



Danphe

Bird Conservation Nepal

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 29

ISSUE 1

MARCH 2020

Diversity and Abundance of Winter Wetland Birds in Jagdishpur Reservoir Ramsar Site, Kapilvastu, Nepal

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Introduction

Wetland is a distinct ecosystem where water primarily controls environment and the associated flora and fauna (Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2016). Wetlands are known to provide variety of ecosystem services, such as flood control, nutrient cycling, water filtration, and pollution removal (Hansen *et al.*, 2005). In addition, wetlands are complex ecosystems that provide habitat for a diversity of animals, including insects, mollusca, fishes,

amphibians, mammals and birds. Water birds that lives near or on water represent one of the most obvious indicators of the health and diversity of these critical ecosystems and provide a sobering insight into the scale of the threats they face (BirdLife International 2011). Water birds help in pest control, pollination, seed dispersal and good indicator of climate change due to their sensitive nature and thus rightly termed as bio indicator (Harisha and Hosetti, 2009). Wetlands within the migratory and wintering ranges of water bird species are critical to conserve and sustain their populations.



Wetland Birds in Jagdishpur Reservoir by Chungba Sherpa

Among 886 bird species of Nepal about 200 species are wetland dependent birds (DNPWC and BCN 2018) and are the second most threatened group of birds (25%) in the country after grassland birds (Inskipp *et.al.*, 2016). Water birds exhibit many benefits to the ecosystem and also, they have long attracted the attention of general public and experts because of their beauty, abundance, visibility and social behavior as well as their recreational and economic importance. Therefore, assessment of water bird diversity and abundance is necessary not only to keep long term database but also to understand wetland habitat structure and status.

Bird species diversity and numbers is differing, increasing or decreasing in Jagdishpur Reservoir according to management and development activities.

This study aimed to investigate the abundant and diversity of bird species, in Jagdishpur Reservoir, Ramsar Site and prepare a checklist of birds recorded till the date.

Materials and Methods

Site Description: Jagdishpur Reservoir is the artificial lake constructed in the 1970s for irrigation purposes which covers an area of 225 ha and lies in Kapilvastu, district. The water in the reservoir is fed from the nearby Banganga River that has a catchment area in the Churia Hills. Jagdishpur reservoir was designated a Ramsar Site in 2003 and an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area in 2005. The reservoir is surrounded

by cultivated land and there are two smaller lakes known as Sagarhawa and Niglihawa situated in the area that serve as a buffer habitat for bird movements. This wetland provides breeding, staging, roosting and feeding sites for migratory and non-migratory wetland birds.

Wetland bird Surveys: We conducted eight surveys at least once in a month from October 2019 to March 2020 which covered the time of arrival and return of the winter migratory birds. Birds were mostly observed during the most active period of the day. We started most of the surveys in the morning from 0700 to 1100 hr. However, observations were also made during other timing according to the weather convenience which lasts mostly up to afternoon in each survey. Observations were done with the help of 10 *42 Bushnell binocular, Burris High Country Spotting Scope 15x-45x. Surveys were done by systematically walking on fixed routes through the study area. The survey walk was done clockwise or anticlockwise direction around the reservoir in different survey and observed birds mostly from the definite ten vantage locations. Identification of birds was done using field guide (Grimmet *et al.* 2016) and only those species with confirmed identity were recorded in the field data form. We covered more than 95% part of the reservoir and about 500m buffering area around it for bird monitoring and kept records of wetland bird species and their respective numbers.

Data Analysis: Abundance of the recorded bird was established upon the following criteria: Common- recorded 6-8 times out of 8 visits, fairly common- recorded 3-5 times out of



Figure 1: Map of Jagdishpur reservoir showing the wetland birds count locations.

8 visits, rarely observed- recorded 0-2 times out of 8 visits. An index of relative abundance (IRA) was also calculated for each species in the area as the fraction of lists on which a species occurs. This value can range from 0 for unrecorded species to 1 for frequently occurring species that were observed on every list (Robertson *et.al.*, 1998).

Results and Discussion

A total of 56 species of wetland birds belonging to 13 families distributed in 7 orders have been recorded from the study area. Details such as common and scientific names, status and abundance of the wetland birds are presented in Annex 1. Order Charadriiformes was found to have the highest number of families with four of them. In overall, Anatidae under Anseriformes order was the dominant family in the list with 20 species. It represented 35.7% of the total number of water bird species (Table 1). Out of total 56 species, 22 are resident, 31 are migratory and three are vagrant. Most of the migratory species were winter visitor.

Table 1: Status of bird families recorded in Jagdishpur Reservoir

SN	Family	No. of Species	Percent Occurrence
1	Anatidae	20	35.7 %
2	Anhingidae	1	1.8 %
3	Ardeidae	10	17.9 %
4	Charadriidae	4	7.1 %
5	Ciconiidae	4	7.1 %
6	Gruidae	1	1.8 %
7	Jacaniidae	2	3.6 %
8	Laridae	1	1.8 %
9	Phalacrocoracidae	2	3.6 %
10	Podicipedidae	2	3.6 %
11	Rallidae	5	8.9 %
12	Scolopacidae	2	3.6 %
13	Threskiornithidae	2	3.6 %
	Total	56	100.0 %

Great-crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*, Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca penelope*, Gadwall *Mareca strepera*, Northern Shoveler *Spatula clypeata*, Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* and Common Coot *Fulica atra* were recorded in each survey dates and hence fall under the most common category of abundance. Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis*, Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*, Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*, Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*, Asian Woollyneck *Ciconia episcopus*, African Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*, Garganey *Spatula querquedula*, Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri*, Brown Crake *Zapornia akool*, White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*, Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*, Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunnicephalus*, Chinese Spot-billed Duck *Anas zonorhyncha*, Fulvous Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*, Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* and Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius*

dubius fall under the rarely observed category of abundance as they were recorded only once out of 8 different survey visits.

The number of each wetland species observed showed that Common Coot *Fulica atra* is highly abundant (38.04%) followed by Lesser Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna javanica* (31.99%) and Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina* (12.66%). Similarly, the value of relative abundance for Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Gadwall *Mareca strepera*, Little Cormorant *Microcarbo niger*, Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*, Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*, Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*, Common Teal *Anas crecca*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, Garganey *Spatula querquedula*, Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca penelope*, Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio* and Red-naped Ibis *Pseudibis papillosa* lies between 1% to 3%. Relative abundance of all other observed species is very less.

The rich diversity of the wetland birds documented during the present study might be because of availability of varied sources of feed as well as foraging. About 45 percent of the total reservoir was found covered by various aquatic vegetation during the survey. The wetland birds exploit a variety of habitats and depend upon a mosaic of microhabitats for their survival (Kumar and Gupta 2009). This habitat by supporting different food sources like fish, crustaceans, invertebrates, water plants and planktons further add to diversity of wetland birds. The total number of wetland birds in Jagdishpur reservoir in the past years had huge fluctuation. Gradually decreased number of wetland birds since 2017 till 2019 has increased to 15496 in 2020. Among the wetlands present in Nepal, Jagdishpur is one of the sites with high wetland bird diversity (Nepal and Thapa 2018).

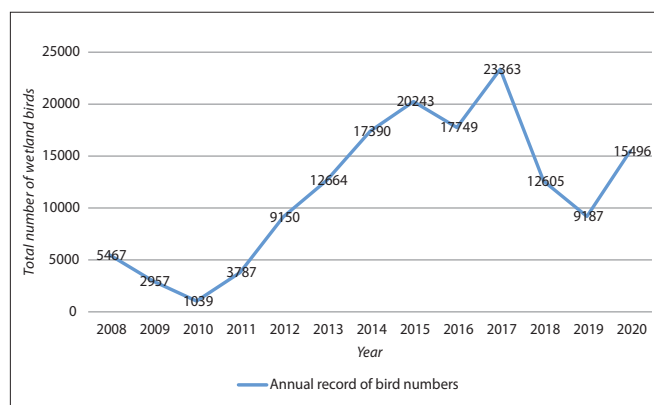


Figure 2: Annual change in the wetland bird population in Jagdishpur Reservoir, Ramsar Site (Source: BCN)



Indian Spot-billed Duck by Deu Bahadur Rana



White-tailed Lapwing by Deu Bahadur Rana

The graph in the figure 2 shows that, the bird population in the reservoir has gradually started to increase despite some fluctuation in the past years. The diversity and abundance of the wetland birds depend on the status of wetland. The Jagdishpur wetland is threatened by the increased human interference, direct and indirect, resulting in habitat destruction. Construction of roads and foot trail very close to water surface, retaining of walls, boating and hunting are some major threats to the bird diversity and abundance. Water birds require a diverse natural habitat within the reservoir to maintain diversity for that anthropogenic activities need to be minimized. With the review of published documents and consultation with experts to update the birds list of Jagdishpur Reservoir and surrounding area then now there are 295 known species recorded from the site, of which 15 species are globally threatened (Annex 2).

Acknowledgement

We sincerely acknowledge Bird Conservation Nepal, Division Forest Office and District Irrigation Office, Kapilvastu and Taulihawa Municipality for facilitating this study. We are very much grateful to Hathan Chaudhary, Manshant Ghimire, Rajendra Gurung, Ramesh Chaudhary, Som GC and Vimal Thapa for providing their record and review the species list which is crucial on updating the checklist. Thankful to member of Jagdishpur Bahusarokar Manch and volunteers Anil Chaudhary, Yam Mahato, Nabin Pandey, Bibek Belbase, Roshan Panthi and Mohan Buchha Magar for assisting during the field work. We are indebted to Kriti Nepal for helping on checklist preparation and Ishana Thapa for her guidance throughout the study and review the article.

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Annex: 1. Status of wetland birds observed in Jagdishpur reservoir in winter season (2019/20)

SN	Species	Scientific Name	Migratory Status	Count	Occurrence Status	Abundance	Relative Abundance (%)
Anatidae							
1	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Resident	6	C	4957	31.9889
2	Fulvous Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Vagrant	1	R	1	0.006453278
3	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Migratory	4	FC	21	0.135518844
4	African Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Migratory	1	R	11	0.070986061
5	Cotton Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Migratory	2	R	6	0.03871967



6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Migratory	8	C	1962	12.66133196
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Migratory	8	C	324	2.090862158
8	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Migratory	1	R	1	0.006453278
9	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Migratory	4	FC	60	0.387196696
10	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Migratory	7	C	154	0.993804853
11	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Migratory	1	R	1	0.006453278
12	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Migratory	1	R	118	0.761486835
13	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Migratory	8	C	69	0.4452762
14	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Migratory	8	C	270	1.742385132
15	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Migratory	8	C	112	0.722767166
16	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Migratory	5	FC	6	0.03871967
17	Chinese Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	Vagrant	1	R	1	0.006453278
18	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Migratory	5	FC	124	0.800206505
19	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Migratory	4	FC	28	0.180691791
20	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Migratory	6	C	124	0.800206505
Podicipedidae							
21	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybatus ruficollis</i>	Resident	7	C	199	1.284202
22	Great-crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Migratory	8	C	28	0.180691791
Rallidae							
23	Brown Crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	Resident	1	R	1	0.006453278
24	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Resident	4	FC	4	0.025813113
25	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Resident	5	FC	101	0.651781105
26	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Migratory	6	C	41	0.264584409
27	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Migratory	8	C	5895	38.04208
Gruidae							
28	Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	Resident	7	C	13	0.083892617
Ciconiidae							
29	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Resident	7	C	14	0.090345896
30	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Resident	8	C	60	0.387196696
31	Asian Woollyneck	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Resident	1	R	2	0.012906557
32	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Migratory	1	R	3	0.019359835
Threskiornithidae							
33	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiomis melanocephalus</i>	Migratory	4	FC	5	0.032266391
34	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Resident	6	C	96	0.619514713
Ardeidae							
35	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Migratory	1	R	1	0.006453278
36	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Migratory	1	R	1	0.006453278
37	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Resident	1	R	30	0.193598348
38	Indian Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Resident	7	C	25	0.161331957
39	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Resident	7	C	162	1.045431079
40	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Migratory	5	FC	4	0.025813113
41	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Resident	7	C	12	0.077439339
42	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Resident	3	FC	2	0.012906557
43	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Resident	4	FC	10	0.064532783
44	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Resident	7	C	28	0.180691791
Phalacrocoracidae							
45	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	Resident	6	C	179	1.155136809
46	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Migratory	7	C	131	0.845379453
Anhingidae							
47	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Resident	4	FC	2	0.012906557
Charadriidae							
48	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Migratory	1	R	1	0.006453278
49	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Resident	7	C	51	0.329117192



50	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Migratory	4	FC	28	0.180691791
51	White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	Vagrant	1	R	2	0.012906557
Jacaniidae							
52	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Resident	2	R	8	0.051626226
53	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Resident	3	FC	2	0.012906557
Scolopacidae							
54	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Migratory	2	R	2	0.012906557
55	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Migratory	1	R	1	0.006453278
Laridae							
56	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Migratory	1	R	2	0.012906557
Grand Total						15496	

Note C: Common, FC: Fairly Common, R: Rare

Annex: 2. Bird checklist of Jagdishpur Reservoir and surrounding area

SN	English name	Scientific name	Nepali name	GTS	NTS	CITES	Status	Ref
GALLIFORMES								
Phasianidae								
1	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	मुजुर		NT	III	R	11
2	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	कालो तित्रा				R	11
3	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	कपिञ्जल तित्रा		VU		R	8,3
4	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	लुईचे		VU		R	11
ANSERIFORMES								
Anatidae								
5	Fulvous Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	दुलो सिलसिले			III	V	8
6	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	सिलसिले				R	12
7	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	मणितुण्डक				W	11
8	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	चखेवाचखेवा		NT		W	11
9	African Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	नकटा		EN	II	W	8
10	Cotton Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	हरिहाँस		VU		R	13
11	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	सुनजुरे हाँस				W	13
12	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	कैलोटाउके हाँस	VU	NT		W	13
13	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	देवहाँस	CR	CR		PM	3
14	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	मालक हाँस		VU		W	13
15	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	कालीजुरे हाँस				W	12
16	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	कालोटाउके हाँस				V	3
17	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	श्वेतांखीभाँ		VU		W	13
18	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	बेलचाटूडे हाँस				W	13
19	Falcated Duck	<i>Mareca falcata</i>	फुर्के हाँस		CR		W	13
20	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	खडखडे हाँस				W	13
21	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	सिन्दुरे हाँस				W	12
22	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	नादुन हाँस		NT		W	8,3
23	Chinese Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	थोप्ला चुच्चे नादुन हाँस				V	8
24	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	हरियो टाउके हाँस				W	12
25	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	सुइरोपुच्छे हाँस		EN		W	13
26	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	बिजुलागैरी हाँस				W	13
PODICIPEDIFORMES								
Podicipedidae								
27	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	डुबुल्कीचरा				R	8
28	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	सिउरे डुबुल्कीचरा				W	12



COLUMBIFORMES								
Columbidae								
29	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	मलेवा				R	11
30	Oriental Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	तामे दुकुर				R	8
31	Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	कण्ठे दुकुर				R	10,3
32	Red Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	सानोतामे दुकुर				R	8
33	Western Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia surattensis</i>	कुले दुकुर				R	12
34	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	हलेसो				R	8
35	Orange-breasted Green-pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	मुन्तलेछाती हलेसो				R	9
CAPRIMULGIFORMES								
Caprimulgidae								
36	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	लामपुच्छे चैतेचरा			NT	R	11
Apodidae								
37	White-rumped Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	सानो वन गौथली			NT	R	8
38	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	सेतोकण्ठे गौथली				R	9
39	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	चीचिका गौथली				R	9
40	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	बतासी गौथली				PM	4
41	Pacific Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	पुच्छरकापे गौथली				PM	4
42	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	फिरफिरे घरगौथली				R	9
CUCULIFORMES								
Cuculidae								
43	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	ढोडे गोकुल				R	12
44	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	सानो गोकुल				R	9
45	Western Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	कोइली				R	11
46	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	धर्के खैरो कोइली				R	8
47	Common Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	बीउ कुहियो				R	11
48	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	काफल पाक्यो				S	12
GRUIFORMES								
Rallidae								
49	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	घोल कम्दरी				W	3
50	Brown Crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	ध्वसे सिमकुखुरा				R	13
51	Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	झिल्ली			VU	W	1
52	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauromis phoenicurus</i>	सिमकुखुरा				R	11
53	Watercock	<i>Gallinix cinerea</i>	जलकुखुरा			NT	S	2
54	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	कुर्मा				R	12
55	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	बगाले सिमकुखुरा				W	12
56	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	मरुल				W	13
Gruidae								
57	Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	सारस	VU	VU	II	R	12
58	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	लक्ष्मण सारस			II	W	10
59	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	कन्याडकुरुड सारस		VU	II	W	9
OTIDIFORMES								
Ciconiidae								
60	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	भुँडीफोर गरुड	VU	VU		R	12
61	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	लालटाउके गरुड		EN		R	8
62	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	धुँगीफोर गरुड		VU		R	11
63	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	कालो गरुड		VU	II	W	9
64	Asian Woollyneck	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	लोभीपापी गरुड	VU	NT		R	2
65	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	सेतो गरुड				R	4



Threskiornithidae								
66	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	सेतो साँवरी		NT		W	15
67	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	कर्का साँवरी				R	12
68	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	चम्चाढुङ्गे साँवरी		CR		W	9
PELECANIFORMES								
Ardeidae								
69	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	टुलो जूनबकुल्ला		EN		W	3
70	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	पहेँलो जूनबकुल्ला				S,R?	14
71	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	रातो जूनबकुल्ला				S,R?	14
72	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	कालो जूनबकुल्ला		EN		WR	8
73	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	बाँके बकुल्ला				R	9,16
74	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	छोटखुट्टे बकुल्ला				R?	2
75	Indian Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	आसकोटे बकुल्ला				R	12
76	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	वस्तु बकुल्ला				R	12
77	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	फुस्रो बकुल्ला				W	13
78	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	ध्यानी बकुल्ला				R	12
79	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	टुलो सेतोबकुल्ला				R	13
80	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	मझौला सेतोबकुल्ला				R	12
81	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	सानो सेतोबकुल्ला				R	12
SULIFORMES								
Phalacrocoracidae								
82	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	सानो जलेवा				R	12
83	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	जलेवा		NT		W	13
Anhingidae								
84	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	सुइरोढुङ्गे		NT		R	12
CHARADRIIFORMES								
Burhinidae								
85	Indian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	बगरबट्टाई				?	8
Recurvirostridae								
86	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	प्रवालपाद				PM	3
Charadriidae								
87	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	प्रशान्त सर्पपी				W	4
88	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	लघु राजपुत्रिका				W	2
89	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	अलकचन्द्र राजपुत्रिका				W	4
90	Lesser Sandplover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	मंगोल राजपुत्रिका		NT		W	8
91	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	जुरे हुट्टियाउ		NT		W	8
92	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucellii</i>	खोले हुट्टियाउ		NT		R	11
93	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	राजहुट्टियाउ				W	13
94	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	दोयम हुट्टियाउ		VU		W	9
95	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	हुट्टियाउं				R	12
96	White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	सेतोपुच्छे हुट्टियाउं				V	8,3
Rostratulidae								
97	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	चित्राइङ्ग				?	8
Jacanidae								
98	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	जलअप्सरा		VU		R	12
99	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	लामाआँले				R	13
Scolopacidae								
100	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	मलगुड्डा		NT		PM	3
101	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	जलरङ्गा				W	3,8
102	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	कालीखुट्टे जलरङ्गा				W	14
103	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	भारक चाहा				R	9



104	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	पानी चाहा				R	14
105	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	चञ्चले सुडसुडिया				W	12
106	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	रुख सुडसुडिया				W	13
107	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	थोप्ले टिमटिमा				W	3
108	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	टिमटिमा				W	12
109	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	लालबुट्टे टिमटिमा				W	8
110	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	वन सुडसुडिया				W	8,3
111	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	मसिनोदूडे टिमटिमा				W	8
Glareolidae								
112	Little Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	पानी गाँथली				R	8
113	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	ठुलो पानी गाँथली				PM	8,3
Laridae								
114	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnecephalus</i>	खैरोटाउके गङ्गाचील		VU		W	8
115	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	कालोटाउके गङ्गाचील		VU		W	11
116	Pallas's Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	राजा गङ्गाचील				PM	1
117	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	ठिमाहा फ्यालफ्याले				S	1
118	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	सेतोपङ्खे फ्यालफ्याले				S	9
119	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	वायु फ्यालफ्याले				PM	10
120	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	कुरारी फ्यालफ्याले				PM	17
121	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	उत्क्रोशी फ्यालफ्याले	EN	CR		PM	7
STRIGIFORMES								
Tytonidae								
122	Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	गोटे लाटोकोसेरो		VU	II	R	8
Strigidae								
123	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	डुन्दुल			II	R	10
124	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	कोचलगाँडे लाटोकोसेरो			II	R	12
125	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	ठुलो डुन्दुल			II	R	9
ACCIPITRIFORMES								
Pandionidae								
126	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	मलाहा चील				W	8
Accipitridae								
127	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	मुसे चील			II	R	10
128	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	मथुहा			II	W	8
129	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	काकाककुल			II	R	11
130	Short-toed Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	सर्पहारी चील			II	W	13
131	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	सेतो गिद्ध	EN	VU	II	W	12
132	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	सुन गिद्ध	CR	EN	II	?	8
133	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	हिमाली गिद्ध		VU	II	W	13
134	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	डङ्गर गिद्ध	CR	CR	II	R	13
135	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	सानो खैरो गिद्ध	CR		II	R	13
136	Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	लामो ढूँडे गिद्ध	CR		II	V	8
137	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	खैरो गिद्ध			II	W	13
138	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	राजगिद्ध		EN	II	W	8
139	Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	शदलचील			II	R	11
140	Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	लघु महाचील	VU	VU	II	R	7
141	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	जीवाहार महाचील	VU	VU	II	W	13
142	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	राग महाचील			II	W	8
143	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	गोमायु महाचील	EN	VU	II	W	8
144	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	मोरङ्गी चील			II	W	8
145	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	काँधेन्द्र चील			II	W	8,3
146	Western Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	सिम भुङ्गी		VU	II	W	2



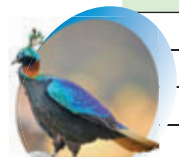
147	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	चल्लाचोर भुइँचील		VU	II	W	8
148	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	श्वेत भुइँचील		VU	II	W	4
149	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	आब्लाक पेटाहा भुइँचील		VU	II	W	13
150	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	कल्की बसेरा			II	R	11
151	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	शिक्रा			II	R	12
152	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	वनबाज			II	W	8
153	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	कालो चील			II	R	11
154	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	जमल श्येनबाज			II	R	8
155	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>	श्येनबाज			II	W	8
BUCEROTIFORMES								
Bucerotidae								
156	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyroceros birostris</i>	सानो धनेश				R	11
Upupidae								
157	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	फाप्पे चरा				R	10
CORACIIFORMES								
Meropidae								
158	Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	मुलीचरा				R	10
159	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	नीलपुच्छे मुलीचरा				S	10
160	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	कटुसटाउके मुलीचरा				R	9
Coraciidae								
161	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	ठेउवा				R	8
Alcedinidae								
162	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	सानो माटीकोरे				R	13
163	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	छिबिरे माटीकोरे				R	12
164	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	दुलो माटीकोरे				R	8
165	White-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	सेतोकाण्ठे माटीकोरे				R	12
PICIFORMES								
Megalaimidae								
166	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	मिलचरा				R	8
167	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>	कुमछिर्के कुथुर्के				R	8
168	Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	छिर्के कुथुर्के				R	9
169	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	कुथुर्के				R	8
Picidae								
170	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	गर्दनथोप्ले लाहाँचे				R	11
171	Himalayan Flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	तीनअँले लाहाँचे				R	11
172	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	कालोढाडे लाहाँचे				R	8
173	Grey-capped Woodpecker	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	फुप्पोटाउके काष्ठकूट				R	8
174	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	पहेलोटाउके काष्ठकूट				?	8
175	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	काष्ठकूट				R	8
CARIAMIFORMES								
Falconidae								
176	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	पौरी बाज		NT	II	R	4
177	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	सानो बौडाइ		NT	II	W	8
178	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	बौडाइ			II	W	13
179	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	जुङ्गे चिरान्तक बाज			II		3
180	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	शाही बाज			I	W	13
PSITTACIFORMES								
Psittacidae								
181	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	टुङ्गी सुगा			II	R	11
182	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	कागभेला सुगा		VU	II	R	4



183	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	करा सुगा			NT	II	R	8
184	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	कण्ठे सुगा					R	10
PASSERIFORMES									
Oriolidae									
185	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	कालोटाउके सुनचरी					R	10
186	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	गाजले सुनचरी					S	11
Campephagidae									
187	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	सानो रानीचरी					R	11
188	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	रानीचरी					R	4
189	Indian Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	लटुशक विरहीचरी					R	4
190	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	कालो विरहीचरी					R	4
Vangidae									
191	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	ठुलो टेन्था					R	2
192	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	टेन्था					R	11
Aegithinidae									
193	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	सुमेलीचरी					R	11
Rhipiduridae									
194	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	नक्कले मारुनीचरी					R	8
Dicruridae									
195	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	कालो चिबे					R	10
196	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	सेतोपेटे चिबे					R	11
197	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	सानो चिबे					R	11
198	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	केशराज चिबे					S	8
199	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	भीमराज चिबे					R	11
Monarchidae									
200	Indian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	स्वर्गचरी					S	4
Laniidae									
201	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	खैरो भद्राई					W	2
202	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	चित्रक भद्राई					R	11
203	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	भद्राई					R	12
204	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	हिमाली भद्राई					W	8
Corvidae									
205	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	कोकले					R	10
206	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	घर काग					R	12
207	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	कालो काग					R	12
Stenostiridae									
208	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	चञ्चले अर्जुनक					W	8
Paridae									
209	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	चिचिलकोटे					R	8
Alaudidae									
210	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	चशमे भारद्वाज					R	12
211	Bengal Bushlark	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	भारद्वाज					R	2
212	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	ब्राह्मीचटी					W	8
213	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	जुरे भारद्वाज					R	8
Cisticolidae									
214	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	फिरफिरे					R	10
215	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	फुम्रोछाती घाँसेफिस्टो					R	8
216	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	पीतोदर घाँसेफिस्टो					R	8
217	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	दुगुक घाँसेफिस्टो					R	12
218	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	झाँकी घाँसेफिस्टो					R	12



219	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	पातसिउने फिस्टो				R	11
Acrocephalidae								
220	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	मोदोदुई ट्याकट्याके				W	2
221	Blyth's Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	ट्याकट्याके				W	2
222	Clamorous Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	लामोदुई ट्याकट्याके			NT	W	3
223	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>	जुङ्गे ट्याकट्याके				W	8
Locustellidae								
224	Brown Grasshopper-warbler	<i>Locustella luteoventris</i>	खैरो मुसेफिस्टो				W	8
225	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	नर्कट घाँसेचरी			CR	R	8,3
226	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	काँसे घाँसेचरी			VU	R	8
Hirundinidae								
227	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	घरे गौथली				W	10
228	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	भेरुकटी गौथली				W	2
229	Asian Plain Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	भिन्नेगौथली				R	10
230	Pale Sand Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	सेतोकण्ठे भिन्नेगौथली				W	2
Pycnonotidae								
231	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	बाब्रे जुरेली				R	9
232	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	श्वेतवक्ष जुरेली				R	11
233	Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	जुल्फे जुरेली				R	11
234	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	जुरेली				R	9
Phylloscopidae								
235	Hume's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	चञ्चले फिस्टो				W	13
236	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	गोधूलि फिस्टो				W	11
237	Smoky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>	ध्वाँसे फिस्टो				W	12
238	Siberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus tristis</i>	चिच्चिपे फिस्टो				W	4
239	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	पीतोदर फिस्टो				W	8
240	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	जीवल फिस्टो				W	12
241	Blyth's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	तालुधुके फिस्टो				W	4
242	Grey-sided Bush-warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	रातोटाउके झाडीफिस्टो				W	8
243	Aberrant Bush-warbler	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>	पीतहरित झाडीफिस्टो				W	8
Leiotrichidae								
244	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	बगाले भ्याकुर				R	11
245	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	तुलो बगाले भ्याकुर				R	8
Sittidae								
246	Indian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	सानो कटुसे मट्टा				R	8
Sturnidae								
247	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	कालो सारौ				W	4
248	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	डाङ्ग्रे सारौ				R	10
249	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	जुरे सारौ				R	11
250	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	फुस्रोटाउके सारौ				R	8
251	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	डाङ्ग्रे रुपी				R	12
252	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	भीठ रुपी				R	11
253	Spot-winged Starling	<i>Saroglossa spilopterus</i>	कटुसकण्ठे सारौ				S	4
254	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	वन रुपी				R	8
Turdidae								
255	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	गोब्रे चाँचर				W	4
256	Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	कालोकण्ठे चाँचर				W	8
Muscicapidae								
257	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	धोबिनी चरा				R	8
258	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulcatus</i>	देवी श्यामा				R	11
259	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	नीलतुथो अर्जुनक				W	11
260	White-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Anthipes monileger</i>	सेतोकण्ठे अर्जुनक			VU	R	11



261	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	नौनीकण्ठे अर्जुनक				R	11
262	Bluethroat	<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	भूमिचर नीलकण्ठ				W	13
263	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	साइबेरियाली रातोकाण्ठ				W	8
264	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	टिकटिके अर्जुनक				W	11
265	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	लालकाण्ठे अर्जुनक				W	12
266	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	ध्याप्ची खञ्जरी				W	10
267	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	काले इयाप्सी				R	10
268	White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	काँसे इयाप्सी				R	2
269	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	झेकझेक इयाप्सी				R	11
Nectariniidae								
270	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	कालोबुङ्गेचरा				R	11
Ploceidae								
271	Black-breasted Weaver	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	छातीकाले तोपचरा			VU	R	13
272	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	बया तोपचरा				R	11
Estrildidae								
273	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	रातो मुनियाँ			NT	R	13
274	Tricoloured Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	कालोटाउके मुनियाँ			VU	R	2
Passeridae								
275	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	घर भँगोरा				R	11
276	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	रुख भँगोरा				R	9
277	Chestnut-shouldered Bush-sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	पीतकाण्ठे भँगोरा				R	11
Motacillidae								
278	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	बगाले चुइयाँ				W	8
279	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	रुख चुइयाँ				W	13
280	Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	गुलाफीकाण्ठे चुइयाँ				W	8
281	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	हिउँदे चुइयाँ				W	8
282	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	आली चुइयाँ				R	12
283	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	छोटोदुई चुइयाँ				PM	8
284	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	धूलिका चुइयाँ				W	13
285	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	पहेलो टिकटिके				PM	4
286	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	फुम्रो टिकटिके				W	2
287	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	बेसारे टिकटिके				W	2
288	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	खोले टिकटिके				W	11
289	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	सेतो टिकटिके				W	2
Fringillidae								
290	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	चित्रकचरी				W	2
291	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	अमोंगा तितु				W	8
Emberizidae								
292	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	जुरे बगेडी				W	8
293	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	बगाले बगेडी	CR	CR		W	4
294	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	लघु बगेडी			VU	W	8
295	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	कृष्णमुहार बगेडी			VU	W	4

Key to the codes:

GTS -Globally Threatened Status, **NTS**-Nationally Threatened Status, **S**-Status,

NT-Near Threatened, **CR**-Critically Endangered,

EN-Endangered, **VU**-Vulnerable, **I**-Listed in

CITES list I, **II**-Listed in CITES list II, **III**-Listed in

CITES LIST III, **R**-Resident (all year), **W**-Winter

Visitor, **S**-Summer Visitor, **PM**-Passage Migrant,

V-Vagrant, **?**-Status Unknown

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First record of Cheer Pheasant *Catrus wallichii* in Pyuthan, western midhills of Nepal

Chiranjeevi Khanal^{1*}, Madan Sapkota¹, Prabhat Kiran Bhattarai², Bhuwan Singh Bist³

Background

The Cheer Pheasant *Catrus wallichii* is distributed throughout the southern foothills of the western Himalayas, occurring in northern Pakistan, India and central Nepal (Birdlife International, 2019). Being habitat-specific, the species generally occurs in outer hill ranges of the Himalaya, avoiding dense forest and favouring very hilly, precipitous terrain with scrub, tall grass and scattered clumps of trees, particularly where interspersed with rocky crags (Whistler 1926, Singh *et al.* 2011). It is classified as Vulnerable (BirdLife International 2019), with a current population estimated at about 2,000–2,700 mature individuals, and nationally it has been assessed as Endangered (Inskipp *et al.* 2016) and listed as protected bird species in Nepal (DNPWC and DFSC 2018). Cheer pheasant is a habitat specialist for which it faces large scale challenges on its longevity and survival putting limits to the species population growth. Only a few records of its presence are available for this species in the country. Its presence is known

from 14 districts in Nepal (Basnet and Poudyal 2017) and there was no known record of Cheer pheasant from Pyuthan district till date (DNPWC and DFSC 2018).

Study Area

Pyuthan district is located in western midhill of Nepal (27°52' to 28°22' N and 82°36' to 82°6' E) and covers an area of 1328.9 km² (DFO 2017). This survey includes major parts of KothiLek of Syauiwang (now Naubahini Rural Municipality, ward no 1). Study area comprises a forest area and pasture land in and around KothiBhir area, the area with highest altitude in Pyuthan. This area has been proposed as Gaumukhi Protected Forest and connects Pyuthan district with Rolpa and Baglung (DFO 2017). The vegetation in the area are *Schima-castanopsis* forests, *Quercus*- Rhododendron forest and pasture land at higher altitude.



Figure 1. Cheer Pheasant in Camera Trap (CT 6)



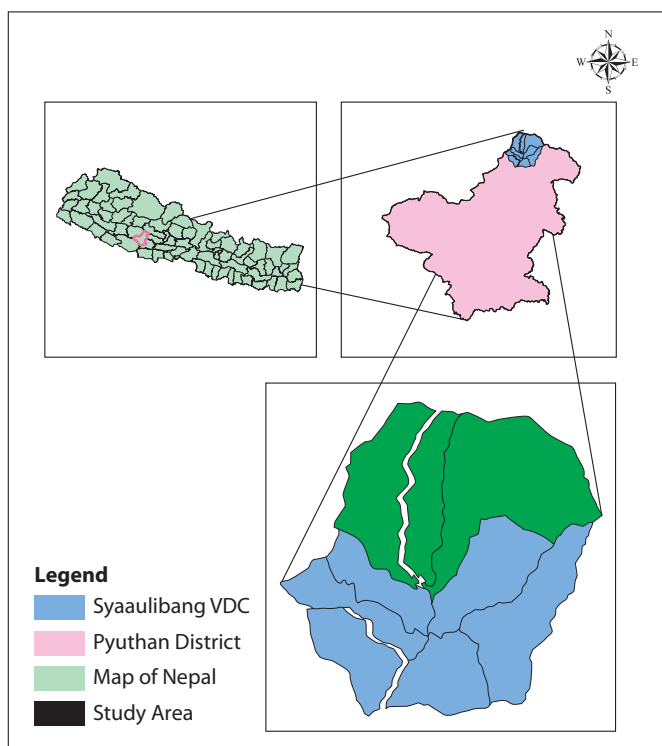


Figure 2. Map of study area

Methods

The survey was mainly targeted for mammals of KothiLek from June to July, 2019. Camera-trapping and sign surveys were the primary methods for mammals including direct sighting method used to record bird species. Camera trapping was conducted in three blocks Sano Kothi, KothiLek and lower Kothi. In total 14 camera trap units were used to complete the study. Trap stations were selected based on the sign abundance of species to maximize the capture probability of the species (Khanal 2015). Single camera-trap was deployed at each station and was left for 15 nights.

Results and Discussion

The camera-traps produced a total of 8851 images over 210 camera-trap-nights. Out of 14 camera-trap stations cheer pheasant was recorded in two camera-trap station at Sano kothi and Mirchaula Ghanti. Camera trap station of Sano Kothi was pasture land above Rhododendron and *Quercus* forest whereas Mirchaula Ghanti was forest trail in the ridge of bamboo and Rhododendron forest.

At Mirchaula Ghanti, a single Cheer was recorded crossing ridge towards Rolpa, whereas in Sano Kuthi Cheer pheasants were recorded in four events in three different days. In Sano Kuthi time of capture is between 08:49 to 14:49 and foraging activity of cheer was observed. This suggests Sano Kuthi can be habitat

and regular foraging site of cheer as characteristics of area are similar to cheer habitat (Whistler 1926; Singh *et al.* 2011). The successful camera-traps were placed closed to boundary line between two districts; Pyuthan and Rolpa. Camera trap station were just few meters (5- 10 meters) from Rolpa districts so it also confirms the presence of Cheer in Rolpa districts as cheer show apparently little seasonal altitudinal movements (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003)



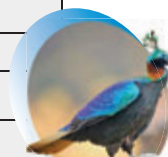
Figure 3. A pair of Cheer Pheasant in camera trap (CT 1)

The area is used by local villagers for collecting fodder, medicinal plants and grazing livestock. The record presented in this paper is a new locality for Cheer pheasant in Nepal. The camera-trap record in Pyuthan was in an area dominated by Rhododendron and *Quercus* species. Cattle grazing are common in this forest, as is the collection of fire wood by local herders; the habitat is human-impacted. This record may suggest that the species can tolerate such disturbances, though a few record is not enough to fully support this assumption. The species is a resident with an altitudinal range of 1800-3050 m (Inskipp and Inskipp 2003) but our records at Sanokothi (3196m) and Mirchaula Ghati (3099m) provides higher altitudinal records of Cheer. The prioritization of research and conservation inside and outside the Protected Areas in Nepal is generally biased (Khanal & Baniya 2018), this area lies outside of Nepal's protected area system and may hold potential Cheer pheasant habitat in other region of district; further surveys would help to clarify this species status from the western midhills of Nepal.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Province 5 and Division Forest Office, Pyuthan for their financial support to this research and

Location	Camera Trap ID	Elevation	Date	Time	Number	Sex	Activity
Sano Kothi	CT 1	3196	2019-06-13	11:48	2	M/F	Foraging
			2019-06-13	15:49	2	M/F	Foraging
			2019-06-14	08:49	1	M	Foraging
			2019-06-17	14:49	1	M	Foraging
Mirchaula Ghanti	CT 6	3099	2019-06-16	18:05	1	M	Crossing ridge





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providing other necessary arrangement. We are thankful to local government of Naubahini Rural Municipality for their support and coordination during the field survey. Last but not the least we would like to acknowledge Yadav Ghimire and Krishna Bhusal for encouragement to write this paper, Som G.C., Raju Acharya for identification of species also Sanjeev Baniya, Deepak KC, Hari Poudel, Nagendra Budha, Raju Chettri for their support.

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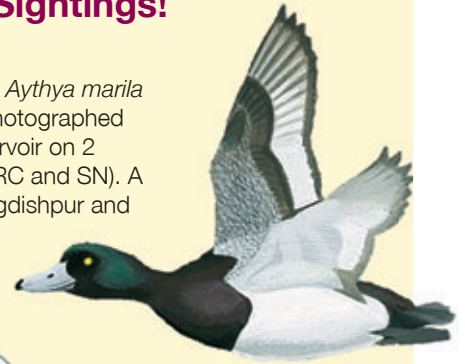
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Additional Sightings!

1. A Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* was sighted and photographed in Jagdishpur Reservoir on 2 January 2020 (JP, RC and SN). A new species for Jagdishpur and vagrant species for Nepal !



2. Brown-rumped Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis* also called Swinhoe's Minivet, sighted and photographed in Prakashpur, Koshi Tappu on 23 Jan 2020 (RM, RSS, STS, SB and UZ). This is vagrant species and very rare record for Nepal !



3. An Eastern Water Rail *Rallus indicus* was sighted and photographed in Chitwan National Park on 15 February 2020 (CS, PS, RT and ST). A new species for Chitwan !



Contributors

CS: Chungba Sherpa, JP: Johan Peterson, PS: Pemba Sherpa, RT: Raju Tamang, RC: Ramesh Chaudhary, RM: Ram Moye, RSS: Ram Shankar Shrestha, STS: Sanjay Tha Shrestha, ST: Som Tamang, SN: Stina Nilsson SB: Subhas Bhujel, UZ: Ujal Zimma

Illustration source (Birds of Nepal 2016)

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News

Membership

Patrons

Dr Rishi Bikram Shah has joined as a Patron of BCN. Dr Shah is Academician at Nepal Academy of Science and Technology and Chairman of IUCN Nepal National Committee. He is very keen on promoting Astronomy and Space Science Educations for the development of Nepali society. Being associated with IUCN and various other conservation organization, he is also supporting nature conservation.

Retd. Lt. Col. Utsab Jung Thapa has joined as a Patron of BCN. Mr. Thapa is a well known wildlife photographer and nature lover who shares keen interest in capturing images of beautiful birds in its habitat.

Pemba Sherpa has joined as a Patron of BCN. Mr. Sherpa is an experienced mountaineer who has climbed the peak of Mount Everest several times and shares deep love for nature and its conservation.

Jyotendra Jyu Thakuri has joined as a Patron of BCN. Mr. Thakuri, former senior staff member of BCN, serving for more than a decade is a well-known ornithologist and bird photographer nationally and internationally.

Life Members

Manbodhi Chaudhary has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr. Chaudhary is a naturalist by profession and has deep passion for bird watching.

Gopal Paudyal has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr. Paudyal is a freelance Entrepreneurship Trainer by profession and has deep regards for nature and its conservation efforts.

Shailendra Kumar Pokharel has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr Pokharel is the Founder President and Executive Director of CODEFUND. He has a long experience working in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation and is now strongly affiliated in the school of wetlands particularly the lake, and making national efforts to implement Integrated Lake Basin Mechanism in Nepal.

Suman Khadgi has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr. Khadgi is an experienced graphic designer by profession and loves to participate in various events dedicated to bird and biodiversity conservation.

Raju Lama has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr. Lama is an entrepreneur by profession who shares interest in wildlife photography.

Rajeev D.C. has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr. D.C is a businessman by profession and a passionate wildlife photographer.

Radha Shrestha has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Ms. Shrestha is involved in hospitality business and is a passionate wildlife photographer.

Anup Sharma has joined as a Life Member of BCN. Mr. Sharma is in hospitality business and strongly advocates on bird and biodiversity conservation.

37th Annual General Meeting

BCN organised its 37th AGM successfully on 11 January 2020 at Hotel Moonlight, Paknajol, Kathmandu. The event was chaired by Rajendra Gurung, President of BCN and Gopal Prakash Bhattarai, Director General of DNPWC graced the event as Chief Guest. Dr. Ghana Shyam Gurung, Country Representative of WWF Nepal, Shyam Sundar Bajimaya former DG of DNPWC, Dr. Anuja Raj Sharma, former DDG of DoFSC were the guest of the event which was attended by valuable Advisors, Patrons, Executive Council Members, Life Members and General Members.



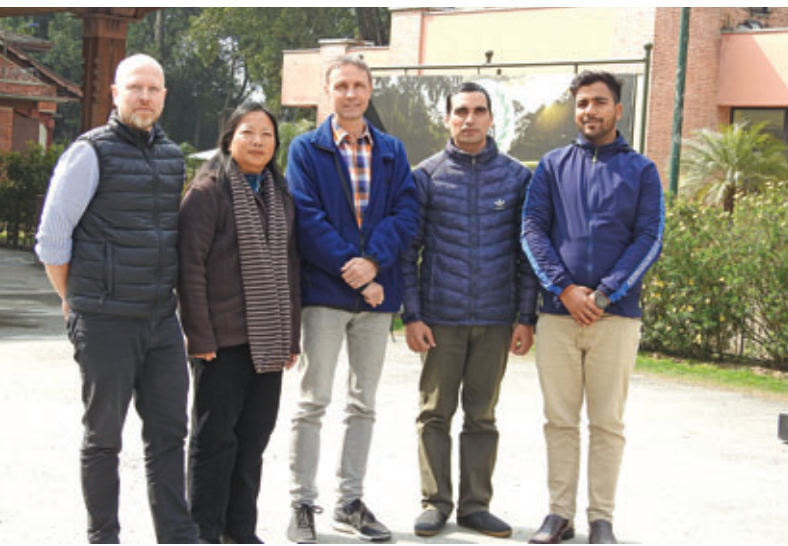
Similarly, NBCN Grant Award worth NRs. 1 Lakh each was given to Environmental Sustainable Development and Research Centre, Dang and Himali Conservation Forum, Taplejung for significant contributions in conservation of bird and biodiversity in Dang Valley and Eastern Himalaya Area respectively. This year's Jatayu Research Scholarship worth Nrs. 30,000 was given to Pramisha Khanal and Sangita Bashyal to assist in research of critically endangered vultures. BCN also welcomed Prof. Dr. Rishi Bikram Shah, Pemba Sherpa, Lt. Col. Utsab Jung Thapa and Jyotendra Jyu Thakuri as Patrons at the event. Continuing the support initiated previous year, Chungba Sherpa, BCN Patron and Wildlife Photographer announced grant worth Nrs. 1 Lakh to support two students' research on threatened bird species.

The closed session began with presentation on BCN's Annual Progress Report from Vimal Thapa, General Secretary followed by BCN's Annual Financial Report from Ashok Bahadur Malla, Treasurer. The queries on various issues raised by members were addressed by CEO, Ishana Thapa. The closing remarks was made by President, Rajendra Gurung where he also urged everyone to develop a sense of giving back to society and highlighted on importance of Individual Social Responsibility (ISR). He also announced his commitment to support NRs. 50,000 annually for next 5 years.



Program Management Committee Meeting Held in Kathmandu

Bird Conservation Nepal has been implementing the second phase of 'People Partner with Nature (PPN)' program in Reshunga and Madane site of Gulmi district since March 2018. The program is supported by Danish BirdLife partner 'Dansk Ornitologisk Forening' through CISU in three countries (Nepal, Kenya and Uganda). In order to have more interactive discussion, Program Management Committee meeting was held at Gokarna Forest Resort, Kathmandu from 4-7 February 2020. Participants from all the partner countries participated directly and through online to discuss on various agenda of the program. Main topics discussed were about the progress of the program and sustainability of the activities. The meeting was also used to develop the proposal for CISU Climate Fund as an additional component to PPN program.



Inception Workshop on Ornithological Study

A half day inception workshop on "Ornithological Survey to Understand Migratory Behavior and Threats to Birds in Rara Lake" was organized at Hutu, Mugu on 13 December 2019. The main objective of the workshop was to inform about the general objectives and value of this research project, project activities and methodology to the national park officials and buffer zone management stakeholders.



Altogether 40 participants including representative from National Park, Buffer Zone Management Council, Buffer Zone Users Committee, Park Security Force-Nepal Army, Hotel Managers, Eco-Clubs, Students Club, Agricultural Cooperative, Women Group, Boating Management Council participated in program. The workshop employed an interactive approach with a view to aspire maximal and active participation of the participants.

Pheasant Survey Training

BCN Program Manager Mitra Pandey trained the members of Nepal Bird Conservation Network (NBCN) of eastern Nepal on pheasant survey from 9 – 18 March 2020. Field staffs or the forest guardians of Himali Conservation Forum of Taplejung, DeepJyoti Youth Club of Panchthar and Mountain Organization Nepal of Ilam actively participated in the training. These organizations are involved in conservation work since more than a decade and represent Kanchenjunga and Mai valley IBAs which are favorable habitats for Satyr Tragopan, Himalayan Monal, Blood Pheasant and Kalij Pheasant. More than 50 participants were trained about the methods of Pheasants monitoring and also field practice on recording sheets. BCN is thankful to Red Panda Network for arrangement of the training.



Celebration of World Wetlands Day-2020

Kirtipur Municipality and Bird Conservation Nepal jointly organized a Bird Watching and Interaction Program "Importance of Taudaha for Migratory Wetland Birds" to celebrate World Wetlands Day on 2 February 2020.

The interaction program began after bird watching with welcome remarks from Nuchhe Bahadur Maharjan, Chief of ward no. 6, Kirtipur Municipality. He insisted on proper coordination from all sectors including local, municipalities, not for profit conservation organizations, visitors, bird lovers and photographers for sustainable efforts in conservation of Taudaha. Executive Council Members of BCN, Raj Kumar Rai and Ramesh Chaudhary emphasized that wetlands are considered to be the indicators of healthy habitats and how declination of migratory birds paint the degrading picture of Taudaha. Dr. Sanjeev Uprety, renowned writer and philosopher highlighted the ecological, cultural importance of Taudaha and stressed on the need of promoting Taudaha creatively without diminishing its natural state. Chief guest Ramesh Maharjan, shared that local government and local sectors hold the torch of change in new political and administration



transformation of our nation. He also added the importance of participatory approach of all sectors in conservation of Taudaha.

Similarly, DNPWC in coordination with consortium partners organized awareness campaign in Shivapuri Nagarjun National park. Several programs such as Bird watching, cleaning campaigns were organized in Jagadishpur, Kailali, Rupandehi, Dang and other parts of country.

Winter Bird Survey at Rara Lake.

For better understanding of status of migratory birds in the Rara lake, winter season bird census was carried from 12 to 29 December 2019. Total of 104 species including 75 forest bird species, 16 water bird species and 13 wetlands dependent bird species were listed for the winter season. This research project is funded by USAID Paani program.



Editorial Board

Ishana Thapa (Chief Editor),
Suchit Basnet, Yub Raj Basnet

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BirdLife International is a global conservation federation with a worldwide network of Partner organizations, Representatives and committed individuals.

BirdLife International seeks to conserve all bird species on earth and their habitats and, through this, it works for the world's biological diversity. It recognizes that the problems affecting birds, their habitats and our global environment are linked inseparably with social, economic and cultural factors and that these can only be resolved if human societies function in an ecologically sustainable manner and if the needs, welfare and aspirations of people form a part of all conservation action.

Birds provide BirdLife International with a uniquely valuable focus: they are sensitive indicators of biological richness and environmental trends and fulfil many key ecological functions; they contribute greatly to our understanding of natural processes; they are an important economic resource; and they have inspired and delighted people of many cultures for centuries, which makes them excellent ambassadors for the promotion of conservation awareness and international collaboration.

BirdLife International pursues a programme of:

- Scientific research and analysis to identify and monitor worldwide the most threatened bird species and the most critical sites for the conservation of avian diversity;
- Advocacy and policy development to promote the conservation of birds and biodiversity through sustainability in the use of all natural resources;
- Field action and country conservation programmes, ranging from community-based land-use and management projects to species recovery programmes benefiting both wildlife and humans;
- Network and capacity building to expand and strengthen the global partnership of conservation organizations and to promote worldwide interest in the conservation of birds and the wider environment.



The newsletter is produced quarterly for members of Bird Conservation Nepal. The aim of the newsletter is to inform BCN members on the recent development of ornithology in Nepal and any other relevant news on birds. It is circulated to all members free of cost. The individual annual membership is NRs. 500 for any SAARC nationals and US\$ 15.00 for others to join as Friends of BCN.

Those who would like to donate to or be a member of BCN can do so by a direct bank transfer, to the bank details below, or via cheque. Cheques should be made payable to Bird Conservation Nepal and sent to the address below.

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**Bird
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Established in 1982, Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN) is the leading organisation in Nepal, focussing on conservation of birds, their habitats and sites. It seeks to promote interest in birds among the general public, encourage research on birds, identify major threats to birds' continued survival. As a result, BCN is the foremost scientific authority providing accurate information on birds and their habitats throughout Nepal. We provide scientific data and expertise on birds for the Government of Nepal (GoN) through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and work closely in birds and biodiversity conservation throughout the country.

BCN is a membership-based organisation with a founding President, patrons, life members, ordinary members, friends of BCN and active supporters. Our membership provides strength to the society and is drawn from people of all walks of life from students, professionals and conservationists. Our members act collectively to set the organisation's strategic agenda.

We are committed to showing the value of birds and their special relationship with people. As such, we strongly advocate the need for peoples' participation as future stewards to attain long-term conservation goal.

As the Nepalese partner of BirdLife International, a network of more than 120 organisations around the world, BCN also works on a worldwide agenda to conserve the world's birds and their habitats.

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PUBLICATION OF THIS NEWSLETTER IS KINDLY SPONSORED BY TIGER MOUNTAIN POKHARA LODGE

