Corrigenda


‘The devil is in the detail’: Peer-review of the Wildlife Conservation Plan by the Wildlife Institute of India for the Etalin Hydropower Project, Dibang Valley.

Page 1, second column second sentence:
The review has found that the study was conducted in under five months from February to June 2018 and cannot be considered as a ‘multiple seasonal replicate’ study as it does not represent three seasons in Arunachal Pradesh.

Read as:
The review has found that the study was conducted in under five months from February to June 2018 and cannot be considered as a ‘multiple seasonal replicate’ study as it does not represent three seasons in Arunachal Pradesh.

Page 3, 2nd column, second from last sentence:
Crucially, nowhere does the Report mention whether the areas that will see the impacts of power eviction infrastructure were integrated into the ZoI.

Read as:
Crucially, nowhere does the Report mention whether the areas that will see the impacts of power extraction infrastructure were integrated into the ZoI.

Page 7, second column, last sentence under ‘SECTION 1: REVIEW OF ZONE OF INFLUENCE AND ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK’:
This approach is lacks scientific rationale.

Read as:
This approach is not based on any of the published scientifically-recognized methods used to score the impact on biodiversity due to HEPs.

Page 9, second column, last sentence of ‘SECTION 3: REVIEW OF FLORA’:
Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve.

Read as:
Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve.
Page 12, second column, fourth sentence under the sub-heading ‘Additional errors in entomofauna sections’:
Additionally, some of the subspecies mentioned in the butterfly checklist are not distributed in the Dibang Valley (e.g., subspecies like *Parantica melaneus plataniston*, *Celastrina argiolus kollari*, *Dodona ouida phlegra*, etc.).

Read as:
Additionally, some of the subspecies mentioned in the butterfly checklist are not distributed in Dibang Valley (e.g., subspecies like *Parantica melaneus plataniston*, *Celastrina argiolus kollari*, *Dodona ouida phlegra*, etc.).

Page 16, first column, second sentence in ‘SECTION 6: REVIEW OF AVIFAUNA’:
Five-hundred-and-sixty-three species have been reported from Dibang Valley (eBird 2020, see Appendix IV for a checklist of birds of Dibang River basin following the taxonomy outlined in the Clements Checklist (Clements et al. 2019)) making the two districts of the Dibang Valley (Dibang Valley and Lower Dibang Valley) among the richest in the country (Figure 1).

Read as:
Five-hundred-and-fifty-five species have been reported from Dibang Valley (eBird 2020, see Appendix IV for a checklist of birds of Dibang River basin following the taxonomy outlined in the Clements Checklist (Clements et al. 2019)) making the two districts of the Dibang Valley (Dibang Valley and Lower Dibang Valley) among the richest in the country (Figure 1).

Page 19, first sentence in ‘SECTION 7: REVIEW OF MAMMALIAN BIODIVERSITY’:
Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve

Read as:
Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve.

Page 20, second paragraph, second sentence:
Gonghsan Muntjac

Read as:
Gongshan Muntjac.

Page 22, first bullet point, last sentence:
Meaningful comparisons in abundance across species cannot be made without accounting for interspecies variation detection (Sollmann et al. 2013).

Read as:
Meaningful comparisons in abundance across species cannot be made without accounting for interspecies variation in detection (Sollmann et al. 2013).

Page 23, second column, fifth sentence:
In addition, studies on tigers in Eastern Himalayan mountain ecosystems have recorded large home ranges varying between 70 and 675 km\(^2\) depending on gender and habitat type (Tempa 2017).

Read as:
In addition, studies on tigers in Eastern Himalayan mountain ecosystems have recorded large home ranges varying between 70 and 675 km\(^2\) depending on gender and habitat type (Tempa 2017).
Page 25, under sub-section 'Dibang Valley has many undiscovered species', fifth sentence:
These include species within the following genera: Amolops, Bufo, Cyrtodactylus, Ingerana, Kurixalus, Microhyla, Nasutixalus, Oreolalax, Philautus, Theloderma, and Xenophrys.

Read as:
These include species within the following genera: Amolops, Bufo, Ingerana, Kurixalus, Microhyla, Nasutixalus, Oreolalax, Philautus, Theloderma, and Xenophrys.

Page 31, second column, second paragraph, fourth sentence:
By not accounting for a large influx of labourers and their impacts on the landscape, the wildlife habitat, and on the cultural identity, health and wellbeing of the local people, the Report consistently undermines the impact of this project on multiple fronts.

Read as:
By not accounting for a large influx of labourers and their impacts on the landscape, the wildlife habitat, and on the cultural identity, health and well-being of the local people, the Report consistently undermines the impact of this project on multiple fronts.

Pages 58 to 65:
The following bird species are unlikely to be found in the Dibang River basin and have been erroneously included in Appendix IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page no.</th>
<th>Sl no.</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>SoIB concern status</th>
<th>IUCN Red list</th>
<th>WLPA schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Campephagidae (Cuckoo-shrikes)</td>
<td>Rosy Minivet</td>
<td><em>Pericrocotus roseus</em></td>
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<td>LC</td>
<td>Schedule-IV</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>Corvidae (Crows, Jays, and Magpies)</td>
<td>Red-billed Blue-Magpie</td>
<td><em>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</em></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>LC</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>Paridae (Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice)</td>
<td>Rufous-vented Tit</td>
<td><em>Periparus rubidiventris</em></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Schedule-IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>Paridae (Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice)</td>
<td>Gray-crested Tit</td>
<td><em>Lophophanes dichrous</em></td>
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<td>LC</td>
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<tr>
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<td>264</td>
<td>Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and Allies)</td>
<td>Dark-necked Tailorbird</td>
<td><em>Orthotomus atrogularis</em></td>
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<td>375</td>
<td>Pellorneidae (Ground Babblers and Allies)</td>
<td>Rusty-capped Fulvetta</td>
<td><em>Schoeniparus dubius</em></td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>Leiothrichidae (Laughingthrushes and Allies)</td>
<td>Brown-cheeked Fulvetta</td>
<td><em>Alcippe poioicephala</em></td>
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<td>LC</td>
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<td>Leiothrichidae (Laughingthrushes and Allies)</td>
<td>Gray Sibia</td>
<td><em>Heterophasia gracilis</em></td>
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