

# CAMBODIA

LAND AREA 181,035 km<sup>2</sup> HUMAN POPULATION 12,540,000 (69 per km<sup>2</sup>)

NUMBER OF IBAs 40 TOTAL AREA OF IBAs 44,170 km<sup>2</sup> STATUS OF IBAs 3 protected; 11 partially protected; 26 unprotected



The open deciduous dipterocarp forest and wetland habitats in Western Siem Pang (IBA 8) support the largest known population of White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni* in the world. (PHOTO: SEAN AUSTIN)

## KEY HABITATS AND BIRDS

- Cambodia's northern and eastern plains are covered by a habitat mosaic dominated by deciduous dipterocarp forest (*Biome AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone*), intermixed with patches of mixed deciduous forest, semi-evergreen forest and seasonally wet meadows. It is the largest remaining example of a landscape that once dominated southern Indochina and Thailand, and supports many threatened species. Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* is now virtually confined to this part of Cambodia, which also supports important populations of Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*, White-winged Duck *Cairina scutulata*, Green Peafowl *Pavo muticus* and Sarus Crane *Grus antigone*.
- Cambodia's plains also support some of the healthiest populations of White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* and Slender-billed Vulture *G. tenuirostris* in South-East Asia, which are set to become increasingly important because they appear to be affected by different factors than those that are causing South Asian vulture populations to crash.
- In the uplands of north-eastern and south-western Cambodia, there are areas of semi-evergreen and evergreen forest (*Biome AS08: Sino-Himalayan subtropical forest* and *Biome AS09: Indochinese tropical moist forest*). Chestnut-headed Partridge *Arborophila cambodiana* is endemic to the mountains of south-western Cambodia and neighbouring areas of Thailand (*SA 085: Thailand-Cambodia mountains*), while eastern Cambodia supports Orange-necked Partridge *Arborophila davidi* and Germain's Peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron germaini* (*EBA 144: South Vietnamese lowlands*).
- Tonle Sap Lake is the world's largest floodplain lake, and is surrounded by seasonally inundated swamp forest, grassland, shrubland and deepwater rice (*Biome AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains*). It is the most important breeding area in South-East

Asia for several threatened waterbird species, including Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* and Greater Adjutant *Leptoptilos dubius*. The grasslands and deepwater rice support a high proportion of the global population of Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*, and appear to be important for wintering Manchurian Reed-warbler *Acrocephalus tangorum*.

- The floodplain of the Mekong and Bassac Rivers supports significant areas of wetland habitats, such as seasonally inundated grasslands (*Biome AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains*), which are important for such threatened species as Sarus Crane and Bengal Florican.
- The main channel of the Mekong River and its major tributaries support some of the fullest riverine bird communities remaining in mainland South-East Asia, including significant concentrations of several sandbar-nesting species, and a large proportion of the known global population of the recently described Mekong Wagtail *Motacilla samveasnae*.

## CONSERVATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM

Two agencies are responsible for natural resource management in Cambodia: the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). MoE is responsible for management of 23 protected areas designated in 1993, and MAFF is responsible for management of forest and wildlife resources outside this protected areas network, including law enforcement, research and management of other biodiversity conservation areas.

The 23 protected areas established in 1993 were designated for biodiversity and cultural protection, and comprise seven national parks, 10 wildlife sanctuaries, three protected landscapes and three multiple use areas. They cover almost 35,000 km<sup>2</sup>, or 19% of the

country's total area. Several additional areas for biodiversity conservation have subsequently been established under the management authority of MAFF, and the total land area included within some form of conservation area is now about 49,000 km<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to over 27% of the country's land area. However, lack of financial and technical resources in many of these areas means that effective conservation management is still lacking on the ground. The challenge for the future is to produce an effective network of conservation areas that integrates with other sectors, to contribute to the conservation of Cambodia's natural heritage and the long term development of the country.

### OVERVIEW OF THE INVENTORY

- Of the 40 IBAs in Cambodia, 38 support globally threatened species, 10 have restricted-range species, 19 have biome-restricted species and 25 qualify as IBAs because they hold large congregations of waterbirds.
- The IBA network in Cambodia covers about 24% of the total land area of the country. Parts of Cambodia retain extensive tracks of intact natural habitat, meaning that it has been possible to define some very large IBAs, including nine larger than 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> and two over 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>.
- All of the major forest, grassland and wetland types found in Cambodia are represented in the IBA network. Outstanding IBAs for globally threatened species include Ang Tropeang Thmor (IBA 1); Preah Net Preah / Kra Lanh / Pourk (IBA 2); Prek Toal (IBA 3); Chhep (IBA 7); Western Siem Pang (IBA 8); Stung / Chi Kreng / Kampong Svay (IBA 16); Stung Sen / Santuk / Baray (IBA 21); Lomphat (IBA 24); Upper Srepok catchment (IBA 25); and Boeung Prek Lapouv (IBA 39).

### CONSERVATION ISSUES

- The most widespread pressure on biodiversity at Cambodia's IBAs is hunting, which has been identified as a threat at 90% of

all IBAs. The next most common threat is agricultural intensification/expansion, which is a particularly important issue in seasonally inundated grasslands. Disturbance, often associated with fishing, ploughing and other human activities is also reported commonly. Unregulated infrastructure development is another important threat.

- Of the 40 IBAs in Cambodia, only three (8%) are wholly within protected areas and 11 (28%) are partially protected. The most under-represented ecosystems within protected areas are the inundated grasslands and swamp forests of the Tonle Sap and Mekong floodplain, and the riverine ecosystem of the Mekong River and its major tributaries; further key areas of these ecosystems should be considered for enhanced protection. The IBAs on offshore islands have no protection status at all.

### SOURCES OF IBA DATA

The information presented here is taken from Seng Kim Hout *et al.* (2003).

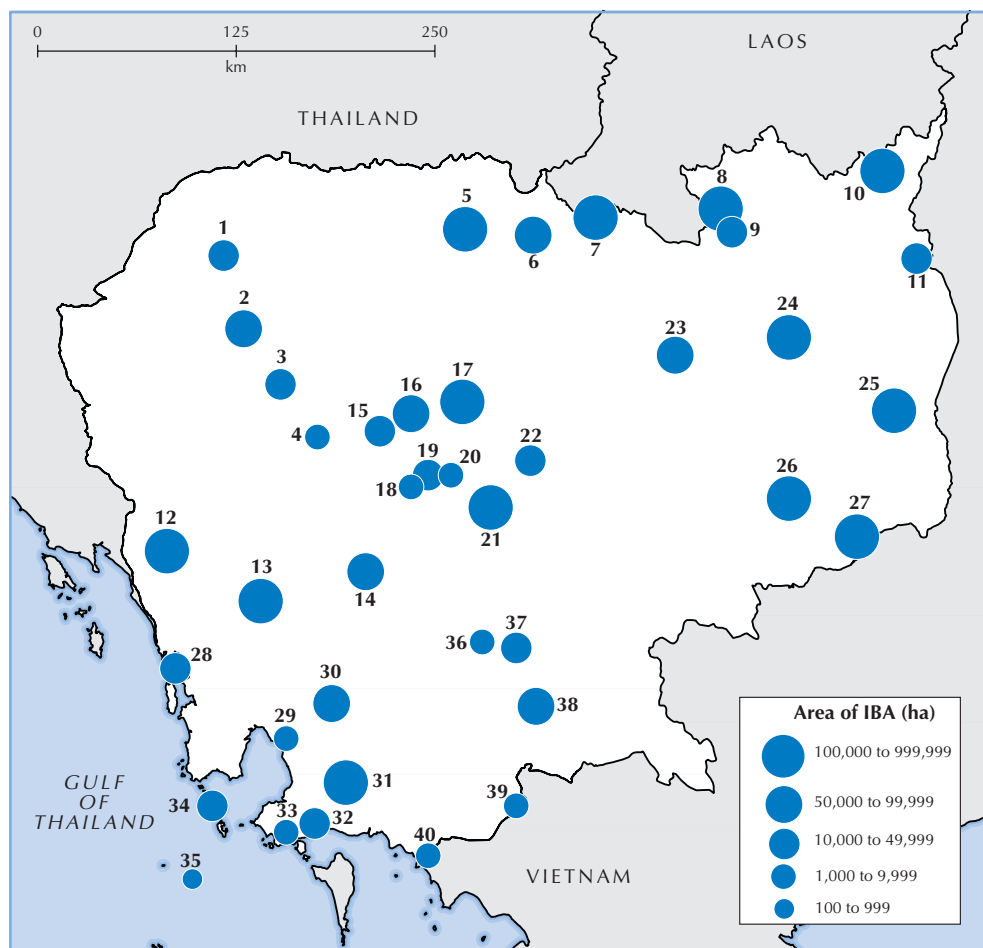
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SENG KIM HOUT, PECH BUNNAT, POOLE, C. M., TORDOFF, A. W., DAVIDSON, P. AND DELATTRE, E. (2003) *Directory of Important Bird Areas in Cambodia: key sites for conservation*. Phnom Penh: Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, BirdLife International in Indochina and the Wildlife Conservation Society Cambodia Programme.



**Map 1.** Location and size of Important Bird Areas in Cambodia.



**Table 1.** Important Bird Areas in Cambodia.

BR = IBA is wholly or partially a Biosphere Reserve; R = IBA is wholly or partially a Ramsar Site

<b>1</b>	<b>Ang Tropeang Thmor</b>	<b>Protected</b>	■ A1	■ A3	■ A4i,iii
<b>Admin region</b> Banteay Meanchay <b>Coordinates</b> 13°51'N 103°19'E <b>Altitude</b> 14–27 m <b>Area</b> 12,659 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (aquatic); Forest ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Aquila heliaca</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone; AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> , <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> , <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> , <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> , <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i>					
<b>2</b>	<b>Preah Net Preah / Kra Lanh / Pourk</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>	■ A1	■ A3	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Banteay Meanchay; Siem Reap <b>Coordinates</b> 13°26'N 103°26'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–12 m <b>Area</b> 69,570 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Grassland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>					
<b>3</b>	<b>Prek Toal</b>	<b>Unprotected</b> <sup>BR</sup>	■ A1		■ A4i,iii
<b>Admin region</b> Battambang <b>Coordinates</b> 13°07'N 103°39'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–7 m <b>Area</b> 39,873 ha <b>Habitats</b> Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Heliopais personata</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> , <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> , <i>Casmerodius albus</i> , <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> , <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>					
<b>4</b>	<b>Dei Roneat</b>	<b>Unprotected</b> <sup>BR</sup>	■ A1		■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Pursat <b>Coordinates</b> 12°49'N 103°52'E <b>Altitude</b> 5–8 m <b>Area</b> 7,251 ha <b>Habitats</b> Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>					
<b>5</b>	<b>Upper Stung Sen Catchment</b>	<b>Partially protected</b>	■ A1		■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Oddar Meanchey; Preah Vihear; Siem Reap <b>Coordinates</b> 14°00'N 104°44'E <b>Altitude</b> 36–802 m <b>Area</b> 533,748 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>					
<b>6</b>	<b>O Skach</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>	■ A1		■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Preah Vihear <b>Coordinates</b> 13°58'N 105°08'E <b>Altitude</b> 46–154 m <b>Area</b> 80,426 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Cairina scutulata</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Cairina scutulata</i>					
<b>7</b>	<b>Chhep</b>	<b>Partially protected</b>	■ A1	■ A3	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Preah Vihear; Stung Treng <b>Coordinates</b> 14°04'N 105°30'E <b>Altitude</b> 35–767 m <b>Area</b> 243,661 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Cairina scutulata</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>					
<b>8</b>	<b>Western Siem Pang</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>	■ A1	■ A3	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Stung Treng <b>Coordinates</b> 14°07'N 106°14'E <b>Altitude</b> 55–186 m <b>Area</b> 138,137 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>					
<b>9</b>	<b>Sekong River</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>	■ A1	■ A2	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Sesan; Stung Treng <b>Coordinates</b> 13°59'N 106°18'E <b>Altitude</b> 44–108 m <b>Area</b> 14,116 ha <b>Habitats</b> Forest; Rocky areas; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> ■ <b>Endemic Bird Areas</b> Lower Mekong river basin <sup>1</sup> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>					
<b>10</b>	<b>Virachey</b>	<b>Partially protected</b>	■ A1	■ A2	■ A3
<b>Admin region</b> Ratanakiri; Stung Treng <b>Coordinates</b> 14°20'N 107°11'E <b>Altitude</b> 65–1,546 m <b>Area</b> 432,415 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Polyplectron germaini</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> ■ <b>Endemic Bird Areas</b> 144: South Vietnamese lowlands ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS09: Indochinese tropical moist forest					
<b>11</b>	<b>Sesan River</b>	<b>Unprotected</b>	■ A1	■ A2	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Ratanakiri; Stung Treng <b>Coordinates</b> 13°50'N 107°23'E <b>Altitude</b> 43–166 m <b>Area</b> 20,504 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Rocky areas; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> ■ <b>Endemic Bird Areas</b> Lower Mekong river basin <sup>1</sup> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i> , <i>Glareola lactea</i>					
<b>12</b>	<b>Phnom Samkos</b>	<b>Partially protected</b>	■ A1	■ A2	■ A3
<b>Admin region</b> Battambang; Koh Kong; Pursat <b>Coordinates</b> 12°10'N 102°59'E <b>Altitude</b> 341–1,700 m <b>Area</b> 207,783 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Rocky areas; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Arborophila cambodiana</i> ■ <b>Endemic Bird Areas</b> s085: Thailand–Cambodia mountains <sup>2</sup> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS08: Sino-Himalayan subtropical forest; AS09: Indochinese tropical moist forest					
<b>13</b>	<b>Central Cardamoms</b>	<b>Partially protected</b>	■ A1	■ A2	
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Speu; Koh Kong; Pursat <b>Coordinates</b> 11°53'N 103°32'E <b>Altitude</b> 350–1,539 m <b>Area</b> 385,362 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Rocky areas; Shrubland; Wetlands ■ <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Arborophila cambodiana</i> ■ <b>Endemic Bird Areas</b> s085: Thailand–Cambodia mountains <sup>2</sup>					

FOOTNOTES: <sup>1</sup> = The “Lower Mekong river basin” Secondary Area was defined by Seng Kim Hout *et al.* (2003), following the criteria used by Stattersfield *et al.* (1998), to encompass the range of Mekong Wagtail *Motacilla samveasnae*, which was described by Duckworth *et al.* (2001).

<sup>2</sup> = Round and Robson (2001) provided justification for the treatment of “Cambodian Laughingthrush” *Garrulax [streptitans] ferrarius* as a full species, and, as this taxon is confined to the Thailand–Cambodia mountains, Eames *et al.* (2002) proposed that this area qualifies as an EBA according to the criteria used by Stattersfield *et al.* (1998).

Table 1 ... continued. Important Bird Areas in Cambodia.			
<b>14 Phnom Aural</b>	Protected	■ A1 ■ A2 ■ A3	
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Chhnang; Kampong Speu; Pursat <b>Coordinates</b> 12°03'N 104°09'E <b>Altitude</b> 340–1,756 m <b>Area</b> 50,085 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Arborophila cambodiana</i> ■ <b>Endemic Bird Areas</b> s085: Thailand–Cambodia mountains <sup>2</sup> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS08: Sino-Himalayan subtropical forest			
<b>15 Boeung Chhmar / Moat Khla</b>	Unprotected <sup>BR,R</sup>	■ A1	■ A4i,iii
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Thom; Siem Reap <b>Coordinates</b> 12°51'N 104°14'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–10 m <b>Area</b> 39,405 ha <b>Habitats</b> Forest; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Heliopais personata</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> , <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> , <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> , <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>			
<b>16 Stung / Chi Kreng / Kampong Svay</b>	Unprotected	■ A1	■ A3
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Thom; Siem Reap <b>Coordinates</b> 12°57'N 104°25'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–17 m <b>Area</b> 53,543 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> , <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains			
<b>17 Stung / Prasat Balang</b>	Unprotected	■ A1	■ A3
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Thom <b>Coordinates</b> 13°01'N 104°43'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–70 m <b>Area</b> 100,675 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Grassland; Shrubland <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains			
<b>18 Chhnuk Tru</b>	Unprotected <sup>BR</sup>	■ A1	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Chhnang; Pursat <b>Coordinates</b> 12°32'N 104°25'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–8 m <b>Area</b> 2,357 ha <b>Habitats</b> Shrubland; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			
<b>19 Lower Stung Sen</b>	Unprotected <sup>BR</sup>	■ A1	■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Thom <b>Coordinates</b> 12°36'N 104°31'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–10 m <b>Area</b> 12,390 ha <b>Habitats</b> Grassland; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>			
<b>20 Veal Srongae</b>	Unprotected <sup>BR</sup>	■ A1	■ A3 ■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Chhnang; Kampong Thom <b>Coordinates</b> 12°36'N 104°39'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–16 m <b>Area</b> 5,873 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Grassland; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> , <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> , <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>			
<b>21 Stung Sen / Santuk / Baray</b>	Unprotected	■ A1	■ A3 ■ A4i
<b>Admin region</b> Kampong Cham; Kampong Chhnang; Kampong Thom <b>Coordinates</b> 12°25'N 104°53'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–16 m <b>Area</b> 109,081 ha <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Aquila heliaca</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> , <i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>			

FOOTNOTES: <sup>2</sup> = Round and Robson (2001) provided justification for the treatment of “Cambodian Laughingthrush” *Garrulax [strepitans] ferrarius* as a full species, and, as this taxon is confined to the Thailand–Cambodia mountains, Eames *et al.* (2002) proposed that this area qualifies as an EBA according to the criteria used by Stattersfield *et al.* (1998).

Stung Sen / Santuk / Baray (IBA 21) comprises one of the largest remaining tracts of seasonally inundated grassland within the Tonle Sap lake floodplain, and is a very important breeding site for Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*. (PHOTO: SEAN AUSTIN)



Table 1 ... continued. Important Bird Areas in Cambodia.			
<b>22</b>	<b>Northern Santuk</b>	Unprotected	A1 A3 A4i
Admin region Kampong Thom Coordinates 12°41'N 105°07'E Altitude 14–40 m Area 24,312 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Shrubland; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Aquila clanga</i> , <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> Biomes AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains Congregatory waterbirds <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>			
<b>23</b>	<b>Mekong River from Kratie to Laos</b>	Unprotected <sup>R</sup>	A1 A2
Admin region Kratie; Stung Treng Coordinates 13°17'N 105°58'E Altitude 21–189 m Area 83,501 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> Endemic Bird Areas Lower Mekong river basin <sup>1</sup> Congregatory waterbirds <i>Glareola lactea</i>			
<b>24</b>	<b>Lomphat</b>	Partially protected	A1 A2 A3 A4i
Admin region Kratie; Mondulhiri; Ratanakiri; Stung Treng Coordinates 13°23'N 106°38'E Altitude 90–160 m Area 306,397 ha Habitats Forest; Shrubland; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Heliopais personata</i> Endemic Bird Areas Lower Mekong river basin <sup>1</sup> Biomes AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone Congregatory waterbirds <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>			
<b>25</b>	<b>Upper Srepok Catchment</b>	Partially protected	A1 A3 A4i
Admin region Mondulhiri; Ratanakiri Coordinates 12°58'N 107°16'E Altitude 92–651 m Area 507,711 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Pseudibis davisoni</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Cairina scutulata</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> , <i>Heliopais personata</i> Biomes AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone Congregatory waterbirds <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>			
<b>26</b>	<b>Mondulhiri / Kratie Lowlands</b>	Partially protected	A1 A3 A4i
Admin region Kratie; Mondulhiri Coordinates 12°28'N 106°38'E Altitude 29–515 m Area 383,233 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Shrubland; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i> , <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> , <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i> Biomes AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone Congregatory waterbirds <i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>			
<b>27</b>	<b>Snoul / Keo Sema / O Reang</b>	Partially protected	A1 A2 A3 A4i
Admin region Kratie; Mondulhiri Coordinates 12°15'N 107°02'E Altitude 0–1,070 m Area 257,843 ha Habitats Forest; Grassland; Shrubland; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Cairina scutulata</i> , <i>Arborophila davidi</i> , <i>Polyplectron germaini</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> Endemic Bird Areas 144: South Vietnamese lowlands Biomes AS08: Sino-Himalayan subtropical forest; AS09: Indochinese tropical moist forest Congregatory waterbirds <i>Cairina scutulata</i>			
<b>28</b>	<b>Koh Kapik</b>	Partially protected <sup>R</sup>	A1 A4i
Admin region Koh Kong Coordinates 11°30'N 103°02'E Altitude 0–110 m Area 27,289 ha Habitats Coastline; Forest Threatened species <i>Tringa guttifer</i> Congregatory waterbirds <i>Tringa guttifer</i>			
<b>29</b>	<b>Sre Ambel</b>	Unprotected	A1
Admin region Koh Kong Coordinates 11°06'N 103°41'E Altitude 0–16 m Area 8,068 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Coastline; Forest; Grassland; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Grus antigone</i>			
<b>30</b>	<b>Kirirom</b>	Partially protected	A3
Admin region Kampong Speu; Koh Kong Coordinates 11°18'N 103°57'E Altitude 360–943 m Area 52,783 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Shrubland; Wetlands Biomes AS11: Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone			
<b>31</b>	<b>Phnom Bokor</b>	Protected	A1 A2 A3
Admin region Kampot; Koh Kong; Sihanoukville Coordinates 10°51'N 104°02'E Altitude 9–1,325 m Area 101,587 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Forest; Rocky areas Threatened species <i>Arborophila cambodiana</i> , <i>Pavo muticus</i> Endemic Bird Areas s085: Thailand–Cambodia mountains <sup>2</sup> Biomes AS09: Indochinese tropical moist forest			
<b>32</b>	<b>Stung Kampong Smach</b>	Unprotected	A1
Admin region Sihanoukville Coordinates 10°37'N 103°51'E Altitude 0–153 m Area 13,790 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Coastline; Forest Threatened species <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> , <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>			
<b>33</b>	<b>Prek Taek Sap</b>	Unprotected	A1
Admin region Sihanoukville Coordinates 10°34'N 103°41'E Altitude 0–111 m Area 3,579 ha Habitats Coastline; Forest Threatened species <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> , <i>Mycteria cinerea</i> , <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>			
<b>34</b>	<b>Koh Rong Archipelago</b>	Unprotected	A4i
Admin region Sihanoukville Coordinates 10°43'N 103°15'E Altitude 0–317 m Area 10,561 ha Habitats Coastline; Forest; Sea Congregatory waterbirds <i>Charadrius peronii</i>			
<b>35</b>	<b>Koh Tang Archipelago</b>	Unprotected	A1
Admin region Sihanoukville Coordinates 10°18'N 103°08'E Altitude 0–134 m Area 667 ha Habitats Coastline; Forest; Sea Threatened species <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>			
<b>36</b>	<b>Basset Marsh</b>	Unprotected	A1
Admin region Kandal; Phnom Penh Coordinates 11°39'N 104°50'E Altitude 4–10 m Area 2,770 ha Habitats Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Shrubland; Wetlands Threatened species <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>			

FOOTNOTES: <sup>1</sup> = The "Lower Mekong river basin" Secondary Area was defined by Seng Kim Hout *et al.* (2003), following the criteria used by Stattersfield *et al.* (1998), to encompass the range of Mekong Wagtail *Motacilla samveasnae*, which was described by Duckworth *et al.* (2001).  
<sup>2</sup> = Round and Robson (2001) provided justification for the treatment of "Cambodian Laughingthrush" *Garrulax [streptans] ferrarius* as a full species, and, as this taxon is confined to the Thailand–Cambodia mountains, Eames *et al.* (2002) proposed that this area qualifies as an EBA according to the criteria used by Stattersfield *et al.* (1998).



Table 1 ... continued. Important Bird Areas in Cambodia.			
<b>37</b>	<b>Boeung Veal Samnap</b>	Unprotected	■ A1
<p><b>Admin region</b> Kandal <b>Coordinates</b> 11°37'N 105°02'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–17 m <b>Area</b> 11,286 ha  <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Shrubland; Wetlands  <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i></p>			
<b>38</b>	<b>Bassac Marsh</b>	Unprotected	■ A1 ■ A4i
<p><b>Admin region</b> Kandal <b>Coordinates</b> 11°17'N 105°09'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–5 m <b>Area</b> 52,316 ha  <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Shrubland; Wetlands  <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i></p>			
<b>39</b>	<b>Boeung Prek Lapouv</b>	Unprotected	■ A1 ■ A3 ■ A4i
<p><b>Admin region</b> Takeo <b>Coordinates</b> 10°43'N 105°02'E <b>Altitude</b> 4–5 m <b>Area</b> 9,276 ha  <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Grassland; Wetlands  <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>, <i>Grus antigone</i>, <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> ■ <b>Biomes</b> AS12: Indo-Gangetic plains ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Grus antigone</i></p>			
<b>40</b>	<b>Kampong Trach</b>	Unprotected	■ A1 ■ A4i
<p><b>Admin region</b> Kampot <b>Coordinates</b> 10°26'N 104°31'E <b>Altitude</b> 3–6 m <b>Area</b> 1,108 ha  <b>Habitats</b> Artificial landscapes (terrestrial); Grassland; Wetlands  <b>Threatened species</b> <i>Grus antigone</i> ■ <b>Congregatory waterbirds</b> <i>Grus antigone</i></p>			