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GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK; KULLU

A PROFILE

DEPTT. OF FOREST FARMING AND CONSERVATION
GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK

1. INTRODUCTION

Great Himalayan National Park, G.H.N.P. situated in the kullu district of H. P. is one of the least disturbed Western Himalayan representative Eco-Systems, supporting an extremely diverse wild life population. It harbours one of the few known viable populations of "Western Tragopan" along with more than 300 species of birds and over 30 species of mammals.

The park is contiguous with the Rupin Bhaba Sanctuary (269 Sq. Kms.) in the south East, Pin Valley N.P. (675 Sq. Km) in the East and Kanawar WLS in the North, the latter is connected to the park through the proposed extension in the parvati river catchment. Together these areas constitute one of the largest areas of relatively undisturbed western Himalayan Eco-System in the Northern India.

The park consists of the upper catchment areas of the Tirthan, Sainj, Parvati and Jiwa nala, flowing East to West and mingling into Beas river. The bewitching scenic beauty of the park is a complement to its Biological richness.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:-

2.1 AREA:-

The park is sprawled over an area of 765 sq.kms. The park area includes 41.15 sq.kms. as Reserve Forest, 631.25 sq.kms as DPF class-II and 92.54 sq.kms. as UPF class-III and 0.12 sq.km. as cultivation land.

2.2 LEGAL STATUS:-

Initial notification to declare the area, a National Park was issued on 1-3-1984 vide Govt. notification No.6-16/73 SF-II. The area has been further renotified to an area of 765 sq.km. vide Govt. notification No. 3-6-16/73 SF-II dated 22-4-94. Legal formalities for issue of final notification are under way.

2.3. GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES:-

Latitudinal range; $31^{\circ} 38' 16''$ to $31^{\circ} 56' 41''$ North. Longitudinal range; $77^{\circ} 20'$ to $77^{\circ} 52' 11''$ East.

2.4. TOPOGRAPHY & SOIL CONDITIONS

The park has an altitudinal variation ranging from 1300 mtrs. to 6110 mtrs. The terrain is characterized by numerous high ridges (over 4000 mtrs. high) deep gorges and precipitous cliffs, rocky crags, glaciers and narrow valleys. A little over half of the park area lies above 4000 mtrs. Much of the eastern part of the park is perpetually snow bound or under ice. Pleistocene glacials advances have greatly influenced the topography of the region and have left extensive moraines, river terraces and hanging valleys. Quartzites, micaschist, shale and gneiss are the important rock forms found in the areas, with quartzite as the predominant one. Soil is sandy loam with thick humus beneath Kharshu and Fir forests and is shallow in the rocky and precipitous ridges.

2.5. BOUNDARY:-

The Northern boundary of the park is a ridge extending from Kasoldhar to Baridhauri Thatch extending up to SOI Benchmark 5741 meters, on Eastern side from SOI Benchmark 5741 meter to Kokshani Peak, extending

upto Ghushu Pishu peak, on Southern side from Ghushu Pishu to Srikhand Mahadev and then along watershed between Palachan Gad to Tirthan Gad upto the Kharingcha ridge.

The Northern, Eastern and Southern boundaries of the park are impassable as they are mostly under permanent snow (N&E part) or with very steep ridges (South portion)

2.6. CLIMATE :-

1. Winter Season- Oct. to March.
 2. Summer Season- April to June
 3. Rainy Season - July to September.
- Heavy frost occurs from Dec to Feb.

No specific records on temperature, rain fall & snow precipitation has been recorded so far. The park experiences snow, but below three thousand metres it doesnot remain on the ground for a long time. However above 3000 mtrs it persist from Nov. to March.

3. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION :-

3.1 MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ist Management plan for the park covering the period 1987-97 was prepared by Sh. R. C. Sharma, IFS., the then Chief wild life warden H.P. The plan stands approved by the state & central government for Rs 645.25 lacs.

3.2 COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

For ensuring an effective park management, a wireless communication system covering all important points within and around the park was established in 1993. At present the Communication network is comprised of nine base stations at Shamshi, Aut, Sairopa, Kharoncha/Dingcha, Banjar, Sainj, Lapah, Diar and Kullu.

3.3 PRESSURE ON THE PARK :-

There are two villages namely Kunder & Majhan and 57 Thaches inside the park. The villages are inhabited by 12 families with total population of around 100 people. The legal process for the rehabilitation of these villages to some suitable places outside the park is underway. The land under cultivation in these villages is around 0.12 sq.kms. The villagers possesses all possible traditional rights in the park. In addition to the pressure of these two villages, about 115 villages exist within a distance of 5 Km., adjoining the western boundary of the park. The major pressure on the park comes from these peripheral villages, where many of the people claim traditional grazing rights and also collect herbs and mushrooms from the park. Current estimates suggest that more than 2500 people living in the periphery of the park enter the area for herbs and mushroom collections. Besides it around 30000 sheep and goats graze inside the park every year.

3.4. OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING THE HABITAT.

Heavy landslides and avalanches frequently occurring during rainy/winter season result in heavy loss of top soil, decrease in pasture areas and wild animals deaths, thereby affecting the park habitat badly. The inaccessibility to the park by park personnels during such periods affects the park management badly.

4. FLORA AND FAUNA

4.1 FLORA.

About one third of the park area supports closed canopy forests (mainly occurring in belts around Jiwa, Sanj and Tirthan nallas and their tributaries) extending from the valley bottoms to 3300-3600 mtrs, depending on aspects. A little over half of the area lies above 4000 mts., the approximate upper limit for alpine meadow communities.

Gaston et al (1981) recognised five broad forest types within the park.

1. Sub-tropical pine forest, characterized by chir pine between 600-1700 M.
2. Himalayan moist temperate forest, characterized by both conifers and broad leaved species between 1250-3600 M.
3. Sub-alpine forest dominated by birch and fir species between 3000-3500
4. Moist sub-alpine scrub characterized by Rhododendron species between 3000-3500 M.
5. Dry alpine scrub characterized by Juniper species between 3400-3800.

The presence of undisturbed oak forest at low and middle altitude is worth noticing, which is a rare outside the park. Alpine meadows occurring above about 3800m, the upper limit of sub-alpine and alpine scrub communities, hold a high diversity of herbaceous species, many of which have medicinal & aromatic properties and are of great commercial values (annex-A).

The lower altitude forests generally support a dense understorey with a high diversity of shrubs, the important being, Indigofera, viburnum, sarcococca and berberis species.

Forest type in the park as per champions and seth classification are Ban Oak forest 12/C1(a), Moist Deodar Forest 12/C1(c), Western Mixed Coniferous Forest 12/C1(d), Moist temperate Deciduous Forest 12/C1(e), Kharsu Oak Forest 12/C2(a), Western Himalayan upper Oak/Fir forest 12/C2(b), Montane Bamboo Brakes 12/DS1, Himalayan Temperate and 12/DS2, Himalayan temperate pastures 12/DS3, west Himalayan sub alpine Fir forest 14/C1(a), subalpine pastures 14/DS1, Birch/Rhododendron Scrub Forest 15/C1, Deciduous alpine Scrub 15/C2, and alpine pastures 15/C3.

4.2. FAUNA

The park provides an excellent habitat for large number of mammals and pheasants, paramount among the latter is "Western Tragopan", one of the highly endangered species of pheasants. The park contains the largest remaining population of Himalayan Thar (endemic to India) in India. It is possibly the only place in the whole Himalayas where Bharal occurs virtually side by side with Himalayan Thar. The highly endangered snow leopard is reported to occur in areas within and adjacent to the National Park. The severely endangered Musk deer Moschus-Chrysogaster Occurs particularly in the sub-alpine zone where monals are also common in summer. The park being an abode of more than 300 species of birds represents an excellent cross-section of western Himalayan avifauna (annex-b). Important Mammals, present in the Great Himalayan National Park are listed in Annexure C.

5. TOURIST INFORMATION.

The park being endowed with immense variety of typical Western Himalayan flora and fauna is a virtual paradise for nature lovers. Infact it has a great potential to make people sensitive and knowledgeable about wildlife.

For facilitating the accessibility of the visitors to the park as well as enhancing the quality of their experiences, some important basic informations are being supplied as below:-

5.1 ACCESS TO THE PARK :-

On National Highway 21 at Aut, which is about 45kms. from Mandi and 30 kms from Kullu, a bifurcation towards eastern side leads to Larji (4kms. from Aut), a small place forming junction of the in going two routes leading to the park, one along Sainj nala (Motorable road upto Neuli, about 26 kms from Larji and thereafter on foot journey) and another along Tirthan nala (Motorable road upto Gushaini, 28 kms. and thereafter on foot journey).

Nearest Air Port - Bhuntar (kullu), 50kmns.

Nearest Railhead - Joginder Nagar Mandi, 100 kms.

Nearest Town - Kullu 60 kms.

5.2 ENTRY REGULATION:-

Entry and movements in park are restricted between sun rise and sun set. Permits for entering the park are issued by the Director, Great Himalayan National Park, Shamshi. The permit can also be obtained directly from range officers stationed at Sairopa (Banjar) and Sainj. No department vehicle/horses are being provided to visitors. They are not permitted to enter the park without a guide which is being provided departmently. The payment of a token fee for entering the park and additional fee for camera is required.

5.3 ACCOMMODATION:-

There are 14 inspection huts inside the park for the use of park personells/visitors. However prior permission of authority is required for occupying these huts. Rest houses/Transit accommodation available in the vicinity of the park are as below :/

Sr.no.	Name of Rest House.	Booking through.
1.	Forest Rest House Aut.	D.F.O. Mandi.
2.	PWD.Rest House Larji.	XEN.Banjar (Kullu).
3.	PWD.Rest House Banjar.	XEN.Banjar (Kullu).
4.	Forest Rest House Sainj.	D.F.O.Seraj.
5.	Transit Accommodation, Sai-Ropa.	Director Great Himalayan National Park Shamshi.
6.	PWD.Rest House Bathad.	XEN.Banjar (Kullu).

5.4.TOURIST SEASON:-

The best periods for visiting the park are April to June and October to November, when the weather and visibility are good. The park area offers very good opportunity for the visitors to feel nature from the close quarters and observe the wildlife. The abundance and diversity of wildlife in the park, more or less gurantees visitors, who are all set to have two or three days trek to the park, sighting of the region's characterstic species: Western Tragopan, Monal, Musk deer, Goral, Himalayan thar etc. The park being a refuge of more than 300 species of birds is a real paradise for bird watchers. May when the weather is congenial for trekking is also the best month for observing birds which are mostly nestling at that time. Visit during rainy season (July to August) and winter season (December to March) is not prescribed, as excessive weeds as well as heavy damage to roads, bridges etc. may cause a lot of inconvenience to park visitors. September & October when weather is generally good, are the best months for seeing the

alpine flora and for observing Bharal and Musk deer. Between late November and early March, most part of the park may be seen shrouded in a thick blanket of snow, presenting a stunning sight - a black and white scene of immense beauty and a stillness that accentuates the few forest sounds. This is the time when high altitude species descend downwards for their sustenance. Field studies, though difficult yet could be very fruitful during these months.

5.5 PLACES OF RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE :-

Places of religious importance in and around the park include the hot spring at Khirganga, the source of the Raktinala at Raktisar the source of the Tirthan river at Hanskund and the origin of Parvati at Mantalai. Other important places of tourist interest are Sojah, Jalori Pass and Sareulsar lake.

5.6 OBSERVATION OF WILDLIFE AND PHOTOGRAPHY :-

No hide-outs and observation towers exist inside the park. The naturally existing undulating terrain serves the purpose of vantage points for observing as well as photographing the wildlife.

5.7 TREKKING ROUTES/INSPECTION PATHS WITHIN THE PARK :-

Trekking routes/Inspection paths existing within the park, also shown on the Map attached, rangewise are:

TIRTHAN RANGE :-

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 1. | Bridle path | Goshaini to Chalocha - 15 kms. |
| 2. | Inspection path | Rolla to Bhagora Dunga - 23 kms. |
| 3. | ---do--- | Rolla to Shilt - 3 kms. |
| 4. | ---do--- | Dunga thatch to khora thatch - 0.5 kms |
| 5. | ---do--- | Shilt to Pardi thatch - 3 kms. |

SAINJ RANGE :-

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| 1. | Bridle path | Neuli to parkachi via Bah, LAPAH, Shakti, Maror
34 kms |
| 2. | Inspection path | Lapah to Tikku pathar - 7 kms. |

ECO- DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK KULLU UNDER "CONSERVATION OF BIO-DIVERSITY ", A COMPONENT OF "FORESTRY RESEARCH EDUCATION AND EXTENSION PROJECT".

The park is overburdened with excessive rights of people, residing inside and outside it, resulting in the diminishing of the existing rare western Himalayan Biodiversity. Fortunately the pressure on the park due to the inside villages is very less in comparison to the one due the peripheral villages.

The major pressure on the park comes from around 113 villages, comprising of 1600 households with a human population of around 11000 people, situated within 5 km of the Western boundary of the park. The most serious of the various pressures on the park comes from the collection of herbs and morrel mushrooms (Gucchi), largely for commercial purpose, Annexure-A by an estimated 2500 peripheral villages. Premature collection of herbs before fruiting and seeding has resulted in to a decline in the availability and quality of such species. Another pressure on the park is the use of alpine pasture with in the high elevation of the park for summer grazing. Around 10,000 migratory sheep and goats visit the park in addition to around 25,000 sheep and goats of local origin thereby creating a grazing pressure of around 0.7 cattle/hac. on the park annually (about 40% of the park constitutes grazing land).

In an effort for ensuring the conservation of the existing biodiversity, a world Bank aided Eco-development Project is being started by the mid of 1994. Main features of the project are as below:-

DONAR AGENCY
PROJECT PERIOD
PROJECT AREA

World Bank.(IDA)
5 years (1994-1999)

1171 sq.km. It includes the existing area of Great Himalayan National Park i.e. 765 sq.km.
A peripheral area of 255 sq.km. adjoining to the western boundary of the park where eco-development activities in 113 villages are to be carried out.
An area of 61 sq.km., the present Tirthan Sanctuary.

OBJECTIVES

To develop methods for the management of protected area (PA) through:

(a) reducing the pressure exerted by local communities on PA resources by involving them in planning and implementation of programmes to generate alternative natural or social resources or for income generation.

(b) improved planning and management within PA.'

(c) research in innovative methods of PA management and monitoring of ecological and socio-economic conditions in and around PA.

STRATEGY & APPROACH

The strategy for the conservation of biodiversity would be based on eco-development, through the involvement of people living in and around Great Himalayan National Park in the planning and implementation of conservation measures. A participative site specific micro-level planning would be done to identify alternative ways to produce the biomass or generate income, presently derived from within the park. Planning would make provision for a transitional phase as many eco-development

activities would take time to produce alternative incomes or resources. Eco-development planning would be backed by an appropriate management plan for the PA. Certain ways would be identified in which some of the benefits arising from conservation would be channeled to local communities and linked to program that raise community awareness of the values and conservation needs of PA.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

Eco-development.

(Biomass generation through tree and fodder planting, public awareness, income generation through setting up of small scale industries, mitigation of adverse effects of wildlife, infrastructure improvement development of eco-tourism).

PA management.

(development of visitor centres, fire watch towers, equipments, vehicles etc).

Research, Monitoring & Evaluation.

(This would include studies on vegetation, carrying capacity of pasture, cultivation of medicinal herbs, social anthropology, crop protection, Experimental slope stabilisation, etc).

PROJECT COST

-Rs.64.3 million(6.436 crore)

(a) Eco-development:- Rs.3.843 crore.

(b) PA management :- Rs.1.978 crore.

(c) Research :- Monitoring and evaluation- 0.615 crore.

STAFFING

The staffing of Great Himalayan National Park for the implementation of the project as agreed upon during the negotiations held in Washington DC in December, 1993 between the GOI /the Govt. of H.P. and the International Development Association (IDA) would be as below:-

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>In Post</u>	<u>To be posted.</u>
Project Director	1	1	-
A.C.F.	1	1	-
Rangers.	4	3	1
Deputy rangers/ Foresters.	11	6	5
Forest guards.	41	15	26
Technical staff.	2	0	2

The posts would be filled from the existing staff of the forest department.

PROJECT ORGANISATION:-

1. Project steering committee (PSC) for conservation of biodiversity would be established at national level. It would be responsible for coordination of project activities. It would review the revised management plans for the park and would promote consistency of approach to eco-development plans and activities in the peripheral area, and take responsibility for initiating any changes in policy

or institutional arrangement. The committee would be chaired by Secretary, Environment and Forest. The Director Project Tiger would be the member secretary.

2. Project implementation committee would be established at state level to oversee Project implementation in Great Himalayan National Park. The Committee, chaired by state secretary forests would be responsible for reviewing revised PA management plan and Eco-development plan as approved by the PA director. Institutional arrangement particularly the management of Eco-development funds at the Community level would be periodically examined by it. It would also be empowered to delegate financial authority to the PA director for certain type of expenditure to ensure that the implementation of the approved plans is not delayed. Chief wildlife Warden would be the member secretary of the Committee.

3. Eco-Development Committee would be formed for each targetted village or group of villages, with representatives of all Communities residing within it as its members. Forest guard would be the member secretary of the Committee.

4. Research, Monitoring and evaluation would be contracted out to Wildlife Institute of India, Dehara-Dun which would coordinate research program for the park.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Eco-development support fund would take care of the financial aspects for the approved eco-development plans. The funds would be utilized for two main objectives.

1. To generate goodwill among the people by providing finance assistance through eco-development planning team for any small improvement to community infrastructures viz repair of water points or access paths etc.

2. To enable implementation to take place almost immediately a plan is approved.

Mode of disbursement of money for the eco-development works in the targetted villages would be through the Eco-Development Committee which would be accountable to the Director, Great Himalayan National Park.

LIST OF MEDICINAL HERBS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK

LATIN NAME	LOCAL NAME	ENGLISH NAME	USES	
<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Ateas, Atis, Patis	Atis root	Root - to treat fever, stomach ache	Root - febrifuge
<i>Acorus calamus</i> (PA/FV1)	Bach			Rhizome - mental ailments, dysentery
<i>Ainsliea aptera</i> (PA/FV1)	Karaibeti, Sathjalari	Aerons Rod		Root - diuretic, stomach aches
<i>Angelica glauca</i>	Chora	Cheorah	Root - to treat stomach aches & wind	Root - condiment and spice, carminative, diaphoretic, expectorant
<i>Artemisia naritina</i> (PA/FV1)	Seski, Kirnala	Worm Seed		Whole plant - laxative floral tops - vermifuge
<i>Atropa acuminata</i> (PA/FV1)	Jharka?	Belladonna		Root and leaf - narcotic, sedative, diuretic, mydriatic
<i>Berberis lycium</i> (PA/FV1)	Kasnal, Kirnora			Root - various uses
<i>Corydalis govaniana</i>	Bhutakishi		Medicinal	
<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> /Carum carvi? (PA/FV1)	Kala jeera			Seed - flavouring
<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i>	Hathpanja, Salan Panja, Hathjari		Root - to treat warts, boils (FV1)	
<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	Shingli mingli		Root - use for soap	Tuber - soap for washing wool, silk, hair fish poison lice killer
<i>Girardinia heterophylla</i>	Bichhu booti, Chikri Himalayan Nettle		Leaf - saag/chutney	
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Bittal		Incense	
<i>Jurinea dolomiaea</i>	Daupe		Incense	
<i>Jurinea macrocephala</i>	Dhoop, Gugal		Root - incense, impt. in religious functions	d.o.
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> (PA/FV1)	Kapoor kachri, Chandra moola			Rhizome - carminative, expectorant
<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (PA/FV1) Dori				Whole plant - stimulant, restorative
<i>Morchella esculenta</i>	Gucchi	Morell mushroom	Whole mushroom eaten	
<i>Wardostachys jatanansi</i> (PA/FV1)	Jatanansi, Balchora			Rhizome - various uses
<i>Physocarpus praelata</i> (PA/FV1)	Bajar bang, Laltang			Leaf - narcotic, mydriatic seed - vermifuge to treat round worms

LATIN NAME	LOCAL NAME	ENGLISH NAME	USES
<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Karoo, Kuthi		Medicinal Root and rhizome - adulterant of Indian gentian cholagogue laxative
<i>Pistacia integerrima</i>	Kakra, Kakri, Kakkar Singi		Fruit - to treat coughs: ash of fruit used Wood - decoration leaf galls - dyeing, tanning, carminative
<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> (PA/FY1)	Ban kakri, Bakrachinaka, Bhavanbakra, Papra, Papri	Indian Podophyllum	Various parts for various ailments
<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> (PA/FY1)	Salan misri		
<i>Rheum emodi</i> (PA/FY1)	Reward chini, Dolu		Root and rhizome - purgative, astringent, tooth powder
<i>Salvia moorcroftiana</i>	Thooth, Thunt		Root - soap (commercial) Various parts - vermifuge, poultice, emetic
<i>Saussurea lappa/costus?</i> (PA/FY1)	Kuth, Kur, Pachak	Costus	Medicinal Root - incense, other uses
<i>Sida acuta</i> (PA/FY1)	Bariala, Bariara		
<i>Thalictrum foliolosum</i> (PA/FY1)	Gurbiani, Pilazari, Namiri		Root - diuretic, purgative
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> (PA/FY1)	Banajwain	Wild thyme	Medicinal & Flavouring Shoots - flavouring leaf - beverage seed - vermifuge leaf & floral tops - aromatic oil
<i>Valeriana jatamansi</i>	Mushkbala, Mihani	Indian Valerian	Leaf & Root - added to dhoop, cosmetic Root & rhizome - incense and perfume to treat hysteria & hypochondria
<i>Viola odorata/serpens</i>	<u>Banafsha</u>		Flower & leaf - to treat wounds, fever & headaches Flower - emollient, demulcent leaf - painkiller, perfume root - emetic
<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> (PA/FY1)	Tiru, Tezbal, Nepali dhania		All parts - various uses
	Maora kala		Root - to treat maggot infected wounds
	Losar		Leaf - to treat throat aches, generates heat
	Banajaan		Leaf - crushed & used to treat stomach ache
	Tardi		Root - to make sabzi & acchaar
	Mungo		Tuber - to make sabzi
	Baria		Flower - to treat diarrhoea

LATIN NAME

LOCAL NAME

ENGLISH NAME

USES

Talash/Sharbul

Talash: Leaf & flower - for itching
 Sharbul: tuber - grated & used to treat
 boils

Shabla

Root - chewed & used to clean eyes of
 livestock

Kadakat

To clean eyes of livestock

Masangur

Root - outer covering used to make tea

Berthad

Leaf - used as incense like Dhoop.

Balcharr

Root

Lalchuri

Root - to clean and treat wounds

Mehendi

Whole plant - dye, used like henna for
 decoration of hands & feet

ANNEXURE B

LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Accentor, Alpine	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	
Accentor, Altai	<i>Prunella himalayana</i>	
Accentor, Rufous-breasted	<i>Prunella strophia</i>	
Babbler, Blackthroated	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	*
Babbler, Goldheaded	<i>Stachyris chrysa</i>	*
Babbler, Redbilled	<i>Stachyris pyrrhops</i>	
Babbler, Redheaded	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	
Babbler, Rufousnecked Scimitar	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	*
Babbler, Rustycheeked Scimitar	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	
Babbler, Slatyheaded Scimitar	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i>	
Babbler, Slenderbilled Scimitar	<i>Xiphirhynchus superciliaris</i>	*
Babbler, Spotted	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	
Barbet, Goldenthroated	<i>Megalaima franklinii</i>	*
Barbet, Great Hill	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	
Barwing, Hoary	<i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>	*
Barwing, Spectacled	<i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	*
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
Blackbird, Greywinged	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus caevuleocephalus</i>	
Blackbird, Whitecollared	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	
Bluebird, Fairy	<i>Irena puella</i>	*
Bulbul, Black	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	
Bulbul, Blackheaded Yellow	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	
Bulbul, Redvented	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	
Bulbul, Rufousbellied	<i>Hypsipetes mcclellandi</i>	*
Bulbul, Striated Green	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	*
Bulbul, Whitecheeked	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	
Bullfinch, Brown	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	
Bullfinch, Redheaded	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	
Bunting, Crested	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	
Bunting, Rock	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	
Buzzard, Longlegged	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	
Buzzard, Upland	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	
Chat, Blue	<i>Erithacus brunneus</i>	
Chat, Collared Bush	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	
Chat, Dark-grey Bush	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	
Chloropsis, Goldfronted	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	
Chloropsis, Orangebellied	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	
Chough, Redbilled	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	
Chough, Yellowbilled	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	
Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	
Creeper, Himalayan Tree	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	
Creeper, Tree	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	
Creeper, Wall	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	
Crow, House	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	
Crow, Jungle	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	
Crow-pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	
Cuckoo, Himalayan	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	

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LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Cuckoo, Indian	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>
Cuckoo, Indian Plaintive	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>
Cuckoo, Pied Crested	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>
Cuckoo, Sirkeer	<i>Taccocua leschenaultii</i>
Cuckoo, Small	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>
Cuckoo, The	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Curlew, Stone	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>
Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
Dipper, Brown	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
Dove, Indian Ring	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Dove, Little Brown	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
Dove, Red Turtle	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
Dove, Rufous Turtle	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Dove, Spotted	<i>Streptopelia chinesis</i>
Dove, Turtle	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Drongo, Ashy	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
Drongo, Black	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
Drongo, Bronzed	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
Drongo, Haircrested	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
Eagle, Black	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
Eagle, Crested Serpent	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Eagle, Greyheaded Fishing	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>
Eagle, Imperial	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>
Eagle, Short-toed	<i>Circus gallicus</i>
Eagle, Tawny	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
Egret, Little	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Falcon, Redlegged	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>
Finch, Redbrowed	<i>Callacanthis burtoni</i>
Finch, Tibet Snow	<i>Montifringilla adamsi</i>
Flowerpecker, Firebreasted	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>
Flowerpecker, Tickell's	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
Flycatcher, Bluethroated	<i>Muscicapa rubeculoides</i>
Flycatcher, Brown	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>
Flycatcher, Ferruginous	<i>Muscicapa ferruginea</i>
Flycatcher, Greyheaded	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
Flycatcher, Kashmir Redbreasted	<i>Muscicapa subrubra</i>
Flycatcher, Largebilled Blue	<i>Muscicapa banyumas</i>
Flycatcher, Little Pied	<i>Muscicapa westermanni</i>
Flycatcher, Orangegorgeted	<i>Muscicapa strophias</i>
Flycatcher, Pale Blue	<i>Muscicapa unicolor</i>
Flycatcher, Paradise	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
Flycatcher, Pigmy Blue	<i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>

LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Flycatcher, Redbreasted	Muscicapa parva
Flycatcher, Rufoustailed	Muscicapa ruficauda
Flycatcher, Slaty Blue	Muscicapa leucomelanura
Flycatcher, Sooty	Muscicapa sibirica
Flycatcher, Verditer	Muscicapa thalassina
Flycatcher, Whitebrowed Blue	Muscicapa superciliaris
Flycatcher, Whitebrowed Faintail	Rhipidura aureola
Flycatcher, Whitegorgeted	Muscicapa monileger *
Flycatcher, Whitethroated Faintail	Rhipidura albicollis
Flycatcher, Yellowbellied Fantail	Rhipidura hypoxantha
Flycatcher-shrike, Pied	Hemipus picatus
Flycatcher-warbler, Blackbrowed	Seicercus burkii
Flycatcher-warbler, Blackfaced	Abroscopus schisticeps *
Flycatcher-warbler, Chestnut-headed	Seicercus castaniceps *
Flycatcher-warbler, Greycheeked	Seicercus polioyenus *
Flycatcher-warbler, Greyheaded	Seicercus xanthoschistos
Flycatcher-warbler, Yellowbellied	Abroscopus superciliaris *
Forktail, Little	Enicurus scouleri
Forktail, Spotted	Enicurus maculatus
Goldcrest	Regulus regulus
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis
Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis
Grandala, Hodgson's	Grandala coelicolor
Greenfinch, Himalayan	Carduelis spinoides
Griffon, Himalayan	Gyps himalayensis
Grosbeak, Allied	Coccothraustes affinis
Grosbeak, Black-and-Yellow	Coccothraustes icteroides
Grosbeak, Spottedwinged	Coccothraustes melanozanthos
Grosbeak, Whitewinged	Coccothraustes carnipes
Hawk-cuckoo, Large	Cuculus sparveriioides
Hawk-eagle, Booted	Hieraaetus pennatus
Hawk-eagle, Hodgson's	Spizaetus nipalensis
✓ Hawk, Sparrow	Accipiter nisus
✓ Hen-harrier	Circus cyaneus
Hobby	Falco subbuteo
Hoopoe	Upupa epops
Jay	Garrulus glandarius
Jay, Blackthroated	Garrulus lanceolatus
Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus
Kestrel, Lesser	Falco naumanni *
Kingfisher, Whitebreasted	Halcyon smyrnensis
Kite, Pariah	Milvus migrans
Magpie, Redbilled Blue	Cissa erythrorhyncha
Magpie, Yellowbilled Blue	Cissa flavirostris
Martin, Crag	Hirundo rupestris

LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Martin, House	<i>Delichon urbica</i>
Minivet, Longtailed	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
Minivet, Scarlet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
Minivet, Shortbilled	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>
Minivet, Yellowthroated	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>
Minla, Redtailed	<i>Minla ignotincta</i>
Myna, Common	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Myna, Jungle	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
Nightjar, Indian Jungle	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>
Niltava, Large	<i>Muscicapa grandis</i>
Niltava, Rufousbellied	<i>Muscicapa sundara</i>
Niltava, Small	<i>Muscicapa macgrigoriae</i>
Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>
Nuthatch, Whitecheeked	<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>
Nuthatch, Whitetailed	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>
Oriole, Blacknaped	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>
Owl, Brown Wood	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>
Owl, Great Horned or Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
Owl, Short-eared	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Owl, Spotted Scops	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>
Owl, Tawny Wood	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Owlet, Barred	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
Owlet, Collared Pigmy	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
Parakeet, Blossomheaded	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
Parakeet, Rose-ringed	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Parakeet, Slatyheaded	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>
Partridge, Black	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
Partridge, Chukor	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Partridge, Common Hill	<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>
Partridge, Snow	<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>
Peafowl, Common	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Pheasant, Chir	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>
Pheasant, Kalij	<i>Lophura leucomelana</i>
Pheasant, Koklas	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>
Pheasant, Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>
Piculet, Speckled	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
Pigeon, Ashy Wood	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>
Pigeon, Blue Rock	<i>Columba livia</i>
Pigeon, Hill	<i>Columba rupestris</i>
Pigeon, Snow	<i>Columba leuconota</i>
Pigeon, Speckled Wood	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>
Pigeon, Wedgetailed Green	<i>Treron sphenura</i>
Pipit, Indian Tree	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
Pipit, Tree	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>
Pipit, Upland	<i>Anthus sylvanus</i>
Plaincoloured mountain Finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>
Plover, Eastern Golden	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Redstart, Bluefronted	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>
Redstart, Blueheaded	<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>
Redstart, Eversmann's	<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>

LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Redstart, Plumbeous	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	
Redstart, Whitecapped	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	
Redstart, Whitethroated	<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>	*
Robin, Golden Bush	<i>Erithacus chrysaeus</i>	
Robin, Orange-flanked Bush	<i>Erithacus cyanurus</i>	
Robin, Rufous-bellied Bush	<i>Erithacus hyperythrus</i>	*
Robin, Whitetailed Blue	<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	*
Rosefinch, Pinkbrowed	<i>Carpodacus rhodochrous</i>	
Rubythroat	<i>Erithacus calliope</i>	
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
Shortwing, Gould's	<i>Brachypteryx stellata</i>	
Shortwing, Lesser	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	
Shortwing, Whitebrowed	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	
Shrike, Greybacked	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	
Shrike, Rufousbacked	<i>Lanius schach</i>	
Shrike-babbler, Chestnut-throated	<i>Pteruthius melanotis</i>	*
Shrike-babbler, Green	<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	
Shrike-babbler, Redwinged	<i>Pteruthius flaviscapis</i>	
Shrike-babbler, Rufousbellied	<i>Pteruthius rufiventer</i>	*
Sibia, Blackcapped	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	
Siva, Barthroated	<i>Minla strigula</i>	
Siva, Bluewinged	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	*
Snipe, Solitary	<i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	
Snowcock, Himalayan	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	
Sparrow, Cinnamon Tree	<i>Passer rutilans</i>	
Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Sparrow, Tree	<i>Passer montanus</i>	*
Sunbird, Yellowbacked	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	
Swift, Alpine	<i>Apus melba</i>	
Swift, Large Whiterumped	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	
Swiftlet, Himalayan	<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	
Swiftlet, Indian Edible-nest	<i>Collocalia unicolor</i>	
Thrush, Blackfaced Laughing	<i>Garrulax affinis</i>	*
Thrush, Blue Rock	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	
Thrush, Blue Whistling	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	
Thrush, Blueheaded Rock	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	
Thrush, Bluewinged Laughing	<i>Garrulax squamatus</i>	*
Thrush, Chestnut-bellied Rock	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	
Thrush, Greyheaded	<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>	
Thrush, Greysided Laughing	<i>Garrulax caeruleatus</i>	*
Thrush, Large Brown	<i>Zoothera monticola</i>	
Thrush, Longtailed Mountain	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	
Thrush, Mistle	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	
Thrush, Plainbacked Mountain	<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	
Thrush, Plaincoloured Laughing	<i>Garrulax subunicolor</i>	*
Thrush, Redheaded Laughing	<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	

LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
Thrush, Rufouschinned Laughing	<i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>
Thrush, Scaly	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>
Thrush, Streaked Laughing	<i>Garrulax lineatus</i>
Thrush, Striated Laughing	<i>Garrulax striatus</i>
Thrush, Variegated Laughing	<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>
Thrush, Whitecrested Laughing	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>
Thrush, Whitespotted Laughing	<i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>
Thrush, Whitethroated Laughing	<i>Garrulax albugularis</i>
Tit, Brown Crested	<i>Parus dichrous</i>
Tit, Crested Black	<i>Parus melanolophus</i>
Tit, Firecapped	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>
Tit, Greenbacked	<i>Parus monticolus</i>
Tit, Grey	<i>Parus major</i>
Tit, Redheaded	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
Tit, Rufousbelied Crested	<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>
Tit, Simla Black	<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>
Tit, Whitethroated	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>
Tit, Yellowbrowed	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>
Tit, Yellowcheeked	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>
Tit-babbler, Chestnut-headed	<i>Alcippe castaneiceps</i>
Tit-babbler, Goldenbreasted	<i>Alcippe chrysotis</i>
Tit-babbler, Whitebrowed	<i>Alcippe vinipectus</i>
Tit-warbler, Stoliczka's	<i>Leptopoecile shophiae</i>
Tragopan, Western	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>
Tree Pie, Himalayan	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>
Tree Pie, Indian	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
Vulture, Bearded	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
Vulture, Black	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>
Vulture, Egyptian	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Vulture, Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
Vulture, Indian Black	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>
Vulture, Indian Longbilled	<i>Gyps indicus</i>
Vulture, Indian Whitebacked	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
Wagtail, Grey	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Wagtail, Large Pied	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>
Wagtail, White	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Wagtail, Yellowheaded	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>
Warbler, Aberrant Bush	<i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>
Warbler, Blackthroated Hill	<i>Prinia atrogularis</i>
Warbler, Blyth's Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
Warbler, Blyth's Reed	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>
Warbler, Brown Hill	<i>Prinia criniger</i>
Warbler, Brown Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Warbler, Chestnut-headed Ground	<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>
Warbler, Dull Green Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
Warbler, Greyfaced Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>

LIST OF BIRDS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME

LATIN NAME

Warbler, Greyfaced Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	
Warbler, Large Bush	<i>Cettia major</i>	
Warbler, Large Crowned Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	
Warbler, Largebilled Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	
Warbler, Orangebarred Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	
Warbler, Pallas's Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	
Warbler, Plain Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	
Warbler, Rufouscapped Bush	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	
Warbler, Slatybellied Ground	<i>Tesia olivea</i>	*
Warbler, Smoky Willow	<i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>	*
Warbler, Strongfooted Bush	<i>Cettia montana</i>	
Warbler, Tickell's	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	
Warbler, Tytler's Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i>	
Warbler, Yellowbrowed Leaf	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	
White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	
Woodpecker, Brownfronted Pied	<i>Picoides auriceps</i>	
Woodpecker, Crimsonbreasted Pied	<i>Picoides cathpharius</i>	*
Woodpecker, Fulvousbreasted Pied	<i>Picoides macei</i>	
Woodpecker, Himalayan Pied	<i>Picoides himalayensis</i>	
Woodpecker, Large Yellownaped	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	
Woodpecker, Rufous	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	
Woodpecker, Scalybellied Green	<i>Picus squamatus</i>	
Woodpecker, Small Yellownaped	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	
Wren-babbler, Scalybreasted	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	
Wren-babbler, Tailed	<i>Spelaeornis caudatus</i>	
Yuhina, Rufousvented	<i>Yuhina occipitalis</i>	*
Yuhina, Stripethroated	<i>Yuhina gularis</i>	
Yuhina, Whitebellied	<i>Yuhina xantholeuca</i>	*
Yuhina, Yellownaped	<i>Yuhina flavicollis</i>	

* The occurrence of these species inside the park is at variance with their known distribution in Salim Ali, et.al.

Source: Garson P.J., & Gaston A.J. Himalayan Wildlife Project III A Re-appraisal of the GHNF. July 1992

Directory, Park Authorities, Q.A2

ANNEXURE C

LIST OF MAMMALS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCAL NAME
Bear, Brown	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Lal Bhaloo, Seta Bhaloo, Shain
Bear, Himalayan Black	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>	Reech, Kala-Bhaloo
Cat, Jungle	<i>Felis chaus</i>	
Civet, Himalayan Palm	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	
Deer, Barking or Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Kakhar
Deer, Musk	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>	Kastura Bira
Fox, Red	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Lomri
Goral	<i>Neomorhaedus goral</i>	Ghorar
Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Gidder
Langur, common	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Langur, Gori
Leopard, Snow, or Ounce	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	
Leopard, or Panther	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Bragh
Leopard-cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	
Macaque, Rhesus	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Bander
Marten, Himalayan Yellowthroated	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Gotu
Mouse, House	<i>Mus musculus</i>	
Mouse-Mare, Himalayan	<i>Ochotona roylei</i>	
Porcupine, Hodgson's	<i>Hystrix hodgsoni</i>	
Porcupine, Indian	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	
Serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Emu
Sheep, Blue or Bharal	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>	Miatu, Bharal
Shrew, Grey Musk or House Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	
Shrew, Himalayan	<i>Soriculus nigrescens</i>	

LIST OF MAMMALS REPORTED FROM GREAT HIMALAYAN NP

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCAL NAME
Shrew, Himalayan Water		
Squirrel, Common Giant Flying	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	
Squirrel, Kashmir Flying	<i>Hylopetes fimbriatus</i>	
Tahr, Himalayan	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	Karth, Bakri
Vole, Royle's	<i>Alticola roylei</i>	
Weasel, Himalayan	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	