

Guldenstadt's Redstart *Phoenicurus erythrogaster* Miru, R\*.  
 Fire-fronted Serin *Serinus pusillus* Puyul, R\*.  
 Black-headed Mountain-Finch *Leucosticte brandti* Ngayul, R\*.  
 Mongolian Finch *Bucanetes mongolicus* Miru, R.  
 Common Great Rosefinch *Carpodacus rubicilla* Nilung, R.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* Gya, R.  
 Tibetan Snowfinch *Montifringilla adamsi* Kotsang, R.  
 Black-billed Magpie *Pica pica*: Miru, R.  
 Red-billed Chough *Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax*: Khemer, R.  
 Yellow-billed Chough *Pyrhocorax graculus*: Tsabra, R.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*: Miru, R\*.  
 Common Raven *Corvus corax*: Khemer, R\*.

R=resident.

SV=summer visitor.

PM=passage migrant.

\* Seen on less than five occasions.

<sup>a</sup>Location of the first sighting.

## Birds seen on a trek in the Chanshal Pass, Himachal Pradesh

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Trekking has never been my cup of tea and I was in two minds when I agreed to accompany the Rishi Valley School team, which ran short of an escort to go with the students on a trek to the Pabbar Valley in Himachal Pradesh. In two minds because I always felt that I may not be able to actively pursue my interest in birds while on a trek where one was expected to walk a pre-determined distance each day and also as I was not sure if I would be able to keep pace with the more energetic children. But on the other hand, I had the whole vacation ahead of me with nothing planned out and the prospect of baking in the summer heat of Chennai loomed large. The trek promised a lot of snow and freezing temperatures. So why not take a chance? Better to freeze than bake, I thought. Now, in retrospect, I feel my choice was a wise one as I came back from the trek refreshed with a lot of wonderful memories and experiences and also with a lot of interesting birds on my list. I also realized that I was not as bad a trekker as I had been rating myself!

Ok, why did I title this piece a trek to Chanshal Pass whereas I am writing about Pabbar Valley trek? The answer is simple. The trek was to Chanshal Pass (4,220m) and beyond and the base camp was at Larot. To reach this, one had to take the road from Shimla going to Chirgaon via Kufri, Karapathar, Jubbal, Hatkoti, and Rohru, a distance of over 150km, due east of Shimla. The last 30km or so of the bus journey passes through the Pabbar Valley and in fact the road goes all along the Pabbar River. So we did pass through the Pabbar Valley but we went trekking up along the higher reaches. Our trek took us to the Uttaranchal border.

The journey commenced in Delhi on the hot afternoon of 18.iv.2004. We, a group of 22 students and two teachers, took a chartered bus from ISBT area and proceeded to Larot. The 17-hour journey

was uneventful and somewhat tiring. But by dawn the next morning, I began my vigil for birds and managed to see quite a few before reaching our destination. The bus was traversing through a mixed habitat of tall forest – mostly coniferous – and scattered settlements with orchards of apple and other fruit trees along a steep hillside. As the bus passed along the Pabbar River, more birds could be noticed. Several Brown Dippers *Cinclus pallasii* were noticed perched or flying over the waters below us. At regular interval there were White-capped Chaimarrornis *leucocephalus* and Plumbeous Redstarts *Rhyacornis fuliginosus*, also on the riverside rocks.

The last leg took us across the river and up a hill, a good climb of some 1,500m or so. The vegetation changed to a more temperate type with conifer trees, and it became cooler. There were orchards and scattered houses. The road was bumpy and dusty. The road we had travelled all along the river now showed as a ribbon far below us and the denuded hillside bore marks of a couple major landslides in the not too distant past. Above us, the skies were clear and blue and there were hilltops with traces of snow on their tops. Eventually we reached the base camp, a three-storey building made of wood atop the hill offering good views all around. As we climbed down, we felt refreshed by the views and the clear mountain air.

The day was meant for acclimatization as we were already at 2,500m and over the next week we were to touch 4,200m. After a wash and breakfast I went around familiarizing myself with the birds. Immediately around the camp, I could see a few birds and also heard several – some of which I was able to identify based on my earlier experiences. Grey Bushchat *Saxicola ferrea* was the most conspicuous bird in the vicinity. The Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* was heard calling and on occasions the male was

seen perched on an exposed perch with wings drooped as it sang. A lovely bird that caught my attention was the Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia*. That evening we had a taste of what the trek was going to be as we panted uphill on an uneven, rock-strewn track through the tiny village.

On 20<sup>th</sup> morning, we set off after breakfast on the first leg of the trek. We could clearly witness the rampant clearing of the forest – tree felling by burning of trees at the base to weaken them and later claiming them as fallen wood all along. We noticed flocks of sheep herded uphill for grazing in the alpine pastures. We climbed over 800m that morning, the trail being steep in places and gradual in certain stretches. We took about 4½ hours to cover the 5km distance. Towards the end, we were passing through a continuous forest stretch. The campsite at Maduie was in a forest clearing. The forest was open, comprising mostly Deodar trees and occasional maple or other hardwood trees. There was no undergrowth except along streams that carried snowmelt. *Rhododendron* clumps were now common in open meadows and they were coming into bloom with their purplish pink/blue flowers. That evening there was snowfall and rains in the neighbourhood and the night temperatures plummeted.

I was a free the next day and so while others went exploring the hill behind the camp, I went around looking for birds. The bird life was not very rich either in terms of number or variety but nevertheless proved interesting for me as I saw several 'lifers'.

On the morning of the 22<sup>nd</sup> we trekked to the highest point of the trek – the Chanshal Pass. This involved an initial steep climb along stony streambeds till we crossed the treeline and reached the open meadows. A few flowers were beginning to appear in the otherwise seemingly sterile landscape. At the end of the open meadow overlooking the deep valley over 1500m in depth stood a

cairn made of stone slabs. A few metres down the slope of the valley were trees, interspersed with *bugyals* or alpine meadows.

Beyond this, the path narrowed to about a metre in width hugging the steep slope that fell abruptly. It went just below the ridge. To the east of this ridge was Uttaranchal. A little later we could spot our destination – the next camp at Simrala in a clearing bordered by *Rhododendron* bushes and Birch trees, some three kilometres away and some 600m below the path. We climbed the steep hillside to have a view of the eastern side of the ridge, passing hard blocks of ice. The view was worth it – there were several snow-capped peaks, partly covered with clouds, stretching beyond the horizon.

As the clouds were beginning to gather, we hastened towards camp. The going was not too easy as it was slippery in places and a wrong footing could get you down the slope and end in a nasty accident. There were no habitations in sight, though we did see occasional villagers going past on their routine work or occasional shepherds with their flocks. Very soon it began snowing and luckily we were close to the camp. A little confusion led to some delay as we lost our bearings in the clump of *Rhododendron*. We reached our camp finally at 15.00 hrs.

The snowing intensified and all through the night we had snow. It was also getting freezing cold. We were afraid that the accumulated snow on the roof of the tent might bring down the tent and so in turns we kept removing snow through the night, braving the bitter cold. Early next morning, I was out and could not believe my eyes. The whole landscape was covered with snow; we had several inches of it outside on the ground. We had planned to stay here that day exploring the surrounding areas before moving out to the next site. But we had only brief sunshine for less than an hour that day and snowing continued throughout the day. The sight of snow initially thrilled all of us but as the day wore on, all our interest in snow waned and it looked as though the next day's plans were likely to be upset. The snowing ceased towards late night and next morning we woke to a bright sunny morning. We noticed the water in buckets had frozen overnight and fortunately since we were all huddled together in two tents, we did not find it too cold.

Trekking in snow proved quite tricky as we had no snow boots and other high altitude gear. Besides, we were asked to carry

our sleeping bags in addition to our usual luggage. As the sun was out, the snow began to melt and one had to move cautiously. We were to walk just six kilometers but due to the slippery conditions and extra snow en route, we had to take detours and finally ended up trekking for seven hours instead of the usual three! The entire trek was through snow. We could get a view of the magnificent landscape around us when it cleared for a while: there were breathtaking views of the greater Himalayan range, all giant peaks, covered with snow almost for 210° running NW to NE, for over a distance of 700km. The next campsite was located beside the tiny Saru Lake at the base of a hillock at an altitude of nearly 3800m. The campsite was above the treeline but just beyond the ridge into the valley were trees – mostly birch with their thin, flaky paper-like barks. There was a little bit of snow that night and the cold was intense. It was an unanimous decision the next morning that we move on to the last camp site, at a more comfortable altitude of 2300m the same day instead of staying on that night at Saru Lake camp.

After lunch, we set off this time passing through some of the most scenic forest and clearings, initially birch and *Rhododendron* and later through open conifer forests. We did the 8 km trek in five hours. We had, by now trekked in a horseshoe shaped path and we could see the base camp on the hill opposite to ours. The Kaiwala campsite was next to some fields near the village and there were welcome sounds of people, dogs and an occasional jeep. Birds were commoner now. We had a restful night, warmer than last few nights and we were fresh next morning. We explored a temple nearby and the villages that had a quaint look with cobbled alleys, wooden houses, cows, goats and other animals occupying the basement and the owners living on the first floor. We learnt that this was one of the best apple-growing belts in the Himachal and the villagers were happy to have the rains and snow after a long unusual dry spell. I spent the afternoon observing birds, especially the bar-tailed tree-creeper *Certhia himalayana* that nested next to our camp.

The last leg of the trek was downhill and then a steep climb to the base camp. My knees had given way and I decided to stick to the road that would take an extra four kilometres. I had hoped we would be able to hitch a ride on a jeep or bus going our way. Two students also thought likewise and we

walked along the road, realizing for the first time the harsh sun. No vehicles came in our direction and just as we were giving up hope we got a lift in a jeep for the last 1½kms. We reached in time for lunch.

A hot bath and shave after over nine days revived me and I felt fresh once again. That night there was a hailstorm and thunder, accompanied by strong winds. The hills, next morning, had a fresh coat of snow. It was raining in the valley below us. We left after lunch and reached Delhi the next morning to find the temperatures in Delhi and surroundings too were far more pleasant thanks to the rains.

Overall, the bird life on the trek route did not seem too rich. Perhaps it was due to the bad weather as well as the dates we had chosen – too early in the spring? A few birds were just turning up at the lower altitudes on our return journey.

#### An annotated list of birds seen on the trek 19-28<sup>th</sup> April, 2004

1. Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus*. Single birds seen; 1-2 at Simrala and 2-3 at Saru Lake including a juvenile bird.
2. Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis*. Common. Several birds in small flocks were seen skirting overhead in thermals.
3. Bonelli's Eagle *Hieraetus fasciatus*. Two single birds seen at Larot and Maduie, chased by crows.
4. Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. One at Saru Lake and 1-2 at Kaiwala.
5. Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo*. Appeared to be fairly common at Larot, Kaiwala and Maduie. Active and conspicuous through the day. Heard them call from tall conifer trees especially in the early mornings "tewn...tewn...tewn". Two (once three) birds in flight, diving and chasing. Heard the wind passing through their primaries as they flew past. Seen near habitations.
6. Falcon *Falco* sp. [Peregrine?]. One in flight at Maduie.
7. Black Francolin *Francolinus francolinus*. Calls heard at Larot, Kaiwala and also from valleys at other sites.
8. [Cheer Pheasant? *Catreus wallichii*. Calls heard at Simrala (from *Rhododendron* and wooded areas), somewhat as described in Kazmierczak's *Field guide to the birds of India* (2000). Not certain.]
9. Snow Pigeon *Columba leuconota*. 32 birds flying in the valley below the head

- of the Chanshal Pass on 22.iv.2004. Also at Saru Lake – 3 in flight.
10. Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*. Commonly seen at lower altitudes, especially around Larot and Kaiwala. A couple seen at Maduie.
  11. Slaty-headed Parakeet *Psittacula himalayana*. Seen at Kaiwala (4 birds) and at Larot (heard).
  12. Common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*. Common. Heard calling at several localities except at Simrala and Saru Lake. Also noticed perched atop tallest trees with drooped wings. Bubbling calls somewhat like a female Koel.
  13. Tawny Wood-owl *Strix aluco*. Heard the two-noted calls “hoo-hoo” during early morning and late night at Simrala. Calls coming from the wooded valley below.
  14. Collared Owlet *Glaucidium brodiei*. Heard calls on the morning of 28.iv at Larot. Calls distinct, a 4-noted “poop-poop-poop-poop”, repeated every few seconds, well after sunrise, though on an overcast day.
  15. Indian Jungle Nightjar *Caprimulgus indicus*. Heard the familiar call-notes “chuckoo-chuckoo-chuckoo” at Simrala, from the wooded valley.
  16. White-throated Needletail-swift *Hirundapus caudacutus*. Three birds overhead at Kaiwala on 27.iv morning.
  17. White-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*. A single bird between Hatkoti and Rohru on 19.iv.
  18. Greater Pied Kingfisher *Megaceryle lugubris*. 3-4 birds on wires above the Pabbar River on 19.iv morning, from the bus. None seen on the return journey.
  19. Great Barbet *Megalaima virens*. A single bird at Maduie. Seen at Kaiwala and at Larot and surrounds on 27-28.iv though not on 19-20.iv.
  20. Himalayan Pied Woodpecker *Dendrocopos himalayensis*. Regularly heard and seen at Maduie. Vocal and seen associating with other bird species. Heard weak drumming on a couple of occasions. Seen feeding by flaking and prying under the bark than by pecking.
  21. Large Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker *Picus squamatus*. One heard at Larot and a couple or so at Kaiwala.
  22. Common Swallow *Hirundo rustica*. A few in flight at Larot.
  23. White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*. 2 birds – one at Larot on 20.iv and one at Saru Lake on 25.iv.
  24. Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*. Not too often seen, at Larot and at lower altitudes.
  25. Oriental Tree Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*. Commonly seen at Larot, Maduie and Kaiwala – in pairs, vocal.
  26. Rosy Pipit *Anthus roseatus*. Seen at higher altitudes, above treeline in grassy open areas and also on snow-covered clearings at Simrala and around Saru Lake. Appeared to be in non-breeding plumage, occasionally heard singing.
  27. Long-tailed Minivet *Pericrocotus ethologus*. Common in forested areas. Seen in small flocks, often with mixed foraging parties. Actively feeding in the mid and top canopy-levels.
  28. Himalayan Bulbul *Pycnonotus leucogenys*. Seen at Pabbar Valley and at lower altitudes, below 1,500m. Fairly common.
  29. Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*. Seen in fairly good numbers, especially at Kaiwala and just above it.
  30. Rufous-backed Shrike *Lanius schah*. Common around Larot and at lower altitudes; up to three birds seen together. Noisy and active.
  31. Brown Dipper *Cinclus pallasii*. Several birds seen from bus, in the Pabbar River, when we travelled alongside. Seen flying over the water or perched on rocks or diving into water.
  32. Rufous-breasted Accentor *Prunella strophiatea*. Several seen in the *Rhododendron* thickets around Simrala campsite. Call somewhat like a flycatcher’s, but it was difficult locating the bird amongst the thickets. Finally located a bird as it came out into the open to sun itself on the ground in the snow.
  33. Blue Whistling-Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus*. Seen en-route, ahead of Hatkoti. Later saw 3-4 birds, hopping on the banks by the stream, below Kaiwala on 27.iv.
  34. White-collared Blackbird *Turdus albocinctus*. 2 at Maduie on 22.iv and on 25.iv between Saru Lake and Kaiwala in wooded country.
  35. Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*. 1-2 birds heard in the vicinity of Simrala camp, from trees near the *Rhododendron* bushes.
  36. Orange-flanked Bush-Robin *Tarsiger cyanurus*. Several birds, quite tame and confiding, seen especially at Maduie in open areas and by the stream and also while trekking to Kaiwala from Saru Lake at higher altitude. Conspicuous blue tail, more yellowish than orange flanks noticed. Kept flicking the tail and flying down to the ground to forage, assuming an upright stance. Calls: two-noted, frog-like croaks! Also heard singing. Saw a pair carrying fibres and roots to a hole under a rock along our trek-path.
  37. Blue-capped Redstart *Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus*. 1-2 birds at the Chanshal Pass.
  38. White-capped Redstart *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus*. 3-4 birds at lower altitudes in the Pabbar Valley, from the bus.
  39. Plumbeous Redstart *Rhyacornis fuliginosus*. Below Kaiwala village and along Pabbar River.
  40. Common Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*. 3-4 birds on 27.iv on the trek from Kaiwala to Larot. Seen in dry, grass-scrub area with scattered trees and cultivation.
  41. Grey Bushchat *Saxicola ferrea*. Common at Larot and Kaiwala, close to habitations and along roadsides, sitting on conspicuous perches on treetops or on bushes. Vocal, warbling notes heard.
  42. Streaked Laughingthrush *Garrulax lineatus*. At lower altitudes, especially at Larot, Kaiwala and during trek. Confiding if not disturbed. Often seen from close, foraging in the undergrowth and sometimes in open areas and clearings.
  43. Variegated Laughingthrush *Garrulax variegatus*. Noticed 3-4 birds at Kaiwala. Silent.
  44. Yellow-naped Yuhina *Yuhina flavicollis*. A single bird in a mixed foraging flock at Maduie. Silent.
  45. Brown Prinia *Prinia criniger*. Present in the open scrub-covered hillsides, actively moving about and calling from trees and bushes, below Larot.
  46. Brown-flanked Bush-Warbler *Cettia fortipes*. Common and vocal but rather difficult to spot. Distinct calls. Seen / heard at Larot and Kaiwala, in partly open areas.
  47. Blyth’s Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum?* A couple in *Rhododendron* clumps at Maduie.
  48. Lemon-rumped Warbler *Phylloscopus chloronotus*. Commonly seen at Larot,

- in the forested area above Kaiwala and at Simrala. Yellow rump seen as it hovered to catch insects.
49. Greenish Leaf-Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*. In song especially at Larot and Kaiwala. Suspected 1-2 other *Phylloscopus* species were around, but never got around to identifying them.
  50. Gold-spectacled Flycatcher-Warbler *Seicercus burkii*. A single bird at Maduie.
  51. Grey-headed Flycatcher-Warbler *Seicercus xanthoschistos*. A couple of birds at Larot on 28.iv (and never noticed one earlier here or elsewhere on the trek!). Active and getting into song.
  52. Sooty Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*. Noticed in forests of tall conifers while trekking between Larot and Maduie and again between Saru Lake and Kaiwala.
  53. Rusty-tailed Flycatcher *Muscicapa ruficauda*. One bird at Kaiwala on 26.iv.
  54. Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris*. Common at Maduie and Kaiwala. 1-2 at Larot.
  55. Slaty-blue Flycatcher *Ficedula tricolor*. A hen seen on 23.iv afternoon at the stream next to *Rhododendron* clumps behind the tents at Simrala. The bird was brown above, with white eye-ring, paler under parts and some red on the tail. Fed on the ground, remaining still for a long time, not particularly shy. But when it felt threatened, it dived into the bushes. [Identified with the help of T. J. Roberts' *Birds of Pakistan* Vol II (1992).]
  56. Asian Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi*. A lovely male seen along the hillside near the path outside Hatkoti temple on 28.iv afternoon.
  57. Red-headed Tit *Aegithalos concinnus*. Several birds in a flock, foraging at the mid-canopy level at Kaiwala on 26-27.iv. Quite tame.
  58. White-throated Tit *Aegithalos niveogularis*. Single birds or pairs in the wooded areas at Maduie and Simrala (and also possibly en-route, while trekking). Associated with other small passerines, especially Spot-winged Tit at Maduie. Not very shy and gave good views. Did not appear uncommon in these sites. White throat (with greyish bib) contrasted well with brownish under parts and the dark eye-band. However the colour of upper parts was considerably paler than illustrated in field guides (especially Kazmierczak 2000). Roberts' book has a better and more accurate illustration.
  59. Simla Crested Tit *Parus rufonuchalis*. 3-4 birds at Simrala on trees behind our tents.
  60. Spot-winged Crested Tit *Parus melanolophus*. Common, tame and regularly noticed at Maduie.
  61. Green-backed Tit *Parus monticolus*. 2 or 3 pairs at Kaiwala, carrying food in beak. Perhaps had nestlings.
  62. White-cheeked Nuthatch *Sitta leucopsis*. A single bird in a loose mixed foraging flock on 21.iv at Maduie.
  63. Bar-tailed Tree-Creeper *Certhia himalayana*. 3-4 birds seen at Maduie and later at Kaiwala, where two pairs were present. One nest seen at Kaiwala on a dead Deodar trunk, inside a deep crack, just 2.5m above the ground. Birds seen foraging assiduously on nearby trees, collecting 5-6 insects per foray and returning to feed young at nest. Saw, from 6m, one of the birds entering the hole and feeding the young. After feeding, the bird collected the faecal sac and flew out. Seen actively foraging even around 18:00hrs. Heard feeble call-notes.
  64. Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palpebrosus*. A few birds at Kaiwala. Possibly nesting as a bird was observed carrying food in its beak.
  65. Rock Bunting *Emberiza cia*. A pair seen around the guest house at Larot on 20.iv and 28.iv. Male appeared lovely in grey and chestnut brown attire. Often flicked tail and occasionally called. Part of courtship display?
  66. Yellow-breasted Greenfinch *Carduelis spinoides*. Five birds in flight from a field near Rohru on 19.iv morning, seen from bus. Distinct colours and pattern helped identify the birds.
  67. Eurasian Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*. Single bird in a field at lower elevation during trek to Larot on 27.iv.
  68. Spectacled Finch *Callacanthis burtoni*. A pair foraging on the ground at Maduie on 21.iv morning. Not too shy, allowed good views. Later a hen was seen on a tree in a mixed foraging flock. The 'spectacles' and white wing spots quite distinct.
  69. Dark-breasted Rosefinch *Carpodacus nipalensis*. Couple of birds on 23.iv morning at Simrala. Lighting was not too good and could not make out much detail except the dark breast band.
  70. Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*? A single bird seen briefly on a treetop at Kaiwala.
  71. Black-and-Yellow Grosbeak *Mycerobas icteroides*. About four birds seen atop trees on 22.iv above Maduie, close to treeline. The "priu-priu" calls were often heard on two days before this at Maduie and en route while trekking.
  72. Spotted-winged Grosbeak *Mycerobas melanozanthos*. Single bird on 27.iv while trekking to Larot, on a tall bare tree close to orchards.
  73. House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Appears common at Rohru, Hatkoti, etc.
  74. Cinnamon Tree Sparrow *Passer rutilans*. Common at Larot and Kaiwala. Nest seen constructed in a tree-hole of a tall conifer at Larot. Birds seen carrying nest materials. Also nesting at Kaiwala. Commonly seen at the villages on trek route.
  75. Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*. Seen at the valley and villages below Kaiwala.
  76. Jungle Myna *Acridotheres fuscus*. Seen around Rohru on morning of 19.iv.
  77. Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*. Saw 2-3 birds at Chirgaon (near Rohru) and at Hatkoti.
  78. Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*. 2-3 birds at Larot and Kaiwala.
  79. Yellow-billed Blue Magpie *Urocissa flavirostris*. A bird at Jubbal in flight on 19.iv; 4 in flight at Kaiwala on 25.iv; 2 near Rohru on 28.iv.
  80. Spotted Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*. 3 birds at Maduie on 20.iv. Heard their nasal "kraa- kraa" calls a couple of times here and elsewhere. At Larot on 28.iv morning.
  81. Red-billed Chough *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*. 3 birds at Chanshal in flight on 22.iv noon. At Saru Lake on 25.iv, two birds landed on the rocks on the hillside. Appeared wary. Calls also heard.
  82. Jungle Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos*. Ubiquitous near habitations and campsites, looking for scraps of food.