



**Short communication**

# Record of Chinese pond-heron *Ardeola bacchus* from Pokhara, Nepal

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## Abstract

Chinese pond-heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) is a vagrant species in Nepal. We present the first record of Chinese pond-heron from Maldi Lake of Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley (LCPV), Kaski, Nepal as well as the second record for the species in Nepal itself. Similarly, we recorded 100 bird species around Maldi Lake. We photographed black bittern (*Ixobrychus flavicollis*) for the first time, an overall second record, for the Pokhara Valley. We monitored the Chinese pond-heron from a vantage point and used a trail around Maldi Lake as a transect for assessing the species richness of birds in the area. Chinese pond-heron was recorded five times in a span of 23 field observation days between 20 May and 11 June 2023. Including this record, Chinese pond-heron is recorded from four districts- Dhanusha, Chitwan, Kaski and Kanchanpur in Nepal.

**Keywords** Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley; Maldi Lake; Species richness; Vagrant birds; Wetlands

## 1 | Introduction

Nepal is home to 892 bird species including 42 globally threatened and 172 nationally threatened species (DNPWC & BCN 2022). Among the bird species found in the country, more than 150 are winter migrants and about 50 summer migrants (Grimmett et al. 2016). A total of 76 species are considered to be vagrants in Nepal (Inskipp et al. 2020; DNPWC & BCN 2022). Chinese pond-heron *Ardeola bacchus* is one of them with its first record on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 from Chitwan (DNPWC & BCN 2022). *Ardeola bacchus* belongs to the Pelecaniformes order and Ardeidae family. It is one of nine species of herons found in Nepal (Grimmett et al. 2016). The *A. bacchus* resembles Indian pond-heron *A. grayii*, and is indistinguishable from the latter except during the breeding season (Grimmett et al. 2016). Chinese pond-heron has a maroon-chestnut head and neck as well as slaty-black mantle/ scapulars which distinguish it from Indian pond-heron during the breeding season (Grimmett et al. 2016). Chinese pond-heron

inhabits marshes, flooded paddy fields, lakes, village tanks, ditches and tilled agricultural fields (Grimmett et al. 2016). It is usually solitary during hunting while gathering in large numbers during roosting (Grimmett et al. 2016).

Black bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis* inhabits marshes, reedbeds, reed-edged lakes, wet beds of *Phragmites* reeds or *Typha bulrushes* in lakes (Inskipp et al. 2016; Grimmett et al. 2016). It remains hidden in reedbeds and is most often seen flying low over reed tops, and hunts by walking stealthily through vegetation (Grimmett et al. 2016). Its male has blackish upperparts, yellowish malar and sides of the neck and dark streaking on underparts while the female has brownish upperparts and chestnut-streaked underparts (Grimmett et al. 2016). It is considered a local rare resident from the far east to the far west with one record from mid-hills in 2000 and a recent record from the Kathmandu Valley on 5 June 2019 (Inskipp et al. 2016; Grimmett et al. 2016; Rumba 2019; Shrestha 2019).

Pokhara Valley is a biodiversity-rich valley which can be reflected by a high number of bird species within a small area. It boasts a remarkable diversity of bird species, with 470 species (Ghimire et al. 2019; Baral et al. 2022; Baral & Neupane 2022), accounting for 52.6% of all the birds reported in Nepal. It is located in the Kaski District of Gandaki Province, Nepal and covers an area of 464.24 km<sup>2</sup>. It is stretched within 600m to 2500m elevation range

from sea level. The main threats to birds in Pokhara Valley include habitat degradation, poisoning, high-voltage transmission lines, hunting, and human-bird conflicts (Ghimire et al. 2019). Despite the advancement in ornithological knowledge in Nepal, there are still many unexplored places which generate the potential of discovering new species in the country (Inskipp et al. 2020).

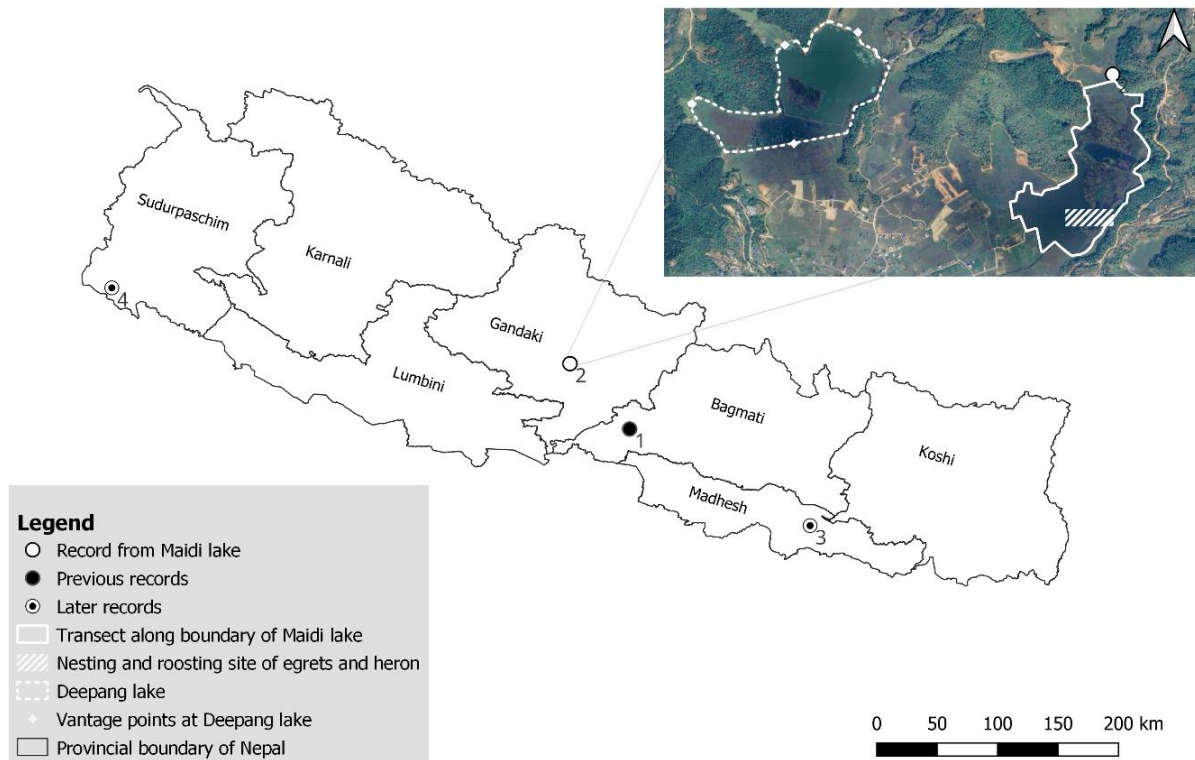
As a regular Saturday bird monitoring around Pokhara Valley by Pokhara Bird Society, we visited Maldi Lake on 20 May 2023. After the record of the Chinese pond-heron, we monitored it constantly to assess its presence, habitat use, and behaviour. At the same time, we monitored the bird communities around Maldi Lake. Thus, this study presents the first record of a Chinese pond-heron from the Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley as well as the second record for Nepal and the first photographic record of a black bittern for Pokhara Valley, along with the checklist of bird species recorded around Maldi lake during monitoring period.

## 2 | Materials and methods

The record of the Chinese pond-heron was done during the weekly bird-watching program organized by Pokhara Bird Society in the Lake cluster of Pokhara Valley (LCPV).

LCPV is the largest and latest Ramsar site in Nepal including nine lakes of Pokhara Valley within it (MoFE 2018). It plays an important role in biodiversity conservation by providing a home to 140 migratory, resident as well as threatened species of birds (MoFE 2018). Among the nine lakes of LCPV, Maldi Lake is a shallow lake with its waterbody and catchment area mentioned as 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> and 1.6 sq. km respectively by DNPWC & IUCN (2016) with most of the area being swamp and reedbed at that point of time. With the proper demarcation of boundary, formation of embankments and partial cleaning of aquatic macrophytes, the restoration efforts have now resulted in increased water holding area within the lake. The pre-existing swamps, increased water mass and adjoining forest plus agricultural fields have created a mosaic of habitat for birds. It is situated in ward numbers 30 and 31 of Pokhara Metropolitan at an altitude of 704 m above sea level. Deepang Lake lies in Pokhara ward number 27, about 800 m west of Maldi Lake (Fig. 1). Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest and agricultural land, primarily with seasonal paddy plantation, separate these two lakes. These two lakes share the same climate and similar habitat for waterfowl.

Birds were observed with the Celestron binoculars (10×42), and National Geographic binoculars (8 x42) and photographed with Nikon Coolpix P600 superzoom digital bridge camera with 60× optical zoom and Canon 7D II



**Figure 1.** Chinese pond-heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) was recorded from 1. Chitwan, 2. Kaski, 3. Dhanusa and 4. Kanchanpur districts of Nepal. As a second record for Nepal, it was recorded from Maldi lake, Kaski. On the southern part of Maldi lake, there lies the nesting colony of cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) and Indian pond-heron (*Ardeola grayii*). A checklist of bird species around Maldi lake was prepared by using the line transect. Deepang lake was monitored five times from four vantage points to assess if Chinese pond-heron has moved to nearby similar habitat in Deepang lake.

camera. After the discovery of Chinese pond-heron, the discovery site was monitored for at least 30 minutes from a fixed vantage point in the northern dam of Maida Lake. Black bittern was recorded from the vantage point used for Chinese pond-heron monitoring. In case of Deepang Lake, four vantage points were selected with potential Chinese pond-heron habitat (Fig. 1) and each point was monitored for 10 minutes. The information about previous and post-Maida records of the species was mainly obtained through secondary literature (published checklists, newspaper articles and social media posts). Similarly, the walking trail round the Maida Lake was used as a transect for recording the bird species present in the area. Any bird seen or heard within 100 m on either side of the line by the observers walking at a normal pace was recorded and a checklist with the protected status of species was prepared. Flying-over birds were also included in the checklist. Additionally, the ground truth data was recorded using the Global Positioning System (GPS). Map (Fig. 1) showing the general geographical locations of record of Chinese pond-heron within Nepal was prepared using QGIS (QGIS 2023).

### 3 | Results

On 20 May 2023, at 8:30 hr a creeping heron similar to the Indian pond-heron was observed to be foraging in a loose group of cattle egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*), Indian pond-heron (*Ardeola grayii*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*) and red-wattled lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*). This particular individual heron was different from nearby Indian pond-herons with prominent cinnamonish colouration in the neck and throat. It was foraging in the field, occasionally rising to dikes but was maintaining clear distance with other ally bird species. The bird was thoroughly observed, photographed and later identified as a Chinese pond-heron in moulting plumage (Fig. 2). The species was identified by the maroon chestnut colour on the neck and slaty-backscapulars (Grimmett et al. 2016). The species was recorded at an altitude of 706m above sea level with geographical location 28.180999°N and 84.082238°E. The bird was continuously monitored up to July 10, 2023

**Table 1.** Table showing the records of Chinese pond-heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) from Maida and Deepang lakes, Kaski, Nepal

Date	Start time for monitoring	Location	Presence
20 May 2023	8:30	Maida	Yes
23 May 2023	11:00	Maida	Yes
26 May 2023	10:34	Maida	Yes
30 May 2023	18:55	Maida	Yes
3 June 2023	18:45	Maida	No
5 June 2023	18:00	Maida	No
7 June 2023	7:00	Maida	No
11 June 2023	7:40	Maida	Yes
17 June 2023	7:10	Maida, Deepang	No
26 June 2023	7:05	Maida, Deepang	No
2 July 2023	18:04	Maida, Deepang	No
6 July, 2023	17:45	Maida, Deepang	No
10 July 2023	7:00	Maida, Deepang	No

having 13 field observation days (Table 1). The species was recorded five times in a span of 23 days and wasn't seen within the periphery of Maida and Deepang Lake after its record on 11 June 2023.



**Figure 2.** Chinese pond-heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) in swampy vegetation (Photo: Amrit Kumar Poudel)

On the first record, this individual was well camouflaged in the swamps with vegetation dominated by water pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*), water hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes*), sedges (*Cyperus* spp.) and reeds (*Phragmites* spp.). The agricultural land was uncultivated at the time of first observation and provided camouflage for the Chinese pond-heron. Tillage operation was ongoing during second observation. With onset of monsoon, ploughing and cultivation were carried out in nearby farms as well as locals started fishing in flooded swamps near northern dam of Maida Lake. Unlike Indian pond-heron, the Chinese pond-heron was not seen in proximity to humans and did not forage in the fields that were being ploughed or planted. It also avoided the swamps being fished. It was seen flying in the direction towards roosting and nesting sites of cattle egrets and Indian pond-heron thrice (Fig. 1), but the monitoring team was unable to discover its roosting site and roosting behaviour.

Interestingly, on the last record date of Chinese pond-heron, monitoring team of the first author and Aman Sunar recorded black bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis* from Maida Lake (Fig. 3). First author photographed the species and it is the first photographic evidence as well as a record of the species. The black bittern was seen foraging in water hyacinth vegetation of the Maida Lake at an altitude of 704 m with geographical position 28.178742°N and 84.082815°E. It flew into the lake later, foraged for about ten more minutes in sedges and then flushed into the reedbed within the lake.

On monitoring from 20<sup>th</sup> May 2023 to 10<sup>th</sup> July 2023, 100 species belonging to 14 orders and 37 families were recorded (Annex I). Out of the species recorded, three are globally threatened and seven are nationally threatened species.



**Figure 3.** First photographic evidence of black-bittern (*Ixobrychus flavicollis*) from Pokhara Valley

#### 4 | Discussion

Chinese pond-heron was first recorded for Nepal on 01 June 2022 by Raju Tamang and Prem Bomjan at a paddy field in Khairahani Municipality, Chitwan (DNPWC & BCN 2022). Following the record of the heron from Pokhara Valley on 20 May 2023, the species was recorded on 02 July 2023 from paddy fields in Shuklaphata National Park, Kanchanpur by Hirulal Dangaura (Dangaura 2023, Chaudhary 2023), and in Dhanusa District of Nepal by Ganesh Sah and Manish Sah (Sah 2023). The recorded sites for Chinese pond-heron in Nepal are shown in Fig. 1.

Unlike all other occurrences in Nepal from paddy field habitat, the Chinese pond-heron was recorded in a swamp adjacent to Maida Lake in our record. It was too soon for paddy field cultivation in the region and Chinese pond-heron was using swamp and uncultivated fields as habitat. Grimmett et al. (2016) also explained marshes, flooded paddy fields and lakes as its habitat.

Being a native species of Asia, it is widely distributed in the eastern countries of Asia (Birdlife International 2023). It has been recorded only from Chitwan, Pokhara, Dhanusa districts and Shuklaphata National Park of Nepal. The highest altitude of the Chinese pond-heron's record from Nepal is found to be 704 m which is fairly higher than previous records of Poonia et al. (2013) and Kaninde (2013) from India. Chinese pond-heron is found to share the nesting colony with egrets (*Egretta garzetta*, *Casmerodius bachhus*) and black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) with a nest distribution pattern similar to *N. nycticorax* (Li et al. 2006). Chinese pond-heron might have shared the roosting habitat with cattle egrets and Indian pond-heron (Fig.1). The direction of flight observed may indicate it, but further monitoring is required to get conclusive evidence. The species might have been overlooked in the past resulting in just four site records from Nepal. Having less than 10 records in the country, this species is vagrant to Nepal. It was recorded just a year ago from Nepal, the next year it has been

recorded from three different new sites in less than two months. Being easily indistinguishable from Indian pond-heron during non-breeding season makes it hard to identify and record on the field. With no ringing/banding, it is impossible to monitor the occurrence and movement of species in the non-breeding season. The present record of Chinese pond-heron from Maida Lake is the first record of the species from LCPV and the second record for Nepal. This paper also documents the different records of the species from Nepal.

Likewise, black-bittern is often hidden in the reedbeds and foraging stealthily through the vegetation (Grimmett et al. 2016), like our observation. Being a native species to Asia, it is widely distributed in South Asian and Australian countries (Birdlife International 2023). In Nepal, it has been recorded in between 75m to 250m from the sea level and up to 915m in summer (Inskipp et al. 2016), as supported by our observation. It has very scarce sightings in Nepal, being more confined to lowlands; Shuklaphata National Park, Chitwan National Park, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Ghodaghodi Lake, Lamjung District and Kaski District (Inskipp et al. 2016). Katuwal et al. 2022 recorded it from farmlands of Chitwan, Kapilvastu, Sarlahi, and Sunsari districts. As mentioned in Inskipp et al. (2016), the species was recorded in Rupa Lake of Kaski district in 2000. The present record of the species is from Maida Lake which is 5.2km away from Rupa Lake. Thus, the present record of the species is first record from Maida Lake as well as second record (after two decades) from the Lake Cluster of Pokhara valley. This record also holds first photographic evidence of the species from Pokhara valley. The species was identified with its blackish upperparts, yellowish malar and side of neck, and dark streaking on underparts (Grimmett et al. 2016). The present observation has added a new locality for black-bittern in Pokhara valley along with the need of better monitoring in the potential habitats. No any specific survey has been carried out in Nepal focusing on Black-bittern (Inskipp et al. 2016), which might be the reason behind lack of photographic evidence as well as record of the species within past 20 years in Pokhara valley.

LCPV holds a high diversity of avifauna with mixed habitat composed of wetlands, forests, farmlands and settlement region. Record of one hundred species including globally threatened species within one and half month of monitoring in comparatively small Maida Lake supports it further. With past monitoring and researches focused in larger lakes (Dhakal et al. 2020) and dry winter season (Baral & Neupane 2022), many potential sites are under surveyed. The restoration of Maida Lake might have favoured larger number of birds. At the same time, the foot trail around lake has improved accessibility of the site and made monitoring during monsoon easier. Increasing number of birders and improving field identification techniques might have contributed positively. Both the new species were recorded from the adjacent swamps outside lake boundary which highlights the importance of swamps and farmlands for wetland and wetland dependent birds. At the same time, increasing

anthropogenic activities like frequent visit in motorbikes, recreational visits and fishing in swamps has resulted in increased plastic pollution, sound pollution, and exposed birds to greater risks of being trapped and killed.

## 5 | Conclusions

We recorded Chinese pond-heron for the second time for Nepal as well as recorded black bittern after two decades with the first photographic record in LCPV. We also documented one hundred species of birds during one and half months of monitoring in Maidi Lake. The shallower and smaller lakes within LCPV, including adjoining swamps, need more focus in terms of monitoring and awareness to the public. We recommend focused research with ringing/banding for Chinese pond-heron to assess its status in the country and understand the ecology better.

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## Authors' contributions

A.K.P. designed the research. Both authors collected and analyzed data and prepared the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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**Annex I: Annotated checklist of bird species recorded in Maldi Lake, Kaski, Nepal**

S.N.	English Name	Latin Name	Family	Order	GTS	NTS
1	Lesser whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Anseriformes	Anatidae	LC	LC
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anseriformes	Anatidae	LC	LC
3	Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Anseriformes	Anatidae	LC	LC
4	Kalij pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Galliformes	Phasianidae	LC	LC
5	Black francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Galliformes	Phasianidae	LC	LC
6	Rock dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Columbiformes	Columbidae	LC	LC
7	Oriental turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Columbiformes	Columbidae	LC	LC
8	Western spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Columbiformes	Columbidae	LC	LC
9	Greater coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	LC	LC
10	Green-billed malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	LC	LC
11	Western koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	LC	LC
12	Common hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	LC	LC
13	Indian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	LC	LC
14	Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	LC	LC
15	Purple swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae	LC	LC
16	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae	LC	LC
17	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae	NT	LC
18	White-breasted waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae	LC	LC
19	Baillon's crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Gruiformes	Rallidae	LC	VU
20	Red-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	LC	LC
21	Greater painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Charadriiformes	Rostratulidae	LC	LC
22	Common sandpiper	<i>Acititis hypoleucos</i>	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	LC	LC
23	Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	LC	LC
24	Common redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	LC	LC
25	Little cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	LC	LC
26	Black bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	EN
27	Yellow bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
28	Cinnamon bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
29	Intermediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
30	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
31	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
32	Indian pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
33	Chinese pond-heron	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	NE
34	Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	LC	LC
35	Egyptian vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	EN	VU
36	Red-headed vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	CR	EN
37	White-rumped vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	CR	CR
38	Himalayan griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	LC	VU
39	Crested serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	LC	LC

40	Mountain hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	LC	LC
41	Booted eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	LC	LC
42	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	LC	LC
43	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	LC	LC
44	Brown fish-owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Strigiformes	Strigidae	LC	VU
45	Collared owlet	<i>Taenioptynx brodiei</i>	Strigiformes	Strigidae	LC	LC
46	Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Strigiformes	Strigidae	LC	LC
47	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	LC	LC
48	White-breasted kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	LC	LC
49	Blue-bearded bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertani</i>	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	LC	LC
50	Coppersmith barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	LC	LC
51	Great barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	LC	LC
52	Blue-throated barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	LC	LC
53	Fulvous-breasted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	Piciformes	Picidae	LC	LC
54	Lesser yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Piciformes	Picidae	LC	LC
55	Collared falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	Falconiformes	Falconidae	LC	NT
56	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Falconiformes	Falconidae	LC	LC
57	Long-tailed minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	LC	LC
58	Scarlet minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	LC	LC
59	Indian cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	LC	LC
60	Maroon oriole	<i>Oriolus trailii</i>	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	LC	LC
61	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	LC	LC
62	Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	LC	LC
63	Bronzed drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	LC	LC
64	Hair-crested drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	LC	LC
65	Red-billed blue magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	Passeriformes	Corvidae	LC	LC
66	Common green magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Passeriformes	Corvidae	LC	LC
67	Grey treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Passeriformes	Corvidae	LC	LC
68	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Passeriformes	Corvidae	LC	LC
69	Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Passeriformes	Corvidae	LC	LC
70	Gray-headed canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Passeriformes	Stenostiridae	LC	LC
71	Common tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	LC	LC
72	Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	LC	LC
73	Asian plain martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	LC	LC
74	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	LC	LC
75	Red-rumped swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	LC	LC
76	Red-vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	LC	LC
77	Himalayan bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	LC	LC
78	Ashy bulbul	<i>Hemixos flava</i>	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	LC	LC
79	Black bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	LC	LC
80	Greenish warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Passeriformes	Phylloscopidae	LC	LC



81	Dusky warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Passeriformes	Phylloscopidae	LC	LC
82	Indian white-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	LC	LC
83	White-browed scimitar-babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	LC	LC
84	Rusty-cheeked scimitar-babbler	<i>Erythrogeus erythrogeus</i>	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	LC	LC
85	Puff-throated babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Passeriformes	Pellorneidae	LC	LC
86	White-crested laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	Passeriformes	Leiotrichidae	LC	LC
87	Velvet-fronted nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Passeriformes	Sittidae	LC	LC
88	Chestnut-bellied nuthatch	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>	Passeriformes	Sittidae	LC	LC
89	Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	LC	LC
90	Jungle myna	<i>Acridotheres ducus</i>	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	LC	LC
91	Oriental magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	LC	LC
92	Siberian stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	LC	LC
93	Pied buschat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	LC	LC
94	Crimson sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	LC	LC
95	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passeriformes	Passeridae	LC	LC
96	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Passeriformes	Passeridae	LC	LC
97	White-rumped munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	LC	LC
98	White-browed wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	LC	LC
99	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	LC	LC
100	Paddyfield pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	LC	LC

GTS: Globally Threatened Status, NTS: Nationally Threatened Status,

CR: Critically endangered, VU: Vulnerable, EN: Endangered, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern, NE: Not Evaluated