

Bird Report for the Kangchenjunga Trek, Nepal, Autumn 2000

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Introduction

The trek was conducted as a group trek under the auspices of 'Classic Journeys' of Derbyshire, England. The entire trip to Nepal took place between arrival at Kathmandu on Saturday 28th October and departure on Saturday 25th November 2000. The trek itself commenced with arrival at Suketar airstrip on Tuesday 31st October, after an overnight stop at Biratnagar. It finished, again at Suketar, on Wednesday 22nd November, from where we flew back to Biratnagar, and thence Kathmandu, on Thursday 23rd November 2000. We left Kathmandu on Saturday 25th November, bound for London.

It was my first trip to Nepal, or indeed any part of the Indian sub-continent, and although principally there for the trekking experience and mountain scenery, I was keen to record whatever bird sightings I could. As a keen amateur ornithologist, with an interest dating back to the 1960s, I've gained much experience in the British Isles, Europe, parts of North and South America, Antarctica and New Zealand. Over the years, I've successfully combined this interest with various mountaineering activities. Although I accepted that intensive 'birding' would not be possible on this trek, I was determined to accurately identify as much as I could, and therefore went well armed with binoculars, field-guide, notebook, and some preparation.

For reference, I took on trek 'Birds of Nepal' by Fleming (First Ardash Impression, 2000), purchased at The Pilgrim's Bookstore in Kathmandu. For wider reference I used 'Birds of the Indian Sub-Continent' by Grimmett, Inskipp and Inskipp (both the pocket-guide, which I studied in preparation for the trip, and took to Nepal (but not on-trek), and the full work as published by Helm (London) in 1998 (which I used intensively when analysing notes and writing up my log on return to England).

The species account below encompasses all noteworthy birds encountered on this trip to Nepal, both on and off the trek, and I've broadly identified the whereabouts of each sighting. For the sake of brevity and accuracy I've only included here all those sightings that were either 100% certain, or were of significant interest but where confidence was less than 100%. In these latter instances, I've stated my confidence level in approximate percentage terms.

I'm sure that I overlooked a lot of birds for various reasons, and therefore to seasoned Himalayan birders the list is probably not too impressive, especially considering the richness of Nepal's avifauna. However, in answer to this I can only state that on a first visit, whilst undertaking a vigorous trek during the early winter, where many of the avian families encountered were unfamiliar, let alone the species, I did the best I could in the circumstances. I felt there was no place for excessive speculation based on the most fleeting of glimpses through dense forest. Whilst identification of some species was easy, especially if good views were obtained of males in adult plumage, the process of deduction when trying to put names against the more difficult species occupied several hours each day, and provided plenty of interest at camp at the end of a hard day's trekking.

Description of Trek

The trek itself took 24 days inclusively, from, and returning to, Suketar. The first destination was Kanchenjunga's south base-camp, north of Ramze, followed by the crossing of the Mirgin La to Ghunsa. We then proceeded to Kangchenjunga's north base-camp at Pangpema. From there, the return to Suketar was firstly via Ghunsa, through the steep and well-forested Ghunsa valley, and lastly though steep, terraced farming country.

The habitat-types experienced on trek were diverse. They ranged from pastoral farming areas (mostly steep and terraced), open wooded country with scrub (juniper and berberis), mixed woodland, thick and steep-sided rhododendron and bamboo jungle, open moorlands, steep crags, fast-flowing rivers, high grazing alps, as well as high mountain country including ablation zones, glaciers and glacial moraine.

Altitudes varied from as low as Tapethok at 1300m, up to a height of 4600m (above Ramze), 4550m (at the Mirgin La), and 5000m (at Pangpema). All heights quoted are only approximate.

Temperatures, in degrees Centigrade, varied from the low to mid 20s during the day, early in the trek (with nights down to about 5), to daytimes at little more than freezing and nights of about -15 at Pangpema. South of Ghunsa, on the return leg, the temperatures again became milder, although noticeably cooler than at the beginning of November.

The Birds Encountered (by species)

Note 1: The order in which the species are presented, and the English and scientific names used, are identical to those as published in 'Birds of the Indian Sub-Continent' (Grimmet, Inskipp and Inskipp, Helm, London, 1998).

Note 2: Whilst all the birds identified on the trek itself are described below, the list also includes those identified elsewhere in Nepal on this trip. Locations are described under each species.

Tibetan Snowcock (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*)

100% certainty.

Seen and heard between Lhonak and Pangpema (small group (circa 5) on mountainside, and 2 flew overhead), on Wed 15th Nov.

Another sighting was had during the early stages of the descent from Kambachen on the 18th Nov (3-4 birds).

Slaty-Headed Parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*)

100% certainty.

One confirmed sighting when 10-15 were seen in a loose flock, shortly after we left camp at Tapethok on the morning of 21st Nov. They were loosely associating with Drongos (probably Bronzed Drongos (see that species below)) in trees near human habitation.

Himalayan Swiftlet (*Collocalia brevirostris*)

100% certainty.

Only confirmed sighting was of numerous birds (50+) on Mon 20th Nov close to Tapethok. They were wheeling about, possibly feeding on insects above rice fields, during the late afternoon.

House Swift (*Apus affinis*)

100% certainty, on three occasions:

c20 over steep hillside between Bhanjyang and Mamamkhe (2nd Nov).

c30+ over similar habitat during lunch-stop at midday between Tapethok and Phrumba (21st Nov).

c10+ seen about half an hour before dusk at Phrumba on the 21st Nov.

90+% probability, on one occasion:

A few seen flying over Kathmandu on Sunday 29th Oct.

Snow Pigeon (*Columba Leuconota*)

100% certainty:

First seen at Ramze on the 9th and 10th Nov (one flock of 25-30 birds).

Second sighting was of a pair at Tseram on 7th Nov.

Third sighting was at Ghunsa village, on 18th Nov, where I noted 'a small flock'.

Ashy Wood Pigeon (*Columba pulchricollis*)

Only 70% certainty.

An unconfirmed sighting of one bird on the 20th Nov, about half way between Amjilassa and Tapethok.

Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)

100% certainty.

Seen abundantly in and around Kathmandu on 29th and 30th Oct, and 23rd, 24th and 25th Nov.

Lammergeier (*Gypaetus barbatus*)

100% certainty; with 4 sightings in all.

1 sighted on 14th Nov between Kambachen and Lhonak.

1 sighted on 15th Nov between Lhonak and Pangpema.

1 sighted on 17th Nov whilst on the descent between Pangpema and Kambachen.

1 sighted on 18th Nov only a couple of miles south of Kambachen (an immature individual).

Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*)

100% certainty, with several sightings:

1 seen near Bhanjyang on the morning of 2nd Nov.

1 seen at breakfast time on 5th Nov at Chitre.

2 separate sightings of this species were obtained on 22nd Nov between Phrumba and Suketar.

Besra (*Accipiter virgatus*)/Eurasian Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)

Never successfully differentiated in the field, but three sightings of one or the other, or both:

1 on the approach to Mamamkhe on 2nd Nov.

1 at Tseram on 7th Nov.

1 just below tree-line on the descent between Kambachen and Ghunsa on 18th Nov.

Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)

100% certainty:

1 sighted briefly in flight, in a forested area between Mamamkhe and Yamphudin, on 3rd Nov.

Upland Buzzard (*Buteo hemilasius*)

100% certainty:

A pair (of the pale morph), was seen circling and hovering in an up-valley up-draft, north of Ghunsa, on 13th Nov.

Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*)

100% certainty.

Up to 15 were seen on the 31st Oct soaring on thermals, in a westward direction, over the cliff-end of Suketar airstrip. They were probably on migration.

Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)

100% certainty.

First noted at Suketar airstrip on 31st Oct where several were noted hovering and hunting near the cliff-edge end of the airstrip.

1 single bird was seen on 3rd Nov between Mamamkhe and Yamphudin.

Oriental Hobby (*Falco severus*)

100% certainty.

A pair was seen circling above us, at lunchtime on 21st Nov, between Tapethok and Phrumba.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

100% certainty.

Just one sighting of a single bird in flight over Hotel Marshyangdi, in Kathmandu, on 29th Oct.

Asian Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*)

90%+ certainty.

1 seen from moving vehicle (crowded and bumping along!) feeding in a roadside lagoon on the approach to Biratnagar airfield, on 31st Oct.

Also at Biratnagar airfield, but this time on the 23rd Nov, 3 were seen in flight.

Grey Treepie (*Dendrocitta formosae*)

100% certainty.

Several seen between Mamankhe and Yamphudin on 3rd Nov.

1 seen on 21st Nov between Tapethok and Phumba.

Red-Billed Chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*)

100% certainty.

A single bird was seen at Tseram on 7th Nov.

A flock of c20 was seen at Ramze on 10th Nov.

Several seen between Kambachan and Lhonak on 14th Nov.

Yellow-Billed Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*)

100% certainty:

1 seen at Ramze near campsite on 8th Nov, and, on the same day, 3 more were seen around the chorten at Oktang.

Several seen between Kambachan and Lhonak on 14th Nov.

Pairs, singles and small groups seen at Pangpema on 16th Nov.

90%+ certainty:

'Numurous', seen flying quite high, between Lhonak and Pangpema on 15th Nov.

House Crow (*Corvus splendens*)

100% certainty.

Recorded as commonplace in Kathmandu at the beginning and end of this visit to Nepal.

Large-Billed Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*)

100% certainty.

Recorded, in small numbers, on many days of the trek in areas below the tree-line; particularly in areas close to human habitation.

Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)

100% certainty.

2 sightings, possibly of the same individual, seen at the Tamo La on 11th Nov.

A pair was seen together at lunchtime, between Kambachen and Lhonak, on 14th Nov.

A pair was seen together, whilst on the descent from Pangpema, on 17th Nov.

Scarlet Minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*)

Only 50% certainty.

A flock of between 20 and 30 were seen briefly in a steep forested valley at a range of about 250 metres, on 2nd Nov between Bhanjyang and Mamamkhe. They were definitely one of the 'Red and Black' species of Minivet, but it was not possible to confirm which one.

Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)

100% certainty.

Up to 20 seen outside the terminal building at Biratnagar airfield on 31st Oct, (amongst sparse trees growing in rough grass).

Bronzed Drongo (*Dicrurus aeneus*)

90%+ certainty.

A flock of about 15 seen just south of Tapethok on the morning of 21st Nov, associating with a flock of Slaty-Headed Parakeets (see above).

Brown Dipper (*Cinclus pallasii*)

100% certainty.

1 seen briefly on 13th Nov on the upward approach to Kambachen.

70%+ certainty.

1 reportedly seen by a fellow trekker during the afternoon of 3rd Nov as the group was within a mile or so of Yamphudin.

Blue Rock Thrush (*Monticola solitarius*)

100% certainty. Two separate sightings: 1 individual seen on the banks of the Ghunsa Khola at Ghunsa on 12th Nov. Another individual on the 20th Nov, south of Anjilassa, by the riverbank.

Dark-Throated Thrush (*Turdus ruficollis*)

100% certainty.

1 male seen at Tseram on 7th Nov.

Asian Brown Flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*)

100% certainty.

1 identified in Biratnagar, about an hour before dusk on 30th Oct.

Oriental Magpie Robin (*Copsychus saularis*)

One sighting of 100% certainty.

This was of a pair seen in flight together, on the 21st Nov, between Tapethok and Phrumba.

White-Winged Redstart (*Phoenicurus erythrogaster*)

100% certainty.

1 male seen on the 8th Nov, whilst on the ascent from Tseram to Ramze.

Blue-Fronted Redstart (*Phoenicurus frontalis*)

100% certainty.

A pair (male and female) were seen in the afternoon of 6th Nov at Tseram. Several seen around Tseram on the 7th Nov. 1 male seen on 19th Nov south of Phere.

80%+ certainty.

1 'probable' female seen north of Ghunsa on the 18th Nov.

White-Capped Water Redstart (*Chaimarrornis leucocephalus*)

100% certainty.

Two sightings, probably of the same bird, within several minutes of each-other on 20th Nov, on the banks of the Ghunsa Khola, south of Amjilassa. Another sighting was had the following day (21st Nov), whilst trekking from Tapethok to Phrumba.

Plumbeous Water Redstart (*Rhyacornis fuliginosus*)

Only 50%+ certainty.

Three sightings were had near our camp at Yamphudin on 3rd Nov. All were noted on rocks and bushes at the river's edge, but none were confirmed due to poor late afternoon light.

Little Forktail (*Enicurus scouleri*)

100% certainty.

Two individuals seen whilst on trek:
1 on a rock in the Simbua Khola on 5th Nov.
Another, in similar habitat, between Amjilassa and Tapethok on 20th Nov (near the confluence of the Ghunsa Khola and Tamor River).

Common Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*)

90% certainty.

1 unconfirmed sighting in open country near Tapethok on the afternoon of 20th Nov.

Pied Bushchat (*Saxicola caprata*)

90%+ certainty.

1 unconfirmed sighting close to Tapethok on the afternoon of 20th Nov.

Grey Bushchat (*Saxicola ferrea*)

100% certainty.

1 seen on 22nd Nov about a mile after leaving Phrumba in the direction of Suketar.

Chestnut-Tailed Starling (*Sturnus malabaricus*)

100% certainty.

Up to 15 seen outside the terminal building at Biratnagar airfield on 31st Oct, (amongst sparse trees growing in rough grass).

Asian Pied Starling (*Sturnus contra*)

100% certainty.

Several seen outside the terminal building at Biratnagar airfield on 31st Oct, (amongst sparse trees growing in rough grass).

Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)

100% certainty.

Recorded as commonplace in Kathmandu at the beginning and end of this visit to Nepal.

Eurasian Treecreeper (*Certhia familiaris*)

100% certainty.

1 seen at Tseram on 7th Nov.

Rufous-Vented Tit (*Parus rubidiventris*)

80%+certainty.

1 noted, but unconfirmed, at Tseram on the 7th Nov. Others probably seen, but not confirmed.

Coal Tit (*Parus ater*)

100% certainty.

Seen on numerous days of the trek, where habitat was suitable, below the tree-line.

Grey-Crested Tit (*Parus dichrous*)

95%+ certainty.

A sighting of 1 bird on the 20th Nov about 2 miles south of Amjilassa.

Green-Backed Tit (*Parus monticolus*)

100% certainty.

Seen on numerous days of the trek, where habitat was suitable below the tree-line.

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

100% certainty.

1 seen on the 5th Nov near our camp by the Simbua Khola.

1 seen whilst trekking up towards Tseram on the 6th Nov.

1 seen by a stream near our camp, below the Tamo La, on the 11th Nov.

1 or 2 seen during the trek down to Ghunsa on the 12th Nov.

Black-Lored Tit (*Parus xanthogenys*)

Only 50%+ certainty.

1 seen in poor light, in the late afternoon of 3rd Nov, at Yamphudin.

Black-Throated Tit (*Aegithalos leucogenys*)

100% certainty.

1 identified on 20th Nov, about two or three miles south of Amjilassa.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

100% certainty.

1 recorded in flight over rooftop of Hotel Marshyangdi in Kathmandu on 29th Oct.

Himalayan Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*)

100% certainty.

A flock of about 10 was seen on the 1st Nov, between Lal Kharka and Bhanjyang.

1 seen between Tapethok and Phumba on the 21st Nov.

Black-Faced Warbler (*Abroscopus schisticeps*)

100% certainty.

A small group of about 10 birds was seen foraging in small trees, close to our campsite, at Mamamkhe, at breakfast time on 3rd Nov.

80%+ certainty.

One 'probable' individual seen whilst on trek on 22nd Nov, between Phumba and Suketar.

Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*)

100% certainty.

Several seen on the descent from Amjilassa, during the morning of 20th Nov.

80% certainty

Several 'probables' seen in mirky conditions on 9th Nov, whilst descending through thick forest, between Phere and Amjilassa.

Black-Faced Laughingthrush (*Garrulax affinis*)

100% certainty.

A flock of about 15 were seen on the western bank of the Ghunsa Khola, at Ghunsa, on the 12th Nov.

Black-Headed Shrike Babbler (*Pteruthius rufiventer*)

100% certainty.

1 male identified on the 20th Nov, about two or three miles south of Amjilassa.

White-Browed Fulvetta (*Alcippe vinipectis*)

100% certainty.

1 seen at Tseram on 6th Nov.

A sighting of 1 individual at Tseram on the morning of 7th Nov.

A simultaneous sighting of two at Tseram, during the late afternoon of 7th Nov.

Nepal Fulvetta (*Alcippe nipalensis*)

90%+ certainty.

1 'probable' seen between Suketar and Lal Kharka on 31st Oct.

Black-Chinned Yuhina (*Yuhina nigrimenta*)

Less than 50% certainty.

A 'possible' sighting of 1 bird about 1 – 2 miles north of Suketar on 31st Oct.

Fire-Breasted Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum ignipectus*)

100% certainty.

1 male seen south of Amjilassa on 20th Nov.

Green-Tailed Sunbird (*Aethopyga nipalensis*)

100% certainty.

2 males and 1 female seen feeding (apparently on nectar) from the same tree, on the morning of 21st Nov, some way south of Tapethok.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)

100% certainty.

Up to 10 seen in the area of the stupa at Suketar on 31st Oct and 22nd Nov.

Robin Accentor (*Prunella rubeculoides*)

100% certainty.

1 seen at Tseram on 6th Nov.

1 seen whilst on the ascent from Kambachen to Lhonak on the 14th Nov.

Yellow-Breasted Greenfinch (*Carduelis spinoides*)

Only 60%+ certainty.

1 seen briefly in flight on the 21st Nov, between Tapethok and Phrumba.

Plain Mountain Finch (*Leucosticte nemoricola*)

100% certainty.

A flock about 50 birds was seen on the hillside behind our camp at Pangpema at breakfast time on the 16th Nov.

Beautiful Rosefinch (*Carpodacus pulcherrimus*)

Under 50% certainty

An unconfirmed sighting of 1 near Tseram on the morning of 8th Nov.

80%+ certainty.

An unconfirmed sighting of a flock of approximately 50 birds near the Tamo La on the 11th Nov.

White-Browed Rosefinch (*Carpodacus thura*)

100% certainty.

1 seen close to our camp at Tseram on the morning of 7th Nov.

1 seen near Tseram on the 8th Nov.

1 seen near Tseram on the 10th Nov whilst we were descending from Ramze.

Red-Fronted Rosefinch (*Carpodacus puniceus*)

70%+ certainty.

Small flock of about 8 birds seen on the flanks of glacial moraine on the approach to Lhonak on 14th Nov.

2 or 3 seen on the approach to Pangpema on 15th Nov.

White-Winged Grosbeak (*Mycerobas melanozanthos*)

100% certainty.

First identified properly at Tseram on 7th Nov where several were seen foraging.

Also, several seen in wooded areas north of Ghunsa on 13th Nov, and again in roughly the same location on the 18th Nov.

Concluding Remarks

As is often the case, sightings of raptors often caused identification problems. On several occasions, I saw buzzard or small eagle-like birds that, due to such factors as distance, poor light, the multiplicities of plumage morphs and vagaries of plumage due to age and sex, remained unidentified. In general, such birds could be placed in the Buzzard/Long Legged Buzzard/ Upland Buzzard categories but the only certain identification was of the pair of Upland Buzzards identified just north of Ghunsa on the 13th November.

I'm sure that I saw other species of Thrushes and Laughingthrushes than those described above. But such sightings were frequently so fleeting that no confidence could be placed on them, either at the time, or now. The same is true for Yuhinas, Chats, Robins and the numerous other families of passerines, large and small, familiar and otherwise, that I'm certain I came across on this trip. However, I'm not disappointed by the failures - these just make the successes all the more gratifying. Trying to identify 'new' species, in their natural surroundings, in an unfamiliar part of the world, is never easy! Rosefinches were another particularly difficult family to unravel.

In such circumstances a knowledge of bird voices and habits can be invaluable when visual sightings cannot be relied upon - but such previous experience, for all but a minority of the

birds encountered, was not available to me on this trip. Also, there were no other experienced Himalayan birders within the group. A group trek such as this was absolutely excellent for what it was intended for. However, the commotion caused by non-birders, however well intentioned otherwise, did scare many birds away before sufficient field-marks could be ascertained. Also, the pace of a trek such as this was not geared for viewing wildlife in any great detail.

It was noticeable how species density increased dramatically when in the wooded and farming regions between about 1500 and 2500 meters altitude.

The 'Birds of Nepal' by Fleming, although a handy field-guide, I found was a little old-fashioned when compared with many more modern works that I've used in other parts of the world. Also, the nomenclature used was out of date. I had considered taking the Pocket Guide version of 'The Birds of the Indian Sub-Continent' on trek with me instead, but I felt this could have made matters even more confusing due to its inclusion of all the non-Nepali birds. There is definitely a need for a modern, well-presented field guide for Nepal's birds. I believe such a guide has very recently been published.

I hope that the information provided here will be of at least some small use to those attempting to piece together more information regarding Nepal's avifauna. With increasing pressures due to trekking and other activities, safeguarding such treasures firstly requires a knowledge and understanding of the principal assets involved – the birds themselves.

As a result of this visit to Nepal, I definitely feel encouraged to return, to further enjoy the mountains, birds and people of that diverse and interesting country.

Annex A: Comprehensive Bird List

(* denotes 100% certain identification)

1.	Tibetan Snowcock	(<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>)	*
2.	Slaty-Headed Parakeet	(<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>)	*
3.	Himalayan Swiftlet	(<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>)	*
4.	House Swift	(<i>Apus affinis</i>)	*
5.	Snow Pigeon	(<i>Columba Leuconota</i>)	*
6.	Ashy Wood Pigeon	(<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>)	
7.	Black Kite	(<i>Milvus migrans</i>)	*
8.	Lammergeier	(<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>)	*
9.	Black Eagle	(<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>)	*
10.	Besra	(<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>)	
	/Eurasian Sparrowhawk	(<i>Accipiter nisus</i>)	
11.	Goshawk	(<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	*
12.	Upland Buzzard	(<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>)	*
13.	Steppe Eagle	(<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>)	*
14.	Common Kestrel	(<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>)	*
15.	Oriental Hobby	(<i>Falco severus</i>)	*
16.	Cattle Egret	(<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)	*
17.	Asian Openbill	(<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>)	
18.	Grey Treepie	(<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>)	*
19.	Red-Billed Chough	(<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>)	*
20.	Yellow-Billed Chough	(<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>)	*
21.	House Crow	(<i>Corvus splendens</i>)	*
22.	Large-Billed Crow	(<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>)	*
23.	Common Raven	(<i>Corvus corax</i>)	*
24.	Scarlet Minivet	(<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>)	
25.	Black Drongo	(<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>)	*
26.	Bronzed Drongo	(<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>)	
27.	Brown Dipper	(<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>)	*
28.	Blue Rock Thrush	(<i>Monticola solitarius</i>)	*
29.	Dark-Throated Thrush	(<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>)	*
30.	Asian Brown Flycatcher	(<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>)	*
31.	Oriental Magpie Robin	(<i>Copsychus saularis</i>)	*
32.	White-Winged Redstart	(<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>)	*
33.	Blue-Fronted Redstart	(<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>)	*
34.	White-Capped Water Redstart	(<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>)	*
35.	Plumbeous Water Redstart	(<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>)	
36.	Little Forktail	(<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>)	*
37.	Common Stonechat	(<i>Saxicola torquata</i>)	
38.	Pied Bushchat	(<i>Saxicola caprata</i>)	
39.	Grey Bushchat	(<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>)	*
40.	Chestnut-Tailed Starling	(<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>)	*
41.	Asian Pied Starling	(<i>Sturnus contra</i>)	*
42.	Chestnut-Tailed Starling	(<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>)	*
43.	Common Myna	(<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>)	*
44.	Eurasian Treecreeper	(<i>Certhia familiaris</i>)	*
45.	Rufous-Vented Tit	(<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>)	
46.	Coal Tit	(<i>Parus ater</i>)	*
47.	Grey-Crested Tit	(<i>Parus dichrous</i>)	
48.	Green-Backed Tit	(<i>Parus monticolus</i>)	*
49.	Winter Wren	(<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>)	*
50.	Black-Lored Tit	(<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>)	
51.	Black-Throated Tit	(<i>Aegithalos leucogenys</i>)	*
52.	Barn Swallow	(<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)	*

53.	Himalayan Bulbul	(<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>)	*
54.	Black-Faced Warbler	(<i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>)	*
55.	Goldcrest	(<i>Regulus regulus</i>)	*
56.	Black-Faced Laughingthrush	(<i>Garrulax affinis</i>)	*
57.	Black-Headed Shrike Babbler	(<i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>)	*
58.	White-Browed Fulvetta	(<i>Alcippe vinipectis</i>)	*
59.	Nepal Fulvetta	(<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>)	
60.	Black-Chinned Yuhina	(<i>Yuhina nigripectus</i>)	
61.	Fire-Breasted Flowerpecker	(<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>)	*
62.	Green-Tailed Sunbird	(<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>)	*
63.	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	(<i>Passer montanus</i>)	*
64.	Robin Accentor	(<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>)	*
65.	Yellow-Breasted Greenfinch	(<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>)	
66.	Plain Mountain Finch	(<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>)	*
67.	Beautiful Rosefinch	(<i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>)	
68.	White-Browed Rosefinch	(<i>Carpodacus thura</i>)	*
69.	Red-Fronted Rosefinch	(<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i>)	
70.	White-Winged Grosbeak	(<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>)	*
