

[Checklist](#)

Birds of Dang Deukhuri Foothill forests and West Rapti Wetlands: An Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, Nepal

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Abstract

Information on the Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forests and West Rapti Wetlands Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (DDWR IBA) is updated. When the DDWR was first assessed as an IBA in 2005, little information about the area was available. IBA designation was based on the area supporting a significant population of one globally threatened species, white-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis* (A1). Although no bird survey had been carried out, the DDWR has a large area of suitable habitat thought very likely to support significant populations of bird species in the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone, so fulfilling the biome-restricted species criterion (A3). Evidence for designation of the DDWR IBA was significantly strengthened in this study. A bird survey was carried out in the Deukhuri Valley in the DDWR IBA and a desk study researched other sources of bird records including ebird. A total of 319 bird species was recorded up to the end of April 2023 including significant populations of six globally threatened species (white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*, red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis* and great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*). A total of 30 species characteristic of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone has been recorded, representing a high percentage of 68 per cent of the total recorded in Nepal in this biome. Further research of species diversity focusing on birds and mammals in DDWR and the preparation and implementation of a conservation management strategy including increasing the conservation awareness outreach activities amongst local communities are recommended.

Keywords: Bird survey; Globally threatened species; Species diversity; Updated assessment

1 | Introduction

The Important Bird and Biodiversity (IBA) programme is a worldwide initiative led by BirdLife International aimed at identifying, documenting and working towards the conservation and sustainable development of a network of critical sites for the world's birds and other biodiversity, termed IBAs. Bird Conservation Nepal is leading this initiative in Nepal, aided by BirdLife International. IBAs are places of international significance for the conservation of birds at the global level and, in addition, hold a large and representative proportion of other biodiversity. They are identified using standardised, internationally agreed criteria (BirdLife International 2014).

Designation of the DDWR IBA was based on the globally threatened species and biome-restricted species criteria (Baral & Inskipp 2005). A partial survey of vulture nests along the East-West highway in 2003 found a total of 51

occupied nests of white-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis*. Considering the available habitat, more vulture nests were considered likely to be present (Baral & Chaudhary 2003). The DDWR therefore supported a significant population of this globally threatened species so fulfilling the globally threatened criterion for this IBA (A1) (Baral & Inskipp 2005).

Although no bird survey of DDWR had been carried out by 2005, the large extent of dry tropical forests in DDWR were thought to likely support significant populations of characteristic species of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome, so fulfilling the biome-restricted species criterion for the IBA (A3) (Baral & Inskipp 2005).

This research article aims to update previous published information on the Dang Deukhuri and West Rapti Wetlands (DDWR) Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA). DDWR was designated an IBA in the first assessment of IBAs in Nepal, although it was relatively poorly known for birds and other wildlife at that time (Baral & Inskipp 2005).

Research work carried out by the authors comprised compiling a bird checklist for DDWR IBA based on a bird survey carried out by the authors from 27 February to 4 March 2023, and on a desk study extracting records from ebird and other sources up to the end of April 2023. The compiled checklist provided stronger evidence for the designation of DDWR as an IBA. The survey work and desk study research also identified current threats and conservation management issues.

2 | Materials and methods

2.1 | Study area

DDWR lies outside Nepal's protected areas' system in the mid-west of the country in Dang district of Lumbini Province. Its area covers approximately 150,000ha between the geographical coordinates 28°00'N 82°25'E- 28°00'N 82°58'E and the altitudinal range is from 200-900m in the tropical zone (Baral & Inskipp 2005).

In the Deukhuri Valley, the principal vegetation is tropical dry forest where forests are mainly dominated by *Sal Shorea robusta* or *Dalbergia-acacia*, with patches of *Terminalia alata* and also degraded forest with species including *Emblica officinalis*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Berberis* spp. (Khanal & Baniya 2018). Degraded grasslands of *Typha angustifolia* and *Saccharum spontaneum* occur along the Rapti River. The East-West highway passes through the valley with a length of about 75 km. The West Rapti River flows through the length of the Deukhuri valley in the inner terai after emerging from Pyuthan district of the midhills.

and join the Rapti River which flows across the valley. The land is very fertile and has four local government offices: one municipality (Lamahi), and three rural municipalities (Rajpur, Gadawa, and Rapti) (Khanal & Baniya 2018). Recently a part of Deukhuri Valley, known as the "Rapti Valley", has been declared the capital of Lumbini Province.

2.2 | Methods

A bird survey was carried out in the Deukhuri Valley within the DDWR IBA for six days from 27 February to 4 March 2023. Routes were of lengths ranging from 5 to 9 km on existing trails. Birds were surveyed in Gobardiha, Saljundi, Deuki, Karri, Sarwadaya and Uchanimbu, Community Forests (CF); the Rapti River and riverbanks, farmland and village areas (Annex 1). These surveys were designed to cover all habitat types in the Deukhuri Valley. Bird species heard and seen and the numbers of individuals of each species were recorded on each survey route. The binoculars used were pairs of 8x30 Zeiss, 10x42 Bushnell and Swarovski 8.5x42; also a Celestron telescope. On 3 March, a count was made from the rooftop of our homestay of numbers of individuals of bird species flying to roost over Banghusri village. Calls and signs of mammals were also noted on each survey route. Each day surveys were conducted in the morning and late afternoon. In addition, nocturnal birds were regularly recorded around Bagarapur Homestay in Rapti Rural Municipality and Banghusri Homestay in Lamahi Municipality where the researchers stayed during the survey period. A total list of bird species encountered during our surveys was collated (Giri et al. 2003). The bird taxonomy used here follows DNPWC and BCN (2022) and conservation

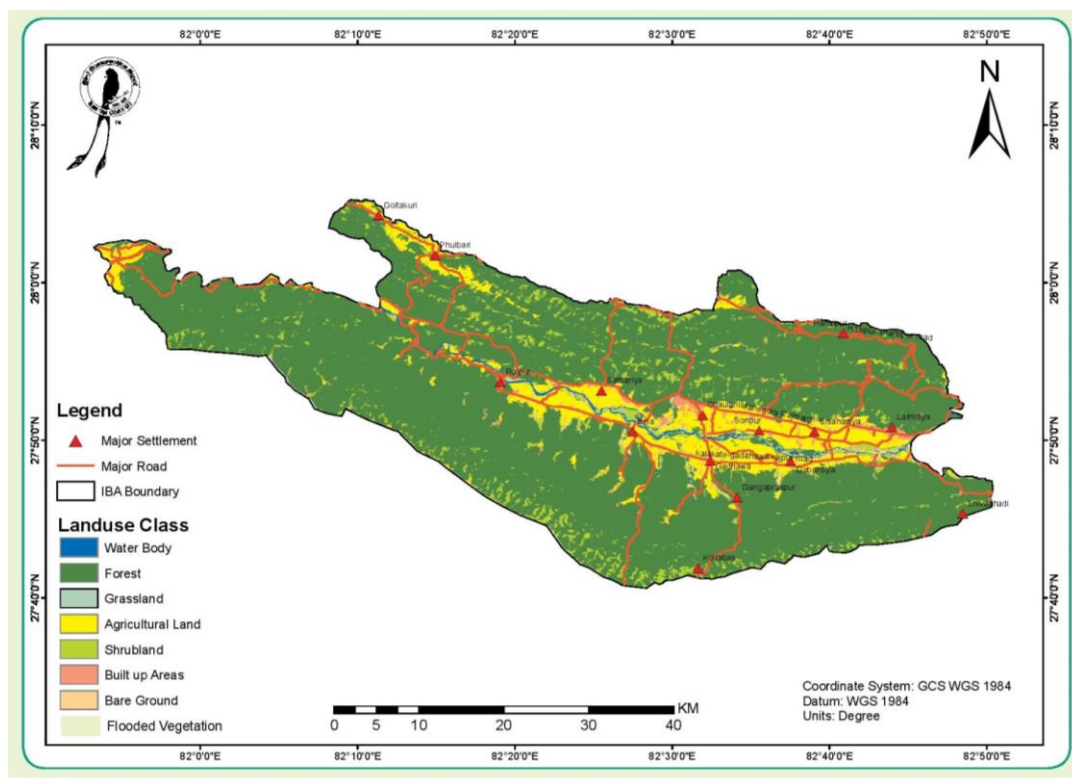


Figure 1. Map of the IBA (Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forests and West Rapti Wetlands) Source: Bird Conservation Nepal

The Deukhuri valley forms a catchment area where small rivers including the Rihar, Dolai, and Arjun, flow downhill

status follows the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2023). A desk study was carried out to compile a complete

bird checklist for the whole IBA up to the end of April 2023. References used included a published bird checklist based on surveys carried out throughout the DDWR IBA in 32 days in autumn (19 to 29 October 2008), winter (15 to 21 January 2009), spring (18 to 24 March 2009) and summer (3 to 11 June 2009) (Thakuri 2009a, b). Other references used included records of bird watchers and researchers and a few verified records from the Division Forest Office, Deukhuri. Records were also extracted from eBird: Sanjib Acharya, 20 January 2011, 5 and 6 June 2022; Krishna Bhusal, 3 January and 23 December 2013, 18 September 2022; Anand Chaudhary, 2021 to 2023; Mich Coker, 29 June 2017; Hemanta Dhakal, 27 December 2011; Ian Hearn, 14 April 2021; Yubin Shrestha, 4 and 12 December 2021, Yubin Shrestha and Deepak Budhathok, 14 April 2022 and Karmath Subedi eBird 11 July 2022. The remaining records were extracted from Annual Waterbird Counts data (2009–2023), and a few casual observations between 16 April and 4 May 2007 from Cox (2008).

After the bird checklist was compiled, the number of bird species in the list was totalled. The checklist was annotated with the reference for the first record of each species (Annex 2). Species in the checklist were then annotated with their IUCN status. All records of species listed as globally threatened in the IUCN Red List were extracted from the references and used to determine which of these species had significant populations in the DDWR IBA.

The checklist was also annotated with the characteristic breeding species of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome which have been recorded. The occurrence of these species was used to determine whether a significant number of species are supported within the DDWR IBA.

Bird species recorded that are nationally threatened on the Nepal Red List and CITES-listed species were also annotated on the checklist. Mammal, reptile and fish records were extracted from published articles and reports and globally threatened, and near-threatened species were identified using the IUCN Red List.

3 | Results

A total of 146 bird species was recorded in our field survey including 18 species not found in the DDWR IBA previously (Annex 2). Globally threatened species recorded were white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*, steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, and great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*. A total of 30 species characteristic of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome were recorded (Annex 2).

In the first bird survey of DDWR IBA 246 species were found (Thakuri 2009a, b). Additional species recorded by other observers were: ten (Sanjib Acharya, eBird); 14 (Anand Chaudhary eBird); one (Mich Coker eBird); seven (Cox 2008); 18 (Giri et al. 2023); one (Ian Hearn eBird); 15 (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.); one (Yubin Shrestha eBird), one (Karmath Subedi eBird) and three (Annual Waterbird Counts 2009–2023). In total 319 species are known to have been recorded in DDWR IBA up to the end of April 2023 (Annex 1).

This IBA was found to support significant populations of six globally threatened species: Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, white-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Slender-billed vulture *G. tenuirostris*, Red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*; Steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis* and great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*. Details of the records of these species follow.

Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

Globally Endangered. Egyptian vulture is an uncommon breeding resident in DDWR and Nepal.

In 2008 and 2009: one over Rapti Bank at Chaulahi on 20 October 2008; two over Padhmini Khola, Satbariya 25 October 2008; one over Rapti Bank at Chaulahi on 16 January 2009; one at Gangaparaspur on 19 March 2009; two at Rihar on 4 June 2009; two at Amilya on 6 June 2009; two at Gobardiya on 7 June 2009 and six at Lalmatiya on 10 June 2009 (Thakuri 2009a, b).

In later years: four were recorded at Lalmatiya on 27 December 2011 (Hemanta Dhakal, eBird); four in DDWR on 3 January 2013 (Krishna Bhusal, eBird); 12 on the Rapti bank at Maurighat in January 2019 (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.); one in Rapti wetlands, Bhalubang on 14 April 2022 (Yubin Shrestha & Deepak Budhathok, eBird); eight on Rapti bank at Bhaluwang on 14 January 2023 and five Rapti bank at Hasnapur on 27 January 2023 (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.).

White-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis*

Globally Critically Endangered. White-rumped vulture is a local and uncommon breeding resident in DDWR IBA and is generally a rare breeding resident in Nepal.

In 2010/11, there were 50 active nests in DDWR, 28 nests in 2011/12, 30 in 2012/13, 26 in 2013/14 and 20 active nests in 2014/15. The nests were in Goberdia, Kaptangunj, Hanspur and Lalmatiya areas in the IBA. Since the first IBAs of Nepal listing (Baral & Inskipp 2005), this IBA has been extended up to the Charinge Lake area, where 17 active nests have been recorded (BCN unpublished data). A total of 25 nests of white-rumped vultures were counted in Uchanimbu Community Forest area in July 2018 (Suman Ghimire Pers. Comm., July 25, 2018). On 4 March 2023, 50 individuals were counted at Uchanimbu, where there were 19 active nests (Giri et al. 2023). During the 2023 Annual Waterbird count, 17 individuals were seen on the Sisahniya to Bhaluwang section of the Rapti on 12 January 2023 and six were seen at at Hasnapur, Rapti river on 17 January 2023 (Chiranjeevi Khanal, Pers. Obs.).

Slender-billed vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*

Globally Critically Endangered. Slender-billed vulture is a rare breeding resident in DDWR IBA and Nepal.

Two individuals were seen at Trisuldhari, Satbariya on 20 January 2009 and three at Lalmatiya on 21 January 2009 (Thakuri 2009a, b). One was seen at Lalmatiya on 27 December 2011 (Hemanta Dhakal, eBird); one in Rajpur in July 2018 (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.), and one in DDWR IBA on 14 April 2021 (Ian Hearn, eBird). A pair was seen mating on a nest in the white-rumped Vulture colony at Uchanimbu on 4 March 2023.



Figure 2. Slender-billed vulture resting on *Pinus roxburghi* tree in Rajpur (Photo: Rajeev Dangi)

Red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*

Globally Critically Endangered. Red-headed vulture is an uncommon resident in DDWR IBA and generally a rare resident in Nepal.

One was seen flying over Gadhwā on 21 October 2008 and two at Lalmatiya on 21 January 2009 (Thakuri 2009a, b). An unknown number was recorded in the Rapti wetlands, Bhalubang on 20 January 2011 (Sanjib Acharya, eBird); one at Hanseswor Temple and Badka Mahali area on 27 November 2011 (Anand Chaudhary, eBird); two on 3 January 2013, one on 23 December 2013 and two on 18 September 2022 in the IBA (Krishna Bhusal, eBird); three by the Rapti between Sisahnīya and Bhaluwang on 12 January 2023 and three on 27 January 2023 on Rapti river bank at Hasnapur (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.).

Steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

Globally Endangered. Steppe eagle is an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant to DDWR IBA and locally frequent winter visitor and passage migrant to Nepal.

Two were recorded at an unknown locality in winter 2008/2009 (Thakuri 2009a, b); one on 29 November 2021 at Khinaita village (Anand Chaudhary, eBird); one on 2 December 2021 at Gangdi (Anand Chaudhary, eBird); one on 7 March 2022 at Sisahnīya Farmlands (Anand Chaudhary, eBird); one on 4 December 2021 in Lamahi Greenbelt (Yubin



Figure 3. Great slaty woodpecker (Photo: Rajeev Dangi).

Shrestha, eBird) and one on 27 February 2023 near Bagarapur (Giri et al. 2023).

Great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*

Globally Vulnerable. Great slaty woodpecker is a local and uncommon breeding resident in DDWR IBA and in Nepal.

One from an unknown locality in DDWR was seen in the summer of 2009 (Thakuri 2009a, b). Later the species was recorded in Karri Community Forest: one on 18 July 2019 and five on 16 August 2019 (Khanal & Dangi 2020), and two in December 2021 (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.). One was seen in Karri Community Forest on 2 March 2023 (Giri et al. 2023) and four in Sarwadaya Community Forest on 3 March 2023 (Giri et al. 2023).

Other notable bird records

Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*

Globally Near Threatened. Lesser adjutant is a frequent breeding resident in Nepal.

One or two were seen at Bhalubang, West Rapti River, on 20 January 2011 (Sanjib Acharya, eBird) and one by the Rapti River on 24 January 2014 (Annual Wetland Bird Count).

Asian woollyneck *Ciconia episcopus*

Globally Near Threatened. Asian woollyneck is a frequent breeding resident in Nepal. A total of 15 (the greatest number recorded in the DDWR IBA) was seen on 10 November 2015 on a small Rapti River island. Six were seen in 2016 in Jahare Bridge area, Rapti River and four in 2018 flying over the eastern side of the Rapti. Single birds have been recorded occasionally in different parts of the IBA (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.).

Spot-bellied eagle-owl *Bubo nipalensis*

Spot-bellied eagle-owl is a local and rare breeding resident in Nepal. One was recorded in the DDWR IBA in January 2009 (Thakuri 2009a, b).

Cinereous vulture *Aegypius monachus*

Globally Near Threatened. Cinereous vulture is an uncommon winter visitor in Nepal. Two were seen at Lalmatiya on 27 December 2011 (Hemanta Dhakal, eBird); four in DDWR on 3 January 2013 and two there on 23 December 2013 (Krishna Bhusal, eBird). One was seen between Bhaluwang and Sisahnīya, Rapti River in February 2018 and one there in January 2019 (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.). One was seen at Gobardiya, Dakhin Chowk on 14 January 2023 (Anand Chaudhary, eBird).

Greater spotted eagle *Clanga clanga*

Globally Vulnerable. Greater spotted eagle is an uncommon winter visitor and winter visitor to Nepal.

One was seen on the Rapti bank at Chaulahi on 20 October 2008 (Thakuri 2009a, b).

Great hornbill *Buceros bicornis*

Globally Vulnerable. Great hornbill is an uncommon and local breeding resident in Nepal.

One was observed on 14 February 2023 in a forest area close to a road way crossing the Churia hills from Sunpathri village

to Baisahi Naka of Rajpur Rural Municipality (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.).

Alexandrine parakeet *Palaeornis eupatria*

Globally Near Threatened. Alexandrine Parakeet is a locally common breeding resident in Nepal and a common resident in DDWR.

On 3 March, the large number of 524 individuals was counted flying east to roost over Banghusri Village in 16 minutes from 18:06 hr to 18:22 hr (Giri et al. 2023).

White-tailed robin *Myiomela leucura*

One was seen in Deuki Community Forest on 1 March 2023 (Giri et al. 2023), a new locality for this species and the only known record from mid and far western Nepal.

Dark-sided thrush *Zoothera margin*

Two were seen in Sarwadaya Community Forest on 3 March 2023 (Giri et al. 2023) a new locality for this species, which is very rare in mid and far western Nepal.

Species characteristic of biome

A total of 19 breeding species characteristic of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone was recorded in the DDWR IBA in the present survey; the total was 31 species when combined with records from other sources (Annex 1).

4 | Discussion

A site can qualify as an IBA based on the globally threatened species criterion (A1) if significant numbers of at least one globally threatened species have been recorded. In the first Nepal IBA assessment DDWR qualified as an IBA as significant numbers of the globally threatened White-rumped Vulture were recorded (Baral & Inskipp 2005). This study shows that evidence for the qualification of DDWR as an IBA has been strengthened: significant numbers of five additional globally threatened species have been recorded: Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, slender-billed vulture *G. tenuirostris*, red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, Steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, and great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*. The present survey recorded four globally threatened species: breeding white-rumped and slender-billed vultures, also Steppe eagle and the great slaty woodpecker. Other sources, including eBird, recorded six globally threatened species: Egyptian and red-headed vultures, as well as the four species recorded in the present survey.

A site can also qualify as an IBA based on biome-restricted species assemblage criterion (A3). When the first Nepal IBA assessment was made, no bird surveys had been carried out in DDWR. However, the area was considered to qualify under the A3 criterion as there were large dry tropical forest areas that were thought likely to support a significant proportion of characteristic species of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome (Baral & Inskipp 2005).

Bird surveys which were carried out after the first IBA assessment: Thakuri (2009a, b) and the present survey (Giri et al. 2023), as well as eBird and other sources provide evidence that DDWR does indeed support significant populations of characteristic species of the Indo-Malayan

tropical dry zone biome. The high figure of 68 per cent of the total recorded for this biome in Nepal, has been found in the DDWR IBA.

Thakuri (2009a, b) considered that the unexpectedly low frequency of recording of urban birds and game birds (Indian peafowl *Pavo cristatus*, kalij pheasant *Lophura leucomelanos* and red jungle fowl *Gallus gallus*) implied there was a serious hunting and trapping problem. Only one call of Indian peafowl *Pavo cristatus* was heard from the Budikhola, Gobardiya, when more was expected, considering the extent of suitable habitat (Thakuri 2009a, b). A very similar low density of game birds was experienced during the present survey when only one Indian peafowl was heard (in Deuki Community Forest), and no kalij pheasant or Red junglefowl were recorded. During the same survey, very few mammals were recorded (Giri et al. 2023).

White-rumped vultures are threatened by the felling and killing of their nesting trees, electrocution due to open electric wires in and around forest areas, disturbance during the breeding season, and limited vulture conservation awareness (BCN unpublished data). Below the Uchanimbu CF nesting colony the forest land has been converted illegally into agricultural land in recent years. Some big trees of *Termanalia tomentosa* are still present and are used by vultures as nesting sites above land that local farmers are cultivating. The farmers are worried that vulture droppings will kill their crops. The land belongs to the government so local people are not allowed to cut nesting trees however they have deliberately killed the trees to stop the vultures nesting in and around their cultivation. Now several trees have died and there are no nests in these dead trees (Giri et al. 2023). The only known white-rumped Vulture colonies in DDWR are now at Uchanimbu CF, Kalika CF, Karri Lek (at the top of the Churia hill), and Ramjanaki CF, Rajpur (Chiranjeevi Khanal Pers. Obs.).

The Division Forest Office Dang (Deukhuri) under the Ministry of Forest, Environment, Tourism and Drinking Water of Lumbini Province of Nepal is responsible for the management of a large portion of forest in DDWR whereas some forest portion comes under the Division Forest Office Dang (Dang). A total of 144 community forests and one religious forest are registered at the Division Forest Office, Deukhuri (DFO 2023) and the remaining forest patches are managed as Government-managed forests by the forest office. The Lamahi Bottleneck area is a part of forest land in northern Deukhuri running east-west (82°31'–82°48') which connects with Banke National Park in the west. A recent study showed that in the last 15 years, this forest area has increased by 20 km² and a number of water sources along identified tributaries has also increased (Thapa et al. 2018). However, encroachment for human settlement and agriculture are continuing problems. Hunting and poaching are also major threats to wildlife in Deukhuri.

Most of the forests in the study area are managed as community forests (CF). Each CF is regulated by its own constitution and forest conservation and management activities are guided by the operational management plan approved by the Division Forest Office (Ghimire & Lamichhane 2020). However, problems such as uncontrolled cattle grazing and forest fire are major hurdles in forest conservation. Other threats include the use of pesticides in

farmlands and also for fishing in the Rapti River. During the winter of 2009, many dead wading birds were found – possibly poisoned by pesticides (Thakuri 2009a, b). Overfishing was observed to take place in the Rapti River in winter when the water level was low (Thakuri 2009a, b). Aquatic birds are highly disturbed by the frequent collection of sand and stones from the riverbed (Thakuri 2009a, b; Giri et al. 2023).

People of the DDWR IBA have very little knowledge about birds and their importance, apart from vulture species (Thakuri 2009a, b) which necessitates the long-term vulture conservation awareness programme in the study area. It is hoped that this long-term data on bird species in DDWR will act as the baseline for future reference, help in further research work, support managers for conservation efforts, and to record any future changes in the composition of bird species of DDWR.

5 | Conclusions

DDWR IBA has a high bird species diversity with 319 recorded species. The area supports significant populations of six globally threatened bird species so fulfilling the globally threatened species criterion for IBA status (A1). Compilation of a comprehensive bird checklist shows the high percentage of 68 per cent of species characteristic of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone that occur in Nepal have been recorded in DDWR IBA, so fulfilling the biome-restricted criterion (A3) further justifying its IBA status. The presence of globally threatened mammals and reptiles shows the high value of the DDWR IBA to other wildlife. We recommend further research of species diversity focusing on birds and mammals in DDWR, and also to prepare and implement a conservation management strategy including increasing the conservation awareness outreach activities at the community level.

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Authors' contributions

C.K. carried out fieldwork, compiled the checklist of birds, and prepared the manuscript. C.I. carried out fieldwork, compiled a checklist of birds and revised the manuscript. T.G. participated in the field survey and compiled a checklist of birds.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Annex 1. Survey routes, Deukhuri Valley, 27 February – 4 March 2023

Date	Time (hr)	Survey route	Survey Length (km)
27 February	15.30–18.00	Rapti River and farmland near Bagarapur	5
28 February	08.00–11.00	Galbardia Community Forest	7
28 February	15.00–18.00	Saljandi Community Forest, farmland, village area, Rapti River	7
1 March	0800–11.00	Deuki Community Forest	
1 March	15.30–18.00	Banghusri village, farmland, Rapti River	8
2 March	0800–11.30	Karri Community Forest	8
2 March	15.30–18.00	Rapti River near Banghusri	7
3 March	07.30–11.00	Sarwadaya Community Forest	9
3 March	17.30–18.20	Bird roost count from Banghusri homestay	0
4 March	08.00–11.00	Vulture nesting colony, Uchanimbu	5

Annex 2. Bird list in Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forests & West Rapti Wetlands IBA

English name	Scientific name	Ref. number	IUCN	NRDB	BRS	CITES
Black francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Grey francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	10	LC	VU		
Common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	10	LC	NT	x	III
Red junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Kalij pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	10	LC	LC		III
Lesser whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	10	LC	LC		
Bar-headed goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	11	LC	NT		
Common merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	10	LC	LC		
Ruddy shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	10	LC	NT		
African comb duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	9	LC	EN		II
Cotton pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	7	LC	VU		
Red-crested pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	2	LC	LC		
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	1	LC	LC		
Eurasian wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian spot-billed duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	7	LC	NT		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	LC	LC		
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	10	LC	EN		
Common teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	10	LC	LC		
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	11	LC	LC		
Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1	LC	LC		
Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	10	LC	LC		
Oriental turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	10	LC	LC		
Red turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	10	LC	LC		
Western spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia suratensis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Laughing dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	2	LC	LC		
Grey-capped emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	10	LC	LC		
Yellow-footed green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Large-tailed nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	6	LC	NT		
Indian nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	10	LC	EN	x	
Savanna nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	6	LC	NT		
Crested treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronate</i>	10	LC	LC		
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Himalayan swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	1	LC	LC		
Asian palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasensis</i>	2	LC	LC		
Alpine swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	10	LC	LC		
House swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	6	LC	LC		
Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Lesser coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Sirkeer malkoha	<i>Taccocua leschenaultia</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Green-billed malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Jacobin cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Western koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Banded bay cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	4	LC	LC		
Common hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococyx varius</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus Micropterus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Brown crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	3	LC	LC		
White-breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Common coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	10	LC	LC		
Demoiselle crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	10	LC	VU		II
Lesser adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	1	NT	VU		
Asian openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	1	LC	VU		
Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	10	LC	VU		II
Asian woollyneck	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	10	NT	NT		

Red-naped ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Cinnamon bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Green-backed heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	10	LC	LC	
Indian pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	10	LC	LC	
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	10	LC	LC	
Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	10	LC	LC	
Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	10	LC	LC	
Intermediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	10	LC	LC	
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	6	LC	LC	
Little cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	10	LC	LC	
Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	10	LC	NT	
Indian thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	1	LC	EN	
Long-billed plover	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	10	LC	LC	
Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	7	NT	NT	
River lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	10	NT	NT	
Yellow-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	10	LC	VU	x
Red-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Temminck's stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	2	LC	LC	
Little stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	6	LC	LC	
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	10	LC	LC	
Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	10	LC	LC	
Common redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	4	LC	LC	
Barred buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	10	LC	LC	
Little pratincole	<i>Glareola lacteal</i>	10	LC	NT	
Pallas's gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	7	LC	LC	
Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1	LC	VU	
Brown boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	7	LC	VU	II
Collared owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Asian barred owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Jungle owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Indian scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	4	LC	VU	II
Rock eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	7	LC	VU	II
Spot-bellied eagle-owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	10	LC	EN	II
Brown fish-owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	10	LC	VU	II
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	LC	LC	II
Oriental honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Black baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	10	LC	NT	II
Crested serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	10	LC	LC	II
Egyptian vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	10	EN	VU	II
Red-headed vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	10	CR	EN	x II
Himalayan griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	10	NT	VU	II
White-rumped vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	10	CR	CR	x II
Slender-billed vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	10	CR	CR	x II
Griffon vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	10	LC	DD	II
Cinereous vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	10	NT	EN	II
Mountain hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	10	NT	LC	II
Changeable hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	6	LC	LC	II
Greater spotted eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	10	VU	VU	II
Steppe eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	10	EN	VU	II
Bonelli's eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	4	LC	LC	II
Booted eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	6	LC	LC	II

Western marsh-harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	10	LC	VU	II	
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	10	LC	VU	II	
Pied harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	10	LC	VU	II	
Crested goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	4	LC	LC	II	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	6	LC	LC	II	
Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
Grey-headed fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	10	NT	CR	II	
Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
White-eyed buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	5	LC	LC	x	II
Himalayan buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
Long-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
Great hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	7	VU	EN	I	
Indian grey hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Oriental pied hornbill	<i>Anthraceroceros albirostris</i>	10	LC	NT	II	
Common hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	10	LC	LC		
Blue-bearded bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	10	LC	LC		
Asian green bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Chestnut-headed bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	10	LC	LC		
Blue-tailed bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Oriental dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1	LC	LC		
Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Crested kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	7	LC	LC		
Pied kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Stork-billed kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	2	LC	LC		
White-breasted kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	10	LC	LC		
Coppersmith barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Great barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	7	LC	LC		
Lineated barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Brown-headed barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Blue-throated barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	7	LC	LC		
Eurasian wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	10	LC	LC		
Greater flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	10	LC	LC		
White-naped woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Himalayan flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	10	LC	LC		
Black-rumped flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Rufous woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Greater yellownape	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	10	LC	LC		
Black-naped woodpecker	<i>Picus guerini</i>	10	LC	LC		
Great slaty woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	10	VU	EN		
Grey-capped woodpecker	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian pygmy woodpecker	<i>Picoides nanus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Yellow-crowned woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Fulvous-breasted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	10	LC	LC		
Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	10	LC	LC	I	
Slaty-headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	10	LC	LC	II	
Plum-headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	10	LC	LC	x	II
Alexandrine parakeet	<i>Palaornis eupatria</i>	10	NT	NT	II	
Rose-ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	10	LC	LC		
Black-hooded oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian golden oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	10	LC	LC		
Small minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	10	LC	LC	x	
Grey-chinned minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	10	LC	LC		
Long-tailed minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	10	LC	LC		
Indian cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	10	LC	LC		

Black-winged cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	10	LC	LC	
Ashy woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	2	LC	LC	x
Bar-winged flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Large woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Common woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Common iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	10	LC	LC	
White-browed fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	10	LC	LC	x
White-throated fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	2	LC	LC	
White-bellied drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Crow-billed drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	10	LC	LC	
Lesser racquet-tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	10	LC	LC	
Hair-crested drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Greater racquet-tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Black-naped monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	10	LC	LC	
Indian paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	10	LC	LC	
Brown shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Bay-backed shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Long-tailed shrike	<i>Lanius Schach</i>	10	LC	LC	
Grey-backed shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Rufous treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	10	LC	LC	
Red-billed blue magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	10	LC	LC	
House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	10	LC	LC	
Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	10	LC	LC	
Grey-headed canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	10	LC	LC	
Ashy-crowned sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Sand lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>	10	LC	LC	
Oriental skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	10	LC	LC	
Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	10	LC	NT	
Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Golden-headed cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	10	LC	NT	
Striated prinia	<i>Prinia crinigera</i>	10	LC	LC	
Grey-breasted prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	10	LC	LC	
Jungle prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Yellow-bellied prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	2	LC	NT	
Ashy prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Plain prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	10	LC	LC	
Common tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	10	LC	LC	
Booted warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	10	LC	LC	
Blyth's reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	10	LC	LC	
Nepal house martin	<i>Delichon nipalense</i>	10	LC	LC	
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	10	LC	LC	
Red-rumped swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	10	LC	LC	
Asian plain martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	10	LC	NT	
Black bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Black-crested bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	10	LC	LC	
Red-whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Himalayan bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	10	LC	LC	
Red-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	10	LC	LC	
Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Hume's leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	10	LC	LC	
Dusky warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Siberian chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus tristis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Tickell's leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Whistler's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus whistleri</i>	6	LC	LC	
Greenish warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	10	LC	LC	
Lblyth's leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	10	LC	LC	

Western crowned leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Grey-hooded warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	10	LC	LC	
Grey-bellied tesia	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	6	LC	LC	
Yellow-eyed babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	2	LC	NT	
Oriental white-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Rusty-cheeked scimitar-babbler	<i>Erythrogonys erythrogonys</i>	10	LC	LC	
Pin-striped tit-babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Black-chinned babbler	<i>Cyanoderma pyrrhops</i>	10	LC	LC	
Puff-throated babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	10	LC	LC	
Abbott's babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	10	LC	EN	
Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Large grey babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Indian nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	6	LC	LC	
Velvet-fronted nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	10	LC	LC	
Asian pied starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	7	LC	LC	
Brahminy starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Chestnut-tailed starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	10	LC	LC	x
Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Jungle myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Spot-winged starling	<i>Saroglossa spilopterus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Dark-sided thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	6	LC	VU	
Scaly thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	10	LC	LC	
Orange-headed thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	10	LC	LC	
Tickell's thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	10	LC	LC	
Black-throated thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Rufous-throated thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Oriental magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	10	LC	LC	
Indian robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	10	LC	LC	x
White-rumped shama	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>	10	LC	LC	
Asian brown flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	4	LC	LC	
Verditer flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	2	LC	LC	
Pale-chinned flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	4	LC	LC	
Tickell's blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	10	LC	LC	
Blue-throated blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	10	LC	LC	
Bluethroat	<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	10	LC	LC	
Siberian rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	10	LC	LC	
Himalayan rubythroat	<i>Calliope pectoralis</i>	2	LC	LC	
White-tailed blue robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	6	LC	LC	
Black-backed forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Blue whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Slaty-blue flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	10	LC	LC	
Red-throated flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	10	LC	LC	
Red-breasted flycatcher	<i>parva</i>	8	LC	LC	
White-capped water-redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Plumbeous water-redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	2	LC	LC	
Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	10	LC	LC	
Hodgson's redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	10	LC	LC	
Blue rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	10	LC	LC	
Grey bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Pied bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	10	LC	LC	
White-tailed stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	10	LC	NT	
Common stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	10	LC	LC	
Desert wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	7	LC	LC	
Brown rockchat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>	2	LC	LC	x
Golden-fronted leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	10	LC	LC	
Thick-billed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	10	LC	LC	
Pale-billed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	10	LC	LC	
Plain flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	5	LC	LC	

Fire-breasted flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	10	LC	LC
Purple sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	10	LC	LC
Crimson sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	10	LC	LC
Black-breasted weaver	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	7	LC	VU
Baya weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	10	LC	NT
Red avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	7	LC	NT
Scaly-breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	10	LC	LC
Tricoloured munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	10	LC	LC
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	10	LC	LC
Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	10	LC	LC
Chestnut-shouldered bush- sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	10	LC	LC
Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	10	LC	LC
Olive-backed pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	10	LC	LC
Rosy pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	10	LC	LC
Richard's pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	10	LC	LC
Paddyfield pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	10	LC	LC
Tawny pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	4	LC	LC
Western yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	11	LC	LC
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	10	LC	LC
Citrine wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	2	LC	LC
White-browed wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	10	LC	LC
White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	10	LC	LC
Common rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	10	LC	LC
Crested bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	10	LC	LC

Key to Appendix 2: 1, Sanjib Acharya eBird checklists, 20 January 2011, 5 and 6 June 2022. 2, Anand Chaudhary eBird checklists 2021-2023. 3, Mich Coker eBird checklist, 29 June 2017. 4, Jack H. Cox (2008). 5, Ian Hearn eBird checklist, 14 April 2021. 6, Giri, T. et al. (2023). 7, Chiranjeevi Khanal. 8, Yubin Shrestha eBird checklists, 4 and 12 December 2021. 9, Karmath Subedi eBird 11 July 2022. 10, Jyotendra Thakuri (2009a). 11, Annual Waterbird Counts, 2009-2023. **IUCN status and NRDB (Nepal Red Data Book) status:** CR- Critically Endangered; EN- Endangered; VU- Vulnerable; NT- Neat-threatened; LC- Least Concern; DD- Data Deficient. **BRS** species are characteristic species of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome