

# Ladakh - A Snow Leopard Quest

Naturetrek Tour Report

21 February - 4 March 2014



Snow Leopard



White-bowed Tit-warbler



Scanning hillsides



Ibisbill

Report compiled by Nick Acheson  
Images courtesy of Morten Lisse



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour Leader:	Nick Acheson	Naturalist & guide
	Khenrup Phunsuk	Guide in Leh
	Thinles Tamchoos	Guide during the trek

Participants:	Detlef Davies
	Carol Davies
	Morten Lisse
	Roger Noddings
	Cat Rayner
	Kenny Ross

## Introduction

In the roof of the world, in the home of the snows, lives a cat that until recently was all but myth. Few westerners had seen it and it remained a grail among cats: the Snow Leopard. In recent years it has become possible – though still far from certain – to see these remarkable animals; in winter in three valleys of Hemis National Park, Ladakh. The best time to visit is February, when the cats are not only driven to the lower valleys by the deep snow on the mountaintops and the concentration here of their Blue Sheep prey, but many of them are also engaged in courtship and are consequently less secretive. Hence Naturetrek heads to Ladakh each year in February and here is the story of what we saw in February 2014. Our joyful adventures in Ladakh would not be possible without the hard work, talent, skill and generosity of a host of wonderful people. Prominent among them are Jigmat and Thinlay (our naturalist guides) and their colleagues Morup and Chitta; Dorjay, Singhay and Angchok (our drivers); Dawa and Sonam (our cooks in camp, also fine Snow Leopard spotters in their own right); Angchok, Rigzen, Stanzin and Tatam (our friendly, helpful, embarrassingly dedicated camp staff); and the people of Rumbak for the work of their horses and donkeys, for their felt and knitted Snow Leopards, for welcoming us to their valley, their village and their homes, and for affording us the once-in-a-lifetime privilege of watching wild Snow Leopards in their peerless habitat

## Day 1

## Friday 21st February

At 02:40 this morning most of us reached Delhi from Dubai. With no disrespect to Delhi, nowhere looks especially wonderful at 02:40 after a night on planes. We were cheered, however, to meet our last group-member in the departure lounge and in the twinkle of an eye (a very, very slow eye-twinkle it must be admitted) we were boarding our 06:30 flight to Leh. The flight to Leh in winter is a psychological preparation for Hemis National Park, passing, as it does, over the astonishingly vast snow and mountain-scape of the Himalayas. The banking and swerving of the plane to find the runway between high peaks are equally thrilling in their unique way.

Leh: cold fresh air and a warm greeting by Morup from our ground team. We were soon installed in the Mahey Retreat, our base for the next three days, gazing in awe at the Stok Kangri range across the Indus Valley from the front of the hotel. I gave orders that you should all pace yourselves today, and drink tons of liquid; orders you heeded and which helped spare any ill effects of altitude.

Late in the morning we took a gentle stroll to the outskirts of town. Over distant dusty ridges were two Golden Eagles (Lag in Ladakhi) and two Lammergeiers (Kyaglag), while a displaying male Sparrowhawk flew just over our heads. Also to be seen were plenty of Robin and Brown Accentors, Rock Pigeons, Magpies, Red-billed Choughs (Chunka) and beautiful grey Great Tits.

In the afternoon we went for a second easy walk near the hotel and added a fantastic flock of Fire-fronted Serins in a parched garden and, in the jumble of stones at the icy river's edge, two winter-plumage Wallcreepers, a Wren and a Brown Dipper. In the evening it snowed on the mountains across the valley (behind which nestled our soon-to-be Snow Leopard campsite in Hemis National Park). Those who washed this evening did so from a welcome bucket of steaming water.

## Day 2

## Saturday 22nd February

Over the mountains this morning there was low cloud and Stok Kangri was altogether hidden from view. Our journey today was east (upriver) along the Indus, past the Dalai Lama's Palace and the community of Tibetan refugees at Choglamsar to Sindhu Ghat where the Sea Buckthorn bushes were busy with White-winged Redstarts and in the stony shallows were a Greenshank, a Green Sandpiper and a pair of Ibisbills in near-perfect breeding plumage. A drake Common Merganser displayed to several females and also here were three drake Pintail and a pair of Teal.

From Sindhu Ghat we travelled a little further east to visit Shey Gompa, formerly a palace of the Ladakhi royal family. South of the river (bright with Common Mergansers and White-winged Redstarts) we visited the ancient and beautiful Hemis Gompa, secluded in a valley stuffed with Chukar and Red-billed Choughs. We picnicked in a stony valley nearby, with a friendly Brown Accentor for company. North of the river again we called at the magnificent Thiksey Gompa. Finally we crossed a flag-festooned footbridge to Palam, to look for Solitary Snipe. The Solitary Snipe was out this afternoon but here were lots of White-winged Redstarts and Black-throated Thrushes.

## Day 3

## Sunday 23rd February

Some days are just big and beautiful. Today was one of these! We travelled to the village of Ulley, along a spectacularly varied and dramatic road, past the confluence of the Indus and Zaskar Rivers and the villages of Nimmu and Liker. The first wildlife highlight was a big flock of Mongolian Finches, with an ample sprinkling of Horned Larks, by a roadside military camp. As we approached Ulley there were more Lammergeiers and Golden Eagles and our first Himalayan Griffon in immaculate adult plumage.

As we plodded to our highest altitude of the trip (4,200m, above the village of Ulley) we met lots of Chukar and a flock of Great Rosefinches, including several lustrous males. We had a picnic lunch up here in the heavens as we watched a distant group of Asiatic Ibex (Skin) on the crest of the amphitheatre of mountains around us. On our way back we searched and searched for Ladakh Urial (Red Sheep, Shanmar in Ladakhi) and eventually we found a very distant herd walking delicately over the dusty landscape in gorgeous evening light. Mission accomplished. Of course, everyone's real highlight today was the flock of Mallard we saw in river shallows before Nimmu.

## Day 4

## Monday 24th February

Into the park this morning, with sleeping bags, base layers and down jackets at the ready. We first drove for an hour to the trailhead at Zinchen, past Spituk Gompa and a small group of very friendly Urial. Next we gently walked for an hour-and-a-half up the Rumbak Valley, over icy braids of the river, to camp, passing our first Blue Sheep (Shapo) as we went. We were greeted in camp by Hill Pigeons, Chukar and Great Tits, by our ever-smiling camp staff, and by Denzel the Government Yak (you had to be there). The day before our arrival, three Snow Leopards (a mother with her two twenty-month-old cubs) had been seen at length in the Husing Valley. This afternoon we scanned every pebble in the Husing valley but no cats made their appearance.

As we wriggled into our sleeping bags this evening, cook and legendary spotter Sonam picked up a pair of Snow Leopards on the scree above camp, just on the other side of the frozen river from our tents. Alas by the time we wriggled out again they had gone. Equally unfortunately a hot water bottle was burst in the rush and soaked a sleeping bag, which the very attentive camp staff fixed over the fire in no time. Thus would be their ingenuity, commitment and hard work throughout our stay in their magnificent national park.

## Day 5

## Tuesday 25th February

Back to the Husing Valley after breakfast this morning, to scan and scan and then scan some more... However, word soon reached us that a Snow Leopard had been seen in the Tarbung Valley, some distance below camp. We sped there, slowing to a snail's pace (it would have to have been a frost-proof snail) as we crossed and re-crossed the treacherous icy river. But the animal was never seen again. We nonetheless spent much of the rest of the day waiting for the Tarbung Tabby to reappear. Rigzen brought us a delicious picnic lunch ('tasty, tasty, very, very tasty').

Later, in the middle of the afternoon, Angchok brought us tea and just as he was about to pour it – his biscuits already on their plate – the radio crackled with the excited voice of Sonam, bringing news that a cat was being seen in the Husing valley, above camp, where our day had begun. We hurried there as fast as the rising ground and the high altitude would allow, several of you finding the trek very hard work, even with the help of mountain-hardy local staff. As we reached the ridge overlooking Husing we heard broken messages about what had been seen and where. Slowly, with help from kindly locals and other Snow Leopard groupies, we began to see twitches of a Snow Leopard (Shan in Ladakhi) on a distant ledge. With the coming of late afternoon's shade, the movement increased and it became clear that there were two cats on the ledge. We saw faces, stretches, yawns (with exquisite black lips) and grooming licks over around an hour. We were, we felt sure, watching a mother and her well-grown cub.

As dusk began to fall, the mother moved off and was followed by not one but two cubs around 20 months old (estimated to have been born in June 2012, and the same animals which had been seen here two days previously). Snow Leopards are at their breathtaking best when seen walking flank-on and we were thrilled to watch these gorgeous creatures as they strolled and scampered across their vast landscape and into the coming night. Mood in camp this evening was buoyant!

## Day 6

### Wednesday 26th February

Another fantastic day though no-one saw a Snow Leopard. We walked this morning up the Rumbak Gorge, a dramatic setting for some superb wildlife. There were Large-eared Pikas (*Zabra* in Ladakhi) in the jagged rocks and Blue Sheep grazed very close to the path. We had great views of both Red- and Yellow-billed Choughs on the cliffs and overhead were Golden Eagles looping above their magnificent stick nests. The chief highlight here was a superb and confiding pair of Himalayan Snowcocks which we first heard, then saw, on the cliff opposite as they gave their curlew-calls and puffed out their frost-white petticoats. At the top of the gorge, in the beautiful open river valley, half-filled with snow, a big flock of Tibetan Snowfinches flew by, and in scrub here was an exquisite pair of White-browed Tit-Warblers with a Great Tit.

Rumbak village sits between the stunning, snow-covered Stok La (the pass over the mountains to Stok village) and the first major pass of the Markha trek. There were Chukars everywhere here and one tree held a dozen Robin Accentors. After searching in vain for mountain-finches, we were welcomed into a traditional Ladakhi home for sweet tea and most of you bought home-knitted Snow Leopards and Ibex. As we walked back a young Lammergeier sliced overhead, and there were more Red-billed Chough, Blue Sheep and Large-eared Pikas. No Snow Leopards were found today so we sat in camp in the evening telling tales of our travels and eating delicious food from the kitchen tent served by Stanzin and Angchok.

Late in the evening three of us heard a large mammal walking deliberately across the slope over the river, tumbling scree into the valley. Our torches revealed nothing but it seems quite possible it was a Snow Leopard as Blue Sheep don't walk in steady, deliberate lines at night and it sounded much too heavy to be a Fox (*Watsé* in Ladakhi).

## Day 7

### Thursday 27th February

It was much colder last night (though still not as cold as last year, I'll have you know) and snow fell lightly on our tents. When we woke this morning, a Woolly Hare was nibbling contentedly in the poplar plantation just above camp. We spent most of today in the Tarbung Valley, searching distant hillsides for signs of a cat. We were rewarded with a surprise Solitary Snipe speeding past us over the frozen stream. A pair of Himalayan Snowcocks flew over the valley above us and were watched landing on the distant mountaintop. How can such a bulky bird fly so impressively? Also here were a scattering of Blue Sheep, Brown and Robin Accentors, Yellow-billed Chough and White-browed Tit-Warblers. In the evening we again went up the first, very steep slope in the Husing Valley but there was no sign of Snow Leopards. Indeed again today no-one saw one anywhere.

## Day 8

### Friday 28th February

February ended brilliantly. Our morning was again leopard-less. We went further up the Husing Valley and met a park guard who showed us superb images of the female and two cubs taken on a camera trap the night after we saw them. There were Large-eared Pikas in the scree here and a single Royle's Pika shot mouse-like between our feet and dived into the bottom of a dry stone wall. (He brought us to three lagomorphs for the day as the Woolly Hare had sped through camp in the morning). We also saw the usual Blue Sheep, Lammergeiers, Red-billed Chough and a distant perched Golden Eagle. Delicious lunch was brought to us in the valley by Tatam and Rigzen.

Our day picked up dramatically in the late afternoon. We spent three hours after lunch scanning the mountainsides visible from camp. Then came the news that a Snow Leopard had been seen below us, in the Tarbung Valley, so we ran and skated over the frozen river as fast as we could. We met Jigmat and Thinlay, who had found the cat, at the mouth of the Tarbung. The Snow Leopard was a male, in full view, just a few hundred metres away, his face and shoulder covered in blood from a recent kill. As Jigmat and I helped you find the male, some of us briefly sighted a second cat, presumably his female, but she ran down the scree and was quickly lost from sight.

The male too went over a ridge, but we soon found him again in full view. He stood up, moved a short distance to a knoll, slumped down again, and licked his paws; we watched entranced for around 45 minutes and thousands of photographs were taken. Then, just before other groups arrived (we had been almost alone with him all this time) he walked up the steep scree slope and plonked himself in a patch of brush where he stayed until, with dusk approaching, I decided we had better head for camp to avoid crossing the icy river in the dark. Mood wasn't so bad in camp this evening either!

## Day 9

## Saturday 1st March

There being no news of leopards, this morning we went to the boulder-strewn Large-eared Pika colony at the bottom of the Rumbak Gorge in the hope of seeing the Mountain Weasel (Lakimo in Ladakhi) which had been seen here recently. No weasel appeared but after an hour or so word reached us that our male Snow Leopard had been found again at Zinchen (the trailhead for walking into camp, right at the bottom of the Rumbak valley). So we powered down the valley to meet him.

On reaching Zinchen we learned that the cat could only very partially be seen, and that from the top of a very steep, hugely mobile scree slope. So we scrambled, slipped, plodded and panted up the scree to the vantage point (an achievement we all agreed with hindsight had been hugely enjoyable). The male Snow Leopard remained fractionally in view for a couple of hours as a vicious wind hit us and we sat shivering. Rigzen and Tatam, showing dedication far, far beyond the call of duty, brought lunch to our near-inaccessible eyrie. Eventually the male raised his head and looked straight at us. Most of us took this as our signal to go back to camp, leaving just two brave Naturetrekkers and Thinlay with the Snow Leopard, who became more active and obliging as the afternoon wore on. The rest of us went back up the Rumbak Gorge to the Large-eared Pika colony. There were still no Mountain Weasels but a swirling flock of Brandt's Mountain-Finches was seen, with one or two Tibetan Snowfinches.

## Day 10

## Sunday 2nd March

We woke to an inch of snow covering camp and left for the final time after breakfast, thrilled with everything the mountains had allowed us to see. Tired but happy limbs walked out of the park this morning, past our last Blue Sheep, to the trailhead at Zinchen where our vehicles were waiting. A Wallcreeper fluttered past us as we drove towards Spituk, as if bidding us farewell from all the inhabitants of Hemis. On our way to Leh we again called at Palam and this time the celebrated Solitary Snipe was at home, though he burst from the mud at our approach and disappeared round a bend in the stream. This afternoon, while I arranged the next day's activities for you, you all went in search of Nubra Pikas at Choglamsar, but to no avail as the patch of habitat where they used to live had been destroyed.

On the way back you called at the market in Leh and bought pashminas and other gifts for loved ones. This evening was taken up by beers, by celebrations for a fabulous trip to Hemis National Park, and by the joy of washing from a bucket of hot water after a week in an icy tent.

## Day 11

## Monday 3rd March

We took a 08.30 flight this morning from Leh to Delhi, over the peerless mountains of Ladakh, the forested slopes of Himachal and the fertile plains of Haryana. The bustle of Delhi seemed wholly alien after just ten days in the snows. Bank and Common Mynas, Rose-ringed Parakeets, House Crows, Shikra, Black-eared Kites and an Oriental Honey Buzzard were all along the road to welcome us to the city. In the afternoon, by special arrangement, you went birding around Sultanpur with Sanjay and saw some very fine birds including Sarus Crane, Sind Sparrow, Brooks' Leaf-Warbler and Ruddy-breasted Crake.

## Day 12

## Tuesday 4th March

This morning you amused yourselves (minus the Danish contingent who, sadly, had already left us). The day began with a trip to the bird reserve on the Yamuna River at Okhla. Hume's Leaf-Warblers lisped in the trees here and Five-striped Palm-Squirrels quivered their exquisite tails across the track. On the water were faraway rafts of duck – Shoveler, Teal, Garganey, Pochard and Pintail – and at the water's edge White-breasted Waterhens, White-throated Kingfishers and Small Indian Mongooses. Overhead were huge numbers of Black-eared Kites, a distant Steppe Eagle and a very close Egyptian Vulture. All in all we decided we liked Okhla and its wildlife very much. In the evening we had a last dinner together, before bidding farewell to our New Zealand friends (who would stay an extra night in Delhi), and heading to the airport for the long wait until our flights departed.

So ended a glorious visit to the snows, the rugged landscapes, the wonderful wildlife and the kindly people of Ladakh! Our Snow Leopards pace there, even as I write. The ice and snow are melting now, faster by the day; the Blue Sheep are moving back up to the high pastures and with them goes their secretive, dust-grey nemesis. Long may these phenomenal animals roam the mountains of Ladakh, and throughout their range...and long may they roam in your hearts. You earned the right to keep them there. Finally...for those who were worried, I'm quite sure Denzel the Yak has made it to the other side of the river by now!

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## Species List

Mammals (✓ = recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March											
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2		
1	Asiatic Ibex	<i>Capra ibex</i>	✓		✓									
2	Ladakh Urial	<i>Ovis vignei</i>			✓	✓								
3	Blue Sheep	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>												h
5	Snow Leopard	<i>Panthera uncia</i>					3				2	1		
6	Woolly Hare	<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>								✓	✓			
7	Large-eared Pika	<i>Ochotona macrotis</i>							✓		✓	✓		
8	Royle's Pika	<i>Ochotona roylei</i>									✓			

Birds (h = heard only)

1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓									
2	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		✓	✓									
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓									
4	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		✓	✓									✓
5	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>			✓									✓
7	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓				✓			✓	✓			
8	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Himalayan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>							✓	✓				
10	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓										
12	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		✓										✓
13	Solitary Snipe	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>								✓				✓
14	Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>		✓										
15	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓
16	Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>		✓								h		✓
18	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>			✓	✓							✓	
19	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓									✓
20	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	✓											
21	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	✓	✓										✓
22	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Robin Accentor	<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24	Brown Accentor	<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>				✓								
26	Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>		✓	✓	✓								✓
27	White-browed Tit-Warbler	<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>							✓	✓			✓	
28	White-winged Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>		✓	✓	✓								✓
29	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	✓											✓
31	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		✓										✓
33	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Yellow-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓								h
36	Brandt's Mountain-Finch	<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>											✓	
37	Mongolian Finch	<i>Bucanetes mongolicus</i>			✓									

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March									
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2
38	Great Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilla severtzovi</i>			✓					✓		
39	Tibetan Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla adamsi</i>										
40	Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>				✓						
41	Fire-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓

## Species Recorded in Okhla & Delhi

### Birds

Blue Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser rubrirostris</i>
Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i>	Eurasian Wigeon, <i>Anas penelope</i>
Spot-billed Duck, <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Eurasian Green-winged Teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>
Garganey, <i>Anas querquedula</i>	Northern Pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>
Northern Shoveler, <i>Anas chrypeata</i>	Common Pochard, <i>Aythya ferina</i>
Indian Grey Hornbill, <i>Ocyrocus birostris</i>	White-throated Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
Green Bee-eater, <i>Merops orientalis</i>	Asian Koel, <i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet, <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	House Swift, <i>Apus nipalensis</i>
Rock Pigeon, <i>Columba livia</i>	Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon, <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	White-breasted Waterhen, <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
Purple Swamphen, <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Common Moorhen, <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot, <i>Fulica atra</i>	Black-winged Stilt, <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Red-wattled Lapwing, <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Black-headed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Whiskered Tern, <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Egyptian Vulture, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Black-eared Kite, <i>Milvus migrans lineatus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Shikra, <i>Accipiter badius</i>	Steppe Eagle, <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
Little Grebe, <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
Oriental Darter, <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Grey Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Purple Heron, <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus (ibis) coromandus</i>
Indian Pond-Heron, <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Black-headed Ibis, <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
Painted Stork, <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	House Crow, <i>Corvus splendens</i>
Long-tailed Minivet, <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Black Drongo, <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
Red-breasted Flycatcher, <i>Ficedula parva</i>	Asian Pied Starling, <i>Gracupica contra</i>
Bank Myna, <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	Common Myna, <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Plain Martin, <i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul, <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
Red-vented Bulbul, <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Ashy Prinia, <i>Prinia socialis</i>
Oriental White-eye, <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Common Tailorbird, <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Lesser Whitethroat, <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Greenish Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
Hume's Leaf-Warbler, <i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Jungle Babbler, <i>Turdoides striata</i>
Purple Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	

### Mammals

Indian Flying Fox, <i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Rhesus Macaque, <i>Macaca mulatta</i>
Nilgai, <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	Small Indian Mongoose, <i>Herpestes javanicus palustris</i>
Five-striped Palm-Squirrel, <i>Funambulus pennantii</i>	