

India's Wildlife – A Photography Tour to Bandhavgarh

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 - 28 March 2010



Royal Bengal Tiger



Sloth Bear



Leopard



Crested Serpent Eagle

Images courtesy of David Pelling

Report compiled by Meethil Momaya



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Summary

Our photography tour to Bandhavgarh is the ideal tour to take pictures of tigers in the wild. The tour this March was absolutely ideal. It presented a great opportunity to photograph tigers in a variety of activity and lighting situations, both easy and challenging. The participants were amateurs with a serious interest in good photography. Participants were prepared and all of them were equipped with DSLRs and telephoto zoom lenses in the range of 80-600mm, some of them were carrying tripods or monopods. We had some excellent sightings which they could put to good use. We also had ideal weather conditions, with just one day being cloudy – but that too was important so that they experienced different light conditions and put them to good use. Those in the group interested in birds had their fill with Harish, an excellent bird watcher, at their disposal. Every day we had 4 to 5 new species of bird being added to our list. Please note, that despite this, it was not a birding tour but a photography tour.

Day 1

Wednesday 17th March

Tour members departed from London on Emirates Airlines bound for New Delhi via Dubai.

Day 2

Thursday 18th March

New Delhi, en route to Katni

Weather: Sunny with blue skies and white clouds

The inbound flight from Dubai to Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi landed on time. Harish and I accompanied the participants to Ashok Country Resort where they could wash and change and have lunch. After lunch we had a couple of hours of rest and recharge before we boarded a train to Katni. We left the hotel at 2.30pm after lunch and headed to the railway station. On our way, we stopped a to do some sight seeing in Delhi city. Our train to Katni left at 5.25pm. We had dinner at 7.30pm and the conversations and discussions on photography and wildlife continued until 8.30pm. Tired, the participants went to sleep early.

Day 3

Friday 19th March

En route to Bandhavgarh, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Sunny with blue skies

We reached Katni at around 7.00am. Our surface transport was waiting for us and we drove down to Bandhavgarh. The journey is approximately 2.5 hours long but was made interesting by a scenic landscape with the flaming flowers of Silk Cotton Trees and small homes typically painted bright blue. Most of us would be seeing our first tiger in the wild. The excitement made the journey a pleasant one... along the way we saw a Grey Hornbill, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Black Ibis, Wolly Neck Stork, Red-headed Vulture, and Indian Vultures. Closer to the National Park we also saw a couple of Spotted Deer and a Mongoose. We reached Nature Heritage Resort at around 9.30am. We were allotted rooms and met for breakfast at 10.15am. At breakfast we briefed the participants about their daily schedule and the park safari times.

After breakfast, the participants did some photography and birdwatching in the resort complex. We had lunch at 1.30pm and headed for our very first game drive at 3.00pm. Our two jeeps headed for the main gate of the tiger reserve. A change in park rules meant that we would all be given a particular zone and we have to remain in the allotted zone. Our jeeps got different zones and headed into different parts of the park.

Our guide knew that there were two tiger cubs last seen in entering the tall grass about 2 km from the main gate. We decided to take a chance and spot them. There was also another male tiger about a kilometre away. We wanted to see all three of them so we waited at a convenient midpoint. Many other jeeps waited with us but left after their patience ran out. At around 5.00pm one of the cubs got out of the grass and started to climb the rocky hill. Participants were overjoyed and photographed the cub to the best of their ability. The cub moved up and joined his sibling who was already on the hill. For about 45 minutes we kept the cubs in sight. After some time we heard the mother growling from the opposite side. She was calling her cubs. We got very excited at the thought to being able to see the mother with her cubs but she did not come close. At around 5.30pm the male tiger, sleeping in the grass about 1km from us woke up and started walking towards the cubs. We photographed the big male. By this time the other jeep was also at the spot and they too got a chance to take pictures of this tiger. It was a wonderful first game drive.

We discussed our sightings over tea at 7.00pm and continued the discussions over dinner at 8.00pm. Most of the participants were tired and went off to bed at 10.00pm.

Day 4

Saturday 20th March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Clear with light-blue skies, cool in the morning but warm later in the day

On a warm morning we lined up at the gates of the National Park. After seeing tigers on our first safari we automatically had our hopes high. Following routes DA we found a tigress at Banbai, sitting amongst the trees adjoining a patch of tall grass. She was in the thicket and knowing that she would not move from there we drove along to try our luck elsewhere. In the mornings the rules are slightly different. We have to follow a fixed route and report at the centre-point, thereafter we have to make our return journey by the assigned route. At centre point we got news that a tigress is spotted at a dam that is on our return route, so we headed there. When we reached to dam the tigress was sitting between two bamboo groves. Not making for much of a photo opportunity we spent some time there and then carried on along our route. We photographed a Crested Serpent Eagle and a Shikra. Participants in the other jeep had reached the dam early and had seen the tigress cross the dam. They also saw a Peregrine Falcon, a Long-legged Buzzard and a Savanna Nightjar.

In the evening we got the CA zone and within 15 minutes of entering the park we saw the two cubs we saw on the first day. One of them was sleeping under an over-hanging rock and the other lay beside him behind some bamboo. At eight months these are the youngest cubs seen in the tourist area. We spent about an hour here. Because one of the cubs was sleeping in the shade of the over-hanging rock it was a challenge to get a workable exposure. Finally, the participants agreed that they could not make any more pictures out of the situation in hand and we agreed to move on. It was an uneventful drive ahead but then in the last half hour we saw two tigers – a young male who had just had his fill of water and was sitting in the thicket and another male some distance away – he was sleeping in a clearing near the road. We took a few pictures and headed for the gate. The other jeep was in a different zone and had a good sighting of one of the tigresses we had seen that morning. They got some time with the cat and managed to get good pictures.

Day 5

Sunday 21st March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Clear with light-blue skies. Days are hot

Being a Sunday there were a lot of vehicles in the park. One of the jeeps saw a Sloth Bear. It was spotted by a driver who then manoeuvred the jeep so that participants get the best possible view of the bear. They then saw a tiger and had many photo-opportunities. The other jeep did not see much that morning. After breakfast we met with our cameras and notepads to study a bit about our camera and about how to improve their photography.

Later we had a very special sighting of a Leopard. We were the seventh jeep to enter the park. No more than 500m from the gate, a couple of jeeps ahead of us had seen a Leopard chase a Langur. The Langur climbed a tree, the Leopard followed him up, the Langur jumped down – the Leopard jumped after him, caught it mid air and they both came crashing down. Once the Leopard hit the ground it hid in a bush near the tree. We came on the scene at this time. We waited along with the others – hoping the Leopard would emerge from the bush. After 20 minutes of waiting the leopard ran out, saw the jeeps, froze for a second and then ran away in the opposite direction. We continued along our different routes. We saw a tiger each and got some great pictures. On our way back we stopped at the same place where we had seen the Leopard earlier that evening and one of the participants got a very good photograph of the cat. We headed back to the hotel to enjoy our evening tea. Each one of us was thrilled by what we had witnessed today.

Day 6

Monday 22nd March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Clear with light-blue skies. Days are getting hotter

The morning safari was fruitful. All participants saw tigers. Both the jeeps saw a female tigress – the mother of the young cubs. One of the jeeps also saw a young adult tiger and had good photography opportunities. After breakfast I explained how the camera controls exposure, discussed the various shooting modes in their camera and when to use a particular mode. All the participants were using their DSLR on Program or Auto modes. I explained how they can make full use of their camera by shooting on other modes – also mentioning what modes to avoid.

During the evening drive, the participants put their new found knowledge to the test. They were paying more attention to the camera-modes and also experimented with different modes. It is difficult to function outside ones comfort zone and the participants took their time to adjust to the new ways of using their cameras.

Day 7

Tuesday 23rd March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Clear with light-blue skies. Days are hot

Today was going to be a jam packed day. We had squeezed in a visit to the fort between the two game drives. Though a visit to the fort was not in our itinerary all participants wanted to come along and were willing to chip-in the extra money required to make it happen.

In the morning drive both our jeeps had good sightings of a tiger. One group saw a male tiger, while the other saw two cubs and then the same male tiger was seen by the other group. Both sightings provided to be excellent photographic opportunities. The cubs were playing in a bush near a stream not more than 25 feet from us. They had a Spotted Deer for dinner the previous night and one of them was playing with its antlers. When the male tiger (allegedly, their father) came along, they started following him and came closer to us. However the male tiger found refuge in tall grass and the cubs remained there hidden in the ferns.

After the morning safari, we rushed back to the hotel, had a quick breakfast, carried our packed lunches and left for the fort. Since the fort provided a different photography subject we could walk around and discuss how to handle certain light situations. I showed them how to use natural light to their advantage and when presented with a choice, how to choose the best subject. The architecture and carvings on the fort were ideal subjects.

We returned from the fort at 2.15pm and headed to the hotel, and after a quick wash we went for the evening safari. We knew from our morning game drive, where to find the cubs. We waited there for them but saw only a brief glimpse of them. We went along to complete our route and found little of further interest that evening. We returned to the hotel, tired after a long day.

Day 8

Wednesday 24th March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Clear and hot

In the morning safari, one of the jeeps was on the same route where the cubs were found last evening. They waited there for the cubs but could not locate them, but instead saw a Leopard on the rocky terrain. They had to complete their morning route and in doing so also saw a Sloth Bear and got very good pictures of the bear. A Sloth Bear is an extremely tricky subject to get a good exposure of. Luckily, we had discussed exposures before and all the participants had experimented with their cameras. Over the last few days, many of the participants said that they found it extremely difficult to make their lens focus on a subject when it is sitting in grass. Therefore I decided to share with them how they could work around this problem. We also discussed the various focusing modes (up to three) that can be set on their camera and when to use each mode. With some participants the problem was not that of focusing so much as it was of holding the lens/camera steady.

In the evening safari, we headed to a small dam in the park. It being a hot day we thought we would find a tigress there when she comes to drink...and we encountered her on our way there. She was crossing the road when we spotted her in front of our jeep. Seeing us she sat down beside the road. After some time she got up and walked away into the forest. We waited to hear some alarm calls but heard none. We went on to complete our route. We knew that there are two cubs on our route and we found them sleeping under their favourite rock. After some time one of the cubs got up and went to have a drink of water. The other one followed soon and came very close to our vehicle. The second cub drank for a long time. They tried to stalk a Jungle fowl, but, it took too much time and the Jungle fowl went away. The second cub joined him and they drank again. Then they went back to their rock and were out of sight. By the time they had gone it was 6.10pm and we had to stop shooting for the lack of light.

Day 9

Thursday 25th March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Cloudy skies. Hot and humid

The day dawned on cloudy skies. It appeared as though it would rain. With the change in weather the forest was extremely quiet and we could not locate any tigers. It appeared as though the forest had become empty. The participants were pleasantly surprised at the change in the hues of green – the result of low diffused light. The light had made everything more colourful by reducing the contrast. It was a good time to shoot the forest, trees and close ups of leaves, trees and rocks. After breakfast we discussed depth of field and how to use it effectively. Also, some participants had queries with their camera settings and afterwards were tempted to try out new settings. I explained the various functions and how to use setup the camera to get different effects.

The evening ride was more promising. The sun was almost out. We headed into our zones, waited at a particular point where we thought we could photograph cubs, but that did not happen. We then headed to another part of the forest where we saw three cubs with their mother. They were lying in a bamboo grove with the remains of a Spotted Deer beside them. We waited here for some time but seeing no action we headed to another part where we saw B2 (the King of Bandhavgarh) - he was sleeping on a rocky hill in clear view. He woke up occasionally and looked at us. This presented good photo opportunities but the light was fast fading and we had little time remaining. It was a good day and we headed back to the hotel feeling quite content with the turn of events.

Day 10

Friday 26th March

Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

Weather: Mostly clear skies and hot

On the last day it is advisable to shoot whatever you want to complete your collection of Bandhavgarh photos. So the participants were instructed to shoot all that they liked, and not to spend all the time finding tigers. But the light wasn't great, particularly with it being a cloudy day the day before. Shooting was limited by the absence of subjects. One of the participants wanted a backlit Langur which we could not find because the intensity of light was not enough to give the desired effect.

In the morning drive we did not see any tigers. In the evening drive, one of the jeeps saw 5 tigers - a family of 3 cubs and a mother and another young adult male. Though the light was fast falling and we had to leave early to get packed and leave for Agra, the participants had a good time shooting tigers until 6.15pm. We returned to the hotel, packed, and had an early dinner. At 7.15pm we left for Umaria train station to take the overnight train to Agra. We boarded the train and settled in for the night.

Day 11

Saturday 27th March

Sightseeing in Agra, evening train to New Delhi

Weather: Clear skies, hot and humid

We arrived the next morning at Agra Station a little after 10.45am. We headed to Hotel Gateway for a wash and change. We also had to pack for a day trip to the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Baby Taj. All of us decided to only carry our camera and a lens or two. We were joined by our local guide Lalit Dixit who would accompany us for the day. We had lunch at a city hotel and headed to the Taj Mahal. All of us enjoyed taking pictures of the Taj, it is always a challenge to take good pictures of a monument that has been photographed so extensively. For those who had seen the Taj Mahal for the first time it is natural to make touristy images but to make really good images of the Taj is to understand its chief characteristics and then either emphasise them or totally contradict them.

After spending an hour and a half at the Taj we headed to the Agra Fort, our guide took us around and explained the significance of the architecture and what purpose each part of the fort was meant to serve. Knowing what you are shooting helps portray it better in pictures. After the Agra Fort we headed to the Baby Taj. We got the evening light here and with only a few people it was fun walking about and photographing the monument from different angles in the fast diminishing light. We headed back to the hotel. The participants packed their bags for their plane journey, which would follow as soon as they reached New Delhi. We took the train to Delhi and having reached Delhi two hours later we got into a coach and headed to the airport. Here I said my goodbyes to the group as they entered the airport terminal to take their flight back home...

Day 12

Sunday 28th March

Return journey to the UK via Dubai

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Species Lists

Birds (h = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	March										
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>											✓
2	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>											✓
3	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>											✓
4	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>		✓						✓			
5	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>											✓
7	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
8	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>											✓
10	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	✓										
11	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>											✓
12	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>						✓					
13	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓										✓
14	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>											
15	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓		
16	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>										✓	
17	Long-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>										✓	
19	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓	
20	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
21	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
22	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>				✓			✓		✓	✓	
23	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			✓								
24	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciatus</i>						✓		✓			
25	Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatu</i>			✓		✓	✓					
26	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
27	Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>							✓				
28	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓								
29	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓									
31	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>				✓						✓	
32	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>											✓
34	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		✓		✓			✓				✓
35	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>											✓
36	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>											✓
37	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓
38	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓									✓
39	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>											✓
42	Yellow-footed Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>		✓								✓	
43	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	Common Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Cuculus varius</i>			h	h	h	h			h		
47	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i>								✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	March									
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
48	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>						✓				
49	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>		h	✓		✓		✓			
50	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>		✓						✓		
51	Savannah Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
52	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	✓									
53	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>						✓				
54	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>				✓				✓		
55	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
56	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>					✓	✓		✓		
57	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				✓	✓	✓				✓
60	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
61	Malabar Pied-hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>				✓		✓				
62	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>				h	h	h	h	✓		
63	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>		✓	h	h		h		h		
64	Brown-capped Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis nanus</i>				✓		✓				
65	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>		✓				✓				
66	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>						✓	✓			
67	White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>				✓						
68	Dusky Crag-martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>						✓		✓		
69	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>				✓						
70	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓				✓				
71	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>										✓
72	Large Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>				✓	✓		✓	✓		
73	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>				✓	✓	✓				
74	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>		✓	✓					✓		
77	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								✓		
78	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓				
79	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>							✓			
80	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>							✓			
81	Tickell's Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
82	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
83	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>			✓	✓	✓					
84	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulcata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓				
86	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>						✓				
87	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>								✓		
88	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>		✓								
89	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>						✓	✓	✓		
91	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
92	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>		✓	✓			✓				
93	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>								✓		
94	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				✓						
95	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>					✓					
96	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>							✓		✓	
97	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>						h	✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	March										
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
98	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
99	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
100	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
101	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
102	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
103	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>											✓
104	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
105	Brahminy Starling	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
106	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
107	Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>			✓							✓	
108	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
109	Painted Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
110	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Petrocles exustus</i>		✓									
111	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>										✓	
112	Red throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>						✓					
113	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>										✓	
114	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Mammals

1	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓				
3	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus kelaarita or kutas</i>								✓			
4	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Common Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Common Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>		✓	✓								
7	Indian Small Mongoose	<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>				✓	✓			✓		✓	
8	Ruddy Mongoose	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>						✓				✓	
9	Sloth Bear	<i>Merursus ursinus</i>			✓	✓	✓						
10	Indian or Black-naped Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>			✓								
11	Five-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Chital (Spotted Deer)	<i>Cervus axis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Indian Muntjac (Barking Deer)	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>					✓	✓				✓	
15	Indian Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Other fauna

1	Indian Flapshell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>					✓	✓					
2	Water Snake species	<i>Natrix sp</i>		✓									
3	House Gecko species	<i>Hemidactylus or Gehyra etc sp</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Wood Spider				✓								
5	Praying Mantis					✓							