

BIRDS OF KATERNIAGHAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

JANMEJAY SETHY AND N.P.S.CHAUHAN

Wildlife Institute of India, Chandrabani, Post Box 18, Dehradun, (Uttarakhand).

Introduction

The bird life of Uttar Pradesh is rich and varied. More than 500 species are found (A. R. Rahmani unpublished), including some extremely rare ones. Among the Critically Endangered species, Oriental White-backed Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Long-billed Vulture (*G. indicus*) and Slender-billed Vulture (*G. tenuirostris*) are found in this State. BirdLife International (2001) has listed ten Endangered species, of which, the Bengal Florican has been definitely recorded in four IBAs, the White-headed Duck (*Oxyur leucocephala*) and Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indica*) are occasionally seen, and the Greater Adjutant (*Leptoptilos dubius*) has not been recorded recently (Rahmani *et al.*, 1990). In this State, on record are 20 of the 57 Vulnerable species listed for India by BirdLife International (2001). For six species, the IBAs and protected areas of Uttar Pradesh are extremely important (A brief description is given later). BirdLife International (2001) has listed 52 Near Threatened bird species of India, 14 of which occur in Uttar Pradesh. For two species, the Black-necked Stork and Rufous-rumped Grassbird (*Graminicola bengalensis*) (earlier known as Large Grass Warbler), the wetlands and tall grasslands of Uttar Pradesh are very important for survival. Earlier, Rahmani (1989), and recently Gopi Sunder and Kaur (2001) have shown that the wetlands of Uttar Pradesh are the major strongholds of the Blacknecked Stork. It is found in 14 IBAs of Uttar Pradesh.

A species, that needs special attention, is the Hodgson's Bushchat (*Saxicola insignis*). It is also known as the White-throated Bushchat or Hodgson's Stonechat. It has a much localized breeding range in the mountains of Mongolia where it is difficult to study. Its winter range is the northern Gangetic plains and the duars of northern India and the *terai* of Nepal. From the comparatively little information available it is probably the scarcest species in its genus (Urquhart, 2002). In northern India, it has been reported from Ambala in the west to northern Bengal in the east (Ali and Ripley, 1987). It is found in heavy grassland, reeds and tamarisks along river beds and cane fields. Earlier it was recorded in Kanpur, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti and Gorakhpur (BirdLife International, 2001, Urquhart, 2002) but there is a recent record only from Corbett (Bose *et al.*, 1989). Javed and Rahmani (1998) did not record it in Dudwa. However, looking at the paucity of reliable birdwatchers in Uttar Pradesh, development of

tall grasslands and marshes on seepages of the vast canal systems of the State, and extant tall grasslands along major rivers, this species is likely to be present in many areas.

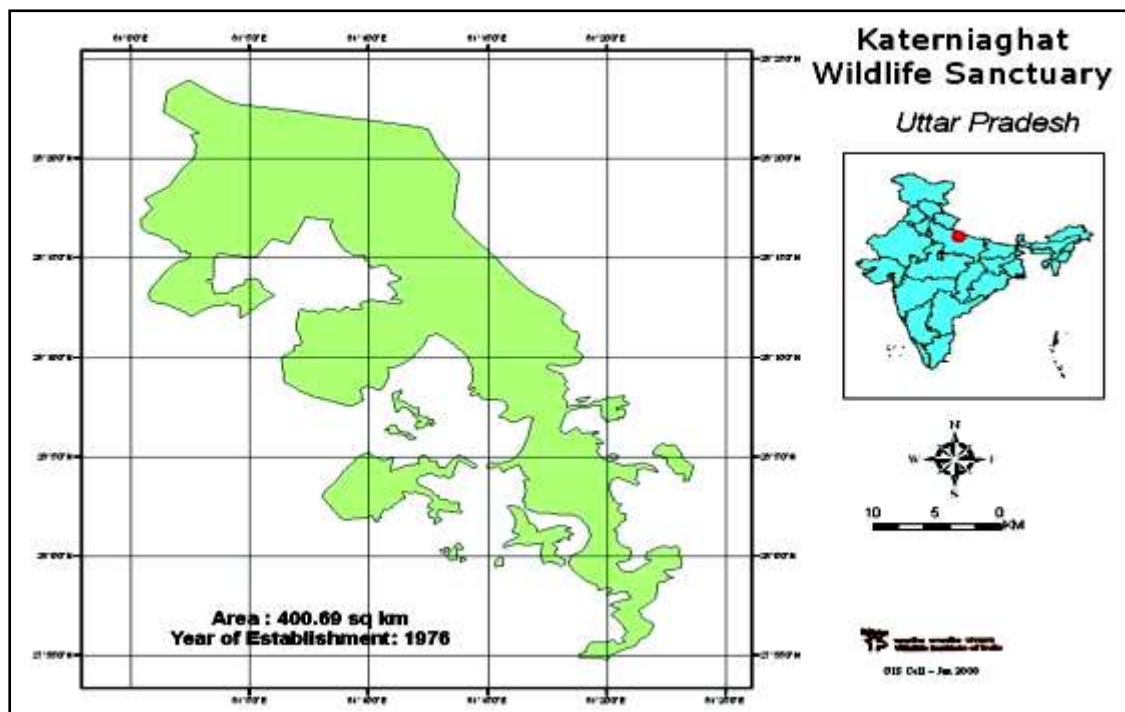
The terai region is flat alluvial stretch of land lying between the Himalayan foothills and the Gangetic plain. It extends through the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and part of the south-west Nepal (Javed and Rehmani, 1998). The moist deciduous vegetation of this region is dominated by extensive patches of Semal (*Bombax ceiba*) and teak (*Tectona grandis*) forest, interspersed with grass lands dominated by *Saccharum* species. It lies in the Tarai-Bhabhar Gangetic Plain and supports a variety of habitats.

Study area

Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in between Latitude 28°15'28.8" N, 81°9'41.8" to 27°19'55.6" N, 81°10'45.7" (Fig.1). The Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the most significant representatives of the Tarai-bhabhar bio-geographic sub division, the upper gangetic plains with over 95 tree species, 57 shrubs, 28 climbers and 23 species of grasses with over 47 species of mammals, 449 species of birds, 35 species of reptiles, 10 species of amphibians and 79 species of fish (Jha, 2000). The sanctuary has a strong connectivity with the Royal Bardia National Park. In the low alluvial tracts, sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*) Semal (*Bombax ceiba*) and many other miscellaneous species grow. The main tree species are Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Asan (*Terminalia alata*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*) and *Ficus* spp. Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 400 km² area consisting of five forest types. These are sal forest, teak forest, scrub forest, mixed forest and riverine forest.

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Fig. 1



Location - Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary

Methodology

A survey on birds was carried out for a period of six months from March 2007 to August 2007. The birds were observed during most active period of the day i.e. 5.15 hrs to 8.30 hrs and 15.30 hrs to 18.30 hrs. A Bushnell (8×42) binocular was used for spotting the birds. Birds were observed in different types of habitats and those areas where sighting chances are more. Birds sighted anytime of the day were also recorded. Sightings were carried out every day during the study period to encounter maximum birds in the area. Although data did not permit us to quantify the abundance and status of the bird species. The sightings of bird's species were categories as Abundant (A), Common (C), Occasional (O) and Rare (R) based on the frequency of sightings. Birds sighted more than 30 times are categorised as abundant, species with less than 30 but more than 20 sightings are categorised in to common. Where as less than 20 and more than 10 sightings were grouped as occasional and below 10 sightings were considered as rare. For identification of bird species field guides (Ali and Repley, 1987 and Grimmett *et al.*, 2000) were used.

Result

A total of 200 bird species were recorded in this area. The frequency of sightings of 62 bird species was very high. Out of total, 105 species were seen quite regularly and 35 birds were seen intermittently. One interesting species sighted new to this region was

Painted Bush Quail and the critically endangered *Gyps bengalensis* (White-rumped vulture), *Gyps indicu* (long billed vulture), *Sarcogyps calvus* (Red-headed vulture) and *Neophron percnopterus* (Egyptian vulture) were observed breeding on *Bombax ceiba* and *Adina cordifolia* trees, growing on the meadow and river bank. During previous studies of birds of Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Kalam (2003) observed 157 species from 31.3.2003 to 03.08.2003. The majority of species were recorded in mixed forest (n=145), followed by teak plantation (n=38) and rest were recorded from road side and open forest. A total 449 species were recorded in this park (Jha, 2000).

Out of total 200 species from this area, Ninety one bird species (45.5%) species were resident breeding birds, including the Bengal florican and Swamp francolin. Another 31 (15.5%) were resident, but their breeding in Katarniaghat has not been confirmed. Winter migrants constituted at least 50 (25%) of the total species. The majority of these were waterfowl and also several species of leaf warblers (*Phylloscopus spp.*). Five (2.5%) species were summer migrants, showed local movement. There were three species (1.5%), namely, the black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitaries*) and blue whistling thrush (*Myophonus caeruleus*) which transient in this area; they were resident only for one or two days. The status of about 20 species (10%) could not be ascertained.

The authors suspected that many of these species could be breeding in Katarnighat, but they had not seen nests or young birds, only vultures nesting were seen. There have been previous account of the birds of Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary: Jha (2000) and Dudwa National park 337 species of birds respectively (Javed and Rahmani, 1998). However, there has been no record for painted bush quail species observed in each of these habitats. Species were rated as abundant, common, uncommon, occasionally and rare.

Seven types of habitats were recorded while working on this project during 2007. These are:

1. *Sal Forest*: Dominated by Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and to a lesser extent by asna (*Terminalia alata*), haldu (*Adina cardifolia*), kusum, (*Schleichea oleosa*) and rohini (*Mallotus phillipensis*).
2. *Teak forest*: Dominated by Teak (*Tectona grandis*). The others being, rohini, chamraudhi (*Ehretia laevis*) and jamun (*Syzygium cumini*).
3. *Scrub forest*: Main flora comprising of ber (*Zyzyphus jujube*), khair (*Acacia catechu*), rohini, and *Eucalyptus* spp.
4. *Grassland*: Alluvial grassland, with specifics like *Saccharum munja*, *Shaccharum spontaneum*, and

Antidon spp. In the Katarniaghat range the grassland is planted with khair (*Acacia catechu*), semal (*Bombax cieba*) and shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*) trees.

5. *Mixed forest*: Dominated by *Terminalia alata*, *D. sisso*, *T. grandis* and *S. cumini*.
6. *Forest edge*: Zone between grassland and forest, forest and PWD road.

Grassland and forest edge is a good area for sightings of Oriental Pied Hornbill.

7. *Riverine*: Girwa River, flows through the sanctuary, and provides habitat for migratory waterfowl and other waterbirds. Dense cane-brakes (*Dendrocalamus* sp) dominate this habitat. Birds were recorded from all the seven types of habitat. It was found that some birds were specific to a particular habitat, but in most of the cases some overlap was found in utilization of habitat by different species of birds. A checklist was made and birds were classified according to order and species. Status of a particular species of bird was assigned on the basis of number of sightings. The occurrence of species in different types of habitats is also given in the checklist.

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SUMMARY

A survey on birds was carried out from March 2007 to August 2007. The birds were observed during most active period of the day i.e. 0515 to 0830 hrs and 1530 to 1830 hrs. A total of 200 bird species were recorded in the sanctuary. The frequency of sightings of 62 bird species was very high. Out of total, 105 species were seen quite regularly and 35 birds were seen intermittently. Previous study of birds conducted during 2003 showed presence of 157 species in this sanctuary. The majority of species were recorded in mixed forest (n=145), followed by teak plantation (n=38) and rest from road side and open forest. Ninety one bird species (45.5%) species were resident breeding birds, including the Bengal florican and Swamp francolin. Another 31 (15.5%) were resident, but their breeding in Katarniaghat has not been confirmed. Winter migrants constituted at least 50 (25%) of the total species. The majority of these were waterfowl and also several species of leaf warblers (*Phylloscopus* spp.). Five (2.5%) species were summer migrants, showed local movement. Three species (1.5%), namely, the black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitaries*) and blue whistling thrush (*Myophonus caeruleus*) were transient in this area. The status of about 20 species (10%) could not be ascertained.

Key words: Katarnighat, Birds, forest types.

केटरनिघाट वन्यप्राणी अभ्यारण्य, उत्तरप्रदेश, भारत के पक्षी

जन्मेजय सेठी व एन.पी.एस. चौहान

सारांश

प्रस्तुत लेखकों ने केटरनिघाट वन्यप्राणी अभ्यारण्य में मिलने वाले पक्षियों की गवेषणा की। मार्च 2007 से अगस्त 2007 तक वहां पक्षी सर्वेक्षण किया गया। पक्षियों का सर्वेक्षण दिन में उनके सर्वाधिक सक्रिय रहते समय अर्थात् 0515 से 0830 बजे तक और 1530 से 1830 बजे तक किया गया। 62 पक्षियों के देखे जाने की बारंबारता बहुत अधिक निकली। कुल 105 पक्षी जातियाँ काफी नियमित रूप से दिखाई पड़ती रही तथा 35 जातियाँ बीच-बीच में अन्तराल छोड़कर। इसी अभ्यारण्य में 2003 के दौरान किए गए पिछले अध्ययन में यहां 157 पक्षी जातियाँ मिली थी। पक्षी जातियों की ज्यादा संख्या मिश्र वन में देखी गई। (n=145), जिसके उपरान्त सागौन वन में (n=38) तथा शेष जातियाँ सड़कों के किनारे और खुले वनों में दिखाई पड़ी। इक्यानवन पक्षी जातियाँ (45.5x) वहीं पर सदा रहने और प्रजनन करने वाली जातियाँ थी जिसमें बंगाल फ्लोरिकल और दलदली फैंकोलिन शामिल हैं। अन्य 31 (15.5x) रहती तो वही थी परन्तु केटरनिघाट में ही

उनकी प्रजनन करने की पुष्टि नहीं हो पाई। सर्दियों में बाहर से वहां आने वाली कुछ जातियों में कम से कम 50 रही (25x)। जिनमें अधिकांश जलपक्षी थे तथा कुछ पूर्ण कुंजनिया भी (फायलोस्कोपस की जातियां)। पांच 2.5x गर्मियों में प्रजनन करने वाली, इधर-उधर जाती फिरती दिखाई पड़ी। तीन जातियां (1.5x) अर्थात् कृष्ण रेडस्टार्ट (फनीकुरुस ओकूरोस) नीला पर्वतीय श्रश (मोंटिकोला सोलिटैरीज) और नील सीटियां बजाती श्रश (मायोफोनस केइरोलेइस) भी यहां आया करती है परन्तु एक या दो दिनों तक ही रहती है। लगभग 20 जातियों (10x) तक की स्थिति ज्ञात नहीं की जा सकी।

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Appendix 1

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Habitats	Status	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Habitats	Status
<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Shikra)	2,4	C	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Greater coucal)	6,7	C
<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Jungle myna)	6	UC	<i>Centropus. Bengalensis</i> (Lesser coucal)	2,4,6,7	C
<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Bank myna)	6	C	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i> (Fire-capped tit)	2	R
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Common myna)	6	C	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Pied kingfisher)	7	C
<i>Actis hypoleucos</i> (Common sandpiper)	7	C	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i> (Emerald dove)	1,2,3,4,5,6	C
<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i> (Crimson sunbird)	3,6	C	<i>Charadrius</i> (Common ringed plover)	7	UC
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Common kingfisher)	5,6	UC	<i>Charadrius dubis</i> (Little ringed plover)	7	UC
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (White-breasted waterhen)	7	C	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i> (Asian emerald cuckoo)	7	UC
<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i> (Rufus-tailed lark)	6	A	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i> (Greater golden-backed woodpecker)	1,2,4,5,6	C
<i>Anas acuta</i> (Northern pintail)	7	UC	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (White stork)	6,7	UC
<i>Anas clypeata</i> (Northern shoveller)	7	UC	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Wooly-necked stork)	7	C
<i>Anas crecca</i> (Common teal)	7	C	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Indian roller)	2,3	A
<i>Anas strepera</i> (Gadwall)	7	UC	<i>Coracina fimbrita</i> (Lesser cuckooshrike)	6	UC
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Asian openbill-stork)	7	C	<i>Coracina macei</i> (Large cuckooshrike)	5,6	C
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> (Darter)	7	UC	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> (Jungle crow)	6	C
<i>Anthraceroceros albirostris</i> (Oriental pied hornbill)	2,3,6	C	<i>Corvus splendens</i> (House crow)	2,6	C
<i>Anthus richardi</i> (Richard's pipit)	6	C	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i> (Indian cuckoo)	1,2,4,5,6	C
<i>Anthus rufulus</i> (Paddy filed pipits)	6	C	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i> (Lesser cuckoo)	7	UC
<i>Anthus trivialis</i> (Eurasian tree pipit)	4,6	C	<i>Culicapa ceylonensis</i> (Grey-headed flycatcher)	6	UC
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i> (Steppe eagle)	3,6	C	<i>Culumba livia</i> (Rock pigeon)	6	R
<i>Aquila rapax</i> (Tawny eagle)	3,6	C	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Indian treepie)	1,2,3,4,5,6	C
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> (Grey heron)	7	UC	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i> (Brown-capped pygmy woodpecker)	1	UC
<i>Ardea. Purpurea</i> (Purple heron)	7	UC	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Lesser whistling-duck)	7	C
<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Indian pond heron)	7	C	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Tickell's flowerpecker)	2	UC
<i>Athene brama</i> (Spotted owl)	1,2	C	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i> (Fire-breasted flowerpecker)	2,6	UC
<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Common pochard)	7	C	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i> (Lesser racket-tailed drongo)	2	C
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> (Tufted duck)	7	C	<i>Dicrurus caerulesceus</i> (White-bellied drongo)	4,5,6	C
<i>Bubo bubo</i> (Eurasian eagle-owl)	6	UC	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> (Ashy drongo)	2,4,5,6	C
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Cattle egret)	3,7	C	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i> (Black drongo)	6	C
<i>Buceros bicornis</i> (Great pied hornbill)	3	R	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> (Greater racket-tailed drongo)	1,2,4,5,6	C
<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> (Large-tailed nightjar)	2,6	C	<i>Dinopium benghalenses</i> (Black-rumped woodpecker)	3	UC
<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> (Grey nightjar)	2,6	C	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> (Common flameback)	3,4,5,6,7	C
<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i> (Common indian nightjar)	2,6	C	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little egret)	7	C
<i>Capsychus malabaricus</i> (White-rumped shama)	6	C	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Ashy-crowned sparrow lark)	5,6	UC
<i>Capsychus saklaris</i> (Oriental meppie robin)	5,6	C	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> (Asian koel)	2,6	C
<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Large egret)	7	UC			
<i>Celeus brachyurus</i> (Rufous woodpecker)	3	UC			

Contd.....

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Habitats	Status	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Habitats	Status
<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Red-throated flycatcher)	1,6	C	(Blue-capped redstart)	6	UC
<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Red-throated flycatcher)	1,6	C	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i> (Blue-fronted redstart)	1,3,6	C
<i>Francolinus francolinus</i> (Black francolin)	3	C	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (Black redstart)	1,2,5,6	C
<i>Francolinus gularis</i> (Swamp francolin)	3	UC	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i> (Hume's warbler)	1,2,4,6	C
<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Grey francolin)	3	C	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> (Greenish leaf-warbler)	2,4	UC
<i>Fulica Atra</i> (Common coot)	7	C	<i>Picus canus</i> (Grey-headed woodpecker)	5,6,7	C
<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Common crested lark)	3,6	C	<i>Picus canus</i> (Black-naped green woodpecker)	4	UC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Common moorhen)	7	C	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> (Little scaly-bellied green woodpecker)	4,5,6	C
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Red jungle fowl)	2,4,5,6	C	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Indian pitta)	6	UC
<i>Glareola lactea</i> (Small pratincole)	7	C	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (Eurasian spoonbill)	7	UC
<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i> (Asian barred owlet)	1,5,6	C	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Baya weaver)	4,5	C
<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> (Jungle owlet)	1,3,6	C	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Great crested grebe)	7	UC
<i>Grus antigone</i> (Sarus crane)	3	R	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> (Purple moorhen)	7	C
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Indian white-backed vulture)	3,7	R	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i> (Yellow-bellied prinia)	3	UC
<i>Gyps indicus</i> (Long-billed vulture)	3,7	UC	<i>Prinia inornata</i> (Plain prinia)	2,3,6	C
<i>Halcyon capensis</i> (Stork-billed kingfisher)	3,7	C	<i>Prinia socialis</i> (Ashy prinia)	2,3,6	C
<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (White-breasted kingfisher)	3,6,7	C	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Black ibis)	6,7	C
<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i> (Redheaded trogon)	5	UC	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Plum-headed parakeet)	3,6	C
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged stilt)	7	C	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Alexandrine parakeet)	1,2,4,5,6	C
<i>Hirundo concolor</i> (Dusky crag martin)	6,7	UC	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Rose-ringed parakeet)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	C
<i>Hirundo daurica</i> (Red-rumped martin)	6,7	C	<i>Psittacula roseata</i> (Blossom headed parakeet)	6	UC
<i>Hirundo fevicola</i> (Steak-throated swallow)	6,7	C	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Red-vented bulbul)	2,3,4	C
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Common swallow)	7	C	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Red-whiskered bulbul)	1,2,3,4,5,6	C
<i>Hirundo smithii</i> (Wire tailed swallow)	7	C	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i> (Red headed finches)	3,4,5,6	C
<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Pheasant tailed jacana)	7	UC	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i> (Red-crested pochard)	7	C
<i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Black headed munia)	2,3,4,5	C	<i>Riparia paludicola</i> (Plain martin)	5,6	A
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Scaly-breasted munia)	2,3,4,5	C	<i>S. aurantia</i> (River tern)	7	C
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Spotted munia)	3	C	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (Red-headed vulture)	3,7	O
<i>M. haemacephala</i> (Coppersmith barbet)	6	C	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> (Pied bushchat)	6	C
<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i> (Brown-headed barbet)	3,6	C	<i>Saxicola torquata</i> (Common stonechat)	3	C
<i>Merops orientalis</i> (Green bee-eater)	3,6,7	C	<i>Spilornis cheela</i> (Crested serpent-eagle)	3	UC
<i>Merops philippinus</i> (Blue-tailed bee-eater)	6,7	C	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i> (Changeable hawk-eagle)	3,4	C
<i>Mesophox intermedia</i> (Median egret)	7	C	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i> (Black-bellied tern)	7	UC
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Black kite)	3,6,7	C	<i>Sterna caspia</i> (Caspian tern)	7	UC
<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i> (Indian bush lark)	6	UC	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Spotted dove)	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	C
<i>Motacilla alba</i> (White wagtail)	6,7	C	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Eurasian collared-dove)	4,5,6	C
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (Grey wagtail)	6,7	C	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Oriental turtle-dove)	2,6	C
<i>Motacilla flava</i> (Yellow wagtail)	7	C	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Red collared dove)	5,6	C
<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> (White-browed wagtail)	6,7	UC	<i>Sturnus contra</i> (Asian pied starling)	3,6	C
<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> (Painted stork)	7	UC	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Brahminy starling)	6	UC
<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Purple sunbird)	3,6	C	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (Common starling)	3,7	C
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Egyptian vulture)	3,7	C	<i>Sturniculus lugubris</i> (Drongo cuckoo)	6	UC
<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> (Indian grey hornbill)	2,6	C	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (Common lesser whitethroat)	2,4,6	C
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Eurasian golden oriole)	1,2,3,4,5,6	C	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Little grebe)	7	C
<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Black-hooded oriole)	1,2,3,4,5	C	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Brahminy shelduck)	7	C
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Common tailorbird)	3	UC	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> (Common shelduck)	7	UC
<i>Otus bakkamoena</i> (Collared scops-owl)	1	UC	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> (Asian paradise-flycatcher)	2	UC
<i>Parus major</i> (Great tit)	1,2,3,4,5,6	C	<i>Treron bicinta</i> (Orange-breasted green-pigeon)	6	R
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (House sparrow)	6	C	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i> (Yellow-legged green-pigeon)	2,3,6	C
<i>Passer mantanus</i> (Eurasian tree sparrow)	6	O	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Common greenshank)	7	C
<i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Indian pea fowl)	4,6	C	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i> (Common babbler)	2,3,4,5	C
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (White pelican)	7	R	<i>Turdoides malcomi</i> (Large grey babbler)	2,6	UC
<i>Perdica asitic</i> (Jungle bush quail)	3	C	<i>Turdoides striatus</i> (Jungle babbler)	2,6	C
<i>Perdica erythrorhyncha</i> (Painted bush quail)	3,4	R	<i>Turdoids earlei</i> (Striated babbler)	3	UC
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Small minivet)	4	UC	<i>Turnix suscitator</i> (Barred button quail)	3	C
<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> (Scarlet minivet)	2,4,5,6	C	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i> (Small button quail)	3	C
<i>Pericrocotus rosus</i> (Rosy minivet)	6	R	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Barn owl)	6	UC
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> (Oriental honey-buzzard)	3	UC	<i>Upupa epops</i> (Common hoopoe)	6	C
<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i> (Yellow-throated sparrow)	6	C	<i>Vanellus duvaucelli</i> (River lapwing)	7	C
<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i> (Large green-billed malkoha)	4,6	C	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Red-wattled lapwing)	7	C
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> (Indian cormorant)	7	C	<i>Zoothera citrina</i> (Orange-headed thrush)	1,4,5	C
<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Little cormorant)	7	C	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Oriental white-eye)	4,5,6	C
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Greater cormorant)	7	UC			
<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>					

Habitat : 1 = Teak forest, 2 = Scrub forest, 3 = Grassland, 4 = Sal forest, 5 = Mixed forest, 6 = Edge forest, 7 = Reverine

Status : C = Common, UC = Uncommon, R = Rare, O = Occasional, A = Abundant