

BUFF-THROATED PARTRIDGE CONSERVATION PROJECT

**Conservation and ecology of Buff-throated partridge, in Yajing country, Ganzi
Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, P.R.China**

**Progress Report
for
The Rufford Small Grants Foundation**

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‘Conservation and ecology of Buff-throated partridge, in Yajiang country, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, P.R.China’

Project leader: Dr Jianghong Ran, Assistant Professor of Zoology in Sichuan University;

Work-to-date

Although the project ‘Conservation and ecology of Buff-throated partridge’ has only been running for a few months, all members took lots of work in this period, good progress has already been made. Nan Yang, Yu Xu and Kai Zhang carried out field surveys from 10th June to 8th September and collected data about buff-throated partridge for estimating the relative abundance of the buff-throated partridge in the sacred and non- sacred areas in breeding seasons. We listed the bird species and carried out a comparison in the sacred and non-sacred areas of Pamuling; we also carried out a comparison between forest types. This allowed us to see if there are some special species that are found only in the sacred areas.

Estimate the relative abundance

The sacred area, defined as the mountains which are connected to monasteries and protected by local people, ranges from 3,550 m to 4,250 m above sea level. Some mountains in the vicinity of the sacred area, the habitat characteristics (e.g. altitude, vegetation structure) which are similar with the sacred area, were chose as non-sacred area. To analyze habitat use of the partridge, the habitats in sacred and non-sacred area were classified into four types of vegetation: (1) Coniferous forests, (2) Oak forests, (3) Deciduous broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forests, and (4) Rhododendron shrubberies.

The abundance of the buff-throated partridge was accessed via indirect techniques recording the number of signs of a species’ presence (e.g. feathers, pecks, dusting sites and faeces) along designated trails at a pace of ca. 2 km hr⁻¹. Although this method does not assume recognition of individual birds, which is very difficult for such an elusive species as the buff-throated partridge, the individual birds being encountered were still recorded. The indices of abundance are standardized by survey effort, e.g. the number of signs observed per survey time (encountered efficiency).

In the results, we compared the encountered efficiency of different vegetation types in the same area, and compared encountered efficiency of same vegetation types between different areas.

A total of 9 trails were undertaken, of which 4 are situated in sacred areas and 5 in non-sacred areas. In sacred areas, signs were encountered more frequently in rhododendron shrubberies than other three vegetation types. In contrast, in non-sacred area, signs were encountered less frequently in rhododendron shrubberies than other three vegetation types (Fig.1). Encountered efficiency (No./hour) in rhododendron shrubberies in sacred areas was obviously more than those in non-sacred areas, while encountered efficiency in other three habitats did not differ

between the two areas. Data gathered thus showed that average encountered efficiency in sacred areas (9.0) was slightly higher than in non-sacred areas (7.58).

The Buddhist monks from nearby monasteries were very enthusiastic in the field work and they also were very interested regarding the conservation of the buff-throated partridge and its habitats. Nevertheless, we found some factors affecting the activities and habitat of the partridge in this survey, e.g. people entered intensively the Sacred forests to collect mushroom.

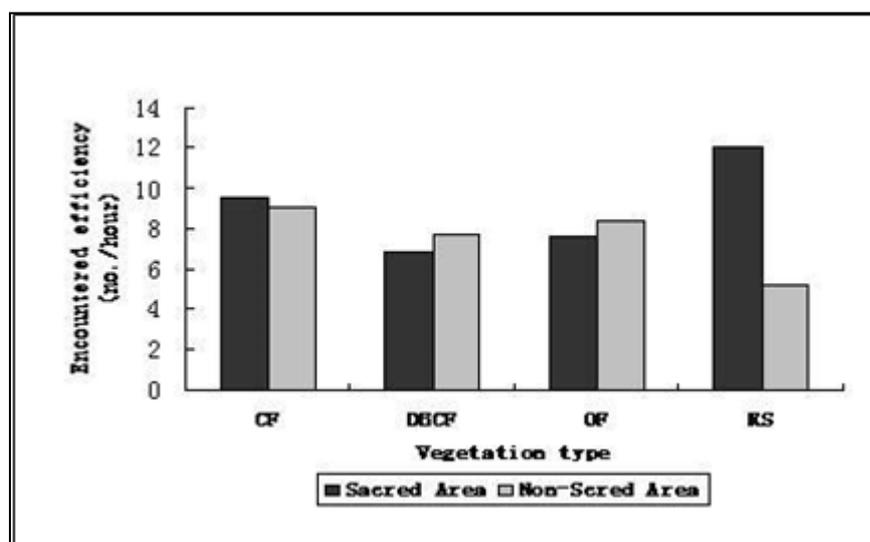


Fig.1 Encountered efficiency in different habitats in the Sacred and Non-Sacred Areas, CF=Coniferous forests, DBCF=Deciduous broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forests, OF=Oak forest, RS=Rhododendron shrubberies

Survey bird species

1. Method:

Line intercept method was mainly used in this survey. To survey bird species, the habitats in sacred and non-sacred area were classified into five types: (1) Alpine Meadow, (2) Oak forests, (3) Coniferous forests, (4) Deciduous broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forests, and (5) Rhododendron shrubberies. The habitat characteristics in the Sacred Areas are similar to the Non-sacred Areas and we choose three sample lines which were 4-10 kilometers in the Sacred Areas and Non-sacred Areas, each line was surveyed 5 times. Each sample was composed with three persons and observed by Nikon35x10 telescope. We noted the birds flying, feeding, calling and other behavior as well as the species of birds, the number and distribution of habitats and altitude. When we found national protected birds we will use GPS locating.

2. Taxonomic composition of bird species:

According to the Classification System of Zheng Guangmei's A Checklist on the Classification and Distribution of the Birds of China, during the 89 species of birds that recorded in the survey belong to 10 order 25 family (Annex 2). The Passeriformes has absolute superiority in total number which has 63 species 15 families and occupies 60% of the bird family and 70.79 % of the species. In this survey we found a total of

birds 89 species 25 families in Scared Forest, 30 species 13 families in Non-scared Forest (Table 1) .

Table 1: Taxonomic composition of bird species recorded in Sacred and Non-scared Areas of Pamuling

Order	Family		Species	
	Sacred Areas	Non-sacred Areas	Sacred Areas	Non-sacred Areas
FALCONIFORMES	1		5	
GALLIFORMES	2	1	6	3
COLUMBIFORMES	1	1	2	1
PICIFORMES	1		1	
CUCULIFORMES	1		1	
STRIGIFORMES	1		1	
APODIFORMES	1		3	1
UPUPIFORMES	1		1	
PICIFORMES	1	1	6	2
PASSERIFORMES	15	10	63	23

3. National Protected and Endemic Species in China:

During this survey twelve national protected birds were found (Annex 1) . There are three I-class national protected birds in the Scared Areas, Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus*, Buff-throated Partridge *Tetraophasis szechenyii*, Chinese Grouse *Bonasa sewerzowi* and one in the Non-scared Areas, Buff-throated Partridge; Nine II- class national protected birds in the Scared Areas, they are Cinereous Vulture *Aegyptius monachus*, Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos*, Black-eared Kite *Milvus Lineatus*, Upland Buzzard *Buteo hemilasius*, Blood Pheasant *Ithaginis cruentus* ,White Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon crossoptilon*, Koklass Pheasant *Pucrasia macrolopha*, Derbyan Parakeet *Psittacula derbiana*, Sichuan Wood Owl *Strix davidi*;

Two in Non-scared Areas, they are Blood Pheasant *Ithaginis cruentus*, White Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon crossoptilon*; There are ten China endemic species in Scared Areas, they are Buff-throated Partridge *Tetraophasis szechenyii*, Chinese Grouse *Bonasa sewerzowi*, White Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon crossoptilon*, Sichuan Wood Owl *Strix davidi*, Chinese Thrush *Turdus mupinensis*, Rufous-tailed Babbler *Chrysomma poecilotis*, Giant Laughing thrush *Garrulax maximus*, Elliot's Laughing thrush *Garrulax elliotii*, Chinese Fulvetta *Alcippe striaticollis*, Crested Tit Warbler *Leptopoecile elegans*, Five in Non-scared Areas, they are Buff-throated Partridge *Tetraophasis szechenyii*, White Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon crossoptilon*, Giant Laughing thrush *Garrulax maximus*, Elliot's Laughing thrush *Garrulax elliotii*, Chinese Fulvetta *Alcippe striaticollis*.

In the results, we can see the species and numbers of the birds, especially China national protected birds and endemic species, the Scared Areas was apparently more than Non-scared Areas.

Dr Jianghong Ran (Project leader) spent time in Pamuling in 2006. During this time he was able to lay the foundations for fieldwork in 2008 to 2009. In addition, Dr Ran was much concerned about other animals and environmental consciousness of the local

people. He also kept contact with the Pamuling Monastery Wildlife Conservation Association and Yajiang Forestry Bureau.

Immediate Future Plans

- Fieldwork by Nan Yang, Yu Xu and Kai Zhang is scheduled to start in October and November.
- Survey bird species in the sacred and non- scared areas in winter.
- Commence assess threats to buff-throated partridge and the habitat in Winter.

Nan Yang, Yu Xu and Kai Zhang

27 September 2008

- Annex1. Richness of national protected birds of different habitats of Pamuling in Summer
- Annex2. The birds in Scared and Non-scared of Pamuling in Summer
- Annex3. The GPS Point of national protected birds of Pamuling in Summer
- Annex 4: List of figures

Annex 1. Richness of national protected birds of different habitats of Pamuling in Summer

Species	Habitat							Overall
	PG	ED	AM	OF	CF	DBCf	RS	
Cinereous Vulture <i>Aegypius monachus</i>	II		1	1				2
Lammergeier <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	I		1	1				2
Pied Harrier <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	II		2					2
Black-eared Kite <i>Milvus Lineatus</i>	II		1					1
Upland Buzzard <i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	II		1					1
Chinese Grouse <i>Bonasa sewerzowi</i>	I	√			3		4	7
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	I	√	38	23	32	4	15	112
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	II		27	12	20		4	63
White Eared Pheasant <i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	II	√		10	10			20
Koklass Pheasant <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	II		1					1
Derbyan Parakeet <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	II		4		2			6
Sichuan Wood Owl <i>Strix davidi</i>	II	√		1				1

COMMENT:

ED: Endemic

AM=Alpine Meadow

CF= Coniferous forests

PG: Protected Grade

OF=Oak forests

DBCf=Deciduous broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forests RS= Rhododendron shrubberies

Annex 2. The birds in Scared and Non-scared Areas of Pamuling in Summer

Species	Scared	Non-scared	Altitude	AM	OF	CF	DBCF	RS
	Areas	Areas						
Cinereous Vulture <i>Aegypius monachus</i>	1		4200	✓	✓			
Lammergeier <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	2		4200	✓	✓			
Pied Harrier <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	2		4200	✓				
Black-eared Kite <i>Milvus Lineatus</i>	1		4200	✓				
Upland Buzzard <i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	1		4180	✓				
Chinese Grouse <i>Bonasa sewerzowi</i>	6		4143			✓		
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	72	40	3800—4180	✓	✓	✓		✓
Tibetan Partridge <i>Perdix hodgsoniae</i>	2		3800—4200			✓		✓
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	53	10	3800—4180	✓	✓	✓		
White Eared Pheasant <i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	10	10	3900—4200			✓		
Koklass Pheasant <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	1		4170	✓				
Snow Pigeon <i>Columba leuconota</i>	20	18	4200			✓		
Hill Pigeon <i>Columba rupestris</i>	6		4150			✓		
Derbyan Parakeet <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	4	2	3600—4200	✓		✓		
Eurasian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus bakeyi</i>	2		4000—4180			✓		
Sichuan Wood Owl <i>Strix davidi</i>	1		4130		✓			
White -throated Needletail <i>Aerodramus caudacutus</i>	4		3900—4200	✓		✓		
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	2		3900—4200	✓				
Common Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	2		4140	✓				
Grey-headed Woodpecker <i>Picus canus</i>	1		3900—4170			✓		
Black Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus martius</i>	1	1	3800—4160		✓		✓	
White-winged Woodpecker <i>Picoides major</i>	1	1	4000—4140		✓	✓		
Darjeeling Woodpecker <i>Picoides darjellensis</i>	1		3970			✓		
Rufous Woodpecker <i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	1		4070			✓		
Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	1		3980			✓		

Red-rumped Swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	2		3800–4200	✓				
Asian House Martin <i>Delichon dasypus</i>	3	2	3800–4200	✓				
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1		4130	✓				
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla citreola citreola</i>	1		4140	✓				
White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	7		4145	✓				
Olive-backed Pipit <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	4		4050	✓	✓			✓
Rosy Pipit <i>Anthus roseatus</i>	1		4150	✓				
Grey-backed Shrike <i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	1	2	3800–4140		✓	✓		
Eurasian Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2	2	3800–4100		✓	✓	✓	
Black-billed Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	1		4150	✓		✓		
Red-billed Chough <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	2		4100–4170	✓		✓		
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	3		4160	✓		✓		
Common Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	4		4150	✓		✓		
Daurian Jackdaw <i>Corvus dauuricus</i>	8		3900–4170	✓		✓		
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	12	6	3900–4250	✓	✓	✓		✓
Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	10	4	3900–4250	✓	✓	✓		
Winter Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1		4150		✓			
Robin Accentor <i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>	1		4100			✓		✓
Rufous-breasted <i>Prunella strophiatea</i>	2	2	4000–4300	✓		✓		✓
Brown Accentor <i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	1		4150	✓				
Rufous-tailed Robin <i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	2		4170					✓
White-tailed Rubythroat <i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	1		4100			✓		
Orange-flanked Bush Robin <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	2		4150					✓
Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1		4100		✓			
Hodgson's Redstart <i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	2	1	4000		✓	✓		
Blue-fronted Redstart <i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	2	2	3900–4130		✓			
White-throated Redstart <i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>	6	2	3800–4140	✓	✓	✓		
White-bellied Redstart <i>Hodgsonius phoenicuroides</i>	2		3800–4200				✓	✓

Long-tailed Thrush <i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	2		4000–4140			✓		✓
Kessler's Thrush <i>Turdus kessleri</i>	3		4100–4170	✓	✓			
Chinese Thrush <i>Turdus mupinensis</i>	1		4140					✓
Rufous-capped Babbler <i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	1		4140					✓
Rufous-tailed Babbler <i>Chrysomma poecilotis</i>	2		4160					✓
Chinese Babax <i>Babax lanceolatus</i>	8	6	3800–4150		✓	✓		✓
Elliot's Laughing thrush <i>Garrulax elliotii</i>	6		4000–4192	✓	✓	✓		
Giant Laughing thrush <i>Garrulax maximus</i>	33	15	3700–4140	✓	✓	✓		
White-browed Fulvetta <i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>	3	3	3900-4200		✓	✓		
Chinese Fulvetta <i>Alcippe striaticollis</i>	4	1	3900–4140		✓			✓
Eastern Crowned Warbler <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	4	4	4100		✓	✓		
Tickell's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	3		4100			✓		
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	2	3	4000–4150			✓		
Pallas's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	3		4130		✓			
Lemon-rumped Warbler <i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	2		3800–4140			✓	✓	
Blyth's Leaf Warbler <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	1	2	4050			✓		
Crested Tit Warbler <i>Leptopoecile elegans</i>	4		3900–4120	✓		✓		
White-browed Tit Warbler <i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	11		3900–4180	✓		✓		
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	1		4000			✓		
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	10		4000–4200		✓	✓		
Coal Tit <i>Parus ater</i>	13	9	3800–4200	✓	✓	✓		
Rufous-vented Tit <i>Parus rubidiwentris</i>	3	3	3900–4140		✓	✓		
Grey-crested Tit <i>Parus dichrous</i>	4	2	3800–4200		✓	✓		
Black-browed Tit <i>Aegithalos bonvaloti</i>	13	20	4000–4100		✓			
Eurasian Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	1		3900			✓		
Bar-tailed Treecreeper <i>Certhia himalayana</i>	1		3800–4100			✓	✓	
Pine Grosbeak <i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	20		4100			✓		
Streaked Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>	2		4000–4150	✓		✓		

Vinaceous Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus vinaceus</i>	2		4100	✓		✓		
Beautiful Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>	9	5	3900–4180	✓	✓	✓		✓
Pink-rumped Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus eos</i>	4		3900-4160	✓				
White-browed Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus thura</i>	15	5	3800–4200	✓	✓	✓		
Common Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	2	4	4000–4120	✓		✓		
Three-banded Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus trifasciatus</i>	4		4000-4160				✓	
Red Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	1		4140			✓		
Grey-headed Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>	1		4150	✓				

COMMENT: AM=Alpine Meadow OF=Oak forests
 CF= Coniferous forests DBCF=Deciduous broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forests RS= Rhododendron shrubberies

Annex 3. The GPS Point of national protected birds of Pamuling in Summer

Species	Quantity	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude
Cinereous Vulture <i>Aegypius monachus</i>	1	30.09875	101.17812	4200
Lammergeier <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	2	30.10214	101.18311	4200
Pied Harrier <i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	2	30.10145	101.19418	4200
Black-eared Kite <i>Milvus Lineatus</i>	1	30.10039	101.19623	4200
Upland Buzzard <i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	1	30.10179	101.18796	4180
Chinese Grouse <i>Bonasa sewerzowi</i>	2	30.10392	101.18552	4143
Chinese Grouse <i>Bonasa sewerzowi</i>	4	30.10274	101.18311	4129
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10149	101.18348	4122
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.10114	101.8927	4113
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.10114	101.19537	4121
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10038	101.19613	4132
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10039	101.19623	4137
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	6	30.10181	101.18123	4134
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10188	101.19314	4136
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.10161	101.19524	4138
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10009	101.19618	4130
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10218	101.18229	4151
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.10211	101.18286	4141
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	14	30.10194	101.18827	4123
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.10128	101.18945	4117
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	4	30.09956	101.19517	4191
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	4	30.10958	101.17545	4049
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.09555	101.168	4008
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.09612	101.1669	4007
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.09497	101.16454	3974

Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10247	101.20685	4170
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.10039	101.21545	4187
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.09995	101.21708	4159
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.099	101.21492	4157
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.09878	101.21372	4165
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.09284	101.21053	4157
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	3	30.09654	101.2102	4153
Buff-throated Partridge <i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	2	30.09504	101.195	4078
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	4	30.10209	101.20495	4159
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	1	30.10189	101.18348	3800
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	12	30.10736	101.17718	4064
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	8	30.10097	101.19595	4040
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	8	30.09712	101.17435	4065
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	11	30.10179	101.1813	4074
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	4	30.10145	101.19418	4134
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	10	30.10194	101.18827	4123
Blood Pheasant <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	10	30.10128	101.18945	4117
White Eared Pheasant <i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	10	30.10923	101.17571	4050
White Eared Pheasant <i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	10	30.09612	101.1669	4007
Koklass Pheasant <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	1	30.10002	101.1742	3900—4200
Derbyan Parakeet <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	6	30.09638	101.20964	4078
Sichuan Wood Owl <i>Strix davidi</i>	1	30.09551	101.20914	4130

Annex 4: List of figures (© Nan Yang)



**Plate 1: Mr Nan Yang was measuring the nest of Buff-throated Partridge;
Plate 2: Mr. Yu Xu was collecting field data in Pamuling;**



**Plate 3: Mr. Kai Zhang was collecting field data in Pamuling;
Plate 4: Mr Nan Yang was watching one family of Buff-throated Partridge.**



**Plate 5: Prof. Dr. Jochen Martens who comes from Institute of Zoology,
University of Mainz visited Pamuling;
Plate 6: The bird watching was taking pictures in Scared Areas of Pamuling;**



**Plate 7: Buff-throated Partridge in Scared Areas of Pamuling;
Plate 8: Buff-throated was hatching in the nest that was built in the Alpine Oak;**



**Plate 9: The nest of Buff-throated Partridge on the Spruce;
Plate 10: The nestlings of Buff-throated Partridge;**



**Plate 11: Intensive collection of mushrooms in the August;
Plate 12: The Tibetans and mushroom that they collected in the Scared Forest in Pamuling;**



Plate 13: The Tibetans turn around the Scared Mountain everyday and throw foods at Buff-throated Partridge;

Plate 14: The Tibetans gathered in Pamuling for the traditional Kermis on 25th in the lunar calendar of China;



Plate 15: The Giant Laughing thrush in Scared Areas of Pamuling;

Plate 16: The Streaked Rose finch in Scared Areas of Pamuling;



Plate 17: The White-browed Rose finch in Scared Areas of Pamuling

Plate 18: The Tibetan Partridge in Scared Areas of Pamuling;



**Plate 19: The Rhesus Macaque family in Scared Areas of Pamuling (More than 60 Rhesus Macaque in a family);
Plate 20: The Blood Pheasant in Scared Areas of Pamuling.**