

**Research Article**

## **DOCUMENTATION OF AVIFAUNA IN PROPOSED TSANGYANG GYATSO BIOSPHERE RESERVE, WESTERN ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the eastern Himalaya, the proposal of Tsangyang Gystso biosphere reserve in the western part of Arunachal Pradesh can be considered as the increased effort of brining more areas under the umbrella of protected area network in high altitude zones as most of them are confined to low and mid-elevation region of the state. There are few efforts to document the avifaunal diversity from this region, but information from the higher altitude areas of western Arunachal Pradesh is relatively sporadic. With the discovery of new avifaunal species e.g. Bugun Liocichla (*Liocichla bugunorum*) and new distributional record of Rusty-tailed flycatcher (*Muscicapa ruficauda*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) etc. denote the richness and diversity of avifauna in the proposed reserve. A comprehensive documentation of birds of the proposed biosphere reserve was carried out during the course of this study recording a total of 207 species of birds belong to 48 families.

**Keywords:** *Avifaunal Diversity, Tsangyang Gyatso Biosphere Reserve, High Altitude Wetlands, Arunachal Pradesh*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Diversity of any form of life including avifauna is one of the most important ecological indicators to evaluate the quality of habitats. North-east India probably supports the highest bird diversity in the Orient, with about 836 of the 1,200 bird species known from the Indian subcontinent (Birand and Power, 2004). Two Endemic Bird Areas viz. the Eastern Himalaya (EBA 130) with global distribution of 22 restricted range species and the Assam Plains (EBA 131) with 3 restricted range species signifies the importance of the habitats that ranges in this region (ICBP 1992; Rahmani and Choudhury 2012). Of these, 21 species occur in Arunachal Pradesh, which harbors the largest number of restricted range species among the northeastern states of India (Islam and Rahmani, 2004; Mazumdar and Gogoi, 2010; Gogoi *et al.*, 2010). The richness of the region's avifauna largely reflects the diversity of habitats associated with a wide altitudinal range (Birand and Pawar, 2004).

Arunachal Pradesh covering ca. 15.76 % of Indian Himalayan region and 43.62 % of the Biological Hotspot, the eastern Himalaya supports rich and diverse bird life (Sangha and Naoraji, 2007). The state of Arunachal Pradesh is one of the highly differing habitats with more than 550 species of birds have been identified (Islam and Rahmani, 2004), Singh (1994) has recorded a total 519 species from 52 different localities throughout the state of Arunachal Pradesh, while Choudhury (2006) has recorded a total of 738 species. The richness of the avifauna of the region largely reflects the diversity of habitats associated with a wide altitudinal range (Gogoi *et al.*, 2010). Arunachal Pradesh is a biodiversity hotspot and supports a rich and diverse birdlife (Birand and Pawar, 2004). Several accounts of the avifaunal inventory of Arunachal Pradesh have been published. However, the avifauna of high altitude areas of Arunachal Pradesh is still poorly understood and several new distributional records including description of a new species *Liocichla bugunorum* from Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (Athreya, 2006). Moreover the recent

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new record of Rusty-tailed flycatcher (*Muscicapa ruficauda*) from Tawang district (Kumar 2008), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) in high-altitude lakes of Tawang District (Gogoi *et al.*, 2010) and breeding population of Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*) from high-altitude lakes of Tawang district further signify the importance of these studies to bridge these gaps.

Himalayan temperate and subalpine zone forests extend from northern Pakistan and adjacent Afghanistan through north-east India to south-west China, and at high altitudes alpine habitats support many birds characteristic of the mountains of central Asia. Arunachal Pradesh is still relatively an unexplored state but whenever ornithologist have visited, the bird checklist has been very impressive such as India has 17 out of 51 species of Pheasant, and Arunachal Pradesh has 11 species, i.e 2/3rd of India's total Pheasant record (Islam & Rahmani 2004; Soud *et al.*, 2011). Most of the high altitude waterbodies and wetlands are also playing significant role in maintaining ecological balance and are productive systems (Mazumdar *et al.*, 2011) and provide breeding ground for the dabbling ducks. Though there is lack of information on the breeding ecology of these species from higher altitude wetlands of Arunachal Pradesh. Published information on the birds of Western Arunachal Pradesh, particularly on the proposed Biosphere reserve is relatively scarce. Singha (1999) had recorded 118 species at Zimithang-Nelya area; Mishra *et al.*, (2004) has recorded total of 150 species of birds during a survey in the higher altitudinal regions of Tawang and West Kameng region; Kumar (2008) has recorded a total of 81 species of birds in the Tawang chu, the major river system in Tawang district and its valley areas and Mazumdar *et al.*, (2011) has also recorded a total 107 species of birds from the western part of Arunachal Pradesh. While Maheswaran (2013) recorded 113 species of birds from Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

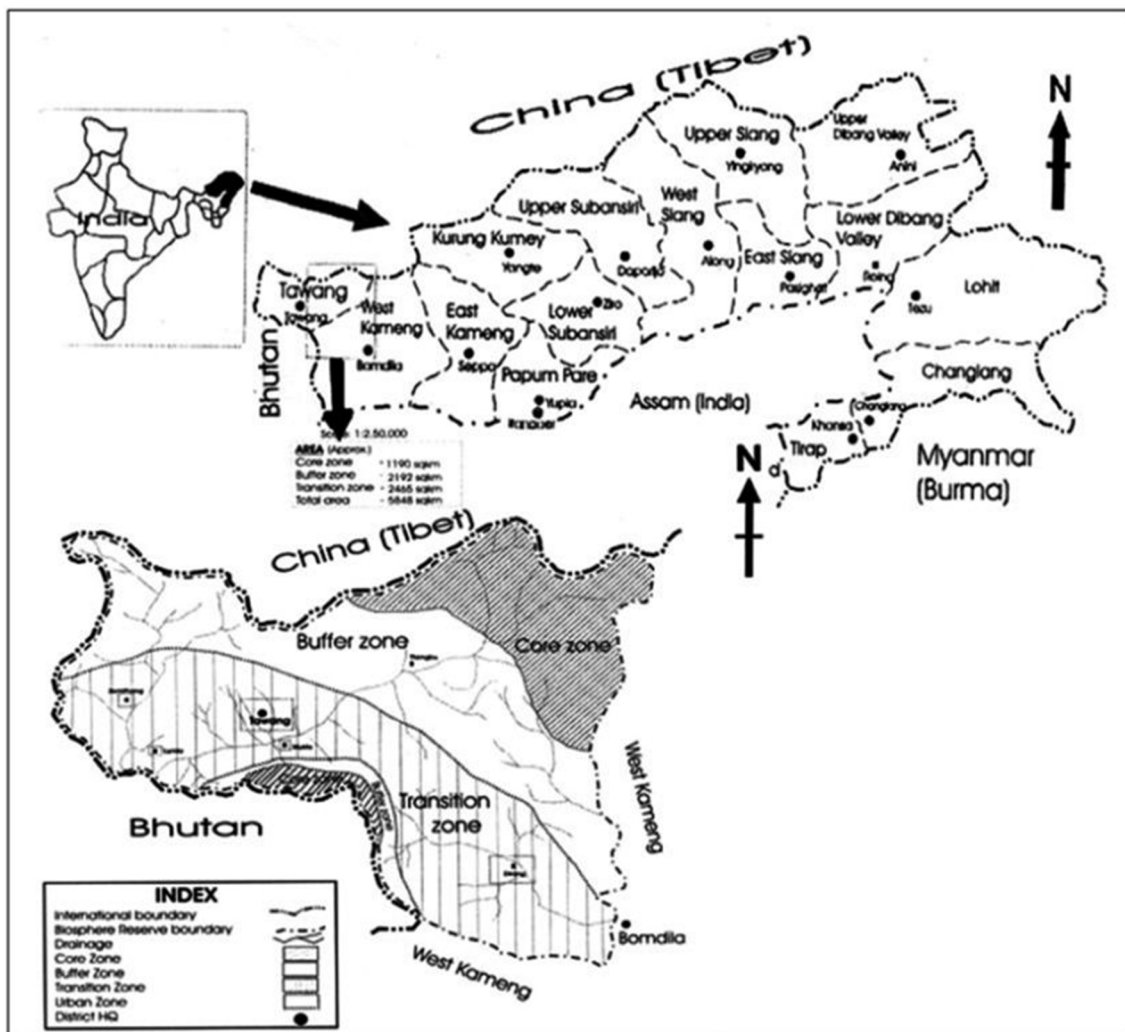
### Study Area:

The survey was carried out in the proposed Tsangyang Gyatso Biosphere Reserve in western Arunachal Pradesh. The proposed biosphere reserve spreads over an area of 5848 sq. km. which span over the two district of Tawang and West Kameng. The proposed biosphere reserve is fragmented in three zones viz. Transitional & urban zone (with an area of 2465 sq. km.), Buffer Zone (with an area of 2192 sq.km.) and Core zone (with an area of 1190 sq.km.). The region is drained by the Tawangchu, Nyamjang Chu (both of which meet and drain to Bhutan) and Kameng river (eventually joining the mighty Brahmaputra) and their tributaries. Basically four study sites were selected for the documentation purpose. Mago-Thingbu-Jang and Zimithnag in Tawang district; Dirang-Sangti valley and Chander-Thungri-Potak-Lap (grazing ground and route) in West Kameng district are four different areas which are also part of IBA sites as well

### Data Collection:

Primary documentation of the bird species is important for the study of assessment of the current status of bird's species and habitat analysis, natural history observation, community studies and abundance estimates. The checklist is based primarily on the field work conducted during 10 field trips to the study area in the time period of September 2008- November 2011. A total 17 transects of 2 km stretch were laid in 5 different locations of the proposed biosphere reserve. Total 7 transects were established in Tawang district (Zemithang area-2 transects; Jang-Mago-Thingbu track-3 transects; PT Tso- Tsangetsar track-2 transects) and 10 transect in West Kameng district (Chander-Thungri-Potok track-3 transects; Lap-Suljap grazing ground area-3 tracks; Mundla-Phudung area-2 transects and Dirang-Sangti valley-2 transects). Birds were observed from 06:00 hrs- 10:00 hrs with the help of prismatic field binocular (NIKON 7x50 and OLYMPUS 8x40) and identification of species was carried out with the help of field guide of Birds of India by Gremmett *et al.*, (2006). The listed species were thoroughly checked with the Red List of Threatened Species of IUCN version 2013.2 to know the present status.

During the survey a specially developed photographic plates were also used to collect secondary information along with the Field guide of birds and shown these to local hunters and pastoral people who moves in the high altitude areas with their Yak and other cattle to obtain additional information on hunting aspect as well.



**Figure 1: The proposed Tsangyang Gyatso Biosphere Reserve, western part of Arunachal Pradesh showing with Core, Buffer & Transition zones**

### Photographic plates



**Photo 1: Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri* at PT Tso lake (Photo: K. Mazumdar)**



**Photo 2: Breeding pair of Rudy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* at Tsomgo Ama wetland (Photo: K. Mazumdar)**



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**Photo 3: Alpine Accentor *Prunella collaris***  
 (Photo: K. Mazumdar)



**Photo 4: Rufous-vented Tit *Parus rubidiventris***  
 (Photo: K. Mazumdar)



**Photo 5: Spotted Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes***  
 (Photo: K. Mazumdar)

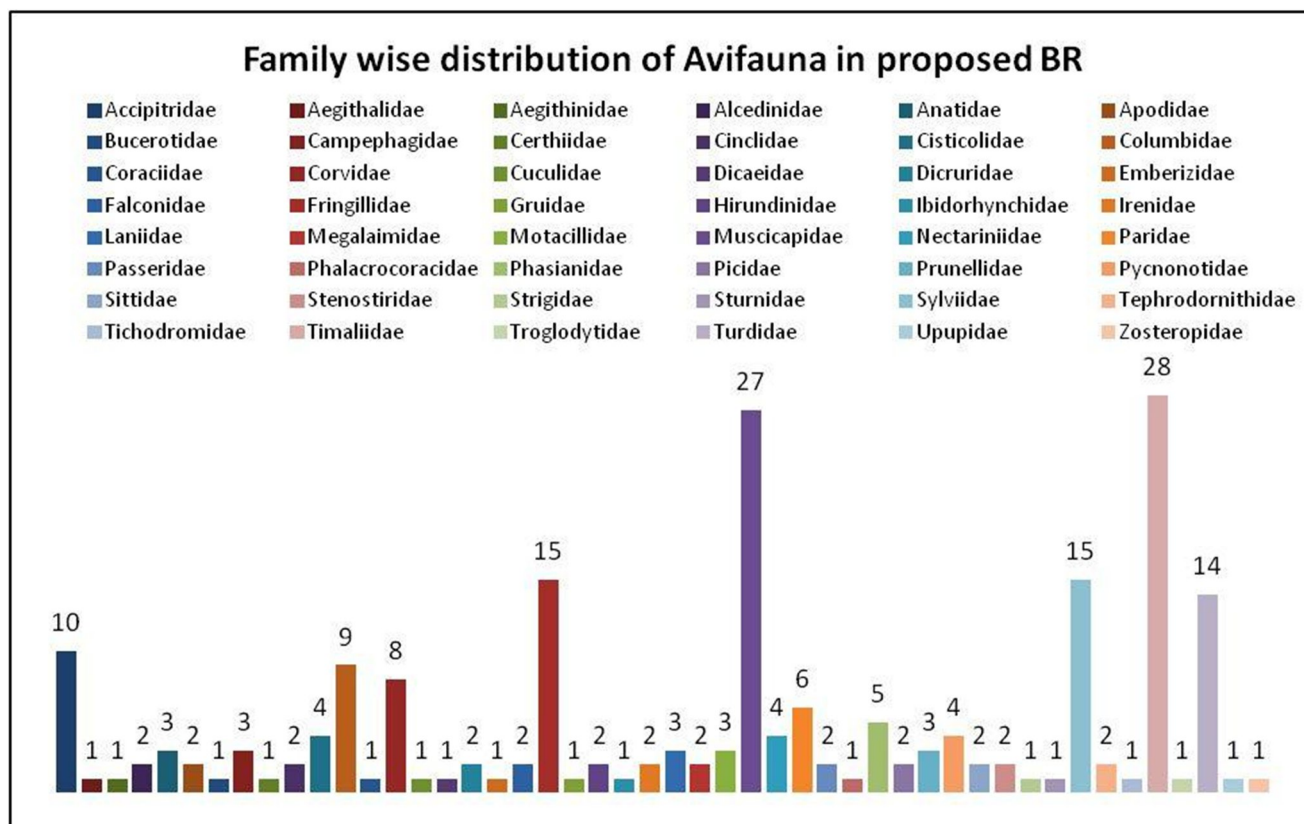


**Photo 6: Winter Wren *Troglodytes hiemalis***  
 (Photo: K. Mazumdar)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the studied biosphere reserve there are many potential key birding sites. Chander-Thungri, Mangu-Thingbu, Mandla-Phudung, Sangti Valley, Zimithang are the five major birding sites which are designated as the important bird areas (IBA) in the high altitude areas of Western Arunachal Pradesh. Six species of pheasants including the globally threatened Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*), Temminck's Tragopan (*Tragopan temminckii*) were recorded in Northern Arunachal Pradesh at 2100 to 3600m elevation (Islam and Rahmani 2004). Choudhury (2001) has recorded these species at Sangti Valley above 3000m which was the western most record in India along with Beautiful Sibia (*Heterophasia pulchella*), another globally threatened species at Chander-Thungri site. On the other hand, the Chander-Thungri track and Magu-Thingbu track are the well laid high altitude areas with distinct record of three Tragopan species i.e. Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*), Satyr Tragopan (*Tragopan satyrii*) and Temminck's Tragopan (*Tragopan temminckii*) in above 3000m MSL (Choudhury 2006). During the survey of avifaunal diversity in the proposed biosphere reserve, so far total of 207 species of birds belonging to 48 families were recorded. Out of them majority of 28 species (13.53%) belongs to Timaliidae family followed by Muscicapidae (27 species; 13.04%), Fringillidae (15 species; 7.25%), Sylviidae (15 species; 7.25%), Turdidae (14 species; 6.76%) etc. Out of the 207 species of birds, 1 species belongs to the Endangered (En), 4 vulnerable (Vu), 1 near threatened (NT) and rest 201 species belong to the least concern category of the IUCN.

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**Figure 2: Family wise species distribution of avifauna in the proposed Tsangyang Gyatso Biosphere Reserve, Western Arunachal Pradesh**

**Significant Records:** The high altitude wetland areas also played significant role in breeding ecology of many of the species belong to Anatidae family. Some of the significant records among the birds of the studied area are discussed below—

**Breeding Pair of Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*):** Listed as least concern (in IUCN). The presence of Ruddy Shelduck from Arunachal Pradesh is known so far but there was no information on the breeding ecology of this species from the high altitude wetlands of western Arunachal Pradesh. So, far in India eastern Ladakh and Sikkim is the only two known high altitude breeding site of this species in conjunction with selected sites in Nepal and Bhutan (Bird Life International, 2011). During a field trip to the high altitude wetland areas of western Arunachal Pradesh, the first photographic and videographic documentation of a breeding pair of Ruddy shell duck along with 7 ducklings was documented in the month of June 2011 from Tsomgo Ama wetland situated at an altitude of 4535 m AMSL covering an area of 0.27 sq. km (Mazumdar et al., 2011).

**First Record of Mallard from High Altitude Wetlands:** Listed as least concern (in IUCN). Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) are among the most common waterfowl species in the northern hemisphere. During regular field visit to Tawang District (its high-altitude wetlands), sighting of *A. platyrhynchos* from two different wetlands viz. Sela Lake (at an altitude of 4160 m AMSL) and Panggang Teng Tso Lake (at an altitude of 3900 m AMSL) were recorded (Gogoi et al., 2010).

**Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*):** Listed as Critically Endangered (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species). The presence of this species population in the higher altitude wetlands of Arunachal Pradesh have never been reported although the Trans-Himalayan region is known to be the non-residential passage for the members of the Anatidae family. We encountered an individual Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*) on four occasions in Panggang Teng Tso Lake situated in the northern boundary of Tawang district at an altitude of 3900 m.

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**Rufos-Necked Hornbill** *Aceros nipalensis*: Listed as Vulnerable (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species). We have collected the hornbill specimen from the lower ridges near Dirang and some parts of Mandla and phudung. The location is close to the India- Bhutan border and the habitat is mixed forest of the deciduous and conifer. This species is very rarely observed in wild in the studied area.

**Blyth's Tragopan** *Tragopan blythii*: Listed as Vulnerable (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species) and restricted range species. Locally known as *Bam*, the Tragopan are common in the subtropical and temperate broadleaf forests near the north western side of the West Kameng district.

**Satyr Tragopan** *Tragopan satyra*: Listed as Near Threatened (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species) it is overall uncommon and mostly present in the Western Arunachal Pradesh (Choudhury, 2006). They are mainly seen in the western side of Dirang valley bordering with Bhutan in the buffer and transitional zone covered by temperate broadleaf and conifer forest with understory of bamboo. Those patches are also good site for the Red Panda *Ailurus fulgens*, where the second author is working on this endangered species. In western part of Arunachal Pradesh, the two protected areas viz. Eagle's Nest Wildlife Sanctuary and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary has got the earlier record of *Tragopan satyra* (Choudhury, 2006).

**Black-Necked Crane** *Grus nigricollis*: Listed as Vulnerable (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species), the species is a winter visitor to the two studied site (i.e. Zimithang and Dirang-Sangti valley). This species is being traditionally protected by the local Monpa tribe as a part of their traditional and religious believe. Currently this species is facing threat at Sangti valley due to the alternation of cropping pattern by the locals.

**Ibisbill** *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*: Listed as least concern (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species). We could identify and photographed four individuals of Ibisbill in Dirng River near Dirang town. The Adult is grey with white belly, red legs and long down curved bill and the black face and black breast band. We have photographed this species in Dirang River while feeding by probing under rocks on stream bed.

**Blood Pheasant** *Ithaginis cruentus*: Listed as Least Concern (in IUCN Redlist of threatened species), it occurs in the conifer and subalpine forest of the biosphere reserve. Fourth author has documented and photographed a total of 18 Blood pheasant together which is one of the rare incidence, where one can found such number of individual. We have recorded the presence of these species in the Zimithang and Chander- Thungri study area.

**Table 1:** List of avifauna recorded in the proposed Tsangyang Gyatso Biosphere Reserve

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
	<b>Family: Accipitridae</b>		
1	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	LC
2	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	LC
3	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	LC
4	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	LC
5	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	LC
6	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	LC
7	Mountain hawk eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	LC
8	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	LC
9	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	LC
10	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Aegithalidae</b>		
11	Black Throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Aegithinidae</b>		
12	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Alcedinidae</b>		
13	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC
14	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Anatidae</b>		
15	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	LC
16	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	LC



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17	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	CR
	<b>Family: Apodidae</b>		
18	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	LC
19	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Bucerotidae</b>		
20	Rufous necked Hornbill	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Vu
	<b>Family: Campephagidae</b>		
21	Black-winged Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	LC
22	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	LC
23	Large Couckoo Shrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Certhiidae</b>		
24	Rusty-flanked treecreeper	<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Cinclidae</b>		
25	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	LC
26	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Cisticolidae</b>		
27	Grey breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	LC
28	Striated Prinia	<i>Prinia criniger</i>	LC
29	Rufescent Prinia	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	LC
30	Hill Prinia	<i>Prinia superciliaris</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Columbidae</b>		
31	Snow Pigeon	<i>Columba leuconota</i>	LC
32	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	LC
33	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	LC
34	Speckled Woodpigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	LC
35	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	LC
36	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	LC
37	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	LC
38	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	LC
39	Hill Pigeon	<i>Columba rupestris</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Coraciidae</b>		
40	Dollar bird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Corvidae</b>		
41	Yellow-billed Blue magpie	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	LC
42	Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	LC
43	Spotted Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	LC
44	Common Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	LC
45	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	LC
46	Yellow-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	LC
47	Red billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	LC
48	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Cuculidae</b>		
49	Lesser Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Dicaeidae</b>		
50	Yellow-bellied Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum melanoxanthum</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Dicruridae</b>		
51	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	LC
52	Brozed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Emberizidae</b>		
53	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Falconidae</b>		
54	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC
55	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Fringillidae</b>		
56	Crimson Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubescens</i>	LC

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57	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrurus</i>	LC
58	White-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus thura</i>	LC
59	Streaked Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>	LC
60	Collared Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	LC
61	White winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	LC
62	Gold naped Finch	<i>Pyrrhoptes epauletta</i>	LC
63	Scarlet Finch	<i>Haematospiza sipahi</i>	LC
64	Yellow breasted-Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	LC
65	Grey-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	LC
66	Red-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	LC
67	Spot-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas melanozanthos</i>	LC
68	Dark-breasted Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>	LC
69	Dark-rumped Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus edwardsii</i>	LC
70	Plain Mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Gruidae</b>		
71	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Vu
	<b>Family: Hirundinidae</b>		
72	Asian House Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	LC
73	Pale Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Ibidorhynchidae</b>		
74	Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Irenidae</b>		
75	Asian Fairy Bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>	LC
76	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Laniidae</b>		
77	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	LC
78	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	LC
79	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Megalaimidae</b>		
80	Great Barbet	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	LC
81	Golden-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Motacillidae</b>		
82	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC
83	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	LC
84	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Muscicapidae</b>		
85	Pale Blue flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	LC
86	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophiate</i>	LC
87	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	LC
88	Slaty blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	LC
89	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	LC
90	Little pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	LC
91	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	LC
92	Hodgson's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	LC
93	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	LC
94	Blue fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	LC
95	White-winged Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>	LC
96	Plumbeous water Redstart	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	LC
97	White capped water Redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	LC
98	Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	LC
99	Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	LC
100	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	LC
101	Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	LC
102	Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	LC
103	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	LC



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104	Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	LC
105	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	LC
106	Rufous-breasted Bush-Robin	<i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	LC
107	White-browed Bush-Robin	<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	LC
108	Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	LC
109	White tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	LC
110	Ferruginous Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>	LC
111	White-tailed Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Nectariniidae</b>		
112	Mrs Gold's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga gouldiae</i>	LC
113	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	LC
114	Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	LC
115	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Paridae</b>		
116	Black-lored Tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	LC
117	Rufous-vented Tit	<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	LC
118	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	LC
119	Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Parus spilonotus</i>	LC
120	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	LC
121	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Passeridae</b>		
122	Russet Sparrow	<i>Passer rutilans</i>	LC
123	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Phalacrocoracidae</b>		
124	Tickell's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Phasianidae</b>		
125	Satyr Tragopan	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	NT
126	Khalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	LC
127	Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	LC
128	Blyth's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Vu
129	Blood Pheasant	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Picidae</b>		
130	Crimson-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos cathpharius</i>	LC
131	Darjeeling Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Prunellidae</b>		
132	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	LC
133	Rufous-breasted Accentor	<i>Prunella strophiatea</i>	LC
134	Maroon-backed Accentor	<i>Prunella immaculata</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Pycnonotidae</b>		
135	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	LC
136	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	LC
137	Mountain Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes maclellandi</i>	LC
138	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Sittidae</b>		
139	Beautiful Nuthatch	<i>Sitta formosa</i>	Vu
140	White-tailed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Stenostiridae</b>		
141	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	LC
142	Yellow bellied Fantail	<i>Chelidorhynchus hypoxantha</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Strigidae</b>		
143	Asian barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Sturnidae</b>		
144	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Sylviidae</b>		
145	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	LC

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146	Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	LC
147	Black-faced Warbler	<i>Abroscopus schisticeps</i>	LC
148	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	LC
149	Golden spectacled Warbler	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	LC
150	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	LC
151	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	LC
152	Lemon-rumped Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	LC
153	Smoky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fulgiventor</i>	LC
154	Tickell's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	LC
155	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	LC
156	Yellow browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	LC
157	Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	LC
158	Common Tailor bird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	LC
159	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Tephrodornithidae</b>		
160	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	LC
161	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Tichodromidae</b>		
162	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Timaliidae</b>		
163	Black faced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax affinis</i>	LC
164	Spotted Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>	LC
165	Stripped Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax virgatus</i>	LC
166	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	LC
167	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	LC
168	Streaked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax lineatus</i>	LC
169	Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>	LC
170	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	LC
171	Blue-winged Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	LC
172	Variegated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>	LC
173	Black-chinned Yuhina	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	LC
174	Rufous-vented Yuhina	<i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	LC
175	Striped throated Yuhina	<i>Yuhina gularis</i>	LC
176	Whiskered Yuhina	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	LC
177	Blue-winged Minla	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	LC
178	Chestnut-tailed Minla	<i>Minla strigula</i>	LC
179	Red-tailed Minla	<i>Minla ignotincta</i>	LC
180	Ludlow's Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe ludlowi</i>	LC
181	Golden-breasted Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>	LC
182	Rufous Sibia	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	LC
183	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	LC
184	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	LC
185	Golden Babbler	<i>Stachyris chrysaea</i>	LC
186	Black-eared Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	LC
187	Lesser Necklaced Laughing Thrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	LC
188	Rufous-winged Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>	LC
189	Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	LC
190	Striated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax striatus</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Troglodytidae</b>		
191	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Turdidae</b>		
192	White collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	LC
193	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	LC
194	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	LC
195	White-collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	LC

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196	Plain backed Thrush	<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	LC
197	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	LC
198	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	LC
199	Blue-capped Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	LC
200	Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	LC
201	Purple Cochoa	<i>Cochoa purpurea</i>	LC
202	White browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	LC
203	Long-tailed Thrush	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	LC
204	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	LC
205	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Upupidae</b>		
206	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC
	<b>Family: Zosteropidae</b>		
207	Oriental White Eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	LC

\* LC= Least Concern; NT= Near Threatened; Vu= Vulnerable; CR= Critically Endangered

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