



## **Bhutan: Birding and Culture with Wilderness Birding Adventures**

**March 16 to April 3, 2015**

**Trip report by Aaron Lang, WBA leader**

Birding Bhutan is an adventure filled with incredible birds and mammals, wild forests, beautiful people and fascinating culture. It stands alone in the Himalayan region as a unique destination with intact forests, culture, and economy. It is a place where rare and declining species which struggle to survive elsewhere still thrive in the densely forests hills and mountains. This was our ninth trip to Bhutan since 2005 and our second during the spring season. Our small group of six participants was a great group of travelers, all of whom had participated in past WBA tours, and I was thrilled to have such a cozy group of fine people to share the trip with.

Our 19 day itinerary was a loop that began and ended in Paro, stretching as far east as Yongkola and incorporating a piece of the Indian Plain along the border Bhutan/India border from Sarpang to Gelephu. This was my third trip to Bhutan, but my first in the spring, and I was eager to compare and contrast the birding and traveling with my two previous November trips. I found that there were many similarities to both seasons but enough differences to make fall and spring trips to the region two completely different experiences. In the end, I'm not able to choose which season I prefer and as such we plan to offer our next tour in the fall of 2016 and rotate between the spring and fall seasons thereafter.

Highlights of this tour were many, both birding and otherwise, and it's difficult to list them all here. Below is my attempt at a brief day-to-day diary of our tour listing just a few of the standout experiences.

### **Pre-trip meeting, March 15<sup>th</sup>**

Our group of six participants plus myself met for dinner in Bangkok at the KT Guesthouse the night before the tour. We went over last minute questions, discussed the day one schedule and enjoyed fine Thai cuisine. It was already clear to me that this would be a great trip!

### **Day 1, March 16<sup>th</sup>**

After a very early 3:45 AM taxi to the airport for our morning flight to Paro, Bhutan we enjoyed a seamless and problem free check-in followed by breakfast at the airport. Our on-time departure first took us to a brief stop in Calcutta where we passed the time straining to identify a few birds from the plane. We entertained ourselves with clouded through-the-window views of House Crow, Rock Pigeon, Common Myna, White Wagtail, and Black Kite as well as an unidentified drongo and egret. After getting our bags and customs formalities in Paro we were met by our local guides, Dorji and Sangay, and driver, Kota, and the Bhutan adventure officially began. Our leisurely drive to the capital city of Thimphu from the airport at Paro included a few birding stops where we enjoyed views of two Wallcreepers, and an Ibisbill who conveniently walked into the scope's field of view while we were admiring three Ruddy Shelducks. After lunch in Thimphu we took a walk around the takin enclosure in the hills above Thimphu. The takin is the national mammal of Bhutan and lives high in the mountains

in the north of Bhutan. A small enclosure outside of Thimphu houses a few as well as small numbers of sambar and barking deer. Walking the grounds can also be good birding and we encountered our first Blue Whistling Thrush (a species we would see every day of the tour), Blue-fronted Redstart, and Long-tailed Minivet. Back in Thimphu we stopped by the national stadium to watch the Bhutan National football team practice before their historic match with Sri Lanka the following day. This was a fun look at some very exciting current events in Bhutan. Our partner and guide in Bhutan, Hishey Tshering, is also the manager of the team and was excited to tell us of the recent exploits of the squad.

### **Day 2, March 17<sup>th</sup>**

We left the hotel at 5:30 AM to catch the sunrise at Dochu La pass enroute to our destination of Punakha. In the pass we saw our first Spotted Nutcrackers of the trip. The view from the pass was a bit cloudy, but still impressive. Shortly after descending from Dochu La we took a walk through the Royal Botanical garden and found Brown Parrotbill, Yellowish-bellied Bush Warbler and a barking deer. Our route took us further down valley through temperate forests to the sub-tropical valley of Punakha, and our hotel for the next two nights. The bird of the day was agreed to be a Pallas's Fish-Eagle that flew right over our vehicle and gave great views as we entered the valley. Some years we struggle to find just one of these near-threatened raptors, but on this tour we found them in three locations on on three different days! We searched for the White-bellied Heron along the Mo Chhu in the evening with no luck, but we did enjoy great views of Long-tailed Shrike and Eurasian Hoopoe.

### **Day 3, March 18<sup>th</sup>**

This morning we birded the Jigme Dorji National Park up the valley from Punakha. The highlights of the morning were good views of Red-headed Trogon, Golden-throated Barbet, Small Niltava, and Crested Serpent-Eagle as well as a troupe of Assamese macaques. We enjoyed a fine breakfast in the field courtesy of our incredible road crew and continued to bird the road through the National Park. In the afternoon we toured the Punakha Dzong, one of Bhutan's oldest and most important buildings. Construction began of this impressive fortress in 1637. Our guide Sangay is a passionate student of Bhutan's history and Bhudism and his guidance through this important site was a major addition to our tour. A short walk from the dzong led us to the longest suspension bridge in Bhutan and a thrilling walk across the river. We spent the late afternoon on another search for the White-bellied Heron along the river, again to no avail. Overnight back at our hotel in Punakha. This evening we traded guides—Hishey joined us after having helped lead the football team to victory over Sri Lanka, securing for the Bhutan team their first World Cup bid. So we said farewell to Dorji, who went back to Paro to join another group. Sangay remained with us throughout the trip.

### **Day 4, March 19<sup>th</sup>**

We left our hotel this morning at 6:30 and spent the day in transit to our camp at Darachu. Although the drive was long we made a number of stops and encountered Green-billed Malkoha, Scarlet Minivet and two groups of Assamese macaque before breakfast. Late in the day the birding really heated up when we found a flock of Barred Cuckoo-Doves near camp and up-close and personal views of a perched Mountain Hawk-Eagle! We got to our camp, the first of the trip, just before dusk. Again, thanks to our fantastic road crew our tents were set up, cots prepared and dinner cooking. This is no ordinary type of camping! While getting settled some of us had brief views of Gray Nightjar and we were serenaded by a vociferous Large Hawk-Cuckoo. A few of us glimpsed a Tickell's Thrush bathing in a puddle in the last minutes of daylight. After dark two Mountain Scops Owls sang near camp.

**Day 5, March 20<sup>th</sup>**

This morning we birded the forests around camp, trying several spots right along the road. We encountered a number of great birds this morning including a few mixed flocks. We also found our first golden langurs of the trip near Darachu. This golden-pelage primate is a near-endemic to Bhutan, just barely making it across the border into India. After lunch at camp we left Darachu and drove down, down, down to the Indian Plain and the border country. Enroute we found Long-tailed Sibia and a perched Crested Goshawk! The only true low elevation area in Bhutan is the narrow strip of flat land along the Indian border. This strip of land is less than 250 meters in elevation and is only a few kilometers or less wide in parts, but it offers a number of birds and mammals not possible in the rest of Bhutan. The 30 kilometer road from Sarpang to Gelephu this evening produced Wreathed and Oriental Pied Hornbill, Indian Peafowl, Jungle Babbler, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Green Imperial Pigeon, and Indian Roller. Overnight at the Ku Ku Hotel in Gelephu.

**Day 6, March 21<sup>st</sup>**

Gelephu is a border town and one of three main entry points into India. After just a few days in Bhutan it is easy to notice in Gelephu the Indian influences to the architecture, dress, cuisine, and the people that you meet. Even ignoring all of these cues, the ecology of the region has a distinctive flavor compared to the rest of Bhutan: the air is humid and sticky, the temperature warm, occasionally hot, and the birds are those of the Indian Plain. We spent a few hours this morning on the Plain and found more Indian Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Asian Koel, and several rhesus macaques, which in Bhutan only occur in this region. In late morning we again began to ascend into the mountains and birded our way to Tingtibi, our home for three nights.

**Day 7, March 22<sup>nd</sup>**

Although the forests of the Tingtibi region are some of the richest and most diverse in Bhutan, today we fell victim to fleeting views of a number of skulking birds and while in the course of the day we accumulated a nice list, much of our views were brief and not enjoyed by all. Such is occasionally the way when birding dense forests. Most of the species that were glimpsed today, however, were to be seen again and enjoyed by most later in the trip. Highlights of the day included White-hooded Babbler, Sultan Tit, Blue-capped Rock Thrush, White-crested Laughingthrush, Slaty-bellied Tesia, Blue-throated Bee-eater, and Blue-throated Flycatcher. After a nice mid-day rest, a late afternoon trip along the river produced Emerald Dove, Large Cuckooshrike and Lesser Yellownape. We spent some time scanning the river for another chance of the critically endangered White-bellied Heron, but once again, no heron. (Can you sense the crescendo of anticipation building?)

**Day 8, March 23<sup>rd</sup>**

This morning we departed Tingtibi for forests near Zhemgang and birded our way back to Tingtibi, making a loop. It was a relaxing day of birding, without too much driving and highlights included: Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo; Red-tailed, Chestnut-tailed and Blue-winged Minla; Speckled Piculet; and Brown-throated (Sikkim) Treecreeper.

**Day 9, March 24<sup>th</sup>**

After breakfast in camp we said farewell to Tingtibi and as we ascended the road above the river we made one last ditch effort for the White-bellied Heron. At what was our last view point on the river we stopped at an overlook to scan and Mary spotted a large bird slowly flapping down river at some

height above the river. There it was, the White-bellied Heron that we had spent so much time seeking but not finding! Most of us got on the bird before it disappeared from view behind the trees. Unfortunately, a few had not seen the bird so we began running back down the road trying to get a clear view through the trees. This was futile as the trees continued to obscure views of the river for some distance. We got back into the bus and drove back down the road to get a clear overlook of the river. Half of the group got off the bus with myself and Sangay and half continued farther down the road with Hishey in attempt to split up and cover more ground. After scanning the entire river and coming up empty we began to scan the trees and...there it was, perched in the top of a pine, just across the river from Aaron and Sangay's group. A few of us, including those who hadn't yet seen it, got great scope views of it before it flew off. Success! However, the best was yet to come. After leaving its perch it flew up a side valley flying directly away from us. We continued to track it in our binoculars and it fortunately came to rest just before we lost sight of it. We put the scopes on its resting spot and it proved to be a nest—a distant nest—but a nest, of one of the world's rarest birds! We could watch in the scope as the adult regurgitated breakfast to the nestlings (although we couldn't make out the young birds at that distance.) There were so many highlights for me on this trip, but none came close to matching the excitement and fun that we had that morning with the heron. I will remember that morning for a very long time.

We spent the rest of the day en route to Trongsa, finding Silver-eared Mesia, Gray-headed Parrotbill, Yellow-breasted Greenfinch, Tickell's Warbler, Little Forktail, and Yellow-rumped Honeyguide along the way. We arrived in Trongsa in time for an afternoon tour of the strategically located dzong. Again, Sangay's cultural expertise shined. Assamese macaques roamed the dzong and two yellow-throated martens scurried along the wall of the dzong near the entrance. Overnight at a resort in Trongsa.

#### **Day 10, March 25<sup>th</sup>**

Today we traveled from Trongsa to our high elevation camp at Gayzamchu, of course birding along the way. We stopped at a textile store in Chume with a fine collection of local handmade crafts, including some beautiful weaving. Avian highlights today included: Fire-tailed Sunbird, Tibetan Siskin, Red-headed Bullfinch, White-winged Grosbeak, and Yellow-billed Blue-Magpie. Our drive took us through the fertile valleys of the Bumthang region. A rich agricultural area where many still till with livestock and wooden plows. Near our camp of about 3,400 meters we tracked down a singing Tawny Owl after dinner.

#### **Day 11, March 26<sup>th</sup>**

We awoke to a frosty morning and a chilly walk downhill to the river. On the walk we found White-collared Blackbird and Red-headed Bullfinch. The mossy forests along the river were enchanting and the perfect setting for a group photo. After breakfast back at camp we birded our way to Thrumsingla Pass and took a (mostly) downhill hike through the rhododendron park. Our first Fire-tailed Myzornis and Dark-rumped Rosefinch were at the pass. The rest of the day was spent slowly birding our way to Yongkola, a spot hailed as perhaps the best birding location in all of Asia! Before getting there, however, we lingered in higher elevation until dusk to seek two of our biggest targets—Himalayan Monal and Satyr Tragopan. Hishey has this route dialed and with proper timing we found both species and enjoyed excellent views. To make for a three pheasant afternoon we also had a few small groups of Blood Pheasant along the road!

### **Day 12-13, March 27-28<sup>th</sup>**

We spent two full days birding the forests around Yongkola and staying at the newly opened Trogonvilla, a wonderful hotel owned and operated by Hishey. We found many new birds in these two days including: Gray-sided, Rufous-chinned, Bhutan, and Blue-winged Laughingthrush; Red-billed Liocicla; Snowy-browed Flycatcher; Gray-bellied Tesia; Pallas's Fish-Eagle; Collared Owlet; Oriental Cuckoo; Pygmy Wren-Babbler; Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler; Himalayan Bulbul; and the very rare Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler! And of course one of the most beautiful birds of Bhutan, the Ward's Trogon, was high on our list of targets for Yongkola. After much effort we got views of a pink male Ward's Trogon near the end of the day on the 12<sup>th</sup>. Since we were now in eastern Bhutan we were in the range of the capped langur and we managed a couple of views of these shy primates near the road.

### **Day 14, March 29<sup>th</sup>**

Today we retraced our steps and birded our way back to Chume. We spent most of the morning birding forests near Yongkola where we added Streak-breasted and Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler, Golden-breasted Fulvetta, Black-throated Parrotbill, and Pygmy Blue Flycatcher. At our lunch stop we met Dorji and his new group as our paths crossed. We spent the night at the Chume Nature Resort.

### **Day 15, March 30<sup>th</sup>**

Today we spent the morning retracing our route to Trongsa before heading out on a new road (new to us) toward our high camp at Pele La. In the afternoon we enjoyed great views of Golden-breasted Fulvetta and added Steppe Eagle, Himalayan Griffon and Rosy Pipit. We arrived at our camp in time to look for pheasants nearby. Before dinner we found two female Satyr Tragopans and three Himalayan Monals, one of which did an amazing sailing flight downslope right in front of us.

### **Day 16, March 31<sup>st</sup>**

Our camp was at about 3,400 meters and at that elevation all bets are off with the weather. Rain before bed turned to snow in the night and we awoke with several inches of snow on the ground and our tents. It was a beautiful reminder that we were birding in the Himalayas! That morning we again saw Himalayan Monal and Satyr Tragopan and added Crimson-browed Finch. We cut our high elevation birding short to time our travels with a few scheduled road closures. By the afternoon we were again at the sub-tropical Punakha Valley, quite a contrast from our snowy morning. While waiting for traffic openings we got great views of Blue-capped Rock Thrush and two Ultramarine Flycatchers! After lunch in Punakha we made our way back up to Dochu La where we stayed at the beautiful hotel near the pass (3,100 meters).

### **Day 17, April 1<sup>st</sup>**

Some of the group took in some pre-breakfast birding near the lodge this morning, others enjoyed sunrise and the views from the hotel grounds. Birding highlights from the morning outing were Hoary-throated Barwing and no less than 30 Fire-tailed Myzornis in an active flock! After breakfast we had a leisurely drive back to Paro where we took in the Paro Tsechu, the largest tsechu, or festival, in Bhutan. We also explored the Paro Dzong and did a bit of shopping in Paro. Paro was bustling with many, many Bhutanese and tourists in town for the festival. We spent the night at a hotel on the edge of Paro.

### **Day 18, April 2<sup>nd</sup>**

After a leisurely 7 AM breakfast we drove to the Taktsang or Tiger's Nest Monastery, one of the most recognizable and famous sites in Bhutan. Guru Rinpoche, who introduced Buddhism to Bhutan, is said to have flown to the site on the back of a tigress and subdued a demon, after which he meditated in a cave on the site for three months. Our route to the monastery was slightly less miraculous. We hiked via a footpath and some 4,000 steps and had a wonderful tour of the impressive monastery. Lunch was on the way down at the tea house. Some in the group saw Darjeeling Woodpecker on the hike.

We made it back to the hotel for an afternoon rest before heading to Hishey's family home for a fantastic farewell party, including great food, and traditional Bhutanese songs and dancing. Hishey gave us a tour of his family's farm and a first-hand account of rural life in Bhutan. While we visited several major cultural sights on our tour and throughout the trip our local guides spoke of life and living in Bhutan, I think our farewell party is always the finest cultural experience of the trip. Hishey's family put very welcoming party and offered us a glimpse at what daily life is like in Bhutan after we leave.

I've put a number of photos from the trip up on the WBA website at:

<http://www.wildernessbirding.com/portfolio-category/bhutan/>

I took many more and hope to eventually get through all of them and may add more to the website later.

Thanks Helen, Marc, Maureen, Paul, Susan, and Mary for helping to make this a great trip, one I'll remember for a very long time!

### **Bird Species Seen:**

#. Common Name (Alternate Common Name) *Scientific Name*

1. Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*
2. Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*
3. Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
4. Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata*
5. Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*
6. Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*
7. Common Merganser *Mergus merganser*
8. Hill Partridge *Arborophila torqueola*
9. Blood Pheasant *Ithaginis cruentus*
10. Satyr Tragopan *Tragopan satyra*
11. Himalayan Monal *Lophophorus impejanus*
12. Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus*
13. Kalij Pheasant *Lophura leucomelanos*
14. Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*
15. Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
16. White-bellied Heron *Ardea insignis*
17. Great Egret *Ardea alba*
18. Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

19. Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis*
20. Crested Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis cheela*
21. Mountain Hawk-Eagle *Nisaetus nipalensis*
22. Black Eagle *Ictinaetus malaiensis*
23. Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*
24. Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus*
25. Shikra *Accipiter badius*
26. Besra *Accipiter virgatus*
27. Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*
28. Pallas's Fish-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*
29. Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*
30. Ibisbill *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*
31. River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelii*
32. Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*
33. Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*
34. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
35. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*
36. Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*
37. Snow Pigeon *Columba leuconota*
38. Oriental Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*
39. Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*
40. Barred Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia unchall*
41. Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*
42. Pin-tailed Pigeon *Treron apicauda*
43. Green Imperial-Pigeon *Ducula aenea*
44. Mountain Imperial-Pigeon *Ducula badia*
45. Large Hawk-Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparveriioides*
46. Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus optatus*
47. Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopaceus*
48. Green-billed Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus tristis*
49. Collared Owlet *Glaucidium brodiei*
50. Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides*
51. Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*
52. Gray Nightjar *Caprimulgus jotaka*
53. Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris*
54. Pacific Swift (Fork-tailed Swift) *Apus pacificus*
55. House Swift *Apus nipalensis*
56. Red-headed Trogon *Harpactes erythrocephalus*
57. Ward's Trogon *Harpactes wardi*
58. Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
59. White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*
60. Crested Kingfisher *Megaceryle lugubris*
61. Blue-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctyornis athertoni*
62. Chestnut-headed Bee-eater *Merops leschenaulti*
63. Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis*
64. Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

65. Oriental Pied-Hornbill *Anthracoceros albirostris*
66. Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis*
67. Rufous-necked Hornbill *Aceros nipalensis*
68. Wreathed Hornbill *Aceros undulatus*
69. Great Barbet *Psilopogon virens*
70. Golden-throated Barbet *Psilopogon franklinii*
71. Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiaticus*
72. Yellow-rumped Honeyguide *Indicator xanthonotus*
73. Gray-capped Woodpecker *Dendrocopos canicapillus*
74. Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos macei*
75. Darjeeling Woodpecker *Dendrocopos darjellensis*
76. Lesser Yellownape *Picus chlorolophus*
77. Greater Yellownape *Picus flavinucha*
78. Rufous Woodpecker *Micropternus brachyurus*
79. Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*
80. Eurasian Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*
81. Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*
82. Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*
83. Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri*
84. Large Woodshrike *Tephrodornis gularis*
85. Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike *Hemipus picatus*
86. Ashy Woodswallow *Artamus fuscus*
87. Gray-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris*
88. Short-billed Minivet *Pericrocotus brevirostris*
89. Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus*
90. Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*
91. Large Cuckooshrike *Coracina macei*
92. Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Lalage melaschistos*
93. Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*
94. Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*
95. Gray-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus*
96. Blyth's Shrike-Babbler (split from White-browed Shrike-Babbler) *Pteruthius aeralatus*
97. Green Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius xanthochlorus*
98. Black-eared Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius melanotis*
99. White-bellied Erpornis (White-bellied Yuhina) *Erpornis zantholeuca*
100. Maroon Oriole *Oriolus traillii*
101. Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*
102. Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*
103. Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus remifer*
104. Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus*
105. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus*
106. White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis*
107. Common Green-Magpie *Cissa chinensis*
108. Gray Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae*
109. Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica*
110. Yellow-billed Blue Magpie *Pica nuttalli*



111. Eurasian Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*
112. Red-billed Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
113. House Crow *Corvus splendens*
114. Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos*
115. Eurasian Crag-Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*
116. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
117. Asian House-Martin *Delichon dasypus*
118. Nepal House-Martin *Delichon nipalense*
119. Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail (Yellow-bellied Fantail) *Chelidorhynx hypoxantha*
120. Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis*
121. Coal Tit *Periparus ater*
122. Rufous-vented Tit *Periparus rubidiventris*
123. Gray-crested Tit *Lophophanes dichrous*
124. Great Tit *Parus major*
125. Green-backed Tit *Parus monticolus*
126. Yellow-cheeked Tit *Parus sillonotus*
127. Yellow-browed Tit *Sylviparus modestus*
128. Sultan Tit *Melanochlora sultanea*
129. Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus*
130. Black-browed Tit (Rufous-fronted Tit) *Aegithalos iouschistos*
131. Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch *Sitta cinnamoventris*
132. White-tailed Nuthatch *Sitta himalayensis*
133. Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria*
134. Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*
135. Sikkim Treecreeper (Brown-throated Treecreeper) *Certhia discolor*
136. Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*
137. Brown Dipper *Cinclus pallasii*
138. Striated Bulbul *Pycnonotus striatus*
139. Black-crested Bulbul *Pycnonotus flaviventris*
140. Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*
141. Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*
142. Himalayan Bulbul *Pycnonotus leucogenys*
143. White-throated Bulbul *Alophoixus flaveolus*
144. Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*
145. Ashy Bulbul *Hemixos flava*
146. Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mccllellandii*
147. Pygmy Cupwing (Pygmy Wren-Babbler) *Pnoepyga pusilla*
148. Gray-bellied Tesia *Tesia cyaniventer*
149. Slaty-bellied Tesia *Tesia olivea*
150. Gray-sided Bush-Warbler *Cettia brunnifrons*
151. Chestnut-headed Tesia *Cettia castaneocoronata*
152. Yellow-bellied Warbler *Abroscopus superciliaris*
153. Rufous-faced Warbler *Abroscopus albogularis*
154. Black-faced Warbler *Abroscopus schisticeps*
155. Yellowish-bellied Bush-Warbler *Horornis acanthizoides*
156. Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

157. Tickell's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus affinis*
158. Buff-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus pulcher*
159. Ashy-throated Warbler *Phylloscopus maculipennis*
160. Pale-rumped Warbler (Lemon-rumped Warbler) *Phylloscopus chloronotus*
161. Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*
162. Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides*
163. Yellow-vented Warbler *Phylloscopus cantator*
164. Gray-hooded Warbler *Phylloscopus xanthoschistos*
165. Whistler's Warbler *Seicercus whistleri*
166. White-spectacled Warbler *Seicercus affinis*
167. Gray-cheeked Warbler *Seicercus poliogenys*
168. Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps*
169. Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*
170. Striated Prinia *Prinia crinigera*
171. Hill Prinia *Prinia superciliaris*
172. Fire-tailed Myzornis *Myzornis pyrrhoura*
173. Golden-breasted Fulvetta *Lioparus chrysotis*
174. White-browed Fulvetta *Fulvetta vinipectus*
175. Brown Parrotbill *Cholornis unicolor*
176. Gray-headed Parrotbill *Psittiparus gularis*
177. Rufous-headed Parrotbill (Greater Rufous-headed Parrotbill) *Psittiparus bakeri*
178. Striated Yuhina *Yuhina castaniceps*
179. White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri*
180. Whiskered Yuhina *Yuhina flavicollis*
181. Stripe-throated Yuhina *Yuhina gularis*
182. Rufous-vented Yuhina *Yuhina occipitalis*
183. Black-chinned Yuhina *Yuhina nigrimenta*
184. Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palpebrosus*
185. Golden Babbler *Cyanoderma chrysaemum*
186. Rufous-capped Babbler *Cyanoderma ruficeps*
187. Sikkim Wedge-billed Babbler (Wedge-billed Wren-Babbler) *Spenocichla humei*
188. Slender-billed Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus superciliaris*
189. Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis*
190. White-browed Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus schisticeps*
191. Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler *Megapomatorhinus erythrogegens*
192. White-hooded Babbler *Gampsorhynchus rufulus*
193. Rufous-winged Fulvetta *Schoeniparus castaneiceps*
194. Nepal Fulvetta *Alcippe nipalensis*
195. Striated Laughingthrush *Grammatoptila striata*
196. Jungle Babbler *Turdoides striata*
197. White-crested Laughingthrush *Garrulax leucolophus*
198. Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush *Ianthocincla rufogularis*
199. White-throated Laughingthrush *Ianthocincla albogularis*
200. Rufous-necked Laughingthrush *Ianthocincla ruficollis*
201. Gray-sided Laughingthrush *Ianthocincla caeruleata*
202. Bhutan Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron imbricatum*

203. Blue-winged Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron squamatum*
204. Black-faced Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron affine*
205. Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron erythrocephalum*
206. Rufous Sibia *Heterophasia capistrata*
207. Long-tailed Sibia *Heterophasia picaoides*
208. Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris*
209. Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea*
210. Red-tailed Minla *Minla ignotincta*
211. Hoary-throated Barwing *Actinodura nipalensis*
212. Rusty-fronted Barwing *Actinodura egertoni*
213. Blue-winged Minla *Actinodura cyanouroptera*
214. Chestnut-tailed Minla *Actinodura strigula*
215. Oriental Magpie-Robin *Copsychus saularis*
216. Blue-throated Flycatcher *Cyornis rubeculoides*
217. Large Niltava *Niltava grandis*
218. Small Niltava *Niltava macgrigoriae*
219. Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias thalassinus*
220. Blue Whistling-Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus*
221. Little Forktail *Enicurus scouleri*
222. Slaty-backed Forktail *Enicurus schistaceus*
223. Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*
224. White-browed Bush-Robin *Tarsiger indicus*
225. Little Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula westermanni*
226. Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris*
227. Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher *Ficedula strophciata*
228. Snowy-browed Flycatcher *Ficedula hyperythra*
229. Slaty-blue Flycatcher *Ficedula tricolor*
230. Blue-fronted Redstart *Phoenicurus frontalis*
231. Plumbeous Redstart (Plumbeous Water Redstart) *Phoenicurus fuliginosus*
232. White-capped Redstart (White-capped Water Redstart) *Phoenicurus leucocephalus*
233. Hodgson's Redstart *Phoenicurus hodgsoni*
234. White-throated Redstart *Phoenicurus schisticeps*
235. Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush *Monticola rufiventris*
236. Blue-capped Rock-Thrush *Monticola cinclorhynchus*
237. Blue Rock-Thrush *Monticola solitarius*
238. Stonechat *Saxicola maurus*
239. Gray Bushchat *Saxicola ferreus*
240. Tickell's Thrush *Turdus unicolor*
241. White-collared Blackbird *Turdus albocinctus*
242. Gray-winged Blackbird *Turdus boulboul*
243. Red-throated Thrush *Turdus ruficollis*
244. Common Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa*
245. Great Myna *Acridotheres grandis*
246. Jungle Myna *Acridotheres fuscus*
247. Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*
248. Asian Pied Starling *Gracupica contra*

249. Chestnut-tailed Starling *Sturnia malabarica*
250. Golden-fronted Leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons*
251. Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii*
252. Fire-breasted Flowerpecker *Dicaeum ignipectus*
253. Fire-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga ignicauda*
254. Black-throated Sunbird *Aethopyga saturata*
255. Gould's Sunbird (Mrs. Gould's Sunbird) *Aethopyga gouldiae*
256. Green-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga nipalensis*
257. Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga siparaja*
258. Streaked Spiderhunter *Arachnothera magna*
259. Alpine Accentor *Prunella collaris*
260. Rufous-breasted Accentor *Prunella strophciata*
261. Gray Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*
262. White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*
263. Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus*
264. Rosy Pipit *Anthus roseatus*
265. Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*
266. Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*
267. Crimson-browed Finch *Pinicola subhimachala*
268. Red-headed Bullfinch *Pyrrhula erythrocephala*
269. Himalayan Beautiful Rosefinch *Carpodacus pulcherrimus*
270. Dark-rumped Rosefinch *Carpodacus edwardsii*
271. Himalayan White-browed Rosefinch *Carpodacus thura*
272. Scarlet Finch *Haematospiza sipahi*
273. Yellow-breasted Greenfinch *Chloris spinoides*
274. Red Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*
275. Tibetan Serin (Tibetan Siskin) *Serinus thibetanus*
276. White-winged Grosbeak *Mycerobas carnipes*
277. Russet Sparrow *Passer rutilans*
278. Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*