



Faunal Diversity of Phrumsengla National Park



Phrumsengla National Park
Ura: Bumthang





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PREFACE

I am very much pleased to write this preface of first ever pictorial book titled “Faunal Diversity of Phrumssengla National Park”. A publication of this kind will not only enhance the park management for setting up robust baseline and devising subsequent monitoring protocols but also accelerate information dissemination of the park. Therefore, I am contented and sincerely congratulate all PNP staffs.

With an area of 905.05 km² Phrumssengla National Park gained its popularity ever since picture of a male Royal Bengal tiger was captured in camera trap at an elevation of 2800 metres. The park is also home for endangered mammal species like Red panda, clouded leopard and Asiatic golden cat. A wide range of altitude and diverse vegetations harbor significant avifauna in PNP. Out of 362 avian species recorded thus far 17 are under IUCN list among which three are vulnerable, six near-threatened and eight are restricted range species. PNP's initiative to come up with photographic information on reptiles, amphibians and fish signifies the growing interest of staffs in the profession of herpetofauna that play significant share of their role in the ecosystem.

While conservation effort of the park staff is appreciated I urge wildlife conservation to be pursued not on the cost of rural people's livelihood. In fact wildlife conservation must be transformed into socio-economic benefit of local people from non-consumptive ventures like community-based tourism on birding, trekking and establishment of home-stays.

Wildlife conservation regimes also need to be strategized instead of capitalizing exclusively on law enforcement thus to create harmonious coexistence between people and wildlife. Thus, embracing such a middle path approach is presumed to help achieve both conservation and economic development goal of the country. Once more, I congratulate all PNP staffs for coming up with pictorial books for 23 mammals, 153 birds, 14 reptiles, 3 amphibians and 6 fishes in the park.

Tashi Delek



Phento Tshering
DIRECTOR

Department of Forests and Park Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The park management sincerely thank entire park staffs who were directly or indirectly involved in coming up with this pictorial book “Faunal Diversity of Phrumsengla National Park” the first of its kind ever since establishment of park in 1998. To be more precise, we thank for the camera trap pictures of mammals. Therefore, we thank those staffs involved for camera trap survey during National Tiger Survey and Zonation Survey in 2014 and 2015 respectively. And those those staffs include Mr. Rinchen Dorji, Ranger II, PNP Headquarters, Mr. Tashi Samdrup, Forester, Western Park Range, Kezang Dukpa, Sr. Ranger II and Mr. Phub Dorji, Forester, Forester from Eastern Park Range, Jangchuk Gyaltsen, Sr. Ranger II and Mr. Pema Tobgay, Ranger II of Central Park Range, Lingmithang.

We also extend sincere gratitude for all staffs from three Park Range Offices and staffs working in the headquarters for their pictures of arboreal birds. These staffs include Mr. Phuntsho Wangdi, Ranger I, ReAMs, Mr. Yeshey Tshering, Head PoWRUS and Mr. Jigme Sonam, Head CBCP. Importantly, we thank Mr. Pema, Head DMS who is responsible for data management of the park and providing us pictures of fauna to be included in this book.

Special thank is also extended to Mr. Jangchuk Gyaltsen, Sr. Ranger II, Central Park Range, Lingmithang and his team for the pictures of fishes captured during the fish survey in PNP. Likewise, special thank is also extended to Mr. Kezang Dukpa, Sr. Ranger II , Eastern Park

Range, Phawan and his staffs, and not the least the staffs of Central Park Range for contribution of pictures of reptiles.

We also sincerely thank Mr. Jigme T Wangyel for sparing his time in helping us identify the reptiles.

Last but with our due respect thank the WWF Bhutan Program for the funding provided to us to come up with this publication under the Ecolife Project.

PART I

Mammal diversity of PNP

Mammals are vertebrates and belong to Phylum Chordata. The class Mammalia is divided into twenty one orders based on specialized evolutionary adaptations. These orders are further subdivided into 136 families, 1135 genera and about 4600 species. Mammals in Bhutan according to Wangchuk, T. et al (2004) either have their origins in Northern Asia and Europe or in South and South east Asia and have migrated to the region over the million years of evolution.

Mammal taxa has been classified following Wangchuk, T. et al (2004) A field guide to the mammals of Bhutan.

Order: Primates

Family: Cercopithecidae

(Old World Monkeys). This family includes all the African and Asian monkeys. Bhutan is a haven to 5 monkeys that include Assamese macaque (*Macaca Assamensis*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Common Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Golden Langur (*Trachypithecus geei*) and Capped Langur (*Trachypithecus pileatus*).

Sub- Family: Cercopithecinae (Macaques)



Common name: Assamese Macaque

Latin name: *Macaca assamensis*

Local name: Pcha (Dzo), Zala (Sha), Pra (Kheng/Ura), Bandhar (Nep)

IUCN Status: Near Threatened (NT)

Sub-Family: Colobinae (Langurs)



Common name: Black Capped Langur

Latin name: *Trachypithecus pileatus*

Local name: Roksha (Sha), Raksha (Kheng/
Ura)

IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU)

Order: Carnivora

Family: Canidae (Canids/Dogs)

This family consists of 14 genera and 36 species worldwide and comprises of dogs, jackals, wolves and foxes. Bhutan has five species canids in three genera. This includes Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), Golden/Common jackal (*Canis aureus*), Wild dog/ Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Red fox or Tibetan fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*). The wild dog (Dhole) is totally protected under the Forest and Nature Conservation Act (1995).



Common name: Asian Red Fox/ Tibetan Fox

Latin name: *Vulpes vulpes*

Local name: Haam (Dzo), Auuuya (Ura)

IUCN Status: Least Concern (LC)



Local name: Wild Dog (Dhole)

Latin name: *Caun alpinus*

Local name: Pharw (Dzo), Ashang Sawar (/ KhengUra).

IUCN Status: Endangered (EN)

Family: Ursidae (Bears)

Under this family, two bear species found in Bhutan are Himalayan Black bear and the Sloth bear out of eight bear species that exist globally. Both these species are identified as being at greatest risk. In Bhutan, the Himalayan black bear is totally protected under the Forest and Nature Conservation Act (1995).



Common name: Asiatic Black Bear

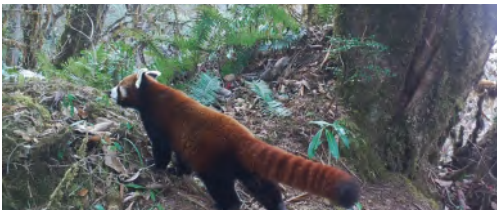
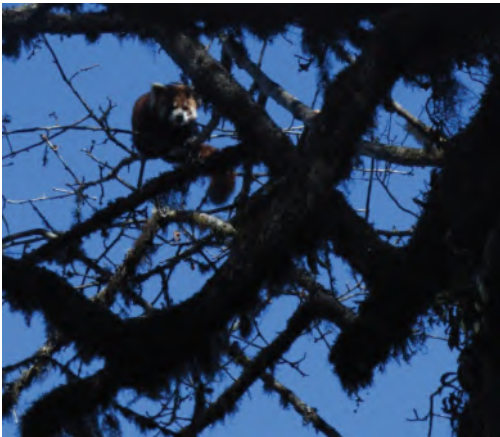
Latin name: *Ursus thebitanus laniger*

Local name: La Dhom (Dzo), Wam (Kheng/ Ura)

IUCN Status: Threatened to Endangered (EN)

Family: Ailuridae (Panda)

Taxonomists have their controversial views for classification of Red panda. Some classifies it under Procyonidae and Ursidae family. Since Red panda has a Himalayan origin and has been contained in Himalaya range R.I Pocock the zoologist and taxonomist strongly argued to place Red panda in separate family called Ailuridae. The Red panda is totally protected under FNCA (1995).



Common name: Red Panda/Red-bear-cat

Latin name: *Ailurus fulgens*

Local name: Aachu Dongkar (Dzo), Wob (Ura).

IUCN Status: Endangered (EN)

Family: Mustelidae (Martens and Otters)

Under this family, the mustelids include martens, weasels, badgers and otters.



Common name: Himalayan Yellow Throated Martin

Latin name: *Martes flavigula*

Local name: Acho Ney ney/ Shing Sam (Dzo), Zhidhangka(Kheng), Zhidhangla (Ura)

IUCN Status: Lower Risk (LR)



Common name: Asian/ Oriental Small-clawed Otter

Latin name: *Amblonyx cinerea*

Local name: Sam (Thridangbi)

IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU)

Family: Felidae (Cats)

Bhutan is a haven for eleven of 36 species found globally. These are Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*), Marbled cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*), Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Lynx (*Lynx lynx*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), Pallas cat (*Felis manul*), Golden cat (*Catopuna temmincki*).

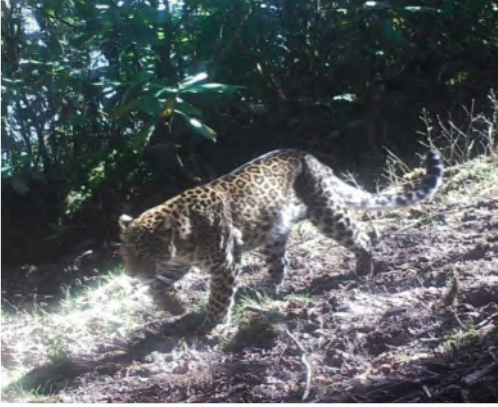


Common name: Royal Bengal Tiger

Latin name: *Panthera tigris*

Local name: Taagh (Dzo), Khaila (Sha), Memchedthpo (Ura), Bagh (Nep).

IUCN Status: Endangered (EN)



Common name: Common Leopard

Latin name: *Panthera pardus*

Local name: Zeeg (Dzo) & **Black Panther**
(below) Zeeg Nag (Dzo), Khaila (Sha), Zeg
(Ura).

IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)



Common name: Clouded Leopard

Latin name: *Neofelis nebulosa*

Local name: Gung (Dzo/Ura)

IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU)



Common name: Asiatic Golden Cat

Latin name: *Catopuma temmincki*

IUCN Status: Near Threatened (NT)



Common name: Marbled Cat
Latin name: *Pardofelis marmorata*
IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU)



Common name: Leopard cat
Latin name: *Pardofelis bengalensis*
Local name: Bja zig (Dzo)
IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)

Order: Artiodactyla (even-toed ungulates)

Family: Suidae (Pigs)

Under this family, the wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) and pigmy hog (*Sus salvanius*) are two species of suids found in Bhutan. While pigmy hog is Critically Endangered the wild pig is at Lower Risk.



Common name: Himalayan Wild Pig

Latin name: *Sus scrofa*

Local name: Riphag (Dzo), Phagpa (Sha), Phag (Ura)

IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)

Family: Moschidae (Musk deer)

The Musk deer is placed under separate family by itself and not with other deer species because it doesn't bear antler.



Common name: Himalayan Musk Deer

Latin name: *Moschus chrysogaster*

Local name: Lachum (Dzo), Rawa (Ura)

IUCN Status: Endangered (EN)

Family: Cervidae (Deer)

Out of 50 species of deer worldwide there are five deer species in Bhutan. The Red deer or Shou Rabchu (*Cervus elephus wallichi*) existed in alpine meadows a few decades ago but is now believed to be extinct from Bhutan. Existing five cervids include Swamp deer (*Cervus duvauceli*), Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), Chital or spotted deer (*Axis axis*), Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*), Muntjac or barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*).



Common name: Barking Deer/ Muntjac

Latin name: *Muntiacus muntjak*

Local name: Kasha (Dzo), Gasha (Sha),
Khashra (Ura), Ratwa (Nep)

IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)



Common name: Sambar Deer

Latin name: *Cervus unicolor*

Local name: Shao (Dzo), Shawa (Ura)

IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU)

Family: Bovidae (Bovids)

Bovids include cattle, sheep, goat and allies that range from graceful antelope to heavy buffalo. Bhutan is home to four species of unique animals that are neither goat nor antelope but are grouped with bovids. These are Blue sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*), Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Himalayan serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*) and Takin (*Budorca taxicolor*).



Common name: Himalayan Goral

Latin name: *Nemorhaedus goral*

Local name: Bjara (Dzo), Basha (Sha), Bashra (Kurtoed/ Ura)

IUCN Status: Near Threatened (NT)



Common name: Himalayan Serow

Latin name: *Capricornis sumatraensis*

Local name: Ja (Dzo), Shangsha (Sha), Jabari (Kurtoed/ Ura)

IUCN Status: Near Threatened (NT)



Common name: Bhutan Takin

Latin name: *Budorcas taxicolor whiteii*

Local name: Drong Gimtse (Dzo, Ura)

IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU)

Order: Insectivora

Family: Soricidae (Shrews)

There are 200 species of shrews worldwide out of which 15 species are divided into two main groups: The red-toothed shrews, and the white toothed shrews. In Bhutan there are 14 species of shrews and one mole species.



Common name: Himalayan Water Shrew/
Elegant Water Shrew

Latin name: *Chimarrogale himalayica*

Local name: Chu Bjitse (Dzo),

IUCN Status: Lower Risk (LR)

Order: Lagomorpha

Family: Ochotonidae (Pika)



Common name: Common Pika

Latin name: *Ochotona roylei*

Local name: Gomchen Bjitsi (Dzo), Brawai (Ura)

IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)

Order: Rodentia

Family: Hystricidae (Porcupines)

Under this family there are 12 species of porcupines. There are two species of porcupines in Bhutan viz; Himalayan Crestless porcupine and Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*)



Common name: Himalayan Crestless Porcupine

Latin name: *Hystrix brachyura*

Local name: Bjithur (Dzo), Zumphu (Sha)

IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)

Family: Sciuridae (Squirrels)

This family includes not only the familiar tree squirrels but also the ground squirrels and flying (gliding squirrels). There are about 350 species of squirrels worldwide. In Bhutan there are 14 species of squirrels recorded thus far.

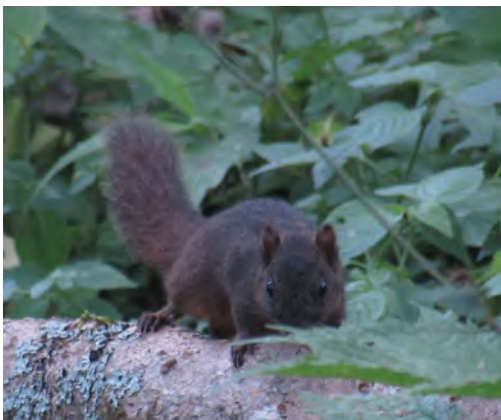


Common name: Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel

Latin name: *Dremomys lokriah*

Local name: Shing gayta (Dzo), Tortola (Sha & Ura)

IUCN Status: Least concern (LC)



Unidentified species

Tortola (Ura) **Status:** Unknown



Common name: Three-Striped Himalayan Squirrel

Latin name: *Funambulus palmarum*

Local name: Shing gayta (Dzo), Tortola (Sha & Ura)

IUCN Status:Least concern (LC)



Common name: Black Giant Squirrel/
Malayan Giant Squirrel

Latin name: *Ratufa bicolor*

Local name: Shing gayta (Dzo), Dombrangkar
(Kurtoed)

IUCN Status: Lower Risk (LR)



Common name: Parti-coloured Flying Squirrel

Latin name: *Hylopetes alboniger*

Local name: Threng Threngma (Kurtoed Maedtsho)

IUCN Status: Least Concern (LC)

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INTERNET SOURCES

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>
2. www.iucnredlist.org/

PART II

Reptile diversity of PNP Herpetofauna

(Amphibian and reptiles)

A recent report by Wangyal, J.T. (2015) has confirmed the occurrence of 80 species of snakes, 23 species of lizards and 20 species of tortoises and turtles, 56 anurans, one species of caecilian and one Himalayan Salamander species.

Snakes



False cobra



Rat snake



Eastern trinket



Eastern trinket



Monocled Cobra



Green Rat Snake



Checkered Keelback



Copper headed trinket snake



Monocellate cobra



Tawny cat snake



Blotched pit viper



Unidentified species

Lizards and Skinks



Calotes versicolor



Calotes versicolor



Unidentified species

Amphibians

Nanorana is genus of microglossid frogs. These species are found in the Himalayan region of northern Pakistan, India, Nepal and western China, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and Bhutan.



Nanorana spp.



Nanorana spp.



Nanorana spp.

REMARKS:

Need further identification of these three frogs found in Ura.

Wangyal, J.T. (2014). *The Status of Herpetofauna of Bhutan*. Bhutan Ecological Society. Royal Government of Bhutan.

Special acknowledgement to:

Jigme T Wangyel, Dzongkhag Forest Officer, Trashigang Dzongkhag for his expertise in identifying the reptile species.

PART III

Fish diversity of PNP (Ichthyofauna)

A total of 91 species of fishes are known to be occurring in Bhutan as per the study carried out by Gurung, D.B. et al (2011).



Garra gotyla gotyla Budeena (Nepal)



Neolissochilus hexagonolepis Katli (Nepal)



Schistura sp. Gongdong Nga (Sh)



Schizothorax richardsoni Jing Nga (Sh)



Unidentified sp. Rongbu Nga (Sh)



Balitora brucei Tsabu Nga (Sh)

REFERENCE

- Bhattarai, S. & Thinley, P. (2005). *Survay of fish fauna along with basic water quality in some rivers of Bumdeling Wildlfie Sanctuary, Eastern Bhutan*. Department of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, Royal Government of Bhutan.
- Gurung, D.B; Dorji,S.; Tshering, U.& Wangyal, J.T. (2013). *An annotated checklist of Fishes from Bhutan*. Journal of threatened taxa 5(14): 4880-4886.

PART IV

Bird diversity of PNP (Avifauna)

As of now Phrumsengla National Park is a safe home to more than 362 species of birds (RBA, 2007). In this book, we present 153 available photographic information of flying feathers in Phrumsengla National Park.

The national park with varied vegetation zones has two totally protected bird species viz; *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* (Grey Peacock Pheasant) and *Aceros nipalensis* (Rufous-necked hornbill) listed under Schedule I of Forest and Nature Conservation Rules 2006. The park is also a safe wild refuge for 17 species of the IUCN list of birds among which three are vulnerable, six near-threatened and eight restricted range species declared by the Bird Life International.

Turnicidae

Small, plump, terrestrial birds. They are found in a wide variety of habitats that have a dry, often sandy, substrate and low ground cover under which they can readily run or walk. Buttonquails are very secretive. They fly with great reluctance, with weak, whirring beats low over the ground, dropping quickly into cover. They feed on grass and weed seeds, grain, greenery, and small insects, picking food from the ground surface, or scratching with the feet.

Buttonquail



Barred Buttonquail

Turnix suscitator Gmelin

Status: Rare and local resident,

Habitat: Scrub and grassland, and open forest.

Phasianidae

Terrestrial birds, feeding and nesting on the ground, along many species roost in trees at night. They are good runners, often preferring to escape on foot rather than taking to the air. Their flight is powerful and fast, but, except in the case of the migratory quails, it cannot be sustained for so long periods. Typically, they forage by scratching the ground with their strong feet to expose the food hidden among dead leaves or in the soils. They eat mainly seeds, fruit, buds, roots, and leaves, supplemented by invertebrates.

Perdicinae (Sub-family Partridges)



Common or Necklaced Hill Partridge (♂)

Arborphila torqueola Valenciennes

Khangkhu (Sha), Khangkuwa (Ura, Sengor)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Mixed conifer and cool broadleaved forest.



Blood Pheasant (♂♀)

Ithaginis cruentus Hardwicke

ཟེར་མ།/ Zerma(Dzo), Kwearshai (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Fir and rhododendron forest; shrubberies of rhododendron, birch and juniper.

Tragopan



Satyr Tragopan (♂♀)

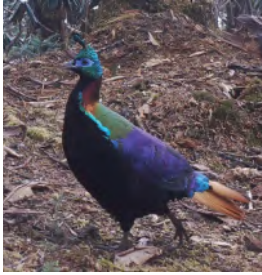
Tragopan satyra Linnaeus

བྱ་འབམ་།/ Bja Baab (Dzo), Bausha (Ura)

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Moist oak-rhododendron, fir-rhododendron and coniferous-broadleaved forest with dense undergrowth and bamboo clumps.

Monal



Himalayan Monal (♂♀)

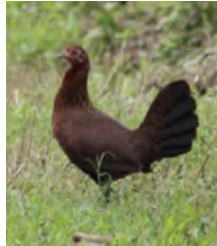
Lophophorus impejanus Latham

བྱ་མདུང་ལྷོ་མཚོ་/ Bjadha (Dzo), Pangbja (Sha) Pamnya (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Summers on rocky and grass-covered slopes above the tree-line; winter in oak, coniferous and rhododendron forest with grassy glades.

Junglefowl



Red Junglefowl (♂♀)

Gallus gallus Linnaeus

(Photo: Tshewang Phuntsho)

ལེ་ལོ་ཕོ་/ Leyko Pho (Dzo), Borang Gogaa (Sha)

Status: Local common resident,

Habitat: Undergrowth in moist forest.

Kalij Pheasant



Kalij Pheasant

Lophura leucomelanos (♂♀) Latham
ལེ་ཀློག/ Leyko (Dzo), Ribkha (Sha)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: All types of forest with dense undergrowth and thickly grown gullies.

Indicatoridae

Small, inconspicuous birds that inhabits forest or forest edge. All species eat insects, but a peculiarity shared by the family is that they also eat wax, usually from bee combs. They spend long periods perched upright and motionless, and they feed by clinging to bee combs, often upside-down, and by making aerial sallies.

Honeyguide



Yellow-rumped Honeyguide

Indicator xanthonotus Blyth

(Photo: Jigme sonam).

Status: Local and uncommon altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Rock Bee nest on cliffs, and adjacent forest.

Picidae

Chiefly arboreal birds, usually seen clinging to, and climbing up, vertical trunks and lateral branches. Typically, they work up trunks and along the branches in jerk spurts, directly or in spirals. Some species feed regularly on the ground. The bill of many species is powerful, for boring into woods to extract insects and for excavating nest-holes. Woodpecker feed chiefly on ants, termites, and the grubs and pupae of wood-boring beetles. Most woodpeckers also hammer rapidly against tree-trunks with their bill, producing a loud rattle, called 'drumming', which is used to advertise their territories and warn off intruders. Their flight is strong and direct, with marked undulations. Many species can be located by their characteristic, loud calls.

Woodpecker



Darjeeling Woodpecker

Dendrocopos cathpharius Blyth

ཤིང་ཉལ་ཉི་ལ། Togtola (Dzo), Shingtogtoma (Ura)

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest, conifer forest and mixed broadleaved-conifer forest.



Gray headed Woodpecker
(*Picus canus*)

Grey-headed Woodpecker

Picus canus Gmelin

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest, especially oaks.

Anatidae

Aquatic and highly gregarious, these birds typically migrate, feed, roost and rest together, often in mixed flocks. Most species are chiefly vegetarian when adult, feeding on seed, algae, plants and roots, often supplemented by aquatic invertebrates. Their main foraging methods are diving, surface-feeding or dabbling, and grazing. They also upend, wade, filter and their strong feet to expose food, and probe with the bill. They have a direct flight with sustained, fast wingbeats, and characteristic they fly in V-formation.

Duck



Ruddy Shelduck (♂)

Tadorna ferruginea Pallas

རུར་པ་མཚུག་ནག། Ngurpa Jug Nag (Dzo)

Status: Frequent winter visitor and passage migrant,

Habitat: Inland water-bodies

Megaliidae.

Arboreal birds, usually found in the trees. Despite their bright coloration, they can be very difficult to see, especially when silent, because their plumage blends remarkably well with tree foliage. They often sit motionless for long periods. Barbets calls persistently and monotonously in the breeding season, sometimes throughout the day, in the non-breeding season they are silent. They are chiefly frugivorous, many species favoring figs (*Ficus*). Their flight is strong and direct, with deep woodpecker-like undulation.

Barbet



Great Barbet (♂)

Megaliama virens

Chulung (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Moist broadleaved forest.



Golden-throated Barbet

Megaliama franklinii

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Moist broadleaved forest.



Blue-throated Barbet *Magalaima asiatica*

Status: Common resident below 1445 m,

Habitat: Open, broadleaved forest and grooves near human settlement.

Bucerotidae

Medium-sized to large birds with massive bills and variable-sized casques. They are mainly arboreal, and feed chiefly on wild figs *Ficus*, berries and drupes supplemented by small animals and insects. Flight is powerful and slow, and for most species consists of a few wingbeats followed by a sailing glide with the wing-tips upturned. In all but the small species, the wingbeats make a distinctive, loud, puffing sound that is audible for some distance. Hornbills often fly one after another in follow-my-leader fashion. They are usually found in pairs or small parties, sometimes in flocks of up to 30 or more where food is abundant.

Hornbill



Great Hornbill (♂) *Buceros bicornis*
འཇམ་གཏེན་/ Bja Gowa (Dzo), Wadro (Mongar),
Rangawa (Kheng/Ura)

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Mature, broadleaved forest



Rufous-necked Hornbill (♂♀)

Aceros nipalensis Hodgson

ཐུ་གོ་བ/ Bja Gowa (Dzo), Wadro (Sha), Luchu (Kurtoed/ Kheng)

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Tall broadleaved evergreen and subtropical forest.

Upupidae

Hoopoes have a distinctive appearance, with a long, decurved bill, short legs, and rounded wings. They are insectivorous, and they forage by pecking and probing the ground. Flight is undulating, slow and butterfly-like.

Hoopoe



Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

འདྲེ་ཉི་ཟེན་མ། Dreyto zem (Dzo), Namlay Gogaa (Sha), Phubphub (Ura)

Status: summer visitor, resident and passage migrant.

Habitat: Cultivation and human habitation.

Trogonidae

Brightly colored, short-necked, medium-sized birds with a long tail, short rounded wings and a rather short, broad bill. They usually occur singly or in widely separated pairs. Characteristically, they perch almost motionless in upright posture for long periods in the middle or lower storey of dense forest. The trogons are mainly insectivorous, but also eat leaves and berries. They capture flying insects on the wing when moving from one vantage point to another, twisting with the agility of a fly catcher.

Trogon



Ward's Trogon *Harpactes wardii*

(Photo: Sangayla)

Status: Rare and local resident,

Habitat: Dense broadleaved and evergreen forest.

Coraciidae

Stoutly built, medium-sized birds with large head and short neck. They eat mainly large insects. Typically, they occur singly or in widely spaced pairs. Flight is buoyant, with rather rapid, deliberate wingbeats.

Roller



Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis*

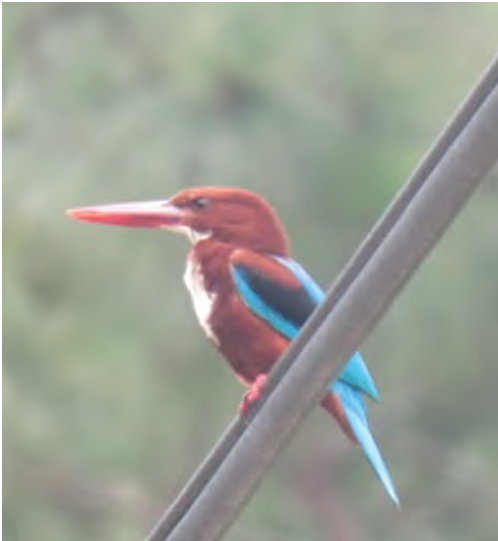
Status: Uncommon resident,

Habitat: Cultivation and open woodland.

Alcedinidae

Small to medium-sized birds, with large head, long, strong beak, and short legs. Most kingfishers spend long periods perched singly or in well-separated pairs, watching intently before plunging swiftly downwards to seize prey with their bill; they usually return to the same perch. They eat mainly fish, tadpoles and invertebrates; larger species also eat frogs, snakes, crabs, lizards, and rodents. Flight is direct, strong, with rapid wingbeats, and often made close to the surface of the water.

Kingfisher



White-throated Kingfisher

Halcyon smyrnensis

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Forest edge, rivers, streams and pools.



Crested Kingfisher

Megaceryle lugubris (photo: Jigme sonam)

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Rocky, fast-flowing mountain streams; rivers in foothills.

Meropidae

Brightly colored birds with long, decurved beak, pointed wings, and very short legs. They catch large, flying insects on the wing, by making short, swift sallies, in flycatcher-like fashion, from an exposed perch such as a tree-top, branch, post, or telegraph wire; insects are pursued in a lively chase with a swift and agile flight. Some species also hawk insects in flight like swallows. Most are sociable. Their flight is graceful and undulating, a few rapid wingbeats followed by a glide.

Bee-eater



Blue-bearded Bee-eater

Nyctyornis athertoni (Photo: Pema Tobgay)

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Clearings and the edge of moist, broadleaved forest

Cuculidae

Birds with elongated body and fairly long neck, a tail varying from medium length to long and graduated, and quite long, decurved bill. Almost all Cuculidae are arboreal and eat hairy caterpillars. Apart from the Green-billed Malkohas, male cuckoos are very noisy in the breeding season, calling frequently during the day, especially if cloudy, and often into the night. When not breeding they are silent and unobtrusive, and as result their status and distribution at this season are poorly known. Cuckoos are notorious for their nest parasitism.

Cuckoo



Large Hawk Cuckoo

Hierococcyx sparverioides

Ping Pai Yurung (Sha), Pengpayurung (Ura)

Status: Common in spring and summer,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest.

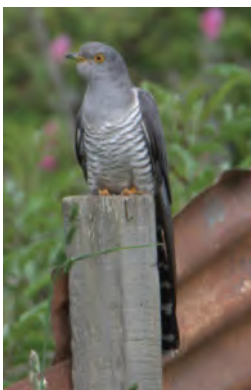


Asian Emerald Cuckoo (♂)

Chrysococcyx maculatus

Status: Frequent summer visitor,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest.



Eurasian Cuckoo (♂♀) *Cuculus canorus*

(Photo: Jigme sonam)

ཁུ་རུ་ག་སྒྲོན་མོ།ཨ་ཁུ། Khujung ngoem (Dzo), Cupii (Sha/Ura)

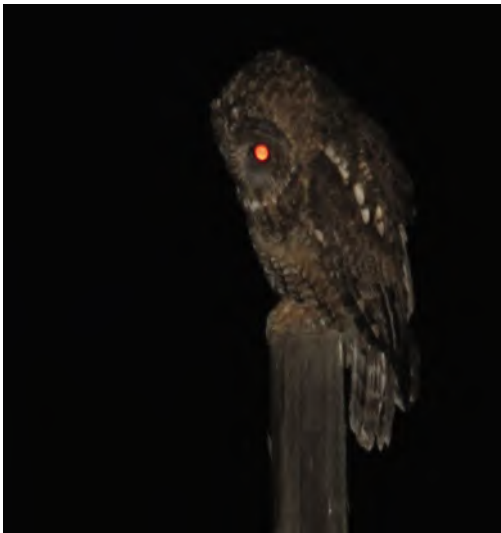
Status: Common in spring and summer,

Habitat: Forest, well wooded country, Alpine meadows and scrub.

Strigidae

Birds with large, rounded head, big forward-facing surrounded by a broad, facial disc, and short tail. Most are nocturnal and cryptically colored and patterned, making them inconspicuous when resting during the day. When hunting, owls either quarter the ground, or scan and listen for prey from a perch. Their diet consists of small animals and invertebrates. Owls are usually located by their distinctive and often wired calls, which are diagnostic of the species and advertise their presence and territories.

Owl



Tawny owl *Strix aluco*

ལུག་པོ་/ Wugpa (Dzo), Uhung (Ura)

Status: Uncommon resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved and coniferous forest.

Columbidae

Birds with stout, compact body, rather short body, and small head and bill. Their flight is swift and direct, with fast wingbeats. Most species are gregarious, outside the breeding season. Seeds, fruits, buds and leaves form their main diet, but many species also eat small invertebrates. They have soft plaintive cooing or booming voices, and their calls are often monotonously repeated.

Pigeon



Rock pigeon *Columba livia*

ཕུ་གེ་ཕུ་གེ་རེ་ནོ། Phutey/Phugroen (Dzo), Phutru (Sha)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

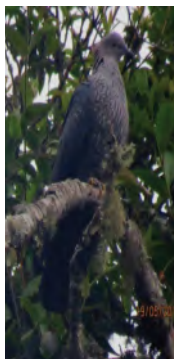
Habitat: Nearby Dzongs and towns.



Snow pigeon *Columba leuconota*

Phutram (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant, **Habitat:** Cliffs and gorges



Speckled Wood Pigeon *Columba hodgsonii*

(Photo: Pema Tobgay)

Bung Tiwlee (Ura/ Sengor)

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest and bushes.



Ashy Wood Pigeon *Columba pulchricollis*

Status: Rare resident subject to seasonal movement,

Habitat: Dense broadleaved forest.

Dove



Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*

ཐེ་ལི་རྒྱལ་མོ།/ Thele Gyalm (Dzo), Chitera (Sha), Dudhula (Ura)

Status: common resident subjected to local migratory movement,

Habitat: Open forest (mainly Broadleaved forest), sometimes in the conifer forest, often near cultivation.



Spotted Dove *Streptopelia senegalensis*

Chitera (Sha)

Status: common resident subjected to local movements,

Habitat: cultivation, human habitation and open forest.

Green Pigeon



Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenura*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest.



Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest and secondary growth.



Barred Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia unchall*

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Dense forest.

Scolopacinae

Woodcocks and snipes are small to medium-sized waders with very long bill, fairly long legs and cryptically patterned plumage. They feed mainly by probing in soft ground and also by picking from the surface. Their diet mostly consists of small aquatic invertebrates. If approached, they usually crouch on the ground and 'freeze, relying on their protective plumage pattern to escape detection. They inhabit marshy ground.

Woodcock



Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest of thick undergrowth and marshy glades

Accipitridae

A large and varied family of raptors, ranging from the Besra to the huge Himalayan Griffon. In most species-the vultures being an exception-the female is larger than the male and is often duller and brownish. The Accipitridae feed on mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, crabs, mollusks, and insects-dead or alive. All have hooked, pointed bill, very acute sight, and all except vultures have powerful feet with long, curved claws. They frequent all habitat types, ranging from dense forest, desert and mountains to fresh waters.

Eagle



Palla's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*

Status: Uncertain,

Habitat: Nearby large rivers.



Crested Serpent Eagle

Spilornis cheela (Photo: Jigme Sonam)

Status: Fairly common resident,

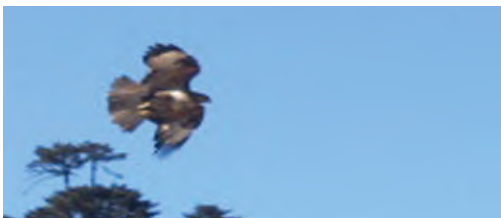
Habitat: Forest and well wooded area.



Black Eagle *Ictinaetus malayensis*

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest.



Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

Status: Rare resident,

Habitat: High, rugged mountains above tree-line.



Mountain Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus nepalensis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest hill and mountains.



Unidentified Eagle
Found around the lirigangchu area in Ura

Osprey



Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*
Status: probable winter vaster and passage migrant,
Habitat: Nearby large rivers.

Griffon



Himalayan Griffon

Gyps himalayensis (Photo: Jangchuk Gyeltshen)

ཁྲོན/ Goed (Dzo), Goadthpa (Ura)

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: In Mountain



Common Bazzard

Buteo buteo (Photo: Phuntsho Wangdi)

Status: Common winter visitor and passage migrant,

Habitat: Open country habitat.

Falconidae

Small to medium-size birds of prey, which resemble the Accipitridae in having a hooked beak, sharp, curved talons, and remarkable powers of sight and flight. Like other raptors they are mainly diurnal, although a few are crepuscular. Two genera occur in Bhutan: the falconets (*Microhierax*) and the falcons (*falco*). The falconets prey mainly on insects. Some falcons (e.g. Peregrine) kill flying birds in a surprise attack, often by swooping at great speed; others (e.g. common kestrel) hover and then swoop on prey on the ground; and several species (e.g. Eurasian hobby) hawk insects in flight.

Kestrel



Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

ཨམ་ལེལུ་ཚྭ་/ Amleutse (Dzo), Khra (Ura)

Status: common resident and winter visitor,

Habitat: Open country habitat.

Hobby



Eurasian Hobby *Falco amurensis*

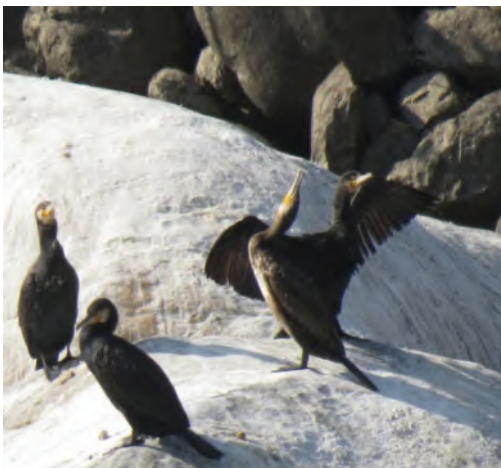
Status: Uncertain; frequent resident, winter visitor or passage migrant,

Habitat: Wooded areas and open areas in winter.

Phalacrocoracidae

medium-size to large aquatic birds, with long neck, hooked bill of moderate length, and long, stiff tail. Cormorants swim with the body low in the water, with the neck straight and the head and bill pointing little upwards. They eat mainly fish, which are caught by underwater pursuit. In flight, the neck is extended and the head is held slightly above the horizontal. Typically they often perch for long periods in upright posture, with spread wings and tail, on trees, posts or rocks.

Cormorant



Great cormorant

Phalacrocorax carbo (Photo: Pema Tobgay)

ལུ་བྱ་གནག་པོ། Chubja Nagp (Dzo), Nyabjala
(Kurtoed), Chubja (Ura)

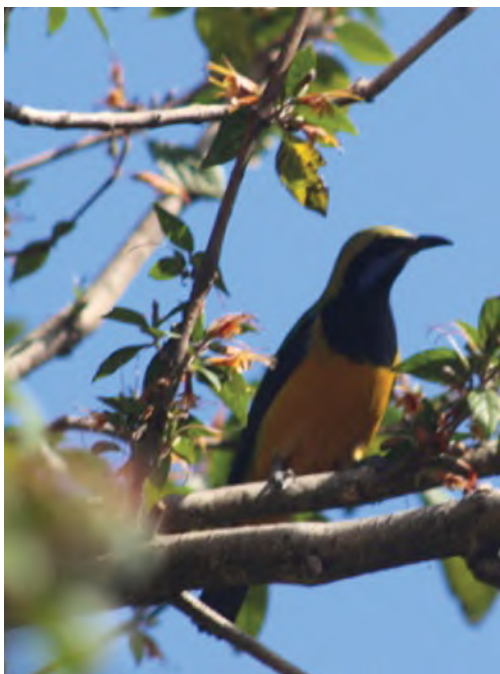
Status: Fairly common, probable winter visitor
and passage migrant,

Habitat: Large Rivers.

Leafbirds Irenidae

Small to medium-sized passerines with fairly long, slender bill with the upper mandible decurved at the tip. All are arboreal, typically frequenting thick foliage in the canopy. They search leaves for insects, and also feed on berries and nectar. Their flight is swift, but usually made over a short distance.

Leafbird



Orange-billed Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broad leaved forest.

Laniidae

Medium-sized, predatory passerines with strong stout bill, hooked at the tip of the upper mandible, strong legs and feet, large head, and long tail with graduated tip. Shrikes search for prey from a vantage point, such as the top of a bush or small tree or small tree or post. They swoop down to catch invertebrates or small animals from the ground or in flight. Over long distances their flight is typically undulating. Their calls are harsh, but most have quite musical songs and are good mimics. Shrikes typically inhabit open country with scattered bushes or light scrub.

Shrike



Long-tailed Shrike/ Rufous-backed Shrike

Lanius schach

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Bushes in cultivation and open forest.



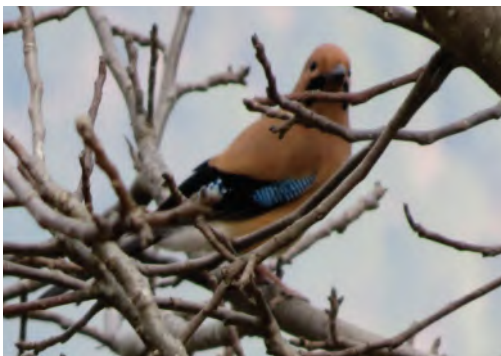
Grey-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus*

Cheycheymo (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Bushes in cultivation and on hill side; secondary growth.

Eurasia Jay



Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius*

(Photo: Sangayla)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Moist broadleaved forest.

Corvidae

This is very large family, represented in Bhutan by four subfamilies (in some cases it is further subdivided into tribes)

Subfamily: Corvinae

Robust perching birds, which differ considerably from each other in appearance but have a number of features in common; a fairly long straight bill, very strong feet and legs, and a tuft of nasal bristles extending over the base of the upper mandible. The sexes are alike or almost alike in plumage. They are strong fliers. Most are gregarious, especially when feeding and roosting. Typically they are noisy birds, uttering loud and discordant squawks, croaks or screeches. The corvine are highly inquisitive and adaptable.

Blue Magpie



Yellow-billed Blue Magpie

Urocissa flavirostris

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved-coniferous forest and mix forest.



Black-billed Magpie *Pica pica*

ཨ་ལ་སྐྱོ་དཀར་/ Ola Bokar (Dzo), Chak Kawle (Ura)

Status: Locally common altitudinal migrant, mainly found in Bumthang

Habitat: Open, cultivated upland valleys and grassland.



Common Green Magpie *Cissa chinensis*

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Mostly in the dense thickets.

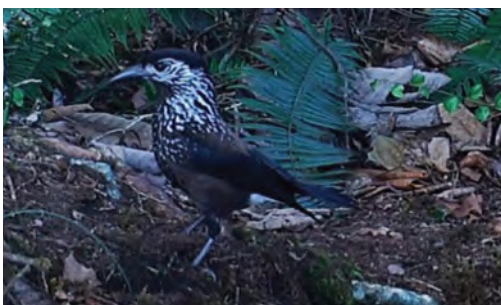


Grey Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae*

Golong Nang (Sha), Gangleng Treypo
(Kurtoed)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest and secondary
growth.



Himalayan Spotted Nutcracker

Nucifraga caryocatactes

Kwerjongma/Taershai (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Dry coniferous forest.



Red-billed Cough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

ChungKha (Sha), Chungkai (Ura)

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Highland mountains, alpine pasture, upland cultivation and around villages and dzongs.



Jungle Crow or Large-billed Crow

Corvus macrorhynchos

ལོ་ལ/ Ola (Dzo), Aba (Sha), Kawle (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Around human inhabitations and alpine pastures.



House Crow *Corvus splendens*

ཉུ་ཁྲ་ཨ་ལ།/ Jaguar Ola (Dzo)

Status: Locally fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Around human habitation and cultivation.

Tribe Artamini

Minivet



Long-tailed Minivit

Pericrocotus ethologus (Photo: Pema Tobgay)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

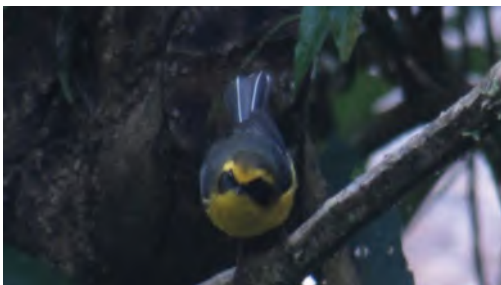
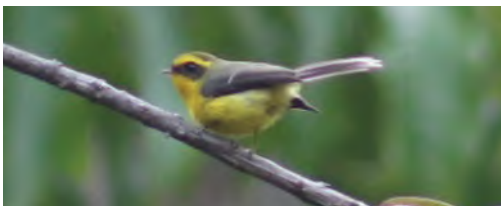
Habitat: Broadleaved and coniferous forest; also trees in cultivation.

Subfamily: Dicrurinae

FantailsTribe: Rhipidurini

Small, confiding, arboreal birds, perpetually on the move in search of insects. Characteristically, they erect and spread the tail like a fan, and droop the wings, while pirouetting and turning from side to side with jerky, restless movements. When foraging, they flit from branch to branch, making frequent aerial sallies after winged insects. They call continually. Fantails are usually found singly or in pairs, and often join mixed hunting parties with other insectivorous.

Fantail



Yellow-billed Fantail *Rhipidura hypoxantha*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest.



White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest; secondary growth.

Tribe Dicruinae

Medium-sized passerines with black and often glossy plumage, long, often deeply forked tail, and a very upright stance when perched. They are mainly arboreal and insectivorous; catching larger, winged insects in aerial sallies from a perch. Their direct flight is swift, strong and undulating. They are usually found singly or in pairs. Drongos are rather noisy, and have a varied repertoire of harsh calls and pleasant whistles; some species are good mimics.

Drongo



Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus*

(photo: Jigme sonam)

Thakchung Shampi (Sha)

Status: Uncommon altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Around human inhabitation and cultivation.



Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved, coniferous forest and well wooded areas.



Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Moist, broadleaved forest.

Cinclidae

Dipper's have short wings and tail, and are adapted for feeding on invertebrates in or under running water. They fly low over the water surface on rapidly whirring wings.

Dipper



Brown Dipper *Cinclus pallasii*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Fast-flowing Mountain streams.

Muscicapidae

A large and varied family represented in Bhutan by two subfamilies, the second of which is subdivided into two tribes.

Subfamily Turdinae

Thrushes Genera: *Monticola*, *Myophonus*, *Zoothera* and *Turdus* Medium-sized passerines with rather long, strong legs, a slender bill, and fairly long wings. On the ground they progress by hopping. All are insectivorous, and many eat fruit as well. Some species are chiefly terrestrial while others are arboreal. Most thrushes have loud and varied songs, which are used to proclaim their territories and warn off intruders when breeding. Many species gather in flocks outside the breeding season.

Thrush

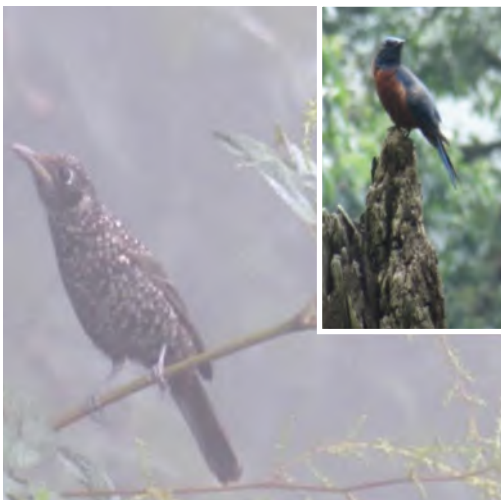


Blue-capped Rock Thrush

Monticola cinclorhynchus

Status: Fair common summer visitor,

Habitat: Open, dry forest.



Chestnut-bellied Rock

Thrush Monticola rufiventris

Status: Fairly common winter visitor,

Habitat: Open, dry forest.



Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitaries*

Status: Fairly common winter visitor,

Habitat: Open, dry forest.



Blue Whistling Thrush *Myphonus caeruleus*

ཏེབ་བྱ་གནས་མོ།/ Tebjanyem (Dzo)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

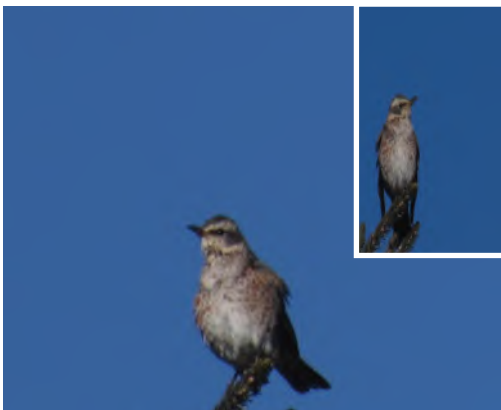
Habitat: Forest and wooded-areas and usually close to water.



Dark-throated Thrush *Turdus ruficollis*

Status: Common winter visitor,

Habitat: Forest edge, cultivation and grassland with scattered trees.



Dusky Thrush *Turdus naumanni*

(Photo: Phuntsho Wangdi)

Status: Common winter visitor,

Habitat: Cultivation and pastures with scattered trees.



Plain-backed Thrush *Zoothera mollissima*

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Summer in rocky and winter forest and bushes.



Long-tailed Thrush *Zoothera dixonii*

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

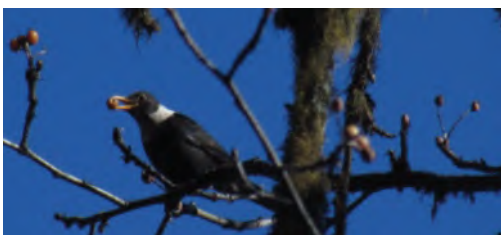
Habitat: Undergrowth in forest and bushes in the winter.



Scaly Thrush *Zoothera dauma* (Photo: EPRO)

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest and wooded-areas in winter.



White-collared Blackbird

Turdus albocinctus

Pleuchoed (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved, conifer and forest edge and clearings.



Grey-winged Blackbird *Turdus bouboul*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Summer; moist broadleaved and conifer, Winter; open forest and forest clearing.

Subfamily Musciapinae

Flycatchers tribe Muscicapini

Small insectivorous birds with small, flattened bill, and bristles at the gape that help in the capture of flying insects. They normally have a very upright stance when perched. Many species frequently flick the tail and hold the wings slightly drooped. Generally, flycatchers frequent trees and bushes. Some species regularly perch on vantage point, from which they catch insects in mid-air in short aerial sallies or by dropping to the ground, often returning to the same perch. Other species capture insects while flitting among branches or by picking them from foliage. Flycatchers are usually found singly or in pairs; a few join mixed hunting parties of other insectivorous birds.

Flycatcher



Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias thalassina*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant or partial migrant,

Habitat: Open forest and wooded-areas.



Grey-headed-canary Flycatcher

Culicicapa ceylonensis

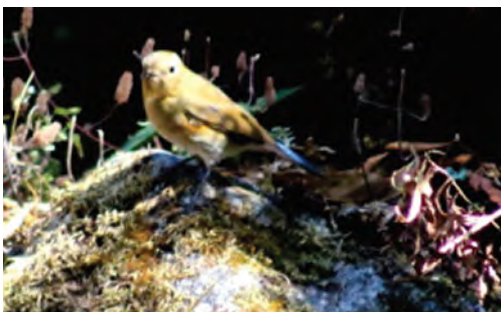
Status: Common Partial migrant,

Habitat: forest and wooded areas.

Chat Tribes Saxicolini

A diverse group of small/medium-sized passerines that includes the chats, bush robins, magpie robins, redstarts, forktail, cochoas, and wheatears. Most are terrestrial, some are arboreal, and some are closely associated with water. Their main diet is insects, and they also consume fruits, especially berries. They forage mainly by hopping about on the ground in search of prey, or by perching on a low vantage point and then dropping to the ground on to insects, or by making short sallies to catch them in the air. They are found singly or in pairs.

Robin



Orange-flanked Bush Robin

Tarsiger cyanurus

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest understory.



Rufous-breasted Bush Robin

Tarsiger hyperythrus

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Summer; forest edge and winter;
forest undergrowth.



Oriental Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis*

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Open broadleaved forest, around
human inhabitation.

Redstart



Hodgson's Redstart *Phoenicurus hodgsoni*

Status: Common winter visitor,

Habitat: Stony riverbeds with trees and bushes in cultivation.

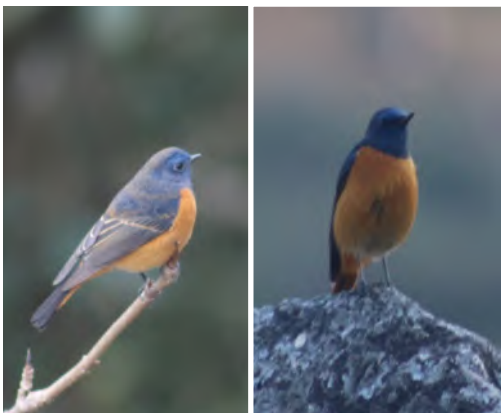


White-throated Redstart

Phoenicurus schisticeps

Status: Frequent winter visitor, **Habitat:**

Upland grassland, bushes and cultivation.



Blue-fronted Redstart *Phoenicurus frontalis*

Status: Common winter visitor,

Habitat: Shrubberies and open forest.



White-capped Water Redstart

Chaimarrornis leucocephalus

(Photo: Sangayla)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Mountain streams and rivers.



Plumbeous Water Redstart

Rhyacornis fuliginosus

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Mountain streams and rivers.

Forktail



Little Forktail *Enicurus scouleri*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Mountain streams.



Slaty-backed Forktail *Enicurus schistaceus*

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest streams.



Spotted Forktail *Enicurus maculatus*

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest streams.

Bushchat



Grey Bushchat *Saxicola ferrea*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Scrubs, forest edges and cultivations.

Sturnidae

Robust, medium-sized passerines with strong legs and bill, moderately long wings, and square tail. Flight is direct; strong and fast in the more pointed-winged species (*Sturnus*), and rather slower, with more deliberated flapping, in the more rounded-winged ones. Most species walk with an upright stance in a characteristic, purposeful, jaunty fashion, broken by occasional short runs and hops. Their calls are often loud, harsh and grating, and the songs of many species are a variety of whistles; mimicry is common. Most are highly gregarious at times.

Myna



Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Human inhabitation and cultivations.

Sittidae

Small, energetic passerines with compact body, short tail, strong feet, and long bill. The wall creeper adapt at clambering over rock-faces. Nuthatches are agile tree climbers. They can move with ease, upwards, downwards, sideward and upside-down, over trunks or branches, progressing by a series of jerky hops. Unlike woodpeckers and treecreppers, they usually begin near the top of the tree and work down the main trunk or larger branches, often head-fast, and do not use tail as a prop. Their flight is direct over short distances, and undulating over longer ones. Nuthatches capture insects, spiders, seeds and nuts. They often found singly or pairs; outside the breeding seasons, they often join foraging flocks of other insectivorous.

Nuthatch



Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch *Sitta castanea*

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest, pine forest and groves.

Wallcreeper



Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria*

Status: Common winter visitor,

Habitat: Rocky cliffs and groves.

Certhiidae

Subfamily Troglodytinae

Small, plump, insectivorous passerines with rather short, blunt wings, strong legs, and tail characteristically held erect.

Wren



Winter Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*

Tsig tsig bare (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: In summer; high-altitude, rocky and bushy slopes and in winter; around villages and forest undergrowth.

Paridae

Small, active (except for Sultan Tit), highly acrobatic passerines with short bill and strong feet. Flight over long distances in undulating. They are mainly insectivorous, although many species depend on seeds, especially from trees in winter, and some also eat fruit. They probe bark crevices, search branches, and frequently hang upside-down from twigs. Tits are chiefly arboreal, but also descend to the ground to feed, hopping about and flicking aside leaves and other debris. They are very gregarious; in the non-breeding season most species join roving flocks of other insectivorous birds.

Tits



Rufous-vented Tit *Parus rubidiventris*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Coniferous, broadleaved and Mixed forest.



Coal Tit *Parus ater*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

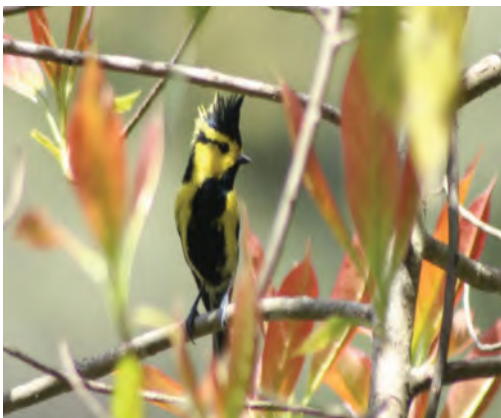
Habitat: Mainly coniferous forest.



Green-backed Tit *Parus monticolus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest and prefer moist forest.



Yellow-cheeked Tit *Parus spilonotus*

(Photo: Jigme sonam)

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Open Broadleaved forest.



Sultan Tit *Melanochlora sultanea*

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Mainly Evergreen broadleaved forest.

Hirundinidae

Gregarious, rather small passerines with a distinctive, slender, streamline body, long, pointed wings, and a small bill. The long-tailed species are often called swallows and the shorter-tailed species are martins. All hawk-day flying insects in swifts, agile, sustained flight, sometimes high in the air. Many species have a fork tail, which affords better maneuverability. Hirundines catch most of their food while flying in the open. They perch readily on exposed branches and wires.

Martin



Nepal House Martin *Delichon nipalensis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Mountain ridges with cliffs and forest, and around the villages.

Pycnonotidae

Medium-sized passerines with soft, fluffy plumage, rather short and rounded wings, medium-long to long tail, slender bill, and short, weak legs. Bulbuls in Bhutan feed on berries and other fruits, often supplemented by insects, and sometimes also nectar and buds of trees and shrubs. Many species are noisy, especially when feeding. Typically, bulbuls have a variety of cheerful, loud, chattering, babbling and whistling calls. Most species are gregarious in the non-breeding season.

Bulbul



Striated Bulbul *Pycnonotus striatus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest.



Himalayan Bulbul *Pycnonotus leucogenys*

Status: Common resident in the east and subjected to local movements,

Habitat: Scrub and open chirpine forest in drier valleys.

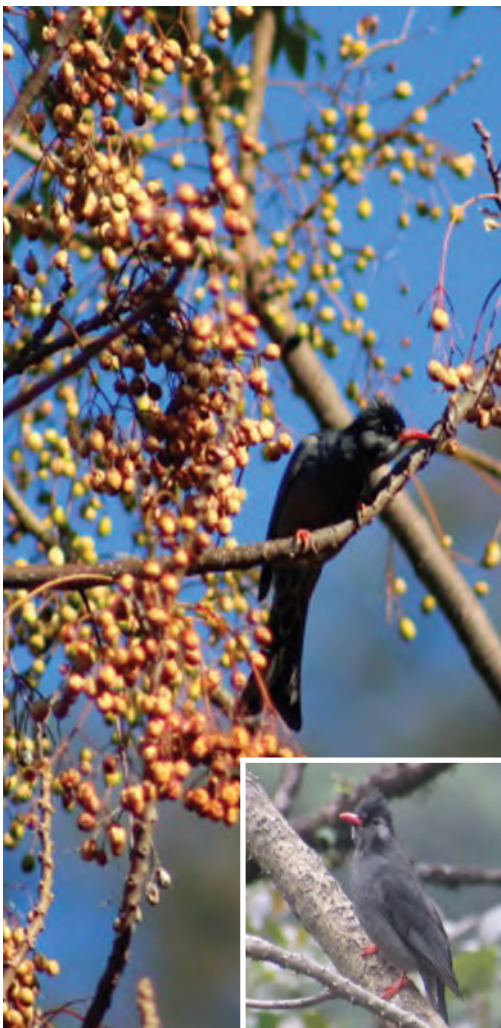


Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*

Pring Kulung (Sha)

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Open forest, secondary growth and bushes around human inhabitation.



Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Tall forest, mainly broadleaved forest;
also coniferous and mixed forest.

Cisticolidae

Prinias have long, graduated tail that is longer in winter than in summer. Most inhabit grassland, marsh vegetation or scrubs. They forage by gleaning insects and spiders from vegetation, and some species also feed on the ground. When perched, the tail is often held cocked and slightly fanned. Flight is weak and jerk.

Prinias



Grey-breasted Prinia *Prinia hodgsonii*

Status: Local and fairly common resident,

Habitat: Bushes at forest edge and in cultivation, tall grasses and scattered trees.

Zosteropidae.

Small or very small insectivorous passerines with a slightly decurved and pointed bill, a brush-tipped tongue, and a white ring around each eye. White-eyes frequent forest, forest edge, and bushes in gardens.

White-eye



Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palperbrosus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Well wooded-areas.

Sylviidae

A huge and varied family of mostly small species, represented in Bhutan by three subfamilies.

Subfamily Acrocephalinae

A large group of small, active, perching birds with a fine pointed bill. Insects and spiders form their main diet; some species also consume berries, seeds and nectar. They usually capture their prey by gleaning from foliage, but sometimes also from the ground. Warblers inhabit all types of vegetation, often in dense habitats.

Warbler



Black-faced Warbler *Abroscopus schisticeps*

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest.

Tailorbird



Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*

Status: Common resident, **Habitat:** Bushes at forest and cultivation edges.

Goldcrest



Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant, **Habitat:** Coniferous forest.

Subfamily Garrulacinae

Medium-sized, long-tailed passerines that are gregarious even in the breeding seasons. At the first sign of danger, they characteristically break into a concert of loud hissing, chattering and squealing. They often feed on the ground, moving along with the long springy hops, rummaging among leaf-litter, fleaking leave aside and into the air, and digging for food with their strong and clumsy, the birds flying from tree to tree in follow-my-leader fashion.

Laughingthrush



White-throated Laughingthrush

Garrulax albogularis

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved forest, broadleaved-coniferous forest and secondary growth.



White-crested Laughingthrush

Garrulax leucolophus

Status: Common resident, possibly with altitudinal movements,

Habitat: Dense undergrowth in the broadleaved forest and secondary growth.



Rufous-necked Laughingthrush

Garrulax ruficollis

Status: Locally common resident,

Habitat: Forest edge, secondary growth and bushes in cultivation.



Striated Laughingthrush *Garrulax striatus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Dense broadleaved forest.



Spotted Laughingthrush *Garrulax ocellatus*

Status: Fairly common resident,

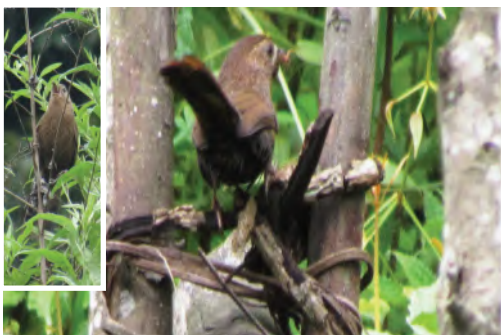
Habitat: Bamboo, undergrowth of broadleaved forest and rhododendron forest.



Black-faced Laughingthrush *Garrulax affinis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved, coniferous, mixed forest and shrubberies above tree-line.



Bhutan Laughingthrush/ Himalayan streaked Laughingthrush *Trochalopteron imbricatum*

Status: Not assessed, common in Bhutan,

Habitat: Bushes and long grass, thick scrub bordering cultivation, scrub and thickets in open and secondary growth.

It is known as the subspecies of Streaked Laughingthrush thus got its synonym term 'Himalayan streaked Laughingthrush'.

Babblers subfamily Sylviinae

Tribe Timaliini

A large and diverse group of small to medium-sized passerines. They have soft, loose plumage, short or fairly short wings, and strong feet and legs. The sexes are alike in most species. With the exception of most wren babblers, the members of this tribe associates in flocks outside the breeding season and some species do so throughout the year. Babbler flocks are frequently a component of mixed-species feeding parties. Most babblers have a wide range of chatters, rattles and whistles; some have a melodies song. Many are terrestrial or habit bushes or grasses close to the ground, while other species are arboreal. Babblers are chiefly insectivorous, and augment their diet with fruits, seeds and nectar. Arboreal species collect food from leaves, moss, lichen and bark; terrestrial species forage by probing, digging and tossing aside dead foliage.

Babbler



Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys

Status: Common resident,

Habitat: Thick undergrowth at forest edges and bush-covered hillsides.



Slender-billed Scimitar babbler

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris

(Photo: Sangayla)

Status: Generally frequent, locally fair common, resident,

Habitat: Bamboo thickets, dense undergrowth in moist and broadleaved forest.

Mesia



Silver-eared Mesia *Liothrix argentauris*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Bushes in broadleaved & evergreen forest, forest edges and clearings.

Leiothrix



Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea*

(Photo: Sangayla)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Bamboo and thick undergrowth, mainly in the broadleaved forest but also in fir forest.

Fulvetta

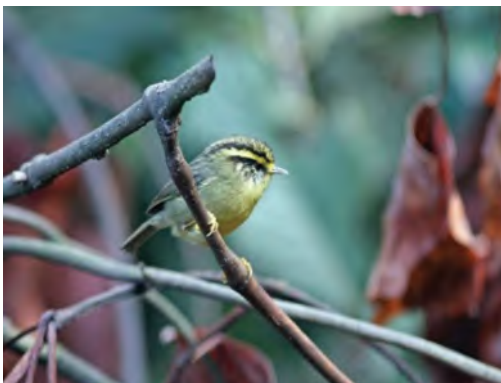


White-browed Fulvetta *Alcippe castaneiceps*

(Photo: Phuntsho Wangdi)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Sub-alpine shrubberies, bushes and bamboo in the forest.



Yellow-throated Fulvetta *Alcippe cinerea*

(Photo: Jigme sonam)

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Understory in broadleaved, evergreen forest.

Myzornis



Fire-tailed Myzornis *Myzornis pyrrhoura*

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Rhododendron & juniper shrubberies, mossy oak-rhododendron forest and bamboo stands.

Cutia



Cutia Cutia nipalensis

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Mossy broadleaved forest, especially oak.

Barwing



Rusty-fronted Barwing Actinodura egertoni

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved, coniferous and mixed forest.

Minla



Chestnut-tailed Minla *Minla strigula*

(Photo: Jigme sonam)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved and broadleaved-coniferous forest.

Yuhina



Rufous-vented Yuhina *Yuhina occipitalis*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Dense understory in moist, broadleaved forest.



Whiskered Yuhina *Yuhina flavicollis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Mainly broadleaved, coniferous and mixed forest and secondary growth.



Striped-throated Yuhina *Yuhina gularis*

(Photo: Sangayla)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved, coniferous and mixed forest.



Black-chinned Yuhina *Yuhina nigrimenta*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Moist, broadleaved, and secondary growth.

Sibia



Rufous Sibia *Heterophasia capistrata*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Broadleaved, Oak, Fir and Coniferous-broadleaved Forest.

Parrotbill



Brown Parrotbill *Paradoxornix unicolor*

Status: Frequent resident,

Habitat: Bamboo stand and dense bushes.

Alaudidae

Terrestrial and generally small-sized, cryptically colored passerines. They usually walk and run on the ground, and they often have a very elongated hindclaw. Flight is strong and undulating. Lark takes a wide variety of food, including insect, mollusks, arthropods, seeds, flowers bud and leaves. Many species have a melodious song, which is often delivered from a conspicuous low perch. They live in wide range of open habitats, including grassland and cultivation.

Lark



Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula*

Lauchi (Ura)

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Thick undergrowth at forest edges and bush-covered hillsides.

Nectariniidae

Subfamily Nectariniinae

Tribe Nectariniini

Sunbirds and spiderhunters have a bill and tongue adapted to feed on nectar; they also eat small insects and spiders. The bill is long, thin and curved for probing the corollas of flower. The tongue which is very long, tubular and extensible far beyond the bill is used to draw out nectar.

Sunbird



Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga siparaja*

Status: Frequent altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Bushes in forest and groves.



Fired-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga ignicauda*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Summers in rhododendron shrubberies and winter in forest.



Green-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga nipalensis*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Forest and secondary growth.

Spiderhunter



Streaked Spiderhunter

Arachnothera magna (Photo: Tashi Samdrup)

Status: Fairly altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Moist, broadleaved forest with dense undergrowth, especially banana.

Passeridae

Sparrow subfamily Passerinae

Small passerines with a thick conical bill. They feed on seeds, taken on or near the ground. Sparrows are gregarious all year and in Bhutan they closely associated with human habitation. They have variety of harsh, chirping notes.

Sparrow



Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

ནལ་གཟེན་མེ / Neyzenm (Dzo), Samchila (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Human inhabitation and cultivation.



Russet Sparrow *Passer rutilans*

ནལ་གཟེན་མེ / Neyzenm (Dzo), Samchila (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Open forest, forest edge and upland cultivation.

Subfamily Montacillinae

Small, slender, terrestrial birds with long legs, relatively long toes, and thin, pointed bill. Some wagtail exhibit wide geographical variation in plumage. All walk with a deliberate gait and run rapidly. The flight is undulating and strong. Most wagtails wag the tail up and down, and do some pipits. They feed mainly by picking insects from the ground as they walk along, or by making short rapid runs to capture insects they have flushed; they also catch prey in mid-air. Song fights are characteristic of many pipits. Both pipits and wagtails call in fight, and this is often a useful identification feature. They are usually found singly or in pairs in the breeding season and in scattered flocks in autumn and winter.

Pipit



Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Open forest and shrubberies.

Wagtail



White-wagtail *Monticilla alba*

Status: Common altitudinal and short-range migrant, winter visitor and passer migrant,

Habitat: Running water and near water in open areas.

Subfamily Prunellinae

Small, compact birds resembling *Passer* sparrows in appearance, but with a more slender and pointed bill. Accentor foliage quietly and unobtrusively on the ground, hopping along or walking in a shuffling manner, some species also run. In summer accentors are chiefly insectivorous, and in winter they feed mainly on seeds. Flight is usually low over the ground, and is sustained for only short distance.

Munia



Scaly-breasted Munia *Lochura punctulata*

Status: Fairly common resident,

Habitat: Open forest, bushes and cultivation

Accentor



Alpine Accentor *Prunella collaris*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Open, stony slopes and rocky pastures.



Rufous-breasted Accentor *Prunella strophiatea*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant, **Habitat:** Dwarf alpine shrubs, bushes in cultivation and shrub.

Fringillidae

Subfamily Fringillinae

Small to medium-sized passerines with strong conical bill used for eating seeds. They forage on the ground, although some species also feed on seed heads of tall herbs, and blossoms or berries of bushes and trees. Finches are highly gregarious outside the breeding season. Flight is fast and undulating.

Finch



Yellow-breasted Greenfinch

Carduelis spinoides

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Open forest, shrubberies and cultivation with nearby forest.



Plain Mountain Finch

Leucosticte nemoricola

Namgan Bjawya (Ura)

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Alpine slopes, forest clearing and upland cultivation.



Gold-naped Finch *Pyrrhoptectes epaulette*

(Photo: Jigme Sonam)

Status: locally fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Dense undergrowth in oak-rhododendron forest, rhododendron shrubberies and bamboo thickets.



Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: High-altitude shrubberies, open forest, oak forest and cultivation with bushes.

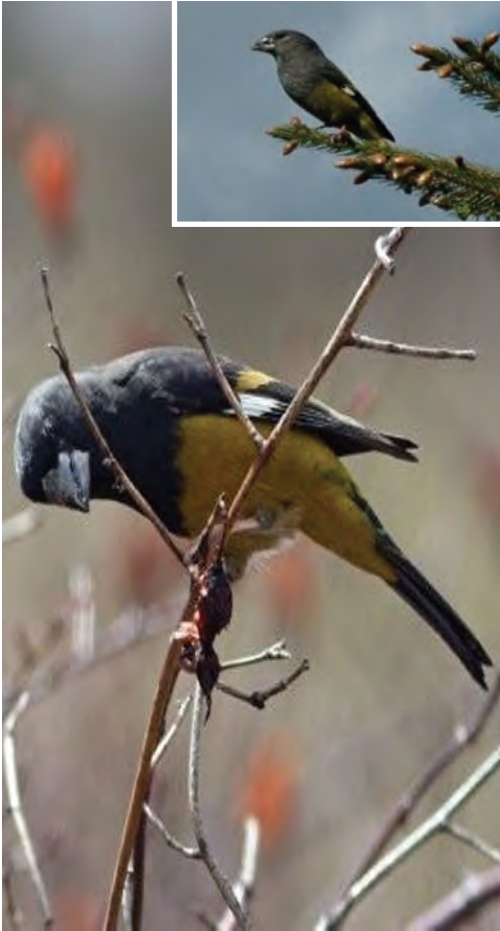


Beautiful Rosefinch *Carpodacus pulcherrimus*

Status: Uncmmon altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: High-altitude shrubberies, bush-covered slopes and cultivation with bushes.

Grosbeak



White-wing Grosbeak *Mycerobas carnipes*

Status: Common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Juniperous-shrubberies and forest with juniper.

Subfamily Emberizinae

Small to medium-sized, terrestrial passerines with strong, conical bill designed for shelling seeds, usually of grasses; adults also eat insects in summer. They forage by hopping or creeping on the ground. Flight is undulating. Buntings are usually gregarious outside the breeding seasons, feeding and roosting in flocks, and they occur in wide variety of open habitats.

Bunting



Crested Bunting *Melophus lathami*

Status: Fairly common altitudinal migrant,

Habitat: Dry, rocky, grassy hillsides, and terraced cultivation.

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