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## Avifaunal survey of Chitrakoot forest division, Uttar Pradesh

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### Abstract

A systematic summer survey (May-Aug 2025) of the Chitrakoot Forest Division (Uttar Pradesh) documented 234 bird species (+4 sp./genera) across multiple habitats. Using line transects, point counts, and opportunistic records (logged on eBird), the study quantified habitat-specific richness and identified key taxa of conservation concern. Species richness was highest in dry deciduous forests (native teak-dhaora forests) and least in village-edge scrub (Table 1). Notable records included several globally threatened vultures and waterbirds, illustrating the division's high conservation value. We summarize habitat-wise diversity (Table 1), tabulate threatened and legally protected species (Table 2), and highlight rare or seasonal migrants. Findings underscore the importance of safeguarding diverse habitats in the Vindhyan plateau ecosystem.

**Keywords:** Chitrakoot forest division, avian diversity, dry deciduous forest, wetlands, threatened species, habitat associations, bird checklist, conservation management

### Introduction

The Chitrakoot Forest Division (southern Uttar Pradesh, Bundelkhand) occupies ca. 3,234 km<sup>2</sup> of dry deciduous country in the Vindhya Range (25°N, 81°E). It is characterized by tropical dry deciduous vegetation (Forest Type 5A/C1) dominated by teak *Tectona* and dhaora *Anogeissus*, interspersed with scrub, ravines, and seasonal riverine wetlands. Elevations range ~150-400 m, and the climate is hot and dry with monsoon rains (July-Sept). The Division includes protected tracts and buffer zones adjacent to Ranipur Tiger Reserve, providing large contiguous habitats. Historically, even small surveys have found rich avifauna. E.g., Chaturvedi *et al.* (2017)<sup>[4]</sup> recorded 103 species in one subdistrict of Karwi, and earlier expeditions (government censuses) noted a variety of woodland and wetland birds.

Given this diversity of forest, scrub, and wetland habitats, Chitrakoot is expected to harbor a broad suite of resident and migratory birds. To date, no comprehensive inventory has covered the whole division, so our objective was to compile a full species list, assess habitat-wise richness, and identify species of conservation concern. We conducted extensive fieldwork under Divisional Forest Department guidance, aiming to support management planning by providing baseline biodiversity data.

### Study Area

The survey spanned all major ranges of Chitrakoot Division (Manikpur Range 1, Manikpur Range 2, Markundi Range 1, Markundi Range 2, Bargharh Range, Raipura Range, Karwi Range). Habitats ranged from intact teak-mixed forests and dense riparian corridors to open scrub-rocky hills, agricultural edges, temple groves, and seasonal wetlands (see Habitat Descriptions below). Parts of the Division overlap the buffer of Ranipur Tiger Reserve, offering relatively undisturbed forest cover for sensitive species. Protected "sacred" groves and village woodlots also occur near temples (noted in forest-edge habitat). Given this mosaic of ecosystems, Chitrakoot was expected to support insectivores, frugivores, waterbirds, and raptors.

**Habitats surveyed:** We classified each observation into six broad habitat types, following departmental categories:

- i) *Dry Deciduous Forest blocks* (open-canopy teak-dhaora woodlands with mixed understorey).
  - ii) *Open scrubland & rocky hills* (patchy thorn-scrub on sandstone outcrops).
  - iii) *Wetlands/water bodies* (perennial and seasonal tanks, jheels, river pools with emergent vegetation).
  - iv) *Agricultural & agroforestry margins* (crop fields with scattered trees/hedgerows).
  - v) *Forest edge & settlement interface* (village gardens, temple groves adjoining forests).
  - vi) *Riparian corridors/streamside zones* (dense green strips along seasonal streams and riverbanks).
- These categories capture the main vegetation zones used by local birds. Sample site notes and GPS references were recorded (Appendix 1 contains checklist only; full field notes archived with DFO).

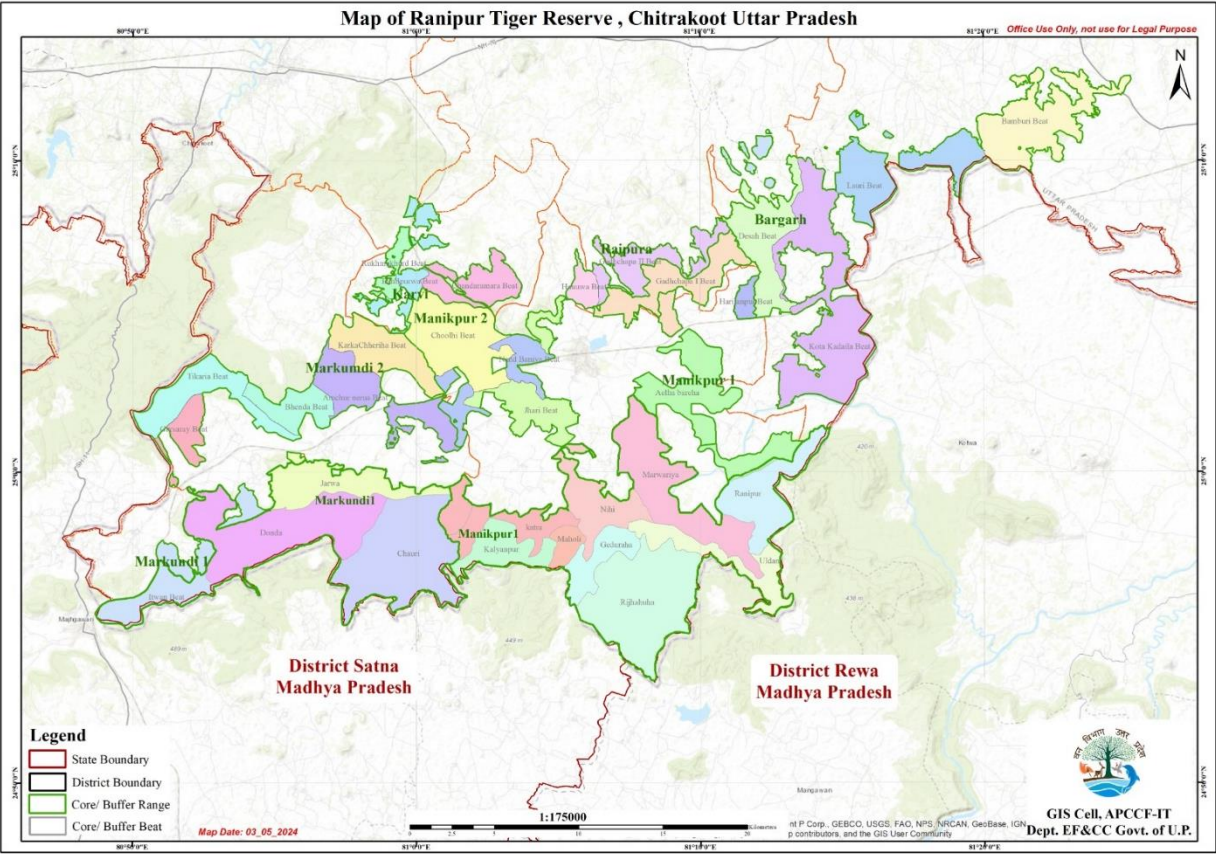


Fig 1: Map of Ranipur Tiger Reserve and Main survey locations (Ranges). Source: APCCF-IT)

Methodology

Fieldwork was carried out by the author (intern) over 60 survey days in May-July 2025, with support from local foresters. Observations employed standard ornithological methods: walking line transects on forest trails, counting all birds seen or heard within ~50 m (modified point count transect); fixed point counts (5-10 min at stations, 50 m radius) at streamside or wetland points; and opportunistic records when moving between transects. Effort (distance, time) was noted for each survey. Tools included Nikon 10×50 binoculars. Species identification used Grimmett *et al.* (2011) [6] and Ali & Ripley field guides. All checklists (species, counts, GPS location, date/time, weather) were logged via the eBird mobile app to ensure standardized data. Verifications were aided by Merlin Bird ID for difficult calls. No birds were captured or handled; surveys were conducted with permission of the DFO and under his guidance. Surveyed habitats were explicitly noted for each observation to allow habitat-level analysis. At the end of the study, all checklists were aggregated and validated (photographs and calls were used to confirm rare sightings). Species richness (number of species) was tallied overall and for each habitat category. Threatened status was cross-checked against IUCN Red List and India’s Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) schedules for relevant species.

Results

Overall Diversity

A total of 234 species and 4 additional taxa (unidentified peeps and one unidentified swift/nightjar sp.) were recorded in Chitrakoot Forest Division (Appendix 2). This supersedes all prior local surveys (e.g. 103 species in Karwi Tehsil). Birds spanned 15 orders and ~56 families; the largest order

was Passeriformes (perching birds, ~60% of species). Among waterbirds, *Anseriformes* (ducks/geese) were well represented with 17 taxa, and *Charadriiformes* (waders, terns, etc.) contributed a large shorebird assemblage (33 species of plovers, snipes, sandpipers, jacanas, etc.; see Appendix 2). Forest-dwelling orders (Cuckoos Cuculiformes, Woodland birds Piciformes, and Coraciiformes) were also rich.

Habitat-wise richness

Species richness was highest in the main forested areas and lowest along human-dominated edges. Dry deciduous forests harbored the most diverse assemblage (~150 species recorded) due to canopy insectivores, woodpeckers, drongos, parakeets and arboreal raptors. Riparian stream corridors (dense gallery forest) and wetlands each supported ~70-90 species, including migrants like waders, bitterns, and waterfowl. Open scrub and rocky hills yielded ~60-80 species (larks, shrikes, pipits, sandgrouse, falcons, etc.). Agricultural margins and village-edge habitats hosted ~50-60 species (weavers, munias, sparrows, bulbuls, parakeets, crows, etc.). Table 1 summarizes species counts per habitat.

Table 1: Bird species richness by habitat type in Chitrakoot Division (May-Aug 2025).

Habitat Category	Number of Species Observed
Dry deciduous forest	~150
Riparian/streamside vegetation	~75
Wetlands/ponds / seasonal tanks	~90
Open scrubland & rocky hills	~65
Agricultural / agroforestry margins	~55
Forest edge/village interface	~50

Note: Counts include all species recorded at least once in that habitat. Many birds occur in multiple habitats, so totals exceed 234.



### Threatened and Protected Species

Among the 234 species, several are of high conservation concern (Table 2). Notably, vultures comprised a critical component: Indian Vulture *Gyps indicus*, Red-headed Vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, and White-rumped (Oriental White-backed) Vulture were all recorded. Indian Vulture is listed as Critically Endangered by IUCN, with catastrophic declines from veterinary diclofenac. All three *Gyps* vultures carry Schedule I legal protection in India. The endangered Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* and the

Endangered steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis* were also seen. The lesser adjutant stork (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) - a globally Vulnerable species - occurred in wooded wetlands (NW corner of division). The sarus crane (*Antigone antigone*, Vulnerable) was observed in riverine marshlands. Near-threatened taxa like Lesser Adjutant and Black-necked Stork were regular at large ponds, and migratory Painted Snipe was noted in low numbers. Several other schedule-I birds were recorded (e.g., Painted Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Oriental White-backed Vulture).

**Table 2:** Notable threatened and legally protected bird species recorded in Chitrakoot (IUCN Red List category and Indian Wildlife Protection Act schedule).

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Critically Endangered	I
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Critically Endangered	I
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Critically Endangered	I
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Endangered	I
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Near Threatened	I
Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	Vulnerable	I
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Endangered	I
Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Near Threatened	I
Other Schedule I species recorded	Various (e.g. Painted Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Grey Hornbill, Peafowl)	various	I

Several other species with legal protection (WPA Schedule I) were common, including Indian Peafowl, Gray Hornbill, and various raptors. The full checklist (Appendix 2) includes status where applicable.

### Notable Sightings

Rare or vagrant records from the survey include the following highlights: a small flock of critically endangered Indian Vultures near Devangana cliffs, Markundi Range; a pair of Vulnerable sarus cranes dancing at a Mandakini rivulet marsh; Lesser Adjutant storks at a fishpond in Raipura range; and a mix of winter migrants (e.g., Jack Snipe, River Lapwing, Citrine Wagtail) after pre-monsoon rains. Several wetlands held large numbers of egrets, ibis, and herons (e.g., 30+ Black-headed Ibis at Bharosha Singh Pond, Manikpur). The presence of both Oriental and Red Turtle-Doves (with mixed flocks of *Streptopelia* doves) was noted near sacred groves. A single Black-necked Stork was a surprise, as is typical in western UP, and was recorded by the author. Common farmland-associated species (e.g. Black Drongo, House Sparrow) were ubiquitous along village fringes, while true grassland birds like Indian Courser were strictly confined to dry riverbeds.

### Discussion

This survey confirms that the Chitrakoot landscape supports exceptional avian diversity for central India. The high species count (234) reflects the region's habitat heterogeneity - a mosaic of dry deciduous forest, wetlands, and human-modified areas. The linkage to Ranipur Tiger Reserve likely contributes additional forest interior species. Our finding of rare vultures (CR) and cranes (VU) underscores the conservation value of this division: it maintains remnant populations of taxa severely depleted elsewhere. In particular, the Indian Vulture population, though now tiny, highlights Chitrakoot as one of the few western UP sites where a record still exists.

The prevalence of waterbirds (e.g. 90 wetland species) suggests wetland conservation should be a priority. Many

migratory shorebirds depend on the seasonal tanks, which face threats from water extraction and siltation. Similarly, the dry deciduous forests (hosting ~220 species) are under pressure from illegal grazing, fuelwood collection and Lantana invasion. Such habitat degradation would disproportionately affect canopy insectivores (drongos, woodpeckers) and nesting cavity species we observed. Encroachment of agriculture near stream corridors can disturb riparian specialists (warblers, babblers) - our records indicate prinias and reed warblers occur only in intact vegetation.

**Implications for management:** We recommend maintaining a network of protected forest blocks and sacred groves as refuges for breeding and wintering birds. Vulture-safe zones (e.g. ban on diclofenac use) are critical given the observed vulture presence. Wetlands should be managed as bird sanctuaries (seasonally drawing down water to create mudflats for waders). Even agroforestry and temple groves can be leveraged by planting native fruit trees to support resident frugivores and parakeets. Regular monitoring (using these baseline data) will help detect any further declines. Community awareness (through eco-tourism or citizen science programs) could leverage local interest in the region's sacred status. In summary, this study provides the first comprehensive avifaunal inventory of Chitrakoot FD, furnishing a foundation for future conservation planning and biodiversity monitoring.

### Conclusion

Our summer 2025 survey has documented a rich avifauna in Chitrakoot Forest Division, far exceeding records. The 234 species observed include multiple globally threatened and protected birds, highlighting the Division's role as a refuge for Indian dry-forest and wetland birds. Habitat diversity underpins this richness, but also demands varied management strategies. Protecting remaining forest tracts, wetlands, and riparian strips will help conserve the full spectrum of species (from canopy insectivores to waterbirds) documented in this

area. The baseline checklist (Appendix 2) and habitat associations presented can guide divisional plans under the Forest Department. We urge continued systematic monitoring across seasons to track trends, especially for species of concern. Chitrakoot's avian community not only enriches India's biodiversity but also symbolizes the ecological health of the Vindhyan plateau; its conservation merits ongoing attention.

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Habitat Types and Sample Survey Sites in Chitrakoot Forest Division

Habitat Type	Sample Site(s) & GPS Coordinates	Key Features & Typical Birds
<b>Dry Deciduous Forest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compartment 12D (24°57.234' N, 81°08.412' E)</li> <li>• Amaha Bada Jungle, Manikpur (25°05' N, 81°014' E)</li> </ul>	Closed canopy of <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , thick leaf-litter; high diversity of barbets, drongos, woodpeckers.
<b>Scrubland &amp; Rocky Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Markundi Hilltop (24°50.234' N, 81°02.543' E)</li> <li>• Bharatkoop Fringe (24°56.102' N, 81°10.789' E)</li> </ul>	Scattered <i>Ziziphus/Carissa</i> scrub on sandstone; larks, pipits, shrikes and occasional falcon sightings.
<b>Wetlands &amp; Water Bodies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manikpur Tank (25°00.123' N, 81°06.345' E)</li> <li>• Gunta Pool (24°58.908' N, 81°03.210' E)</li> <li>• Bharosa Singh Pond (25°068' N, 81°107' E)</li> </ul>	Permanent and seasonal tanks with <i>Typha</i> , lilies; large congregations of egrets, storks, ibises, jacanas, grebes.
<b>Agricultural Margins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sitapur Edge (24°54.321' N, 81°09.654' E)</li> <li>• Mau Range Fields (24°55.789' N, 81°07.432' E)</li> </ul>	Crop stubble, hedge rows, scattered mangoes; foraging ground for munias, weavers, doves, Black Drongo.
<b>Forest Edge &amp; Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temple Grove, Laundi (24°52.654' N, 81°04.321' E)</li> <li>• Saraiyan Ghati, Manikpur 2 (25°195' N, 81°090' E)</li> </ul>	Sacred groves with fruit trees; nesting by Parakeets, Asian Koel, Coppersmith Barbet; high human-bird interactions.
<b>Riparian Corridors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandakini Rivulet (24°59.456' N, 81°02.987' E)</li> <li>• Gunta Tributary (24°57.876' N, 81°05.123' E)</li> </ul>	Dense riverine thickets, exposed sandbars; favoured by Prinias, Reed Warblers, sandpipers, and occasional kingfishers.

### Appendix 2: Checklist of Bird Species (Arranged by Order and Family)

**Order Anseriformes - Family Anatidae:** Lesser Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*); Knob-billed Duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*); Cotton Pygmy-Goose (*Nettapus coromandelianus*); Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*); Indian Spot-billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*); Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*).

**Order Podicipediformes - Family Podicipedidae:** Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*).

**Order Cuculiformes - Family Cuculidae:** Gray-bellied Cuckoo (*Cacomantis passerinus*); Common Hawk-Cuckoo (*Hierococcyx varius*); Pied Crested Cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*); Indian Cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*); Asian Koel (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*); Large Green-billed Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus tristis*); Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*); Lesser Coucal (*Centropus bengalensis*); Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

**Order Caprimulgiformes - Family Caprimulgidae:** Jungle Nightjar (*Caprimulgus indicus*); Little Nightjar

(*Caprimulgus asiaticus*); Savanna Nightjar (*Caprimulgus affinis*).

**Order Apodiformes - Family Apodidae:** Little Swift (*Apus affinis*); Asian Palm Swift (*Cypsiurus balasiensis*); House Swift (*Apus nipalensis*).

**Order Gruiformes - Family Rallidae:** Eurasian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*); Gray-headed Swampphen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*); White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*); Brown Crake (*Amaurornis akool*).

**Order Gruiformes - Family Gruidae:** Sarus Crane (*Antigone antigone*).

**Order Charadriiformes - Family Charadriidae:** Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*); Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*); River Lapwing (*Vanellus duvaucelii*); Yellow-wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus malaricus*); Red-wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*); Spur-winged Lapwing (*Vanellus spinosus*).

**Order Charadriiformes - Family Scolopacidae:** Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*); Green Sandpiper (*Tringa*

*ochropus*); Common Sandpiper (*AcAis hypoleucos*); Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*); Temminck's Stint (*Calidris temminckii*); Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*).

**Order Charadriiformes - Family Jacanidae/Rostratulidae:** Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*); Bronze-winged Jacana (*Metopidius indicus*); Greater Painted-Snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*).

**Order Charadriiformes - Family Charadriidae (cont.):** Indian Courser (*Cursorius coromandelicus*); Small Pratincole (*Glareola lactea*).

**Order Charadriiformes - Family Burhinidae (Thick-knees):** Indian Thick-knee (*Burhinus indicus*).

**Order Pterocliiformes - Family Pteroclididae:** Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse (*Pterocles exustus*); Indian Sandgrouse (*Pterocles senegallus*); Painted Sandgrouse (*Pterocles indicus*).

**Order Galliformes - Family Phasianidae:** Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*); Gray Francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*); Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*); Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*); Jungle Bush Quail (*Perdica asiatica*); Barred Buttonquail (*Turnix suscitator*); Grey Francolin (*Ortygornis pondicerianus*); (*Phasianidae* sp.).

**Order Columbiformes - Family Columbidae:** Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*); Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*); Red Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia tranquebarica*); Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*); Laughing Dove (*Spilopelia senegalensis*); Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon (*Treron phoenicopterus*); Orange-breasted Green Pigeon (*Treron bicincta*); Indian Ring Dove (*Streptopelia risoria*); Little Brown Dove (*Streptopelia lugens*); Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*); Oriental Turtle-Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*).

**Order Psittaciformes - Family Psittaculidae:** Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*); Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*); Blossom-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula roseata*); Plum-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula cyanocephala*); (*Psittaciformes* sp.).

**Order Coraciiformes - Family Alcedinidae:** Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*); Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis capensis*); White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*); Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*).

**Order Bucerotiformes - Family Bucerotidae:** Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros birostris*); Common Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros gingalensis*).

**Order Coraciiformes - Family Meropidae:** Asian Green Bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*); Blue-tailed Bee-eater (*Merops philippinus*); Chestnut-headed Bee-eater (*Merops leschenaulti*); Swallow-tailed Bee-eater (*Merops hirundineus*).

**Order Coraciiformes - Family Coraciidae:** Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*).

**Order Bucerotiformes - Family Upupidae:** Eurasian Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

**Order Piciformes - Family Megalaimidae:** Coppersmith Barbet (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*); Brown-headed Barbet (*Psilopogon zeylanicus*).

**Order Ciconiiformes - Family Ardeidae:** Black Bittern (*Ixobrychus flavicollis*); Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*); Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*); Indian Pond-Heron (*Ardeola grayii*); Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus coromandus*); Great Egret (*Ardea alba*); Intermediate Egret (*Mesophoyx intermedia*); Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*); Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*); Eastern Cattle Egret (*Ardea coromanda*); Cinnamon Bittern (*Botaurus cinnamomeus*); Yellow Bittern (*Botaurus flavicollis*).

**Order Ciconiiformes - Family Threskiornithidae:** Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*); Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*); Red-naped Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*); Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

**Order Ciconiiformes - Family Ciconiidae:** Asian Woolly-necked Stork (*Ciconia episcopus*); Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*); White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*); Asian Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*); Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*); Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*); Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*); Greater Adjutant (*Leptoptilos dubius*).

**Order Suliformes - Family Phalacrocoracidae:** Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*); Little Cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*); Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*); Indian Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*).

**Order Accipitriformes - Family Accipitridae:** White-eyed Buzzard (*Butastur teesa*); Long-legged Buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*); Booted Eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*); Bonelli's Eagle (*Aquila fasciata*); Shikra (*Accipiter badius*); Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*); Black-winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*); Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indus*); Eurasian Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*); Indian Vulture (*Gyps indicus*); Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*); Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*); Crested Serpent-Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*); Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*); Oriental Honey-buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*); Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*); Short-toed Snake-Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*).

**Order Strigiformes - Family Strigidae & Tytonidae:** Rock Eagle-Owl (*Bubo bengalensis*); Spotted Owlet (*Athene brama*); Mottled Wood-Owl (*Strix ocellata*); Forest Eagle-Owl (*Bubo nipalensis*); Brown Fish Owl (*Ketupa zeylonensis*); Jungle Owlet (*Glaucidium radiatum*); Indian Scops-Owl (*Otus bakkamoena*); Eastern Barn Owl (*Tyto alba affinis*).

**Order Falconiformes - Family Falconidae:** Eurasian Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*); Red-necked Falcon (*Falco chicquera*).

**Order Piciformes - Family Picidae:** Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker (*Yungipicus nanus*); Yellow-crowned



Woodpecker (*Leiopicus mahrattensis*); Greater Golden-backed Woodpecker (*Chrysocolaptes lucidus*).

**Order Passeriformes - Families Campephagidae & Oriolidae:** Small Minivet (*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*); Indian Cuckooshrike (*Lalage melanoptera*); Indian Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*); Black-hooded Oriole (*Oriolus xanthornus*); Large Cuckooshrike (*Coracina macei*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Dicaeidae (Flowerpeckers):** Thick-billed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Laniidae (Shrikes):** Bay-backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*); Long-tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*); Great Gray Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*); Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Dicruridae (Drongos):** Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*); White-bellied Drongo (*Dicrurus caerulescens*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers & allies):** Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher (*Culicicapa ceylonensis*); Tickell's Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis tickelliae*); Oriental Magpie-Robin (*Copsychus saularis*); Pied Bushchat (*Saxicola caprata*); Indian Paradise-Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi*); Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*); Taiga Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicilla*); Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*); Dark-sided Flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*); Indian Robin (*Copsychus fulicatus*); Blue Rock Thrush (*Monticola solitarius*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Nectariniidae (Sunbirds):** Purple Sunbird (*Cinnyris asiaticus*); Scarlet-breasted Sunbird (*Cinnyris jugularis*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Corvidae (Crows):** Rufous Treepie (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*); House Crow (*Corvus splendens*); Large-billed Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Alaudidae (Larks):** Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark (*Eremopterix grisea*); Indian Bushlark (*Mirafra erythrocephalus*); Bengal Bushlark (*Mirafra assamica*); Oriental Skylark (*Alauda gulgula*); Crested Lark (*Galerida cristata*); Rufous-tailed Lark (*Ammomanes phoenicurus*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Motacillidae/Pittidae (Wagtails & Pipits):** Paddyfield Pipit (*Anthus rufulus*); Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*); Indian Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*); Wheatear (*Oenanthe fusca*); Siberian Stonechat (*Saxicola maurus*); Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*).

**Order Passeriformes - Families Cisticolidae/Acrocephalidae/Phylloscopidae (Warblers & allies):** Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*); Grey-breasted Prinia (*Prinia hodgsonii*); Ashy Prinia (*Prinia socialis*); Plain Prinia (*Prinia inornata*); Zitting Cisticola (*Cisticola juncidis*); Striated Grassbird (*Megalurus palustris*); Common Reed-Warbler (*Acrocephalus stentoreus*); Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*); Lesser Whitethroat (*Curruc curruca*); Paddyfield Warbler (*Acrocephalus agricola*); Blyth's Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus dumetorum*); Common

Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*); Hume's Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus humei*); Graceful Prinia (*Prinia buchanani*); Delicate Prinia (*Prinia lepida*); Jungle Prinia (*Prinia sylvatica*); Thick-billed Warbler (*Arundinax aedon*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Emberizidae/Paridae (Buntings):** Crested Bunting (*Emberiza lathami*); Asian Tit (*Parus cinereus*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Leiothrichidae (Laughingthrushes & Babblers):** Large Grey Babbler (*Argya malcolmi*); Striated Babbler (*Argya striata*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Sittidae (Nuthatches):** Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta castanea*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Passeridae (Sparrows):** House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*); Yellow-throated Sparrow (*Gymnoris xanthocollis*); Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrurus*); Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Ploceidae/Estrildidae (Weavers & Munias):** Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*); Black-throated Weaver (*Ploceus benghalensis*); Streaked Weaver (*Ploceus manyar*); Red Avadavat (*Amandava amandava*); Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*); Tricolored Munia (*Lonchura malacca*); Indian Silverbill (*Euodice malabarica*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Sturnidae (Myna & Starlings):** Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*); Jungle Myna (*Acridotheres fuscus*); Bank Myna (*Acridotheres ginginianus*); Indian Pied Starling (*Gracupica contra*); Malabar Starling (*Sturnia malabarica*); Brahminy Starling (*Sturnia pagodarum*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Hirundinidae (Swallows & Martins):** Red-rumped Swallow (*Cecropis daurica*); Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*); Wire-tailed Swallow (*Hirundo smithii*); Plain Martin (*Riparia chinensis*).

**Order Passeriformes - Family Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls):** Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*); Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*).