

[Checklist](#)

An updated bird checklist for Banke National Park and Buffer Zone, Nepal

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Abstract

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A seven-day bird survey Banke National Park and Buffer Zone (BaNPBZ) was carried out in March 2024, followed by a desk study extracting records from eBird and Annual Waterbird counts. These records were used to compile an updated checklist for BaNPBZ. A total of 276 bird species has been recorded up to 6 April 2024 including 23 additional species found in the March 2024 survey and another 16 species located in the desk study. In 2016 BaNPBZ was assessed as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) based largely on the results of two surveys in 2012 and 2016, using globally threatened species and characteristic biome species criteria. Eight globally threatened species have been recorded so far including one species, great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* which has significant populations in BaNPBZ, so still fulfilling the globally threatened criterion for an IBA. BaNPBZ has extensive forests in the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome. It supports 69 per cent of species characteristic of this biome which have been recorded in Nepal, a larger number than found previously, so strengthening the justification of BaNPBZ as an IBA using the characteristic biome species criterion. Water shortage was identified by park staff as a major threat to wildlife. Access to the national park was limited in the March 2024 survey by the lack of a 4-wheel drive vehicle. However, the buffer zone was much easier to cover and was found to include high-quality tropical broadleaved forest and riverine habitats. Only lower altitudes up to 200 m were covered. Further bird surveys in all seasons, covering all habitats and the full altitudinal range of the park from 153-1247 m should produce many more bird species and are highly recommended.

Keywords: Bird survey; Globally threatened species; Characteristic biome species

1 | Introduction

Banke National Park and Buffer Zone (BaNPBZ) were declared on 12th July 2010 (DNPWC 2010). In a 2023 assessment, BaNPBZ was identified as one of Nepal's Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), a key site for conservation (BCN et al. 2023).

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 (BirdLife International 2014). They are identified using standardised, internationally agreed criteria. The 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 (BirdLife International 2014). Bird Conservation Nepal is leading this initiative in Nepal, aided by BirdLife International (BirdLife International 2014).

A checklist of 236 bird species was compiled for BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016), based very largely on bird surveys carried out in February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012) and in April and May 2016 (Chaudhary 2016). However, BaNPBZ was still under-recorded for birds (BCN et al. 2023).

The assessment of BaNPBZ as an IBA was chiefly made using the 2016 bird checklist (BCN et al. 2016). BaNPBZ was found to qualify based on the globally threatened bird species criterion. Significant populations of four globally threatened bird species: white-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* and steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis* had been recorded up to May 2016 (BCN et al. 2023). BaNPBZ also qualified as an IBA based on the characteristic biome-species criterion. It has extensive areas of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome that support a significant number of species characteristic of this biome (BCN et al. 2023).

This research article aims to update the BaNPBZ bird checklist and the assessment of BaNPBZ as an IBA. Bird records were collated from the results of a bird survey carried out in BaNPBZ from 5-10 and 18-19 March 2024. Additional bird records were obtained in a desk study by extracting records from eBird and Annual Waterbird Counts. The updated checklist provides stronger evidence for the designation of BaNPBZ as an IBA.

2 | Materials and methods

2.1 | Study area

The core area of the national park lies in Banke district (550 km²) and the buffer zone (343 km²) lies in Banke district in the south and west, and Dang and Salyan districts in the north. BaNPBZ is contiguous with Bardia National Park on its western border and its northern section is connected with Bardia National Park's Buffer Zone. In the south and south-east Banke National Park is contiguous via national forests and community-managed forests with Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary in India and so is part of a transboundary landscape (DNPWC 2024) (Figures 1-5).

BaNPBZ lies between geographical coordinates 27°58'-28°21'N, 81°39'-82°12'E and an altitudinal range of 153-1247 m in the tropical and subtropical zones (DNPWC 2024).

BaNP contains eight ecosystem types: sal *Shorea robusta* forest, deciduous riverine forest, savanna and grasslands, mixed hardwood forest, flood plain community, bhabar and foothills of the Churia range. Ninety per cent of the forests are composed of sal, karam *Adina cordifolia*, khair *Acacia catechu* and sissoo *Dalbergia sissoo* (DNPWC 2024).

Around 4,861 households with a population of 35,712 reside in the buffer zone where 90 per cent are engaged in agriculture and the rest in trade and labour (DNPWC 2024).

2.2 | Methods

A bird survey was carried out on seven days from 5-10 and 18 March. In addition, casual observations were made from a vehicle while driving to and from our survey routes and while travelling on 11 and 19 March. Several interesting records were made in the garden of our Gabhar Valley homestay during the duration of our time in Banke.

Birds were surveyed in the national park from Karauti machan to the Gaukholi River crossing, near Sutaiya post and also Muguwa. In the buffer zone surveys were carried out in the western and eastern areas of Gabhar Valley, the Gaukholi River Valley, Gabhar River Valley, along the Rapti River, and Khadgar Hattisar. The surveys covered 1.5–8 km and were on existing tracks (Table 1) and the lower altitudes of the park (155–200 m).

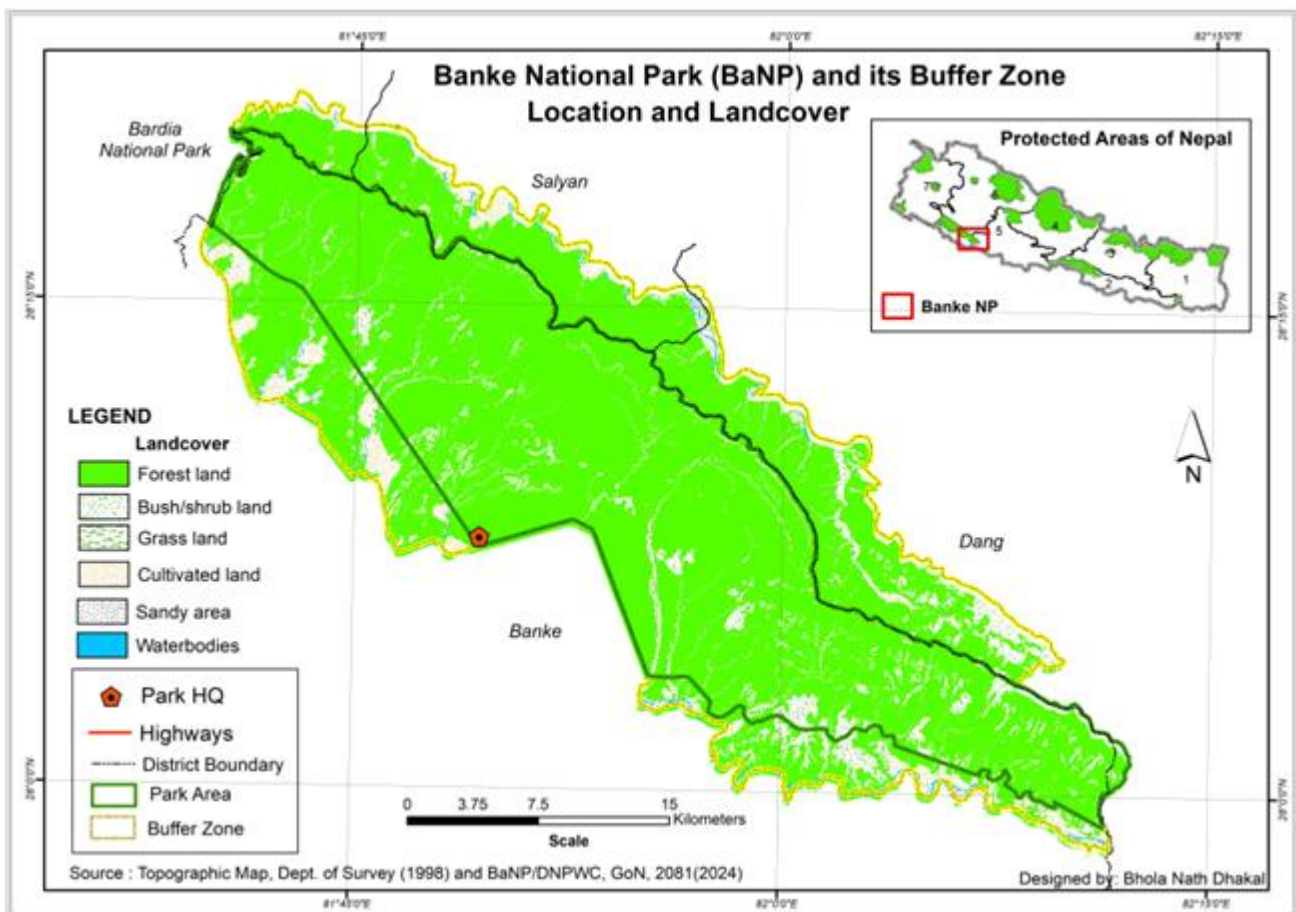


Figure 1. Banke National Park and Buffer Zone Location and Land Cover (Source: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation)



Figure 2. Muguwa Khola, Banke National Park, Nepal.



Figure 3. Muguwa Khola, Banke National Park, Nepal.

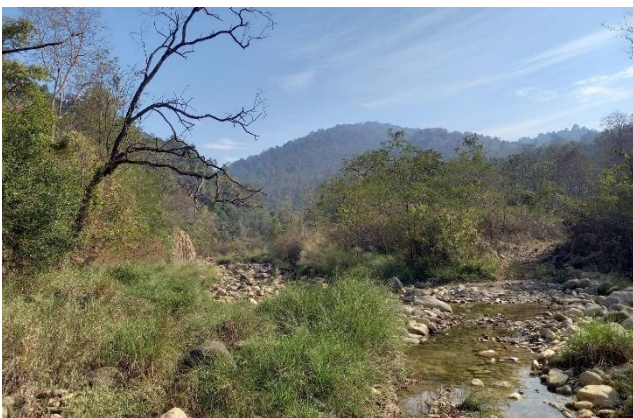


Figure 4. Gaukholi River, Banke National Park, Nepal.



Figure 5. Rapti River, Buffer Zone, Banke National Park, Nepal.

All habitat types in BaNPBZ were covered except for the Churia foothills to the north which were too difficult for us to access. Tracks in the core area often required a 4-wheel drive vehicle which was not available to us. Bird species heard and seen and the numbers of individuals of each species were recorded on each survey route. Binoculars used were pairs of 8x30 Zeiss, 10x42 Nikon, and Swarovski 8.5x42; also, a Celestron telescope. Nocturnal birds, which were heard from the Gabhar Valley homestay garden, were recorded. A total list of 179 bird species recorded during our surveys was then compiled (Giri et al. 2024).

The initial checklist of 236 species for Banke National Park and Buffer Zone (BCN et al. 2016) was updated. New species were added from the March 2024 survey (Giri et al. 2024). A desk study was then carried out in order to complete the updated bird checklist for BaNPBZ up to 6 April 2024. Records were extracted from eBird (Sanjib Acharya, 14 February; Prakriti Chataut, 13 March 2024; Anand Chaudary 4, 5 July 2023; Satish Paudel, 9 February 2024; Cree Panta, 6 December 2018; Lalman Regmi, 30 December 2023; Vikram Tiwari 6, 8, 20 May and 25, 26 June 2019); and from the Annual Waterbird Counts carried out in January each year (Shahi et al. 2024).

The bird taxonomy used here follows DNPWC and BCN (2022). Global conservation status follows the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2024), and national conservation status follows the Nepal Red List (Inskipp et al. 2016).

3 | Results

A total of 179 bird species was recorded in our field survey, including 23 species not previously found in BaNPBZ (see Annex). Sixteen additional species were located in the desk study: Sanjib Acharya, eBird (4), Satish Paudel, eBird (1), Lalmani Regmi, eBird (1), Ram Shahi et al., Annual Waterbird Counts (5), and Vikaram Tiwari, eBird (5). Altogether 39 new species were added to the 236 species listed in the first checklist (BCN et al. 2016), making a new total of 276 bird species for BaNPBZ.

Two globally threatened birds were recorded in the present survey: red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus* and great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* and one more was located in the desk study: Indian spotted eagle *Clanga hastata* (Vikram Tiwari, eBird). Globally threatened species given in the original checklist were: Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, white-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, great hornbill *Buceros bicornis*, great slaty woodpecker and white-throated bushchat *Saxicola insignis* (BCN et al. 2016). However, since 2016, no records could be located for any of the above-mentioned globally threatened species, except great slaty woodpecker for which BaNPBZ supports significant populations.

A total of 31 species characteristic of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome has been recorded in BaNPBZ (Table 2) including 25 species recorded in the present survey.

Table 1. Survey routes Banke National Park and Buffer Zone

Date	Time (hr)	Survey route	Length (km)
5 March	15.30–1800	Western Gabhar valley, BZ	3
6 March	0745–11.45	Karauti machan – Gaukholi River crossing, NP	5
6 March	16.00–17.45	Near Sukaiya guard post, NP	1.5
7 March	07.30–11.30	Muguwa, NP	5
7 March	15.45–18.00	Central Gabhar valley, BZ	4.5
8 March	07.30–11.15	Gaukholi River valley, BZ	6
8 March	17.00–1800	Gabhar valley, BZ	1.5
9 March	08.15–11.40	Gabhar River valley – Rapti River valley, BZ	8
9 March	15.30–17.30	Sikta Barrage, BZ	1.5
10 March	07.45–11.00	Khadgabar Hattisar, BZ	4
10 March	16.30–17.45	Kanuwa Tal, BZ	2.5
11 March	15.30–17.30	Western Gabhar valley, BZ	1.5

Globally threatened species

Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

Globally Endangered. The only known record(s) were in April/May 2016 (Chaudhary 2016). Considered a rare resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Uncommon breeding resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Red-headed vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*

Globally Critically Endangered. The only known record is one seen in Gabhar Valley, BZ on 9 March 2024 (Giri et al. 2024). Rare breeding resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

White-rumped vulture *Gyps bengalensis*

Globally Critically Endangered. The only known records were in the Annual Road Count of Vultures in 2016 (Bhusal et al. 2016). Considered an uncommon resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Generally, a rare breeding resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Indian spotted eagle *Clanga hastata*

Globally Vulnerable. One was seen in the Gabhar Valley, BZ on 8 May 2019 (Vikram Tiwari, eBird). Very uncommon breeding resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis*

Globally Endangered. Only recorded in April 2016 (Chaudhary 2016). Considered an uncommon winter visitor to BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Locally frequent winter visitor and passage migrant in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Great hornbill *Buceros bicornis*

Globally Vulnerable. Two were seen in the national park on 14 February 2011 (Sanjib Acharya, eBird) and also seen in the park in 2016 (other details unknown) (Ale 2016). Considered a rare resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Two were recorded in the Gabhar Valley, BZ on 6 May 2019 (Vikram Tiwari, eBird). Uncommon breeding resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Great slaty woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus*

Globally Vulnerable. One seen on 10 February 2011 at Shamsherganj in the national park was the first record in BaNPBZ (Baral et al. 2012). Other records were: 4-6 birds seen in the national park 3-4 km east of the BaNP headquarters, and eight birds near Pragatisihii Community Forest recorded in February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012).

Considered a rare resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Two were seen in the Gabhar valley, BZ on 8 May 2019 (Vikram Tiwari, eBird). Six were seen at Khadgabar Hattisar, BZ on 10 March 2024 (Giri et al. 2024) and recorded regularly in this area (Prem Karki, Senior Game Scout). Uncommon breeding resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

White-throated bushchat *Saxicola insignis*

Globally Vulnerable. The only known record is one seen in grassland by the Babai Riverbed, buffer zone in February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012). Listed as a very rare winter visitor in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Very rare winter visitor and passage migrant in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Other notable records

Asian woollyneck *Ciconia episcopus*

Globally Near-threatened. Only recorded in the national park February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012). Considered an uncommon resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Frequent and widespread resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

River lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelii*

Globally Near-threatened. First recorded in the national park in February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012). Considered an uncommon resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Four were seen by the Gabhar River, BZ and two by the Rapti River on 9 March 2024 (Giri et al. 2024). Locally fairly common resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Himalayan griffon *Gyps himalayensis*

Globally Near-threatened. Eight recorded near Kanchanpur in February 2011 was the first record for BaNPBZ; also seen over the river bed near Agaiha (Baral et al. 2012). Considered an uncommon winter visitor to BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). A widespread resident, subject to altitudinal movements and partial migrant in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

White-naped woodpecker *Chrysocolaptes festivus*

One seen in the national park on 14 February 2011 (Sanjib Acharya, eBird) was the first record; also recorded from the park in February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012). Considered a rare resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Recorded from the Gabhar valley BZ: 4 on 16 January 2024 (Ram Shahi et al. 2024) and one on 9 March 2024 (Giri et al. 2024) (Figure 6). An uncommon resident in western Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016) (Figure 6).



Figure 6. White-naped woodpecker *Chrysocolaptes festivus*

Alexandrine parakeet *Palaornis eupatria*

Globally Near-threatened. Recorded without details in the national park on 14 February 2011 (Sanjib Acharya, eBird) and also recorded in February 2012 (Baral et al. 2012). Considered a common resident in BaNPBZ (BCN et al. 2016). Recorded daily in the national park and buffer zone in the March 2024 survey with a maximum of ten at Gaukholi, BZ on 8th and ten in the Gabhar valley, BZ on 9th March. One was seen in the BZ on 13 March 2024 (Prakriti Chataut, eBird). A widespread resident in Nepal, common in some protected areas, generally frequent or uncommon elsewhere (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Horsfield's bushlark *Mirafra javanica*

The only known record is one seen and heard song-flying in the Gabhar valley, BZ on 5 March 2024 (Giri et al. 2024). A new species for BaNPBZ and Banke district. A local resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Pale blue-flycatcher *Cyornis unicolor*

Two males were seen and photographed at Khadgabar Hattisar, BZ on 10 March 2024 (Giri et al. 2024). After consulting Grimmett et al. (2016), Inskipp et al. (2016) and eBird, this record appears to be the westernmost record of the species in Nepal. The birds were probably passage migrants in BaNPBZ. A local and frequent resident and summer visitor in Nepal, previously recorded from west-central Nepal and further east (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Fire-capped tit *Cephalopyrus flammiceps*

One was seen and photographed on 5 March in the Gabhar valley (Figure 7). Very uncommon in Nepal, probably resident, also an erratic visitor (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 7. Fire-capped tit *Cephalopyrus flammiceps*

Some other bird species recorded in BaNP

Black-winged kite *Elanus caeruleus*

Black-winged kite (Figure 8) was found to be a frequent resident in open country in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey. A fairly common and widespread resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 8. Black-winged kite *Elanus caeruleus*

White-eyed buzzard *Butastur teesa*

White-eyed buzzard (Figure 9) was found to be a fairly common resident in forest clearings in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey. A fairly common and widespread resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 9. White-eyed buzzard *Butastur teesa*

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

The first record of little grebe (Figure 10) for BaNPBZ was four birds found in this survey in Kanuwa Tal in the buffer zone on 10th March. It is considered possibly a resident or a visitor in BaNPBZ. A fairly common resident and winter visitor in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 10. Little grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Indian thick-knee *Burhinus indicus*

Indian thick-knee (Figure 11) was found to be a frequent resident on shingle river-banks in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey results. A frequent and locally common resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 11. Indian thick-knee *Burhinus indicus*

Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malarbaricus*

Yellow-wattled lapwing (Figure 12) was found to be an uncommon resident on river banks in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey. A local resident and winter visitor in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 12. Yellow-wattled lapwing *Vanellus malarbaricus*

Grey-capped emerald dove *Chalcophaps indica*

Grey-capped emerald dove (Figure 13) was found to be a fairly common resident in broadleaved forests in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey. A locally common resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 13. Grey-capped emerald dove *Chalcophaps indica*

Yellow-footed green-pigeon *Treron phoenicoptera*

Yellow-footed green-pigeon (Figure 14) was found to be a fairly common resident in broadleaved forest in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey. A widespread and locally common resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 14. Yellow-footed green-pigeon *Treron phoenicoptera*

Large-tailed nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*

Large-tailed nightjar (Figure 15) was found to be a fairly common resident in forest edges and clearings in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in our survey. A locally fairly common resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 15. Large-tailed nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*

Coppersmith barbet *Megalaima haemacephala*

Coppersmith barbet (Figure 16) was found to be a frequent resident in open woodland in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in this survey. A widespread and frequent to common resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 16. Coppersmith barbet *Megalaima haemacephala*

Eurasian wryneck *Jynx torquilla*

The first record of Eurasian wryneck (Figure 17) for BaNPBZ was one seen in this survey at the edge of farmland in the buffer zone on 5th March. It is considered to be a winter visitor or a passage migrant to BaNPBZ. A frequent passage migrant and winter visitor to Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 17. Eurasian wryneck *Jynx torquilla*

Indian roller *Coracias benghalensis*

Indian roller (Figure 18) was found to be a fairly common resident in open woodland and cultivation by BCN et al. (2016) and in this survey. A common and widespread resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 18. Indian roller *Coracias benghalensis*

Golden-fronted leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons*

Golden-fronted leafbird (Figure 19) was found to be a frequent resident in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in this survey. A resident, fairly common in protected areas, frequent or uncommon elsewhere (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 19. Golden-fronted leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons*

Hair-crested drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus*

Hair-crested drongo (Figure 20) was found to be a common resident in broadleaved forest and frequently feeding on the flowers of *Bombax ceiba* by BCN et al. (2016) and in this survey. A quite widespread and fairly common resident (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 20. Hair-crested drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus*

Purple sunbird *Nectarinia asiatica*

Purple sunbird (Figure 21) was found to be a common bird in broadleaved forest, scrub and gardens in BaNPBZ by BCN et al. (2016) and in this survey. A common and widespread resident in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016).



Figure 21. Purple sunbird *Nectarinia asiatica*

4 | Discussion

Only 276 bird species have been recorded in BaNPBZ so far (BCN et al. 2016, this survey), compared to 523 species in adjacent Bardia National Park and Buffer Zone which has similar habitats and altitudinal range (BCN and DNPWC 2019). Even though Bardia covers roughly almost twice the area of BaNPBZ (BCN and DNPWC 2019), it is clear that the latter is still very under-recorded for birds. While this survey found 23 new species for the park, the lack of a 4-wheel drive vehicle restricted coverage of the core area of the park. We were only able to reach the lower altitude areas (155-200 m). Access to the full altitudinal range of the park (up to 1247 m) would undoubtedly have resulted in the recording of additional species. The park staff were as helpful as they could be but had limited resources. However, we were able to explore the buffer zone much more easily and here we found high quality and relatively undisturbed tropical broadleaved forests and riverine habitats, such as near

Khadgabar Hattisar, the Gaukholi River, and Gabhar and Rapti Rivers.

In the 2023 IBA assessment, BaNPBZ qualified as an IBA based on the globally threatened and characteristic biome species criteria (BCN et al. 2023). The area was thought to have significant populations of four globally threatened species: white-rumped and Egyptian vultures, great slaty woodpecker and steppe eagle (BCN et al. 2023). However, results of this survey and desk study showed evidence that significant populations of only one of these species (great slaty woodpecker) are still known to occur as the other three species have not been recorded since 2016. Significant populations of only one globally threatened species are needed for an area to qualify as an IBA (BirdLife International 2014), so BaNPBZ still qualifies under the globally threatened criterion. A total of eight globally threatened species have now been recorded in BaNPBZ (see Annex). With further survey work, more globally threatened species may be shown to have significant populations in BaNPBZ.

An area can also qualify as an IBA if it supports significant populations of characteristic species of a biome (BirdLife International 2014). BaNPBZ has extensive areas of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome (BCN et al. 2023) and supports a significant number of species characteristic of this biome (BCN et al. 2023), so qualifies as an IBA under this criterion. The results of this study provide evidence that BaNPBZ supports a higher number of characteristic species of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome than found previously. The large figure of 69 per cent of the total recorded for this biome in Nepal, has been found in the BaNPBZ, so strengthening justification of BaNPBZ as an IBA.

Lack of freshwater was identified as the major threat to wildlife in the national park. The opportunity to create water holes by pumping up groundwater to the surface using solar power was limited, because the groundwater level is generally too low in the national park. Poaching has reduced since the national park was established (Manoj Shah, Chief Warden *verbally* to C. Inskipp and T. Giri, 5 March 2024).

5 | Conclusions

With only 276 bird species recorded up to 6 April 2024, all in the lower altitudes of the park (155-200 m), BaNPBZ is still significantly under-recorded. Many more species are likely to be found with full coverage of the national park, including the entire altitudinal range up to 1247 m. The use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle would be needed. Further coverage of the buffer zone is also likely to produce records of additional species. Future surveys are highly recommended in all seasons and covering all habitats and the whole altitudinal range in both the national park and buffer zone.

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Authors' contributions

All authors carried out the survey work, contributed to the drafts and gave final approval for publication. CI researched additional records, analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. RS and TG provided the bird photographs and CI the landscape photographs

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Annex 1. Annotated list of birds recorded in Banke National Park and Buffer Zone

Order, family name, English name	Scientific name	Ref. no.	IUCN Status	NRDB	BRS	CITES
Galliformes						
Phasianidae						
Indian peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	3	LC	LC	X	III
Black francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	3	LC	LC		
Grey francolin	<i>Ortygornis pondicerianus</i>	3	LC	VU		
Red junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	3	LC	LC		
Kalij pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	13	LC	LC		III
Anseriformes						
Anatidae						
Lesser whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	8	LC	LC		
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	3	LC	LC		
Ruddy shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	3	LC	NT		
Red-crested pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	10	LC	LC		
Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	11	LC	EN		
Podicipediformes						
Podicipedidae						
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	7	LC	LC		
Columbiformes						
Columbidae						
Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	3	LC	LC		
Oriental turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	3	LC	LC		
Eurasian collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	3	LC	LC		
Red turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	6	LC	LC		
Western spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia suratensis</i>	3	LC	LC		
Laughing dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	5	LC	LC		
Grey-capped emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	3	LC	LC		
Orange-breasted green-pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	6	LC	LC		
Yellow-footed green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	6	LC	LC	X	
Caprimulgiformes						
Caprimulgidae						
Large-tailed nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	6	LC	NT		
Savanna nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	3	LC	NT		
Apodiformes						

Apodidae					
Crested treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	3	LC	LC	
Himalayan swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	3	LC	LC	
Asian palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balaisensis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Alpine swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	3	LC	LC	
House swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Cuculiformes					
Cuculidae					
Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Sirkeer malkoha	<i>Taccocua leschenaultia</i>	6	LC	LC	X
Green-billed malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Western koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Banded bay cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	6	LC	LC	
Grey-bellied cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Common hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Gruiformes					
Rallidae					
White-breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	7	LC	LC	
CICONIIFORMES					
Ciconiidae					
Asian openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	3	LC	VU	
Asian woollyneck	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	3	NT	NT	
Pelecaniformes					
Threskiornithidae					
Red-naped ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Ardeidae					
Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	7	LC	LC	
Green-backed heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	3	LC	LC	
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	6	LC	LC	
Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	3	LC	LC	
Intermediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	3	LC	LC	
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	3	LC	LC	
Suliformes					
Phalacrocoracidae					
Little eormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	6	LC	LC	
Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	3	LC	NT	
Charadriiformes					
Burhinidae					
Indian thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Charadriidae					
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	3	LC	LC	
River lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	3	NT	NT	
Yellow-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	6	LC	VU	X
Red-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Scolopacidae					
Temminck's stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	10	LC	LC	
Little stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	10	LC	LC	
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	3	LC	LC	
Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	3	LC	LC	
Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	7	LC	LC	
Glareolidae					
Little pratincole	<i>Glareola lacteal</i>	6	LC	NT	
Strigiformes					
Strigidae					
Brown boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Asian barred owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Jungle owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	6	LC	LC	II

Indian scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	7	LC	LC	II
Oriental scops-owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	6	LC	DD	II
Accipitriformes					
Pandionidae					
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	9	LC	LC	II
Accipitridae					
Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Oriental honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Black baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	1	LC	NT	II
Crested serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Egyptian vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	6	EN	VU	II
Red-headed vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	7	CR	EN	X II
Himalayan griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	3	NT	VU	II
White-rumped vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	4	CR	CR	X II
Griffon vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	4	LC	DD	II
Changeable hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Indian spotted eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	12	VU	VU	
Steppe eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	6	EN	VU	II
Booted eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	12	LC	LClc	II
Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	3	LC	LC	II
White-eyed buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	6	LC	LC	X II
Bucerotiformes					
Bucerotidae					
Great hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	2	VU	EN	I
Indian grey hornbill	<i>Ocyroceros birostris</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Oriental pied hornbill	<i>Anthracosceros albirostris</i>	3	LC	NT	II
Upupidae					
Common hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	3	LC	LC	
Coraciiformes					
Meropidae					
Blue-bearded bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	3	LC	LC	
Asian green bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Chestnut-headed bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	6	LC	LC	
Blue-tailed bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Coraciidae					
Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Oriental dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Alcedinidae					
Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Crested kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	3	LC	LC	
Pied kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Stork-billed kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	3	LC	LC	
White-breasted kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Piciformes					
Megalaimidae					
Coppersmith barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Great barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	6	LC	LC	
Lineated barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Brown-headed barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Blue-throated barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Picidae					
Eurasian wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	7	LC	LC	
Speckled piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Greater flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttaeristatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
White-naped woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	1	LC	LC	X
Himalayan flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	3	LC	LC	
Black-rumped flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	6	LC	LC	X
Rufous woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Lesser yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Streak-throated woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Black-naped woodpecker	<i>Picus guerini</i>	3	LC	LC	

Great slaty woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	3	VU	EN	
Grey-capped woodpecker	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian pygmy woodpecker	<i>Picoides nanus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Yellow-crowned woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Brown-fronted woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus auriceps</i>	3	LC	LC	
Fulvous-breasted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	3	LC	LC	
Falconiformes					
Falconidae					
Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Eurasian hobby	<i>Falco subbteo</i>	7	LC	LC	II
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	5	LC	LC	I
Psittaciformes					
Psittacidae					
Slaty-headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	3	LC	LC	II
Plum-headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	3	LC	LC	X II
Alexandrine parakeet	<i>Palaornis eupatria</i>	3	NT	NT	II
Rose-ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	3	LC	LC	
Passeriformes					
Pittidae					
Indian pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	6	LC	LC	
Oriolidae					
Black-hooded oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian golden oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	6	LC	LC	
Campephagidae					
Small minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Long-tailed minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	3	LC	LC	
Black-winged cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	3	LC	LC	
Artamidae					
Ashy woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Vangidae					
Bar-winged flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Large woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	11	LC	LC	
Common woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Aegithinidae					
Common iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	3	LC	LC	
Rhipiduridae					
White-browed fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	3	LC	LC	X
White-throated fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Dicruridae					
Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	3	LC	LC	
White-bellied drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Crow-billed drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	12	LC	LC	
Bronzed drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	7	LC	LC	
Lesser racquet-tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	12	LC	LC	
Hair-crested drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Greater racquet-tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Monarchidae					
Black-naped monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	6	LC	LC	
Laniidae					
Brown shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Bay-backed shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Long-tailed shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	3	LC	LC	
Grey-backed shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Corvidae					
Rufous treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	3	LC	LC	
Red-billed blue magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	3	LC	LC	
House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	3	LC	LC	
Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	3	LC	LC	
Stenostiridae					
Yellow-bellied fairy -fantail	<i>Chelidorhynch hypoxanthus</i>	3	LC	LC	

Grey-headed canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Paridae					
Fire-capped tit	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	7	LC	LC	
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	3	LC	LC	
Black-lored tit	<i>Machlophus xanthogenys</i>	3	LC	LC	
Alaudidae					
Ashy-crowned sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Horsfield's bushlark	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	7	LC	LC	
Bengal bushlark	<i>Mirafrja assamica</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Sand lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Oriental skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	6	LC	LC	
Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	3	LC	NT	
Cisticolidae					
Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Striated prinia	<i>Prinia crinigera</i>	6	LC	LC	
Grey-breasted prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	3	LC	LC	
Jungle prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Yellow-bellied prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	12	LC	NT	
Ashy prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	3	LC	LC	X
Plain prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	3	LC	LC	
Common tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	3	LC	LC	
Acrocephalidae					
Thick-billed warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	3	LC	LC	
Blyth's reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	6	LC	LC	
Hirundinidae					
Red-rumped swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	6	LC	LC	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	3	LC	LC	
Asian plain martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	3	LC	NT	
Pycnonotidae					
Black bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Black-crested bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>	3	LC	LC	
Red-whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Himalayan bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	3	LC	LC	
Red-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	3	LC	LC	
Phylloscopidae					
Yellow-browed warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Hume's leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	3	LC	LC	
Ashy-throated warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Siberian chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus tristis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Tickell's leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Whistler's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus whistleri</i>	7	LC	LC	
Greenish warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	3	LC	LC	
Blyth's leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	7	LC	LC	
Western crowned leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	6	LC	LC	
Grey-hooded warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	3	LC	LC	
Vireodinae					
White-bellied erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	6	LC	LC	
Zosteropidae					
Indian white-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Timaliidae					
Pin-striped tit-babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Leiotrichidae					
Jungle babbler	<i>Argya striata</i>	3	LC	LC	X
White-crested laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Pellorneidae					
Puff-throated babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	3	LC	LC	
Sittidae					
Indian nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	7	LC	LC	
Chestnut-bellied nuthatch	<i>Sitta cinnamomventris</i>	3	LC	LC	
Velvet-fronted nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	3	LC	LC	
Sturnidae					
Asian pied starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	7	LC	LC	
Brahminy starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	6	LC	LC	X

Chestnut-tailed starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	6	LC	LC	X
Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Bank myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	7	LC	LC	X
Jungle myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Spot-winged starling	<i>Saroglossa spilopterus</i>	7	LC	LC	
Turdidae					
Scaly ghrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	3	LC	LC	
Grey-winged blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	3	LC	LC	
Tickell's thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	6	LC	LC	
Muscicapidae					
Blue whistling thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Blue rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	10	LC	LC	
Verditer flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Red-breasted flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	7	LC	LC	
Red-throated flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	3	LC	LC	
Snowy-browed flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	3	LC	LC	
Rufous-gorgeted flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophiate</i>	3	LC	LC	
Ultramarine flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	1	LC	LC	
Slaty-blue flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	7	LC	LC	
Little pied flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	7	LC	LC	
Blue-throated blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	6	LC	LC	
Tickell's blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	3	LC	LC	
Pale blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	7	LC	LC	
Pale-chinned flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	3	LC	LC	
Asian brown flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	6	LC	LC	
White-capped water-redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Plumbeous water-redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Black-backed forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	2	LC	LC	
Small niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	3	LC	LC	
Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	3	LC	LC	
White-throated bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	3	VU	EN	
Pied bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	3	LC	LC	
Grey bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Common stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Indian robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Brown rockchat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>	10	LC	LC	
Oriental magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	3	LC	LC	
White-rumped shama	<i>Copsychus malabarica</i>	3	LC	LC	
Chloropseidae					
Golden-fronted leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	3	LC	LC	
Dicaeidae					
Thick-billed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	3	LC	LC	
Pale-billed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	3	LC	LC	
Plain flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>	6	LC	LC	
Nectariniidae					
Purple sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Crimson sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	3	LC	LC	
Ploceidae					
Baya weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	3	LC	NT	
Estrildidae					
Indian silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	7	LC	NT	
Scaly-breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	3	LC	LC	
Passeridae					
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Chestnut-shouldered bush-sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Motacillidae					
Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Olive-backed pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	3	LC	LC	
Rosy ripit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	6	LC	LC	
Paddyfield pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	3	LC	LC	
Long-billed pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	3	LC	LC	
Western yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	6	LC	LC	
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	3	LC	LC	

White-browed wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	3	LC	LC
White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	3	LC	LC
Fringillidae				
Common rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	1	LC	LC
Emberizidae				
Crested bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	3	LC	LC
Rock bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	7	LC	LC
Pine bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalus</i>	3	LC	LC

Legend to the annex 1: IUCN status and NRDB (Nepal Red Data Book) status:

CR Critically Endangered; EN Endangered; VU Vulnerable ; NT Near-threatened; LC Least Concern; DD Data Deficient

BRS Species characteristic species of the Indo-Malayan tropical dry zone biome

References for the annex 1

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7. Giri T., Shahi R., Inskipp C. and Poudyal L.P. 2024. *Birds recorded in Banke National Park and Buffer Zone, March 2024*. A report submitted to Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal.
8. Satish Paudel eBird checklist 9 February 2024.
9. Lalmani Regmi eBird checklist 30 December 2023.
10. Shahi R.B., Chaudhary A., Chaudhary U.K., Choudhary B., Choudhary D., Khadka G., Khadka R.B., Pariyar D., Rawat Y., Rema L.B., Sehira P. and Thakur C. 2024. *Annual Waterbird Counts, 2023-2024*. A report to Wetlands International, Bardia, Nepal
11. Thakuri J.J. 2009. Ornithological survey of Dang Deukhuri Foothill Forests and West Rapti Wetlands IBA. *Danphe* 18(3):5-12.
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Note: References 1–6 and 11 are all included in the initial BaNPBZ checklist, BCN et al. (2016).