

# BIRDING EASTERN MONGOLIA

– Ultimate birding with Miksture  
19.th May – 03.th June 2025





## **Welcome to Eastern Mongolia birding tour with Miksture**

This ornithological expedition takes us into Mongolia's eastern steppes, where a breathtaking array of bird species awaits. Eastern Mongolia is a haven for East Asia's cranes, warblers, thrushes, and buntings, with habitats that favor migrating and breeding birds. Mongolia's nomadic lifestyle is still widely practiced today, giving travelers a glimpse into traditional ways of life. The land itself is adorned with lush wildflowers, expansive grasslands, and stunning birdlife. Mongolia's landscapes bring to mind yurts, wild horsemen, and the distant echoes of Genghis Khan's legendary warriors. While Mongolia's history continues to evolve, it remains a mysterious and sparsely populated land at the heart of Asia. With a population of just over two million spread across its vast territory, Mongolia is one of the least densely settled countries on Earth. This untouched wilderness is a sanctuary for wildlife, where vast areas still belong to wild creatures rather than humans. Mongolia is an ecological crossroads. The north reaches the edge of the Siberian taiga; the center is an endless steppe; and to the south lies the Gobi Desert's sands. The eastern region adds yet another layer, with its steppe, mountains, numerous lakes, and marshes, creating an ideal setting for birdwatching in diverse and striking natural environments. We made an amazing ornithological expedition to eastern Mongolia in 2023 – have a look at the report from the tour, and begin dreaming:

[https://www.cloudbirders.com/be4/download?filename=MIKSTURE\\_Mongolia\\_0506\\_2023.pdf](https://www.cloudbirders.com/be4/download?filename=MIKSTURE_Mongolia_0506_2023.pdf)

The wide range of habitats is reflected in an exciting avifauna which encompasses both Siberian and Central Asian species, including species unique to Mongolia and its immediate surroundings. Prime specialties include (all these species were seen during our 2023-expedition: Black-billed (Spotted), Daurian Partridge, Japanese Quail, Bean Goose, Bar-headed Goose, Swan Goose, Whooper Swan, Black-throated Diver, Ruddy Shelduck, Eastern Spot-billed Duck, Garganey, Falcated Duck, Red-crested Pochard, Eurasian Spoonbill, Black Stork, Saker Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Amur Falcon, Osprey, Oriental Honey-buzzard, Black-eared Kite, Eastern Marsh Harrier, Japanese Sparrowhawk, Upland Buzzard, Long-legged Buzzard, Eastern Buzzard, Booted Eagle, Steppe Eagle, Golden Eagle, Cinereous Vulture, Brown-cheeked (Eastern) Rail, Common Crane, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Demoiselle Crane, Great Bustard, Pacific Golden Plover, Greater Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover (Lesser Sand Plover), Oriental Plover, Grey-headed Lapwing, Terek Sandpiper, Marsh Sandpiper, Grey-tailed Tattler, Red-necked Stint, Long-toed Stint, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Pallas's Sandgrouse, Relict Gull, White-winged Tern, Whiskered Tern, Gull-billed Tern, Caspian Tern, Oriental Turtle Dove, Oriental Cuckoo, Grey Nightjar, Pacific Swift, White-backed Woodpecker,

Brown Shrike, Isabelline Shrike, Chinese Grey Shrike, White-cheeked Starling, Azure-winged Magpie, Daurian Jackdaw, Azure Tit, Mongolian (Eastern) Short-toed Lark, Asian Short-toed Lark, Mongolian Lark, Marsh Grassbird, Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler, Paddyfield Warbler, Black-browed Reed Warbler, Thick-billed Warbler, Oriental Reed Warbler, Dusky Warbler, Radde's Warbler, Arctic Warbler, Two-barred Warbler, Pale-legged Leaf Warbler, Yellow-browed Warbler, Pallas' Leaf Warbler, Reed Parrotbill, Chestnut-flanked White-eye, White-crowned Penduline Tit, Eyebrowed Thrush, Siberian Thrush, Red (Rufous)-throated Thrush, Dusky Thrush, Naumanns Thrush, Whites Thrush, Daurian Redstart, Siberian Rubythroat, Siberian Blue Robin, Red (Orange)-flanked Bluetail, Isabelline Wheatear, Yellow-rumped Flycatcher, Mugimaki Flycatcher, Taiga Flycatcher, Dark-sided Flycatcher, Asian Brown Flycatcher, Ashy Minivet, Pere Davids Snowfinch, Eastern Yellow Wagtail, Citrine Wagtail, Richards Pipit, Blyth's Pipit, Buff-bellied Pipit, Red-throated Pipit, Olive-backed Pipit, Grey-capped (Oriental) Greenfinch, Long-tailed Rosefinch, Pine Bunting, Meadow Bunting, Jankowski's Bunting, Little Bunting, Pallas' Reed Bunting, Japanese (Ochre-rumped) Reed Bunting, Black-faced Bunting, Tristrams Bunting, Yellow-breasted Bunting, Chestnut Bunting, etc. Among the mammals the great herds of Mongolian Gazelle in its natural habitat are an amazing sight. Springtime is a delightful season when birds are in breeding plumage, and migrants are passing through on their way north. Marvellous birding - a real adventure in fact. This journey provides excellent birding in this great country. Miksture and our Mongolian team knows thoroughly the locations and the birds of course - in short: the best and most rewarding birding. Our team provides good meals, and we always make the journey as comfortable and smooth as possible. We don't make any compromises; however, we always make priority not to flush and frighten the birds.

Tour start: In Ulaanbaatar 19.th May 2025



**Expected: 210 - 215 species of birds and 10-12 species of mammals**

Mongolia is one of the important breeding and stopover sites for Palearctic species. Breeding birds occur in many different habitats (from taiga forest through different steppes to desert including wetlands). Migratory birds pass through Mongolia from Siberian Taiga to wintering grounds. It means that you will have a unique opportunity to see not only breeding Palearctic species but also migratory species during both breeding and migration seasons. Untouched landscape and nomadic lifestyle give chance to discover a new species for the birds list of the country. The peaceful country and friendly field company attract many birdwatchers to Mongolia. The very name Mongolia conjures images of a vast, remote, and distant land; the land of Genghis Khan (Chingis Khaan) and the Mongol hordes. While Mongolia is certainly vast and much of it is remote, it is also home to an exciting array of poorly known and rarely observed birds that occur only here. As we traverse this vast land, we will often be travelling on rarely used roads, and occasionally driving across steppe grasslands using GPS to navigate our way to exciting wetlands where no roads venture.

## Short day-to-day program

Day 1:	Ulaanbaatar – Gorkhi Terelj NP.
Day 2:	Gorkhi Terelj NP – Murun Plantation
Day 3:	Murun Plantation - Choibalsan
Day 4:	Choibalsan – Buir Lake
Day 5-6:	Buir Lake
Day 7:	Buir Lake – Khalkh
Day 8:	Khalkh
Day 9-10:	Khalkh - Tashgain Tavan Lakes
Day 11:	Tashgain Tavan Lakes - Matad
Day 12:	Matad - Baruun
Day 13:	Baruun - Lake Zuun Ereen
Day 14:	Lake Zuun Ereen – Gun Galuut
Day 15:	Gun Galuut - Ulaanbaatar
Day 16:	Fly Home



### Day 1. Welcome to Ulaanbaatar – transfer to Gorkhi Terelj NP-region: taiga birds

19.th May: Miksture and our Mongolian team greets you at the airport. Mongolia is a landlocked country in East and Central Asia. It is bordered by Russia to the north and China to the south, east and west. Although Mongolia does not share a border with Kazakhstan, its western-most point is only 38 kilometres from Kazakhstan's eastern tip.

Ulaanbaatar, the capital and largest city, is home to about 45% of the population. Mongolia's political system is a parliamentary republic. The area of what is now Mongolia has been ruled by various nomadic empires, including the Xiongnu, the Xianbei, the Rouran, the Gökturks and others. The Mongol Empire was founded by Genghis Khan in 1206. After the collapse of the Yuan Dynasty, the Mongols returned to their earlier pattern of constant internal conflict and occasional raids on the Chinese



borderlands. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Mongolia came under the influence of Tibetan Buddhism. At the end of the 17th century, all of Mongolia had been incorporated into the area ruled by the Qing Dynasty. During the collapse of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, Mongolia declared independence, but had to struggle until 1921 to firmly establish de facto independence from the Republic of China, and until 1945 to gain international recognition. The country came under strong Russian and Soviet influence; in 1924, the Mongolian People's Republic was declared, and Mongolian politics began to follow the same patterns as the Soviet politics of the time. After the breakdown of communist regimes in Eastern Europe in late 1989, Mongolia saw its own Democratic Revolution in early 1990, which led to a multi-party system, a new constitution in 1992, and transition to a market economy. At 1,564,116 square kilometres (603,909 sq. mi), Mongolia is the 19th largest and the most sparsely populated independent country in the world, with a population of around 2.75 million people. It is also the world's second- largest landlocked country after Kazakhstan. The country contains very little arable land, as much of its area is covered by steppes, with mountains to the north and west and the Gobi Desert to the south. Transfer with car to Terelj NP-region; in search of Black-billed Capercaille, and other taiga birds. O/N guesthouse in the taiga. LD



## **Day 2. Terelj NP-region; in search of Black-billed Capercaillie, and other taiga birds - Choibalsan**

20.th May: We have good experience and previous sightings of Black-billed Capercaillie (*Tetrao parvirostris*). It is a rare and striking bird native to the dense coniferous forests of Siberia and parts of northeastern Asia. The black-billed Capercaillie, also known as the Siberian Capercaillie or Spotted Capercaillie, is a remarkable grouse found in the dense, snowy forests of Siberia and northeastern Asia. Its nickname, the "Spotted Capercaillie," comes from the striking pattern of small white spots that dot the dark, iridescent feathers on its wings and body. These spots create a spotted appearance that helps it blend seamlessly into the snowy forest floors and branches, providing crucial camouflage against predators. Males can grow over 90 cm (3 feet) long and are known for their spectacular courtship displays, which involve a series of low booms, clicks, and dramatic feather flares meant to captivate females. This time of year, it can still be pretty cold, but the array of thrushes and buntings in the taiga makes one forget the tough environment. After spending the morning in the taiga we continue driving eastwards towards Choibalsan. Depending on the roads condition we might camp somewhere long the road and continue driving to Choibalsan next day. Dornod; (lit. "East") is the easternmost of the 21 aimags (provinces) of Mongolia. Its capital is Choibalsan. Choibalsan is the fourth-largest city in Mongolia after Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan, and Erdenet. The name of the city was Bayan Tümen until 1941, when it was renamed after the communist leader Khorlogiin Choibalsan in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Mongolian Revolution of 1921. The city administrative unit's official name is

Kherlen sum, with area of 281 square kilometres or 108 square miles. It is situated at the Kherlen River, at an elevation of 747 metres above sea level. Choibalsan experiences a cold semi-arid climate with frigid, very dry winters and warm, wetter summers. In terms of temperatures, it resembles a humid continental climate, but falls short of that classification due to the very dry winters. We continue birdwatching along the Kherlen River for the highlight species including Japanese Sparrowhawk, Amur Falcon, Demoiselle Crane, Azure Tit, White-crowned Penduline-tit, White-cheeked Starling, White's, Eyebrowed, Naumann's, and Dusky Thrushes, Siberian Blue Robin, Rufous-tailed Robin, Siberian Rubythroat, Long-tailed Rosefinch, Oriental Greenfinch, Lapland Longspur, Yellow-browed, Yellow-breasted, and Black-faced Buntings. O/N in tent camp. BLD

## **Day 3. Arrival to Choibalsan and exploration of the birds in nearby marsh- and lake areas**

21.th May: Choibalsan, a city in eastern Mongolia, lies along the Kherlen River and serves as the capital of Dornod Province. Nestled within the vast Mongolian steppe, Choibalsan is surrounded by rolling grasslands and expansive plains that characterize the region. The city is a key hub for eastern Mongolia, blending urban amenities with proximity to the unspoiled landscapes typical of the Mongolian Plateau. The area experiences a continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers, and is known for its biodiversity, including notable populations of migratory birds and grazing Mongolian gazelles. Choibalsan's strategic location also connects it to trade routes leading toward China and Russia, enhancing its cultural and economic significance in the region. This were the area where we encountered the first singing Pallas Warblers in the city's parks, and in the nearby lakes we enjoyed Yellow-breasted Bunting, several reed-species and warblers migrating through the reeds along the lakeshores. O/N hotel. BLD

## **Day 4. Choibalsan - Menen Steppe (150 km day-drive through the steppe) – Buir Lake**

22.th May: The Menen Steppe is one of the biggest steppes in the world, it is unique because it has largely remained undeveloped. It is in the Dornod province, 60 km to the west of Buir lake, 600m above sea level. This vast steppe continues all the way till the east side of Mongolia, to Dariganga

volcano. The steppe is divided into two main parts: the north side of Kherlen, and the south side of Tamsag. The lowest point of this steppe in Mongolia lies in the northern area of the Kherlen. Mongolian famous poet B. Yavuukhulan described this steppe as: "Seeing the sunrise from the distance of lassoing the horse is amazing" (it means that because Mongolian people lasso the horse from very close, looking the sunrise from very close is more amazing). Driving through the steppe gives a great impression. It is home to great herds of Mongolian Gazelle. The target bird species are Japanese Quail, Steppe Eagle, Upland Buzzard, Great Bustard, Oriental Plover, Pallas's Sandgrouse, Mongolian Lark, Isabelline Wheatear, and Pere David's Snowfinch. Camping on the seamless grassland is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. O/N in tent camp. BLD



### Day 5-6. Buir Lake

23.th and 24.th May: The Buir Lake is a freshwater lake that straddles the border between Mongolia and China. It lies within the Buir Lake Depression. The Chinese city of Hulunbuir is named after both this lake and Hulun Lake, which lies entirely on the Chinese side of the border in Inner Mongolia. Lake Buir and surrounding shallow pools are great habitats of breeding and migrating waders and other wetland birds. We visit the Halh River Delta in the north-western corner of the lake where we explore

the reedbed and riparian forest. Target birds include Bar-headed Geese, Swan Geese, Mandarin Duck, Baikal Teal, Falcated Duck, Eastern Spot-billed Duck, Red-breasted Merganser, Japanese Quail, Little Grebe, Black Stork, Siberian and White-naped Cranes, Mongolian & Greater Sandplovers, Oriental Plover, Red-necked Stint, Asian Dowitcher, Oriental Pratincole, Relict Gull, Oriental Reed, Black-browed Reed, Pallas's Grasshopper, Lanceolated Warblers, White's, Eyebrowed, Naumann's & Dusky Thrushes. O/N in tents. BLD

### Day 7-8. Buir Lake - Khalkh River – Khalkh (all day 8) poplar and riparian forest birds (70-km dust roads)

25.th and 26.th May: We explore poplar trees and riparian forest for enigmatic bird species including Amur Falcon, Grey-headed Lapwing, Hill Pigeon, Oriental Turtle Dove, Chinese Grey Shrike, Azure Tit, White-cheeked Starling, Daurian Starling, Siberian Blue Robin, Rufous-tailed Robin, Siberian Rubythroat, Yellow-rumped, Narcissus, and Mugimaki Flycatchers, and Oriental Greenfinch. The Khalkh River (also spelled as Khalkha River or Halaha River is a river in eastern Mongolia and northern China's Inner Mongolia region. The river is also referred as the Khalkhyn Gol, or River of Khalkh. Khalkyn at the far eastern edge of Mongolia in the Amur River basin. The river's source is the western slopes of the Greater Khingan mountains of Inner Mongolia. In its lower course, it forms the boundary between China's Inner Mongolia, and the Mongolian Republic. From May to September 1939, the river was the site of the Battles of Khalkhin Gol, the decisive engagement of the Soviet-Japanese border conflicts. Soviet and Mongolian forces defeated the Japanese Kwantung Army. O/N in tents (if the shower is working in the village, we will use it). BLD



is the only known breeding site for this species in Mongolia. Other bird highlights include Bar-headed, Greylag, Swan, Bean, and Greater White-fronted Geese, Baer's Pochard, White-winged Scoter, Japanese Quail, Great Bustard, Baillon's Crake, Siberian, White-naped and Hooded Cranes, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Long-toed Stint, Red-necked Stint, Asian Dowitcher, Relict Gull, Short-eared Owl, Bearded Reedling, Oriental Reed, Black-browed Reed, Paddyfield Warbler, Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler, Marsh Grassbird, Reed Parrotbill, Daurian Starling, White's, Eyebrowed, Naumann's & Dusky Thrushes, Yellow-breasted,



**Day 9-10. Khalkh - Tashgain Lakes – shorebirds and other wetland birds (70-km dust road)**

27.th – 28.th May: This site is in the east of Tamsag depression, 30 km southwest of Sumber soum centre, Dornod Province and it comprises the group of small lakes, located in 1.2 km from each other. There are many more lakes in the Tashgai depression. Some of the lakes are fully surrounded by reeds, while some are partially surrounded by reeds and bushes. The major land use of Tashgain depression is livestock grazing and some are used for agriculture. Globally threatened bird species occurs, and we will explore the shallow brackish waters for waders and the lakes for scoters. Look for elusive and rare Reed Parrotbill in the reedbed. This

Pallas's, and Japanese Reed Buntings. O/N in tents. BLD

**Day 11. Tashgain Lakes – Matad Mountains, (Jankowski's Bunting) through Menen Steppe (150 km)**

29.th May: We depart Tashgain Lakes and spend most of the day at the Menen Steppe, enroute to Matad Mountains, exploring the lakes and steppe for missing species. The Matad Mountains in eastern Mongolia reveal is marked by rolling grasslands, vast steppes, and mountain ridges. It is located at an elevation of 1,103 meters above sea level. The mountain is an elevation standing high above the surrounding area with small summit area, steep



slopes, and local relief of 300m or more. This region, part of the Khentii mountain range, lies in a remote corner of Mongolia, where the landscape is raw and undisturbed by modernity. Undulating hillsides, punctuated by occasional rocky outcrops and hidden valleys that invite ornithological exploration. The grasslands change color with the seasons, shifting from vibrant greens in spring and summer to golden hues in autumn, before the snow blankets the landscape in winter. With few settlements and little infrastructure, this landscape offers a tranquil escape and a window into the enduring nomadic spirit of Mongolia. Wildlife thrives here and herds of gazelles moving across the plains. This mountain has a special place among birdwatchers. It is famous for the recent finding of breeding Jankowski's buntings, with its rich chestnut-colored crown, black-streaked upperparts, and a white underbelly. Its breeding range is restricted to northeastern China and here in and around the mountains. This bird favours open grasslands and shrublands with scattered bushes. Classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN, the Jankowski's Bunting faces severe threats from habitat loss and degradation due to agriculture and overgrazing, with a current population estimated to be fewer than 250 mature individuals. We explore the rocky outcrops and scrubs around the mountain. Bird highlights are Daurian Partridge, Japanese Quail, Cinereous Vulture, Greater Spotted, Booted, Steppe, and Golden Eagles, Pallas's Sandgrouse, Meadow, and Jankowski's Buntings. O/N in tents. BLD

### **Day 12. Matad - Baruun**

30.th May: After breakfast we leave the mountains and drive towards Baruun, a region characterized by vast, open grasslands and rolling steppe landscapes typical of the Mongolian Plateau. It lies within the Dornod Province and serves as part of Mongolia's eastern frontier, close to the borders

with Russia and China. The region's terrain is primarily flat to gently undulating, interspersed with low hills, scattered shrubs, and occasional river valleys that provide essential water sources. O/N in tents or, if available, guesthouse. BLD

### **Day 13. Baruun – Lake Zuun Ereen**

31.th May: We drive towards Lake Zuun Ereen, a shallow saline lake within the expansive grasslands of Dornod Province. This remote lake is surrounded by undulating steppes and patches of shrubland. Lake Zuun Ereen is part of Mongolia's important wetland ecosystems, offering critical habitats for bird species like cranes and waterfowl. O/N in tents. BLD

### **Day 14. Lake Zuun Ereen – Lake Gun-Galuut**

01.th June: We continue to drive to one of the most famous ornithological sites in Mongolia. The Gun-Galuut Nature Reserve in Mongolia may only be 130km from Ulaanbaatar – Mongolia's capital city – and it may also be small – only covering an area of 200 km<sup>2</sup> – but what surprises most is the great diversity of ecosystems even though it is a comparatively small area. It is filled with high mountains, steppes, rivers, lakes and wetlands. It seems that the steppes meeting the sky with nothing in-between. Just a vastness, long empty spaces, with some undulating hills, spreading out as far as the eye can see. And the colors - light green. Brown. Dark green. Shapes from shadow of clouds. Puffs of sand from cars. Stripes from multiple tracks. And then herds of sheep, goats, cattle, horses, camels. It's also home for several pairs of the endangered White-naped Crane, often found in the company of other crane species that also occur within their range including Demoiselle Cranes. O/N tents. BLD

### **Day 15. Lake Gun Galuut – Ulaanbaatar**

02.th June: After breakfast and birding in the area, we drive to Ulaanbaatar. Accommodation and farewell dinner. O/N hotel. BLD

### **Day 16. Tour concludes - heading home from Ulaanbaatar – Welcome home!**

03.th June: Transfer to the airport according to your flight schedule. Tour concludes.

This is an active journey. Participants should tolerate and be ready for active birding. The activity level will be adjusted so it fit all clients, and everyone can enjoy this journey. We don't climb mountains or endure tough levels of activity, but this is birding,



and participants should be ready getting up early – and should be ready to endure changing climatic conditions. We visit steppe, semi-deserts, low mountains, etc. when this is said, it should be stressed that Miksture and our team are very experienced in handling these tours. We know the areas and the conditions. We are well prepared, and make sure the participants achieve the best possible comfort – tasty, healthy and enough food! Most of the nights will be nights in tents because no other possibilities are present, but its solely an advantage as we are close or right in the centre of the best birding sites. Our vehicles are comfortable, and our drivers are experienced. But it's a tough terrain and roads are sometimes very bad or even absent... Some days can be long, exhausting, and dusty on the road! Tourism is still new here and it took years before guesthouses and hotels were available. So please bear this in mind and be patient.

### **What to bring...?**

Prior departure, and usually at booking confirmation, we send a detailed packing list and information about what to bring. Miksture are of course always prepared to assist and explain, so please feel free to ask us about every matter.

**PHYSICAL RATING:** Moderate. We designed this trip involving the least possible strenuous walks and treks throughout the trip.

**MEALS:** The food is delicious. When we are in the field, we bring our own kitchen team who serve three meals a day: Good, healthy, and delicious food! Lunches could be packed and be basic. Some evening meals will be in the hotel or in a restaurant close by. Dinners are with plenty of food and a variety of communal dishes. Soups are often included as well as both meat and vegetable dishes. Mealtimes are generally very flexible, and the group will eat together. We provide mineral water during all tour and serve tea and coffee to all meals. When possible and wished we make tea and coffee-breaks.

**CUSTOMS:** Entering Mongolia, usually goes smooth and without any problems and frankly... the customs and authorities in Mongolia are very friendly and service minded.

**ACCOMMODATION:** The hotels in Ulaanbaatar are of normal standard but just below the international standard, however clean and comfortable. We ask

you for understanding the local standard hotel in Choibalsan town might not meet your expectations. Anyways we will choose the best possible accommodation. This tour involves a lot of camping on the seamless steppe. There will not be any shower for extended periods. For the camping nights, each participant will have to share with one of the other participants, but we might try to get as many tents as possible. Couples may of course be accommodated together. The only camp assistance group members will be asked to give is erecting and dismantling one's personal tent (an easy and rapid task) on those occasions when the camp crew has limited time. In addition to the individual sleeping tents, there is a dining tent and a toilet tent. You will need to bring a 2-season sleeping bag. Karmimat, are provided; however, if you prefer, pls bring the more modern self-inflated Thermarest' mattress.

**MEALS:** 15 breakfasts, 15 lunches, and 15 dinners is included in this tour, which covers all the main meals during your stay in Mongolia. Our cook will cater for your special food requirements. Please let us know your dietary requirements in advance so that we can prepare the supplies accordingly. We will provide our guests with fresh fruits every day. However, the meals in the camp might lack a variety comparing to the European standards. There will always be hot drinks and snacks.

**WEATHER:** Mongolia is the 'Land of Blue Sky', the nickname comes from the number of sunny days throughout the year in the country – two third of the year. In 2023 the weather was unusual cold the first days – snow and temperatures below zero. Please bring warm cloth! Otherwise, further east, the temperatures should be relatively moderate, and skies are usually brilliantly clear. The days will usually be sunny and cool, and pleasant. Nights will be considerably cooler after the sunset. The temperature should be lower in the mountains and snow is possible.

**ELECTRICITY AND POWER SOURCES:** We will use power inverter in the vehicle. You can charge your batteries while vehicle is moving. The common socket type is type E. The recently built buildings have the combination of Type G and Type E. Please see the details of socket types at <https://www.power-plugs-sockets.com/>.

**TRANSPORT IN MONGOLIA:** Roads are generally poor (or even completely lacking in some places,

where one merely drives across the steppe or desert!), but our transport consists of sturdy 4x4 vehicles which can easily cope with the conditions.

**VISA:** For several countries, visa is no longer needed entering Mongolia! Miksture assist with this matter. When your seat is booked Miksture inform you about the visas. Our Mongolian partners and Miksture recommend arranging it in advance. It is possible but more expensive to purchase it upon arrival at the destination

domestic transportation according program • All accommodation in Mongolia according program: 2 nights of accommodation at a hotel in Ulaanbaatar, 1 night of accommodation at hotel in Choibalsan, 12 nights camping in tents • Full board in Mongolia • Bottled water each day • All permits • Services of tour leader & administration from Miksture • Local entrees and fees according day-to-day program • Sightseeing specified cost • Road taxes • Visa support invitation letter. Mongolian poor roads conditions & changing weather conditions is not charged extras ;)



**TIPPING:** Tipping is generally as always - welcome!

**TAXONOMICAL CHECK LIST OF BIRDS:** The list provides the potential birds that could be seen during the whole trip. As our trip date coincides with late migrations, we might miss some early migrants. Hope you understand that the birds do not stay in a place for long time because of the season. However, we have tried to include the most potential birds to the list. The taxonomical order and nomenclature follow the Howard and Moore 4.th edition (incl. corrigenda vol.1-2). When deposit is received, Miksture mail a receipt of the received amount, together with list of birds of MONGOLIA 2025 and Practical Travel tips which essential is a little booklet of all practical matters and a pack list

### Price include

Guiding by Michael Westerbjerg Andersen/Miksture  
• Local (English-speaking) interpreters • All private transportation by 4WD vans/jeeps/trucks) and other

### Price does NOT include

International flights • Alcoholic drinks at meals in restaurants and cafes • Personal expenses for eventual extra arrangements not mentioned in the program • Tips to drivers and interpreter • Travel insurance – mandatory! • Money for own expenses; anything strictly personal (e.g., laundry, phone calls, any excess luggage charges, snacks) • Visa to Mongolia (if needed). We recommend obtaining Mongolian visa prior departure as it's much easier and much cheaper • Sleeping bag and any optical equipment (binoculars).

Visa fees and applications will be explained prior departure.

**Single room:** Please note that, single room accommodation may not be available at some places, but this will be explained and agreed prior departure. Is possible for surcharge in some

accommodation, a single room surcharge will apply for anyone not sharing.

All birders are welcome and, on our travels, there usually is a mix-ture of nationalities. Language is no problem – Birders talk the same language! English, Russian, French, German and Danish are spoken. Miksture was established with the purpose of encourage and combine Eco-tourism and biological sci- entific research in Siberia, Mongolia, and Central Asia. The approach of combining Eco-tourism and Nature Conservation is in many ways opposite activities, but we have done it without severe compromises for the visitors and the environment.

Our tours are the result of friendship and strange ideas and our carefully planned itineraries and intensive approach have since 1994 given those who travel with us an unusual experience. Miksture is an independent company, established and owned by Michael Westerbjerg Andersen. You will always be in contact with Michael when you contact us. All itineraries are accompanied by local staff that possesses the knowledge and experience to make the tour wholly successful. They know the areas thoroughly and take pride in showing those who travel the local hotspots, confidently coping with any problems that may arise and so greatly increasing the chance that everything will run smoothly. Leading a tour in Eu- rope or North America is one thing, leading one in Mongolia, Siberia, and Central Asia where logistical problems are a fact of life is quite another! Where practicable and necessary we obtain the assistance of local leaders who have both an intimate knowledge of their home areas and the ability to look after the group to the required standard.

Welcome to EASTERN MONGOLIA 2025

One month before departure Miksture mail an updated program

Pls contact Miksture for further details – we would be happy to organize and assist!

Michael Westerbjerg Andersen/Miksture

