

India – Tiger Direct

Including Tadoba & Satpura Extensions

Naturetrek Tour Report

18 – 26 November 2018



Tigress swims with kill



Tigress Sonam



Tiger traffic jam



Successful kill

Report and images by Aditya Panda



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Introduction

This report covers the India – Tiger Direct! tour, which ran from 14th to 29th November 2018 and includes the Tadoba pre-tour extension which started on 14th November and the Satpura post-tour extension which finished on 29th November. Not all the clients participated on the two tour extensions

Tadoba Extension Day 1

Wednesday 14th November

In flight to India

Tadoba Extension Day 2

Thursday 15th November

On a crisp winter evening the flight landed at Nagpur airport where we met Aditya and then transferred to the Radisson Blu Hotel, a short drive away. We talked over the next day's programme over a sumptuous dinner.

Tadoba Extension Day 3

Friday 16th November

We met in the hotel lobby before starting our three hour road journey to Tadoba. On the way we saw quite a few birds and the pretty countryside. We reached our destination, Svsara Jungle Lodge, just before lunchtime.

After lunch, we went on our first safari. Everyone was very keen and we saw quite a few birds and mammals. After tracking pugmarks, alarm calls and 'jeep behaviour' for a while, we came across a tigress called 'Maya' on the road. Our driver positioned our jeep perfectly to get the best view of her. After walking on the road for a while she proceeded into a lake where she was 'marinating' a kill, or so it appeared! She carried the kill in her jaws and swam across to the far bank where her cubs were hidden in tall grass. Later in the evening the two cubs came out and frolicked in the water. A good start indeed!

In the evening we met for checklist, followed by dinner.

Tadoba Extension Day 4

Saturday 17th November

After some refreshing tea and coffee, we went for our morning game drive. First of all we tried to find Maya again where we had left her with her cubs the previous evening. With no action apparent we decided to go towards the Telia reservoir on the far end of the reserve, but we failed to make it that far. About halfway there we found Tigress 'Sonam' right on the road! She crossed the road and vanished into the bushes but not before giving us a nice view. Soon, her four cubs, about a year old, crossed behind her. They took their own sweet time to cross. Three of them sat on the road and one decided to investigate the jeeps. After they had crossed and we were thinking of driving back, a fifth cub shot across the road. This was a male cub from Sonam's previous litter and while he was old enough to be living on his own, he was still dependent on his mother for food and security. Very unusual!

On our way out we heard alarm calls at an area we knew was occupied by a rare black panther, actually a melanistic leopard with unusually dark pigmentation. As we were running out of time, we decided to investigate the area in the afternoon.

In the afternoon after exploring all possible big cat sites for any signs of action, one of our jeeps spotted a sloth bear busy sniffing and digging for termites. He was in no hurry to leave and kept us busy for a while until more jeeps arrived on the scene and he went behind cover. Our second jeep was rewarded with a good view of the black leopard! They had chosen to go back to where the leopard was usually found at a time when the other jeeps in the park were busy chasing tigers and the gamble paid off handsomely!

Back at the lodge we did the day's checklist and later had dinner.

Tadoba Extension Day 5; Main Tour Day 1

Sunday 18th November

It was a pleasant morning and after a refreshing cup of tea and coffee, we set out for our game drive. We took it slow this morning as not much action was happening on the carnivore front. We spent more time observing the ungulates and birds. At one point we heard the tell-tale snuffling, blowing and wheezing that a sloth bear makes when hunting termites. The noises were coming from very close to us, just beyond the undergrowth next to us on the roadside. We listened and waited with amusement but the bear was very determined and didn't show itself. We decided to go find a nice spot for breakfast and the Pandharpauni lake surrounded by meadows and jungle was as nice a spot as any. We parked in sunshine on the nippy morning and had our breakfast in the jeep. Intermittent alarm calls from the far bank made it evident that Maya and her cubs were resting in that patch.

In the afternoon we drove straight to Pandharpauni. A short wait brought the cubs followed by Maya into view on the far bank as they moved around in the grass. One of our two jeeps chose to stay with the family while the other jeep with Ray, Sarah and myself chose to go look for the black Leopard as we hadn't seen it. Looking for the shy Leopardess while all the other jeeps in the park were busy with tigers was our best bet. Waiting for her, we heard Sambar Deer alarm calls from nearby. Fifteen minutes later we left the spot as we got 'tiger *kehabar*' (tiger news in colonial *shikar* lingo) from another part of the reserve. We reached there in time to glimpse the back of the head of a tiger through a narrow clearing off the side of the road we were on which led to a waterhole well below our line of sight. The Tiger was lying down below the embankment and we could only see the white 'eyes' on the back of his ears when he happened to raise his head. In a while he climbed up the embankment raising our excitement and that of the other jeeps parked there. As he reached the top of the embankment he promptly fell asleep. We waited patiently and after a while he began to lick his paws and yawn - a clear sign that he would get up and walk any minute. After yawning four times and licking all his paws, our Tiger, the dominant male 'Matkasur', started walking towards us. We had anticipated his path in advance and positioned ourselves for a front row view of a large male tiger walking straight at us as we led him on his way! He gave us fabulous photo opportunities as he walked for a good kilometre or two (we were too mesmerised to keep note), spraying trees by the roadside, scraping and making us feel blessed to be breathing the same air.

What a sight to end a game drive with! We returned back to the lodge and followed with our evening routine.

Meanwhile, those on the main tour started their adventure with a flight from the UK to India.

Tadoba Extension Day 6; Main Tour Day 2

Monday 19th November

This morning we had our last drive in Tadoba.

We headed straight to where Maya and her cubs were the previous evening. Pugmarks on the road indicated that Maya was out hunting. As we tracked her, she surprised us by appearing from the opposite direction, walking straight at us -- and with a kill hanging from her jaws! She had just hunted a spotted deer fawn and was carrying it to her cubs! We spent most of the first half of our morning with her. We followed her as she took the kill to where her cubs were waiting. She gave us another spectacular view of a Tiger swimming with a kill. Soon, a cub came bounding out and took away the kill. The second one joined in and the family vanished into their lair in the grass to feed in peace.

We then drove to the other end of the reserve, the Moharli side, to check on Sonam and her cubs. We traced them to a waterhole around which the family was scattered in the forest. Some were resting in the bamboo beside it while others were in the forest behind us, and we only got brief glimpses of them. A herd of Gaur were present and they made the morning exciting. They had probably had a standoff or two with the Tigers and were cautiously having a drink, a few at a time while the remainder stood guard on sentry duty. Soon the Gaur vanished into the forest behind us and a short time later we heard them snorting in alarm and that was followed by the sound of hooves galloping. Surely they must have met a Tiger or two. The sounds in the jungle can often be more exciting than its sights!

Tadoba had been truly generous!

After lunch we drove towards our next destination, Pench and reached Tuli Tiger corridor around 5pm and checked in.

Meanwhile the flight for the other three group members landed a little late at Nagpur. They then had a two-hour drive to Pench, and in the evening we all met and had dinner together, before being briefed about the next day's programme.

Day 3

Tuesday 20th November

This morning was significantly colder. After hot drinks, we had an early start for the park, which we entered after completing the formalities. We had a laidback introduction to Kipling Country, as Pench is often called, as it is here in the 'Seonee hills' that Mowgli and Bagheera stood up to Shere Khan! The gentler landscape of Pench with its rolling meadows, pink earth and teak forests showed us Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sambar and Nilgai. Just before breakfast, we came across a Leopard lying on a rock behind a dense patch of lantana bushes. He was barely visible and we spent a lot of time trying to get a good view of him but he was not keen to move. Later, after all the jeeps had left and the area became more peaceful, the male Leopard walked out on to the road. The jeep with Andrew and Dawn in it happened to be the only one present there at that point and they got some good views of him.

In the afternoon drive, we got to see our first Pench Tiger. 'Langdi' or 'the lame one' was resting in a dry, deep *nullab* or streambed. Initially it was difficult locating her, but later she got up and walked up the bank and into the forest, giving us a beautiful view and travellers on the main trip their first Tiger!

In the evening we met for the checklist, followed by dinner, before calling it a night.

Day 4

Wednesday 21st November

After early morning refreshments we started our third and final game drive at Pench. This morning we saw quite a few birds. A pair of Mottled Wood Owl were the stars of the morning. A cooperative Jackal gave us good photo opportunities. Spotted Deer, Sambar and Nilgai were seen aplenty as were Rhesus Macaque. After breakfast, one of our jeeps saw a Leopard resting on a rock before heading out of the park and back to the lodge.

After lunch we set out for our next destination, Kanha National Park and we reached Kanha Jungle Lodge at around 6pm. We were welcomed by the hospitable staff of the lodge, and in the evening we did the checklist, followed by dinner.

Day 5

Thursday 22nd November

After our early morning wake-up call, we met for hot beverages before proceeding on our first safari in the park. With its higher altitude and moist deciduous sal forests, Kanha was even colder than Pench. With the wind chill in our open jeeps it was freezing. Thankfully we were tucked into warm blankets and had hot water bottles.

Kanha's incomparably beautiful landscape of stately sal forest with endless grasslands mesmerised us. Here we got to see the most handsome of all of India's deer, the hard-ground Barasingha or Swamp Deer. Only about 500 of these deer--who derive their name from the twelve or more tines that the stags carry on their antlers - are left in the world and all of them survive in Kanha. The stags in full antler grazing in the distance with rising mist engrossed us as our ears remained constantly attuned to the sounds of the jungle, especially alarm calls. There were alarm calls, but we did not come across any carnivores this morning.

In the afternoon too, we spent our time looking at the deer, Gaur and birding. White-necked Storks, Black Ibises, the season's first pintail ducks, etc kept us company while the carnivores continued to elude us. This is the jungle's way of reminding one never to take it for granted to and adjust our pace to that of the jungle. Action is always around every corner but it doesn't necessarily happen in front of us every day!

We called it a night after the usual checklist and a delicious dinner.

Day 6

Friday 23rd November

This morning was about to be one of the most exciting of our trip. We set out early, all three jeeps of the group remaining together as we were in the same zone. After driving through the Mukki zone, gathering tiger *khobar* from the jungle, the park guards and other jeeps, we set off towards an area known as Chhattapathra and drove up a hill road towards a fireline referred to as 'District Line' as it also marks the border between two districts. A male Tiger had walked practically all over the Mukki zone. His tracks were everywhere. Typically a Tiger walks

like this when he is taking over a new territory or looking for a mate. We guessed this Tiger to be either of the two dominant males in the area--the outsize Umarpani or his half-brother, the equally impressive Link 7. We were the only three jeeps at District Line and to us this seemed to be the area most likely to have Tiger activity. We waited patiently, hoping to hear an alarm call. After a while, one of our three jeeps decided to head out and check the area around Baba Thenga waterhole. If it did not return in a reasonable period of time, the two remaining jeeps were to presume that there is Tiger activity at Baba Thenga and drive there. Seconds after the departing jeeps tyre sounds faded away, Aditya heard a low moan. Only one of the spotters and a driver caught the sound with me. At that point it was impossible for our guests to have registered the sound. Then we heard it again. Our guests in the jeep were still trying to pick up what we had heard. With absolute silence, cupping our ears and facing the sound we strained to hear it between our heartbeats--so low is the frequency of it. A minute or two later, from significantly closer and much louder came another 'Aaaaooounghhh!' Everyone heard it clearly this time. Tiger! A Tiger was calling out, either to advertise its presence and announce that it owned the earth it walked upon, or it was seeking the company of a mate. The full-throated roars kept repeating, once every five, ten or fifteen intolerably long minutes. It was coming closer. Adrenaline was pumping vigorously through our systems as the spotters, drivers and us were quickly trying to work out where to position ourselves and where the Tiger might appear. The jeeps were on the road facing each other. We decided to go further down the hill road as the roars got closer. Even as Jeep 1 backed up and Jeep 2 followed closely from the front, the grass parted to the roadside, just feet behind Jeep 2 and out came the most beautiful Tigress ever! Well built, bright orange with striking white underparts and bold black stripes across her, the Dhawajhandi Female stood in the glowing in the rays of the rising sun, glaring at us lesser mortals for a few seconds that seemed to stop time itself before she crossed the road and went into the jungle on the other side, continuing to roar. We don't think anybody got a picture of her that morning, but everyone voted that this was their best Tiger experience! We were all spellbound. The drama that preceded the arrival of Her Majesty and the star struck seconds she allowed us a view of her completely took over all our senses. She continued to roar for a while longer. We drove down to a road that ran along the other side of the patch she entered hoping to intercept her. But she had different plans. As we waited, we heard a male Tiger answering her calls from afar. Both calls faded away soon. We decided it was time for breakfast and drove towards the Khapa camp--where everybody stops for 'breakfast on the bonnet'--wondering what Jeep 3 and the other jeeps in the park were up to.

We were about to stop at Khapa when we saw what could only be a 'Tiger traffic jam' on the road leading to it and we hurried there. The Umarpani Male was out for a walk. The jeeps kept a respectable distance as he walked, marked his territory and disappeared. We caught up with Jeep 3 and were happy to learn that the Umarpani Male had kept them busy while we were away with the tigress. After breakfast, as we headed out towards the exit gate, the Umarpani Male appeared again! Surely it must have been Link 7 who was answering Dhawajhandi's calls.

In the afternoon, we drove towards District Line to find that Umarpani had also been heading towards where the Tigress was calling that morning. He must have sensed that she was in oestrus from her scent marks. We followed his tracks but missed seeing him narrowly by seconds. We spent time the rest of the evening following tracks and alarm calls in other parts of the park that did not yield any sightings.

Usual routine followed at the lodge in the evening and we relived the day over dinner conversation.

Day 7

Saturday 24th November

This morning two of our jeeps were booked in the Kanha Zone of the reserve and one in the Mukki Zone. The jeeps that went to the Kanha Zone got to see the most picturesque part of the reserve. There, among the usual ungulates and birds they got to see the rare Blackbuck, an antelope endemic to India which happens to be the second fastest land animal. Once upon a time it used to be the favoured prey of the Asiatic Cheetah that is now extinct in India. Carnivore activity was low. In the Mukki Zone too, carnivore activity was very low this morning. We came across neither tracks nor alarm calls.

We went back to the lodge for lunch. Dimple had arranged an Indian cooking demonstration that everyone enjoyed.

In the PM all three jeeps were in different zones. Those who went to Kanha Zone were blessed with another view of Umarpani Male. The jeeps that went to Kisli Zone had a distant sighting of an unidentified Tigress late in the evening. The Mukki jeep drew a nil in terms of big cat sightings but enjoyed excellent bird and ungulate watching.

Dinner tonight was under the stars, laid out beautifully in a clearing in the sal forest on the campus of the Kanha Jungle Lodge. Fires were lit to keep us warm and candles lit the night.

Main Tour Day 8; Satpura Extension Day 1

Sunday 25th November

We had a lie in this morning and waited for sunrise before we left our warm beds and had time for a cup of tea and biscuits before heading out on a walk to the banks of River Banjar. As it was still very cold, bird activity was minimal. We reached the river bank and heard the distant roars of a Tiger from the forests beyond the far bank. There could not be a better way to say good bye to Kanha.

We had to hurry back to the lodge, finish our breakfast and get ready to leave. Here the group parted again. While travellers on the main trip left for Nagpur with Rachit, the rest of us left on the nine hour drive across the state to Satpura Tiger Reserve where we were to camp at the luxurious Reni Pani Jungle Lodge.

On arrival, we were welcomed by the ever-smiling staff at the lodge. We were then briefed about the lodge, activities and other important timings by the lodge naturalist before going to our rooms for some rest. We met later for the checklist, and then had a wonderful dinner. After dinner we were briefed about plans for the next day and then called it a night.

Main Tour Day 9; Satpura Extension Day 2

Monday 26th November

For those on the main tour, it was the end of their trip and they landed at Heathrow.

Meanwhile, on the post-tour extension, we went for a morning safari in the park. To get to the park one must cross the River Denwa on a boat and then get into the safari jeeps on the other bank at the Madhai gate.

Satpura is a stunning landscape, rich in biodiversity. It is very hilly with very few open meadows and this makes wildlife watching a little more challenging here. That did not stop one of our jeeps from finding a Tiger and a Leopard within minutes of each other! Bird watching here was much better than at Kanha, probably due to the higher temperature. Also, the reservoir on the Denwa added much in terms of waterfowl. Sloth Bears' tracks were found this morning but no bear turned up.

On the afternoon drive we saw the Indian Giant Squirrel, a rarity in Central India, although Satpura is a good place to see them. Our squirrel was in the canopy right over the road and offered us good views and good photographs. We also saw the brilliant Malabar Pied Hornbill, among several other birds. Sloth Bear tracks were found again, but the bear didn't appear. On the drive back to the lodge we saw a Checkered Keelback snake and some gerbils on the road.

Checklist and dinner preceded bedtime.

Satpura Extension Day 3

Tuesday 27th November

After an early morning wake-up call, we headed to our jeeps and drove towards the park through forests of the buffer zone. We saw Leopard tracks on the road near the lodge. A male Leopard had walked the previous night. We transferred to the boat that would ferry us to Madhai in a while and as we crossed the river an Indian Eagle Owl flew overhead, a majestic sight! The drive in the park yielded several interesting birds, some of them firsts for the trip. Carnivore activity was very low, with no tracks or alarm calls. Even Sloth Bear tracks were not to be found. We saw some really magnificent specimens of Gaur that this region has historically been famous for.

After lunch we went on a drive in the buffer zone at Parsapani. We did some open countryside birding in the villages and farmland that came before the reserve gate. Once we entered the gate we found tracks of a Tigress that had walked down the road earlier that day. We saw some Sambar as we drove towards a beautiful vantage point overlooking the River Denwa and giving us a spectacular view of the reserve just at sunset. Here we parked, got out, pulled out our picnic baskets and enjoyed cups of coffee and tea that were brewed right there along with biscuits and muffins.

This being the buffer zone, our timings were not as rigid and we took our time while returning. It was dark by the time we returned, and we saw a Common Palm Civet by torchlight.

Back at the lodge we met for the checklist, followed by dinner and a briefing for the next day, before retiring to our rooms.

Satpura Extension Day 4

Wednesday 28th November

This morning was to be our last game drive in the core area of the reserve. There was much activity and excitement this morning. Fresh tracks of a Tigress and alarm calls had kept us busy but despite our best efforts we could not see her. She was reputed to be a rather shy Tigress. One of our jeeps got to see a Leopard and we were met by a big bull Gaur who must have weighed over a ton. Some splendid Sambar stags with dark manes and excellent antlers also appeared. Bird watching was rewarding.

This afternoon we enjoyed the luxury of a siesta and met at 4pm for a cup of tea. We were in no hurry to enter the park as we intended to go on a night drive in the buffer zone. We left around 4.30pm, looking out for interesting birds while passing the fields and villages. A White-throated Kingfisher flew in with something in its beak and landed on a wire. Dawn took a picture and the prey appeared very interesting and unusual. Closer inspection got everybody guessing as to what it could be. Guesses ranged from dog foetus to otter cub. In the end we decided that it was most probably a gerbil.

Once we entered the forest, just around twilight, there were strong alarm calls by Langur monkeys from a stream that ran parallel to the road for a while and then intersected it ahead. A Leopard is usually seen here. We waited patiently, parking one jeep on the road and another at the intersection as the calls seemed to suggest that the Leopard could be in the dry streambed. The calls continued and then died down. Darkness engulfed the jungle and no Leopard appeared. We drove on and watched Sambar Deer drinking at a waterhole and Gaur by spotlight. More cCvets were seen as were nightjars. We returned in time for a later dinner and went straight to bed.

Satpura Extension Day 5

Thursday 29th November

We had a lie in this morning. We met at sun up and after waking our senses with our preferred forms of caffeine, we drove to the jetty at Madhai. This morning we were to go on a boat safari. We drove up the river and spent a rewarding morning bird watching. The early winter migrants had started arriving. We saw Ruddy Shelduck, Red-crested Pochards, Knob-billed Ducks, Spot-billed Duck, cormorants, ibises, storks, herons and egrets. Photographic opportunities were excellent. Wild pigs were seen on the river islands. A rare sighting of the critically endangered Black-bellied Tern was one for the checklists. We anchored our boat in a sunny spot and enjoyed a lovely breakfast before heading back.

We returned to our lodge and had a quick shower and brunch, as we had to leave for Bhopal. En route we visited Bhimbetka Rock Shelters and had a walk around the wonderful rock paintings. These are some of the oldest known rock shelters known to humans and have generations of rock paintings that are practically a pre-historic natural history field guide of the area!

At Bhopal we had high tea at the Jehan Numa Palace hotel before leaving for the airport. We said our thanks and goodbyes before starting our journeys home.

Satpura Extension Day 6

Friday 30th November

Our overnight flights landed back in the UK, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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Species Lists

Mammals (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			
2	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	
3	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus kelaarita or kutas</i>				✓	✓									
4	Asian Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>											✓		✓	✓
5	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>				✓				✓			✓			
6	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>				✓	✓	✓					✓			✓
7	S. Plains (Common) Grey Langur	<i>Semnopithecus dussumieri (spl fr entellus)</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Ruddy Mongoose	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>				✓	✓					✓			✓	
9	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
10	Sloth Bear	<i>Merursus ursinus</i>		✓												
11	Indian or Black-naped Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>											✓	✓	✓	
12	Three-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennarum</i>				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Indian Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista philippensis</i>				✓				✓						
14	Indian Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa indica</i>											✓			
15	Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
16	Barasingha (Swamp Deer)	<i>Cervus duvauceli branderi</i>							✓	✓	✓					
17	Chital (Spotted Deer)	<i>Cervus axis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
18	Indian Muntjac (Barking Deer)	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>		✓		✓			✓		✓					
19	Black Buck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>				✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	
20	Nilgai (Blue Bull)	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>				✓	✓	✓					✓			
21	Indian Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Gaur	<i>Bos gauras</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
23	Fulvous Fruit Bat (Leschenault's Rousette)	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>				✓		✓								
24	Indian Gerbil	<i>Tatera indica</i>											✓		✓	

Birds

1	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓					
2	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>											✓		✓	
3	Knob-billed (Comb) Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>														✓

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>				✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
5	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>													✓	✓
6	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>														✓
7	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>				✓				✓	✓					
8	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>											✓			
9	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>				✓	h							✓		
10	Jungle Bush Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>												✓		
11	Red Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>		✓												
12	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					
13	Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonnerati</i>		✓										✓	✓	✓
14	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
16	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	✓						✓					✓	✓	✓
17	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				✓			✓							
18	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>											✓		✓	✓
19	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>				✓			✓	✓						
20	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>				✓			✓		✓				✓	✓
21	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
23	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>											✓		✓	✓
24	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>											✓	✓		
25	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
26	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>				✓			✓				✓		✓	✓
27	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
28	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓						
29	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓				✓						
30	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
31	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	✓		✓					✓				✓		
32	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				✓		✓					✓	✓		
33	Crested (Oriental) Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>											✓			
34	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>													✓	
35	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>				✓	✓				✓		✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
36	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>				✓	✓										
37	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>															
38	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓			
39	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>				✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	
40	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>													✓		
41	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				✓						✓					
42	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus ichthyaeus</i>				✓	✓										
43	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>		✓		✓	✓								✓		
44	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>			✓	✓	✓									✓	
45	Great Stone-curlew	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>															✓
46	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>															✓
48	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>												✓			
49	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>															✓
51	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓	✓		✓						✓		✓
52	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				✓						✓	✓				✓
53	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>															✓
54	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>															✓
56	Rock Dove (Common Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>													✓		
57	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>				✓		✓			✓	✓					
58	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓													
59	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	✓			✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
61	Southern (Greater) Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis parroti</i>			✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓
62	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>		✓													
63	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>											✓			✓	
64	Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>				✓	✓		✓			✓					
65	Indian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>											✓				
66	Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>				✓	✓	✓									
67	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>				✓	✓	✓					✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	November														
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
68	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>				✓					✓	✓		✓			
69	Jungle (Grey) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>													✓		
70	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	✓														
71	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	✓	✓	✓											✓	
72	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>				✓					✓	✓					
73	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>				✓				✓	✓						
74	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>				✓		✓						✓	✓		
76	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			✓	✓						✓		✓	✓		✓
78	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>										✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Malabar Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>												✓			
82	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>				✓					✓	✓					
84	Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Yungipicus nanus</i>				✓							✓				
85	Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>													✓		
86	Black-rumped Flameback (L. Goldenb.)	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>				✓	✓							✓		✓	
87	White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓					
88	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓		✓				✓			✓		
89	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
90	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
92	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>		✓	✓												
93	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>				✓						✓					
94	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>				✓					✓	✓	✓				
95	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>											✓				
96	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>				✓	✓										
97	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>				✓			✓				✓				
98	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
99	Indian Golden Oriole (split)	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
100	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthomus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
101	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
103	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
104	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>				✓	✓									
105	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
106	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>				✓		✓								
107	Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus culminatus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
108	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>				✓			✓							
109	Cinereous Tit (split fr Great)	<i>Parus cinereus</i>				✓	✓							✓	✓	
110	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
111	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
112	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓						
113	Dusky Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>											✓	✓		
114	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>				✓	✓			✓						
115	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>			✓											
116	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>												✓		
117	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>				✓			✓							
118	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>												✓		
119	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>		✓												
121	Indian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>				✓						✓				
122	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>				✓		✓							✓	
123	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
124	Pied Myna (Asian Pied Starling)	<i>Gracupica contra</i>											✓		✓	
125	Brahminy Starling	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>											✓			
126	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>											✓			
127	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>				✓		✓								
128	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>												✓	✓	
129	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
130	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	✓		✓		✓							✓		
131	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>			✓	✓	✓									

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
132	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	✓		✓											
133	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				✓		✓				✓		✓		
134	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>											✓	✓		
135	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>				✓		✓						✓	✓	
136	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>				✓	✓									
137	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparrajai</i>		✓												
138	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓									✓		
139	Yellow-throated Sp. (Chestnut-sh. Pet)	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>												✓	✓	
140	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>												✓		
141	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>				✓					✓					
142	Scaly-breasted Munia (Nutmeg Mann.)	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>				✓	✓									
143	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓					✓			✓	✓	✓
144	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>				✓	✓									
145	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i>				✓	✓						✓	✓		✓
146	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>				✓			✓							

Other fauna

1	Indian Flapshell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>							✓		✓					
2	Unnamed Lizard	<i>Varanus griseus koniecznyi</i>				✓										
3	Marsh Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>											✓		✓	
4	House Gecko species	<i>Hemidactylus</i> or <i>Gehyra etc</i> sp											✓	✓		
5	Checkered Keelback	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>											✓			
6	Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	✓													

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