

Clouded Leopard Expedition

Destination: Langtang, Nepal **Duration:** 10 Days **Dates:** 22nd Feb – 2nd Mar 2020



Our spotter Pasang having a Clouded Leopard sighting, which we just missed



Having the expertise of expert clouded leopard researcher and Mike from Sabah



Observed 115 species of birds seen including Lammergeier & Himalayan Monal



Watching a Yellow-bellied Weasel hunting around the yak pastures at close range



Spotlighting rare mammals such as Himalayan Musk Deer & Stone Marten



Amazing close Lammergeier sighting flying overhead & around the valley very low



Finding and watching Himalayan Serow moving on the slopes and feeding



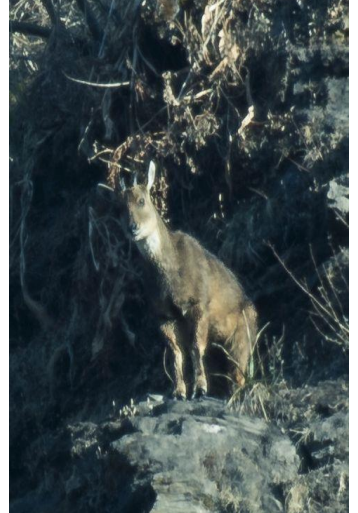
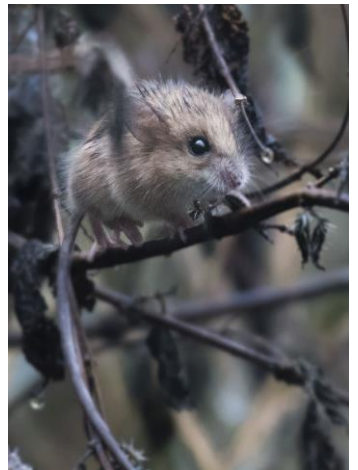
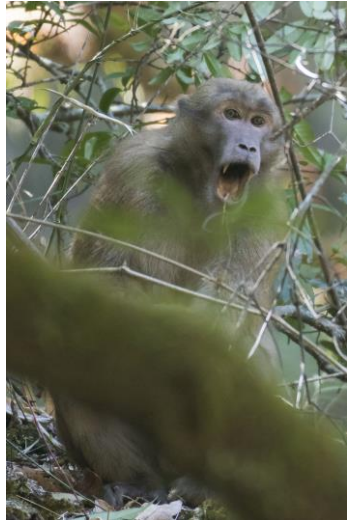
21 species of mammals including Yellow-bellied Weasel & Yellow-throated Marten



Hiking wonderful valleys, forests and scanning slopes of Langtang National Park



Having a Yellow-throated Marten hunt and kill and chicken in the garden



Tour Leader / Guides

Martin Royle (Royle Safaris Tour Leader)
Mike Gordon (Tour Guide)
Yadav (Clouded Leopard Researcher)
Pasang & his brother (Local Spotters)

Participants

Mr. Tom Clode Mr. Peter Hobbs
Mr. Ewan Davies Mr. Sjef Ollers

Acknowledgements

Ambassador Garden Hotel – for their hospitality, nice rooms and very nice pizzas.

Langtang Guest House – for their hospitality and excellent location for clouded leopard watching.

Dambar – For the logistics in and around Kathmandu and arranging the vehicles to get us to and from Langtang

Various Porters – We hired 9 porters for our gear and food and they were very helpful and much quicker than us walking up the slopes.

Overview

Day 1: Kathmandu

Days 2-8: Langtang National Park

Day 9: Kathmandu

Day 10: Home



Day by Day Breakdown

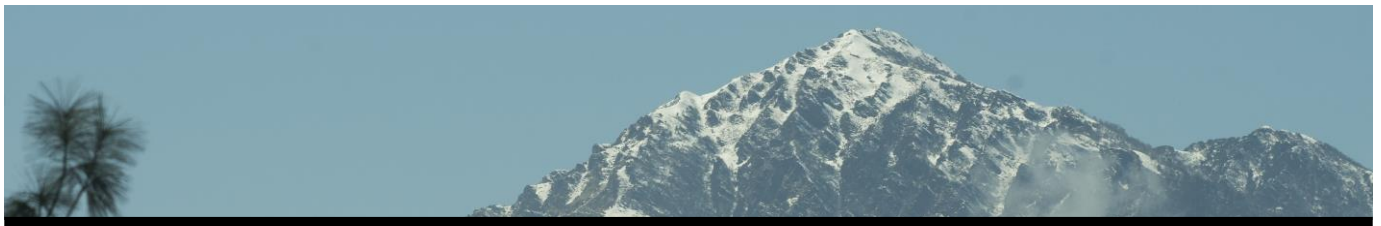
Overview

Ever since the Sunda Clouded Leopard became a reasonably reliable in Sabah the question was will the Indochinese (or mainland) Clouded Leopard ever have a location where they can be reasonably seen. For years there were occasional sightings, one in Bhutan, one in Thailand etc; but then a trip report popped up and was full of clouded leopard encounters and sightings. So Royle Safaris straight away spread our fingers out in Nepal and North East India, for years we had been looking for a site and now we could focus the effort. With the help of Nepal's leading clouded leopard researcher and some great logistics we arranged the expedition to head to the same place. Whether we would have any luck, whether all of the sightings we clouded leopards or other animals, whether it was just one animal acting a little strange that week; all of these questions would only start to be answered once we get the location and spend some time there.

So with the assistance of clouded leopard messiah Mike Gordon from Sabah and a team of 4 intrepid mammal watchers we headed out and gave it a good go. We came equipped with thermal scopes, spotting telescopes, a plan and plenty of desire; we would have to wait and see if a leopard would cooperate with us. But even if we dipped on the clouded leopard we should hopefully see plenty of other species in the lush and pristine forested hills of Langtang. A park with snow leopards, red pandas, clouded leopards, Himalayan serow and many more species, some of these species would be out of our range but there is a good chance for some nice and rare mammals to make an appearance.

Coupled with our obvious desire to see this amazing animal, the importance of setting up small scale sustainable eco-tourism based around clouded leopards is massive here. This is something Royle Safaris has experience in with establishing eco tourism in the Russian Far East and for Javan Rhinos in recent years.

So we all went into this with great hope and some expectation, below is a summary of our expedition.



Day 1 Kathmandu

Arrival

Accommodation:

Ambassador
Garden Hotel
(Boutique Hotel)

Food:

Early arrivals had lunch at the hotel and dinner was eaten at the Kathmandu Guest House

Transportation:

Internal Flight &
Private Vehicles.

This morning Ewan and Sjeff arrived and met Mike and Martin at the hotel, with Peter and Tom arriving later in the evening. There were no plans made for today so it was an easy day, then when everyone got together we went to the iconic Kathmandu Guest House for dinner and getting to know everyone.

Day 2 Langtang National Park

Travelling & Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest
House (Mountain
Home-stay)

Food:

Breakfast was a packed and eaten en-route, lunch was eaten at a restaurant before we started trekking and then dinner at the guest house.

Transportation:

Private vehicle &
Walking.

This morning we met Yadav at the hotel and left in two jeeps at around 6:30am. The drive was a long one, with a few stops along the way to get permits and permissions to enter the park and do what we aim to do. We made decent time on the road and spotted a few nice birds along the way including red-billed blue magpie, Himalayan bulbuls, Himalayan griffon vultures and black-eared kites. Mike also spotted a small troop of Rhesus macaques on a hillside just next to a town we passed through.



We then arrived at the end of road for us and met Pasang our local guide and our team of porters. We had some lunch and the porters divvied up between themselves and we headed out and into the park. It was around 2 hours through wonderful forest, along a river flowing through bamboo groves and rhododendron forest and then up into more conifer forests. Even before we left the village we spotted a solitary Nepal grey langur in a bush just next to a field, there was movement in the bushes behind to suggest more in its troop. Then pretty much as soon as we started off we had a yellow-throated marten dart across the road and away into the forest, it was a great way to start the trip along the river was a blue-whistling thrush.

When we made it to the guest house it was after dark, we had a break and went out to check the area we would be scanning. But the small game trail to get to one of the spotting areas was difficult to find and navigate in the dark, so we just stuck to the main trail and headed up for an hour or so. It wasn't long before we found a Himalayan wood owl, just off the road and then a little further we spotlighted and found (with the thermal) a stone marten, but not everyone could see this species. It seemed to be going in and out of a hole / den in the base of a tree just down the slope from the path. Further along a Himalayan musk deer was walking along the trail ahead of us and then stopped and entered the forest. Martin also spooked a red muntjac which went barking off into the forest and up to the rest of the group and started barking all over again. All in all not a bad start to the trip.

Tomorrow morning we would aim to be up at the area where a couple of sightings had been known to occur at first light.



Day 3 Langtang National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest House (Mountain Home-stay)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the guest house.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning we left early and climbed up the 30 minutes or so to a scree slope that scars the hillside. It is here that two sightings (including a kill) occurred recently and we hoped for similar success. We spent the morning scanning with binoculars, telescopes and thermal imagers (the latter were only useful until around 8am when the sun reached out over the highest ridge and the rocks and trees heated up to make it very hard to see any animals among the hot vegetation and ground).

The area was very productive, almost immediately we found the first (of many) groups of Himalayan brown goral, they would spend most of the morning moving around the slopes with ease, crisscrossing the scree slope, watching regally from on top of rocks and feeding. We would see males, females and young throughout the morning. Then into the afternoon we tended to find them on their own (or in female and young pairs) and they were nearly all lying down and ruminating.

Along with the goral we also found a couple of Nepal gray langur troops in the conifer trees. They were pretty sedentary all day. The bird life was also very prolific, not in terms of diversity of species but in abundance, we had many rufous sibilas, streaked laughingthrushes, chestnut-crowned laughingthrushes, whiskered yuhinas, large-billed crows and spot-winged rosefinches to keep us occupied as well as a flock of Himalayan monals. These stunning birds were seen in a couple of groups, one contained a couple of males but didn't hang around for long and the second had one male and several females. It was interesting to see this lone male feeding alongside of the few solitary red muntjacs we saw this morning; one of which came down very close to us completely unafraid of our presence.

As the run rose and rose we started to see some raptors taking to the air and riding the thermals, this included a small common kestrel being mobbed and then mobbing a large-billed crow on the ridgeline. We also then came back down for a late breakfast / lunch. Whilst this was being made we realised that the garden at the guest house had a view of the scree slope as well as a second scree (a larger one), a large area of forest (on two slopes) and the river which would be used as a convenient crossing for clouded leopards. So we decided to split into two groups; one group consisting of Mike, Yadav, Tom and Peter would walk up the slope to the morning's site and Martin, Sjeff and Ewan would remain at the guest house and scan from here. It worked out pretty well for the people staying at the guest house as shortly after we split up it started to rain and rain heavily. The other group descended and predictably as soon as they arrived back down it stopped raining. It was so cold that around 100m above the guest house (and nearly at the location of the higher spotting area) it was snowing, the clouds (when they departed) had blanketed the trees with a winter coat.



So when the groups met back up at the guest house we decided to stay here and we started to see many animals. Mostly Nepal grey langur (of which there were at least 2 large troops on the opposite slope) and Himalayan brown goral (we must have seen another 20 of these along this slope throughout the afternoon and evening); but we had some new species such as Assam macaques (a small troop feeding on a rocky patch of forest with exposed cliff faces on the opposite ridge) and a long Eurasian wild pig foraging in the forest edge on the other side of the scree. There was a possible rodent in the garden, but we couldn't get binoculars on it before it disappeared from the thermal and Mike spotted a very likely yellow-bellied weasel (known and seen often in the garden here) running quickly down the path and away – we couldn't find it again.

As the light faded goral and muntjacs started to move around again, but a small mist started to develop in the valley base and up along the forest edge and scree slope. This fine mist scuppered our plans to use the thermal to detect animals than get the main beam and telescope on eth location to identify the animals. As it happened we only had around 40-50m range of light and so we couldn't see many of the animals that were showing in the thermal. Admittedly many of these animals looked like goral but you can never be sure (particularly at distance) and there are nice musk deer and serow around so even ungulates need to be checked carefully. But when it became obvious that we would not be able to properly spotlight in this mist, we went in and had some dinner. But not before we noticed two torches down in the base of the valley looking up and around the scree and forest and spending a good amount of time around there. Yadav thought it would be Pasang and his brother in law as they have to get their yaks and make sure they are locked up and looked after over night down in the village. It was only after dinner when we were just leaving to take a night walk, that Yadav was called and Pasang told him that they had seen a clouded leopard moving on the scree (they didn't have any signal to call us when we where looking at them and their torches) and it was over 1 hour ago and nothing was coming up on the thermal from the scree now. We were so disappointed (not that we could have done anything different) that we had been looking at them looking at a clouded leopard and we may have even had a clouded leopard in the thermal but couldn't get the light to reach. However on a positive note we now knew at least one clouded leopard was definitely on this side of the river and so when the group went out for a night walk up the slope there was a little optimism in the air.

Day 4 Langtang National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest House (Mountain Home-stay)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the guest house.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning we decided to spend the day around the guesthouse, it gives us the best views out over the best range of elevation and habitat and also covers the most likely river crossing for any wildlife.

Early this morning a couple of yellow-billed magpies arrived to pick ticks and parasites off the yaks, then the resident host of birds (whiskered yuhinas, chestnut-crowned laughingthrushes and streaked laughingthrushes) arrived and started busily feeding and foraging around the guesthouse.

As we started to scan we quickly found many Himalayan brown goral, red muntjacs and Nepal grey langurs as they were sleeping in the trees and slowly waking up and heading down to forage on the ground on our side of the valley and in the trees on the other side of the valley. The Martin spotted a Himalayan serow on the far side of the valley, we watched as it came out of the forest onto a rocky outcrop and fed on some vegetation before disappearing back into the forest. A great animal and another new species for the trip. Mike had gone for a scouting walk towards the scree and in the dense bamboo he came across another red muntjac and a small flock of khali pheasants consisting of one male and three females. They were all very relaxed and allowed Mike good views at close range. Light rain started to fall in mid morning and showers and mist came and went until around 11am when the sun made more of an appearance and stayed around for a while. The langurs were very active all day and the small troop of Assam macaques also appeared (nearby where we saw them yesterday), but the rest of the day scanning just resulted in more goral, muntjacs, langurs and the same flock of snow pigeons as yesterday. Flying into the scree and drinking from small pools in the scree.

After lunch Mike was outside on his own when a yellow-throated marten came out of nowhere, grabbed a chicken and made off it with still struggling in its mouth and away into the bamboo. Mike was almost in disbelief at what had happened as the owner of the guesthouse came out with a cup of tea oblivious to the fact that he has just lost a chicken. Mike, Martin and Yadav went to try and find the kill, but couldn't.

The rest of the afternoon and evening was not as dramatic as that, with some nice birds including a couple of fire-tailed sunbirds and a white-collared blackbird.

It was around 5pm when the mist started to seriously roll in and it blocked visibility to a lot of the slopes significantly. We kept on scanning and searching but didn't see anything new. Then we went to walk towards the scree so we could scan during the night from there, but we could only get as far as a narrow bamboo lined gully, it was too dark for us to find the trail on the other side. So we decided to go back to the guesthouse and then down the trail a ways and then investigate and find the trail towards the scree tomorrow.



The trail downwards was a different habitat, true pine forest with little understorey vegetation, but we only found one lone muntjac before heading back for a late dinner.



Day 5 Langtang National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest House (Mountain Home-stay)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the guest house.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning we woke after a night of heavy rainfall, it had stopped by the time we got up and started scanning, and there was a new blanket of snow across the trees around 50m lower down where the snowline had been previously. There was also a fair amount of low cloud / mist still around (which would be a recurring theme for the rest of the day).

In the morning we spotted some Himalayan brown gorals moving around the pine forest and feeding as well as walking across the rocks, a couple of red muntjacs browsing and a couple of large troops of Nepal grey langurs in the trees and then feeding and foraging around the trees and on the forest floor also. But that was about it when the mist set in. For several hours (pretty much the rest of the day) the mist hindered us massively, cutting down our visibility to nearly zero for much of the day. The birdlife was largely unaffected around the guesthouse and we had orange-flanked bush robins, white-throated laughingthrushes, black-headed jays and White-tailed nuthatches to add to our growing bird list. Of course the other common birds such as snow pigeons, streaked laughingthrushes, chestnut-crowned laughingthrushes, spot-winged rosefinches and rufous sibilias. We did have views of a black eagle flying overhead but it was lost in the mist; however as we followed it to the backside of the guesthouse Tom spotted a yellow-bellied weasel dart across one of the yak pastures and into crevices in the dry stone wall. It could be seen a little as it kept poking its head out of the wall. Then it came out again and we all saw it and watched as it ran across the yard and spent the next 10-15 minutes hunting among the rocks, straw, vegetation and yak dung. It was a great sighting of a wonderful and graceful little predator. Whilst this was going on at the back the staff at the guesthouse had a yellow-throated marten at the front.

The weather took a turn for the worse and the rain and mist continued all evening. The only other sightings of note were scaly wren babblers and then Sjeff spotted a wonderful and very relaxed Indian long-tailed tree mouse in a Himalayan nettle bush just outside the accommodation, we watched it as it groomed and scurried around the bush, using its prehensile tail for balance and holding on as it went upside down and jumped from stem to stem. Another mammal for the trip and another great sighting within the grounds of the guesthouse.

After dark Sjeff, Tom and Ewan went for a walk up the hill and found a muntjac, an unidentifiable rat (briefly in the thermal) and a great Malayan porcupine. Tom also stayed up a lot through the night as the sky cleared and had an European wood mouse scurrying around the exterior of the building as well as seeing a good amount of activity on the scree (through the thermal) but he was unable to see with the light and make any positive identifications.

Day 6 Langtang National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest House (Mountain Home-stay)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the guest house.

Transportation:

Walking.

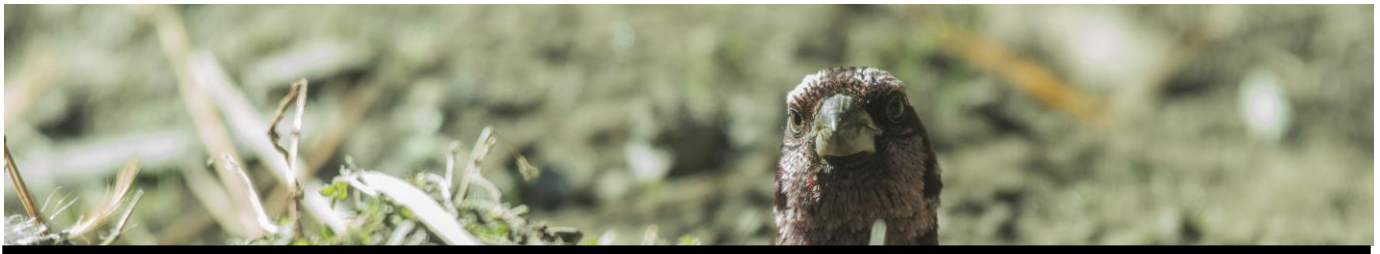
This morning the mist and cloud had cleared and it was beautifully clear, early on we saw the normal collection of Himalayan brown gorals and the three different troops of Nepal grey langurs. They were still in the trees nuzzled together and it was a while before they started to get active. In general the morning was quiet, the sun was up and warming the valley by 8:30am and it was the first proper sunlight and heat the valley had had in nearly 2 days. So at this point the birds were out in force (all of the regular species we were seeing over the last few days; with the addition of more spotted nutcrackers today); as well as the gorals, muntjacs and langurs as the morning wore on.



It was nice to see some more behaviour from the langurs today, one troop was sunning themselves in a tree, all of the troop was there, they had been dispersed over the last few days feeding, but with the sun there was a good chance to socialise and groom each other and they took full advantage. Another troop on the scree came down to the ground and spent time foraging on the lower bushes and in the grassy thickets.

The sun was creating thermals and we had a mountain hawk-eagle soaring on and off above us as well as some large-billed crow pairs playing on the winds blowing over the ridgeline. Then we had the highlight of the day, a stunning lammergeyer, flying very low right over our heads and around the scree. It went low and circled around where the troop of langurs were just coming down to the ground. They were led by one langur who was lying down resting on a fallen tree trunk, it is possible the lammergeyer saw the langur lying down and thinking it was dead came in for a closer look.

In the afternoon Peter went up for a walk to the upper scree and found a troop of Nepal grey langurs near by the trail as well as a muntjac. Whilst scanning the lower scree and surrounding valleys we found a Eurasian wild pig foraging and Pasang had a masked palm civet moving along the tree branches on the far side, it is didn't stay in the scope for very long. It started to cloud over in the late afternoon and Yadav and Sjeff went for a walk up to the top of the ridge. They found goral and muntjac along the way before coming down and continuing to scan with everyone. After dinner Sjeff went for another walk and we took turns to scan and check the scree. Sjeff spotted a Himalayan musk deer and a red muntjac from the trail above the guest house, whilst we didn't spot anything of note on the scree.



Day 7 **Langtang National Park**

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest House (Mountain Home-stay)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the guest house.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning was another stunning clear morning with many Himalayan brown goral and Nepal grey langurs around, in their usual early morning spots (the gorals high on the slopes and above the scree and the langurs in the trees of their three respective territories, we had figured out that we could see three different troops and each troop had a quite clearly defined territory and daily routines. The troop above our guesthouse foraged on the floor a lot in an among the rocks and sometimes coming down into the bamboo near the guest house; the troop over on the scree tended to stick to the conifer forest, but occasionally made it to the scree itself (and today they even crossed the river and foraged on the far rock slope, before returning in the late afternoon (we watched as they crossed the river by jumping from tree to tree above the waterfall)); the third troop was the most numerous and liked the conifers for roosting and the rocky slopes and cliffs on the opposite side of the valley from us.

There were also red muntjacs foraging and we had some nice views of these as they moved in and out of the forest. As the sun warmed the valley the langurs started moving around and the troop from above us came down and close and so we went to see if we could get closer views, but they were quite skittish and ran off before we could see them closer. But Tom who stayed behind did get some nice views of them as they relaxed a little later on.

The flock of snow pigeons arrived like clockwork to the scree slope to drink at around 9:30am and a mountain hawk eagle soared on the thermals above us. In general it was a quiet morning with just the normal species being seen sporadically throughout the day. Peter went for a walk and spotted an orange-bellied Himalayan squirrel in a tree near the trail and we had a couple of pretty striated antwrens around the guesthouse. After lunch Sjeff went for a walk and had brief views of a yellow-bellied weasel, northern goshawk and streaked rosefinch as well as all of us seeing a Himalayan griffon vulture overhead.

We also had a couple of khali pheasants near the guesthouse, but they were in dense bamboo and so sightings were poor and brief.

The night was clear once again and we went for a walk up the slope after dinner, the number of goral was amazing, dozens it seemed and some very close. We also had several muntjacs around and then a red giant flying squirrel also.



Day 8 **Langtang National Park**

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Langtang Guest House (Mountain Home-stay)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the guest house.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning was clear once again, the weather had certainly taken a turn for the better after the first couple of cloudy, rainy, misty and cold days and just like the other mornings, there were goral around and roosting langurs.

The highlights of the morning were a crimson-breasted woodpecker and a crimson-browed finch offering good and close views, before Sjeff spotted a Himalayan serow moving around and feeding on the far rock face. We had good views of this beautiful Himalayan bovid for several minutes.

As the valley warmed we had a northern goshawk fly overhead and circle a couple of times before approaching a pair of large-billed crows and then turning away and flying over the ridge. Today seemed to be both the hottest and the quietest day so far with little else to report this morning.

After lunch everything was still quite quiet with the usual muntjacs and langurs coming out around in the late afternoon, we had views of a golden eagle and mountain hawk eagle soaring over head and just as the sun was disappearing behind the mountains we spotted a Eurasian wild pig foraging in the forest before a very possible common noctule took to the air and flew around over us for a while.

On the night walk there were the usual muntjacs just off the path as well as three giant red flying squirrels in the forest above the guest house and near the top of the ridge.

Day 9 **Kathmandu**

Travelling

Accommodation:

Ambassador Garden Hotel (4* Hotel)

Food:

We had breakfast in the guest house, lunch in the town and dinner back in Kathmandu.

Transportation:

Walking & Private vehicle.

This morning was once again a very clear day and we had a couple of hours spotting before breakfast and packing up. The usual selection of birds arrived, including yellow-billed magpies, black-throated warblers, brown-winged sibilias, Himalayan bluetails, blue-fronted redstarts, whiskered yuhinas and streaked laughingthrushes; at sunrise and then we saw the first flock of Nepal house martins catching insects we had seen, another sign of the ever warming temperatures at this time of years.

We had breakfast and met the porters and all set off around 9:15am to walk down, the walk was pleasant and we had some more birds such as White-tailed nuthatches, long-tailed minivets and rusty-flanked treecreeper in the forest shortly after leaving the guest house. There was also a troop of Assam macaques nearby the path and we had some great views of them.

We then arrived back at the town at around 11am, we had to wait a little while for the vehicles to arrive, so we had lunch in the town and then afterwards we got into the vehicles, went through the necessary check points and then got back to Kathmandu in the evening. We had dinner at the hotel and everyone prepared for their onward journeys with Peter, Ewan and Sjeff heading to Chitwan and everyone else starting their own travels home.

We have included the species list from Ewan and Peter's trip to Chitwan, that was also arranged with Royle Safaris, they were very successful with 14 species of mammals including dhole and nilgai (which are incredibly rare records for Chitwan), 4 reptiles (including gharial) and 90+ species of birds.

Chitwan and other parks (such as Bardia) can easily be added onto our future Clouded Leopard Expedition tours.

Species List

Clouded Leopard Expedition

Feb 2020

Mammals (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
2	Nepal Grey Langur	<i>Semnopithecus schistaceus</i>
3	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
4	Indian Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
5	Himalayan Musk Deer	<i>Moschus leucogaster</i>
6	Stone Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>
7	Himalayan Brown Goral	<i>Naemorhedus hodgsoni</i>
8	Eurasian Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
9	Indochinese Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>
10	Assam macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>
11	Indochinese Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>
12	Red Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>
13	Himalayan Field Mouse	<i>Apodemus gurrkha</i>
14	Himalayan Serow	<i>Capricornis thar</i>
15	Yellow-bellied Weasel	<i>Mustela kathiah</i>
16	Asiatic Long-tailed Climbing Mouse	<i>Vandeleuria olaracea</i>
17	Malayan Porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>
18	Yellow-necked Mouse	<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>
19	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>
20	Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>
21	Common Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>

February								March	
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*Some bats identified 100% at roosts or with good views. Others identified with spectrograms in combination with sightings (no spectrograms without visual confirmation are recorded), behaviour and habitat – so not 100% but best educated guesses. For more information please email me.

† Mike only

‡ Spotter only – when collecting his yaks one evening

∞ Guesthouse owner only

Chitwan National Park Extension Feb 2020

Mammals (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name	March			
			2	3	4	5
1	Chital	<i>Axis Axis</i>	20+	40+	?	40+
2	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	5		?	
3	Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>			1	1
4	Dhole	<i>Canis alpinus</i>			?	2
5	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>			1	
6	Hog Deer	<i>Hyelaphus porcinus</i>	1	2	?	3
7	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	10+	10+	?	10+
8	Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	3	4	?	5
9	Indian Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	1	2	?	2
10	Indian Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>		5	?	14
11	Little Nepalese Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus subbadius</i>	5	4	?	5
12	Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>		7	?	10
13	Tarai Gray Langur	<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>	10+	10+	?	10+
14	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	1	1	?	2

*Estimated numbers provided by Ewan – numbers on 4th March from Peter

Clouded Leopard Expedition Feb 2020

Birds (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name	February						March			
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2
1	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Abrornis humei</i>				1					1	
2	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Abrornis maculipennis</i>									1	
3	Black-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>						1				
4	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>							1	1		
5	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				1						
6	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	~10	~50							~15	~10
7	Blue-capped Redstart	<i>Adelura coeruleocephala</i>				1	1					
8	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Adelura frontalis</i>			3			1			2	

9	Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
10	Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>
11	Mrs. Gould's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>
12	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
13	Steppe eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
15	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
16	Indian pond heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
17	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
18	Beautiful Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>
19	Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>
20	Spot-winged Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodopeplus</i>
21	Crimson-browed Finch	<i>Carpodacus subhimachalus</i>
22	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
23	Rusty-flanked Treecreeper	<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>
24	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
25	White-capped Water Redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>
26	Bar-throated Siva	<i>Chrysominla strigula</i>
27	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
28	Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>
29	Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>
30	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
31	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
32	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
33	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
34	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
35	Nepal House Martin	<i>Delichon nipalense</i>
36	Brown-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos auriceps</i>
37	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>
38	Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>
39	Rufous treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
40	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
41	Greater racket-tailed drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>
42	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
43	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
44	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>
45	White-browed Fulvetta	<i>Fulvetta vinipectus</i>
46	White-throated Laughing-thrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>
47	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>

		3	1						
		1	1	1					
		2							
						1			
	1								
							1		
	2								
	1								
~10							~10		
						3			
		1							
		11	~15	~10	8	~5	~10		
							2		
2									
								1	
	1								
	1								
							2	4	
	3								
			7						
		~20	~25		~40	~25	~25		
100's	100's							100's	~100
	2							1	
	~10	14	2	3	6	8	2	6	
~100	100's							~31	~20
								1	
								~30	
		1							
							1		
							1		
	2								
	1								
	1								
7							2		
		1							
			2			1			
		1	1		1			1	
				13		9		~15	
						1			

88	Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenis</i>
89	Red-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>
90	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>
91	Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>
92	Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>
93	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
94	Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>
95	Eastern Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus indicus</i>
96	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>
97	White-tailed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>
98	Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
98	Spotted-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
99	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
100	Himalayan Wood Owl	<i>Strix niviculum</i>
101	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>
102	Orange-flanked Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
103	White-browed Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>
104	Himalayan Bluetail	<i>Tarsiger rufilatus</i>
105	Black-faced Laughing-thrush	<i>Trochalopteron affine</i>
106	Chestnut-crowned Laughing-thrush	<i>Trochalopteron erythrocephalum</i>
107	Streaked Laughing-thrush	<i>Trochalopteron lineatum</i>
108	White-collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>
109	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>
110	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>
111	Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>
112	Stripe-throated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina gularis</i>
113	Rufous-vented Yuhina	<i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>
114	Plain-backed Thrush	<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>
115	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Abrornis humei</i>

	~10							
				5				
						1		
	1							
							~20	
	1						1	
		1						
							1	
							1	
			1	1	3	1	1	
	1							
2								
3								
	1							
		1						
				1				
							1	
					3			
			1			1		
		~15	~10	7	~10	~15	~12	11
	2	13	~10	11	~20	~10	8	12
			1					
	12							
		4	8	2	3	3	6	6
		6	~15	8	18		~30	18
								2
		1		1		1	2	
								2
			1					1

Chitwan National Park Extension Feb 2020

Birds (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
2	Jungle Mynah	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
3	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>

4	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
5	White Breasted Water Hen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
6	Asian Openbill Stork	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
7	Indian Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
8	Orinetal Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>
9	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
10	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
11	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
12	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
13	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>
14	Red Rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
15	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
16	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
17	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
18	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
19	Asian Woolly Necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
20	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
21	White Rumped Sharma	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
22	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
23	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>
24	Large Billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
25	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
26	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
27	Hair Crested (Spangled) Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
28	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
29	Lesser Racket Tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>
30	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
31	Slaty Backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>
32	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
33	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>
34	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
35	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
36	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
37	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
38	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
39	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
40	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
41	White Throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
42	Grey Headed Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus ichthyaeus</i>

43	Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>
44	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
45	Wire Tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
46	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
47	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
48	Long Tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>
49	Lesser Adjutant Stork	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>
50	Chestnut Headed Bee Eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
51	Bronze Winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>
52	Reed Cormerant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>
53	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
54	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
55	White Capped Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>
56	Changeable hawk eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>
57	Black Crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
58	Blue Bearded Bee Eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>
59	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyeros birostris</i>
60	Black Headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
61	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
62	Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>
63	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
64	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
65	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
66	Stork Billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>
67	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>
68	Great Cormerant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
69	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>
70	Red Naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>
71	Blue Throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>
72	Brown Headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>
73	Plum Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
74	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>
75	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
76	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
77	Red Whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
78	Gray Throated Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>
79	Black Crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>
80	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>
81	Chestnut Bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>
82	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>

83	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
84	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
85	Chestnut Tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>
86	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
87	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>
88	Ashy Headed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phayrei</i>
89	Yellow Footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>
90	Red Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>

Clouded Leopard Expedition

Feb 2020

Reptiles (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Indian Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>

March								
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1							

Chitwan National Park Extension

Feb 2020

Reptiles (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>
2	Ghaial	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>
3	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python Molurus</i>
4	Bengal Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>

March			
2	3	4	5
3	8	?	7
0	0	3	0
1	1	?	0
3	2	?	1

*Estimated numbers provided by Ewan – numbers on 4th March from Peter