

## **Trip Report: Assam and Arunachal Pradesh (AP) (Western part only)**

**28 March to 13 April 2013**

Participants: Niels Poul Dreyer (Denmark), Jacques and Jean Michael Erard (Switzerland)

Guide: **Rofik** [rofikaziranga@gmail.com](mailto:rofikaziranga@gmail.com)

Organisation: Wild World India (Vikram Singh) and All India Birding (Peter Lobo)

[www.wildworldindia.com](http://www.wildworldindia.com)

The Eagle's Nest Sanctuary is a popular destination and consequently attracts a lot of birders, but we were lucky to only share the large reserve with a very nice Finnish group. As it is complicated to obtain a permit to enter Arunachal Pradesh, most visitors come here in groups. Almost all birders pre-book well ahead with an operator in India. In order to have a good guide reserved for you, it is necessary to book more than a year ahead.

We paid each about 3250 dollars for a 17-day trip from New Delhi, which included domestic airfares and taxes. The international airfare from Europe is about 700 dollars.

### **Introduction**

Our trip to Arunachal Pradesh (mainly Eagle's Nest) was a great success. The highlight for me was our sighting of Blyth's Tragopan, which showed up in the dark forest like a fireball! It has always been a dream of mine to see a male Tragopan. For the Erards, it was also our sighting of the Himalayan Monal at Se-La Pass, plus many other species. It required a lot of effort to see those marvels after many failed attempts.

Among others great birds seen were two Bugun Liocichlas, which occur only at Lama Camp, and nowhere else in the world. This bird was only identified in 2006. Or perhaps the species is found elsewhere, but not to our knowledge in the great wilderness of AP. It appeared in a flock of Bar-winged babblers. Bugun Liocichlas are ravine specialists, only found on old landslides, and consequently they thrive in re-growth vegetation. The birds move on to new locations when the vegetation attains a certain age.

Another major highlight on the trip was an eye-level view of one male Ward's Trogon at five meters distance, and Erard successfully caught this rare species on camera. Our efforts were rewarded after a long search and climbing around in the bamboo.

Se-La Pass produced five Grandalas, a dozen Snow Partridges, one Monal, and one Blood Pheasant; all with great views, but no Kessler's Thrush was in sight. Fog hampered our efforts to see Rose Finches, however, we found two pairs of Long-billed Plovers below the mountain near Dirang.

Finally, we were lucky to encounter a pair of White-winged Ducks, a species we nearly missed because the ducks incubate their eggs in April. As the usual places proved to be empty of ducks, we headed to a river further inside of the Nameri NP. Here we heard roaring elephants nearby. To avoid being attacked, we headed to a tower. As we reached the platform, a strange call caught our attention: suddenly a pair of White-winged ducks flew across our field of view, just in front of us.

Last, but not least, many thanks to Vikram Singh for organizing the trip with Peter Lobo. Everything went according to plan, and Rofik was an excellent guide. We would not have seen many target species without his eyes, ears and extensive knowledge.

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### Itinerary and driving distances

**Day 1 / 27 Mar' 13/ Wed:** Arrival Delhi?

**Day 2 / 28 Mar' 13/ Thu:** Fly Dibrugarh – Dibru Saikhowa NP (flight) 1½ hours drive to reserve

**Day 3 / 29 Mar' 13/ Fri:** Dibru Saikhowa NP

**Day 4 / 30 Mar' 13/ Sat:** Dibru Saikhowa NP – Kaziranga NP 6-hours drive

**Day 5 / 31 Mar' 13/ Sun:** Kaziranga 2 visits of 2½ hours each, return to lunch in hotel

**Day 6 / 01 Apr' 13/ Mon:** Kaziranga – Eagle's Nest (Lama Camp) 8½ hours drive

**Day 7 / 02 Apr' 13/ Tue:** Eagle's nest (Lama Camp and the gap 2700 m) 1 hour by jeep

**Day 8 / 03 Apr' 13/ Wed:** Eagle's nest (Lama Camp – Bompou camp) 2 h 15 min by jeep

**Day 9 / 04 Apr' 13/ Thu:** Eagle's nest (Bompou Camp, trip to 1250 m) 1 hour by jeep

**Day 10 / 05 Apr' 13/ Fri:** Eagle's nest (Bompou Camp, Ward's Trogon trip 2300 m) 1 hour

**Day 11 / 06 Apr' 13/ Sat:** Eagle's nest (Bompou Camp, trip to 900 ? m return) about 2 hour

**Day 12 / 07 Apr' 13/ Sun:** Eagle's nest (Bompou Camp – Blyth's T trip - Lama Camp)

**Day 13 / 08 Apr' 13/ Mon:** Eagle's nest – Dirang – trip for Long-billed Plover) 3½ hours drive

**Day 14 / 09 Apr' 13/ Tue:** Dirang (Se-La pass) 2-3 hours drive

**Day 15 / 10 Apr' 13/ Wed:** Dirang (Mandala Rd) ½ hour drive to first birding stop

**Day 16 / 11 Apr' 13/ Thu:** Dirang – Nameri 8-hour drive plus 1 hour for lunch and birding

**Day 17 / 12 Apr' 13/ Fri:** Nameri just around the corner including a boat

**Day 18 / 13 Apr' 13/ Sat:** Nameri – Guwahati– Delhi (flight) – Departure 5 hours drive

### Weather:

28/3	Sunny, half cloud cover, about 30 degrees
29/3	Cool and cloudy, rain shower late afternoon
30/3	A big thunderstorm came, rain, cool later; max 25 degrees
31/4	Windy and cool but sunny in Kaziranga
1/4	Dust storms, cloudy in Lama Camp
2/4	Cloudy and cool, cloud base at 3000 meters
3/4	Sunny, then light rain showers, night storm
4/4	Sunny, then showers, warmer, thunderstorms in the afternoon
5/4	Sun then cloudy and fog at 2400 m
6/4	Sun and hot below 1250 meters
7/4	Cold Tragopan day in cloudy conditions, down to 5 degrees
8/4	Sun and partly cloudy
9/4	Fog below Se-La pass, but clear on north side; better weather later as the fog lifted
10/4	Mandala road in good weather below 2500 m; fog at the gap
11/4	Low cloud base all day
12/4	A hot hazy day in Nameri NP; rain later in the night
13/4	Rain then clearing up on our way to Guwahati

## Description of birding sites

**Dibru-Saikhowa National Park** is located on the floodplains of the Debang, Lohit, Dibru and Brahmaputra Rivers, and spreads over the Dirugarh and Tinsukia districts of Assam. This 340 sq. km. sanctuary is located on the south bank of the Brahmaputra and is characterized by old growth, semi-evergreen forests, deciduous forests, littoral and swamp forests, and patches of wet evergreen forests. Of the seven parts of the park, one part is wetland and the rest is mainly grassland and dense forest.

Dibru-Saikhowa has an impressive list of over 350 species and is, perhaps, the best place to see three Indian specialities: Marsh and Jerdon's Babblers, and Rufous-vented (Swamp) Prinia. Unfortunately, the latter species has lately become rare.

Our operator had selected a hotel in Dibrugarh as the lodge near the village appeared to be unsuitable or unsafe. From here it took about one hour to drive on a gravel road to a point opposite the Saikhowa National Park.

In the afternoon, we travelled in a canoe hired from a village to a wetland covered with water lilies. Here we found 75 White-eyed Ducks, together with other migrant ducks, all in one spot. At this time of year, large numbers of Citrine Wagtails migrate through the area, and I guess we saw thousands in a variety of plumage and age. During a walk in a reedy area just opposite the village, we found good numbers of Chestnut-crowned and Jerdon's Babblers.

On the second day, we went by motor boat for more than one hour to the opposite side of the river to enter the park proper. Here we walked for five kilometres to a station house used by the wardens. Around the house we had trouble finding the skulking Marsh Babblers and Rufous-necked Laughing thrushes, however, our efforts eventually produced sightings of both species. On our return, a nice male Jerdon's Bush-chat performed its song from a vantage point in the top of a tree. It proved to be very responsive to play-back recordings. Generally there were a lot of singing birds around. Near the river, a small group of vultures of two species were hanging out. On the return on the river, we had a great encounter with Ganges Dolphins, which came to the surface on several occasions. Unfortunately, the Parrotbills proved too elusive to find in the bamboo. It may be too late in the season to attract those endangered birds as they are nesting inside the reeds, and are not responsive to play-back.

## Kaziranga area

Kaziranga is renowned as one of the great national parks in Asia for viewing wildlife and birds. Kaziranga's importance for biodiversity conservation can scarcely be overstated. It protects some 25 globally threatened birds, and 24 that are near threatened; not to mention it being home to the world's largest remaining population of Indian Rhinoceros, numbering perhaps 2000 individuals; eastern Barasingha (Swamp Deer), and wild Water Buffalo, together with very important populations of Indian elephant and Tiger.

However, it is important to note how the operation in the park is conducted. First, we had to wait about half hour to get our morning permit from the ranger station near our hotel. Then we had to line up at the gate before entry at about eight o'clock. We then had to return before lunch and repeat the whole process at about three o'clock. The full day trip to the western section is closed to the public. Consequently, we were not able to penetrate deep into the park. The elephant ride is a joke and little was seen. The Florican had moved to another site, which cannot be reached by tourists. I went to Kaziranga in 2003, and it was a totally different experience. At that time, we could see all the rare birds, including the Black-breasted Parrotbills, Swamp Prina, Francolin, and a Rufous-

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rumped Grassbird. I was told that the habitat has changed along the river due to inundation, so the parrotbills do not occur here anymore. However, we stayed in a nice hotel called Jupuri Ghar Lodge. The food was outstanding, with the cook producing new vegetarian dishes every day. We saw some great birds in the vicinity of the lodge, including a Crimson Sunbird and a singing Blue-throated Barbet with an inflated throat. On our way to this hotel from Dibrugarh, we went to the famous tea garden in order to locate the Blue-naped Pitta in a nearby ravine. The Pitta proved to be very relaxed and corporative, so the photographers could get great shots of the bird from different angles. We were later told that we should not have been there as the garden had been closed off because of recent insurgency problems.

### **Eagle's Nest Bird Sanctuary**

The site is a hot spot of the eastern Himalayan bird region. It needs little introduction as it is now ranked as one of the top 10 prime regions for birding in the world, along with Manu National Park in Peru, Mindo Gardens in Ecuador, Taman Negara, Danum Valley in Malaysia, Kakadu in Australia. In short, it is a great wilderness penetrated by a small closed road only used by birders and staff. It winds down from 2700 m to 500 meters' altitude, and covers all the foothill vegetation of the eastern Himalaya. Arunachal Pradesh is the Babbler hoop (hot spot), and this bird family dominates the avifauna here. In the bamboo, it is possible to find two species of Tragopans. Blyth's Tragopan is found between 2000 and 2600 meters, and Temminck's above 2600 meters altitude. Along with the pheasants go the partridges, parrotbills and Scimitar babbler, and lots of wren-babblers. Laughing-thrushes are shy and hard to spot well. However we had a huge flock of Laughing thrushes and Scimitar-babblers, which were moving fast through the vegetation. Nearby, we were lucky to see a Wedge-billed wren-babbler very well. It is generally a difficult bird to see!

Lama Camp, at 2300 meters, and Bompu Camp, at 1950 meters altitude, are open for business and both can accommodate up to 50 people at the same time, which is equal to about seven tour groups. Last year, Bompu was closed, and birders had to stay in Sunderview camp at 2600 meters. Consequently, people had to drive much further than we did in order to cover all elevations in the sanctuary.

Tape-playback is used a lot by tour groups, so any Tragopan close to the road will not respond. However, we were lucky to find a Blyth's Tragopan further away, in a ravine, which proved to be responsive. After a time, birds appear to get used to hearing their own calls, and after a time seem to become less responsive. This method works best for small passerines with short memories.

Ward's Trogon was not easy to locate, and we had to make at least four attempts before we found a very cooperative pair. Once located, it is possible to approach the trogons to a close distance. At one time, we went deep down into a ravine to look for a trogon after Rofik had heard a calling bird. It later proved to be tape-playback from a guide leading the other group!

If the area below the lower gate of the sanctuary is open, it may be possible to find a Blyth's Kingfisher along a stream in that area. However, we had to return as this site is not yet safe to visit.

### **Se-La Pass and Dirang**

We visited a riverbed where Long-billed Plovers breed together with other riverbed species, such as Crested Kingfishers, Redstarts, and other common species. However, the Black-necked Cranes have long gone due to disturbance. We tried here for Black-tailed Crake in a marsh nearby, but we only heard these birds.

The villages are picturesque and full of Bhutanese tribe people. A newly arrived tractor started to plough a small field that had previously been farmed with an ox plough. It appeared to be a big

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event for the locals as a lot of people from the village were watching it with great curiosity. It appears that a new era of industrial agriculture has arrived on a quarter hectare farm in this remote Himalayan location.

Road construction is underway between Dirang and Se-La Pass as the military wants to improve the infrastructure to counter recent Chinese aggression to the north. Consequently, workers have arrived in large numbers from the plains and have settled along the roads. The main task of this endeavour is to dig out the roadside and break stones to suitable gravel size with hammers. Despite the hard work, each worker is only paid 100 rupees per day. The roads in this region are literally made by human hands, not machinery. In the future, roads may be in a better condition, but will be busier and less enjoyable to bird along.

The Se-La Pass is often engulfed in fog and consequently we had to select our birding spots with care to avoid this. During the day, the clouds gained altitude on the southern slope, so it was possible to visit the sites there. We had to drive back early in the afternoon, as the driver needed a rest due for an early start at about three in the morning.

Our guide, Rofik, knew about an open field at 3300 meters altitude situated between conifers and pine forests. Here we saw the Monal walking around feeding on seeds. The snow partridges were not shy, and could be found just along the roadside just before the top of the pass. We were lucky to spot a flock of Grandalpas just at the lake. This is an iridescent light blue thrush with a long tail which lights up like a blue flash in the surroundings. It flew like a bee-eater as it was accenting and descending all the time.

### **Mandala road**

Mandala road is a picturesque area commencing at 1800 meters, and winds through old growth juniper conifer forests to 3000 meters altitude. At lower elevation, drier broadleaf woodlands and meadows in between small pastures brings variety to the scenery. Rhododendrons flower in big bushes and trees along the middle elevation parts. However, some patches have been severely burned in past by forest fires, and a big area had been cleared to establish grazing pasture for yaks and oxen. We were lucky to find a Rufous-chinned Laughing thrush, which appeared right out in the open just at the beginning of the ascent. Later, we saw a pair of Fire-tailed Myzoris together with a big flock of Yuhinas in flowering rhododendrons. Slender-billed Scimitar-babblers called with their “do-it” bobbling noises, and showed off well. We also saw a pair of the handsome eastern race Ultramarine Flycatchers. Mandala Road further produced a pair of Crimson-breasted Woodpeckers for us, and some other species were only seen here on this trip. Sadly, this heaven will soon be degraded as road engineers arrived to prepare and measure for a forthcoming road project. Mandala Road leads to Bhutan, and consequently the army wants a better access to the border. I do not know why.

### **En route from Dirang to Nameri NP**

As the roadwork has not yet progressed too far, it was still possible to stop along the way to bird. The traffic is increasing as more trucks bring materials to the work sites. Consequently, we only made two stops, one at 900 meters in a ravine to locate a Red-faced Liocichla, which we only heard. At the foothills, along the river, we stopped at 800 meters elevation to walk along a forest stream in order to look for Blyth’s Kingfisher, but that bird proved to be too elusive for us. I doubt those stops will be worthwhile when the roadwork is finished.

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## **Nameri**

Our final destination was Nameri National Park, which is a scenic sanctuary on the border of the Assam Valley and mountainous Arunachal Pradesh. We stayed in the Eco camp south of the reserve in a semi-agricultural and bush area. However, the birding was quite good around camp as we saw Indian Cuckoo, Great and Wreathed Hornbills in a fruit tree in the front of the gate, Abbott's babbler in the scrub, and a troop of Capped Langur behind the tents. Our principal target here was the White-winged Duck found in secluded forest ponds inside the park. Additionally, Silver-backed Needle-tails were sailing above us. As we missed the duck in the morning, we elected to try for it further inside the area. Consequently, we cancelled a booked raft trip on the river. The main objective of doing a raft on the river was to locate Ibisbills, but they have presumably left for nesting in the mountains

### **When is the best time a visit NE India?**

October to November is a good time to see the mountains of Himalaya as the weather is clear. I do not think it is the optimal time for birds in the lowlands, as there will be a lot of water around and it is hard to enter Nameri and **Dibru- Saikhowa** reserves.

Winter is bitterly cold, and snow occurs down to 2400 meters. Consequently, the bird activity is low, but a good time for finches and rosefinches. Winter is a terrible time to go to North India as hotels are not heated and camping is downright cold. Pollution and fog is heavy at times on the plains. However, it is a good time to see Black-breasted Parrotbill, the White-winged Duck and Ibisbill.

March is a very busy time, and should not be selected for a visit as the experience may be degraded by too much activity such as tape play-back by other birders, passing jeeps, and crowded camps. Additionally, March is too early for high-altitude migrants, but may be good for Black-breasted Thrush in Nameri. Rhododendrons start to flower at this time.

April is windy and dry in the lowlands, and some water-birds are absent. Northern migrants start to leave. At Eagle's Nest, Ashy-throated Leaf-Warbler and Buff-barred Leaf-Warbler are replaced by Blyth's and Lemon-rumped Leaf-warblers. Ultramarine and Sapphire Flycatchers arrive, and pheasants call and are active. Babblers are very active and noisy. However, this month is a bad time for people seeking the White-winged Duck as they nest in the forest and only occasionally appear in the forest ponds. We were lucky to see a pair, but there is generally only a fifty percent chance to see this rare duck. Expect cloudy weather in the high mountains and showers occurring everywhere.

May is a good time for Kessler's Thrush and Gould's Shortwing at Se-La Pass. Good birding in general can be had. This may be the best time to visit the Himalayas. The camp is closed for the monsoon season until October because the roads are impassable. Early rain in late May could pose a problem.

### **What to bring**

Some beds in the camps in the Eagle's Nest Sanctuary are not fitted with mattresses. Fortunately, we came here at a time with fewer visitors, so I could select a field bed with a spring layer. But do not count on this! Consequently, bring a sleeping bag, an inflatable mattress, good walking boots, warm winter cloths, sunglasses, and the usual other stuff. If visiting in winter, bring polar-weight sleeping bags!

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## BIRD & MAMMAL LIST

27-Marts to 13 April

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	mar-13	apr-13	Total	
Number of Species	156	293		388
Number of Individuals	2,417	2,651		
Number of Checklists	3	11		14

Dirang Area	Da
Eagles Nest	E
Mandala Road	M
SeLa Pass	S
Dibu Saikhowa Np	D
Kaziranga	K
Nameri	N
Assam (many places)	As
Low	Below 1000 m
Mid	Between 2000 m - 1000 m
High	Above 2000 m

Species Name	Total Count	sample siz Sites
Lesser Whistling-Duck - <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	110	2 D
Bar-headed Goose - <i>Anser indicus</i>	100	1 K
Ruddy Shelduck - <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	25	2 D, K, Da
White-winged Duck - <i>Cairina scutulata</i>	2	1 N
Gadwall - <i>Anas strepera</i>	26	2 D, K
Eurasian Wigeon - <i>Anas penelope</i>	25	1 D
Indian Spot-billed Duck - <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	125	2 D, K
Northern Shoveler - <i>Anas clypeata</i>	12	1 D
Northern Pintail - <i>Anas acuta</i>	6	1 D
Garganey - <i>Anas querquedula</i>	30	1 D
Ferruginous Duck - <i>Aythya nyroca</i>	75	1 D
Tufted Duck - <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	10	1 D
Snow Partridge - <i>Lerwa lerwa</i>	9	1 D
Hill Partridge - <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	7	4 E, M
Chestnut-breasted Partridge - <i>Arborophila mandellii</i>	9	3 E
Blood Pheasant - <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	2	1 S
Blyth's Tragopan - <i>Tragopan blythii</i>	2	1 E
Temminck's Tragopan - <i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	2	2 E
Himalayan Monal - <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	1	1 S
Red Junglefowl - <i>Gallus gallus</i>	3	2 N, K
Kalij Pheasant - <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	6	2 E
Little Grebe - <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	20	1 D
Asian Openbill - <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	140	2 Assam
Black Stork - <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	1	1 E
Woolly-necked Stork - <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	6	2 D, K
Black-necked Stork - <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	7	1 K
Lesser Adjutant - <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	22	3 Assam
Greater Adjutant - <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	25	1 Guwahati
Great Cormorant - <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	21	3 Assam
Little Cormorant - <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	25	1 Assam
Oriental Darter - <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	22	1 K
Spot-billed Pelican - <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	50	1 K
Gray Heron - <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	2 D, K
Purple Heron - <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	3	2 D, K
Great Egret - <i>Ardea alba</i>	20	3 Assam

Intermediate Egret - <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	15	1 Assam
Little Egret - <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	95	3 Assam
Cattle Egret - <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	75	2 Assam
Indian Pond-Heron - <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	5	2 D, K, M
Striated Heron - <i>Butorides striata</i>	6	2 D, N
Black-headed Ibis - <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	10	1 K
Osprey - <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	3	1 N
Black-shouldered Kite - <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	3	1 D
Oriental Honey-buzzard - <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	1	1 N
Red-headed Vulture - <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	1	1 D
Slender-billed Vulture - <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	5	2 D, K
Himalayan Griffon - <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	2	1 D
Eurasian Griffon - <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	22	2 D, K
Crested Serpent-Eagle - <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	9	4 D, K, N, E
Changeable Hawk-Eagle - <i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	2	2 D, K
Mountain Hawk-Eagle - <i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	8	4 E
Black Eagle - <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	6	4 E
Steppe Eagle - <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	1	1 K
Eastern Marsh-Harrier - <i>Circus spilonotus</i>	3	2 D, K
Pied Harrier - <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	2	1 D
Crested Goshawk - <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	3	2 E
Eurasian Sparrowhawk - <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2	2 K, S
Black Kite - <i>Milvus migrans</i>	2	2 Assam
Pallas's Fish-Eagle - <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	3	1 K
Gray-headed Fish-Eagle - <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	2	1 K
Common Buzzard - <i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	1 Da, M
White-breasted Waterhen - <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	2	2 D, K
Black-tailed Crake - <i>Amaurornis bicolor</i>	1	1 Da
Purple Swamphen - <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	40	1 K
Eurasian Moorhen - <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	17	2 D, K
Great Thick-knee - <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	2	1 N
Northern Lapwing - <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	5	1 K
River Lapwing - <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	2	1 N
Red-wattled Lapwing - <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	11	4 Assam
Long-billed Plover - <i>Charadrius placidus</i>	4	1 Da
Little Ringed Plover - <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2	1 D
Bronze-winged Jacana - <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	19	3 Assam
Common Sandpiper - <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	7	2 Da, N
Common Greenshank - <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	50	1 K
Wood Sandpiper - <i>Tringa glareola</i>	30	1 D
Common Redshank - <i>Tringa totanus</i>	20	1 D
Temminck's Stint - <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	1	1 D
Jack Snipe - <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	1	1 K
Pin-tailed Snipe - <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	4	1 D
Barred Buttonquail - <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	2	1 N
Small Pratincole - <i>Glareola lactea</i>	2	1 N
Greater Painted-snipe - <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	1	1 D (dead)
River Tern - <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	4	2 K
Rock Pigeon - <i>Columba livia</i>	12	1 Assam
Speckled Wood-Pigeon - <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	6	1 E
Oriental Turtle-Dove - <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	29	2 N
Spotted Dove - <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	20	2 Common
Barred Cuckoo-Dove - <i>Macropygia unchall</i>	15	3 E, N
Emerald Dove - <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	8	4 E
Ashy-headed Green-Pigeon - <i>Treron phayrei</i>	1	1 N



Yellow-footed Pigeon - <i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	6	2 D, K
Pin-tailed Pigeon - <i>Treron apicauda</i>	4	1 N
Wedge-tailed Pigeon - <i>Treron sphenurus</i>	2	1 N
Green Imperial-Pigeon - <i>Ducula aenea</i>	12	3 D, K, N
Mountain Imperial-Pigeon - <i>Ducula badia</i>	5	2 E
Large Hawk-Cuckoo - <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	10	6 E, S, M
Indian Cuckoo - <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	1	1 N
Common Cuckoo - <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1	1 M
Himalayan Cuckoo - <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	2	2 E
Banded Bay Cuckoo - <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	1	1 E
Plaintive Cuckoo - <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	4	2 D, N
Asian Drongo-Cuckoo - <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	1	1 E
Asian Koel - <i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	2	1 N
Green-billed Malkoha - <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	2	2 D, N
Greater Coucal - <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	6	3 D, K
Lesser Coucal - <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	2	1 N
Brown Fish-Owl - <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	3	1 K
Collared Owlet - <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	H	1 E
Asian Barred Owlet - <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	6	3 E
Brown Hawk-Owl - <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	2	1 N
Gray Nightjar - <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	2	1 E, Da
Large-tailed Nightjar - <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	H	1 K
Silver-backed Needletail - <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	5	2 E, N
Himalayan Swiftlet - <i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	55	3 E, S, Da
Little Swift - <i>Apus affinis</i>	300	1 E
Asian Palm-Swift - <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	25	1 D
Ward's Trogon - <i>Harpactes wardi</i>	2	1 E
Common Kingfisher - <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2	2 Da, N
Stork-billed Kingfisher - <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	8	1 D
White-throated Kingfisher - <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	14	3 D, K, N
Crested Kingfisher - <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	1	1 Da
Pied Kingfisher - <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	16	3 D, K, N
Blue-bearded Bee-eater - <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	1	1 N
Green Bee-eater - <i>Merops orientalis</i>	4	1 N
Blue-tailed Bee-eater - <i>Merops philippinus</i>	5	1 K
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater - <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	12	2 K, N
Indian Roller - <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	27	3 D, K, N
Dollarbird - <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1	1 N
Eurasian Hoopoe - <i>Upupa epops</i>	3	2 K, E
Oriental Pied-Hornbill - <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	6	1 D
Great Hornbill - <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	7	2 K, N
Rufous-necked Hornbill - <i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	7	2 E
Wreathed Hornbill - <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	4	1 N
Great Barbet - <i>Megalaima virens</i>	5	4 E, Da, S, M
Lineated Barbet - <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	15	6 D, K, N
Golden-throated Barbet - <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	2	1 E, M
Blue-throated Barbet - <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	30	4 D, K, N, E
Coppersmith Barbet - <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	2	2 K, N
Gray-capped Woodpecker - <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	1	1 N
Rufous-bellied Woodpecker - <i>Dendrocopos hyperythrus</i>	1	1 E
Crimson-breasted Woodpecker - <i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	2	1 M
Darjeeling Woodpecker - <i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	4	3 E, M
Gray-faced Woodpecker - <i>Picus canus</i>	5	2 D, N
Black-rumped Flameback - <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	4	2 D, N
Pale-headed Woodpecker - <i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	1	1 E
Bay Woodpecker - <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	3	2 E, M

Eurasian Kestrel - <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	2 Da, N
Alexandrine Parakeet - <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	12	1 K
Rose-ringed Parakeet - <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	18	3 D, K, N
Plum-headed Parakeet - <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	4	1 K
Red-breasted Parakeet - <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	35	2 K, N
Vernal Hanging-Parrot - <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	2	1 N
Long-tailed Broadbill - <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	2	1 M
Blue-naped Pitta - <i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	1	1 K
Large Woodshrike - <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	1	1 D
Common Woodshrike - <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	5	3 D, K, N
Common Iora - <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	4	2 D, N
Gray-chinned Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	8	2 E
Short-billed Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	3	1 E
Long-tailed Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	5	1 M
Rosy Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	2	1 D
Scarlet Minivet	2	1 K
Large Cuckooshrike - <i>Coracina macei</i>	5	2 D, N
Black-winged Cuckooshrike - <i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	1	1 E
Long-tailed Shrike - <i>Lanius schach</i>	1	1 Da
Gray-backed Shrike - <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	2	2 D, N
Black-headed Shrike-Babbler - <i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	2	1 E (mid el)
Himalayan Shrike-babbler - <i>Pteruthius ripleyi</i>	10	6 E, M
Green Shrike-Babbler - <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	1	1 E (mid elevation)
Black-eared Shrike-Babbler - <i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	3	2 E
Black-hooded Oriole - <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	8	3 Assam
Maroon Oriole - <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	3	3 E, M
Black Drongo - <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	3	2 D, K
Ashy Drongo - <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	22	6 E, M
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo - <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	5	2 E, M
Hair-crested Drongo - <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	3	1 M
White-throated Fantail - <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	5	3 D, E(low), Da-N
Black-naped Monarch - <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	2	1 N
Eurasian Jay - <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2	1 S
Gold-billed Magpie - <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	4	3 E
Green Magpie - <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	3	1 N
Rufous Treepie - <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	2	2 D, N
Gray Treepie - <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	2	1 K
Eurasian Nutcracker - <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	2	2 E, M
Red-billed Chough - <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	10	1 S
Large-billed Crow - <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	29	5 D, K, E, M, N
Bengal Bushlark - <i>Mirafra assamica</i>	2	2 D, N
Sand Lark - <i>Calandrella raytal</i>	1	1 N
Pale Sand Martin - <i>Riparia diluta</i>	49	2 D, N
Barn Swallow - <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	100	2 Assam
Nepal House-Martin - <i>Delichon nipalense</i>	75	2 S, M
Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail - <i>Chelidorhynch hypoxantha</i>	15	3 E, M, N
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher - <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	10	3 E, M
Coal Tit - <i>Periparus ater</i>	5	1 M
Rufous-vented Tit - <i>Periparus rubidiventris</i>	4	1 M
Black-crested Tit - <i>Periparus melanolophus</i>	1	1 M
Great Tit - <i>Parus major</i>	4	2 E, M
Green-backed Tit - <i>Parus monticolus</i>	18	4 E, M, S
Yellow-cheeked Tit - <i>Parus spilonotus</i>	10	1 E
Yellow-browed Tit - <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	14	2 E
Sultan Tit - <i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	8	2 E, N

Fire-capped Tit - <i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	3	1 N
White-browed Tit-Warbler - <i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	1	1 S
Black-throated Tit - <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	12	2 E, M
Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch - <i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>	3	1 N
White-tailed Nuthatch - <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	6	4 E, M
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch - <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	1	1 N
Beautiful Nuthatch - <i>Sitta formosa</i>	2	1 E (1250 m)
Wallcreeper - <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	1	1 S
Brown-throated Treecreeper - <i>Certhia discolor</i>	1	1 M
Eurasian Wren - <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1	1 S
Brown Dipper - <i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	1	1 Da
Striated Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	14	3 E
Red-vented Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	20	4 D, K, N, M
Red-whiskered Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	27	2 D, K, N
White-throated Bulbul - <i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	4	1 M
Black Bulbul - <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	52	2 Da, N (enroute)
Mountain Bulbul - <i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>	1	1 E (2700m)
Pygmy Cupwing - <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	2	2 E (mid)
Chestnut-headed Tesia - <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	3	1 E (low, mid)
Slaty-bellied Tesia - <i>Tesia olivea</i>	2	2 E (mid)
Rufous-faced Warbler - <i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	4	1 E (low)
Yellow-bellied Warbler - <i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	5	1 E (mid-low)
Black-faced Warbler - <i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	3	2 E (lama camp)
Mountain Tailorbird - <i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>	1	1 E
Broad-billed Warbler - <i>Tickellia hodgsoni</i>	1	1 E
Brownish-flanked Bush-Warbler - <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	7	5 E, M, S, Da
Gray-sided Bush-Warbler - <i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	2	2 M, E
Dusky Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	2	2 D, N
Smoky Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>	1	1 D
Tickell's Leaf-Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	1	1 K
Buff-barred Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	7	3 E, M
Ashy-throated Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	2	1 E
Pale-rumped Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	13	4 E, M
Yellow-browed Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	7	2 K, E
Greenish Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	1	1 N
Large-billed Leaf-Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	2	1 M
Blyth's Leaf-Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	26	4 E, M, S
Yellow-vented Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	2	1 E (low)
Gray-hooded Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	1	1 M
Gray-crowned Warbler - <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>	1	1 E (mid)
Whistler's Warbler - <i>Seicercus whistleri</i>	4	3 E (mid)
White-spectacled Warbler - <i>Seicercus affinis</i>	1	1 E (lama camp)
Gray-cheeked Warbler - <i>Seicercus poliogenys</i>	22	5 E
Chestnut-crowned Warbler - <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	10	3 E
Paddyfield Warbler - <i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	2	1 D
Striated Grassbird - <i>Megalurus palustris</i>	8	1 D
Zitting Cisticola - <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	3	2 D, K
Common Tailorbird - <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	3	3 D, K, N
Black-throated Prinia - <i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	2	2 E, M
Yellow-bellied Prinia - <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	5	1 D
Fire-tailed Myzornis - <i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>	2	1 M
Golden-breasted Fulvetta - <i>Lioparus chrysotis</i>	2	1 E (mid)
Jerdon's Babbler - <i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	15	1 D
Ludlow's Fulvetta - <i>Fulvetta ludlowi</i>	14	2 E (high), M(high)
Brown Parrotbill - <i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	20	1 E(High)
Black-throated Parrotbill - <i>Paradoxornis nipalensis</i>	3	1 E(Mid)

Black-browed Parrotbill - <i>Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris</i>	2	1 E(low)
Rufous-headed Parrotbill - <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>	10	3 E, M
Striated Yuhina - <i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	12	1 E (high)
White-naped Yuhina - <i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	16	3 E (mid-low)
Whiskered Yuhina - <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	9	2 E(mid)
Stripe-throated Yuhina - <i>Yuhina gularis</i>	50	5 E, M
Rufous-vented Yuhina - <i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	79	4 E (mainly high)
Black-chinned Yuhina - <i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	12	1 E
Oriental White-eye - <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	13	3 E, M, N
Yellow-throated Fulvetta - <i>Schoeniparus cinerea</i>	55	3 E (mid)
Rufous-winged Fulvetta - <i>Schoeniparus castaneiceps</i>	38	4 E(mid, low), M
Abbott's Babbler - <i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	2	1 N
Marsh Babbler - <i>Pellorneum palustre</i>	4	1 D
Buff-breasted Babbler - <i>Pellorneum tickelli</i>	2	1 K
Puff-throated Babbler - <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	2	2 K, N
Long-billed Wren-Babbler - <i>Rimator malacoptilus</i>	2	2 E (mid)
White-throated Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	5	1 M
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	1	1 M
Striated Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax striatus</i>	9	4 E
Rufous-necked Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	4	2 D, N
Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>	1	1 M (low)
Spotted Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>	4	2 E (high), M(high)
Gray-sided Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax caerulatus</i>	4	2 E
Bhutan Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax imbricatus</i>	7	3 E, M, Enroute
Scaly Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax subunicolor</i>	2	1 E (lama camp)
Blue-winged Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	3	2 E (mid low)
Black-faced Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax affinis</i>	6	2 E (high), S
Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush - <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	61	4 E, M
Striated Babbler - <i>Turdoides earlei</i>	2	1 D
Himalayan Cutia - <i>Cutia nipalensis</i>	14	5 E, M
Silver-eared Mesia - <i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	14	2 Da, E
Red-billed Leiothrix - <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	1	1 da, E
Rufous-backed Sibia - <i>Heterophasia annectens</i>	1	1 E (Low)
Beautiful Sibia - <i>Heterophasia pulchella</i>	99	7 E, M, S
Long-tailed Sibia - <i>Heterophasia picaoides</i>	4	2 E(low)
Bugun Liocichla - <i>Liocichla bugunorum</i>	2	1 E (lama camp)
Red-faced Liocichla - <i>Liocichla phoenicea</i>	2	2 E (mid), enroute
Rusty-fronted Barwing - <i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	31	3 E
Hoary-throated Barwing - <i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>	6	1 E (lama camp)
Streak-throated Barwing - <i>Actinodura waldeni</i>	1	1 E (Mid)
Blue-winged Minla - <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	32	4 E, M, Da
Chestnut-tailed Minla - <i>Minla strigula</i>	30	4 E, M
Red-tailed Minla - <i>Minla ignotincta</i>	37	4 E, M
Rufous-fronted Babbler - <i>Stachyridopsis rufifrons</i>	2	1 D
Rufous-capped Babbler - <i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i>	7	2 E
Golden Babbler - <i>Stachyridopsis chrysaea</i>	14	3 E,
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler - <i>Macronous gularis</i>	2	2 E, M
Chestnut-capped Babbler - <i>Timalia pileata</i>	10	2 D, K
Bar-winged Wren-Babbler - <i>Spelaeornis troglodytoides</i>	1	1 E (high)
Spotted Wren-Babbler - <i>Spelaeornis formosus</i>	2	1 E
Blackish-breasted Babbler - <i>Sphenocichla humei</i>	2	2 E (1250 m)
Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler - <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	5	3 E, M
Coral-billed Scimitar-Babbler - <i>Pomatorhinus ferruginosus</i>	35	3 E (Mid)
Slender-billed Scimitar-Babbler - <i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	5	2 E (high)
Oriental Magpie-Robin - <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	9	4 E, N, M, Da
White-rumped Shama - <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	2	1 N

White-gorgeted Flycatcher - <i>Anthipes monileger</i>	2	2 E (mid, low)
Pale-chinned Blue-Flycatcher - <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	2	1 N
Pale Blue-Flycatcher - <i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	3	2 E (low)
Small Niltava - <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	2	2 E,
Pygmy Blue-Flycatcher - <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	8	3 E, S
Verditer Flycatcher - <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	8	5 E, M, S, N
Lesser Shortwing - <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	1	1 E (mid)
Blue Whistling-Thrush - <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	1	1 S
Little Forktail - <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	2	1 Enroute to E
Spotted Forktail - <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	1	1 Enroute to E
Siberian Rubythroat - <i>Calliope calliope</i>	1	1 N
Grandala - <i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	6	1 S
Red-flanked Bluetail - <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	7	5 E, M, S
White-browed Bush-Robin - <i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	2	2 E, M
Golden Bush-Robin - <i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	1	1 E (high)
Little Pied Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	1	1 M
Taiga Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	5	1 N
Ultramarine Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	2	1 M (mid-low)
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula strophinata</i>	5	4 E, M
Sapphire Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula sapphira</i>	3	3 E (high-mid), M (m
Blue-fronted Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	15	4 E, M, Da, S
Plumbeous Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	12	2 M, Da
White-capped Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	17	4 M, da, Enroute
Black Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	1 K
Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush - <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	7	4 E, M
Siberian Stonechat - <i>Saxicola maurus</i>	25	4 Assam
Jerdon's Bushchat - <i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	1	1 D
Gray Bushchat - <i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	3	2 D, N
Orange-headed Thrush - <i>Geokichla citrina</i>	1	1 N
Plain-backed Thrush - <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	13	4 E, M, S, N (enroute
White-collared Blackbird - <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	8	2 S, M
Gray-winged Blackbird - <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	2	2 S, M
Green Cochoa - <i>Cochoa viridis</i>	1	1 E (low-mid)
Common Hill Myna - <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	12	2 E
Jungle Myna - <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	31	3 Assam
Bank Myna - <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	10	1 Assam
Common Myna - <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	57	3 Assam
Asian Pied Starling - <i>Gracupica contra</i>	11	2 Assam
Chestnut-tailed Starling - <i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	50	2 K, N
Orange-bellied Leafbird - <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	5	2 D, N
Plain Flowerpecker - <i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	2	1 D
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker - <i>Dicaeum ignipectum</i>	2	1 E (high)
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird - <i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	1	1 N
Gould's Sunbird - <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	9	3 E, M, S
Green-tailed Sunbird - <i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	35	4 E, M
Black-throated Sunbird - <i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	5	2 N
Western Crimson Sunbird - <i>Aethopyga vigorsii</i>	1	1 K
Fire-tailed Sunbird - <i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	1	1 E
Streaked Spiderhunter - <i>Arachnothera magna</i>	1	1 E
Alpine Accentor - <i>Prunella collaris</i>	2	1 S
Rufous-breasted Accentor - <i>Prunella strophinata</i>	2	2 E, M
Maroon-backed Accentor - <i>Prunella immaculata</i>	2	2 E
Western Yellow Wagtail - <i>Motacilla flava</i>	2	1 D
Citrine Wagtail - <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	500	1 D
White Wagtail - <i>Motacilla alba</i>	3	2 D, K, N
White-browed Wagtail - <i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i>	2	2 N

Oriental Pipit (paddyfield)- <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	1	1 D
Rosy Pipit - <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	9	2 D, K, S,
Olive-backed Pipit - <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	10	4 E, M, S
Crested Bunting - <i>Melophus lathami</i>	3	3 Da (enroute), N
Black-faced Bunting - <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	1	1 E
Plain Mountain-Finch - <i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	75	2 S, M
Gold-naped Finch - <i>Pyrrhoptes epauletta</i>	12	2 E
Crimson-browed Finch - <i>Pinicola subhimachala</i>	4	2 E
Brown Bullfinch - <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	60	3 E
Gray-headed Bullfinch - <i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	13	2 E (lama camp)
Blanford's Rosefinch - <i>Carpodacus rubescens</i>	5	1 M
Dark-rumped Rosefinch - <i>Carpodacus edwardsii</i>	4	1 M
Scarlet Finch - <i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	2	1 E
House Sparrow - <i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	1 Da
Russet Sparrow - <i>Passer rutilans</i>	25	1 N
Eurasian Tree Sparrow - <i>Passer montanus</i>	5	1 Assam
Yellow Weaver - <i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	12	1 K
Chestnut Munia - <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	20	1 D

Note: Count on each site can be found on [www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org)

#### MAMMALS

Rhesus Macaque	7	2 D, K
Assamese Macaque	4	2 E, N
Capped Langur	9	1 N
Sambar	3	1 K
Swamp Deer	200	1 K
Hog Deer	100	1 K
Wild Buffalo	50	2 K, N
Wild Pig	50	K
Asian Elephant	35	3 K, E, N (heard)
Rhino	65	1 K
Yellow-throated Martin	1	1 E
Hoary-bellied Squirrel	1	1 N
Orange-bellied Squirrel	7	5 E, M
Black Giant Squirrel	2	2 D, K
Himalayan Striped Squirrel	12	3 E
Gangetic Dolphin	1	1 D