

India Trip Nov/Dec 2011

Destinations: Ladakh, Corbett National Park, Chambal River, Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, and other sites

Introduction

The main purpose of our trip was to see a Snow Leopard in Ladakh. We were inspired by the successful sighting of the species in the same area in November 2010 by another Danish group. However, during planning of the trip it occurred to us that we could as well take the opportunity to see some rare birds and a tiger while passing through Northern India. Consequently we decided to conduct a full three weeks trip.

Summary

With three tiger sightings in Corbett National Park during five days we had more luck than the average visitor – for this part of the trip. However, the main target of our trip proved more difficult to achieve. In fact none of our group managed to get a sighting in daylight of a Snow Leopard, although it was observed by one of our trackers in poor light conditions in Ulley. We had hoped to get a confirmed sighting the next day, but this possibility evaporated as we were running out of time and had to go back to Leh for our return flight.

In brief, during the tour we saw in total 270 bird species including the rare Indian Skimmer, five Ganges River Dolphins (endangered), a lot of deer, wild sheep, ibex, two species of crocodile and four species of turtle.

Description of Birding Sites

Visit <http://www.corbettnationalpark.com/>

Visit Chambal River Lodge: <http://www.chambalsafari.com/>

Visit <http://www.sultanpurbirdsantuary.com/>

Infinity Resorts Corbett: http://infinityresorts.com/corbett_about.htm

Other websites worth studying: <http://mammalwatching.com/index.html>

Our Agent: <http://www.wildworldindia.com/>

For further information regarding the Snow Leopard part of the trip. Please see the Appendix

Participants

Niels Poul Dreyer, Mette Visby Mikkelsen, Ole Michael Lemming, Nils-Erik Norsker, all from Denmark

Dairy

19NOV2011 Delhi – Corbett Tiger Reserve

We arrived on scheduled time with Austran Airlines about one o'clock. Our two drivers from Wild World India were waiting for us with a 4WD Tata and a Toyota ready to bring us to Corbett National Park. We headed northwest on an expressway around New Delhi, a metropole with twenty million inhabitants. At this time of the night we had perhaps expected little traffic and clear weather conditions – instead we encountered fog and heavy traffic mainly by trucks. To avoid fog and mist it is perhaps preferable to visit India plains in March/April when it get warmer and less foggy.

We arrived at Infinity Lodge [GPS 29.45183167, 79.14391000] 9.30. which is a nice resort outside the main gate of Jim Corbett Tiger Reserve. Thus the drive took about 8 hours from New Delhi. Just before Infinity Lodge we stopped to see two pairs of nesting White-backed Vultures. During our five days in Corbett we did not see any more White-backed Vultures. They have indeed become rare. After we checked and brunch we had a few hours of rest before we went out on an afternoon trip upriver to a temple on the other side of the river. Just as we were standing on the bridge, a pair of Ibisbill arrived and landed on the stony riverbed below us. We managed to get great photos of this attractive bird. A Wallcreeper and a pair of White-capped Water Water Redstarts and Plumbeous Water Redstarts were around us all the time.

At the hotel grounds we found a few birds such as Humes Warbler, Crested Kingfisher and Common Kingfisher.

20NOV2011 Corbett south - central Bijrani Range

Inside Corbett N.P. we were accompanied by a local wildlife guide (mandatory) and a driver in the jeep (walking safari not allowed). Only about 30 jeeps have permission to enter the park at any one time. They were all assembled at the front of the gate ready to start after 6.30. when the gate opens. We stopped on this first morning for birds along the 30 km long route to the Bijrani compound. Several species of woodpeckers were seen such as Himalayan and Black-rumped Flamebacks.

Around the riverbed area we had the chance to catch up with the other jeeps as this is the area to find tigers. However, the grass is tall and impenetrable at this time of the year so most sightings occur on the road, or from elephant back. Later in the dry season bush fire make open up the landscape.

On our first day we didn't see the predator. Only four people in another jeep got a sighting.

Nevertheless, we saw some good bird observations, among them Snowy-browed flycatcher, Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher, Orange-bellied Niltava, Little Niltava and a

White-tailed Ruby-throat. At the compound a Black-shouldered Kite roosted in a tree while a Richard's Pipit was feeding on the ground. In the afternoon we came across a herd of elephants feeding in the riverbed area. The weather was sunny, but a bit hazy. In the evening the temperature dropped to below 10 degrees Celcius.

We returned to Infinity lodge just in time to see a depressing film about Tiger conservation. As we could see at Corbett, new hotels are under construction to accommodate the new Indian middle class who are eager to get away from New Delhi's pollution.

21NOV2011. Return to Bijrani in Corbett [GPS 29.44017500, 79.07684667]

We returned to Bijrani opting for a trip on elephant back. Consequently, it was important to get ahead of the pack in the morning to secure a space on one of the two elephants that are rented out, and our driver pressed the jeep to maximum allowed speed. A tiger had been reported close to the compound so our elephant rider knew where to go. We rode up the riverbed along a hill to the north. After a fruitless circuit in the forest, we headed back the same way. En route we stopped to watch a perched Changeable Hawk Eagle and to give the elephant an opportunity to feed on some fresh grass and to have a drink of water. While we were waiting a roar was heard from the hills. A few moments later we returned to the hills, and to our great surprise, a Tiger was sitting on a small riverbed under a log in the forested area, looking at us.

The Tiger soon left its position, moving slowly down a path, and roared before it disappeared into the dense vegetation. It was very satisfying to watch a wild tiger from elephant back far away from the jeeps.

After having a nice lunch at the compound area, we jumped into our jeep in order to follow a route along a forested ridge with the intention of bird watching. As we approached the top of a hill, a tiger was walking on the road marking its territory, but it soon disappeared into the forest. Our guide told us we should wait and it would reappear. And sure enough, he was right. The tiger reemerged to continue its territory marking, and after a stroll, it lay down. Shortly afterwards, another jeep approached the scene from the opposite direction, but that was too much disturbance, and the tiger decided to venture back into the undergrowth. It was thrilling to see tigers twice on a day in Corbett, and without having someone else around us. Nowadays, it is rare to watch wildlife in solitude in this crowded world!

22NOV2011 DHIKALA [GPS 29.57870167, 78.84915000]

We left Infinity Resort about 09:00 for Dhikala, which is about 30 km west from the northern gate. At the park gate, we had to fill in all our details, including passport and visa numbers. This had to be repeated again at the station. We had a successful morning birding session in a patch of rainforest near the river. Here we saw a Scimitar Babbler, Black-cheeked Babbler, Purple Sunbird, Blue-winged Minla and a Green Jay. While birding, a jeep arrived from Dhikala with news that a leopard had been seen with the carcass of a Spotted Deer in a tree about 20 km. ahead of us. Unfortunately, it was too late to see the leopard, but we got a view of the hanging prey in the fig tree.

In the afternoon we had a short visit to the grassland near the dammed lake. The rare Hodgson's Bushchat was absent due to too much water in its habitat at this time of the

year (so perhaps visiting the area in spring would be better). We got good views of prinias, lapwings, fishing eagles and an osprey.

In the late afternoon we spent time waiting for a tiger crossing in an area between woodland and bushveldt to the north. This time we had no luck, perhaps because of too much activity and too many eager photographers in one place. However, we could relax as we had already seen tiger twice that day. For us this circus was more entertainment than wildlife watching. Anyway, it was hard for us to persuade our guide and driver to do something else than park there. One could fear that in the future the already lax restrictions could be lifted to generate more revenue from tourism. A better option would be raise park entry fees in order to generate more revenue from quality instead of quantity. No doubt that taking good wildlife pictures requires both patience and luck these days.

Vikram has a brother who managed to take a marvellous photo of a bear fighting a tiger.
Visit:

<http://www.dickysingh.com/2011/04/bear-tiger-confrontation-10-pics-that-tell-a-story/>

We stayed overnight in the compound area in a guest house style accommodation. Rhesus macaques were everywhere. Consequently, we had to be careful to avoid having the monkeys in our room. A bite from a monkey can be as fatal as a snake-bite due to the risk of tetanus. No alcoholic drinks are served here, and in general we had an almost alcoholic free trip during our three week venture in India. The food was traditional Indian and fairly good.

23NOV2011 DHIKALA [GPS 29.57870167, 78.84915000]

This day was more or less a repeat of the previous day (afternoon) and did not produce a tiger. However, we saw a Pallas Eagle and two Red-headed Vultures overhead. In the afternoon a Green-billed Malkoha showed off as we were waiting for a tiger kill. A Barking Deer and several Macaques made warning noises on many occasions, and there was no doubt that a tiger was around..

24NOV2011 DHIKALA – INFINITY LODGE- CHAMBAL SAFARI LODGE

First we had a 1½ hour drive ahead of us to Infinity Resort to pick up our bags stored there and meet our drivers. Consequently we left Dhikala around 7:00. A herd of elephants, including a baby elephant, were blocking the road. Although it was great to watch wild animals we were in a bit of rush. Driving at night in India is not a good idea, so it was preferable to get underway as soon as possible.

As we were observing the elephant herd our guide suddenly exclaimed that there was a Tiger behind us. Sure enough a huge male tiger was marking its territory 50m behind our jeep. This was our third lone observation of tiger in Corbett. A bit later a jeep came from the “elephant” side and sure enough the tiger vanished into its habitat. The blockade was cleared and off we went.

We now had a very challenging drive of 11- hours drive ahead of us to cover 350 km. This is a very long way on small roads! Driving in India is like skiing on a very crowded slope in the Alps.

Everyone seems to be able to navigate in the crazy mixture of rickshaws, ox carts, overloaded and oversized tractor pulling vans with hay, modern cars, trucks, buses, motorbikes, auto rickshaws, bicycles, pedestrians. There are no rules except “get ahead of the others by any means!”

But the amazing thing is that it mostly works. We saw very few accidents of overturned or smashed vehicles along our route. In nerve-racking close encounters of moving targets coming from the opposite side of the road, we overtook vehicles endlessly, but we went ahead and nobody got hurt. This is because everyone knows what is happening. In many ways, why change this traffic-order if it works? It is certainly not boring and rather akin to watching a James Bond (007 Octopussy, 1983) car chase in slow motion.

However, sooner or later it had to go wrong! A tractor with a load of sugarcane had tipped over in a small village with narrow streets. All main routes were blocked. On the opposite side trucks were parked on both sides of the road, so nobody from our side could pass. But in India there is always a solution. A muddy track through the south end of the village could be used. Only problem was that an ox-carrier blocked the road. Eventually, someone forced the ox-carrier out of the way and after one hour delay we could move on.

South of Agra, we had to drive in the dark. The road to Chambal was empty of cars. Why? Our driver told us that until recently bandits robbing passengers on this route after dark.

We arrived at Chambal Safari Lodge [GPS 26.87200333, 78.56334000] at 8 p.m. It was nice to enjoy a beer in the comfortable setting after having been on the road for so many hours. Our birdguide for the next 2 days Dalveer Singh (dalveersinghcs1@gmail.com) told us that the Skimmer had not arrived yet. We went to bed a bit worried that we might miss this highly endangered species.

25NOV2011 Chambal River [GPS 26.79537667, 78.72457833]

During breakfast at 7:00. Dalveer came smiling and told us that the first skimmer had been seen at the tent of the boatman which was the first sighting for this season. Normally they arrive a bit later. The best time for the Skimmer and for that matter for everything else in North India is between January and April. After breakfast we undertook a forty minutes drive to the boat jetty at the river. En route we stopped to watch a flock of Black-breasted Weavers and Red-headed Buntings sitting on a wire.

We arrived to the boat ramp about 8.30 a.m., which proved to be twenty minutes too late to see the skimmer on the ground. It had departed west upstream. In a rush we entered the boat and headed quickly upstream. About fifteen minutes later we saw the Skimmer just above us. We had great views of a bird species which is in deep trouble and may be on the way to extinction. After a while it flew downstream and did not return.

However we had a great time on the downstream part of the river, we observed three rare species of turtle, two species of crocodile, a Booted Eagle, an Egyptian Vultures, an Eagle-Owl, a Thick-knee, lots of ducks and geese, Red-naped Ibis, Black-bellied and River Terns, Storks and five Ganges River Dolphins and much more. We returned upstream in the afternoon. We had originally booked for a longer boat trip the next morning, but some of us wanted to visit Taj Mahal. It is said that in two to five years the

Taj Mahal may be forever closed for tourists as the water level in the Yamuna River is sinking, and thus the wooden fundament of the building is in danger of collapsing.

26NOV2011 Chambal Safari Lodge – Agra – New Delhi

In the morning we had a good round trip with our guide as he knew all the roosting sites of Collared Scops-Owl, Brown Hawk-Owl and Spotted Owlet. We saw Flying foxes above our cabins. A Brooks Leaf-Warbler was recognized from its hovering behavior and a Brown-headed Barbet was seen feeding on fruits in the garden while Rose-ringed Parakeets flew noisily by. This was a very attractive lodge with lots of birds.

About 10:00. we headed for Agra in order to have enough time for lunch and a two hour visit to the Taj Mahal, a place having twenty million visitors each year. Although it is a world famous place (now a World Heritage site), no doubt that one can also get claustrophobic feelings due to the sheer number of visitors in the peak hours. About 20 million people visit the Taj Mahal each year, or 50.000 people per day

At the nearby Yamuna River we saw three Pallas' Gulls together with around one hundred cormorants, terns and waders. We then had a five-hour drive on busy road to New Delhi.

27NOV2011 to 08DEC2011 Leh (Ladakh) Snow Leopard Trip

Snowleopard watching in Hemis NP and Ulley

Our trackers (see details below): First we were guided by Tachi and Stanzen for three days, then Jigmet for further three days in Hemis NP. Footprints indicated that a young Snow Leopard (SL) had been moving from the Husing to the Rumbak (Kharlung) area on 3rd of December and later a mother SL with a young had gone up in the Husing Valley in the night/morning of 4th of December. Jigmet decided on 5th of December to try higher up in the valley and later he found SL tracks at 4400 meters altitude, while the rest of us took a day off to visit the village of Rumbak. On 6th of December we packed up and left for Ulley in the morning as Jigmet believed that SLs would prefer to stay at higher elevation because of unusually little snowfall for the season and milder weather.

Consequently Ulley might have been a better option for us in the first place, as Ulley is located about 500 meters higher than the camp in Hemis. On the first day in Ulley, Tsewang Norbo saw a running Snow Leopard through his telescope.. Unfortunately, nobody else saw it as it was sighted too late in the afternoon (just before the dark). Some of us saw a something grey on a red rock but the sighting was so distant that it is not worth to tell about.

Trackers:

We (two groups) had five talented trackers:

Stanzen Gurmet (SL Conservation India Trust) three days

Tachi (SL Conservation India Trust) three days

Jigmet Dadul (Program Manager of the SL Conservation India Trust) for five days

Phunchok Gyalpo (Sumda) for six days

Tsewang Norbo (local guide in Ulley- found the single SL on our trip) two days

Durjay (Rumbak Village). A horse rider and a good spotter for six days

Outline of our trip in Ladakh

We had two days in Ulley and seven days in Hemis NP, which is closer to Leh. In Hemis we did six days of trekking in SL territory, which encompasses the three valleys of Rumbak, Tarbung, and Husing.

- Nov 27 We arrived in Leh in the morning, rest of the day in Leh (Hotel Omasila)
- Nov 28 Trip to Thiksay Monastery and Indus river for birding
- Nov 29 Arrival, afternoon scan in Husing hills above camping site
- Nov 30 Scanning in Husing again with Stanzen
- Dec 1 Rumbak (Kharlung) with Stanzen
- Dec 2 No tracks found, trip to Tarbung with Stanzen
- Dec 3 With Jigmet to Rumbak (Kharlung). Jigmet climbed mountains to the south but found no tracks of SL.
- Dec 4. Scanning in lower Husing as tracks were found leading up in Husing Valley
- Dec 5. Jigmet decide to move to Ulley, but tried higher up in the Husing. He thought that it was too far for us to go there and maintained that the plan was to relocate. We took the time off and trekked to Rumbak village
- Dec 6. Relocated to Ulley.
- Dec 7 Ulley
- Dec 8 Ulley, after lunch we packed up for Leh
- Dec9 Leh – Delhi departure with Air India at 11:00.

GPS coordinates:

Rumbak	34.05413612,77.43174442, Alt 3979,45 meters
Rumbak (Kharlung)	34.06036097,77.42128288 Alt 3836,29 meters
Husing Lower Ridge	34.07545270,77.42589852 Alt 3766,73 meters
Ulley Village	34.33342322,77.13184090 Alt 4068,86 meters

Conclusion:

This has been a good challenge and an experience never to be forgotten. Part of the team would like to try for SL again.

In the Appendix you will find practical information about the trip.

09DEC2011 Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary

We landed in Delhi about noon. We had one and half days in New Delhi, so we decided to spend an afternoon at Sultanpur to look at ducks and water birds. Sultanpur is like a mini Bharatpur bird sanctuary with a lot of European ducks mixed with some local species such as Spot-billed Duck, Comb Duck, Bar-headed Goose and Ruddy Ducks. A perched Great-spotted Eagle was seen, a nesting pair of Black-necked Stork as well, and two pairs of Painted Stocks flew around. It is a nice place about one hours drive from our Dee Marks Hotel which is located near the airport. However, it was a day with a very hazy sky, not good for photographing despite many interesting species.

10DEC2011 Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, Sultanpur Fields [GPS 28.45243500,76.86071667], Bhindawas Reserve [GPS 28.53991500,76.53259167], and Dusky Eagle Owl Roost [GPS 28.56275500,76.48242833]

We spent the morning in Sultanpur on an almost clear day where we found Sind's Sparrow inside the sanctuary. After having a coffee break mid morning we drove to an area outside the reserve to see a roosting Barn Owl in a palm and a flock of Silverbills. On fields further to the west, we saw several pipit species, larks, wagtails and a Variable Wheatear. After having lunch in a local restaurant (one of the best meals on the trip) our next destination was the larger Bhindawas Reserve which is a dammed lake with lots of waterbirds. We had only late afternoon here before moving on to a canal with roosting Dusky Eagle-owls on the banks. We began to head back to New Delhi around 17.30 and arrived before 20:00.

Thanks to Vikram Singh from *Wild World India* for arranging the trip. All logistics went like clock-work and the great Indian food together with the experience we had should not be missed. We are looking forward to do more India wildlife watching in the future!

Appendix: Details about the Snow Leopard Trip

Practical Information given by

Niels Poul Dreyer, e-mail address:

www.dreyerfoto.dk

This is not a repeat of the great report prepared by *Ulrik Andersen et al. 2010* which can be downloaded from

<http://www.mammalwatching.com/Oriental/Otherreports/UA%20LadakhNovDec2010.pdf>

I would like to offer some advice based on our experience, which may be useful if you want to attempt to see the ghost of the mountains. This is a personal account, and I have to admit that I found the trip harder than average. I do not want to discourage anybody, but sometimes it is good to be warned, and to be prepared for the worst. Then pleasant surprise may be in store for you, if deciding to take the great leap into the cold of Indian Tibet in winter. This is the domain of Dali Lama, and all the sympatric people who work for a better world.

Chances of a sighting and trackers: Do not raise hopes too far to see a Snow Leopard. It is tough going and it takes a long time to locate a specimen. A lot can go wrong such as

sickness, bad weather, snowfall, erratic behavior of the target species. Expect between 50-70% chance of success, depending upon choice of trackers. Jigmit has a very high success rate. About half of the groups missed the SL (nine visits, five successful in the autumn of 2011). Jigmit scored 100% before we got there (four groups). His last sightings were on 25 November in Hemis, and on 29 November in Ulley. However, the quality of sighting varies; from the distant view of a sleeping cat to a view of an active one close by, as the other Danish team in 2011 experienced during their successful quest in November 2010 in the Tabung valley. To get hold on the best trackers, book your trip through Mountain Initiatives, which supports conservation. <http://www.mountaininitiatives.com/>, or through Vikram Singh World Wide India if you want to do more travel in India, as we did.

The services of the two companies are outstanding.

Write to Jigmet on tongspon@reddiffmail.com or visit www.snowleopardhimalayas.org to get information about the conservation of the SL, and to see some thrilling footage of the SL.

Rumbak village have sold their livestock as the young prefer another lifestyle, and tourism has made the inhabitants less dependent upon raising sheep, goats and cattle in the harsh environment. Consequently, SLs have to seek traditional wild prey such as Blue Sheep, which are more difficult to hunt. This may explain why the SLs have been more erratic in their movements this year compared to previous years. The conservation organization works on livestock insurance programs, enhancement of protected enclosures to minimize predation, and promotion of tourism as an alternative income for local communities. Consequently, retaliated killing of the SLs has been reduced significantly in the areas were the conservation organization operates. They deserve all the support that they can get.

Be flexible. If the weather conditions are such that Snow Leopards prefer to rest in high altitude areas, it would be advisable to relocate quickly to Ulley or adjacent areas which are situated higher up in the mountains than Hemis. Ulley Village is a more comfortable setup as you do not need to sleep in a tented camp. The rooms in the homestead are heated, although in a primitive way. But it is nice to go to bed in a heated room rather than a cold tent.

Fitness: Make sure you are in a good health condition and is fit for the altitude. I had a trouble with illness from pain in the stomach and a sinus. It was no fun to stay for 50 hours in a tent at 3800 meters altitude.

The others in our group were in better shape and did well. Despite the fact that the staff do everything they can to keep visitors comfortable, providing good food and tea and prepares hot washing water every morning, keeps the dining tent heated during meals etc, you can not escape the fact that the temperature drops to -15 degrees Celcius at night at the time of the year we visited the area, and it may be hard to move fast at 4 km altitude. To dress and undress all the time during the day depending on the presence of the sun requires a large day pack and attention all the time in order to avoid overheating, cold and exhaustion. At the Hotel Omasila in Leh it was very cold in the restaurant. Also there is no heating in the internet cafés in Leh. Keep your warm jacket ready also in Leh.

Patience: Be prepared for a long waiting time. The scanning process by scope is tiresome and may take long time. I would guess that we often spent 4-5 hours on the same spot

scanning. The Hemis area is almost a desert and very few birds were around. However we managed to see Blue Sheep, Lammergeier and Golden Eagles most days.

Choice of season: The Blue Sheep mate in November and at that time of the year they are occupied with displaying and they move around a lot. This provides good opportunities for the SL to make a kill. If a SL manages to kill a larger prey, it will stay around for a week or more, and consequently it could be observable.

In summer time SLs live high up in the mountains and prey primarily on marmots and are almost impossible to find.

In February / March, the SLs mate and call “YAAAW” in the valley. They seek prey at lower elevation, and can be located by their mating calls. However when snow is around, night temperatures drop to below -20 degrees. Be prepared for having wet feet when walking in the snow.

Packing: The afternoons and evenings are long during winter time. If you travel with someone who is not keen on talking and telling stories all night, it might be an idea to bring a good book and a pack of cards.

Companions: Chose travel companions who you can get along well with to avoid disputes. There is not much entertainment in the mountains.

Equipment: The chairs in the dining tent were definitely not for people with weak backs. I could not sit there for long time before developing back pain started. This is a trip for young people, but it appears that fit middle aged types do it. You may therefore consider bringing your own camping chair. Also consider bringing extra binoculars -- it may happen that a pair of bins get frozen during the cold hours and thus can not focus (as one of our team members experienced).

Locations

Bhindawas : Chambal : Chambal Safari Lodge : Corbett NP : Dusky Eagle Owl Roost : Hemis National Park : Sultanpur : Sultanpur fields : Ulley Valley : leh

Number of Species

270

Species Name	No	Site 1	No Site 2
Lesser Whistling-Duck - Dendrocygna javanica	120	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1000 Chambal River
Graylag Goose - Anser anser	100	Sultanpur, Bhindav	x Chambal River
Bar-headed Goose - Anser indicus	0	Sultanpur, Bhindav	250 Chambal River
Comb Duck - Sarkidiornis melanotos	50	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1 Chambal River
Ruddy Shelduck - Tadorna ferruginea	0	Sultanpur, Bhindav	100 Chambal River
Cotton Pygmy-Goose - Nettapus coromandelianus	1	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1 Chambal River
Gadwall - Anas strepera	2	Sultanpur, Bhindav	2 Chambal River
Eurasian Wigeon - Anas penelope	200	Sultanpur, Bhindav	x Chambal River
Mallard - Anas platyrhynchos	20	Sultanpur, Bhindav	4 Chambal River
Indian Spot-billed Duck - Anas poecilorhyncha	20+	Sultanpur, Bhindav	15 Chambal River
Northern Shoveler - Anas clypeata	30+	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1 Chambal River
Northern Pintail - Anas acuta	X	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1 Chambal River
Garganey	0	Sultanpur, Bhindav	2 Chambal River
Green-winged Teal - Anas crecca	X	Sultanpur, Bhindav	2 Chambal River
Red-crested Pochard - Netta rufina	1	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1 Chambal River
Ferruginous Duck - Aythya nyroca	4	Sultanpur, Bhindav	1 Chambal River
Common Merganser - Mergus merganser	2	Leh	1 Chambal River
Chukar - Alectoris chukar	70	Ladakh	
Himalayan Snowcock - Tetraogallus himalayensis	3	Ulley	
Gray Francolin - Francolinus pondicerianus	2	Sultanpur	
Black Francolin - Francolinus francolinus	3	Corbett NP	
Jungle Bush-Quail - Perdicola asiatica	0		1 Chambal area
Red Junglefowl - Gallus gallus	16	Corbett NP	
Indian Peafowl - Pavo cristatus	2	Corbett NP	6+ Chambal area
Little Grebe - Tachybaptus ruficollis	1	Sultanpur	1 pond en route Corbett-Chambal
Great Crested Grebe - Podiceps cristatus	0		2 Chambal River
Asian Openbill - Anastomus oscitans	3		Chambal River
Black Stork - Ciconia nigra	3	Corbett NP	
Woolly-necked Stork - Ciconia episcopus	0		12+ Chambal River
Black-necked Stork - Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus	2	Sultanpur	
Painted Stork - Mycteria leucocephala	4	Sultanpur	
Indian Cormorant - Phalacrocorax fuscicollis	10	Sultanpur	X Chambal River
Great Cormorant - Phalacrocorax carbo	3	Corbett NP	100 river below Taj Mahal
Little Cormorant - Phalacrocorax niger	25	Sultanpur	3 Chambal River
Oriental Darter - Anhinga melanogaster	1	Sultanpur	
Gray Heron - Ardea cinerea	5	leh	4 Chambal River
Yellow Bittern	1	Sultanpur	
Purple Heron	X	Sultanpur	
Great Egret	2	en route Corbett-Chambal, Chambal area	
Little Egret - Egretta garzetta	6	Corbett NP	
Cattle Egret - Bubulcus ibis	1	Corbett NP	325 en route Corbett-Chambal, Chambal-Agra-Delhi
Indian Pond-Heron - Ardeola grayii	12	Corbett NP	1 Chambal River 10 Sultanpur, Bhindawas
Black-headed Ibis - Threskiornis melanocephalus	5	Sultanpur	50+ Bhindawas
Red-naped Ibis - Pseudibis papillosa	20	Bhindawas	75 Chambal River
Eurasian Spoonbill	2+	Sultanpur	
Osprey - Pandion haliaetus	2	Corbett NP	7 Chambal River
Oriental Honey-buzzard - Pernis ptilorhynchus	1	Bhindawas	
Black-shouldered Kite - Elanus caeruleus	2	Corbett NP	7 Sultanpur, Bhindawas
Black Kite - Milvus migrans	75+	common	
Pallas's Fish-Eagle - Haliaeetus leucoryphus	1	Corbett NP	
Lesser Fish-Eagle - Ichthyophaga humilis	2	Corbett NP	
Lammergeier - Gypaetus barbatus	6	Hemis	
Egyptian Vulture - Neophron percnopterus			15 Chambal River
White-rumped Vulture - Gyps bengalensis	4	Corbett NP	
Himalayan Griffon	1	Hemis	
Cinereous Vulture - Aegypius monachus	2	Corbett NP	
Red-headed Vulture - Sarcogyps calvus	4	Corbett NP	
Short-toed Snake Eagle - Circaetus gallicus	1	Chambal River	
Eurasian Marsh-Harrier - Circus aeruginosus	1	Bhindawas	
Shikra - Accipiter badius	3	Sultanpur, Bhindawas	
Besra - Accipiter virgatus	1	Corbett NP	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk - Accipiter nisus	4	Hemis	
Upland Buzzard - Buteo hemilasius	1	Hemis	
Greater Spotted Eagle - Aquila clanga	2	Sultanpur	1 en route Corbett-Chambal
Golden Eagle - Aquila chrysaetos	6	Hemis	
Bonelli's Eagle - Aquila fasciata	1	Sultanpur	
Booted Eagle - Hieraaetus pennatus	1	Sultanpur	
Changeable Hawk-Eagle - Nisaetus cirratus	4	Corbett NP	
Collared Falconet - Microhierax caerulescens	3	Corbett NP	
White-breasted Waterhen - Amaurornis phoenicurus	6	Sultanpur	
Purple Swampphen - Porphyrio porphyrio	40+	Bhindawas	

Eurasian Moorhen	X Sultanpur	
Eurasian Coot - <i>Fulica atra</i>	200 common	
Sarus Crane - <i>Grus antigone</i>	6 Enroute to chambal	
Great Thick-knee - <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	5	x Chambal River
River Lapwing - <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	32 Corbett NP	x chambal
Red-wattled Lapwing - <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	30 Corbett NP	x chambal
White-tailed Lapwing - <i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	-- Sultanpur,	x Bhindawas
Kentish Plover - <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	45	x chambal
Little Ringed Plover - <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1	x chambal
Ibisbill - <i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Black-winged Stilt - <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	19 Corbett NP	Bhindawas
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	1 Enroute to chambal	
Bronze-winged Jacana - <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	1 Sultanpur	Bhindawas
Common Sandpiper - <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	4 Corbett NP	chambal
Green Sandpiper	1 Corbett NP	1 Chambal River
Common Greenshank - <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	12 Sultanpur Fields	x chambal
Marsh Sandpiper - <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	x chambal
Wood Sandpiper - <i>Tringa glareola</i>	1 Corbett NP	x chambal
Common Redshank - <i>Tringa totanus</i>	4	x chambal
Little Stint - <i>Calidris minuta</i>	1	x chambal
Temminck's Stint - <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	10	x chambal
Common Snipe - <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1 Corbett NP	1 Sultanpur
Barred Buttonquail - <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	1	x chambal lodge
Pallas's Gull - <i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</i>	3	x Taj Mahal
Black-bellied Tern - <i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	10	x Chambal
River Tern - <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	16	x Chambal
Indian Skimmer - <i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	1	x Chambal
Rock Pigeon - <i>Columba livia</i>	12 Corbett NP	
Eurasian Collared-Dove - <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	30 sultanpur	
Red Collared-Dove - <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Spotted Dove - <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	2 sultanpur	
Laughing Dove - <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	2 sultanpur	
Pin-tailed Pigeon - <i>Treron apicauda</i>	5 Corbett NP	
Alexandrine Parakeet - <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	1 Corbett NP	X Bhindawas
Rose-ringed Parakeet - <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	40 Corbett NP	16 Chambal lodge
Plum-headed Parakeet - <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	2 Corbett NP	7 Chambal
Green-billed Malkoha - <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Greater Coucal - <i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1 Sultanpur	X Bhindawas
Lesser Coucal	1 Corbett NP	
Barn Owl - <i>Tyto alba</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	
Collared Scops-Owl - <i>Otus lettia</i>	2	Chambal lodge
Rock Eagle-Owl - <i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	1 Ulley	2 Bhindawas, Chambal
Dusky Eagle-Owl - <i>Bubo coromandus</i>	1	Bhindawas
Brown Fish-Owl - <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Tawny Fish-Owl - <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Asian Barred Owlet - <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Jungle Owlet - <i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Spotted Owlet - <i>Athene brama</i>	2	
Brown Hawk-Owl - <i>Ninox scutulata</i>	1	x Chambal
Little Swift - <i>Apus affinis</i>	1	x Chambal
Crested Treeswift - <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	20 Corbett NP	
Common Kingfisher - <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1 Corbett NP	1 Bhindawas
White-throated Kingfisher - <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	8 Corbett NP	2 Sultanpur, Bhindawas
Crested Kingfisher - <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Pied Kingfisher - <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	8 Corbett NP	x Chambal
Blue-bearded Bee-eater - <i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Indian Roller - <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	3 Chambal Lodge	2 Sultanpur, Sultanpur Fields
Eurasian Hoopoe - <i>Upupa epops</i>	3 Corbett NP	x Sultanpur
Indian Gray Hornbill - <i>Ocyrocus birostris</i>	1	x Chambal Lodge
Great Hornbill - <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	4 Corbett NP	
Brown-headed Barbet - <i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	1	x Chambal lodge
Lineated Barbet - <i>Megalaima lineata</i>	7 Corbett NP	
Gray-capped Woodpecker - <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	4 Corbett NP	
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker - <i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	8 Corbett NP	
Streak-throated Woodpecker - <i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Gray-faced Woodpecker - <i>Picus canus</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Himalayan Flameback - <i>Dinopium shorii</i>	3 Corbett NP	
Black-rumped Flameback - <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	5 Corbett NP	
Common Woodshrike - <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Long-tailed Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	25 Corbett NP	
Short-billed Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	5 Corbett NP	
Scarlet Minivet - <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	5 Corbett NP	
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike - <i>Hemipus picatus</i>	2 Corbett NP	
Bay-backed Shrike - <i>Lanius vittatus</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Long-tailed Shrike - <i>Lanius schach</i>	10 Corbett NP	
Southern Gray Shrike - <i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	
Black-hooded Oriole - <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	5 Corbett NP	
Maroon Oriole - <i>Oriolus traillii</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Black Drongo - <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	3 Sultanpur Fields	
White-bellied Drongo - <i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	1 Corbett NP	

Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo - <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	2	Corbett NP	
White-throated Fantail - <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	4	Corbett NP	
Spot-breasted Fantail - <i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Green Magpie - <i>Cissa chinensis</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Rufous Treepie - <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	3	Corbett NP	
Gray Treepie - <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Eurasian Magpie - <i>Pica pica</i>	42	Ladakh	
Red-billed Chough - <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	10	Hemis, Ulley	
Yellow-billed Chough - <i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	100	Hemis, Ulley	
House Crow - <i>Corvus splendens</i>	50+	common	
Large-billed Crow - <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	X	local common	
Indian Bushlark - <i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	3	Sultanpur Fields	
Bimaculated Lark - <i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	1	Sultanpur Fields	
Greater Short-toed Lark - <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	25	Sultanpur Fields	
Crested Lark - <i>Galerida cristata</i>	2	Sultanpur Fields	
Horned Lark - <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	3	Ulley	
Pale Sand Martin - <i>Riparia diluta</i>	200	Corbett NP	
Eurasian Crag-Martin - <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	10	Corbett NP	
Barn Swallow - <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	40	Corbett NP, Sultanpur Fiels	
Red-rumped Swallow - <i>Cecropis daurica</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher - <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Great Tit - <i>Parus major</i>	X	seen daily: Hemis, Ulley	
Black-lored Tit - <i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	1	Corbett NP	
White-browed Tit-Warbler - <i>Leptopoeile sophiae</i>	4	Hemis, Leh	
Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch - <i>Sitta castanea</i>	6	Corbett NP	
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch - <i>Sitta frontalis</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Wallcreeper - <i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	5	Corbett NP	X Hemis
Eurasian Wren - <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2	Hemis	
White-throated Dipper - <i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	2	Hemis	
Brown Dipper - <i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	4	Hemis	
Black-crested Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	20	Corbett NP	
Red-vented Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	20	Corbett NP	
Red-whiskered Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	2	Corbett NP	
White-eared Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i>	2	Corbett NP	
White-cheeked Bulbul - <i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Black Bulbul - <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Ashy Bulbul - <i>Hemixos flavala</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Common Chiffchaff - <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Dusky Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Tickell's Leaf-Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Pale-rumped Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Brooks's Leaf-Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus subviridis</i>	2	Bhindawas	x Chambal
Hume's Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	9	Corbett NP	x Chambal
Greenish Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	4	Corbett NP	x Chambal
Western Crowned Leaf-Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Gray-hooded Warbler - <i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Golden-spectacled Warbler - <i>Seicercus burkii</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Zitting Cisticola - <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Common Tailorbird - <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	1	Bhindawas	
Gray-breasted Prinia - <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	3	Corbett NP	
Jungle Prinia - <i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Yellow-bellied Prinia - <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	3	Corbett NP	
Ashy Prinia - <i>Prinia socialis</i>	5	Corbett NP	x Chambal
Plain Prinia - <i>Prinia inornata</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Lesser Whitethroat - <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	5	Bhindawas	x Chambal
Common Babbler - <i>Turdoides caudata</i>	2		
Striated Babbler - <i>Turdoides earlei</i>	2	Bhindawas	
Large Gray Babbler - <i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>	2	Sultanpur Fields	x Chambal
Jungle Babbler - <i>Turdoides striata</i>	20	Corbett NP	16+ Chambal 20+ Sultanpur
Blue-winged Minla - <i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Black-chinned Babbler - <i>Stachyridopsis pyrrhops</i>	4	Corbett NP	
White-browed Scimitar-Babbler - <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Indian Robin - <i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	6	Corbett NP	
Oriental Magpie-Robin - <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	3	Corbett NP	
Small Niltava - <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Rufous-bellied Niltava - <i>Niltava sundara</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Verditer Flycatcher - <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	1		x Chambal
Bluethroat - <i>Luscinia svecica</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Blue Whistling-Thrush - <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	11	Corbett NP	4 Hemis 1 Leh
White-tailed Rubythroat - <i>Calliope pectoralis</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Little Pied Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	2	Corbett NP	
Snowy-browed Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	1	Corbett NP	
Red-breasted Flycatcher - <i>Ficedula parva</i>	5	Corbett NP	
Plumbeous Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	8	Corbett NP	
White-capped Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	5	Corbett NP	
White-winged Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>	42	Ladakh	
Black Redstart - <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	4	Corbett NP	

Stonechat - <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Pied Bushchat - <i>Saxicola caprata</i>	7 Corbett NP	x Chambal
Gray Bushchat - <i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	10 Corbett NP	x Chambal
Indian Chat - <i>Cercomela fusca</i>	3 Corbett NP	x Chambal
Variable Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe picata</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	
Desert Wheatear - <i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	1	1 Chambal
Orange-headed Thrush - <i>Zosterops citrina</i>	1 Sultanpur	
Black-throated Thrush - <i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	1 Leh	
Common Hill Myna - <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	X Corbett NP	
Jungle Myna - <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	25 Corbett NP	x Chambal
Bank Myna - <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	4 Corbett NP	X Sultanpur Fields
Common Myna - <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	60 Corbett NP	X Chambal
Asian Pied Starling - <i>Gracupica contra</i>	2 Sultanpur	
Brahminy Starling - <i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>	1 Sultanpur	
European Starling - <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2 Ulley	
Thick-billed Flowerpecker - <i>Dicaeum agile</i>	1	x Chambal Lodge
Purple Sunbird - <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	1 Corbett NP	3 Sultanpur
Robin Accentor - <i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>	20 Ladakh	
Brown Accentor - <i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	2 Leh, Ulley	
Western Yellow Wagtail - <i>Motacilla flava</i>	4 Sultanpur Fields	x Chambal
Citrine Wagtail - <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	x Chambal
Gray Wagtail - <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	2 Sultanpur Fields	
White Wagtail - <i>Motacilla alba</i>	6 Sultanpur Fields	X Chambal
White-browed Wagtail - <i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i>	5 Corbett NP	x Chambal
Richard's Pipit - <i>Anthus richardi</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Oriental (Paddyfield) Pipit - <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	
Long-billed Pipit - <i>Anthus similis</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	
Blyth's Pipit	X Sultanpur Fields	
Tawny Pipit - <i>Anthus campestris</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields	
Tree Pipit - <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	2 Chambal lodge	
Rock Bunting - <i>Emberiza cia</i>	2 Chambal	
Chestnut-eared Bunting - <i>Emberiza fucata</i>	1 Corbett NP	
Red-headed Bunting - <i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	6 Chambal	
Plain Mountain-Finch - <i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	1 Leh	
Sind Sparrow - <i>Passer pyrrhonotus</i>	1 Sultanpur Fields (female)	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow - <i>Passer montanus</i>	6 Leh	
Baya Weaver - <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	10 Chambal	
Bengal Weaver - <i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	20 Bhindawas	
Red Avadavat - <i>Amandava amandava</i>	4 Chambal	
Indian Silverbill - <i>Euodice malabarica</i>	10 Sultanpur Fields	
Nutmeg Mannikin - <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	20 Corbett NP	10 Chambal

Mammals

Ganges River Dolphin (<i>Platanista gangetica</i>)	Corbett	
Asiatic Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>)	5 Chambal River	
Spotted Deer, chital, cheetal (<i>Axis axis</i>)	15 Corbett	
Sambar (<i>Rusa unicolor</i>)	250 Corbett	
Barking Deer, Common Muntjac (<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>),	20 Corbett	
Hog, Wild Pig (<i>sus scrofa</i>)	15 Corbett	
Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>)	8 Corbett	
Snow Leopard (<i>Panthera uncia</i>)	3 Corbett	
Langur	1 Ulley, Tsewang Norbo , running + a sighting on 4km distance on a rock at dusk	
Rhesus Monkey (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>)	250+ Corbett	
Common Palm Civet (<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>)	1 Chambal Lodge	
Golden Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	3 Chambal Lodge	
Northern Palm Squirrel (<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>)	4 Chambal Lodge	
Indian Hare (<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>)	3 Chambal Lodge	
Flying Fox (<i>Hemiechinus micropus</i>)	local common	
Nilgai (<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>),	50+ Bhindawa Reserve, Chambal Lodge	
Pale Weasel (<i>Mustela altaica</i>)	1 Hermis (Mette)	
Stone Marten (<i>Martes foina</i>)	1 Hemis	
Blue Sheep (<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>)	50 Hemis	
Ladakh Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>)	100 Hemis	
Asiatic Ibex (<i>Capra ibex sibirica</i>)	25 Hemis	
Red Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	1 Ulley	
Royle's Pika (<i>Ochotona sp</i>)	1 1 (Ole)	
	1 (Ole)	

Reptiles

Gharia (<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>)	x Chambal
Marsh Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>)	x Chambal
Soft-shell Turtle (<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>)	x Chambal
Red-crowned Roof-Turtle (<i>Kachuga kackuga</i>)	x Chambal
Indian Roofed Turtle (<i>Kachuga tecta</i>)	x Chambal
Indian Tent Turtle (<i>Kachuga tentoria</i>)	x Chambal