

India - Tiger Marathon

With Ranthambore extension

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 March - 4 April 2017



Male Tiger, Kanha



Tigress with Cub, Bandhavgarh



Peacock display



Working Elephant

Report and images compiled by Kaustubh Muley and Aditya Panda



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Tour participants: Kaustubh Muley and Aditya Panda (leaders) with fifteen Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Thursday 23rd March

Most of the group departed from London on a flight to Mumbai.

Day 2

Friday 24th March

From Mumbai we had a short domestic flight to Nagpur, where we met Kaustubh and Aditya. It was a clear, dry and very hot afternoon - just the kind of weather for a great fortnight of Tiger watching!

The drive from Nagpur to Pench took us about three hours owing to a longish but much needed and refreshing coffee break at a well-equipped restaurant en route. Several stretches of National Highway 7 on which we were driving were under expansion, and overpasses were being built to minimise the highway's impact on wildlife movement across the Pench – Kanha landscape. This slowed us down considerably but made for interesting conversation and allowed questions to be answered on the dynamics of Tiger conservation in India.

We arrived late in the evening at our lodge, Tuli Tiger Corridor at Pench Tiger Reserve, after being slowed down a couple of times by a solitary Nilgai antelope and a sounder of Wild Pigs. After checking in and freshening up at our luxurious cottages, we met over much needed drinks and dinner. Also we were briefed on the tour in general and the next morning's game drive in particular.

Day 3

Saturday 25th March

In the morning Tiger luck struck us from our first game drive onwards! Towards the middle of the morning drive, after we had had a good start watching some of the more prominent herbivores such as Spotted Deer, Sambar and Wild Pigs, and such interesting birds as Crested Serpent Eagle, we checked the dyke area on the reservoir on River Pench, after which the reserve has been named. After admiring the large deer congregations, Peafowl and idyllic views across the open grasslands that typify this region, we turned back and explore the Pyorthadi Rocks area - a well-known spot for Leopards and sometimes Tigers. As we drove by, scanning through the dry deciduous teak forest which is quite leafless at this time of the year, a single Spotted Deer alarm call led us to four sub-adult Tiger cubs resting in sparsely available shade. Their mother, a shy Tigress named 'Langdi' ('the lame one') by the Gypsy drivers and game spotters, was briefly glimpsed by us about half a kilometre away in the opposite direction, slinking into the forest towards the river; probably on a hunt. After the exciting start to our safari, we returned to our lodge for a cold shower, lunch and retirement from the midday heat.

Siestas on safari days are short. With more than an hour's scorching afternoon heat still left, we mounted our Gypsies (probably the best safari vehicle in India; nearly silent and very capable 4WD), planning to head back to where we had seen the tiger family in the morning. Tigers can afford the luxury of siestas and we knew that unless disturbed by something very compelling, the cubs would be resting through the heat of the day in the same area where we found them late in the morning. Our agenda was to drive to the area and wait in the shade nearby, doing some wildlife watching, especially birds, while listening intently for alarm calls to give away a moving predator. As the afternoon cooled into evening, the Tigers would want to get up, probably have a drink

and go out on an evening ramble. And they did. On our last and only evening game drive at Pench, we had a superb view of the Tiger siblings once again, this time out in an open meadow.

Dinner was superb back at the lodge, as it invariably is after a Tiger has been seen. Plans for the morning drive at Pench were discussed and also for our onward drive to Kanha Tiger Reserve the next day before we called it a night.

Day 4

Sunday 26th March

Our last drive at Pench did not yield any big cats for us unlike the previous day, but we were still bombarded with some outstanding wildlife viewing. This allowed us to slow down, watch and photograph some of the commoner creatures in the act of doing uncommon things. The most exciting amongst those was a female Golden Jackal which had managed to catch a baby Langur monkey: a rare and opportunistic feat achieved while the mother Langur had probably left the baby to wander waywardly as she busied herself with something else. Also rare that morning was a great view of an Indian Tree Shrew - usually difficult to watch or photograph as it rarely stays put. This one, however, posed generously on a dead tree branch as it meticulously scanned every hole and crevice for insects to feed on.

After returning to the lodge, we had an early lunch and got into our comfortable, air-conditioned caravan of four Toyota Innovas for the picturesque drive across 'Kipling country' to the fabulous Sal forests of Kanha Tiger Reserve. Owing to the great condition of the road, the usually five-hour drive took us just about three- and- a-half hours, and we arrived for an early check in at Tuli Tiger Resort, Kanha.

Day 5

Monday 27th March

The majestic moist deciduous Sal forests of Kanha, forever green and full of shade, were a very welcome change from the hot, dry and leafless teak forests of Pench. The added chill of the Kanha landscape due to its higher altitude and thicker vegetation required us to have very pleasant morning drives, even requiring warm clothes and safari blankets to keep us cozy in the 10°C mornings.

Our first morning in the soul-soothing environs of Kanha was spent in the beautiful Kanha meadows, taking it easy and soaking in the wildlife. The hard ground Barasingha was a great new addition to our checklist - surely the most elegant of India's deer. Another new addition was the Black Buck, the recently reintroduced endemic Indian antelope that had, for a few decades, gone extinct from Kanha. Tiger signs were aplenty but none were destined to be sighted by us this morning. Large flocks of Indian and White-backed Vultures gave everyone good photographic opportunities. Top honours, however, were taken by a mother Jackal that we came upon just when she was in the act of regurgitating meat for her cubs, that were probably still in the process of being weaned. Seeing a Jackal with cubs so young is a very rare treat as these canids are usually very secretive about the location of their cubs.

Our afternoon drive in the Kisli zone of the reserve gave us our first Kanha Tiger. A young male Tiger, just entering the prime of his life, offered a majestic view at the Ghangar Nullah on Indri road, where he was seen towards the end of an interesting drive as he got up to move from the high grass by the stream where he had

been cooling off all day. The drive also offered some close views of a large herd of the world's biggest wild bovine: the Indian Gaur.

Day 6

Tuesday 28th March

The game drive on our second morning at Kanha was an absolute treat. We were back in the Kanha meadows; arguably one of the most scenic spots on the planet to watch wild tigers. About halfway into our drive we came upon the cubs of the Mundidadar Tigress. The near adult cubs, three in total, made everyone's morning.

The afternoon game drive was probably the shortest game drive most of us had ever been on. Not more than ten minutes of entering the Kisli zone we came upon a Tigress, referred to as 'Budbudi' after a nullah running through her territory. When we first spotted her, she was laying in high grass a couple of hundred metres from a large waterhole. One couldn't make out much more than a portion of her belly visible through the grass and only with binoculars. Indeed, in the haze of the late afternoon sun, we did wonder for a few minutes if the white spot in the grass was a Tiger or a mirage! However, we decided to persist. Sure enough, a good half hour later she rose up and walked through the grass. Only the top of her back, gliding stealthily through the grass, was visible and only momentarily. Most failed to spot her at that point. She lay down again in a thicker patch of grass and went to sleep with her belly up again. We chose to play the waiting game with her. The cluelessness of the many Spotted Deer and small herd of Barasingha grazing further down the meadow, sometimes dangerously close to her, kept us entertained during the wait. Many sighs and a lot of patience later, Budbudi got up to her full majesty and walked up to the bund of the waterhole, hidden from the view of the deer even by the smallest clump of grass; such was her stealth and camouflage. As she walked along the bund and then lay down on it, it gave us wonderful viewing and photographic opportunities as it got near sundown. She then got up once again and vanished into the grassland behind her.

Day 7

Wednesday 29th March

Our last morning game drive in Kanha had to be relatively shorter as we were to make the long drive to Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve that day. It was a pleasant morning drive in the Kisli zone and we got to do some excellent birding and mammal watching. This included a lucky encounter with a male Tiger!

After the morning drive we headed back to the lodge, freshened up, had a delicious lunch and checked out. A handsome Nilgai bull bade us goodbye as we drove through the buffer zone of the reserve. Our drive to Bandhavgarh was comfortable and we arrived there just before sunset to check into the luxurious, very private Bandhav Vilas safari lodge. The staff, ever courteous and hospitable, helped us settle in and rest before the five game drives that awaited us.

Day 8

Thursday 30th March

Right from our first game drive in the rocky, hilly, dry Sal forest interspersed with beautiful meadows, Bandhavgarh set the tone for things to come. As soon as we entered the Tala zone of the reserve, we came upon a male Tiger referred to by safari drivers and spotters as 'Mangu'. He was in a hurry that morning and did not oblige us with good views as he padded away into the forest and off the road in the semi darkness of dawn. However, that certainly wasn't the end of our Tiger luck that morning. A beautiful Tigress with three cubs aged

about eight to ten months offered us a generous sighting. Before we wrapped up our first morning, we first went to the Rajbahera lake to bring the adrenalin down as we rested in the cool shade of the Sal forest by the water. Long-billed, White-backed, Griffon and Egyptian Vultures gave us company, as did some beautiful Chital Deer. We then stopped by at the ancient 'Sesh Saiyya' statue of the sleeping Hindu god Vishnu before heading back the Bandhav Vilas for an elaborate breakfast spread.

After resting through the middle of the day and a sumptuous lunch, the afternoon game drive took us to the Magdhi zone of the reserve. Here too we were greeted by large flocks of vultures; some struggling up the thermals, others perched on the ground. There wasn't any kill, so we drove onwards. At a small 'saucer' (a shallow cement-lined depression created by the Forest Department and filled with water in summer) we came upon two very young Tiger cubs. They mustn't have been more than three and a half months old. While it was unusual to watch cubs that young without their mother, we were sure she was lying somewhere not far away in the shade of the Bamboo behind the saucer. We were to meet the cubs again the next afternoon under much grander circumstances.

Day 9

Friday 31st March

Another game drive in Tala range kept Bandhavgarh's reputation up by bombarding us with Tigers. The morning started off with us following alarm calls to a meadow at Bathan. There, in a repeat of the Kanha incident, intense scanning of the grass clumps revealed, at least 300 metres away, a patch of white and a paw up in the air. Not too much later, the patch of white manifested into a Tiger getting up to a dog squat, looking around half interestedly and flopping over again. As the sun rose, the lazy cats were forced to get up and start walking towards the shade of the woodland. It was when they started walking that we realised that it was not two but three Tigers – near-adult brothers that were still in each other's company for the short period before needs of prey, territory and tigresses would drive them their separate ways. A Tigress and her cubs were also seen later in the morning.

We went back to Magdhi range in the afternoon and drove straight to the saucer of water where we had seen the cubs the previous afternoon. The cubs were young and we were fairly positive that the mother might not have moved them far from the water. We reached the saucer but no Tigers were to be seen. Instead, a parliament of Langur monkeys was drinking from it. Seeing them on the ground in an area we had expected Tigers initially caused our hearts to sink a little, but looking at the behaviour of the simians, we realised we were being hasty in our conclusion. Not one monkey could have a peaceful sip before lifting its head, standing up and looking nervously and intently into the Bamboo. Every time a Langur chose to take up sentry duty, its companions scurried up the nearest tree, only to be driven down by heat and thirst to risk whatever it was that terrified them and have a drink. Suddenly, all of them vanished, as if instantaneously. Mother Tigress had arrived on the scene. She stared at us before having a long drink and then laying down. The next Tiger to arrive on the scene was not one of the cubs as expected by us, but their handsome, massive father. The two cubs from the last afternoon and their shy, third sibling, probably a female, joined both parents at the water giving us the experience of a lifetime. Watching a male Tiger with his cubs is one of the rarest experiences the Indian jungle could offer.

The evening was spent in celebration, and we had a troupe of dancers and singers from the indigenous Baiga community enthral us with their performance at the lodge.

Day 10

Saturday 1st April

Our last game drive in Bandhavgarh did not disappoint. It added the first Leopard and Sloth Bear of the tour to our kitties. Again, it being our last drive in the reserve and with the long drive to Khajuraho awaiting us, we headed back early to the lodge.

After an outstanding score of 25 Tigers in Bandhavgarh (including a couple of Tigers seen off the main road as we headed from the lodge to a game drive), a Leopard and a Sloth Bear, we started on the long drive to the ancient town of Khajuraho which would be our base for visiting the Panna Tiger Reserve. It was after sunset when we arrived at Khajuraho after about seven hours of driving, and we checked into the Radisson hotel.

Day 11

Sunday 2nd April

The dry, deciduous, rocky landscape of Panna with its steep ravines and the River Ken flowing through it was a dramatic change from Bandhavgarh and Kanha. Temperatures here were unseasonably high for this time of the year; such high temperatures are usually experienced only later in April and May. This forced the game drives to be shorter. The morning drive at Panna gave us a few new additions including Savannah Nightjar and Indian Gazelle (or Chinkara). One of the group managed a very quick, fleeting glimpse of a Leopard.

On the afternoon drive, we spent an hour on a boat safari in the river. This allowed us to have some good, close views of the Indian Marsh Crocodile (or Mugger). We also had some good birding with Lesser Adjutant storks, kingfishers, egrets, herons and sandpipers seen aplenty. The cooler half of the afternoon was spent tracking a Tigress with her cubs that we knew was nearby from her pugmarks and the crescendo of alarm calls. However, she did not oblige us with an appearance.

Day 12

Monday 3rd April

We had a short lie-in this morning! After a lazy start, we visited the Khajuraho Temple with our local cultural guide who showed us around the exquisite architecture of these monuments, built between the 10th and 12th centuries. After our morning at the western and eastern groups of temples at Khajuraho, we went back to our hotel, had lunch, checked out and boarded a flight to Delhi from Khajuraho airport. After a comfortable hopping flight via Varanasi, we landed at Delhi where we checked into the Novotel.

Main Tour Day 12; Extension Day 1

Tuesday 4th April

Today Ron, Jean, Derek and Janice had an afternoon flight back to the UK where the main tour ended.

Meanwhile, the Ranthambore Extension commenced when we boarded the Golden Temple Mail train at Delhi's Nizamuddin Railway Station early in the morning in order to reach Sawai Madhopur, our destination, by lunch time. The aesthetically done Sawai Madhopur railway station, where every wall, pillar and parapet is done up with exquisite wildlife paintings by local artists, fascinated everyone.

A short commute of about 30 minutes brought us to the comfortable Pugmarks Hotel with its highly courteous and considerate staff ready to welcome us. We had an easy evening off to help us prepare for safari schedule once again.

Extension Day 2

Wednesday 5th April

The first game drive in Ranthambore yielded a Tigress soon after we entered the reserve. That apart, we had great views of large herds of Spotted Deer, Sambar Deer, Wild Pigs, Mugger Crocodiles and Soft-shelled Turtles, apart from a lot of birdlife around the waterholes in the reserve. The extremely hot and dry weather in this semi-arid, near-desert landscape of the Aravalli Hills forces every living thing to congregate near the sparse water sources, both natural and man-made, in the reserve. A male Tiger was also seen resting in grassland.

The afternoon game drive was mostly quiet, except when alarm calls near a stream got our hopes up. A Tigress and her cub had been seen in the area in the morning by others, but they did not appear to feel generous about a viewing while we waited for them. We nearly had to contend with observing the large herbivore congregations (including better views of the Chinkara antelope than we had managed at Panna), waterfowl and an interesting sighting of a sandgrouse family with young chicks at close quarters; however, we came across a Tiger laying up a hill as we were exiting the reserve. While not a great, picture-worthy view, it did make it to our checklists!

Extension Day 3

Thursday 6th April

The different safari zones of Ranthambore allow one to explore vastly varied landscapes. The second morning drive was one such zone and took us to the top of a very barren, dry grassland-dominated hilltop on the far side of the reserve. We missed a Tiger by a whisker there, but we had some excellent views of the Ranthambore landscape from our vantage point. One of our jeeps, however, had gone to another zone and sighted sub-adult Tiger cubs near a waterhole.

The afternoon drive treated us to a Tigress and her lone cub in the same area where we had missed them the previous afternoon. A separate Tigress with two cubs was also seen.

Extension Day 4

Friday 7th April

Our final day at Ranthambore turned out to be probably the best drive of the trip. While still on our way to our safari zone, on the main road into the reserve, we came across the once-in-a-lifetime sight of a Leopard in the act of making a kill. A large Spotted Deer stag in full antler was crashing about in the bushes less than 50 feet from the road when it caught our eye. When we stopped to investigate, we discovered a Leopard clutching hard to the stag's throat. Even as we watched, the Leopard managed to kill the deer and dragged it away into cover to eat at peace later.

After that we drove into our safari zone and were delighted to come across a Tigress and her three cubs, about six months' age. They were lying under cover and were busy finishing a kill. We stayed with them for a while before beginning our drive out of the park. Before we could exit, we came across a male Tiger and a Tigress resting neck deep in water in a lake. One couldn't ask for a better finale!

Soon after reaching our lodge, we checked out and headed to the railway station at Sawai Madhopur, from where our train brought us back to Delhi. An elaborate farewell dinner awaited us at the Novotel.

Extension Day 5

Saturday 8th April

Today we flew back to the UK in the afternoon, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end

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Tiger –sub adult



Vultures at Rajbahera



Leopard with Spotted-Deer Kill, Ranthambhore.

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	March April													
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							✓							
2	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelicanus philippensis</i>														
3	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>		✓		✓						✓	✓			
4	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓												
5	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>										✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓												
8	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>							✓							
14	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>		✓								✓		✓	✓	✓
15	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>		✓							✓	✓		✓		
16	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>							✓	✓	✓					
17	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	✓	✓												
20	Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓				
21	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		✓				✓				✓				✓
23	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	✓	✓												
24	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
25	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
26	Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓					
27	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>							✓	✓	✓					
28	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓				
29	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	March April														
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
30	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
31	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓			✓	✓
32	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>		✓													
33	Crested Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatu</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓				
34	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>										✓					
35	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>										✓			✓	✓	✓
36	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			✓												
37	Jungle Bush Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>							✓						✓	✓	✓
38	Red Spurfowl	<i>Gallinula spadicea</i>								✓		✓			✓	✓	
39	Painted Spurfowl	<i>Gallinula lunulata</i>								✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
40	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
41	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>			✓	✓						✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
43	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓													
44	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>											✓	✓			
45	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>					✓							✓			
46	Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>													✓	✓	
47	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Indian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓				✓		✓
49	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>										✓	✓				
50	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					
51	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
52	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	✓	✓								✓					
53	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>													✓	✓	✓
54	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>													✓	✓	✓
55	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓								✓			✓	✓	
56	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
57	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	
58	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓											✓	✓	✓
59	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>													✓		
60	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	✓														
61	Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>										✓			✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	March April														
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
62	Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓								✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
63	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	✓			✓						✓					
64	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Red Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>									✓	✓					
66	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	✓									✓			✓		
68	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus varius</i>								✓							
73	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>										✓					
74	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>											✓				
75	Southern Coucal	<i>Centropus parroti</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>									✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
77	Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>			✓				✓	✓						✓	✓
78	Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	✓	✓												✓	
79	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓							
80	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>									✓						
81	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>							✓								
82	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>						✓									
83	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓				
84	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
85	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>									✓	✓					
86	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	✓	✓								✓					
88	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>								✓							
89	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
92	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis nanus</i>								✓							

	Common name	Scientific name	March April														
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
94	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>			✓												
95	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
96	White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>													✓		
97	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i>		✓								✓					
98	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i>		✓													
99	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓		✓											
100	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>		✓					✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
101	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>										✓					
102	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓														
103	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i>	✓	✓								✓		✓	✓		✓
104	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓													
105	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
106	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓										
107	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
108	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	✓	✓								✓			✓	✓	✓
109	Orange Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>			✓	✓	✓										
110	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	✓	✓													
112	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓						
113	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓											
114	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>		✓								✓					
115	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		
116	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
117	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>					✓										
118	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	✓	✓							✓						
119	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓			✓		✓								
120	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>			✓	✓											
121	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>		✓	✓							✓			✓	✓	✓
122	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>		✓													
123	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	✓	✓						✓							
124	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>			✓												
125	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>					✓										

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			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
126	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>										✓			✓		
127	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>		✓								✓			✓	✓	✓
128	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
129	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>			✓												
130	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
131	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>										✓			✓		
132	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓					
133	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>			✓												
134	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>			✓												
135	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			✓												
136	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
137	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>			✓	✓						✓					
138	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>										✓			✓	✓	✓
139	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓
140	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>		✓													
141	Black Drongo	<i>Dicurus macrocercus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
142	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicurus caeruleus</i>		✓	✓							✓			✓	✓	✓
143	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicurus paradiseus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
144	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
145	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
146	Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus {macrorhynchos}culminatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
147	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>										✓	✓		✓		✓
148	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
149	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓					
150	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>		✓								✓					
151	Brahminy Starling	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
152	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
153	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
154	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>				✓											
155	Nutmeg Mannikin	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>			✓	✓	✓										
156	Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathami</i>													✓	✓	✓

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			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Mammals																	
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	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
5	Common Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Common Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>								✓							
7	Ruddy Mongoose	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
8	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
9	Sloth Bear	<i>Merursus ursinus</i>									✓						
10	Indian (Black-naped) Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>													✓		
11	Three-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennarum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
12	Five-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>				✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
13	Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
14	Barasingha (Swamp Deer)	<i>Cervus duvauceli branderi</i>			✓	✓											
15	Chital (Spotted Deer)	<i>Cervus axis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
16	Indian Muntjac (Barking Deer)	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	✓		✓	✓					✓						
17	Black Buck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>				✓											
18	Khincara (Indian Gazelle)	<i>Gazella bennetti</i>													✓	✓	
19	Nilgai (Blue Bull)	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	✓	✓							✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
20	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
21	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
22	Indian Tree Shrew	<i>Anathana ellioti</i>		✓													

Other fauna

1	Indian Flapshell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>			✓	✓				✓					✓		
2	Marsh Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>										✓			✓	✓	✓
3	House Gecko species	<i>Hemidactylus or Gehyra sp</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
4	Indian (Common) Toad	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>				✓											
5	Bullfrog	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	✓	✓													
6	Skitter Frog	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i>									✓						