

Mor

Newsletter of World Pheasant Association - India



Indian Peafowl
Pavo cristatus
National Bird
&
Odisha State Bird



Himalayan Monal
Lophophorus impejanus
Uttarakhand State Bird



Western Tragopan
Tragopan melanocephalus
Himachal Pradesh State Bird



Blood Pheasant
Ithaginis cruentus
Sikkim State Bird



Blyth's Tragopan
Tragopan blythii
Nagaland State Bird



Hume's Pheasant
Syrmaticus humiae
Manipur and Mizoram
State Bird

Pheasants as National & State Birds

***Mor** is the newsletter of WPA-India for private circulation. Its publication is being supported by the Duleep Matthai Nature Conservation Trust.*

Editorial

Dear Readers,

As we bring out the current issue of MOR, an important development has been the recent initiative by the Ministry of Environment & Forests to address the conservation concerns of the Indian Peafowl. There are continuing reports about the huge quantum of evidently unregulated trade in peacock feathers, and the strong possibility that large parts of this supply comes not from naturally shed tail feathers of the male bird, but from poached birds. The killing may be happening through trapping, netting, poisoning or other means. The Ministry had set up a committee to look into these aspects and report back. While further progress is expected on that front, WPA India would like to invite its members and readers of MOR to pitch in for this effort of saving our National Bird and a threatened, Schedule 1 species.

Many of you are active in the field -- birdwatching, nature tours, photography and documenting conservation issues. We would love to receive any evidence you may have come across, of killing of peafowls (particularly peacocks); collection, stocking of tail feathers; making of products from peacock feathers; their selling and trade. You can email your pictures to wpaindia@gmail.com, along with short notes on the locations, dates and other salient observations. WPA India plans to create a databank of definitive information on this issue and we will like to strengthen the work of the Ministry through provision of good information.

As always, MOR needs your continued support. Please do send in your articles, images, travelogues and other interesting and informative write ups for the forthcoming issues.

President, WPA-India



Long term Conservation of Pheasants in Western Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh is a state of high biodiversity and is included in the list of 'Global Biodiversity Hotspots'. It is also an 'Endemic Bird Area'. The forests of Arunachal still have unknown species to be explored and recorded in a scientific manner. Most of the recent discoveries of animal species from the Indian subcontinent have originated from Arunachal. For the Pheasants, Arunachal Pradesh is undoubtedly the richest Indian state. It provides habitat for 65% of India's pheasant species and for more than 20% of the world's total. The state has the highest number of pheasants in the country - 11 species. Except perhaps some parts of south-central China, such high diversity of pheasants in a relatively small area is unique. West Kameng and Tawang districts of western Arunachal Pradesh are especially important in this respect. West Kameng is perhaps the only area in the world that shelters three out of five different species of Tragopans - Satyr, Temminck's and Blyth's.

Pheasants as game birds are very popular among tribal hunters. They often consume pheasants for meat. But potentially, pheasants can well serve the purpose of being projected as flagship species to promote biodiversity conservation in the area. In November 2002, a 'Pheasant Conservation Programme', was launched in Arunachal Pradesh at the initiative of WPA-India and in collaboration with the State Department of Environment & Forests. In the inaugural function held at Itanagar, the then Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh highlighted the role of pheasants in the social and cultural life of the local people and stated: "Pheasants in Arunachal have been hunted for meat, decoration of headgear and traditional rites since ages. With ever increasing biotic pressure on forests, the habitat of pheasants must have been affected adversely. Unless specialized study is carried out, it would not be possible to know the extent of damage so far caused to the pheasants' habitats in Arunachal and appreciate the action required to be taken for restoration".

So far, no systematic and specialized study has been carried out in this region focussing on the status, distribution, eco-behaviour and key threats. A few general ornithological surveys have covered the area, but rather sketchily. Not much is known about the present status, distribution and ecology of these birds, which is very necessary for ensuring their conservation in the wild.

In view of the above, WPA-India recently put forward a project proposal to the **Duleep Matthai Nature Conservation Trust** for financial support. The project has been approved. Now the first reconnaissance trip to the proposed study area – West Kameng and Tawang districts - is being planned.

The project aims at generating field data as well as secondary information on the status, distribution and general biology of pheasant species in the study area. The findings will definitely help in proposing specific measures towards their conservation in the wild. Since Arunachal is very rich in pheasant diversity and pheasants are generally conspicuous and gorgeous looking birds, the possibility of utilizing these birds as the flagship species for promoting biodiversity conservation will be explored. Also, it can perhaps be possible to monitor the pheasant populations of the area as bio-indicators to the overall well being of the entire habitat.

Expected outputs are a technical report on the findings and a comprehensive Conservation Action Plan for the target species and other Galliformes, supported with a good quality video-documentary on the principal scientific findings perceived during the field survey and other awareness generation materials. The project covers ground work for extensive dissemination of the findings as well as base-level capacity building among stakeholders involving mobilization and participation of the local communities. The project will also develop guidelines for conservation oriented responsible tourism in the area.

The kick of Adrenaline!

Arunachal Pradesh is an enigmatic region, more so the eastern part of the state. Many parts of the state have been poorly explored. I had the good fortune of visiting the Mishmi Hills in the Dibang Valley that forms a major part of the Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary twice during 2012. My first visit was during March, and I went back again in early November just before snowfall, which makes the upper reaches inaccessible.

The Mishmi Hills are home to the highly endemic Rusty-throated Wren Babbler (*Spelaeoris badeigularis*) commonly known as the Mishmi Wren Babbler and also the Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*). The Mayodia Pass area is one of the better places to see the beautiful Bar-winged Wren Babbler (*Spelaeoris troglodytoides*). My first visit in March did not yield decent photographs, so I was impatient to get back there for another attempt. On the morning of 5th November 2012, Soumya Dasgupta, Ayan Banerjee and I were driven to the Mayodia Pass by Ipra Mekola, the uncrowned local custodian of the Mishmi Hills. As we were walking along the main road that leads to Anini, Ipra Mekola suddenly pointed to the ridge on our left and exclaimed "Look, Mishmi Monal". What followed will remain a memory as long as I live. A male Sclater's Monal (*Lophophorus sclateri*) was foraging among the overgrown post-monsoon vegetation. It looked up, stood motionless for 2-3 seconds and then darted into the thickets. I was lucky to make some photographic documentation but more than that the kick of the adrenaline at that very moment is what any birdwatcher will cherish in his memory not knowing whether he will see such an elusive bird again in his lifetime.

*by Biswapriya Rahut, conservation activist, birdwatcher, photographer and
Secretary, Society for Preservation & Awareness of Wildlife & Nature*



Save the National Bird

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has recently constituted a committee for better protection of the National Bird (Blue Peafowl) in the country. The committee headed by the Inspector General of Forests (WL) in MoEF includes a representative each of NGOs - World Pheasant Association - India and People for Animals - Director, TRAFFIC India, and representatives of Wildlife Institute of India and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. This development follows a recent letter by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Member of Parliament, addressed to Union Minister, Environment and Forests, extracts of which are given below:

"The national bird of India is facing a grave threat. The peacock is unique to India and for centuries it has been revered. The peacock under Schedule 1 of The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Yet Section 44 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 which prohibits the dealing in trophy and animal articles without a license expressly excludes peacock feathers. This provision has led to the near extinction of the peacock due to rampant poaching.

When the original Act was made it was believed that the trade in peacock feathers could be allowed because all the feathers were obtained from naturally shed peacock feathers. It is true that the peacock sheds its feathers as all birds do but, like all birds, these feathers are only for one month, in early August till September and that too one at a time.

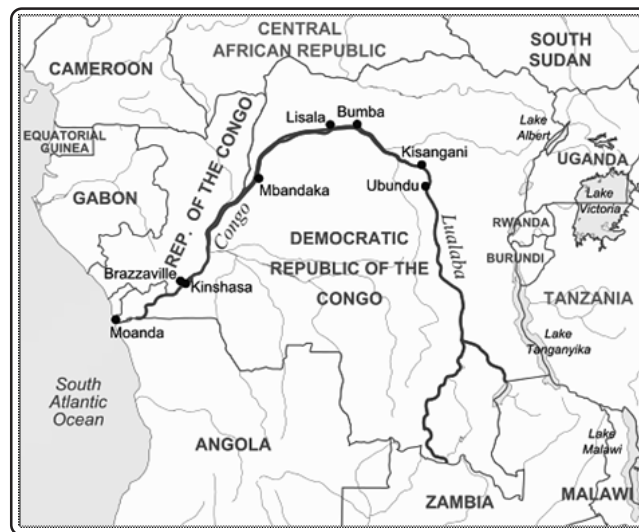
What happens on the ground is that the peacock is trapped, killed and then the feathers are plucked out and sent in sack loads and truckloads to the shops and trading centers. Poachers simply follow the track that the peacocks use to get water or to roost, shine bright lights on them to blind them and then throw a net over them. The peacock is a solitary bird during the day. It does not fly as a rule, it lives in a small group of a few birds in the same tree as it never changes its nest. It lives around human settlements. Therefore it is easily accessible. For one, because it cannot fly long distances, or very high, it is easy to catch, and because it roosts in same branches, it is a very easy target. So the trader has never bothered with the single dropped feather: it has always gone for the bird. If even catching is difficult, mass poisoning takes place of peacocks by luring them for food and then mixing poison with the grain.

It can easily be proven if the feathers being sold have been naturally shed or plucked. There is a simple test which the Wildlife Department promised to carry out regularly when they granted permission for the trade – but never did. The shaft of a peacock feather taken from a killed peacock has traces of blood inside it. The naturally shed feather does not. People in the trade immediately cut off the shaft of the feather about 20mm so that no tests can be done.

This practice of cutting the shaft, to hide possible traces of blood, should be made illegal. Only the naturally fallen feathers with a complete shaft should be allowed for trade. If the shaft has been cut off, it should be assumed that the feathers have been plucked off from the peacock after killing it, thereby committing offence under the Wildlife Protection Act."

The Travails of *Mbulu*

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a country situated at the center of the African continent - almost completely landlocked and surrounded by 9 countries. The mighty river Congo flows through it. The country gets its name (as does the neighbouring Republic of Congo with its capital city Brazzaville) from the Kingdom of Kongo which was located at the mouth of the river opening into the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the geographical area of DRC is covered by the Congo rainforest – the second largest rainforest area in the world after Amazon in South America. The Congo river and its tributaries flow through this rainforest, which is inhabited by animals such as forest elephant, bonobo, lowland gorilla, and okapi. The river is also one of the deepest in the world, and is navigable between Boyoma Falls at Kisangani and the Livingstone Falls near Kinshasa (capital of DRC).



Map of the Congo River in DRC by Hel-hama on Wikipedia.

DRC has an interesting history. Explorers David Livingstone (in 1850s) and Henry M. Stanley (in 1870s) were responsible for opening up the Congo river basin to European colonisation. The native people of the region were colonised by King Leopold of the Belgians from 1885 to 1908. The natives were used as slaves to collect latex from the rubber plant, which was then transported by ship to Europe. This period is documented in books such as *Through the Dark Continent* (by H. M. Stanley) and *Heart of Darkness* (by Joseph Conrad). DRC became a colony of Belgium in 1908, and only gained independence in 1960.

The reason I am describing this African country is because it is home to a species of pheasant known as the Congo peafowl *Afropavo congensis* which lives in the lowland tropical rainforests of the Congo river basin. Fossil evidence suggests that the 2 genera - *Pavo* (i.e. Blue peafowl and Green peafowl) and *Afropavo* (Congo peafowl) - have diverged from a common ancestral peafowl. The finding of fossil bones of a peacock-like bird (that scientists have termed *Pavo bravardi*) in France and Moldavia (a region now divided between Romania, Moldova and Ukraine) shows its widespread distribution in the past, when dense forests spread over Europe during the Miocene epoch. Scientists believe that an *Afropavo*-like bird diverged from this species, and the approaching Ice Age drove it southwards into Africa where it evolved in isolation into *Afropavo*.

Between 1909 and 1915, an American ornithologist Dr. James Paul Chapin (leader of the Lang-Chapin expedition) made a biological survey of the Belgian Congo. He was documenting the bird species (avifauna) found in this

region. The African pheasant, Congo peafowl, was unknown to science at this time. During this expedition, Chapin had collected native Congolese headdresses containing long feathers of an unidentified bird. When he visited the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium in 1934, he found 2 stuffed specimens of birds, incorrectly labelled as 'Indian Peacocks'. These specimens matched the feathers found in the head-dresses collected from Congo. Since the Congo peafowl is very sparsely distributed throughout its native range in the lowland rainforests of Congo, Chapin's survey did not detect it. So, this magnificent African pheasant was instead accidentally 'discovered' in a museum. In 1936, Chapin described it as a species on the basis of the 2 stuffed specimens at the museum. In 1937, Chapin went to Congo and was able to collect a few specimens of the Congo peafowl (known locally as 'mbulu'), though he officially described the species a year earlier.

In the rainforest region that is home to the Congo peafowl in central Africa, wars, ethnic conflicts, mining, logging, agricultural expansion and hunting have taken a toll on the pheasant's population. It is listed as 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red List. DRC has 40% of the world's reserve of 'coltan', a metallic ore from which the mineral 'tantalum' is extracted - an essential component of digital devices, such as cell-phones and computers. DRC also has large reserves of copper, cobalt, and diamonds, which are worth billions of dollars of revenue. Yet, the people of the country are extremely poor – a phenomenon that is known as 'resource curse' (a situation when countries that are rich in resources have poorer economic development than countries that have fewer resources). DRC has adopted a new Constitution and a new National Flag as recently as 2005 and 2006. The country was being run by an interim government since 2003; and in the democratic elections held in 2011, people of DRC have chosen Joseph Kabila as their President. And though the country still witnesses violent conflicts, it is in a better condition due to the United Nations' participation.

by Anita Chauhan

Anita is presently preparing a book titled 'Conserving Asia's Wildlife Treasure: The Pheasants'. She blogs at www.pheasantsoftheworld.blogspot.com and can be contacted at Dragonflyseason@gmail.com .]



A pair of Congo peafowl at Antwerp Zoo, Belgium. (Photo by Frank Wouters on Wikipedia)

More about Congo peafowl- BirdLife International Species factsheet: *Afropavo congensis*. <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=284>

Satyr Tragopan in Bhutan

A party of birders led by Nikhil Devasar of Delhi Bird Club fame visited Bhutan recently. Given below are extracts from a report received from them:

"Sengor has the reputation of being one of the best birding areas in Bhutan, if you are not looking for Blood Pheasants and Monals. As we drove, a solitary Snow Pigeon pecked at the ground in a village and a little further the rest of his flock - around 80 of them- roosted on the rock ledges; an Alpine Accentor hopped about while his cousin Altai posed on the edges of the rock face; a flock of birds alighting on a tree turned into Red Crossbills,

much desired lifers, and they ripped into the pine cones with their unusual made-to-order beaks.

We had the crucial decision to make of where to have our picnic lunch and a bend in the road next to a grove of Magnolia trees looked inviting and we decided to stop there. What an inspired choice it turned out to be! The place was abuzz with the sounds of hithering and chirping birds, every branch seemed to have some movement on it. It was difficult to focus on any one bird and the Tits, Warblers, Yuhinas, Babbler, Fulvettas did not make it any easier by constantly moving around and hiding behind leaves. Slowly our efforts paid



off and we were ticking Ashy-throated, Lemon-rumped and Broad-billed Warblers; Rufous capped and Golden Babbler; Black-eared Shrike Babbler; Golden breasted and Rufous winged Fulvettas; White-naped and Rufous vented Yuhinas.....We were just catching our breath and inhaling the gentle fragrance of the Magnolias when Nikhil called out Broadbills, no Parrotbills! A gorgeous flock of the cutest birds were right by the roadside, feeding in the bamboo. They hung in the most awkward positions, much as the parrots like to do, and we spent a long time just watching their antics. What could possibly top having lunch with Black-throated Parrotbills?

Namling Sated after a fulfilling day of birding we reached our campsite, just beyond Namling. We had been advised to camp lower and travel higher for birding as the weather would be milder and that certainly was very good advise. Having tea and drinks in the open, listening to the sounds of White crested Laughingthrushes settling in for the night and the Mountain Scops Owl just waking; having an Asian Barred Owlet sit on a field post and a fire-fly lazily waft in the air - it was quite magical and perfectly comfortable and we were all relieved to discover we had not become old and crotchety and grumbly and non-adventurous. In fact we were quite spoilt and pampered at camp by a very able chef who even managed to bake a cake for us on the last day. So after a good night's rest, we headed back up to Sengor to try and find the prize - the Satyr Tragopan. We all really wanted to see this bird and while Tashi had been reassuring about our chances, I was afraid that this mission might end up like those endless tiger safaris where all you see is a pug mark. We were driving up and it was barely light before Nik yelled STOP! What? Where? Satyr on the left side. Can you still see him? We scrambled to the side and tried desperately to get a look from inside the van, too scared to even open the door in case we spook him. After everyone had caught a glimpse, the door was slid as gently and silently as possible, and still without stepping down, we leaned out to get better views. The Tragopan obliged, he got onto a stump by the roadside and sat while we whispered

and admired and then he flew into a tree. The van was rolled back in neutral, we jumped out and went to look for him. He sat on a branch and let out a call, the strangest call you've ever heard, like a wailing comic-book baby. He ruffled and shook his feathers in some sort of display and then disappeared. We were hooked, yeh dil mange more. The van was parked, binoculars, cameras and scopes were taken out while we waited for the light to get better and the Satyr to reappear. He kept teasing us. He would keep calling and while we fixated on the spot where it seemed to emanate from, he would silently creep to another spot and appear. He kept us rooted with tantalising glimpses and we decided to stay put and have breakfast, ready to share if he wanted a morsel. At one point he appeared on the road and Nik chucked away his sandwich in an attempt to quickly focus and get a picture but Wily Mr Tragopan was gone again. He called, we waited. Finally when we were ready to move on, he relented and came and sat back on the same branch. We ogled, clicked and scoped while he wailed, displayed, walked on the branch, turned and showed all sides.....Nothing beats breakfast with the Satyr Tragopan!"

Hunters have turned protectors in Northeast

The Northeast is inhabited by various tribes with long traditions of hunting; some hunt wild animals for food, some hunt them for honour and because custom dictates they do. Yet the region is also replete with stories of tribes that have awoken to conservation. Sometime the efforts have been spurred by outsiders; in many cases they are also homegrown, some having taken root generations ago and based on the wisdom that nature nurtures, and extinction cannot be reversed.

In the region's southern tip, Mizoram, dentist VL Bela, 79, who lives in Aizwal, recalls how a decade ago he drove to the village of Neihdawn in Champhai district, close to the Indo-Myanmar border, and met village heads to propose an idea. "We were losing our natural inheritance – wild fruits, berries, medicinal plants, animals and birds – because forests were being cut down and burned to make way for farms (Mizos practice jhum cultivation like many other tribes). I was given some money by the art and culture department to preserve Mizo inheritance and I thought, the woods are also our inheritance." Bela says.

The result was the first "zotheihuan" (literally "garden of Mizo fruits") project, a 20-sq km area within Neihdawn village that was left untouched, allowing nature to take control and grow. Ever since, Bela and like-minded people campaigned through villages and towns across the state under the banner of Mizoram Environment and Forest Consultative Forum, urging them to create similar forest enclaves. At the last count, leaders of 44 villages had used their official seals to designate 1,815 sq km of area in the state as Zotheihuan. Some projects covered over 100 sq km, one an astounding 250 sq km. In many instances, village heads cancelled land leases and, in others, villagers voluntarily surrendered theirs.

The zotheihuan have led to a resurgence of not just wild fruits and trees across the state, but wild animal populations as well. Hoolock gibbons, once hunted because their bones were supposed to cure nerve and joint pains, are now spotted in several villages. The theihmu, a wild berry, and the grape-like puarpeng, which had almost disappeared, now flourish in these wild spots. Most importantly, the zotheihuan are repositories of water in this hill state. Lalduhawma, ex-officio secretary of the zotheihuan project in Ailawng village, recalls how in April last year, 30-40 men scrambled up Reiek peak to put out a fire that had broken out among the wild grass on top. "We went with blankets to beat the fire out. If it had gone out of control, it would have spread to the zotheihuan below," he says. The fire-fight was prompted not just by a new awareness about conservation but by the knowledge that the forest

supports human life. The two adjoining zotheihuan cover 200 sq km on Reiek mountain, and the nearly 1,000 houses in the two villages perched on its eastern slope depend entirely on water piped from pools and streams within the forests.

Two valleys and a ridge away at Durtlang, a hill within Aizwal, car-wash owner C Lalthanpuia also depends on a zotheihuan for his living as he pipes water from within the woods on the steep incline. He looks forward to early summer because he has for three years spotted serows grazing on the foliage. The serow, antelope-like with small curved horns, is the official animal of Mizoram. “They start appearing around April, and almost always around 11 am. I sit in the woods the entire day just to catch a glimpse of them,” he says, excited that wild animals are to be found within city limits but apprehensive that someone may come and hunt them, hunting being a part of the Mizo tradition.

In pre-modern Mizo animistic belief, a hunter-warrior could attain a coveted status called Thangchhuah and reach paradise in his afterlife if he killed a line-up of wild animals, including bears, bison and tigers. It is not surprising then that hunting is common among Mizos. Children and teenagers in rural areas still hunt as a pastime, often targeting birds with catapults and trapping smaller animals. It is this area that Bela’s friend and constant travel companion, H Lalmunsiam, focuses on. Famous for being able to mimic 47 different bird calls, he exploits this skill to raise awareness in rural schools. So far, the duo have collected two sacks full of catapults and traps from children who surrender them as a pledge to conserve nature.

In Nagaland’s Tuensang district, a small village called Noksen has taken more drastic step – banning hunting completely in its vicinity. “we hunted stags for food and for sport since the village was established more than seven generations ago. But we began to fear our children and their children may never see these magnificent animals,” says village council chairman Langachu.

Source: eye, The Sunday Express, February 2-8, 2014, Volume II, Issue 44

चिड़ियों की 15 प्रजातियां संकट में

नवभारत टाइम्स, नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी 2014

सरकार ने कुबूल किया है कि देश में पक्षियों की 15 प्रजातियां गहरे संकट में हैं। इनके वजूद पर खतरा लगातार बढ़ रहा है। इसकी वजह इनके आवास के ठिकानों में कमी आना और इनका शिकार है। खतरे में आ गई इन प्रजातियों में गोडावण, भारतीय गिद्ध और पर्वतीय बटेर भी शामिल हैं। एक सवाल के लिखित जवाब में गुरुवार को केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्री एम० वीरप्पा मोइली ने राज्यसभा को बताया कि इन पक्षियों के अलावा जंगली उल्लू, बंगाल फ्लोरिकन, बेयर्स पोचार्ड, स्पून बिल्ड सैंडपाइपर, वाइट बेकड वल्चर, रेड हेडेड वल्चर, स्ट्रैंडर बिल्ड वल्चर और पिंक हेडेड डक भी हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार पक्षियों की इन प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए दलदली भूमि, जंगलों और नदियों के किनारे की जमीन पर बचे प्राकृतिक आवासों को बचाने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है।

Manali to set up first modern Himalayan Monal breeding centre

H.P. Hill Post, December 7, 2013

The endangered but majestic pheasant bird Monal is to soon get an advanced breeding centre in Manali as the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has approved a proposal for it and the design for the centre stands finalized. Initially, many designs were rejected and now finally the Zoo Authority has ratified an ultra-modern design for the centre for the Himalayan Monal (*lophophorus impejanus*). To keep a constant watch on birds, cameras would be installed in the cages and a stud book would be maintained. Each bird will get a name and their complete case study data since birth would be prepared.



Newly built Monal conservation breeding centre in Manali

Kullu forest conservator B S Rana disclosed to **Hill Post** that CZA would soon install cages and cameras to record the activities of birds in captivity. “This would definitely prove a vital step in the conservation of the Himalayan Monal. They would get a new life after this move,” he said adding cages would be designed according to the weather conditions in Manali so that even heavy snowfall would not have any effect.

Rana said poaching for its crest, human interference with nature and increasing pressure on jungles were some of the causes for the dwindling Monal numbers. “A number of Monals have been killed merely to obtain their beautiful crests. The Monal centre in Manali would be the first such breeding centre in western Himalaya. Officials at the wildlife department believe that the Himalayan forests will again chirp with the voice of the rare but beautiful Monal.

The Central Zoo Authority will be spending about Rs 1 crore on this project. At present, there are 5 Monal pairs at the Manali centre and a wild bird count has put the figure of about 5000 in its natural habitat.

The bird’s natural range extends from eastern Afghanistan through the Himalayas in Pakistan and India (states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh), Nepal, southern Tibet, and Bhutan. There is also a report of its occurrence in parts of Myanmar.

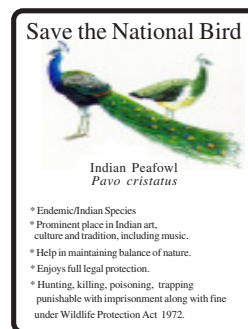
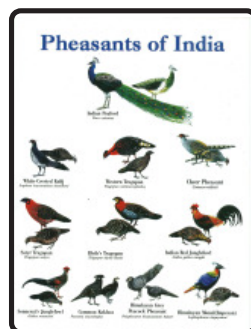
by Sanjay Dutta

Sanjay Dutta - engineer by qualification but a journalist by choice. Has worked for the Press Trust of India and Indian Express. He has been highlighting issues related to environment, tourism and other aspects affecting mountain ecology.

Resource Material - available on request

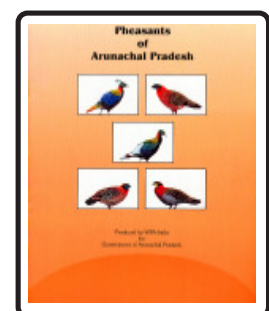
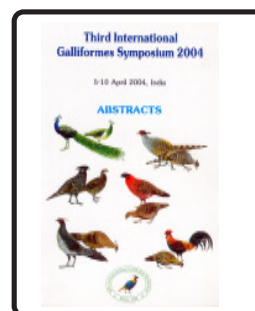
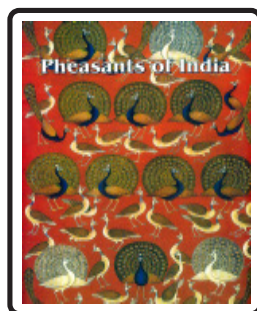
Posters

- Pheasants of India
- Pheasants of Arunachal Pradesh
- Pheasants of Himachal Pradesh
- Pheasants of Uttarakhand
- Pheasants of Assam
- Pheasants of J&K
- Pheasants of Sikkim
- Pheasants of Nagaland
- Pheasants of West Bengal
- National and State Birds
- Save the National Bird
- Himalayan Monal



Booklets

- Pheasants of India
- Pheasants of Arunachal Pradesh
- Third International Galliformes Symposium 2004
- Symposium Abstracts
- Pheasants of Himachal Pradesh



Join WPA-India -- --only national organization wholly devoted to the cause of galliformes conservation in India. Membership involves a nominal fee.

For application form or any other purpose, contact: phone nos. 8010752143 & 9891059970, (email- wpaindia@gmail.com, address- 782, Sector – 17-A, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110078)