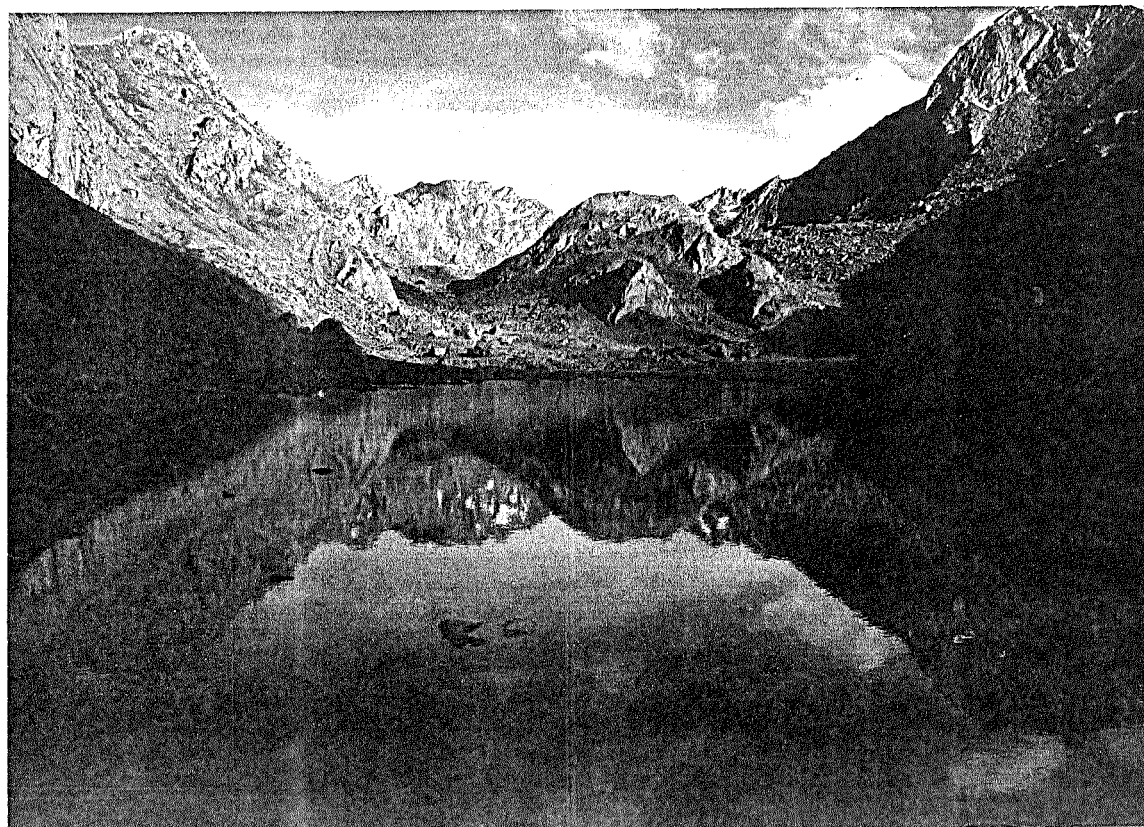


**STATUS OF WOOD SNIPE (*GALLINAGO NEMORICOLA*) AND ITS
CONSERVATION IN LANGTANG NATIONAL PARK, CENTRAL
NEPAL**



Final report

Janak Raj Khatiwada and Hathan Chaudhary

Submitted to

Oriental Bird Club, UK

2008

To,
Carol Inskipp

Executive Summary

The Study was carried out during the months of March to September 2007 in the two major valleys focusing on the Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola* in the Langtang National Park, Central Nepal. There has been scattered information about Wood Snipe in Nepal. The objective of the study was to find out the status and threat pertaining to the species in the area. Direct field observation, Point count, key informants' survey and literature review were the major tools used for data collection. This species is known to occur from the eastern border (Kangchenjunga Conservation Area) to western Nepal (Shey-Phoksundo National Park). The survey result showed that Gosainkunda and its associated lakes, a recently declared Ramsar Site of international importance, had highest (7) number of Snipes where as single in Kyanjing. It was observed between the altitudes of 3940m to 4520m in the area. Overstocking of livestock, destruction of habitat and disturbance are considered likely to be major threats to the species in the area. The survival of wood snipe in Langtang seems uncertain. Habitat fragmentation, deforestation, and over grazing have disturbed the birds. Even though some wood snipe survive, to satisfy the local needs more awareness programmes and income generation program is needed to save the species.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Nepal, six species of snipes have been recorded – Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, Solitary Snipe *Gallinago solitria*, Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola*, Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura*, Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimeus* and Greater Painted Snipe *Rostratula bengalensis* (Grimmette et al. 2000). The Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola* breeds locally in the Himalayas of North-west and North-east India, Nepal, Bhutan and South-east Tibet, Central Sichaun and perhaps Yunnan, China. In winter, it occurs at lower altitudes in the Himalayas, as a regular visitor in small numbers to North Vietnam, and as a vagrant (or perhaps irregular visitor) to the hills of central and southern India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, north Thailand and Laos. Historically, it was considered rare and local across much of its range. It appears to have declined in traditional wintering areas in parts of India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand and Laos, from where there have been few recent records. It breeds from April-June, in alpine meadows and marshes with scattered low bushes, or in dwarf scrub in barren, boulder-strewn areas, generally between 3,000 and 5,000 m, at least occasionally down to 2,100 m and with one historical breeding record from 1,200 m. In winter, it frequents swampy ground in and at the edge of evergreen forest and marshy grassland and scrub, below 3,000 m, sometimes down to lowland plains (<100 m). Populations are partially migratory, with some birds traveling from the Himalayas to south India (Birdlife International 2001).

Distribution of Wood Snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*) in Nepal

The Wood Snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*) breeds in the Himalayas and the mountains of China (and possibly in northern Vietnam), wintering southwards to southern India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and Indochina; it has apparently occurred as a vagrant to Sri Lanka and Singapore (Birdlife International 2001). There has been scattered

information about wood snipe in Nepal. This species is known to occur from the eastern border (Kangchenjunga Conservation Area) to western Nepal (Shey-Phoksundo National Park). It has been observed or collected at scattered localities as it breeds in montane areas, winters at lower altitudes and has occurred on passage at a variety of sites. There have been records from Bikabanjan, Pani Palta Khola, Lete, Ghasa and Marpha, above Kalopani, Bagarchhap, Pipar, Ghorepani, Kyanjing Gompa (Kyanjing) across Langtang Khola, Gapte (Ghopte) and Phedi, Gokyo lake, Kathmandu valley Khangma (Kongma La), upper Arun watershed, Maghan Kharkaat, Singalila range, Jolbari, Sandakpur, Ilam district, Sundar Gundar, Morang district of Nepal (Birdlife International 2001).

1.2 Project Aims and Objectives

- To explore the status and distribution of Wood Snipe in the Langtang National Park.
- To find out the existing threats.
- To launch conservation education and outreach program to the schoolchildren (elementary school).

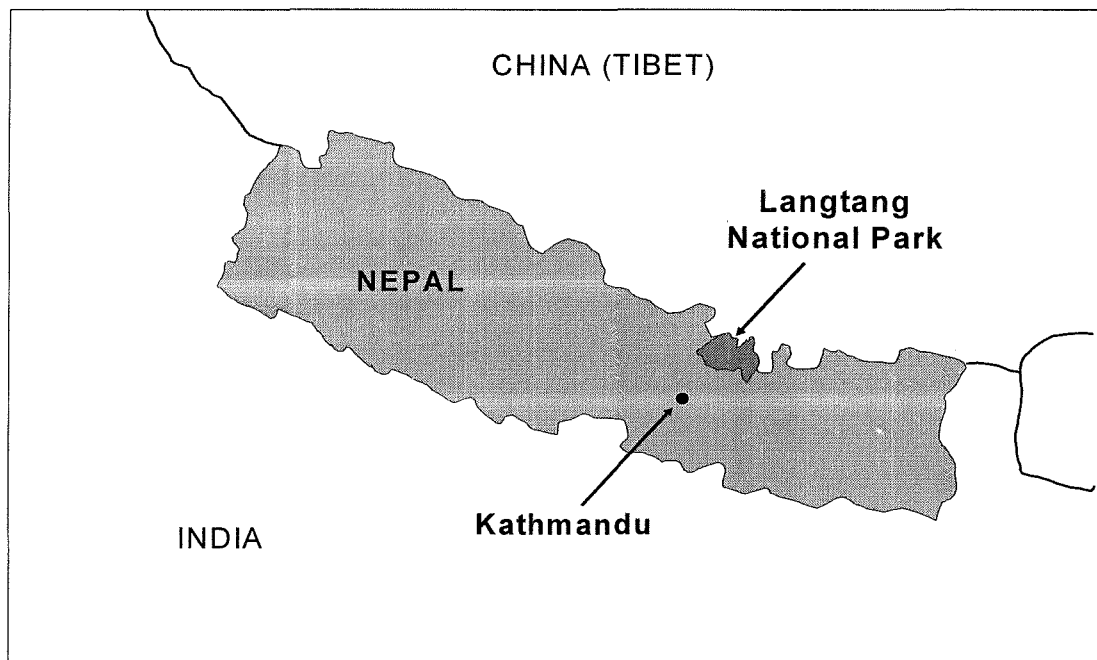
2. STUDY AREA

2.1 Location

The Langtang National Park was designated as the first Himalayan National Park in 1970-71 and was gazetted in 26 March 1976 by Government of Nepal with assistance from the UNDP/FAO. This Park covers 1710 km² and the altitude ranges from 792 m on the Bhote Koshi to 7245 m on the peak of Langtang Lirung. Bhote Koshi and Trishuli define this region to the west, Tibetan Autonomous region of China to the north and east. It is located in between the Latitudes 28°00' - 28°20' N and Longitudes 85°15' - 86°00'E. Its southern border lies in Rasuwa, Nuwkot and Sindhupalchowk districts of Bagmati Zone. It bisects east - west Gosainkunda Lake and Dorje Lakpa Range in the North. Langtang Lirung (7245m) dominated the peaks, Gosaikunda Lake (4380m) lies in

the east. The park with its diverse altitudinal range supports life zones from upper tropical forest to the permanent snow (Chaudhary 1998, DNPWC 2002). It is the most accessible among the mountain national parks of Nepal and a motorable road leads to Dhunche/Syaprubesi via Trishuli from Kathmandu in any season of the year. Then one can start trekking into the interior part of the park including Langtang valley and Kyanjing Gumba. Alternate trek routes are from Sundarijal or Panchkhal via Goshainkund or Ganjala pass (5,122m) (Khatiwada 2004).

Map 1: Map of Nepal showing Langtang National Park



2.2 Vegetation

Altogether more than 1000 plant species including tree, climber and shrubs, are recorded in Langtang National Park. Twenty-one species were found to be endemic for that area. Land use classification revealed 29.87% forest area, 4.94% scrubland, 60.73% Rock and Ice, 4.94% grassland and 1.70% cultivated land. The description and classification of the vegetation in the park has been described in detail in management plan. Different vegetation zones of the LNP are as follows -

a.	Upper Tropical Zone	(Below 1000m)
b.	Sub Tropical Zone	(1000 - 2000m)
c.	Hill Zone	(2000 - 2600m)
d.	Montane Zone	(2600 - 3000m)
e.	Lower Sub-Alpine Zone	(3000 - 3600m)
f.	Upper Sub-Alpine Zone	(3600 - 4000m)
g.	Lower Alpine Zone	(4000 - 4500m)
h.	Upper Alpine Zone	(4500 - 5000m)
i.	Nival Zone	(Above 5000)
		(DNPWC 1977)

2.3 Fauna

There has been 46 mammalian species recorded in LNP. The carnivorous mammals include Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), martens (*Martes foina*, *M. flavigula*), Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*), Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*). The common ungulates are Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Himalayan Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*). Small mammals include Royle's Pika (*Ochotona roylei*), Himalayan Squirrel (*Dremomys lokriah*), and Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*). Three non-human primates species; Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*) and Hanuman Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) are found (Khatiwada 2004 and Khatiwada et al 2006). The avifauna diversity is rich in LNP, which includes 345 bird species (Karki and Thapa 2001). Similarly, Eleven species of herpetofauna are recorded in LNP. (Chaudhary 1998). Beside these 30 species of fish, 10 species of spiders and 70 species of butterfly has been recorded in LNP (Karki, et al. 2002).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Preliminary Survey

A preliminary survey was carried out to select sampling sites. Survey methods included observation and interview with local people. Sites representative of different habitat types with adequate possibilities for observing Wood Snipe (Kyanjing and Gosainkunda and associated lakes) were selected for study.

3.2 Call counts

Suitable vantage points were selected and waited for the call of the Wood Snipe, especially in the dawn and dusk. The vocalizations of Wood Snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*) with Solitary Snipe (*G. solitaria*) were distinguished as described by Inskipp (1996).

3.3 Point Count

Vantage points were selected and waited for the activities of Wood Snipe. The distribution of Wood Snipe in the study area was made by field survey method. Bird location, feeding sites and roosting sites were surveyed to analyze the distribution of this species. Whenever the species sighted time, activity, elevation, vegetation type and other topographic features were noted.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Status of Wood Snipe Langtang National Park

The Study was carried out during the months of March to September 2007 in the two major valleys of Langtang National Park. Altogether eight individuals were recorded in the study area. In Gosaikunda and its associated lakes highest (7) number of Snipes were recorded where as single in Kyanjing (Table 1). Around the Gosaikunda and its associated lakes (Ghopte) Buckton and Morris (1993) documented the vocalization and display of pair of Wood Snipe. The Rhododendron scrub was found to be the major vegetation coverage in Gosaikunda and its associated lakes with marshy ground (pers. obs. Khatiwada and Chaudhary 2007, Buckton and Morris 1993) which is considered as the breeding site of the Wood Snipe (Priemé and Øksnebjerg 1994 cited in BirdLife International 2001, Inskipp 1991).

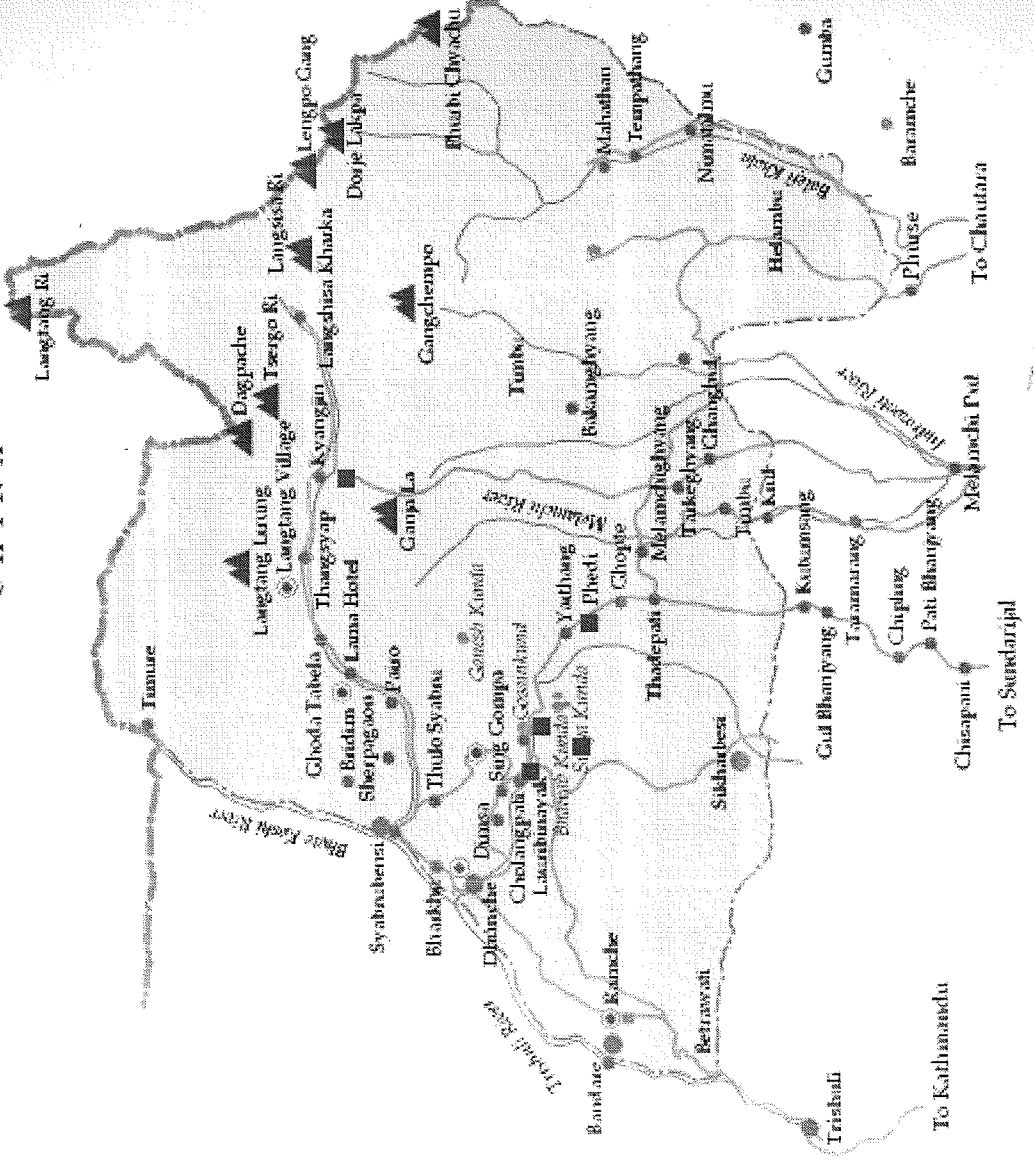
Table 1: Details of Wood Snipe observation at LNP 2007

S.N.	Date	Place	Location (Latitude/ Longitude)	Altitude (meter)	Number	Activity	Habitat type
1	April 23/ June 13	Kyanjing	N28°12.480' / E85°33.810	3940	1	Flushed and perched	Marshy place with rhododendron scrub
2	June 18	Lauribinayak	N28°05.019' / E85°22.994'	4020	2	Call and flushed	Rhododendron scrub
3	June 19	Naukunda	N28°04.422' / E85°24.065'	4240	2	Flying	Marshy lake with gravel substratum
4	June 19	Agnikunda	N28°04.408' / E85°25.796'	4520	2	Perched	Marshy lake with gravel substratum
5	March13/ June21	Phedi	N28°04.019' / E85°26.527'	4330	1	Feeding and flushed	marshy ground

Langtang National Park



CHINA



Legend	
	International Boundary
	Park Boundary
	River
	Label
	Peak
	Trod
	Reserve Post
	Village
	Army Post

■ Wood Snipe sighting point

Map 2: Location of Wood Snipe sighting/ Langtang National Park (Map Source BCN)

4.2 Distribution of Wood Snipe in LNP

The Wood Snipe were observed between the altitudes of 3940m to 4520m in LNP. About 60% of Snipes were observed between the altitudes of 4200 to 4500m in the area. It breeds from April-June, in alpine meadows and marshes with scattered low bushes, or in dwarf scrub in barren, boulder strewn areas, generally between 3,000 and 5,000 m (Inskipp 1998).

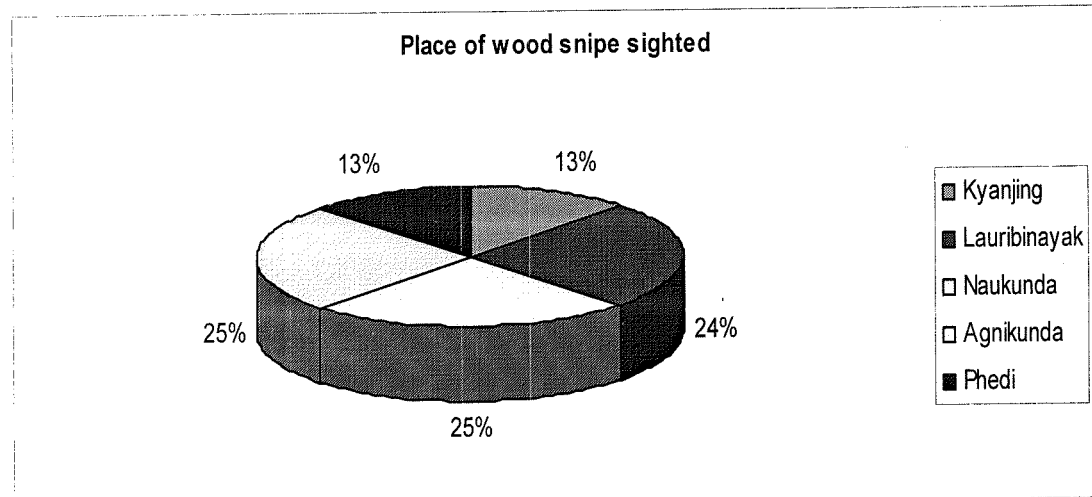


Fig: Place of Wood Snipe sighted in LNP

4.3 Conservation Threats

Animal husbandry is the main source of economy for local people in the Langtang valley (Khatiwada 2004). According to local people, seasonal grazing can enhance the quality of pastureland. Therefore, locals make of seasonal grazing in different pastures. Livestock movement in the area is between 3000-5000 m elevations during the months of May-September. The breeding grounds of snipes are the major grazing places of livestock. Overstocking of livestock, destruction of habitat and disturbance are considered likely to be major threats to the species in the area. Because of the nature of animal pasture management, animals are passing through the valley from April to June and move to alpine pasture. The number of days spent in each pasture varies as it depends on availability of grass, weather and religious festivals.

Similarly, tourism is considered likely to be another threat to the species. Panoramic natural scenery combined with an exotic cultural heritage have become Nepal's biggest assets in this era of wide spread international tourism. Trekking in Langtang National Park is popular with tourists. The Park receives about 8,000 visitors per year. With the advent of the motorable road to Dhunche and Syabrubensi, Langtang National Park has become the shortest trek in the Himalayas (Gurung 1988). More than 59 hotels and tea houses are present along the trail from Syabrubensi to the Kyanjing Gumba. In the entire Langtang valley, local people run 44 lodges, 13 tea houses, camping sites and restaurants. It indicates that tourism has a positive impact on the area creating various employment opportunities for the local people and providing substantial contribution in improving the local economy. It has been reported that more than 200 children from the Langtang have been studying in Kathmandu resulting from donations by tourists. A part from socio-economic changes, increased tourism activity also modifies the natural and man made physical environment of the valley. This is likely to be a threat for the Wood Snipe in terms of the habitat fragmentation and disturbances.

The survival of wood snipe in Langtang seems uncertain. Habitat fragmentation, deforestation, and over grazing have disturbed the birds. Even though some wood snipe survive, to satisfy the local needs more awareness programmes and income generation program is needed to save the species. The income generation programs would decrease the livestock rearing system reducing the livestock pressure in the breeding ground of Wood Snipe.

During the study period, conservation outreach and awareness programs were launched in Langtang Primary School, Langtang, Shyame Wangphel Secondary School, Sabrubensi and Rasuwa Secondary School, Dhunche in order to highlight the importance of wildlife. A total of 47 students participated in the program. Drawing and art contests were organized for the school children. They were actively participated in the program.

4.4 Bird Species Observed During Wood Snipe survey

A total of 210 species of birds belonging to 10 orders and 34 families were recorded during the survey period. This is 61% for the total Check list of Langtang National Park (Thapa and Karki 2003) and 24% on the National scale (Grimmett *et al.* 2003). Highest number of species (45) was belonged to the family Sylviidae followed by Muscicapidae(39), Corvidae(16), Accipitridae(11) and so on (table: 1).

Table: 1 Classification of birds according to order and family

Order		Family	Number of species
1.	GALLIMORMES	Phasinadae	7
2.	PICIFORMES	Indicatoridae	1
		Picidae	6
		Magalaimidae	2
3.	UPUPIFORMES	Upupidae	1
4.	CORACIIFORMES	Dacelonidae	1
5.	CUCULIFORMES	Cuculidae	3
6.	APODIFORMES	Apodidae	2
7.	STRIGIFORMES	Strigidae	1
8.	COLUMBIFORMES	Columbidae	6
9.	CICONIFORMES	Scolopacidae	2
		Charadriidae	1
		Accipitridae	12
		Falconidae	1
		Ardeidae	1
10.	PASSERIFORMES	Irenidae	1
		Laniidae	1
		Corvidae	16
		Cinclidae	1
		Muscicapidae	39
		Sturnidae	1
		Sittidae	3
		Certhiidae	2
		Paridae	6
		Aegithalidae	2
		Hirudinidae	5
		Regukidae	1
		Pycnonotidae	5
		Cisticolidae	1
		Zosteropidae	1
		Sylviidae	45
		Nectariniidae	6
		Passiridae	11
Fringillidae	16		
Total			210

5. CONCLUSION

- The Gosainkunda and its associated lakes contain the prime habitat of Wood Snipe. During the study the highest (7) number of species were recorded in the area.
- Wood Snipes were observed between the altitudes of 3940m to 4520m in LNP. About 60% of the species were observed between the altitudes of 4200 to 4500m in the area.
- Overstocking of livestock, destruction of habitat and human disturbances are considered likely to be the major threats to the species in the area.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the observation made during the survey period, following recommendations are proposed for the long-run conservation and management of this species.

- Regular monitoring should be carried out and new potential sites should be identified and surveyed.
- A proper management plan for the livestock grazing and pasture management should be formulated and implemented.
- Overstocking of the livestock in the pasture should be discouraged.
- Education will facilitate local people's understanding of their environment and wildlife, and discourage poaching and hunting. Massive formal and non-formal education program is recommended to conserve the wildlife and their habitat in the wild. Inter - school debates or conservation education should be encouraged.
- National level Wood Snipe action plan should be developed.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PLATE 1

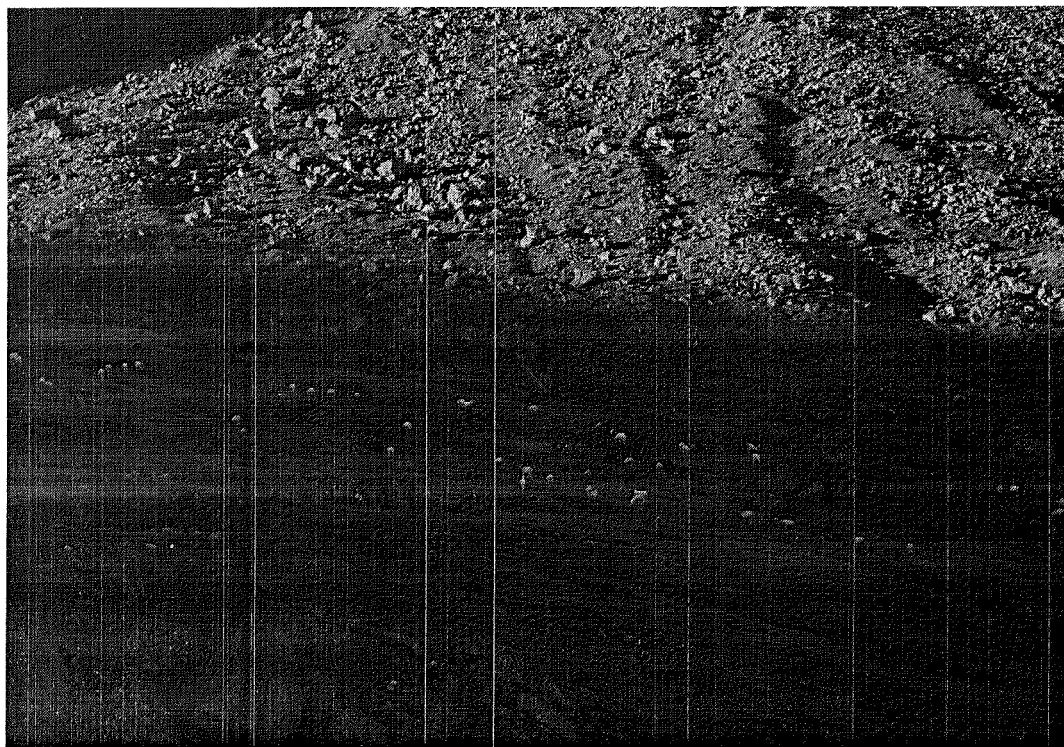


Wood Snipe survey team

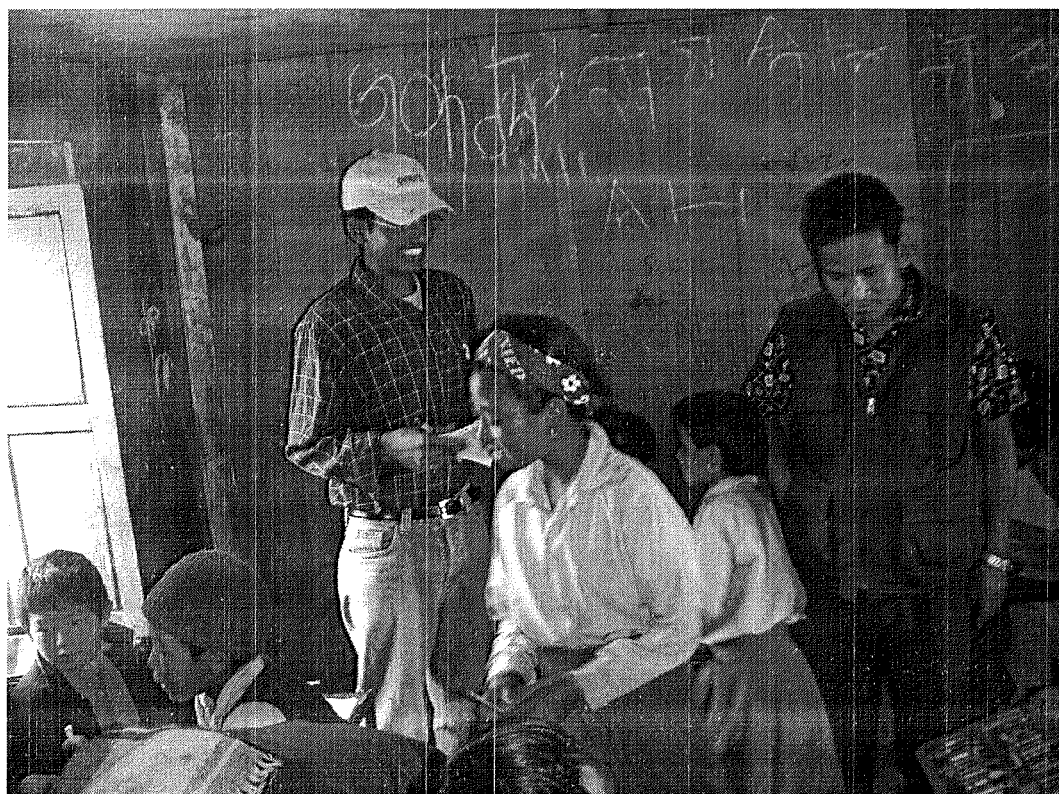


Gosainkunda lake: prime habitat of Wood Snipe

PLATE 2

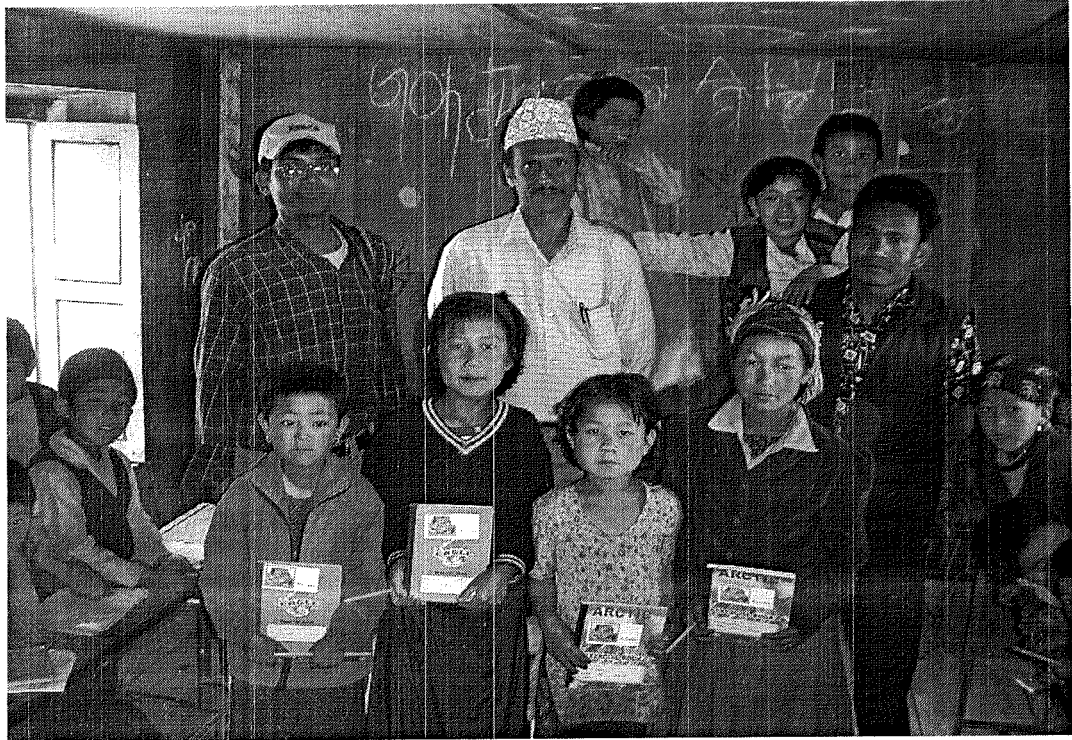


Wood snipe breeding and livestock grazing area, Phedi



Students actively participating in outreach program in Thulosabru Primary School

PLATE 3



Winner Participants of drawing competition



*Students participants in Conservation education class at Shyame Wangphel
Secondary School, Syabrubesi*

Annex 1

Birds and Mammalian species recorded at Langtang National Park during Wood Snipe Survey 2007.

Bird list

SN	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Snow Partridge	<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>
2	Tibetan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>
3	Hill Partridge	<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>
4	Blood Pheasant	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>
5	Satyr Tragopan	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>
6	Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>
7	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>
8	Yellow-rumped Honeyguide	<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>
9	Brown-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos auriceps</i>
10	Rufous-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>
11	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>
12	Darjeeling Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>
13	Scaly-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Picus squamatus</i>
14	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
15	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>
16	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>
17	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
18	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
19	Large Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparveriioides</i>
20	Eurasian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
21	Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>
22	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>
23	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
24	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
25	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
26	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
27	Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>
28	Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>
29	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
30	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
31	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenura</i>
32	Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>
33	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
34	Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>
35	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
36	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
37	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
38	Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
39	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
40	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>
41	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
42	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
43	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
44	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>

45	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>
46	Mountain Hawk Eagle	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>
47	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
48	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
49	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>
50	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
51	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>
52	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
53	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>
54	Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>
55	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>
56	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
57	Yellow-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>
58	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
59	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
60	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
61	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>
62	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>
63	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
64	Yellow-bellied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>
65	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>
66	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
67	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
68	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
69	Blue-capped Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>
70	Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>
71	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>
72	Plain-backed Thrush	<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>
73	Long-tailed Thrush	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>
74	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>
75	Long-billed Thrush	<i>Zoothera monticola</i>
76	White-collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>
77	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>
78	Dark-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>
79	Gould's Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx stellata</i>
80	White-browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>
81	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>
82	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophiiata</i>
83	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>
84	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>
85	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>
86	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>
87	Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>
88	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>
89	Grey-headed Flycatcher	Canary <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
90	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>
91	Orange-flanked Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
92	Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>

93	White-browed Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>
94	Rufous-breasted Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>
95	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
96	White-throated Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>
97	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>
98	White-capped Water Redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>
99	Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>
100	White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>
101	Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>
102	Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>
103	Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>
104	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
105	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
106	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>
107	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
108	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>
109	White-tailed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>
110	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>
111	Rusty-flanked Tree-creeper	<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>
112	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
113	Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>
114	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
115	Grey-crested Tit	<i>Parus dichrous</i>
116	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>
117	Black-lored Tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>
118	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>
119	Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
120	Rufous-fronted Tit	<i>Aegithalos iouschistos</i>
121	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>
122	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
123	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
124	Northern House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>
125	Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>
126	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
127	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>
128	Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>
129	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
130	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>
131	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
132	Striated Prinia	<i>Prinia criniger</i>
133	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
134	Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>
135	Grey-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>
136	Aberrant Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>
137	Grey-sided Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>
138	Smoky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>
139	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>
140	Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>
141	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>

142	Lemon-rumped Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>
143	Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>
144	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inonatus</i>
145	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
146	Large-billed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>
147	Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
148	Golden-spectacled Warbler	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>
149	Whistler's Warbler	<i>Seicercus whistleri</i>
150	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>
151	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>
152	Black-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>
153	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>
154	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>
155	Striated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax striatus</i>
156	Spotted Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>
157	Grey-sided Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>
158	Streaked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax lineatus</i>
159	Scaly Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax subunicolor</i>
160	Variiegated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>
161	Black-faced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax affinis</i>
162	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>
163	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>
164	Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Xiphirhynchus superciljaris</i>
165	Scaly-breasted Wren Babbler	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>
166	Nepal Wren Babbler	<i>Pnoepyga immaculata</i>
167	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>
168	Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Minla strigula</i>
169	Red-tailed Minla	<i>Minla ignotincta</i>
170	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>
171	White-browed Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>
172	Nepal Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>
173	Rufous Sibia	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>
174	Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>
175	Stripe-throated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina gularis</i>
176	Rufous-vented Yuhina	<i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>
177	Fire-tailed Myzornis	<i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>
178	Great Parrotbill	<i>Conostoma oemodium</i>
179	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>
180	Mrs Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>
181	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>
182	Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>
183	Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>
184	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
185	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
186	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
187	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
188	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
189	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>

190	Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>
191	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>
192	Altai Accentor	<i>Prunella himalayana</i>
193	Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophciata</i>
194	Robin Accentor	<i>Purnella rubeculoides</i>
195	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>
196	Dark-breasted Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>
197	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
198	Beautiful Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>
199	Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochrous</i>
200	Spot-winged Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodopeplus</i>
201	White-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus thura</i>
202	Great Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>
203	Red-fronted Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i>
204	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
205	Brown Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>
206	Red-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>
207	Collared Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>
208	White-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>
209	Gold-naped Finch	<i>Pyrrhoptectes epauletta</i>
210	Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathami</i>

Mammalian list

SN	English Name	Scientific Name
1	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
2	Assamese Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>
3	Hanuman Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>
4	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
5	Himalayan Tahr	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>
6	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
7	Orange-bellied Squirrel	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>
8	Royle's Pika	<i>Ochotona roylei</i>
9	Mountain Weasel	<i>Mustella altaica</i>