kazakhstan.

Zarudny's Sparrow *Passer zarudnyi*

Status Vagrant.

Record 1/1 25 October 2020 Kyzylkum desert (KyP) male and female (b450, s104, w23).



Zarudny's Sparrow *Passer zarudnyi* male Kyzylkum desert 25 October 2020 (Georgiy Shakula)



Alpine Accentor *Prunella collaris*

Subspecies *rufilata*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Forests and subalpine to alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,800–4,000 m in Tien Shan.

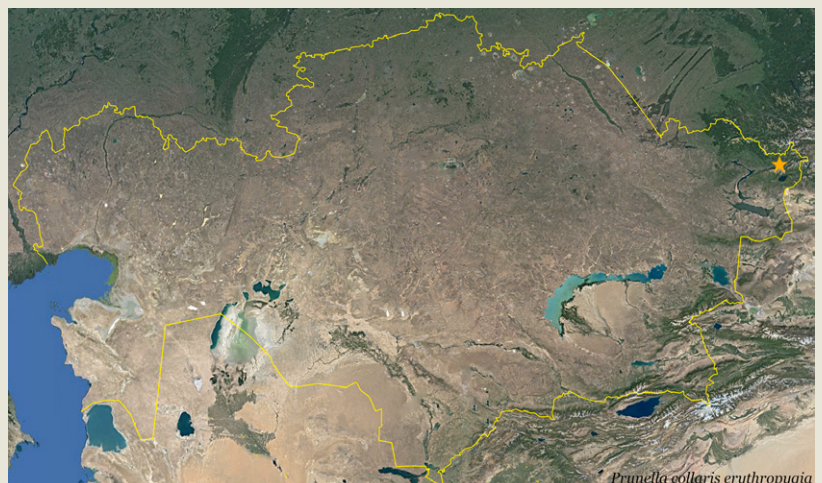
Breeding distribution Tien Shan and W Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (c17, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in mid November–mid March, descending to 1,000 m (c11, d10). Recorded at Kzylaus gorge in Chulak Mountains (d10).

Subspecies *erythropygia*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/3 23 October 2020 Katon-Karagay NP at Zhanaulga. **2/3** 31 March 2023 Katon-Karagay NP near Katon-Karagay (b450, w32). **3/3** 17 January 2024 Katon-Karagay NP near Katon-Karagay (b450).



Altai Accentor *Prunella himalayana*

Status Common breeding migrant.

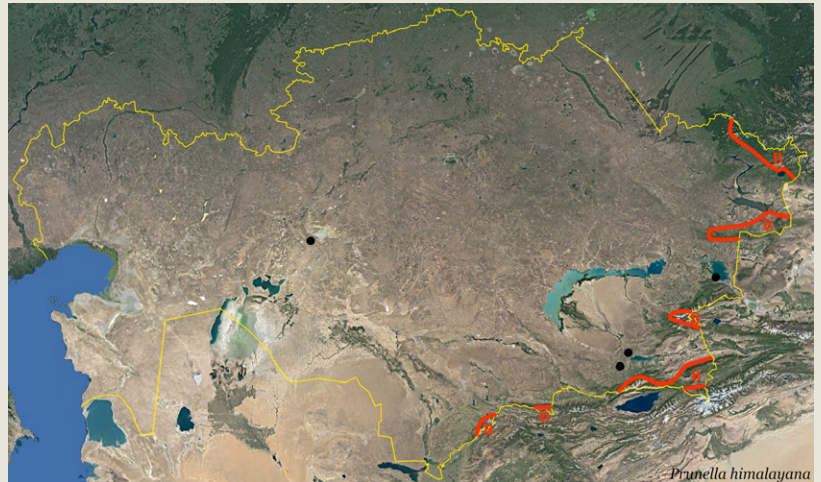
Habitat Alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,000–2,600 m in Altai (s169) and at 2,700–3,500 m in Tien Shan (d10).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai and Saur Mountains and Altai (d10, g3, s44).

Non-breeding distribution Only three records outside the breeding range: 16 September 1985 Sorbulak lakes collected (g20); 10 October 1986 lower Turgai River valley (k87); 20 September 1987 Alakol lake (JeP) 1cy trapped (k89); 20 April 2013 Ili River valley between Kapchagay lake and Usharal (b450).

Movements From late March (c17) to mid May (p39) and from late August to mid November (b450).

Note A report of four in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains on 4 February 1964 (k166) is undocumented and not included here.



Prunella himalayana



Altai Accentor *Prunella himalayana* >1cy Ili-Alatau NP 23 May 2018 (Danny Claeysier)

Siberian Accentor *Prunella montanella*

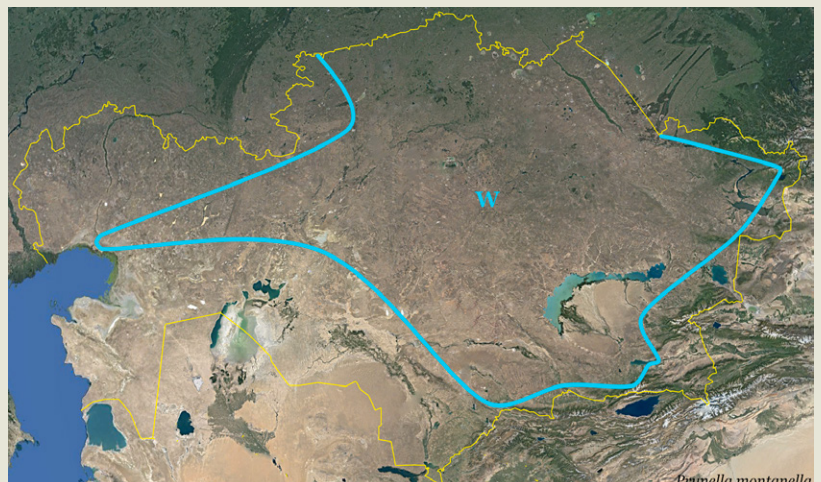
Subspecies *montanella*

Status Very rare winter visitor.

Distribution West to Karabalyk (b450, w24), Naurzum NR (b14, b450, b486, m28) and Ural River delta (k252), east to Öskemen (d10), Katon-Karagay in S Altai (g20), S Tarbagatai foothills (b407), Ili River valley (p9) and Turgan River delta (b450), and south to Ystyk well south of Shalkar-Teniz lake (t22), Ertai in Zhualinskaya River valley, Karatau Mountains (b450), and Almaty (p9).

Movements Arrives in late September (b450, h7), with the latest leaving in early April (d10).

Note A report of a singing bird at Karaganda on 5 August 1947 (l42) is undocumented and not included here.



Prunella montanella

Brown Accentor *Prunella fulvescens*

Subspecies *fulvescens*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Forests (juniper-spruce) and subalpine to alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,400-3,300 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, d10, e2).

Non-breeding distribution Occasionally altitudinal movements in winter, sometimes extending to the adjoining foothills, Chulak Mountains, Ili River valley, Chu-Ili Mountains foothills (b450, d10).

Subspecies *dahurica*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Forests (juniper-spruce) and subalpine to alpine meadows; mountains, at 1,600-1,800 m in Manrak Mountains.

Breeding distribution Saur Mountains (d10). A record at Arasan lake in S Altai on 18 May 2024 (e2) could indicate breeding.

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in winter, descending to Kenderlykskoye plateau (d10).

Note Breeding in Tarbagatai and Manrak Mountains (g20) is undocumented and not included here.



Prunella fulvescens fulvescens



Prunella fulvescens dahurica

Black-throated Accentor *Prunella atrogularis*

Subspecies *atrogularis*

Status Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution During migration widespread (b450, d10, k141), occasionally west to Khobda River valley (d10) and Tengiz at E Caspian coast (Tim Sykes *in litt.*). In winter north to N Kyzylkum desert, Turkistan, Tien Shan foothills and Ili River valley (d10, e2, g20, m19, p7). Additional record: 13 February 2016 Korgalzhyn (b450, k140).

Movements From late March to mid April (h7, k141) and from mid September (b450, k141) to late November (b14).



Prunella atrogularis atrogularis

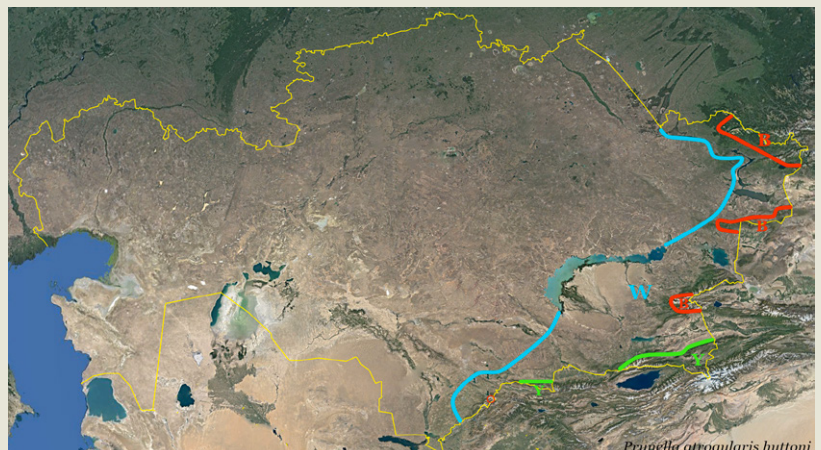
Subspecies *huttoni*

Status Common resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Forests (coniferous, mixed and juniper-spruce); mountains, at 1,400-2,200 m in Altai and at 1,400-2,800 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan west to Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Saur, and Tarbagatai Mountains and Altai (b450, d10, e2, p40, s163, v14). A record at Kaskabulak in Aksu-Zhabagly NR in late June-early July 1996 (k108) may indicate breeding there.

Non-breeding distribution During migration in Altai foothills, Irtysh River valley (up to Semey), Kalbinskiy Altai, Zaisan depression, area northeast of Lake Balkhash, Ili River valley, lower Chu River valley, Karatau Mountains, and W Tien Shan foothills west



Prunella atrogularis huttoni

to Shymkent (b450, d10, e2). In winter supposedly in the same areas (b450, d10, e2)

Movements From mid February to mid May (d10) and from late August (c17) to October.

Note The winter distributions of the subspecies *atroregularis* and *huttoni* are insufficiently known and the above information should be regarded as tentative.

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*

Subspecies *modularis*

Status Rare passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution During migration in Volga-Ural region (d10, c37, g72), east to Utva-Ilek region, Emba River valley and E Caspian coast (d10, l10, m19). In winter most regular at Caspian coast at Atyrau (e2), Fort Shevchenko and Atyrau (b450, k205, k215). Formerly found in Barsa-Kelmes NR (m9, r1). Additional records: 18 April 1972 Naurzum NR (s139); 10 April 1977 Nygman (a19, h7); 10 January 1993 Kayrat (g60) 2 May 2006 Öskemen (s32); 19 October 2013 Karamendy (b450); 9 March 2018 Taldykurgan (w22); 17 November 2023 Karamendy (b14).

Movements From mid March (b450) to early May (s32) and from late September (c37) to mid November (October) (b14, b450, d10).

Note Records of birds trapped in Kyzylkum desert (g20) are not located in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan.



Prunella modularis

Western Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Subspecies *lutea* (Yellow-headed Wagtail)

Status Rare breeding and passage migrant.

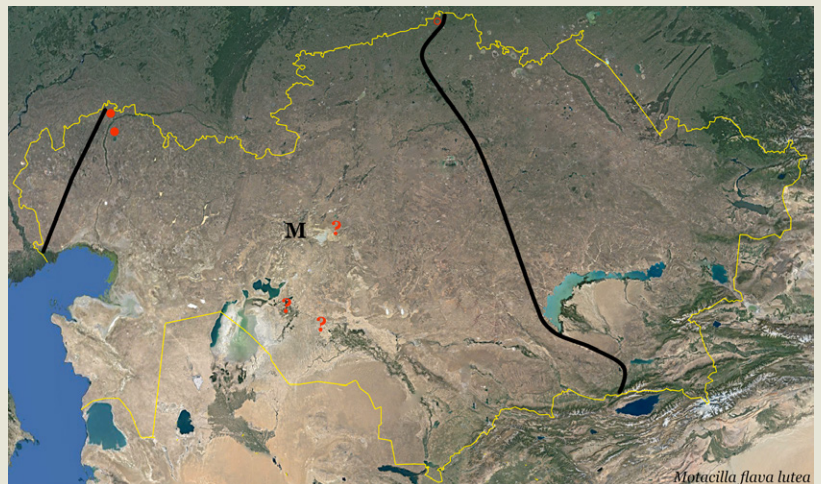
Habitat Steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands.

Breeding distribution In 2001-2018 only more or less regularly breeding in Zelenov and Terekti districts. Breeding has also been confirmed at lakes in Syrdarya delta (j1), Altyn Dala NR (k222) and in 2004 in Syrdarya River valley at Baikonur (k148), but no recent information. A record at Solar on 17 June 2007 (g81) may have indicated breeding, but no records became known there since. Although much of the older information is contradictory and cannot be verified, formerly apparently breeding as far east as the Irtys River floodplains in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Zaisan lake (f37) and Chiliktinskaya valley (d9).

Non-breeding distribution West to Kamysh-Samara lakes (b26) and Volga River delta (b450), and east to Zhaltyr lake (v11), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (f37, h7, h9), Kolshengel and Sorbulak lakes (b450, e2, k72). Only regular in Volga-Ural region and E Caspian coast (b450, e2, l10, m12, g33, w7).

Movements From early April (b450) to late May (e2, l10) and from mid July (b450) to mid September (d9).

Note The subspecies *lutea* and *flava* apparently intergrade at contact zones of their presumed breeding ranges (a7).



Motacilla flava lutea

Subspecies *beema* (Sykes's Wagtail)

Status Abundant breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Wetlands in steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands and foothills, up to 450 m.

Breeding distribution South to upper Ural River valley, upper Uil and Emba River valleys, lower Turgai



Motacilla flava beema

River valley, upper Kara-Kengir River valley, Qarazhal, Ayaguz and Zaisan depression (d9). *Beema* intergrades with *flava* in Volga-Ural region south to lower Uzen River valleys (c59).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Recorded at altitudes of up to 3,200 m. Birds with characters of *flava* (presumably including intergrades between *beema* and *flava*) have been found at E Caspian coast at Fetisovo during migration (i10, w7).

Movements From mid March to late May and from early August (c60) to late October (e2, i5) (August-September).

Note 1 Western Yellow Wagtail subspecies *beema* and Eastern Yellow Wagtail *M. tschutschensis* hybridize in the Semey region (a7) and the Bukhtarma region in the Irtysh River valley (Jochen Roeder *in litt.*).

Note 2 See note Yellow-headed Wagtail *M. flutea*.

Note 3 Intergrades between the subspecies *beema* and *flava* intergrade with the subspecies *feldegg* in the Volga-Ural region. The subspecies *beema* and *feldegg* intergrade in other N parts of their breeding ranges; some of such intergrades are referred to as 'superciliaris' types (a7).

Subspecies *leucocephala* (White-headed Wagtail)

Status Rare spring passage migrant.

Distribution North to Chokpak Pass (g20), Kolshengel (b450, e2, h9, o1), Taukum desert (e2), Balkhash-Alakol depression (d9), Aktogay region (b450, d17), and Katon-Karagay in S Altai (b450, v15). The largest numbers have been recorded at Kolshengel on 9-11 May 2007 five (h9, w28) and at Sorbulak lakes on 2 May 2009 five (k115).

Movements From mid April to mid May (b450, d9, v15).

Note 1 Birds with characters of the subspecies *leucocephala* are found breeding in Kazakhstan within the range of the subspecies *beema*. Such are either unusually pale *beema* wagtails or aberrant white-headed (partly albino) individuals of any wagtail (a7, b450).

Note 2 Two autumn records of trapped birds (g20) are undocumented and not included here.



Subspecies *feldegg* (Black-headed Wagtail)

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Wetlands in deserts and semi-deserts; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution North to Volga and Ural River deltas (b450, b489), Makat (k13), upper Emba River valley (k220), lower Irgiz and Turgai River valleys (d9), S Betpak-Dala desert (b450), N shore of Lake Balkhash, lower Ayaguz River valley and Balkhash-Alakol (d9) and Zaisan depressions (a7, c2, c3, s92) and south at Mangystau coast between Kuryk and Qalamqas (b450, d9, i10) Syrdarya River valley, E Kyzylkum desert and Tien Shan foothills (d9). Extralimital record: 16 April 2018 Zhimpity (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range.

Movements From mid March to mid May (mid April-late April) and from early August to early October (September).

Note 1 See note 3 Sykes's Wagtail *M. f. beema*.

Note 2 A hybrid between the subspecies *feldegg* and Citrine Wagtail *M. citreola* subspecies *calcarata* paired with a female Citrine Wagtail subspecies *citreola* was found at the Topar lakes on 27 May 2008 (w3, Tom Lindroos *in litt.*).

Note 3 Since confusion with dark-headed variants of the subspecies *thunbergi* cannot be excluded, reports of the subspecies *feldegg* north of the breeding range in May are not included here. This applies, for instance, for records at Telnov (g23), Batpakkol lake (g20), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k139) and Irtysh River valley at Öskemen (s11, s12).



Subspecies *thunbergi* (Grey-headed Wagtail)

Status Abundant passage migrant.

Distribution Throughout (d9). Large numbers have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, with a flock of 2,500 in Korgalzhyn NR on 17 May 2011 (h14).

Movements From late March (g20, w10) to early June (e2) and from early August to early October (w2).

Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis*

Subspecies *tschutschensis*

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Wetlands in steppes and semi-deserts; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Chiliktinskaya River valley, Zaisan depression and Irtysh River valley north to Semey (a7, d8).

Non-breeding distribution No sufficiently documented records outside the breeding range.

Movements No information.

Note 1 See note 1 Sykes's Wagtail *M. f. beema*.

Note 2 Intergradation between Western Yellow Wagtail *M. flava* subspecies *beema* and *feldegg* produces 'dombrowskii'-type birds (showing grey ear-coverts) that are impossible to separate from Eastern Yellow Wagtails (a7). Records at Sorbulak lakes on 11-17 April 1981, Chokpak Pass on 17-23 April 1983 (g20), Fetisovo on 31 March-22 May 2009 five (l10), Kolshengel on 15 May 2009 (w5) and Malyy Alakol lake on 10 May 2010 (w8) may refer to such birds.



Motacilla tschutschensis tschutschensis



Motacilla tschutschensis plexa

Subspecies *plexa*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution So far, only positively identified in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region.

Movements Mid May (w24, w31). No further information.

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola*

Subspecies *citreola* (Western Citrine Wagtail)

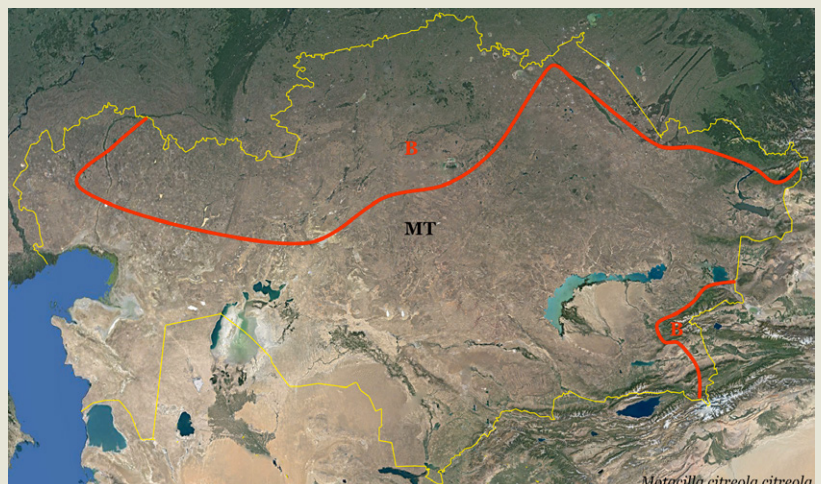
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands in steppes; lowlands to mountains, up to 2,200 m in Altai (s163) and up to 2,800 m in Tien Shan (b105).

Breeding distribution Ilek River valley south to Novaya Kazakhstan and Shymkuduk in Volga-Ural region (s210, w20), upper Emba River valley, lower Irgiz River valley, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Selyty-Teniz lake (d9), lower Irtysh River valley, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450) and Altai (b86, b450, s190, v15); and in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (a7) east to Zhalanashkol lake in Alakol depression (b163) and Tien Shan (Ketmen Mountains and Terskey Alatau Mountains) (b105, b337).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout. Flocks of up to 150 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From early March (b450, d9) to late May (b450, l10, l17, s93) and from late July (b450) to mid November (b34, b450) (late August-late September). Extra-seasonal record: 21 November 2021 to 27 February 2022 Karatal River at Taldykurgan max. two fy (b32, b450, e2, w23).



Motacilla citreola citreola

Subspecies *calcarata* (Black-backed Citrine Wagtail)

Status Rare breeding migrant.

Habitat Subalpine and alpine meadows; mountains, at 2,300-3,100 m.

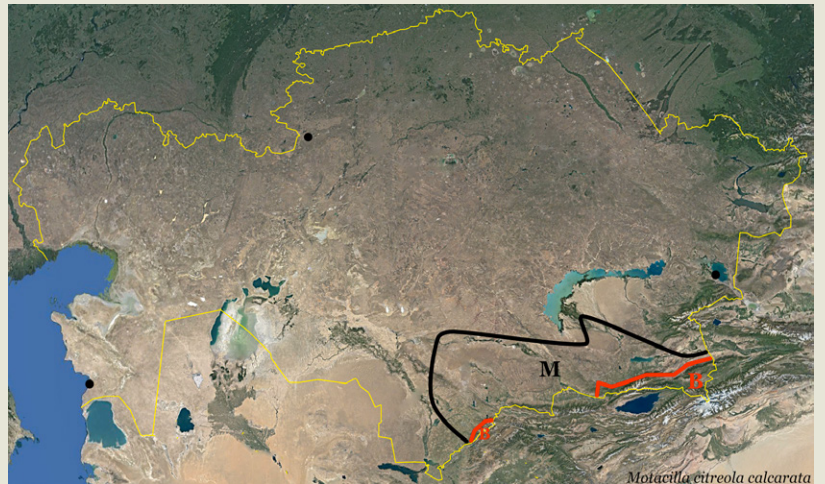
Distribution Tien Shan (Ketmen Mountains, Terskey Alatau Mountains, Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains, including Zhetyzhol Mountains, and

upper Maidantal and Kaskasu River valleys in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains) (c8, g16, i11, k183).

Non-breeding distribution During spring migration north to Tien Shan foothills (b460, g20), Shoshkakol lakes, Stepnoy (e2), Kolshengel (d16, h9, w5, w8) Topar and Koktal in Ili River delta (e2) and Shonzy (b450). Extralimital records: 26 May 2001 Alakol lake (KoP) male (p54); 29 May 2005 Alakol lake (JeP) (o1); between 1 and 24 May 2009 Kenderli E Caspian coast three males (l10).

Movements From late March (e2, b450) to early June (b450, k68). No further information.

Note See note 2 Black-headed Wagtail *M f feldegg*.



Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* adult male Kolshengel 16 April 2023 (René Pop/The Sound Approach)

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*

Subspecies *cinerea*

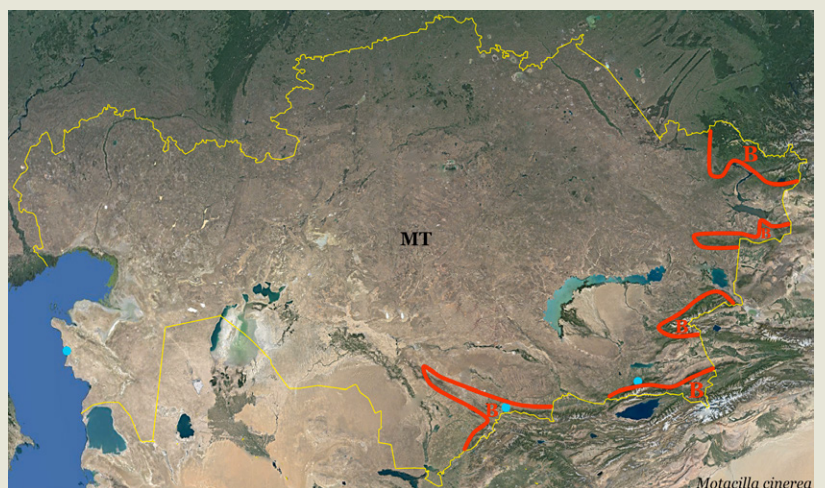
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Fastly flowing streams and rivers; foothills and mountains, up to 2,400 m in Altai (s169) and up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Karatau, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai (d9), Manrak (b349) and Saur Mountains, Altai and Kalbinskiy Altai (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout (d9, b450, e2, z51). In winter occasionally at Almaty (b450, w18). Other records: 7 December 2014 Aktau bird (i5); 25 February 2015 Taraz 2cy (b450).

Movements From mid March (b450, d9) to early June (s144) (early April-early May) and from early August (c60) to mid October (b450, d9) (September).



White wagtail *Motacilla alba*

Subspecies *alba* (White Wagtail)

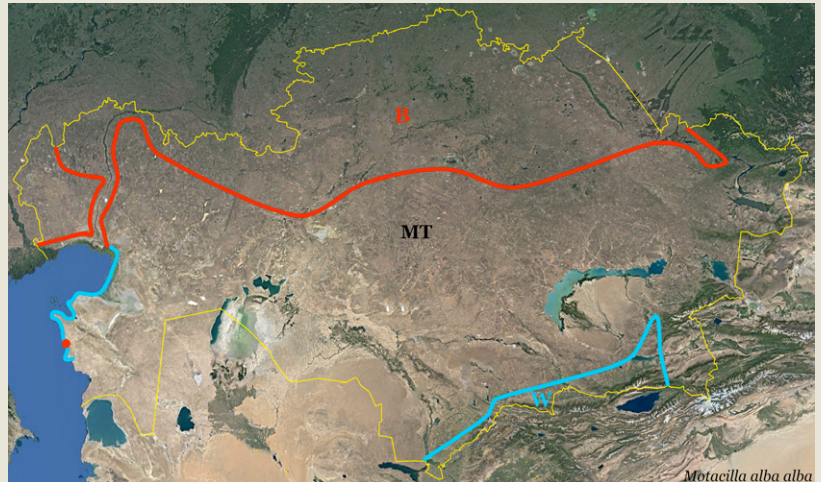
Status Common breeding and passage migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of non-forested wet and dry habitats (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution N Caspian coast and south to lower reaches of Ashyozek River and Uzen River valleys, Kamysh-Samar lakes in Volga-Ural region; and Ural River valley, south to middle Ile River valley (d9), lower Turgai River valley (a37), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7), Karaganda (b450), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (d9), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai (e5) and W Altai foothills; and at Aktau (I10, y3).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter at NE (e2) and E Caspian coast south to Kuryk (b450, i5, k205, y3), and north to Chardara lake (e20, g71), Shymkent (b450), Zhabagly (k107), Ters River valley (w3), Sorbulak lakes (e2) and Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b32, b38, b450).

Movements From late February (b450) to late May (I10) (mid March-mid April) and from late August to mid November (b53, b450, u1) (September).



Subspecies *personata* (Masked Wagtail)

Status Common breeding migrant and occasional winter visitor.

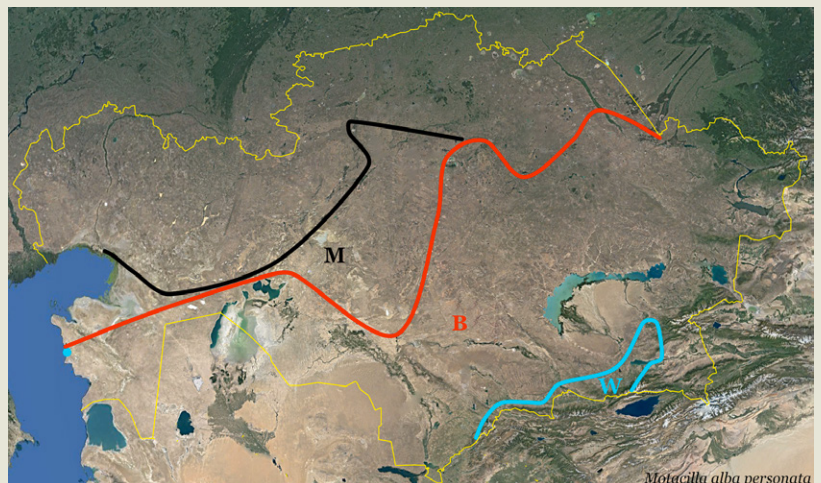
Habitat Wide variety of non-forested wet and dry habitats (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,100 m in Altai (s163) and up to 3,300 m in Tien Shan (k192).

Breeding distribution North to Aktau (b450), Beyneu (b53), Lesser Aral Sea region, Aralsk, lower Chu River valley, Jezkazgan, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k139), Astana, Karaganda, Bayanaul region (b174, b388), Pavlodar region (b450, u2, u3), Semey Ormany NR (u6) and Altai (d9, g3).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and dispersal mainly within and south of the breeding range (occasionally up to 3,800 m) and occasionally north and west to Karamendy (b486), Amantogay, Vahtoviy and Damba (b450). In winter occasionally west to Chimkent (b450, e2), north to Zhabagly (c11, Vladimir Kolbintsev *in litt.*), Taraz (b450), Slavnov (b71, w6), Sorbulak lakes (b450), Taldykurgan (b450, w18), east to Turgen River Karashengel GR (b450) and Almaty (b171). Other record: 9 January 2023 Aktau (b450, w24).

Movements From early February (c11) to mid May and from mid August (d9) to mid November (b450) (September) (g20).

Note The subspecies *personata* and *alba* intergrade at contact zones in N Kazakhstan (a7, b174, b388, s103).



Subspecies *baicalensis* (Baikal Wagtail)

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 12 April 2014 Sorbulak lakes adult male (b450, w17). **2/2** 3 May 2020 Altai S Altai male (b396, w29).

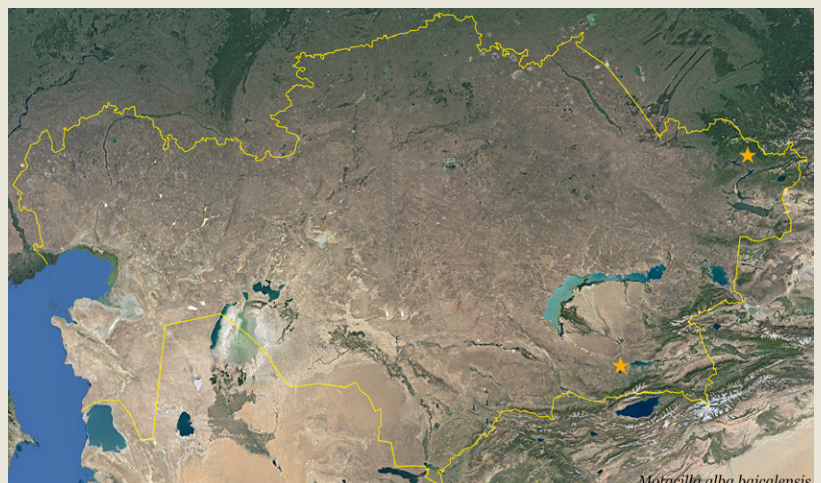
Note 1 Reports of *baicalensis* collected at Almaty on 14 March 1899, Kapchagay on 11 April 1899 and Zharkent on 8 April 1900 (d9) are not included here because the skins are unavailable for verification.

Note 2 The record at Sorbulak lakes on 12 April 2014 refers to only one bird (*contra* w17).

Subspecies *ocularis* (East Siberian Wagtail)

Status Rare spring and occasional autumn passage migrant.

Distribution West to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region,



Sholakespe region, Kyzylkol lake (b202, b450, e2, k138, w9, w22, Petter Haldén *in litt.*), Kolshengel and Sorbulak lakes (b450) and east to Öskemen (b450, w20), Serebryansk, Zhuz-Agach region and Taldykurgan (b450).

Movements From late April (b450) to late May (b450, w9). Autumn records: 16 October 2011 Sorbulak lakes (b450); 30 September 2012 Kyzylkol lake (w22, Petter Haldén *in litt.*); 9 September 2017 Öskemen (b450, w20) (all 1cy birds); 7 October 2019 Sorbulak lakes adult (b450).

Note 1 A report of an *ocularis* collected at Kapchagay on 11 April 1899 (g20) is not included here because the skin is unavailable for verification (w27).

Note 2 A report at Karatal River at Taldykurgan on 16 February 2014 (b38) refers to the subspecies *alba*.

Subspecies *leucopsis* (Amur Wagtail)

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 21 May 2018 Kolshengel 2cy male (b450, w22). 2/2 1-16 December 2021 Karatal River Taldykurgan 1cy male (b32, b450, e2, w23).



Motacilla alba ocularis



Motacilla alba leucopsis

Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi*

Status Scarce breeding and rare passage migrant.

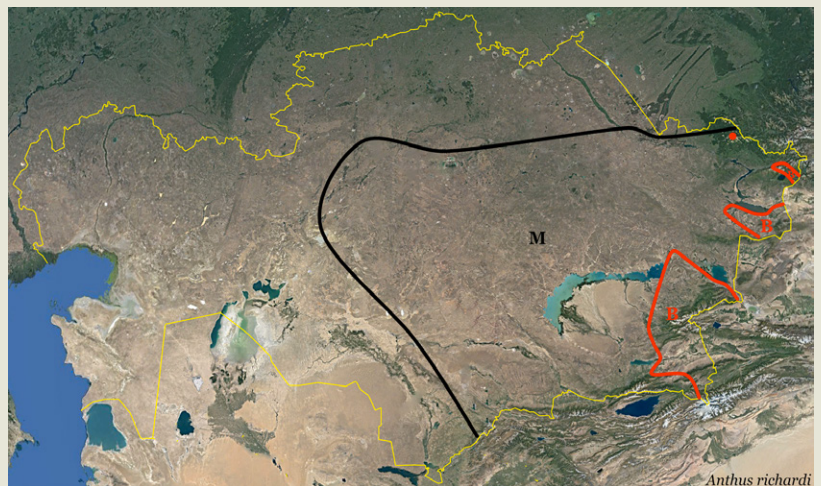
Habitat Steppe grassland, stubble fields and edges of marshy areas (also cultivations); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (Terskey Alatau Mountains and Ketmen Mountains) (b105, b316, b424), at Teskenu (f52), Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills including Altyn-Emel NP, Balkhash-Alakol depression, upper Karakol River valley in Tarbagatai Mountains (d9), Zaisan depression, Bukhtarma River valley and Ushkurmynker Mountains in S Altai (b450, g9, g3, g8) and Belaya Uba River valley at Poperechnoe in W Altai (s77), and Semey Ormany NR (u6).

Non-breeding distribution North to Semey, Semiyarskoye (d9), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, h14, k138, w13) and Bolshoy Aksuat lake in Naurzum NR (t31) and west to lower Turgai River valley (d9), Chu River valley and W Tien Shan foothills (g20, w2). Only regularly in SE Kazakhstan.

Movements From mid April (b147) to mid May (h14, t31, w13) and from late August (h7) to mid November (d9).

Note A summer record at Tasaral (b94) is undocumented and not included here.



Anthus richardi

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Open dry areas in steppes, semi-deserts and deserts; foothills and mountains, up to 2,000 m in Altai and up to 3,500 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution North to upper Irgiz River valley (d9), Naurzum region (e2, p54), Zaporozhe, N Akmola province, Selety-Teniz lake, Irtys River valley and W Pavlodar Trans-Irtys region (d9). Absent from S Altai.

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (d9). Very rare in S Altai (b86).

Movements From mid March (b450, d9) to mid May and from early August to late October (mid August–mid September) (d9, e2).



Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*

Status Scarce passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout in plains and foothills (b450, d9, e2, g20). In winter at Caspian coast between Atyrau and Aktau (b53, b450, e2, k205, w6), area between Kurti River valley, Sorbulak lakes (b450) and Komsomol (AIP) (e2), and in Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450, w18).

Movements From late March (e2, l10) to early June and from mid August (e2) to mid November (October) (b450, d9, e2).

Note Reports in Ural River valley in July 1949 and 1957 (d9) are undocumented and not included here.



Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

Subspecies *trivialis*

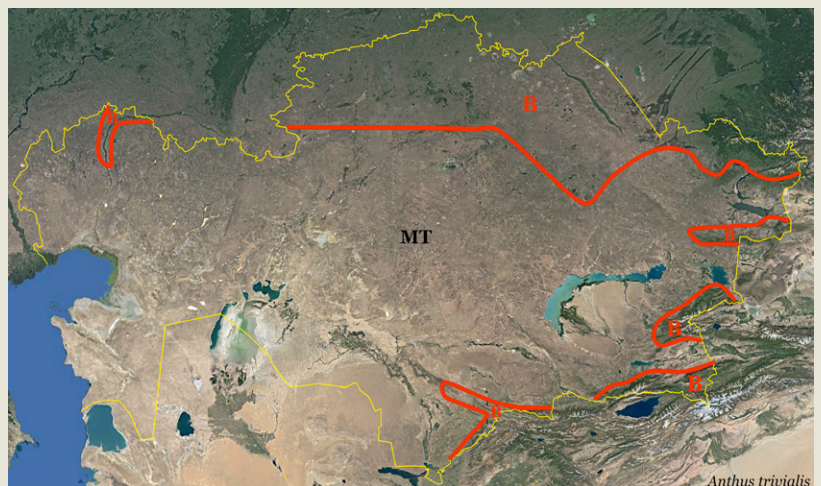
Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Lowland forest steppes to mountain woodlands and alpine meadows with bushes or junipers; lowlands to mountains, at 1,900–2,300 m in Altai and at 2,000–3,100 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley south to Tynaliyev (d9, s95), upper Khobda River valley (k181), Naurzum NR, Atbasar, Shortandy region, Ereymentau, Karkaraly, Kent and Kyzylray Mountains, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai, Manrak, Saur, Tarbagatai and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains, Tien Shan and Karatau Mountains (a7, d9).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From mid March to mid June and from mid July to early November (b450) (late August–late September) (d9).



Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*

Subspecies *yunnanensis*

Status Rare breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Forests; mountains, at 1,220–1,780 m.

Breeding distribution In Altai (Belaya Uba River valley and south to Berel and Altaiskiy Tarbagatai Mountains) (a30, b398, b450, e2, s162, s163).

Non-breeding distribution Outside Altai, west to Zhanybek (d9) Prorva Point (w29) and Zhanaözen (b35, b450, d9, e2, g21, w23, w29).

Movements From mid April (k135) to early June (w29) and from mid September to mid November (b450).

Note The breeding location at the Seminskiy pass in Altai (g20) is not located in Kazakhstan but Russia.



Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

Status Common passage migrant.

Distribution East to Semey (d9), Aktogay (d17), Altyn-Emel NP (b35), Charyn River valley (e2) and Bartogay lake (k201). Most common in Volga-Ural region and at Caspian coast.

Movements From early April (b14, b450, e2) to early June (May) and from mid September (b450, d9, e2) to early November (mid September-late October) (b450). Extra-seasonal record: 22 November-3 December 2021 Aktau (b450).



Siberian Pipit *Anthus japonicus*



Siberian Pipit *Anthus japonicus* Sorbulak lakes 7 October 2025 (Nikita Kanunnikov)

Status Rare passage migrant and accidental winter visitor.

Distribution During migration in Ural River valley at Kozhakharovkiy and Atyrau (g20), Tengiz (e2, w23) and west to Bukhtarma lake in Irtysh River valley (w20), Kalzhyr River valley in S Altai, Alakol lake, Sorbulak lakes, Chu valley at Baytal and Chokpak Pass (b450 g20, w12). Winter record: 22 December 2020 Sorbulak lakes (b450, w29).

Movements From early April (g20) to late May (w20) and from late September (b450) to late October (b450, e2, g20).

Note 1 The large number of autumn and spring records of Siberian Pipit in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (supported by material in museum collections) (a27) may suggest that it occurs more regularly in Kazakhstan than generally assumed.

Note 2 Reports at Chardara lake on 11 February 2006 (c63, k161) and upper Chu River on 11 January 2008 (b71) are undocumented and not included here.



Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta*

Subspecies *coutellii*

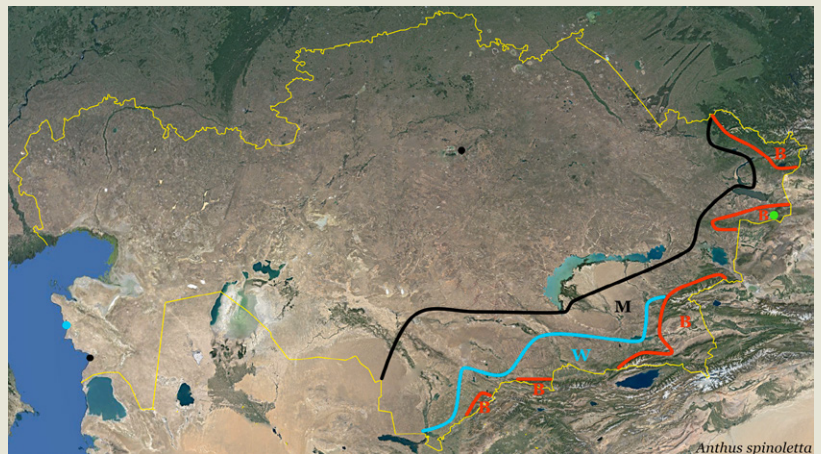
Status Common breeding migrant and rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Slopes with short grass and scattered bushes, generally above treeline; mountains, at 1,900-3,100 m in Altai (s169) and at 2,700-3,500 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Altai, Saur, Tarbagatai and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and Tien Shan (d9).

Non-breeding distribution During migration in the adjoining foothills and plains, west Öskemen, Aksuat, Balkhash-Alakol depression, Betpak-Dala desert (b450) including lower Chu River valley (d9), E Kyzylkum desert and Chardara lake (b450). In winter in plains and foothills north to Chardara lake (b450, e2), Shymkent (b450, d9), Ertai in Zhualinskaya River valley in Karatau Mountains, Taraz (b450), Chu River valley (b71), Sorbulak (e2), Karashengel GR (b434, b438, b450) and Karatal River at Taldykurgan (b230, b450); occasionally at Chiliktinskaya River valley (d9). Extralimital records: 31 March 2009 Fetisovo; 3 May 2009 Fetisovo (l10); 23 May 2009 Korgalzhyn NR (k139); 15 December 2024 -4 April 2025 Aktau two (e2).

Movements From early March (w26) to late May and from late August (a7) to early November (late September-mid October) (g20).



Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

Subspecies *coelebs*

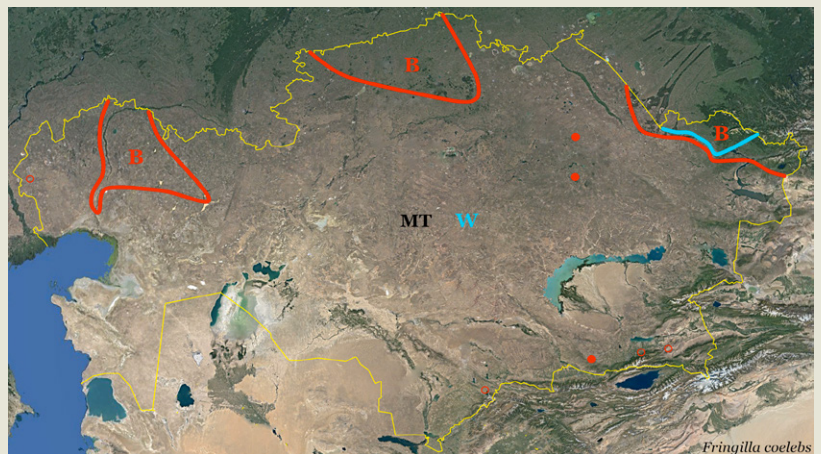
Status Common breeding migrant, abundant passage migrant and scarce winter visitor.

Habitat Coniferous and deciduous forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,450 m.

Breeding distribution South to Makhambet in Ural River valley (k124), upper Uil River valley and Zhagabulak forest (k181), Toguzak River valley at Karabalyk (b450), Arakaragay forest in Naurzum NR, Koksetau upland and Ishim River valley at Petropalovsk; and from E Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, k124, k184, v11), south to Semey region (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai (e8) and Altai (b86, k124); and at Bayanaul NP (r13), Karkaraly NP (r10) and in Zhetyszhol foothills at Akterek (b73, w16).

Non-breeding distribution In June-July apparently non-breeding birds are found at Zhabagly, Talgar River valley, Bartogay and Tentek River delta (d34, m24) and in desert of N Transcaspien region (b450). During migration throughout. Strong migration has been recorded in Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley and Tien Shan foothills. In winter widespread but another recorded in W Altai (b303, b304, b450, e2, h7, k124) and in S Altai (e2, b450).

Movements From mid February to mid May (c60) and from mid August to late November (b450).



Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*

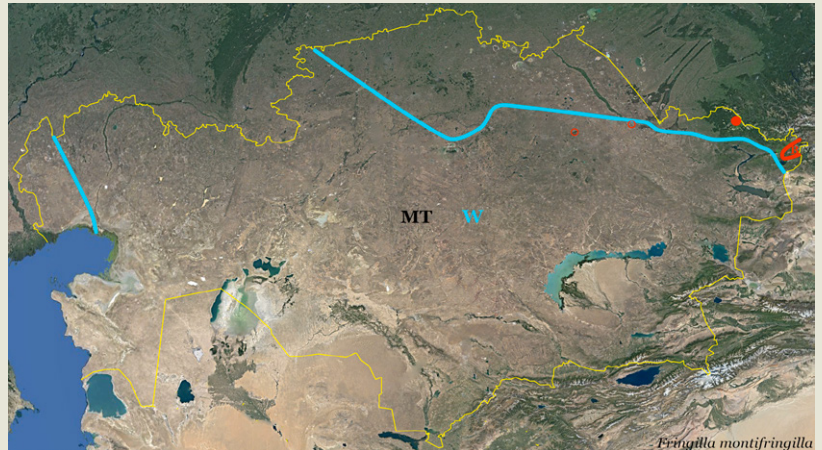
Status Rare breeding migrant and/or resident, abundant passage migrant and common winter visitor.

Habitat Moist coniferous and deciduous forests; foothills and mountains.

Breeding distribution W Altai NR and at Ridder in W Altai and in Bukhtarma River valley from Zhanaulga to Bukhtarma lake south to Markakol lake (e2, k124, s134).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter west to Atyrau and Terenkol (b304) in Volga-Ural region and north to Oral, Karabalyk (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyr region (h7), Ereymentau Mountains, Semey, Öskemen, Altai and Katon-Karagay (b450). The largest numbers have been recorded in SE Kazakhstan.

Movements From late February to mid June (March-early May) (b450, c60, k124, t4, t7) and from early September (b450, c37) to late November (b450, t7). Other record: 19 June-7 July 2013 Bayanaul NP (r13).



Fringilla montifringilla

White-winged Grosbeak *Mycerobas carnipes*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Juniper forests or mixed juniper forest patches at or above treeline; mountains, at 1,900-2,500 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains, at 2,200-3,000 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains and 1,800-2,200 m in S Altai.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau (k124) and Saur Mountains (d8, s20) and at Mount Shchebnyukha and southern slope of Karaalkha highland in S Altai (where very rare) (s159, s163).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal and in winter most remain above 1,000 m (n4), with few descending to foothills and adjoining plains, north to Talasskiy and Kirgizkiy Alatau foothills (b450, k124, w10), Chu-Ili Mountains (k124), Malaysary Mountains (g73) and Ili River valley (k124); and occasionally at Novaya Bukhtarma region, Bukhtarma River valley, Sarymsakty Mountains and Markakol lake in S Altai (b86, b450, s16, v19).

Movements From late August, but usually from early November, with the latest leaving in mid April (b450).



Mycerobas carnipes

Hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

Subspecies *coccothraustes*

Status Rare resident or breeding migrant, scarce winter visitor and rare passage migrant.

Habitat Deciduous forests; foothills and mountains.

Breeding distribution Öskemen, Altai (Ridder and Belaya Berel River valley, occasionally Ubinskiy Mountains) (b165, s9) and at Buran in Black Irtysh River valley (s25). Recorded at Markakol lake in S Altai in mid June (b86).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b303, b450, k33, k124, k205, t7).

Movements From early March (t7) to mid May (l10) and from early August to late October (e2, k124) (mid September-mid October). Extra-seasonal record: 20 June 2017 Atyrau (b450).



Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes

Subspecies *humii*

Status Possible resident and occasional winter visitor.

Distribution W Tien Shan foothills from Shymkent to Zhabagly (b450, g54, k124). Additional record: 9-10 July 2013 Ushbulaq Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills two (o1, w16).

Movements Late October to late May.

Note 1 The record at Ushubulaq in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains might indicate breeding.

Note 2 The alleged breeding in Kazakh part of Ugam River valley in W Tien Shan (d10) could recently not be confirmed.

*Coecothesia coecothesia humii***Pine Grosbeak** *Pinicola enucleator***Subspecies** *enucleator*

Status Common resident and occasional winter visitor.

Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests (often moist forest edges); mountains, at 1,600-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution W Altai (s9, s134), east to Katon-Karagay NP in S Altai (c35, e2, s9).

Non-breeding distribution In winter occasionally small numbers south and west to Karabalyk (b450), Karamendy (t19), Kostanay, Petropavlovsk, Tokushi (b450, z38), Semey (f27) and Öskemen (b191, b450). Additional records: 12 April 1907 Almaty collected; 31 October 1948 Karaganda nine; 24 February-20 March 1959 Karaganda (k124).

Note A report of a bird collected at Oral on 22 November sine anno (k124) is not included here since the date is incomplete. A report of a bird collected at Orenburg in 1888 (g20) is not included here because this location is situated in Russia.

*Pinicola enucleator***Eurasian Bullfinch** *Pyrrhula pyrrhula***Subspecies** *pyrrhula* (Northern Bullfinch)

Status Scarce resident, common winter visitor and rare passage migrant.

Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests; foothills and mountains, up to 1,900 m.

Breeding distribution Koksetau upland south to Kogam region (d50, g20), Altai (Ubinskiy and Ivanovskiy Mountains, Ridder, Rachmanovskiye lake south to Karakaba and upper Bukhtarma River valley (c3, k124, s16).

Non-breeding distribution South to Aktau (b450), Barsa-Kelmes NR, Kyzylorda and occasionally in W Talasskiy Alatau Mountains (including foothills) (c11, g57, k124), Balkash region and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (r16).

Movements From February to late April and from early October (b450) to December (k124).

*Pyrrhula pyrrhula pyrrhula***Subspecies** *cineracea* (Grey Bullfinch)

Status Rare resident and common winter visitor.

Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests; foothills and mountains, at 1,400-1,800 m.

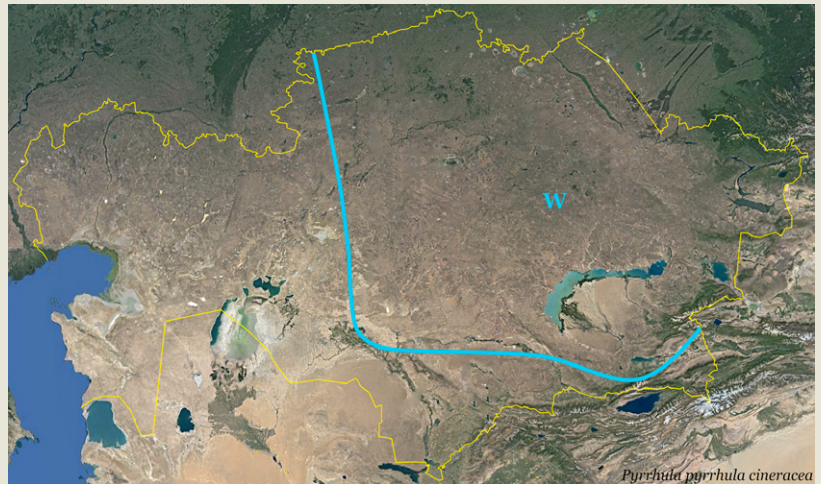
Breeding distribution Altai (Ivanovskiy and Lineyskiy Mountains, Belaya Uba River valley, upper Bukhtarma River valley and Markakol lake (b86, d50, s16).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly in foothills and plains adjoining Altai, occasionally west to Karabalyk, Uly-Zhilanchik River valley (b450) and Kyzylorda and south to Chu-Ili Mountains, Almaty, Ili River valley (k124) and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (k239, r16). Other records: 18 October 1975 Ural River valley at Atyrau (g72); 10 November 2022 northeast of Atyrau two birds (e2, w24).

Movements Arrives at wintering areas from late August and has left these by mid May (k124).

Note 1 The subspecies *pyrrhula* and *cineracea* intergrade in Karakaba River valley in S Altai. Such intergrades have been trapped several times at Öskemen (s16).

Note 2 Records in Atyrau region on 18 October 1975 (g72) and 10 November 2022 (w24) are insufficiently documented and not included here.



Crimson-winged Finch *Rhodopechys sanguineus*

Subspecies *sanguineus*

Status Rare resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Bare slopes with boulders and sparse vegetation and alpine meadows; mountains, usually above 2,000 m and up to 3,000 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Karatau Mountains (f3), Tien Shan (Ugamskiy Mountains, Chu-Ili Mountains, Zhetysay, Sugaty and Boguty Mountains), Zhungarskiy Alatau spurs west to Malaysary Mountains (b54, g59, k124), Karabas and Manrak Mountains (b343, b349, p37, s27). A record of a female at Tuzkol lake in C Tien Shan on 24 May 2008 may indicate breeding in the nearby xerophytic mountains (b337).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and dispersal in Tien Shan (g20, k124, w10) and Karatau Mountains (including foothills) (b450, e2, k126). In winter occasionally very small numbers at Shymkent, Tien Shan foothills (k124), Karatau Mountains (b450, k109), Malaysary Mountains and Karabas Mountains (b409).

Movements From late February (k124) to early May (k126) and from mid August (g20) to early November.



Trumpeter Finch *Bucanetes githagineus*

Subspecies *crassirostris*

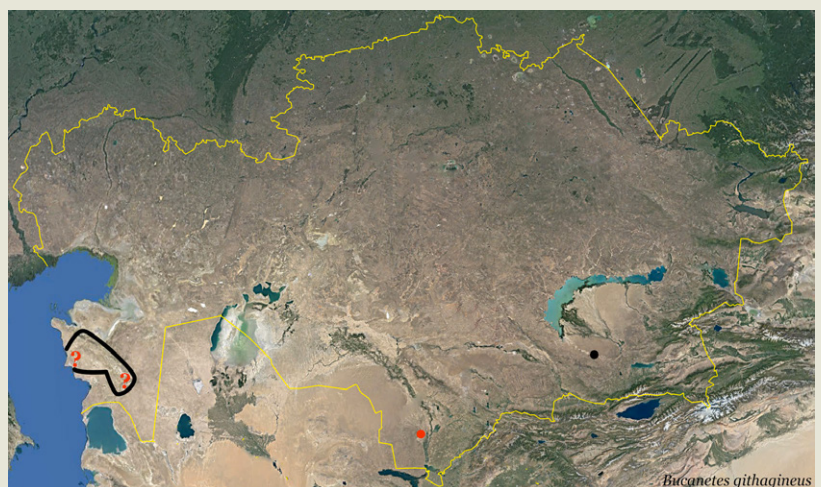
Status Accidental resident or breeding migrant, and irregular non-breeding summer visitor?

Breeding distribution On 9-10 May 2021 two pairs and a nest were found at Karamola Mountain, Karatau Mountains, Kyzylkum desert (f5, w23). Records in Ustyurt NR and the Karagye depression might indicate breeding there as well (w23).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly in Mangystau province, north to Fetisovo plateau (l10), Cape Zhulandy (b450), Caspian coast north of Aktau male (w24, e2), Karatau Mountains northwest of Shetpe small flock (g20) and Mametkazgan and Kokesem well in Ustyurt NR female (b450), including Karagye depression (b450, e2, w29). Other records: 16 May 2001 Kolshengel male (Steve Rooke *in litt.*); 25 May 2014 Kolshengel female (h12).

Movements Between late March (l10) and early November (May) (b450).

Note The breeding locations in C Kyzylkum desert (g20) are not situated in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan.



Mongolian Finch *Bucanetes mongolicus*

Status Occasional resident and common breeding migrant.

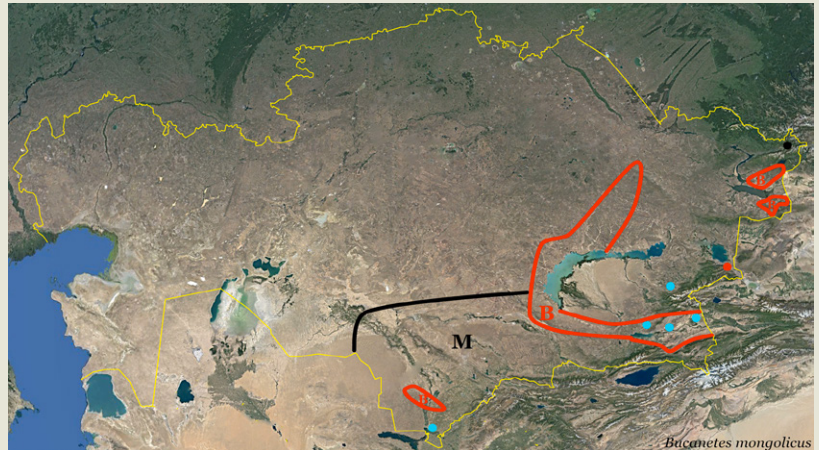
Habitat Arid stony or rocky slopes and mountain plateaus; foothills and mountains, at 500-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution E Kyzylkum desert (b450) and north to Chu-Ili Mountains, E Betpak-Dala desert (north to Mointy and Bektau Ata Mountains, east of Karkaraly in S and Zhorga in SE Kazakh upland (k124) and S Kurchumskiy foothills in S Altai (s11, s12), spurs of Azutau Mountains and Kein-Kerish canyon, south to Manrak Mountains and N Saur foothills, Chindaly Mountains in E Zhungarskiy, SW spurs of Zhungarskiy Alatau, Kapchagay and Charyn canyons and Turaygyr and Boguty Mountains (b398, k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south of the breeding range, mainly in Tien Shan foothills but occasionally west to Kyzylorda (b450). Extralimital record: 21 June 2017 Uryl S Altai (o1). In winter occasionally at Chardara lake. Other records: 8 December 1907 Zharkent; 22 December 1907 Kapal (s117); 29 November 1986 flock (two birds collected) Arharly Mountains (b306); 7 February 2025 Altyn-Emel NP 50 (e2).

Movements From mid February to mid May and from early June (b2) to late November (g20, k124).

Note A report of 20 birds at Kyzyl-Kapkan in Volga-Ural region on 14-15 November 2008 (w17) is insufficiently documented and not included here.



Plain Mountain Finch *Leucosticte nemoricola*

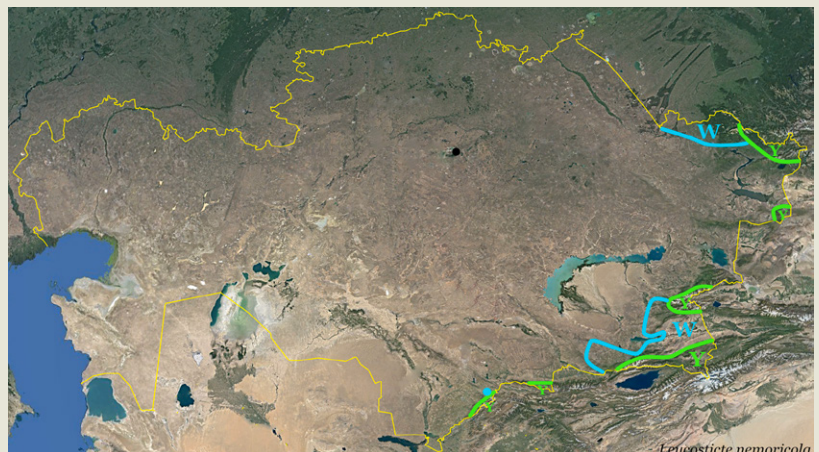
Subspecies *altaica*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows and rocky slopes; mountains, up to 2,050-2,800 m in S Altai (s169) and at 2,350-3,500 m in Tien Shan. Seems to prefer drier habitats than Brandt's Mountain Finch *L. brandti*.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau and Saur Mountains (k124), Ivanovskiy Mountains in W Altai and Rachmanovskiye springs, Sarymsakty Mountains and Markakol lake in S Altai (f39, k124, s165).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in winter, occasionally descending down to 450 m to the adjoining foothills and plains, at Semey, Serebryansk, Altai, Barlyq, Taldykurgan region, Chulak Mountains, Karashengel GR, Almaty, Chu-Ili Mountains, Yeshkilkurday region and Talaskiy Alatau foothills at Zhabagly (b320, b397, b450, e2, k11, k124). Extralimital record: 17 May 1998 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (h7).



Brandt's Mountain Finch *Leucosticte brandti*

Subspecies *margaritacea*

Status Very rare resident and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Alpine meadows and rocky slopes; mountains. Seems to prefer moister habitats than Plain Mountain Finch *L. nemoricola*.

Breeding distribution Saur Mountains.

Non-breeding distribution In winter occasionally recorded at Katon-Karagay and Tautekeli River valley in Katon-Kargagay NP S Altai (b450, k124, v15).

Subspecies *brandti*

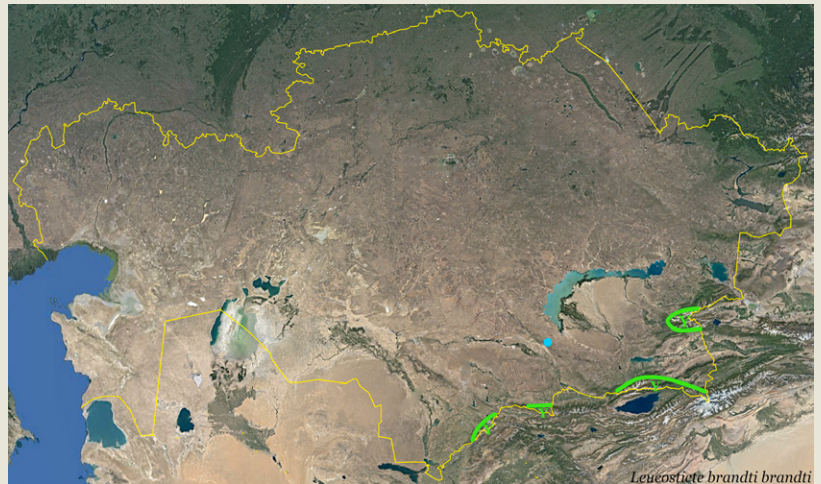
Status Scarce resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows and rocky slopes; mountains, at 3,000-4,050 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains. Seems to prefer moister habitats than Plain Mountain Finch *L. nemoricola*.



Breeding distribution Tien Shan and NW Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (a26, b450, e2, k124, k188).

Non-breeding distribution In winter only occasionally at lower altitude, for instance at Zhabagly in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (b450, c11, k124). Other record: 9 April 1950 Chu-Ili Mountains (g20).



Asian Rosy Finch *Leucosticte arctoa*

Subspecies *arctoa*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows and bare slopes; mountains, at 2,300-3,200 m in S Altai (s169).

Breeding distribution Altai (Lineyskiy Mountains, Katon-Karagay NP, Naryn Mountains and Markakol lake (b86, b450, g55, s19).

Non-breeding distribution In winter west to Semey (k124), Ulan region (b450), Kalbinskiy Altai (k124) and S Altai foothills. Extralimital records: 9 February 1941 upper Bizhe River valley; 21 December 1948 Chulak Mountains (both records in Zhungarskiy Alatau spurs) (k124); 25 February 1965 Usharal (g20).



Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrurus*

Subspecies *erythrurus*

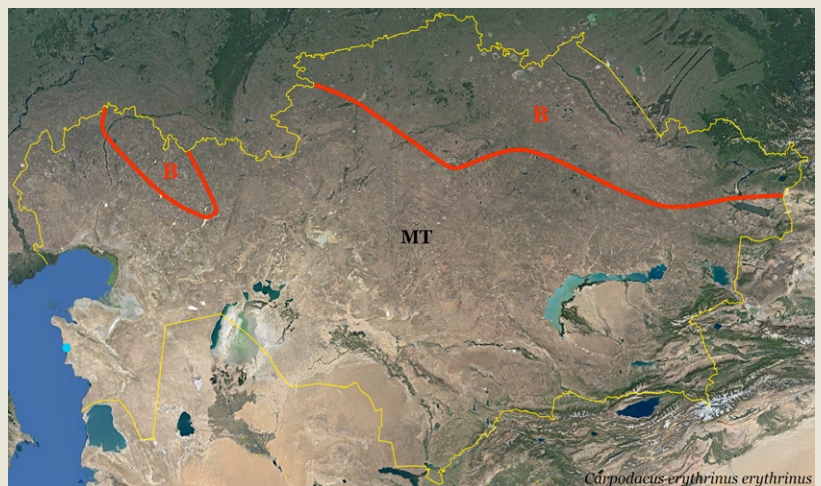
Status Common breeding and abundant passage migrant and accidental resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Variety of open woodlands (including forest edges and patches of bush; also cultivated land and gardens); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,400 m in Altai (v14).

Breeding distribution West to upper Ural River valley, east to upper Khobda River valley and south to upper Uil River valley and Zhagabulak forest in upper Emba River valley (k181); and NW Kostanay province (b450) south to middle Ishim River valley, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, S Kazakh upland, Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai (k124). Winter record: 11 December 2024 Aktau 1cy (e2).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout.

Movements From late April (i10) to late June (May) and from late July (c60) to mid October (i5) (August-mid September), occasionally to early November (g20).



Subspecies *kubanensis*

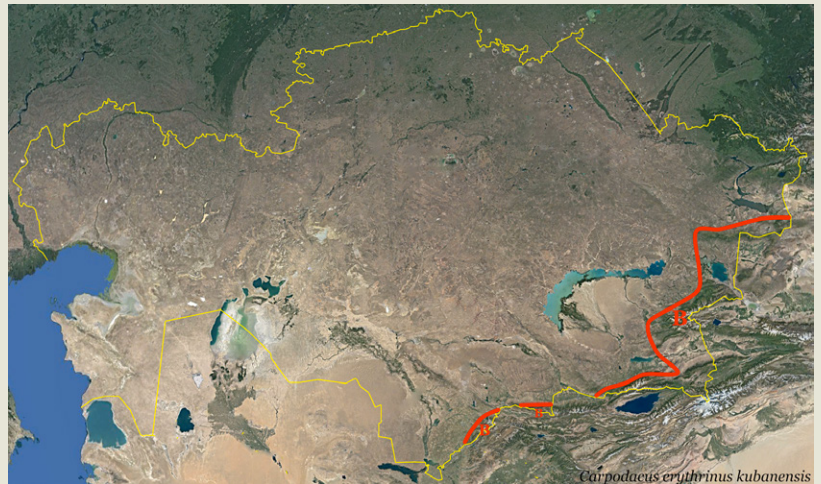
Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Variety of open woodlands (including forest edges and patches of bush; also cultivated land and gardens); mountains, at 2,000-2,800 m in W Tien Shan, at 1,300-2,750 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains and up to 1400 m in Manrak Mountains (b349).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai and Saur Mountains (b349, k124).

Non-breeding distribution Mainly in foothills. Common at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills where it may outnumber *erythrurus* (w27).

Movements From mid April to mid May and from late July to late September (b450) (August-mid September).



Carpodacus erythrurus kubanensis

Great Rosefinch *Carpodacus rubicilla*

Subspecies *kobdensis*

Status Rare resident.

Habitat High alpine slopes with sparse vegetation, boulders and screes; mountains, from 2,500 to 3,000 m.

Breeding distribution Valleys of upper Katun and Sarymsakty and Tautekeli Rivers in Katon-Karagay NP, S Altai (a39, s93, v16).

Non-breeding distribution In winter occasionally descending to 1,040 m (b450, v16).

Subspecies *severtzovi* (Spotted Great Rosefinch)

Status Rare non-breeding visitor.

Distribution During spring-summer recorded in Tien Shan (Zailiyskiy, Kirgizskiy and Talasskiy Alatau Mountains) and occasionally in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b44, k128) Recorded throughout the year but regularly only in winter. In winter at 900-1,200 m in foothills, occasionally at lower altitude (b450, c11, c19, e2, k124). Occasionally larger numbers, for instance in winter 1998/99 when 80 were recorded in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (g88).

Movements Arrives at wintering areas from mid October and most have left these by mid May.

Note Spotted Great Rosefinch does breed in Kirgiz part of Tien Shan, for instance in Sarychat-Ertash NR (k99), less than 100 km away from the Kazakh border. However, breeding in the Kazakh part of this mountain system still has to be confirmed (b44).



Carpodacus rubicilla kobdensis



Carpodacus rubicilla severtzovi

Great Rosefinch *Carpodacus rubicilla severtzovi* adult male Aksu-Zhabagly NR
11 February 2022 (Kudaibergen Amirekul)

Blyth's Rosefinch *Carpodacus grandis*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/2 12 January-24 February 2014 Zhabagly adult male and female-type (b450, w16). 2/2 26-28 January 2020 Zhabagly female-type (b450, e2, w29).



Carpodacus grandis

Red-mantled Rosefinch *Carpodacus rhodochlamys*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Slopes with juniper or deciduous forest patches and alpine meadows with scattered bushes; mountains, at 1,500-1,700 m in Saur Mountains, at 1,900-2,800 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains and at 2,200-2,900 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (from Talasskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) and in Zhungarskiy Alatau (k124), including its spurs at Altyn-Emel NP (b35) and Saur Mountains (d8, s14).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in mid October-late March (g20), descending to the adjoining foothills and plains, north to Chardara lake (b450, k161), Shymkent, Chu-Ili Mountains, Ili River delta, Taldykurgan and Zhungarian Gate, and in Zaisan depression (k124).



Carpodacus rhodochlamys



Red-mantled Rosefinch *Carpodacus rhodochlamys* adult male Ili-Alatau NP 23 May 2018 (Danny Claeysier)

Siberian Long-tailed Rosefinch *Carpodacus sibiricus*

Subspecies *sibiricus*

Status Rare resident and scarce winter visitor.

Habitat Open deciduous woodlands with moist meadows and forest with dense undergrowth; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution Irtysh River valley at Semey (k124, u6), Altai south to in Ulba River valley at Öskemen (o1), lower Bukhtarma River valley, Kurchum River valley at Toskain and Rachmanovskiy lake (b450, e2, o1). Summer records are known from Kalbinskiy Altai, Pavlodar (b450), and N North Kazakhstan province (v11).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (c10, e2, g23, g72, k34, k124, k166). The largest numbers have been recorded in N and E Kazakhstan.

Movements From April to late May and from late September (b450, k124) to early November (Sean Minns *in litt.*).

Note In winter, the species has been recorded in Volga delta just over the border with Russia (p34) and at W Caspian coast south to the Turali lagoon, Dagestan (v8). This indicates a westwards expansion of the wintering range, and it therefore seems likely to occur in the Volga-Ural region as well.



Pallas's Rosefinch *Carpodacus roseus*

Subspecies *roseus*

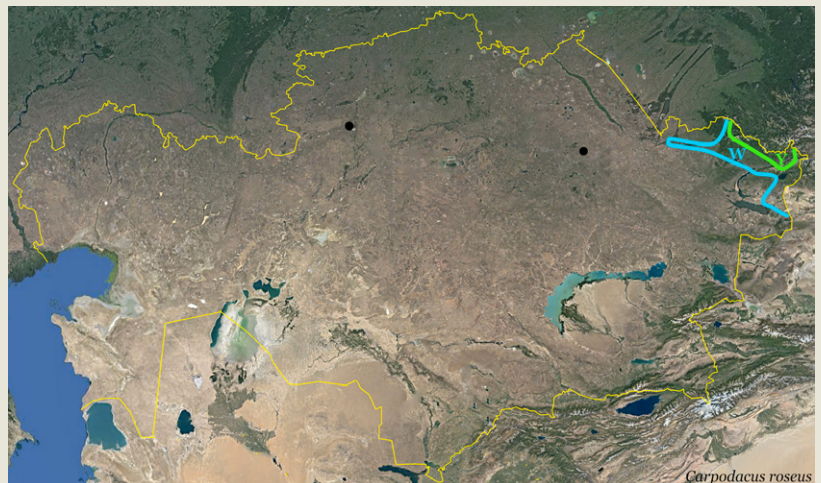
Status Very rare resident and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Open coniferous and mixed forests; mountains, at 1,900-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (Lineyskiy, Ivanovskiy and Yuzhnyy Altai Mountains, at Berel, Katun range and Kurchumskiy Mountains at Markakol lake) (k19, s11, s12, s21, s78, s134, s162, s190, z32).

Non-breeding distribution In December-late March south to Markakol lake and N foothills of Naryn Mountains (b86, b384, b450), west to Irtysh River valley north to Semey (b196, k124, k232, s96) and occasionally in Zaisan depression (presumably only in years with heavy snowfall) (k124, s96) and Kalbinskiy Altai (b240) including the S foothills (s10). Extralimital records: 21 September 1963 Kyzyltau Mountains (c27); 5 November 2005 Karamendy female trapped (m28).

Movements Recorded outside the (known) breeding range between late July (s78, s162) and late March (b86, b450).



Red-fronted Rosefinch *Carpodacus puniceus*

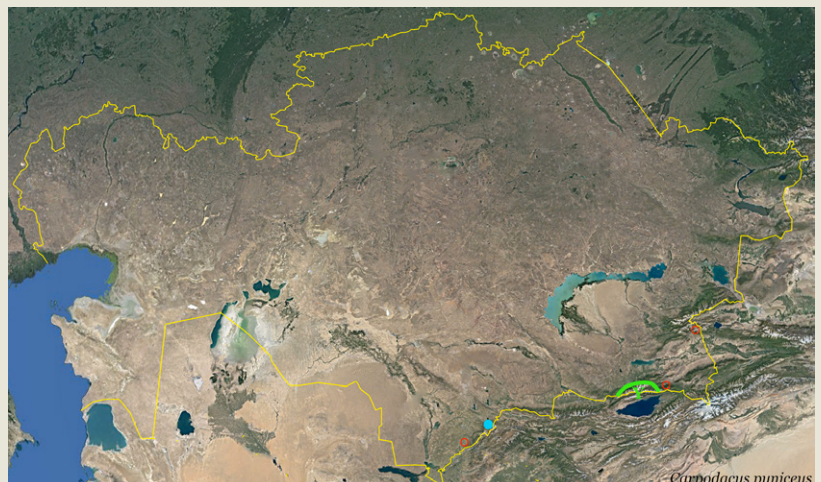
Subspecies *humii*

Status Very rare resident.

Habitat Alpine meadows with sparse vegetation; mountains, at 2,900-4,000 m (b52).

Breeding distribution Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (b450, d31, d35, e2, g85, k124, k192). Summer records elsewhere in Tien Shan (upper Ular River valley in Ugamskiy Mountains and Kaskator in Kungey Alatau Mountains) (d37, k124, k193) and at Tishkan in Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (k124) could indicate a wider distribution.

Non-breeding distribution In winter descending to altitudes of 2,600 m. Extralimital record: 4 November 2023 Aksu-Zhabagly NR female-type (b450, w32).



European Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*

Subspecies *chloris*

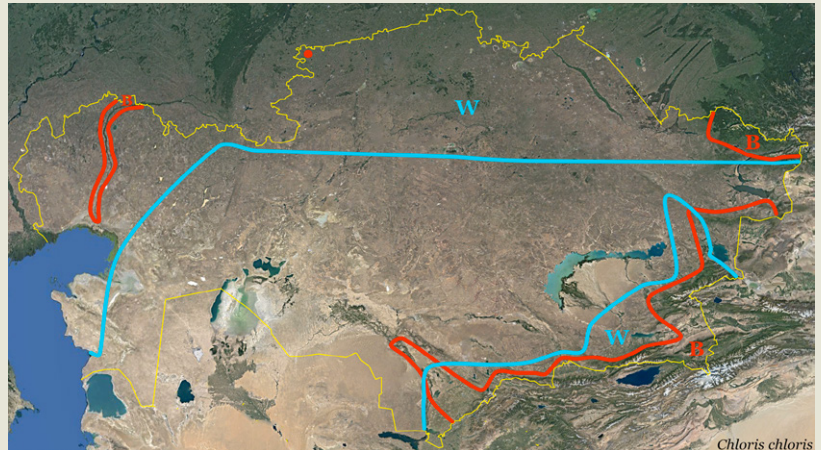
Status Rare resident, common breeding and passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Riparian forests; lowlands and foothills.

Breeding distribution South to Ural River valley down to Atyrau (b450, g74, k12, k124, w3), Toguzak River valley at Terentyevka (b450), Irtysh River valley between Öskemen and Zhana Bukhtarma (b450, e2, s33), Altai (e2); and Syrdarya River valley north to Kyzylorda, Tien Shan foothills (k253), Shonzhy, Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills and Zaisan (b398).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and in winter south to Fetisovo (b450, l10), Taygyr (b450), Tengiz (e2), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k141), Karaganda (t2), Kalbinskiy Altai (s198) and Altai (b450, e2); and north to Shardara (b450), Turkestan (e2), Tien Shan foothills (b71, k124), Kolshengel, Zhelturanga (e2), Ili River valley (e30, g20), N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills at Taldykurgan (b41) and Ayaguz region (b450).

Movements From mid February to early June (e2) and from late September to mid November.



Chloris chloris

Desert Finch *Rhodospiza obsoleta*

Status Rare resident and common breeding migrant.

Habitat Deserts and semi-deserts with scattered trees and bushes (including saxaul forests; also cultivations and villages); lowlands and foothills, up to 1,200 m.

Breeding distribution In Mangystau province south to Fetisovo, Beket-Ata, Beyneu and Lesser Aral Sea region, north to Atyrau region (e2, k25), Zhamsor (b324), Lesser Aral Sea region, Kazalinsk in Syrdarya River valley, Uly-Zhylanchik River valley north to Turgai (t18), Kara-Kengir River valley north to Zhigerli, Betpak-Dala desert (k188, m3), Muyunkum desert (b450), Ili River delta, Aktogay (b353) and Makanchi (m3, s161). In 2011 at Korgalzhyn (k138) and in 2011 and 2020 at Karamendy (t18).

Non-breeding distribution During migration mainly within and south of the breeding range but also north to Atyrau (e2), Naurzum NR (t15) and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (early April-mid June) (a14, b450, h7, k131, k137, w3). In Tien Shan recorded only in foothills. During an invasion in 2011 (from mid May) sizeable numbers were found north of the breeding range, including Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h14, w13) and Naurzum NR (t13). In winter occasionally in E Caspian region between Atyrau (e2), Aktau and Shetpe (b450, k205), Syrdarya River valley (k124), Shoshkakol lakes (k161) and Kolshengel (b450).

Movements From mid February (b450) to early May and from late August to mid November (October) (b450, k124).



Rhodospiza obsoleta

Twite *Linaria flavirostris*

Subspecies *korejevi*

Status Common resident and scarce breeding migrant.

Habitat Open areas with little or sparse vegetation (including semi-deserts, steppes, mountain slopes, screes and alpine meadows); lowlands to mountains.

Breeding distribution In Volga-Ural sands (west to Kaztalovka in Malyy Uzen River valley and south to Beketay), east to Semey (k124, u6), Kalbinskiy Altai, S Altai and Zaisan depression, and north to Ile River valley (b450, e2, k124), Irgiz River valley, Batpakkol lake (t10), Naurzum NR (g20), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k124), upper Nura River valley and Maykain and Sharbaktay regions (b450) and south to upper



Linaria flavirostris

Emba and lower Turgai River valleys (a37), Akkum sands, Bugor Karatobe hill, S Kazakh upland, Ayaguz, Tarbagatai Mountains (b450, c54, k124) and Chliktinskaya valley (d8).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Post-breeding flocks of up to 2,000 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7). In winter north to Volga-Ural sands (b303), Zhypiti (b450), Mangystau province (e21, g20, k205), E Lesser Aral Sea coast, Syrdarya River valley, Balkhash (b450) and Ayaguz (k124) and Katon-Karagay (b450).

Movements From mid February to mid April and from mid September to mid November.

Common Linnet *Linaria cannabina*

Subspecies *cannabina*

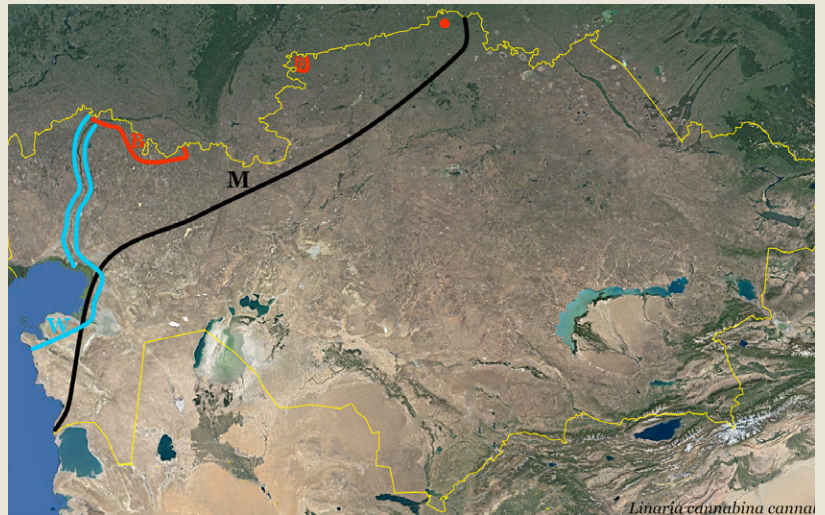
Status Very rare breeding migrant, common passage migrant and very rare resident or winter visitor.

Habitat Open areas with low shrubs and trees; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Ural River valley at Oral and Krasny Svet (b450), Aksay (e2), upper Ilek River valley (b450, k124) and Toguzak River valley between Karabalyk and Terentyevka and south of Syrdak lake (b450), and at Petropavlovsk (b450). A record at Kamys-Samara lakes in Volga-Ural region on 24 June 2006 (b450) might indicate a wider breeding range.

Non-breeding distribution During migration east to Taincha (s153, v11), Karamendy (b450, e2), upper Emba valley (k124) and E Caspian coast (e2, i10). Common only in Volga-Ural region and Ural River valley. In winter small numbers in Ural River valley south to Atyrau (b450, e2, k124) and at E Caspian coast south to Saura (k124).

Movements From early March to early May (s153) (March) and from early August (s145) to mid November (i5) (October).



Subspecies *bella*

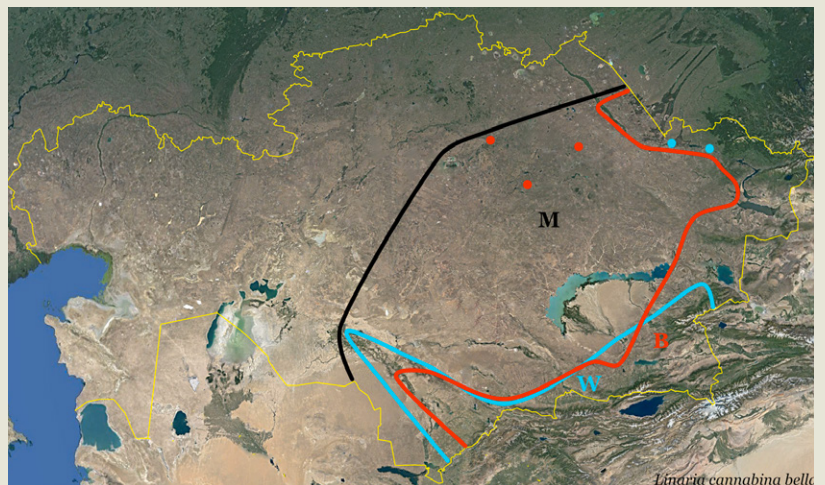
Status Common breeding migrant and scarce resident.

Habitat Open areas with low shrubs and weedy patches on rocky slopes (also human settlements); lowlands to mountains, up to 3,000 m in Tien Shan and up to 2,240 m in Altai (v14).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (k124) north to middle Syrdarya River valley, Karatau Mountains, Chu-Ili Mountains (b123), Sorbulak lakes (b450), Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai Mountains, Ayaguz River valley, Kalbinskiy Altai (k124), Altai (s165), Pavlodar (b450), Semey Ormany NR (u6) and Sharbakty in Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (k184); and at Astana (e2), Karaganda region (b450), Bayanaul NP (r13) and Ekibastuz (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range, east to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, k124). In winter in foothills and adjoining plains, north to Zhusaly in Syrdarya valley (k124), Shoshkakol lakes (b450), Taraz (k124), Kurti, Ili River valley south of Bakanas and in Irtysh River valley at Glubokoe (b450) and Semey (k124).

Movements From early March to mid April (March) and from late August to early November (mid October-late October) (d10).



Redpoll *Acanthis flammea*

Subspecies *flammea*

Status Rare resident or breeding migrant, rare passage migrant and common winter visitor.

Habitat Alpine meadows with low scattered shrubs; mountains, at 1,850-2,100 m.

Breeding distribution Altai (Beloubinskiye lakes, Paradise valley Mountain plateau in W Altai NR and Markakol (b80, s9, s23, s134).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and wintering throughout (b450, e2, k124, k205). Occasionally at high altitude, for instance at Big Almaty lake in Ili-Alatau NP (b424, k190). In winter most in N Kazakhstan. In severe winters many birds are also found in S Kazakhstan (k124) although only occasionally in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (b450, c11, k166). Flocks of up to 100 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From early March to mid April and from late September (k124) to mid November (Sean Minns *in litt.*). Extra-seasonal records:

6 June 1907 Almaty collected (k124); 14 August 1991 Saur Mountains (s23); 12 July 2012 Baysak (b450).

Subspecies *exilipes* (Coues's Redpoll)

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/6 18-25 November 2012 Astana two males (e2). 2/6 27 January 2014 Irtysh River valley at Öskemen adult male (b450). 3/6 15 February 2014 Mount Pechi adult male (b450). 4/6 27 March 2018 Katon-Karagay S Altai (b450). 5/5 15 March 2020 Kar-amendy adult (b450, w29). 6/6 25 January 2024 Altai adult (b450).

Note 1 Reports at Almaty on 4 December 1870 and in upper Ural River valley in February-March 1922 and on 22 October 1925 (k124) are undocumented and not included here.

Note 2 A report of a 2cy collected at Katon-Karagay in S Altai in late January sine anno (skin at NATURALIS) is not included here since the date is incomplete.



Acanthis flammea flammea



Acanthis flammea exilipes

Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*

Subspecies *curvirostra*

Status Rare and irregular visitor.

Distribution During dispersal, migration and wintering south to Aktau, N Ustyurt plateau (b450) and Kyzylkum desert (b240, b215, b450, e2, k124, s1). Flocks of up to 50 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Breeding distribution Breeding in Altai, Saur and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and N and C Tien Shan (from Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) (b450, k124).

Non-breeding distribution During dispersal, migration and wintering south to Aktau, N Ustyurt plateau, N Kyzylkum desert Syrdarya River valley and W Tien Shan foothills (b215, b240, b450, e2, k124, s1). Flocks of up to 50 have been found in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements Probably throughout the year.

Subspecies *altaiensis*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Coniferous forests; mountains, at 1,300-1,900 m.

Breeding distribution Altai and Saur Mountains (b450, e2, g20, k124).

Non-breeding distribution In some years dispersal to Semey forest, Altai foothills at Öskemen (k124) and Serebryansk (b215).

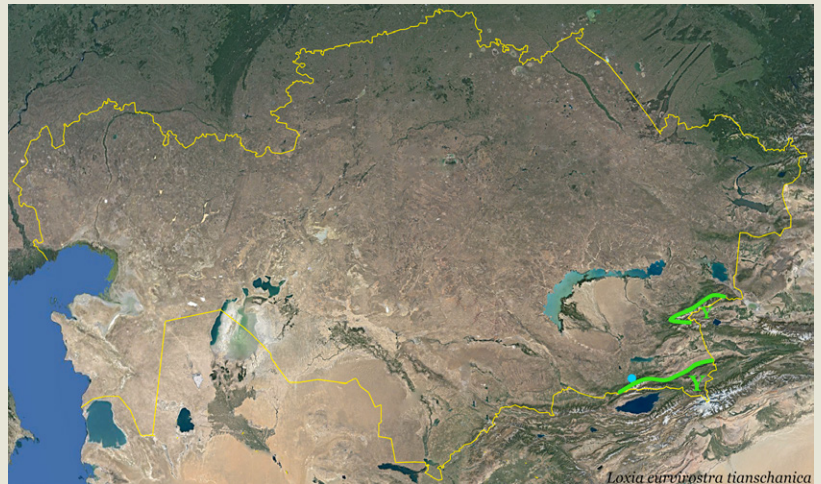
Movements From December to February.



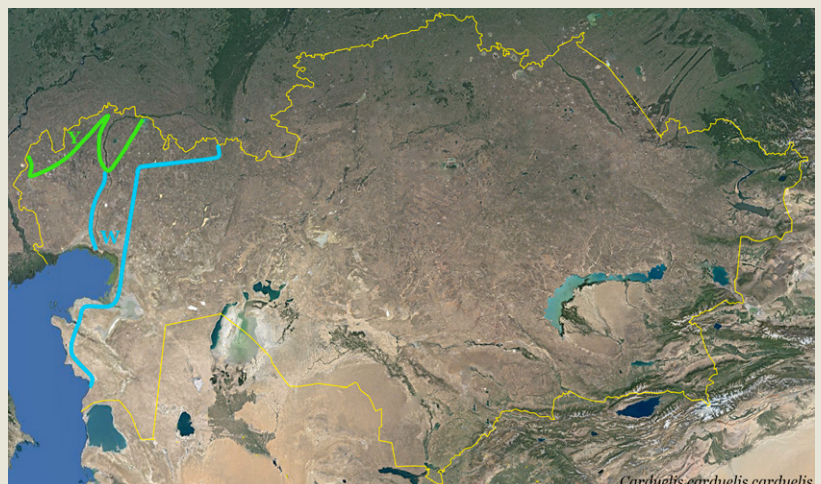
Loxia curvirostra curvirostra



Loxia curvirostra altaiensis

Subspecies *tianschanica***Status** Common resident.**Habitat** Coniferous forests; mountains, at 1,300–1,900 m.**Breeding distribution** N and CTien Shan (from Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (k124).**Non-breeding distribution** In winter descending to the adjoining foothills, at least at Almaty (b450, k124).**Movements** From early August.*Loxia curvirostra tianschanica***Two-barred Crossbill** *Loxia leucoptera***Subspecies** *bifasciata***Status** Vagrant.

Records 1/6 Late November 1971 Semey collected (k124). 2/6 19 August 1999 Sultankeldy lake Korgalzhyn NR 1cy (h7). 3/6 30 August 2002 upper Bukhtarma River valley S Altai two (b50). 4/6 27 January 2008 upper Tautekeli River valley S Altai several (s173, w6). 5/6 18 December 2013 Petropavlovsk two (b450, z43). 6/6 10 January 2014 Kostanay two (b450, w16, z43).

*Loxia leucoptera***European Goldfinch** *Carduelis carduelis***Subspecies** *carduelis***Status** Common resident and winter visitor.**Habitat** Variety of open habitats (including open mixed forests and steppes; also gardens and cultivated land).**Breeding distribution** South to Zhanybek and Urda pine forest in Volga-Ural region, Kalenoe in Ural River valley (b450) and Aksay (e2).**Non-breeding Distribution** Ural River valley east to Aktobe, Olenty (b450, e2, k124), Tengiz (e2) and E Caspian coast south to Fetisovo (I10).**Movements** From March to early May (I10) and from mid August to October (k124).*Carduelis carduelis carduelis***Subspecies** *frigoris***Status** Common resident and winter visitor, and rare passage migrant.**Habitat** Variety of open habitats (including open mixed forests and steppes; also gardens and cultivated land); lowlands to mountains, up to 1,700 m.**Breeding distribution** South to Toguzak River valley, Altynsarin region (b450), Koksetau upland (k124), Korgalzhyn (e2), Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region, Irtysh River valley south to Shulbinsk (b247, b450) and Uba River valley at Shemonaikha in W Altai foothills (b450). A record at Terensay at Ayke lake (b450) could indicate breeding.**Non-breeding distribution** During migration and winter west to lower Turgai River valley (k124), area north of Lesser Aral Sea and Syrdarya River valley (g71, k124), east to Öskemen, Ridder in W Altai Katon-Karagay in S Altai (b450, e2, k124) and Ayaguz region (b450).**Movements** From March to early May (p56) and from mid September to late October.

Note Breeding at Ridder in W Altai (k124) could recently not be confirmed.



Grey-crowned Goldfinch *Carduelis caniceps*

Subspecies *parapanisi*

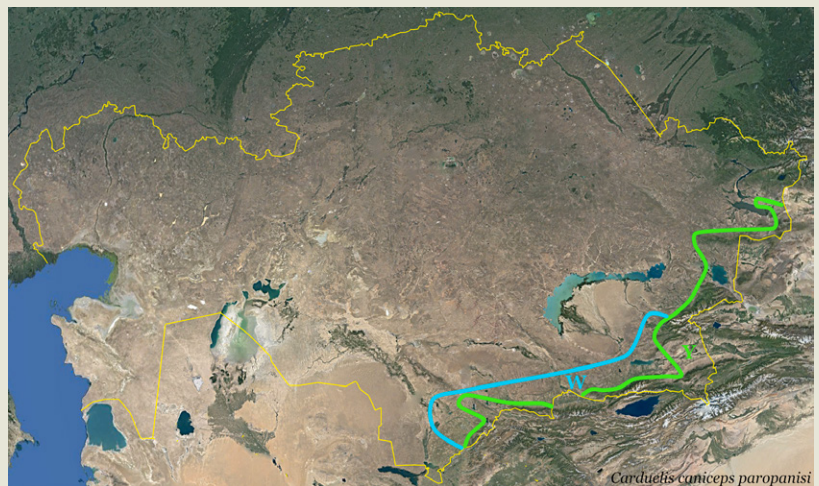
Status Common resident and breeding migrant.

Habitat Open mixed forests and woodlands (also gardens and cultivated land); foothills and mountains, up to 2,600 m in Tien Shan.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Karatau Mountains, Zhungarskiy Alatau and Tarbagatai Mountains, Zaisan depression (c64, g55) and Saur Mountains (including foothills) (k124).

Non-breeding distribution In winter north to Syrdarya River valley north to Koksaray lake, Turkestan (b450), Bugun lake (g71), Karatau Mountains, Tien Shan and Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (k124, b450).

Movements From late February to late April and from early September to October (b450, c60, d10, e2).



Subspecies *subulata*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Open mixed forests and woodlands (also gardens and cultivated land); foothills and mountains, up to 2,100 m in Altai (s163).

Breeding distribution Semey Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai and Altai (including foothills).

Non-breeding distribution In winter mainly within breeding range (b450, e2), where numbers are probably augmented with numbers from outside Kazakhstan.

Movements From mid October to March (k124).

Note 1 Small numbers are said to be found in SE Kazakhstan in winter (g20). However, there seems no proof to confirm this.

Note 2 Intergrades between the subspecies *frigoris* and *subulata* have frequently been recorded in Zailiyskiy Alatau foothills (g20).



Red-fronted Serin *Serinus pusillus*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Slopes, forest edges and alpine meadows (often with juniper forest patches); mountains, at 1,500-1,800 m in Talasskiy Alatau Mountains and at 3,000-3,200 m in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Zhungarskiy Alatau (including its spurs in Altyn-Emel NP) (b54), Manrak (b349) and Saur Mountains (k124).

Non-breeding distribution Altitudinal movements in winter, with most descending to lower altitudes, thereby extending to the adjoining foothills and plains, north to Kyzylkum desert (b450), Koksaray lake (g71), W Tien Shan foothills (k124), Ertai (b450), Chu and Ili River

valleys, Malaysary Mountains (k124), Taldykurgan, Lepsy River valley (b450) and Saur foothills (k124). Extralimital record: 12-15 April 1999 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR 12 (k130). Additional record: 13 May 2009 Kolshengel male (w5).

Movements Arrives at wintering areas from October and has left these by mid April (g71).



Eurasian Siskin *Spinus spinus*

Status Rare resident or breeding migrant and common passage migrant and winter visitor.

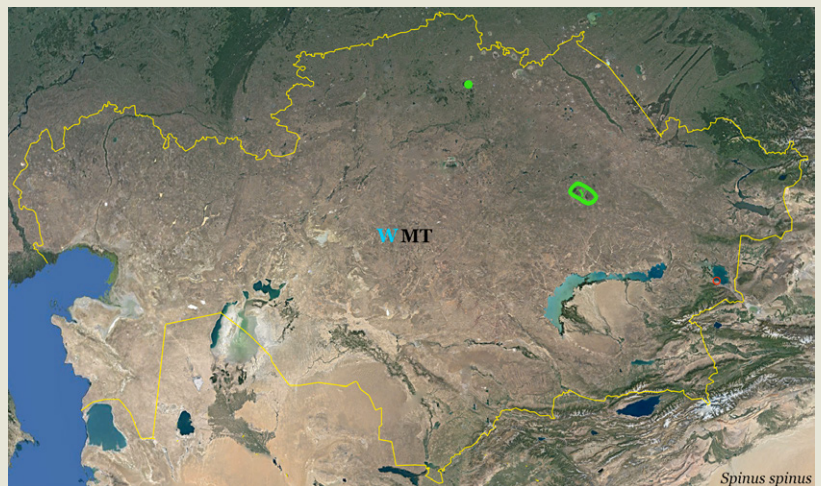
Habitat Open mixed pine-birch forests; uplands and mountains.

Breeding distribution Shchuchinsk and Zhukey in Koksetau upland (e2, k124), Karkaraly and Kent Mountains (k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration and winter throughout (b86, b304, k124, v11). On 6 June 2007 two apparently non-breeding were found at Alakol lake (JeP) (k69). Post-breeding dispersal from July (also involving birds from outside Kazakhstan) (e2, k124, s9, s93).

Movements From mid March to late May (f39) and from early August (e2) to mid November (t7).

Note Breeding in North Kazakhstan province (v11) is undocumented and not included here.



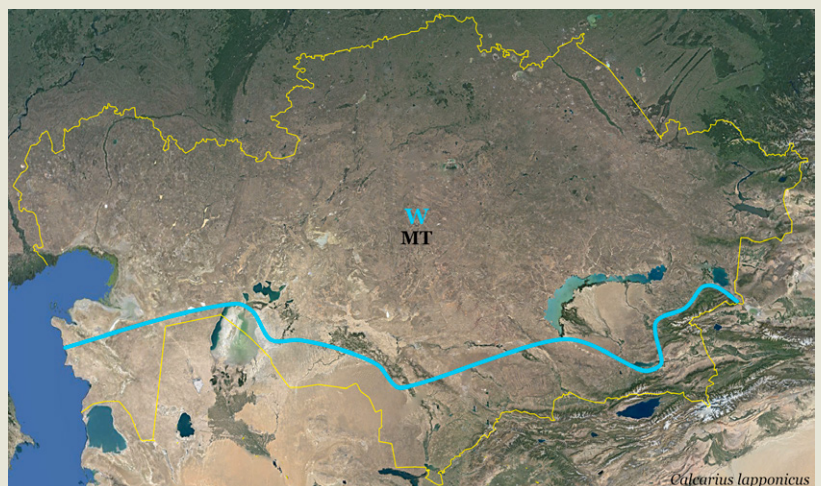
Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus*

Subspecies *lapponicus*

Status Common passage migrant and rare winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout (b450, e2, g20, k124). Common in northern and central part of Kazakhstan (h7, t28, t29, t31). Many are presumed to migrate through Kazakhstan in a SE (autumn) and NW (spring) direction. In late March-early April 1976, strong migration was noted in Irtysh River valley between Öskemen and Glubokoe, with up to 800 on 3 April (b83). In winter south to Aktau region, Barsa-Kelmes NR, middle Syrdarya River valley, Balkhash region (k124), Karashengel GR and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b450, g30, h7, k124, s207, v24). Only in some numbers in North Kazakhstan province (v11), rare elsewhere.

Movements From early March (p24) to mid May (t31) (March) and from mid September to late October (b450, k124).



Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*

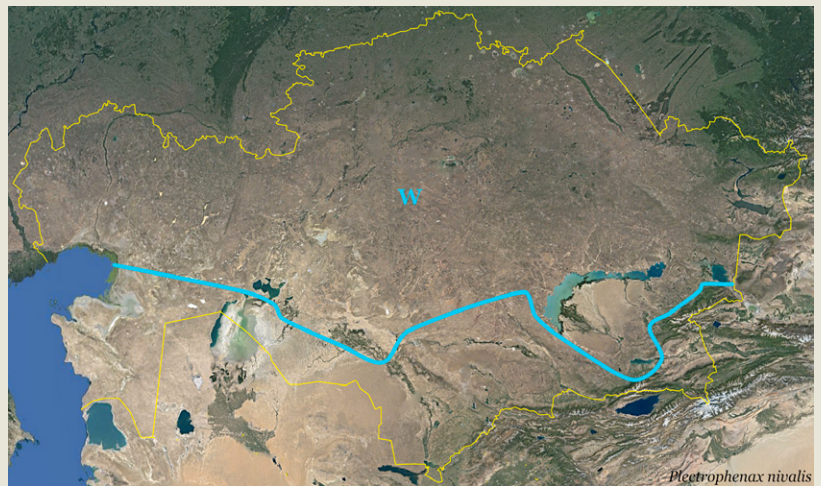
Subspecies *vlasowae*

Status Common winter visitor (with annually fluctuating numbers).

Distribution South to lower Emba River valley (n1), Barsa-Kelmes NR (g30), Zhulek in Syrdarya River valley, S Betpak-Dala desert (e2, k124)

Almaty region (k124) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (e17, k124). Rarely south of latitude 48°N (c59) and very rare in S Altai (b224). The largest numbers have been recorded in N Kazakhstan, with flocks of up to 6,000 at Karamendy (t7).

Movements Arrives from mid October (t28), with the latest leaving early May (b450).



Plectrophenax nivalis

Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra*

Status Abundant resident and breeding migrant.

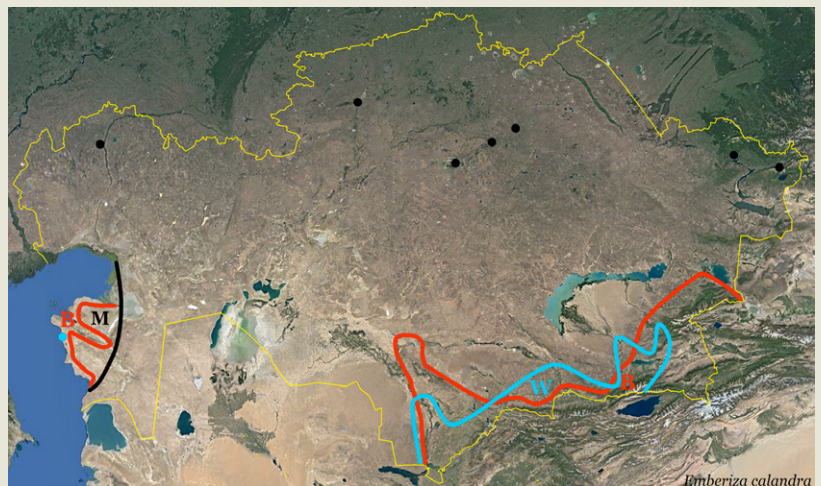
Habitat Semi-deserts, low mountains in deserts, foothills and mountains, up to 2,800 m.

Breeding distribution North to Syrdarya River valley, SW Betpak Dala desert (m3), Karatau Mountains (k124), N Tien Shan foothills, E Balkhash region (m3), Taldykurgan (b450), Kapal River valley (b351) and lower Tentek River valley at Usharal (b103) and southern shore of Alakol lake; and between Karatau Mountains (b53, b450, k124), Mangystau Bay (l21) and Fetisovo (l10). Bred in 1965 in Ulanak River valley (v4).

Non-breeding distribution During migration concentrating in W Tien Shan foothills (g20) and at E Caspian coast between Tengiz (e2) and Fetisovo (l10). Extralimital records: 21 May 1957 west of Chapaevo (k124); 31 May 2001 Kushmurun lake (p54); 27 March 1999-18 July 2002 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR five records (maybe referring to the same bird) (h7); 19 May 2008 Isey lake Korgalzhyn NR (d6, k134, w3); 15 October 2009 Severnoye (EP) (e2); 2 May 2011 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (d50); 5 June 2013 Balyksor lake Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, f39); 23 April 2014 Katon-Karagay (v15); 28 May 2019 Astana (e2); 6 August 2021 Ereymentau Mountains (b450). In winter north to Syrdarya River valley, E Kyzylkum desert, Turkestan, Shymkent, middle Chu River valley (b71) N Tien Shan foothills (k124), Sorbulak lakes, Malysary Mountains, Taldykurgan (b450) and Kapchagay lake (r18). Other record: 17 January 2020 between Aktau and Fort Shevchenko (b450).

Movements From mid February to early May (l10) and from late August (e2, k124) to early November (b450, e2).

Note Reports at Oral and Atyrau (g20, k124) are not included here because the dates are unknown.



Emberiza calandra

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*

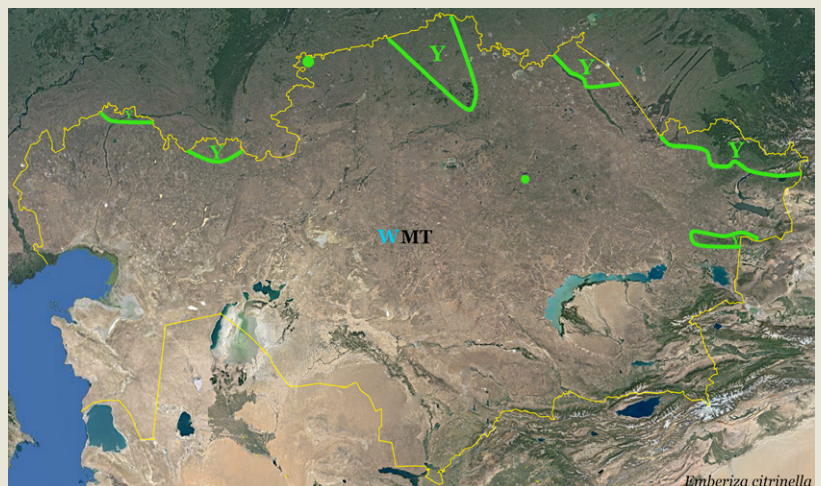
Subspecies *erythrogenys*

Status Common resident, breeding and passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Flood-plain and riparian forests, uplands, forest steppes, lowland steppes and foothill and mountain forests; lowlands to mountains, up to 1,800 m in Altai.

Breeding distribution Upper Ural River valley, Aktope region, Ishim River valley at Petropavlovsk, south to Sarymbetskiy grove and Burabay in Koksetau upland (k124), S Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (d50, k184), Semey, Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai (including foothills), Tarbagatai Mountains (g20) and Karaganda (k124).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b303, b450, d10). The largest numbers have been recorded in SE Kazakhstan.



Emberiza citrinella

Movements From late February to early May (March) and from mid September to mid November (October) (k124).

Note Yellowhammer and Pine Bunting *E leucocephalos* commonly hybridize in Kazakhstan (especially in the E part) (m10). During migration and winter hybrids are common in the Talasskiy Alatau foothills (g20) and occur regularly in the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephalos*

Subspecies *leucocephalos*

Status Common resident, breeding and passage migrant and winter visitor.

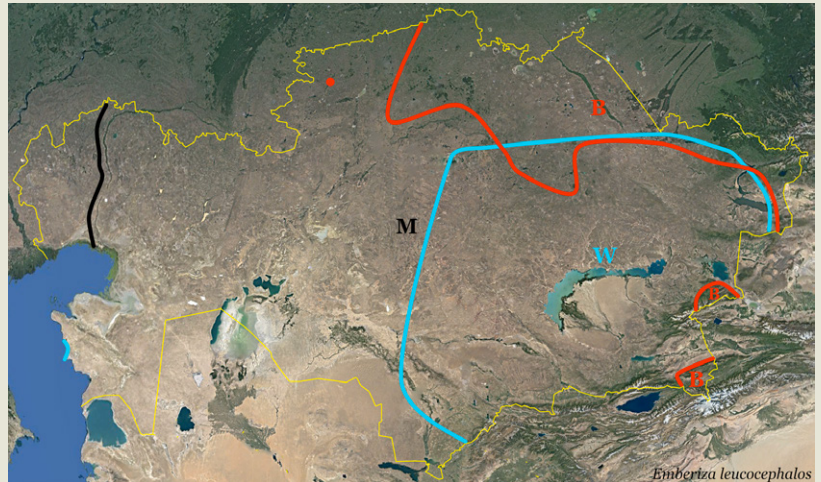
Habitat Lowland and forest steppes; uplands, foothills and mountains, at 600-2,000 m.

Breeding distribution North Kazakhstan province (v11) south to middle Ishim River valley (k124), Kogam (d50), Volgodonovka (k70, k72), Karaganda (k124), Karkaraly NP (r10), Bayanaul region (k176, r13), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Kalbinskiy Altai, Altai and Saur Mountains (k124); and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b345) and Tien Shan (Ketmen Mountains, Terskey Alatau Mountains and easternmost Kungey Alatau Mountains) and Charyn River valley at Aktogay (a26, b316, b337, k71, k124, k165, s128); and at Tobol River valley at Karatomar lake (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration west to Ural River valley (g23, g72) and Caspian region (b450, l10) but mainly west to Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and Syrdarya River valley (k124). In autumn large numbers pass through Talasskiy Alatau foothills whereas in spring large numbers migrate through Tien Shan foothills and Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains and lower numbers through Chu and Syrdarya River valleys and C Kazakhstan. In winter west to W Tien Shan foothills, middle Syrdarya River valley (k124), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7) and W Altai foothills (b450, k124); and at E Caspian coast from Aktau south (b56, b450).

Movements From mid February to late April (k124) and from mid September to late November (October) (k124, y3).

Note See note Yellowhammer *E citrinella*.



Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia*

Subspecies *cia*

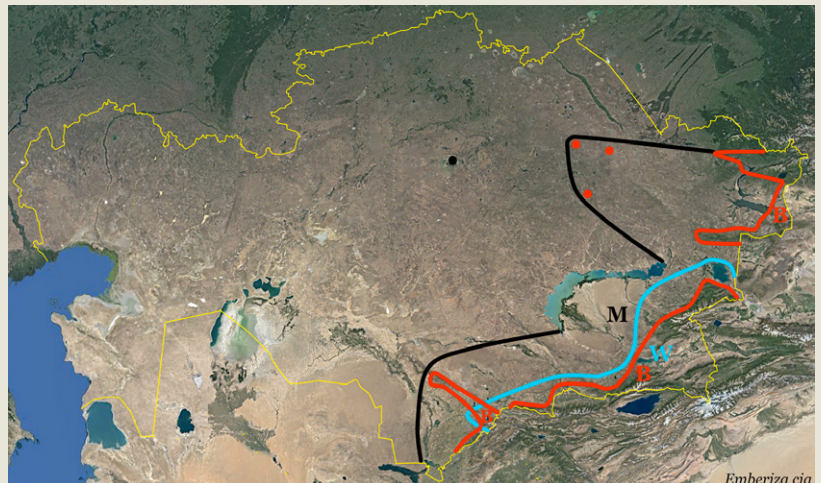
Status Common breeding migrant and resident.

Habitat Meadow-steppe and subalpine zones; at 1,200-3,000 m in S Kazakhstan foothills and mountains, up to 1,100 m in Altai and up to 1,500 m in Manrak Mountains (b349).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan, Karatau, Zhungarskiy Alatau, Tarbagatai, Manrak and Saur Mountains, S Altai, Irtysh River valley at Öskemen, SE Kalbinskiy Altai (k124), Bayanaul NP (b450), Kyzyltau Mountains (r13), Kyzylray Mountains (b61) and Shubarbaital ridge (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration south of the breeding range, north to Lake Balkhash, Ili delta Karatau foothills and Kyzylkum desert (b450, k124), but most pass through the mountains. In winter occasionally in Karatau Mountains (b450), Tien Shan foothills and adjoining plains (e2, k124) and in Balkhash-Alakol depression (b363). Extralimital record: 18 April 2002 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (h7, k131).

Movements From early March to early April (k124) and from early September (c60) to late October (k124).



Godlewski's Bunting *Emberiza godlewskii*

Subspecies *decolorata*

Status Occasional or very rare resident and rare winter visitor.

Habitat Dry rocky slopes with sparse vegetation.

Breeding distribution In 2005 at Big Almaty gorge in Ili-Alatau NP (i12) and in 2006 at Kakpak in Terskey Alatau Mountains (k242, w3) but presumably overlooked.

Non-breeding distribution In winter occasionally at Almaty, in Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains, mainly in Ili-Alatau NP (b450, g20, k147) and in Ketmen Mountains (k124). Extralimital record: 4 November 2014 Zhabagly male (b450).

Movements From late October (b450).

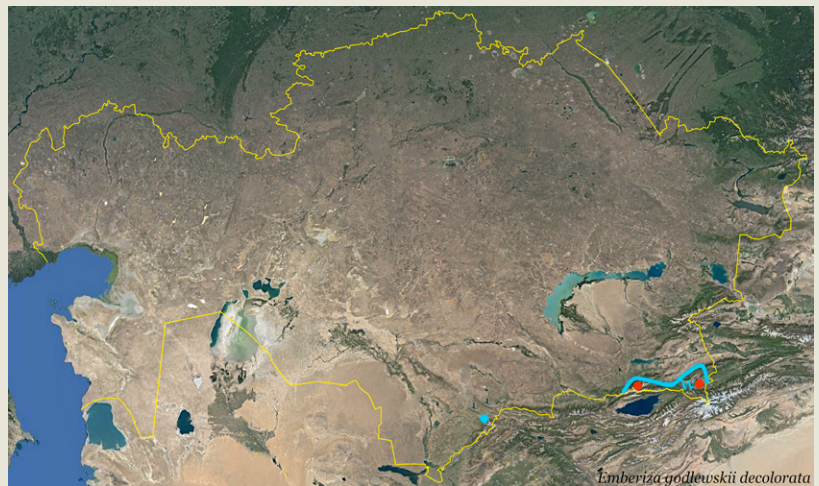
Note The statement that several mixed pairs of female Godlewski's Bunting and male Rock Bunting *E. cia* have been found in Talgar River valley in Almaty NR in the Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains in 2006 (d32) is undocumented and not included here.

Subspecies *godlewskii*

Status Very rare winter visitor and probably very rare resident visitor.

Distribution In winter in Altai, south to Ridder (b398), Serebryansk, Sennoe, Katon-Karagay, Berel and between Arshaty and Ust-Chindagatuy (b297, b450, g20, s123, v15, w18). A record of a pair in good breeding habitat in Bukhtarma River valley between Arshaty and Ust-Chindagatuy on 22 April 2023 and a male at Zhambul on 19 July 2023 (b450) probably indicate breeding (w32).

Movements Arrives from mid September (g20), with the latest leaving mid March (b398, b450).



Emberiza godlewskii decolorata



Emberiza godlewskii godlewskii

Meadow Bunting *Emberiza cioides*

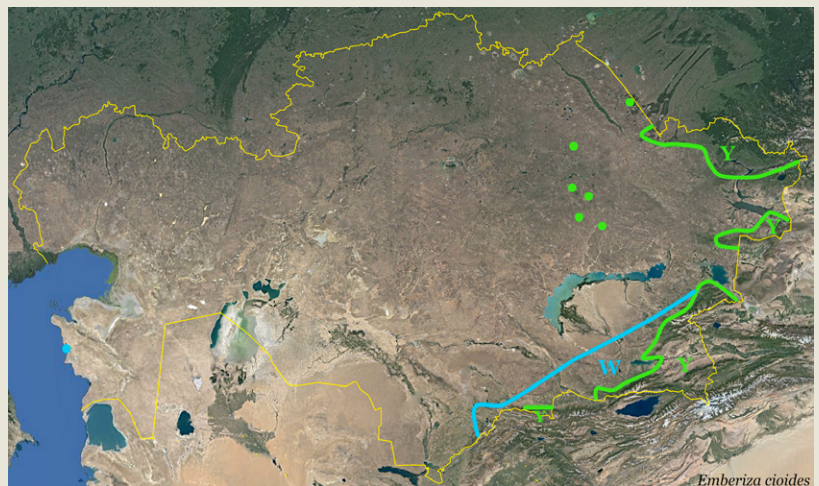
Subspecies *tarbagataica*

Status Common resident.

Habitat Foothills and mountains, at 430-1,500 m (k124).

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (from E Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains eastwards) and its spurs (b63, b316, d16, d30, k124), Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (k124) and Malaysary Mountains and Altyn-Emel NP (b64, p6), Tarbagatai (including Arkharly Mountains and Arganaty Mountain) (s134), Manrak, and Saur Mountains, Altai (k124), Semey Ormany NR (u6), Shalday (k184), Kalbinskiy Altai; and Kazakh upland (Bayanaul NP, Karkaraly, Kent and Kyzylray Mountains and Airtas) (b450, k176, r13).

Non-breeding distribution During short-distance movements and in winter mainly in the breeding areas but also in N Zhungarskiy Alatau foothills (b41, b450), Kolshengel, Chu-Ili Mountains, S Karatau foothills and Talaskiy Alatau foothills (b450, e2, k124, w3). Extralimital record: 1 November 2017 Aktau two 1cy (b450, w20).



Emberiza cioides

White-capped Bunting *Emberiza stewarti*

Status Common breeding migrant.

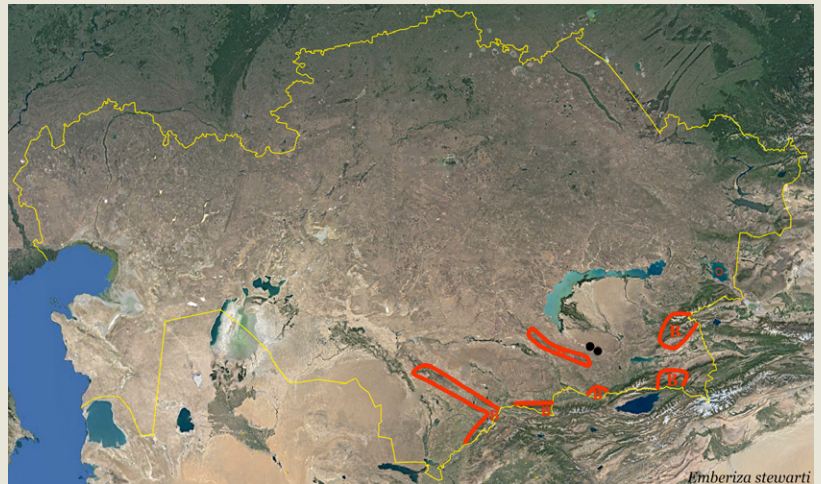
Habitat Mountains, at 600-2,200 m.

Breeding distribution Tien Shan (including some of its spurs, from Ugamskiy Mountains to Zhetyzhol Mountains, Chu-Ili and Sugaty Mountains), Karatau Mountains (k124, s134) and parts of Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains (b345, b350) (including Altyn-Emel NP) (s134).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Most migrate through the mountains, very small numbers in foothills and occasionally north to Aydarly (w5) and Kolshengel (e2). Extralimital record: 9 June 1974 Stone island, Alakol lake male (k89).

Movements From mid April to mid May (p36, w16) and from late August to late September (g20).

Note A report of a bird collected at Bugan on 5 August sine anno (skin at MCZ) is not included here because the date is incomplete.



Emberiza stewarti



White-capped Bunting *Emberiza stewarti* male Kokpek canyon 31 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

Grey-necked Bunting *Emberiza buchanani*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Semi-deserts and deserts; foothills and mountains, up to 2,700 m in Tien Shan and up to 1,255 m in Manrak Mountains (b349).

Breeding distribution Mugodzhary Mountains; and Tien Shan, north to Ulytau Mountains, Shubarkol, upper Sarysu River valley, Bayanaul NP (r13), Tundyk River, south of Sulusor lake (b450) and Tau-Dalinsky part of Semey Ormany NR (u6), west to lower Sarysu River valley and S Kyzylkum desert and east to Saur Mountains (k124).

Non-breeding distribution During migration within and south of the breeding range. Extralimital record: 6 April 1985 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR two (h7).



Emberiza buchanani

Movements From early April (h7) to mid May (late April-early May) (g20) and from early August to late September (e2).

Note 1 Grey-necked Bunting does not breed in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7, Johannes Kamp *in litt.*, *contra* g20).

Note 2 Records after late September (including trapping records at Chokpak Pass in Talasskiy Alatau foothills) (g20) are insufficiently documented. Late 1cy Ortolan Buntings *E hortulana* trapped at Chokpak Pass have regularly been misidentified as 1cy Grey-necked Bunting (c60).

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*

Status Common breeding and passage migrant.

Habitat Semi-deserts, lowland steppes, uplands and forest steppes; foothills and low mountains, up to 1,450 m in Manrak Mountains (b349).

Breeding distribution West to Ural River valley and south to middle Emba River valley, Kara-Turgai River valley, Astana, Topar (KaP), Karkaraly, Bayanaul NP, Kalbinskiy Altai and Tarbagatai Mountains (b450, k124).

Non-breeding distribution Throughout (b450, e2, g25). Rare in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (h7).

Movements From mid April (b450, l10) to late May (early-mid May) (g20, k124, l10, n8) and from early August (b450) to early November (late August-mid September) (g20, k124).



Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*

Status Rare autumn passage migrant and occasional spring passage migrant and winter visitor.

Distribution During migration west to Karabalyk (b450), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (b450, h7), Zhuantobe (b450), lower Sarysu River valley (k91) and Chokpak Pass (m40), Almaty (b450) and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (d37). Spring records: 19 March 1896 Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains (k124); 17 March 1981 Sasykkol lake (g20); 24 May 2022 Altai (b380). Winter records: 12 December 1969 Nura River valley collected (h7); 30 December 2014-5 January 2015 Karabalyk (b450). Extralimital record: 24 September 2017 Caspian Sea off Prorva Point (Tim Sykes *in litt.*).

Movements From mid March (g20, k124) to late May (b380) and from late August (b450) to late November (k124, s11, s12).

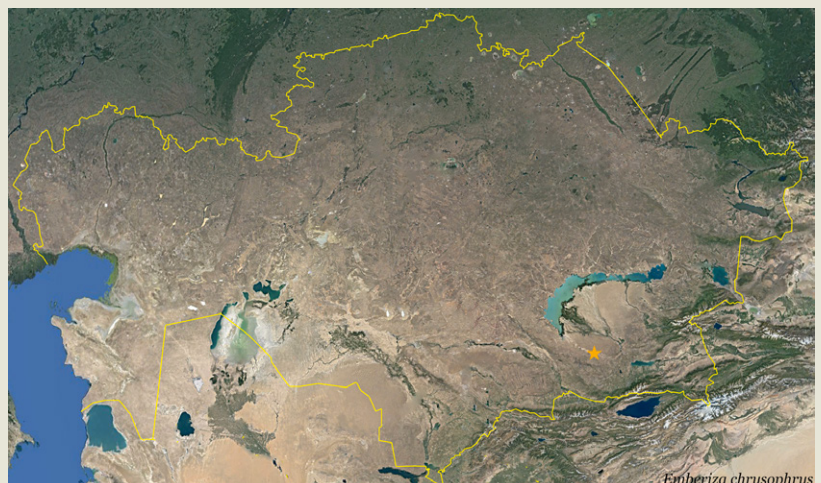


Emberiza pusilla

Yellow-browed Bunting *Emberiza chrysophrys*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 21 September 2019 1cy Kolshengel (w29).



Emberiza chrysophrys

Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*

Status Rare passage migrant and occasional winter visitor.

Distribution During migration throughout (b86, b122, b450, e2, g22, h7, k91, k124, l10, t28, t31). In winter occasionally at Zharkent, Almaty and Shymkent (k124), Karatal River valley at Taldykurgan (b450) and Irtysh River valley at Berezovka (s9).

Movements From mid March (b450) to early May (t31) and from early September (k91) to late November (b361) (late September-late October). Extra-seasonal record: 26 June 1971 Ridder W Altai male (s25).



Emberiza rustica

Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*

Subspecies *aureola*

Status Very rare breeding and passage migrant.

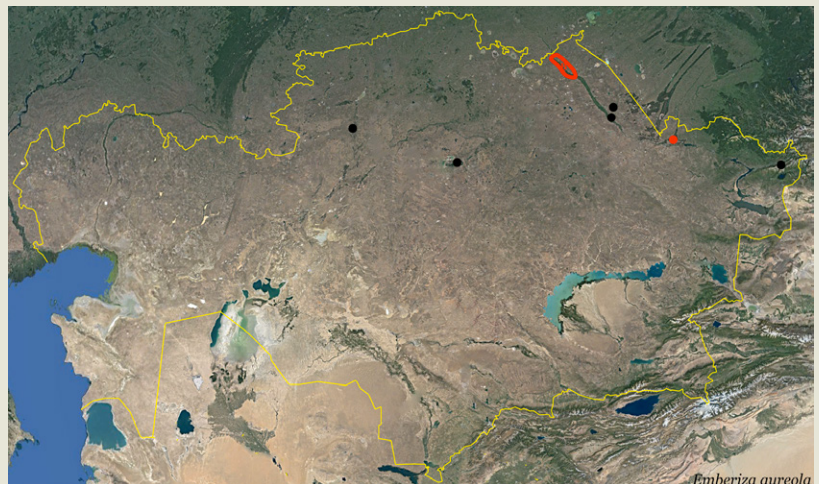
Habitat Wetlands in steppes; lowlands.

Breeding distribution Between Priartyshskoye and Terenkol and at Semey Ormany NR in Irtysh River valley (b450, e2, k1, k184, u6). The severe decline by 90% (now a critically endangered species) in most of the breeding range, merely because of the severe persecution in China (b445, h15, k4), has not gone unnoticed in Kazakhstan. Formerly bred at Kostanay, North Kazakhstan province south to Koksetau, Pavlodar-Trans-Irtysh region, Irtysh River valley between Semey and Öskemen and in parts of W Altai (including foothills) and S Altai.

Non-breeding distribution Formerly large numbers passed through Irtysh River valley during spring migration (k124). However, apart from the breeding records, the only post-2000 records (shown on map) are: June 2001 Naurzum NR male, 26 May 2004 Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region; 25 May 2006 Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k139); 1 August 2013 Borly lake Pavlodar-Trans-Irtysh region 1cy (b450, w16); 16 June 2016, 17 June 2017 and 6 June 2018 probably same male east of Chingistay Katon-Karagay NP S Altai (v15, w18, w22); 29 May 2023 Irtysh River valley at Podpusinoi (e2).

Movements Post-2000 only recorded from late May (k139) to mid June (b450, v15, w18, w22) and in early August (b450, w16).

Note An undocumented record in Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region on 9 April 1977 (k139, k220) would have been unusually early and is not included here.



Emberiza aureola



Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* male
Beregovoe 30 June 2024 (Kudaibergen Amerikul).

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala*

Status Very rare spring and accidental autumn passage migrant and accidental summer visitor.

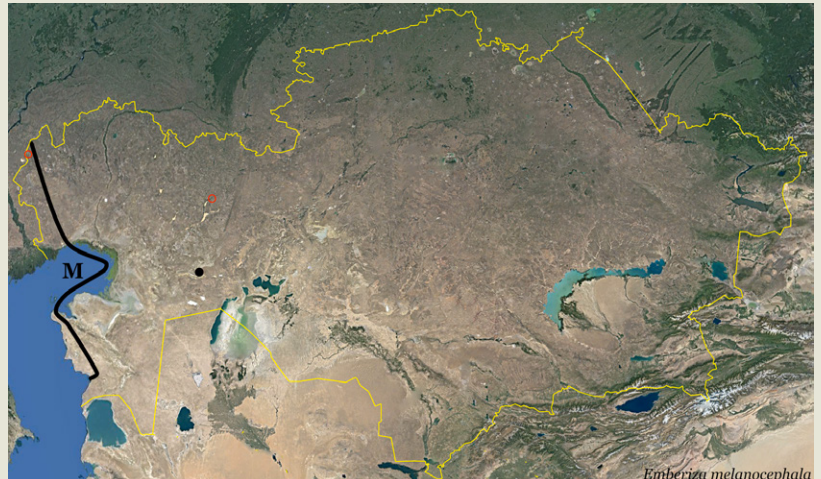
Distribution Caspian Sea (b450, Tim Sykes *in litt.*) and eastern Caspian coast, from Fetisovo north to Bautino (b450, e2, k124, k127, l10, m23), east to Kaudy depression (l10) and Aktau Mountains (m23), and Volga-Ural region east to Isatay (b450, w18) and Zhanybek (k124, l27). Additional record: 20 May 2011 Aktumsyk well N Ustyurt plateau male and female (t14). Summer records: July 1933 Zhurun; summers 1934-35, 1948-49 and 1965 Zhanybek (k124, l27).

Movements Late April (e2) to early June (b450, l10, l27, m23). Only one autumn record, but this could (possibly) be due to identification difficulties with Red-headed Bunting *E. bruniceps*: 25 August 2016 NE Caspian Sea (Tim Sykes *in litt.*).

Note 1 Breeding at Zhanybek in Volga-Ural region (g20) is not included here because it is only based on a few spring-summer records in 1934-35, 1948-49 and 1965 (singing male) (k124, l27).

Note 2 A contact zone between Black-headed and Red-headed Bunting is said to exist along the left bank of Volga River (at the edge of W Kazakhstan) (m10). It should however be pointed out that the breeding ranges are (still) clearly separated by the Volga River, with Red-headed Bunting breeding east and Black-headed Bunting west of it (a42).

Note 3 A report of a male at Kolshengel in Taukum desert on 5 July 2005 (a8, w27) is undocumented and not included here.



Emberiza melanocephala

Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps*

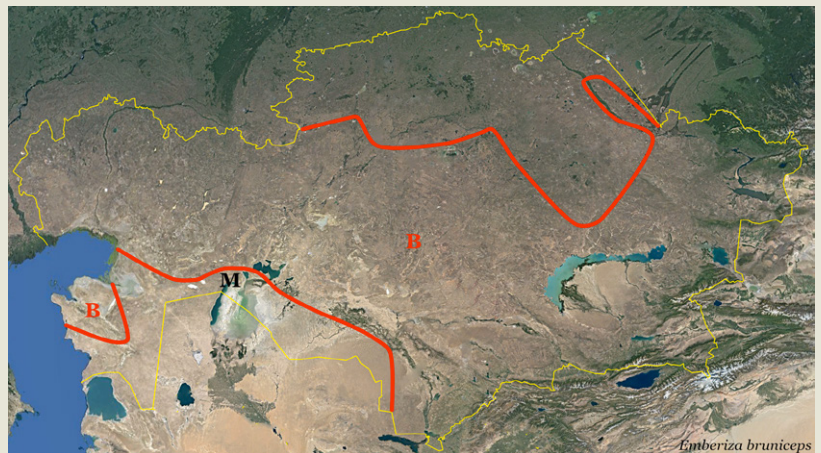
Status Abundant breeding migrant.

Habitat Meadows and steppes with bushes and valleys (also agricultural fields); lowlands to mountains, up to 2,800 m.

Breeding distribution North to Volga-Ural region (d39, k124) (where still common) (b490), upper Ural River valley, Utva-Ilek region, Naurzum NR (c60, t30), Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region (k124) (where now scarce) (h7), Astana and Karaganda regions, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region north to Timiryazev (k184), Semipalatinsk region, Kalbinskiy Altai (e5) and Altai (b86, k124).

Non-breeding distribution South of the breeding range. Most conspicuous in S Kazakhstan where many pass through Talasskiy Alatau foothills (k124).

Movements From late April to late May (b450, k124) and from early July (f1) to late September (mid July-late August) (g20, k124) to mid October (g20).



Emberiza bruniceps

Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala*

Subspecies *spodocephala*

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 27 June 2017 Ridder W Altai NR two (at least one male) (o1, w20).

Note 1 Reports of birds collected at Tashkent on 6 April 1912 and 25 October 1913 (k124) are not included here because Tashkent is situated in Uzbekistan.

Note 2 A report of a bird in the Zaisan depression in winter early 20th century (k124) is undocumented and not included here.



Emberiza spodocephala

Pallas's Reed Bunting *Emberiza pallasi*

Subspecies *pallasi*

Status Common breeding migrant.

Habitat Alpine tundras and marshes; mountains, at 2,100-2,600 m.

Breeding distribution S Altai (source of Bukhtarma and Karakaba Rivers, Katun River valley and Rachmanovskiye lake (b420, f39, s18, s190, w16).

Non-breeding distribution No records outside the breeding range.

Movements Recorded up to October. No further information.

Note Reports at Karaganda in 1947 (sine mensis) and April 1951 and in Zaisan depression and Atyrau (sine dato) (k124) are undocumented (w27) and not included here. A bird photographed in the Ili region on 23 April 2005 (b450) has been re-identified as a Common Reed Bunting *E. schoeniclus* of the subspecies *passerina*. The same applies to a bird recorded in Naurzum NR on 31 March 2013 (b450, t14).



Emberiza pallasi



Pallas's Reed Bunting *Emberiza p. pallasi* adult male Burkhat pass 7 July 2021 (Bassel Abi Jummaa)

Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*

Subspecies *passerina*

Status Scarce breeding and common passage migrant and winter visitor.

Habitat Wetlands in forest steppes, lowland steppes and foothills.

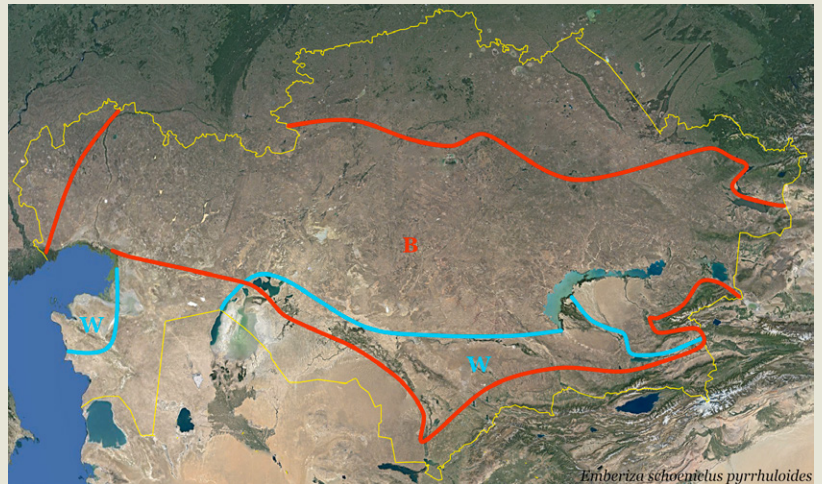
Breeding distribution South to Toguzak River valley, Obagan and Ishim River valleys, Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region (b450, k124) and Irtysh River valley south to Ulba River mouth (b450).

Non-breeding distribution During migration throughout. In winter north at Atyrau region and E Caspian coast (b450, e2, e21, k205), middle Syrdarya River valley, Chu River valley (e2), Ili River delta and Karatal and Koksu River valleys at Taldykurgan (b45, k124). Only once in Talasskiy Alatau foothills (3 February 1964) (c10, k166).

Movements From March to mid May (k124) and from late July to mid November (b450).



Emberiza schoeniclus passerina

Subspecies *pyrrhuloides* (Thick-billed Bunting)**Status** Common resident and rare breeding migrant.**Habitat** Wetlands in forest steppes, lowland steppes, semi-deserts, deserts, uplands and low mountains.**Breeding distribution** North to Volga delta, Kamysh-Samara lakes, upper Ural and Khobda River valleys (k124, k181), Naurzum NR (c60), Ishim River valley, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region, Astana region, Karakaly region, Kalbinskiy Altai (s24), Zaisan depression and Black Irtysh River valley (k124); and south to Balkhash-Alakol depression, Karatal and Ili River valleys, Sorbulak lakes, Chu River valley, Syrdarya River valley, Lesser Aral Sea region, lower Emba River valley, Ural delta and N Caspian coast (b198, b450, k124).**Non-breeding distribution** In winter, when northern breeding areas are vacated, north to lower Ural River valley, Syrdarya River valley, Ili River valley (k124) and Balkhash-Alakol depression (b363), and at Caspian coast south to Aktau (b450).**Movements** From mid March to April and from early October (b450) to early November.**Thick-billed Reed Bunting** *Emberiza schoeniclus pyrrhuloides* male Sholak lake 15 May 2024 (Hans Peter Fischer)

APPENDIX 1

Bird species and subspecies not included in the systematic list

The list includes species and subspecies that are either undocumented or insufficiently documented according to current standards of record documentation. It also includes taxa that were previously considered part of the Kazakhstan's list but refer to birds reported outside its borders.

Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*

Reports 1/9 10 October 1894 lower Irgiz River. 2/9 4 October 1898 lower Irgiz River two. 3/9 September 1914 north of Zaisan lake. 4/9 20 June 1926 Urda. 5/9 6 October 1958 Zhalpaktal two ([d7](#)). 6/9 10 August 1984 Kamysh-Samara lakes six. 7/9 17 April 1985 Bitik lake 12 ([g20](#)). 8/9 21 January 1988 Taraz 10 ([k105](#)). 9/9 18 March 2005 Baybala lake two ([b355](#)).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Indian Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*

Reports 1/2 sine dato shot Balkhash-Alakol depression ([k177](#)). 2/2 10 December 2021 Almaty 1cy female ([k24](#)).

The description of the first bird does not exclude a feral Mallard ([e3](#)), the second report refers to a hybrid ([w15](#)).

King Eider *Somateria spectabilis*

Reports 1/1 spring 1851 Ural River near Kulagino collected ([m39](#)).

The skin is lost and hence the identification cannot be verified ([w27](#)).

Common Eider *Somateria mollissima*

Reports 1/1 10 April 1982 Soraydyn lake Volga-Ural region eight ([s111](#)).

There is no photograph or description supporting the identification.

See-see Partridge *Ammoperdix griseogularis*

Reports 1/1 June 1941 south of Sam sands Ustyurt plateau ([g25](#)).

There is no skin or description supporting the identification. Also, the report was already questioned ([k16](#)).

European Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus unwini*

Breeds in deserts of S Kazakhstan, xerophytic mountains and Talasskiy, Kirgizskiy and Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains ([g20](#)).

The subspecies *unwini* does not occur in Kazakhstan. The alleged occurrence is at least partly based on the variable colour and size of subspecies *sarudnyi* ([c51](#)). Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Snow Pigeon *Columba leuconota*

Reports 1/4 21 August 1946 Kumbel Mountain Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains three. 2/4 2 August 1948 Kumbel Mountain Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains. 3/4 2 August 1949 Kumbel Mountain Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains ([g25](#)). 4/4 25 April 1956 Elchin-Buyiryuk Mountains C Tien Shan pair ([g20](#), [z27](#)).

There are no skins or descriptions supporting the identification ([w15](#)). Also, the reports were already questioned ([g25](#), [s118](#)).

Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia o orientalis* (Eastern Oriental Turtle Dove)

Reports 1/3 5 May 1990 Chokpak Pass (JaP) two collected ([g84](#)). 2/3 16 April 2002 Chokpak Pass (JaP) ([w33](#)). 3/3 7 August 2006 Zhanaturmys ([k151](#), [w3](#)).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification and/or to exclude intergrades between the subspecies *orientalis* and *meena*.

White-naped Crane *Antigone vipio*

Reports 1/2 late April 1909 Kyzylorda five one collected. 2/2 23 October 1913 Kamshlybash lake collected ([d7](#)).

There are no skins or descriptions supporting the identification.

Hooded Crane *Grus monacha*

Reports 1/2 7 June 1855 Atyrau (d7). 2/2 sine dato Kurchum River delta Zaisan depression (g20).
There are no skins or descriptions supporting the identification (w28).

Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*

Reports 1/9 8 September 1978 Solo-Tyube (g25). 2/9 25 June–7 July 1978 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR max. two (a18). 3/9 8 September 1987 Alakol lake (JeP) 1cy female trapped (k90). 4/9 5 August 1989 Sasykkol lake (k89). 5/9 31 July 2003 Isey lake Korgalzhyn NR (h7, k131). 6/9 28 June 2009 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR. 7/9 5 July 2009 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR three (k135). 8/9 23 August 2010 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR two. 9/9 25 August 2010 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR (k137, k139).
There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Common Redshank *Tringa t totanus*

Breeds in and migrates through W Kazakhstan, east to Emba River valley (g20, g25).
Only the subspecies *ussuriensis* occurs in Kazakhstan (d3). Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Yellow-billed Loon *Gavia adamsii*

Reports 1/1 sine dato Atyrau Caspian Sea (m39).
There is no skin or description supporting the identification.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*

Reports 1/1 sine dato ('almost 150 years ago') Caspian Sea (d7).
There is no skin or description supporting the identification.

Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus*

Reports 1/1 17 May 1994 Petropavlovsk (d15).
There is no photograph or description supporting the identification.

African Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

Reports 1/1 25 December 1991 Zhabagly (k107).
The description ('a totally white bird with black on the wingtips') does not exclude an immature Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*. Also, there are no photographs supporting the identification.

Lesser Spotted Eagle *Clanga pomarina*

Reports 1/1 Vagrant in Mangystau province (including Buzachi Peninsula) (z2). 2/2 14 May 1965 Emba River valley (n3).
There are no skins or descriptions supporting the identification.

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

The occurrence of *A c kamtschatica* and *homeyeri* (g20) in Kazakhstan does not seem likely, given their respective ranges (k260).

Eurasian Goshawk *Astur gentilis buteoides*

Observed during migration and winter in Kazakhstan (g25).
There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Brown Boobook *Ninox scutulata*

Reports 1/1 sine dato Atyrau collected (skin now at Biological Station Atyrau) (g20).
The origin of this bird is uncertain because the specimen is unlabeled.

Little Owl *Athene n noctua*

Breeds south to 49°N in Volga-Ural region and Ural River valley and east to lower Ile River valley (G20), a breeding report at Shortandy in late July 2001 (b336).

Only the subspecies *indigena* breeds in the above areas (c59). The Shortandy report likely refers to the subspecies *bactriana*, taking into account its breeding range. Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Little Owl *Athene noctua plumipes*

Breeding in Altai and intergrades with *orientalis* in Tarbagatai Mountains (g20).

The range of subspecies *plumipes* is confined to Mongolia, SC Siberia and NE China (g29) and does not occur in Kazakhstan.

Eurasian Scops Owl *Otus s scops*

Breeds in Ural River valley, Mugodzhary Mountains and Mangystau province (g20).

Only the subspecies *pulchellus* breeds in Kazakhstan (c59). Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Eurasian Eagle-Owl *Bubo bubo omissus*

Probably breeds south of Ustyurt desert (g20).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

European Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*

Reports 1/1 26 May 1988 north of Karaozek Syrdarya River valley adult (k101).

There is no skin, photograph or description supporting the identification.

Merlin *Falco columbarius insignis*

Probably scarce passage migrant (w33).

This subspecies breeds in E Siberia and winters in N India, Korea and Japan (w1, *contra* c59). It therefore seems unlikely that *insignis* migrates through Kazakhstan. There are also no skins and convincing photos proving that this subspecies occurs in Kazakhstan. Intergrades between *insignis* and *aesalon* may occur in Kazakhstan (w33).

Laggar Falcon *Falco jugger*

Reports 1/2 26 April 1878 Chinaz collected. 2/2 11 August 1909 Karatau Mountains (TP) collected (z5).

Chinaz is not located in Kazakhstan but Uzbekistan. The skin of the Karatau Mountains bird is lost and hence the identification cannot be verified.

Eurasian Magpie *Pica p pica*

Probably breeds in Volga-Ural region (g20).

Only the subspecies *bactriana* breeds in Kazakhstan (c59). Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus pastinator*

Breeds at Markakol lake (b86) and Katon-Karagay (s193) in S Altai.

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification. Photographs from Katon-Karagay (b450) only show the nominate subspecies.

Hooded Crow *Corvus c cornix*

Since variation between the subspecies *sharpii* and *cornix* is slight and largely clinal over a large area (s113), the occurrence of the latter in Kazakhstan (g20, k124) seems unproven.

Crested Tit *Lophophanes cristatus*

Reports 1/1 9 August 1882 Narynkol Terskey Alatau Mountains Tien Shan collected (g20).

The skin (now at Zoological Institute Almaty) has been wrongly labelled and is presumably not from Kazakhstan (g20).

Azure Tit *Cyanistes c cyanus*

In winter probably in W Kazakhstan (g20).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the occurrence in Kazakhstan.

Eurasian Penduline Tit *Remiz p pendulinus*

During migration probably in W Kazakhstan (g20).

The subspecies *pendulinus* does not occur in Kazakhstan (c59). Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the occurrence in Kazakhstan.

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica tytleri and gutturalis*

A re-examination of records and skins revealed that there are no acceptable records for Kazakhstan.

Siberian House Martin *Delichon lagopodum*

Reports 1/2 30 September 1984 Chokpak Pass (TK) 1cy male trapped. 2/2 19 September 1987 Chokpak Pass (TP) 1cy male trapped (g20). There are no photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Asian House Martin *Delichon dasypus*

Rare migrant in the foothills and mountains of E and SE Kazakhstan (g14, g19).

There are no skins or photographs supporting the identification (w15).

Brooks's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus subviridis*

Reports 1/2 sine dato Orenburg collected. 2/2 12 September 1899 Zharkent collected (g20).

Orenburg is not located in Kazakhstan but Russia. There is no skin or description supporting the identification of the Zharkent bird.

Mountain Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus sindianus*

Reports 1/6 19 November 1848 Kapal Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains collected. 2/6 22 September 1857 middle Emba River valley collected. 3/6 September 1925 Chu River valley collected. 4/6 10 May 2005 Syrdarya River valley trapped. 5/6 3 October 2005 Chokpak Pass trapped (g20). 6/6 8 May 2018 Kenderli Bay (b450). There are no skins, photographs, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identification (w24).

Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*

Reports 1/2 16 May 1947 Mangystau province collected (d40, d41). 2/2 repeated reports SE Kazakhstan (g20).

There are no skins, photographs, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identifications.

Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis*

Reports 1/15 4 September 1915 Semey region (d10). 2/15 15 September 1969 Chokpak Pass trapped (g22). 3/15 18 September 1999 Karazhar Tengiz-Korgalzhyn NR (h7). 4/15 7-8 May 2000 Burandysu (g20). 5/15 17 May 2001 Isey lake Korgalzhyn NR. 6/15 30 July 2001 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR. 7/15 23 October 2001 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (h7). 8/15 28-30 May 2003 Kolshengel (k160). 9/15 29 May 2005 Alakol lake (w27). 10/15 29 May 2011 (b450, w13). 11/15 2 June 2011 Karazhar Korgalzhyn NR (k138, w13). 12/15 18 May 2013 Aspara. 13/15 25 May 2014 Topar (AIP). 14/15 10 May 2014 Korgalzhyn. 15/15 11 September 2018 Les Well E Kyzylkum desert (b450).

All photographed birds do not show this species. Furthermore, there are no skins, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identifications.

Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*

Reports 1/2 sine dato Gogolskiy lower Ural River valley (b491). 2/2 21-22 May 2007 Iskrinskie pine forest three pairs including three singing males (s134).

There are no photographs, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identifications. Also, Aquatic Warblers do not occur in pairs (Lars Lachmann *in litt.*).

Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata*

Reports 1/6 19 September 1892 Semirechye region. 2/6 22 April 1900 Zharkent collected. 3/6 7 August 1952 W Lake Balkhash ([d10](#)). 4/6 7 September 2002 Chokpak Pass (TP) trapped ([g21](#)). 5/6 3 June 2003 Astana region singing bird ([d16](#)). 6/6 16 May 2007 Priirtyshkoe singing bird (Johannes Kamp *in litt.*).

There are no skins, photographs, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identifications ([w15](#)).

Lesser Whitethroat *Curruca c curruca*

Breeds in and migrates through Kazakhstan ([g20](#), [w27](#)).

The subspecies *blythi* occurs as far west as the Komi region (west of the Ural Mountains) ([o3](#)), making it unlikely that the subspecies *curruca* migrates through Kazakhstan. Also, there are no skins, photographs, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identification.

Lesser Whitethroat *Curruca c minula*

Breeds in and migrates through S Kazakhstan ([g20](#), [w27](#)).

A study of the taxonomy and phylogeny of the Lesser Whitethroat complex has revealed that the subspecies *minula* does not breed in Kazakhstan ([o3](#)). Also, there are no skins, photographs, sound-recordings or descriptions supporting the identification and therewith it's occurrence as a passage migrant in Kazakhstan.

Goldcrest *Regulus regulus coatsi*

Probably breeds in the Altai ([b86](#), [s9](#)) and also occurs in winter ([g20](#)).

The subspecies *regulus* occurs as far east as the Tomsk region, Russia where it intergrades with *coatsi* ([c59](#)). Hence it seems unlikely that *coatsi* breeds in Kazakhstan. Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes subpallidus*

Reports 1/1 20 March 1963 Sakakuduk Mangystau Peninsula two collected ([g20](#), [m17](#)).

There is no skin, photograph or description supporting the identification. Also, the report seems unlikely on geographical grounds, with the nearest breeding areas of the subspecies *subpallidus* in Afghanistan (at least 1,300 km southeast of the Mangystau Peninsula). In addition, the subspecies *troglodytes* is now known to occur in the Ural River valley, south to Mangystau province, in winter ([b53](#), [k205](#), [w3](#)). The report most likely refers to the subspecies *troglodytes*.

Eurasian Nuthatch *Sitta e europaea*

Reports 1/5 21 September 1949 Ural River valley. 2/5 18 October 1956 Ural River valley ([d42](#), [g23](#)). 3/5 February 1966 Taraz collected. 4/5 January 1991 Betagach forest Naurzum NR ([b486](#)). 5/5 25 October 2002 Korgalzhyn NR ([k130](#)).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris daurica*

Breeds in Altai and north of Semey ([d10](#), [g20](#)).

Subspecies *daurica* breeds from the Yenisey basin in Siberia to the Sea of Ochotsk, N Mongolia and NE China ([h4](#)), south to the Chinese part of Saur Mountains. Although *familiaris* from W Siberia ('*rossica*'), including Kazakhstan, approach *daurica*, the latter does not occur in Kazakhstan.

Rusty-tailed Flycatcher *Ficedula ruficauda*

Reports 1/2 4 August 1933 Bala-Baldabrek canyon, Western Tien Shan collected ([d9](#), [s215](#), [z4](#)). 2/2 27 June 1963 Bala-Baldabrek canyon ([d9](#), [k166](#)).

The skin seems to be lost and there are no descriptions supporting the identification.

European Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula h hypoleuca*

Migrates through Volga-Ural region, Ural River valley and Mangystau province ([g20](#)).

Most populations of European Pied Flycatcher have a marked westerly component during the first stage of the autumn migration. This also applies to birds of the nearby S Urals as demonstrated by ringing recoveries from the Iberian Peninsula ([c59](#)). It seems unlikely that pure *hypoleuca* migrate through Kazakhstan but intergrades from the contact zone between *hypoleuca* and *sibirica* may occur in Kazakhstan.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus o ochrurus* (Caucasian Black Redstart)

Reports 1/1 19 October 1962 Mangystau Peninsula collected (m17).

Based on the description the subspecies *gibraltariensis*, now known to be a rare but regular passage migrant and winter visitor at the Mangystau coast, cannot be excluded (w10).

Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus samamisticus* (Ehrenberg's Redstart)

Report 1/6 15 April 1963 Mangystau Peninsula male collected (m17). 2/6 20 April 2016 Aktau male. 3/6 28 April 2016 Oral male. 4/6 3 October 2017 Fetisovo male. 5/6 10 October 2017 male Kashagan oilfield Caspian Sea male. 6/6 22 October 2017 Aktau female (b450).

The skin seems to be lost and hence the identification cannot be verified. Only adult males with a wingscore of 5 or a wing score of 4 and additionally displaying an at least partially black mantle can be safely identified as *samamisticus* (m5). The photos of the second to sixth report do not meet these requirements.

White-throated Bush Chat *Saxicola insignis*

Reports 1/2 sine dato Zaisan depression collected (p59). 2/2 rare breeding migrant in mountains at Zaisan lake (k76).

The label of the skin of the Zaisan depression bird (now at Zoological Institute St Petersburg Russia) is not the original one, hence the skin's origin is uncertain. The alleged breeding (k76) was based on an undated observation of a pair and there is no description supporting the identification.

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe melanoleuca*

Breeds in Mangystau province; also reported from confluence of Emba and Temir Rivers on 7 May 1894 (g20, w27).

The polymorphic hybridogenous breeding population is the result of an ancient hybridization event involving Black-eared Wheatear and Pied Wheatear *O. pleschanka*. At present there is no gene flow into the population other than from Pied Wheatear. Hence the 'aurita'-type bird should be regarded as a morph of Pied Wheatear. The 1894 report is undocumented and not included here (w3). Also, there are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identifications.

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba alboides* (Himalayan Wagtail)

Of the many tens of reports, all between 23 February and 7 June (b450, e2), none showed the solid-black upperparts characteristic for most *alboides*. Instead, all showed a variable amount of grey-and-black on the mantle, back, rump and uppertail-coverts, a feature regularly observed in Masked Wagtail *M. alba personata* population. These birds are called *M. a 'pseudoalboides'* by Kazakh birders (b450).

Pechora Pipit *Anthus gustavi*

Reports 1/2 sine dato Chinaz and Tashkent several collected (g20). 2/2 22 September 1999 Tengiz lake Korgalzhyn NR (k130, k131).

Reports of birds collected at Chinaz and Tashkent are wrongly included in the Kazakh species list (g20) because these locations are situated in Uzbekistan. There is no photograph, sound-recording or description supporting the identification of the Tengiz lake bird (w15).

Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator kamtchatsensis*

Breeds in Altai. Occasional reports at Karaganda and Almaty (g20).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Asian Rosy Finch *Leucosticte arctoa brunneonucha*

Reports 1/1 12 December 1926 Semey collected (k124).

The skin is lost and hence the identification cannot be verified.

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrurus grebnitzkii*

Occurs during migration (g20).

There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

Twite *Linaria flavirostris altaica*

Probably breeds in S Altai (b86, g20).

Only the subspecies *korejevi* breeds in the Kazakh Altai (c54). There are no skins, photographs or descriptions supporting the identification.

APPENDIX 2

Gazetteer of localities

A abail 42°29' N, 70°28' E	Alabota lake 52°43' N, 65°23' E
Abai province 48°33' N, 80°27' E	Alakol 49°59' N, 65°03' E
Abakumovka 45°23' N, 79°30' E	Alakol lake <i>Jetisu and Abai provinces</i> 46°08' N, 81°42' E
Abayskaya dam 50°11' N, 58°17' E	Alakol lake <i>Jambyl province</i> 44°52' N, 74°14' E
Abla 50°24' N, 64°16' E	Alakol lake <i>Kostanay province</i> 51°15' N, 62°25' E
Ablakетка 49°53' N, 82°41' E	Alatai pass 48°55' N, 86°03' E
Afonkino 54°54' N, 68°15' E	Aleksandrovka <i>North Kazakhstan province</i> 54°25' N, 71°05' E
Agadyr 48°15' N, 72°51' E	Aleksandrovka <i>Pavlodar province</i> 52°19' N, 78°42' E
Airtas 48°10' N, 76°40' E	Alekseyevka <i>Akmola province</i> 53°31' N, 69°31' E
Aisha Bibi 42°50' N, 71°12' E	Alekseyevka <i>East Kazakhstan province</i> 48°26' N, 85°45' E
Akbas River 47°01' N, 50°40' E	Alekseevskie steppe pine forest 51°58' N, 70°38' E
Akbastau 49°25' N, 73°35' E	Algabas 49°26' N, 82°33' E
Akbastau River 42°55' N, 69°38' E	Alkasor lake 50°27' N, 70°04' E
Akbastykol lake 54°23' N, 66°28' E	Almaty 43°15' N, 76°57' E
Akbiyik 42°31' N, 70°28' E	Almaty NR 43°13' N, 77°17' E
Akchi 45°57' N, 81°33' E	Almaty province 45°00' N, 77°30' E
Akermen 43°05' N, 73°29' E	Altai (city) 49°43' N, 84°16' E
Akespe 46°46' N, 60°30' E	Altai (Mountains) 49°18' N, 85°13' E
Akkayin district 54°21' N, 69°37' E	Altaiskiy Tarbagatai Mountains 49°07' N, 86°32' E
Akkol lake 43°24' N, 70°41' E	Altybay zimovka 49°08' E, 64°16' E
Akku 51°30' N, 77°47' E	Altyn Dala NR 49°55' E, 64°30' E
Akkum sands 49°15' N, 64°18' E	Altyn-Emel NP 44°03' N, 78°12' E
Akkumsagiz semi-desert 48°14' N, 54°34' E	Altynsarin 53°11' N, 64°38' E
Akmola province 52°00' N, 70°00' E	Alty Say ecological park 48°53' N, 63°51' E
Akpan Bulak 43°38' N, 53°48' E	Altıntobe 41°51' N, 69°41' E
Aksai valley reserve 43°02' N, 76°09' E	Amangeldy <i>Atyrau province</i> 46°53' N, 50°19' E
Aksakal well 42°41' N, 67°38' E	Amangeldy <i>Kostanay province</i> 50°13' N, 65°11' E
Aksay <i>Almaty province</i> 43°13' N, 79°07' E	Amangeldy <i>West Kazakhstan province</i> 50°58' N, 49°55' E
Aksay <i>West Kazakhstan province</i> 51°55' N, 66°22' E	Amankaragay forest 52°25' N, 63°54' E
Akshala 47°20' N, 65°23' E	Amantogay 50°25' N, 65°37' E
Aksor lake 51°27' N, 77°51' E	Andasayskiy NR 45°00' N, 73°00' E
Aksu 52°07' N, 76°52' E	Antonovo 49°23' N, 51°46' E
Aksuat 48°14' N, 83°42' E	Aqshuqyr 43°46' N, 51°03' E
Aksuat lake 53°40' N, 66°27' E	Aqzhigit 45°04' N, 55°37' E
Aksu canyon 42°13' N, 70°34' E	Arakaragay forest 53°15' N, 64°15' E
Aksuek 44°38' N, 74°31' E	Aral-Caspian region 46°00' N, 56°00' E
Aksu River 46°18' N, 78°11' E	Aral-Karakum desert 46°30' N, 62°30' E
Aksu-Zhabagly NR 42°15' N, 70°39' E	Aral Sea 45°40' N, 59°37' E
Aktau 43°39' N, 50°12' E	Aral-Turgai region 47°43' N, 62°09' E
Aktau Mountains 44°28' N, 51°32' E	Aralsk 46°48' N, 61°40' E
Akterek 43°21' N, 75°18' E	Aralsor lake 49°04' N, 48°12' E
Aktobe 50°17' N, 57°10' E	Araltobe 45°01' N, 75°28' E
Aktobe lake 50°09' N, 57°19' E	Arasan lake 49°32' N, 86°28' E
Aktobe province 48°40' N, 58°00' E	Arganaty 49°08' N, 67°28' E
Aktogay <i>Almaty province</i> 43°09' N, 78°46' E	Arharly Mountains 44°13' N, 77°42' E
Aktogay <i>East Kazakhstan province</i> 46°57' N, 79°40' E	Arkaly 48°00' N, 77°34' E
Aktogay <i>Atyrau province</i> 47°47' N, 51°35' E	Arkat Mountains 49°12' N, 80°06' E
Aktolagay Mountain 47°30' N, 55°13' E	Arkharly Mountains 46°36' N, 82°30' E
Aktumsyk well 46°39' N, 57°19' E	Arshaly 48°40' N, 80°48' E
Aktyubek 50°13' N, 69°28' E	Arykty 50°38' N, 70°33' E
Akzhan 53°48' N, 66°42' E	Arys 42°26' N, 68°48' E
Akzhan lake 54°10' N, 65°42' E	Arys-Karaktau Reserved Zone 42°20' N, 68°00' E
Akzhar <i>Almaty province</i> 44°56' N, 75°48' E	Aryskum desert 46°00' N, 66°00' E
Akzhar <i>Jambyl province</i> 43°08' N, 71°39' E	Arys River 42°46' N, 68°13' E
Akzhar lakes 43°59' N, 69°45' E	Asaubalyk lake 50°25' N, 69°15' E

Ashchymkol lake *Akmola province* 50°44' N, 69°59' E
 Ashchymkol lake *Pavlodar province* 50°17' N, 76°09' E
 Ashchymkol lake *Karaganda province* 49°37' N, 74°57' E
 Ashchyozek River 49°10' N, 48°08' E
 Ashchysu River 51°07' N, 76°37' E
 Ashitastysor lake 49°31' N, 63°50' E
 Aspara 43°02' N, 73°33' E
 Aspara River 43°17' N, 73°28' E
 Assa River 43°55' N, 70°25' E
 Assy plateau 43°15' N, 78°03' E
 Astana 51°10' N, 71°30' E
 Asykata 40°54' N, 68°22' E
 Atanbaschik semi-desert 48°15' N, 63°43' E
 Atbasar 51°48' N, 68°20' E
 Atyrau 47°07' N, 51°53' E
 Atyrau province 47°00' N, 51°00' E
 Aulikol 51°21' N, 64°07' E
 Avat 43°24' N, 77°16' E
 Ayaguz 47°58' N, 80°26' E
 Ayaguz River 46°40' N, 79°14' E
 Ayak-Bestau hills 47°50' N, 70°21' E
 Ayakkol lake 45°59' N, 79°54' E
 Aydarly 44°06' N, 75°55' E
 Aygyrkum sands 47°42' N, 85°30' E
 Ayke lake 50°57' N, 61°33' E
 Aynabulak 49°34' N, 76°12' E
 Aynakol lake 42°23' N, 70°29' E
 Ayryuk Mountain 49°00' N, 58°43' E
 Ayrykum 49°23' N, 64°41' E
 Azatlyk 42°33' N, 70°16' E
 Azgir 47°50' N, 47°54' E
 Azhybai lake 51°18' N, 73°22' E
 Azutau Mountains 48°36' N, 85°40' E

Babaata 43°34' N, 69°20' E
 Badam 42°23' N, 69°15' E
 Badam lake 42°13' N, 69°46' E
 Bagirly River 48°52' N, 51°41' E
 Baikonur 45°40' N, 63°20' E
 Baiyrkum 42°07' N, 68°08' E
 Bayganin 48°41' N, 55°52' E
 Baiserke 43°29' N, 77°02' E
 Baiterek 43°24' N, 77°13' E
 Bakanas 44°48' N, 76°16' E
 Bala-Baldabrek River 42°17' N, 70°28' E
 Balabiyet 48°51' N, 53°24' E
 Balasaz 45°08' N, 79°24' E
 Bala-Taldyk River 49°05' N, 59°59' E
 Baldabrek River 42°14' N, 70°30' E
 Balkhash-Alakol depression 46°30' N, 80°00' E
 Baltabay River 43°06' N, 77°32' E
 Baltakol 43°06' N, 67°45' E
 Baltasap 52°43' N, 74°17' E
 Balyksor lake 50°32' N, 70°11' E
 Balykty 54°06' N, 63°29' E
 Balykty lake *North Kazakhstan province* 54°15' N, 68°54' E
 Balykty lake *West Kazakhstan province* 50°01' N, 49°57' E
 Balyktykol lake 50°21' N, 79°10' E
 Baqanas 44°49' N, 76°17' E
 Barbastau River 51°03' N, 51°09' E
 Barbikum sands 48°25' N, 61°34' E

Barlyq 49°19' N, 85°09' E
 Barmaq 52°57' N, 70°15' E
 Barsa-Kelmes NR 45°41' N, 59°59' E
 Barshatas 48°10' N, 78°40' E
 Bartogay lake 43°20' N, 78°30' E
 Basgurly-Zhazgurly depression 42°46' N, 53°26' E
 Bashenkol 48°28' N, 57°10' E
 Bashmachnoe 53°37' N, 75°09' E
 Baskan River 45°10' N, 80°12' E
 Batpakkol lake 51°25' N, 62°39' E
 Batyk 50°19' N, 81°27' E
 Bautino 44°54' N, 50°24' E
 Bautino spit 44°34' N, 50°15' E
 Bautino island 45°00' N, 50°00' E
 Bayaldyr River 43°42' N, 68°32' E
 Bayanaul 50°47' N, 75°42' E
 Bayanaul Mountains 50°48' N, 75°37' E
 Bayankol 42°36' N, 79°59' E
 Bayankol River 42°43' N, 80°01' E
 Baybala lake 46°19' N, 81°11' E
 Baybuta lake 50°42' N, 69°49' E
 Baygekum 44°19' N, 66°27' E
 Bayqongyr River 47°35' N, 65°01' E
 Baysak 51°50' N, 78°01' E
 Baytal 44°37' N, 72°08' E
 Baytuma lake 51°54' N, 64°26' E
 Bayzhansay 43°09' N, 69°55' E
 Bazartobe 49°23' N, 51°49' E
 Beket 48°54' N, 51°54' N
 Beketay 48°15' N, 49°30' E
 Bektau Ata Mountains 47°27' N, 74°47' E
 Belagash steppe 50°46' N, 80°40' E
 Belagash 50°46' N, 80°40' E
 Belaya Berel River 49°26' N, 86°21' E
 Belaya Uba River 50°27' N, 83°24' E
 Belbasar 43°28' N, 73°50' E
 Belodymovka 51°13' N, 73°24' E
 Belokamenka 50°34' N, 79°34' E
 Beloubinskiye lakes 50°24' N, 84°12' E
 Beltau Mountains 41°50' N, 68°32' E
 Berchogur 48°27' N, 58°33' E
 Beregovoe 53°35' N, 75°13' E
 Bereke 48°12' N, 76°14' E
 Berel 49°23' N, 86°25' E
 Berelskiy Lednik 49°45' N, 86°39' E
 Bereznyaki 50°00' N, 72°41' E
 Berezovka *East Kazakhstan province* 50°14' N, 82°07' E
 Berezovka *North Kazakhstan province* 55°01' N, 69°10' E
 Berezovka River 51°21' N, 53°19' E
 Beriktas 43°15' N, 75°42' E
 Berkara River valley 42°55' N, 70°38' E
 Beskaragay 51°22' N, 77°54' E
 Betpak-Dala desert 46°00' N, 70°20' E
 Beyneu 45°19' N, 55°12' E
 Bibakan 45°47' N, 80°58' E
 Big Almaty lake 43°01' N, 76°54' E
 Big Ichka Mountain 51°20' N, 50°24' E
 Biikkal ruins 46°48' N, 54°43' E
 Bilikol lake 42°58' N, 70°43' E
 Birlik 42°59' N, 69°31' E
 Birsuatskoe lake 50°36' N, 72°05' E

Birtaban lake 50°28' N, 69°58' E
 Birzhankol lake 50°49' N, 75°20' E
 Bisen 48°59' N, 47°39' E
 Bitik lake 50°16' N, 50°42' E
 Bizhe River 45°10' N, 77°58' E
 Black Irtysh River delta 47°49' N, 84°38' E
 Black Irtysh River 48°01' N, 85°29' E
 Blagoveshchenka 42°38' N, 70°33' E
 Bobrovka 48°52' N, 86°17' E
 Boguty Mountains 43°34' N, 79°00' E
 Bolachak 42°18' N, 53°30' E
 Bolshaya Almatinka River 43°20' N, 76°53' E
 Bolshenarymskoye 49°12' N, 84°30' E
 Bolshiye Barsuki desert 47°00' N, 59°19' E
 Bolshoy Akkuat lake 51°27' N, 64°29' E
 Bolshoy Chebachye lake 53°07' N, 70°16' E
 Bolshoy Kak lake 53°34' N, 66°12' E
 Bolshoy Karakol lake 50°26' N, 69°30' E
 Bolshoy Tavalzhan lake 52°43' N, 77°28' E
 Bolshoy Uzen River 49°47' N, 49°18' E
 Boralday 43°21' N, 76°51' E
 Borly lake 51°49' N, 77°59' E
 Borodulikha 50°42' N, 80°55' E
 Borokhudzir 43°57' N, 79°35' E
 Borolday Mountains 42°45' N, 70°15' E
 Borzhar lake 42°24' N, 69°30' E
 Boskol 53°43' N, 61°16' E
 Bozanbai 49°31' N, 82°24' E
 Bozoy Aktobe province 46°13' N, 58°49' E
 Bozoy Almaty province 44°09' N, 76°05' E
 Bozshakol 51°49' N, 74°19' E
 Budarino 50°31' N, 51°04' E
 Buddenovka 53°56' N, 63°48' E
 Bugan 46°09' N, 61°13' E
 Bugor Karatobe hill 48°25' N, 69°33' E
 Bugun lake 42°44' N, 69°04' E
 Bugun River 42°57' N, 68°34' E
 Bukon sands 48°48' N, 83°25' E
 Bukhtarma lake *central Altai*
 Bukhtarma lake *Irtysh valley* 49°04' N, 84°00' E
 Bukhtarma River 49°45' N, 84°00' E
 Bulaevo 54°54' N, 70°27' E
 Buleksaz 42°56' N, 79°07' E
 Burabay 53°06' N, 70°18' E
 Burabay National Park 52.55 N, 70.27 E
 Buran 48°09' N, 85°12' E
 Burandysu 43°39' N, 78°35' E
 Burandysu River 43°37' N, 78°37' E
 Buribaytal 45°04' N, 74°01' E
 Burilkol lake 53°45' N, 70°55' E
 Burkhat pass 49°07' N, 86°02' E
 Burly 53°36' N, 61°54' E
 Burly lake 53°35' N, 61°55' E
 Burybaytal island 45°03' N, 74°03' E
 Butakov bay 60°44' N, 60°42' E
 Butakovo 50°16' N, 83°14' E
 Buzachi Peninsula 45°10' N, 51°50' E
 Bystrukha River 50°21' N, 83°29' E
 Byurtas 49°23' N, 75°20' E

Cape Peschanyy 43°09' N, 51°16' E

Cape Temirbaba 41°46' N, 52°26' E
 Cape Tokmak 42°47' N, 52°17' E
 Cape Ulken 45°14' N, 73°52' E
 Cape Zhulandy 43°06' N, 51°39' E
 Caspian Sea 44°00' N, 50°00' E
 Celinnoe 41°47' N, 67°59' E
 Chagan lake 49°53' N, 79°00' E
 Chagan River 51°12' N, 51°20' E
 Chagan-Obo River 47°02' N, 84°51' E
 Chagly lake 54°06' N, 69°52' E
 Chapaevo 50°11' N, 51°10' E
 Chara lake 49°14' N, 81°49' E
 Chardara 41°15' N, 67°58' E
 Chardara lake 41°13' N, 68°11' E
 Charskoye lake 49°19' N, 81°39' E
 Charyn canyon 43°37' N, 79°18' E
 Charyn grove 43°37' N, 79°18' E
 Charyn NP 43°21' N, 79°09' E
 Charyn River 43°49' N, 79°18' E
 Chayan 43°02' N, 69°23' E
 Chaydana 43°06' N, 71°10' E
 Chemolgan 43°23' N, 76°37' E
 Chemolgan gorge 43°03' N, 76°30' E
 Cherdoyak 48°49' N, 83°49' E
 Cheremshanka 50°16' N, 83°02' E
 Chernaya Uba River 50°35' N, 83°39' E
 Chernaya Rechka 47°09' N, 51°39' E
 Chernyahevka 48°08' N, 85°09' E
 Chiili 44°10' N, 66°44' E
 Chilik 43°36' N, 78°15' E
 Chili lake 52°10' N, 64°26' E
 Chilik River 43°45' N, 78°12' E
 Chilikinskaya River valley 47°10' N, 84°40' E
 Chili lake 52°09' N, 64°26' E
 Chindagatuy River 49°14' N, 86°59' E
 Chindaly Mountains 45°40' N, 81°55' E
 Chingirlau River 51°27' N, 52°42' E
 Chingistay 49°10' N, 85°52' E
 Chingiztau Mountains 48°38' N, 79°10' E
 Chirikovka 54°23' N, 68°36' E
 Chkalovo 47°27' N, 51°47' E
 Chkalovkoye lake 49°55' N, 72°57' E
 Chokpak Pass 42°31' N, 70°38' E
 Chubarbaital Mountains 47°58' N, 81°30' E
 Chu-Ili Mountains 43°59' N, 75°10' E
 Chulakkurgan 43°46' N, 69°11' E
 Chulak Mountains 43°57' N, 77°56' E
 Chundzha 43°32' N, 79°27' E
 Chu River 44°52' N, 70°55' E
 Cold pass 48°15' N, 86°10' E
 Cosmos Station 43°01' N, 76°43' E

Damba 56°54' N, 51°40' E
 Damsa 51°40' N, 71°03' E
 Damsa lake 51°40' N, 71°03' E
 Danilka 49°59' N, 50°28' E
 Darbaza 41°34' N, 69°05' E
 Darinskoye 51°21' N, 51°45' E
 Dead Kultuk Bay 45°25' N, 54°01' E
 Delbegetey Mountains 49°57' N, 81°01' E
 Derkul River 51°16' N, 51°03' E

Dikan 43°31' N, 78°18' E
 Diyar 46°43' N, 56°01' E
 Dokuchaevskoye plateau 51°40' N, 63°40' E
 Dolon 50°40' N, 79°19' E
 Dongulyukskoye lake 50°05' N, 50°36' E
 Donyz-Tau region 46°29' N, 56°38' E
 Dossor 47°32' N, 52°59' E
 Dubunskaya 43°45' N, 80°12' E
 Dubrovnoe 54°48' N, 68°05' E
 Duken 48°57' N, 62°00' E
 Dunga 44°01' N, 51°01' E
 Dzerzhinskoye 45°50' N, 81°07' E

East Kazakhstan province 49°08' N, 84°27' E
 Edelsor lake 49°12' N, 50°46' E
 Egindikol 50°50' N, 70°49' E
 Ekibastuz 51°43' N, 75°18' E
 Elchin-Buyiryuk Mountains 42°41' N, 80°06' E
 Emba 48°50' N, 58°09' E
 Emba River 49°55' N, 58°58' E
 Emba River delta 46°42' N, 53°09' E
 Emel River 46°20' N, 81°54' E
 Emeltau Mountains 47°43' N, 77°25' E
 Emil River 47°30' N, 82°00' E
 Enbek 49°11' N, 86°07' E
 Engelsa 44°52' N, 68°32' E
 Eralievo Bay 43°11' N, 51°39' E
 Erementau 51°37' N, 73°06' E
 Erementau Mountains E 51°30' N, 73°12' E
 Ertai 42°44' N, 70°22' E
 Ertis 53°20' N, 75°27' E
 Esensay 49°53' N, 51°26' E
 Esik River 43°40' N, 77°16' E
 Esik gorge 43°21' N, 77°27' E
 Esil 51°57' N, 66°24' E
 Esil district 54°08' N, 68°20' E

Fadikha 49°17' N, 86°19' E
 Fetisovo 42°47' N, 52°37' E
 Fort Shevchenko 44°31' N, 50°16' E

Galkino 52°14' N, 78°18' E
 Ganyushkino 46°36' N, 49°16' E
 Gerasimovka 45°47' N, 80°52' E
 Glazonovka 52°55' N, 63°47' E
 Glubokoe 50°09' N, 82°19' E
 Golubovka 53°07' N, 74°11' E
 Gorelnik 43°12' N, 77°06' E
 Gorkaya River 49°18' N, 50°44' E
 Gorkoye lake *North Kazakhstan province* 54°57' N, 68°57' E
 Gorkoye lake *Pavlodar province* 51°44' N, 77°37' E
 Gornaya Ulbinka 49°59' N, 82°54' E
 Gusinoe lake 54°48' N, 69°33' E

Hamir River 49°52' N, 84°23' E
 Han Tengri Mountain 42°16' N, 80°10' E

Ilek River 50°16' N, 57°17' E
 Ilezkaya steppe 50°50' N, 54°00' E
 Ili-Alatau NP 43°10' N, 77°50' E
 Ilichevka 53°05' N, 77°26' E

Ili-Karatal region 45°30' N, 76°30' E
 Ili River 45°24' N, 74°08' E
 Ili River delta 45°25' N, 74°50' E
 Inderbor 48°33' N, 51°46' E
 Inder lake 48°28' N, 51°55' E
 Inkardarya 44°39' N, 64°47' E
 Intaly 45°32' N, 79°58' E
 Irgiz 48°37' N, 61°16' E
 Irgiz River 48°13' N, 61°55' E
 Irgiz-Turgai lakes 49°00' N, 62°20' E
 Irtysh-Karaganda canal 59°55' N, 73°14' E
 Irtysh River 50°24' N, 81°00' E
 Isatay 46°47' N, 50°04' E
 Isey lake 50°28' N, 69°38' E
 Ishim River 52°29' N, 66°46' E
 Iskine 47°13' N, 52°40' E
 Iskrinskie pine forest 52°08' N, 72°01' E
 Ivanovka *North Kazakhstan province* 54°39' N, 68°56' E
 Ivanovka *Karaganda province* 50°03' N, 71°30' E
 Ivanovskiy Mountains 50°10' N, 83°30' E

Jagalbaily Mountains 47°53' N, 82°24' E
 Jakap lake 49°48' N, 50°05' E
 Jambyl province 44°30' N, 72°00' E
 Jetisu province 45°36' N, 79°00' E
 Jezkazgan 47°47' N, 67°46' E
 Jirsu-Daubaba plateau 42°22' N, 70°22' E

Kabantakyr lake 52°37' N, 78°00' E
 Kabyrga 49°54' N, 64°51' E
 Kabyrga River 49°53' N, 64°50' E
 Kaindinskiy pine forest 49°13' N, 83°17' E
 Kakpak 42°48' N, 79°54' E
 Kalamkas oilfield 45°59' N, 51°20' E
 Kalbatau 49°19' N, 81°31' E
 Kalbinskiy Altai 49°25' N, 82°30' E
 Kaldzhir River 48°41' N, 85°31' E
 Kalenoe 49°33' N, 51°34' E
 Kalguta River 48°23' N, 84°29' E
 Kalmykkyrgan hills 50°43' N, 76°40' E
 Kalmykovo 49°02' N, 51°50' E
 Kalzhyr River 48°41' N, 85°31' E
 Kamenka *Kalbinskiy Altai* 49°55' N, 81°52' E
 Kamenka *southern Altai* 49°13' N, 85°40' E
 Kamenskoye plateau 43°11' N, 76°58' E
 Kamenskuralskiy 53°52' N, 64°24' E
 Kamiskol lake 46°57' N, 53°57' E
 Kamyshevoye lake 53°57' N, 65°55' E
 Kamyshev-Samara lakes 48°48' N, 50°06' E
 Kamysty-Ayat River 52°59' N, 62°09' E
 Kandygatay Mountains 49°53' N, 80°10' E
 Kanga Baba necropolis 44°27' N, 50°35' E
 Kapal 45°08' N, 79°03' E
 Kapchagay 43°53' N, 77°05' E
 Kapchagay canyon 44°03' N, 77°00' E
 Kapchagay lake 43°48' N, 77°43' E
 Kaplankyr chink 41°21' N, 55°53' E
 Karaalkha highland 49°13' N, 87°01' E
 Karabalyk 53°45' N, 62°03' E
 Karabas Mountains 46°48' N, 82°46' E
 Karabatan 47°21' N, 52°48' E

Karabuga River 47°55' N, 82°55' E	Kayran island 46°10' N, 51°35' E
Karabulak 47°33' N, 84°41' E	Kayrankol lake 54°32' N, 67°03' E
Karabuta 46°54' N, 82°40' E	Kayrat 43°31' N, 78°21' E
Karabutak 49°57' N, 60°06' E	Kazakh upland 50°00' N, 74°00' E
Karabutak River 49°47' N, 60°05' E	Kazakhstan 41°39' N, 67°58' E
Karaganda 49°48' N, 73°06' E	Kazalinsk 45°46' N, 62°06' E
Karaganda province 48°36' N, 73°30' E	Kaznakovka 48°53' N, 83°20' E
Karagiye depression 43°23' N, 51°51' E	Kaztalovka 49°46' N, 48°41' E
Karaguma 47°07' N, 81°53' E	Kazygurt 41°45' N, 69°23' E
Karakaba River 48°54' N, 86°28' E	Kedrovoye lake 50°17' N, 84°08' E
Karakas 48°25' N, 83°38' E	Kegen 43°01' N, 79°13' E
Kara-Kengir River 47°22' N, 67°59' E	Kegen River 43°04' N, 78°47' E
Karakol lake 43°32' N, 51°18' E	Kein-Kerish canyon 48°08' N, 84°30' E
Karakol River 46°45' N, 80°55' E	Kelbay 45°48' N, 80°17' E
Karatau Mountains 42°16' N, 67°45' E	Keles River 41°01' N, 68°37' E
Karamendy 51°39' N, 64°13' E	Kelinshektau Mountains 43°45' N, 68°48' E
Karamola Mountain 42°16' N, 67°45' E	Kembidaik 50°44' N, 70°36' E
Karaoba 49°58' N, 47°57' E	Kenderli Bay 42°41' N, 52°41' E
Karaoba River 51°12' N, 52°40' E	Kenderli-Kayasan plateau 42°46' N, 53°20' E
Karaoy <i>Ili River delta</i> 45°52' N, 74°48' E	Kenkiyak 48°35' N, 57°07' E
Karaoy <i>Almaty region</i> 43°31' N, 76°49' E	Kensai gorge 43°41' N, 69°06' E
Karaozek 45°02' N, 65°16' E	Kent Mountains 49°13' N, 75°02' E
Karasevka 53°34' N, 68°27' E	Kerevankol lake 50°10' N, 80°42' E
Karashengel 43°44' N, 77°36' E	Kerey Peninsula 50°14' N, 69°10' E
Karashengel GR 43°43' N, 77°44' E	Ketmen mountains 43°20' N, 80°19' E
Karashoky lake 49°50' N, 82°10' E	Khamit Ergaliev 47°21' N, 51°11' E
Karashyganak 51°27' N, 53°23' E	Khantau 44°14' N, 73°48' E
Karasor lake <i>Akmola province</i> 50°20' N, 70°16' E	Khantau Mountain 44°13' N, 73°47' E
Karasor lake North Kazakhstan <i>province</i> 54°12' N, 69°13' E	Kharmansha 51°06' N, 52°27' E
Karasor lake <i>Pavlodar province</i> 52°00' N, 75°40' E	Kharzantau Mountains 42°05' N, 69°38' E
Karasu <i>Almaty province</i> 43°12' N, 76°14' E	Kherson 50°55' N, 58°00' E
Karasu <i>southern Kostanay province</i> 48°53' N, 63°55' E	Khobda River 50°48' N, 54°55' E
Karasu <i>Jambyl province</i> 43°11' N, 73°12' E	Kholzat lake 43°46' N, 80°30' E
Karasuk lakes 53°30' N, 77°08' E	Kholzunskiy Mountains 50°05' N, 84°28' E
Karatal River 46°26' N, 77°11' E	Khromtau 50°15' N, 58°26' E
Karatau Mountains <i>Mangystau province</i> 44°12' N, 52°06' E	Kiik 47°31' N, 72°54' E
Karatau Mountains <i>Turkestan and Jambyl provinces</i> 43°29' N, 69°21' E	Kindikti 48°22' N, 81°39' E
Karateren 45°57' N, 61°01' E	Kindykty River 48°40' N, 82°12' E
Karatogai 48°23' N, 84°29' E	Kipshak lake 50°08' N, 68°23' E
Karatomar lake 52°53' N, 63°01' E	Kipshak River 50°06' N, 68°00' E
Kara-Turgai River 50°08' N, 65°13' E	Kirgizskiy Alatau Mountains 42°38' N, 73°13' E
Karaul 48°57' N, 79°16' E	Kirovo 54°08' N, 70°19' E
Karazhar 50°28' N, 69°33' E	Kirovskoye lake 50°44' N, 50°59' E
Karkara River 43°01' N, 79°01' E	Kirsanov NR 51°22' N, 51°54' E
Karmanovo 47°52' N, 51°37' E	Kishi Burli lake 53°37' N, 61°51' E
Karynzharyk desert 42°59' N, 54°10' E	Kishikol ruins 48°40' N, 63°21' E
Kaskabulak 42°00' N, 70°00' E	Kismish 42°53' N, 75°09' E
Kargaly 50°47' N, 70°18' E	Kiyaly 51°11' N, 69°38' E
Karkaraly 49°24' N, 75°28' E	Kiziluyum 52°51' N, 70°36' E
Karkaraly Mountains 49°22' N, 75°22' E	Klimovka 50°21' N, 83°54' E
Karkaraly NP 49°25' N, 75°25' E	Kogaly 44°25' N, 66°52' E
Kashagan oilfield 46°14' N, 51°41' E	Kogam 52°28' N, 70°39' E
Kaskator 42°57' N, 78°14' E	Kokesem well 43°11' N, 54°51' E
Kaskelen River 43°30' N, 76°47' E	Kokon lake 49°57' N, 79°32' E
Kaskyrzhol Mountains 44°05' N, 52°58' E	Kokon Mountains 50°04' N, 79°42' E
Kasyk 43°06' N, 74°38' E	Kokpek pass 43°27' N, 78°41' E
Katon-Karagay 49°11' N, 85°36' E	Kokpekty River 48°16' N, 83°02' E
Katun River 49°42' N, 86°36' E	Koksala River 48°02' N, 79°05' E
Kaundy depression 42°55' N, 52°56' E	Koksaray 42°39' N, 68°09' E
Kaykan Mountains 46°00' N, 81°15' E	Koksaray lake 42°20' N, 68°26' E
Kaynar 49°12' N, 77°23' E	Koksay canyon 42°10' N, 70°33' E

Koksay River 42°10'N, 70°33'E
 Koksengir hills 48°13'N, 69°12'E
 Koksetau 53°17'N, 69°23'E
 Koksetau upland 52°50'N, 69°00'E
 Koku River 44°59'N, 78°06'E
 Koktau Mountain 49°28'N, 82°43'E
 Koktem lake 43°00'N, 71°11'E
 Koktenkol 48°33'N, 72°11'E
 Koktobe 43°03'N, 76°36'E
 Koktuma 45°52'N, 81°38'E
 Kokzhar River 42°35'N, 79°22'E
 Koldi 43°36'N, 77°53'E
 Kolovertnoye 50°36'N, 51°06'E
 Kolshengel 44°20'N, 75°33'E
 Kolshunskaya dam 50°24'N, 69°24'E
 Komirshi 43°03'N, 79°41'E
 Komsomol *Almaty province* 43°51'N, 76°51'E
 Komsomol *Turkestan province* 41°40'N, 67°58'E
 Kondysu River 47°28'N, 84°20'E
 Konyrolen 44°16'N, 79°18'E
 Konyrtau Mountains 48°18'N, 79°44'E
 Konzhar 45°39'N, 80°53'E
 Kopa *Almaty province* 43°31'N, 75°48'E
 Kopa *East Kazakhstan province* 46°57'N, 79°36'E
 Kopa River 43°40'N, 76°16'E
 Korday 43°02'N, 74°42'E
 Korgalzhy 50°35'N, 70°01'E
 Korgalzhy NR 50°25'N, 69°14'E
 Korzhintobe Peninsula 46°46'N, 78°58'E
 Kosbarmak 47°50'N, 64°04'E
 Koshkarkol lake 46°25'N, 81°17'E
 Koshkar lake 49°05'N, 49°42'E
 Koshkurgan 43°22'N, 68°29'E
 Kostanay 53°10'N, 63°35'E
 Kostanay province 51°30'N, 64°30'E
 Koybagar lake 52°33'N, 65°37'E
 Koylyk 45°39'N, 80°14'E
 Kozhakol lake 50°56'N, 69°08'E
 Kozhakharovskiy 50°19'N, 51°04'E
 Krasnokutsk 53°00'N, 75°59'E
 Krasnoyarsk 48°54'N, 51°48'E
 Krasnoyarsk 55°14'N, 69°26'E
 Krugloozernoe lake 51°07'N, 51°13'E
 Krusor lake 54°09'N, 64°55'E
 Krutenkaya River 51°23'N, 51°17'E
 Kshi-Kaindy pass 42°21'N, 70°32'E
 Kshi-Kaindy waterfall 42°21'N, 70°32'E
 Kuch-Say 44°17'N, 52°11'E
 Kugusem well 43°10'N, 54°53'E
 Kulaly island 44°54'N, 50°01'E
 Kulanutpes River 50°20'N, 69°15'E
 Kulsai River 42°59'N, 78°19'E
 Kulsary 46°59'N, 54°01'E
 Kultansor lake 49°46'N, 71°28'E
 Kuludzhun river 48°20'N, 83°26'E
 Kuluktau Mountains 43°04'N, 78°48'E
 Kulykol lake 51°21'N, 61°53'E
 Kumbar desert 49°59'N, 79°54'E
 Kumbel Mountain 43°01'N, 76°57'E
 Kumkent 43°46'N, 69°37'E
 Kumkol lake 50°46'N, 70°04'E

Kundik River 51°04'N, 77°25'E
 Kungey Alatau Mountains 42°55'N, 77°50'E
 Kurayly River 47°42'N, 79°39'E
 Kurchum River 48°46'N, 84°35'E
 Kurchumskiy Mountains 48°36'N, 84°50'E
 Kurday East Kazakhstan province 49°23'N, 82°54'E
 Kurday Jambyl province 43°18'N, 74°56'E
 Kurdym lake 48°00'N, 62°59'E
 Kurganskoye lake 54°39'N, 66°43'E
 Kurkol lake 44°04'N, 80°18'E
 Kurmanchite Mountains 46°47'N, 65°30'E
 Kurti 44°16'N, 76°42'E
 Kurti River 44°16'N, 76°42'E
 Kuryk 43°12'N, 51°39'E
 Kushmurun lake 52°41'N, 64°47'E
 Kushum lakes 49°20'N, 50°25'E
 Kushum River 49°22'N, 50°21'E
 Kuybyshev 44°37'N, 76°31'E
 Kyndyky lake 51°43'N, 74°57'E
 Kyzemshek 45°15'N, 68°55'E
 Kyzylbas 47°02'N, 50°48'E
 Kyzyl-Kapkan 48°39'N, 50°34'E
 Kyzylkol lake 43°45'N, 69°30'E
 Kyzylkum desert 42°30'N, 67°30'E
 Kyzylloba 49°36'N, 50°37'E
 Kyzylorda 44°51'N, 65°31'E
 Kyzylorda province 45°20'N, 63°00'E
 Kyzylray 48°44'N, 66°54'E
 Kyzylray Mountains 48°31'N, 75°26'E
 Kyzyltau 48°59'N, 74°09'E
 Kyzyltau Mountains 50°15'N, 76°20'E
 Kyzyl Tobe 43°40'N, 51°21'E
 Kyzylzhar *Karaganda province* 48°18'N, 69°38'E
 Kyzylzhar *North Kazakhstan province* 54°51'N, 69°15'E
 Kyzylzhar *Pavlodar province* 53°24'N, 75°24'E
 Kyzylzhar *Turkestan province* 41°32'N, 69°16'E
 Kzylaus gorge 43°55'N, 77°59'E
 Kyzylzhuldyz 48°54'N, 80°52'E

Lake Balkhash 46°40'N, 76°00'E
 Lavrovka 53°27'N, 68°21'E
 Lebyazhe 55°02'N, 70°50'E
 Lepsy 46°14'N, 78°56'E
 Lepsy River 46°20'N, 78°20'E
 Lesser Aral Sea 46°20'N, 61°00'E
 Lineyskiy Mountains 50°46'N, 84°05'E
 Lugovoye Akmola province 51°20'N, 70°39'E
 Lugovoye North Kazakhstan province 54°22'N, 68°35'E

Magzhan Zhumabaev district 54°43'N, 70°32'E
 Mahambet 51°23'N, 51°17'E
 Maibalyk 54°17'N, 66°46'E
 Maimir 49°08'N, 85°08'E
 Maishukur lake 50°43'N, 69°58'E
 Makanchi 46°47'N, 82°01'E
 Makaryevka 54°30'N, 66°21'E
 Makat 47°36'N, 53°19'E
 Makhambet 47°40'N, 51°35'E
 Makinsk 52°37'N, 70°25'E
 Malay 49°01'N, 81°22'E
 Malaya Almatinka River 43°46'N, 77°06'E

Malaysary Mountains 44°20' N, 77°20' E
 Maliy Kak lake 53°46' N, 66°49' E
 Malybay lake 52°17' N, 77°45' E
 Malyy Aksuat lake 51°29' N, 64°10' E
 Malyy Uzen River 48°50' N, 49°39' E
 Mametkazgan 43°21' N, 54°33' E
 Mamlyutka 54°56' N, 68°32' E
 Mamlyut district 54°52' N, 68°26' E
 Mangystau Bay 44°38' N, 51°03' E
 Mangystau Peninsula 44°11' N, 52°16' E
 Mangystau province 44°01' N, 54°03' E
 Manrak Mountains 47°25' N, 84°20' E
 Maqsut 52°09' N, 62°59' E
 Maraldy lake 52°21' N, 77°45' E
 Maralye lake 49°17' N, 86°56' E
 Markakol lake 48°44' N, 85°45' E
 Maspinskiy Peninsula 46°58' N, 50°47' E
 Matay 45°26' N, 57°11' E
 Matrosovo 54°35' N, 66°50' E
 Maumel cemetery 46°57' N, 67°42' E
 Mayak 48°46' N, 58°31' E
 Maykain 51°46' N, 75°36' E
 Mayskiy district 50°54' N, 78°13' E
 Medeo 43°09' N, 77°04' E
 Mergenevo 49°56' N, 51°18' E
 Merke 42°52' N, 73°11' E
 Merke gorge 42°40' N, 73°15' E
 Merke River 43°15' N, 73°10' E
 Michurinskoe 51°16' N, 51°23' E
 Mikhaylovka (Abai province) 50°41' N, 80°40' E
 Mikhaylovka (Kostanay province) 53°35' N, 61°40' E
 Miyali *Almaty province* 44°29' N, 76°42' E
 Miyaly *Atyrau province* 48°53' N, 53°47' E
 Mogila Karakipchak 46°21' N, 67°12' E
 Mogila Tshkhantam 46°54' N, 63°31' E
 Moinak 43°04' N, 78°48' E
 Moinkum sands 44°04' N, 80°15' E
 Mointy 47°13' N, 73°22' E
 Mokash-Letniy 47°02' N, 50°28' E
 Mokrinskoye 49°06' N, 49°36' E
 Molodogvardeyskoe 54°06' N, 70°48' E
 Mount Baltabay 48°54' N, 83°48' E
 Mount Dongaly 50°03' N, 81°47' E
 Mount Pechi 49°55' N, 82°42' E
 Mount Sherkala 44°15' N, 52°00' E
 Mount Shchebnyukha 49°59' N, 84°14' E
 Mount Zheltau 46°26' N, 55°50' E
 Moyyunkum 44°17' N, 72°55' E
 Mugodzharskoe 48°36' N, 58°25' E
 Mugodzhary Mountains 48°45' N, 58°48' E
 Mukur 48°02' N, 54°29' E
 Murunkarak 42°16' N, 67°45' E
 Muyunkum desert 44°26' N, 70°10' E
 Mynaral 45°24' N, 73°41' E
 Mirnyy 44°40' N, 73°51' E

Nadezhdinka 53°45' N, 63°44' E
 Nadezhka 54°37' N, 68°48' E
 Nalibay 41°59' N, 67°31' E
 Narym mountains 49°00' N, 84°30' E
 Narym River 49°12' N, 84°30' E

Naryn sands 48°30' N, 48°22' E
 Naurzum NR 51°30' N, 64°19' E
 Nikolaevka *Abai province* 49°10' N, 81°58' E
 Nikolaevka *Akmola province* 51°06' N, 72°27' E
 North Kazakhstan province 54°00' N, 70°00' E
 Novaya Bukhtarma 49°38' N, 83°31' E
 Novaya Kazanka 48°55' N, 49°36' E
 Novobogatinskoye 47°21' N, 51°12' E
 Novocherkasskoe 51°23' N, 69°54' E
 Novoivanovka 53°52' N, 69°41' E
 Novonezhinka 52°31' N, 64°02' E
 Novotaubinka 49°48' N, 80°50' E
 Nura River 50°30' N, 69°59' E
 Nurly 43°39' N, 78°30' E
 Nurly lake 42°52' N, 70°54' E
 Nursay 49°35' N, 48°21' E
 Nygman 50°19' N, 69°26' E

Obagan River 53°57' N, 63°48' E
 Ognevka 49°40' N, 83°01' E
 Oktyabrsk 49°28' N, 57°25' E
 Olenti 50°23' N, 52°53' E
 Olenti River 50°22' N, 52°53' E
 Olzhabay 48°54' N, 79°14' E
 Onay Ata religious monument 47°25' N, 52°36' E
 Oral 51°14' N, 51°22' E
 Orazak 50°56' N, 70°42' E
 Orazbay 46°30' N, 62°36' E
 Ortabas 43°04' N, 78°43' E
 Ortakol lake 53°43' N, 74°38' E
 Orta-Tentek River 45°48' N, 80°59' E
 Ortau upland 47°43' N, 72°15' E
 Öskemen 49°59' N, 82°37' E
 Osmerzhsk 53°06' N, 75°55' E
 Otrar 52°54' N, 68°20' E

Palevaya River 50°25' N, 83°46' E
 Paradise valley mountain plateau 50°18' N, 84°08' E
 Parygino 49°48' N, 84°07' E
 Pavlodar 52°18' N, 76°57' E
 Pavlodar Pre-Irtysh region 52°02' N, 75°41' E
 Pavlodar province 52°30' N, 76°00' E
 Pavlodarskoye 52°24' N, 76°52' E
 Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh region 52°42' N, 77°29' E
 Peshnoy 46°54' N, 51°40' E
 Peshnoy island 46°43' N, 51°38' E
 Pestroye lake 54°50' N, 68°14' E
 Petropavlovsk 54°53' N, 69°10' E
 Podpusinoi 51°17' N, 77°59' E
 Pokrovka 49°20' N, 57°03' E
 Poperechnoye 50°24' N, 83°48' E
 Presnovka 54°40' N, 67°09' E
 Priozersk 46°01' N, 73°41' E
 Prirechnoye 50°36' N, 80°41' E
 Priirtyshkoye 53°42' N, 75°05' E
 Priuralnoye 51°28' N, 53°06' E
 Prirechenka 52°39' N, 61°17' E

Qalamqas 45°23' N, 51°54' E
 Qandyozek 44°29' N, 72°32' E
 Qapchagay lake 43°06' N, 69°31' E

Qarazhal 48°00' N, 70°47' E
 Qarghaly 50°19' N, 57°18' E
 Qopa 47°11' N, 79°31' E
 Qostobe 42°58' N, 71°14' E
 Qyzylaghash 48°36' N, 81°13' E
 Qyzylqaraghai Mountains 49°30' N, 85°30' E

Rachmanovskiye lake 49°31' N, 86°32' E
 Rachmanovskiye springs 49°31' N, 86°32' E
 Rakhmet 49°16' N, 65°16' E
 Raygorodok 48°42' N, 52°53' E
 Rechnoe lake 54°05' N, 65°50' E
 Ridder 50°21' N, 83°31' E
 Rodniki 49°10' N, 58°24' E
 Rubezhinskoe 51°25' N, 51°58' E
 Rudny 52°58' N, 63°06' E
 Russian Zharkol lake 50°12' N, 67°17' E
 Ruzaevka 52°49' N, 66°57' E
 Ryazanka 55°11' N, 70°23' E
 Rybache 46°28' N, 81°32' E
 Rybkino 53°38' N, 62°00' E
 Rybnyy Sakryl lake 49°36' N, 49°20' E

Sadyrbay 50°25' N, 70°20' E
 Sabyndy 50°52' N, 70°33' E
 Sagat 46°42' N, 80°45' E
 Sagiz 48°14' N, 54°52' E
 Sagiz River 47°33' N, 53°20' E
 Sakakuduk 44°17' N, 50°34' E
 Samarskoye 49°00' N, 83°22' E
 Sankurkol lake 53°28' N, 74°40' E
 Sarjal 49°50' N, 79°10' E
 Sarsenbay 49°39' N, 86°30' E
 Sarybastau 42°58' N, 80°16' E
 Sarybulak 43°29' N, 74°18' N
 Saryesik-Atyrau desert 45°39' N, 76°18' E
 Sarykol *Kostanay province* 53°19' N, 65°32' E
 Sarykol *Turkestan province* 42°37' N, 68°17' E
 Sarykol lake *Akmola province* 50°43' N, 71°14' E
 Sarykol lake *East Kazakhstan province* 48°33' N, 83°54' E
 Sarykol lake *Kostanay province* 53°19' N, 65°38' E
 Sarykol lake *North Kazakhstan province* 54°09' N, 68°31' E
 Sarykopa lake 50°22' N, 64°10' E
 Sarykora camp 49°11' N, 85°39' E
 Sarykuduk 49°45' N, 49°55' E
 Sarymbetskiy grove 53°23' N, 70°14' E
 Sary-Moin lake 51°35' N, 64°25' E
 Sarymsakty mountains 49°03' N, 85°30' E
 Sarymsakty River 49°04' N, 85°39' E
 Saryoba lake 54°09' N, 65°41' E
 Sary-Ozek 43°15' N, 67°39' E
 Saryshagan 46°07' N, 73°37' E
 Saryshyganak lake 49°26' N, 49°51' E
 Sarysu River 47°58' N, 68°59' E
 Sary-Utes 44°06' N, 53°12' E
 Saryzhas 42°55' N, 79°36' E
 Sasykkol lake 46°34' N, 80°57' E
 Saudakent 43°44' N, 69°55' E
 Saumalkol lake *North Kazakhstan province* 53°16' N, 68°09' E
 Saumalkol lake *Akmola province* 50°42' N, 69°43' E
 Saura 44°14' N, 50°48' E

Saur Mountains 47°05' N, 85°30' E
 Saykan Mountains 47°19' N, 85°31' E
 Sayqun 48°48' N, 46°45' E
 Sayramsu gorge 41°42' N, 69°43' E
 Sayram-Ugam NP 41°18' N, 69°46' E
 Sazhaevka 49°37' N, 83°38' E
 Seiten lake 51°56' N, 78°07' E
 Selekty 54°22' N, 70°19' E
 Selety River 52°58' N, 73°32' E
 Selety-Teniz lake 53°15' N, 73°15' E
 Semey 50°25' N, 80°14' E
 Semey forest 50°41' N, 79°58' E
 Semey Ormany NR 50°30' N, 80°15' E
 Semeytau 50°09' N, 79°43' E
 Semeytau Mountains 50°19' N, 79°42' E
 Seminskiy pass 49°37' N, 86°07' E
 Semirechye region 44°50' N, 77°00' E
 Semiyarskoye 50°54' N, 78°19' E
 Sennoe 49°34' N, 84°47' E
 Serebryakovo 51°03' N, 51°14' E
 Serebryansk 49°41' N, 83°17' E
 Severnoye *Aktobe province* 51°02' N, 61°40' E
 Severnoye *East Kazakhstan province* 49°49' N, 83°08' E
 Shaghan River 50°22' N, 79°17' E
 Shagray plateau 47°00' N, 58°05' E
 Shair 44°16' N, 51°48' E
 Shalday 51°56' N, 78°49' E
 Shalday forest 51°50' N, 78°50' E
 Shaldykol lake 50°49' N, 69°13' E
 Shalkar *Akmola province* 50°24' N, 69°55' E
 Shalkar *Aktobe province* 47°50' N, 59°36' E
 Shalkar lake *Akmola province* 50°26' N, 69°57' E
 Shalkar lake *West Kazakhstan province* 50°33' N, 51°40' E
 Shalkar-Karashetau lake 50°25' N, 61°08' E
 Shalkar-Teniz lake 48°06' N, 63°10' E
 Shalkar-Nura plateau 48°30' N, 62°40' E
 Shalkiya 43°59' N, 67°29' E
 Shalkudysu River 43°00' N, 79°40' E
 Sharbakty 51°23' N, 78°18' E
 Shar River 49°55' N, 80°43' E
 Shoulder 42°47' N, 68°23' E
 Shchuchie lake 52°58' N, 70°12' E
 Shchuchinsk 52°57' N, 70°12' E
 Shemonaikha 50°38' N, 81°54' E
 Sheteken lake 49°12' N, 50°20' E
 Shetpe 44°10' N, 52°07' E
 Shiganak 52°40' N, 74°18' E
 Shiganak lake 51°04' N, 77°29' E
 Shili 51°35' N, 64°44' E
 Shieli 44°10' N, 66°44' E
 Shirganak 42°58' N, 79°03' E
 Shokpar 52°55' N, 76°13' E
 Sholakespe 45°11' N, 68°09' E
 Sholak lake 50°32' N, 69°50' E
 Sholakkol lake 49°32' N, 63°52' E
 Shopan Ata Necropolis 43°32' N, 53°23' E
 Shonzy 43°33' N, 79°28' E
 Shoptykol lake 51°15' N, 63°29' E
 Shortandy 51°42' N, 71°00' E
 Shortandy River 52°13' N, 61°29' E
 Shoshanai 43°17' N, 79°19' E

Shoshkakol lakes 43°01' N, 68°31' E
 Shoshkaly lake 53°41' N, 64°56' E
 Shubararcha 43°09' N, 77°17' E
 Shubarbaital mountains 47°32' N, 81°43' E
 Shubarkol 48°52' N, 68°48' E
 Shubarshi 48°35' N, 57°11' E
 Shulba lake 50°26' N, 81°27' E
 Shulbinsk 50°23' N, 81°01' E
 Shybyndykol lake 49°22' N, 83°01' E
 Shyganak *Kyzylorda province* 46°15' N, 59°29' E
 Shyganak *Zhambyl province* 44°49' N, 70°07' E
 Shymkent 42°18' N, 69°36' E
 Shymkuduk 49°49' N, 50°44' E
 Sibinskiy lakes 49°26' N, 82°37' E
 Sinyuka Mountain 50°22' N, 83°09' E
 Sivash lake 54°22' N, 69°22' E
 Skalistoye 49°35' N, 82°42' E
 Skvorkino 50°47' N, 51°06' E
 Slavenka 53°20' N, 62°02' E
 Slavnov 43°08' N, 74°33' E
 Slavyanka 48°49' N, 83°30' E
 Smirnovka 53°36' N, 62°11' E
 Smirnov 54°30' N, 69°25' E
 Sogrovsky NR 55°11' N, E 69°41' E
 Sokolovka 55°07' N, 69°12' E
 Solar 55°00' N, 69°08' E
 Solo-Tyube 44°39' N, 66°03' E
 Solyanka lake 51°14' N, 52°20' E
 Soraydyn lake 48°55' N, 49°35' E
 Sorbulak lakes 43°39' N, 76°34' E
 Sorja region 42°39' N, 55°24' E
 Sorkol lake *Kostanay province* 54°07' N, 64°33' E
 Sorkol lake *West Kazakhstan province* 49°37' N, 47°48' E
 Sor Mertvyi Kultuk 45°23' N, 53°20' E
 Sor Tuzbair 44°02' N, 53°09' E
 Sorvenkovskiy Belok mountains 48°47' N, 86°11' E
 Sovetskoye 54°26' N, 70°20' E
 Sredniy island 46°07' N, 81°51' E
 Stanovoe 54°49' N, 68°19' E
 Stantsiya 49°30' N, 63°20' E
 Stepnoy 45°16' N, 68°55' E
 Sugaty mountains 43°24' N, 78°24' E
 Sugaty plain 43°28' N, 78°59' E
 Suirkumak 48°54' N, 51°40' E
 Sultankeldy lake 50°30' N, 69°30' E
 Sulusor lake 50°55' N, 77°32' E
 Sulykol lake 51°24' N, 61°58' E
 Sunkar 43°19' N, 78°20' E
 Suvorovka 55°05' N, 70°19' E
 Suyindik 48°07' N, 47°40' E
 Svetliza 51°07' N, 78°45' E
 Svetloye lake 53°39' N, 61°41' E
 Syrdak lake 53°30' N, 61°45' E
 Syuktobe mountains 75°50' N, 43°02' E
 Syrdarya River delta 46°04' N, 61°42' E
 Syrdarya River 46°03' N, 61°15' E
 Syurguta 47°22' N, 67°59' E

Tabakbulak 42°28' N, 68°07' E
 Taincha 53°50' N, 69°45' E
 Talap 47°40' N, 67°52' E

Talapker 53°38' N, 61°20' E
 Talas River 42°57' N, 71°24' E
 Talasskiy Alatau Mountains 42°19' N, 70°36' E
 Taldybulak River 42°24' N, 70°28' E
 Taldykol 47°20' N, 51°52' E
 Taldykol lake *Akmola province* 51°06' N, 71°20' E
 Taldykol lake *Kostanay province* 51°24' N, 61°58' E
 Taldykurgan 45°01' N, 78°22' E
 Talgar River 43°48' N, 77°13' E
 Tamgaly 43°48' N, 75°32' E
 Tamshaly River valley 44°18' N, 50°38' E
 Tandy 42°58' N, 78°58' E
 Taraz 42°54' N, 71°22' E
 Tarbagatai Mountains 47°20' N, 82°00' E
 Targyn River 49°34' N, 82°59' E
 Tarlauly 47°22' N, 79°43' E
 Tartugay 44°26' N, 66°15' E
 Tasaral 46°18' N, 73°59' E
 Taskarasu 43°47' N, 79°28' E
 Taskol lake 42°51' N, 70°57' E
 Tassuat lake 49°50' N, 71°18' E
 Tassutkol lake 43°23' N, 74°01' E
 Tatysor lake 49°46' N, 71°28' E
 Taukum desert 44°42' N, 75°20' E
 Taushik 44°21' N, 51°21' E
 Tautekeli River 49°03' N, 86°00' E
 Tavalzhan 52°42' N, 77°27' E
 Tavricheskoye 50°10' N, 82°03' E
 Taygyr 42°43' N, 53°11' E
 Taysogan sands 48°16' N, 53°29' E
 Tchkalovo 53°37' N, 70°27' E
 Tegistik 43°20' N, 71°27' E
 Tegistyk *Almaty province* 42°48' N, 79°58' E
 Tegistyk *Turkestan province* 44°02' N, 68°18' E
 Teke lake 53°50' N, 72°56' E
 Tekes lake 42°50' N, 80°07' E
 Tekes River 42°48' N, 79°46' E
 Telikol lakes 45°09' N, 66°53' E
 Temirlan 42°35' N, 69°15' E
 Telnov 50°29' N, 50°33' E
 Temir 42°49' N, 68°26' E
 Temirastau lake 50°42' N, 69°57' E
 Temir River 48°31' N, 57°26' E
 Tengiz 46°20' N, 53°25' E
 Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region 50°30' N, 69°26' E
 Tengiz lake 50°24' N, 68°57' E
 Teniz-Karakamysh lakes 54°07' N, 64°32' E
 Teniz lake 51°18' N, 62°21' E
 Tentek River delta 46°25' N, 81°00' E
 Tentek River 46°23' N, 80°58' E
 Terekty 47°26' N, 85°00' E
 Terekty River 45°15' N, 79°35' E
 Terenkol *Pavlodar province* 53°03' N, 76°06' E
 Terenkol *West Kazakhstan province* 49°33' N, 48°23' E
 Terensay 50°58' N, 61°38' E
 Terentyevka 53°42' N, 61°49' E
 Ters Ashchibulak lake 42°40' N, 70°54' E
 Tersek 51°49' N, 63°52' E
 Terskey Alatau Mountains 42°30' N, 79°46' E
 Teskensu 43°32' N, 77°52' E
 Tesnaya river 49°31' N, 85°28' E

Tien Shan (Mountains) 43°03' N, 76°06' E
 Tigiretsky Mountains 50°51' N, 83°43' E
 Tilektes 51°48' N, 77°27' E
 Timiryazev 53°04' N, 76°59' E
 Tinnoye lake 54°48' N, 69°09' E
 Tishkan 44°10' N, 80°03' E
 Tobol River 52°53' N, 63°02' E
 Toguzak River 53°44' N, 62°04' E
 Togyz 44°30' N, 74°40' E
 Tokushi 54°51' N, 69°43' E
 Tolehuberdy lake 51°22' N, 78°12' E
 Topar *Almaty province* 45°02' N, 75°00' E
 Topar *Karaganda province* 49°31' N, 72°51' E
 Topar lakes 44°58' N, 75°09' E
 Topolevka 45°25' N, 80°19' E
 Toraygykum sands 45°39' N, 78°36' E
 Toretam 45°39' N, 63°18' E
 Tortkol 42°55' N, 68°57' E
 Tortoise islands 49°00' N, 83°47' E
 Toshalkar lake 53°00' N, 70°42' E
 Toskain 48°52' N, 86°16' E
 Tounsor hollow lakes 51°16' N, 62°23' E
 Troebratskiy 54°26' N, 66°04' E
 Tselinnoe 53°59' N, 66°04' E
 Tub-Karagan Peninsula 44°30' N, 50°30' E
 Tughyl 47°45' N, 84°11' E
 Tulkubas 42°29' N, 70°17' E
 Tundyk River 50°59' N, 77°18' E
 Turar 43°00' N, 76°35' E
 Turaygyr Mountains 43°18' N, 78°45' E
 Turgai 49°38' N, 63°30' E
 Turgai region 49°30' N, 63°30' E
 Turgai River 48°01' N, 62°45' E
 Tugarakchan 46°10' N, 54°49' E
 Turgen River 43°41' N, 77°34' E
 Turkestan 43°20' N, 68°15' E
 Turkestan province 43°30' N, 68°30' E
 Tushibek 44°10' N, 51°56' E
 Tusum sands 49°13' N, 63°00' E
 Tuzdybastau 43°19' N, 77°03' E
 Tuz lake 50°34' N, 75°12' E
 Tuzkol lake 43°00' N, 79°59' E
 Twentyseventh Razezd lake 43°01' N, 71°12' E
 Tynaliyev 49°43' N, 51°30' E
 Tyulen islands 44°55' N, 50°22' E
 Tyuntyugur lake 52°40' N, 65°46' E

Ualy 44°33' N, 54°10' E
 Ubagan River 54°20' N, 64°43' E
 Uba River 50°32' N, 82°34' E
 Ubinskiy Mountains 50°25' N, 83°15' E
 Ugam River 41°55' N, 70°03' E
 Ugamskiy Mountains 42°00' N, 70°20' E
 Uil River 48°31' N, 52°24' E
 Ukok plateau 49°14' N, 87°14' E
 Ulan region 49°44' N, 82°12' E
 Ulanak River 44°00' N, 52°00' E
 Ulanbel 44°50' N, 71°08' E
 Ular River 41°44' N, 69°40' E
 Ulba River 50°03' N, 82°52' E
 Ulbinskiy Mountains 49°54' N, 83°00' E

Ulkayak River 48°56' N, 62°02' E
 Ulken Burli lake 53°35' N, 61°55' E
 Ulken Karakul lake 43°45' N, 78°02' E
 Ulken Naryn 49°12' N, 84°30' E
 Ulken Qaraoy lake 54°00' N, 72°00' E
 Uly-Zhilanchik River 49°17' N, 64°28' E
 Ulytau 48°39' N, 67°00' E
 Ulytau Mountains 48°56' N, 67°00' E
 Ulytau province 47°39' N, 67°37' E
 Ural River 47°00' N, 51°48' E
 Ural River delta 46°55' N, 51°41' E
 Urda 48°46' N, 47°26' E
 Urda sands 48°37' N, 48°30' E
 Urdzhar 47°05' N, 81°38' E
 Urkash 51°20' N, 62°19' E
 Urochishche Taldysai region 48°02' N, 68°18' E
 Urpek 50°06' N, 65°18' E
 Ursak zimovka 48°35' N, 64°09' E
 Urunkhai River 49°29' N, 82°31' E
 Urunkhayka 48°48' N, 86°01' E
 Uryl 49°15' N, 86°20' E
 Usek River 44°00' N, 79°59' E
 Usharal 46°10' N, 80°56' E
 Ushbas River 43°44' N, 69°30' E
 Ushbulaq 45°48' N, 81°18' E
 Ushkol lake *Almaty province* 45°45' N, 77°59' E
 Ushkol lake *S Altai* 49°33' N, 86°37' E
 Ushkurmyrker Mountains 48°33' N, 86°16' E
 Ushtobe 45°14' N, 77°58' E
 Usken 53°42' N, 68°35' E
 Ust-Chindagatuy 49°14' N, 77°00' E
 Ustyurt plateau 46°04' N, 57°35' E
 Ustyurt NR 43°57' N, 55°15' E
 Utva-Ilek region 51°00' N, 53°30' E
 Utva River 51°27' N, 52°42' E
 Uzunagach 43°13' N, 76°18' E
 Uzunkol 51°29' N, 69°23' E
 Uzynagash 54°19' N, 64°18' E
 Uzynkol 51°00' N, 51°42' E

Vasilyevka 49°44' N, 83°39' E
 Vesnovka River 43°13' N, 76°55' E
 Vishnevka 50°50' N, 72°11' E
 Volga River delta 46°20' N, 49°30' E
 Volga-Ural region 48°55' N, 49°21' E
 Volga-Ural sands 49°00' N, 47°30' E
 Volgodonovka 51°02' N, 71°57' E

Western Altai NR 50°21' N, 83°06' E
 West Kazakhstan province 49°40' N, 51°00' E

Yamyshevo 51°53' N, 77°23' E
 Yazevoe lake 49°33' N, 86°18' E
 Yebeyty 51°05' N, 55°13' E
 Yegora Andreyevicha lake 54°40' N, 67°48' E
 Yekaterinovsko lake 54°34' N, 66°40' E
 Yeshkildurday 43°24' N, 75°03' E
 Yrgayty River 45°42' N, 82°00' E
 Yuzhnyy Altai 49°08' N, 86°40' E
 Yuzhnyi Issyk River 43°00' N, 77°24' E

Zaburunye 46°48' N, 50°08' E
 Alatau Mountains 43°00' N, 77°00' E
 Zaisan 47°28' N, 84°52' E
 Zaisan lake 48°02' N, 83°54' E
 Zaisan depression 48°00' N, 84°00' E
 Zaporozhe 51°36' N, 67°22' E
 Zerenda 52°54' N, 69°09' E
 Zhabagly 42°25' N, 70°28' E
 Zhabaglytau Mountains 42°25' N, 70°28' E
 Zhagabulak 48°33' N, 57°34' E
 Zhagabulak forest 48°34' N, 57°36' E
 Zhagalbayly and Tuyemonak hills 47°49' N, 82°13' E
 Zhaksy-Airtau Mountain 48°40' N, 69°10' E
 Zhaksy-Zharkol lake 53°49' N, 66°09' E
 Zhalagash 45°04' N, 64°39' E
 Zhalanashkol lake 45°33' N, 82°08' E
 Zhalauly *Almaty province* 43°04' N, 79°07' E
 Zhalauly *Turkestan province* 42°16' N, 67°48' E
 Zhalauly lake *Aktobe province* 48°01' N, 61°11' E
 Zhalauly lake *Pavlodar province* 52°51' N, 74°11' E
 Zhalpaktal 49°40' N, 49°28' E
 Zhaltyr lake *Volga-Ural region* 49°13' N, 50°28' E
 Zhaltyr lake *east of Ural River* 48°34' N, 52°22' E
 Zhaltyr lake 53°59' N, 67°16' E
 Zhaltyrsha 54°20' N, 66°22' E
 Zhamanakkol lake 49°49' N, 63°43' E
 Zhamankol lake 50°57' N, 69°02' E
 Zhamankum lake 43°40' N, 76°52' E
 Zhaman Sarysu River 48°34' N, 72°14' E
 Zhamansor 47°47' N, 53°48' E
 Zhamantuz lake *Pavlodar province* 52°58' N, 73°08' E
 Zhamantuz lake *Pavlodar Trans-Irtysh* 51°24' N, 78°06' E
 Zhamanty 43°14' N, 75°37' E
 Zhaman-Zharkol lake 53°37' N, 62°41' E
 Zhambul 49°14' N, 86°18' E
 Zhambul Mountain 44°48' N, 73°05' E
 Zhambyl district 54°31' N, 66°56' E
 Zhambyoba lake 52°03' N, 77°29' E
 Zhanaaul 52°21' N, 76°54' E
 Zhanakorgan 43°54' N, 67°14' E
 Zhanaortalyk 47°29' N, 75°39' E
 Zhanaözen 43°18' N, 52°48' E
 Zhanaulga 49°10' N, 85°46' E
 Zhanazhol 53°59' N, 67°37' E
 Zhanadariya 44°45' N, 64°40' E
 Zhanadariya River 44°47' N, 64°38' E
 Zhanakurylys 46°09' N, 61°21' E
 Zhanbay 47°02' N, 50°48' E
 Zhangala 49°13' N, 50°20' E
 Zhangel'dy region 49°19' N, 63°52' E
 Zhangyzkuduk 50°41' N, 71°02' E
 Zhansura lake 52°40' N, 65°54' E
 Zhanteke 50°47' N, 70°08' E
 Zhanybek 49°24' N, 46°48' E
 Zhanybekshalkar lake 50°35' N, 70°16' E
 Zharkent 44°10' N, 80°00' E
 Zharkol lake 51°41' N, 64°35' E
 Zharma 48°47' N, 80°53' E
 Zharmysh 44°09' N, 52°27' E
 Zharsor-Urkash lakes 51°20' N, 62°45' E
 Zharyktau 49°30' N, 55°50' E
 Zhaskeshu 42°33' N, 70°10' E
 Zhasybay lake 50°48' N, 75°35' E
 Zhaylaukol 44°50' N, 70°26' E
 Zhdanovo 54°12' N, 70°52' E
 Zhelezinka 53°20' N, 75°20' E
 Zheltau Mountains 50°13' N, 75°43' E
 Zhelturanga 45°04' N, 75°15' E
 Zhemenev 47°23' N, 84°51' E
 Zhetekshi lake 52°13' N, 77°15' E
 Zhetimtubek Peninsula 46°33' N, 77°14' E
 Zhetygen 43°41' N, 77°06' E
 Zhetyzhol Mountains 43°02' N, 75°42' E
 Zhigerli 48°14' N, 67°54' E
 Zhilybulak 43°10' N, 80°03' E
 Zholaman 44°15' N, 77°31' E
 Zholkuduk 52°20' N, 76°43' E
 Zhorga 48°16' N, 77°14' E
 Zhosaly well 42°19' N, 67°48' E
 Zhualinskaya River valley 42°44' N, 70°22' E
 Zhuantobe 44°45' N, 68°48' E
 Zhukey 52°55' N, 70°36' E
 Zhulandykol lake 54°28' N, 69°53' E
 Zhuldus 50°49' N, 56°18' E
 Zhuldyz 50°53' N, 69°09' E
 Zhulek 44°17' N, 66°26' E
 Zhumay lake 50°41' N, 69°48' E
 Hungarian Gate 45°15' N, 82°34' E
 Zhungarskiy Alatau Mountains 45°00' N, 80°00' E
 Zhurun 49°15' N, 57°35' E
 Zhusaly 45°29' N, 64°05' E
 Zhusaly lake 50°58' N, 69°26' E
 Zhusandala 44°27' N, 74°57' E
 Zhuz-Agach 47°06' N, 79°43' E
 Zhylybulak 42°57' N, 70°52' E
 Zhylyoi region 46°38' N, 54°17' E
 Zhympity 50°15' N, 52°36' E
 Zliha 45°06' N, 66°46' E
 Zubovsk 49°47' N, 84°15' E

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Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* Nura River valley 11 May 2013 (Patrick Palmen)



Sykes's Warbler *Iduna rama* 1cy Kyzylkol lake 6 May 2009 (Arend Wassink)

Index to English and scientific names

A*canthis flammea* 234

Accipiter nisus 16, 112

Acridotheres tristis 186, 270

Acrocephalus agricola 173, 174, 282, 287, 299

Acrocephalus arundinaceus 172, 286, 299

Acrocephalus dumetorum 175

Acrocephalus melanopogon 172

Acrocephalus orinus 173, 290, 303

Acrocephalus paludicola 251

Acrocephalus palustris 175

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus 173, 299

Acrocephalus scirpaceus 175

Acrocephalus stentoreus 172

Actitis hypoleucos 76

Aegithalos caudatus 167, 270, 276, 297

Aegolius funereus 118, 271, 279, 300

Aegyptius monachus 106, 284, 285, 297

African Sacred Ibis 249

Alauda arvensis 158, 276

Alauda gulgula 157, 294

Alaudala cheleensis 162

Alaudala heinei 162

Alauda leucoptera 157

Alcedo atthis 125, 266, 268, 270, 272, 278

Alectoris chukar 39

Alpine Accentor 14, 213

Alpine Swift 42

Altai Accentor 14, 214

Altai Snowcock 38, 280, 305

Ammomanes deserti 156

Ammoperdix griseogularis 248

Amur Falcon 14, 133, 266

Anarhynchus alexandrinus 69

Anarhynchus asiaticus 67

Anarhynchus atrifrons 68

Anarhynchus veredus 68

Anas acuta 26

Anas crecca 26, 273, 274

Anas platyrhynchos 25, 270, 272, 274, 305

Anas poecilorhyncha 248, 288

Anser albifrons 21, 269, 270, 272, 274, 276, 283, 303

Anser anser 19, 274

Anser caerulescens 248, 275

Anser cygnoides 19

Anser erythropus 21

Anser fabalis 20, 272, 274, 305

Anser indicus 19

Anser serrirostris 20

Anthus campestris 221

Anthus cervinus 223, 292

Anthus hodgsoni 222

Anthus japonicus 223

Anthus pratensis 222

Anthus richardi 221, 300

Anthus spinoletta 16, 224, 272

Anthus trivialis 16, 222

Antigone vipio 248

Apus apus 42, 278, 281, 307

Apus pacificus 43, 300

Aquatic Warbler 251

Aquila chrysaetos 110, 249, 270, 277, 294, 300, 303

Aquila fasciata 111

Aquila heliaca 110, 274, 276, 277, 280

Aquila nipalensis 16, 109, 272, 276, 295

Arctic Warbler 251

Ardea alba 101, 102

Ardea cinerea 103, 288

Ardea ibis 102

Ardea purpurea 103

Ardeola grayii 102, 267, 291, 301

Ardeola ralloides 101, 272

Arenaria interpres 79

Ashy Drongo 137

Asian Crimson-winged Finch 283, 299

Asian Desert Warbler 181, 274

Asian Dowitcher 72, 301, 307

Asian Houbara 14, 15, 43, 44, 287, 304

Asian House Martin 251, 285

Asian Paradise Flycatcher 137, 280, 281, 295

Asian Rosy Finch 229, 253

Asian Short-toed Lark 162

Asio flammeus 121

Asio otus 121, 268, 274

Astur gentilis 113, 249

Athene noctua 118, 249, 250, 270, 279, 300, 303

Aythya ferina 27, 271, 275, 292

Aythya fuligula 28

Aythya marila 29, 269

Aythya nyroca 28, 271, 272, 276, 305

Azure Tit 16, 152, 251, 303

Baikal Teal 23, 288

Baillon's Crake 55

Bar-headed Goose 19, 273, 292

Barnacle Goose 18, 273, 280, 283, 307

Barn Swallow 164, 251, 272, 273, 293

Barred Warbler 16, 179, 287

Bar-tailed Godwit 71, 289

Bar-tailed Treecreeper 185

Bearded Reedling 156, 277, 281, 293, 301

Bearded Vulture 104, 105, 292, 297

Bimaculated Lark 160

Black-bellied Sandgrouse 47, 267, 272, 305

Black-crowned Night Heron 100, 282

Black-faced Bunting 14, 245

Black Grouse 35, 273, 296

Black-headed Bunting 244, 245, 295, 304

Black-headed Gull 89, 303

Black-headed Penduline Tit 16, 154, 155, 286

Black Kite 115, 265, 266, 282, 288

Black Lark 14, 161, 281

Black-legged Kittiwake 88, 290, 295, 303

Black-necked Grebe 58, 274, 305

Black Redstart 16, 201, 253, 283, 295, 299, 306

Black Stork 97, 266, 268, 271, 274, 275, 279, 283, 302, 304

Black-tailed Godwit 71, 276, 278

Black Tern 86

Black-throated Accentor 215, 296

- Black-throated Loon 96, 282, 299
 Black-throated Thrush 14, 190, 191, 268, 271, 276, 290
 Black-winged Kite 318
 Black-winged Pratincole 14, 83, 84, 272, 287
 Black-winged Stilt 61, 276
 Black Woodpecker 130, 274, 300
 Blue-capped Redstart 200, 302
 Blue-cheeked Bee-eater 15, 125, 126
 Blue Rock Thrush 203
 Bluethroat 16, 194, 280
 Blue Whistling Thrush 196, 272, 280, 286, 289, 291, 293, 307
 Blyth's Reed Warbler 175
 Blyth's Rosefinch 231
 Bohemian Waxwing 149, 282, 303
Bombycilla garrulus 149, 282, 303
Bombycilla japonica 149, 265
 Bonelli's Eagle 111
 Booted Eagle 109, 266, 285, 296, 302, 303, 305
 Booted Warbler 176
 Boreal Owl 118, 279
Botaurus minutus 100
Botaurus stellaris 99, 275
 Brambling 225
 Brandt's Mountain Finch 228, 292
Branta bernicla 18, 283
Branta leucopsis 18, 273, 280, 307
Branta ruficollis 18, 290, 296, 306
 Brant Goose 18
 Broad-billed Sandpiper 80
 Brooks's Leaf Warbler 251
 Brown Accentor 215
 Brown Boobook 249
 Brown Dipper 209
 Brown-necked Raven 14, 148, 149
 Brown Shrike 142
Bubo bubo 123, 250, 272, 296, 300, 303
Bubo scandiacus 122
Bucanetes githagineus 227, 283
Bucanetes mongolicus 228, 274
Bucephala clangula 31, 278, 298
Burhinus oedicnemus 60, 283
Buteo buteo 117
Buteo hemilasius 117
Buteo japonicus 118
Buteo lagopus 16, 116, 266, 300
Buteo rufinus 117, 297
Calandra Lark 160, 161, 273
Calandrella acutirostris 160
Calandrella brachydactyla 160
Calcarius lapponicus 238
Calidris acuminata 80
Calidris alba 82
Calidris alpina 82
Calidris canutus 79
Calidris falcinellus 80
Calidris ferruginea 81, 271, 276
Calidris melanotos 83
Calidris minuta 83
Calidris pugnax 79
Calidris ruficollis 82
Calidris subminuta 81, 271
Calidris temminckii 81
Calliope calliope 195
Calliope pectoralis 196
Caprimulgus aegyptius 41
Caprimulgus europaeus 40, 248, 302, 307
Carduelis carduelis 16, 236, 272
Carpodacus erythrinus 16, 229, 253
Carpodacus grandis 231
Carpodacus puniceus 232
Carpodacus rhodochlamys 231
Carpodacus roseus 232, 271, 272, 276, 288, 293, 296, 300
Carpodacus rubicilla 230, 305
Carpodacus sibiricus 232
Carpospiza brachydactyla 209
 Carrion Crow 147
 Caspian Gull 93, 95, 273, 277, 300
 Caspian Plover 14, 67
 Caspian Tern 85, 269, 273, 300
Cecropis daurica 165
Cecropis rufula 164
Cercotrichas galactotes 192, 272, 277
Certhia familiaris 185, 252, 276
Certhia himalayana 185, 297
Cettia cetti 165, 275
 Cetti's Warbler 165, 266, 275
Charadrius dubius 64
Charadrius hiaticula 64, 277
Chlamydotis macqueenii 43, 44, 287, 304
Chlidonias hybrida 86
Chlidonias leucopterus 87, 271, 272, 277, 305
Chlidonias niger 86
Chloris chloris 16, 233, 304
Chroicocephalus genei 88
Chroicocephalus ridibundus 89
 Chukar Partridge 39
Ciconia ciconia 97, 266, 279, 284, 290
Ciconia nigra 97, 266, 268, 271, 274, 279, 283, 302, 304
Cinclus cinclus 208, 293
Cinclus pallasii 209
 Cinereous Vulture 106, 265, 284, 297
Circaetus gallicus 108, 298, 304
Circus aeruginosus 114
Circus cyaneus 114
Circus macrourus 113, 275
Circus pygargus 114, 300
Circus spilonotus 115
 Citrine Wagtail 217, 218, 219, 266, 270, 285, 292
 Clamorous Reed Warbler 172, 294
Clanga clanga 108
Clanga pomarina 249
Clangula hyemalis 31, 269, 277
 Coal Tit 150, 267, 274, 277, 278, 286, 296
Coccothraustes coccothraustes 225, 270
 Collared Flycatcher 14, 199, 292
 Collared Pratincole 83, 84
Coloeus dauuricus 146
Coloeus monedula 146
Columba eversmanni 49, 279
Columba leuconota 248, 301
Columba livia 48, 275

Columba oenas 48, 269, 293
Columba palumbus 50, 270, 273, 278, 284
Columba rupestris 48, 269, 303
 Common Blackbird 189, 278
 Common Buzzard 117
 Common Chaffinch 224, 267, 282, 295
 Common Chiffchaff 170, 171
 Common Crane 56, 267, 271, 286, 291
 Common Cuckoo 16, 45, 297
 Common Eider 248
 Common Goldeneye 31, 278
 Common Grasshopper Warbler 178, 303
 Common Greenshank 78, 305
 Common Gull 92
 Common Kestrel 132, 273, 274
 Common Kingfisher 125, 266, 278, 288
 Common Linnet 234, 269
 Common Merganser 32, 271
 Common Moorhen 53, 269, 273, 275, 276, 283, 302
 Common Myna 186, 270, 302
 Common Nightingale 194, 299, 304
 Common Pheasant 37, 268, 271, 277, 283
 Common Pochard 27, 271, 275, 292
 Common Quail 39, 271, 273, 288
 Common Redshank 78, 249, 307
 Common Redstart 202, 253, 295, 306
 Common Reed Bunting 16, 246
 Common Reed Warbler 175
 Common Ringed Plover 64, 277
 Common Rock Thrush 203, 266, 274, 275, 293
 Common Rosefinch 16, 229, 253
 Common Sandpiper 76
 Common Scoter 14, 30, 293, 294
 Common Shelduck 22
 Common Snipe 74, 267
 Common Starling 187, 270, 272, 278
 Common Swift 42, 278, 281
 Common Tern 87, 273, 288, 292
 Common Whitethroat 16, 182
 Common Wood Pigeon 50, 268, 273, 284, 302
Coracias garrulus 16, 125, 297, 303, 305
 Corn Bunting 16, 239, 268, 275
 Corn Crane 53
Corvus corax 148
Corvus cornix 147, 250, 270, 307
Corvus corone 147
Corvus frugilegus 146, 250, 277
Corvus ruficollis 148
Coturnix coturnix 39, 269, 271, 273, 288
 Cream-coloured Courser 83
 Crested Honey Buzzard 106, 271, 294, 298, 300
 Crested Lark 16, 158, 269
 Crested Tit 250
Crex crex 53
Cuculus canorus 16, 45, 297
Cuculus optatus 45
 Curlew Sandpiper 81, 271, 276
Curruca communis 16, 182
Curruca crassirostris 181
Curruca curruca 180
Curruca mystacea 182

Curruca nana 181
Curruca nisoria 16, 179
Cursorius cursor 83
Cyanistes caeruleus 152, 274, 280
Cyanistes cyaneus 16, 152
Cygnus columbianus 22
Cygnus cygnus 22, 266, 270, 273, 276, 284, 297, 298
Cygnus olor 21, 272, 273, 284, 287, 293
Dalmatian Pelican 104, 271, 280, 281, 289
 Dark-sided Flycatcher 192, 271
 Daurian Jackdaw 146, 294
 Daurian Partridge 36, 37
Delichon dasypus 251, 285
Delichon urbicum 16, 164
 Demoiselle Crane 14, 55, 56, 267, 269, 287, 290, 293, 307
Dendrocopos leucopterus 129
Dendrocopos leucotos 130
Dendrocopos major 129, 300, 304, 307
Dendrocopos syriacus 128, 285, 287
Dendrocygna media 128
 Desert Finch 14, 233, 275, 288, 304
 Desert Lark 14, 156
 Desert Wheatear 207, 267, 295, 297
Dicrurus leucophaeus 137
Dryobates minor 128
Dryocopus martius 130, 274, 300
 Dunlin 82
 Dunnock 216, 286, 298, 299
 Dusky Thrush 191
 Dusky Warbler 169, 291

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear 207, 253
 Eastern Buzzard 117, 118
 Eastern Imperial Eagle 110, 116, 276, 277, 290
 Eastern Marsh Harrier 115
 Eastern Olivaceous Warbler 176
 Eastern Orphean Warbler 181
 Eastern Red-rumped Swallow 165
 Eastern Rock Nuthatch 184, 272
 Eastern Yellow Wagtail 14, 217, 218
Egretta garzetta 101, 293
 Egyptian Nightjar 41
 Egyptian Vulture 105, 265, 289, 292, 293
Elanus caeruleus 318
Emberiza aureola 244, 287, 297
Emberiza bruniceps 245
Emberiza buehneri 16, 242
Emberiza calandra 16, 239, 275
Emberiza cia 16, 240, 267
Emberiza cioides 241
Emberiza citrinella 239, 297
Emberiza godlewskii 240, 274, 301
Emberiza hortulana 243
Emberiza leucocephala 240
Emberiza melanocephala 245, 304
Emberiza pallasi 304
Emberiza pusilla 243
Emberiza rustica 244, 276
Emberiza schoeniclus 16, 246, 247, 276
Emberiza spodocephala 245

Eremophila alpestris 159, 300
Erithacus rubecula 16, 193, 268, 271, 293, 299
Eudromias morinellus 63, 64, 268
 Eurasian Bittern 99
 Eurasian Blackcap 179
 Eurasian Blue Tit 152, 153, 280
 Eurasian Bullfinch 226
 Eurasian Collared Dove 51, 273, 302
 Eurasian Coot 54
 Eurasian Crag Martin 163
 Eurasian Curlew 16, 70, 270, 282
 Eurasian Dotterel 63, 64, 268
 Eurasian Eagle-Owl 123, 145, 250
 Eurasian Golden Oriole 136
 Eurasian Goshawk 113, 249
 Eurasian Hobby 134
 Eurasian Hoopoe 124, 302
 Eurasian Jay 143, 284
 Eurasian Magpie 143, 250
 Eurasian Nuthatch 184, 252
 Eurasian Oystercatcher 16, 60, 298
 Eurasian Penduline Tit 154, 155, 251, 299
 Eurasian Pygmy Owl 120
 Eurasian Scops Owl 120, 121, 250
 Eurasian Siskin 238
 Eurasian Skylark 158, 276
 Eurasian Sparrowhawk 16, 112
 Eurasian Spoonbill 99, 249, 276, 302, 304
 Eurasian Stone-curlew 60
 Eurasian Teal 26, 274
 Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker 127
 Eurasian Treecreeper 185, 252, 276
 Eurasian Tree Sparrow 210, 212
 Eurasian Whimbrel 16, 70, 287
 Eurasian Wigeon 25
 Eurasian Woodcock 73, 301
 Eurasian Wren 183, 252, 280
 Eurasian Wryneck 127
 European Bee-eater 14, 126, 270, 277, 293
 European Golden Plover 62, 266
 European Goldfinch 16, 236
 European Greenfinch 16, 233, 304
 European Green Woodpecker 250
 European Herring Gull 93
 European Honey Buzzard 106, 274
 European Nightjar 40, 248, 300, 302, 307
 European Pied Flycatcher 16, 198, 252
 European Red-rumped Swallow 164
 European Robin 16, 193, 271, 293
 European Roller 16, 125, 297, 303, 305
 European Stonechat 14, 205
 European Turtle Dove 50, 284, 288, 300
 Eversmann's Redstart 199
 Eyebrowed Thrush 190
Falcated Duck 25, 307
Falco amurensis 133
Falco cherrug 134, 270, 282, 284
Falco columbarius 133, 250, 300, 306
Falco jugger 250
Falco naumanni 131, 297, 307

Falco peregrinus 135, 274, 280, 289
Falco rusticolus 135, 266
Falco subbuteo 134, 268, 299, 300
Falco tinnunculus 132, 273, 274, 275
Falco vespertinus 132, 296
 Ferruginous Duck 28, 271, 272, 276, 305
Ficedula albicilla 197, 301
Ficedula albicollis 199
Ficedula hypoleuca 16, 198
Ficedula parva 197
Ficedula rufigaucha 252
Ficedula semitorquata 198
 Fieldfare 190, 303
 Finsch's Wheatear 14, 208, 281, 295
 Franklin's Gull 89, 306
Fringilla coelebs 224, 267
Fringilla montifringilla 225
Fulica atra 54
Gadwall 24, 269
Galerida cristata 16, 158, 269
Gallinago gallinago 75, 267
Gallinago media 74, 290
Gallinago megala 74, 299
Gallinago solitaria 73, 286, 291, 299
Gallinago stenura 74, 299
Gallinula chloropus 53, 269, 275, 276, 277, 283, 302
 Garden Warbler 16, 179
 Garganey 24
Garrulus glandarius 143, 284
Gavia adamsii 249
Gavia arctica 96, 268, 302
Gavia stellata 96
Gelochelidon nilotica 85
Glareola nordmanni 83, 84, 272, 287
Glareola pratincola 84
Glaucidium passerinum 120
 Glaucous Gull 94, 268, 283, 286
 Glossy Ibis 99, 273, 279, 283, 284, 288, 297
 Godlewski's Bunting 240, 241, 274, 282, 287, 293, 301
 Goldcrest 183, 252, 272, 280, 299
 Golden Eagle 110, 249, 270, 277, 294, 300, 303
 Great Black-backed Gull 14, 94
 Great Bustard 43, 265, 267, 268, 272, 278, 279, 285, 289, 294, 295, 299, 301, 307
 Great Cormorant 98, 269, 271, 272, 276, 284, 287, 301
 Great Crested Grebe 58, 269, 273, 284
 Great Egret 101, 102, 270, 271, 283
 Greater Flamingo 59, 276, 289, 293, 297, 300, 301, 303
 Greater Sand Plover 69, 292
 Greater Scaup 29, 269
 Greater Short-toed Lark 160
 Greater Spotted Eagle 108, 109
 Greater White-fronted Goose 21, 270
 Great Grey Owl 124, 283, 299, 302
 Great Grey Shrike 138, 271
 Great Reed Warbler 171, 172, 299
 Great Rosefinch 230, 265, 267, 286, 305
 Great Snipe 74, 268, 290
 Great Spotted Woodpecker 129, 300, 304, 307
 Great Tit 153, 267, 268, 269, 270, 274, 280

Great White Pelican 103, 278, 301, 307

Greenish Warbler 171

Green Sandpiper 77

Grey-crowned Goldfinch 237

Grey-headed Chickadee 151

Grey-headed Lapwing 14, 65

Grey-headed Swamphen 54

Grey-headed Woodpecker 131, 270

Grey Heron 103, 284, 288

Greylag Goose 19, 274, 282

Grey-necked Bunting 16, 242, 243

Grey Partridge 36, 37, 300

Grey Plover 62

Grey Wagtail 219

Griffon Vulture 108, 266, 277, 288, 289, 297, 307

Grus grus 56, 271, 275, 303

Grus monacha 248

Grus virgo 55, 56

Güldenstädt's Redstart 202

Gull-billed Tern 85

Gypaetus barbatus 104

Gyps fulvus 108, 266

Gyps himalayensis 107, 277

Gyrfalcon 135, 266, 297

H*aematopus ostralegus* 16, 60, 269, 298

Haliaeetus albicilla 116, 273, 276, 286, 303

Haliaeetus leucoryphus 115, 296

Harlequin Duck 14, 29, 287

Hawfinch 270

Hazel Grouse 33, 34, 269

Helopsaltes certhiola 177

Hen Harrier 114, 303

Hieraaetus pennatus 109, 266

Hill Pigeon 48, 303

Himalayan Snowcock 38, 298

Himalayan Vulture 107, 282

Himantopus himantopus 61, 276

Hippolais icterina 177

Hippolais languida 177, 297

Hirundapus caudacutus 41, 266

Hirundo rustica 164, 251, 272, 273, 293

Histrionicus histrionicus 29, 287

Hooded Crane 248

Hooded Crow 147, 148, 250, 270, 277, 288

Horned Grebe 58

Horned Lark 159, 300

House Sparrow 212, 213, 275

Hume's Leaf Warbler 167, 304

Hume's Short-toed Lark 160

Hydrocoloeus minutus 88

Hydroprogne caspia 85, 269, 273, 300

I*bidorhyncha struthersii* 61, 269, 291, 292, 301, 304

Ibisbill 14, 61, 269, 272, 282, 289, 291, 292, 301, 304

Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus 89, 90

Ichthyaetus melanocephalus 91

Ichthyaetus relictus 90, 91

Icterine Warbler 177

Iduna caligata 176

Iduna pallida 176

Iduna rama 176

Indian Golden Oriole 136

Indian Pond Heron 102, 267, 301

Indian Spot-billed Duck 248, 288

Irania gutturalis 193

Isabelline Shrike 140, 141, 267, 278, 296

Isabelline Wheatear 206

Jack Snipe 72

Japanese Waxwing 149, 265, 294

Jynx torquilla 127, 285

Kentish Plover 69, 295

King Eider 248

Laggar Falcon 250

Lagopus lagopus 34, 277, 300

Lagopus muta 35, 271, 280

Lanceolated Warbler 252

Lanius borealis 16, 138

Lanius collurio 141, 288

Lanius cristatus 142

Lanius excubitor 138, 271

Lanius isabellinus 140

Lanius minor 140

Lanius nubicus 140

Lanius phoenicuroides 141, 275

Lanius schach 142, 269, 281, 304

Lanius senator 140

Lapland Longspur 238

Large-billed Reed Warbler 173, 303

Larus argentatus 93, 296

Larus cachinnans 93, 270, 273, 277

Larus canus 92

Larus delawarensis 92

Larus fuscus 94, 295

Larus hyperboreus 94, 268, 283, 286

Larus marinus 94

Larus mongolicus 93, 273

Larvivora cyane 197

Laughing Dove 52, 275, 296

Leptopoeile sophiae 166, 296

Lesser Black-backed Gull 94, 295

Lesser Flamingo 60, 305

Lesser Grey Shrike 140

Lesser Kestrel 131, 297, 307

Lesser Spotted Eagle 109, 249

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker 128, 298

Lesser White-fronted Goose 21, 265, 276, 284, 288, 297, 298, 304

Lesser Whitethroat 180, 252, 287, 291, 294, 306

Leucogeranus leucogeranus 55

Leucophaeus pipixcan 89

Leucosticte arctoa 229, 253

Leucosticte brandti 228

Leucosticte nemoricola 228, 274, 277, 288

Levant Sparrowhawk 111, 289, 294, 295

Limnodromus scolopaceus 72, 283

Limnodromus semipalmatus 72, 307

Limosa lapponica 71, 278, 289

Limosa limosa 71, 276, 278

Linaria cannabina 234

Linaria flavirostris 233, 253
 Little Bittern 100, 276
 Little Bunting 243, 276
 Little Bustard 44, 271, 279, 281, 290, 295, 296, 298
 Little Crake 54
 Little Curlew 249
 Little Egret 101, 293, 298
 Little Forktail 196, 295
 Little Grebe 57, 267, 268, 273
 Little Gull 88, 268, 275, 277, 301
 Little Owl 118, 249, 250, 270, 279, 300, 303
 Little Ringed Plover 64
 Little Stint 83
 Little Tern 85
Locustella fluviatilis 178
Locustella lanceolata 252
Locustella luscinioides 178, 298
Locustella naevia 178, 303
 Long-billed Dowitcher 72, 283
 Long-eared Owl 121, 268, 274, 289, 292
 Long-legged Buzzard 117, 118
 Long-tailed Duck 31, 269, 277, 292, 294
 Long-tailed Jaeger 14, 95
 Long-tailed Shrike 142, 269, 281, 298, 304
 Long-tailed Tit 167, 270, 276, 281, 297
 Long-toed Stint 81, 271
Lophophanes cristatus 250
Loxia curvirostra 235, 271, 272, 298
Loxia leucoptera 236, 307
Lullula arborea 156, 288
Luscinia luscinia 194, 299
Luscinia megarhynchos 194, 304
Luscinia svecica 16, 194, 280
Lymnocyptes minimus 72
Lyrurus tetrix 35, 273

Mallard 25, 248, 270, 272, 274, 288, 305
 Manx Shearwater 249
 Marbled Duck 27
Mareca falcata 25
Mareca penelope 25
Mareca strepera 24
Marmaronetta angustirostris 27
 Marsh Sandpiper 77
 Marsh Tit 151
 Marsh Warbler 175
 Masked Shrike 140, 306
 Meadow Bunting 241, 282
 Meadow Pipit 222
 Mediterranean Gull 91, 288
Melanitta fusca 29
Melanitta nigra 30
Melanitta stejnegeri 30
Melanocorypha bimaculata 160
Melanocorypha calandra 161, 273
Melanocorypha yeltoniensis 161
 Menetries's Warbler 182
Mergellus albellus 31, 266, 269, 279, 297
Mergus merganser 32, 269, 270, 271, 290
Mergus serrator 32, 276
 Merlin 133, 250, 292, 297, 300, 306

Merops apiaster 126, 270, 277
Merops persicus 125
Microcarbo pygmaeus 98
 Middle Spotted Woodpecker 14, 128
Milvus migrans 104, 115, 266, 270, 282
 Mistle Thrush 188, 292, 293, 299, 303
 Mongolian Finch 228, 274
 Mongolian Ground Jay 143
 Mongolian Gull 14, 93, 270, 273
 Montagu's Harrier 114
Monticola saxatilis 203, 266, 274, 275, 293, 299
Monticola solitarius 203
Montifringilla nivalis 16, 210, 282, 297
Morus bassanus 249
Motacilla alba 220, 253, 267, 270, 271, 277
Motacilla cinerea 219
Motacilla citreola 218, 270, 287
Motacilla flava 216
Motacilla tschutschensis 218
 Mountain Chiffchaff 251
 Moustached Warbler 172, 297
Muscicapa sibirica 192, 271
Muscicapa striata 16, 193, 267
 Mute Swan 21, 272, 273, 284, 293
Mycerobas carnipes 16, 225, 296, 305
Myophonus caeruleus 196, 272, 280, 289, 293, 307

Naumann's Thrush 14, 191, 192, 305
Neophron percnopterus 105, 293
Netta rufina 27, 269, 273
Ninox scutulata 249
 Northern Gannet 249
 Northern Hawk-Owl 16, 119, 120, 307
 Northern Lapwing 65, 307
 Northern Pintail 26
 Northern Raven 148
 Northern Shoveler 24
 Northern Shrike 16, 138, 294
 Northern Wheatear 206
Nucifraga caryocatactes 145, 279, 297, 305
Numenius arquata 16, 70, 270
Numenius minutus 249
Numenius phaeopus 16, 70, 269, 287, 296
Numenius tenuirostris 70, 265, 279
Nycticorax nycticorax 100, 267

Oenanthe deserti 207, 295, 297, 299
Oenanthe finschii 208, 281
Oenanthe isabellina 206
Oenanthe melanoleuca 253
Oenanthe oenanthe 206
Oenanthe picata 208, 297
Oenanthe pleschanka 207
 Olive-backed Pipit 222
 Oriental Cuckoo 14, 45, 294, 300
 Oriental Plover 68
 Oriental Skylark 157
 Oriental Turtle Dove 51, 248, 286
Oriolus kundoo 136
Oriolus oriolus 136
 Ortolan Bunting 243

Osprey 104, 268, 274, 302, 303
Otis tarda 43, 265, 272, 277, 278, 279, 287, 289, 299, 301, 307
Otus brucei 120, 267
Otus scops 121, 250
Oxyura leucocephala 33, 284, 292, 294, 307

Pacific Golden Plover 63

Pacific Swift 43, 300
Paddyfield Warbler 173, 174, 282, 287, 299
Pale Martin 163
Pale Rockfinch 14, 209
Pallas's Fish Eagle 115, 268, 296
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 14, 15, 177, 266, 300
Pallas's Gull 89, 90, 269, 270, 289, 300
Pallas's Leaf Warbler 168
Pallas's Reed Bunting 14, 246, 299, 304
Pallas's Rosefinch 232, 271, 276, 288, 293, 296, 300
Pallas's Sandgrouse 14, 45, 46, 272, 277, 294
Pallid Harrier 14, 113, 114, 275
Pallid Scops Owl 120, 267
Pandion haliaetus 104, 302, 303
Panurus biarmicus 156, 277, 281, 293
Parasitic Jaeger 96
Parus major 153, 267, 268, 269, 270, 274, 280, 305
Passer ammodendri 211, 303
Passer domesticus 212
Passer hispaniolensis 212
Passer montanus 210
Pastor roseus 186, 269, 270, 271
Pechora Pipit 253
Pectoral Sandpiper 83
Pelecanus crispus 104, 271, 274, 280, 281, 289
Pelecanus onocrotalus 103, 278, 301, 307
Perdix dauurica 36, 37
Perdix perdix 36, 300
Peregrine Falcon 135, 136, 266, 274, 280, 289, 297
Periparus ater 150, 274
Periparus rufonuchalis 150
Perisoreus infaustus 142
Pernis apivorus 106, 274, 307
Pernis ptilorhynchus 106, 271
Petronia petronia 209
Phalacrocorax carbo 98, 269, 271, 272, 276, 287, 301
Phalaropus fulicarius 75
Phalaropus lobatus 75, 76, 305
Phasianus colchicus 37, 269, 271, 274, 277
Phoeniconaias minor 60
Phoenicopterus roseus 59, 273, 276, 300, 301, 303
Phoenicurus coeruleocephala 200
Phoenicurus erythrogastrus 202
Phoenicurus erythronotus 199
Phoenicurus fuliginosus 200
Phoenicurus leucocephalus 201
Phoenicurus ochruros 16, 201, 283, 295, 299, 306
Phoenicurus phoenicurus 202, 253, 295
Phylloscopus borealis 251
Phylloscopus collybita 170, 266
Phylloscopus fuscatus 169, 281, 291, 299
Phylloscopus griseolus 169, 295, 299
Phylloscopus humei 167, 270, 304
Phylloscopus inornatus 168

Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus 251
Phylloscopus proregulus 168
Phylloscopus schwarzi 168
Phylloscopus sibilatrix 167
Phylloscopus sindianus 251
Phylloscopus subviridis 251
Phylloscopus trochiloides 171
Phylloscopus trochilus 170, 302
Pica pica 143, 250
Picoides tridactylus 127, 300
Picus canus 131, 270
Picus viridis 250
Pied Avocet 62
Pied Bush Chat 204, 274, 280, 288
Pied Wheatear 207, 253
Pine Bunting 240, 291
Pine Grosbeak 226, 253, 270, 284, 304, 307
Pinicola enucleator 226, 253, 270, 304, 307
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse 47, 294
Pin-tailed Snipe 74
Plain Mountain Finch 228, 274, 277
Platalea leucorodia 99, 249, 276, 302, 303, 304
Plectrophenax nivalis 238, 271
Plegadis falcinellus 99, 273, 284
Plumbeous Water Redstart 200
Pluvialis apricaria 62, 266
Pluvialis fulva 63
Pluvialis squatarola 62
Podiceps auritus 58, 277
Podiceps cristatus 58, 269, 273, 284
Podiceps grisegena 57
Podiceps nigricollis 58, 274, 305
Podoces hendersoni 143
Podoces panderi 16, 144, 285, 296, 307
Poecile cinctus 151
Poecile montanus 151
Poecile palustris 151
Pomarine Jaeger 96
Porphyrio poliocephalus 54
Porzana porzana 53, 277
Prunella atrogularis 215, 297
Prunella collaris 213
Prunella fulvescens 215
Prunella himalayana 214, 297, 299
Prunella modularis 216, 295, 298
Prunella montanella 214, 277, 296
Pterocles alchata 47
Pterocles orientalis 47, 272
Ptyonoprogne rupestris 163
Puffinus puffinus 249
Purple Heron 103
Pygmy Cormorant 98, 273, 282, 284, 296, 304
Pyrhacorax graculus 16, 145
Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax 145
Pyrrhula pyrrhula 226, 298

Radde's Warbler 168, 299

Rallus aquaticus 52, 273, 275, 277, 293, 304
Recurvirostra avosetta 62, 276
Red-backed Shrike 141
Red-billed Chough 145

- Red-breasted Flycatcher 197
 Red-breasted Goose 18, 267, 290, 297, 306
 Red-breasted Merganser 32, 276
 Red-crested Pochard 27, 269, 273
 Red Crossbill 235, 271, 272, 298
 Red-flanked Bluetail 14, 15, 199, 280, 287, 304
 Red-footed Falcon 132, 296
 Red-fronted Rosefinch 232, 282
 Red-fronted Serin 237, 280
 Red-headed Bunting 245, 282
 Red Knot 79
 Red-mantled Rosefinch 231
 Red-necked Grebe 57
 Red-necked Phalarope 14, 75, 76, 305
 Red Phalarope 75
 Redpoll 234, 235, 268
 Red-tailed Shrike 141
 Red-throated Loon 96
 Red-throated Pipit 223, 292
 Red-throated Thrush 191
 Red-wattled Lapwing 14, 65, 294
 Redwing 189, 268, 271, 293, 296
Regulus regulus 183, 252, 272, 280, 299
 Relict Gull 14, 15, 91, 265, 269, 273, 277, 279, 281, 285
Remiz coronatus 155, 269, 271
Remiz macronyx 16, 155, 278
Remiz pendulinus 154, 299
Rhodopechys sanguineus 227, 283, 299
Rhodospiza obsoleta 233, 275, 288, 304
 Richard's Pipit 14, 221, 268, 300
 Ring-billed Gull 14, 92
 Ring Ouzel 190, 295, 306
Riparia diluta 163, 285
Riparia riparia 163
Rissa tridactyla 88, 295, 303
 River Warbler 178
 Rock Bunting 16, 240, 241, 267
 Rock Dove 48
 Rock Ptarmigan 35, 278, 280
 Rock Sparrow 209
 Rook 146, 250, 277, 280
 Rosy Starling 186, 269, 270, 271, 274
 Rough-legged Buzzard 14, 16, 116, 300
 Ruddy Shelduck 22, 23, 270, 273
 Ruff 79, 289
 Rufous-naped Tit 150
 Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin 192, 272, 277
 Rustic Bunting 244, 268, 276
 Rusty-tailed Flycatcher 252

Saker Falcon 14, 134, 270, 284, 289, 294, 297
 Sanderling 82
 Sand Martin 163, 285
 Sandwich Tern 87, 88, 292, 306
 Savi's Warbler 16, 178, 298
 Saxaul Sparrow 14, 211, 285, 303
Saxicola caprata 204, 274
Saxicola insignis 253
Saxicola maurus 204
Saxicola rubetra 204, 297
Saxicola rubicola 205

Scolopax rusticola 73, 269, 275, 276, 301, 303
Scotocerca inquieta 165
 Sedge Warbler 173, 299
 See-see Partridge 248, 288
 Semicollared Flycatcher 198
Serinus pusillus 237
 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 80
 Shikra 112
 Short-eared Owl 121, 280
 Short-toed Snake Eagle 108, 304
 Siberian Accentor 214, 277, 295, 296
 Siberian Blue Robin 197
 Siberian Crane 55, 279, 281, 283, 288, 295
 Siberian House Martin 251, 285
 Siberian Jay 14, 142
 Siberian Long-tailed Rosefinch 232
 Siberian Pipit 223, 224
 Siberian Rubythroat 195, 299
 Siberian Stonechat 204, 205, 291
Sibirionetta formosa 23
Sitta europaea 184
Sitta tephronota 184, 295
 Slender-billed Curlew 70, 265, 279, 300, 306
 Smew 31, 266, 269, 279, 297
 Snow Bunting 14, 238, 271
 Snow Goose 248, 275, 290
 Snow Pigeon 248, 301
 Snowy Owl 14, 122, 291
 Sociable Lapwing 14, 66, 273, 281, 301
 Solitary Snipe 14, 73, 272, 286, 291, 299
Somateria mollissima 248
Somateria spectabilis 248
 Song Thrush 188, 268, 283, 299
 Spanish Sparrow 211, 212, 213
Spatula clypeata 24
Spatula querquedula 24
Spilopelia senegalensis 52
Spinus spinus 238
 Spotted Crane 53, 277
 Spotted Flycatcher 16, 193, 267, 303
 Spotted Nutcracker 145, 266, 279, 305
 Spotted Redshank 78, 277, 283, 288
 Squacco Heron 101, 272, 283
 Stejneger's Scoter 14, 30
 Steppe Eagle 16, 109, 110, 265, 272, 276, 281, 289, 295, 297, 301
Stercorarius longicaudus 95, 296
Stercorarius parasiticus 96, 271
Stercorarius pomarinus 96
Sterna hirundo 87, 273, 288
Sternula albifrons 85
 Stock Dove 48, 269, 275, 293
 Streaked Scrub Warbler 165
Streptopelia decaocto 51, 273, 302
Streptopelia orientalis 51, 288
Streptopelia turtur 50, 284, 288, 300
Strix aluco 123, 287
Strix nebulosa 124, 302
Strix uralensis 124, 272, 283, 300, 304
Sturnus vulgaris 187, 267, 270, 272, 277, 278
 Sulphur-bellied Warbler 169, 277
Surnia ulula 16, 119, 120, 300, 307

Swan Goose 19, 298
 Swinhoe's Snipe 74, 291, 299
 Sykes's Warbler 176
Sylvia atricapilla 179
Sylvia borin 16, 179
 Syrian Woodpecker 14, 128, 285, 287, 306
Syrrhaptes paradoxus 45, 46, 272, 277

T*achybaptus ruficollis* 57, 267, 268, 273
Tachymarptis melba 42
Tachyspiza badia 112
Tachyspiza brevipes 111
Tadorna ferruginea 23, 270, 273
Tadorna tadorna 22
 Taiga Bean Goose 20, 296, 305
 Taiga Flycatcher 14, 15, 197, 301
Tarsiger cyanurus 199, 280, 287, 304
 Tawny Owl 14, 123, 287
 Tawny Pipit 221
 Temminck's Stint 81
 Terek Sandpiper 76, 276
Terpsiphone paradisi 137, 281, 286, 288, 295
Tetraogallus altaicus 38, 280, 305
Tetraogallus himalayensis 38, 298
Tetrao urogallus 35, 269
Tetrastes bonasia 33, 34, 269
Tetrax tetrax 44, 271, 279, 281, 296
Thalasseus sandvicensis 87, 306
Threskiornis aethiopicus 249
 Thrush Nightingale 194
 Tibetan Sand Plover 68
Tichodroma muraria 184, 276, 284, 298, 301, 307
 Tree Pipit 222, 298
Tringa erythropus 78, 277, 283
Tringa glareola 77
Tringa nebularia 78, 305
Tringa ochropus 77
Tringa stagnatilis 77
Tringa totanus 78, 249, 307
Troglodytes troglodytes 183, 252, 280
 Trumpeter Finch 14, 227, 283
 Tufted Duck 28
 Tundra Bean Goose 20, 296
 Tundra Swan 22, 266
Turdus atrogularis 190, 271, 276
Turdus eunomus 191, 288
Turdus iliacus 189, 271, 293
Turdus merula 189, 278, 297, 298
Turdus naumanni 192, 305
Turdus obscurus 190
Turdus philomelos 188, 283, 299
Turdus pilaris 190
Turdus ruficollis 191
Turdus torquatus 190, 306
Turdus viscivorus 188, 292, 293, 299, 303
 Turkestan Ground Jay 16, 144
 Turkestan Short-toed Lark 162
 Twite 233, 253
 Two-barred Crossbill 236, 302
 Two-barred Warbler 251
 Upcher's Warbler 177

Upland Buzzard 117, 118
Upupa epops 124, 270, 276, 302
 Ural Owl 124, 272, 283, 288, 300, 304

V*anellus cinereus* 65
Vanellus gregarius 66, 281, 301
Vanellus indicus 65
Vanellus leucurus 67
Vanellus vanellus 65, 307
 Variable Wheatear 208, 297
 Velvet Scoter 29, 282, 293

Wallcreeper 184, 276, 284, 298, 301, 307
 Water Pipit 16, 224, 272
 Water Rail 52, 273, 275, 277, 293, 304
 Western Capercaillie 35
 Western Cattle Egret 102
 Western House Martin 16, 164
 Western Jackdaw 146
 Western Marsh Harrier 114
 Western Yellow Wagtail 216, 217, 218
 Whinchat 204
 Whiskered Tern 86
 White-backed Woodpecker 130, 299
 White-browed Tit-warbler 14, 166
 White-capped Bunting 241, 242
 White-capped Redstart 201, 282
 White-crowned Penduline Tit 155, 269, 271
 White-headed Duck 14, 33, 278, 284, 292, 294, 297, 307
 White-naped Crane 248
 White's Thrush 188, 281, 282, 308
 White Stork 97, 266, 279, 283, 284, 290
 White-tailed Eagle 116, 268, 273, 276, 286, 301, 303, 307
 White-tailed Lapwing 67, 265, 301, 303
 White-throated Bush Chat 253
 White-throated Dipper 208, 293
 White-throated Needletail 41
 White-throated Robin 193, 282, 294
 White Wagtail 14, 220, 253, 276
 White-winged Grosbeak 16, 225, 299, 305
 White-winged Lark 14, 157, 268, 275
 White-winged Snowfinch 14, 16, 210, 267
 White-winged Tern 87, 271, 272, 277, 301, 305
 White-winged Woodpecker 129, 130, 268
 Whooper Swan 22, 266, 270, 272, 273, 276, 280, 284, 297, 298
 Willow Ptarmigan 34, 277
 Willow Tit 151, 300
 Willow Warbler 170, 295
 Woodchat Shrike 140
 Woodlark 156, 288, 291
 Wood Sandpiper 77
 Wood Warbler 167, 268

X*enus cinereus* 76, 276

Yellow-billed Loon 249
 Yellow-breasted Bunting 244, 287
 Yellow-browed Bunting 14, 243
 Yellow-browed Warbler 168
 Yellow-eyed Dove 14, 49
 Yellowhammer 14, 239, 240

Z*apornia parva* 54

Zapornia pusilla 55

Zarudny's Sparrow 14, 213, 301

Zoothera aurea 188

ADDENDUM

Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*

Subspecies *vociferes* (Asian Black-winged Kite)

Status Vagrant.

Records 1/1 1 April 2025 Shayan (e2).

