

Nepal Terai and Kathmandu Wildlife Watching Tour

March 2024

By Zhou Fy, together with Zhao Ms, Yuan P and Xia W.

We booked the whole trip from the agent Nature Safari Tours <https://birdingnepal.com/>. Great thanks to Mr. Badri Pudasaini, we list our target species, discussed with him and designed the itinerary. Badri is very enthusiastic and responsible, under his arrangement everything including accommodations, meals, transfers, domestic flights went smoothly. At different parks we had different local guides and drivers, and all of them were talented and hardworking. Generally, the full day activities began at 6 am, we had packed lunch and back to the hotel after 6 pm. I highly recommend contacting Badri and the Nature Safari Tours team for wildlife tours in Nepal birdlife@mos.com.np. We balanced mammal and bird watching half and half. Our main destination was Terai, the call of the lowland region in parts of southern Nepal and northern India, meaning "the low-lying land at the foot of the Himalaya", characterized by tall grasslands, scrub savannah, sal forests and clay rich swamps.

Summary: 20 mammals, 208 birds and 2 crocodiles.

Itinerary:

- March 8th Kathmandu – Chitwan, afternoon canoe trip and short walk
- March 9th Chitwan National Park full day jeep safari
- March 10th Chitwan National Park full day jeep safari
- March 11th Chitwan - Jatayu Restaurant watch vulture – Lumbini
- March 12th Lumbini mammals, birds and culture
- March 13th Lumbini – Bardiya, afternoon village and community forest visit
- March 14th Bardiya National Park full day jeep safari and short walk
- March 15th Bardiya National Park full day jeep safari and short walk
- March 16th Bardiya surrounding areas for wildlife
- March 17th Bardiya flight to Koshi, afternoon Chimadi Lake and Koshi Barrage
- March 18th Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve full day jeep safari and short walk
- March 19th Morning Koshi River, afternoon Chimadi Lake and flight to Kathmandu
- March 20th Morning bird watching near Kathmandu, afternoon at Thamel



Mount Everest, Chengdu – Kathmandu flight



Nyatapola Temple, Bhaktapur

Chitwan

The drive from Kathmandu to Chitwan took 5 hours. Large part of the roads was under maintenance. If all completed, it would be much faster. On the afternoon canoe trip, we saw many mugger crocodiles and one gharial. Some rhesus macaques searching for food by the river. The canoe trip was also very good for bird watching. Then we visited the Elephant Breeding Center, where tamed female Asian elephants breed with wild males. During our visit, the famous bull “Ronaldo” is also visiting. These were all in the buffer zone to the north of the Rapti River. Though we did not take, it was said that half day activities (jeep safari and elephant safari) in the buffer zone near Sauraha were also productive for mammal watching, at least for the rhinos.



Mugger crocodile



Gharial



Rhesus macaque



Asian elephant “Ronaldo” the wild bull

Himalayan subtropical broadleaf forests with predominantly sal trees covering about 70% of the national park area. Terai-Duar savanna and grasslands cover about 20% of the park's area. At this season the ranger cut the tall grass (tall enough to hide rhinos) and burn them. Afterwards, the vision is expanded and new tender grass attracts herbivores. Spotted deer were common along with Indian peafowls. At the edges of forests and grasslands, rhesus macaques and tarai gray langurs were often seen. Sambars and northern muntjacs were encounter in the forest. Hog deer live in the tall grass and shy. Mugger crocodiles were seen at all large water bodies. Birds were abundant, including many Oriental pied-hornbills and a great hornbill.



Spotted deer



Indian peafowl



Tarai gray langur

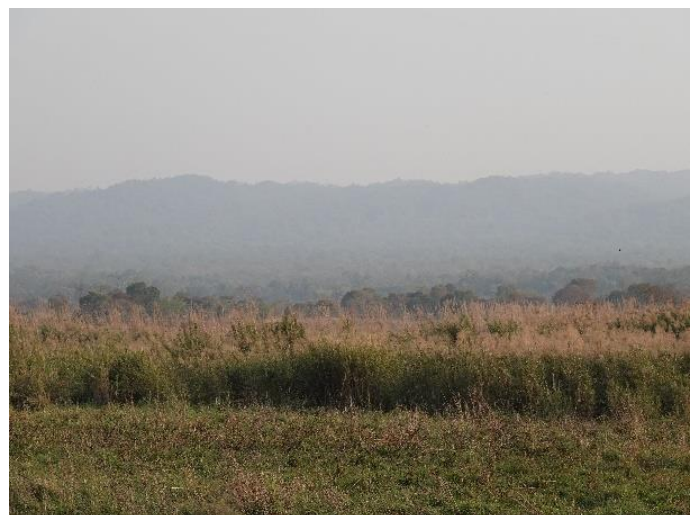


Great hornbill

Chitwan is famous from the greater one-horned rhinoceros, we saw about ten during the two drives, most were in late afternoon. They did not mind safari jeeps at all and could offer cool up-close viewing. Sloth bears were also seen in the late afternoon. We saw three together during the first drive and one during the second. The bears were walking and digging along the road, not afraid of jeeps, either.



Greater one-horned rhinoceros



Rhinoceros homeland



Sloth bears on safari



Sloth bear

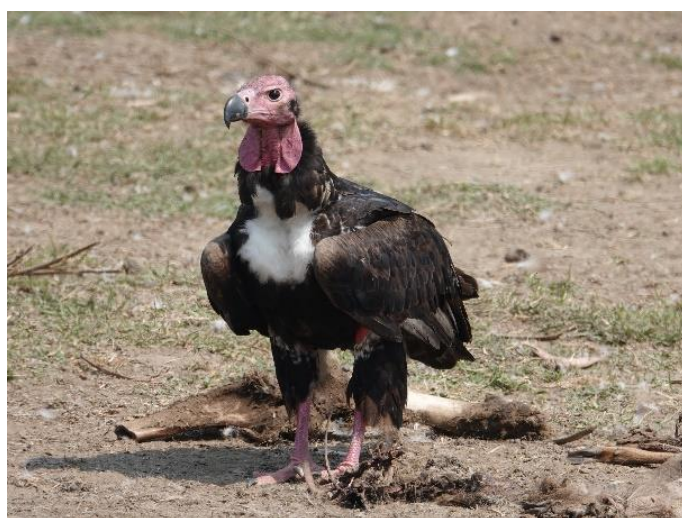
At our hotel near the park, we saw an Asian house shrew attacking by a dog. We tried our best to stop the dog, and finally the shrew escaped into a hole.

Jatayu Restaurant

Not far from Chitwan, the Jatayu Restaurant is a vulture feeding point for conservation. Vultures feed on carcass, including that of livestock. However, some common veterinary drugs, mainly diclofenac (now prohibited in Nepal) is highly toxic to vultures. Thus, many vulture species become critically endangered. JR buys old cattle and other livestock which have become an economic burden for the farmers and take care of them until they die. Then the drug free carcass will be feed to vultures. Meanwhile JR also conduct conservation research, such as installing GPS locator for vultures. We saw seven of the nine vulture species in Nepal. The white-rumped vulture had the highest number among them, though it is also listed as critically endangered. Cinereous vultures and Himalayan griffons were dominant due to the large size. Only one Indian vulture and two Euriasian griffons mingled in the crowd, which were difficult to recognize. The staff kindly point them out for us. Two Egyptian vultures were excluded by other vultures. When the carcass had nearly been eaten up, and most vultures had left, the red-headed vulture came the last. It seems that some species were at disadvantage in competition, at least here.



Indian vulture and white-rumped vulture



Red-headed vulture

Lumbini

As the birthplace of Lord Buddha, Lumbini is a Buddhism culture park. Meanwhile, it also protects nearby bush and wetland

surrounded by farmland, and provides sanctuary for some wildlife. The best part is Lumbini Crane Sanctuary. In the morning, we saw several nilgais and golden jackals, but not the main target, sarus crane. Our guide even took us to nearby farm land to search, but also no gains. However, taking a culture tour in the villages was also interesting. In the afternoon, we went the LCS again, and saw three pairs of cranes, and amazing bird diversity.



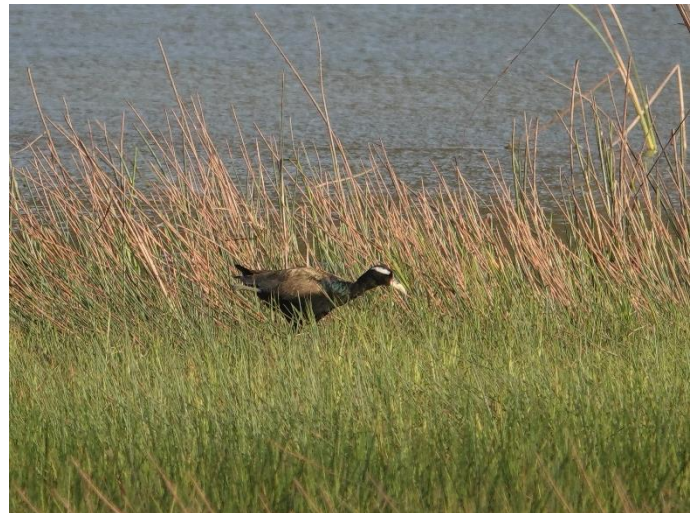
Nilgai and World Peace Pagoda



Lesser adjutant and black-headed ibis



Sarus crane



Bronze-winged jacana



Indian spotted eagle



Black-necked stork

Night at the hotel we found Indian scops-owl and spotted owl (which were found every hotel we stayed in Nepal), jackals also howling around. The staff said nilgais and jungle cats came sometimes. Next morning during our departure from Lumbini to Bardiya, three sarus cranes were just standing on the farmland closing to the main road. The natural habitat is too small for wildlife, so they have to live with humans, and they do survive, even as big as a nilgai.



Sarus cranes on farmland



Birthplace of Lord Buddha

Bardiya

Driving from Lumbini to Bardiya was also long, when we passed through forest areas, we could always encounter many rhesus macaques. When crossing Babai Bridge, we saw many mugger crocodiles and a gharial downstream of the barrage. Bardiya is famous for the relatively high chance of seeing tigers. The environment of Bardiya National Park is similar to that of Chitwan. Although Chitwan holds larger population than Bardiya, the more open landscape and more limited water source in Bardiya make it easier to see the tiger and other mammals. In the afternoon we arrived, we visited villages and community forests near the national park. The local residents live a poor life, and the human-wildlife conflict makes their life even harder.



Fence between the village and park



Goats in cage to prevent the leopard

There are far fewer tourists in Bardiya National Park than Chitwan, perhaps due to it is far away from the capital. Bardiya has one more deer species than Chitwan, the swamp deer. They graze on open grassland in large group together with spotted deer. Rhinos have been successfully reintroduced, but are not as easy to be seen as in Chitwan. Tiger watching has more chances in Bardiya, but no bear. Bardiya is also good for bird watching, species are similar with a few differences with Chitwan. If you have enough time, I suggest to visit both the two national parks.



Northern muntjac



Sambar

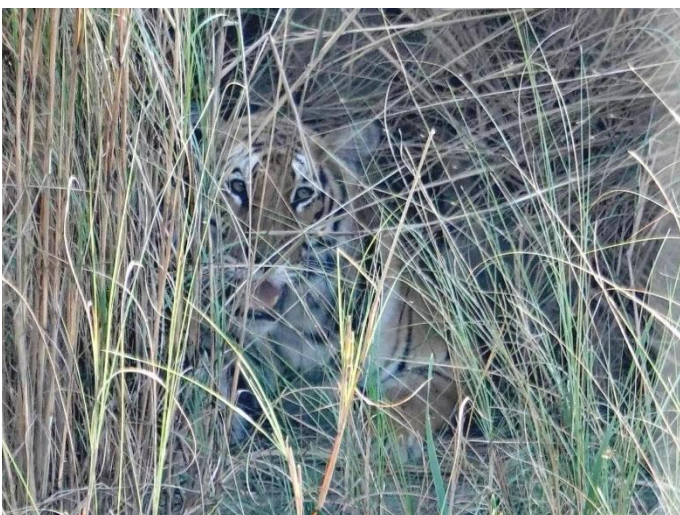


Swamp deer and spotted deer



Indian Roller

Our main target was the tiger. We took jeep drive circle after circle, and some walk to view points towards water sources, where tigers like to drink and swim in the afternoon. On the second day in the national park our guide got the message that a tiger had been seen by others. We rushed to the point, thankfully the tiger was still there. It was sleeping in tall grass on the riverbed. Our location overlooked the riverbed, and waited for 4 hours with about 30 other tourists to get a look of his face.



Tiger



Tiger bedroom

Nepal is one of the few honorable countries that achieved the goal Double Wild Tigers 2012 – 2022. Though need some effort and luck, Bardiya has become a reliable destination to see wild tigers. However, the life of local people as tigers' neighbors also need concern. There are fences between national parks and villages, but national parks are connected with community forests, while there is no barrier between community forests and villages. Local people go into the community forest for grazing, fishing, and collecting firewood, where they may encounter tigers and other wildlife. In recent years many people were killed by tigers and many man-eating tigers were captured. One afternoon on the riverside tall grassland hundreds of meters away from the village, when villager driving their buffaloes home at 5 pm, we stayed there and waiting. At 6 pm, hog deer, spotted deer and two greater one-horned rhinoceros showed up.



Highway passing through Bardiya NP



Hundreds of meters away from the village

Having seen the tiger, the next day we visited the (Krishnasar) Blackbuck Conservation Area to the south of Bardiya. It is a small protected area for the only indigenous population of blackbucks in Nepal. Growing for fewer than 10 to more than 200, the conservation is successful and some blackbucks have been transferred to other protected area in Nepal. We had good views of blackbucks there. We also went the Girwa River for Ganges river dolphins but did not found any. While we saw two gharial, some interesting birds and in a village a large Indian flying fox colony.



Indian flying fox



Blackbuck

We also did spotlight game drives around the village, but the only mammal we saw was the spotted deer, while we saw a barn owl and some spotted owl. On the last morning 6 am departure for the Nepalgunj Airport, our drive shouted “Leopards! Leopards! Leopards!” A leopard came out the village, and jumped over the fence into the forest, but sitting in the back seats, none of us four actually seen it.

Koshi

We took two domestic flights, transferring in Kathmandu, from the west to the east of Nepal. Arrived at Biratnagar Airport in early afternoon, the Koshi Camp Resort guide and driver welcomed us and took us to Chimadi Lake with prepared packed lunch. This is a good place for bird watching.



Cotton pygmy-goose and fulvous whistling-duck



Eurasian wryneck

Later we moved to Koshi Barrage. We were astonished that the Ganges river dolphin was so easy to be seen here. Just upstream the barrage, nearby Hindu temple bringing melodious songs, several dolphins swimming around small fishing boats. What a beautiful scene.

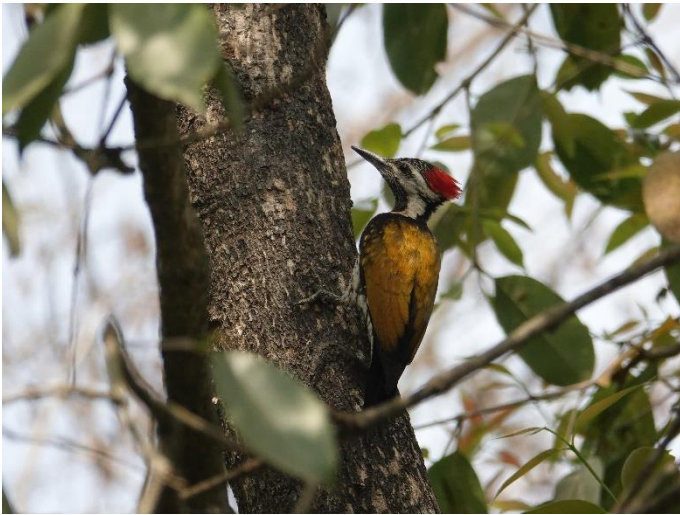


Ganges river dolphin



Dolphins and fisherman at Koshi Barrage

We stayed at the Koshi Camp Resort, just outside the gate of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve. The vegetation of the reserve is mainly characterized by mixed deciduous riverine forest, grasslands and marshy vegetation. The resort is run by the Nature Safari Tours team, with lovely yard, comfortable camp house and good food. The yard itself was a very good bird site, at a lunch time even walked into a hog deer. Brown boobook and spotted owlet live in the camp, and could be found during the daytime.



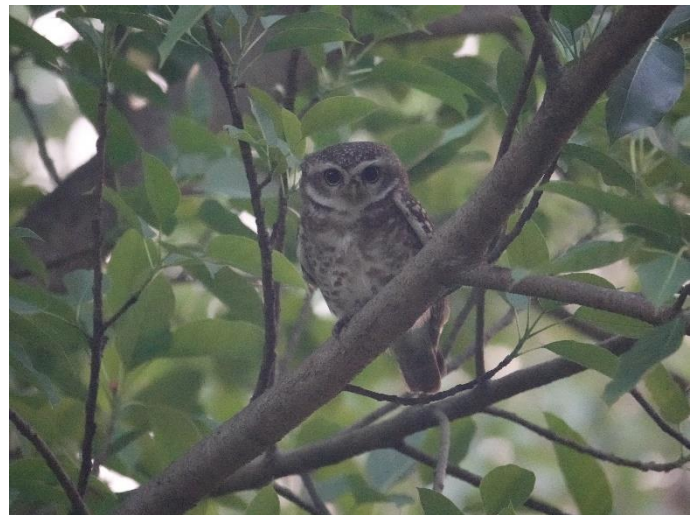
Black-rumped flameback



Hog deer walk into the yard



Brown boobook



Spotted owl

Koshi Tappu is a small reserve and the drive road only goes the edge with some short cut road stretching into the reserve to view points. Because generally no dangerous animals, visitors can also walk. However, in such a limited area the bird diversity was high, a very good place for bird watching. As for mammals, in the single morning, rhesus macaques, golden jackals, Indian gray mongooses and nilgais were found along the drive road. We also seen two wild Asian elephants from a view point.



Nilgai male



Asian elephant



Swamp francolin



Brown fish-owl



Rufous woodpecker



Golden jackal

We went back to Koshi Camp Resort for lunch, and visit another Indian flying fox colony, also in a village. It is good that local people do not regard them as bush meat. Then we went into the reserve again for wild water buffaloes. Similar to other bovids, the wild water buffaloes graze at the same place at the same time every day, so we easily saw them on the floodplain grassland, along with many domestic cattle.



Wild water buffalo



Wild water buffalo and cattle

Koshi Tappu holds one of the five remaining true wild water buffalo populations outside India. However, like most (if not all) populations, it also faces the problem of hybridization with feral and domestic water buffaloes. The domestic water buffalo in Nepal are almost river type, they look very different from their wild ancestor, with tiny horns, shorter neck and longer tail hair, but in the reserve, we saw some hybrid group. Fortunately, the female buffalo live in matrilineal clan, and hybrid males can not match the pure male in the competition for mating. If there are no other interfering factors, the relative purebred wild clan can be preserved.



Domestic water buffalo



Hybrid water buffalo

The next morning, we explored the sandy floodplain to the north of the reserve, between Koshi River and the farmland. We saw some new bird species. We also saw another pair of Indian gray mongooses. It seems that now it is the mating season, most mongooses are paired and actively mating.



Ashy-crowned sparrow- lark



Indian gray mongoose

Our flight back to Kathmandu is in the late afternoon so we went back to the resort for lunch, and spent some time again at the Chimadi Lake before we went to Biratnagar Airport not far from the lake. One full day and to half days, our stay at Koshi was too short. Koshi is also the true place for watching the critically endangered Bengal florican, but we did not have enough time to the florican site. The Koshi Camp Resort team can also set plans for searching the Bengal fox, jungle cat and even fishing cat. It is a treasure destination that not very many people have known. The next time I will spend more days here.

Kathmandu

The capital of Nepal, Kathmandu is old and crowded, but active and full of life. There are more than 900 bird species in Nepal, while based on research so far, the only endemic species is the spiny babbler. Nature Safari Tours team know a site very close to Kathmandu with very high chance of seeing the bird. On the last morning, the professional nature guide Badri Chaudhary took us to the site and we had good view. There were also many other good bird species at the same site. Back to our hotel in Thamel area, we visited the lovely Garden of Dreams. This is a garden with more than a hundred year of history, and some northern palm squirrels settled here.



Spiny babbler



Northern palm squirrel

Mammal List

| | Chinese name | Scientific name | English name | Records |
|----|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 亚洲象 | <i>Elephas maximus</i> | Asian Elephant | Chitwan, Koshi Tappu |
| 2 | 猕猴 | <i>Macaca mulatta</i> | Rhesus Macaque | Chitwan, Badia, Koshi Tappu, etc. |
| 3 | 特莱长尾叶猴 | <i>Semnopithecus hector</i> | Tarai Gray Langur | Chitwan, Badia |
| 4 | 五线棕榈松鼠 | <i>Funambulus pennantii</i> | Northern Palm Squirrel | Kathmandu |
| 5 | 臭鼩 | <i>Suncus murinus</i> | Asian House Shrew | Chitwan (hotel) |
| 6 | 印度狐蝠 | <i>Pteropus medius</i> | Indian Flying Fox | Badia (village), Koshi Tappu (village) |
| 7 | 泽鹿 | <i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i> | Swamp Deer | Badia |
| 8 | 水鹿 | <i>Rusa unicolor</i> | Sambar | Chitwan, Badia |
| 9 | 赤鹿 | <i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i> | Northern Red Muntjac | Chitwan, Badia |
| 10 | 白斑鹿 | <i>Axis axis</i> | Spotted Deer | Chitwan, Badia |
| 11 | 豚鹿 | <i>Axis porcinus</i> | Hog Deer | Chitwan, Badia, Koshi Tappu |
| 12 | 亚洲野水牛 | <i>Bubalus arnee</i> | Wild Water Buffalo | Koshi Tappu |
| 13 | 蓝牛羚 | <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> | Nilgai | Lumbini, Koshi Tappu |
| 14 | 印度黑羚 | <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> | Blackbuck | Blackbuck Conservation Area |
| 15 | 恒河豚 | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> | Ganges River Dolphin | Koshi Barrage |
| 16 | 大独角犀 | <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> | Greater One-horned Rhinoceros | Chitwan, Bardia (reintroduced) |
| 17 | 虎 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | Tiger | Bardia |
| 18 | 灰獐 | <i>Urva edwardsii</i> | Indian Grey Mongoose | Chimadi Lake, Koshi Tappu |
| 19 | 亚洲胡狼 | <i>Canis aureus</i> | Golden Jackal | Lumbini, Koshi Tappu |
| 20 | 懒熊 | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> | Sloth Bear | Chitwan |

Bird List

| | Chinese name | Scientific name | English name |
|----|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 茶色树鸭 | <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> | Fulvous Whistling-Duck |
| 2 | 栗树鸭 | <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> | Lesser Whistling-Duck |
| 3 | 斑头雁 | <i>Anser indicus</i> | Bar-headed Goose |
| 4 | 赤麻鸭 | <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | Ruddy Shelduck |
| 5 | 棉凫 | <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> | Cotton Pygmy-Goose |
| 6 | 白眉鸭 | <i>Spatula querquedula</i> | Garganey |
| 7 | 琵嘴鸭 | <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | Northern Shoveler |
| 8 | 赤膀鸭 | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | Gadwall |
| 9 | 赤颈鸭 | <i>Mareca penelope</i> | Eurasian Wigeon |
| 10 | 绿头鸭 | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard |
| 11 | 针尾鸭 | <i>Anas acuta</i> | Northern Pintail |
| 12 | 赤嘴潜鸭 | <i>Netta rufina</i> | Red-crested Pochard |
| 13 | 红头潜鸭 | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | Common Pochard |
| 14 | 白眼潜鸭 | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | Ferruginous Duck |
| 15 | 凤头潜鸭 | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | Tufted Duck |
| 16 | 蓝孔雀 | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | Indian Peafowl |
| 17 | 红原鸡 | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | Red Junglefowl |
| 18 | 沼泽鹧鸪 | <i>Ortygornis gularis</i> | Swamp Francolin |
| 19 | 黑鹧鸪 | <i>Francolinus francolinus</i> | Black Francolin |
| 20 | 小鸕鹚 | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | Little Grebe |
| 21 | 凤头鸕鹚 | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | Great Crested Grebe |
| 22 | 山斑鸠 | <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> | Oriental Turtle-Dove |
| 23 | 灰斑鸠 | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Eurasian Collared-Dove |
| 24 | 火斑鸠 | <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> | Red Collared-Dove |
| 25 | 珠颈斑鸠 | <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove |
| 26 | 绿翅金鸠 | <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> | Asian Emerald Dove |
| 27 | 褐翅鸦鹃 | <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Greater Coucal |
| 28 | 噪鹃 | <i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i> | Asian Koel |
| 29 | 普通鹰鹃 | <i>Hierococcyx varius</i> | Common Hawk-Cuckoo |
| 30 | 四声杜鹃 | <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> | Indian Cuckoo |
| 31 | 棕雨燕 | <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> | Asian Palm Swift |
| 32 | 黑水鸡 | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | Eurasian Moorhen |
| 33 | 骨顶鸡 | <i>Fulica atra</i> | Eurasian Coot |
| 34 | 紫水鸡 | <i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i> | Gray-headed Swamphen |
| 35 | 白胸苦恶鸟 | <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> | White-breasted Waterhen |
| 36 | 红脚苦恶鸟 | <i>Zapornia akool</i> | Brown Crake |
| 37 | 赤颈鹤 | <i>Antigone antigone</i> | Sarus Crane |
| 38 | 金斑鸻 | <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> | Pacific Golden-Plover |
| 39 | 距翅麦鸡 | <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i> | River Lapwing |
| 40 | 黄垂麦鸡 | <i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> | Yellow-wattled Lapwing |
| 41 | 肉垂麦鸡 | <i>Vanellus indicus</i> | Red-wattled Lapwing |
| 42 | 金眶鸻 | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | Little Ringed Plover |
| 43 | 水雉 | <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> | Pheasant-tailed Jacana |
| 44 | 铜翅水雉 | <i>Metopidius indicus</i> | Bronze-winged Jacana |

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|----|------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45 | 矶鹬 | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper |
| 46 | 白腰草鹬 | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | Green Sandpiper |
| 47 | 青脚鹬 | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | Common Greenshank |
| 48 | 林鹬 | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | Wood Sandpiper |
| 49 | 灰燕鸻 | <i>Glareola lactea</i> | Small Pratincole |
| 50 | 钳嘴鹬 | <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> | Asian Openbill |
| 51 | 黑鹳 | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | Black Stork |
| 52 | 白颈鹳 | <i>Ciconia episcopus</i> | Asian Woolly-necked Stork |
| 53 | 黑颈鹳 | <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> | Black-necked Stork |
| 54 | 秃鹳 | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Lesser Adjutant |
| 55 | 黑腹蛇鹈 | <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> | Oriental Darter |
| 56 | 黑颈鸬鹚 | <i>Microcarbo niger</i> | Little Cormorant |
| 57 | 普通鸬鹚 | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | Great Cormorant |
| 58 | 黄苇鳉 | <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i> | Yellow Bittern |
| 59 | 苍鹭 | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | Gray Heron |
| 60 | 草鹭 | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | Purple Heron |
| 61 | 大白鹭 | <i>Ardea alba</i> | Great Egret |
| 62 | 中白鹭 | <i>Ardea intermedia</i> | Intermediate Egret |
| 63 | 白鹭 | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Little Egret |
| 64 | 牛背鹭 | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | Cattle Egret |
| 65 | 印度池鹭 | <i>Ardeola grayii</i> | Indian Pond-Heron |
| 66 | 绿鹭 | <i>Butorides striata</i> | Striated Heron |
| 67 | 夜鹭 | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | Black-crowned Night-Heron |
| 68 | 黑头白鹮 | <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> | Black-headed Ibis |
| 69 | 黑鹮 | <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> | Red-naped Ibis |
| 70 | 鸢 | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Osprey |
| 71 | 黑翅鸢 | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> | Black-winged Kite |
| 72 | 白兀鹫 | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> | Egyptian Vulture |
| 73 | 凤头蜂鹰 | <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> | Oriental Honey-buzzard |
| 74 | 黑兀鹫 | <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> | Red-headed Vulture |
| 75 | 秃鹫 | <i>Aegypius monachus</i> | Cinereous Vulture |
| 76 | 白背兀鹫 | <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> | White-rumped Vulture |
| 77 | 印度兀鹫 | <i>Gyps indicus</i> | Indian Vulture |
| 78 | 高山兀鹫 | <i>Gyps himalayensis</i> | Himalayan Griffon |
| 79 | 兀鹫 | <i>Gyps fulvus</i> | Eurasian Griffon |
| 80 | 蛇雕 | <i>Spilornis cheela</i> | Crested Serpent-Eagle |
| 81 | 凤头鹰雕 | <i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i> | Changeable Hawk-Eagle |
| 82 | 林雕 | <i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i> | Black Eagle |
| 83 | 印度乌雕 | <i>Clanga hastata</i> | Indian Spotted Eagle |
| 84 | 草原雕 | <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> | Steppe Eagle |
| 85 | 白眼鵟鹰 | <i>Butastur teesa</i> | White-eyed Buzzard |
| 86 | 白头鹞 | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | Eurasian Marsh-Harrier |
| 87 | 凤头鹰 | <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i> | Crested Goshawk |
| 88 | 褐耳鹰 | <i>Accipiter badius</i> | Shikra |
| 89 | 黑鸢 | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | Black Kite |
| 90 | 灰头鱼雕 | <i>Haliaeetus ichthyaetus</i> | Gray-headed Fish-Eagle |
| 91 | 喜山鵟 | <i>Buteo refectus</i> | Himalayan Buzzard |

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| 92 | 西方仓鸮 | <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl |
| 93 | 印度领角鸮 | <i>Otus bakkamoena</i> | Indian Scops-Owl |
| 94 | 褐渔鸮 | <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> | Brown Fish-Owl |
| 95 | 丛林鸺鹠 | <i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> | Jungle Owlet |
| 96 | 横斑腹小鸮 | <i>Athene brama</i> | Spotted Owlet |
| 97 | 短耳鸮 | <i>Asio flammeus</i> | Short-eared Owl |
| 98 | 鹰鸮 | <i>Ninox scutulata</i> | Brown Boobook |
| 99 | 戴胜 | <i>Upupa epops</i> | Eurasian Hoopoe |
| 100 | 双角犀鸟 | <i>Buceros bicornis</i> | Great Hornbill |
| 101 | 灰犀鸟 | <i>Ocyeros birostris</i> | Indian Gray Hornbill |
| 102 | 冠斑犀鸟 | <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i> | Oriental Pied-Hornbill |
| 103 | 普通翠鸟 | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | Common Kingfisher |
| 104 | 鹮嘴翡翠 | <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> | Stork-billed Kingfisher |
| 105 | 白胸翡翠 | <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> | White-throated Kingfisher |
| 106 | 斑鱼狗 | <i>Ceryle rudis</i> | Pied Kingfisher |
| 107 | 绿喉蜂虎 | <i>Merops orientalis</i> | Asian Green Bee-eater |
| 108 | 栗喉蜂虎 | <i>Merops philippinus</i> | Blue-tailed Bee-eater |
| 109 | 栗头蜂虎 | <i>Merops leschenaulti</i> | Chestnut-headed Bee-eater |
| 110 | 南亚佛法僧 | <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> | Indian Roller |
| 111 | 赤胸拟啄木鸟 | <i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i> | Coppersmith Barbet |
| 112 | 大拟啄木鸟 | <i>Psilopogon virens</i> | Great Barbet |
| 113 | 斑头绿拟啄木鸟 | <i>Psilopogon lineatus</i> | Lineated Barbet |
| 114 | 蓝喉拟啄木鸟 | <i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i> | Blue-throated Barbet |
| 115 | 蚁鴷 | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | Eurasian Wryneck |
| 116 | 斑姬啄木鸟 | <i>Picumnus innominatus</i> | Speckled Piculet |
| 117 | 星头啄木鸟 | <i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i> | Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker |
| 118 | 茶胸斑啄木鸟 | <i>Dendrocopos macei</i> | Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker |
| 119 | 栗啄木鸟 | <i>Micropternus brachyurus</i> | Rufous Woodpecker |
| 120 | 喜山金背啄木鸟 | <i>Dinopium shorii</i> | Himalayan Flameback |
| 121 | 小金背啄木鸟 | <i>Dinopium benghalense</i> | Black-rumped Flameback |
| 122 | 鳞喉绿啄木鸟 | <i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> | Streak-throated Woodpecker |
| 123 | 灰头绿啄木鸟 | <i>Picus canus</i> | Gray-headed Woodpecker |
| 124 | 红隼 | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | Eurasian Kestrel |
| 125 | 亚历山大鹦鹇 | <i>Psittacula eupatria</i> | Alexandrine Parakeet |
| 126 | 红领绿鹦鹇 | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Rose-ringed Parakeet |
| 127 | 梅头鹦鹇 | <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> | Plum-headed Parakeet |
| 128 | 绯胸鹦鹇 | <i>Psittacula alexandri</i> | Red-breasted Parakeet |
| 129 | 赤红山椒鸟 | <i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i> | Scarlet Minivet |
| 130 | 大鵙鹇 | <i>Coracina macei</i> | Large Cuckooshrike |
| 131 | 印度金黄鹇 | <i>Oriolus kundoo</i> | Indian Golden Oriole |
| 132 | 黑头黄鹇 | <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> | Black-hooded Oriole |
| 133 | 黑翅雀鹛 | <i>Aegithina tiphia</i> | Common Iora |
| 134 | 白喉扇尾鹇 | <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> | White-throated Fantail |
| 135 | 黑卷尾 | <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> | Black Drongo |
| 136 | 发冠卷尾 | <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> | Hair-crested Drongo |
| 137 | 大盘尾 | <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> | Greater Racket-tailed Drongo |
| 138 | 红尾伯劳 | <i>Lanius cristatus</i> | Brown Shrike |

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| 139 | 棕背伯劳 | <i>Lanius schach</i> | Long-tailed Shrike |
| 140 | 灰背伯劳 | <i>Lanius tephronotus</i> | Gray-backed Shrike |
| 141 | 蓝绿鹊 | <i>Cissa chinensis</i> | Common Green-Magpie |
| 142 | 棕腹树鹊 | <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> | Rufous Treepie |
| 143 | 家鸦 | <i>Corvus splendens</i> | House Crow |
| 144 | 大嘴乌鸦 | <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> | Large-billed Crow |
| 145 | 绿背山雀 | <i>Parus monticolus</i> | Green-backed Tit |
| 146 | 苍背山雀 | <i>Parus cinereus</i> | Cinereous Tit |
| 147 | 眼纹黄山雀 | <i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i> | Himalayan Black-lored Tit |
| 148 | 灰顶雀百灵 | <i>Eremopterix griseus</i> | Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark |
| 149 | 小云雀 | <i>Alauda gulgula</i> | Oriental Skylark |
| 150 | 凤头百灵 | <i>Galerida cristata</i> | Crested Lark |
| 151 | 长尾缝叶莺 | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> | Common Tailorbird |
| 152 | 灰山鹪莺 | <i>Prinia socialis</i> | Ashy Prinia |
| 153 | 棕扇尾莺 | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | Zitting Cisticola |
| 154 | 淡色沙燕 | <i>Riparia diluta</i> | Pale Sand Martin |
| 155 | 家燕 | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Barn Swallow |
| 156 | 金腰燕 | <i>Cecropis daurica</i> | Red-rumped Swallow |
| 157 | 黑冠黄鹎 | <i>Rubigula flaviventris</i> | Black-crested Bulbul |
| 158 | 黑喉红臀鹎 | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | Red-vented Bulbul |
| 159 | 红耳鹎 | <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> | Red-whiskered Bulbul |
| 160 | 白颊鹎 | <i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i> | Himalayan Bulbul |
| 161 | 绿翅短脚鹎 | <i>Ixos mccllellandii</i> | Mountain Bulbul |
| 162 | 灰喉柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i> | Ashy-throated Warbler |
| 163 | 橙斑翅柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i> | Buff-barred Warbler |
| 164 | 黄眉柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i> | Yellow-browed Warbler |
| 165 | 淡眉柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus humei</i> | Hume's Warbler |
| 166 | 淡黄腰柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i> | Lemon-rumped Warbler |
| 167 | 黄腹柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> | Tickell's Leaf Warbler |
| 168 | 褐柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i> | Dusky Warbler |
| 169 | 韦氏鹪莺 | <i>Phylloscopus whistleri</i> | Whistler's Warbler |
| 170 | 灰头柳莺 | <i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i> | Gray-hooded Warbler |
| 171 | 红头长尾山雀 | <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i> | Black-throated Tit |
| 172 | 金眼鹛雀 | <i>Chrysomma sinense</i> | Yellow-eyed Babbler |
| 173 | 灰腹绣眼鸟 | <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> | Indian White-eye |
| 174 | 红顶鹟 | <i>Timalia pileata</i> | Chestnut-capped Babbler |
| 175 | 锈脸钩嘴鹟 | <i>Erythrogonys erythrogonys</i> | Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler |
| 176 | 丛林鹧鸪 | <i>Argya striata</i> | Jungle Babbler |
| 177 | 纹背鹧鸪 | <i>Argya earlei</i> | Striated Babbler |
| 178 | 刺鹧鸪 | <i>Turdoides nipalensis</i> | Spiny Babbler |
| 179 | 白冠噪鹛 | <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i> | White-crested Laughingthrush |
| 180 | 绒额鹇 | <i>Sitta frontalis</i> | Velvet-fronted Nuthatch |
| 181 | 鹪哥 | <i>Gracula religiosa</i> | Common Hill Myna |
| 182 | 斑椋鸟 | <i>Gracupica contra</i> | Indian Pied Starling |
| 183 | 灰头椋鸟 | <i>Sturnia malabarica</i> | Chestnut-tailed Starling |
| 184 | 家八哥 | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | Common Myna |
| 185 | 丛林八哥 | <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> | Jungle Myna |

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| 186 | 斑翅椋鸟 | <i>Saroglossa spilopterus</i> | Spot-winged Starling |
| 187 | 橙头地鸫 | <i>Geokichla citrina</i> | Orange-headed Thrush |
| 188 | 黑颈鸫 | <i>Turdus atrogularis</i> | Black-throated Thrush |
| 189 | 鹊鸂 | <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | Oriental Magpie-Robin |
| 190 | 白腰鹊鸂 | <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> | White-rumped Shama |
| 191 | 小仙鸂 | <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i> | Small Niltava |
| 192 | 铜蓝鸂 | <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i> | Verditer Flycatcher |
| 193 | 紫嗽鸂 | <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i> | Blue Whistling-Thrush |
| 194 | 红喉姬鸂 | <i>Ficedula albicilla</i> | Taiga Flycatcher |
| 195 | 红胸姬鸂 | <i>Ficedula parva</i> | Red-breasted Flycatcher |
| 196 | 赭红尾鸂 | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | Black Redstart |
| 197 | 黑喉石鸂 | <i>Saxicola maurus</i> | Siberian Stonechat |
| 198 | 白斑黑石鸂 | <i>Saxicola caprata</i> | Pied Bushchat |
| 199 | 灰林鸂 | <i>Saxicola ferreus</i> | Gray Bushchat |
| 200 | 紫色花蜜鸟 | <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> | Purple Sunbird |
| 201 | 斑文鸟 | <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> | Scaly-breasted Munia |
| 202 | 家麻雀 | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow |
| 203 | 麻雀 | <i>Passer montanus</i> | Eurasian Tree Sparrow |
| 204 | 栗肩石雀 | <i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i> | Yellow-throated Sparrow |
| 205 | 灰鹊鸂 | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | Gray Wagtail |
| 206 | 大斑鹊鸂 | <i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> | White-browed Wagtail |
| 207 | 田鸂 | <i>Anthus rufulus</i> | Paddyfield Pipit |
| 208 | 粉红胸鸂 | <i>Anthus roseatus</i> | Rosy Pipit |

Crocodile List

| | Chinese name | Scientific name | English name | Records |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 泽鳄 | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> | Mugger Crocodile | Chitwan, Babai Bridge |
| 2 | 长吻鳄 | <i>Gavialis gangeticus</i> | Gharial | Chitwan, Babai Bridge, Girwa River |

**Nepal is rich in biodiversity, and I think
the attitude of Nepalese people towards wildlife should be highly admired.**

Thank you!