

## ERRATA

Corrections to our previous paper (Robson *et al.* 1989):

- P. 72 Figure: Than Hoa should read Thanh Hoa  
 P. 73 paragraph 3, line 10: Lank Ka Kou should read Lang Ka Kou.  
 P. 75 third line from end: Donhoi should read Donghoi.  
 P. 76 line 19: Song Tung should read Son Tung.  
 P. 80 line 12: Vinh, Tonkin should read Vinh, North Annam.  
 line 22: Delacour (1931) should read Delacour and Jabouille (1931).

## Appendix (mainly corrections to locality codes):

Japanese Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter gularis</i>	6
Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	10
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8
House Swift <i>A. affinis</i> (= <i>nipalensis</i> )	1, 3 (B), 7, 9
Golden-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	1, 2, 3 (B), 6
Blue-rumped Pitta <i>Pitta savor</i>	3, 4 (BF), 5 (BF)
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	2, 7
Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	1, 2 (BF), 3 (B), 4, 6
Black-throated Tit <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	1, 2 (BF)
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	5, 8 (BF), 9
Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax monileger</i>	1, 2 (BF), 4 (BLMNB)
Grey Laughingthrush <i>G. maesi</i>	3 (BF), 6
Mountain Fulvetta <i>Alcippe peracensis</i>	1, 2, 3
White-crowned Forktail <i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	1, 2, 3, 4 (BF), 5 (BF)
Brown/Russet Bush-Warbler <i>Bradypterus luteoventris/seebohmi</i>	= Russet Bush-Warbler <i>B. seebohmi</i>
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	= Paddyfield Pipit <i>A. rufulus</i>
Ashy Wood-swallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	1, 2, 3, 9
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	2, 5, 6, 8, 9

## Some bird observations from the lower Apsuwa River, east Nepal

Y. ROBERT TYMSTRA

A two week expedition to the lower Apsuwa River valley, a tributary of the Arun River in eastern Nepal, resulted in records of 172 species of birds. Some of the more notable species found include Wood Snipe *Gallinago nemoricola*, Rufous-throated Wren-Babbler *Spelaeornis caudatus*, Black-headed Shrike-Babbler *Pteruthius rufiventer*, Rusty-fronted Barwing *Actinodura egertoni*, and White-naped Yuhina *Yuhina bakeri*.

An expedition to the lower Apsuwa River in eastern Nepal was undertaken from 26 March to 11 April, 1990. The area surveyed lies west of the confluence of the Apsuwa and Arun rivers at approximately 27°32'N 87°15'E, 30 km N of Tumlingtar (Fig. 1) and about 60 km SSE of Mt. Everest. The southern boundary of the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area was skirted briefly near Saisima.

The birding contingent of the expedition party consisted of Nepalese ornithologist H. S. (Kazi) Nepali, American birders Dr Murray Gell-Mann and David Michael, and Canadian birders Scott Connop and Robert Tymstra.

The purpose of the expedition was to document the birds found in this little known area of eastern Nepal and to record some of their songs. The late March to early April period was chosen with hopes that most birds would be singing at this time. Although some migrants had not yet arrived and poor weather conditions discouraged other songsters, the majority of breeding birds were singing to some degree and many recordings were made.

Most of the birds observed were seasonal or permanent residents but some passage migrants were seen as well. This report details the species of birds observed and their relative abundance.

Copies of the best birdsong recordings were submitted to the Woodlands Mountain Institute in Nepal for use on a special 'All Nepal Radio' program devoted to conservation education. Recordings have also been sent to Cornell University's Laboratory of Natural Sound in Ithaca, New York.

### THE ROUTE

Our group was flown by helicopter to Nagitar, a small Tamang village near the Sankhuwa Khola (a tributary of the Arun just south of the Apsuwa). Some bird surveying was done below the village of Nagitar down to an elevation of 1,800 m. We left Nagitar (elevation 1,900 m) on the second day

and made our way up the Chitray Ridge to the Chitray Pass (3,100 m). From the pass we crossed into the Apsuwa drainage system, descending to Dhap Kharka (2,750 m), then past Gaunthala to Zigkizur (2,350 m). The trail continued upwards to Tershe Kharka (2,750 m), Maghan Kharka (2,550 m), and Saisima (2,350 m), and looped back to Zigkizur. We made a brief foray on a trail along the Apsuwa river north-west out of Saisima. Four days later, we retraced our route back to Nagitar (Fig 1).

The camp dates and approximate elevations were as follows:

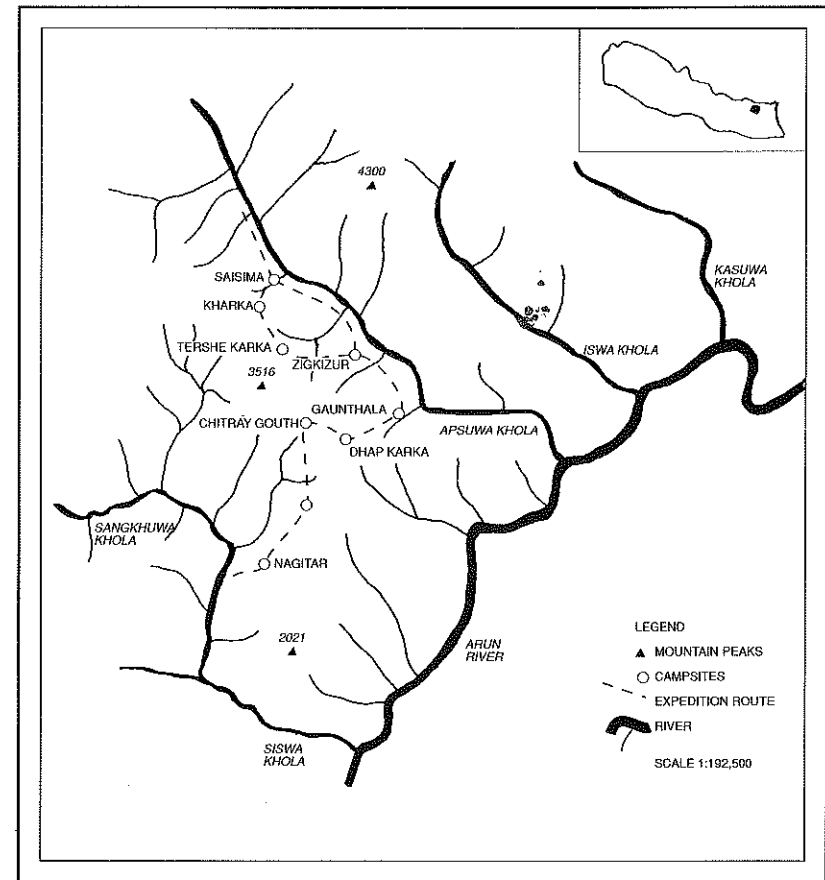
Date	Place	Elevation (metres)
March 26:	Nagitar	1,900
27:	above Nagitar	2,250
28:	Chitray Ridge	2,250
29,30:	Dhap Kharka	2,750
31:	above Gaunthala	2,350
April 1:	Zigkizur	2,350
2:	Tershe Kharka	2,750
3:	Maghan Kharka	2,550
4:	Saisima	2,350
5-8:	Zigkizur	2,350
9:	Dhap Kharka	2,700
10:	Nagitar	1,900
11:	depart Nagitar to Kathmandu	

### HABITATS

Our trek covered a range of altitudes from 1,800 m (below Nagitar) to 3,100m at Chitray pass. Most of the habitat traversed was steeply sloping mountain forest between 2,200 and 2,800 m in the lower and upper temperate zone. In the vicinity of Nagitar, most of the original forest had gone and the land was terraced for agricultural use. Small plots of forest with little or no understorey stood near the village. Farther above Nagitar and east to the Chitray Pass, there were larger tracts of mature mixed deciduous and evergreen forest but, here too, the understorey was severely depleted and we observed several cattle grazing along the trail. A healthy understorey is of critical importance to several species of birds that inhabit this area.

East of the pass toward the Apsuwa river, the forest became more lush and the ground vegetation was thicker. This improvement in habitat was reflected by the greater diversity of bird species found. The temperate mixed broadleaved deciduous forest here was interspersed with small bamboo

Figure 1. Expedition route.



groves and occasional *Daphne* (paper tree) and magnolia trees. Mosses and epiphytic orchids were common in the damp forests.

Between Tershe Kharka and Maghan Kharka were large tracts of rhododendrons interspersed with bamboo. North of Saisima and further upstream along the Apsuwa, there were large sections of continuous tall 'cloud forest' with thick canopies, but here, too, there were signs of grazing.

Whenever the slope allowed, seasonal meadows had been cleared for grazing of yak and cattle. We used several of these clearings for our camps.

## WEATHER

Precipitation occurred in some form on every day: drizzle, rain, sleet, hail, and snow. On some days, observations were precluded almost entirely due to heavy and constant precipitation. Most mornings were sunny with good visibility for at least an hour or two but rarely did it stay clear into the afternoon. Consequently, the usual strategy was to maximise our activities to coincide with that of the birds: we made early morning forays from camp until the weather deteriorated.

Birds were most active early on clear mornings, with activity decreasing as the day progressed, and almost ceasing when clouds and precipitation set in. The evening resurgence of feeding activity found in other parts was almost non-existent, probably due to the inclement weather. Daytime temperatures were generally mild but nights were often very cold. According to local residents, it was unseasonably wet.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The forests were extensive and appeared healthy and luxuriant but upon closer examination, various degrees of damage to the understorey by grazing animals were evident. In many areas surveyed, ground vegetation seemed sparse or underdeveloped. On all but the steepest slopes, there was evidence of cattle and goat grazing. Local residents gather a lot of firewood as well.

Species diversity was proportional to the size and condition of the forest. Some forest plots near Nagitar were only a few acres in size and were often birdless or species-poor at best. More extensive forests with some understorey growth supported many more species of birds, with correspondingly greater bird activity.

Similarly, extensive groves of bamboo had richer birdlife than small or thinned-out patches. Large, mature bamboo plants were mostly culled by villagers, leaving mainly younger plants.

Bird species diversity was greatest in the woodlands north of Saisima (further upstream along the Apsuwa River), the forest above Dhap Kharka, and the bamboo/rhododendron forest above Tershe Kharka. The babbler family Timaliidae was especially well represented in the study area, with 37 species being observed (see Appendix).

Other vertebrates were scarce. Mammal sightings were restricted to an occasional Serow *Capricornis sumatraensis* and tracks were few. Hunters were efficient here; we were told of nomadic Rai hunters who trapped and killed a wide variety of birds and mammals. Larger birds, such as pheasants, were particularly rare and shy, presumably due to hunting pressures.

## ANNOTATED LIST

The following list contains details for 33 species, including a number of birds listed as threatened to some degree in Nepal (Inskipp 1989). A complete list of the 172 species observed appears in the Appendix and includes the locations and ranges of elevations in which the species were observed.

**BLOOD PHEASANT** *Ithaginis cruentus* One heard calling from slopes above Maghan Kharka at 2,550 m on 4 April.

**SATYR TRAGOPAN** *Tragopan satyra* Two heard calling above Tershe Kharka on 3 April; single birds calling from Maghan Kharka on 4 April and at Dhap Kharka on 10 April.

**HIMALAYAN MONAL** *Lophophorus impejanus* Three calling from slopes above Dhap Kharka 30 March; one at Tershe Kharka at 2,550 m on 3 April.

**CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER** *Dendrocopos cathpharius* One seen in bamboo/rhododendron forest by a stream between Tershe Kharka and Saisima at 2,750 m on 3 April.

**MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL** *Otus spilocephalus* Single birds heard calling at Guanthala, Tershe Kharka and Saisima.

**BROWN WOOD-OWL** *Strix leptogrammica* A bird calling above Nagitar at 2,250m on 27 March was believed to have been this species.

**SPECKLED WOOD-PIGEON** *Columba hodgsonii* One at Khembalung at 2,300 m on 8 April.

**WOOD SNIPE** *Gallinago nemoricola* Two were flushed from a wet meadow used by grazing yak at Maghan Kharka at (2,550m) on 3 April.

**SHORT-BILLED MINIVET** *Pericrocotus brevirostris* A pair at Zigkizur on 6-7 April.

**SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER** *Ficedula sapphira* A male about 1 km south of Nagitar at 1,900m on 26 March.

**PYGMY BLUE-FLYCATCHER** *Muscicapella hodgsoni* One above Nagitar at 2,250m on 27 March; three near Zigkizur on 8 April and one at Maghan Kharka on 4 April.

**RUFIOUS-BREASTED BUSH-ROBIN** *Tarsiger hyperythrus* A male at Maghan Kharka at 2,550m on 4 April.

**WHITE-TAILED ROBIN** *Cinclidium leucurum* One on 9 April at 2,300m on a slope below Zigkizur.

**GRANDALA** *Grandala coelicolor* A flock of about 90 Grandalas flew over the Zigkizur camp at 11h00 on 6 April at 2,400m, a lower altitude than normal for this species (Inskipp and Inskipp 1985).

**HILL PRINIA** *Prinia atrogularis* One near Saisima at 2,400m on 4 April, and a pair below Zigkizur at 2,200m on 9 April.

**BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH-WARBLER** *Cettia fortipes* Fairly common in open scrubby thickets from Saisima to Zigkizur.

**SMOKY WARBLER** *Phylloscopus fulgiventis* Two birds seen in open scrub on 8 April at Zigkizur.

**GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER** *Seicercus poliogenys* One in bamboo at Tershe Kharka at 2,600m on 3 April.

**SCALY LAUGHINGTHRUSH** *Garrulax subunicolor* One on 31 March at Dhap Kharka and one at Gaunthala on 1 April. At least three near Zigkizur on 8-9 April. Flocks of up to 6 at Saisima on 2 April.

**SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER** *Xiphyrhynchus superciliaris* Two seen near Dhap Kharka on 31 March; a flock of at least six above Zigkizur on 6-7 April; one heard calling on Chitray Ridge on 10 April.

**SCALY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER** *Pnoepyga albiventer* Fairly common with single birds at Gaunthala on 30 March, up to three at Dhap Kharka on 31 March and 9 April, and at least two on the Chitray Ridge on 10 April.

**PYGMY WREN-BABBLER** *Pnoepyga pusilla* Two at Gaunthala on 31 March-1 April, two near Zigkizur on 2 and 7 April, and one at Saisima.

**RUFOUS-THROATED WREN-BABBLER** *Spelaornis caudatus* One seen on 1 April above Gaunthala at 2,400 m.

**BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE-BABBLER** *Pteruthius rufiventis* Four near Zigkizur 6-7 April.

**RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING** *Actinodura egertoni* Two seen 5 km north of Saisima in mature deciduous woodland at 2,400 m on 2 April.

**GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA** *Alcippe chrysotis* At least four in thick bamboo, in association with Slender-billed Scimitar-Babblers, above Zigkizur at 2,550 m on 6 April; four on 4 April 4 km north of Saisima.

**WHITE-NAPED YUHINA** *Yuhina bakeri* A pair seen at 07h00 on a wooded ridge 5 km north-east of Nagitar at 2,200 m on 28 March.

**FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS** *Myzornis pyrrhoura* A pair on the Chitray Ridge at 2,800 m on 29 March.

**BROWN PARROTBILL** *Paradoxornis unicolor* Ten at Dhap Kharka on 31 March in a mixed flock with 30 Fulvous Parrotbills and several Slender-billed Scimitar-Babblers; two at Gaunthala on 1 April; 15 near Tershe Kharka in bamboo on 3 April; six on 6 April above Zigkizur.

**FULVOUS PARROTBILL** *Paradoxornis fulvifrons* Thirty in bamboo above Dhap Kharka at 2,800 m on 31 March in a mixed flock (see Brown Parrotbill).

**BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL** *Paradoxornis nipalensis* Seven at Gaunthala on 1 April, and a flock of 30 in mixed rhododendron/bamboo near Tershe Kharka on 3 April.

**GOULD'S SUNBIRD** *Aethopyga gouldiae* One above Nagitar at 2,250 m on 27 March; two below Saisima at 2,200 m on 5 April, and two near the Apsuwa

River, halfway between Zigkizur and Gaunthala at 2,300 m on 9 April.

**SPOT-WINGED ROSEFINCH** *Carpodacus rodopeplus* Single birds at Dhap Kharka on 29 and 31 March, and at Tershe Kharka on 2 April.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lower Apsuwa region surveyed is adjacent to the Makalu-Barun Conservation Area (Jackson *et al.* 1990), and as such, could serve as a valuable buffer zone. The damage to the forests is not irreparable and many valuable tracts of forests still stand.

Some research projects that could be carried out in the future include a study of bird populations with respect to habitat associations. The habitats are complex because of many variables: moisture, slope, vegetation structure and composition, altitude, and soil condition and type. Comparisons would be useful between the bird populations found in the forest with understorey damage and similar habitat plots in relatively undisturbed areas. How much damage can an area sustain before diversity suffers? How long does it take for a damaged area to recover if left undisturbed? What minimum size of forest does it take to maintain viable population levels?

The Lower Apsuwa area should be surveyed throughout the year. We felt that we had come too early to experience the peak of spring bird activity and a visit in late April and May would yield interesting observations. During our stay many birds were still migrating either altitudinally or latitudinally and it is likely that some had still not arrived in the area.

I, and the other expedition members, would like to thank the following Woodlands Mountain Institute in West Virginia, USA and Nepal for organising the expedition and providing background information: Elizabeth Byers, Gabriel Campbell, Bob Davies, Susan Hovland, Rodney Jackson, Tashi Sangpo Lama, H. S. Nepali, and Daniel Taylor-Ide. We are also indebted to the expedition cooks and porters, the friendly and helpful Tamang and Sherpa villagers of the Apsuwa region, and Dow Chemical Company, Limited, for its generous support of the Woodlands Mountain Institute and this expedition.

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## APPENDIX

BIRDS OBSERVED IN THE LOWER APSUWA KHOLA, 26  
MARCH - 11 APRIL 1990

**Elevation** (in metres): single figure represents a single sighting, a range indicates lower and upper limits of sightings.

**Location** (Sankhuwa drainage):

A; Nagitar, Chitray Ridge to Chitray Gouth (Apsuwa drainage)

B: Dhap Kharka, Gaunthala

C: Khemalung, Zigkizur, Tershe Kharka

D: Maghan Kharka, Saisima, upstream Apsuwa

**Abundance:** (based on our observations, not actual abundance)

c- common: seen in large numbers and/or a large number of occasions

u- uncommon: seen in small numbers and/or on a small number of occasions

r- rare: seen on one occasion only.

	Location	Altitude	Abundance
HILL PARTRIDGE <i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	BCD	2340 2800	c
BLOOD PHEASANT <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	D	2550	r
SATYR TRAGOPAN <i>Tragopan satyra</i>	BCD	2550 2900	u
HIMALAYAN MONAL <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	BC	2750 2900	u
RED JUNGLEFOWL <i>Gallus gallus</i>	A	1900 2250	u
FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	A	1900 2400	u
CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER <i>D. cathpharius</i>	C	2750	r
DARJEELING WOODPECKER <i>D. darjellensis</i>	ABC	2250 2750	c
GREAT BARBET <i>Megalaima virens</i>	C	2400 2600	r
LARGE HAWK-CUCKOO <i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>	ABCD	1900 2900	c
COMMON CUCKOO <i>C. canorus</i>	ABC	1900 2800	c
ORIENTAL CUCKOO <i>C. saturatus</i>	AC	1900 2400	c
HIMALAYAN SWIFTLET <i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	D	2400	r
HOUSE SWIFT <i>Apus nipalensis</i>	ABCD	2250 2750	c
MOUNTAIN SCOPS-OWL <i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	BCD	2350 2750	u
BROWN WOOD-OWL <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	A	2250	r
COLLARED OWLET <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	B	2350 2750	r
GREY NIGHTJAR <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	A	2250	r
SNOW PIGEON <i>Columba leucocoma</i>	C	2200	r
SPECKLED WOOD-PIGION <i>C. hodgsoni</i>	C	2300	r
ORIENTAL TURTLE-DOVE <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	A	1900 2300	u
SPOTTED DOVE <i>S. chinensis</i>	A	2250 2550	u
EURASIAN WOODCOCK <i>Scelopax rusticola</i>	B	2750	r
WOOD SNIBE <i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	D	2550	r
BLACK KITE <i>Milvus migrans</i>	A	1900 2500	u
LAMMERGEIER <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	B	2800	r
CRESTED SERPENT-EAGLE <i>Spilornis cheela</i>	A	1900	r
NORTHERN HARRIER <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	ACD	1900 2550	c
EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	AB	2250 2750	u
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>A. gentilis</i>	ABCD	2350 2800	u
BLACK EAGLE <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	A	2250	u
STEPPE EAGLE <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	A	1900 2550	u

	Location	Altitude	Abundance
GOLDEN EAGLE <i>A. chrysaetos</i>	C	2350	r
COMMON KESTREL <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	AC	1900 2350	u
PEREGRINE FALCON <i>F. peregrinus</i>	C	2350	r
GREY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	ABCD	1900 2750	c
GOLD-BILLED MAGPIE <i>Urocissa flavivestris</i>	BCD	2200 2800	c
GREEN MAGPIE <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	A	1950	r
GREY TREEPIE <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	A	1900 2400	c
SPOTTED NUTCRACKER <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	BC	2500 2700	u
LARGE-BILLED CROW <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	ABC	1900 2800	c
BLACK-WINGED CUCKOO-SHRIKE <i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	C	2350	r
LONG-TAILED MINIVET <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	ABCD	1900 2800	c
SHORT-BILLED MINIVET <i>P. brevirostris</i>	C	2350	u
YELLOW-BELLIED FANTAIL <i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	ABCD	2200 2800	c
WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL <i>R. albicollis</i>	CD	2300 2400	u
BLACK DRONGO <i>Dicrurus macracercus</i>	A	1900	r
ASHY DRONGO <i>D. leucophaeus</i>	C	2350	u
BLUE-CAPPED ROCK-THRUSH <i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	A	1800	r
CHESTNUT-BELLIED ROCK-THRUSH <i>M. rufiventris</i>	BCD	2350 2700	u
BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	BCD	2350 2750	u
PLAIN-BACKED THRUSH <i>Zosterornis mollissima</i>	ABCD	2250 2700	u
LONG-TAILED THRUSH <i>Z. dixonii</i>	B	2350 2800	u
SCALY THRUSH <i>Z. damma</i>	C	2750	r
INDIAN GREY THRUSH <i>Turdus uniticolor</i>	A	1900 2250	u
WHITE-COLLARED BLACKBIRD <i>T. albocinctus</i>	ABC	1900 2750	c
GREY-WINGED BLACKBIRD <i>T. boubouli</i>	A	1900	c
CHESTNUT THRUSH <i>T. rubrocanus</i>	C	2350	r
RUFIOUS-GORGETED FLYCATCHER <i>Ficedula strophilata</i>	ABC	1900 2750	c
SNOWY-BROWED FLYCATCHER <i>F. hyperythra</i>	ABCD	1900 2400	c
ULTRAMARINE FLYCATCHER <i>F. superciliiaris</i>	CD	2350 2550	u
SAPPHIRE FLYCATCHER <i>F. sapphira</i>	A	1900	r
VERDITER FLYCATCHER <i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	ABC	1900 2500	u
RUFIOUS-BELLIED NILTAVA <i>Niltava swindava</i>	C	2300	r
PYGMY BLUE-FLY-CATCHER <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>	ACD	2250 2550	u
INDIAN BLUE ROBIN <i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	A	2250 2550	r
ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH-ROBIN <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	ACD	1900 2350	u
GOLDEN BUSH-ROBIN <i>T. chrysaeus</i>	ACD	1900 2400	u
WHITE-BROWED BUSH-ROBIN <i>T. indicus</i>	C	2700	r
RUFIOUS-BREASTED BUSH-ROBIN <i>T. hypopythrus</i>	D	2550	r
BLUE-FRONTED REDSTART <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	ABCD	1900 2750	c
PLUMBEOUS WATER-REDSTART <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	C	2150	r
WHITE-TAILED ROBIN <i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	C	2300	r
GRANDALA <i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	C	2400	r
LITTLE FORKTAIL <i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	BC	2200 2350	u
SPOTTED FORKTAIL <i>E. maculatus</i>	B	2350 2600	r
SIBIRIAN STONECHAT <i>Saxicola maura</i>	A	2200	u
GREY BUSHCHAT <i>S. ferrea</i>	ACD	1900 2550	u
WHITE-TAILED NUTHATCH <i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	ABC	2200 2800	c
RUSTY-FLANKED TREE-CREEPER <i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	BD	2300 2800	u
WINTER WREN <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	B	2350 2750	r
RUFIOUS-VENTED TIT <i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	B	3000	r
GREY-CRESTED TIT <i>P. dichrous</i>	B	2750	r
GREEN-BACKED TIT <i>P. monticolus</i>	ABCD	2250 2800	c
BLACK-LORED TIT <i>P. xanthogenys</i>	A	1900 2250	u
YELLOW-BROWED TIT <i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	BD	2300 2750	c

	Location	Altitude	Abundance
BLACK-THROATED TIT <i>Aegithalos concinmus</i>	ABC	1900 2350	c
BLACK-BROWED TIT <i>A. iouschistos</i>	C	2600	r
ASIAN HOUSE-MARTIN <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	CD	2350	u
NEPAL HOUSE-MARTIN <i>D. nipalensis</i>	A	2200	u
STRIATED BULBUL <i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	AB	2200 2750	u
HIMALAYAN BULBUL <i>P. leucogenys</i>	A	1900	u
STRIATED PRINIA <i>Prinia criniger</i>	A	1800 1900	c
HILL PRINIA <i>P. atrogularis</i>	CD	2200 2400	u
ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	A	1900	r
CHESTNUT-HEADED TESIA <i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	ABCD	2250 2750	c
GREY-BELLIED TESIA <i>T. cyaniventer</i>	AD	2200 2350	u
BROWNISH-FLANKED BUSH-WARBLER <i>Cettia fortipes</i>	CD	2300 2400	u
ABERRANT BUSH-WARBLER <i>C. flaviviveacea</i>	A	1900 2100	r
GREY-SIDED BUSH-WARBLER <i>C. brunnifrons</i>	AC	2100 2250	r
SMOKY WARBLER <i>Phylloscopus fuliginiventer</i>	C	2350	r
TICKELL'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. affinis</i>	A	1900	r
BUFF-BARRED WARBLER <i>P. pulcher</i>	ABCD	1900 2800	c
ASHY-THROATED WARBLER <i>P. maculipennis</i>	ABCD	1900 2800	c
LEMON-RUMPED WARBLER <i>P. proregulus</i>	ABCD	1900 2750	c
GREENISH WARBLER <i>P. trochiloides</i>	D	2400	r
BLYTH'S LEAF-WARBLER <i>P. reguloides</i>	CD	2300 2400	u
GOLDEN-SPECTACLED WARBLER <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	ABC	2200 2800	c
GREY-HOODED WARBLER <i>S. xanthoschistos</i>	AD	1900 2400	u
GREY-CHEEKED WARBLER <i>S. potogenys</i>	C	2600	r
CHESTNUT-CROWNED WARBLER <i>S. castaneiceps</i>	ABD	2200 2400	c
BLACK-FACED WARBLER <i>Abruscoptes schisticeps</i>	BCD	2300 2400	u
WHITE-THROATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	D	2370	u
WHITE-CRESTED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. leucolophus</i>	A	1900	r
STRIATED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. striatus</i>	BCD	2350 2800	c
STREAKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. lineatus</i>	D	2350	r
SCALY LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. subunicolor</i>	BCD	2400 2700	u
BLACK-FACED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. affinis</i>	BCD	2350 2800	u
CHESTNUT-CROWNED LAUGHINGTHRUSH <i>G. erythrocephalus</i>	BCD	2350 2800	c
RUSTY-CHEEKED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	A	1900 3000	u
STREAK-BREASTED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>P. ruficollis</i>	ABC	1900 2800	u
SLENDER-BILLED SCIMITAR-BABBLER <i>Xiphivhynchus superciliaris</i>	ABC	2500 2800	u
SCALY-BREASTED WREN-BABBLER <i>Phoebastria albiventer</i>	AB	2400 2800	u
PYGMY WREN-BABBLER <i>P. pusilla</i>	BCD	2300 2400	u
RUFIOUS-THROATED WREN-BABBLER <i>Spelaornis caudatus</i>	B	2400	r
RUFIOUS-CAPPED BABBLER <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	BCD	2300 2750	c
BLACK-CHINNED BABBLER <i>S. pyrrhops</i>	ABC	1900 2750	u
RED-BILLED LEIOTHRIX <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	A	2250	r
BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>Pteruthius rufigenter</i>	C	2400	u
WHITE-BROWED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>P. flaviscapis</i>	BCD	2300 2400	u
GREEN SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>P. xanthochlorus</i>	BCD	2350 2800	u
BLACK-EARED SHRIKE-BABBLER <i>P. melanotis</i>	ABCD	1900 2800	c
RUSTY-FRONTED BARWING <i>Actinodura egerioni</i>	D	2400	r
HOARY-THROATED BARWING <i>A. nipalensis</i>	ABCD	2350 2800	c
BLUE-WINGED MINLA <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	AC	1900 2350	c
CHESTNUT-TAILED MINLA <i>M. strigula</i>	BCD	2300 2400	c
RED-TAILED MINLA <i>M. ignotincta</i>	ABC	1900 2750	c
GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA <i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	CD	2400 2550	u
RUFIOUS-WINGED FULVETTA <i>A. castaneiceps</i>	ABCD	1900 2800	c
WHITE-BROWED FULVETTA <i>A. vinipectus</i>	BCD	2300 2800	c

	Location	Altitude	Abundance
RUFIOUS SIBIA <i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	ABC	2200 2800	c
WHITE-NAPED YUHINA <i>Yuhina bakeri</i>	A	2200	r
WHISKERED YUHINA <i>Y. flavicollis</i>	AB	1900 2750	u
STRIPE-THROATED YUHINA <i>Y. gularis</i>	ABCD	2200 2800	c
RUFIOUS-VENTED YUHINA <i>Y. occipitalis</i>	ABC	2250 2750	c
FIRE-TAILED MYZORNIS <i>Myzornis pyrrhous</i>	A	2600	r
BROWN PARROTBILL <i>Paradoxornis unicolor</i>	BC	2400 2800	u
FULVOUS PARROTBILL <i>P. fulvifrons</i>	B	2800	r
BLACK-THROATED PARROTBILL <i>P. nipalensis</i>	BC	2350 2750	u
FIRE-BREASTED FLOWERPECKER <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	A	2250	r
GOULD'S SUNBIRD <i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	AD	2200 2300	r
GREEN-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. nipalensis</i>	ABCD	2200 2800	c
FIRE-TAILED SUNBIRD <i>A. ignicauda</i>	BCD	2200 2800	c
GREY WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	B	2350	r
OLIVE-BACKED PIPIT <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	ABCD	2200 2750	c
ROSY PIPIT <i>A. roseatus</i>	CD	2350 2600	c
ALPINE ACCENTOR <i>Prunella collaris</i>	D	2370	r
RUFIOUS-BREASTED ACCENTOR <i>P. strophata</i>	ABC	2250 2750	u
MAROON-BACKED ACCENTOR <i>P. immaculata</i>	BC	2350 2800	u
YELLOW-BREASTED GREENFINCH <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	BC	2350 2750	u
PLAIN MOUNTAIN-FINCH <i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	ACD	2250 2550	c
DARK-BREASTED ROSEFINCH <i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	AD	2300 2500	u
COMMON ROSEFINCH <i>C. erythrurus</i>	B	2350 2750	u
BEAUTIFUL ROSEFINCH <i>C. pulcherrimus</i>	CD	2300 2400	u
PINK-BROWED ROSEFINCH <i>C. rodochrous</i>	B	2750	r
SPOT-WINGED ROSEFINCH <i>C. rodopeplus</i>	BC	2750	r
WHITE-BROWED ROSEFINCH <i>C. thura</i>	B	2750	r
BROWN BULLFINCH <i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	BC	2600 2800	u
RED-HEADED BULLFINCH <i>P. erythrocephala</i>	BC	2350 2750	u
GOLD-NAPED FINCH <i>Pyrrhoplectes epaudetta</i>	C	2300	r
CRESTED BUNTING <i>Melophus lathamii</i>	A	1800	r
LITTLE BUNTING <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	AC	1800 2350	c