**5. DIET**

They feed on the ground or among low scrub, mainly eating insects such as beetles, butterflies and caterpillars, dragonflies, bugs, wasps and other insects. Earthworms are also common in their diet. They also eat some fruits, barriers, seeds and nectars.

**6. BREEDING**

Spiny babblers breed in April-June. The nest is a deep cup made of grasses, placed in a low scrub, attached to a sturdy clump of grasses, or sometimes in a fork in a small tree. The female lays 3-4 pale blue eggs, which are incubated by both parents for 19-20 days. The chicks are fed by both parents and fledge 22-24 days after hatching, but only become fully independent 4-6 weeks later.

**7. DISTRIBUTION OF SPINY BABBLER**

Nepal has been recorded to have 867 species of birds, which rounds to be about 8% of the total bird species found worldwide. We are home to a total 35 globally threatened species around the world and 19 proximate threatened species and 15 restricted-range species.

Spiny Babbler (Scientific name: *Turdoides nipalensis* or Kande Bhyakur in Nepali) is one of the rare species of bird found in Nepal. The bird is only found in Nepal; it is specifically seen around Kathmandu-valley, mostly around Godawari- Phulchowki region. Nepal has been recorded to have 867 species of birds, which rounds to be about 8% of the total bird species found worldwide. We are home to a total 35 globally threatened species around the world and 19 proximate threatened species and 15 restricted-range species.

