

A REPORT

on

Great Backyard

Bird Count

in

Himachal Pradesh



2018

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February 16—19, 2018



Wildlife Wing, Himachal Pradesh Forest Department





Red—billed Leiothrix © Prakash Badal

A Report on Great Backyard Bird Count in Himachal Pradesh

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Front cover: Brown—fronted Woodpecker (Female) © Prakash Badal

Back Cover: Black—throated Bushtit © Prakash Badal

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Preface



India is a highly diverse country, rich in birdlife. Birds of all shapes, sizes and colours inhabit our country. From the small munia to the large Sarus cranes, from the cosmopolitan Myna to the Jerdon's Courser- one of the rarest birds in the world, known from only one location in Andhra Pradesh! And from the sober and nondescript Nilgiri Flowerpecker to the magnificent Himalayan Monal, India is home to over 1200 species of birds! With such an astounding diversity, it is no surprise that birds also form a strong part of our mythology and culture. The Garuda, the *vahana* of Lord Vishnu is thought to be inspired from the Brahminy Kite. Apart from mythology, different birds are held in high regards in regional folklore and culture. The Sarus Crane is a symbol of fidelity and marital prosperity in North India. Hornbills, too, have inspired many traditional folk stories among the tribes of North-east India.

Different birds have different ways of life- some feed on grains, some on insects, some on fruits, fish, meat or just about anything! The shape of the beak is indicative of a bird's diet. The power of flight gives birds the rare ability to fly across continents (without a Visa or passport!). A popular migrant in our country is the Amur Falcon which migrates from Russia to South Africa via India. They congregate in countless numbers in Northeast India where they take a pit-stop to prepare for the long journey (over the Arabian Sea) ahead.

Birding was popularized in India by the British. Since then birding has become a popular hobby in India but, despite the growth of birdwatchers in India, we still lack basic understanding of most of our birds. The distribution maps that we see in field guides is often inaccurate because they are produced from museum specimens and scientific literature, not from day-to-day observations made by birdwatchers. Migratory routes and seasonal occurrence are known at the country-level. But given the vastness of our country, there is very high local variation. Likewise, the abundances of even the most common species vary across the country. Lastly, today's world is a human-modified world. Thus it becomes important to know how our local birds will be affected by development. The Great Backyard Bird Count is a global event, held every year, where birdwatchers go birding and we get an annual snapshot of the no. of species occurring in each part of the planet! In 2018, it was held from February 16th to 19th.

I am happy to share that like previous years, this year also, the Wildlife wing of Himachal Pradesh Forest Department took lead in organizing the 4 days event in the month of February, 2018 and about 200 birders across the state participated in the event. The current Report is outcome of their hard work and dedication towards Birding. It will act as an important milestone for development of nature tourism in the state. The compiled information will also help the Wildlife conservationists and Planners to plan and intervene keeping in view the available information. I congratulate all the Birders for putting their efforts together for bringing this Report.



Dr. Ramesh C Kang

PCCF (Wildlife)-cum-Chief Wildlife Warden

Himachal Pradesh



Red—fronted Serin © Prakash Badal

What is GBBC?

Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC) is a citizen science project in ornithology. The event is held annually for four days in a year across the globe. GBBC was the first citizen—science initiative to collect data and display it in real time.

The first GBBC event was held in 1998 in the United States of America in the second week of February and was supported by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society. Since 2013, the event has been observed by international bird watchers, and anyone can now participate in the event. The annual snapshots of bird populations obtained during GBBC help scientists in answering a number of questions such as how birds are distributed, how they are affected by habitat changes and weather, and whether populations and distributions are changing. And most importantly, it engages and allows the general public to collect scientific data useful for nature conservation, the reason why this event is termed as a citizen-science initiative.

Since 2013, the Indian edition of the GBBC is coordinated by the Bird Count India partnership (<https://www.birdcount.in/>), a coming-together of a number of Indian groups and organization that are interested in birds, nature and conservation. Participation in GBBC is free, open-to-all and voluntary. Participation simple and involves birding for at least 15 minutes during the designated GBBC days of the year. Birding can either be done individually or in groups with the objective of identifying the species observed to the best of ones' knowledge and counting their numbers. It is generally encouraged to upload birding efforts during GBBC on eBird (<https://www.ebird.org>). The intention is to aggregate birding data from across the world into one single database that can be readily accessed by everyone—be it scientists or amateur birders or anyone interested in birds.

eBirding

Use of eBird to record bird observations is colloquially referred to as eBirding. eBird is the world's largest biodiversity-related citizen science project, with more than 100 million bird sightings contributed each year by birders around the world. See Figure.1. for an overview of the global GBBC participation. During the four GBBC days in 2018, 167377 checklists were submitted, 6148 species were recorded and 26436952 individual birds were counted. eBird is managed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.

eBirding involves recording bird observations in the form of a checklist. A checklist basically

consists of the list of bird species and their numbers observed during a specific birding session. It also includes ancillary information such as—date and time of birding, birding location, duration of birding, number of people participating etc. With this simple and science—based framework, eBird documents bird distribution, abundance, habitat use, and their trends. Supplementary information such as bird photos and bird vocalizations can also be added by the observers to enhance the quality of the checklists. Observations can be uploaded either using the eBird website or eBird App available for both Android and iOS devices.

eBird also offer data visualization tools to explore bird abundance and distribution. Further, it also offers a means to create and track a life—list of bird species, their location details and winning gifts by participating in eBird monthly and yearly birding challenges. eBirding also provides an opportunity to meet people with birding interests .

Given the huge number of eBird users, a review system is in place to maintain the data quality of the observations submitted to eBird. eBird data are stored across secure facilities, archived daily, and are freely accessible to anyone. eBird data have been used in hundreds of conservation decisions and peer-reviewed papers, thousands of student projects, and help inform bird research worldwide.

Figure.1. Global participation in the Great Backyard Bird Count 2018. Each dot represents a checklist submitted to eBird. Real—time map can be accessed at <https://ebird.org/gbbc/livesubs/?siteLanguage=en>.



GBBC — HP participation

Since 2017, Wildlife Wing, Himachal Pradesh Forest Department has actively promoted participation in the Great Backyard Bird Count, both, for its own staff and birders from across the state. An official notification is sent out to all staff and birders from across Himachal Pradesh notifying the event and encouraging participation.

356 checklists

44 Participants

425 Bird species

760 Birding hours

Following HP's participation in the GBBC (eight days cumulatively from 2017 & 2018), more than **350 checklists** were uploaded to eBird by over **40 participants**, with a total birding time of **760 hours** (cumulatively more than 31 days) resulting in reporting of **416 bird species** from across the state (nearly 65% (425 of the total 657) of the total bird species found in HP). All the 12 districts in the state have been visited at least once during the two GBBC events. Area coverage included wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, conservation reserves, villages and urban areas.

Figure.2. School children participating in a bird walk organized during GBBC 2018 at Sarahan Bushahr, Shimla. ©Lakshminarasimha R.



GBBC 2018 Results

Great Backyard Bird Count in 2018 was held during 16—19 February. Participation across India was witnessed in the event. As per data available on February 26, 2018, over **11500 checklists** reporting **799 bird species** were uploaded on eBird from across India.

During these four days of GBBC in HP, **179 checklists** were uploaded to eBird by **36 participants**. In over **275 birding hours**, **341 bird species** were reported. **11 districts** were covered during the entire event. No birding was recorded during the GBBC days in Hamirpur, which will be focused in the future GBBC events. Birding efforts were also carried out at **12 eBird Hotspots**. Himachal Pradesh ranked 5th in the list of states reporting the highest number of species, and ranked 13th in total number of checklists of submitted during the GBBC days (see Figure.4. on next page).

179 checklists

36 Participants

341 Bird species

276 Birding hours

11 Districts

Figure.3. Rufous Sibia feeding on Bombax ceiba flower at Shimla. ©Prakash Badal



Of the total checklists uploaded to eBird, nearly 70% of the lists were from four districts *viz.* Shimla (39), Mandi (33), Sirmour (29) and Una (24). The remaining checklists were from other districts ranging between 5 and 16 (Figure.5). Seven of the 11 districts where GBBC was conducted, reported over 100 species. The most number of species were reported from Sirmour, and species reported from the remaining districts ranged between 101—147 (Figure.6).

A total of 16567 minutes (~ 276 hours) of birding effort was recorded during which 25067 individual birds were counted. Most of the lists uploaded were made when birders were on the move, which resulted in a total effort distance of over 650 kilometers.

The distribution of birding efforts across the state is depicted in Figure.7. It is evident from the figure that birding efforts have been expanded to previously unexplored locations in 2018, in comparison to 2017. Also to note, is repeated efforts across several locations in 2017 and 2018. It is such efforts at the same locations and approximately at the same time of year, that yield trends to monitor bird populations in time. Some of the locations were also selected keeping in mind their proximity to Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (as designated by Bird-Life International) in the state.

Although about 200 birders took part in the exercise, however 36 eBirders who actively participated during the GBBC are listed in Table.1. During the four GBBC days, three observers *viz.* Vrinda Lath, Santosh Kumar Thakur and Virender Sharma reported over 100 bird species each. 16 observers reported between 50—99 species. The entire event was coordinated by Dr. Sushil Kapta, Lakshminarasimha R and Santosh Thakur of Wildlife Wing, Himachal Pradesh Forest Department.

Figure.4. eBird Ranking of Himachal Pradesh among other Indian states. Top: Number of species reported; Bottom: Number of checklists uploaded



Figure.5. District—wise checklist contribution to eBird during GBBC 2018

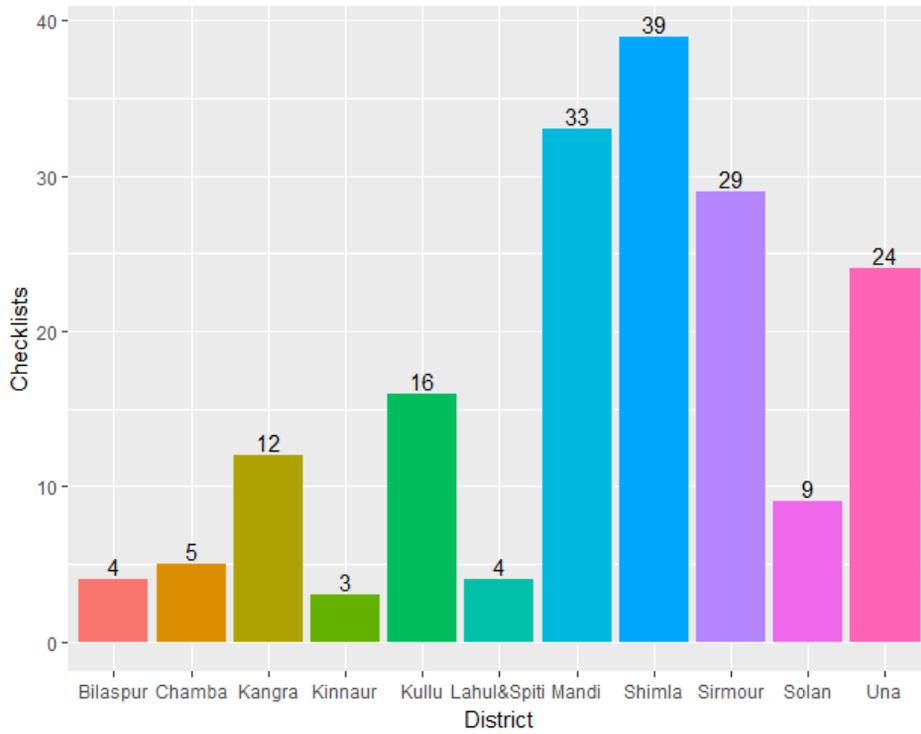


Figure.6. District—wise breakdown of species observed during GBBC 2018

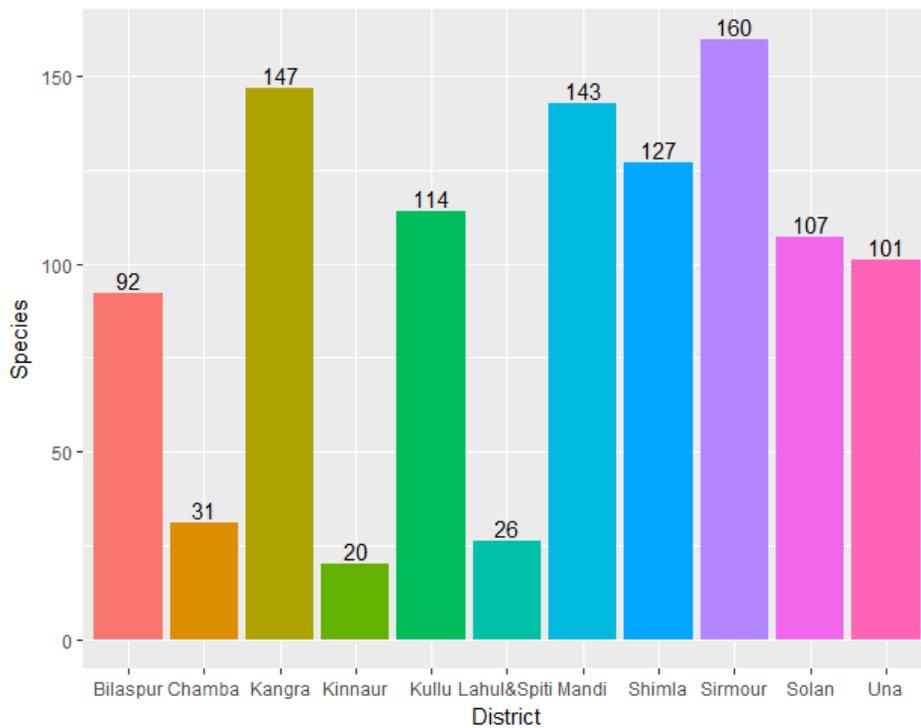


Figure.7. Map depicting geographical distribution of the birding efforts during GBBC across Himachal Pradesh. Black crosses indicate locations covered during 2017 and Red crosses indicate locations covered during 2018. Green circles indicate locations of BirdLife International’s Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Himachal Pradesh.

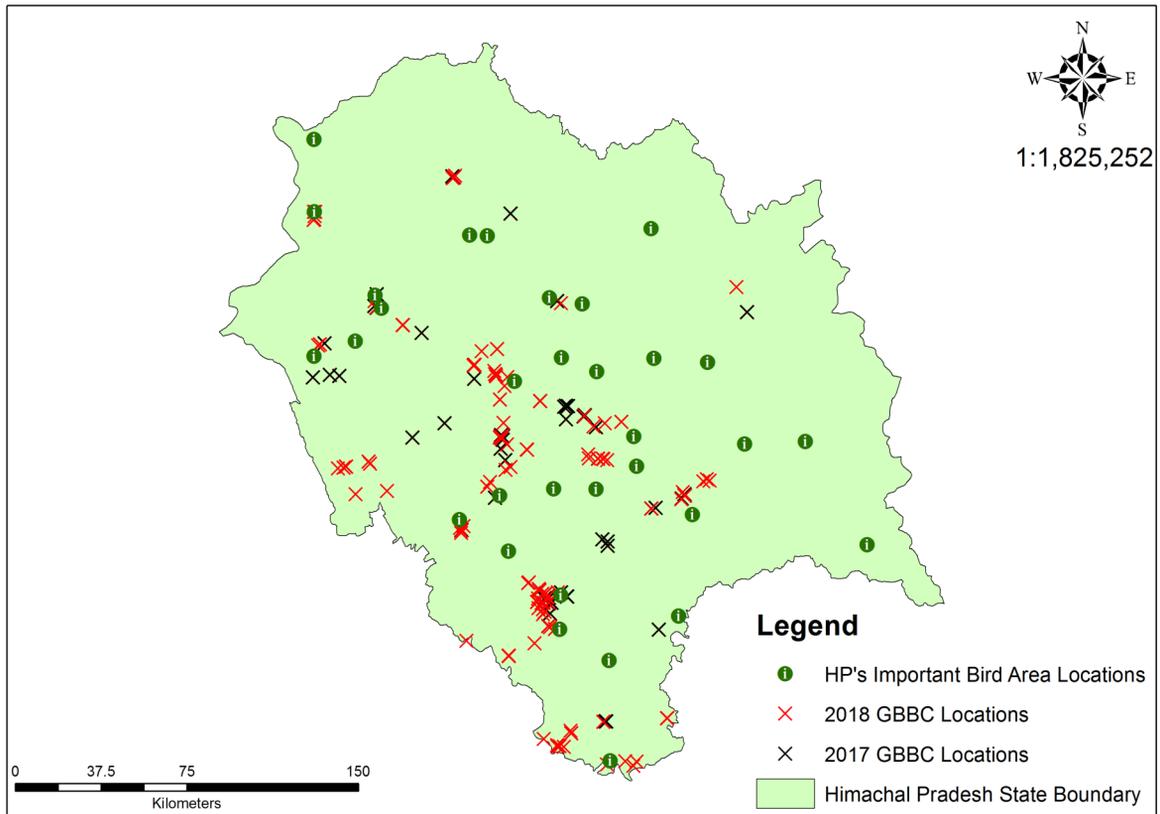


Figure.8. White—collared Black Bird (Male) and Ultramarine Flycatcher (Male) photographed in Kullu.
©Puvender Singh Thakur



Table.1. List of GBBC 2018 participants and their respective contribution.

	Observer	Complete Checklists	Species (% of total)
1	Vrinda Lath	22	102
2	Santosh Kumar Thakur	19	147
3	Ankit Vikrant	13	99
4	S. Kiran Thakur	8	65
5	Bhagat Ram	6	88
6	Prakash Badal	6	80
7	Lakshminarasimha R	6	62
8	Abhinav Chaudhary	5	87
9	Joginder Singh	5	61
10	Neelam Santosh Thakur	5	50
11	Raj Kumar	5	31
12	Goldy Rajput	4	92
13	Puvender Singh Thakur	4	90
14	Mrigender Joshi	4	43
15	Surjeet Pathania	3	69
16	Pooja Thakur	3	66
17	Raj Rawal	3	61
18	Kavinder Kumar	3	44
19	Shiv Kumar	3	22
20	Anil Thakur	3	12
21	Neha Thakur	2	97
22	Tilakraj Sharma	2	49
23	Prashant Negi	2	37
24	Shubham Gautam	2	18
25	Ruchika Shahi	1	52
26	Rajesh Sharma	1	37
27	Manmohan Sharma	1	37
28	Virat Jolli	1	12
29	Arun Negi	1	11
30	Sarika Ahuja	1	9
31	Bintu Thakur	1	5
32	Virender Sharma	0	107
33	Shobana Ram	0	54
34	Sat Pal Dhiman	0	39
35	Kajal Joshi	0	15
36	Jaideep Grewal	0	10

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
accentor sp.	<i>Prunella sp.</i>
Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>
Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>
Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>
Asian Barred Owllet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
Asian Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>
Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Bar-tailed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>
Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Black-and-yellow Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas icteroides</i>
Black-chinned Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma pyrrhops</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Black-headed Jay	<i>Garrulus lanceolatus</i>
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
Black-lored Tit	<i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i>
Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Black-throated Accentor	<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>
Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>
Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
Black-winged Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla adamsi</i>
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>

Appendix

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Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>
Blue-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus coeruleocephala</i>
Blue-capped Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>
Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>
Blyth's Swift	<i>Apus leuconyx</i>
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>
Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
Brown Crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>
Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
Brown Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>
Brown-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>
Brown-capped/Gray-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus/canicapillus</i>
Brown-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos auriceps</i>
Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>
Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>
Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>
bush warbler sp.	<i>Horornis sp.</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus limnaeetus</i>
Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>
Chestnut Thrush	<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>
Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>
Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>
Chestnut-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>
Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron erythrocephalum</i>
Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>
Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Cettia castaneocoronata</i>
Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Actinodura strigula</i>
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>
Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudata</i>
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Common Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>
cormorant sp.	<i>Phalacrocoracidae sp.</i>
Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathami</i>
Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>
crow sp.	<i>Corvus sp. (crow sp.)</i>
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>
diurnal raptor sp.	<i>Accipitriformes/Falconiformes sp.</i>
duck sp.	<i>Anatinae sp.</i>
Dusky Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>
eagle sp.	<i>Accipitridae sp. (eagle sp.)</i>
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Eurasian Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>
Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>

Appendix

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Common Name	Scientific Name
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>
Fire-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>
Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Golden Bush-Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>
Gray Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>
Gray Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Gray Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>
Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Gray-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>
Gray-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>
Gray-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
Gray-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>
Gray-hooded Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>
Graylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Gray-sided Bush Warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>
Gray-throated Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>
Gray-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>
Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Great Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>
Great Thick-knee	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Gyps sp.	<i>Gyps sp.</i>
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
Hill Partridge	<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>
Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>
Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>
Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>
Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>
Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>
Himalayan Owl	<i>Strix nivicolom</i>
Himalayan Rubythroat	<i>Calliope pectoralis</i>
Himalayan Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius ripleyi</i>
Himalayan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>
Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>
Himalayan Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos himalayensis</i>
Hodgson's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia hodgsoni</i>
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>
Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>
Indian Chat	<i>Cercomela fusca</i>
Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>
Indian Gray Hornbill	<i>Ocyceros birostris</i>
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Indian Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulvicatus</i>
Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>
Jungle Bush-Quail	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i>
Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>
Large Gray Babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>
Lesser Yellownap	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>
myna/starling sp.	<i>Sturnidae sp.</i>
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
Orange Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula aurantiaca</i>
Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>
Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
Pale-rumped Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>
Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaelus ichthyaelus</i>
Parid sp.	<i>Paridae sp.</i>
passerine sp.	<i>Passeriformes sp.</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Phylloscopus sp.	<i>Phylloscopus sp.</i>

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>
pipit sp.	<i>Anthus sp.</i>
Plain Mountain-Finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
Plumbeous Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>
Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
pond-heron sp.	<i>Ardeola sp.</i>
prinia sp.	<i>Prinia sp.</i>
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
Red-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>
Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>
Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>
Red-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>
Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
redstart sp.	<i>Phoenicurus sp.</i>
Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>
River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
Rufous Sibia	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>
Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>
Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophciata</i>
Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla rufogularis</i>
Rufous-fronted Prinia	<i>Prinia buchanani</i>

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophiatea</i>
Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Periparus rubidiventris</i>
Russet Sparrow	<i>Passer rutilans</i>
Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Megapomatorhinus erythrogeus</i>
Sand Lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>
Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>
Scaly-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Picus squamatus</i>
Scaly-breasted Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>
Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>
Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>
Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>
Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>
Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>
Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
Spectacled Finch	<i>Callacanthus burtoni</i>
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>
Spotted Owllet	<i>Athene brama</i>
Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
Streaked Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron lineatum</i>
Striated Laughingthrush	<i>Grammatoptila striata</i>
Striated Prinia	<i>Prinia crinigera</i>
Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>
teal sp.	<i>Anas sp. (teal sp.)</i>
Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>
thrush sp.	<i>Turdidae sp.</i>
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>
Variable Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe picata</i>
Variiegated Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron variegatum</i>
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>
wagtail sp.	<i>Motacilla sp.</i>
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>

Appendix

List of bird species observed during GBBC 2018

Common Name	Scientific Name
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>
Whistler's Warbler	<i>Seicercus whistleri</i>
white egret sp.	<i>Ardea/Egretta/Bubulcus sp.</i>
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>
White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>
White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>
White-cheeked Nuthatch	<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>
White-collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>
White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>
White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
White-tailed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Ianthocincla albogularis</i>
White-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>
White-winged Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxantha</i>
Yellow-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>
Yellow-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>
Yellow-billed/Red-billed Blue-Magpie	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>
Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	<i>Chloris spinoides</i>
Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>
Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>





Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-babbler © Prakash Badal



Wildlife Wing, Himachal Pradesh Forest Department, 2018