

Kingdom of the Snow Leopard

Destination: North West India **Duration:** 16 Days **Dates:** 24th Nov – 10th Dec



Spotting 3 Snow Leopards during the tour



Close up encounters of 2 foraging Stone Martens by spotlight in camp



Enjoying spectacular mountain views on the flight into Leh, Ladakh



Hiking around Hemis National Park in search of Snow Leopards



Two great sightings of Mountain Weasels in Hemis National Park



Having great views of numerous Golden Eagles and Lammergeiers



Tracking with the scientist Jigmet Dadu of the Snow Leopard Conservancy



Seeing the beginnings of a Snow Leopard hunt on a group of Asiatic Ibex



Seeing 4 Himalayan Griffon Vultures back in the mountains for over 10 years



Exploring a new location (Ullay Valley) and spotting 2 Snow Leopard here



Tour Leader / Guides

Martin Royle (Royle Safaris Tour Leader)
Nawang Tsering (Naturalist Guide in Ladakh)
Jigmet Dadu (Snow Leopard Conservancy Guide)
Tashi Wangchuk (Snow Leopard Conservancy Guide)

Participants

Ms. Lesley Cupitt

Acknowledgements

Hotel Suncourt Yatri – for their great chicken korma and hospitality.
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Noorboo & family – for their great eyes and hospitality whilst spotting and staying in Ullay Valley at their homestay

Overview

Day 1:	Delhi
Days 2-4:	Leh
Days 5-12:	Hemis NP
Days 13-14:	Ullay Valley
Day 15:	Leh
Day 16:	Delhi
Day 17:	Home



Day by Day Breakdown

Overview

India is one of the best countries in the world for watching cats, there is a wide variety of species which live in very different habitats. From the Asiatic lions and leopards of the dry Teak forests and arid deserts of Gujurat to the famous and beautiful tigers of the central Sal forests. However one species tops these in terms of adventure, true wilderness and elusiveness. This species is of course the Grey Ghost; otherwise known as the snow leopard.

And this tour is focused on trying to find this magical animal. Although this is a difficult task we travelled to some of the best places at the best times of year to help our cause. Starting in the autonomous state of Ladakh in north west India we headed into the large Himalayan national park of Hemis. With the expert help of our local Ladakhi naturalist guide Nawang Tsering as well as scientists which work for the ground breaking Snow Leopard Conservancy (Tashi Wangchuk and Jigmet Dadu) we set off each day into the various valleys around the Rumbak river. This area is home to a small population of well studied snow leopards and during the winter season offers the best chances of seeing snow leopards anywhere currently known in the world. However as we found out this does not mean that they are easy to see by any stretch of the imagination. Anytime between November and March are good times but the very best would come in February – March when these cats enter their mating season and the movement of animals is far higher. As the males move far and wide in search of females as they enter their short oestrous cycle.

During our stay in Hemis we hiked the Tarbung, Hysin, Karlung and Rumbak valleys numerous times to try and find signs of or spot this elusive cat. As we were finding this area difficult (just one spotted at night above camp), Jigmet decided to take us and another group who were sharing the valley to Ullay Valley; where there is another population of snow leopards although they are harder to find. As it happened we managed to find two, with the expert help of our guides and of course Noorboo whose home-stay we were staying at during our time in Ullay Valley.

This trip report documents on a day by day account the highlights of the tour as well as including a sightings log of all the species seen and identified.



Day 1 **Delhi**

Arrival

Accommodation:

Hotel Suncourt
Yatri (3* Hotel)

Food:

Lunch was eaten at the Metropolis restaurant in the Paran Ganj and dinner was served back at the hotel.

Transportation:

Taxi, Walking and
Tuc Tuc

As the flight into Delhi was not until early in the morning the night before, today was a laid back day with just a trip into the shopping and back packers hub of Delhi; the Paran Ganj. After buying a couple of bags and changing money we stopped for lunch at the hidden away Metropolis Restaurant. Later that day we met with Arun my ground agent in India and discussed the tour and possibility of spotting this king of the Himalayas.

Day 2 **Leh**

Travel & Acclimatization

Accommodation:

Hotel Omasila (3*
Hotel)

Food:

Breakfast was taken at the airport, lunch was bought in Leh town and dinner was served at the hotel.

Transportation:

Taxi, Internal
Flight and Private
Vehicle.

This morning we rose very early and headed to the domestic airport whilst hoping that fog held off long enough for the flight to take off. Luckily the flight got off pretty much on time and after a very spectacular descent into the mountainous town of Leh we arrived at the small airport. The mountain views on the approach are stunning and with a view which takes in Pakistan, Afganistan, Krygystan and Tibet the natural beauty of this part of the world is there for everyone to appreciate. As we landed the pilot said that the temperature was -7°C which was a good way to prepare for the colder temperatures in store for us as we head into the mountains in the coming days.

After being transferred to the hotel and settling in we headed to the market for a short acclimatization walk and some shopping. Later on we dined in the hotel where as usual a huge amount of food was provided.



Day 3 **Leh**

Acclimatization & Sightseeing

Accommodation:

Hotel Omasila (3* Hotel)

Food:

All our meals today were served at the accommodation.

Transportation:

Private Vehicle & Walking

After breakfast we headed up the 150m towards the largest stupa in Leh, the Gomang Stupa. This is a great way to get used to walking and particularly climbing at altitude. The views from the stupa are beautiful and with a clear blue sky we were able to look over the first hill range to see the far side of the Rumbak valley in the distance where we would be camping in our quest to find Snow Leopards. After Gomang Stupa we drove up to Leh Monastery (which is a further 200m higher than Gomang Stupa) and the slightly lower Leh Palace. Unfortunately at this time of year most of the sights are closed for the winter, so we had a walk around but were not allowed inside. Afterwards on our way back to the hotel we stopped off to by some playing cards. Then just before dinner we met Nawang Tsering; our naturalist guide for Hemis and he agreed the time and place for meeting tomorrow where we would visit Shey Marshes for some bird watching.

Day 4 **Leh**

Acclimatization & Bird Watching

Accommodation:

Hotel Omasila (3* Hotel)

Food:

All our meals today were served at the accommodation.

Transportation:

Private Vehicle & Walking

This morning after breakfast we met with Sam and Nawang and were taken to Shey Marshes. These marshes are a haven for migrating birds in the summer. The Indus River flows through the marshes and at this time of year is pretty much ice free; the ice will solidify the river in a month or so. Despite their not too many species of birds around at this time of year there are certainly plenty of birds. The White-capped Water Redstarts here are in vast numbers and are one of only a few resident birds all year around. We also saw a Solitary Sandpiper as well as a Eurasian Sparrowhawk before we left back for Leh and the hotel. Tomorrow we would start our journey into the mountains.

Day 5 **Hemis National Park**

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A Domed Tents)

Food:

Breakfast we served at the hotel in Leh, with lunch and dinner being prepared in the camp.

Transportation:

Private Vehicle & Walking.

During the mid morning we loaded up the jeep and started on the winding road along the Indus Valley road towards the entrance of Hemis National Park and the small village of Zinchen. This is the last point accessible by vehicle and the rest of the way had to be completed by hiking. The walk is not a particularly long one and with a couple of stops for spotting among the scree slopes and ridge lines the pace was slow and easy. Once we arrived in the camp we had a hot cup of tea and coffee as our camp cook (Dorje) and assistant (Gyalpo) completed our camp and made lunch. As we waited for lunch we had our first view of some Himalayan wildlife here as a large flock of Chukkar foraged around the camp and before we went to Hysin for the first spotting session we got a distant view of a Lammergeier. After lunch we went to the Hysin Valley which is at the south eastern end of the Rumbak Valley. Here we climbed a ridge and began our first session of spotting along the ridge lines and ledges. We saw several flocks of Bharal. This primitive sheep-goat is the most common mammal here during the winter and the main food source of Snow Leopards. We also found a very brave and frantic Pale-grey Shrew which darted past us and under



a rock. We got some great close up views of the Shrew before it carried on its way down the slope. Once we arrived back at the camp in the evening we met Tashi Wangchuk, who works for the Snow Leopard Conservancy who are working hard to employ local people in home-stay programmes and instil a belief that the snow leopard is a wonderful part of their home, not just a predator who takes a few of their livestock each year. He would be with us for a few days until Jigmet Dadu, the top scientist for snow leopards in India could join us and help us find the snow leopard. Jigmet has the enviable record of never being in the Himalayas looking for snow leopards and failing to see at least one!

Later in the evening back at camp we ate dinner and retired to our tents. But shortly afterwards the shine of spotlights made me get up and see what was being seen, and low and behold high above our camp on the western cliff the tell tale blue eyes of a cat were shining. The snow leopard was not visible for long but the movement of the shadowy presence was mesmerizing to see as the leopard sulked off into the gloom. What a first day and one that fully whetted our appetite for more. The only other animal to be found via spotlight was a lone red fox perched on a ledge about 10m above our camp. The red foxes are common around the camp and regularly feed off kitchen scraps.

Day 6 Hemis National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A Domed Tents)

Food:

Our breakfast and dinner were eaten at the camp and our lunch was brought to us whilst on the Tarbung Valley.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning we left for the Tarbung Valley, Nawang and Tashi had done an early morning reconnaissance into the Hysin to see if there were any fresh prints, scats or scrapes. He didn't find anything so the Tarbung was our chosen valley today. We walked a good way along the valley and spotted along the way. Only a handful of bharal were seen all day and we had a good view of an immature lammergeier above the highest point on the Tarbung. We found no signs of snow leopards and in the late afternoon we moved our attention to the Hysin Valley (being at the confluence of the Karlung, Rumbak and Hysin Valleys), but again there was no sign of the big cat. After dark a brief spotlighting showed a pair of red foxes waiting for everyone to go to sleep so they can feed on the kitchen scraps.



Day 7 Hemis National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A Domed Tents)

Food:

Our breakfast and dinner were eaten at the camp and our lunch was brought to us whilst on the Hysin Valley.

Transportation:

Walking.

In the morning Nawang and Tashi scouted the Tarbung and once again there was no fresh sign so we headed into the Hysin and this time a second ridge around 100m further away from the first ridge we had spotted from. We saw a scrape from around 1 week ago along a popular pathway used by snow leopards. This was the first evidence of recent snow leopard activity. The rest of the day was very quiet with only a small number of bharal flocks (most of them pretty far off on the Tarbung Valley). We did however meet up with Tashi again, who had gone further into the valleys in search of fresh sign. He had heard rumours of local people who claim to have seen snow leopards recently and with Jigmet's arrival due any day now we were beginning to feel quite confident. Today however was quiet and no snow leopard were seen, despite a couple of false alarms.

Day 8 Hemis National Park

Rest & Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A Domed Tents)

Food:

Our breakfast and dinner were eaten at the camp and our lunch was brought to us whilst on the Rumbak Valley.

Transportation:

Walking.



This morning Nawang checked the Tarbung and Tashi went into the Hysin to check for snow leopard activity here. Once again there was no discernable activity from the night before so after breakfast we left for the Rumbak Valley via the Karlung Valley. Along the way we stopped to see the old lammergeier nest, this huge stick next is perched somehow defying gravity high on the vertical cliff side. There is also a frozen waterfall (extra testimony to the cold temperatures at night here). As we continued the walk along the shaded Karlung Valley until we reached the very different landscape of the Rumbak Valley. The rounded hilltops and large open valleys make a refreshing change from the sharp, vertical rock faces of the valleys around camp. This is where Tashi had been told by a couple of the local pony-men that they had seen two of snow leopards on one of the ridges a couple of days ago. Nawang and Tashi headed up the slope towards the backend of the Tarbung Valley in pursuit of one of these snow leopards if they were still in the area. After half an hour or so we decided to follow them up the slope. There were two sets of prints along the slope from the last 24 hours. One set heading up the slope in the direction we were heading and one heading down the slope and into the valley floor. The last direction the snow leopard walked was anyone's guess, unless there were two and they moved off in different directions. Either way we followed the trail upwards to a ridge which lead to the other end of the Tarbung. After spotting down into this new valley for an hour or two we left and headed back to the entrance to the Rumbak village. Here we saw fresh tracks from Tibetan wolves from the last night, the wolves are more common around these wider valleys and they regularly walk through the village and are responsible for over 60% of all livestock predation. We also spotted a Himalayan griffon vulture soaring over the rounded hill tops. Vultures are now a rare sight in the Indian Subcontinent, due to problems with diclafenic (a drug used to increase livestock productivity but diclafenic is poisonous to vultures, so when they eat the dead livestock carcass they die very quickly. This has been happening for a while and a result the populations of vultures all over south Asia have decreased dramatically) and it is refreshing to see them beginning to come back to this area. Later on our return to the camp and after dinner we had another red fox visit us.

Day 9 Hemis National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A
Domed Tents)

Food:

All of our meals were served at the camp today.

Transportation:

Walking.

This morning Nawang looked in the Tarbung Valley and Tashi explored the Hysin for fresh sign. Once again there was no sign (we were beginning to think that maybe the snow leopards were staying too high along the ridges and were too high to see). It is still fairly early in the winter and without snow on the ground they could still be too high. But we decided that the Tarbung was the best bet for today. We didn't see anything new at during a morning spotting session in the Tarbung, so we came back to the camp for lunch. On our way back to the camp for lunch we met a colleague of Tashi the more senior researcher here and a prominent member of the Snow Leopard Conservancy (Jigmet) who was coming to take over from Tashi. He asked us if we had had any luck with the snow leopards and after we explained that we hadn't, he pointed out a couple of different sets of prints along the valley floor from the last 4/5 days as well as spray sites and scrape marks. Amazingly we hadn't seen these tracks before Jigmet came and we realised why Jigmet has such a good record of spotting snow leopards, he seems completely in tune with the environment here and our confidence was once again raised. After lunch we headed up to the Hysin Valley where we only saw a group of 14 bharaal walking across the impossibly steep slopes opposite. As we were up the Hysin, Nawang explored a short section of the Karlung and found a fresh scrape and prints from this morning. This was the best sign we had found of snow leopard presence in the area and gave us a renewed sense of expectation for the next day.



Day 10 Hemis National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A
Domed Tents)

Food:

We had breakfast and dinner at the camp and lunch was brought us whilst in the Rumbak Valley.

Transportation:

Walking.



This morning Nawang went into the Tarbung and saw no sign, Jigmet had as little luck in the Hysin so we went through the Karlung and into the Rumbak to spot today. Along the way down the Karlung we spotted both the white-throated dipper and the brown dipper foraging along the half frozen river as well as having a very brave and beautiful golden coloured mountain weasel ran right on pass us on the pathway. That would turn out to be the best wildlife sighting of the day as we stayed around the entrance to the Rumbak Village and Nawang and Jigmet left to track any snow leopards along the entire length of the Tarbung Valley. Starting at the Rumbak end of the valley and meeting us back in the camp later that afternoon. When we all met back up later that day we found out that there had been no kill or fresh signs of snow leopards across the entire Tarbung Valley. Just a large flock of bharal at the confluence of the Hysin and Karlung Valleys was the only major mammal life in the afternoon.

Day 11 Hemis National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A
Domed Tents)

Food:

We had breakfast and dinner at the camp and lunch was brought us whilst in the Hysin Valley.

Transportation:

Walking.

Early this morning Jigmet and Nawang explored the Hysin and Tarbung respectively and Jigmet found 2 fresh sets of prints, one leaving the Hysin and heading towards the Karlung and one heading the opposite direction. The set of prints were lost as they headed into the Karlung so we decided to send Stenzin (the pony-man) to keep an eye on the Karlung / Rumbak Valley confluence whilst we all went to the furthest ridge in the Hysin Valley to spot all day. Nawang and Jigmet carried on searching further into the Hysin to check for a fresh kill and the possibility of fresh signs. On our return down from the Hysin we clearly saw the fresh tracks heading in the same direction as well as smelling a fresh scent marked rock. There are a handful of rocks with overhanging edges which the snow leopards use frequently to scent mark as snow doesn't collect on the underside and the smell will stay around for much longer. The scent markings were so fresh that there were even some hairs present on the rock, these are left from the cheeks of the snow leopard after they have rubbed their cheeks against the rock in the same manner domestic cats rub their faces against objects. Later in the afternoon we went back to the camp and set spotters up all along the camp valley. To the best of our knowledge and the latest tracks we estimated that the snow leopard had to be on the east side of the camp or on the Karlung / Hysin confluence. But once again there was no sign of a snow leopard.



Day 12 Hemis National Park

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Camp (Class A
Domed Tents)

Food:

All our meals were eaten in the camp today.

Transportation:

Walking.

Before breakfast Nawang went to spot in the Tarbung and Jigmet into the Hysin, when Nawang came back with no fresh sign from the first section of the Tarbung and Jigmet came back with no evidence that the same snow leopard from yesterday had returned to the area we decided that for the rest of the morning it would be best for Lesley to stay in the camp and spot from there whilst Nawang and I headed further up and into the Tarbung to see if any snow leopards had come around from the far side of the Tarbung overnight. We didn't see a snow leopard in the Tarbung but we did see a very large flock of bharal (some 27 strong) feeding on one of the rocky meadows. The males were begin to lick and play with their own penis's as well as sniffing aggressively around the females which are both precursors to mating.

On our return to the camp for lunch Lesley mentioned that Jigmet was thinking of a trip to another area (called Ullay Valley) where there are a similar number of snow leopards although they tend to be seen less often. But as there didn't seem to be any around here we thought it would defiantly be worth giving it a try. So the plans were made that night to leave for Ullay Valley tomorrow and spend the last couple of nights there in a home-stay and see what we could see. That night in the camp we were visited by two stone martens near the camp as they came to feed on kitchen scraps. The stone martens coming within a couple of meters of us and allowing for some excellent close up pictures of this usually very difficult to see mammal.



Day 13 Hemis National Park & Ullay Valley

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Homestay

Food:

Breakfast was served at Rumbak camp, lunch was taken on the way to Ullay and dinner was served in Ullay.

Transportation:

Walking & Private Vehicle.

This morning after breakfast Nawang arrived back from his home in Rumbak village (where he went to make arrangements for the trip to Ullay Valley) and we began to pack up the camp and prepare to leave. Once we were all packed up we headed to Zinchen and waited for our jeep to arrive. During the wait for the vehicle we had two fantastic mammal encounters. Firstly a Royle's pika ran in between Nawang's legs, underneath Jigmet's car and up the rocky slope on the other side of the wall. It then proceeded to dive into a small hole in between the loose rocks and disappear. It wasn't long after this when a mountain weasel appeared and followed almost the exact same path as the pika up the rocks looking for the opening of the pika's burrow. The weasel then continued to forage around the path for the next 10 minutes or so and we were able to get some excellent close up views of this amazing little predator.

We then loaded up the jeep and drove the 3-4 hours towards the very small village of Ullay Valley. Along the way we spotted a couple of groups of the reddish sheep, Ladakhi urail. This is the original sheep, in which all domestic sheep breeds have subsequently been bred from. The 4 houses in the village are spread out across the narrow valley which ends with great views across three ridges which are excellent for spotting snow leopards. A recent camera trap study in this valley system found at least 8-9 individual snow leopards in the area, including a mother and cub. In fact the owner of the home-stay we stayed at, Noorboo had seen at least one snow leopard in every month of this year which raises the possibility of this area becoming a new hotspot for this rare cat. Also here are the impressive Asiatic ibex, these mountain goats are found here in large numbers but are absent from the slightly lower slopes of Hemis National Park, the other difference in fauna is that the usually coming bharal are absent here. We were not here for very long when we got our first glimpse of a snow leopard. Nawang spotted a suspicious looking shape on a distance rock. Whilst it looked the right colour and there was little else it could have been, we continued to watch as the shape rose and walked off down the other side of the slope. The unmistakable shape of a big cat coupled with the graceful movements where magical to watch silhouetted against the skyline. We were able to observe this individual for around 1 hour. However it wasn't long after that this leopard had moved away when Noorboo spotted a snow leopard running swiftly down another slope in the direction of a group of ibex. Whilst the sighting was fleeting we were able to see how agile and fast the snow leopards are capable of running down the lose and precipitous rock faces in search of food. The long tail (90-100% the head and body length) swingy as it ran down to counterbalance the animal. It was incredible and unfortunately the chase went behind a large bluff and never came back into our eye line. However this was so exciting that everyone seemed more confident on what the last day would hold.



Day 14 Ullay Valley

Wildlife Watching

Accommodation:

Homestay

Food:

All of our meals were served in our camp at the homestay.

Transportation:

Walking & Private Vehicle

Before sunrise this morning we headed up to the ridge we spotted from last night and the major sighting of the early morning was an immature lammergeier which flew at eye level around the valley before heading out of sight and up into the clouds. We continued our spotting for the rest of the morning and slowly made our way further up the valley towards the far ridgeline. This was because Jigmet wanted to check the top ridge for tracks to see if the snow leopard we saw yesterday running down the slope had moved across to the other side of the valley or whether spotting was best served on the same slope as yesterday. We saw plenty of ibex including some very large males of which a couple were fighting by ramming their huge scimitar shaped horns against each other. After lunch we took a drive down to the other side of the Ullay Valley and have a look around there. On the face of it the valley looked ideal for a cat, the orientation of the valley meant that the sun shone directly into the valley and continued to until late in the afternoon. So you would imagine that any big cat in the area would choose to sunbath and warm up



here on the cold winter days. But alas there were no more sightings here and even when we headed back to the home-stay we didn't see any sign of Snow Leopards, just some more fighting male ibex.

Day 15 **Leh**

Travelling & Rest

Accommodation:

Hotel Omasila (3* Hotel)

Food:

Breakfast was eaten at the homestay camp with lunch and dinner being served back at Hotel Omasila.

Transportation:

Private Vehicle.

Today was fairly uneventful with an early drive back to Leh and the rest of the day dedicated to catching up on emails, laundry and in general getting warm with piping hot water, central heating and plenty of blankets. Our evening meal was spent going over our wonderful sightings and taking in the last of the Himalayas before heading back to the hustle and bustle of Delhi tomorrow.

Day 16 **Delhi**

Travelling & Rest

Accommodation:

Hotel Suncourt Yatri (3* Hotel)

Food:

Breakfast was eaten at the hotel in Leh and lunch was eaten on the flight back to Delhi and dinner was served at the hotel.

Transportation:

Internal Flight & Private Vehicle.

Late this morning we left for a flight back to Delhi. The weather was not too bad and we still got good views over the mountains once we reached a cruising altitude. Once we arrived back in Delhi we went into a couple of markets for souvenirs before your farewell evening meal.

Day 17 **Home**

Departure

Accommodation:

NA

Food:

The departure flight was very early and so no meals were eaten on the tour today.

Transportation:

Private Vehicle

This morning you were taken to your accommodation in time to catch your return flight home.

Species List

Kingdom of the Snow Leopard Nov / Dec 2011

Mammals (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Tibetan Wolf	<i>Canis lupus chanco</i>
2	Asiatic Ibex	<i>Capra sibirica</i>
3	Pale-grey Shrew	<i>Crocidura pergrisea</i>
4	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
5	Stone Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>
6	Mountain Weasel	<i>Mustela altaica</i>
7	Royle's pika	<i>Ochotona roylei</i>
8	Ladakh urail	<i>Ovis orientalis vignei</i>
9	Snow Leopard	<i>Panthera uncia</i>
10	Bharal	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>
11	Indian flying fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
12	Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>

November							December								
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Birds (* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
2	Bank Mynah	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>
3	Common Mynah	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
4	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
6	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
7	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
8	Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>
9	White-capped water redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>
10	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
11	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
12	Rock (Feral) Pigeon	<i>Colmba livia</i>

November							December								
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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