

ARMENIA – BIRDING THE SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

Tuesday 16 to Friday 26 May 2028

TOUR OVERVIEW: Cradled in the rugged heart of the South Caucasus, Armenia lies at the crossroads of Europe and Central Asia where ancient history and untamed nature unite. This small, mainly mountainous country embraces landscapes as timeless as its history: snow-covered peaks, sunburnt canyons, arid steppe plateau, tranquil woodlands, lowland wetlands and glimmering blue high-altitude lakes. The country's story stretches back millennia. It was the first nation to adopt Christianity as a state religion in the 4th century, a legacy etched into its landscape through the many medieval monasteries that perch dramatically on hillsides and cliffs. Often called the "land of stones", it is defined by rugged massifs that provided the building material that shape its ancient monasteries and finely carved khachkars, or cross-stones, that still adorn many villages and sacred sites.



Bolstered by an ever-modernising infrastructure and a welcoming eco-tourism sector, Armenia has in recent years blossomed into one of the most exciting bird watching destinations in the Western Palearctic. It sits where the ranges of south-east Europe's most prized avian target birds converge with specialities from the Caucasus and from the fringes of Central Asia. Montane uplands are the home of Caspian Snowcock, Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch and Radde's Accentor whilst ochre canyons and parched rolling hills provide habitat for White-throated Robin, Red-tailed Wheatear, Upcher's Warbler and Grey-necked Bunting. Lakes, marshes and fishponds support Armenian Gull, White-headed Duck, Pygmy Cormorant, White-tailed Lapwing, Blue-

cheeked Bee-eater and Menetries's Warbler, whilst tranquil woodlands ring to the songs of Green Warbler, Mountain Chiffchaff and both Semi-collared and Red-breasted Flycatchers. A fabulous selection of raptors, including many vultures and eagles patrol the skies. Our visit coincides with the advancement of spring, when breeding birds will be at their best, so Armenia is bound to produce a tapestry of natural history as rich and enduring as its cultural heritage.



A stunning male White-throated Robin holds territory in a vegetated canyon

TOUR DESCRIPTION: Our 10-night adventure follows a clockwise circuit around the country. We stay at four carefully chosen bases that keeps travel time to a minimum.

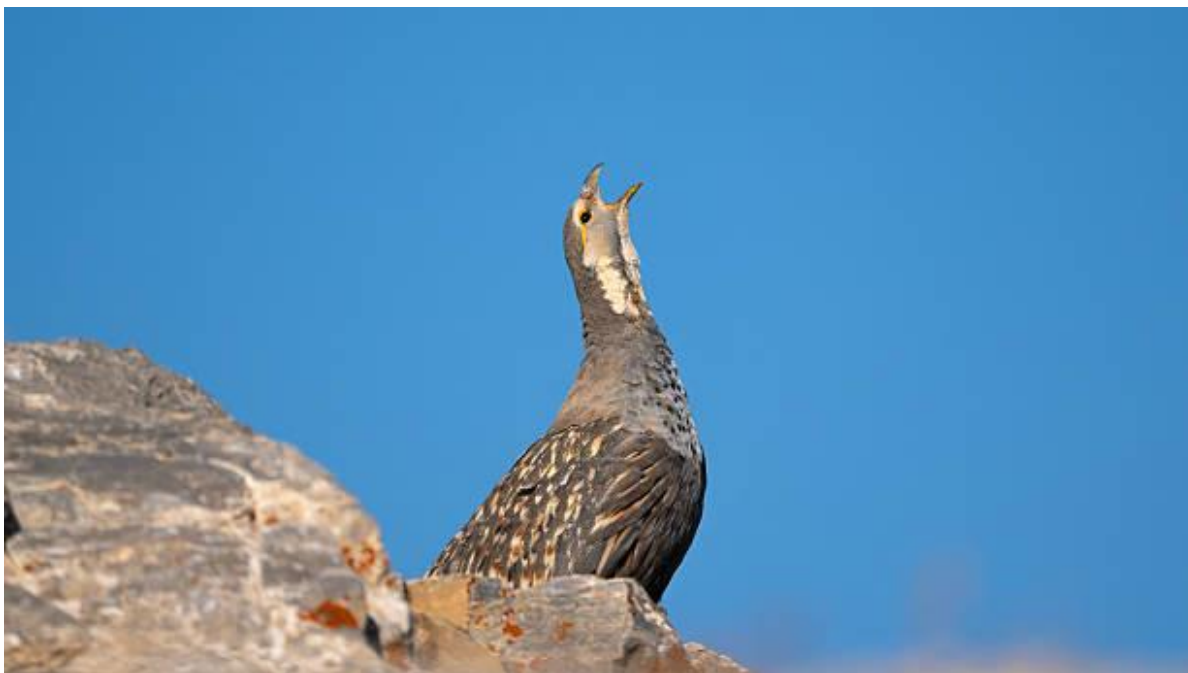
We begin with two nights in the capital Yerevan, exploring nearby Mount Aragats, which rises majestically to the north-west. Next, we explore the lush broadleaf forests of the Dilijan National Park and the nearby serene waters of Lake Sevan.

Continuing south over high mountain passes, we spend three nights in Yeghegnadzor, from where we radiate out across a province of snow-capped peaks, alpine meadows, and dramatic gorges. Our route includes the Sisian Plateau and Noravank Gorge before the circuit is completed with four further nights in Yerevan. From here we visit the renowned Armash fishponds and the nearby Vedi Hills and Uranots Gorge, each area teeming with birdlife and just one hour drive south of the capital.

Whilst birds and wildlife will remain our chief focus, we also visit warm and welcoming villages to absorb a rich array of historical and sacred sites generated by thousands of years of human habitation of this rugged land. As such this makes the tour ideal for birders and eco-travellers with a wider curiosity about this rarely explored country.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITIES: We should enjoy many birds throughout the tour and coupled with dramatic landscapes and cultural highlights along the way; there will be countless chances for memorable photographs.

BIRD LIST: Our list of potential species is impressive: Common Quail, Caspian Snowcock, Ruddy Shelduck, White-headed Duck, Ferruginous Duck, Marbled Teal, Laughing Dove, Alpine Swift, Common Crane, Black Stork, Little Bittern, Great White Pelican, Dalmatian Pelican, Pygmy Cormorant, White-tailed Lapwing, Temminck's Stint, Red-necked Phalarope, Marsh Sandpiper, Armenian Gull, White-winged Tern, Eurasian Scops-owl, Eurasian Eagle-owl, European Honey-buzzard, Bearded Vulture, Egyptian Vulture, Short-toed Snake-eagle, Griffon Vulture, Cinereous Vulture, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Golden Eagle, Levant Sparrowhawk, Long-legged Buzzard, Common Hoopoe, Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, European Roller, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Syrian Woodpecker, Lesser Kestrel, Eurasian Golden Oriole, Red-backed Shrike, Lesser Grey Shrike, Woodchat Shrike, Red-billed Chough, Eurasian Penduline-tit, Turkestan Short-toed Lark, Horned Lark, Eastern Olivaceous Warbler, Upcher's, Warbler, Moustached Warbler, Marsh Warbler, Paddyfield Warbler, Menetries's Warbler, Eastern Orphean Warbler, Green Warbler, Mountain Chiffchaff, Eurasian Crag Martin, Western Rock Nuthatch, Eastern Rock Nuthatch, Rosy Starling, Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin, White-throated Robin, Bluethroat, Red-breasted Flycatcher, Semi-collared Flycatcher, Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush, Eastern Stonechat (*variegatus*), Isabelline Wheatear, Eastern Black-eared Wheatear, Finsch's Wheatear, Red-tailed Wheatear, Alpine Accentor, Radde's Accentor, Pale Sparrow, White-winged Snowfinch, Water Pipit, Tawny Pipit, Common Rosefinch, Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch, Desert Finch, Twite, Red-fronted Serin, Black-headed Bunting, Rock Bunting, Grey-necked Bunting, Ortolan Bunting.



A male Caspian Snowcock heralds the start of another day in the Lesser Caucasus

OTHER WILDLIFE: In springtime, meadows will be festooned with colourful wildflowers and associated butterflies including multiple types of fritillaries. Armenia is home to several elusive mammals, and one very rare one. Eurasian Brown Bear, Eurasian Wolf and Golden Jackal are shy creatures that tend to inhabit the country's most remote corners, and though we shouldn't totally discount our chances, we would need a bit of luck on our side for anything but a fleeting encounter. We are more likely to come across the agile Bezoar Ibex, a type of wild goat with impressive, sweeping horns as illustrated in the photograph below, in addition to Red and Roe Deer and Red Fox. The Persian sub-species of Leopard, a ghost of the mountains still clings to survival with a tiny population in Armenia's remote Lesser Caucasus.



EASE AND PACE: Spring brings long, beautiful days, giving us plenty of time to explore and enjoy the birdlife. Full days will be spent in the field, but a basic level of fitness is all that is required for this trip. Most of our birding will take place within a short distance of the vehicle. At Mount Aragats and Mount Gndasar there will be some uphill walking, which we will manage according to the group's abilities. Transport by rugged SUV's will be provided to access these higher valleys and vantage points. Breakfast will be served around 7.00 am and dinner at approximately 7.30 pm, though we will have an earlier, pre-dawn start for our Caspian Snowcock excursion. In addition to our lunch stop, we also take relaxing coffee breaks when available. Local transport will be by a comfortable, locally driven mini-coach, and with the country being relatively small, our daily journeys are not long, often one hour or so.

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD: We will stay in small boutique style hotels and good quality, family-run lodges. All have en-suite rooms. The traditional food is fabulous, rich and flavoursome. Staples include lavash (thin flatbread), khorovats (barbecued meat kebabs), and dolma (minced meat and rice wrapped in grape leaves). The cuisine also

features an abundance of fresh and dried fruits and dairy products with vegetarian options being routinely available. Armenia has been making wine for millennia; evidence of the world's oldest known winery was found here, and its modern vintages are now gaining international acclaim.

WEATHER: Spring will be in full swing at the time of our visit. Days will be mostly clear and sunny, though occasional rain in the mountains, and even a brief snow flurry on the highest peaks, is possible. Armenia enjoys a continental climate, and in May we can expect daytime temperatures across the steppe and lowlands between 20-30°C. In the higher mountains, altitude brings cooler conditions, with temperatures typically ranging from 12-20°C.

Biting insects are rarely an issue, though warmer weather around lowland fishponds may encourage some to emerge.



Raddes's Accentor occurs above the treeline in some of Armenia's higher mountains

PRICE: The price for springtime 2028 will be £3150 per person sharing a room. This includes all birdwatching excursions and travel around Armenia, full board accommodation, starting with dinner on day 1 and ending with breakfast on our final day. Guiding and interpretation is provided by your Birding Abroad leaders and a local birdwatching expert, who will accompany us throughout the tour. Bottled water will be provided in our locally driven tour vehicle.

A single room supplement is available at £325.

Not included are your international flights and any drinks other than those supplied with meals. To reserve your place on this fabulous tour please submit a completed booking form together with a deposit of £300.

FLIGHTS: Flights from the UK to Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, are limited. Lufthansa and Air France operate the route from Manchester via Dusseldorf and Paris respectively, with the same airlines providing flights from the major London airports using the same connections. Current schedules indicate an evening arrival into Yerevan and an early morning departure. More on the dates and flights your Birding Abroad leaders will be taking, plus any other flight options will be shared when the 2028 timetables are published, usually just over a year ahead. Please allow for a day or so either side of the scheduled tour dates for flight changes.

GROUP SIZE: 10 with two Birding Abroad leaders.



DAY TO DAY ITINERARY

Day 1: Tuesday 16 May 2028. Our international flight arrives in Yerevan early evening from where we transfer to a city hotel. Today is purely a travel day with no planned birding, so we can retire early, ready for a well-rested start the next day.

Day 2: Wednesday 17 May 2028. Today we have a full day exploring Mount Aragats, the majestic crown of Armenia. This dormant volcanic massif has four distinct summits encircling a vast crater which commands sweeping views from snow-capped ridges to the sunlit plains below. Thanks to a road leading to an astronomical observatory, we can pause intermittently along the way to explore different altitudinal zones. Orchards and dry countryside in the foothills are suitable for European Bee-Eater, Common

Hoopoe and Syrian Woodpecker, with lightly wooded areas hosting Eurasian Golden Oriole, Common Nightingale and Mountain Chiffchaff. Stony, semi-cultivated areas produce Bimaculated Lark, Greater Short-toed Lark and Isabelline Wheatear. Our ascent takes us into rocky valleys with dwarf juniper and dog rose, ideal for Western Rock Nuthatch, Radde's Accentor, Bluethroat (race *magna* here with neither a red nor white spot!), Eastern Stonechat (*variegatus*), White-throated Robin, Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush, Ring Ouzel and Ortolan Bunting. The cooler alpine zones above are home to Horned Lark, Water Pipit, Alpine Accentor and White-winged Snowfinch. As we traverse the various habitats, a fine selection of raptors could grace the skies including Bearded Vulture and Golden Eagle. Our first day will certainly whet our appetite for the richness of the birdlife which begins to unfold before us, though we will still have time to visit the impressive Amberd Fortress, one of the best-preserved medieval castles in Armenia.



Day 3: Thursday 18 May. This morning, we drive north-east for two hours to Tavush province where we wander through delightful woodlands of oak, beech and hornbeam which cover the gently rolling hills of the Dilijan National Park. The mature trees have plentiful nesting cavities, perfect for Semi-collared and Red-breasted Flycatchers who will be newly returned for the summer. Here they join Green Warblers and Common Redstarts, all in full voice as they defend their territories, the latter of the subspecies *samamiscus* which exhibit a prominent white patch in the wing. Other regulars to these sunlit woodlands include Middle Spotted and Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers, plus other hardy residents such as Eurasian Nuthatch and Hawfinch.

Set deep in this lush forest on a small plateau is the celebrated Haghartsin Monastery, built mainly between the 10th and 13th centuries, commanding views over the canopy where patrolling raptors include European Honey-buzzard, Northern Goshawk, and Lesser Spotted Eagle.

Later in the afternoon we visit the nearby shores of Lake Sevan, the largest of all freshwater lakes in the Caucasus, and covering about one sixth of the country's total area. Often called the "blue pearl" of Armenia, it hosts 'Gull Island', home to the world's largest colony of the very localised Armenian Gull. The surrounding marshes and reed-fringed lake edges are excellent for wetland birds such as Glossy Ibis, Purple Heron, Ruddy Shelduck, Red-crested Pochard, and checking muddy margins might be worthwhile for migrating waders such as Temminck's and Little Stint. Whiskered and White-winged Terns hawk for insects over the tranquil surface, whilst marginal vegetation is the home to Eurasian Penduline-tit and Marsh Warbler.

Overnight Lake Sevan.



Day 4: Friday 19 May 2028. This morning, we head south, initially tracing the shoreline of Lake Sevan. Our first stop is likely to be at some rocky cliffs set back from the road, where Eurasian Eagle-owl breeds. As the road climbs, the extinct Armaghian volcano appears to the west and wide panoramic views of Lake Sevan open out to the east. Gradually, we reach the alpine zone in the Vardenis Mountains. We will pause at intervals as we progress slowly through the Vardeyjats Pass (formerly called the Selim Pass) at 2,410m, scanning the rocky slopes for Radde's Accentor, Twite, White-winged Snowfinch and Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch. Historically, this pass was a vital link in the Silk Road, marked near its summit by the well-preserved 14th-century Orbelian's Caravanserai. This basalt-built medieval inn was once a crucial resting stop for international travellers and their animals as they crossed the high mountains.

Slowly, we begin to descend from the pass, entering warmer, more southerly slopes. Here the vegetation shifts towards something akin to Mediterranean garrigue (known locally as phrygana): thorny scrubland and pockets of juniper woodland threaded through scattered boulder fields. Birds favouring this habitat include Chukar, Eastern Black-eared Wheatear, Blue Rock-thrush and Ring Ouzel.

As we follow the Yeghegis river downstream towards its confluence with the main Arpa river, the songs of Common Nightingale, Eastern Olivaceous Warbler and Eurasian Golden Oriole ring out from trees edging small, cultivated plots, while Levant Sparrowhawk occasionally dash across the skies at the fringes of small villages.



[Eastern Olivaceous Warbler](#) – we should see its close relative [Upcher's Warbler](#) too!

As evening approaches, we will check-in to a welcoming family-run hotel in Getap where we spend the next three nights.

Day 5: Saturday 20 May 2028. The province of Vayots Dzor in this south-central region of the country enjoys a diverse topography including towering mountains, rugged canyons and subalpine steppe. The region is dissected by the Arpa river and its smaller tributaries, creating terrain favourable to market gardening and viticulture on the lower slopes.

This morning, we rise extra early for our excursion to Mount Gndasar in the Vardenis range, a short way north of our hotel. We transfer to four-wheel drive vehicles to reach suitable vantage points, allowing us to scan the outcrops for our target species - the elusive Caspian Snowcock. In spring the males often vocalise: a plaintive, haunting,

almost 'diver-like' cry that should help guide us toward their favourite positions on prominent rock ledges among the boulders. Skittish and wary, we will admire these range-restricted birds from a respectful distance. Overhead, both Golden Eagle and Bearded Vulture patrol the ridgelines, looking down onto steep flower-rich meadows and wooded ravines. Grey Partridge and Common Quail favour the grassy slopes, whilst Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush, Water Pipit, Alpine and Red-billed Chough, Red-fronted Serin and Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch all frequent their various niches amongst this montane terrain.



Red-fronted Serin (top) and Rufous-tailed Rock-thrush (below), both montane birds



We'll also keep a watchful eye on the slopes where Bezoar Goat often graze, and with some luck we may even encounter Eurasian Brown Bear, not infrequently recorded here. We take a packed breakfast, suitably woven into our time in this memorable area.

Returning to the hotel for lunch we later drive south to explore the dramatic brick-red cliffs where the Noravank Monastery is perched on a small plateau. The monastery includes ruins from the 9th and 10th centuries and is well-known for its decorative carvings.



From this scenic vantage point, we will look for Chukar, Black Redstart and Eastern Orphean Warblers as well as Red-tailed Wheatear which is sometimes recorded here. Raptors frequenting the area include Egyptian Vulture and Long-legged Buzzard. Lower slopes are more verdant supporting scattered agricultural areas with Black-headed Bunting and Lesser Grey Shrike.

Day 6: Sunday 21 May 2028. After breakfast we explore a broad, open plateau known as the Sisian Plain. It hosts the famous Karahunj, a prehistoric archaeological site colloquially known as the “Armenian Stonehenge,” for its 220 basalt standing stones, estimated to be between 4,000 and 7,400 years old. In spring this high plain hosts a brilliant tapestry of wildflowers, with birds including Common Quail, Bimaculated Lark and Ortolan Bunting. Any stream or pool is worth checking for Citrine Wagtail which breed in the area.

At the furthest part of the journey, near the Spandarian reservoir we visit a Lesser Kestrel colony based around an old radar station where, rather unusually, nest boxes

have been constructed out of old shipping containers. It is always a delight to watch these lovely birds from a safe distance as they come and go from the surrounding grasslands.

Retracing our route back through the glorious Armenian countryside, we should be on the lookout for Rosy Starlings. A valley bottom road to Zedea is another excellent birding site where Common Rosefinch sing and Black-headed Bunting are seemingly everywhere. Both Western and Eastern Rock Nuthatches occur together, presenting us with an interesting and fun identification conundrum. Tawny Pipits favour the flatter ground and Short-toed Snake-eagles often hang in the air above the steppe.



An adult male Common Rosefinch in breeding attire

Day 7: Monday 22 May 2027. We have all day to make the two-hour journey back to Yerevan, so we will take the most scenic and bird-filled route through the Arpa Protected Landscape, a community-managed area around the village of Areni. This area is known for its rich biodiversity, including the Bezoar Goat and even the much scarcer Armenian Mouflon and Eurasian Brown Bear. A small number of Leopards of the *tulliana* Persian subspecies have been confirmed in this region thanks to camera-trap evidence. This protected area acts as a vital corridor, allowing them to move between these hills and far-off mountain ranges where, in total, fewer than twenty individuals are thought to remain in Armenia. The likelihood of us actually seeing one is almost zero, but we can marvel at the fact that they are still there and that some people are devoting themselves to give this wonderful creature a future.

Just over midway back to Yerevan, we will make a memorable stop to explore Angel's Canyon, a hidden gem located between the foothills of the Ararat Plain and the Vedi

River valley. In a landscape characterised by yellow and red canyons, this one is widely regarded as the most scenic and tranquil in the region. Steep walls are formed from ancient sedimentary rock, shaped over millennia by erosion and weathering. A narrow trail follows the course of a former riverbed that once cut deeply through the layers of stone, revealing striking bands of colour and texture along the cliffs. The combination of geological history, natural beauty, and peaceful surroundings makes Angel's Canyon a highlight of this part of Armenia. Close by to the north-west is the Khosrov State Reserve and also the Caucasian Wildlife Reserve, the latter a private protected area managed by a BirdLife partner in Armenia. The whole area abounds with great birding. Overhead we will check for Cinereous Vulture and Short-toed Snake-eagle. Slopes and gullies host an array of canyonland specialists from Chukar, Rosy Starling, Eurasian Crag Martin, Blue Rock-thrush, Rock Sparrow, Eastern Black-eared Wheatear, Black Redstart, Trumpeter Finch and even the scarcer Desert Finch.



Trumpeter Finches habitually forage on the ground in arid canyons, here a male

Whilst in the area, we will take the opportunity to visit the Marzpetuni Fortress. Built in the 10th century and featuring a church and barracks surrounded by rectangular walls with rounded corner towers, the site served as a crucial stronghold and is a significant example of Armenian military architecture. The views from here across the surrounding tablelands and distant mountains are spectacular. Birds include Isabelline Wheatear, Greater Short-toed Lark and Tawny Pipit as well as many butterflies. After a bird-filled day, we head back to Yerevan, reached in under an hour, where we spend the last four nights of the tour. Night Yerevan.

Days 8 & 9: Tuesday and Wednesday 23 & 24 May 2028. Such is the quality of birding in the dry hills just one hour's drive south-east of Yerevan, that we devote the next two full days to an unhurried exploration of this remarkable region. A tapestry of hills and valleys unfolds here, each with its own unique contours and micro-habitats, and each sheltering many of the tour's most sought-after birds.

The Vedi Hills offer an enchanting mosaic of treeless slopes, weather-worn ridges, and narrow gorges. Tamarisk, wild almond, buckthorn, and sagebrush, all tough semi-desert plants still cling to the stony earth, thriving under the Armenian sun. From a passerine perspective, Vedi is a star location, regularly producing coveted species such as the Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin, White-throated Robin and Upcher's Warbler. Any trickle of water becomes a magnet for thirsty species, including Trumpeter Finch, Grey-necked Bunting and, on occasion, the scarcer Desert Finch. Overhead, Egyptian Vulture and Long-legged Buzzard patrol the skies, and we may even be treated to a glimpse of the rare and powerful Saker Falcon.



Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin (sub-species *syriaca*) in typical cocked-tail stance

Where the arid hills melt into farmland, orchards and lush meadows, the soundscape changes entirely. Here, the sharp calls of Lesser Grey and Red-backed Shrike dominate, European Turtle-dove 'purr' gently in the background and Corn Bunting add their jolly voices to the mix. Common Cuckoos can be plentiful whilst further colour is provided by European Bee-eater and European Roller enjoying the sun.

Spanish Sparrows chatter in lively flocks, and restless clouds of Rosy Starlings (overleaf) swirl across the fields in flashes of pink and black against the open sky.



We will stop at the iconic Khor Virap Monastery, a major pilgrimage site and one of Armenia's most photogenic landmarks. From its hilltop position, the monastery commands sweeping views across the border into Turkey and toward the majestic snow-capped peak of Mount Ararat, believed by many to be the final resting place of Noah's Ark. Khor Virap is steeped in Armenian history: it was here that Saint Gregory the Illuminator was imprisoned for some 13 years before converting the country's rulers to Christianity, making Armenia the world's first Christian nation in 301 AD. The scrub-covered hillsides surrounding the monastery are excellent for the delicate Menetries's Warbler, pictured below in typical habitat.



We will also ensure quality time in the Uranots Gorge, one of the region's most renowned birding hotspots. This narrow canyon, dotted with tamarisk and wild almond, is a favourite among visiting birders, often ranking as the top site of the entire journey.



Species overlap with other gorges, yet Uranots has its own distinct character with an impressive list of specialties: Upcher's and Eastern Orphee Warblers, Eastern Rock Nuthatch, Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin, White-throated Robin, Blue Rock-thrush, Finsch's and Red-tailed Wheatears (shown below), Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch, Red-fronted Serin, and a suite of buntings including Ortolan and Grey-necked.



If the weather has been warm in the days leading up to our visit, we may be fortunate and encounter the little-known and late-migrating Pale Sparrow, the males singing from the canyon walls.

Our time in this remarkable region is intentionally flexible, allowing us to enjoy the birds, landscapes, and quiet rhythms of the countryside at an easy, comfortable pace. Nights in Yerevan.

Day 10: Thursday 25 May 2028. Our final day ends in a fantastic flourish at the renowned Armash fishponds. This vast network of commercial fishponds, fringed by reedbeds, tamarisk and lush riparian vegetation has become one of Armenia's outstanding birding hotspots. Designated an Important Bird Area, it boasts a list of 220 bird species.

White-headed and Marbled Duck occur alongside Ferruginous Duck and Red-crested Pochard. Herons are plentiful; Little Bittern, Purple Heron, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Squacco Heron and Glossy Ibis, with Pygmy Cormorants also common and both Great White and Dalmatian Pelicans sometimes drifting through on migration. The reeds echo to the songs of Savi's, Great Reed, Moustached and Paddyfield Warblers. Tamarisk margins may reveal Menetries's Warbler and the 'feldegg' race of Western Yellow Wagtails, whilst drier ground is prime habitat for Turkestan Short-toed Lark and Blue-cheeked Bee-eater (pictured below). Gull-billed Terns cruise the embankments and all three "marsh terns" are possible. Collared Pratincole and White-tailed Lapwing breed here and when ponds are drained, the exposed mud can draw in Little and Curlew Sandpipers amongst other migrant waders.



After an exhilarating day, we will not want to return to our hotel but we must head back late afternoon, giving us time to pack and enjoy a final farewell dinner together, no doubt toasting the wonderful birds, the wild beauty, and the warmth of Armenian hospitality, a country that will have captured our hearts and live long in the memory.

Day11: Friday 26 May 2028. An early start this morning to the nearby international airport for our flights home to the UK.

Many thanks to Alex Rukhaia and Eric Salimov for allowing us to use their lovely photographs



View towards Mount Ararat, often thought to be the final resting place of Noah's Ark

For a booking form please see the booking page on www.birdingabroad.com

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