

BHUTAN

A KINGDOM IN THE HIMALAYAS

A Study of the Land, its People and their Government

By

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(Issued under the auspices of Jawaharlal Nehru University)



THOMSON PRESS (INDIA) LIMITED
PUBLICATION DIVISION
NEW DELHI

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First Published September, 1972

PUBLISHED BY THOMSON PRESS (INDIA) LIMITED, PUBLICATION DIVISION, 19 MALCHA MARG,
NEW DELHI-21, AND PRINTED BY AROON PURIE AT THOMSON PRESS (INDIA) LIMITED,
FARIDABAD, HARYANA.

APPENDIX I

PRINCIPAL ANIMALS AND BIRDS FOUND IN BHUTAN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THEIR HABITAT

Elephants—Along the lower hills and in the Duars, penetrating in the rainy season into the hills to an elevation of 11,000 feet.

Rhino—In a few of the lower valleys of Bhutan, but not common.

Bison—In the lower valleys and outer hills of Bhutan.

Mythun—Do. do.

Tiger—In all the outer hills and valleys, and occasionally in the lower valleys up to 9,000 feet.

Common Leopard—Throughout the hills up to an elevation of 8,000 feet.

Clouded Leopard—At elevations from 4,000 feet to 6,000 feet.

Snow Leopard—Rare, and only met with at high elevations above 11,000 feet.

Black Leopard—Rare, but met with in the dense jungles at elevations of 3,000 feet to 4,000 feet.

Lynx—Rare; only at high elevations bordering on Tibet over 16,000 feet.

Wolf—Do. do.

Jackal—Has been imported from the plains of India, and is occasionally seen as high as 6,000 feet.

Wild Dog—Not very common, but is met with in packs between the plains and a height of 6,000 feet. There is said to be a second species.

Shau (*Cervus affines*)—Inhabits a tract to the north-east of the Chumbi Valley.

Sambur—In all the lower hills.

Cheetah—Do. do.

Hog-deer—Do. do.

Barking Deer—Throughout the hills up to an elevation of 9,000 feet.

Musk Deer—In the higher valleys at an elevation of 11,000 feet.

Goral—Throughout the hills at an elevation of 4,000 feet to 8,000 feet.

Serow—Throughout the hills at elevations from 4,000 feet to 9,000 feet.

Thar—Somewhat rare; at elevations from 6,000 feet to 14,000 feet.

Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor Whitei*)—Very rare; only occasionally at elevations from 12,000 feet upwards.

Tibetan Gazelle—At elevations of from 17,000 feet to 19,000 feet in a few of the higher valleys opening into Tibet.

Nyen (*Ovis amurai*)—Only found on very high ground on the borders of Tibet, from 17,000 feet upwards.

Nao, or Burhel (*Ovis nahura*)—Throughout the hills at high elevations from 16,000 feet upwards.

Kyang—Very rare; at high elevations on the borders of Tibet.

Bear—Three species, one inhabiting high altitudes from 11,000 feet to 12,000 feet; the common black bear, found everywhere, from 6,000 feet downwards; and a third species, also said to be common, inhabiting the lower valleys.

- Monkeys*—Three species, one inhabiting the slopes near the plains, one at an elevation from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet, and the langur, found from 7,000 feet to 12,000 feet.
- Cat-bear*—Not uncommon at elevations from 7,000 feet to 12,000 feet.
- Cats*—Many species, which inhabit the dense jungle all along the hills.

GAME-BIRDS

- Jungle Fowl*—Throughout the hills, up to 4,000 feet.
- Kelij Pheasant*—Throughout the hills at elevations of 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet.
- Tragopan, or Argus Pheasant*—Throughout the hills at elevations of 7,000 feet to 9,000 feet.
- Blood Pheasant*—In Western Bhutan at 9,000 feet to 13,000 feet.
- Monal*—Throughout the hills at elevations of 9,000 feet to 15,000 feet.
- Wood Partridge*—There are two species, distinguished only by a white marking on the neck and a slight difference in size. Found throughout the hills in dense bamboo jungle at 5,000 feet to 8,000 feet.
- Snow Partridge*—Throughout the hills above 15,000 feet.
- Snow Cock*—Do do.
- Woodcock*—In the cold season in the middle valleys and in summer in the higher valleys, but not above 13,000 feet.
- Solitary Snipe*—In wet, marshy ground above 11,000 feet.
- Ram Chicoor*—Throughout the hills at elevations above 14,000 feet.
- Tibetan Sand Grouse*—Along the Tibetan boundary above 17,000 feet.
- Quail*—Found in cornfields in Bhutan at 9,000 feet in May and June.
- Partridge*—Only a few at high elevations.
- Duck*—Cold-weather visitors. Only a very few breed on the higher lakes.
- Geese*—Do. do.
- Snipe*—Do. do.
- Pigeons*—Imperial, snow, blue rock, and many species of wood pigeons are found.