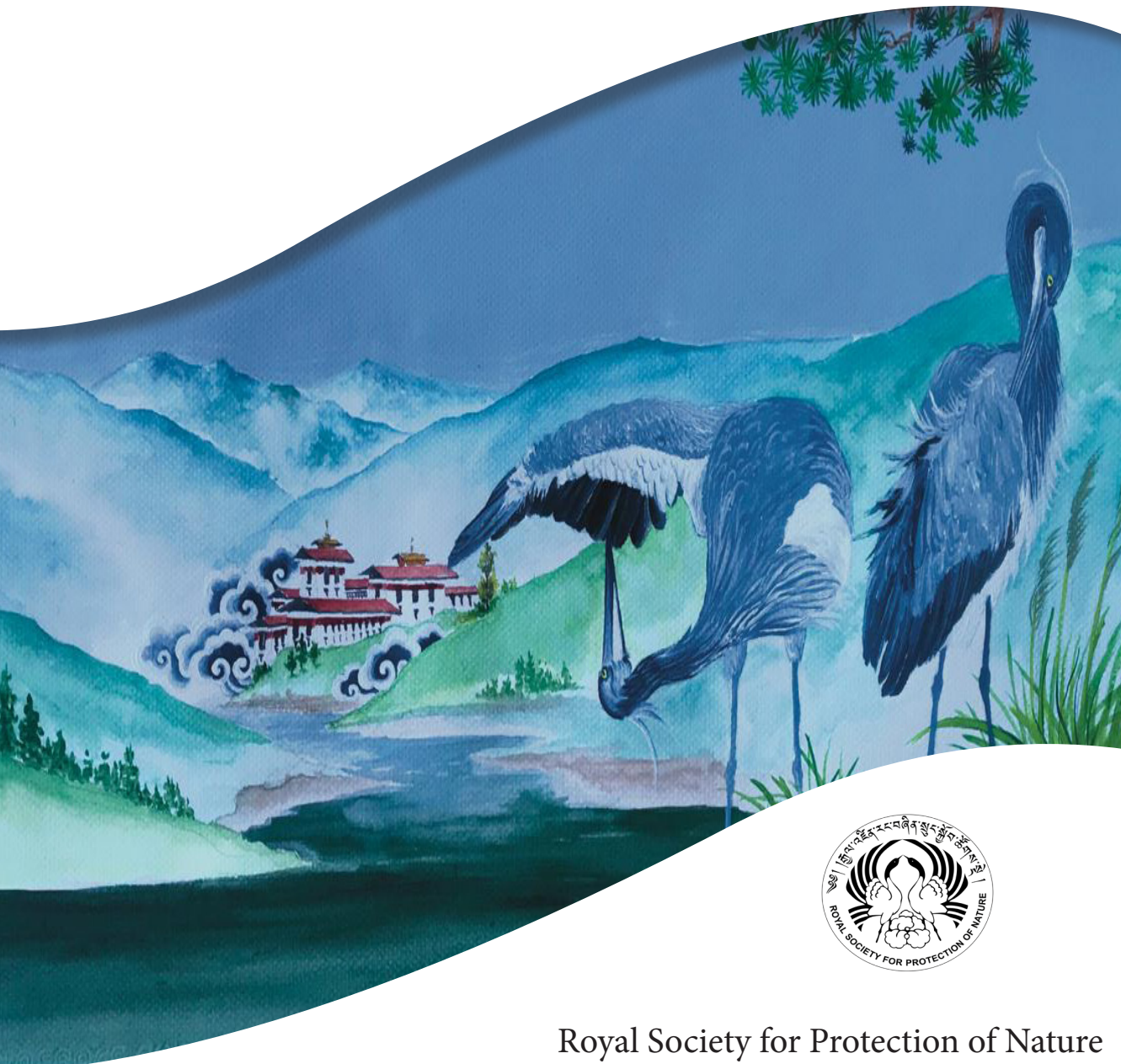


REPORT

WHITE-BELLIED HERON

Ardea insignis

ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY 2026



Royal Society for Protection of Nature

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Summary

The White-bellied Heron (*Ardea insignis*) is one of the world's rarest birds, and it is at risk of extinction without conservation efforts. Bhutan plays a crucial role in its conservation effort, with more than 50 per cent of the known global population of this species found in the country. The population survey conducted annually at the beginning of the breeding season, typically from late February to early March is one of the important conservation mechanisms that document the White-bellied Heron distribution, nesting sites, and prevailing threats in the habitat. The data generated therefore helps significantly in defining and shaping the future conservation strategies for saving this species.

This year, the survey took place from 1 - 5 March 2026, covering 18 designated habitat zones mapped for White-bellied Heron across Bhutan's river systems. During the survey period, associated species found within the landscape of White-bellied Heron and conditions of the habitat, mainly the riverine ecosystem are also documented. In some of the inaccessible areas, the aid of technologies such as drones and camera traps are used to explore the areas. Observations were recorded using the Epicollect5 mobile application.

This year's survey recorded 26 White-bellied Heron individuals in the wild and five individuals in a conservation breeding center, bringing the total known population in Bhutan to 31 individuals. This is the highest record of count so far in Bhutan since 2003. The wild population in 2026 was recorded across 10 rivers and tributaries at 16 locations, showing broader spatial coverage than in 2025 and higher occupancy than the last five-year average. The main stem rivers and tributaries where herons are found distributed include Punatshangchhu, Harachhu, Dagachhu, Samachhu, Mangdechhu, Chamkharchhu, Wangchhu, Jigmechhu, Longakhola, and Kanamakarachhu. The survey also documented five active nests, the highest record number of nests in recent years. These results are encouraging because the population seems to be responding to conservation efforts, and at the same time, the species remains strongly associated with the number of river systems in Bhutan.

Introduction

White-bellied Heron is classified as a ‘critically endangered’ species under the IUCN RedList category, due to a rapid decline in its range and population. In general, habitat degradation and other anthropogenic activities are identified as major threats to the species, causing a significant decline in its population. This decline is projected to worsen in the near future due to the loss and degradation of many of its preferred habitats, including lowland forests and wetlands, resulting from direct exploitation and disturbance. The small breeding population, restricted habitat range, and climate change impacts are also considered as anticipated factors contributing to the further decline of the species.

Currently, the White-bellied Heron population is distributed over three countries of Southeast Asia; Bhutan, Northeast India, and Myanmar. There are also a few vagrant individuals sighted from China. Though the White-bellied Heron distribution was known across most of the Indian subcontinent in the past, the species has now disappeared from many of its historical range. The estimated population of White-bellied Heron is 50-249 adults as per the IUCN, however, the known population is fewer than 60 individuals confirmed to exist across its limited distribution range. In recent years, the population has been known to be declining further.

Historical distributions and sightings of the White-bellied Heron in Bhutan are limited; a few anecdotal sightings made in the late 20th century. The occurrence of White-bellied Heron bird in Bhutan was known, with sightings made in 1970s. By 1990’s few ornithologists who visited Bhutan further reported its occurrence. In 2003, with the initiation of the first research project on understanding the distribution of White-bellied Heron in Bhutan by the Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN), the distribution of the heron in Bhutan was systematically documented. During the implementation of the project, the first occurrence of White-bellied Heron nest in Bhutan was also known.

Considering the rarity, extinction risk, and important ecological and cultural representation of the species, RSPN has prioritized the conservation of White-bellied Heron as one of the key focal species since 2003. The Population Survey, which annually documents population count and nest in Bhutan, was then regularly conducted. From the smaller sections of

rivers that were surveyed in previous years, this year's survey accounts for complete coverage of all the known and potential river basins in Bhutan for White-bellied Heron.

The annual population survey plays a crucial role in understanding the current distribution of the White-bellied Heron in Bhutan, as well as tracking changes in its distribution patterns over time. The data generated from these surveys are essential for identifying emerging conservation priorities and guiding targeted interventions. The results from this survey also contribute to framing the best possible options for considering an integrated conservation approach to save the heron. The conservation works carried out by the RSPN in partnership with relevant stakeholders helped sustaining the population of heron in Bhutan. Many of the threat mitigation works for heron were implemented community-based approaches to benefit both the local communities and the heron. To strengthen the conservation works, RSPN has been able to mobilise and establish a strong network among the stakeholders within and outside of the country to save the species collaboratively. Today, Local Conservation Support Group (LCSG) members established in the communities of White-bellied Heron landscape help monitor herons and advocate conservation messages. Besides various in-situ conservation initiatives, the conservation breeding program was resorted due to the urgent need to revive the critically low population. It was initiated in 2021 after the successful piloting of the breeding program carried out in 2011. There are five individuals of herons in the center as of this population survey.

Today, White-bellied Heron conservation in Bhutan stands as a strong example of an integrated conservation approach. Efforts not only contribute directly to the survival of the species but also support broader outcomes, including the protection of other wildlife and their habitats, climate change mitigation, policy development, and tangible benefits for local communities. The species is a symbol of Bhutan's rich and relatively undisturbed natural environment. More importantly, it represents a larger vision, demonstrating how focused efforts to conserve a single species can inspire and drive holistic, community-centred conservation initiatives.

Survey Method

The White-bellied Heron habitats in Bhutan, which include potential and currently distributed areas of herons, are divided into 18 zones. Zones are arbitrary divisions of riverscapes in Bhutan that monitor the heron population. The altitude of the habitat ranges from 150 m asl in the south to the highest of 1800 m asl in the north. Zones are further divided into different survey sites or transects. These sites are systematically surveyed.

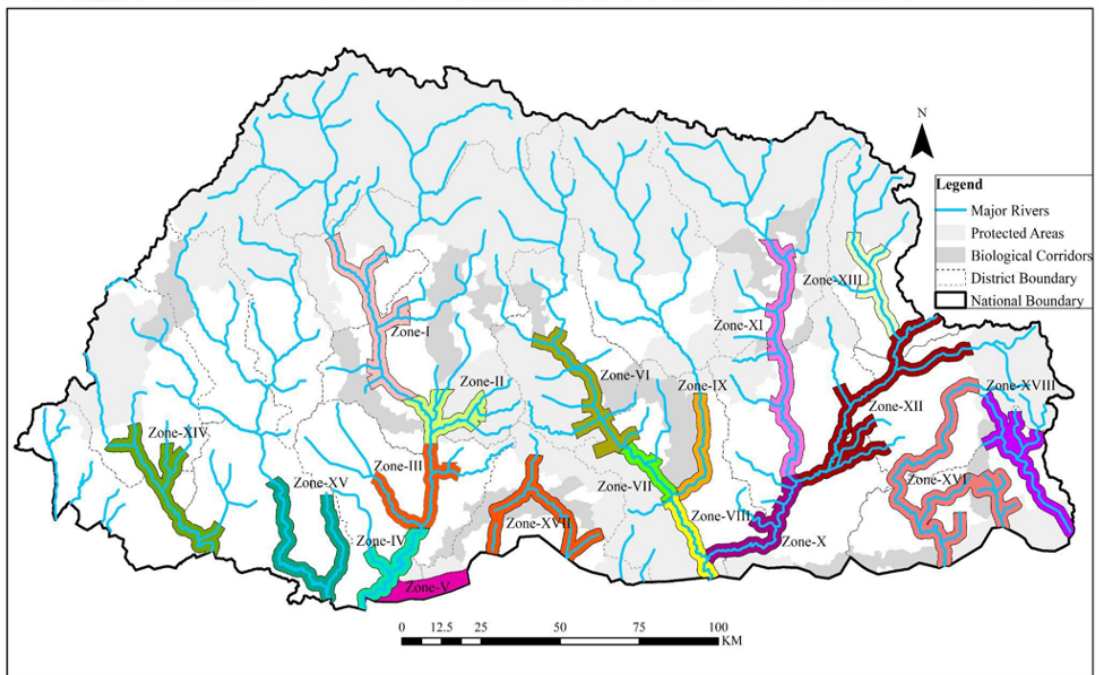


Figure 1.1: White-bellied Heron survey zones

The population survey is conducted at the start of the breeding season, which is usually the end of February to the first week of March. This is to ensure the possibility of maximum individual sightings before the individuals leave for the nest. During the survey, the surveyors repeatedly searched for herons within their designated site for five consecutive days. Some surveyors were stationed at a fixed point, either at a confluence of a river, a regularly used flight route, a nest site, or a place where herons frequently visit for foraging. Vantage points are most used by surveyors to observe and count herons. Surveyors regularly contacted each other, especially in adjacent sites, to avoid

double-counting and repetitive recording of the same individuals. This year, the surveyors also used the drone to explore some of the areas that are difficult to reach physically.

As herons are most active during the morning and evening periods of the day, the survey on each day began early morning and ended late evening. The fixed time period, 6:00 am to 6:00 pm, is also set for the surveyors to remain at the survey site. To avoid the double counting of the heron, during the analysis and finalization of the final count, the time, place of sighting, and activity were reviewed and screened to avoid duplication.

Data is collected using the Epicollect5 mobile app. The project “White-bellied Heron Population Survey” created in the Epicollect5 app is made accessible to all the surveyors before the survey. The surveyors are then familiarized with the usage of the app and data entry before they leave for the survey. During the survey, each surveyor is required to enter observations, including the start and end of the survey, to map the area surveyed during the day. All the observations of White-bellied Heron, other wildlife, and threats are recorded with the observer’s details, geo-coordinates, time, weather, and frequency. Any other wildlife species that could not be identified were consulted with the experts. This helped in gathering an accurate list of species observed. The species lists submitted are further reviewed during the data cleaning and analysis after the survey is over. The individual surveyor is consulted for the doubtful or rare species list submitted.

Data Analysis

The data collected by the surveyors was collated into a common database. The project created in Epicollect-5 was closed for the surveyors after the survey period, and all the data collected were downloaded as a CSV file format by the project admin, and the data were then sorted into different categories: White-bellied Heron observed, other wildlife observed, threats, start survey, and end survey.

The White-bellied Heron observation data were used to determine the White-bellied Heron population count, and the observation data were grouped based on zones and dates to determine the individual numbers present in the area. To avoid the double counting or repeated entry of

the same individuals by different surveyors, the observation time, date, GPS location, age, and observational remarks were taken into account. For the final count in each zone, the highest number of individuals sighted in any of the five survey days was taken, and the sum of all the individuals sighted in each zone was taken as the final White-bellied Heron count for the country. The GPS locations of surveyed areas and species observed were used to map the distribution range and area surveyed.

Similarly, for other wildlife species, all incomplete entries with missing coordinates and doubtful species that are less likely to occur in the survey area during the particular period were removed. To determine species richness, individual count, and threats present, the observational data were segregated into zones and summed up. A final species checklist for both birds and mammals was prepared with individual counts.

Data cleaning and analysis were done in Microsoft Excel, the White-bellied Heron population trend analysis over the year was done in R, and White-bellied Heron zonation and distribution mapping were done using ArcGIS.

Result

This year, the survey was carried out across all the identified 18 zones of White-bellied Heron. The surveyors uniformly covered the survey sites within a period of five days. The survey results include the total number of White-bellied Heron sightings made, the number of nests observed, a list of other wildlife species observed, and the analysis of threats recorded.

This year's population survey recorded 26 individuals of White-bellied Heron in the wild and 5 individuals in the White-bellied Heron Conservation Centre (WBHCC). This accounts for a total of 31 White-bellied Heron known population present in Bhutan.

White-bellied Heron Population Count in the wild

The wild population of White-bellied Heron was found distributed in the major river basins of Punatshangchhu, Mangdechhu, and Wangchhu. Besides these river basins, the record was also made from the Longakhola

of the Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary and the Kanamakurachhu in the Royal Manas National Park. The Punatshangchhu basin hosts the maximum distribution of White-bellied Heron with 13 individuals. This includes sightings in the main stem river and tributaries such as Harachhu (n=1), Dagachhu (n=1), and Samachhu(n=1). However, in the final count, Dagachhu sighting is not included, as the heron observed there was the same individual from the main river of Punatshangchhu(Toedsang area). In the Mangdechhu basins, seven individuals were found, including one individual observed in Chamkharchhu. While in the Wangchhu river basin, two individuals were recorded, including one individual observed in Jigmechhu. In Longakhola, three individuals were recorded, and one individual in Kanamakurachhu.

Compared to the previous year's count in 2025, the Punatshangchhu basin saw an increase in the White-bellied Heron population in the wild by one individual. In 2025, twelve individuals were counted. While in the Mangdechhu basin, the count this year recorded an increase of four individuals. Meanwhile, Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary and Wangchhu basin observed a drop in numbers by one and two individuals, respectively. The count from Kanamakurachhu under Royal Manas National Park is of a new sighting location. The first record of a heron occurrence in the area was reported in December 2025 by foresters of Royal Manas National Park.

From the survey of 18 zones identified within these major river basins and parks, the White-bellied Heron was recorded from nine zones (II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, & XV). Four of these zones are located within the Punatshangchhu basin, another four in the Mangdechhu basin, and one each in the Wangchhu basin and Manas basin. The highest number of heron individuals counted was from Zone IV and Zone VII, five individuals each. Zone IV includes the lower stream of the Punatshangchhu covering Rangaetar, Bara Gumti and Lamoizingkha under Dagana district. In this zone, two herons were found in Rangaetar, two in Bara Gumti and one in Samachhu. Zone VII covers the area from Tingtibi to Tsaidang under Zhemgang district in the Mangdechhu river basin. The herons were sighted in Tingtibi, Goling, Subrang and Praling in this zone. In Zone II (Ada, Kamechhu and Taksha areas under Wangdue Phodrang district) and Zone III (Waklaytar to Balwani areas under Tsirang district), four herons each were counted. The herons in Zone II were sighted from Kamichhu (n=1), Punatshangchhu main river (n=2) and Harachhu (n=1). In Zone III,

the herons were sighted from Relangthang (n=2) and Toedsang (n=2). All four of them were identified as breeding pairs nesting in these two different places. Though a lone individual each was also sighted from Dagachhu and Rateykhola within this zone, the sightings were of the same individuals from these breeding pairs. In the rest of the zones, 1 to 3 individuals were counted.

There is a shift in the distribution pattern of White-bellied Heron along the zones compared to the previous year's count. In 2025's annual population survey, the highest number of herons was observed in Zone III with nine individuals. However, this year, only four individuals were sighted. Meanwhile, in Zone IV, there is a drastic increase in the count of herons (n = 5) compared to the year 2025, when only one heron was observed. Similarly, in Zone VII, the record of five herons was made compared to two herons in the year 2025.

The wild population distribution this year shows broader spatial coverage than in 2025 and higher occupancy than the last five-year average. Compared to the 2020 - 2025 period, this year's count reflects the expansion of the heron distribution in two new locations (Samachhu and Kanamakurachhu). However, the population is still primarily concentrated in the main river systems, Punatshangchhu and Mangdechhu, historically linked to the species.

Table 1.1. The wild population count of White-bellied Herons from different rivers.

Place/Site	Count
Punatshangchhu Main river (Kamichhu)	1
Punatshangchhu Main river (Kisonachhu)	2
Punatshangchhu Main river (Relangthang)	2
Punatshangchhu Main river (Balwani/Toedsang/Dagachhu)	2
Punatshangchhu Main river (Rangitar)	2
Punatshangchhu Main river (Bara Gumti)	2
Harachhu	1

Samachhu	1
Longakhola (Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary)	3
Jigmechhu	1
Wangchhu	1
Mangdechhu main river (Wangdigang)	1
Mangdechhu main river (Goling/ Tingtibi)	1
Mangdechhu main river (Tsaidang/ Subrang)	4
Chamkharchhu (Therang)	1
Karnamakurachhu (Manas)	1
Total	26

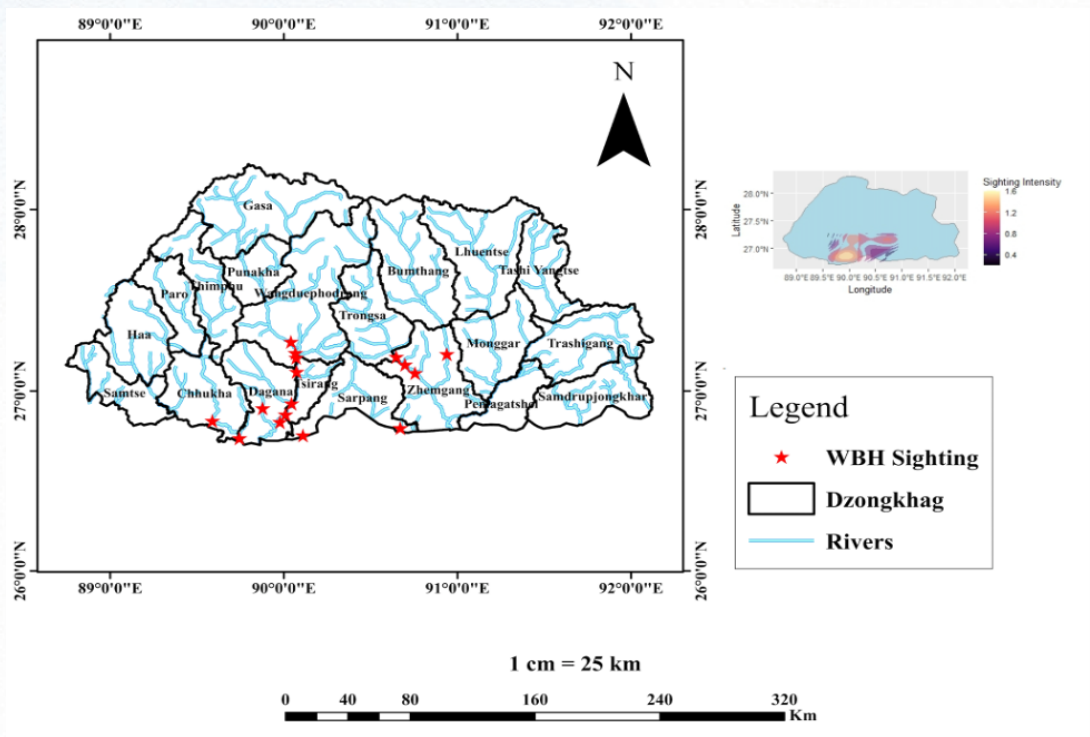


Figure 1.2: Map of White-bellied Heron sightings during the 2026 population survey.

Table 1.2. White-bellied Heron count from different zones and comparison with the previous year's count.

Category	WBH Habitat Zones	Places	Count 2025	Count 2026	Comparison
In-stu	Zone - II	Adha, Nagzhina, Hararongchhu, Kisonachhu and Taksha area	2	4	2
	Zone - III	Burichhu, Sunkosh-Dagachhu, Relangthang, Wakleytar, Balwani, Malbasey, Kalikhola and the Middle Punatshangchhu area	9	4	-5
	Zone - IV	Lamozingkha, Rangaetar and Gumti Lower Punatsangchhu area	1	5	4
	Zone - V	Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary	4	3	-1
	Zone - VI	Berti and Upper Mangdechhu area	0	1	1
	Zone - VII	Goling and Tsaidang area	2	5	3
	Zone - VIII	Royal Manas National Park Area	0	1	1
	Zone - IX	Chamkharchhu	2	1	-1
	Zone - XV	Jigmechhu and Wangchhu area	4	2	-2
	Ex-situ	WBHCC		5	5
Total Population			29	31	Increased by 2

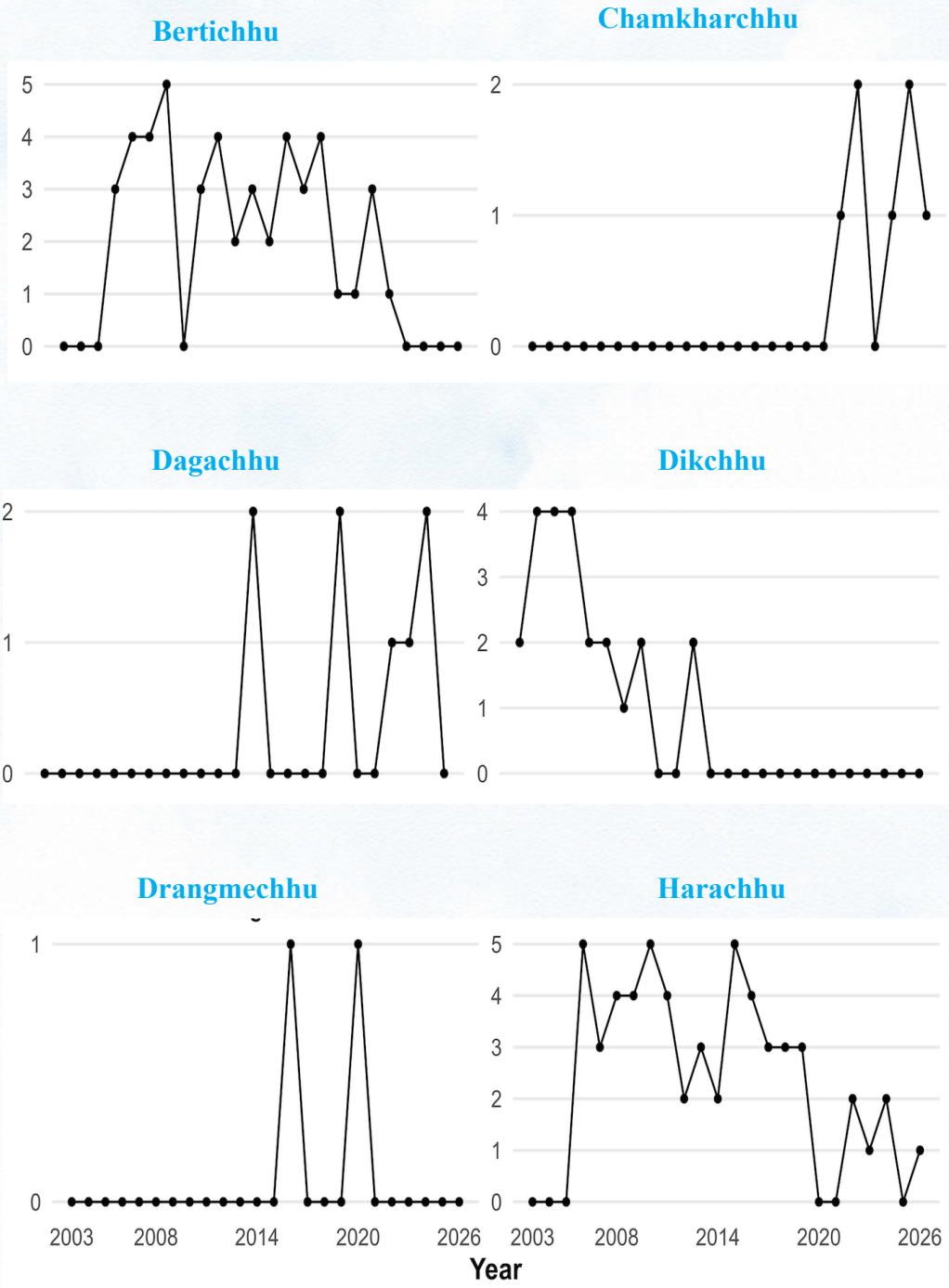


Figure 1.3: Annual population count in Bhutan by rivers (2003-2026)

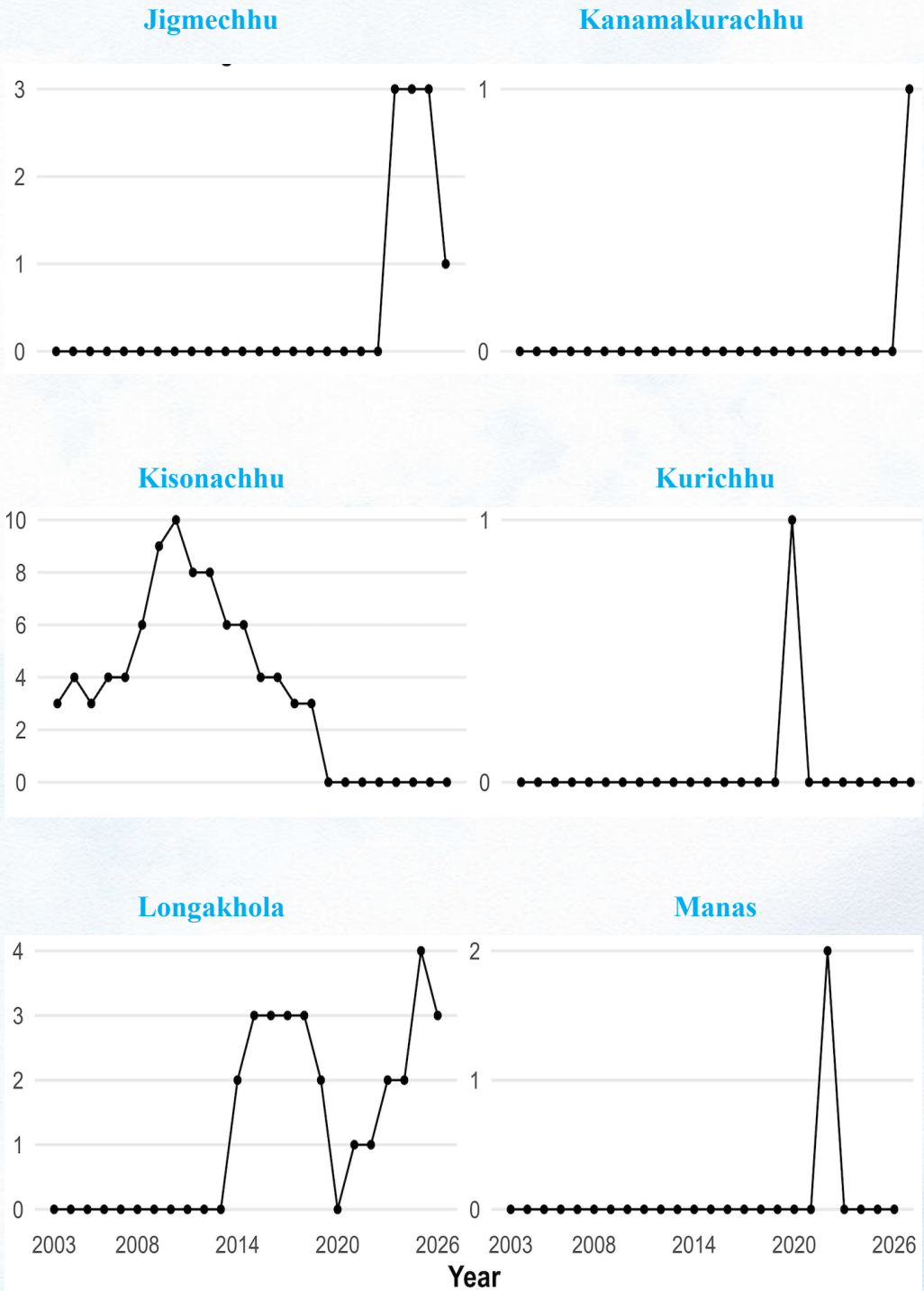
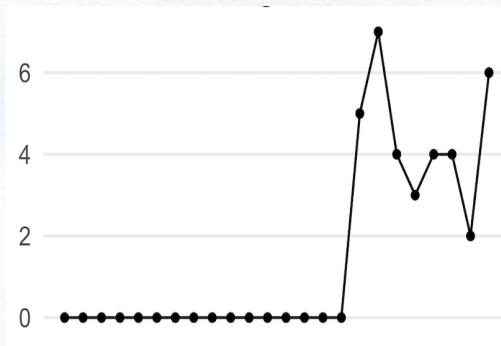
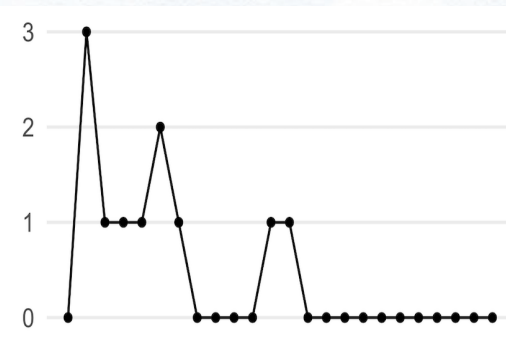


Figure 1.4: Annual population count in Bhutan by rivers (2003-2026)

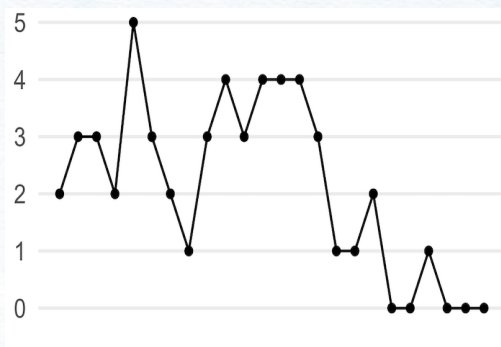
Mangdechhu



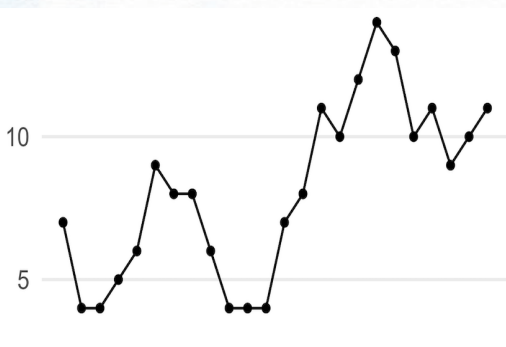
Mochhu



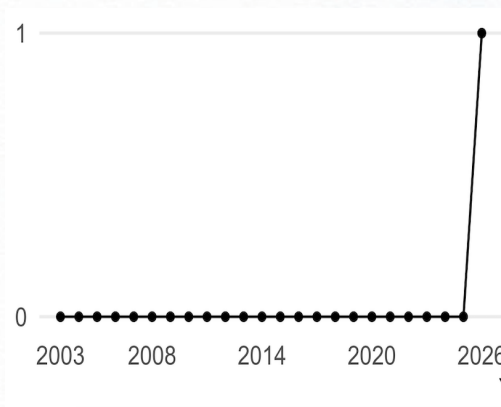
Phocchu



Punatshangchu



Samachhu



Wangchhu

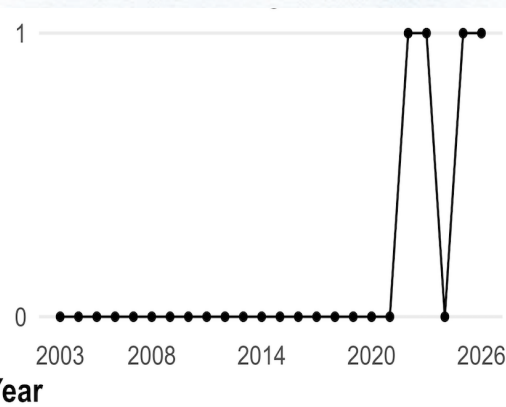


Figure 1.5: Annual population count in Bhutan by rivers (2003-2026)

Ex-situ Population Count

Similar to the count in the year 2025, there are five White-bellied Herons in the conservation breeding centre. No additional herons were collected or bred in the year 2025 at the White-bellied Heron Conservation Centre. Five herons include two juveniles raised in 2024. One chick was collected from the Kisonachhu nest in Wangdue Phodrang, and the other chick was raised through artificial incubation from an egg collected from the Tsaidang nest in Zhemgang. The other three are adults; two were collected as chicks in the year 2021 from the Relangthang nest, and one was rescued after being found injured in the local fishery pond at Lhamoizingkha.

Nest Count

During the annual population survey of the White-bellied Heron, the surveyors also looked for the nest of the herons. This year, the survey recorded five active nests. One each at Kisonachhu, Relangthang, Toedsang and Rangaetar in Punatshangchhu river basin and one at Praling in Mangdechhu river basin. The record of five nests in a single breeding period is extremely rare. A similar record of five nests was made in the year 2013. In recent years, only 2-4 active nests have been recorded in Bhutan.

Table 1.3. Nest records in Bhutan (2026)

Nest ID	Location	Status
Praling Nest	Praling	Active with three eggs
Kisonachhu Nest	Near Kisoachhu	Active with three eggs
Relangthang Nest	Relangthang	Active with three eggs
Toedsang Nest	Toedsang	Active - nest building
Rangitar Nest	Rangitar	Active - incubation

The nest in Kisonachhu is located within the same nesting site previously occupied in the year 2025. A total of three eggs were found incubating by the parents. During the breeding season in 2025, two juveniles were hatched, but only one successfully fledged. The other juvenile succumbed to death due to the impact of being hit by a tree branch that tipped from nearby trees of the nest.

The nest in Relangthang is located opposite of the main highway and the settlements. The nest for the last three years failed, with unsuccessful

bonding observed between the pair. This year's survey recorded a pair building the nest and successfully laying three eggs.

The nest in Toedsang is shifted downstream by 100 m away from the previous year's nest. The nest is located opposite of the Toedsang village and its near the Dagachhu and Punatshangchhu river confluence. During the survey period, a pair was observed building the nest.

The Rangaetar nest is a new nest recorded this year. The previous attempt of building the nest in the same nesting site was observed in the year 2023. During this survey period, parents were observed incubating.

The nest in Praling is also shifted downstream by almost 1.5 km from the previous year's location. During the month of January this year, a pair was observed collecting the twigs and building the nest in the same nest occupied in the year 2025. However, after the first week of February, the pair was not observed in the nest. During the survey period, the new nest was discovered with the aid of a drone. The new nest is located seven kilometers to reach Praling village from Tingtibi, the opposite side of the highway, approximately 400 - 500 m below. Three eggs were found incubating by the parents.

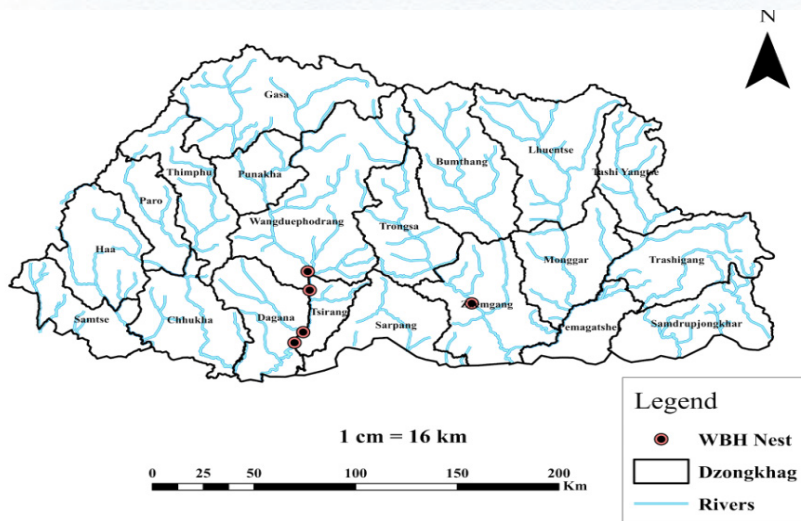


Figure 1.6: Map of White-bellied Heron nests observed during the 2026 population survey.

Wildlife diversity Recorded in White-bellied Heron landscape

The White-bellied Heron landscape supports a rich diversity of birdlife and other wildlife. During the population survey, numerous bird species, were observed utilising the same habitat as the heron. Similarly, the presence of diverse mammals, reptiles, and aquatic organisms was observed. More than 300 bird species and 22 different species of mammals were recorded. The species observed included some of the globally threatened species like Asian Elephant, Otters, Langurs, Himalayan Serrow, Guar, Dhole, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Common Pochard and other wildlife.

These species' presence indicates healthy habitat conditions and functional food webs. The coexistence of diverse species alongside the White-bellied Heron indicates the importance of adopting a holistic conservation approach. Protecting the heron's habitat not only safeguards a critically endangered species but also conserves a broader network of wildlife that depends on these fragile river systems for survival.

Threats Documented

There is a growing intensity of human-induced threats across riverine habitats in Bhutan. From the threats that are mostly anticipated to disturb the heron, other wildlife, and the habitats, fishing emerged as the most frequent disturbance across most of the rivers surveyed, with 64 recorded incidents, including both illegal practices such as netting and trapping and legal recreational fishing. This constant human presence not only disrupts the herons' feeding behaviour but also reduces the availability of their primary prey.

Equally concerning is the widespread modification of habitats, driven by sand and stone dredging (52 incidents), agriculture and livestock grazing (52) in the riparian areas, and expanding human settlements (49). These activities are anticipated to alter river morphology, degrade nesting and feeding sites, and contribute to long-term habitat loss. Furthermore, the proliferation of linear infrastructure like power lines (47), roads (25), and bridges (46) are also documented along the heron landscape. These fragments once-contiguous river corridors, increasing collision risks and opening remote habitats to further disturbance. Overall, the findings reveal a dominant human footprint.

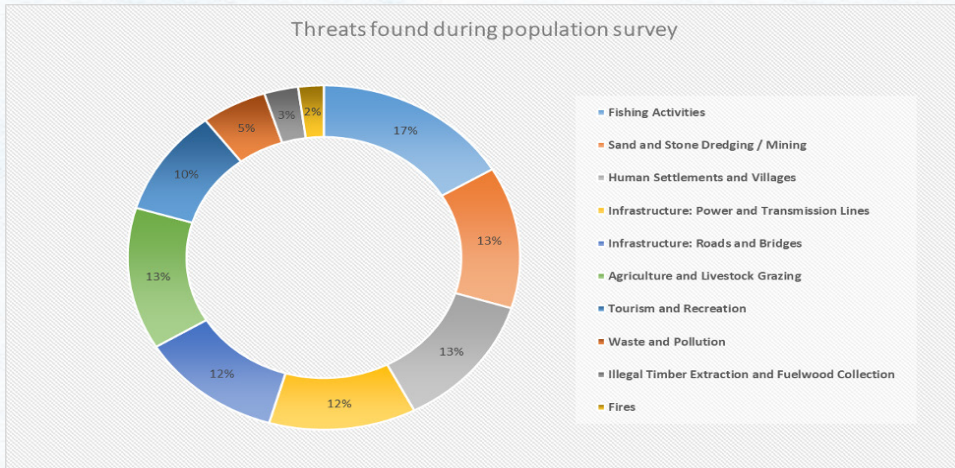


Figure 1.7: Showing threat frequency with different threat categories.

Acknowledgement

We gratefully acknowledge the continued support of our valued partners and donors for supporting the conservation works of White-bellied Heron in Bhutan.

We also extend our deep appreciation to the Department of Forests and Park Services and the Local Conservation Support Groups for their dedicated collaboration. Special thanks are due to all field surveyors, forestry officials, and volunteers whose tireless efforts ensured the successful implementation of this annual survey. Finally, we acknowledge the invaluable support and stewardship of local communities living within the heron landscapes, whose cooperation and commitment remain vital for the long-term conservation of this critically endangered species.

List of Surveyors:

Sl. No	Name	Agency	Survey Area
1	Dorji	DFO Gedu	Jigmechhu Geytana
2	Suk Bdr. Subba	DFO Gedu	Jigmechhu Geytana
3	Tenzin Wangchuk	DFO Gedu	Below Tala Dam, Wangchhu - Raidak
4	DB Mongar	DFO Gedu	Below Tala Dam, Wangchhu - Raidak
5	Kinley Wangmo	JDNP	Rimchhu - Punakha (Phochhu Mochhu confluence)
6	Kinga	JDNP	Rimchhu - Punakha (Phochhu Mochhu confluence)
7	Dorji Thinley	DFO, Dagana	Dagachhu wholestretch
8	Jambay Gyeltshen	DFO, Dagana	Dagachhu wholestretch
9	Moni Kumar Neopaney	DFO, Dagana	Bara Gumti - Lhamoizingkha India Border, and Khurul Lake
10	Tenzinla	DFO, Dagana	Bara Gumti - Lhamoizingkha India Border, and Khurul Lake
11	Ngawang Tenzin	JSWNP	Harachhu wholestretch
12	Sunil Subba	JSWNP	Harachhu wholestretch
13	Choki Dorji	JSWNP	Mangdechhu below Dam to Wangdigang
14	Kado Rinchen	JSWNP	Mangdechhu below Dam to Wangdigang
15	Om Nath Raika	DFO, Wangdue	Phochhu whole stretch
16	Karpola	DFO, Wangdue	Phochhu whole stretch
17	Pema Tenzin	DFO Tsirang	Sunkosh - Balwani - Malbassy
18	Lhakpa Tshering	DFO Tsirang	Sunkosh - Balwani - Malbassy
19	Nima Dorji	DFO- Zhemgang	Chamkharchhu - Ringdibi
20	Rinchen Drakpa	DFO- Zhemgang	Panbang - Zarkapla
21	Choki Jamtsho	DFO- Zhemgang	Bertichhu, Tingtibi - Wangdigang
22	Namgay Tenzin	DFO-Zhemgang	Chamkharchhu - Ringdibi
23	Lagay Tshering	DFO-Mongar	Sherichhu, Gelposhing - Yangbari
24	Lhadarla	DFO-Mongar	Sherichhu, Gelposhing - Yangbari
25	Sangay Chedrup	DFO-Mongar	Kurichhu stretch (Below Lhuntse Dzong to Gelposhing)
26	Tashi Zangpo	DFO-Mongar	Kurichhu stretch (Below Lhuntse Dzong to Gelposhing)
27	Jangchuk Dorji	DFO, Samtse	Lower Amochhu below Dorokha to Amochhu -Samtse bridge
28	Tashi Dorji	DFO, Samtse	Lower Amochhu below Dorokha to Amochhu -Samtse bridge

29	Kinley Gyeltshen	JWS	Jomori stretch (Lauri to Jomotshangkha)
30	Tashi Samdrup	JWS	Jomori stretch (Lauri to Jomotshangkha)
31	Rinchen Dema	JWS	Jomori stretch (Lauri to Jomotshangkha)
32	Maylam Zangmo	JWS	Nyeramari- below Gomdar to Phuntshothang.
33	Sonam Dorji	JWS	Nyeramari- below Gomdar to Phuntshothang.
34	Sonam Dendup	JWS	Nyeramari- below Gomdar to Phuntshothang.
35	Karma Jamtsho	DFO-Trashigang	Doksum - Sherichhu
36	Rinchen Tshewang	DFO-Trashigang	Doksum - Sherichhu
37	Tandin Wangchuk	DFO-Trashigang	Doksum - Upperstretch of Gongri
38	Sangay Zam	DFO-Trashigang	Doksum - Upperstretch of Gongri
39	Cheki Wangdi	DFO Pemagatshel	Telung, Bjoka river and Khakhari
40	Kezang Rinzin	DFO Pemagatshel	Kerong Tsong, Gongribali - Yumdhang
41	Dorji Wangchuk	DFO Pemagatshel	Telung, Bjoka river and Khakhari
42	Kinzang Choda	JKSNR	Upper stretch of Amochhu until Dorokha
43	Tshering Chopel	JKSNR	Upper stretch of Amochhu until Dorokha
44	Dorji Phuntsho	BWS	Khrolochhu stretch Bumdeling to Doksum
45	Dawa Gyalpo	BWS	Khrolochhu stretch Bumdeling to Doksum
46	Pema Zangpo	RMNP	Lower Chamkharchhu, Ringdibi, Pantang-Chengarzam
47	Damber Bdr Chhetri	RMNP	Bypass, Goling, Kungkhai, Tshaidangzam, Chendigang, and Parling
48	Sangay Dorji	Umling Range	Karnamakara River
49	Sangay Phuntsho	Umling Range	Karnamakara River
50	Jambay Tashi	Umling Range	Karnamakara River
51	Kezang Dorji	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Pinkhowa River
52	Kezang Tenzin	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Pinkhowa River
53	Kinzan Chopel	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Pinkhowa River
54	Wangchuk C	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Pinkhowa River
55	Tshering A	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Pinkhowa River
56	Chimmi	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Pinkhowa River

57	Karsang	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Longa River
58	Cheten Wangda	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Longa River
59	Nima Tshering	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Longa River
60	Nima Wangdi	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Longa River
61	Sonam Gyeltshen	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Longa River
62	B.k Koirala	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Phibsoo River
63	Dorji Rabten (CFO)	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Phibsoo River
64	Passang Dorji (Driver)	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Phibsoo River
65	Namgyel Dorji	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Phibsoo River
66	Dorji A	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Phibsoo River
67	Dorji B	Phibsoo Range (PWS)	Phibsoo River
68	Laxman Tamang	Nichula Range (PWS)	Sunkos River Nichula
69	Duba	Nichula Range (PWS)	Sunkos River Nichula
70	Cheki	DFO, Pemagatshel	Kerong Tsong, Gongribali - Yumdhang
71	Singye Namgay	DFO, Pemagatshel	Kerong Tsong, Gongribali - Yumdhang
72	Sherub Jamtsho	JWSWNP	Wangdigang - Tingtibi-Berti
73	Namgay	DFO, Zhemgang	Chamkharchhu
74	Dawa Zangmo	LCSG	Kamichhu, Zawachhu, Dikchhu - Taksha
75	Dambar Gurung	LCSG	Rimchhu - Punakha(Phochhu - Mochhu Confluence)
76	Suk Bdr	LCSG	Samachhu - Dovan - Bara Gumti
77	Passang Rinzin Sherpa	LCSG	Samachhu - Dovan - Bara Gumti
78	Karna Bdr	LCSG	Toisang - Balwani - Malbassy
79	Garjaman	LCSG	Toisang - Balwani - Malbassy
80	Kharkha Singh	LCSG	Sunkosh - Balwani
81	Tshering Norbu	LCSG	Pantang, Ringdibi, Lower Chamkharchhu.
82	Ektar Subha	LCSG	Rangitar

83	Kinzang Rinzin	LCSG	Bertichhu, Tingtibi - Tsaidang
84	Tenzin	LCSG	Bertichhu, Tingtibi - Tsaidang
85	Lungten Drukpa	LCSG	Panbang - Zarkapla
86	Rinchen Ghalley	LCSG	Panbang - Zarkapla
87	Dorji Jukchen	LCSG	Chengarzam - Panbang
88	Rinchen Chodra	LCSG	Chengarzam - Panbang
89	Ram Bdr Tamang	LCSG	Dagachhu Confluence
90	Kinley(Dasho)	LCSG	Kamichhu, Zawachhu, Dikchhu - Taksha
91	Chado (Aap)	LCSG	Zawachhu
92	Akal Subba	LCSG	Waklaytar
93	Bimal Subha	LCSG	Baragumtey
94	Suk Bdr	LCSG	Thamchen
95	Thinley Phuntsho	RSPN	Baragumtey
96	Yeshe Wangdi	RSPN	Thamchen
97	Tshering Dhendup	RSPN	Zhemgang
99	Tshewang Lhuendup	RSPN	Thamchen
100	Sonam Tshering	RSPN	Baragumtey
101	Tshering Tobgay	RSPN	Zhemgang

Annexures

Bird List

Sl. No	Species	Count
1	Aberrant Bush Warbler	1
2	Ashy Bulbul	25
3	Ashy Drongo	5
4	Ashy Prinia	1
5	Ashy-throated Warbler	1
6	Asian Barred Owlet	14
7	Asian Fairy Bluebird	22
8	Asian House Martin	1
9	Bar-headed Goose	10
10	Bar-throated Siva	9
11	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	10
12	Barn Swallow	5
13	Barred Cuckoo Dove	6
14	Bay Woodpecker	9
15	Bhutan Laughingthrush	4
16	Black Baza	1
17	Black Bulbul	79
18	Black Drongo	5
19	Black Eagle	3
20	Black Redstart	1
21	Black Stork	20
22	Black-backed Forktail	9
23	Black-capped Kingfisher	1
24	Black-chinned Yuhina	5
25	Black-crested Bulbul	64
26	Black-faced Laughingthrush	10
27	Black-headed Gull	33
28	Black-hooded Oriole	3
29	Black-naped Monarch	2
30	Black-necked Crane	6
31	Black-tailed Crake	1
32	Black-throated Prinia	5
33	Black-throated Sunbird	7
34	Black-throated Thrush	1

35	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	1
36	Blue-naped Pitta	1
37	Blue Rock Thrush	7
38	Blue Whistling Thrush	142
39	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	3
40	Blue-capped Redstart	1
41	Blue-capped Rock Thrush	2
42	Blue-eared Barbet	8
43	Blue-fronted Robin	2
44	Blue-naped Pitta	6
45	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	2
46	Blue-throated Barbet	45
47	Blue-throated Flycatcher	1
48	Blue-winged Laughingthrush	3
49	Blue-winged Siva	10
50	Blyth's Leaf Warbler	2
51	Bronzed Drongo	10
52	Brown Bush Warbler	5
53	Brown Dipper	155
54	Brown Fish Owl	2
55	Brown Shrike	1
56	Brown-throated Treecreeper	1
57	Buff-barred Warbler	7
58	Capped Langur	13
59	Cattle Egret	38
60	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	32
61	Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	4
62	Chestnut-crowned Bush Warbler	2
63	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	15
64	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	7
65	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	4
66	Chestnut-headed Tesia	3
67	Chestnut-tailed Starling	2
68	Citrine Wagtail	1
69	Collared Falconet	3
70	Common Buzzard	1
71	Common Green Magpie	15

72	Common Greenshank	2
73	Common Hill Myna	16
74	Common Hoopoe	2
75	Common Iora	3
76	Common Kestrel	16
77	Common Kingfisher	47
78	Common Moorhen	7
79	Common Pochard	16
80	Common Sandpiper	19
81	Common Shelduck	20
82	Common Stonechat	6
83	Common Tailorbird	16
84	Common Teal	14
85	Coppersmith Barbet	1
86	Crested Bunting	8
87	Crested Kingfisher	444
88	Crested Serpent Eagle	384
89	Crimson Sunbird	20
90	Crow-billed Drongo	4
91	Dark-rumped Swift	10
92	Dark-sided Flycatcher	2
93	Daurian Redstart	1
94	Drongo Cuckoo	1
95	Emerald Dove	4
96	Eurasian Collared Dove	2
97	Eurasian Hobby	1
98	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	8
99	Eurasian Wigeon	353
100	Falcated Duck	3
101	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	17
102	Fire-capped Tit	9
103	Fire-tailed Sunbird	2
104	Fork-tailed Swift	4
105	Gadwall	21
106	Golden Bush Robin	1
107	Golden Eagle	1
108	Golden-fronted Leafbird	9

109	Golden-throated Barbet	3
110	Goosander/Merganser	25
111	Great Barbet	39
112	Great Cormorant	223
113	Great Hornbill	36
114	Great Myna	3
115	Great Thick-knee	1
116	Great Tit	6
117	Great-crested Grebe	3
118	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	5
119	Greater Yellownape	2
120	Green Imperial Pigeon	3
121	Green Sandpiper	3
122	Green-backed Tit	10
123	Green-billed Malkoha	6
124	Green-tailed Sunbird	4
125	Grey Bushchat	5
126	Grey Heron	1
127	Grey Nightjar	1
128	Grey Peacock Pheasant	5
129	Grey Treepie	11
130	Grey Wagtail	2
131	Grey-backed Shrike	13
132	Grey-bellied Tesia	1
133	Grey-breasted Prinia	1
134	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	1
135	Grey-cheeked Warbler	3
136	Grey-chinned Minivet	16
137	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	24
138	Grey-headed Woodpecker	5
139	Grey-hooded Warbler	5
140	Grey-sided Bush Warbler	2
141	Grey-throated Babbler	9
142	Greylag Goose	2
143	Himalayan Bulbul	14
144	Himalayan Goldenback	2
145	Hodgson's Redstart	13

146	House Crow	3
147	House Swift	2
148	Hume's Warbler	4
149	Ibisbill	5
150	Indian Peafowl	9
151	Indian Pond Heron	8
152	Indian Roller	6
153	Indian Spot-billed Duck	3
154	Jungle Babbler	3
155	Jungle Owlet	2
156	Kalij Pheasant	20
157	Large Woodshrike	6
158	Large-billed Crow	18
159	Large-billed Leaf Warbler	1
160	Large-tailed Nightjar	2
161	Lemon-rumped Warbler	5
162	Lesser Adjutant	1
163	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	1
164	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	7
165	Lesser Sand Plover	1
166	Lesser Whitethroat	1
167	Lesser Yellownappe	7
168	Lineated Barbet	5
169	Little Bunting	4
170	Little Cormorant	80
171	Little Egret	4
172	Little Forktail	13
173	Little Pied Flycatcher	2
174	Little Ringed Plover	3
175	Little Spiderhunter	1
176	Long-billed Thrush	1
177	Long-legged Buzzard	2
178	Long-tailed Broadbill	4
179	Long-tailed Minivet	3
180	Long-tailed Shrike	3
181	Long-tailed Sibia	2
182	Long-tailed Thrush	2

183	Mallard	5
184	Maroon Oriole	3
185	Mountain Bulbul	43
186	Mountain Hawk Eagle	3
187	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	1
188	Mountain Scops Owl	1
189	Nepal Fulvetta	3
190	Nepal Fulvetta	5
191	Nepal House Martin	40
192	Northern Pintail	10
193	Olive-backed Pipit	5
194	Orange-bellied Leafbird	5
195	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	2
196	Oriental Honey-buzzard	1
197	Oriental Magpie Robin	13
198	Oriental Pied Hornbill	7
199	Oriental Pratincole	1
200	Oriental White-eye	8
201	Paddyfield Pipit	2
202	Pale Blue Flycatcher	4
203	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	5
204	Pallas's Fish Eagle	6
205	Pallas's Gull	13
206	Pallas's Squirrel	2
207	Peregrine Falcon	2
208	Pied Kingfisher	3
209	Pin-striped Tit Babbler	7
210	Plain Flowerpecker	2
211	Plaintive Cuckoo	3
212	Plumbeous Water-redstart	206
213	Red Collared Dove	5
214	Red Junglefowl	27
215	Red-crested Pochard	20
216	Red-headed Bullfinch	1
217	Red-headed Trogon	6
218	Red-naped Ibis	4
219	Red-naped Ibis	

220	Red-tailed Minla	4
221	Red-vented Bulbul	18
222	Red-wattled Lapwing	7
223	Red-whiskered Bulbul	6
224	River Lapwing	160
225	Rose-ringed Parakeet	1
226	Ruddy Kingfisher	2
227	Ruddy Shelduck	64
228	Ruddy-breasted Crake	1
229	Rufescent Prinia	1
230	Rufous Sibia	4
231	Rufous Treepie	4
232	Rufous Woodpecker	5
233	Rufous-capped Babbler	3
234	Rufous-chinned Laughingthrush	7
235	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	18
236	Rufous-necked Hornbill	22
237	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	18
238	Rufous-throated Partridge	4
239	Rufous-vented Yuhina	1
240	RufousTurtle Dove	13
241	Russet Sparrow	5
242	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler	6
243	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler	
244	Rusty-flanked Treecreeper	1
245	Scaly-breasted Munia	10
246	Scarlet Minivet	38
247	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	4
248	Short-billed Minivet	2
249	Silver-eared Mesia	4
250	Slaty-backed Forktail	63
251	Slaty-bellied Tesia	2
252	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	1
253	Slender-billed Oriole	1
254	Slender-billed Scimitar Babbler	1
255	Small Niltava	28
256	Small Pratincole	20

257	Small Pratincole	1
258	Spangled Drongo	16
259	Speckled Piculet	1
260	Spotted Dove	5
261	Spotted Forktail	10
262	Steppe Eagle	2
263	Stork-billed Kingfisher	1
264	Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	2
265	Streaked Spiderhunter	26
266	Striated Bulbul	1
267	Striated Heron	5
268	Striated Laughingthrush	3
269	Sultan Tit	10
270	Tawny Fish Owl	1
271	Thick-billed Warbler	1
272	Tufted Duck	5
273	Verditer Flycatcher	2
274	Wallcreeper	7
275	Whiskered Yuhina	6
276	White Wagtail	75
277	White-bellied Epornis	1
278	White-bellied Redstart	2
279	White-browed Piculet	1
280	White-browed Scimitar Babbler	7
281	White-browed Shrike Babbler	13
282	White-browed Tit Warbler	5
283	White-browed Wagtail	21
284	White-capped Water Redstart	72
285	White-crested Laughingthrush	33
286	White-crowned Forktail	8
287	White-gorgeted Flycatcher	2
288	White-hooded Babbler	4
289	White-naped Yuhina	3
290	White-rumped Munia	7
291	White-rumped Shama	1
292	White-tailed Nuthatch	1
293	White-throated Bulbul	20

294	White-throated Kingfisher	18
295	White-throated Laughingthrush	15
296	White-throated Redstart	2
297	Wreathed Hornbill	22
298	Yellow Wagtail/Western Yellow wagtail	2
299	Yellow-bellied Fantail	15
300	Yellow-bellied Warbler	14
301	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	13
302	Yellow-vented Warbler	2

Other Wildlife List

Sl. No.	Species	Scientific Name	Red List Status	Count
1	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Endangered	12
2	Assamese Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Near Threatened	84
3	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Least Concern	54
4	Capped Langur	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Vulnerable	7
5	Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Vulnerable	4
6	Dhole	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Endangered	2
7	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Vulnerable	6
8	Golden Langur	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>	Endangered	36
9	Himalayan Goral	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	Near Threatened	27
10	Greater Shortnosed Fruit Bat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	Least Concern	2
11	Grey Langur	<i>Semnopithecus schistaceus</i>	Least Concern	14
12	Himalayan Serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis thar</i>	Vulnerable	1
13	Irrawaddy Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>	Least Concern	1
14	Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Least Concern	1
15	Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Least Concern	5
16	Malayan Giant Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Near Threatened	5

17	Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Least Concern	6
18	Pallas's Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Least Concern	2
19	Sambar deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	Vulnerable	15
20	Small-clawed Otter	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	Vulnerable	11
21	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Vulnerable	98
22	Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Least Concern	3
23	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Least Concern	19



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