

Brahmaputra Cruise

Naturetrek Tour Report

27th October – 17th November 2025



Asian Elephant & Indian Rhinoceros



Changeable Hawk-Eagle



Tiger



Pin-tailed Green Pigeon

Tour report by Sujan Chatterjee



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Tour participants: Sujan Chatterjee (leader), Imran Ali, Prabodh Das and Mohon Bora (local guides) with 22 Naturetrek clients

Summary

The pre-tour extension began in Kolkata, where the group arrived and rested before departing for the Sundarbans. Over several days in this vast mangrove wilderness, the team explored creeks and watchtowers, spotting an impressive array of birds including kingfishers, warblers, sunbirds, and multiple sightings of Peregrine Falcons. The major highlight was an exciting encounter with a tiger, seen crossing clearings along a creek. Village walks and wildlife activity around the lodge added to the experience, before we returned to Kolkata.

After meeting the main tour clients, the team flew to Jorhat to board the M.V. Sukapha, to begin an extended cruise along the Brahmaputra. The voyage combined wildlife, culture, and rural Assamese experiences. We enjoyed close encounters with Capped Langurs and Western Hoolock Gibbons, a Brown Boobook, and extensive birding among wetlands. Cultural showcases from Majuli's monasteries, mask-makers, and musicians highlighted Assam's rich heritage.

As the boat travelled toward Kaziranga, guests observed wildlife from the deck: Water Buffaloes, Swamp Deer, and a remarkable herd of forty Asian Elephants. The days inside Kaziranga National Park were extraordinary: there were countless Rhinos (including mothers with calves), Water Buffaloes, Swamp and Hog Deer, fish eagles, otters, and even a Tiger sighting near a pond. Additional highlights included Tokay Geckos and large flocks of pelicans and storks. Evenings featured Bihu cultural performances and tranquil riverside sunsets.

Further upstream, the group enjoyed village walks in remote Mishing communities, visits to tea estates, a bustling local market challenge, and an unforgettable riverside barbecue night, which turned adventurous when the sandbank unexpectedly collapsed, requiring a dramatic tender-boat rescue!

Near Guwahati, the group explored Sualkuchi's ancient silk-weaving traditions and visited the sacred Kamakhya Temple. The trip concluded with a powerful conservation perspective at the Garchuk rubbish tip, home to the world's largest concentration of endangered Greater Adjutant Storks.

Nine travellers continued onward to Manas National Park, where they enjoyed excellent birding and mammal sightings: Elephants with calves, Rhinos, Gaur, and a huge checklist of bird rarities including drongos, green pigeons, barbets, bee-eaters, babblers, tesias, and even Crab-eating Mongooses. A final stop at Kakaijana brought wonderful encounters with endangered Golden Langurs, including a troop that had adopted a baby Rhesus Macaque.

The extension group finally departed Kolkata after a successful and memorable expedition, rich in wildlife, culture, adventure, and camaraderie.

Pre-tour Sundarbans extension

Day 1

Monday 27th October

Clients departed on the long journey to India.

Day 2

Tuesday 28th October

Thirteen clients arrived today by the Emirates morning flight. Everyone got checked in at the Taj hotel by 10.30am, and had a very well-deserved rest.

Day 3

Wednesday 29th October

Today we left the hotel at 8.00am, and started to drive through the busy village roads to Godkhali. We spotted a few birds along the drive among the fishponds and the brick kilns. After three hours, we reached our destination. Our lodge representative, Manoj, met us on arrival, followed by a string of men. They ferried our bags while we walked up to our boat-in-waiting, the Ma Golapi. After the porters had loaded our bags, we set sail downstream towards our home for next few days, the Sundarban Jungle Camp on Bali Island. We stopped along the way to see various species of kingfishers and other birds.

We reached the camp by midday, and after sorting out the bags and having a drink of coconut water, we settled down for a sumptuous lunch. Some of us got busy photographing every critter on the campground, but at 3.00pm we reboarded the boat and set sail again. We cruised south and spotted a Peregrine Falcon, perched in a tree on the edge of the forest. We spotted a few waders like Whimbrels, Indian Pond Herons and Common Sandpipers. After some tea and biscuits, we came back before dark, and settled down for the checklist and dinner.

Day 4

Thursday 30th October

We left at 6.00am, and it was very misty for the first hour. The tide was rising slowly, and we again spotted a Peregrine Falcon in a tree, busily preening itself and getting ready to migrate. We got off at the Dobanki Watchtower, and had a very rewarding visit. We saw a small herd of Chital, a large flock of Lesser Whistling Ducks on the banks, and a Yellow Bittern skulking in the reeds. Dusky and Greenish Warblers were seen, picking caterpillars from the mangroves, while Indian White-eyes, Purple Sunbirds and Common Ioras were seen searching for insects in the trees.

We set sail after a while, and our Guide Krishna spotted a set of fresh Tiger pugmarks. We kept vigilance and then saw a few other boats also loitering in that area, all hoping to spot a Tiger. After some time, one of the boats surged at top speed towards a gap in the creek; we followed, and there it was, a male Tiger! But it was only for a split second; most of us didn't get a view at all, and the Tiger disappeared in the thick mangroves. We waited with bated breath, hoping it would show again. And after a little while, it did: it walked through one of the gaps in the foliage. But again, some of us missed it. However, soon enough it crossed a large gap on the bank, and everyone got good

views of him. We anticipated that he might reappear again and cross the creeks, but sadly he decided not to. So, we eventually gave up and sailed off. What a day it had been!

Day 5

Friday 31st October

We had a long day today. We started early as usual, and headed for the Sudhanyakhal Watchtower. On the way, we spotted a Peregrine Falcon with a fresh kill of a dove. Sudhanyakhal Tower gave us Scarlet-backed Flowerpeckers, Loten's Sunbirds, Common Ioras and a Red-tailed Pit Viper. We sailed all day through the creeks, but it was slow going compared to yesterday.

Day 6

Saturday 1st November

We went for a walk around the village at 6.00am. We walked about a kilometre along the embankment, spotting birds like Streak-throated Woodpecker, Small Minivet, Purple-rumped Sunbird, White-breasted Waterhen, Bronze-winged Jacana, Greater Coucal, Spotted Owlet and Rufous Treepie. We had good views of some of the species which we had only glimpsed before. We even spotted a Rat Snake and a Checkered Keelback near our resort.

After lunch we left for Kolkata, and reached the Taj hotel at about 4.30pm.

Main tour

Day 1

Sunday 2nd November

While the returning team from the Sundarbans went on a city tour, the main tour clients flew in by Emirates, and checked in for a highly required rest.

Day 2

Monday 3rd November

We left for the airport at 9.00am, checked in and flew to Jorhat at 11.40am. We were received by Babu, Imran, and Kirti. We loaded up into two buses and drove to Neemati Ghat on the sand banks of the mighty Brahmaputra. Our home, the M.V. Sukapha, was waiting moored on a pontoon along the sand banks. As we embarked, we were welcome by Romeet (our manager) and his team with a traditional scarf known as a gamosa.

As the light faded, a quick snack of samosas and noodles was served. We watched a glorious sunset from the top deck and later got ourselves organised and met in the saloon. Here, a glass of gin-based 'Brahmaputra Sunset' was served. Romeet greeted us and took us through the logistics of the boat. We briefed everyone about the next day's schedule, distributed the leech socks, and sat down for dinner.

Day 3

Tuesday 4th November

We had an early start, on a misty morning. After some mini sandwiches and coffee, we donned our ridiculous looking leech socks, sailed to the shore and boarded our buses. We reached the edge of the forest, and Babu quickly spotted a troop of Capped Langurs from the moving bus. We all scrambled out to get a good look. They paid no heed to us, and kept feeding on the fresh fruits on the tree. We spent a long time looking at them and got plenty of photos. Very close to them we realised there was a pair of Western Hoolock Gibbons. They fed in the canopy and swung around, and gave us very good views for a long time. We also spotted a bonny wee baby clinging on to the belly of its mother. Eventually, they disappeared from sight. We drove to the base, and headed for breakfast. The crew from the Sukapha had laid out a full English breakfast for us.

After replenishing ourselves, we hit the trail again. It was getting warm quite quickly, and activity slowed down. We saw Orange-bellied Squirrels, a massive Black Giant Squirrel, and birds like minivets, orioles and cuckooshrikes. We then took our buses and drove back to the banks of the river. Babu stopped the bus a stake out for a Brown Boobook (or Brown Hawk Owl). It sat there, eyes tightly shut, while our cameras clicked away.

At 3.00pm, we disembarked and spent about an hour birding along the embankments. We ticked off Spotted and Asian Barred Owlets, Glossy Ibis, Little Grebe, jacanas, a tree full of green pigeons, barbets, and several Lesser Whistling Ducks. We then returned to base and sailed upstream.

We sailed close to the Aphalamukh Ghat at Majuli. In the evening, two ex-monks from the Kamalabari Monastery came aboard. They entertained us with their beautiful musical repertoire, and some dance moves.

Day 4

Wednesday 5th November

After a late breakfast, we all boarded our country boat and reached Majuli Island. We had eight SUVs waiting for us. We first drove to a traditional mask-making centre at Samaguri Satra. As the big festival of Ras Mela was coming up, the roads were packed with people and small stalls selling food and wares. The old craftsman of the centre (who has won many awards across the globe) demonstrated how he and his family construct the masks. Bamboo masks have a five-hundred-year history here, and the traditions have been carefully preserved over the centuries. After this demonstration, we drove to the centuries-old Annuiati Monastery, where we peeked inside the monastery prayer halls, and Kirti explained the rituals and the way of life of the monks. We ticked off Tickell's Warblers and Crimson Sunbirds here. We visited some of the monks' quarters and a museum, and went back to our cars.

Next, we visited the Kamalabari Monastery. We enjoyed a short musical presentation involving drums and cymbals. A foot-tapping beat was belted out, along with some good dance moves and heavy drums. We stopped at a spot to look at two huge trees full of Indian Flying Foxes. They all hung around, scratching themselves and at times flying around, showing off their large wingspans. We then headed back to our boat and sailed for three hours to Kerkeri village; in the evening, we moored in the middle of the river.

Day 5

Thursday 6th November

We got off the boat early, before breakfast, to visit Kerikeri village. This pretty and quaint village is under threat from erosion by the river. We walked through this unique village belonging to the Sino-Tibetan Mishing tribe. The Mishing people live in traditional stilt-houses, with walls of plaited bamboo and front-door ladders hewn from tree-trunks, surrounded by fragrant gardens full of coriander, tomatoes, chillis and onions. They are extremely welcoming to unexpected strangers who turn up on cruise boats. We wandered around the village ticking off some birds, like White-throated Fantail, Eastern Yellow Wagtail, Bengal Bushlark, Richard's Pipit and Black-naped Monarch. After two hours, we had a short retail stop, for hand-woven traditional ladies' scarfs.

We then sauntered back to the sand bank and boarded our country boat to sail back to the Sukapha for breakfast. We had a long sail today, as we had to cross the whole of Kaziranga before sunset. By lunch, we were close to the Park. We all stood on the top deck, hoping to see some wildlife from the ship; solitary male Water Buffaloes started showing up as we started crossing the reserve. Then we spotted several Swamp Deer, and a few Hog Deer. At the end of the day, we spotted a herd of forty Asian Elephants on the north bank of the river. We quickly stopped our boat to enjoy this magnificent sight. Very rarely do we see such large herds. We were hoping to see them come to the water to drink, but they decided to wait until dark. So, we had to leave, to moor at Silghat.

Day 6

Friday 7th November

Today we had an interesting morning, and went birdwatching in a nearby tea garden. As we walked along, we saw several metal poles being planted in the ground. They turned out to be poles for electric fencing to stop Elephants from passing through the garden. It's a sad situation for the Elephants, as they are losing their traditional routes to the tea gardens, and new villages are popping up everywhere.

We then had a fun adventure. We drove to a weekly village market at Ulouni. Everyone was given fifty rupees, a shopping bag, and a shopping list of a vegetable they were supposed to buy. The bustling market was selling everything from vegetables, fish and pork, to farm tools. The clients had a gala time shopping for vegetables; some even shopped for belts and hats too.

We then left for the Diphlu River lodge for lunch. This beautiful lodge is nestled close to the Park. Here, a 39-year-old lady elephant, Laxmi Purnima, waited patiently to be fed a mound of bananas. She was fed, caressed, and even tickled by some punters. She even performed a magic trick, making money 'vanish' into the hands of her mahout!

We then went back aboard, and after a lovely outdoor lunch headed for Bagori, the western range. As we entered the Park, we started seeing Indian Rhinoceroses! The grasslands were still wet and the lakes quite full with water. There were Rhinos everywhere: mothers with calves, sub-adults, and lone males. Kaziranga is a conservation marvel. Efforts to conserve the Rhinos have benefited every creature that has made Kaziranga their home. Flocks of Spot-billed Pelicans, Black-necked Storks, thousands of Hog Deer, scores of Swamp Deer, Water Buffaloes: everyone has benefitted from the existence of the Rhinos.

Pallas's Fish Eagles had started to rebuild their nests, getting ready to raise their next brood. Grey-headed Fish Eagles were getting vocal, belting out courtship calls while perched on high canopies. Tokay Geckos were seen sleeping in the cracks of trees. Knife Fish broke the water's surface in front of the Donga Tower. We counted 54 Rhinos from just one location, dotted across the grassland. At one point, a huge tusker Elephant walked right towards us, and decided to cross the road. As we drove deeper into the park, we stopped to see a flock of Greater Adjutant storks in a drying pond. A lo and behold, a massive Tiger appeared behind them! It kept moving in and out of the grass, and then disappeared into deep cover. We anticipated its movement and parked ourselves further along the road. Some lucky clients saw him walk right on to the road and in front of them. What way to end the day! We drove until sundown, and then headed back to our sweet Sukapha.

Day 7

Saturday 8th November

We left very early, after some coffee and mini sandwiches. We had a long drive to the Central (Kohora) gate of the park. After almost ninety minutes' driving, we reached Kohora. We stopped at the parking area for breakfast, with the pot-bellied goats. The grass has been burnt as part of the park management. We saw Pallas's Fish Eagle, young Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Smooth Coated Otters, and the beautiful Chestnut-capped Bee-eater. Some of us saw Bengal Monitors.

In the late afternoon, we took a short walk along the bank of the Brahmaputra. Here, in the last falling light, we saw three Great Hornbills. After the evening briefing, there was some entertainment in store for us. A troop of local youths arrived in traditional Bihu attire, and gave a thoroughly entertaining performance of their traditional dance and music.

Day 8

Sunday 9th November

We left after an early breakfast and hit the highway; Babu spotted a pair of Great Hornbills in the tea gardens. We drove on to reach the most tranquil part of the Park, the Burra Pahar range. The trail was quite wooded, and we ticked off some arboreal birds like Black-hooded Oriole, Lineated Barbets, Green-billed Malkoha, Pin-striped Tit-Babbler, Greater and Lesser Racket-tailed Drongos and more. We drove around this very scenic area and arrived at the Diphlu Forest Camp. Here, a pod of three Gangetic River Dolphins kept surfacing very close, and gave us the best possible views. We eventually left the Park at midday.

In the afternoon, we drove to the nearby tea garden again, and it turned out to be very productive. Kirti first explained about the tea bushes, and how tea is cultivated and harvested. And then as the sun started to dip, we spotted a pair of Pied Falconets, and a few Asian Green Bee-eaters converging in the trees. Then as the afternoon progressed, they went into a feeding frenzy. As light faded and turned the sky orange, hundreds of bee-eaters started hawking on the bees, attacking the swarm. A Blue-bearded Bee-eater also joined in the fun. We had a super afternoon.

After dinner, a surprise cultural visit was organised. The Ras Mela festival was on at Silghat village. So, most of the punters visited to watch the play enacting Lord Krishna and his demon-killing prowess, played out by the local drama troop. Very reluctantly, they came back on board at 10.00pm, as we had an early start next day.



Asian Water Monitor



Peregrine Falcon

Day 9

Monday 10th November

We drove back to the Bagori Range today. After some picnic breakfast, Black-necked Stork showed very well, and gave great photo opportunities, along with Spotted Owlets, Glossy Ibis, and more Rhinos. At midday, we said goodbye to them and headed back to Sukapha.

After lunch, we sailed upstream for a while, as we had ample time in hand; we ticked off a big flock of Brown-headed Gulls. Then we sailed downstream again, and moored closed to Tezpur city.

Day 10

Tuesday 11th November

Today, we had a different activity planned for the clients. We drove for ninety minutes, through the city of Tezpur to a small camp at Nameri, to use the facilities. We then drove further, to the edge of the Jia Bhoreli River. Our rubber dinghies were waiting for us, with their paddlers raring to go. After donning the life jackets, we all got in and started floating downstream. We saw Pied Kingfishers, Steppe Eagles, Ospreys, Great Thick-knees, Great Cormorants, White-capped, Daurian and Black Redstarts, and Ruddy Shelducks. After about two hours of sailing and negotiating some small rapids, we reached the river bank, where we got off.

We went to the same lodges, and after a cup of tea we set off to go back to Sukapha. In the afternoon, a spice familiarisation and cooking demonstration was given by our chef, B.K. As we sailed, we felt Sukapha scraping the floor of the river: we had run aground! But it didn't take long to free ourselves; the boat 'wiggled its bottom' a few times, and freed itself.

After sailing all afternoon, we selected a suitable sandbank. The crew set up a barbecuestation on the beach. The bank was high, the current was fast, and a very tactical bridge was constructed to get us on shore. The beautiful dinner involved a starry sky, music, kebabs, a demonstration in the making of naan bread, plenty to drink, and a campfire on the beach.

As the dessert was being served, we saw that the crew had gathered around the tender, and were muttering about something. It turned out that the bank had collapsed, and that the bridge had got dismantled! So the Sukapha had to be taken off her anchor and moved, so that the tender did not get crushed. The diners were put on the tender, and after lot of effort, they sailed around the Sukapha to board. Three of us were left behind on the sandbank,

along with the kitchen team. We kept plying ourselves with various drinks, until we were all rescued and safely put on board, along with our beloved tandoor oven! What an exciting evening it had been!

Day 11

Wednesday 12th November

We had a long day of sailing ahead, but before departure, we decided to visit a nearby village called Buragaon. When we approached the banks, we saw a crowd assembled on the banks, and as we started getting off the boat, more and more villagers started to gather. Many of the residents here had been displaced by floods, and were staying here as refugees. We started to saunter towards the few houses situated on raised ground, homes made of reeds and jute sticks. The vast sandy island was very fertile, and currently they were growing sugarcane, chillis, black lentils and more.

We stopped at a spot where three fig trees were fruiting. They were loaded with Yellow-footed Green Pigeons, and Lineated and Coppersmith Barbets, all gorging on the fruits. We also spotted the highly sought-after Blue-throated Barbet; it showed very well, perched on an exposed banana leaf. By this time, a dozen kids had started to follow us around, shaking hands with us and high-fiving us. Mothers with little kids on their hips watched these strange visitors marching past their homes. One of us even made child cry, just by saying hello to him! Finally, we said goodbye to all the cheerful villagers, and set sail. During the day, Romeet, our manager, organised a visit to the wheel house and engine room, for those interested.

We sailed past Guwahati and reached the village of Sualkuchi, founded in the eleventh century by King Dharma Pala, with a group of silk weavers. We went ashore, boarded our waiting e-tuktuks, and drove in a snake-like convoy along the narrow village lane. We stopped at a sericulture farm, and were introduced to the three different kind of silkworms, namely Golden Muga (*Antheraea assamensis*), White Pat (*Bombyx textor*) and Warm Eri or non-violent silkworm (*Samia cynthia ricini*). We then reached a home of a weaver, where weaving was happening, and we had a demonstration of the silk extraction process. We then headed back to our boat and sailed upstream, closer to Guwahati, and dropped anchor for the last time. A flock of Bar-headed Geese flew past, and scores of Black-eared Kites (a subspecies of Black Kite) headed for the sand banks to roost in the fading light.

At the gala dinner, all twenty-three crew members were introduced to us; we had never met or seen some of them until now! The journey would have been incomplete and indeed impossible without these hidden treasures of the Sukapha.

Day 12

Thursday 13th November

We reached Guwahati with some time in hand. So, we decided to visit the holy Kamakhya temple, the most famous in Assam. We moored at Pandu, took the buses, and drove through the busy roads of Guwahati. We went up stone steps and weaved our way around the devotees, looking at the structures and taking in the sights and sounds of the place. We also went inside the temple, where devotees were offering their prayers. We came back at sun down.

We said goodbye to the wonderful crew of the Sukapha, left for the last time and headed for the Garchuk rubbish tip, for a grand finale. The tip is the feeding ground of the largest concentration of Greater Adjutant storks on

Earth. We came across hundreds of them, along with vast number of Black-eared Kites. A huge proportion of the world's remaining Greater Adjutant Storks prowled the steaming piles of refuse; wild clouds of kites swirled as far as sight allows. Amid it all, the graceful Bangladeshi immigrants who live here gather whatever can be recycled for sale. Amazed and thoughtful, we reached Guwahati airport and boarded our plane.

All too soon, some of us were back in the bustle of Kolkata and settling in to the plush delights of the Taj Gateway, ahead of a return to Europe the next day. The main tour had reached its end.

Post-tour Manas extension

Day 1

Thursday 13th November

Those who had decided to travel on to Manas National Park as an extension boarded our SUVs and drove to a nearby birding trail. It was warm, and the trail was very quiet, although beautiful butterflies kept us entertained. We set off for Manas, stopping at a roadside eatery for a lunch of samosas, dosas and gulab jamun.

We reached Musa Jungle Retreat at 3.30pm. The garden was bristling with birds like Scaly-breasted Munias, Golden-fronted Leafbirds and Purple Sunbirds, attacking the powder puff flowers. The inquisitive Hoopoe and Olive-backed Pipits pecked at the grass for insects. We enjoyed an excellent dinner

Day 2

Friday 14th November

After an early breakfast, we went for our morning safari; we were split between three vehicles. Trees were drooping with fruits and birds were gorging on them in their hundreds; each tree had a new species to offer. Some had Ashy-headed, others had Yellow-footed, and others the amazing Pin-tailed Green Pigeons. Lineated and Blue-throated Barbets were absolutely having a ball. As we drove along, we came across a baby Elephant, followed by its mother and aunt. We stopped for a Crested Serpent Eagle perched stoically in the trees, looking for snakes in the grass. Smaller birds like Puff-throated Babbler, Common Iora and Sultan Tit were ticked off as we drove on, and we stopped at a lookout point on the border; it was a super spot to look at the beautiful vista of the lush, green Bhutan hills.

We then turned around and headed back to base for lunch. On the way back, some of us saw a few Gaurs close to the exit area. We entered the Park again at 1.30pm. As the sun fell, it became cooler and we started to see more Elephants and Rhinos. Rhinos have been reintroduced in this park, after numbers dwindled in the 1980s due to poaching. They are doing very well nowadays, and we saw many youngsters. Another star player gave a great view: a Crab-eating Mongoose, digging into some elephant dung, as if there might be some crabs there!

Day 3

Saturday 15th November

We left at 6.00am, and again the beautiful Park rewarded us with more birds. Along with the usual suspects, some further skulkers were seen today, like Pygmy Cupwing, Grey-bellied and Slaty-bellied Tesias, and Pale-chinned and Pale Blue Flycatchers. At the Buraburi Tower, we encountered a mother and young Rhino, peacefully licking salt.

But soon the peace was disturbed by a massive and rather cross tusker Elephant: he wanted the salt too. After a bit of huffing and puffing, the Rhinos decided to back off. This tusker had at one time been ensnared, and had an injured trunk; it had now healed, thanks to the local vets.

We found a rare Blue-eared Barbet gobbling down figs, and while we waited for a better view, we heard lots of bellowing from the forest; a herd of Gaur was having an argument. As we sat listening to this tremendous noise, a massive bull crossed the path. What a sight it was: this majestic giant slowly lumbered across the track.

In the afternoon, we visited the Bhuiyapara Range. It was a way off, and we had to skirt the Park and drive through the village to reach the gate, seeing flocks of Baya Weavers and Russet Sparrows on the way. It was warm, and the sun was strong, but we started seeing Elephants feeding in the grass. We got most of the possible targets here: Jerdon's, Slender-billed and Yellow-eyed and Chestnut-capped Babbler, plus Grey-necked and Black-faced Buntings. As the sun set, we exited the park and drove back.

We had seen 129 species of birds in just one day, from the small Collared Falconets to a huge soaring Black Eagle.

Day 4

Sunday 16th November

Today was our last day here in paradise. After a leisurely breakfast, we drove westward to a place called Kakaijana, where we met our guide, Mr. Ray. He took us to a spot in a village where a whole troop of Golden Langurs were feeding in a backyard of a village home. These rare and splendidly handsome primates were a delight. We spent a long time watching them feeding on the young leaves of the trees. Slowly, they came up very close, and gave some cracking views. These civilised primates have even adopted a baby Rhesus Macaque. It appeared to be very happy with its foster parents, except when one of its stepbrothers decided to turn it upside down to make a closer inspection of its backside!

We then visited this homestay, owned by Mr Ray. We had some lovely lunch, prepared by his wife. Golden Langurs are an endangered species and there are only 6000 individuals left, in India and Bhutan. We listened to the various conservation measures taken to protect these primates, mainly by the local community under the guidance and leadership of Mr Ray. After lunch, we drove the four hours to Guwahati airport, to take a late flight back to Kolkata.

Day 5

Monday 17th November

Today was our departure day: we all said goodbye and headed for the airport at 6.00am, at the close of a great trip. Many thanks go to all who made this trip a great success, from the invisible office staff, the crew and boys from the lodge in the Sundarbans, all the crew and guides on the Sukapha, and the the jeep and bus drivers.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	October-November 2025																		
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						
Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>															✓				
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>								✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>														✓					
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>								✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				
Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>							✓												
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>														✓					
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>								✓											
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>								✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>													✓						
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>													✓						
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>								✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>													✓						
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>																	✓	✓	
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>																	✓	✓	
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>											✓		✓	H			✓	✓	
Swamp Francolin	<i>Ortygornis gularis</i>										H			H					H	
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>																		✓	
Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>			H														✓		
Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>																	✓	✓	
Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓					✓	
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>		✓					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>																		✓	
Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>		✓										✓							

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Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	H	✓	✓	✓															
Common Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>				✓															
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			✓																
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>																	✓	✓	
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓															✓		
Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>										✓	✓							✓	
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ashy-headed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phayrei</i>																	✓		
Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Pin-tailed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>																	✓	✓	
Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>														✓			✓		
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>								✓											
Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>							✓	✓											
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓									✓	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							✓												
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>								✓											
Great Stone-curlew	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>										✓				✓					
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>													✓						
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>													✓						
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>										✓									
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>													✓		✓				
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>													✓						
River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>										✓		✓					✓		
Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>							✓			✓		✓	✓					✓	
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>		✓						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	
Tibetan Sand Plover	<i>Anarhynchus atrifrons</i>		✓	✓																
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>														✓					
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>							✓												
Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓					✓	
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		✓	✓																
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		✓	✓																

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Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>										✓			✓					?	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>													✓						
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>											✓								
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓						
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		✓																	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓						
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>							✓												
River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>										✓			✓						
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>			✓						✓				✓						
Pallas's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>														✓					
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>							✓			✓			✓						
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>									✓	✓	✓		✓						
Asian Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>								✓	✓					✓			✓	✓	
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>							✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				
Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>										✓	✓		✓						
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>							✓	✓					✓						
Yellow Bittern	<i>Botaurus sinensis</i>		✓																	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓	✓						✓		✓									
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Little Heron	<i>Butorides atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓						✓					
Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Medium Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>																	✓		
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				

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Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	✓						✓			✓									
Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>									✓	✓	✓		✓						
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		✓							✓		✓		✓	✓				✓	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>								✓	✓		✓			✓				✓	
Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>									✓		✓							✓	
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>											✓						✓	✓	
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>								✓	✓										
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>		✓								✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>																		✓	
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>														✓					
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>														✓					
Crested Goshawk	<i>Lophospiza trivirgata</i>											✓								
Shikra	<i>Tachyspiza badia</i>	✓	✓					✓						✓					✓	
Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>												✓					✓	✓	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓									✓					✓				
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	✓	✓	✓																
Pallas's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓						
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>								✓	✓										
Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>																		✓	
Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>							✓												
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓					✓	
Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>							✓				H	✓							
Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>																	✓		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>										✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>										✓	✓		✓						
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>										✓		✓					✓	✓	
Indochinese Roller	<i>Coracias affinis</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>												✓							
Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>		✓																H	
Brown-winged Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>		✓	✓																

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		29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	✓	✓	✓																
Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓																
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓								
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>											✓	✓	✓				✓	H	
Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>				✓															
Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>				✓								✓			✓		✓	✓	
Blue-eared Barbet	<i>Psilopogon cyanotis</i>																		✓	
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>							✓	✓		✓			✓		✓				
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus canicapillus</i>																	✓	✓	
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓										✓	✓	
Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>			✓														✓	✓	
Streak-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	✓			✓													✓	✓	
Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓			✓			✓	
Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>													✓				✓	✓	
Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>																	✓	✓	
Pied Falconet	<i>Microhierax melanoleucos</i>										✓		✓							
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>								✓	✓		✓								
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>										✓									
Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>												✓							
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓	✓							✓					✓			✓	✓	
Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>										✓									
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>							✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>								H		✓	✓		✓						
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>														✓					
Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>																	✓	✓	

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Grey-lored Broadbill	<i>Serilophus rubropygius</i>																	✓		
Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>		✓					✓										✓		
Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓										✓	
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>		✓	✓				✓										✓	✓	
Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>		✓		✓															
Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>																		✓	
Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>													✓				✓	✓	
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>							✓					✓					✓	✓	
Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>																		✓	
Indian Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>		✓																	
Oriental Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina javensis</i>													✓	✓				✓	
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>							✓										✓	✓	
White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>																		✓	
Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>							✓										✓	✓	
Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>			✓																
Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓										✓	✓	
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>							✓					✓						✓	
Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectens</i>																		✓	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>												✓					✓		
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>							✓					✓					✓	✓	
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>							✓												
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>			✓	H				✓	✓		H						✓	✓	
Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>									✓								✓		
Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	✓								✓	✓									
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>			✓						✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓												
Eastern Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus levaillantii</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	

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Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus culminatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓															
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>							✓		✓	H							✓	✓	
Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>																	✓	✓	
Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>		✓					✓	✓			✓								
Bengal Bush Lark	<i>Plocealauda assamica</i>									✓										
Sand Lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>												✓			✓				
White-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>																	✓	✓	
Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Rubigula flaviventris</i>							✓			✓							✓		
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	
Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Grey-throated Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>							✓			✓		✓							
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>																	✓	H	
Aberrant Bush Warbler	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>																		✓	
Grey-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>																		✓	
Slaty-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia olivea</i>																		✓	
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>							✓	✓									✓	✓	
Tickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>		✓							✓								✓		
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>		✓		✓			✓											✓	
Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓									✓		
Yellow-vented Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>																	✓		
Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>																		✓	
Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>																		✓	
Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>																		✓	
Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>																		✓	
Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	
Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>																	✓	✓	
Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>																		✓	
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>																		✓	
Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>															✓				

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Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>																		✓	
Jerdon's Babbler	<i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>																		✓	
Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓					✓					✓	✓	
Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>																		✓	
Pin-striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>							H						H				✓	✓	
White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>			H															H	
Indian Grassbird	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>																		✓	
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>							H						H				✓	H	
Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>													H				✓	✓	
Red-tailed Minla	<i>Minla ignotincta</i>																	✓		
Slender-billed Babbler	<i>Argya longirostris</i>																		✓	
Jungle Babbler	<i>Argya striata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓											✓				
Striated Babbler	<i>Argya earlei</i>																	✓	✓	
Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus ruficollis</i>																	✓	✓	
Asian Fairy-bluebird	<i>Irena puella</i>													H				✓	✓	
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>																	✓	✓	
Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>										✓	✓	✓							
Great Myna	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>							✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		
Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Indian Pied Myna	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>				✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>												✓					✓		
Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>																	✓	✓	
Pale Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>																		✓	
Pale-chinned Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>																	✓	✓	
Chinese Rubythroat	<i>Calliope tschebaiewi</i>																	✓		
Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>																	✓		
Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>																	✓		
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	H	✓							✓									✓	

		October-November 2025																		
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Plumbeous Water Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>														✓					
White-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>														✓					
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>														✓					
Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>														✓					
White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>								✓						✓					
Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>							✓										✓	✓	
Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Pachyglossa chrysorrhea</i>																	✓	✓	
Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>				✓															
Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum minullum</i>																	✓	✓	
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>			✓															✓	
Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>							✓										✓		
Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>		✓	✓	✓															
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>		✓	✓	✓													✓	✓	
Loten's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris lotenius</i>			✓																
Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>								✓									✓		
Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>																	✓		
Russet Sparrow	<i>Passer cinnamomeus</i>																		✓	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>									✓										
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓								✓				✓	✓	✓				
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>									✓						✓			✓	
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>																	✓	✓	
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>		✓							✓										
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>									✓	✓		✓							
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>																	✓	✓	
Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>									✓	✓			✓						
Grey-necked Bunting	<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>																		✓	
Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>																		✓	

		October-November 2025																		
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>																		✓	

Mammals

		October-November 2025																		
Common name	Scientific name	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Northern Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>							✓												
Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Golden Langur	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>																			✓
Capped Langur	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>							✓					✓		✓			✓	✓	
Western Hoolock Gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>							✓												
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>																			
Black Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>							✓			✓			✓				✓	✓	
Himalayan Striped Squirrel	<i>Tamias maclellandii</i>							✓			✓							✓	✓	
Northern Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>	✓																		
Orange-bellied Squirrel	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>							✓												
Irrawaddy Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>							✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	
Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus medius</i>								✓		✓	✓								
Ganges River Dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>									✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Northern Red Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus vaginalis</i>												✓					✓	✓	
Chital	<i>Axis axis</i>		✓	✓																
Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Barasingha	<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>									✓	✓	✓		✓						
Asian Wild Buffalo	<i>Bubalus arnee</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		
Eurasian Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Indian Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>		✓								✓									
Crab-eating Mongoose	<i>Urva urva</i>																	✓		
Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>											✓								
Black-naped Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>										✓									
Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>																		✓	

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	October-November 2025															
		29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saltwater Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>																
Spotted Pond Turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>										✓			✓			
Assam Roof Turtle	<i>Pangshura sylhetensis</i>										✓			✓	✓		
Black Softshell Turtle	<i>Nilssonia nigricans</i>										✓						
River Terrapin	<i>Batagur baska</i>		✓														
Asian Water Monitor	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	✓		✓													
Bengal Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>											✓		✓			
Tokay Gecko	<i>Gekko gecko</i>										✓		✓	✓			
Northern House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	✓	✓														
Checkered Keelback	<i>Fowlea piscator</i>			✓										✓			
Red-tailed Pit Viper	<i>Trimeresurus erythrurus</i>			✓													
Indian Rat Snake	<i>Pyas mucosa</i>				✓						✓						
Long-nosed Vine Snake	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>										✓						

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Northern Birdwing	<i>Troides helena</i>
Common Rose	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>
Yellow Helen	<i>Papilio nephelus</i>
Great Mormon	<i>Papilio memnon</i>
Paris Peacock	<i>Papilio paris</i>
Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes</i>
Chocolate Albatross	<i>Appias lyncida</i>
Common Tiger	<i>Danaus genutia</i>
Blue Tiger	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>
Common Crow	<i>Euploea core</i>
Dark Archduke	<i>Lexias dirtea</i>
Grey Pansy	<i>Junonia atlites</i>
Common Sailor	<i>Neptis hylas</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Small Yellow Sailor	<i>Neptis miah</i>