
Whispering Wings®

Newsletter of the Chandigarh Bird Club®



Volume 5 - 3rd Edition

January - March 2020

From the Editor's Desk

The calamity that has befallen our world in the form of COVID-19 pandemic has created extraordinary circumstances. The prolonged lockdown has left our streets deserted, parks uncrowded, air cleaner, waters less sullied and homes better tended. Suddenly, the forest dwellers have taken to the now deserted roads. The leopards, the deer, the antelopes, porcupines, and pythons have moved out of the wilderness and into the inhabited world. These incidents reminded me of a poem which I had read as a child in Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book —

*Now Chil the Kite brings home the night
That Mang the Bat set free-
The herds are shut in byre and hut,
For loose till dawn are we.
This is the hour of pride and power,
Talon and tush and claw.
Oh, hear the call! - Good hunting all
That keep the Jungle Law!*

We are all shut and the dawn is far away so our friendly birds and animals are free.

In these days of lockdown, we have done some wonderful things like bird feeders on the balconies, water pots, and Rima's waterfall. These modifications have attracted lot of new species of birds into the urban sphere. Yes, I know it is a blessing of lockdown, which has brought human movement to a standstill and also given us more time to look around.

The members of this club opened up their purses and donated handsomely to buy Personal Protection Equipment for our frontline warriors of the battle against COVID-19. I thank them for their generosity. The entire Bird Club applauds and thanks the Doctors, Medical Attendants, Police personnel, Sanitation Workers, and Pathologists for their fearless, sincere and unrelenting campaign. God Bless You! We all bow our heads in prayer to the Almighty as to bless these people and bring an end to this calamity.

May you always hear the birdsong!
Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon

Secretary's Report

The new year dawned with hectic activity as January is month for Asian Waterfowl census. Members of CBC volunteer their time and expertise to help out at the wetlands of Punjab. The census was conducted on the first three weekends of January, in the wetlands of Ranjit Sagar Dam, Keshopur-Shallapatan, Harike, Nangal, and Ropar. This is an annual activity for the club members.

First meeting of 2020 was hosted by Vikas Sharma. The monthly fieldtrip was conducted at Thapli. This area lies along a rivulet at the base of Morni Hills. Throughout January the weather was foggy while it rained quite often. February too saw little respite from the cold weather. The festival of Basant Panchmi, heralding spring, did not show any sign of warmer temperatures.

The February monthly meeting was hosted by Rima Dhillon and a presentation was made by Subhash Sapru titled 'Composition in Bird Photography'. World Wetland Day was celebrated by holding a photo exhibition at Sukhna Lake. The aim was to spread awareness about the waterfowl inhabiting the Sukhna Wetland, among the visitors to the lake. Spring Census was conducted to ascertain the numbers of migrant waterfowl present before the start of the reverse migration. The number increased from 620 in November 2019 to 734 in February 2020.



February Fieldtrip was conducted at Jawaharpur with a view to seeing Short-eared Owls in passage and other grassland species that frequent this area. Sadly, rampant sand mining has reduced the undulating terrain to flatland which is now under agriculture. However the onset of the breeding season will hopefully bring back the prinias and weavers along with the francolins and Zitting Cisticola. The

return to Chandigarh was made via Aerocity Road with a detour to Sandy's farm. The area is good for spotting Bluethroat, Doves, Wheatears, Kestrels and other raptors.

HSBC Chandigarh Birdrace was held on 23 February. It is a much awaited event and members participate with great enthusiasm and spirit of competition. This year 241 species were seen. Like previous years, this year too, a new species, Dusky Wood Owl, was added to the Chandigarh checklist of birds.



Meeting for the month of March was hosted by Narbir Kahlon. He presented videos of wetlands shot by him. March fieldtrip was to Morni Hills. The designated area was from Hotel Golden Tulip to Morni Village. Large flocks of Yellow-breasted Greenfinches and Rock Buntings were seen in the recently harvested mustard fields.

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, curfew conditions are prevailing in the city keeping the birders homebound. However, they are birding in their backyards and coming out with fantastic sketches, watercolours and observations. Lack of traffic noise has heightened the clarity of birdsong and many more birds are being observed.

Lockdown Birding is an initiative of ebird to keep the birders motivated and members of CBC will participate wholeheartedly. In these trying times let me wish everyone good health.

Be Safe and Happy Birding.

Rima Dhillon

Bird Songs

We hear them everyday, we hear them in our backyards and we hear them in the forests. Bird songs can be heard everywhere. Birds songs are nature's best sounds made by birds which are melodious to the human ears.

Ornithologists classify birds vocalisation into two types, which are :

(1) Bird Songs

(2) Bird Calls

Bird Songs are the longer and more complex bird vocals and are usually produced by birds in matters related to courtship, mating and territory. Many birds exhibit temporal and contextual variation in their delivery of songs, and in their responsiveness to the songs of members of their species. These variations include short-term changes, such as locations in their territory, proximity to conspecifics, and longer-term variations, such as with phase of the nesting cycle, time of day or season, and even in relation to weather conditions such as temperature.

Bird Calls are comparatively simple, shorter and less rhythmic vocalisations which serve the function of alarms and to call for a partner or flock of that particular species.

The birds which are broadly classified as songbirds are Warblers, Thrushes and Sparrows. Songbirds learn their songs and perform them using a specialised voice box called a syrinx. The vast majority of non-songbird species make simpler sounds that are instinctual rather than learned. While some birds hatch knowing the songs they will sing as adults, the true songbirds have to learn how to communicate effectively. Songbirds begin learning their songs while still in the nest, a phase known as the critical period, when nestlings listen to the adults singing around them. Following fledging, young birds attempt to replicate these songs, practicing until they have matched their tutor's song. Some songbirds, such as the catbirds, thrashers, and mockingbirds, learn to mimic other species—frogs, cats, and even car alarms.

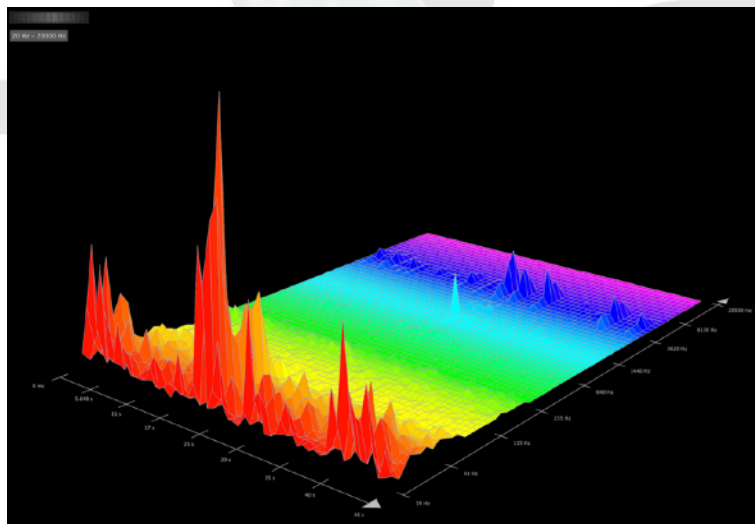
Unless and until we make an effort to hear a bird call it goes right through our heads. Each and every bird has a distinct sound, even the slightest of vocal differences can help us differentiate between two species of birds, yet we can't recognise or remember the unique voices of all the birds. Thankfully, we

have tools to represent bird calls visually through graphs which shows us the difference between vocal fibrillation of bird sounds.



Grey-breasted Prinia

In the this graph we see that the frequency of the Grey Breasted Prinia is extremely low and can be heard loud and clear. The red area shows us the frequency until 44 Hertz and the purple shows 20500 Hertz. Humans can hear sounds from 20 Hz to 20000 Hz .

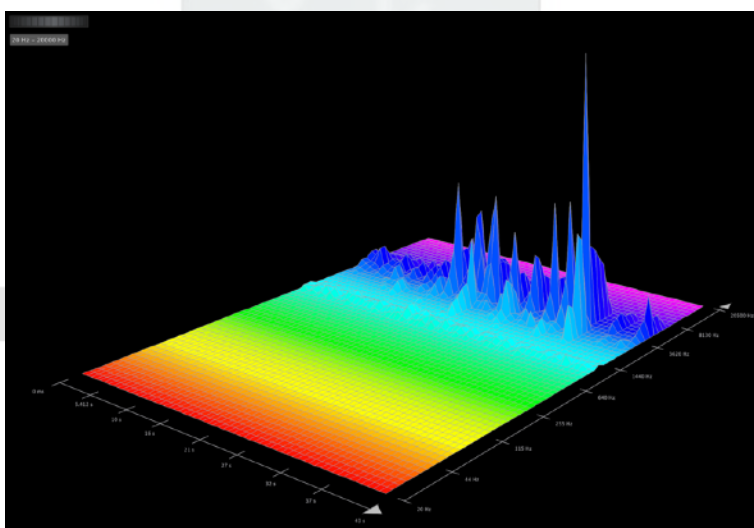


**Grey-breasted Prinia
Sound Frequency Graph**

This graph shows the calls of the Plain Prinia and as we can see it has a higher pitched voice in between 1440-1830 Hz.

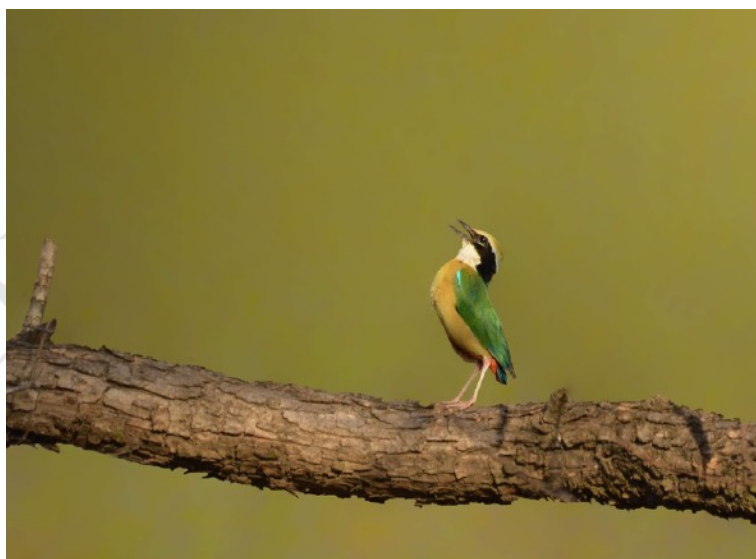


Plain Prinia

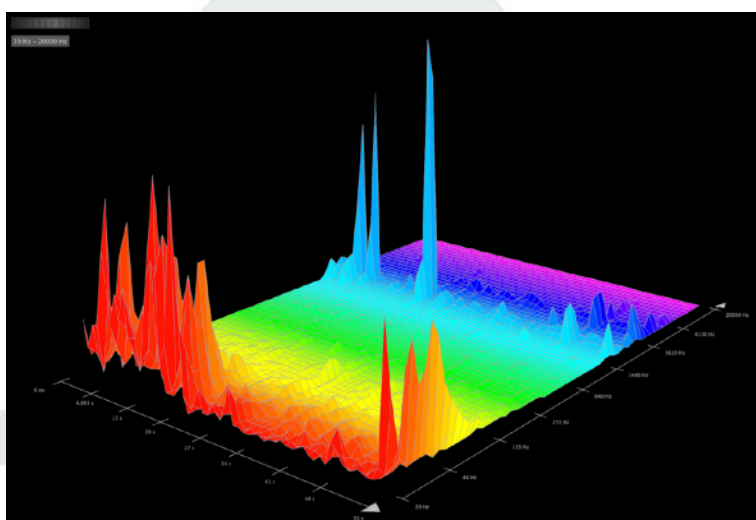


**Plain Prinia
Sound Frequency Graph**

If you hear a bird call or song, the chances of that bird being male is greater. Male birds are the ones who produce most of the songs and calls in order to attract partners and assert their territory. Many birds sing at dawn. I believe that these calls are used by male birds in defence of their nests and mates. Particular birds such as the Pitta family burst out in a pompous and loud display of their calls at dawn and dusk. Birds are excellent vocalists. The "Thrasher" family of birds can produce two different notes at once. Canary's can alter between high and low notes by switching sided of the syrinx.



Indian Pitta



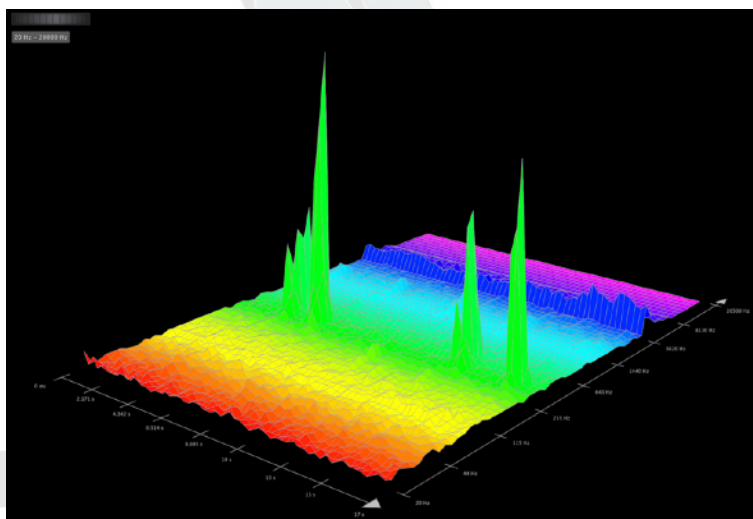
**Indian Pitta
Sound Frequency Graph**

Owls are also an interesting species when it comes to vocalisation. Many owls vocalise at a distinctively low frequency, which allows their songs to travel long distances without being absorbed by vegetation. Becoming familiar with these songs and other vocalisations will help you find and identify owls. Their calls are usually hoots, screeches, barks and shrieks.

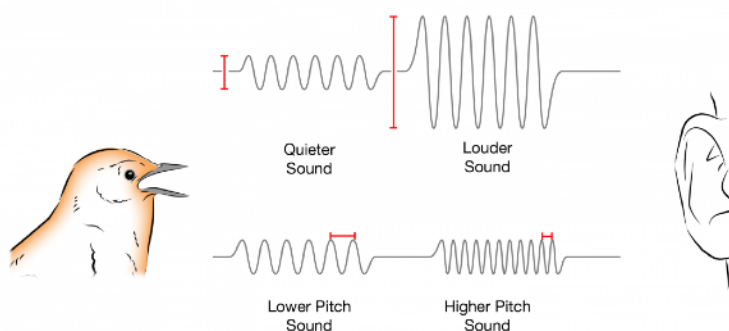
In today's world, bird songs are being heard less and less everyday. The harsh and loud sounds created by vehicles, factories, and human tools cover up these beautiful and complex vocalisations made by birds. People use recorded audio calls from the internet or call playback to attract birds for the purpose of hunting them or for bird watching. This has increasingly become a problem in India. The



Indian Eagle Owl



**Indian Eagle Owl
Sound Frequency Graph**



**Waveforms show changes in loudness over time.
Distance between peaks are used to calculate pitch.**

overuse of such artificial methods can affect breeding habits and social behaviour of birds.

The growth of bird song research over the past half century has been catalysed by both technical and theoretical advances. The study of mechanisms has largely moved to the neurobiological level, where work on bird song has blossomed. The vast topic of bird vocalisation cannot be covered by one single article and one can even go very deep into the details of bird calls of a single bird species. I hope everyone observes more bird sounds from now on.

Karmannye Chaudhary



**Blue-bearded Bee-eater, Sukhna Reserve Forest
By Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon**

Why I Photograph Birds

Ever since I have taken to photography, I never questioned myself about my growing passion for this form of expression, but now the more I go out to make images of birds, the more I want to be with birds to observe their behaviour and body language. Although still I can't identify most of the birds from their respective calls and body shape, as most birders do, yet their chirps and actions fascinate me, make me follow them, admire and capture their beauty with my camera. I wish I could respond to their calls and understand their communication skills and get reply to my simple question, why I photograph them.

When I put the same question to a few birders, who also photograph birds, a few of them too had same question lurking in their unconscious minds, but the reply was like "the show must go on". Perhaps, like me most of them too had have no conscious intention. They simply enjoy the thrill of watching and photographing birds.

My question becomes more relevant when I look back to the days when I took to photography seriously and my images began to make a mark at international level. However at times I do compare bird photography with another challenging genre of photojournalism, my favourite. When I took up journalism as my career, those were the days when bosses in media houses used to assign crime beat to the new comers because that enables them to be more alert and quick, inquisitive and work in inhospitable conditions, test their own potential, learn investigation skills and more about different aspects of their profession. When I took to bird photography a bit seriously, in my early sixties and that too after suffering a stroke, it was evidently clear to me that I would be stepping in a challenging arena where I would have to grasp in the dark and may find it difficult to satisfy my desire to keep moving and exploring this new world of birds. Soon I realised that bird photography is not easy, especially if you go beyond making only record shots to get the species identified. It is best learned over time, slowly and in stages. Indeed, there's no substitute for starting out as a dedicated birder, learn to find pleasure from being in the company of birds. I was aware that I would have to follow a two pronged strategy aimed at acquiring information about a variety of birds, their species and behaviour on one hand and on the other emphasis would have to be laid on upgrading my photography equipment and skill. Thanks to the Chandigarh Bird Club (CBC) for helping me in realising my aspirations despite my initial inhibition and limitations. In my heart of hearts I am more thankful to the one who introduced me to bird photography and

more so to the guiding spirit who kept motivating me to dispel my inhibitions and continue to be a part of the CBC. Its like getting wings and learn in the company of some of the seasoned birders.

I strongly believe that we all learn from each other and we must share our knowledge. To me, like photography, birding is also a stress buster, enhances alertness and the sense of patience. It's a known fact that birds have inspired many scientists to gift remarkable inventions to the humanity. But the reply to my question does not lie wholly in the scientific aspects of birds.



I am aware that bird photography has many technical challenges. It is necessary to understand the equipment, make the complex calculations promptly to adjust the critical parameters, anticipate behaviour of birds and be prepared for surprises which may either be rewarding or disgusting.

Those bird photographers who, like me, live in urban areas, would agree that we pay the price as we have to go outskirts to see and photograph birds. But still we are lucky for being able to visit some of the near by birding hot spots and be a part of the universally accepted birding activities. Such activities may these be in a group or for an individual, can't yield desired results if we are in a hurry. I have observed that we must acknowledge the priorities of birds, their rules and ways of going about things. Like a photojournalist or a sports photographer, we must do home-work before encountering a particular situation or an assignment. I have learnt to go well prepared not only with the equipment, but also with adequate knowledge of how these species behave and what are their likes and dislikes. Moving with care and sensitivity is something that many birders enjoy. Also, it forces us out of our usual habits and routines.

Many non-birders assume that bird photography requires a lot of patience. In my opinion spending time with birds is an inherently rich and rewarding experience, but at times it can get uncomfortable. What non-birders don't seem to get is that when our senses are attuned to birds and the natural environment there are few dull and monotonous moments. At times we are fully engrossed in following, tracking and monitoring what's happening around. In case, after making a few trips to photograph birds, I begin to feel some pressure and need respite from monotonous routine, I give a break to myself so that I continue to photograph birds with an added zeal. This period of break enables me to introspect and understand what good or bad I had committed in my birding trips.

While photographing birds, at times, I try to interact with them, especially when I find one posing for a photograph or giving me enough time to be photographed. It is similar to the interaction we are advised to make with a human being while making a portrait. Such one-to-one interaction, a bit of murmur, gives time to observe, admire beauty and refine technical adjustments. It is also about the profound respect that I have for these beautiful creatures. It makes me optimistic that they will not disappoint me.

To me, bird photography is not really about the subjects at all, rather, it's all about how I make images of birds, my intent and yearning for bird photography. I avoid to envy even those who while shooting in a group try to keep me at a distance fearing my image would be similar to theirs. My primary focus is on accumulation of tokens of self-worth and this seems the reply to my question.

Subhash Sapru



**Booted Eagle, Sukhna Reserve Forest
By Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon**

The Owl Story

Years ago I read a short story in one of the textbooks, which was a talk between two OWL friends having a daughter and a son respectively. The father of the daughter was talking with his friends who had a son that his daughter is now marriageable and was sure that the friend's son would have grown into a handsome owl. The friend said sure he wanted his son married but what is the hurry. The owl replied that now he had a huge dowry to offer and he could afford a wonderful son in law. The owl was curious, "How come suddenly you have become so rich?" The owl answered, "Recently TAIMUR the Lame has plundered n-number of villages hence I have enough ruins to offer".



This was just to keep your interest going. February 2020 has given me a few owls to see.

Of course for the first one... I had to first travel 5 hours to Dighal to see the much desired LONG EARED OWL. This migrates from Eurasia and goes right up to Gujarat. The pair could be seen perched close together hidden just by the twigs. My non birder companions were much gaga over the cat like owl. Thanks to Rakesh Ahlawat for the same, his dedication and care to show the bird was immense. Kudos to him for his find and the way the area was being guarded by him and Sonu Dalal. Who I believe were to take care so that the pair didn't get disturbed by humans.



Two Spotted Owlets were seen enroute perched close together on the winter morning.

Rakesh also took us to see the resident owl with chicks the Dusky Eagle Owl. He also told us that owls were hunted/captured by locals for some TANTRIC rituals. Especially to ward off EVIL EYE. WHAT does AN OWL think about it ??? May be the other way round that we humans are the evils.....



Then I, with my perpetual partners Chetna and Saurabh, travelled further east to Manipur to see the much talked of EASTERN GRASS OWL. It's not so easy to sight in the habitat that it lives in; one has to know its behaviour, its timing and its pattern of flying. Thanks to our local guide Harmenn who knew the exact time, place and technique to show us the bird. The bird was beautiful, just beautiful, circling over our head that Saurabh almost took a spin to photograph it. This owl's habitat was recently burnt by locals. Thankfully the pair had raised four chicks who had left

the nest and were on their own. The Loktak Lake grass land is so vast that it is immensely difficult to locate this owl.



Man has been a plunderer, a destroyer of nature and be it Taimur or Ghazni or we the present generation. We are all the same.

This also reminds me of what Rakesh said as a joke “ EK ULLU APKO EK ULLU DIKHA RAHA HAI my version was HUM SAB ULLU EK ULLU DEKHNE AYE HAIN....



To add another dimension the symbol of defence forces Staff college is also an owl. This may be so because Owls are excellent defenders. Owls are the only bird which can take off vertically in any direction while standing. It helps them defend against other predators that attack Owls from high altitude. Owls work “Smart”. Owls use “Stealth” as their weapon.

An Owl is a “Strategic” Animal which operates when others are “Sleeping”.

It is very common to call a foolish person “an owl.” But in mythology the owl has been treated at times reverently and given some place of prestige. For instance, Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of money and wealth, rides A WHITE BARN OWL. Reason is simple, if one wants to attract wealth, fortune and prosperity, one should work hard. One has to work, hard, work smart, and work strategically. ONE HAS TO THINK LIKE AN “OWL” to attract LAKSHMI. One has to go “SOLO LIKE AN OWL and LEAVE THE HERD”

(The photos I am attaching were clicked by Narinder a friend and eastern grass owl was taken by Saurabh)

Geeta Goswami



**Brahminy Starling, Phase-3A,
Mohali
By Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon**

**Bank Myna, Sector-70, Mohali
By Amandeep Singh Channa**



Scaly-breasted Munia

Lonchura punctulata



Widespread resident, adult has chestnut-brown face, throat and upper breast, whitish underpart boldly scaled with black and upper tail-coverts, edges of tail olive-yellow to rufous orange. Juveniles have uniform brown underparts and buff to rufous buff underparts. Its habitat is open secondary forest, bushes and cultivation, especially the fields of pearl millet. One can notice them feeding on tiny seeds if grass grown on the roadside as well as in the parks. They feed on the seeds of sarkanda grass or sweet cane too and it's fun to watch when there are 8-10 clinging to the stalks from tip to the bottom swinging to and fro and making difficult for the photographers to take a perfect shot. To my surprise, last month while birding on Dochi Road near Kasauli, I saw a flock of ten Scaly-breasted



Munia at a waterbody relishing algae. I stopped there and kept watching for half an hour, took some photographs and made a small video.

Sarbjeet Kaur

Rima Dhillon



**Oriental Honey-buzzard, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**

Rima Dhillon



**Indian Grey Hornbills, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**

Rima Dhillon

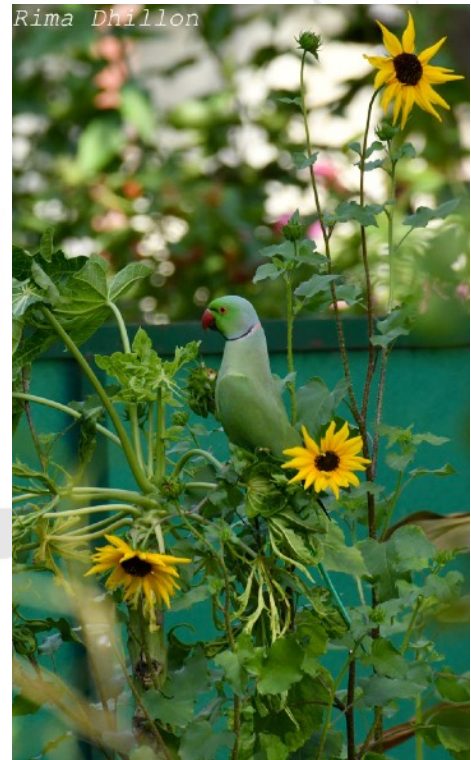


**Crimson Sunbird, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**



**Hair-crested Drongo, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**

**Rose-ringed Parakeet, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**



**Brown-headed Barbet, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**



**Spotted Doves, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**

Rima Dhillon
Social distancing



**Yellow-footed Green Pigeon,
Sector-24, Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**



**Purple Sunbird, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**



**Great and Little Cormorants,
Sukhna Lake
By Rima Dhillon**

**Blyth's Reed Warbler, Sector-24,
Chandigarh
By Rima Dhillon**



**Stork-billed Kingfisher, Sukhna
Lake
By Rima Dhillon**

Monthly Field Trip - February

Date - 9th February 2020

Venue - Jawaharpur-Aerocity-Grewal Farms

Bird List-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Knob-billed Duck | 22. Purple Heron |
| 2. Northern Shoveler | 23. Cattle Egret |
| 3. Indian Spot-billed Duck | 24. Indian Pond Heron |
| 4. Grey Francolin | 25. Red-naped Ibis |
| 5. Little Grebe | 26. Oriental Honey-buzzard |
| 6. Indian Peafowl | 27. Shikra |
| 7. Rock Pigeon | 28. Black Kite |
| 8. Eurasian Collared-Dove | 29. Spotted Owlet |
| 9. Laughing Dove | 30. Eurasian Hoopoe |
| 10. Greater Coucal | 31. Indian Grey Hornbill |
| 11. Eurasian Moorhen | 32. White-throated Kingfisher |
| 12. White-breasted Waterhen | 33. Brown-headed Barbet |
| 13. Black-winged Stilt | 34. Long-tailed Shrike |
| 14. Yellow-wattled Lapwing | 35. Eurasian Kestrel |
| 15. Red-wattled Lapwing | 36. Rose-ringed Parakeet |
| 16. White-tailed Lapwing | 37. Black Drongo |
| 17. Common Sandpiper | 38. Rufous Treepie |
| 18. Green Sandpiper | 39. House Crow |
| 19. Wood Sandpiper | 40. Crested Lark |
| 20. Woolly-necked Stork | 41. Plain Prinia |
| 21. Little Cormorant | 42. Striated Prinia |

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 43. Ashy Prinia | 54. Siberian Stonechat |
| 44. Red-vented Bulbul | 55. Pied Bushchat |
| 45. Hume's Warbler | 56. Indian Chat |
| 46. Common Chiffchaff | 57. Red Avadavat |
| 47. Lesser Whitethroat | 58. Black Redstart |
| 48. European Starling | 59. Grey Wagtail |
| 49. Asian Pied Starling | 60. Citrine Wagtail |
| 50. Common Myna | 61. White Wagtail |
| 51. Bank Myna | 62. Paddyfield Pipit |
| 52. Oriental Magpie Robin | 63. Olive-backed Pipit |
| 53. Bluethroat | |



**White-throated Kingfisher, Sukhna Reserve Forest
By Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon**

Monthly Field Trip - March

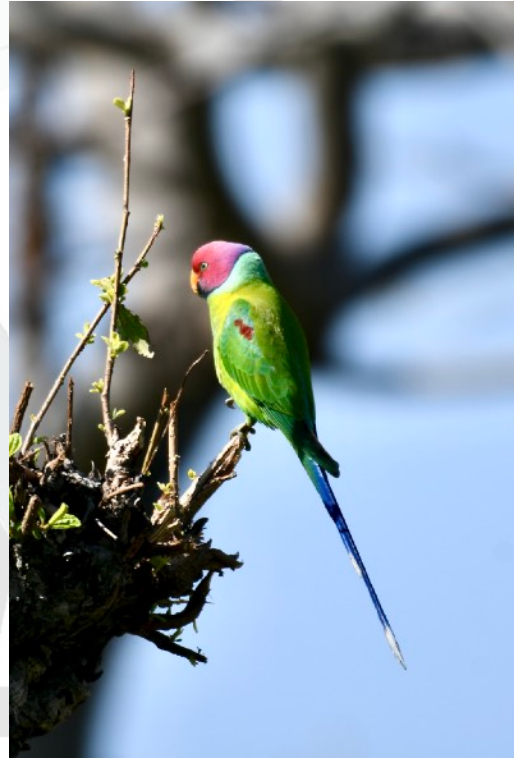
Date - 9 March 2020

Venue - Morni Hills

Bird List-



Shikra



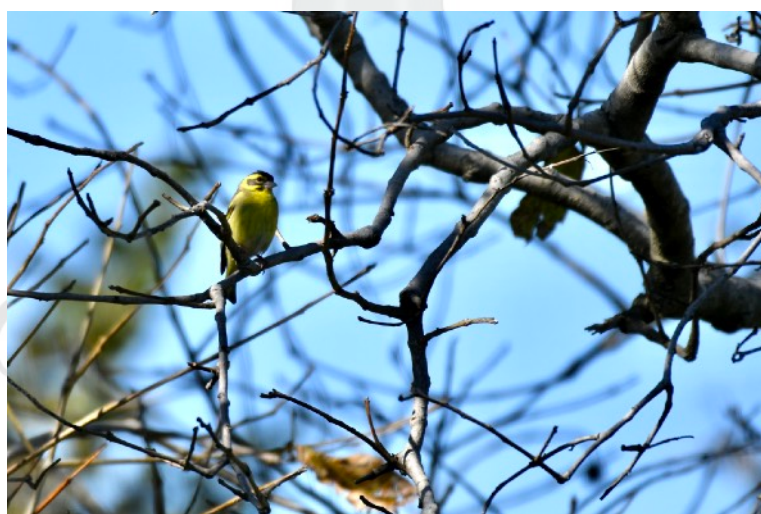
Rose-ringed Parakeet

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Indian Peafowl | 10. Indian Grey Hornbill |
| 2. Red Jungle-fowl | 11. Green Bee-eater |
| 3. Rock Pigeon | 12. Brown-headed Barbet |
| 4. Spotted Dove | 13. Speckled Piculet |
| 5. Eurasian Collared-dove | 14. Eurasian Wryneck |
| 6. Red-wattled Lapwing | 15. Black-rumped Flameback |
| 7. Shikra | 16. Eurasian Kestrel |
| 8. Black Kite | 17. Rose-ringed Parakeet |
| 9. Spotted Owlet | 18. Plum-headed Parakeet |



Yellow-breasted Greenfinch

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 19. Long-tailed Minivet | 27. Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher |
| 20. Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike | 28. Cinereous Tit |
| 21. White-throated Fantail | 29. Grey-breasted Prinia |
| 22. Black Drongo | 30. Dusky-crag Martin |
| 23. Rufous Treepie | 31. Barn Swallow |
| 24. Grey Treepie | 32. Red-rumped Swallow |
| 25. House Crow | 33. Red-vented Bulbul |
| 26. Large-billed Crow | 34. Himalayan Bulbul |



Yellow-breasted Greenfinch

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 35. Hume's Warbler | 47. Ultramarine Flycatcher |
| 36. Common Chiffchaff | 48. Black Redstart |
| 37. Grey-hooded Warbler | 49. Pied Bushchat |
| 38. Lesser Whitethroat | 50. Siberian Stonechat |
| 39. Whiskered Yuhina | 51. Indian Chat |
| 40. Indian White-eye | 52. Pale-billed Flycatcher |
| 41. Jungle Babbler | 53. Purple Sunbird |
| 42. Common Myna | 54. House Sparrow |
| 43. Indian Robin | 55. Russet Sparrow |
| 44. Oriental Magpie Robin | 56. Olive-backed Pipit |
| 45. Verditer Flycatcher | 57. Common Rosefinch |
| 46. Blue Whistling-thrush | 58. Yellow-breasted Greenfinch |



**Red-billed Blue Magpie,
Nagar Van
By Amandeep Singh Channa**

Poem

“नभचर”

गर्मी के तीखे मौसम में
एक चिड़िया बची रे डाबर से
ये कैसी इंसानियत
उडी तो मर गई टावर से

कुदरत के तौफे को पकड़ कर
निंदा नहीं जताएंगे
जितना होगा सुन्दर पंछी
उतने वीर कहलाएंगे



Golden Oriole
By Sangeeta Singh

डाल कर फिर पिंजरे में
समय पर दाना आएगा
अब सोचते सुबह जंगल में
उठकर गाना कौन गायेगा

आँगन की चिड़िया, कमरे से बोले
चारो ओर दीवारे हैं
कोई तो जवाब दो
कहाँ पर अपने सारे हैं

बैठे रहे अगर अभी भी,
देर बहुत हो जाएगी
आवाज़े ये चिड़ियों की फिर
कमरे से भी न आएँगी

खो गए पंछी



Common Chiffchaff, Phase-3A, Mohali
By Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon

वो खुला आसमान
सूखती झीलें
बढ़ता तापमान

पंछी बिन ये आसमान
देखो कितना फीका है
पंछी न होते तो क्या कहते ?
उड़ना किस से सीखा है ?

क्या कहेंगे उन्हें सोचो ज़रा
पीढ़ी जो आने वाली है
तस्वीरें देख वो पूछेंगे
ये आसमान क्यों खाली है

उठो कुछ, उठाओ कदम
थोड़ी रश्मि बाकी है
मुड कर देखो पीछे तुम्हारे
कितनी जनता जागी है

उम्मीद है पूरा होगा एक दिन
भड़ते रहना इस चाह पर
उम्मीद है पूरा होगा सपना कामिल
चलते रहना इस राह पर

विशाल शर्मा "कर्मठ"



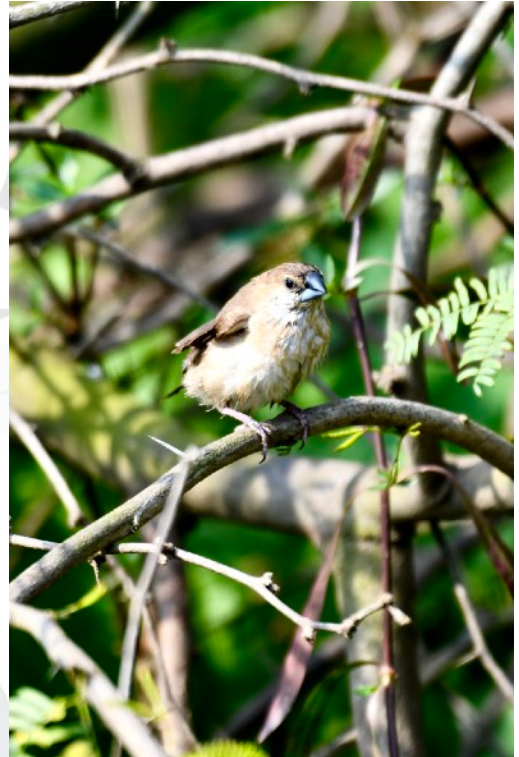
Himalayan Bulbul
By Sangeeta Singh



Grey Wagtail
By Sangeeta Singh



Crested Lark, Chhappar Chhirri
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Indian Silverbill, Mote Majra
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Isabelline Shrike, Nagar Van
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Grey-headed Swamphen, Mote Majra
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Barn Owl, Harike
By Amandeep Singh Channa



**Jungle Babbler, Sector-70,
Mohali**
By Amandeep Singh Channa

Common Teal, Nagar Van
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Brown-headed Gull, Harike
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Spotted Owlet, Harike
By Amandeep Singh Channa

**Common Kingfisher, Shalla
Pattan, Gurdaspur**
By Amandeep Singh Channa



Shikra, Sector-70, Mohali
By Amandeep Singh Channa

Whispering Wings®

Newsletter of the Chandigarh
Bird Club



Incepted in 2008, the Chandigarh Bird Club dedicated itself to its goal of protecting the environment.

The Club owes its existence to those few dedicated and expert members, who started this Club in the Chandigarh Boat Club, namely Navjit Singh, Narbir Kahlon, Vikramjit Singh, Mrs Rima Dhillon, Mrs Sarbjeet Kaur, and Mrs Geeta Goswami.

The fundamental objectives of Chandigarh Bird Club continue to be to:

1. Bring people, especially the younger generation closer to nature, through birding and help them to enjoy the outdoors while making out a fun activity.
2. To make individuals and government more sensitive towards the environment to create a dynamic database for analysis to focus on conservation efforts.
3. To create a forum for birders to share information and discuss issues related to this activity.

Editors:-

Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon

Amandeep Singh Channa

- **President - Mitinderpal Singh Sekhon**
- **Vice President - Narbir Singh Kahlon**
- **Secretary - Rima Dhillon**
- **Joint Secretary - Sarbjeet Kaur**
- **Treasurer - Mahesh Garg**