

**NORTHWEST INDIA:  
RAJASTHAN & GUJARAT  
JANUARY 28-FEBRUARY 15, 2019**

*Kipling described India as a riddle, wrapped in a mystery surrounded by an enigma, To the western visitor, India is indeed a place that stretches the limits of our imagination and leaves us with many more questions than answers. Much maligned by many foreigners who have visited, India forces us to confront some of life's most unpleasant realities. The grinding poverty, pollution and teeming masses of humanity are certainly a part of the experience, but India also enthralls outsiders with a plethora of colors, scents and tastes quite unlike anything else I have ever witnessed anywhere. To ignore all of India's charm and allure is a huge disservice to this fascinating ancient culture.*

*For an open-minded, curious person, a visit to India provides a never-ending series of encounters with an array of colorful characters and culinary delights unmatched anywhere on earth. Seeing India makes us more tolerant and compassionate. It teaches us to be thankful for what we have and makes us realize how little we have done to deserve it. India changes your life.*

*In addition to the amazing cultural experience, India also hosts an incredibly diverse bird population, and the arid northwestern regions are possibly the richest of all. The centerpiece of this region is the Thar Desert, a diverse mosaic of desert and grassland habitat where many rare subcontinent endemics can be found. Beyond the desert, the coastal areas of the state of Gujarat host large numbers of wintering waterfowl and shorebirds. Given the habitat diversity, it is well within reason to expect 300+ birds on this tour. In addition, participants can expect warm, dry weather with low humidity and excellent food and accommodations. Consider joining us for this winter escape into a different world. India changes your life and lengthens your life-list!*

**Monday-Tuesday January 28-29, Days 1-2, Departures from the U.S. :** Participants will depart the United States today on flights to Delhi. Direct flights depart from several east coast cities in the evening and arrive in Delhi the following night. Upon arrival in Delhi, guests will pass through customs and collect baggage. A driver will be waiting in the main terminal and will transport arrivals to our hotel in Delhi. Night of January 29 in Delhi.

**Wednesday January 30, Day 3: Basai Wetlands & Sultanpur:** Located just 45 minutes from Delhi, the Basai wetlands are a low-lying patch of wet, grassy fields interspersed with ponds and marshy areas. The open water and marshes here are teeming with large numbers of wintering waterfowl and land birds and we will have an entire morning to explore it at our leisure. Visitors can expect to see Bar-headed Goose, Indian Spot-billed Duck, Greater Flamingo, Indian Pond-Heron, Gray-headed Swamphen, White-tailed Lapwing, Oriental Skylark and numerous other wintering ducks, herons and shorebirds. It will be a great and slow-paced introduction to some of northern India's

common birds and a nice way to wind down after the long trans-Atlantic flights. After a few hours at Basai we will make the short drive to Sultanpur National Park where a series of trails wind through a complex of wetland impoundments. Sultanpur is loaded with birds and a few hours there can easily result in a list of 75 species. Some expected species include Painted Stork, Bluethroat, Rose-ringed Parakeet, White-throated Kingfisher, Black-headed Ibis and Ferruginous Duck. We'll eat lunch at a quaint restaurant at Sultanpur and plan to be back at the hotel by late afternoon in order to avoid Delhi's crazy rush hour traffic. Night in Delhi.

**Thursday January 31, Day 4, Delhi to Nawalgarh:** After breakfast we will visit the Ohkla wetlands outside of Delhi where we will have our only chance to see Yellow-bellied Prinia and White-tailed Stonechat, two very range-restricted species in India. After a few hours we will begin driving to the small town of Nawalgarh (5hrs) in the state of Rajasthan. Driving in India provides endless entertainment as the roads are filled with people animals and vehicles that look as though they were created by Dr. Seuss. It is street theatre at its finest and first time visitors are always enthralled by what they see as we travel through the countryside. We'll stop for lunch at a roadside restaurant with plans to reach Nawalgarh by early evening. We will make several stops as we travel allowing participants to become acquainted with a host of India's more common and widespread species like Black Kite, Common Myna, Spotted and Laughing Doves, Indian Roller, Green Bee-eater, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Eurasian Hoopoe and House Crow. Our accommodations in Nawalgarh at a restored mansion that will make you feel a bit like royalty. Night in Nawalgarh.

**Friday February 1, Day 5, Tal Chhappar Sanctuary and drive to Bikaner:** This morning we will have a pre-dawn departure as it is a 2.5 hour drive to the Tal Chhappar Wildlife Sanctuary, where we will spend the morning. Though small in size, Tal Chhappar hosts large numbers of grassland and thorn forest birds and also has a nice variety of mammals including the very rare Blackbuck. The grassy meadows and stony desert at Tal Chhappar host a number of very rare species. High on our target list here is the White-browed Stonechat, one of India's scarcest birds. In 2017 we had excellent looks at this species and were fortunate to see its unusual foraging dance. Other species here include White-eared Bulbul, Common Babbler, Desert Whitethroat, Syke's Short-toed Lark, Southern Gray Shrike, Isabelline and Desert Wheatears and Indian Bushlark. Raptors are numerous and include Tawny and Imperial Eagles and possibly Laggar Falcon. We'll spend the entire morning at Tal Chhappar. When the mid-day heat sets in we'll drive to the small village of Bikaner (3hrs) with plans to arrive by late afternoon.. Night in Khichan.

**Saturday February 2, Day 6, Bikaner to Khichan:** We'll begin today at Jorbeed where the carcasses of dead cattle are dumped and attract large numbers of raptors. At this site we should get close views of Egyptian Vulture and Steppe Eagle, both of which can number in the hundreds. Smaller numbers of Imperial Eagles are also often present and other raptors like Long-legged Buzzard, Black Kite and Short-toed Snake-Eagle will also be possible. Though the raptor numbers are impressive and exciting, our primary target bird here will be the Pale-backed Pigeon, a winter visitor to India from its Central Asia

breeding grounds. It is a very local winter resident and this is the best place in India to find it. We'll plan to spend most of the morning here before beginning the drive to Khichan (3 hrs). Night in Khichan.

**Sunday-Monday February 3-4, Days 7-8, Khichan to Jaisalmer & Desert NP:** We rise early early to witness the remarkable avian spectacle of Khichan's Demoiselle Cranes. Up to 20,000 overwintering cranes fly in from the surrounding sand dunes each morning, congregating to feed on vast quantities of grain provided by the villagers. The sight of thousands of these lovely cranes feeding in the courtyards of Hindu temples illuminated by the early morning sun is an unforgettable spectacle. By mid-morning we will begin driving to Jaisalmer (3hrs), where our base for the next two nights will be a restored Mughal palace that is as elaborate and spectacular as any hotel you have ever seen. From here we will explore Desert National Park, one of India's largest protected areas and a vital refuge for the critically endangered Indian Bustard, our key target here. Sand dunes comprise 20% of the reserve, complemented by sparse grass, scattered shrubs and rocky outcrops. Part of the park is fenced, protecting the natural grasslands from encroachment by ubiquitous cattle, and although the bustards can be found elsewhere in the park, this enclosure provides the most suitable habitat and will be the focus of our search. In 2017 we were lucky to find two of these amazing birds whose numbers are so few that it seems likely they will become extinct in our lifetimes. Other species we hope to see here include Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse, Cream-coloured Courser, Red-tailed Wheatear, Desert Lark, Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark, Asian-Desert Warbler, Rufous-fronted Prinia, Trumpeter Finch and a host of raptors including Tawny and Imperial Eagles and Laggar Falcon. Mammals include Indian Gazelle, Desert Cat, Bengal and Desert Fox, Blackbuck, and Indian Desert Jird. We will also provide some downtime here to give people a chance to explore the streets around the hotel which are always fascinating and stimulating. Nights in Jaisalmer.

**Tuesday February 5, Day 9, Jaisalmer to Siana:** Our next destination is Siana, a small village at the southern edge of the Thar Desert near the rugged Aravalli Hills. It is a 6 hour drive from Jaisalmer to Siana, so a very early departure will be necessary this morning. Siana sits amidst an arid, rocky plain, but allows us easy access to the scrub jungle habitat found higher in the Aravalli Hills. Given the habitat diversity in the area we can expect a nice variety of birds including Sirkeer Malkoha, Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark, Indian Bushlark, Gray-hooded Bunting, the diminutive Barred Buttonquail, Rock Bush-Quail, Indian Thick-knee, Small Minivet and the scarce and localized White-bellied Minivet. This is one of the few places in northern India to find White-bellied Minivet and although it is nomadic and very difficult to find, we will give it our best effort. After dinner we will take an evening jeep drive to look for mammals and owls. Indian Scops-Owl is seen regularly on the grounds of our hotel and Short-eared Owls are often seen in the surrounding desert. Possible mammals include leopard (rare), Indian Porcupine, Striped Hyaena and Wild Boar. Night in a comfortable rural lodge in Siana.

**Wednesday-Thursday February 6-7, Days 10-11, Siana to Mount Abu:** We'll spend a few hours birding around Siana before driving higher into the Aravalli Hills to the hill station of Mount Abu (1.5hrs). During their colonial occupation of India, the British

established many “hill stations” in the mountains of India. These higher elevation retreats provided a cool respite from India’s oppressive summer heat and high-ranking British officials frequently spent entire summers at these stations. Today, many of them have become summer playgrounds for wealthy Indian nationals and the former British quarters have been turned into cushy guesthouses. We will be privileged to stay at one of these inns during our two-night stay on Mount Abu and the service and attention you receive from the staff will make you feel as though the colonial period is alive and well. Located at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet, Mount Abu hosts a small population of the very rare and endangered Green Avadavat, and during our time here finding them will be a key priority. The avadavat is scarce and a bit nomadic, so locating them can be tricky, but with a day and a half at our disposal we should be able to see them. Other specialty birds on Mount Abu include Gray Junglefowl (uncommon), Painted Spufowl, White-bellied and Ashy Drongo, Indian Tit, Tickell’s Blue Flycatcher, Indian Scimitar-Babbler, Yellow-eyed Babbler and Spot-breasted Fantail. Nights at Mount Abu.

**Friday February 8, Day 12, Mount Abu to the Kutch Peninsula:**

Our next destination is the Center for Desert and Ocean Studies (CEDO), a small research facility located near the village of Virani Moti in the state of Gujarat. This will be our longest drive of the tour (8hrs) and will take most of the day. We’ll make a few brief stops along the way to break up the drive, but our primary objective will be to get to CEDO. We should arrive by late afternoon and will have a few hours to settle in to our rooms and check the surrounding fields for birds like Gray Francolin, Purple Sunbird and Asian Koel. Night at CEDO.

**Saturday February 9, Day 13, Fulay and the Banni Grasslands:**

We will have three full days to explore the deserts and coastal areas of the Kutch Peninsula and this is where many of India’s most sought after birds are found. We will probably spend the first morning near the village of Fulay, one of the few known wintering sites for the monotypic *Hypocolius*. These nomadic frugivores breed in parts of the Middle East largely inaccessible to birders and many serious listers have made a winter trek to Gujarat to add them to their lifelist. Other birds to expect here include White-eared Bulbul, Gray-breasted Prinia, Common Babbler and Montagu’s Harrier. The remainder of the day will be spent driving through the Banni grasslands where old world larks abound and you will have a chance to test your identification skills on this confusing complex of species. Expected larks here include Rufous-tailed, Bimaculated, Crested, Syke’s Short-toed and Greater Short-toed. Other species encountered regularly at Banni are Rock Eagle-Owl, Indian Courser, Painted and Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse, Pallid Harrier and Striolated Bunting. The Banni grasslands are also home to a small wintering population of Sociable Lapwing, one of the rarest birds on earth. In 2017 we were able to excellent close range views of the rapidly disappearing species and it was one of the tour highlights. Night at CEDO.

**Sunday February 10, Day 14, Fot Mahadev and Modhva Beach:**

On the second day at CEDO we will make a morning visit to the scrub forest near Fot Mahadev where two more highly range restricted species occur: White-naped Tit and White-tailed Iora. While searching for these two area specialties we should also

encounter Variable Wheatear, Tawny Pipit, Common Woodshrike and Small Minivet. Other species frequently seen around Fot Mahadev and its environs include Isabelline and Bay-backed Shrike, Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse and Indian Courser. Around mid-morning we will drive to the coastal area around Modhva Beach where we will have lunch and spend the remainder of the day walking on the beach looking for shorebirds, gulls, terns and other such species. Here we can expect Western Reef-Heron, Ruff, Terek Sandpiper, Marsh Sandpiper, Greater Flamingo, Dalmatian Pelican, Great Thick-knee, both Greater and Lesser sand-plovers, Slender-billed, Pallas's and Black-headed gulls and Lesser Crested Tern. This is also a great place to see the enigmatic Crab Plover and in 2017 we saw several hundred in the area. Night at CEDO.

### **Monday February 11, Day 15, Great Rann of Kutch:**

Our final day at CEDO begins with a long early morning drive (2hrs) to the Great Rann of Kutch, a barren landscape that, despite its lifeless appearance, harbors several interesting species. Our main target here is the very local and rare Spotted Sandgrouse. In 2017 we found a flock of more than 70 of these handsome birds and were treated to very close views of some. The area is also good for Cream-colored Courser, Pallid Harrier, Tawny Pipit and Long-legged Buzzard. On the drive back to CEDO we will stop at a marsh where a large colony of Streaked Weavers is usually present and we will visit a few wetland areas as well looking to add ducks and shorebirds to our list. It will probably be dark by the time we get back to CEDO, but that will give us a chance to see Indian Nightjars along the road. Night at CEDO.

### **Tuesday-Wednesday February 12-13, Days 16-17, To Dasada and Little Rann**

Today begins with another long drive (6hrs) to the village of Dasada where we will spend the next 2 nights at Rann Riders, a delightful eco-lodge near some excellent birding venues. Here in northern Gujarat at the southern edge of the Thar Desert lies a vast saline flat known as Little Rann of Kutch, perhaps the bleakest and most desolate region in all of India. At glance this vast, hostile flat appears lifeless, but it is the last remaining stronghold of the Asiatic Wild Ass and is carefully protected by the Indian government in the hopes of saving this critically endangered animal. In addition to the possibility of seeing a wild ass, Little Rann of Kutch offers an unbelievable assortment of birdlife for an area that appears so inhospitable to any life at first glance. In fact, 270 species have been recorded here making it the birdiest venue in the entire state of Gujarat. This area is especially rich in raptors and we might see Bonelli's Eagle, Short-toed Snake-Eagle, Long-legged Buzzard, Red-headed Falcon, and six species of vulture.

Seasonal wetlands and scattered scrub thickets concentrate the birds and make them relatively easy to find. Some of the specialties here that we will target here include Macqueen's Bustard, Greater Hoopoe-Lark, Bluethroat, Blue-capped Rock-thrush, Eastern Orphean Warbler, Graceful Prinia, Desert Wheatear and Rufous-tailed Lark. There is also a large wetland area at Little Rann and during the winter resident Sarus Cranes and Lesser Flamingos are joined by thousands of Common Cranes and Greater Flamingos. Lesser numbers of Great White and Dalmatian Pelicans, Painted and Black Storks, Black-headed and Red-naped Ibis augment the show. Other birds present in lesser numbers during the winter include Oriental Pratincole, Bar-headed and Graylag Geese and Eurasian Spoonbill. In addition to all of these, there will be large numbers of

wintering waterfowl and shorebirds . It is an avian extravaganza and we will have nearly two full days to explore the bounty. Nights at Rann Riders.

**Thursday February 14, Day 18, Dasada to Ahmedabad & evening flight to Delhi:**

We will have a final morning at Rann Riders to explore a wetland across the highway where in 2017 we found Pin-tailed Snipe, Cotton Pygmy-Goose, Asian Openbill, Black-tailed Godwit and Paddyfield Warbler. By mid-morning we will begin our final drive to Ahmedabad where we will have lunch and then take an early evening flight back to Delhi. There we will have a farewell dinner and tally our final checklist. Because of the erratic nature of Indian domestic airline schedules it is recommended that people not schedule late night flights to the U.S. on this day. Night in Delhi.

**Friday February 15, Day 19, Flights home from Delhi:** Participants can arrange flights home from Delhi anytime today. Most flights to the US are late in the evening and we will have full use of a hotel room throughout the day and early evening to allow time for everyone to reorganize their luggage and prepare for the trip home. For those interested, cultural excursions in Delhi can be arranged for an additional fee. In the past people have visited India Gate, Old Delhi and the Red Fort. Of course simply relaxing at the hotel after a long trip will also be a suitable alternative.

**TOUR COST:** The cost for the tour will be **\$4995 USD** per person double occupancy from Delhi. This includes all meals beginning with breakfast on January 30 through dinner on February 15, all accommodations, airport transfers, bottled drinking water, ground transport, guide fees, park and monument entrance fees, domestic airfare from Ahmedabad to Delhi and all tips (**All tips are included in the tour price except for a tip for our local guide and driver, both of whom will be with us for the entire tour. Please plan on a tip to be collected for him at the end of the tour. Recommended amounts for this are \$75-100 USD**). The tour price does not include international airfare, Indian visa, camera fees where they apply, alcoholic beverages, laundry or any other items of a personal nature. There will be a **\$700 USD** single supplement charge.

**REGISTRATION:** The deposit for this tour is \$500 per person. The deposit is payable by check and should be mailed to Otus asio Tours at 900 Hillsborough Road in Chapel Hill NC 27516. A completed registration form and signed waiver agreement must also be sent in order for the registration to be complete and accepted. Full payment of tour price will be due 90 days prior to the departure date (October 29, 2018). Final invoices will be mailed in September 2018.

**TOUR SIZE:** The maximum number of participants on this tour will be ten. At least four persons will be required to operate the tour.

**TRIP INSURANCE:** We strongly suggest that you purchase trip insurance in the event that you have to cancel your registration. Many companies have requirements that the insurance be purchased before, or shortly after you register. Please check with the seller on their requirements before purchasing a policy.

**BAGGAGE:** We suggest that you pack in two small duffel bags, or one duffel and one

medium-sized suitcase, plus your carry-on bag. As a precaution, please pack your travel documents, binoculars, medications, basic toiletries, and a change of clothes in your carry-on bag.

**TOUR DIFFICULTY:** There is no need to worry about your fitness so long as you are reasonably healthy and take simple precautions. To maximize our sightings, we will explore on foot as often as possible, however no long treks are involved in this tour, and all walks are of maximum half-day duration, at a relaxed birding pace and often with our vehicle following the group.

**TRANSPORTATION:** For most of the tour we will travel in a comfortable air-conditioned bus. At CEDO and Rann Riders we will use 4WD vehicles, some of which may be open jeeps that provide better wildlife viewing opportunities.

**HEALTH:** A number of immunizations are recommended for a visit to any part of India, and malaria prophylaxis is recommended for most regions throughout the year. The immunizations advised are: Polio, Hepatitis A, Typhoid Fever, Tetanus, and Diphtheria. In addition, immunization against Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis, Cholera, and TB may be considered. Check the CDC website for all current recommendations regarding travel in India. Pre-exposure vaccines for rabies are not usually recommended for short-stay travelers with the exception of animal-handlers, or those who intend to stay in isolated areas. As a precaution you should take care to avoid all contact with animals (in particular dogs and monkeys) to prevent bites and scratches.

The most common cause of illness among travellers in India is diarrhea (the ubiquitous Delhi Belly!), which can be accompanied by vomiting and in some cases fever. Most visitors can expect to suffer to some extent at some point in their visit, however there are a number of precautions you can take to avoid a severe attack. Most importantly, drink water only from bottles with intact seals, do not accept drinks with ice, which may have been made using untreated water, and use bottled water for brushing your teeth – if in doubt ask your tour leader for advice. Most minor cases of diarrhea are not due to food poisoning but simply the presence of bacteria that your system is not accustomed to, and are usually self-limiting within a couple of days. If you do suffer from diarrhoea an anti-diarrhoeal agent, such as Loperamide (Immodium) can reduce the symptoms, while an antibiotic such as Ciprofloxacin may be useful in more severe cases. It is important to avoid dehydration by drinking plenty of non-alcoholic fluids, possibly supplemented by oral re-hydration solutions.

**INSECTS:** Mosquitoes are generally not an issue during this season in northwestern India. However, one can never say never, so we strongly advise that you bring an effective insect repellent and apply it regularly. Wearing light-coloured long-sleeved shirts and long-trousers, particularly in the evenings, will also help prevent insect bites. The cool morning and evening temperatures and the arid habitats we will be in much of the time will drastically limit the presence of mosquitos, however you will still need to take sensible precautions. Mosquito nets are not typically provided and should not be required providing you take the precautions outlined above; however you may wish to consider bringing your own if you feel it would add to your personal comfort.

**PASSPORT AND VISA REQUIREMENTS:** All foreign nationals require a visa to enter India, obtainable from your nearest Indian embassy or through an online procurement service like Travisa Outsourcing. You must have at least two blank visa pages in your passport in order to have a visa issued. It is a further requirement of the visa issuing authorities that your Passport must be valid for 6 months after your exit from India. Issuing of a visa may take up to 2/3 weeks and although we will advise you on your application, it is your responsibility to ensure that you complete the necessary formalities in advance of the tour. Tourist visas for India are normally issued for a period of 6 months, valid from the date of issue. Fees, requirements, and application arrangements vary with nationality, and are subject to continual change. It is imperative that you check with the appropriate office well in advance. It may be possible to use a visa agent to secure the visa on your behalf, although this does involve an additional handling cost.

The visa application form requires you to give a contact name, address, and telephone number in India, for which you may use the following:

Mr. Qupeleio De Souza, S-6 Roomir Apartments, Miramar, Panjim, Goa 403001, India.  
Ph.: +91 9822139859.

**CLIMATE:** The weather conditions throughout this tour will be typical of a desert environment. Since we will be visiting during the winter, morning and evening temperatures can be quite chilly. We may experience temps as low as the mid-forties, but during the day they will generally rise into the 80's. Humidity levels will be quite low and precipitation at this season is unlikely and will be minimal if there is any at all.

**INFORMATION:** For further information about this tour contact Jan Hansen at Otus asio Tours at 919-259-95423 or [otusasiotours@gmail.com](mailto:otusasiotours@gmail.com).

## **Bird List for Northwest India Tour**

Lesser Whistling-Duck	Greater Flamingo
Graylag Goose	Lesser Flamingo
Bar-headed Goose	Asian Openbill
Comb Duck	Black Stork
Ruddy Shelduck	Wooly-necked Stork
Common Shelduck	White Stork
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	Black-necked Stork
Gadwall	Painted Stork
Eurasian Wigeon	Indian Cormorant
Mallard	Great Cormorant
Indian Spot-billed Duck	Little Cormorant
Northern Shoveler	Oriental Darter
Northern Pintail	Great White Pelican
Garganey	Dalmatian Pelican
Green-winged Teal	Yellow Bittern
Red-crested Pochard	Cinnamon Bittern
Common Pochard	Black Bittern
Ferruginous Duck	Gray Heron
Tufted Duck	Purple Heron
Indian Peafowl	Great Egret
Painted Spurfowl	Intermediate Egret
Common Quail	Little Egret
Jungle Bush-Quail	Western Reef-Heron
Rock Bush-Quail	Cattle Egret
Black Francolin	Indian Pond-Heron
Gray Francolin	Striated Heron
Little Grebe	Black-crowned Night-Heron
Great Crested Grebe	Glossy Ibis
Eared Grebe	Black-headed Ibis

Red-naped Ibis  
Eurasian Spoonbill  
Osprey  
Black-shouldered Kite  
Egyptian Vulture  
Oriental Honey-buzzard  
Red-headed Vulture  
Cinereous Vulture  
White-rumped Vulture  
Indian Vulture  
Himalayan Griffon  
Eurasian Griffon  
Crested Serpent-Eagle  
Short-toed Snake-Eagle  
Crested Hawk-Eagle  
Indian Spotted Eagle  
Greater Spotted Eagle  
Booted Eagle  
Tawny Eagle  
Steppe Eagle  
Imperial Eagle  
Bonelli's Eagle  
White-eyed Buzzard  
Eurasian Marsh-Harrier  
Pallid Harrier  
Montagu's Harrier  
Shikra  
Eurasian Sparrowhawk  
Black Kite  
Brahminy Kite  
Common Buzzard  
Long-legged Buzzard  
Indian Bustard  
Maqueen's Bustard  
Brown Crake  
White-breasted Waterhen  
Ballion's Crake  
Ruddy-breasted Crake  
Gray-headed Swamphen  
Eurasian Moorhen  
Eurasian Coot  
Demoiselle Crane  
Sarus Crane  
Common Crane  
Indian Thick-knee  
Great Thick-knee

Black-winged Stilt  
Pied Avocet  
Eurasian Oystercatcher  
Black-bellied Plover  
Pacific Golden-Plover  
Yellow-wattled Lapwing  
Red-wattled Lapwing  
Sociable Lapwing  
White-tailed Lapwing  
Lesser Sand-Plover  
Greater Sand-Plover  
Kentish Plover  
Little Ringed Plover  
Greater Painted-Snipe  
Pheasant-tailed jacana  
Bronze-winged Jacana  
Terek Sandpiper  
Common Sandpiper  
Green Sandpiper  
Spotted Redshank  
Common Greenshank  
Marsh Sandpiper  
Wood Sandpiper  
Common Redshank  
Whimbrel  
Eurasian Curlew  
Black-tailed Godwit  
Ruddy Turnstone  
Great Knot  
Ruff  
Curlew Sandpiper  
Temminck's Stint  
Dunlin  
Little Stint  
Common Snipe  
Barred Buttonquail  
Crab Plover  
Cream-colored Courser  
Indian Courser  
Collared Pratincole  
Oriental Pratincole  
Small Pratincole  
Slender-billed Gull  
Black-headed Gull  
Brown-headed Gull  
Pallas's Gull

Lesser Black-backed Gull  
Little Tern  
Gull-billed Tern  
Caspian Tern  
River Tern  
Whiskered Tern  
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse  
Painted Sandgrouse  
Rock Pigeon  
Oriental Turtle-Dove  
Eurasian Collared-Dove  
Red-Collared-Dove  
Spotted Dove  
Laughing Dove  
Yellow-footed Pigeon  
Common Hawk-Cuckoo  
Asian Koel  
Sirkeer Malkoha  
Greater Coucal  
Barn Owl  
Eurasian Eagle-Owl  
Rock Eagle-Owl  
Spotted Owlet  
Sykes's Nightjar  
Indian Nightjar  
Little Swift  
Eurasian Hoopoe  
Indian Gray Hornbill  
Common Kingfisher  
White-throated Kingfisher  
Pied Kingfisher  
Green Bee-eater  
Blue-tailed Bee-eater  
Indian Roller  
Coppersmith Barbet  
Brown-headed Barbet  
Eurasian Wryneck  
Yellow-crowned Woodpecker  
Black-rumped Flameback  
White-naped Woodpecker  
Eurasian Kestrel  
Red-necked Falcon  
Laggar Falcon  
Peregrine Falcon  
Alexandrine Parakeet  
Rose-ringed Parakeet

Plum-headed Parakeet  
Common Woodshrike  
Common Iora  
White-tailed Iora  
White-bellied Minivet  
Small Minivet  
Large Cuckooshrike  
Isabelline Shrike  
Brown Shrike  
Bay-backed Shrike  
Long-tailed Shrike  
Southern Gray Shrike  
Indian Golden Oriole  
Black Drongo  
Ashy Drongo  
White-bellied Drongo  
Spot-breasted Fantail  
White-browed Fantail  
Rufous Treepie  
House Crow  
Large-billed Crow  
Common Raven  
Indian Bushlark  
Singing Bushlark  
Greater Hoopoe-Lark  
Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark  
Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark  
Rufous-tailed Lark  
Bimaculated lark  
Greater Short-toed Lark  
Sand Lark  
Crested Lark  
Tawny Lark  
Oriental Skylark  
Pale sand Martin  
Dusky-Crag-Martin  
Barn Swallow  
Wire-tailed Swallow  
Red-rumped Swallow  
Streak-throated Swallow  
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher  
Cinereous Tit  
White-naped Tit  
Red-vented Bulbul  
Red-whiskered Bulbul  
White-eared Bulbul

Common Chiffchaff  
Sulphur-bellied Warbler  
Hume's Warbler  
Greenish Warbler  
Booted Warbler  
Sykes's Warbler  
Paddyfield Warbler  
Blyth's Reed-Warbler  
Clamorous reed-Warbler  
Zitting Cisticola  
Common Tailorbird  
Rufous-fronted prinia  
Gray-breasted prinia  
Graceful Prinia  
Jungle Prinia  
Ashy Prinia  
Plain Prinia  
Asian Desert Warbler  
Desert Whitethroat  
Lesser Whitethroat  
Eastern Orphean Warbler  
Yellow-eyed babbler  
Oriental White-eye  
Tawny-bellied Babbler  
Common Babbler  
Striated Babbler  
Large Gray Babbler  
Jungle Babbler  
Indian Robin  
Oriental Magpie-Robin  
Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher  
Verditer Flycatcher  
Bluethroat  
Red-breasted Flycatcher  
Black Redstart  
Blue-capped rock-Thrush  
Blue Rock-Thrush  
White-browed Bushchat  
Siberian Stonechat  
Pied Bushchat  
Indian Chat  
Variable Wheatear  
Red-tailed Wheatear  
Desert Wheatear  
Isabelline Wheatear  
Tickell's Thrush

Indian Blackbird  
European Starling  
Rosy Starling  
Asian Pied Starling  
Brahminy Starling  
Common Myna  
Bank Myna  
Jungle Myna  
Thick-billed Flowerpecker  
Purple-rumped Sunbird  
Purple Sunbird  
Western Yellow Wagtail  
  
Citrine Wagtail  
Gray Wagtail  
White Wagtail  
White-browed Wagtail  
Paddyfield Pipit  
Long-billed Pipit  
Tawny Pipit  
Tree Pipit  
Olive-backed Pipit  
Hypocolius  
Crested Bunting  
Gray-hooded Bunting  
Chestnut-breasted Bunting  
Striolated Bunting  
Black-headed Bunting  
Red-headed Bunting

Common Rosefinch  
House Sparrow  
Chestnut-shouldered Petronia  
Streaked Weaver  
Baya Weaver  
Bengal Weaver  
Green Avadavat  
Red Avadavat  
Indian Silverbill  
Scaly-breasted Munia