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## APPENDIX 1

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## Birds recorded in the Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh, India

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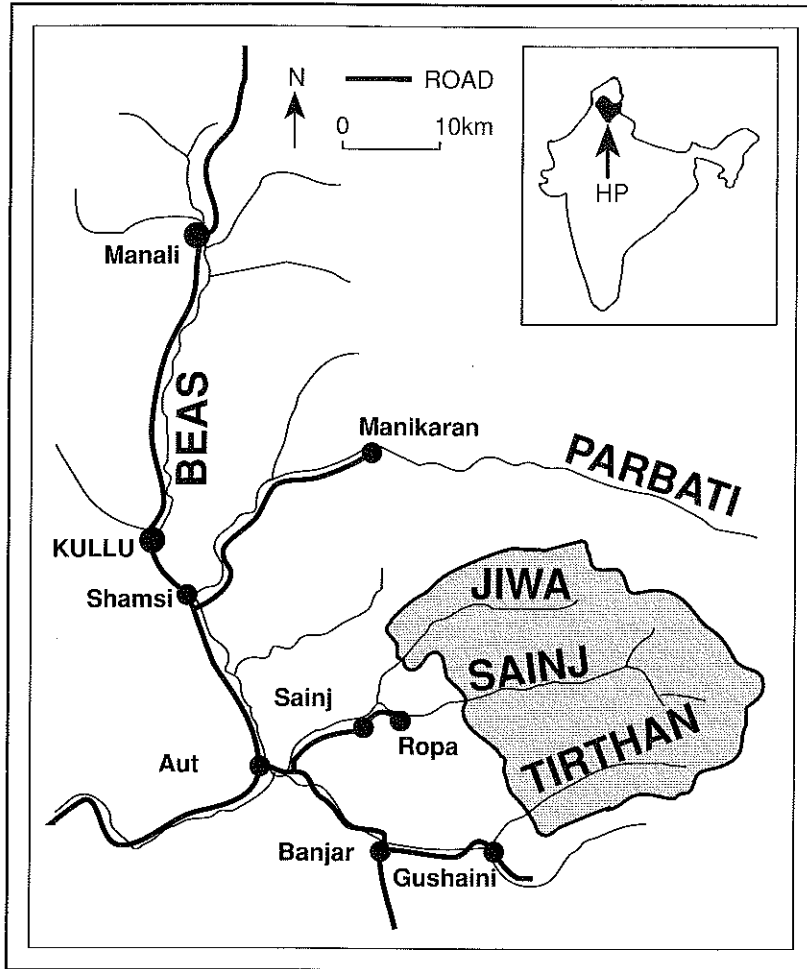
Recent information on the avifauna of the Great Himalayan National Park in the Kullu District of Himachal Pradesh, India is provided. Most observations were obtained from the Himachal Wildlife Project, a series of forest wildlife surveys conducted mainly in spring and autumn during 1980-91. So far, 183 species of birds, including 132 passerines, have been recorded in the Park and on its western approaches. These data provide evidence of sympatric populations of Dark-grey Tit *Parus rufonuchalis* and Rufous-vented Tit *P. rubidiventris*, and a substantial range extension for Little Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula westermanni*. Two sightings of White-browed Shortwing *Brachypteryx montana* are thought to be the first in the western Himalaya.

A great deal of information has been accumulated in the past two decades on the birds of the Nepal Himalaya, about which little was known prior to the 1970s (Inskipp 1989, Inskipp and Inskipp 1991). By contrast the Indian Himalaya, so well visited during the British period, has received much less attention since Indian independence. Kashmir and Ladakh have remained popular destinations for ornithologists (e.g. Williams and Delaney 1986, Holmes 1986, Mallon 1987), but there has been very little published on birds in Himachal Pradesh, which represents the heart of the western Himalaya (Schaller 1977). In this paper we describe recent observations on birds in the Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh, which lies in this region and contains a complete suite of the temperate and subalpine forest types characteristic of front ranges in this part of India.

The Great Himalayan National Park is situated in Seraj Tehsil of Kullu District, Himachal Pradesh. It was created in 1984, following recommendations provided by the Himachal Wildlife Project, a joint U.K., U.S.A. and Indian project to assess the status of wildlife and wildlife habitats in Himachal Pradesh (Gaston *et al.* 1981, 1983). The Park covers 620 km<sup>2</sup>, over an altitude range of 1,700-5,800 m (Singh *et al.* 1990), and comprises the headwaters of three left bank tributaries of the River Beas: the Jiwa, Sainj, and Tirthan (Figure 1).

The climate of the Park is typical of the front ranges of the western Himalaya. Precipitation is moderate over most of the year and abundant during the monsoon season in June-August. In winter snow falls throughout the park, although it generally does not lie long at the lowest altitudes. Above 3,000 m snow generally persists from November to March.

**Figure 1.** Location of the Great Himalayan National Park (stippled area) within the upper Beas Valley, near Kullu in central Himachal Pradesh. The inset shows Himachal Pradesh (HP) on an outline of India.



About one third of the area of the Park supports closed canopy forest, which extends from the valley bottoms to 3,300–3,600 m, depending on aspect. A little over half of the area lies above 4,000 m, which is approximately the upper boundary of the subalpine and alpine scrub communities in this part of the Himalaya (Champion and Seth 1968, Gaston *et al.* 1981). The forested areas support good examples of most vegetation types representative of the area, including extensive stands of Kharsu Oak *Quercus semecarpifolia*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus indica*, Birch *Betula alnoides*, Himalayan Blue Pine

(Kail) *Pinus wallichiana*, West Himalayan Silver Fir *Abies pindrow*, West Himalayan Spruce *Picea smithiana* and Himalayan Cedar *Cedrus deodara*, as well as smaller areas of the lower altitude oaks, Ban *Q. leucotrichophora* and Moru *Q. floribunda*. Himalayan Yew *Taxus baccata* ssp. *wallichiana* is an important understory tree in places. Pure stands of any species are relatively rare, most of the forest being mixed to some degree.

Several clearings ('thach') used for grazing occur within the forest zone. The forest surrounding such clearings tends to have an open understorey and the vegetation shows signs of damage by grazing. The Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* is common in such areas, forming extensive patches of ground cover. Elsewhere, especially where slopes are very steep, the forest has a dense understorey of Ringal Bamboo *Thamnochlamus spathiflora* and shrubs.

The subalpine zone is dominated by a low forest of Himalayan Birch *B. utilis*, Cherry *Prunus cornuta* and fir, or by dense stands of *Rhododendron campanulatum* up to about 3 m high. Common Juniper *Juniperus communis* scrub occurs in the lower part of the alpine zone, above about 3,700 m. Higher up, the vegetation consists principally of herb communities which are very diverse and luxuriant in places.

The area of the Great Himalayan National Park was judged by members of Himachal Wildlife Project to support the best examples of undisturbed West Himalayan temperate forest that they encountered during extensive surveys throughout most of Himachal Pradesh in 1978–1980. Consequently it should support a near-complete sample of both resident and migrant species regarded as characteristic of the West Himalaya. The Park also falls within one of the globally important Endemic Bird Areas (D02: Western Himalayas) identified by the ICBP Biodiversity Project (ICBP 1992). Previously the birds of the Kullu Valley have been listed by Whistler (1926a), who also produced a more extensive list of birds for the adjacent Kangra Valley (Whistler 1926b). He visited the Seraj Tehsil, but his list specified only a few species from there and it is unlikely that he penetrated the Park area, which is not on any regularly-used track and does not contain any rest-house. Both Whistler (1926a) and Babault (1920) visited Pulga, in the Parbati Valley, only a day's walk from the Park boundary (Figure 1), while Wynter-Blyth (1952) passed through the Tirthan Valley not far from the Park. There is no published account reporting birds from the actual Park area.

The ornithology of the Great Himalayan National Park area has been investigated since 1980 by a number of parties affiliated to the Himachal Wildlife Project. Visits were made during 22–26 March, 14–18 April, 22–26 May, 7–16 September and 9–12 October in 1980; 13–18 March, 30 March–8 April, and 29 April–3 May in 1983; 13–15 November in 1985; 5–14 and 21–29 September, and 9–16 and 26–30 October in 1991 (Gaston and Garson 1992). Other observations have also been contributed by the staff of the

National Park and by B. King (pers. comm.), who visited the area from 27 September to 2 October 1984. This paper summarises all records of birds within the Park up to November 1991.

Because there is no road access to the Park all visitors need to walk in along one of the several trails that give access to it. We have included in our list all species seen within the Park boundaries and also those recorded between the roadheads at Ropa or Sainj (in the Sainj Valley), or Gushaini (in the Tirthan Valley) and the Park boundary (Figure 1).

Plant names follow Polunin and Stainton (1984). For birds, nomenclature follows Sibley and Monroe (1990).

## RESULTS

Himachal Wildlife Project survey parties and the National Park staff have recorded 168 species of birds in the Great Himalayan National Park and a further 11 species on the approach paths. Another four species were reported by B. King, making 183 species in total to date (Table 1). The list comprises 51 non-passerines and 132 passerines. This compares with 71 non-passerines and 150 passerines recorded by Himachal Wildlife Project parties throughout the hilly regions of Himachal Pradesh above 1,500 m altitude in 1980 (Gaston *et al.* 1981), suggesting that the Park supports a substantial proportion of all the species occurring within its altitudinal range in the western Himalayas.

At least 50 species are summer visitors to the Park (e.g. Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*, cuckoos *Cuculus*, Oriental Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, swifts, Grey Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus*, drongos *Dicrurus*, swallows, most flycatchers and warblers, many chats and thrushes). Other resident species may move to lower altitudes within the Beas catchment for the harshest mid-winter period, during which we have done little work. Thus we have also only recorded three winter visitors so far, and more may well occur only then. No species could be described definitely as passage migrants, although Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*, Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*, Eurasian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus sindianus* and Tickell's Leaf-Warbler *P. affinis* may fall into that category.

### Raptors

Both Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis* and Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus* were common in the Park, being seen daily at all seasons. Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* and Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo* were seen frequently at all seasons in the subalpine and alpine zones. Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* was common below the tree line. Black Eagle *Ictinaetus*

*malayensis* and Booted Eagle *Hieraetus pennatus* were recorded only twice each. There was no record of Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* from the Park. This species appears to have become very rare in the western Himalaya.

### Gamebirds

The Great Himalayan National Park is one of only two National Parks in the world to support a population of the threatened Western Tragopan *Tragopan melanocephalus* (Collar and Andrew 1988), the other being Machiara National Park in Pakistan (G. Duke, pers. comm.). Males were heard calling during both spring surveys (1980, 1983), and in October 1991 two family parties were encountered, and birds were also seen in the Tirthan Valley just outside the Park boundary. The altitudinal range of these records was 2,100-3,100 m.

The Impeyan Monal *Lophophorus impejanus* and Koklass Pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha* were abundant in the temperate forest zone, and Monal also occurred in subalpine scrub, especially in autumn. Kalij Pheasants *Lophura leucomelanos* occurred in small numbers below 2,000 m, while some steep south-facing slopes covered by grasses and shrubs supported small numbers of the Cheer Pheasant *Catreus wallichii* (Garson *et al.* 1992). The Hill Partridge *Arborophila torqueola* occurred sparingly at altitudes below 2,500 m. The Snow Partridge *Lerwa lerwa* has been recorded just once in the Park, above the tree-line in the Tirthan Valley during November 1991 (M. Bhaik, pers. comm.). The only other sighting reported by Himachal Wildlife Project parties was of a covey in the Jagatsukh Valley, which lies about 50 km north-west of the Park near Manali (Figure 1), in October 1985 (A.J.G., pers. obs.). This species is clearly rather rare in the front ranges of the western Himalaya.

### Shorebirds

Eurasian Woodcock were recorded roding at several localities within the Park and in adjacent forested areas between 1,900-3,000 m. It is presumably a regular breeder. The Solitary Snipe *Gallinago solitaria* was recorded in autumn 1991 on two small marshes at about 4,000 m elevation.

### Pigeons

The Speckled Wood-Pigeon *Columba hodgsonii* and Snow Pigeon *C. leuconota* were both common in the Park, as was the Oriental Turtle-Dove in summer.

### Parakeets

The Slaty-headed Parakeet *Psittacula himalayana*, seen commonly in forest up to 2,200 m, was the only species recorded.

### Cuckoos

All species were summer visitors to the forests, the Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* and the Oriental Cuckoo *C. saturatus* being encountered most frequently.

### Owls

The Collared Owlet *Glaucidium brodiei* and the Tawny Owl *Strix aluco* were both common in the temperate forest zone and the Mountain Scops-Owl *Otus spilocephalus* was recorded on several dates. The Rock Eagle-Owl *Bubo bengalensis* and Short-eared Owl were recorded only once.

### Other non-passerines

The Grey Nightjar was common during April-September up to 3,000 m. Himalayan Swiftlets *Collocalia brevirostris* and Fork-tailed Swifts *Apus pacificus* were recorded frequently from April to October, occurring mainly over forests. There was one record for the White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*. The Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops* occurred up to 2,500 m during April-September. Brown-fronted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos auriceps* and Great Barbet *Megalaima virens* were both recorded up to 2,000 m, while the Scaly-bellied Woodpecker *Picus squamatus* and Himalayan Woodpecker *Dendrocopos himalayensis* occurred throughout the temperate forests. The Speckled Piculet *Picumnus innominatus* was present only at the lowest altitudes (below 2,000 m).

### Passerines

Like most Himalayan forests, those of the Great Himalayan National Park are rich in babblers (Garrulacinae and Sylviinae: Timaliini, 14 species), flycatchers (Muscicapinae: Muscicapini, 11 species), chats (Muscicapinae: Saxicolini, 11 species), warblers (Acrocephalinae, 14 species), and Thrushes (Turdinae, 12 species), which together comprised just under 50% of passerines recorded. Our records of three particular species appear to be noteworthy:

**WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING** *Brachypteryx montana*. One female was seen in the Jiwa Valley in September 1991 (S. Westerberg, pers. comm.) and one of unknown sex was seen by A.J.G. in the Tirthan Valley on the approach to the Park in October 1991. Although Ali and Ripley (1983) give the range of this bird as extending west to Tehri Garhwal, there does not appear to be any authentic previous record west of Nepal. The reference cited by Ali and Ripley for Garhwal (Osmaston 1897) does not mention the species, and the inclusion of Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) and Garhwal by Baker (1924) is not

supported by specific references. Thus our records appear to be the first for the western Himalaya and extend the known range of this species by some 400 km to the north-west.

**LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER** *Ficedula westermanni*. Two males were seen in the Sainj Valley (one singing) and one female was trapped and photographed at Majhan in the Jiwa Valley, all in September 1991 (S. Westerberg and A. Starling, pers. comm.). This species is said by Ali and Ripley (1983) not to occur west of Nepal, but it is reported by Green (1986) from Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary in Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh). Our records extend its range by a further 200 km to the north-west.

**RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT** *Parus rubidiventris*. Single individuals were seen twice in mixed feeding parties with Black-crested Tits *P. melanolophus* and warblers in coniferous forest above 3,000 m in the Tirthan Valley in October 1991 (A.J.G., pers. obs.). This species was also recorded by A.J.G. in subalpine scrub in the Jagatsukh Valley (Figure 1) in October 1985. Ali and Ripley (1983) regarded this bird as conspecific with the Dark-grey Tit *P. rufonuchalis*, and gave its western range limit as Tehri Garhwal. However, Green (1986) recorded this species as occurring in Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, and Jones (1944) reported it from Chor Dhar, just east of Shimla. The Rufous-vented and Dark-grey Tits have previously been reported as occurring sympatrically in central Nepal and at Overa Wildlife Sanctuary in Kashmir (Jamdar and Price 1990). Like us in autumn, these authors only found the Rufous-vented Tit close to the tree-line in spring, and observed the Dark-grey Tit to have a much broader and generally lower altitudinal distribution.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Great Himalayan National Park provides excellent opportunities for viewing the avifauna of the Western Himalayan front ranges. With the progressive destruction of much of the mature forest elsewhere in Kullu District, the large block of virtually undisturbed habitats provided by the Park should assure the persistence of species such as Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, Black Eagle, Booted Eagle, Western Tragopan, Tawny Owl, and Long-billed Thrush *Zoothera monticola*, which probably require substantial areas of natural forest for their survival.

Ornithological investigations of the Park are by no means complete. In particular, the alpine areas have been little visited in summer, so the list of high altitude breeders is almost certainly incomplete. In addition there have been few observations between November and February, when high altitude species may be driven down into the valley bottoms by heavy snow. Observations in winter, even at low altitudes, would also help to clarify the migratory status of many species. Further work in spring and summer is

required to establish whether or not most of the species recorded so far actually breed within the Park, and if so, over what sort of altitude range and in which particular forest types. Visits in May, when weather conditions are usually good, would be especially valuable for this purpose.

Anyone wishing to carry out ornithological studies in the western Himalayas will find the Great Himalayan National Park an excellent area in which to work. A good network of trails is maintained in all three main valleys by the Park staff. In 1991 they also constructed or refurbished several huts, which can accommodate visitors. Arranging access to facilities, as well as guides and porters, should be done by contacting the Director, Great Himalayan National Park, Department of Forest Farming and Conservation, Shamshi, Kullu District, Himachal Pradesh. The authors would be most interested to receive notes on any bird observations made in Kullu District and especially within the National Park.

We would like to thank all those members of the Wildlife Wing of the Himachal Pradesh Department of Forest Farming and Conservation (DFFC), who did so much to make our various survey trips both productive and enjoyable. For assistance in 1991 we would like to thank especially the Chief Wildlife Warden, B. S. Chauhan, the outgoing Director of the Park, Vijay Kumar, and the new Director, Manoj Bhaik, for their enthusiastic support, and M. P. Sharma and B. R. Negi for their their help and companionship in the field.

For financial support in 1991 we are grateful to the International Trust for Nature Conservation, the Oriental Bird Club and World Wide Fund for Nature-India. We would like to thank Aligarh Muslim University and the Canadian Wildlife Service for the loan of equipment.

We also thank all those outside the Wildlife Wing who worked with us in the field in 1991: Dr H. S. A. Yahya, Afif U. Khan, Ashfaq Ahmed and Rashid H. Raza (Centre of Wildlife and Ornithology, Aligarh Muslim University), Virinder Sharma (H. P. Council for Science, Technology and Environment), Ajay Rastogi (WWF-India), Vishal Bhopal (Kullu Naturalists Club), Anne and Stephen Westerberg and Anne-Marie Gaston. Many thanks are also due to Mr Vindri Singh and his family from Shangarh for hospitality and medical assistance, and to Mr Ranjiv Bharti and family for advice and entertainment. Finally we thank Ben King for the use of his unpublished records.

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**Table 1.** Birds seen in or near the Great Himalayan National Park.

Names and species order follow Sibley and Monroe (1990 and 1993). Key: \* = species recorded in the Park; (\*) = recorded on approaches only; N= evidence of breeding seen; S= seen and heard singing (indicating probable breeding); K = only reported by B. King (*in litt.*, 1984).

SPECIES	YEAR			
	1980	1983	1984-1985	1991
SNOW PARTRIDGE <i>Lerwa lerwa</i>				*
HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK <i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>				*
CHUKAR <i>Alectoris chukar</i>		*		*
BLACK FRANCOLIN <i>Francoelinus francolinus</i>	(*)			*
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torquata</i>	S			
WESTERN TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	S	S		*
KOKLASS PHEASANT <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	S	S	*	S
IMPEYAN MONAL <i>Lophophorus impeyanus</i>	S	S	*	*
KALIJ PHEASANT <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	*			*
CITEER PHEASANT <i>Catreus wallichii</i>		*		
SPECKLED PICULET <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	*			(*)
BROWN-FRONTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos auriceps</i>	(*)	*	*	*
HIMALAYAN WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos himalayensis</i>	*	*	*	*
SCALY-BELLIED WOODPECKER <i>Picus squamatus</i>	*	*	*	*
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	*	*	*	*
EURASIAN HOOPOE <i>Upupa epops</i>	*	*		*
PIED CUCKOO <i>Oxytophus jacobinus</i>			K	
LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>	*			
INDIAN CUCKOO <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	*			
COMMON CUCKOO <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	(*)			
ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	*			
ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula krameri</i>			(*)	
SLATY-HEADED PARAKEET <i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	*	*	*	*
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	*			*
WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	*			
FORK-TAILED SWIFT <i>Apus pacificus</i>	*	*		*
MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	*			
ROCK EAGLE-OWL <i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	*	*		
TAWNY OWL <i>Strix aluco</i>	S		*	*
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	*	*		*
SHORT-EARED OWL <i>Asio flammeus</i>			*	
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	S	S		
ROCK PIGEON <i>Columba livia</i>	*	*		*
SNOW PIGEON <i>Columba leuconota</i>	*	*		*
SPECKLED WOOD-PIGEON <i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	*			*
ORIENTAL TURTLE-DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	*	*		*
EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	(*)			
WEDGE-TAILED GREEN-PIGEON <i>Treron sphenura</i>	*			
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	S	S		
SOLITARY SNIBE <i>Gallinago solitaria</i>				*
LAMMERGEIER <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	*	*		*
HIMALAYAN GRIFFON <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	*	*	*	*
NORTHERN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>			*	*
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	*	*	*	*
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			*	*
BUZZARD <i>Buteo</i> sp., probably <i>B. buteo</i>	*		*	*
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>				*

GOLDEN EAGLE <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	*	*	*	*
BOOTED EAGLE <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	(*)			*
EURASIAN HOBBY <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	(*)			*
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	*	*		*
EURASIAN JAY <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	(*)	*	*	*
GOLD-BILLED MAGPIE <i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	*	*	*	*
GREY TREPPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	(*)			*
SPOTTED NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	*	*	*	*
RED-BILLED CHOUGH <i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	*			*
YELLOW-BILLED CHOUGH <i>Pyrhocorax graculus</i>				*
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	*	*	*	*
COMMON RAVEN <i>Corvus corax</i>				*
EURASIAN GOLDEN-ORIOLE <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	(*)			*
LONG-TAILED MENVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	*	*		*
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	*	*	*	*
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	*			*
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	(*)			*
ASHY DRONGO <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	*			*
BROWN DUFFER <i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	N	*	*	*
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK-THRUSH <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	*	*	*	*
BLUE ROCK-THRUSH <i>Monticola solitarius</i>	*	*	*	*
BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	*	*	*	*
PLAIN-BACKED THRUSH <i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	(*)	*		*
SCALY THRUSH <i>Zoothera dauma</i>			*	*
LONG-BILLED THRUSH <i>Zoothera monticola</i>	S		*	*
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	S	*		*
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus boulboul</i>	S	*		(*)
EURASIAN BLACKBIRD <i>Turdus merula</i>	S			*
CHESTNUT THRUSH <i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>		(*)		*
MISTLE THRUSH <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	*	*	*	*
WHITE-BROWED SHORTWING <i>Brachypteryx montana</i>				*
DARK-SIDED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	(*)			*
ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	*			*
RUSTY-TAILED FLYCATCHER <i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	*			*
RUFOUS-GORGED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	*			*
LITTLE RED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>				*
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula superciliosa</i>	S	*		*
SLATY-BLUE FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula tricolor</i>		K		*
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	*	*		*
RUFOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava sundara</i>	*	*		(*)
BLUE-THROATED FLYCATCHER <i>Cyanitis rubeculoides</i>		*		*
GREY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER <i>Callicicapa ceylonensis</i>	S	*		*
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	S	*		*
GOLDEN BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger chrysaetus</i>			K	*
BLUE-CAPPED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>	*		*	*
BLACK REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus ochurus</i>				*
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	S	*	*	*
WHITE-CAPPED WATER-REDSTART <i>Chaimarornis leucocephalus</i>	*	*		*
PLUMBEOUS WATER-REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	*	*	*	*
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scotleri</i>		*		(*)
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	*	*	*	*
SIBERIAN STONECHAT <i>Saxicola maura</i>		*		*
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	*	*		*
COMMON MYNA <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	(*)	*		*
JUNGLE MYNA <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	(*)	*		*

WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>			(*)	
WHITE-CHEEKED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta leucopsis</i>	*	*	*	*
WALLCREEPER <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>		*		*
EURASIAN TREBCKREEPER <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	N			*
BAR-TAILED TREBCKREEPER <i>Certhia himalayana</i>	S	*	*	*
WINTER WREN <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	*	*	*	*
FIRE-CAPPED TIT <i>Cephalopyrus flammeiceps</i>	*	*		
DARK-GRAY TIT <i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	*	*	*	*
RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT <i>Parus rubidiventris</i>				*
BLACK-CRESTED TIT <i>Parus melanolophus</i>	S	*	*	*
GREY-CRESTED TIT <i>Parus dichrous</i>	S	*	*	*
GREAT TIT <i>Parus major</i>		*		
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>Parus monticolus</i>	N	*	*	*
BLACK-LORED TIT <i>Parus xanthogenys</i>		*		
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	*			
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	N	*	*	*
WHITE-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	*			*
RED-RUMPED SWALLOW <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	(*)	(*)		
HOUSE-MARTIN <i>Delichon urbicaldasypus</i>	*		*	*
GOLDCREST <i>Regulus regulus</i>	*		*	*
HIMALAYAN BULBUL <i>Pyconotus leucogarys</i>	(*)	*	*	*
BLACK BULBUL <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	*	*	(*)	*
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	(S)	(*)	*	*
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	(*)		*	*
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESSA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>				*
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	S			
GREY-SIDED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>				*
EURASIAN CHIFFCHAFF <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		*		
TICKELL'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>				*
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	S			*
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	*			*
PALE-RUMPED WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	*		*	*
YELLOW-BROWED (INORNATE) WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	*		*	*
GREENISH WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	*			
WESTERN CROWNED-WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	*			
BLYTH'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>				*
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burhii</i>				*
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	S	*		*
WHITE-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	*			
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax striatus</i>	S	*		*
STREAKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax lineatus</i>	S		*	*
VARIEGATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax variegatus</i>	S	*	*	*
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	(*)			*
RUSTY-CHEEKED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	(*)			(*)
SCALY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER <i>Phoenopygia albiventer</i>		*		
BLACK-CHINNED BABBLER <i>Stachyris pyrrhops</i>	(*)			(*)
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	(*)	*		(*)
GREEN SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	*	*	(*)	
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>Minla strigula</i>	*	*	*	(*)
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	*		*	*
RUFIOUS SIBIA <i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	*	*	*	*
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	*	*	*	*
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>			(*)	(*)
CRIMSON SUNBERD <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	*			*
RUSSET SPARROW <i>Passer rutilans</i>	N	*		(*)

WHITE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla alba</i>				*
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	*		*	
TREE PIPT <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	N			*
OLIVE-BACKED PIPT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	S			*
ROSY PIPT <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	S			
UPLAND PIPT <i>Anthus sylvanus</i>				*
RUFIOUS-STREAKED ACCENTOR <i>Prinella himalayana</i>	*	*	*	*
RUFIOUS-BREASTED ACCENTOR <i>Prinella strophlata</i>		*	*	*
SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA <i>Louclura punctulata</i>				(*)
FIRE-FRONTED SERIN <i>Serinus pusillus</i>		*		
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	*			*
EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	*		*	
PLAIN MOUNTAIN-FINCH <i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	*	*	*	*
SPECTACLED FINCH <i>Callacanthis burtoni</i>	*	*	*	*
DARK-BREASTED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	(*)	*		
COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>			*	
PINK-BROWED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus rodochrous</i>	*	*		*
RED CROSSBILL <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	(*)			(*)
BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	(*)			*
ORANGE BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula aurantiaca</i>				K
RED-HEADED BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	*	*	*	*
BLACK-AND-YELLOW GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas icteroides</i>	*	*	*	*
COLLARED GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	S	*		
SPOT-WINGED GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	(*)			
WHITE-WINGED GROSBEAK <i>Mycerobas carinipes</i>	(*)	*		
ROCK BUNTING <i>Emberiza cia</i>	(*)	*		*