



DOI:

**Forestry: Journal of Institute of Forestry, Nepal**

Journal homepage: [www.nepjol.info/index.php/forestry](http://www.nepjol.info/index.php/forestry)



## Bird Diversity in Bhaludhunga: Exploring Avian Diversity in Eastern Mid-hills of Nepal

Naresh Shrestha<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Anusha Shrestha<sup>2</sup> and Krishna Prasad Bhusal<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Red panda Network, Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal

<sup>2</sup> Tribhuvan University, Institute of Forestry, Pokhara Campus, Nepal

### KEYWORDS

*Endemic bird  
Lower Mai Valley Forest  
MacKinnon's Listing  
Method,  
Restricted Range Species*

### ABSTRACT

Birds are crucial to biodiversity and serve as an indicator of habitat quality, productivity and stability. This study documents the avian diversity in Bhaludhunga Community Forest and associated tea garden in Ilam, which is a part of the Mai Valley Forests Important Bird and Biodiversity Area. It addresses the limited research on avi-faunal diversity in eastern Nepal, particularly outside protected areas. MacKinnon's Listing method was used to collect the data following the existing trail transect walk in the study area. During the study period, a total of 132 bird species from 41 families of 10 orders were recorded. Order Passeriformes were the most dominant order with 102 species followed by Accipitriformes and Columbiformes. Muscicapidae was the most commonly represented family with 19 species followed by Phylloscopidae, and Pellorneidae. One globally endangered species, Steppe Eagle along with five nationally threatened species was recorded during the survey. Two Restricted Range Species from the Eastern Himalayas Endemic Bird Area Spiny Babbler and Yellow-vented Warbler were also recorded in the area. However, extensive survey in the different seasons is required for further exploration of bird community, which might play a crucial role in developing baseline information and implementing conservation implications.

### INTRODUCTION

Bird diversity is a strong bio-indicator for ecosystem health and for overall biodiversity (Pakkala et al. 2014) and is also a reliable indicator of the quality, productivity and stability of the habitat (Vallecillo et al. 2016) since birds are sensitive to changes in environmental conditions (Bibi and Ali, 2013). Therefore, bird diversity is widely regarded as a crucial instrument for planning, monitoring, and identifying conservation

actions related to biodiversity conservation (Kremen 1992, Bregman et al. 2014). They have occupied diverse habitat and foraging strategies (Naish 2014). Numerous resident and migratory bird species, including the endemic Spiny Babbler have made Nepal's diverse ecosystems their home (Inskipp et al. 2017). The strength of Nepal's biodiversity is reflected well with Nepal supporting about 9% of the world's known bird species among which 42 species are listed in the IUCN Red List of Globally Threatened (10 Critically

\*corresponding author

Email: \*nareshshrestha9798@gmail.com

Received: 17 August 2023 Accepted: 24 February 2024

Endangered, 8 Endangered and 24 Vulnerable), 34 Globally Near Threatened Species (DNPWC and BCN 2022, BirdLife International 2023). Of the total bird species, 100 are enlisted in various CITES appendices and 19% are nationally threatened (DNPWC and BCN 2022).

223 species of birds in the whole world are on the verge of extinction (BirdLife International 2023) due to natural as well as anthropogenic threats (Sarkar et al. 2009, BirdLife International 2023). Eastern Nepal's forests are unlike any other in the nation, which are at the risk of destruction and degradation (Acharya, 2011). Habitat degradation and fragmentation, urbanization, change in vegetation composition (Sarkar et al. 2009, Asefa et al. 2017, Girma et al. 2017), pollution, invasive alien species, climate change, illegal hunting and poaching (BirdLife International 2023) are identified as the major threats to birds. Within a comparatively limited area, there is a considerable range of habitat (forest) types and associated wildlife, spanning from diverse patterns of tropical forests to temperate forests. The majority of the forests are not part of the current national protected area network. Thus several avian species which are regionally endemic to Eastern Nepal, in need of conservation, are totally unprotected (Dodman 1989). Although eastern Nepal is rich in avi-faunal diversity, not many studies have been conducted. And if any studies have been done, they have been concentrated in the protected areas and only very few have been conducted in the forests outside the protected areas. Thus, most regions outside the protected areas in eastern Nepal remain unexplored. Therefore, the present study aimed to explore the wilderness and compile further information on the relative abundance and diversity of the bird species in one of the Community Forests and its associated tea garden of Ilam district to highlight the importance of protecting these diverse habitats from ongoing threats.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study area

The Bhaludhunga Community Forest (26°55'21.92"N, 87°55'12.97"E) and Tea Estate of Ilam (26°54'52.71"N, 87°55'29.66"E) are located in Ilam Municipality ward no. 6 in Ilam district, which is about 2 km North-East of Ilam Bazar (Figure 1). It lies in the Mid-hill region within the Mai Valley Forests Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) of Nepal (Baral and Inskipp 2005). The summer season in Ilam is mildly warm which fogs up during monsoon while the winter is cold and mostly clear. Bhaludhunga Community Forest occupies an area of 14 hectare ranging from 1125 m to 1383 m altitude from the sea level. The forest lies within the Lower Mai Valley Forest area surrounded by settlements on the North, South and East and on the West, there lies a sub-tropical broadleaved forest that joins a river named Puwakhola. The forest is mainly dominated by Chilaune (*Schima wallichii*) and Katus (*Castanopsis indica*) with small patch of Juniper (*Juniperus indica*) towards the Northern region of the forest (Inskipp et al. 2022). There are also several Simal (*Bombax ceiba*) trees scattered around the forest which serve as roosting, foraging and nesting habitat for most of the birds in the area. The tea estate lying close to the forest provides a different habitat type for several species creating microclimate below the canopy of densely planted tea plants. Also, the scattered trees around the tea plantations create a favourable roosting site for several bird species. There are several Siris (*Albezia procera*) and Chilaune trees scattered around tea bushes.

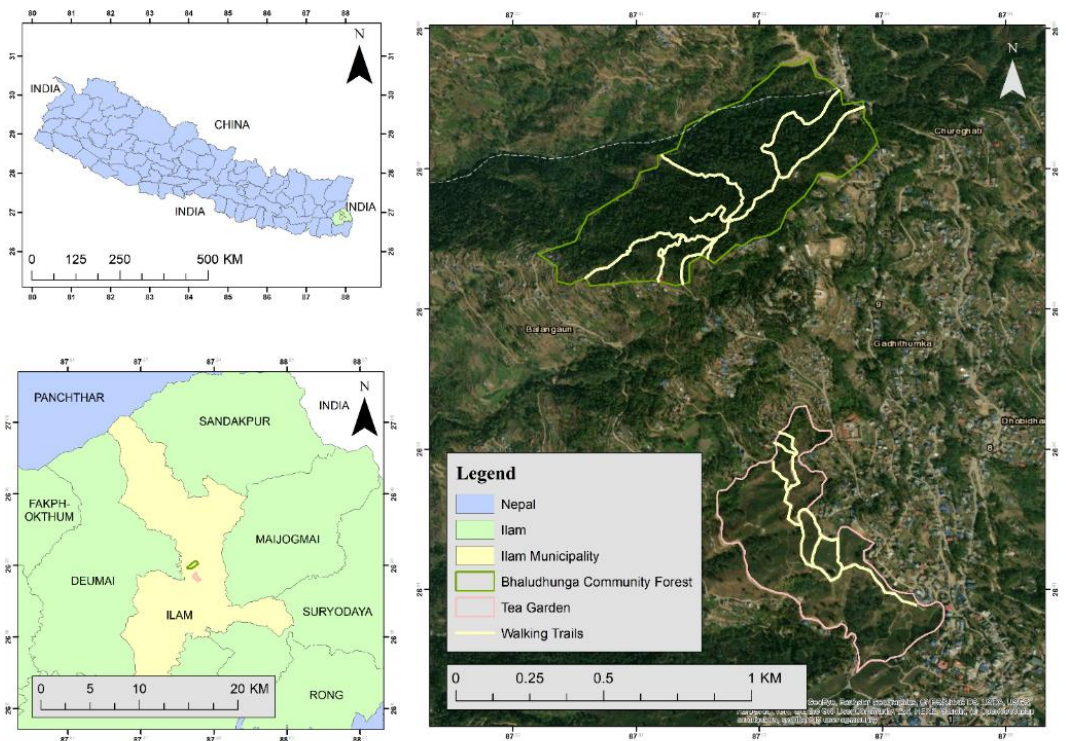
### Bird survey

Bird survey was carried out for a total of 20 days in February, March and April 2021 in order to record the seasonal variation of birds from winter to summer by using Mackinnon's species richness method, walking through the trail transects, as described by Bibby et al. (2000). The same

transects were followed during the survey where the birds that were seen or heard (song/call) were recorded from 6:30 to 10:30 hrs when birds are active. During the transect walk, a series of sub-lists were compiled where the first 10 species encountered (sighting and calls heard) were listed. Once 10 species were identified and listed, a new list was started. Great effort was taken during the survey to ensure that the same species did not appear more than once in a single list, but the species could be listed again in lists that followed. The number of new species in list

two that were not included in list one was extracted to create the total species list, and this process was repeated for all the lists that were recorded for the area. A species richness curve, that measures the species diversity, was created by graphing the cumulative sum of species recorded versus the total number of lists made.

Wing 8×42 binoculars and Birds of Nepal book of Grimmett et al. (2016) were used as field guide to identify the bird species. Expert consultations were also done to identify some calls of the birds.



**Figure 1: Map of study area showing the trail transect used for the study**

**RESULTS**

**Bird diversity and richness**

During the study period, 4064 individuals of 132 bird species were recorded, representing 10 orders and 41 families (Annex I). With 102 species in 31 families, the Passeriformes order was the most prevalent, followed by the

Accipitriformes (6 species) and Columbiformes (3 species). (Figure 2). Likewise, with 19 species, the Muscicapidae family was the most frequently represented, followed by the Phylloscopidae (16 species), Pellorneidae (6 species), and Picidae (6 species each) (Figure 3). During the survey, five individuals of the Spiny Babbler

(*Acanthoptila nipalensis*), the endemic bird of Nepal were recorded.

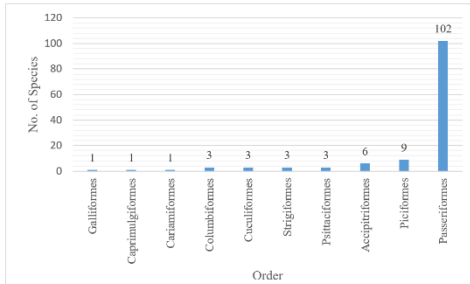


Figure 2: Species composition by orders

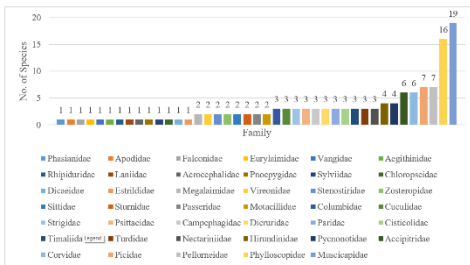


Figure 3: Species composition by family

A total of 215 lists comprising 10 species in each list were prepared during the study period. New species got added to each list. A cumulative sum of newly added species in each list was calculated and a graph was drawn (Figure 3). As the figure illustrates, the number of new bird species observation was high up to list no. 7, which then started to gradually decrease till list no. 25. After list no. 26, the observation of new species was not that common; only one or two new species were added after every second or third list or even more (Figure 4). The most common species among the birds was Yellow-bellied Fairy-fantail (*Chelidorhynx hypoxanthus*), which occurred in 129 out of 215 lists followed by Large-billed Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*) (n=115) and Grey-hooded Warbler (*Phylloscopus xanthoschistos*) (n=111).

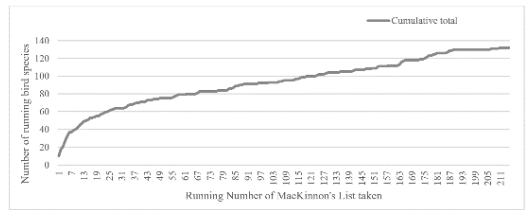


Figure 4: MacKinnon's species richness curve

Abundance of recorded species

The abundance category showed that uncommon birds accounted for just over 43% of the total (57 species) followed by frequent, common and abundant with 34.85% (46 species), 18.94% (25 species) and 3.03% (4 species) respectively as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Table showing the abundance status of birds

Category	Abundance Score	Scale	Species
< 0.1	1	Rare	0
0.1 - 2.0	2	Uncommon	57
2.1 - 10.0	3	Frequent	46
10.1-40.0	4	Common	25
> 40.0	5	Abundant	4

Status of recorded species

One globally endangered--Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*)--and five nationally threatened--Himalayan Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), White-browed Piculet (*Sasia ochracea*), Steppe Eagle, Yellow-bellied Warbler (*Abroscopus supercilialis*), and Yellow-vented Warbler (*Phylloscopus cantator*)--were recorded. Out of the five nationally threatened species, one species was Critically Endangered, one Endangered and three species were Vulnerable (Table 2). Ten species were listed in Appendix II of CITES and one in Appendix III. Two restricted range Species were also recorded during the survey: Spiny Babbler (endemic to Nepal) and Yellow-vented Warbler, both of which are part of the Eastern Himalayas Endemic Bird Area.

**Table 1: Conservation concern species recorded in Bhaludhunga Community Forest (CF) and adjoining tea garden**

S.N.	English Name	Scientific Name	National Status	Global Status	CITES
1	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>			III
2	Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>			II
3	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>			II
4	Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>			II
5	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>			II
6	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	VU	NT	II
7	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	VU	EN	II
8	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>			II
9	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	CR	LC	NE
10	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			II
11	Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>			II
12	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>			II
13	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	VU	LC	NE
14	Yellow-vented Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	EN	LC	NE

Note: LC: Least Concerned; NT: Near Threatened; VU: Vulnerable; CR: Critically Endangered; NE: Not Evaluated (DNPWC & BCN 2022)

## DISCUSSION

It is crucial to understand the species composition of birds from unprotected habitats in order to assess environmental conditions and develop long-term, practical plans for avian conservation and management (Kiros et al. 2018, Bhusal et al. 2020). The study reported that the Bhaludhunga Community Forest and the neighboring tea garden region were home to 132 different species of birds, representing 10 orders and 41 families. This study suggests the area has high bird diversity, i.e., 14.89% of the total avian species that are recorded in Nepal, i.e., 886 (DNPWC and BCN 2018). With increased sampling effort, the species richness curve nearly hit an asymptote that indicates the possibility of finding a few more species similar to the finding of Chettri et al. (2018). Diverse species are supported by a positive correlation between species richness and heterogeneous habitat (Basnet et al.

2016). The area consists of heterogeneous habitat, including forests and bushy, with varying altitudes and distinctive topographic characteristics. The diverse range of habitats present in this area may account for the notable abundance of bird species found there (Berg 1997). A similar study was done by Basnet and Sapkota (2006) in Lower Mai Valley, where a total of 153 bird species were observed. In addition, bird survey was done in the area adjacent to Bhaludhunga Community Forest, i.e., Seti Devi Forest Area, where a total of 115 bird species were observed in 2021 (Queen Ilam, unpublished data). Similarly, in 2022, a survey conducted in the lower Mai Valley Forest Important Bird and Biodiversity Area documented a total of 256 different bird species (Inskipp et al. 2022).

Among the 42 bird species globally classified as threatened and the 167 categorized as nationally threatened in Nepal (DNPWC and

BCN 2022), the survey identified one globally threatened species and five nationally threatened species, which signifies the importance of the site. The existence of restricted-range species indicates that the Mai Valley IBA in eastern Nepal provides habitat for nationally threatened breeding species (Joshi et al. 2022). Globally, the risk of extinction of birds is on the rise (White and Bennet 2015). In the study area, pollution and growing human settlement were the main risks to avifauna corresponding to the finding of Dangaura et al. (2020). Deforestation is still one of the threats to birds in the lower Mai Valley Forests but large tracts high-quality forest with old trees and thick undergrowth were noted by Inskipp et al. (2022) in the lower temperate and sub-tropical zones. Some locals were also found killing birds for consumption using catapults as stated by Inskipp et al. (2022) where hunting is described as one of the significant threats to birds in the Mai Valley Forest. One of the very common residential bird species, Large-billed Crow was found dead due to electrocution in the study area.

In order to make the tea organic, the management authority stopped using pesticides in the tea garden. This has helped increase the bird assemblage in the area because insectivorous birds eat pests on the tea plants, and they act as important bio-control agents in tea gardens and other farming environments that are maintained organically (Sinu 2011). But, the increase in the flow of people and lack of enough large trees in the area has negatively hampered the avian diversity of the area. This study demonstrated the enormous potential for organically managed tea plantations to support and preserve avian diversity as suggested by Chettri et al. (2018).

A study on forest management practice in the mid-hills of Nepal by Neupane et al. (2022) found that community-managed forests just like Bhaludhunga CF supported greater bird diversity compared to protected forests managed by the government. A similar study

conducted in Eastern Nepal by Joshi et al. (2022) also illustrate that contiguous forest support higher bird diversity compared to isolated ones. And, Bhaludhunga having its boundary adjacent to Setidevi Community Forest towards the western side provides continuous habitat type thus supporting higher assemblage of birds. These findings suggest that a combination of forest management practices, environmental variables, and climatic factors play a crucial role in promoting avian diversity in sub-tropical forests of Nepal. Conservation efforts should focus on maintaining the ecological integrity of these ecosystems and managing the land effectively to promote avian diversity.

This study illustrates, a part of lower Mai Valley Forest IBA significantly holds the population of globally and nationally threatened species and has high avian diversity. The sub-tropical forest area associated with adjacent forest and tea garden creates favourable environment to a number of birds. However, more studies are needed to explore the seasonal variability, distribution pattern of bird species, habitat suitability of the species and associated other wildlife. There are efforts being taken in order to initiate the culture of bird watching in Ilam and developing bird tourism in the area, but the lack of experts in the field has hindered the process. This has resulted in a lack of guidance for local enthusiasts, hampering their ability to effectively engage in bird watching and related activities.

## CONCLUSION

This research indicates that the Bhaludhunga Forest and its neighboring Tea Garden provide a habitat for a variety of bird species, a topic that warrants further comprehensive investigation. The study recorded 132 bird species belonging to 41 families under 10 orders.

Additional in-depth scientific research and consistent bird monitoring are necessary to

gather further insights into species diversity and potential threats.

Given the substantial potential for bird-centric ecotourism in the region, suitable policies can facilitate the implementation of such activities. The present research suggests increasing awareness regarding the significance of conserving both birds and their habitats in Ilam.

Furthermore, comprehensive year-round studies on avifauna are still lacking in the Mai Valley IBA. To successfully implement conservation efforts in the area, it is imperative to conduct research examining the factors affecting species distribution and behavior, along with studying the ecology of endangered bird species, in order to inform appropriate conservation strategies.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research work was carried as a part of a post-training internship of Friends of Nature (FON), Nepal. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the Bhaludhunga Community Forest User Group for their generous cooperation and permission to conduct our research in their forest. We would also like to express our gratitude to the local communities and stakeholders who generously participated in this study, providing essential information and insights into the avifaunal diversity of the area. We extend our sincere gratitude to everyone who supported us directly and indirectly throughout the research period.

#### REFERENCES

Asefa, A., Davies, A.B., McKechnie, A.E., Kinahan, A.A. and van Rensburg, B.J. (2017). Effects of anthropogenic disturbance on bird diversity in Ethiopian montane forests. *Condor: Ornithol. Appl.* 119 (3), 416–430.  
<https://doi.org/10.1650/CONDOR-16-81.1>

Baral, H. S. and Inskipp, C. (2005). Important Bird Areas in Nepal: key sites for conservation. Bird Conservation Nepal

and BirdLife International, Kathmandu, Nepal and Cambridge, UK, p 242.

Basnet, Y. R., and Sapkota, J. (2006). Ornithological Survey of lower Mai-Valley. Oriental Bird Club, UK.

Basnet, T. B., M. B. Rokaya, B. P. Bhattarai, and Z. Münzbergová. (2016). Heterogeneous landscapes on steep slopes at low altitudes as hotspots of bird diversity in a Hilly Region of Nepal in the Central Himalayas. *PloS one.* 11(3), p.e0150498.

Berg, Å. (1997). Diversity and abundance of birds in relation to forest fragmentation, habitat quality and heterogeneity. *Bird study.* 44(3):355-366.

Bhusal, K. P., M. Pandey, and T. G. Magar (2020). Diversity and status of birds in Argha Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, Western Mid hill of Nepal. *Danphe* 29 (3/4):1–11.

Bibi, F. and Ali, Z. (2013). Measurement of diversity indices of avian communities at Taunsa Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary, Pakistan. *Journal of Animal and Plant Sciences.* 23. 469–474.

Bibby, C.; Jones, M. and Marsden, S. (2000). Expedition Field Techniques: Bird Surveys. BirdLife International.

BirdLife International (2023). Country profile: Nepal. Available from <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country/nepal>. Checked: 2023-06-02

BirdLife International (2023) Birdlife International. Retrieved from <https://www.birdlife.org/birds/>. Checked: 2023-11-24

Bregman TP, Sekercioglu CH, and Tobias JA. (2014). Global patterns and predictors of bird species responses to forest fragmentation: implications for ecosystem function and conservation. *Biol Conserv.* 2014;169:372–83.

Chettri, A., Sharma, K., Dewan, S., and Acharya, B. K. (2018). Bird diversity of tea plantations in darjeeling hills, Eastern Himalaya, India. *Biodiversitas.* 19(3), 1066–1073.

- <https://doi.org/10.13057/biodiv/d190339>
- Dangaura, H. L., Pandey, N., Chand, D. B., and Bhusal, K. P. (2020). Avian richness of the Basanta Protected Forest, far-western lowland Nepal: Implication for conservation. *Nepalese Journal of Zoology*, 4(2), 68–84. <https://doi.org/10.3126/njz.v4i2.33886>
- DNPWC and BCN. (2022). Birds of Nepal: An Official Checklist. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- DNPWC and BCN. (2018). Birds of Nepal: An Official Checklist. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Dodman, T. (1989). An investigation into the status and conservation requirements of evergreen forests and their avifauna in eastern Nepal, including Kosi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.
- Girma, Z., Mengesha, G. and Asfaw, T. (2016). Diversity, relative abundance and distribution of avian fauna in and around Wondo Genet Forest, South-Central Ethiopia. *Research Journal of Forestry*, 11 (1), 1–12. <https://dx.doi.org/10.3923/rjf.2017.1.12>.
- Grimmett, R., Inskipp, C., Inskipp, T. and Baral, H.S. (2003). Birds of Nepal. Helm field guide. (Nepali Version)
- Grimmett, R., Inskipp, C., Inskipp, T. and Baral, H. S. (2016). Birds of Nepal Helm Field Guide, Revised edition. Christopher Helm, London, UK, p 368.
- Inskipp, C. (1989). Nepal's forest birds: their status and conservation. ICBP Monograph 4. ICBP, Cambridge.
- Inskipp, C., Baral, H. S., Inskipp, T., Khatiwada, A. P., Khatiwada, M. P., Poudyal, L. P., and Amin, R. (2017). Nepal's national red list of birds. *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 9(1), 9700–9722. <https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.2855.9.1.9700-9722>
- Inskipp, C., Acharya, S., and Giri, T. (2022). Birds and habitats recorded in the lower Mai Valley Important Bird and Biodiversity Area. *Nepalese Journal of Zoology*, 6(1), 30–47. <https://doi.org/10.3126/njz.v6i1.46751>
- Joshi, A., Baniya, S., Shrestha, N., Sapkota, R. P., and Baral, H. S. (2022). Contiguous forest supports higher bird diversity compared to isolated forest: Evidence from forest landscape of Eastern Nepal. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 36, e02133. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoco.2022.e02133>
- Kiros S, Afework B, Legese K. (2018). A preliminary study on bird diversity and abundance from Wabe fragmented forests around Gubre subcity and Wolkite town, Southwestern Ethiopia. *Int J Avian and Wildlife Biol.* 2018;3(5):333-340. DOI: [10.15406/ijawb.2018.03.00116](https://doi.org/10.15406/ijawb.2018.03.00116)
- Kremen C. (1992). Assessing the indicator properties of the species assemblages for natural areas monitoring. *Ecol Appl.* 1992;2:203–17.
- Naish, D. (2014). The fossil record of bird behaviour. *Journal of Zoology* 292:268–280. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jzo.12113>
- Neupane B, Dhama B, Panthee S, Stewart AB, Silwal T, and Katuwal HB. (2022). Forest Management Practice Influences Bird Diversity in the Mid-Hills of Nepal. *Animals (Basel)*;12(19):2681. doi: 10.3390/ani12192681. PMID: 36230422; PMCID: PMC9559466.
- Pakkala, T., Lindén, A., Tiainen, J., Tomppo, E., and Kouki, J. (2014). Indicators of forest biodiversity: Which bird species predict high breeding bird assemblage diversity in boreal forests at Multiple Spatial Scales? *Annales Zoologici Fennici*, 51(5), 457–476. <https://doi.org/10.5735/086.051.0501>
- Sarkar, N.J., Sultana, D., Jaman, M.F. and Rahman, M.K. (2009). Diversity and population of avifauna of two urban sites



- in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Ecoprint: Int. J. Ecol.* 16, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.3126/eco.v16i0.3464>
- Sereno, P. C. and Chenggang, R. (1992). Early evolution of avian flight and perching: new evidence from the Lower Cretaceous of China. *Science* 255:845–848. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.255.5046.845>
- Sinu, PA. (2011). Avian pest control in tea plantations of sub-Himalayan plains of Northeast India: Mixed-species foraging flock matters. *Biol Conserv* 129 (2): 149–166.
- Vallecillo, S., Maes, J., Polce, C. and Lavalle, C. (2016). A habitat quality indicator for common birds in Europe based on species distribution models. *Ecological Indicators* 69:488–499. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2016.05.008>
- White, R. L. and Bennett, P. M. 2015. Elevational distribution and extinction risk in birds. *PLoS One* 10:e0121849. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0121849>

### Annex I: Avian Checklist of Bhaludhunga CF and adjoining Tea Garden Area

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Local Name
Galliformes			
Phasianidae			
1	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	कालिज
Columbiformes			
Columbidae			
2	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	मलेवा
3	Oriental Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	तामे दुकुर
4	Western Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia suratensis</i>	कुर्ले दुकुर
Caprimulgiformes			
Apodidae			
5	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	फिराफिरे घरगौथली
Cuculiformes			
Cuculidae			
6	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	ढोडे गोकुल
7	Western Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	कोइली
8	Large Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	पहाडी बीउ कुहियो
Strigiformes			
Strigidae			
9	Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	कालपोचक
10	Asian Barred Owl	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	ठूलो डुन्दुल
11	Indian Scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	उलुक
Accipitriformes			
Accipitridae			
12	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	काकाकुल

13	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	हिमाली गिद्ध
14	Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	शदलचील
15	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	द्रोणक चील
16	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	गोमायु महाचील
17	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	शिक्रा
Piciformes			
Megalaimidae			
18	Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	न्याउली
19	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	कथुर्के
Picidae			
20	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	ससिया
21	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	थोप्ले ससिया
22	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	गर्दनथोप्ले लाहाँचे
23	Greater Yellownappe	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	ठूलो सुनजुरे काठफोर
24	Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	सुनजुरे काठफोर
25	Black-naped Woodpecker	<i>Picus guerini</i>	कालोगर्दने काठफोर
26	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	काष्ठकुट
Cariamiformes			
Falconidae			
27	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco timunculus</i>	बौडाइ
Psittaciformes			
Psittacidae			
28	Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	कर्रा सुगा
29	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	टुईसी सुगा
30	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	कण्ठे सुगा
Passeriformes			
Eurylaimidae			
31	Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	चित्रकुट
Vireonidae			
32	White-browed Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>	लालपंखे भद्राईभ्याकुर
33	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	सेतोपेटे जुरेचरा
Campephagidae			
34	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	लामपुछे रानीचरी
35	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	रानीचरी
36	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	कालो विरहीचरी
Vangidae			

37	Bar-winged shrike	Flycatcher-	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	आसकोटे चरी
Aegithinidae				
38	Common Iora		<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	सुसेलीचरी
Rhipiduridae				
39	White-throated Fantail		<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	नक्कले मारुनीचरी
Dicuridae				
40	Black Drongo		<i>Dicurus macrocercus</i>	कालो चिबे
41	Ashy Drongo		<i>Dicurus leucophaeus</i>	ध्वाँसे चिबे
42	Hair-crested Drongo		<i>Dicurus hottentottus</i>	केशराज चिबे
Laniidae				
43	Grey-backed Shrike		<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	हिकाली भद्राई
Corvidae				
44	Rufous Treepie		<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	कोकले
45	Grey Treepie		<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	पहाडी कोकले
46	Red-billed Blue Magpie		<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	स्यालपोथरी लामपुछे
47	Common Green Magpie		<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	हरियो लामपुछे
48	House Crow		<i>Corvus splendens</i>	घर काग
49	Large-billed Crow		<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	कालो काग
Stenostiridae				
50	Yellow-bellied Fairy-fantail		<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxanthus</i>	पहेलो कारुनीचरी
51	Grey-headed flycatcher	Canary-	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	चञ्चले अर्जुनक
Paridae				
52	Green-backed Tit		<i>Parus monticolus</i>	हरियो चिचिलकोटे
53	Great Tit		<i>Parus major</i>	चिचिलकोटे
54	Black-lored Tit		<i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i>	पाण्डु चिचिलकोटे
Cisticolidae				
55	Striated Prinia		<i>Prinia crinigera</i>	सुया घाँसेफिस्टो
56	Grey-breasted Prinia		<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	फुसेछाती घाँसेफिस्टो
57	Common Tailorbird		<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	पातसिउने फिस्टो
Acrocephalidae				
58	Blyth's Reed-warbler		<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	दयाकदयाके
Pnoepyidae				
59	Scaly-breasted Cupwing		<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	कल्ले डिङ्कुरेभ्याङ्कुर
Hirundinidae				
60	Nepal House Martin		<i>Delichon nipalense</i>	नेपाल भीरगौथली
61	Barn Swallow		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	घर गौथली
62	Red-rumped Swallow		<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	गेरुकटी गौथली

63	Asian Plain Martin		<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	भित्तेगौथली
Pycnonotidae				
64	Black Bulbul		<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	वाखे जुरेली
65	Black-crested Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	कालोकल्की पहेंलोजुरेली
66	Himalayan Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	जुल्फे जुरेली
67	Red-vented Bulbul		<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	जुरेली
Phylloscopidae				
68	Hume's Leaf-warbler		<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	चञ्चले फिस्टो
69	Lemon-rumped Leaf-warbler	Leaf-	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	पीतकटी फिस्टो
70	Buff-barred Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	सुन्तलेरेखी फिस्टो
71	Ashy-throated Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	फुस्रोक्ण्टे फिस्टो
72	Tickell's Leaf-warbler		<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	पीतोदर फिस्टो
73	Green-crowned Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus burkii</i>	सुनचशमे फिस्टो
74	Whistler's Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus whistleri</i>	सुसेली फिस्टो
75	Chestnut-crowned Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus castaniceps</i>	रातोटाउके फिस्टो
76	Greenish Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	जीवल फिस्टो
77	Yellow-vented Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	पीतनिर्गम फिस्टो
78	Blyth's Leaf-warbler		<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	तालुधर्के फिस्टो
79	Western Crowned Leaf-warbler	Leaf-	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	ठूलो तालुधर्क फिस्टो
80	Grey-hooded Warbler		<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	तुमुलकारी फिस्टो
81	Yellow-bellied Warbler		<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	पहेंलोपेटे फिस्टो
82	Brownish-flanked Bush-warbler	Bush-	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>	खैरोकोखे भाडीफिस्टो
83	Aberrant Bush-warbler		<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>	पीतहरित भाडीफिस्टो
Sylviidae				
84	Lesser Whitethroat		<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	श्वेतकण्ठ फिस्टो
Zosteropidae				
85	Whiskered Yuhina		<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	जुंगे जुरेचरा
86	Oriental White-eye		<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	काकीर
Timaliidae				
87	White-browed Scimitar-babbler	Scimitar-	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	फुस्रोटाउके पाल्कोटे
88	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-babbler	Scimitar-	<i>Erythrogonys erythrogonys</i>	पाल्कोटे
89	Grey-throated Babbler		<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	फुस्रोक्ण्टे वनभ्याकुर
Pellorneidae				
90	Puff-throated Babbler		<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	थोप्ने भ्याकुर
91	Spiny Babbler		<i>Acanthoptila nipalensis</i>	काँडे भ्याकुर

92	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	बगाले भ्याकुर
93	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	हिउँजुरे तोरीगाँडा
94	Rufous Sibia	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	सिविया
95	Red-tailed Minla	<i>Minla ignotincta</i>	लालपुच्छे
96	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Siva cyanouoptera</i>	नीलपंख मिन्ला
Sittidae			
97	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>	कटुसे मट्टा
98	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	मखमली मट्टा
Sturnidae			
99	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	फुस्रोटाउके सारौ
100	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	डाङ्ग्रे रुपी
Turdidae			
101	Long-tailed Thrush	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	लामपुच्छे चाँचर
102	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	गोब्रे चाँचर
103	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	सुन्तले चाँचर
Muscicapidae			
104	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	धोविनी चरा
105	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	सुन्दर नीलतभा
106	Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	सानो नीलतभा
107	Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	ठूलो नीलतभा
108	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	नीलतुथो अर्जुनक
109	Blue-throated Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	नीलकण्ठे अर्जुनक
110	Himalayan Bush-robin	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>	सुन्तलाकोखे रविन
111	Blue Whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	कल्चौडे
112	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	सेतोआँखीभौ अर्जुनक
113	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophia</i>	सेतोटिके अर्जुनक
114	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	श्यामश्वेत अर्जुनक
115	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	लालकण्ठे अर्जुनक
116	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	लालब्रश अर्जुनक
117	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	नीलटाउके खञ्जरी
118	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	ध्याप्ची खञ्जरी
119	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhyncha</i>	सानो हजारो चाँचर
120	Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	हजारो चाँचर
121	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	हिमाली भ्याप्सी
122	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	भेकभेक भ्याप्सी
Chloropseidae			

123	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	स्वर्णोदर हरितचरी
Dicaeidae			
124	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	अग्निवक्ष पुष्पकोकिल
Nectariniidae			
125	Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	लामपुच्छे बुङ्गेचरा
126	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	नेपाल बुङ्गेचरा
127	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	सिपराजा बुङ्गेचरा
Estrildidae			
128	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	सेतोढाडे मुनियाँ
Passeridae			
129	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	घर भँगोरा
130	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	रुख भँगोरा
Motacillidae			
131	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	रुख चुइयाँ
132	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	फुस्रो टिकटिके