



Report on



Prepared by

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1. BACKGROUND

Darjeeling Himalaya is known to harbor about 50% of all birds found in India, even though the region only contributes to <0.0001% of total area of India. This makes Darjeeling a hotspot of avian diversity, worthy of conservation attention. With a major part of the landscape being outside protected areas, birds in the landscape are threatened by i) habitat alteration, ii) local linear infrastructure development, iii) destruction of key habitats, iv) paucity of ecological information, and awareness among local communities. Thus, it is important to create awareness among local youths, including school students, and inform them about the conservation value of birds and other components of biodiversity found in the region.

Being regarded as one of the most beautiful hill stations in India, Darjeeling is one of the leading tourist destinations in India. As a result, tourism is the major source of revenue for the local economy in Darjeeling. Darjeeling is known for the magnificent view of Mt. Kangchendzonga, which attracts many tourists during autumn and spring months. In recent years, numerous small, yet beautiful villages have emerged as popular tourist destinations. Attracted by the natural beauty, and local culture and traditions, tourism in these villages has flourished. Bird tourism has flourished in a few local sites in Darjeeling, while this section of tourism is still unexplored in most areas. In addition to birds, Darjeeling is also very rich in butterfly diversity, with the Darjeeling-Sikkim Himalaya harboring about 48% of total butterflies found in India. Tourism to unexplored and underrated landscapes of Darjeeling can be a boon, if opportunities which could benefit the landscape through tourism are understood and honed. The capacity building of the inadequately trained frontier stakeholders, like the potential local guides for the visiting tourists, is one such opportunity for promoting sustainable tourism in the landscape.

Hence, we propose to train young local guides of Rimbick, Darjeeling to enhance their capacity as nature guides, and create awareness among local students of the local biodiversity of Darjeeling.

The Birding Guide Training in Rimbick, Darjeeling is a part of the project “*Conserving and monitoring woodpeckers and other birds in the differently managed forests of Darjeeling, Eastern Himalaya, India*” funded by Rufford Small Grants, and was organized by the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment in collaboration with Rimbick Nature Guide Association.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING

1. To train the local guides on identification of birds through theory and field sessions
2. To apprise the local guides about their roles and responsibilities as local nature guides
3. To train potential bird guides on the use of web-based and mobile applications to solicit their participation in future documentation of biodiversity as citizen scientists.

3. TRAINING ACTIVITIES

- **Total number of participants:** 30 (Annexure II)
 - **Total number of trainee guides:** 19 (Annexure II)
 - **Resource Persons:** 4 in number
-
- Dr. Saibal Sengupta, St. Robert’s School Nature Club
 - Mr. Sanjeeb Pradhan, Rimbick Nature Guide Association
 - Mr. Aditya Pradhan, ATREE



a) Day 1 (25-03-2023)

Inaugural Session

The training began with a welcome address by Mr. Aditya Pradhan, ATREE followed by a round of introduction from all participants including the resource people. This was followed by an address by the Secretary, Mr. Sagar Pradhan, Rimbick Nature Guide Association, on what do they expect from this training. Mr. Aditya Pradhan, ATREE then delivered the objectives of the training, and urged the participants to maintain decorum, and participate actively in all the sessions.

Pre-test

The inaugural session was followed by a pre-test for the participants, where the participants were shown pictures of 11 common birds found in the region, and they were asked to identify them by their Nepali local names or English common names. They were also asked to mention if they have had any prior bird-identification or birding-guide training. The results of the pre-test showed that all the participants could identify at least 6 birds by their local names, while three participants could identify all 11 birds. All the participating guides mentioned that they had no prior training.

Technical Session I

How to do birding and bird identification?

Dr. Saibal Sengupta from St. Robert's School Nature Club gave a presentation on Bird Watching, Bird Identification and Conservation. He started the presentation by defining a bird and then moved on to describe different parts of birds. He then talked about how to identify a bird correctly by size, colors, markings, habits, and flight patterns. He talked about the basics of bird watching, and what equipment is required as a beginner. He also emphasized that ears and eyes are the best equipment that a person can possess as a bird watcher. He then gave tips on how to record observations by noting time, location, weather, number of individuals, activity, and habitat. He also talked about sexual dimorphism, which can be helpful to distinguish male and female birds of the same species. He talked about the role of bird watching in conservation of habitats at local level, and the ecological role of birds. He ended his presentation by showcasing some beautiful birds of Darjeeling. This was followed by an interactive session where the participants cleared their doubts on technicalities associated with bird identification.

Bird diversity of Darjeeling and its importance

Mr. Aditya Pradhan started the session by talking about the diversity of birds in Darjeeling, and how Darjeeling even after being a very small region in India, hosts 50% of all birds found in India. He stated that the majority of birds in Darjeeling are residents, and they mostly migrate only altitudinally. He also showed examples of birds that are long distance migrants and visit Darjeeling along their migratory routes. He talked about Darjeeling being an integral part of the Eastern Himalaya, hosting 9 of the 19 Eastern Himalaya endemic birds. He then described and showed pictures of each of the 9 species of birds, also talking about its IUCN status. Following this, he talked about the rich woodpecker diversity in Darjeeling as it hosts 69% of all



woodpeckers found in India. He described the morphological and behavioral characteristics of woodpeckers and highlighted the ecological role of woodpeckers and the services they provide. He then showed pictures of 12 common woodpeckers found in Darjeeling and described their identifying characters.

Field Session I

The session started with Mr. Aditya Pradhan briefing the candidates on birding equipment and how to use it. The candidates were then asked to download a freely available bird identification app called Merlin Bird Id (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>), which was used as a field guide during field trips. This was followed by a field trip to a section of the forest, locally called *Dur Bari*. The candidates were accompanied by the Resource Persons. Regrettably, the field session was cut short due to heavy rain. The session lasted for approximately 30 mins.

Data Collation and debriefing

The session ended with participants preparing a checklist of all the birds encountered during the field session. Each of the participants were invited to write the names of all the birds that they encountered during the field session. Data collation was done on a whiteboard, where the participants kept adding to the list, until the list was complete (Annexure III). This was an interactive session and birds were identified by local Nepali names and by comparing field notes with the help of resource persons. 13 species of birds were recorded (Annexure III).

Technical Session II

How to be an effective nature guide?

Mr. Sanjeeb Pradhan from Rimbick Guide Association gave a talk on Guiding Skills. He started his talk by defining a Guide and then moved on to what skills are required to become a good Nature Guide. He talked about what are the roles and responsibilities of a guide. He emphasized that a guide should be able to take any role in case of emergencies during a birding trip or an organized trek. He talked about how a guide needs to communicate well with his clients and be patient during difficult times. He then shared his experiences of working as a Nature Guide since 2008, and how this profession has changed his outlook towards life. He ended his talk stating that “*earning money isn't everything, and a guide should always strive to gain as much knowledge as possible.*” This was followed by an interactive session where the participants asked for suggestions regarding how one can develop an attractive tour package, and how a guide can earn from it. This was addressed in detail by Mr. Sanjeeb Pradhan.

b) Day 2 (26-03-2023)

Field Session II

The day started with a field session. At around 6am in the morning, the participants along with the resource persons started towards *Gairi Gaon* following a 2km long trail that led us back to Rimbick. On the way, the participants observed birds and made notes on each of their observations. During this session, the participants used the Merlin Bird Id App of their phones to identify birds using reference photos and bird calls. With the help of the resource persons the participants learned English names of a few bird groups, which helped them to navigate the



Bird Identification app on their phones. The session lasted 3 hrs.

Data Collation and debriefing

The session ended with participants preparing a checklist of all the birds encountered during the field session. Participants of each group were asked to add to the list prepared in the earlier session. The checklist had 39 species of birds at the end of this session (Annexure III).

Technical Session III

Important flora of Singalila landscape

Dr. Saibal Sengupta, started this session by talking about the history of Singalila National Park, and what the name “Singalila” actually refers to. He then talked about the native vegetation of the National Park, and how it is unique from the rest of the forests in Darjeeling. He talked about endemic plants, briefly described and listed some important native flowering plants found there. He then followed this by talking about Rhododendrons, for which Singalila is famous for. He showed pictures, described each one of them, and also pointed out locations where each of the 18 species of these flowers can be found. This was followed by another diverse yet understudied group of flowers belonging to the genus *Arisaema*, also called the “Wild Cobra Lilies”. He again showed pictures, describing each species and talking about its rarity. The session ended with him talking about some important herbs, shrubs and trees of Singalila National Park.

Introduction to butterflies, their importance and some common species of Darjeeling

Mr. Aditya Pradhan started the session by showing pictures of butterflies and talking about the diversity of butterflies in Darjeeling. He then defined a butterfly and talked about how one can differentiate between a butterfly and a moth. He talked about how butterflies behave in the wild, their habits and potential habitats. He then talked about the six different families to which they belong, stating the identifying features of each of these groups. He showed examples of which butterflies one can encounter at different elevation zones. He ended his session by discussing about the potential threats to butterflies in the Himalaya.

Citizen Science in Biodiversity Documentation focusing on iNaturalist

Mr. Aditya Pradhan, ATREE led this session. He first introduced the participants to the concept of Citizen Science (CS) where a local community member has the power to contribute to science by sharing his/her observations on a common online platform like iNaturalist. He then talked about how the participation of local community members in biodiversity documentation has proved to be crucial for the success of larger biodiversity documentation projects. He also gave tips on how to photograph insects using camera phones. He then showed a video of how one can register and upload observations on iNaturalist. The session ended with the participants downloading the app and registering as a contributing citizen scientist.

Field Session III

After the third technical session, the final field session began. The participants were divided into four groups and each of the groups were asked to observe birds independently and prepare a checklist of birds. The session was guided by resource people. The field site for this session



was Tufun road.

Data Collation

Data collation for the field sessions II and III were again done using a blackboard, where each participant was free to add their observations (Annexure III). This was followed by the preparation of a final checklist of birds encountered during all the three field sessions (that totaled 7 hrs in two days) was carried out. 39 species of birds were recorded during the training including Greater Yellownappe *Chrysophlegma flavinucha* and Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*, while the checklist ended up having 48 species (Annexure IV).

Technical Session IV

The Kangchendzonga landscape

Dr. Saibal Sengupta started the session by describing the cultural importance of Mt. Kangchendzonga to the people residing in this landscape, and what the name 'Kangchendzonga' refers to. He then showed important peaks and passes in the Kangchendzonga range described each one of them, in the process talking about the identifying characteristics of each peak.

Concluding Session

Post-test

After the completion of all the technical and field sessions participants were shown pictures of the same 11 common birds found in the region (as shown during the pre-test), and they were asked to identify them by their English common names. The results of the post-test showed that 11 out of 20 participants could identify more than 5 species, 4 participants identify more than 6 species, while the highest one could identify was 8 species by their English common names.

Feedback and debriefing

At around 6pm in the evening, de-briefing was done by Mr. Aditya Pradhan, which was followed by feedback from all participants about the training. Everyone suggested that they were lucky to get a chance to learn about the scope of bird watching and bird tourism in Rimbick. They also stated that the training has helped them realize the benefits of bird conservation, and all of them would go back to their respective villages and make their friends and family realize the same. A WhatsApp group 'Singalila Nature Guides' was then created to facilitate sharing of resource materials and observations even after the training ended.

4. TRAINING OUTCOMES

- I. 20 trainee guides from the local community were rigorously trained in bird identification in Rimbick, Darjeeling, and were made aware of the different components of biodiversity in Darjeeling, including mammals, birds, butterflies, flowers and trees.
- II. 20 trainee guides acquired valuable understanding on how to become a good nature guide.
- III. A preliminary checklist of 48 bird species in Rimbick was prepared.
- IV. 20 trainee guides from the local community registered and have started contributing to iNaturalist.



- V. A common platform (on WhatsApp) was created to share information and knowledge on birds of the region, including new sighting records and checklists. This is expected to keep alive the interest in birding among the local communities.

Annexure I: Programme

Promoting Bird Tourism in Rimbick: Birding Guide Training		
Venue: Smriti Bhavan, Rimbick, Darjeeling		
29th - 30th April 2023		
DAY 0 (28th April 2023)		
TIME	ACTIVITIES	LEAD
0500PM	Arrival of Resource persons at Rimbick on Day 1 (Aditya and Saibal)	
DAY 1 (29th April 2023)		
0830-0930AM	Registration of Participants	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE
0930-0945AM	Introductions and Welcome	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE and Rimbick Nature Guide Association
0945-1000AM	Objective of the training	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE
1000-1030AM	Pre-test of participants about knowledge on bird identification	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE
1030-1200AM	How to do birding and bird identification?	Dr. Saibal Sengupta, SRS Nature Club
1200-0100PM	Important flora of Singalila landscape	Dr. Saibal Sengupta, SRS Nature Club
0100-0200PM	Lunch	
0200-0230PM	How to be an effective bird guide?	Sanjeeb Pradhan, Rimbick Nature Guide Association
0230-0300PM	Interactive Session	Sanjeeb Pradhan, Rimbick Nature Guide Association
0300-0315PM	Tea Break	
0315-0330PM	Field Visit Preparation: Dos and Donts-ethics in the forest	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE
0330-0600PM	Field Visit-Birding	Resource persons assisted by Rimbick Nature Guide Association
0530-0600 PM	Data Collation and Debriefing	Resource persons
DAY 2 (30th April 2023)		
0530-0830AM	Field Visit for guides	Resource persons assisted by Rimbick Nature Guide Association
0830-0900AM	Breakfast	
0900-0930 AM	Citizen Science in Biodiversity Documentation focusing on INaturalist	Rohit George, ATREE
0930-1000 AM	Registering on INat etc and how to use?	Rohit George, ATREE
1000-0100	Free time for guides	
	Session with school students (optional for guides)	
1000-1015 AM	Introduction of resource persons and objective of session	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE

1015-1100 AM	Biodiversity of Singalila National Park and landscape	Dr. Saibal Sengupta, SRS Nature Club
1100-1145 AM	Bird diversity of Darjeeling and its importance	Aditya Pradhan ATREE
1145 AM-1230 PM	Introduction to butterflies, their importance and some common species of Darjeeling	Rohit George, ATREE
1230-0100 PM	Interactive Session	Resource persons
0100-0200PM	Lunch	
0200-0300PM	Certificate distribution for school children	ATREE
	Session with guides	
0300-0400PM	Field Visit for birding	Resource persons assisted by Rimbick Nature Guide Association
0400-0430PM	Data Collation and Post-Training Test	Resource persons
0430-0500PM	Remarks from Participants and Resource Persons	ATREE
0500-0515PM	Certificate Distribution	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE
0515-0530PM	Vote of Thanks	Aditya Pradhan, ATREE
0530-0600 PM	Tea and biscuits	
Day 3 (26th March 2022)		
0800AM	Departure of resource persons	

Annexure II: Sign-up sheet

Promoting Bird Tourism in Rimick, Darjeeling: Bird Guide Training
Rimick, Darjeeling
29th and 30th April 2023



SN	Name of the Participant	Gender	Institution	Address	Phone number	Signature
1	MINAMIA LUCKY SHERPA	F	RNGA	SRIKHOLA	9382552727	M.A. Sherpa
2	SANJAY YANTUM SHERPA	F	"	SRIKHOLA	7478499026	Sangay Yang's Sherpa
3	BINDIYA KAJI	F	"	SRIKHOLA	9883539411	Bindiya Kaji
4	PHURBA SHERPA	M	"	UPPER LIMASEBONG	6235629872	Phurba Sherpa
5	BIDHAN RAI	M	"	SRIKHOLA	7029864427	Bidhan Rai
6	DAWA TAMANG	M	"	DARJEELING	8927620133	Dawa Tamang
7	NIRMAL GURUNG	M	"	UPPER LIMASEBONG	620546999	Nirmal Gurung
8	FUR TENZI TAMANG	M	"	RAMMAM	8101713028	Fur Tenzi Tamang
9	NORDEN SHERPA	M	"	UPPER LIMASEBONG	8016389906	Norden Sherpa
10	PEM DAWA SHERPA	M	"	KALYAN FOREST	6296870912	Pem Dawa Sherpa
11	PEMA TAMANG	M	"	RAMMAM	9149208833	Pema Tamang
12	SANJEEV RAI	M	"	SRIKHOLA	8388807429	Sanjeev Rai
13	NIRMA RINCHEN SHERPA	M	"	SRIKHOLA	7679861471	Nirma Rinchen Sherpa
14	BYAKTA RAI	M	"	RAJABHAR	8371868152	Byakta Rai
15	KHANDUP SHERPA	M	"	SRIKHOLA	7679421280	Khandup Sherpa
16	PHURBA THAMI	M	"	GURUM	7029742130	Phurba Thami
17	RESOICE RAI	M	"	DARABANDI @RINJANG	9932167745	Resoice Rai

Promoting Bird Tourism In Rimbick, Darjeeling: Bird Guide Training
 Rimbick, Darjeeling
 29th and 30th April 2023

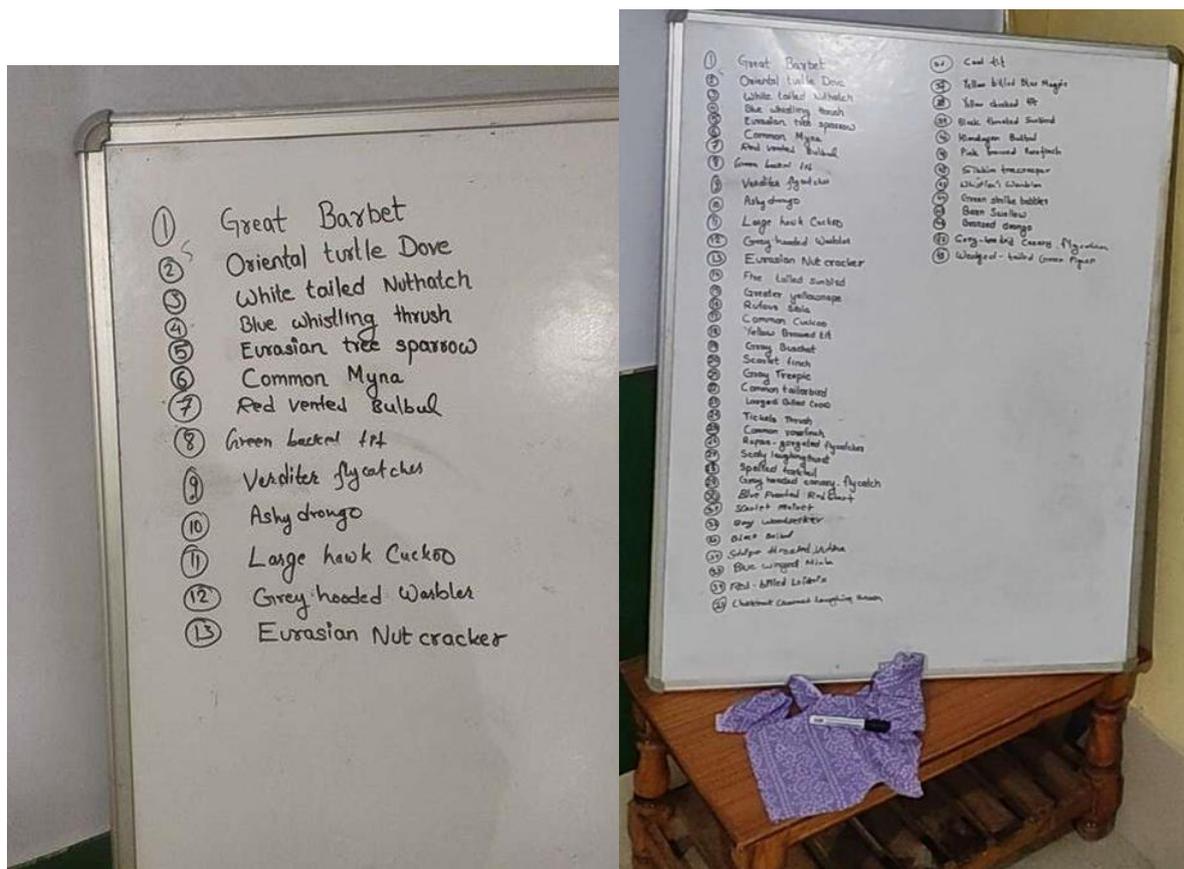


SN	Name of the Participant	Gender	Institution	Address	Phone number	Signature
18	PASSANA SHERPA	M	RALGA	SABA ADAN	9749582348	<i>Passana Sherpa</i>
19	Neoyi THAPA	A	EWGA	CHANGMA TE.	7670467182	<i>Neoyi Thapa</i>
20	Ashya Pradhan	M	ATREE	ATREE, GRC.	9593393459	<i>Ashya</i>
21	Sanjeev Pradhan	M	Rimbick Nature Guide	Rimbick Bazar	9064999622	<i>S. Pradhan</i>
22	Pratik Prata	M	"	Chimber	9333133809	<i>Pratik</i>
23	Subarna Rai	M	"	Manaydang	8679876358	<i>Rai</i>
24	Shuman Rai	M	"	Chud Nakhaly	9047889116	<i>Shuman</i>
25	Saparnasi Duttan	M	"	Pirwite Bagar	9333285920	<i>Saparnasi</i>
27	KAZI TAMANG	M	Rimmon Forest Dept	Rimmon Forest	7029383626	<i>Kazi</i>
28	LAKEN SHERPA	M	Rimbick Nature Guide	Lingeleng	8297124893	<i>Laken</i>
29	Shirin Gai	M	"	Rimbick	9733235921	<i>Shirin</i>
30	Ranesh Bhattacharj	M	"	Gumbadara	9332582243	<i>Ranesh</i>



SN	Name of the Participant (Guides)	Day 1-Session 1	Day 1-Session 2	Day 1-Session 3	Day 2-Session 1	Day 2-Session 2	Day 2-Session 3
1	Musica Luter SHERA.	M. Shera					
2	SANCAY YANTUM SHERA.	Sangay Yantum Sherpa					
3	BANDYA RAI.	Bandya Rai					
4	DHARA SHERA.	Dhara Sherpa					
5	ARDHAN RAI.	Ardhan Rai					
6	DAVA TOMANG	Dava Tomang	Dava Tomang	Dava Tomang	Dava Tomang	Dava Tomang	Dava Tomang
7	MIRMAI GUEWA.	Mirmai Guewa					
8	CURTENZ TAMANG	Curtenz Tamang	Curtenz Tamang	Curtenz Tamang	Curtenz Tamang	Curtenz Tamang	Curtenz Tamang
9	NORDEN SHERA	Norden Sherpa					
10	DEM DARA SHERA	Dem Dara Sherpa					
11	DEMA TOMANG	Dem Tomang	Dem Tomang	Dem Tomang	Dem Tomang	Dem Tomang	Dem Tomang
12	SANDRO RAI.	Sandro Rai					
13	NINA RAVEN SHERA	Nina Raven Sherpa					
14	SHARMA RAI.	Sharma Rai					
15	KHARUVE SHERA.	Kharuve Sherpa					
16	ANUBRA TAMANG	Anubra Tamang	Anubra Tamang	Anubra Tamang	Anubra Tamang	Anubra Tamang	Anubra Tamang
17	REJICE RAI	Rejice Rai	Rejice Rai	Rejice Rai	Rejice Rai	Rejice Rai	Rejice Rai
18	PASRANA SHERA	Pasrana Sherpa					
19	AMGYI SHARPA	Amgyi Sharpa	Amgyi Sharpa	Amgyi Sharpa	Amgyi Sharpa	Amgyi Sharpa	Amgyi Sharpa

Annexure III: Checklist of birds observed and identified by the participant



- ① Great Barbet
- ② Oriental turtle Dove
- ③ White tailed Nuthatch
- ④ Blue whistling thrush
- ⑤ Eurasian tree sparrow
- ⑥ Common Myna
- ⑦ Red vented Bulbul
- ⑧ Green backed tit
- ⑨ Verditer flycatcher
- ⑩ Ashy drongo
- ⑪ Large hawk Cuckoo
- ⑫ Grey-headed Warbler
- ⑬ Eurasian Nutcracker

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① Great Barbet | ②① Coal tit |
| ② Oriental turtle Dove | ②② Blue billed Blue Magpie |
| ③ White tailed Nuthatch | ②③ Blue checked sp |
| ④ Blue whistling thrush | ②④ Blue tailed Warbler |
| ⑤ Eurasian tree sparrow | ②⑤ Himalayan Bulbul |
| ⑥ Common Myna | ②⑥ Pink breasted Rosefinch |
| ⑦ Red vented Bulbul | ②⑦ Golden breaster |
| ⑧ Green backed tit | ②⑧ White's Warbler |
| ⑨ Verditer flycatcher | ②⑨ Green shelled babbler |
| ⑩ Ashy drongo | ②⑩ Blue Siskin |
| ⑪ Large hawk Cuckoo | ②⑪ Redstart |
| ⑫ Grey-headed Warbler | ②⑫ Grey-billed Cuckoo Flycatcher |
| ⑬ Eurasian Nutcracker | ②⑬ Whitehead-tailed Green Pigeon |
| ⑭ Blue Lailed Warbler | |
| ⑮ Greater yellowthroat | |
| ⑯ Rufous Siskin | |
| ⑰ Common Cuckoo | |
| ⑱ Yellow Bristed tit | |
| ⑲ Green Bristed | |
| ⑳ Scarlet finch | |
| ㉑ Grey Treepie | |
| ㉒ Common Yellowbill | |
| ㉓ Longbill | |
| ㉔ Thrush | |
| ㉕ Common Yellowthroat | |
| ㉖ Asian golden flycatcher | |
| ㉗ Scaly breasted Warbler | |
| ㉘ Spotted flycatcher | |
| ㉙ Grey-headed Cuckoo Flycatcher | |
| ㉚ Blue-headed Redstart | |
| ㉛ Scarlet Minivet | |
| ㉜ Grey Warbler | |
| ㉝ Blue bird | |
| ㉞ Shrike Thrush | |
| ㉟ Blue-winged Minivet | |
| ㊱ Red-billed Lark | |
| ㊲ Chestnut-banded Laughing Thrush | |

Checklist of birds observed in Day 1 (left) and Day 2 (right). Prepared by the participants during the data collation sessions.

Annexure IV: Checklist of birds observed and identified by the participants with scientific and local names.

SN	Common Name	Scientific Name	Local (Nepali)	Name
1	Ashy Drongo	Dicrurus leucophaeus	Chibey	
2	Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	Gauthali	
3	Bay Woodpecker	Blythipicus pyrrhotis	Lachey	
4	Black Bulbul	Hypsipetes leucocephalus	Kyaki	
5	Black-throated Sunbird	Aethopyga saturata	Balchey	
6	Blue Whistling Thrush	Myophonus caeruleus	Kalchura	
7	Blue-fronted Redstart	Phoenicurus frontalis	Tik-tikey	
8	Blue-winged Minla	Actinodura cyanouroptera		
9	Bronzed Drongo	Dicrurus aeneus	Chibey	
10	Chestnut-crowned Laughingthrush	Trochalopteron erythrocephalum	Kali Vyakura	
11	Coal Tit	Periparus ater		
12	Common Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	
13	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis	Ruppee	
14	Common Rosefinch	Carpodacus erythrinus		
15	Common Tailorbird	Orthotomus sutorius	Damai Chara	
16	Eurasian Nutcracker	Nucifraga caryocatactes	Lekh Bhaley	
17	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Passer montanus	Bhangera	
18	Fire-tailed Myzornis	Myzornis pyrrhoura	Chinchirey	
19	Great Barbet	Psilopogon virens	Nyaul	
20	Greater Yellownappe	Chrysophlegma flavinucha	Lachey	
21	Green Shrike Babbler	Pteruthius xanthochlorus		
22	Green-backed Tit	Parus monticolus	Chi-chin-kotay	
23	Grey Bushchat	Saxicola ferreus	Duirey	
24	Grey Treepie	Dendrocitta formosae	Kokolay	
25	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	Phylloscopus xanthoschistos		
26	Grey-hooded Warbler	Pycnonotus leucogenys	Fista	
27	Himalayan Bulbul	Pycnonotus leucogenys	Phusre Jureli	
28	Large Hawk Cuckoo	Hierococyx sparverioides	Biu char	
29	Large-billed Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos	Kaag	
30	Oriental Turtle Dove	Streptopelia orientalis	Tavey Dhukur	
31	Pink-browed Rosefinch	Carpodacus rodochroa		
32	Red-billed Leiothrix	Leiothrix lutea	Jhyar-jhyarey	
33	Red-vented Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer	Kali Jureli	
34	Rufous Sibia	Heterophasia capistrata	Char-charey	
35	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	Ficedula strophiaata		
36	Scaly Laughingthrush	Trochalopteron subunicolor	Vyakura	
37	Scarlet Finch	Carpodacus sipahi		
38	Scarlet Minivet	Pericrocotus speciosus	Rani Chara	
39	Sikkim Treecreeper	Certhia discolor	Sulsuley	
40	Spotted Forktail	Enicurus maculatus	Dhobini	
41	Stripe-throated Yuhina	Yuhina gularis	Naltery	
42	Tickell's Thrush	Turdus unicolor		
43	Verditer Flycatcher	Eumyias thalassinus	Harini	
44	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	Treron sphenurus	Haleso	
45	Whistler's Warbler	Phylloscopus whistleri		
46	White-tailed Nuthatch	Sitta himalayensis	Sulsuley	
47	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie	Urocissa flavirostris	Lampucharey	
48	Yellow-browed Tit	Sylviparus modestus	Jurey fista	
49	Yellow-cheeked Tit	Machlolophus spilonotus		

Annexure V: Photographs



Mr. Sagar Pradhan, Secretary of Rimbick Nature Guide Association, delivering the welcome address.



Dr. Saibal Sengupta, SRS Nature Club presenting a talk on Bird Watching, Bird Identification and Conservation during the Technical Session I.



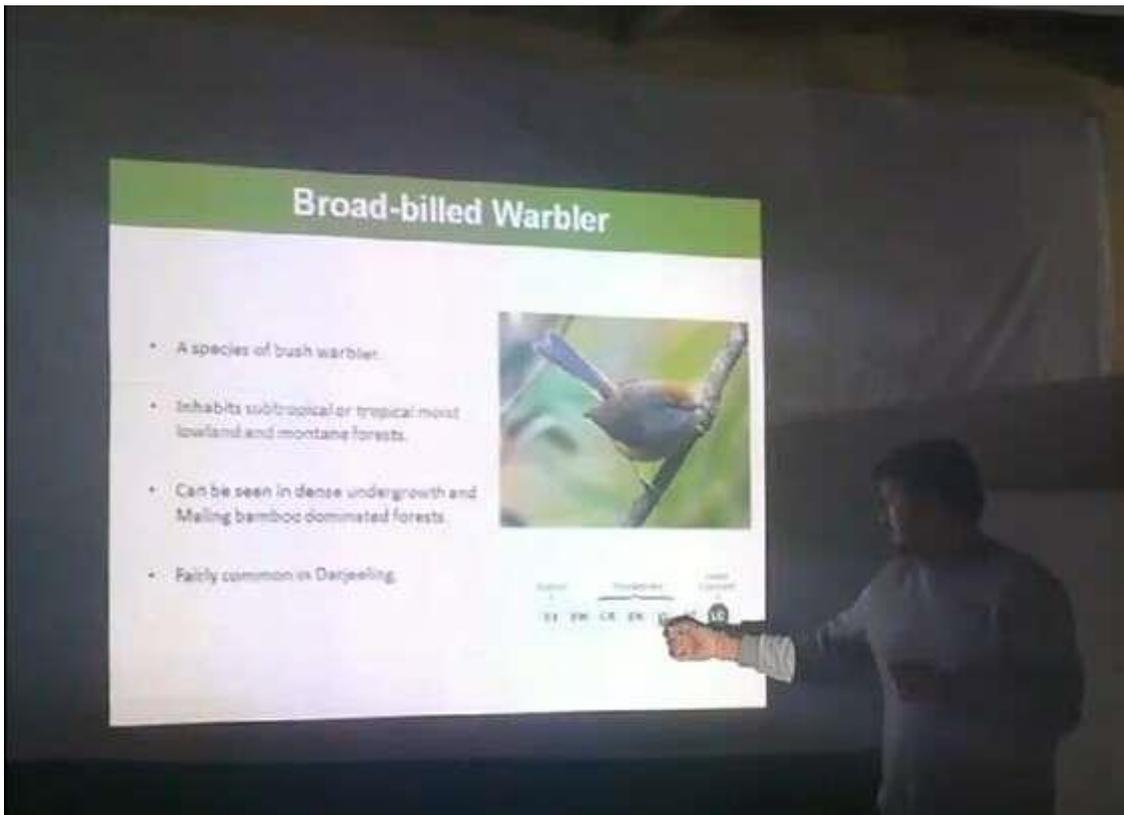
Participants observing birds during Field Session I.



Participants taking cover after heavy rain during Field session I.



Participants preparing a checklist of birds observed during Field Session I.



Aditya Pradhan delivering a presentation on the avian diversity of Darjeeling with emphasis to endemic species of the Eastern Himalaya during Technical Session II.



Group photo of the participants and resource people after the Technical Session II.



Participants observing birds during Field Session II.



Participants observing birds during Field Session II.



Participants identify birds in the field using Merlin Bird Id App during Field Session II.



Participants preparing a checklist of birds observed during Field Session II.



Mr. Sanjeev Pradhan, Rimbick Nature Guide Association delivering a talk on Guiding Skills during the Technical Session IV.



Participants observing birds during Field Session III.



Participants with their certificates after successfully completing the training.