

APPENDIX F FINDINGS FROM THE EXPERT
CONSULTATION

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Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN status	Preferred habitat	Potential distribution
Mammal				
Chinese Pangolin	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	CR	This species can occupy modified habitat adjacent to forest habitat. This species is frequently recorded in Bhutan. Sarpang is one of three dzongkhags with record of Chinese Pangolin.	Forest, Shrubland, Grassland
Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	EN	Southern Bhutan is the important area of species population in the region. The species population has been estimated to be 2,608 – 3,905 individuals, while the Bhutan may support the species population in 131 individuals based on the recent survey in 2021 and 2022. ⁵²	Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial
Gee's Golden Langur	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>	EN	Species recorded mostly in Bhutan including area around Gelephu. The global species population has been estimated to be 6,000 – 6,500 individuals, while Bhutan may support a species population of 4,000 individuals based on the IUCN Red List assessment.	Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial
Red Panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	EN	The species known to occur in Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Ecoregion. ⁵³ It depends on a bamboo diet and dwells in bamboo understories in temperate pine forests adjacent to broadleaf forests. ⁵⁴	High elevation sub-tropical forest and pine forest.
Hispid Hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	EN	The species is strongly relying on the large, tall grass habitat. ⁵⁵	Low land grassland
Pygmy Hog	<i>Porcula salvania</i>	EN	This species occupies a highly restricted range of the sub-tropical grasslands of Assam, especially tall grass habitat. ⁵⁶	Low land grassland
Bengal Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	EN	This species is arboreal species that occupy dense forest canopy. ⁵⁷ However, tropical plantation and modified forest can support species population as well. ⁵⁸	Dry dipterocarp forest, man-made plantation and sub-tropical forest
Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN	They are generalists and feed on a variety of plants, which vary depending upon the habitat and season.	Low land grassland, agricultural land, man-made plantation, sub-tropical forest
Reptile				
Tricarinate Hill Turtle	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	EN	Core distribution area is associated with the Himalayan foothills. The global population of this species has not been estimated.	
Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	CR	The species normally occurs in open deciduous forest patches, including Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), as well as evergreen forest habitats, dry thorn forests and savannah grasslands. ⁵⁹	Dry dipterocarp forest and agricultural land
Bird				

⁵² Alison Henry. (2023). In an astounding achievement, Bhutan tiger numbers grow by 27%. Accessed on 15 July 2024, from <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/in-an-astounding-achievement-bhutan-tiger-numbers-grow-by-27>.

⁵³ Williams, B. H. (2003). Red panda in eastern Nepal: how do they fit into ecoregional conservation of the eastern Himalaya. *Conservation Biology in Asia*, 16, 236-250.

⁵⁴ Yonzon, P. B., & Hunter Jr, M. L. (1991). Conservation of the red panda *Ailurus fulgens*. *Biological conservation*, 57(1), 1-11.

⁵⁵ Aryal, A., Brunton, D., Ji, W., Yadav, H. K., Adhikari, B., & Raubenheimer, D. (2012). Diet and habitat use of hispid hare *Caprolagus hispidus* in Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Nepal. *Mammal Study*, 37(2), 147-154.

⁵⁶ de Visser, M., Liu, L., & Bosse, M. (2021). Pygmy hogs. *Current Biology*, 31(8), R366-R368.

⁵⁷ Al-Razi, H., Hasan, S., Ahmed, T., & Muzaffar, S. B. (2020). Home range, activity budgets and habitat use in the Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) in Bangladesh. *Evolution, Ecology and Conservation of Lorises and Pottos*, 193-203.

⁵⁸ Barlow, J., Gardner, T. A., Araújo, I. S., Ávila-Pires, T. C., Bonaldo, A. B., Costa, J. E., ... & Peres, C. A. (2007). Quantifying the biodiversity value of tropical primary, secondary, and plantation forests. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 104(47), 18555-18560.

⁵⁹ Das, I. (2015). *Field guide to the reptiles of South-East Asia*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN status	Preferred habitat	Potential distribution
White-bellied Heron	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	CR	Prefer deep forest stream but could occur in GMC EAAA. Southern Bhutan is its core distribution area, in particular the Punatsangchhu basin. The global population of this species has been estimated as 50 - 249 individuals, and consultation with the Royal Society For Protection of Nature (23 July 2024) suggested that the population in Bhutan may be 25 to 30 individuals.	
Fish				
Golden Mahseer	<i>Tor putitora</i>	EN	Based consultations with local experts, it can be found in Mau River and other river in protected areas. The species population has not been estimated yet, but the IUCN red List states that several populations exist inside terrestrial protected areas where their populations are increasing or stable. ⁶⁰	
Flora				
	<i>Hoya bhutanica</i>	EN	This species is endemic to Sarpang, Bhutan and have a record in Gelephu. The species population has not been estimated yet.	
	<i>Cheirostylis sherriffii</i>	CR	This species is endemic to Bhutan. Occur in the montane habitat at 2,000 above sea level. ⁶¹	High elevation sub-tropical forest.

⁶⁰ Jha, B.R., Rayamajhi, A., Dahanukar, N., Harrison, A. & Pinder, A. 2018. *Tor putitora*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T126319882A126322226. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T126319882A126322226.en>

⁶¹ Pearce, N., & Cribb, P. (1999). Notes relating to the flora of Bhutan: XXXVII. New species and records of Orchidaceae from Bhutan and India (Sikkim). *Edinburgh Journal of Botany*, 56(2), 273-284.