

Kennerley, P. and Turnbull, M. (1989)  
(PART)

N/ 145.

REPORT ON A BIRDING TRIP TO NEPAL  
4TH - 20TH FEBRUARY 1989

Introduction

This report details a birding trip made by Mike Turnbull (M.T.) and Peter Kennerley (P.R.K.), two Hong Kong based birdwatchers, to Nepal in February 1989.

We flew directly to Kathmandu from Hong Kong on Royal Nepal Airlines. Ground arrangements were made in advance via Kathmandu Travels and Tours in Kathmandu who made all accommodation and transportation arrangements for us. This proved to be rather expensive but saved us immense amounts of time which would otherwise have been spent on public transport. Despite the cost, if visiting Nepal again, we would certainly make similar arrangements.

We concentrated on the lowland areas, spending most of our time in the Kosi area and Chitwan National Park at Sauriya but we also spent several days in the Kathmandu Valley which proved to be surprisingly interesting, especially Phulchowki. In fact, several more days could have been productively spent in the valley and surrounding hills and this will probably be done on our next visit.

We used "A Guide to the Birds of Nepal" by Carol Inskipp extensively and found it to be accurate throughout. As such, no directions or maps are included in this report as they can all be found in that publication. We followed the itinerary detailed below during our visit.

February 1989

- 4th. Arrival in Kathmandu in Kathmandu from Hong Kong late evening on Royal Nepal Airlines.
- 5th. Visit to the summit of Phulchowki and walk down to the road below the quarries.
- 6th. Phulchowki, from the area near the tea huts to the road below the quarries. Late PM in the Godaveri Botanical Gardens.
- 7th. Drive from Kathmandu - Kosi Tappu, stopping en-route at Hetauda.
- 8th. Kosi Tappu & Kosi Barrage.
- 9th. Kosi Barrage.
- 10th. Kosi Tappu and drive to Sauriya (Chitwan National Park).
- 11-14th. Sauriya/Chitwan National Park.

- 15th. Sauriya to Kathmandu.
- 16th. Summit of Phulchowki to road below quarries.
- 17th. Godaveri Botanical Gardens and lower slopes of Phulchowki up to the gorge above the quarries.
- 18th. Spent exploring Kathmandu.
- 19th. Nagerjung from the summit to the entrance gate.
- 20th. Return to Hong Kong.

By following the above itinerary we recorded 340 species which we considered to be surprisingly good in the time available. A complete list of the species seen is attached to this report.

## PHULCHOWKI

Phulchowki was visited on 5th, 6th, 16th, and 17th February. The visit on the 5th was to the summit where we arrived at 0700hrs. We spent the whole day walking to the base of the hill which took some 10 hours with excellent birding en route. Initially, the summit was extremely cold with temperatures down to  $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$  and very few birds evident. As the sun hit the slopes birds became active and within an hour we were encountering mixed feeding flocks comprising White-browed Fulvetta's, Stripe-throated and Whiskered Yuhinas, Black-throated Tits and Black-capped Sibilias. Within these flocks, many other scarcer and therefore more interesting species could often be found including Hoary Barwing, White-collared Blackbird, Chestnut-tailed Minla and Yellow-browed Tit. The real highlights of the morning were stolen by 3 Crimson-browed Finches (1 male, 2 females/immatures) feeding by the side of the road and subsequently seen again several times as we descended the road, an immature male Rufous-bellied Bush Robin hopping about in the middle of the road just like the numerous Red-flanked Bluetails and a flock of Black-throated Parrotbills moving rapidly through the low bamboos but pausing long enough to give memorable views. As we descended, the day became hotter and birds fewer with little of interest being seen until we were on the lower slopes in the late afternoon. We then began to encounter bird flocks again but at this altitude the species were quite different to those seen higher up the hill. Laughing-thrushes were now numerous with White-throated, Striated and Chestnut-crowned being seen. Other birds of interest were Nepal Fulvetta, Black-faced, Chestnut-crowned, Golden-spectacled and Grey-hooded Warblers, Blue-winged Minla and Mountain Bulbul.

The following morning, we took the taxi to the tea huts approximately half way up the hill. After only ten minutes walk beyond the huts we were watching a flock of 8 superb Cutia's feeding on sap leaking from a tree. These birds remained in the vicinity for the next hour or so and repeatedly returned to the tree to feed. Other species feeding at the tree included Rufous-bellied and Greater Yellow-naped Woodpeckers, Black-capped Sibia, and Chestnut-crowned Laughing Thrush. The remainder of the morning was spent walking down the road to the narrow valley just above the quarry. This area was interesting despite the time of day and produced Grey-sided and Rufous-chinned Laughing Thrushes, Chestnut-headed Tesia and a wren-babbler seen too briefly for specific identification. The late afternoon was spent in the Botanical Gardens at Godaveri which held many species not found on Phulchowki.

The 16th was spent visiting the upper slopes of Phulchowki and a taxi took us to the summit where we arrived at 0630. Birds were much less numerous than on our visit on the 5th. The Rufous-bellied Bush Robin was found once again in the middle of the road in almost exactly the same spot where it had been on the 5th and was even more confiding than before. The walk down the road produced several Kalij Pheasants, Darjeeling Pied Woodpecker, several White-collared Blackbirds and a flock of Lanceolated Jays

which gave superb views as they fed in roadside trees. However, the mixed flocks of passerines were largely absent and the day was quiet by comparison with our two previous visits.

The morning of the 17th was spent at the Botanical Gardens but after lunch, several hours were spent in the narrow valley above the quarry on Phulchowki. Again, Chestnut-headed Tesia was seen well as were most of the species seen previously on the 6th. One bird seen too briefly to specifically identify was a shortwing, probably a female Blue.

#### GODAVERI BOTANICAL GARDENS

We visited Godaveri Botanical Gardens briefly in the late afternoon of the 6th and the morning of the 17th February. Little of interest was seen on the 6th, probably due to a combination of too many people and rather high temperatures. However, the morning visit on 17th was excellent. We birded the area outside the gardens, mostly along the side roads to the south of the main road until the gardens opened. These produced many interesting species including Grey-sided and Aberrant Bush Warblers, Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler and a flock of Tibetan Siskins feeding in the alders growing along the streams. We went into the gardens @ 0930 hours and spent the next couple of hours seeing several species which had eluded us on Phulchowki itself. These included Brown-throated Tree-creeper, Long-tailed Thrush, Rufous-bellied Niltava, White-crested Laughing-thrush, Brown-fronted Pied Woodpecker, Spotted Forktail (looking very different to the birds in S.E. China which have spots rather than crescents on the mantle) and several Little Pied Flycatchers.

## NAGERJUNG

Nagerjung was visited on 19th February. A taxi was taken to the summit and the drive up the road in the early morning proved to be exceptionally interesting for thrushes. These included Grey-winged Blackbird, Chestnut Thrush, Plain-backed Thrush and Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush - all seen feeding in the road. The summit was reached at 0830 hours and the remainder of the day was spent walking down the road to the entrance gate which was reached @ 1700 hours.

The upper slopes were covered in a light layer of snow which had fallen the previous evening and snow was falling when the summit was reached. Birds near the summit were few but included a flock of Lanceolated Jays near the temple and several Kalij Pheasants were seen there. However, the lower slopes were much more interesting and in retrospect, more time should have been spent there. Several species not previously seen on Phulchowki were noted on Nagarjung. These included Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler, Red-tailed Minla, White-browed Shrike Babbler and White-tailed Robin. Thrushes were generally much more numerous and one interesting flock feeding on open ground below the trees held several Grey-winged Blackbirds, Chestnut Thrushes, White-collared Blackbirds, a single Tickell's Thrush and a couple of White's Thrushes. Also seen on the lower slopes were Thick-billed Warbler, a male Slaty-backed Flycatcher and Black-throated Sunbird.

Overall, the mountain was well worth the visit and a full day on the lower slopes, walking up from the entrance gate may have been very productive.

## KATHMANDU - HETAUDA - KOSI TAPPU

The journey from Kathmandu to Hetauda followed the old road which forks left off the Kathmandu - Pokhara Road shortly after dropping down from the hills surrounding the Kathmandu Valley. This road goes directly into Hetauda. Even though it was largely devoid of other traffic, it still took us some five hours to reach Hetauda which we did at @ 10.30. Occasional roadside stops were made but none for more than 5 minutes in order to maximize our time at Hetauda. At the highest point on this road we passed through an area of mossy forest which had been logged but looked interesting and time spent here could have been productive. With the exception of Blue Whistling Thrush, which were abundant, very few birds were seen along this road.

The road between Hetauda and Kosi passed through some attractive sal forest but again we did not stop to investigate. As we neared Kosi, the ground became much damper and wetland species such as Red-naped and White Ibis were seen feeding by the roadside. We reached Kosi Tappu at 19.30 hours having been travelling for some 14 hours.

## KOSI TAPPU AND KOSI BARRAGE

We arrived at the reserve headquarters at Kosi Tappu @ 1930 hours on 7 February and spent the next 3 nights in the Government Guest House, thanks to the kindness and generosity of the warden, Mr. Tika Ram Adhikari.

At first light on 8th February we were surrounded by hundreds of herons, spoonbills, ibises and storks feeding on pools beside the embankment separating the Kosi River and its floodplains from the surrounding land. Eventually, we got onto the embankment where a couple of Swamp Francolins gave good views. The embankment itself was an excellent place to obtain views of the multitude of passerines which inhabit the tall grass and reeds of the floodplain. In the course of the next few hours we obtained detailed notes and photographs of Paddyfield, Blyth's Reed, Tickell's and Smoky Warblers. We were also able to directly compare Chiffchaff (presumably of the race tristis) with Dusky Warbler - particularly useful in a Hong Kong context.

The afternoon of the 8th was spent travelling by boat from Kosi Tappu to the Kosi Barrage, hoping to get amongst the duck flocks which inhabit the river. Unfortunately, a severe dust storm blew up, greatly restricting visibility (an apparent feature each afternoon in this region). We made a couple of landings on the west bank of the Kosi River and saw two Water Buffalo which Mr. Tika assured us were the real thing despite being in a herd of several hundred feral cattle. A brief view was had of Ganges Dolphin but the large duck flocks we had expected were not located. Common Teal (2000) and Northern Pintail (7000) were the most numerous species but several other species were present in smaller numbers including Falcated Duck. Other species of interest included a pair of adult White-tailed Eagles soaring over the river plus a couple of Pallas's Fish Eagles in the same area, Steppe Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, Brahminy Kite and Red-naped Ibis.

The last hour of daylight was spent on the barrage itself where a Peregrine was roosting and several Great Black-headed Gulls were seen loafing on the sandbars alongside Herring, Brown-headed and Black-headed Gulls.

The following day we decided to investigate the area of rough grassland to the south of the barrage but a large tightly packed flock of Northern Pintail roosting on a sandbar to the north of the barrage temporarily distracted us. Scoping the flock, we quickly found a magnificent drake Baikal Teal with its iridescent head pattern glistening in the bright early morning sunshine. We watched this bird for some 10 minutes until the Peregrine, which had presumably been roosting on the barrage decided it was breakfast time. The whole flock disappeared to the north and the Baikal Teal was not seen again.

The remainder of the morning was spent to the south of the barrage in a fruitless search for the 3 specialities which are

supposedly found there viz; Indian Courser, Bengal Florican and Hodgson's Bushchat. We found the habitat to be severely degraded; large areas of grass had been burnt off, others had been cut, there were several small settlements in the area and numerous people throughout. We would be surprised if there was a single florican left in the area but the lack of the other 2 species was rather surprising. Nevertheless, an excellent variety of interesting species were seen in the area including Long-legged Buzzard, Short-toed Eagle, Pallid and Pied Harriers, Short-eared Owl and a Lesser Spotted Eagle which was seen to kill and consume an Indian Pond Heron.

After some 6 hours, we finally gave up our search and spent the remainder of the afternoon in the Pink Tower watching the ducks on the Kosi River. The more interesting species recorded here included 2 female/immature Red-breasted Mergansers, a male and female Scaup, 2 immature White-tailed Eagles (different to the adults seen the previous day), several Little Pratincoles and a Rufous-bellied Plaintive Cuckoo feeding in the marshy vegetation beside the road to the tower.

A couple of hours were spent around Kosi Tappu in the early morning of 10th before leaving to drive to Sauriya. A flock of @ 300 Lesser Whistling Duck were seen, a species which had so far eluded us but little else of particular note was seen.

#### HETAUDA

We stopped briefly at Hetauda on our way to Kosi to search for the Ibisbills which are regularly recorded along the Rapti River. We found three with little difficulty where the road runs close to the river some 6 Km to the west of Hetauda. Also of interest here was an unusual phylloscopus warbler which was provisionally identified as a Smoky Warbler Phylloscopus fuligiventer. However, several birds of this species were recorded at Kosi. Tappu the following day and were quite different (but had identical calls). It is possible that it was a bird of the race p.f.tibetanus. A description of this bird is appended to this report.

## SAURIYA

We spent 5 nights at Sauriya, 10th-14th February, each day visiting different localities both inside and outside Chitwan National Park. While being an excellent area for birds, it would probably have been better to have spent this time at Tiger Tops where the forest is more extensive and less disturbed. We found it difficult to get into primary forest but when we did, the birds seen there were more interesting than those recorded in the much disturbed secondary forest around Sauriya.

We visited the area of sal forest to the west of Sauriya on the 11th. This was however some 90 minutes fast walk from Sauriya and since we were moving quite slowly, we did not reach it until lunchtime by which time bird activity was much reduced. The walk was through seemingly endless small villages and cultivated land which produced little of interest. By late afternoon, the birds began to reappear but these were mostly the commoner species which we were subsequently to encounter most days in good numbers.

The 12th was spent within the National Park, walking along the jeep track leading away from the Rapti River. This was much more interesting as this track went through grassland and sal forest, the grassland producing several Indian Rhinoceros plus Chestnut-crowned and Aberrent Bush Warblers. The sal forest held Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, White-tailed Robin, Pale-chinned Flycatcher and numerous small bird parties which invariably contained Blyth's Leaf and Greenish Warblers, Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch and lesser numbers of other species including Bronzed Drongo, Striped Tit Babbler, Himalayan Golden-backed Woodpecker, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch etc etc.

Having now got a feel for the area, we again went into the National Park on the 13th and went straight to the good area of sal forest which we had reached at lunchtime the previous day. Arriving at @ 0930 we followed the tracks through the forest and had an excellent days birding. A small pool in the forest was attracting numerous swifts down to drink and in the space of 20 minutes, we obtained stunning views of Himalayan Swiftlet, White-rumped Needletail, Pacific Swift and Crested Tree Swift. The forest itself held Blue-bearded Bee-eater, a pair of Wedge-tailed Green Pigeons sitting in a bare tree, Greater-necklaced Laughing-thrush, White-rumped Shama, Large Cuckoo-shrike, Grey-capped Prinia, etc. The more open areas produced a couple of Sirkeer Malkohas and White-bellied Drongo while the grasslands near the river contained Large Grass Warbler and White-tailed Bush Chat.

On the 14th, we visited an area locally known as "the Lakes of 20,000 Birds". This is something of an exaggeration. The lakes were very unproductive, holding Lesser Whistling Duck and Bronze-winged Jacana but very little else while the surrounding forest was very badly degraded. We did however find a pair of Grey-headed Fishing Eagles at their nest and a pair of Brown Fish Owls



at their daytime roost which marked the highlights of a rather dull morning. The afternoon was spent driving around the National Park in an open-top Jeep - hopeless for birds but we did obtain good views of numerous mammals including Chital, Sambar, Hog Deer, Smooth-coated Otter and Sloth Bear - which spent some 30 seconds in the middle of the road deciding whether to attack us or not. Good views were also had of a Black Francolin, also in the middle of the road while numerous Mugger Crocodiles were seen basking on the banks of their favoured pool.

#### SAURIYA - KATHMANDU

We departed Sauriya @ 0800 hours and arrived in Kathmandu @ 1330 hours, seeing little of interest en-route. The Pokhara - Kathmandu road is in an appalling condition; extremely dusty, very deep pot holes and too much traffic. We probably spent a couple of hours longer on this road than we would have needed had it been in good condition.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED PLAINITIVE CUCKOO (*Coccyzus merulinus*)  
AT KOSI BARRAGE, NEPAL ON 9 FEBRUARY 1989

After spending the afternoon of 9 February at the top of the "Pink Tower", Mike Turnbull and I decided to walk back to the barrage. The road is bordered to the east by the waters of the Kosi River and to the west by an area of marshy ground. It was while looking over this marshy area that M.T. said he had a Plainive Cuckoo. I had expected to find a Grey-bellied Plainive Cuckoo (*C. passerinus*), but when I got onto the bird but was surprised to see it was a Rufous-bellied Plainive Cuckoo; a common resident bird in Hong Kong with which we are both very familiar but one which is decidedly uncommon in Nepal.

The bird was perching on clumps of grass and sedge above the marsh and descending to the ground, presumably in search of food items. The birds which occur in Hong Kong are also frequently found in this habitat and spend long periods on the ground or just above it, in search of caterpillars.

The bird was in moult from first winter to adult plumage and had already lost most of its chestnut and black barred plumage. This had been replaced by adult plumage but the outer 2 pairs of tail feathers and the primaries were still those of first winter plumage.

The head, breast and mantle were pale grey, quite uniform and unmarked. The lower breast, belly undertail coverts and flanks were dull pinkish orange, again unmarked. The wings were brown as were the adult-type tail feathers. Undertail pattern not noted. Legs yellow, bill pale. At the distance of observation - approximately 40 meters, the eye appeared dark and no colour was discernable.

The bird was identical in all respects to birds of this species which we regularly observe in Hong Kong.

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BAIKAL TEAL (*Anas formosa*) AT KOSI BARRAGE,  
NEPAL ON 9 FEBRUARY 1989

At approximately 0700 hours on 9 February 1989 Mike Turnbull and I were scanning a flock of Pintail (*Anas acuta*) just to the north of the Kosi Barrage. We were standing on the eastern shore of the river, looking west with the sun directly behind us, thus giving excellent lighting conditions. The Pintail flock numbering an estimated 6000 individuals was approximately 200 meters away and very tightly packed, allowing views of the birds on the periphery of the flock only. We each had a telescope mounted on a tripod.

Almost immediately, PRK detected a bird with a vertical white line at the front of the flanks. The bird was asleep but the elongated scapulars lying across the closed wing, the pink breast, spotted black and the black nape with narrow white Vee lines meeting in the centre of the nape immediately revealed the birds identity as an adult male Baikal Teal; a species with which we are both familiar with in Hong Kong where it is an annual visitor in very small numbers (usually 1-3 individuals each winter).

The bird remained in this sleeping position for approximately 10 minutes, until a Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) started to circle over the Pintail flock. Immediately, all the Pintail plus the Baikal Teal became alert and after a few seconds of indecision, the whole flock took to the air and landed again approximately 800 meters north of the barrage. The Baikal Teal was not seen again.

During the brief period in which the bird was alert, the diagnostic head pattern was clearly seen, ie an iridescent green band around the rear of the ear coverts coming forward to the eye and down through it where it appeared as a dark vertical line through the eye. The remainder of the sides of the head were bright yellow. The crown and nape were black. The breast was pinkish orange, finely spotted with black. The flanks were grey and separated from the breast by a white vertical line. The undertail coverts were black and also separated from the grey flanks by a white vertical line which was less obvious than that separating the flanks from the breast. The mantle was brown and marked by 3 elongated scapulars which hung down the side of the body to the flanks.

In Hong Kong, we have found the white vertical flank line to be the easiest means of detecting this species when its distinctive head pattern is not visible. The only other species of duck to exhibit this feature is the North American race of Teal (*Anas crecca*) which we have found once in Hong Kong while searching for Baikal Teal.

It is interesting to note that Richard Millington's sketch of a hybrid Pintail/Teal at Titchwell, Norfolk and illustrated in Birding World Vol 1, page 426, does not exhibit the white vertical flank line.

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RUFIOUS-BREASTED BUSH ROBIN (*Tarsiger hyperythrus*)  
AT PHULCHOWKI, KATHMANDU VALLEY, NEPAL

Early on the morning of 5 February, Mike Turnbull and I were walking down the road from the summit of Phulchowki. At about 0900 hours we noticed a chat hopping about in the road (about 200 meters below the summit) superficially like a Red-flanked Bluetail (*T. cyanurus*) of which we had already seen several that morning. There were however several plumage differences from that species and we concluded the bird must be a male Rufous-breasted Bush Robin in first winter plumage.

#### Description

Superficially similar to a Red-flanked Bluetail but immediately separated by its dull greyish orange underparts. This colour was uniform across the breast, belly and flanks. The undertail coverts were white. Very striking was the throat patch which was bright orange and contrasted with the duller orange underparts.

The upperparts also differed from those of a Red-flanked Bluetail. The whole of the mantle was greyish with a blue tinge, very different to the brown coloured upperparts of female/immature Red-flanked Bluetail. The nape and head were a similar colour. Most striking however was the irridescent blue supercilium which reached to the rear of the ear coverts. The bend of the closed wing was also a similar irridescent blue colour. The rump was a brighter blue than the mantle and slightly brighter than the tail. Tail slightly brighter than female R-f. Bluetails.

The eye was marked by a white-eye ring, broadest behind the eye and much more obvious than a Red-flanked Bluetail's.

The bill and legs were black.

In size it was marginally smaller than a Red-flanked Bluetail but appeared 'rounder' since it was fluffing out its feathers due to the extremely cold weather (@ -10 C).

In all other aspects, it resembled a Red-flanked Bluetail - which were very common on the Phulchowki; we estimated we saw approximately 40 individuals during the day, mostly in the morning on the upper slopes.

We returned to the summit of Phulchowki on 16 February and found the bird again about 700 meters (vertically) lower down the hill. It was unconcerned by our presence and we were able to watch it for a period of 30 minutes, at distances down to 5 meters as it fed along the side of the road.

We are both very familiar with Red-flanked Bluetail in Hong Kong where it is a regular winter visitor. I have also seen several hundred Blue-tails during the course of the last 4 months in Taiwan, Yunnan (P.R. China); Nepal, Japan and Hong Kong and I have not seen

any which resembled this individual.

While not having seen an illustration of Rufous-bellied Bush Robin in a similar plumage we are confident that this individual could belong to no other species.

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SPECIES	LOCALITY		DATE													
	PHULCHOWKI SUMMIT-VALLEY	PHULCHOWKI LOWER SLOPES	KATHMANDU - KOSI	HETAUDA	KOSI TAPPU - KOSI BARRAGE	KOSI BARRAGE	KOSI BARRAGE	SAURIYA	SAURIYA	SAURIYA	SAURIYA	SAURIYA	SAURIYA - KATHMANDU	PHULCHOWKI SUMMIT-VALLEY	GODAVERI - PHULCHOWKI.	NAGERJUNG SUMMIT-VALLEY
	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19
LITTLE GREBE					3+	2										
GREAT CRESTED GREBE						4										
GREAT CORMORANT				2	c50	c60	c30				1	1	4			
LITTLE CORMORANT					c200	c40	c60									
DARTER												12				
EURASIAN BITTERN					1											
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON												150				
INDIAN POND HERON			c20	2	c60	c50	c40		c20		c6	c40	6			
CATTLE EGRET		c6	c60			c80					1		c200	6	c8	
LITTLE EGRET			c40	3	c200	c200	c30		6	2	2+	6	2			
INTERMEDIATE EGRET					c30	10										
GREAT EGRET				1	c15	c15	c6		2			8				
GREY HERON					c20	c30	c10				1					
PURPLE HERON.					6	1	1					1				
ASIAN OPENBILL STORK					c300	c150	c200		2	1		2				
BLACK STORK					2	1			2	5		8				
WOOLLY-NECKED STORK			2		c15	c10	c30				1	2				
LESSER ADJUTANT STORK					c25	c30	c25			4		12				
RED-NAPED IBIS			c40		c40	3	4		6			2				
ORIENTAL WHITE IBIS			c30		c150	c30	c30									
EURASIAN SPOONBILL					c100	7	c50									
LESSER WHISTLING DUCK							c300					c700				
GREYLAG GOOSE					c20											
BAR-HEADED GOOSE						12										
RUDDY SHELDUCK					c300	c250	c70	50+	c60	c15	c30	c40	12			

DATE  
LOCALITY

PHULCHOWKI  
SUMMIT-VALLEY  
PHULCHOWKI  
LOWER SLOPES  
KATHMANDU  
- KOSI  
HETAUDA  
KOSI TAPPU -  
KOSI BARRAGE  
KOSI BARRAGE  
KOSI BARRAGE  
SAURIYA  
SAURIYA  
SAURIYA  
SAURIYA  
SAURIYA  
SAURIYA -  
KATHMANDU  
PHULCHOWKI  
SUMMIT-VALLEY  
GODAVERI -  
PHULCHOWKI  
NAGERJUNG  
SUMMIT-VALLEY

SPECIES

5 6 7 7 8 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19

X COMB DUCK					c15												
COTTON PYGMY GOOSE							c40										
EURASIAN WIGEON					2	8+											
FALCATED DUCK					c10	c40											
GADWALL					3	c150											
BAIKAL TEAL						1♂											
X COMMON TEAL					c2000	3000	c1500					6					
MALLARD						20+	c15										
SPOTBILL					c15					5							
NORTHERN PINTAIL					c7000	c6000	c2000										
GARGANEY					c20		c15										
NORTHERN SHOVELER					c6	1											
RED-CRESTED POCHARD							c80										
TUFTED DUCK							2♀♀										
GREATER SCAUP							2(1♂)										
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER							2♀♀/imm										
GOOSANDER									1♂	c20	1♂		1♂				
CRESTED HONEY BUZZARD													1				
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE				1			1	1					1				
BLACK KITE	2	1	c20		c8	c6			1	4+	2+	2+	4	c20	2+		c30
BRAHMINY KITE					imm												
PALLAS'S FISH EAGLE					2ad's	imm											
X WHITE-TAILED EAGLE					2ad's	2imm's											
X GREY-HEADED FISH EAGLE													2+				
X EGYPTIAN VULTURE			2			1							nest				















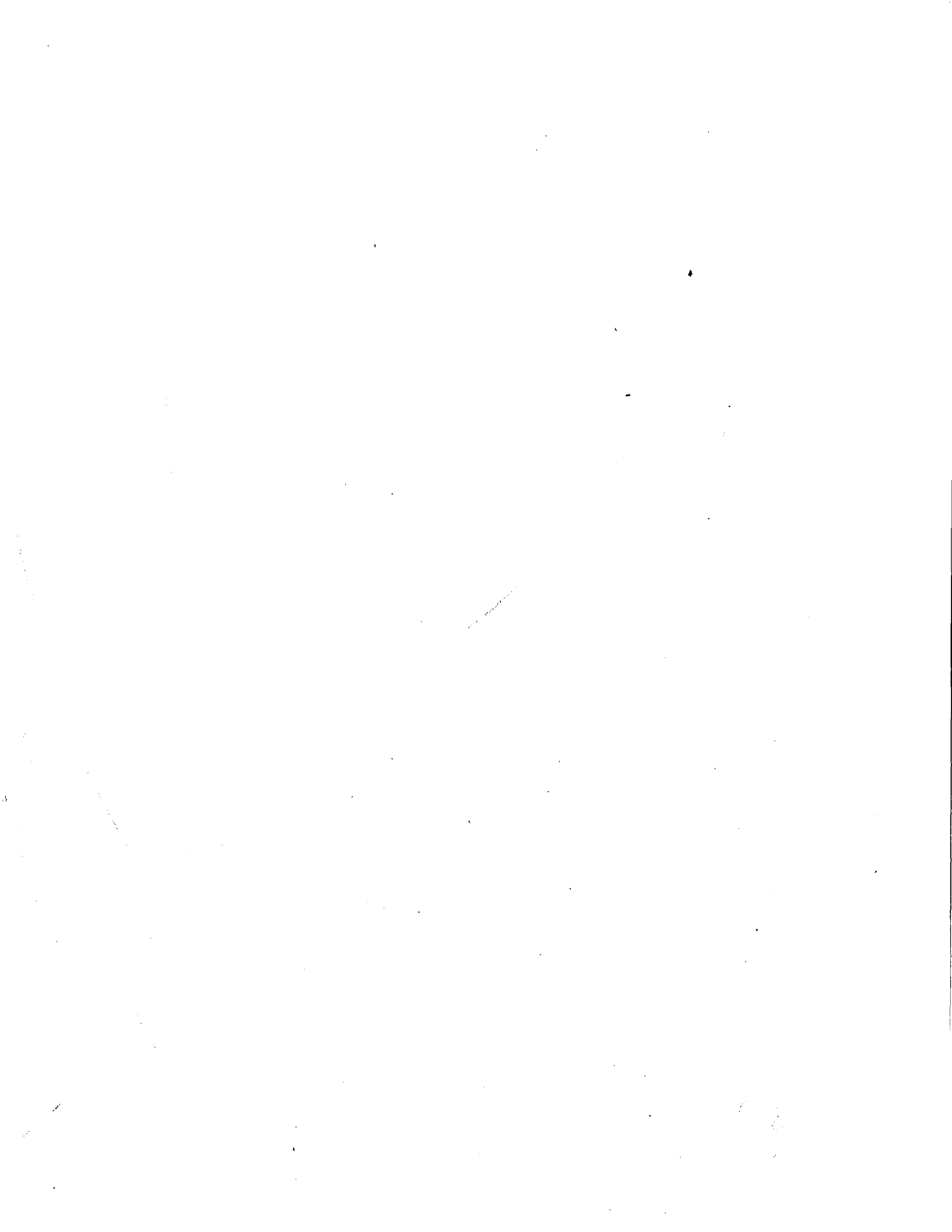
















14.

DATE

LOCALITY

PAULCHOWKI

SUMMIT - VALLEY

PAULCHOWKI

LOWER SLOPES

KATHMANDU

- KOSI

HETAUDA

KOSI TAPPU -

KOSI BARRAGE

KOSI BARRAGE

KOSI BARRAGE

SAURIYA

SAURIYA

SAURIYA

SAURIYA

SAURIYA

SAURIYA -

KATHMANDU

PAULCHOWKI

SUMMIT - VALLEY

GODAVERI -

PAULCHOWKI

NAGERJUNG

SUMMIT - VALLEY

SPECIES

5

6

7

7

8

9

10

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

EURASIAN  
TREE SPARROW

c10

6+

2+

BLACK-BREASTED  
WEAVER

c80

c50

RED AVADAVAT  
SCALY-BREASTED  
MUNIA

40

c10

6+

TIBETAN SERIN

c50

SCARLET ROSEFINCH

30

6

10+

PINK-BROWED  
ROSEFINCH

1♀

1♀

DARK-BREASTED  
ROSEFINCH

1♂

1♂

X CRIMSON-BROWED  
FINCH3  
(1♂)BLACK-FACED  
BUNTING

1♂

1

LITTLE BUNTING

7

YELLOW-BREASTED  
BUNTING

c20

3

4+

8

c20

CRESTED BUNTING.

4+

2

BLACK -  
NECKED STORK.

4+

1

BLUE ROCK THRUSH

1

1

X EURASIAN STARLING

c40