



**FINAL REPORT ON RAPID SURVEY OF BIRDS IN
TADOBA ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE (TATR),
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

2023 - 2025

Submitted By:
Central India Bird Academy

**SUPPORTED BY:
TADOBA ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION**



Birding with
TATR Staff





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MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

2023 - 2025

Submitted to:

**The Field Director
Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve,
Chandrapur**

Submitted by:

**Central India Bird Academy
(A project by Eco Balance Foundation)
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Near Jain Mandir, Laxmi Nagar,
Nagpur - 440 025.**



PREFACE

This Report pertains to the Memorandum of Agreement between Central India Bird Academy, Nagpur and TadobaAndhari Tiger Reserve Foundation, Chandrapur on 1st October, 2022 with reference to the updating the existing checklist of birds in TATR, identifying the bird hotspots in TATR, capacity building of the frontline officers in bird related matters and to make a checklist of migratory birds visiting the TATR.

In this report we present the fourth and final part of the deliverables. This is written after more than eighteen months of the commencement of the project in which we had conducted a number of field visits; held discussions with the Forest Officials in-charge of TATR area under consideration including the jurisdictional Officers of both the Core and Buffer forests; made observations on bird sightings; and conducted training sessions for the frontline officers and others for capacity building. The officers were also taken for field visits to have on site experience of birdwatching. CIBA also participated and co-ordinated in holding of census for winter migratory birds.

It is pertinent to highlight that the awareness generated during the training sessions and the meetings held with all stakeholders throughout the survey resulted in significant contributions from various sources. Officers from the Forest Department, particularly Shri Rundan Katkar, RFO, Kolsa, provided essential insights and participated in several site visits. Additionally, Guides from TATR, Naturalists, Wildlife Biologists, and Geologist made noteworthy contributions.

CIBA tried to reach all possible bird habitats during the survey.

CIBA records its sincere gratitude of appreciation to the authorities of TadobaAndhari Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation, for giving us a chance to conduct this project which would be useful not only for TATR but it would also be useful to all other forests in other areas as well.

The project was supposed to be finished within a period of nineteen months of the signing of the MOU dtd. 01.10.2022. CIBA requested vide letter dtd. 16.08.2024 for grant of extension for the project, as more time was needed to complete the tasks.



Tadoba Landscape

FOREWORD

Dr. Prabhunath Shukla

IFS

Field Director & Conservator of Forest

TATR



The Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, (TATR), located in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra, is a distinctive forest that provides extensive opportunities for research on various aspects of the flora and fauna that thrive within it. Birds, being a crucial component of the ecosystem, play a significant role and actively contribute to forest conservation. A checklist of the birds in TATR is vital for effective forest management.

The task of updating the TATR checklist had been pending, and there was also a recognized need to train and raise awareness among field formations and frontline officers regarding birds. The Central India Bird Academy has conducted the survey of the avian species present in TATR and has compiled this report following numerous visits over a span of more than two years.

The area under TATR has expanded significantly, with additional regions being incorporated recently. The current checklist of TATR includes 302 bird species and provides information on migratory birds, resident birds, IUCN status for each species, bird hotspots, observations, and recommendations for bird conservation. The checklist also features the names of birds in Marathi, along with an additional list organized alphabetically.

I have closely observed the survey's progress and noted that Team CIBA has demonstrated diligence while also providing training to frontline officers, guides, guards and other stakeholders regarding birds. I commend the field officers of TATR for their enthusiastic involvement despite their demanding schedules.

I am confident that this project will lay the groundwork for further research on birds and avian ecology. I anticipate that this publication will serve as a valuable resource for all involved in forest management, planning, projects, and conservation initiatives, and that the field officers will make the most of the checklist, which also includes identification pointers for the birds.

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We are grateful to Maharashtra Forest Department for providing various facilities required for the execution of this project. We thank Shri Prabhunath Shukla (IFS), CCF & Field Director, Shri Jitendra Ramgaonkar(IFS), Executive Director, TATR Conservation Foundation, Shri Nandkishor Kale (IFS), Shri Anand Reddy (IFS), DFO and Deputy Director (Core), Shri Kushagra Pathak (IFS), Deputy Director (Buffer) for their valuable time, support, and help. We also wish to place on record the valuable inputs provided by S/Shri Rundan Katkar, Shri Gond, Shri Thiye, Shri Dhankute, all Range Forest Officers; Shri Nilesh Bankar, Beat Guard, Ms Prajakta Hushangabadkar, Wildlife Biologist, Shri Shahbaj Sheikh, GIS expert for their valuable time and help as well as all the other Range officers and Round Officers, Guards, other subordinate officials who rendered us all help on field as and when needed. It is noteworthy to mention here that Shri Guruprasad (IFS), the then Deputy Director (TATR Buffer), had taken initiatives in designing this project.



Tadoba Landscape

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Introduction





Chapter 1: Introduction

Bird

Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves. Birds are important members of many ecosystems and an excellent indicators of ecosystem health. They play a vital role in controlling pests, acting as pollinators, dispersal of seeds and maintaining forest ecology. In addition, birds are important to humans in many ways, such as serving as a source of food and providing fertilizer in agricultural settings.

Importance of bird in forest conservation

Birds are one of the major components and often indicator of health of any ecosystem. The last study on avifauna and its ecology carried out in TATR was around 20 years back in 1998-2000, where 210 birds were recorded. Since then no major study on birds has been carried out in the area. This checklist needs to be revised as periodically to see the change in the behavioural and distribution pattern of the birds.

The Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) of TATR emphasises on the study of birds. The TCP emphasises on carrying out research on avifauna and its ecology. Understanding the bird ecology and identification of bird hotspots in the area will help to improve the habitat and ecology. This will also help to develop a conservation plan for managing the roosting, foraging, and nesting sites of endangered bird species.

The project will help to identify not only the migratory birds visiting TATR but would also help in identifying major breeders in the reserve.

Capacity building is one of the major components of the proposed project. Imparting training to the stakeholders i.e. villagers, tourist guide, frontline staff (RFO, RO, Forest Guard, Van Majoor) on identification of birds, their conservation and importance in the ecology is the need of the hour.

Training the tourist guides in identification of birds will be helpful as it will help in enhancing the ecotourism. The majority of tourist visit TATR for tiger sighting, it is important to sensitize the tourists about birds and bird ecology, since birds are equally important for the wellbeing of the ecosystem and no one better than a tourist-guide can help in spreading this awareness among the tourist as the guide spends almost 3 hrs with the tourist in each safari.

Moreover, the conservation planning of most of the sanctuaries and national parks is mostly tiger centric, whereas birds are major contributors for forest development and upkeep thereof by controlling pest and seed dispersal, hence sensitisation of stakeholders on birds will contribute a long way in forest management. As an illustration, water bowls and water ponds in core and buffer are managed as per the specifications based and focused on mammals. But grassland birds and some small birds have smaller territories and cannot travel beyond one km for foraging and water. Hence providing more water holes for birds would be helpful. Thus, a small observation on the part of a bird-sensitised officer may yield good results in species conservation.

Hence, bird study is essential for betterment of forest conservation and accordingly a proposal was submitted by CIBA on 19.09.2022 to Field Director TATR which culminated into signing of MoU dated 01.10.2022.

Study Area :

Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) is one of India's oldest and largest National Park. It lies in the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state and is approximately 150 km from Nagpur city. The total area of the tiger reserve is 1,727 km² (Figure 1), which includes the Tadoba National Park, created in the year 1955. The Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary was formed in the year 1986 and was amalgamated with the park in 1995 to establish the present Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve. The word 'Tadoba' is derived from the name of God "Tadoba" or "Taru," which is praised by local tribal people of this region and "Andhari" is derived from the name of Andhari river that flows in this area.

Legend holds that Taru was a village chief who was killed in a mythological encounter with a tiger. Taru was deified and a shrine dedicated to Taru now exists beneath a large tree on the banks of Tadoba Lake. The temple is frequented by adivasis, especially during a fair held annually in the Hindu month of Pausha (December–January).

The Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve is not a park, it's a miracle. It's a symbol of how quickly nature can repair and renew even the most degraded forests, given sufficient space, protection and isolation. Today, it has become a tourism magnet thanks to the relative ease with which tiger can be spotted, but its real value is its contribution to the water food and economic security of the region and the role it plays as the richest repository of biodiversity of Vidarbha-

Bittu Sahgal

(Source: The Tadoba Inheritance, Edited by Bittu Sahgal, Lakshmy Raman)



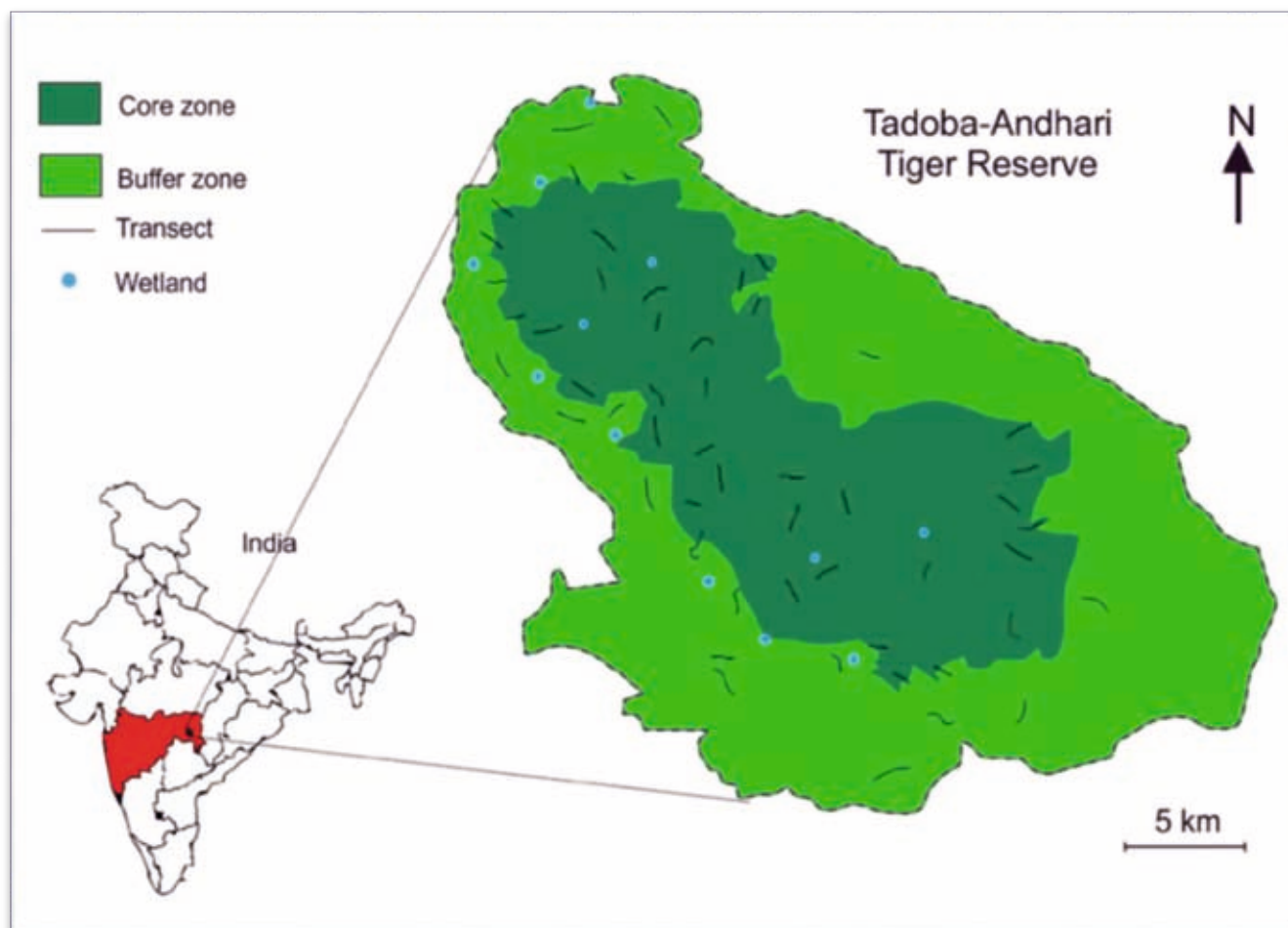
(Fig: Members of CIBA Team near Tarudeo Temple, Tadoba Lake)

TATR is a pristine and unique ecosystem situated in the Eastern part of Maharashtra. The reserve contains the best of remaining forests blessed with rich biodiversity famous for its natural heritage.

The Reserve is strategically located in Central India and is connected in South to the Indravati Tiger Reserve of Chhattisgarh through the forest of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli district and in the North Eastern side to Kanha Tiger Reserve through Navegaon - Nagzira protected area of the state.

Location

Easting	79013'13" E and 79033'34" E
Northing	20° 04'53" N and 200 25'51" N



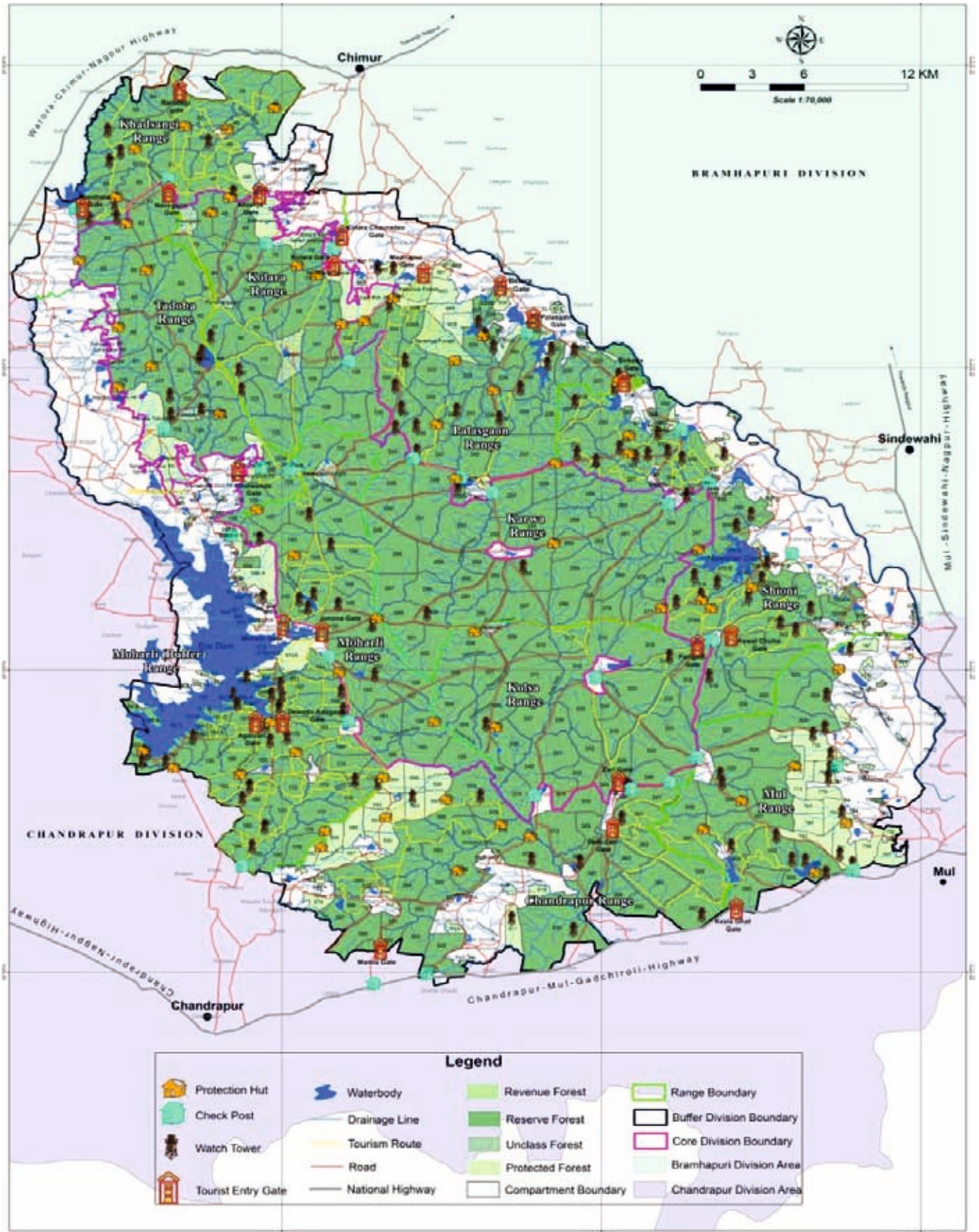
(Source : https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Tadoba-Andhari-Tiger-Reserve-Study-area-with-details-of-sampling-areas-and-important_fig1_353738619)

TATR Location Map

For administrative purpose TATR is divided into core and buffer areas, having five and six ranges respectively as under.

Ranges of TATR

S.N.	Core	Total Area (km ²)	S. N.	Buffer	Total Area (km ²)
1.	Karwa	625.40	1.	Chandrapur	1098.83
2.	Kolara		2.	Khadasangi	
3.	Kolsa		3.	Moharli Buffer	
4.	Moharli		4.	Mul	
5.	Tadoba		5.	Palasgaon	
			6.	Shioni	



Map of TATR

Source: GIS Cell, TATR

Geography

Tadoba Andhari Reserve is the largest national park in Maharashtra. The total area of the Reserve is 625.4 sq.km. This includes Tadoba National Park, with an area of 116.55 sq.km. and Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary with an area of 508.85 sq. km. The Reserve also includes 32.51 sq.km. of protected forest and 14.93 sq.km. of uncategorised land.

To the southwest is the 120 hectares Tadoba Lake which acts as a buffer between the park's forest and the extensive farmland which extends up to Irai water reservoir. This lake is a perennial water source which offers a good habitat for Muggar crocodiles to thrive. Other wetland areas within the reserve include Kolsa Lake and the Andhari river.

Tadoba Reserve covers the Chimur Hill, and the Andhari sanctuary covers the Moharli and Kolsa ranges. Nearest village from this place is Durgapur. It is bounded on the northern and western sides by densely forested hills. Thick forests are relieved by smooth meadows and deep valleys as the terrain slopes from north to south. Cliffs, talus, and caves provide refuge for several animals. The two forested rectangles are formed of the Tadoba and Andhari ranges. The south part of the park is less hilly than the remainder.

Climate

Winters stretch from November to February; during this season, daytime temperatures are in the 25°–30 °C range and the park is lush green. While summers are extremely hot in Tadoba, with the temperature rising to 47 °C, it is the ideal time to sight mammals near lakes as vegetation is minimal. The monsoon season begins in June; the area receives heavy rainfall during this season (approx.1275 mm) and humidity hovers around 66%.

Flora

According to H.G.Champion and S.K.Seth, the forest type is 5A/C3 Southern-Tropical Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests. Teak is the important timber species and its associates are Bija, Dhaora, Ain, Semal, Moha, Tendu, Lendia, Kullu, Siras, Haldu, Salai, Moyen, Bhirra, Amla, Gongal, Hirda, Kumbhi, Bamboo etc. The important grasses are Kushal, Chir, Bhurbhushi, Mushan etc.

Fauna

Tadoba Tiger Reserve is home to other mammals, including: Tiger, Indian Leopards, Sloth Bears, Gaur, Nilgai, Dhole, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cats, Sambar, Barking Deer, Chital, Chausingha and Honey Badger. Tadoba lake sustains the Marsh Crocodile, which was once common all over Maharashtra. Reptiles here include endangered Indian python and common Indian monitor. Indian Star Tortoise, Indian Cobra and Russel's Viper also live in Tadoba.

Avian Fauna

The lake contains a wide variety of water birds, and raptors. 192 species of birds have been recorded (TCP Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve 2016-17 to 2025-26). The Grey-Headed Fish Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle, And Changeable Hawk-Eagle are some of the raptors seen in the park. Other bird species found in the reserve include the Orange-Headed Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Treeswift, Stone Curlew, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-Winged Jacana, Lesser Golden Backed Woodpecker, various Warblers, Black-Naped Blue Flycatcher and the Indian Peafowl.

TATR an Important Bird Area (IBA)

The IBA programme of Birdlife International aims to identify, monitor and protect a global network of IBAs for conservation of the world's birds and associated biodiversity. The IBAs serve as conservation areas for protection of birds at the global, regional or sub-regional level. According to Birdlife International, designation of IBAs is based on standardized criteria, namely (i) hold significant numbers of one or more globally threatened bird species, (ii) be one of a set of sites that together hold a suite of restricted-range species or biome-restricted species and (iii) have exceptionally large numbers of migratory or congregatory birds. The IBAs contain a range of habitats, such as wetlands, mudflats, microhabitats in biodiversity hotspots, grasslands and scrublands, making them excellent indicators of biodiversity richness. There are 554 IBAs in India and TATR is one of the IBA. TATR is categorised under A1 and A3 criteria of IBA.

A1- Globally threatened species

The site qualifies, if it is known, estimated or thought to hold a population of a species categorized by the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. In general, the regular presence of a Critical or Endangered species, irrespective of population size, at a site may be sufficient for a site to qualify as an IBA. For Vulnerable species, the presence of more than threshold numbers at a site is necessary to trigger selection.

A3- Biome-restricted species

The site forms one of a set selected to ensure adequate representation of all species restricted to a given biome, both across the biome as a whole and for all of its species in each range state.

Major Bird Habitat in TATR

Major bird habitats as per the TCP of TATR are Tadoba Lake, Kolsa Lake, Karva Lake, Telia Lake, Botezari, Chargaon, Chandai Lake, and Irai Lake. Grasslands which constitute 9% of the total area of TATR are also important bird habitats. Some of the important grasslands are Navegaon, Jamni, Pandarpavni, Palasgaon and Hirdinala.

Tourism map of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, Chandrapur



Tourism Zones information of TATR

Moharli Zone	Kolara Zone	Navegaon Zone	Pangadi & Zari Zone
Core Gates- Mohurli (Core) Khutwanda (Core)	Core Gate- Kolara Gate (Core)	Core Gate- Navegaon (Core)	Core Gates- Pangadi Gate (Core) Zari Gate (Core)
Buffer Gates- Adegaon Dewada Junona Agarzari Mamla	Buffer Gates - Kolara Chauradeo Belara Madnapur Shirkheda Palasgaon Alianza	Buffer Gates - Navegaon (Ramdegi) Nimdela	Buffer Gates - Pangdi Aswal Chuha Zari Peth Keslaghat Somnath



Road Leading to one of the Tadoba Gates

Chapter 2: Tasks to be Performed & Methodology

- **Update the existing checklist of the birds seen in TATR**
- **Identify the bird hotspots in TATR**
- **Train the forest officials and frontline staff about birds identification and their capacity building in bird related matters**
- **Make a checklist of the migratory birds (winter and summer)**



Tasks & Methodology





Methodology

Planning for execution

CIBA planned execution of the aforesaid tasks by adopting the following technique. A core group of the CIBA team consisting of 18 members was formed for the purpose. A detailed plan was prepared for execution of the project and the work was started on the project at once.

Each team given specific responsibilities like data collection of birds, study seasonal variation of bird activities, preparation of checklists, identification of bird hot spots, imparting training to field staff, make a note on important observations like condition of water bodies, load of water, weeds, reeds, shore availability for birds, fishing etc.

Field visits were planned in advance for three months and the same was shared with field staff to execute the visits.

Field visits were done by gypsy and on foot, all the field visits were accompanied by department staff. Birds were identified with the help of standard field guides using pair of binoculars, along with good quality photographs. Call recorder was used to record the bird calls and identify the same as and when needed.



Bird observation during site visit

TASK WISE DETAILED METHODOLOGY IS AS FOLLOWS:

TASK 1 - CHECK LIST

Update the existing checklist of the birds seen in TATR

Bird Checklist: A Checklist of Birds is a list of the birds that are present in a particular region. This checklist is useful as it includes information like what time of year each bird is likely to be present. Because birds are incredible travellers, some of them are common in summer, but unheard of in winter and vice versa. Knowing or being able to quickly look up their patterns helps birders to identify birds.

In the checklist prepared by the Forest Department, 181 bird species are mentioned (Rajkondawar 1991). Yogesh Dubey (pers. comm. 2003) has listed 185 bird species. A preliminary checklist prepared by Forest Department, Chandrapur, in 2003 (available at the education centre of TATR), lists 238 species; Mahabal (2006) reports 192 species; while various others, made during casual, short-duration visits to the area include Kurhade (2002), Andheria (2003), and Dhamankar (2004). Bayani & Dandekar, 2017 recorded 255 species of birds, of which 20 were recorded for the first time in the area.

Bird checklist data

SN	Author	Year	Number of Birds
1.	Rajkondawar	1991	181
2.	VNHS	1998-2000	207
3.	Yogesh Dubey	2003	185
4.	Forest Department	2003	238
5.	Mahabal	2006	192
6.	Bayani & Dandekar	2017	255
7.	E-Bird	2025	285

The area under study was visited along with the jurisdictional frontline officers of the department for execution of the tasks in a planned manner. Areas were sampled in both, the buffer, and the core zone. Riparian, riverine, kund, khodtalao, waterholes, meadows, grasslands, ecotone area, deep forest of non-tourist zone were studied for the project. The period of study is from November 2022 to March 2024 during three main seasons, i.e., summer (March–June), monsoon (July–October), and winter (November–February), in all the habitats. Transect sampling (Forbes 1907; Robinette et al. 1974) was followed to census and record the bird species in all areas except wetlands, where we followed a point-count method. In all 40 visits (almost 80-90 km was covered during single visit targeting 1-2 ranges, as per pre-approved tour plan) were made during the study period. Transects were covered between fixed times of the day: 0600 and 1200 hrs, and between 1500 and 1900 hrs, in all the seasons. Total of 64 wetlands as per the as marked on the map of TATR

(Figure 1) were visited to count the species and number of individuals of each species of bird during all the seasons, (Table 2). The number of species, and the number of individuals per species, were counted for each transect and recorded. Identification of most of the bird species was based on Ali & Ripley (1987), Grimmett et al. (2011). Seasonal list of all visits was compiled separately, and the data from one particular season, across consecutive years, was pooled together for further analysis. Species are categorised according to family and their IUCN conservation status.

Details of visits

S.N.	Season	Total No. of Visits	Total no. of hours of observation
1.	Nov 2022- March 2023	14	150
2.	April 2023- June 2023	09	100
3.	July 2023- Oct 2024	03	28
4.	Nov 2023- March 2024	14	120
5.	April 2024- November 2024	08	70



Discussion while doing bird survey work



Painted storks in Chandai Lake

Bird checklist for TATR has been prepared in following formats:

Checklist with Scientific names -

Sr. No.	Name of the bird			Residential Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
	Family name/Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data Status			

Another Checklist is prepared having **alphabetical names** of birds, for regular use by the Frontline officials of the Forest Department (with pointers for identification) in the following format-

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data Status	Resident status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases, such as colour, beak shape, habits, etc

Checklist of birds identified from November 2022-November 2024 is presented in Annexure 1 to this report.

During the period of survey for 18 months the study resulted in sighting and identification of 302 birds in TATR.

Analysis and discussion of the checklist prepared by CIBA are given in the subsequent paras under the “Chapter Observations”

Task 2 - HOTSPOT

Identification of Bird Hotspots in TATR

Bird Hotspot: Bird Hotspot means an area which satisfies following criteria :

1. The area has a good bird density
2. The area has a good bird diversity
3. Many migratory birds are passing through that area
4. Rare/endangered birds are in that area
5. The area is suitable for roosting, breeding, congregation
6. The area has abundant source of food

A Bird Hotspot can be a mix of above all criteria

For the purpose of the study hotspots were divided in two Categories:

1. Hotspots for winter
2. Hotspots for rest of the seasons.

A Hotspot for winters such as Open Grasslands cannot be often a Hotspot for other season. Grasslands offers excellent foraging ground in winters when the grass turns brown and thin, exposing hideouts of insects, small mammals, rodents etc. These grasslands turn barren land in summer and it grows very thick vegetation in rainy season. Hence finding food becomes difficult in grasslands in summer & rainy season. Further, the above phenomenon is observed for small to medium sized shallow lakes as well. Except for few months after monsoon, these waterbodies does not offer good foraging and roosting habitat for birds. However, these water bodies offers an excellent habitat for migratory water birds in winter An area where small perennial rivulet, nallah runs typically in a valley and big & small green trees offers and shade, canopy type habitat forms an excellent foraging and roosting place for birds in all seasons

These bird hotspots boost large number of floral and faunal diversity. The size and number of these pristine environment that support vast number of life form is reducing due to several anthropogenic pressures. Therefore, identifying and conserving these hotspots becomes very important as they help in conservation of ecosystem.

To identify different hotspots in TATR, the area was divided into grassland, wetland, woodland and ecotone. The reason for categorising the area into the said four categories is that this land use pattern is dominant in the study area.

Grassland: A grassland is an area where the vegetation is dominated by grasses. grasslands are one of the largest biomes on Earth and dominate the landscape worldwide.

Wetland: Wetlands are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season.

Woodland: A woodland is, land covered with woody plants. Woodlands supports understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants including grasses.

Ecotone: An ecotone is a transition area between two biological communities, where two communities meet and integrate. An ecotone is considered to have good diversity and richness of species richness. It may be narrow or wide, and it may be local. In the present study the zone between an agriculture field and forest is considered as ecotone.

During study following hotspots were identified.

List of Identified Hotspots and important birds identified at the location:

SN	Hotspot	Important birds
1.	Tadoba Lake	Black Stork, Oriental Honey Buzzard, Grey Headed Fish Eagle, Red Naped Ibis
2.	Jamni Lake	Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Knob Billed Duck, Gargany, Northern Pintail, Common Coot, Spot Billed Duck, Stork Billed Kingfisher
3.	Katezari	Flycatchers, Crested Serpent Eagle, Warblers, Parakeets, Drongos, Drongo-Cuckoo, Flycatchers, Woodpeckers,
4.	Bhanushkhindi road,	Lesser Adjutant Stork, Paradise Flycatchers, Racket-tailed Drongo, Crested Serpent Eagle, Indian Peafowl
5.	Chargaon lake	Bar headed Geese, Spoonbill, Painted Stork, Small Pratincole, Marsh Harrier, Northern Pintail, Gargany, Snipes, Gadwall, Wigeon, Red Crested Pochard, Oriental Pratincoles, Waders
6.	Navegaon grassland	Pallid Harrier, Pied Harrier, Montague's Harrier, Larks, Short Toed Snake Eagle, Quails
7.	Irai lake	Osprey, Western Marsh Harrier, Grey Headed Fish Eagle, Brown Hawk Owl, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Eastern Marsh Harrier, Stork billed Kingfisher, Snipes, Munias
8.	Chandai lake	Painted Storks, Bar headed Geese, Lesser Whistling Ducks, White Shelduck, Spoonbills, Waders
9.	Kumbhai area	Brown Fish Owl, Flycatchers, Crested Serpent Eagles, Rock Eagle Owl
10.	Zaran/Jogamoga	Brown Fish Owl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Flycatchers, Scops Owl
11.	Nawargaon lake	Darters Crested Serpent Eagle, Drongo cuckoo, Black hooded Oriole
12.	Kolsa grassland	Munias, Grassbird, Pipits, Yellow Throated Sparrow
13.	Teliya Lake	Oriental Honey Buzzard, Peregrine Falcon, Whistling Ducks, Baya, Egrets, Drongo Cuckoos, Munias

Nesting sites of rare birds:

- **Heronaries:** Two sites of heronary were recorded in ranges namely Moharli and Palasgaon in forested area.
- **Nesting sites:** Nests of rare birds like Grey Headed Fish Eagle, Open Billed Stork, India Pitta, Crested Serpent Eagle etc were spotted in the study area.



Multiple Nests of Indian Darter in Nawargaon Lake



Nest of Crested Serpant Eagle Near Kala Amba Water Body



Nest of Indian Pitta



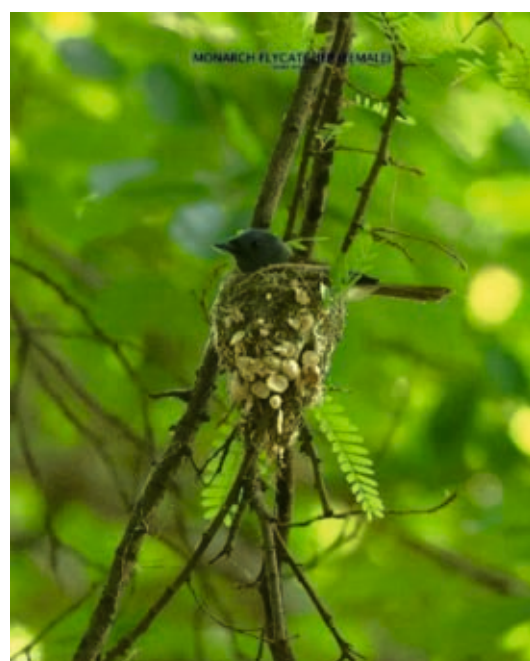
Heronary of Open Billed Stork (Mahadhora)



Nest of Grey Headed Fish Eagle



Nests of Open Billed Stork



Nest of Monarch Flycatcher



Nest of Indian Paradise Flycatcher



Nest of Brown Fish Owl



Nest of Indian Scops Owl



Nest of Oriental White Eye.



Nest of Oriole



Nest of Spotted Dove



Oriental Magpie Robin Feeding

Range wise identification of bird Hotspots

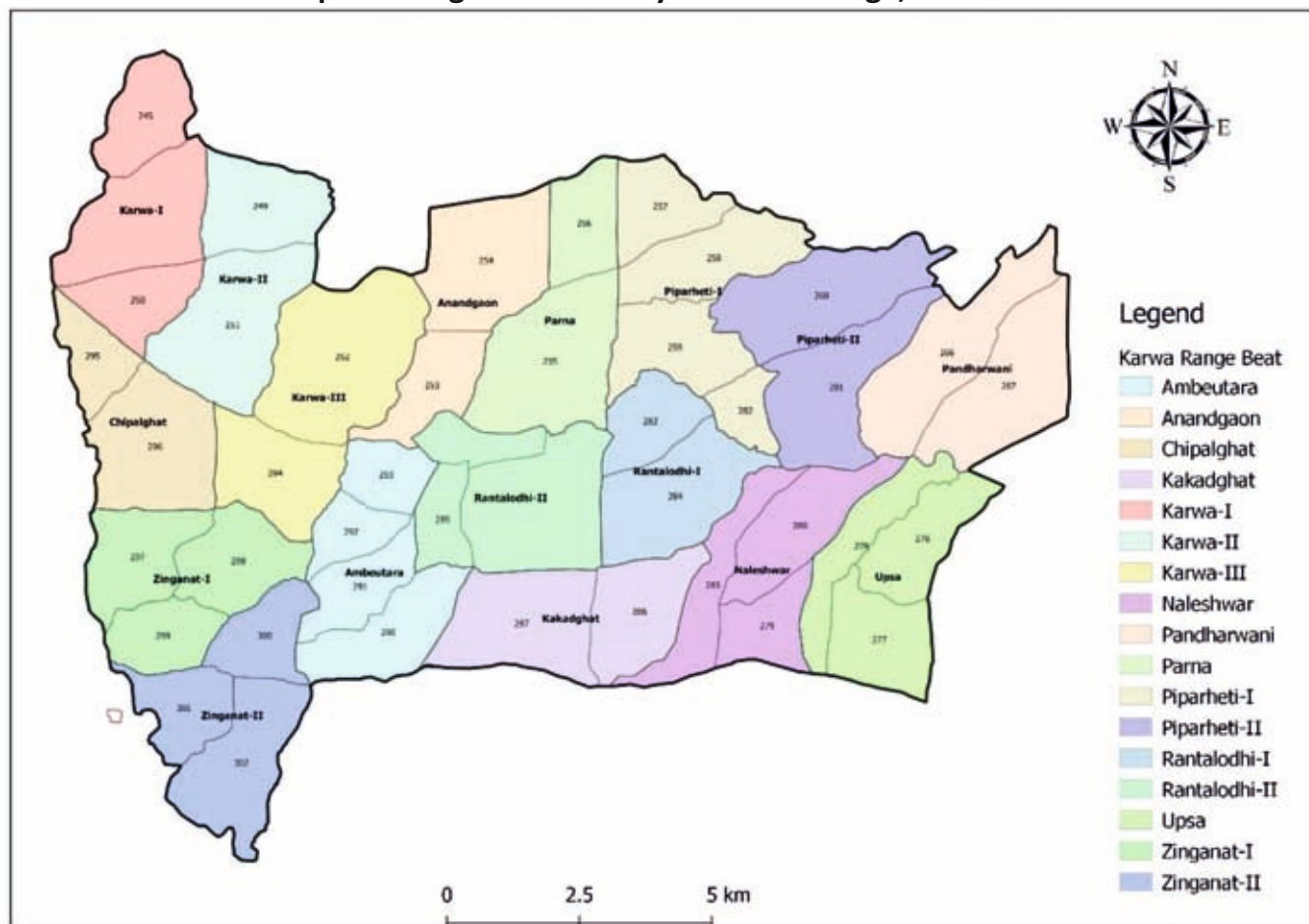
During the course of the survey, the CIBA team recognized that pinpointing hotspots for each range office would enhance the management of avian hotspots. Additionally, it was observed that each range possessed a distinctive landmark that could be considered as icon / mascot which can be associated for its recognition and identification. Consequently, the process of identifying bird hotspots on a range-by-range basis was commenced, as detailed below.

Range wise list of important birds observed in each range along with some important bird highlights with respect to bird activity were observed. The same are reported below:

Ranges of Core Zone

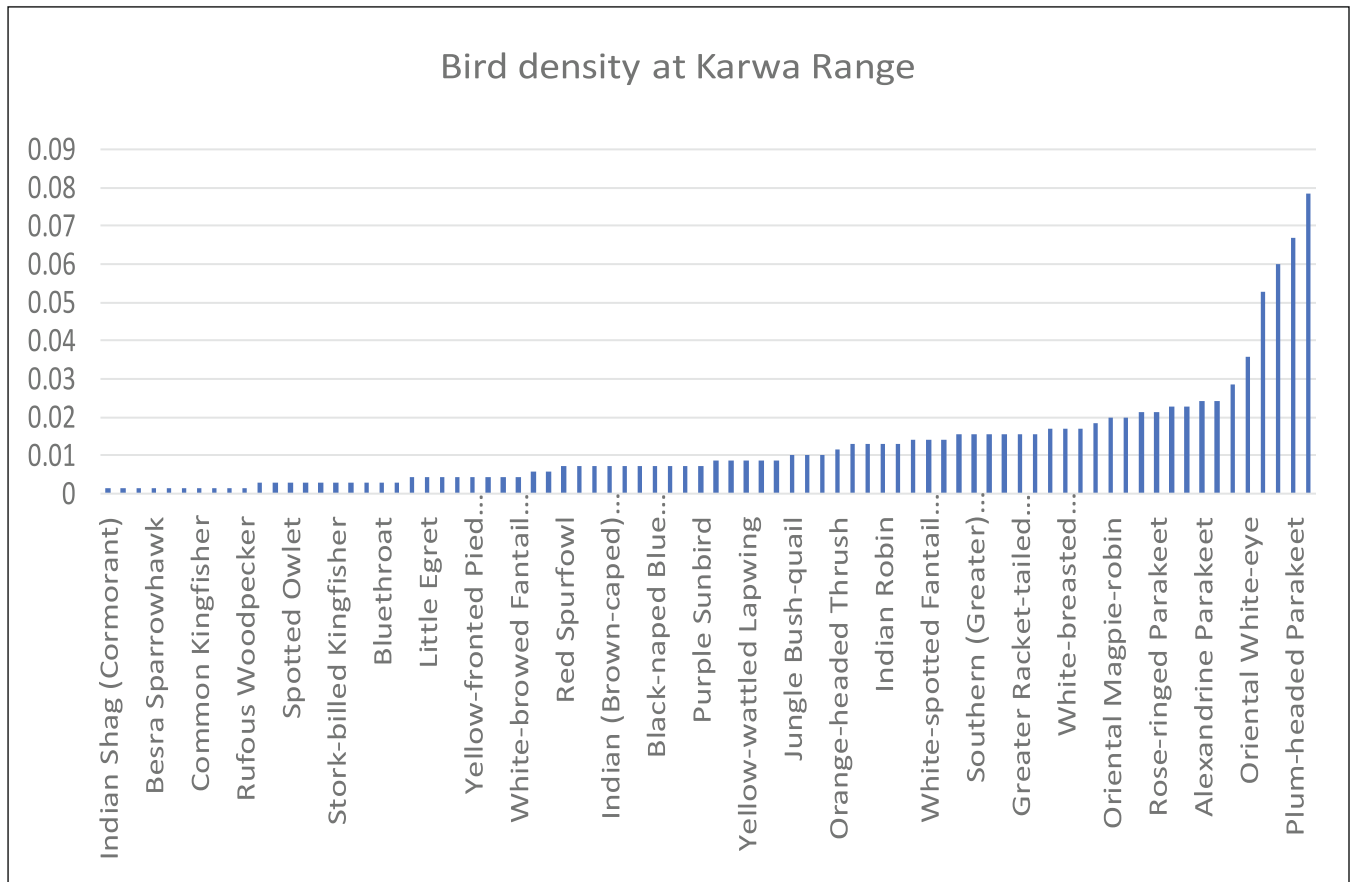
Range Name: Karwa Range

Map Showing Beat Bounday of Karwa Range, TATR Core



Details of Karwa range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	17
2.	Important birds	Lesser Adjutant Stork , Mottled Wood Owl, Yellow legged Button Quail, Stork-billed Kingfisher, Asian Palm Swift, Brown Fish Owl, Painted Sandgrouse
3.	Important bird hotspots	Shivanzari, Bahinichi bodi, Ambat chuha
4.	Range Icon	Naleshwar Dam



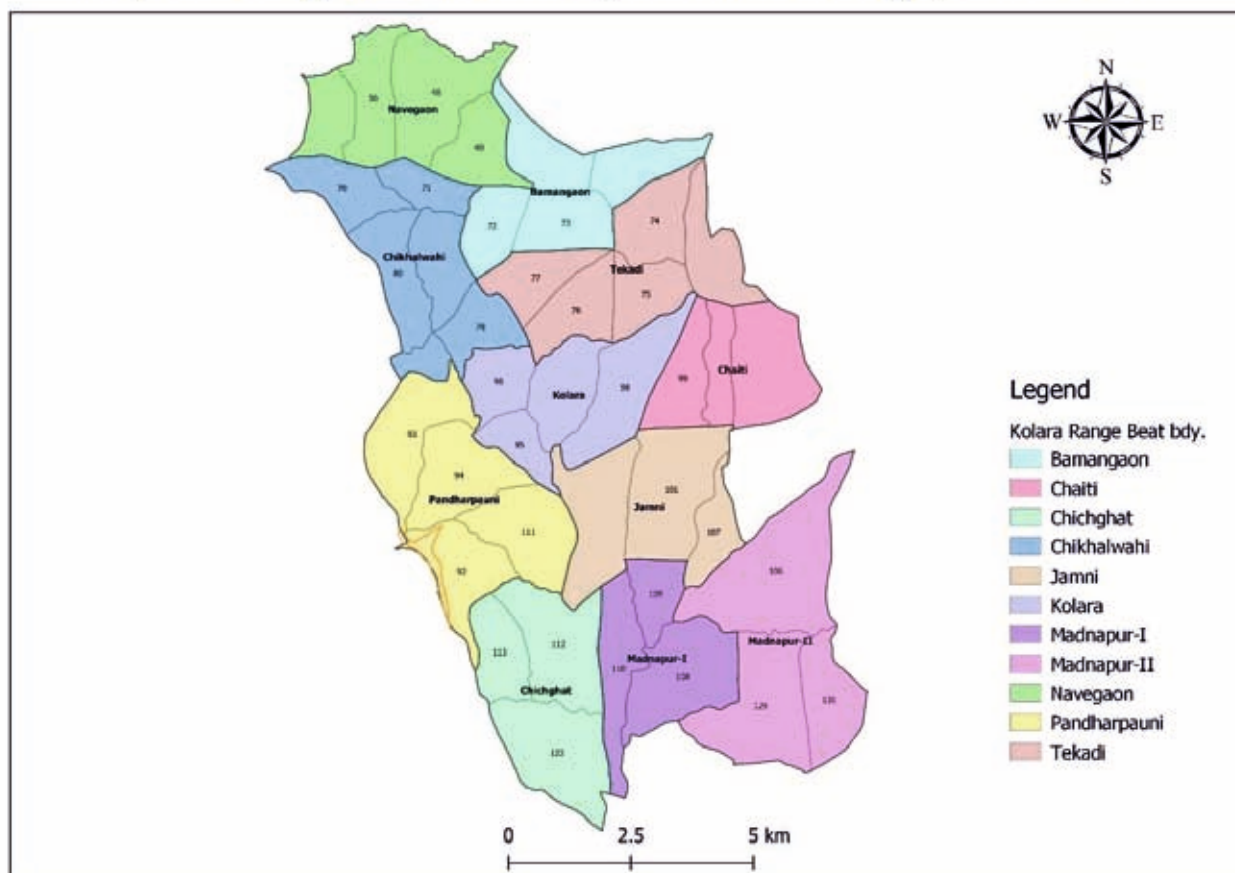
Bird density at Karwa Range

List of commonly observed birds in Karwa Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Common Iora
2.	Bengal Weaver (Black-breasted Weaver)
3.	Alexandrine Parakeet
4.	Rufous Treepie
5.	Indian Roller
6.	Oriental White-eye
7.	Black Drongo
8.	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon
9.	Plum-headed Parakeet
10.	Jungle Babbler

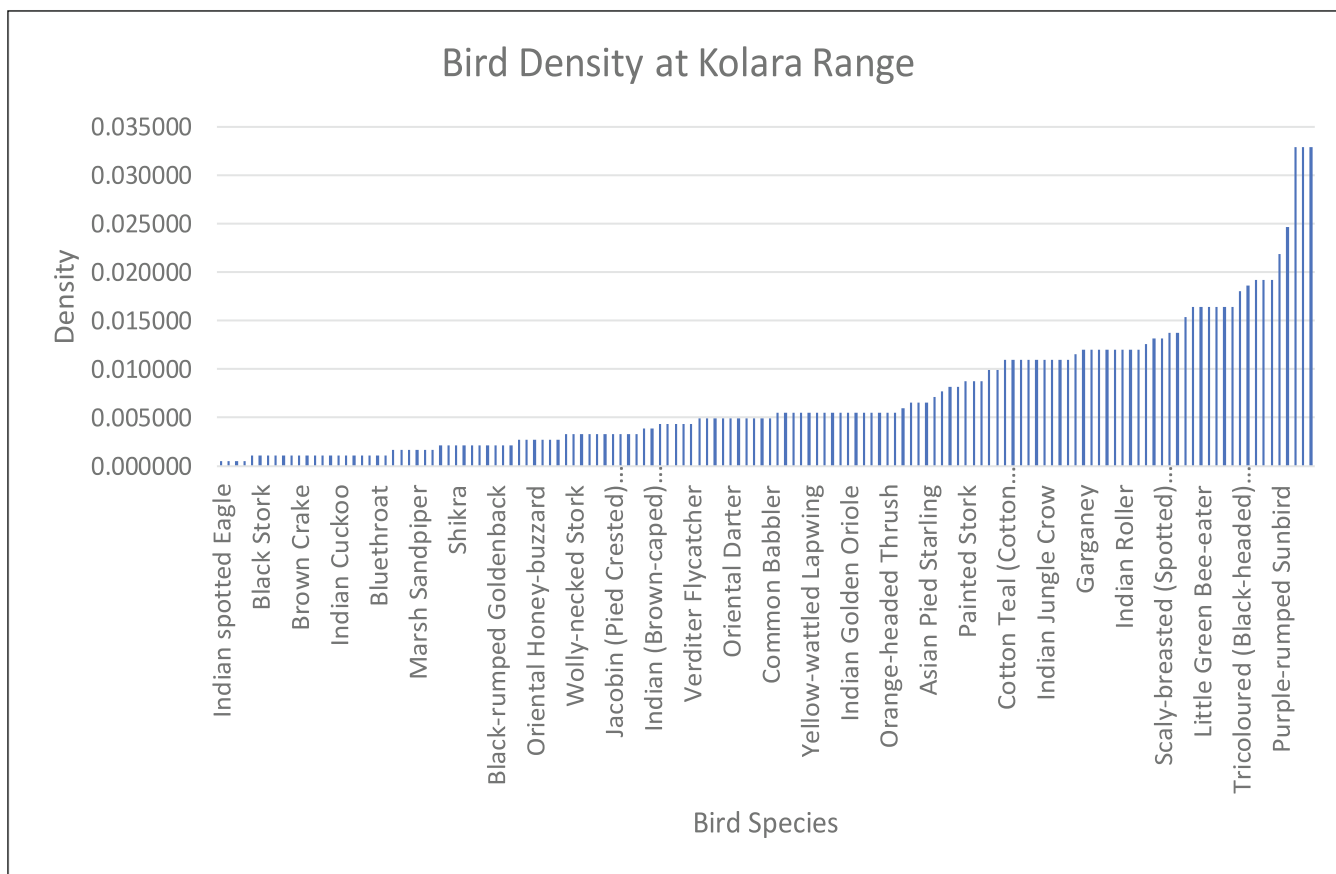
Range Name: Kolara Range

Map Showing Beat Boundary of Kolara Range, TATR Core



Details of Kolara range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	11
2.	Important birds	Oriental Darter, Crested Hawk Eagle, Lesser Whistling Ducks, Great Egret, Lesser Adjutant Storks , Greater Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Brown Fish Owl, Scops Owl, Indian Paradise Flycatcher, Thick-knee, Painted Sandgrouse, Crested Serpent Eagle
3.	Important bird hotspots	Jamni lake & grassland
4.	Range Icon	Jamni grassland



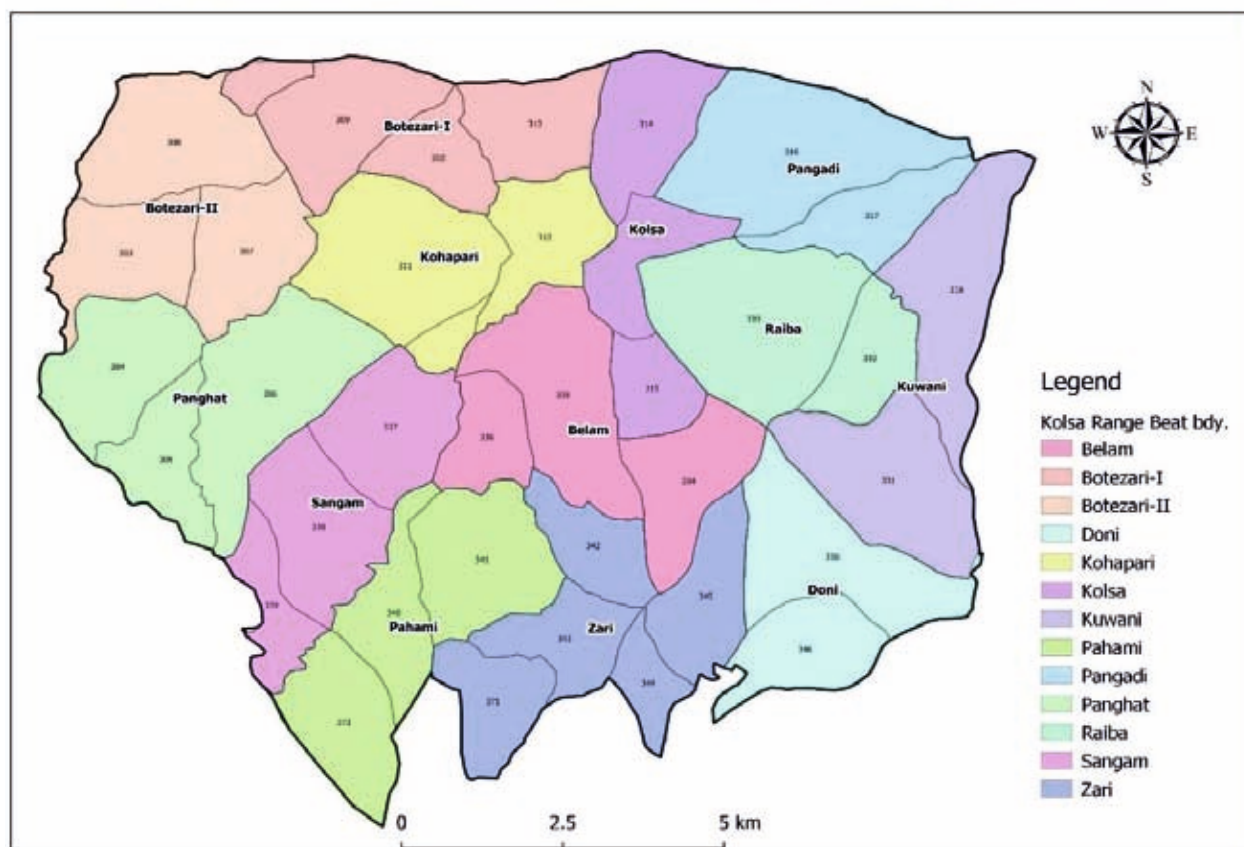
Bird Density at Kolara Range

List of commonly observed birds in Kolara Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Tricoloured (Black-headed) Munia
2.	Indian Pond-heron
3.	Purple Swamphen (Moorhen)
4.	Alexandrine Parakeet
5.	Oriental Magpie-robin
6.	Purple-rumped Sunbird
7.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)
8.	Plum-headed Parakeet
9.	Black Drongo
10.	Jungle Babbler

Range Name: Kolsa Range

Map Showing Beat Boundary of Kolsa Range, TATR Core

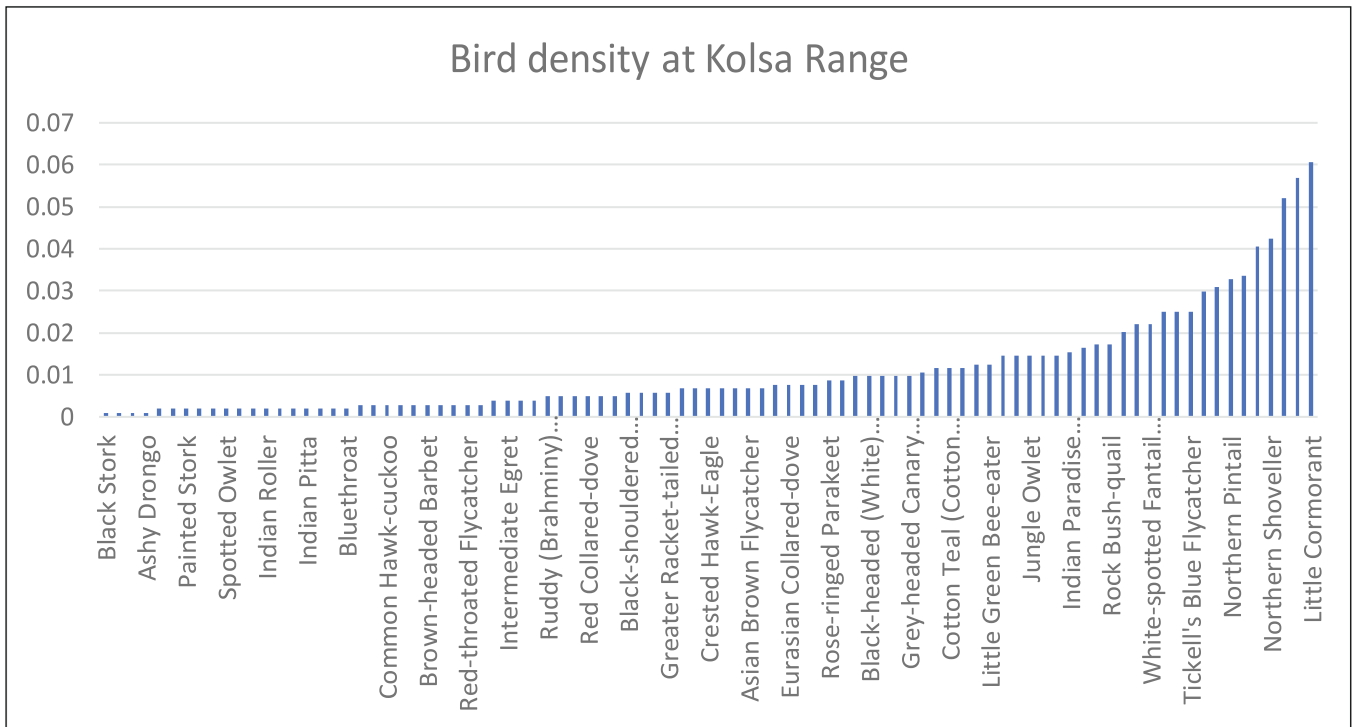


Details of Kolsa Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	13
2.	Important birds	Lesser Adjutant Stork , Crested Tree Swift, Flycatchers, Bristled grassbird
3.	Important bird hotspots	Hirdi Nala, Ambe Utar, Botezari Talao, Kolsa Talao, Andhari Nadi, Ambadowal Nala, Kuwani Jungle, Yen bodi, Pandhrapani, Raiba, Kolsa meadows, Parna Line, Futki Bodi, Shivanzari, Makad Canal (287), Upashya Nala,
4.	Range Icon	Coconut Tree on Ficus Benghalensis (Vad Tree)

Highlights

- It was seen that the remnants of abandoned village are seen near Kolsa Talao which hosts a few birds commonly associated with urban areas such as Common myna, house crow, Spotted Owlets etc.
- The Abandoned hide at Ambadawal nalla (317)
- Pandhrapani is a natural water body
- Raiba is a beautiful place (345)
- Nest of Crested Hawk Eagle seen on Dhawan tree (332)



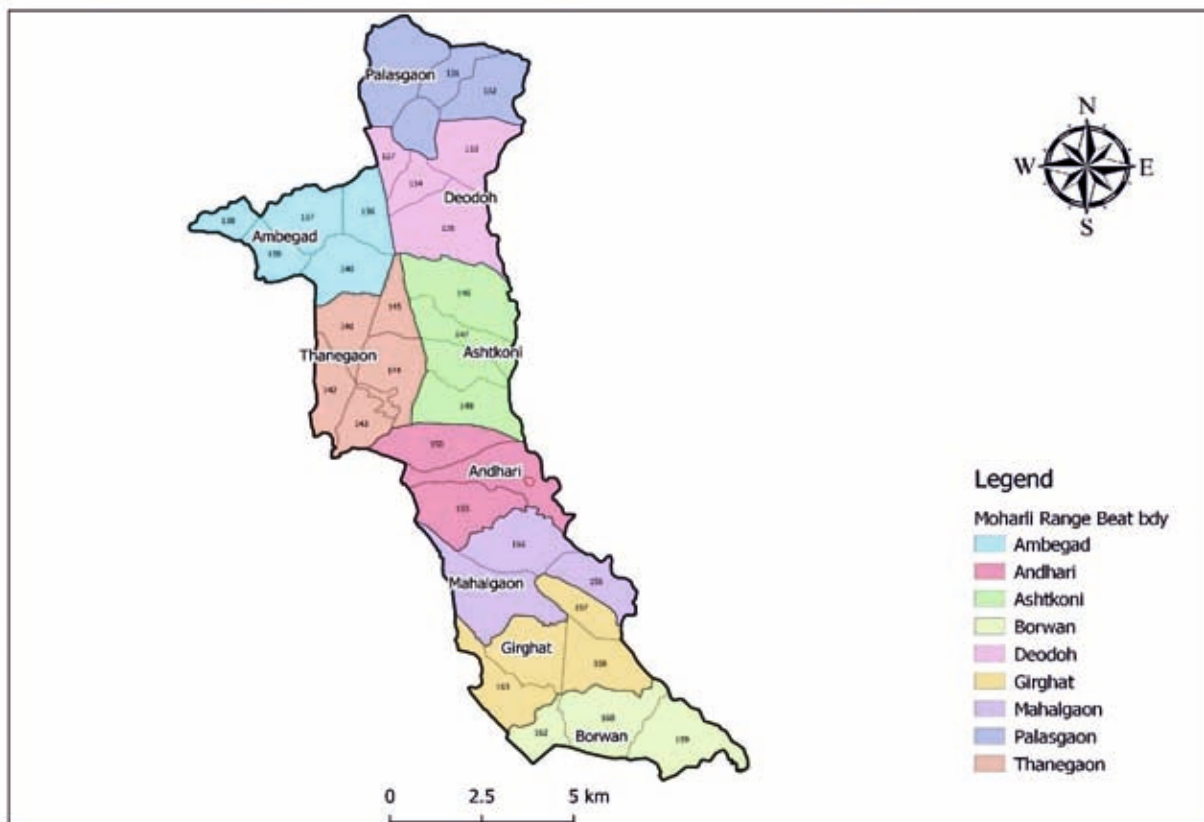
Bird density at Kolsa Range

List of commonly observed birds in Kolsa Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
2.	Asian Openbill (Stork)
3.	Plum-headed Parakeet
4.	Northern Pintail
5.	Barn Swallow
6.	Rufous Treepie
7.	Northern Shoveller
8.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)
9.	Little Egret
10.	Little Cormorant

Range Name: Moharli Range

Map Showing Beat Boundary of Moharli Range, TATR Core

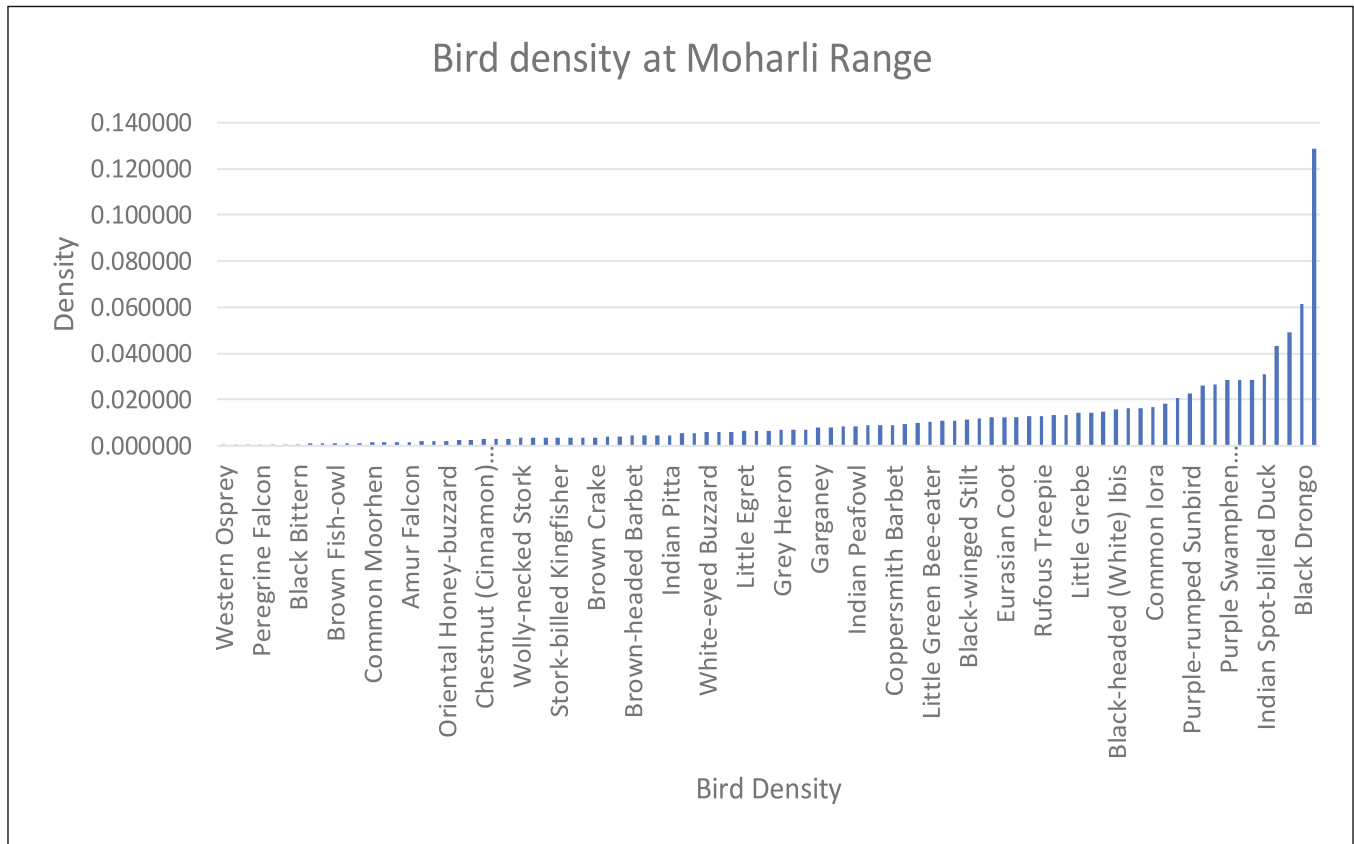


Details of Moharli Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	9
2.	Important birds	Greater Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Oriental Honey Buzzard, Red-naped Ibis, Mottled Wood Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Stork-billed Kingfisher, Brown Capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Yellow-legged Button Quail, Jerdon's Nightjar, Rosefinch
3.	Important bird hotspots	Teliya talao (141), Yenbodi, Ambebodi, Vasant Bandhara (lapan),
4.	Range Icon	Saras / Kuchla Tree

Highlights

- Brown Fish owl and Stork Billed Kingfisher regularly seen all the year round. Calling noticed frequently.
- Ambebodi nala provides excellent habitat for various flycatchers



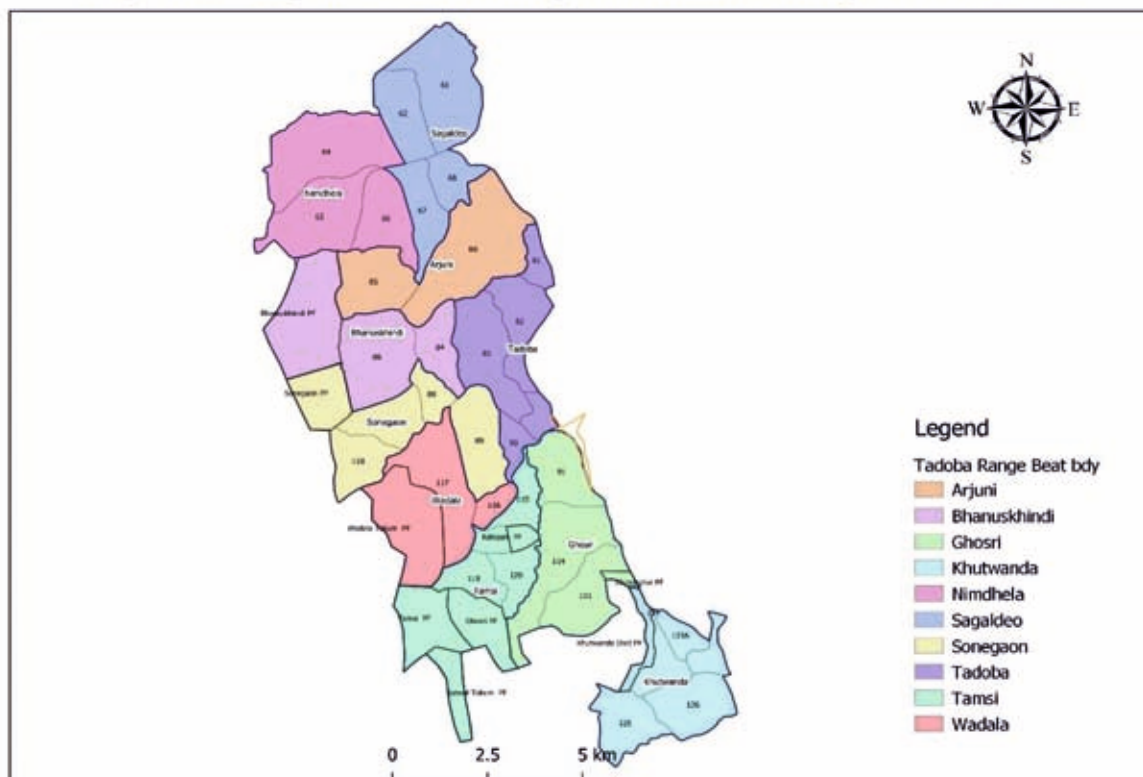
Bird density at Moharli Range

List of commonly observed birds in Moharli Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Little Cormorant
2.	Red-wattled Lapwing
3.	Purple Swamphen (Moorhen)
4.	Oriental White-eye
5.	Jungle Babbler
6.	Indian Spot-billed Duck
7.	Asian Openbill (Stork)
8.	Little Ringed Plover
9.	Black Drongo
10.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)

Range Name: Tadoba Range

Map Showing Beat Boundary of Tadoba Range, TATR Core



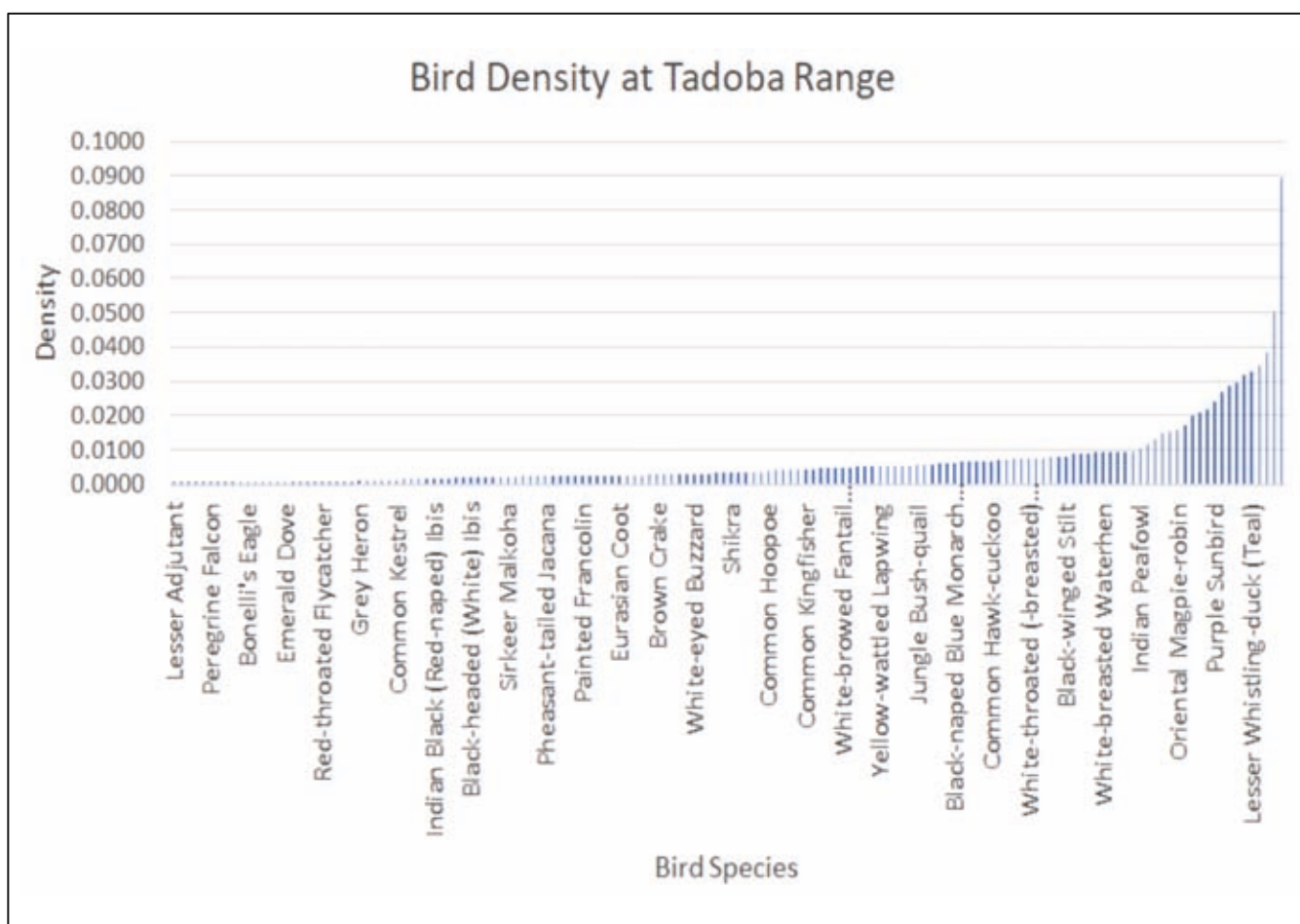
Details of Tadoba Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	10
2.	Important birds	Brown Fish Owl, Greater Grey headed Fish Eagle, Oriental Honey Buzzard, Crested Hawk Eagle, Jacana, Mottled Wood Owl, Scops Owl, Stork Billed Kingfisher, Indian Paradise Flycatcher
3.	Important bird hotspots	Hiradoh solar pump, (Khatoda 136), Palasgaon meadows, Panchdhara, Tadoba Talao, Phutki Bodi, Sukadi Bodi, Kowe Bodi,
4.	Range Icon	Taru Temple

- Creeper on yen tree 131, 134 khatoda
- Important Trees – Bhujpatra, Nirmalee/ Kuchla?, Behada, Kate yen (just behind Tadoba lake guest house), Harduri (civets eat its fruits), Pandhra Kuda

Highlights

- Creeper on yen tree 131, 134 khatoda
- Important Trees – Bhujpatra, Kuchla, Behada, Kate yen (just behind Tadoba lake guest house), Harduri (civets eat its fruits), Pandhra Kud
- Lesser Adjutant Stork seen near Khatoda, Futkibodi
- At Panchdhara Ultramarine Flycatcher, Greenish Warbler, Fish Owl, Stork Billed Kingfisher, Oriental Honey Buzzard, Painted Sandgrouse, Mottled Wood Owl on Tadoba lake, Fish Eagle on Tadoba lake. A large number of Red naped Ibis, Cormorants, Lesser Whistling Ducks , Oriental Honey Buzzard, Crested Hawk Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle, Nightjars etc.

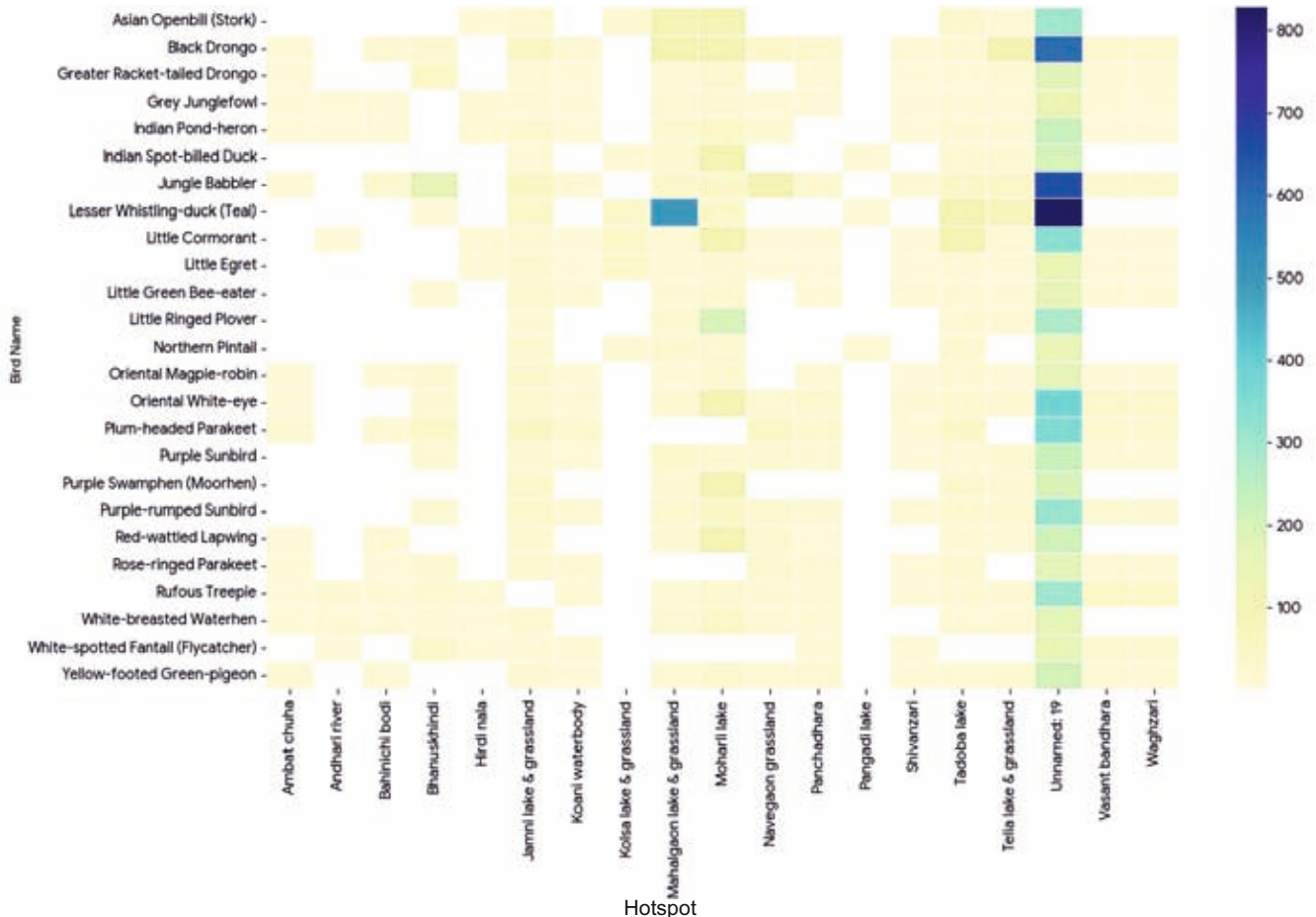


Bird Density at Tadoba Range

List of commonly observed birds in Tadoba Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Purple Sunbird
2.	Rose-ringed Parakeet
3.	Purple-rumped Sunbird
4.	Little Cormorant
5.	Rufous Treepie
6.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)
7.	Oriental White-eye
8.	Black Drongo
9.	Plum-headed Parakeet
10.	Jungle Babbler

Bird Observations at Different Hotspots (Core)



Heatmap displaying bird observations at different hotspots

Overall Hotspot Performance:

- Moharli lake, and Mahalgaon lake & grassland are the hotspots with the highest total bird observations, indicating they are significant bird activity areas.

Most Observed Bird Species:

- Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal), Jungle Babbler, and Black Drongo are the most frequently observed bird species across all hotspots.

Dominant Bird Species per Hotspot:

- Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal) is dominant in Unnamed: 19, Mahalgaon lake & grassland, Tadoba lake, and Kolsa lake & grassland.
- Jungle Babbler is notably dominant in Bhanuskhindi, Navegaon grassland, Shivanzari, and Bahinichi bodi.
- Black Drongo shows dominance in Jamni lake & grassland, Telia lake & grassland, and Panchadhara.
- Little Ringed Plover stands out in Moharli lake.
- Rufous Treepie is dominant in Vasant bandhara, Waghzari, and Andhari river.
- Plum-headed Parakeet is dominant in Koani waterbody.
- Yellow-footed Green-pigeon is dominant in Ambat chuha.
- Indian Pond-heron is dominant in Hirdi nala.
- Northern Pintail is dominant in Pangadi lake.



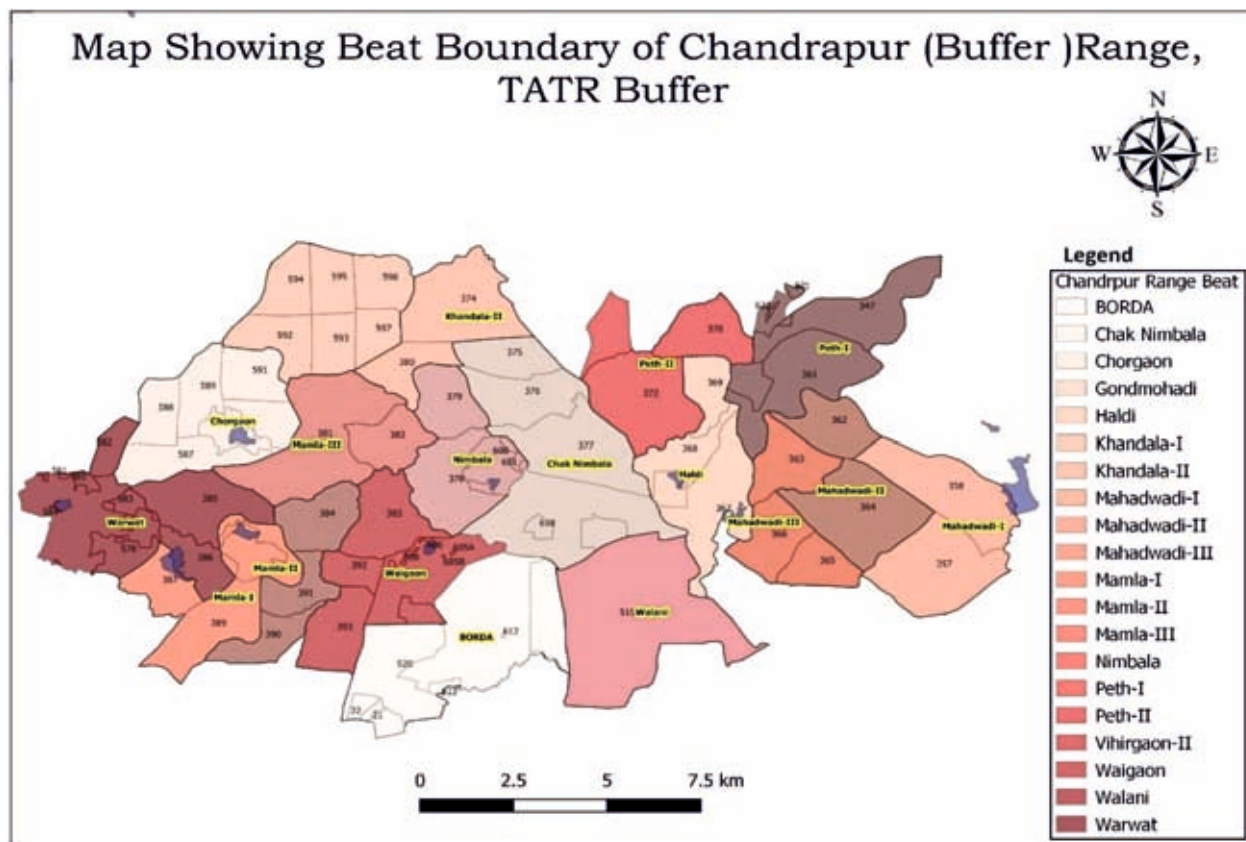
Shaheen Falcon



Indian Peacock

Ranges of Buffer Zone

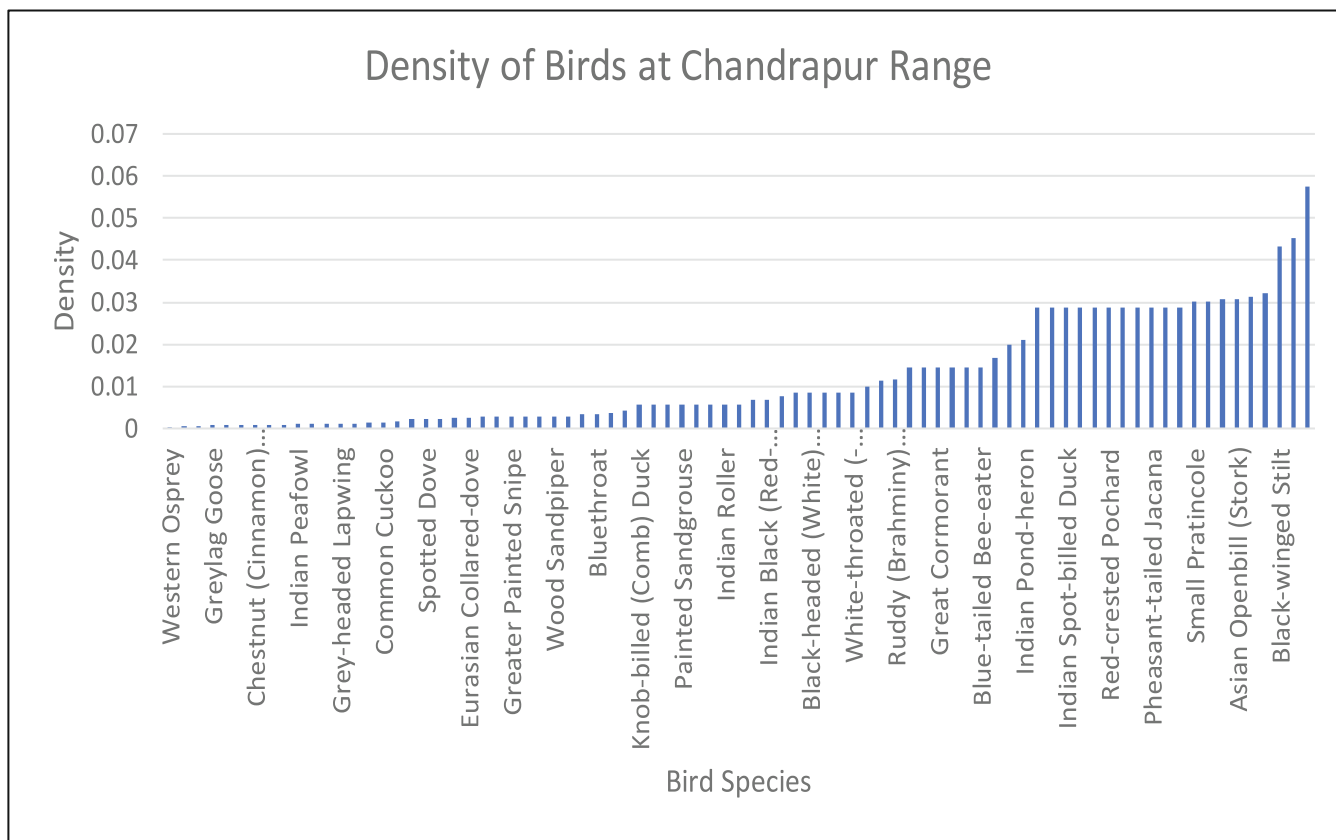
Range Name: Chandrapur (buffer) Range



Details of Chandrapur Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	20
2.	Important birds	Knob Billed Duck, Greylag Geese, Bar-headed Geese, Garganey, Lesser Whistling Ducks, Greater Grey headed Fish Eagle, Oriental Darter, Indian Roller, Rosefinch, Black-breasted Weaver, Baya Weaver
3.	Important bird hotspots	Chargaon talao, Warwat Talao, Mamla Talao, Vaigaon Talao, Nimbhala gawtalao, Haldi Talao, Pimpalkhut Talao, Gowarzari (374), Naveen Talao, Khandala – 593/597
4.	Range Icon	Ran Keli (wild banana)374

- Alongwith Forest birds, species of open and disturbed habitats were seen, Common tailor bird, Red-vented Bulbul, Common Myna, seen in good numbers.
- Entire Numbhala talao was covered with Lotus . fishing activity was also noticed.

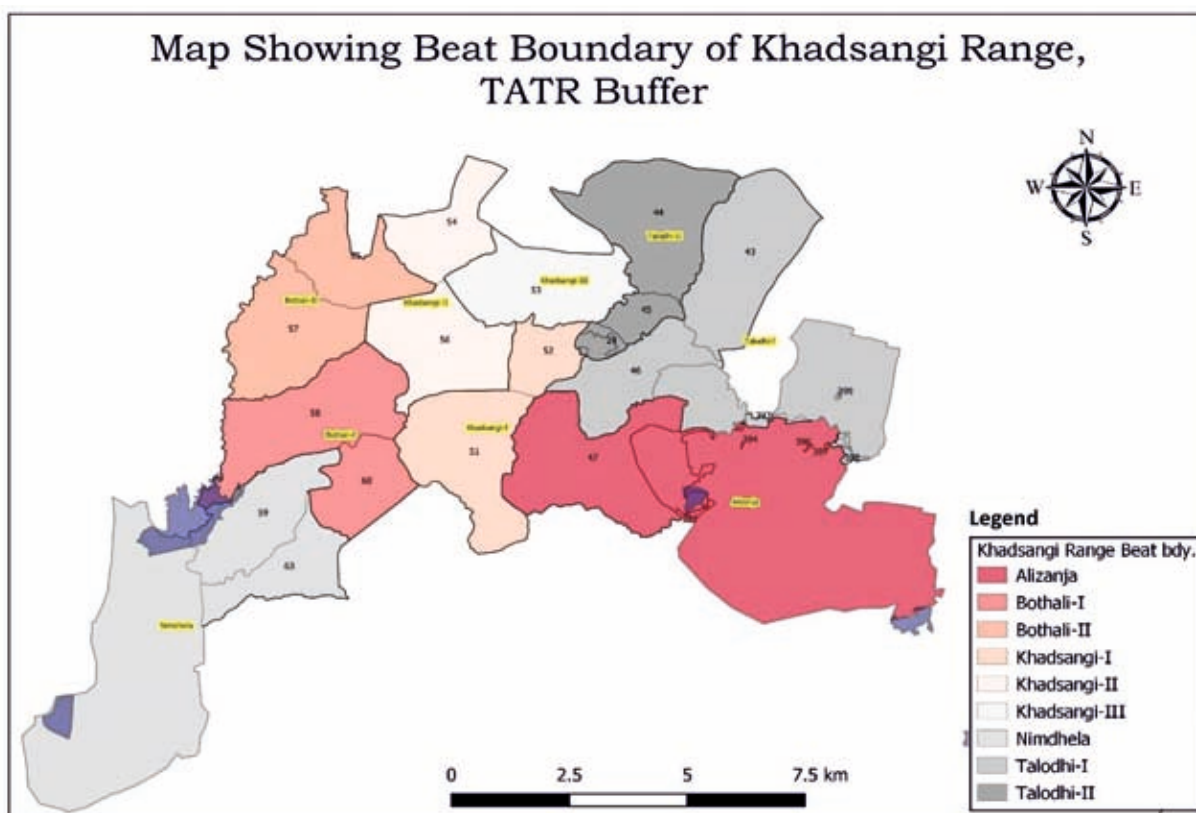


Density of Birds at Chandrapur Range

List of commonly observed birds in Chandrapur Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Lesser Pied Kingfisher
2.	Small Pratincole
3.	River Tern
4.	Little Grebe
5.	Asian Openbill (Stork)
6.	Little Cormorant
7.	Little Egret
8.	Black-winged Stilt
9.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)
10.	Northern Pintail

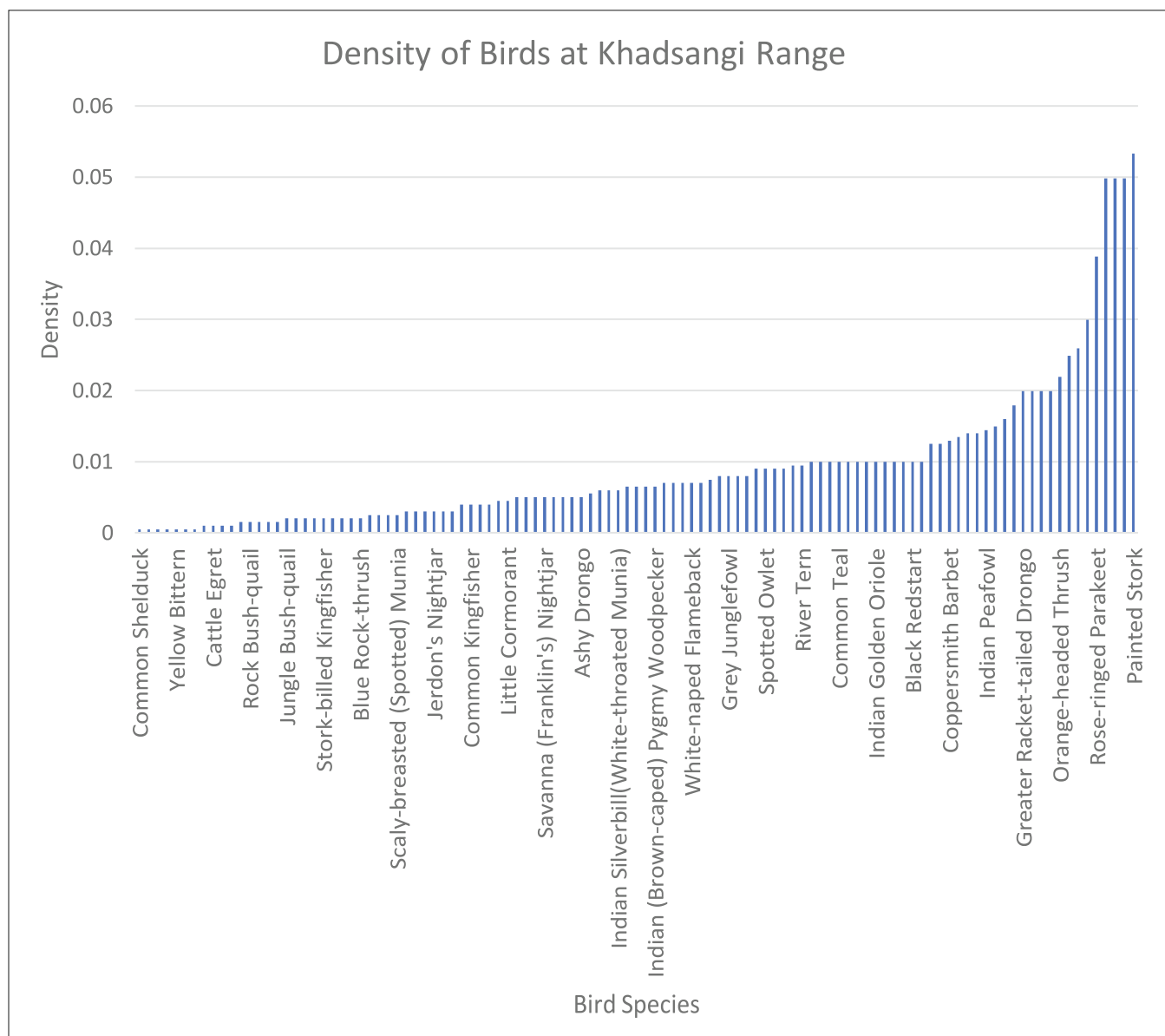
Range Name: Khadsangi Range



Details of Khadsangi Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	9
2.	Important birds	Woolly necked Stork, Pitta, Indian Paradise Flycatcher, Yellow Throated Sparrow, Brown Fish Owl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Shaheen Falcon, Pallid Harrier, Spotted Redshank, Greenshank, Western Marsh Harrier, Savanna Nightjar, Indian Paradise Flycatcher, Fantail Flycatcher, Verditer Flycatcher, Black-naped Flycatcher, Pitta
3.	Important bird hotspots	Zaran, Joga Moga, Magar Tanka, Alizanza gawtalao, Ramdegi and vicinity, Chandai Lake, Chargaon Lake, Kumbhai Nala
4.	Range Icon	Ramdegi Temple

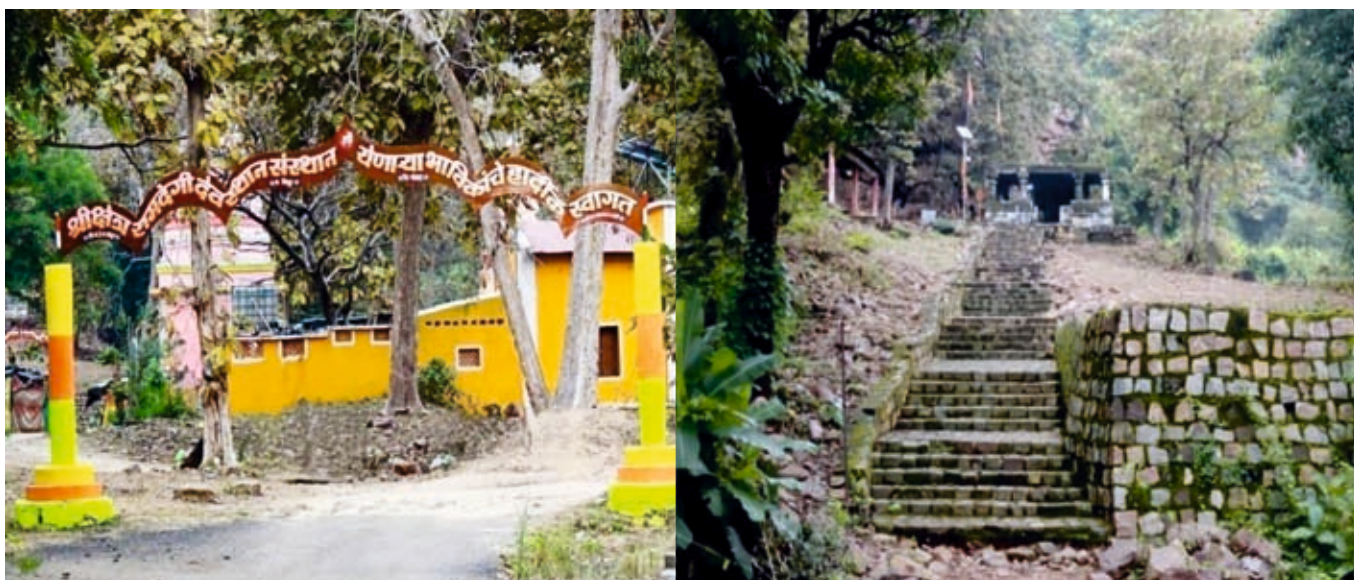
- **Pitta nests were seen in good numbers,**
- **Paradise Flycatchers nests, Fantail flycatchers nests, white eye nests, lora nests were seen under babool, hiwar, tamarind canopies. A good number of Woolly necked storks were also seen near magari taka and around. In zaran area Brown Fish Owl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Jungle owlets, Scops owls were seen .**



Density of Birds at Khadsangi Range

List of commonly observed birds in Khadsangi Range

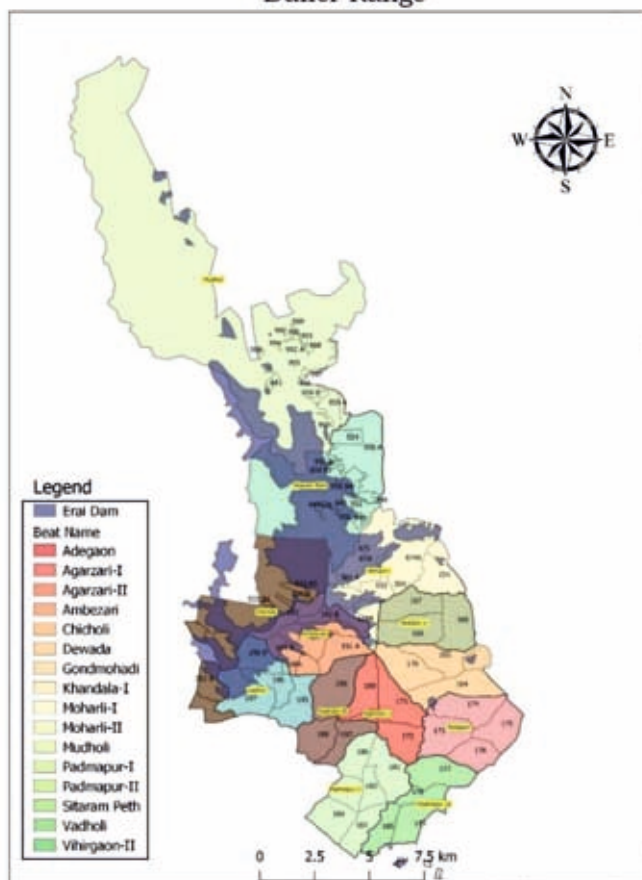
SN	Common Birds
1.	Red-breasted Flycatcher
2.	Orange-headed Thrush
3.	Alexandrine Parakeet
4.	Little Green Bee-eater
5.	Black Drongo
6.	Rose-ringed Parakeet
7.	Plum-headed Parakeet
8.	Common Iora
9.	Rufous Treepie
10.	Painted Stork



Ramdegi Mandir

Range Name: Moharli Range

Map Showing Beat Boundary of Moharli Buffer Range

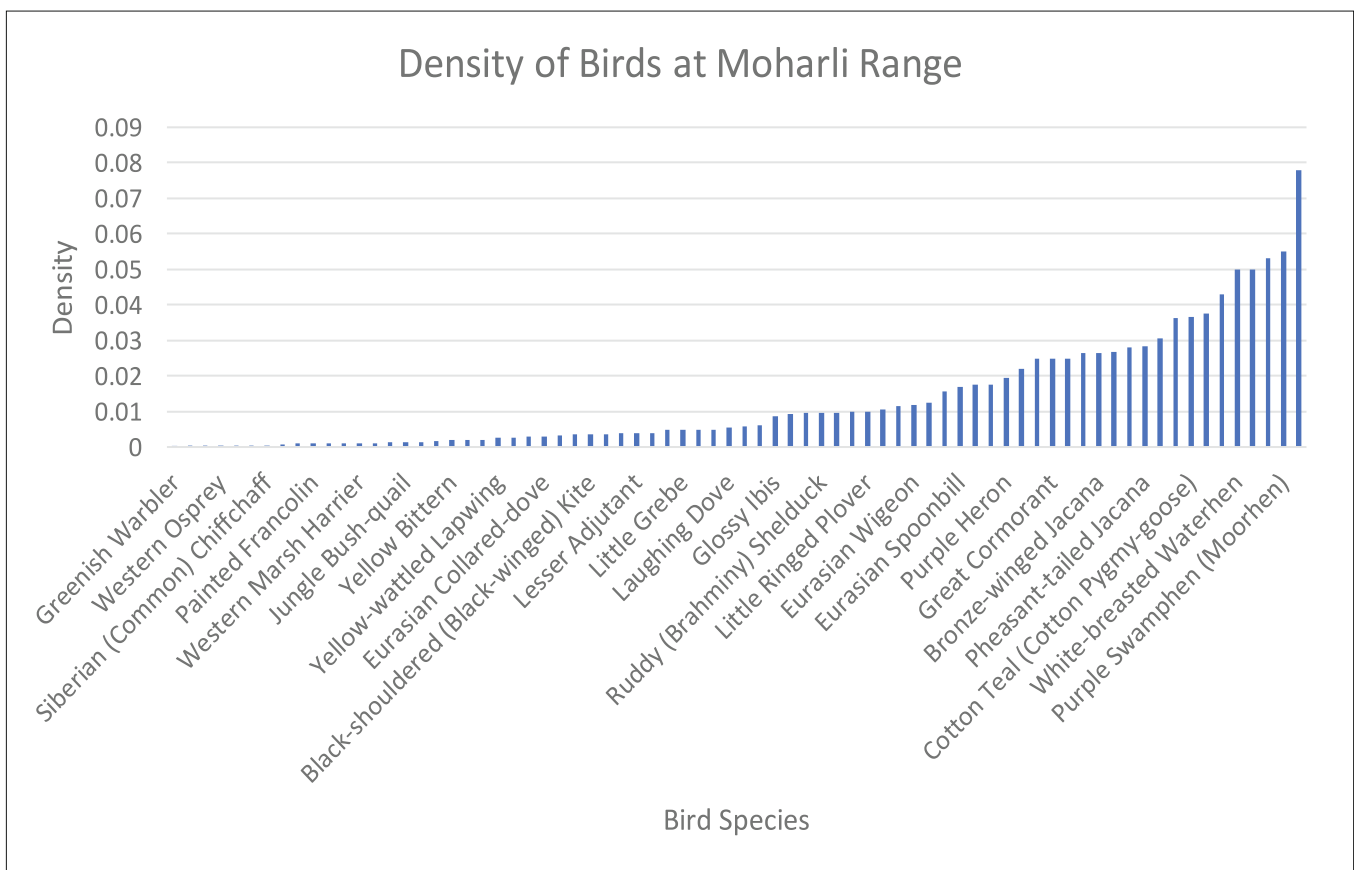


Details of Moharli Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	16
2.	Important birds	Watercock, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Brown Hawk Owl, Bar-headed Geese, Jacana, Darter, Greenish Warbler, Spoonbill, Coucal, White Eyed Buzzard, Oriental Honey Buzzard, Jerdon's nightjar, Savanna Nightjar, Indian Jungle Nightjar, Indian Pitta, Large Billed Crow (Jungle Crow), Orange-breasted Green Pigeon, Drongo Cuckoo, Sirkeer Malkoha,
3.	Important bird hotspots	Irai backwaters, Balpane Bodi, Katwal Talao, Kalapani, Agarzari lake, Navargaon lake, KatwalGhosri, Mudholi Lake, Kondegaon lake
4.	Range Icon	Gond king Pillars

Highlights with respect to bird activity:

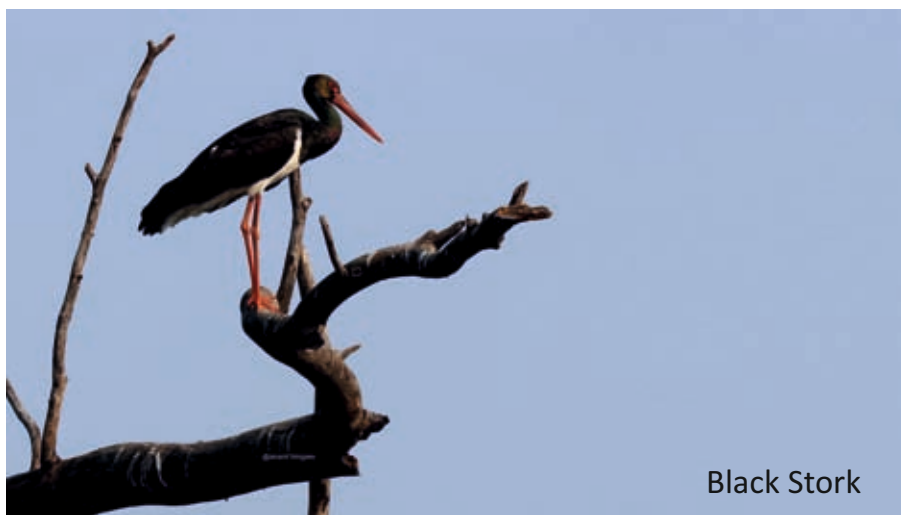
- As many as 6 Darter nests were seen at different stages on nawargaon lake. (200.138 – 790.327) The same were first reported by a tourist named Leena Falke (Dhenge), who is a serving Deputy Collector at Bhandara and is a bird lover.
- 90 Pitta nests were counted on a single day
Black Bittern, Drongo Cuckoo, Indian Grey Hornbills, Heronry, Asian openbills, seen in good numbers with lesser whistling ducks and cormorants.
- Nests of Baya weaver, munias, rollers, were seen near Agarzari lake,
- Heronry noticed near ambezari talao, where about 40+ nests of Asian Open bill Storks were seen with cormorants.
- Pitta nests, Oriole nests, Whitey Eyed Buzzard nest, Drongo nest on Tendu Tree, Paradise Flycatcher nests were also seen in good numbers
- Crested Serpent Eagle with snake kill on Jondhurni tree.
- Watercock, Brown Hawk Owl, Lesser Adjutant Stork Seen.



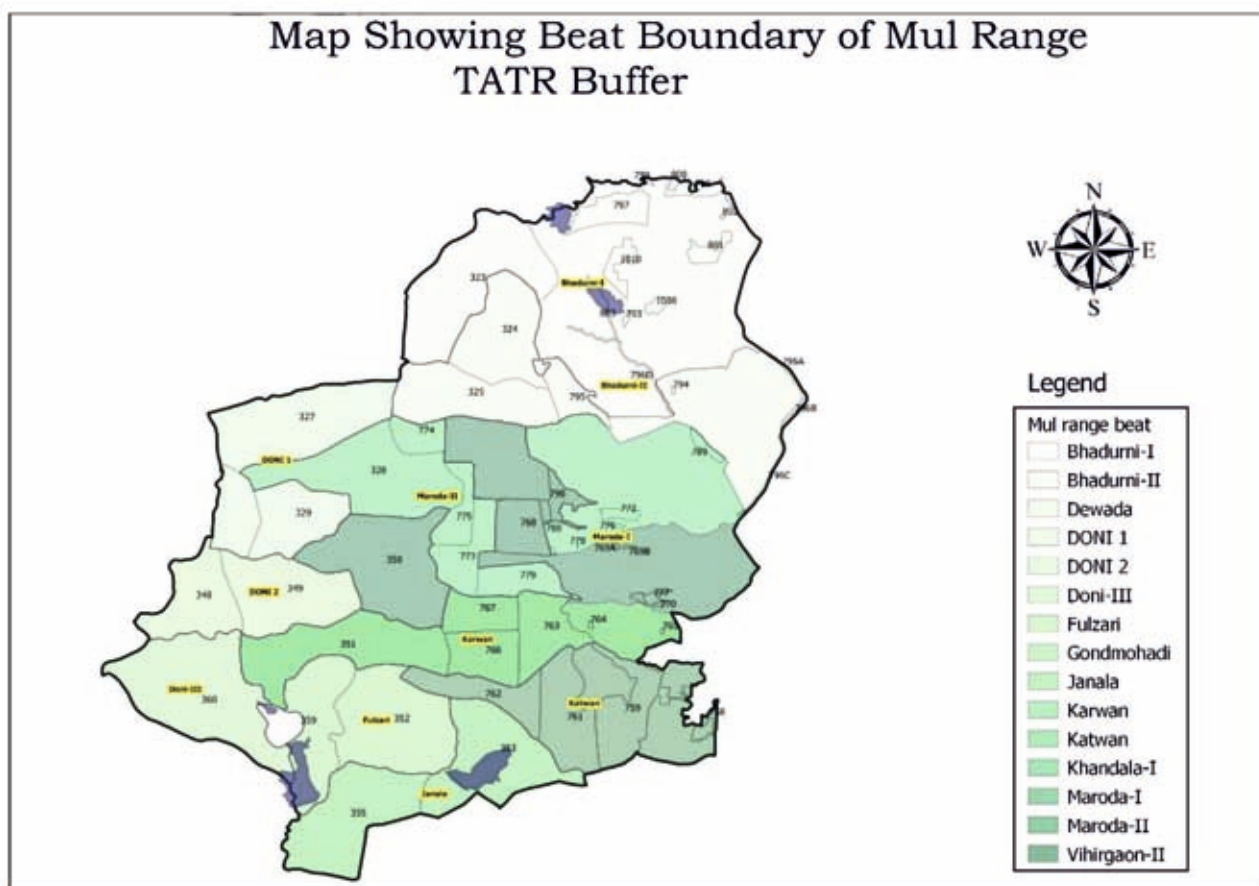
Density of Birds at Moharli Range

List of commonly observed birds in Moharli Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Little Egret
2.	Indian Pond-heron
3.	Cotton Teal (Cotton Pygmy-goose)
4.	Northern Pintail
5.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)
6.	White-breasted Waterhen
7.	Black-winged Stilt
8.	Little Cormorant
9.	Purple Swamphen (Moorhen)
10.	Red-crested Pochard



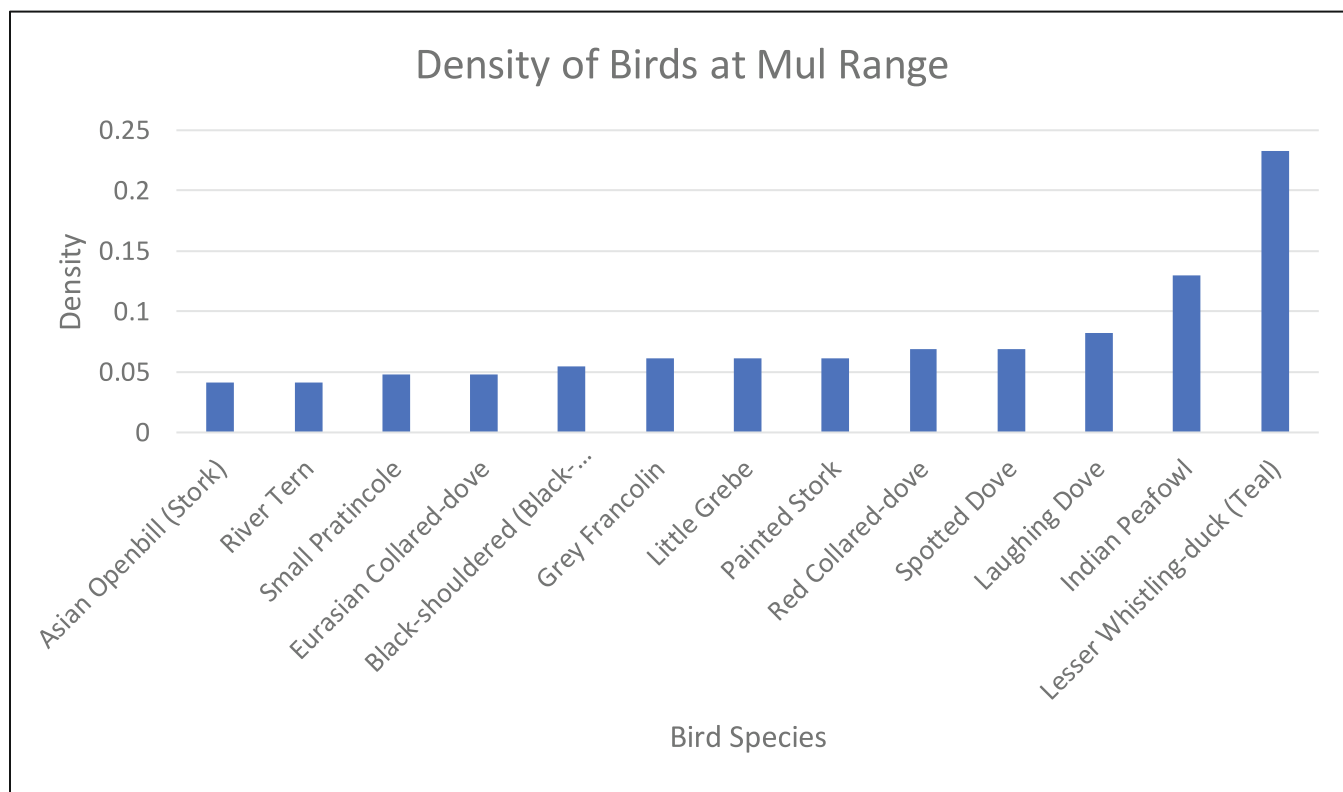
Range Name: Mul Range



Details of Mul Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	15
2.	Important birds	Knob-billed Duck, Greylag Geese, Greater Grey headed Fish Eagle, Bar-headed Geese, Darter, Lesser Whistling Ducks, Oriental Honey Buzzard, Pitta, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Petronia, Black Breasted Weaver, Baya Weaver, Buntings, Brown Headed Barbet
3.	Important bird hotspots	Fulzari lake, Zilbil Zora, Kumbal Doh, Mama Talao(Khod Talao) Janola Talao, Wagnhala Lodhi, Malyadev Pagola
4.	Range Icon	Somnath temple

- Fulzari lake is important, Zilbil Zorais a natural water body, Kumbal Doh has a solar pump where a good bird activity was seen, Fish Eagle was sighted near Janola lake,

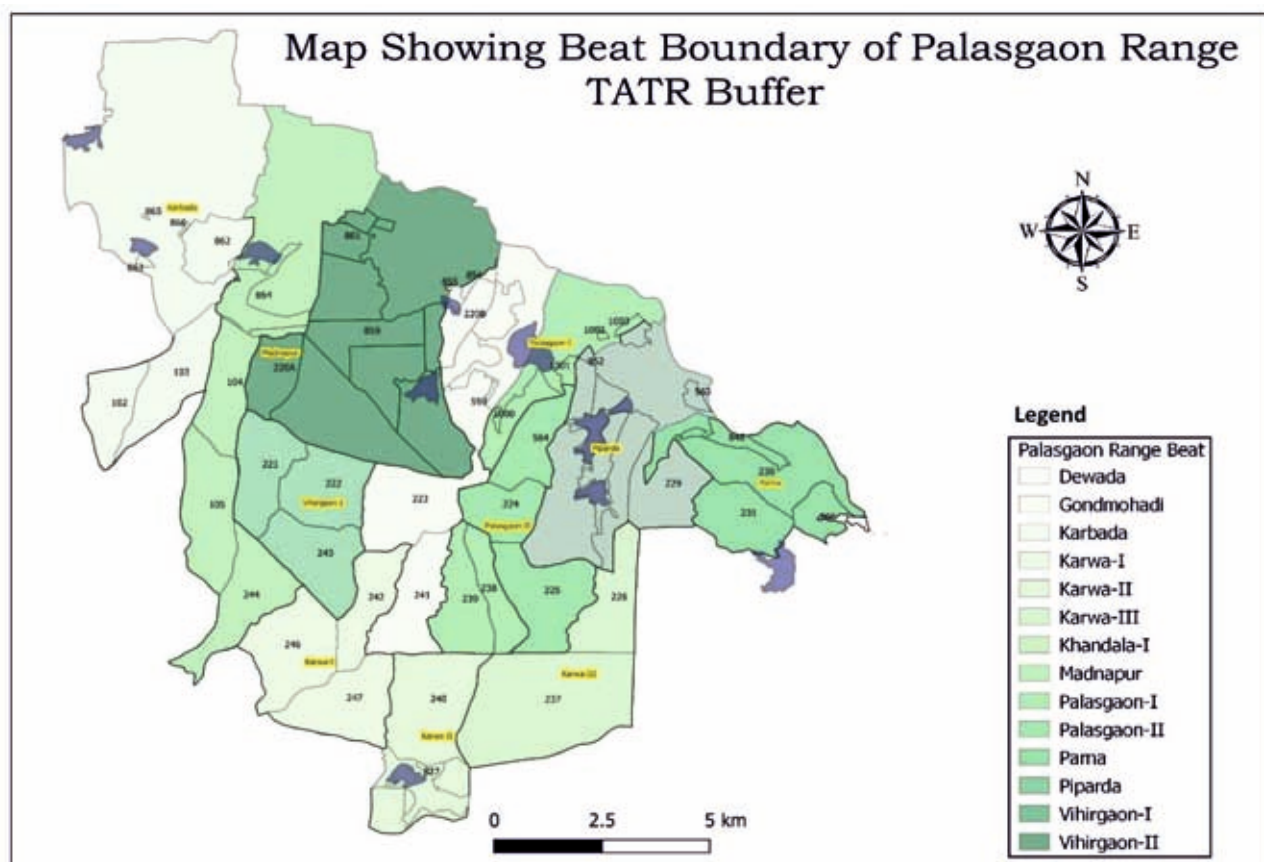


Density of Birds at Mul Range

List of commonly observed birds in Mul Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Eurasian Collared-dove
2.	Black-shouldered (Black-winged) Kite
3.	Grey Francolin
4.	Little Grebe
5.	Painted Stork
6.	Red Collared-dove
7.	Spotted Dove
8.	Laughing Dove
9.	Indian Peafowl
10.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)

Range Name: Palasgaon Range



Details of Palasgaon Range

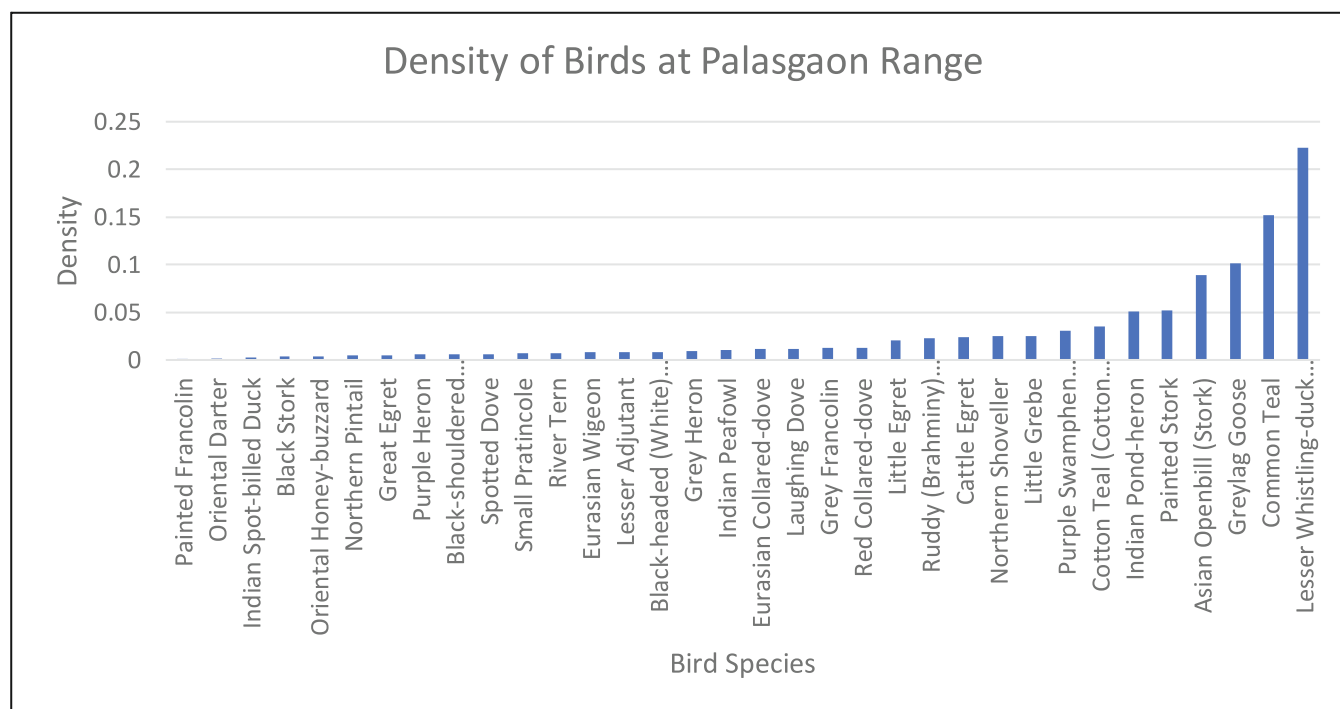
SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	14
2.	Important birds	Mottled Wood Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Rosefinch, Hudhud, (Hoopoe), Baya Weaver, Petronia, Oriental Honey buzzard, Treepie, Francolins, Quails, Robins, Spotted Doves, Laughing Doves, Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, Savanna Nighthar, Jungle Nightjar, Paddyfield pipit, Rufous-tailed Lark, Indian Bushlark, Crested Lark, Coppersmith Barbet
3.	Important bird hotspots	Gond Mohali lake, Mahadhora lake,
4.	Range Icon	Junabai temple

Heronry seen near Gondmohali lake

Gondmohali lake - Knob billed Ducks seen, Garganey, Gadwall, Cotton Teals, Pochards, Eurasian Wigeons,

Mahadhora Lake – Greylag goose about 100, Bar Headed goose, Lesser whistling ducks about 200, Fish Eagle

Indian Thick knee, Baya Weaver Birds in large numbers, Rose Finch, Robin nest cavity,

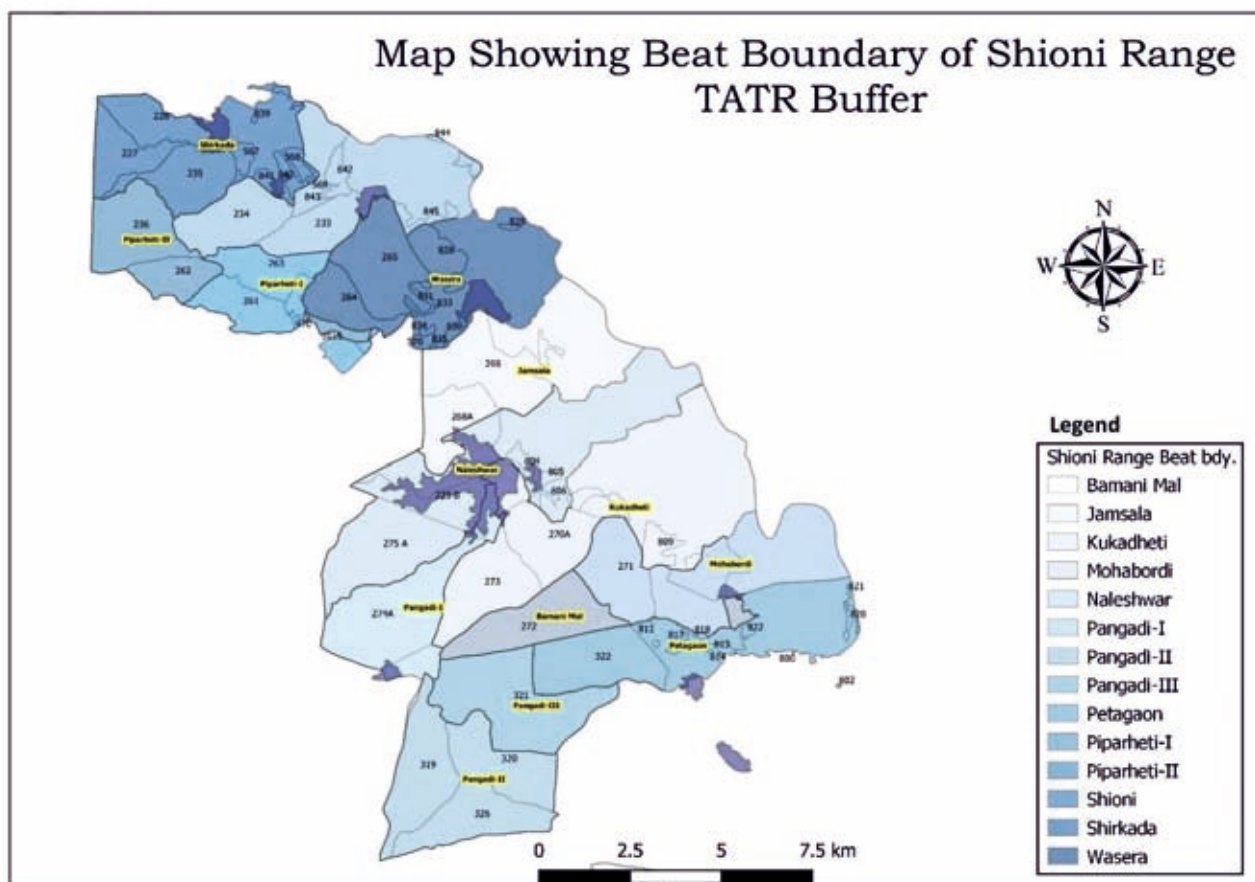


Density of Birds at Palasgaon Range

List of commonly observed birds in Palasgaon Range

SN	Common Birds
1.	Northern Shoveller
2.	Little Grebe
3.	Purple Swamphen (Moorhen)
4.	Cotton Teal (Cotton Pygmy-goose)
5.	Indian Pond-heron
6.	Painted Stork
7.	Asian Openbill (Stork)
8.	Greylag Goose
9.	Common Teal
10.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)

Range Name: Shioni Range

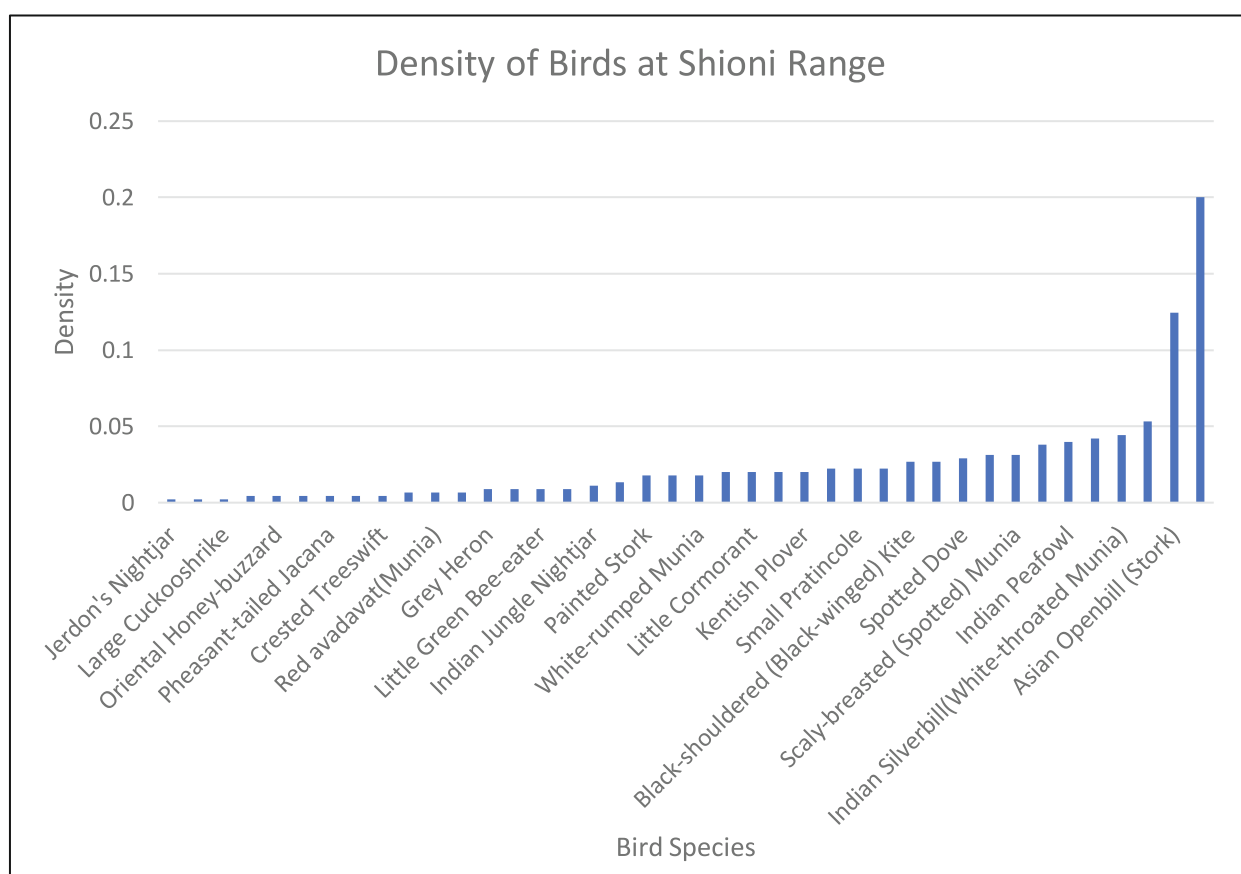


Details of Shioni Range

SN	Particulars	Details
1.	Number of beats	14
2.	Important birds	Black-headed Ibis, Glossy Ibis, Flycatchers, Black-breasted Weavers, Red naped Ibis, Pitta, Asian Open Billed Stork, Black Stork, Painted Stork, Redshank, Greenshank, Baya Weavers, Paddyfield Pipit, Thick-knee
3.	Important bird hotspots	Piperhati lake, Naleshwar dam, Shioni gaontalav, Jhikati, Nim lake
4.	Range Icon	Bhojpatra Tree

- Colony of Black-breasted Weavers near Canal of Naleshwar lake, Roller nest, Asian Openbills, Black Headed Ibis, Painted Storks,

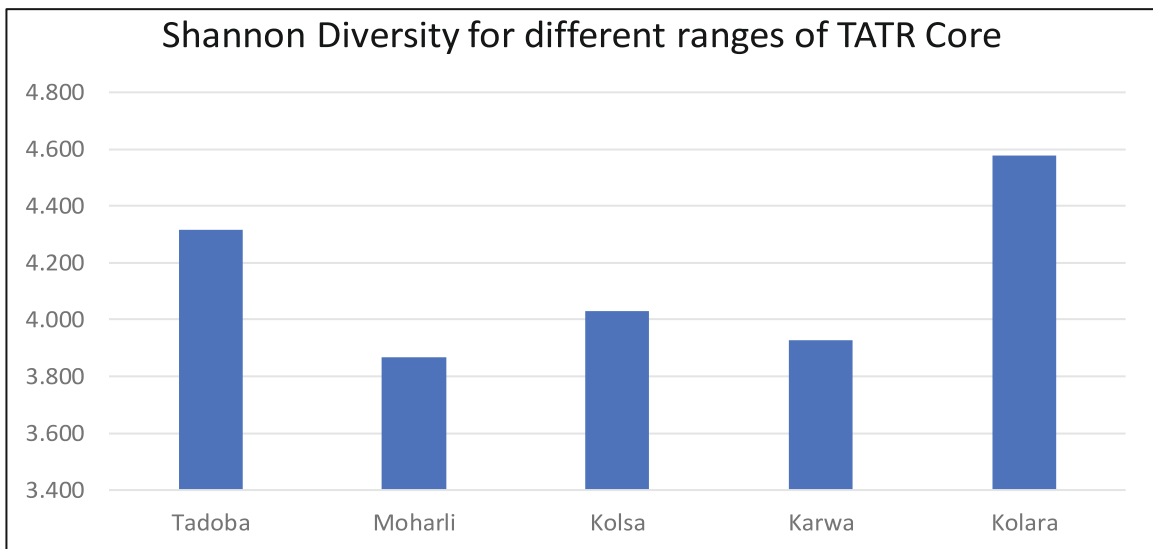
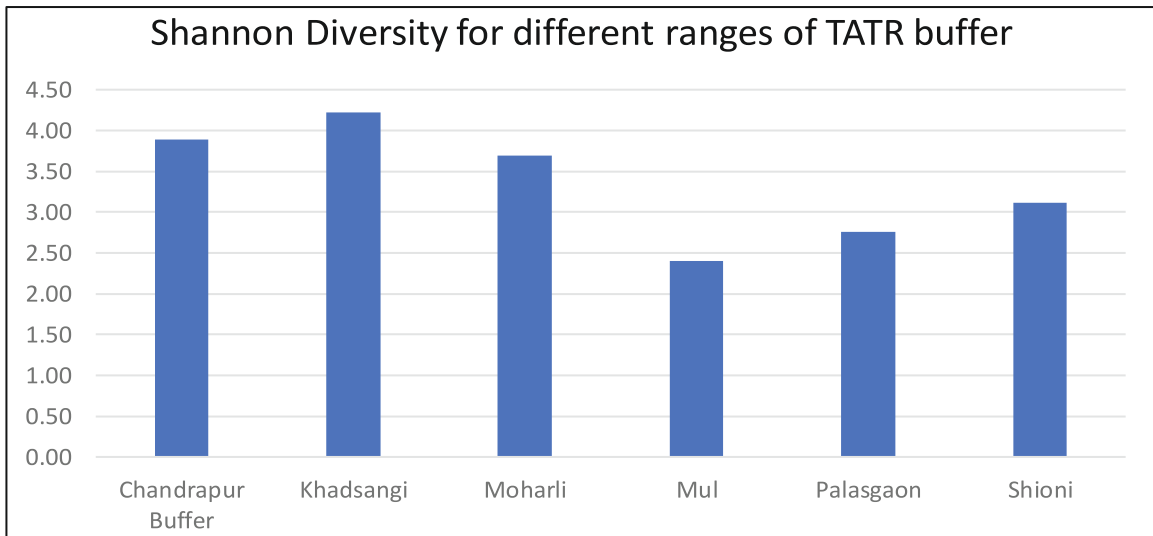
- The area is close to human settlement and agricultural fields and hence more diversity of birds is seen
- It is also seen that the area of Palasgaon, Madnapur and Belara has lot of potential for Painted Sandgrouse
- We recorded a number of Jerdon's Nightjar sightings in the area near Belara, Kolara, Palasgaon and Madnapur and also a few sightings near Mohurli. It is worthwhile to mention that Shri Rundan Katkar, RFO, Kolsa has also observed this bird and photographed it. This bird is very less studied and not much is known about its movement, feeding habits, food etc.
- CIBA noted that a pair each of Mottled Wood Owl as well as Brown Fish Owl was seen near Belara Gaw talao area frequently.



Density of Birds at Shioni Range

List of commonly observed birds in Shioni Range

SN	Common Birds	SN	Common Birds
1.	Spotted Dove	6.	Laughing Dove
2.	Red Collared-dove	7.	Indian Silverbill(White-throated Munia)
3.	Scaly-breasted (Spotted) Munia	8.	Ruddy (Brahminy) Shelduck
4.	Little Grebe	9.	Asian Openbill (Stork)
5.	Indian Peafowl	10.	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)

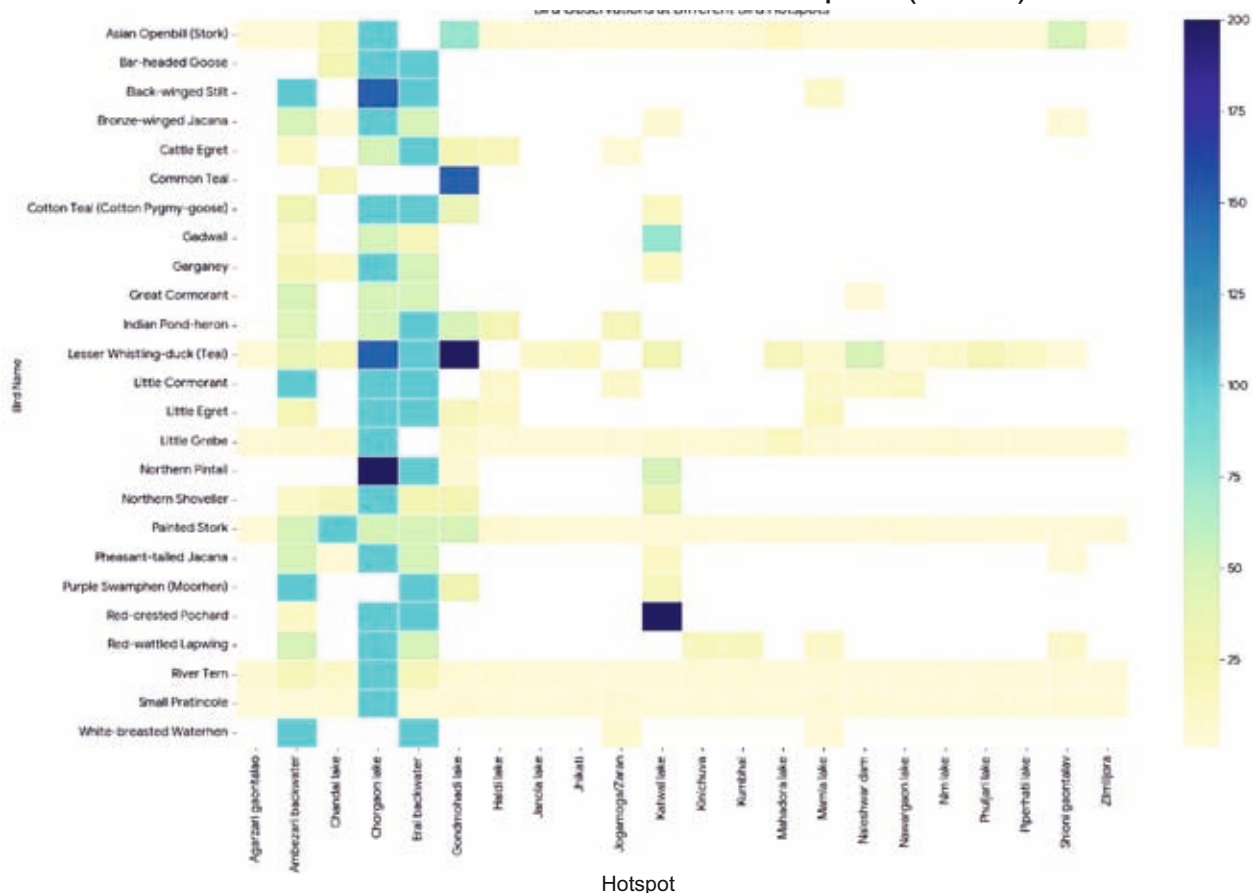


The Shannon diversity index, also known as Shannon's diversity index, Shannon-Wiener index, or Shannon entropy, is a metric used to quantify the diversity of a population, often in ecological studies. It considers both the number of different species (richness) and their relative abundance (evenness) in a community. It is widely used in ecology to compare diversity across different habitats, track changes in diversity over time, and assess the impact of disturbances on ecosystems. From the above graphs it is visible that Kolara range has the maximum bird diversity in the core zone followed by Tadoba range, and Khadsangi range has maximum bird diversity in buffer zone followed by Chandrapur and Moharli range.



Striated Heron

Bird Observations at Different Hotspots (Buffer)



Heatmap displaying bird observations at different bird hotspots

Here's an analysis of the hotspot graph (heatmap) based on the latest bird observation data:

Overall Hotspot Activity:

- **Chargaon Lake** and **Erai backwater** stand out as the hotspots with the highest total bird observations, indicating significant bird activity in these areas.
- **Ambezari Backwater** and **Gondmohadi Lake** also show high overall observation counts.
- Several hotspots like **Zilmiljora**, **Agarzari Gaontalao**, and **Nim Lake** have relatively low total observations, suggesting less frequent bird presence or fewer observed species.

Most Frequently Observed Bird Species (across all hotspots):

- **Lesser Whistling Duck (Teal)** is the most observed species overall.
- **Red-crested Pochard**, **Black-winged Stilt**, **Northern Pintail**, and **Little Cormorant** also have high total observation counts across the various hotspots.

Dominant Bird Species per Hotspot:

- **Chargaon lake** is dominated by **Northern Pintail**.
- **Erai backwater** shows **Bar-headed Goose** as the most observed species.
- **Ambezari backwater** is dominated by **Black-winged Stilt** and **Little Cormorant**.
- **Gondmohadi lake** and **Katwal lake** have Lesser **Whistling-duck (Teal)** and **Red-crested Pochard** respectively as their dominant species.
- **Chandai lake** has **Painted Stork** as its most observed bird.
- **Haldi lake** is notable for **Indian Pond-heron**.
- Many of the smaller hotspots (e.g., Phuljari lake, Jhikati, Janola lake, Piperhati lake, Nim lake) show **Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)** as their top observed bird, indicating its widespread presence.
- **Red-wattled Lapwing** is dominant in **Kumbhai and Kinichuva**.
- **Asian Openbill (Stork)** is the top bird in **Shioni gaontalav**.
- **Little Egret** is dominant in **Mamla lake**.
- **River Tern** is the most observed bird in **Agarzari gaontalao**.
- **Painted Stork** is dominant in **Zilmiljora**.



Painted Sandgrouse Male/Female

Water regime of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve: Tadoba is having 44 various waterbodies in the buffer area and 16 waterbodies in core. When clusters of water bodies are available migratory birds find the same very helpful for their stay during migration. They can shift from one water body to another quickly, whenever any threat is noticed and for various reasons. A detailed map of the water regime is furnished below for ready reference :

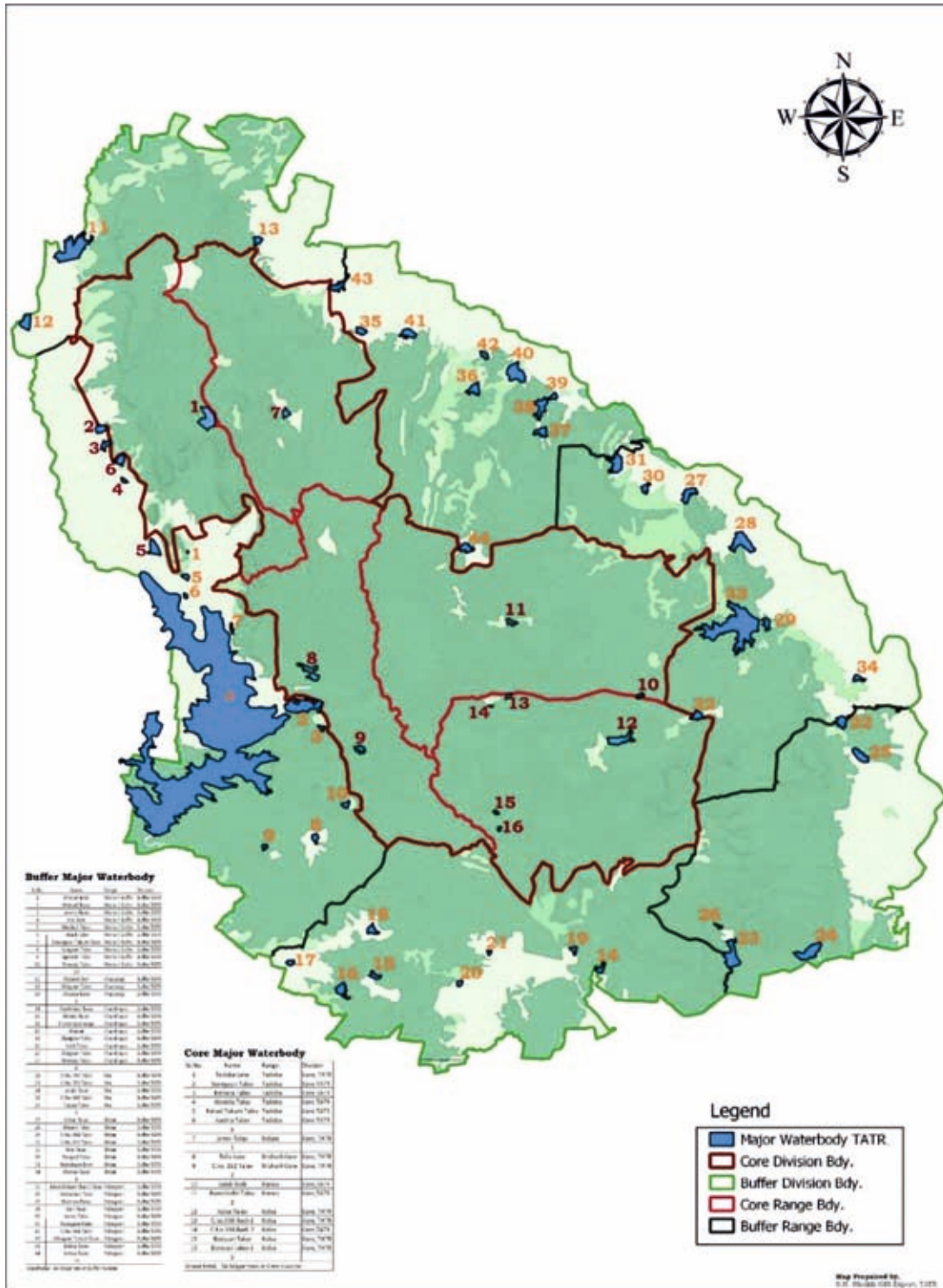


Figure: Major waterbodies of TATR Source: GIS Cell, TATR

Task 3

Imparting training to the frontline forest officials about identification of birds and capacity building in bird related matters

One of the important objectives of the project was to impart training to the frontline officers regarding bird identification and their capacity building regarding birds.

It was seen that the frontline officials were very keen in knowing the birds and their behaviour. During our visits for bird study a few of them accompanied us. They were very keen to learn and the interest shown by them is very encouraging. Training such individuals would be of great help in bird conservation. Hence various workshops were organised in order to make them familiar with birds, bird ids and their names.

Indoor training sessions using Power Point Presentation were organised showing various birds found in the area. Trainings were imparted on different topics like how to identify birds in the field, relationship between plants and birds, importance of birds in the ecosystem etc.

In addition to this, the officials who accompanied CIBA team members during their field visits were also imparted onsite training as and when the birds sighting were noted and in addition some special characteristics of such birds were also mentioned in order to make them understand bird behaviour. Further discussions were also made about various habitats of birds and micro and macro habitats were explained to them.



Figure: CIBA team and frontline staff at outdoor training

Field trainings were organised, to those selected and handpicked after consultation with the senior officers, and those who have shown keen interest in birds during the training sessions and workshops. Thus, trainings were imparted through indoor and outdoor activities. So far 9 training programs (4 indoor and 5 outdoor) on different topics have been conducted (Table 3)

Table 17: Details of indoor and outdoor training programs

S.N.	Indoor trainings		Outdoor trainings	
	No. of Topics	No. of trainings	No. of Topics	No. of trainings
1.	13	4	6	5

List of Topics Covered

1. Parental Care
2. Importance of Birds in Forest Conservation
3. Impact of Climate Change on Avifauna
4. Trees and Birds interrelationship
5. Brood Parasitism in Birds
6. Bird Habitats
7. Bird calls and Songs
8. Bird Behaviour- Breeding and Nesting
9. Waterbirds
10. Raptors
11. Birds of TATR
12. Basics of bird photography
13. Common and Endangered Birds of TATR



A group on social media i.e. WhatsApp has been created which is strictly used for discussion on birds, bird id and for quick exchange of information in case a rare bird is seen or if there is any news on sighting of a rare bird. This is a very useful tool in our efforts to achieve the intended results. Further such a group would also facilitate bird identification and analysis to all the members of the group. Thus, we intend to put social media to a productive use.



Training Sessions indoor & outdoor

Task 4 - CHECK LIST OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Make a checklist of the migratory birds (winter and summer)

Bird migration is the regular seasonal movement, wherein birds fly between north and south hemisphere along flyways, between breeding and wintering grounds. Birds migrate during winter season to warmer places in south to escape the harsh winters and scarcity of food during winters in the north. About 370 species of migratory birds visit the Indian subcontinent mostly the wetlands of India as staging sites. India is an integral part of 3 flyways namely: Central Asian Flyway, East Asian-Australasian Flyway, Asian East African Flyway. Flyways are flight path used by large numbers of birds while migrating between their breeding grounds and their overwintering quarters. Their classification into residents (henceforth, R), or migrants (henceforth, M) is based on their occurrence in the study area. If a species was observed in all the seasons, it was assumed to be a R in the area, whereas if one was observed during a specific season, then it is assumed to be migrant to the study area. Migrants include summer migrants (henceforth, SM) migrating from eastern Africa, and southern India; winter migrants (henceforth, WM) comprising birds migrating in a north to south direction, crossing the trans-Himalayan axis. In the study carried out from November 2022- March 2024, 94 species of birds are observed to be migrating in TATR (enclosed as Annexure 2).

TATR has more than 60 waterbodies of different sizes, the area also has good number of grasslands and forest area with large trees. The area being a national park has strict control on poaching, all these factors make TATR an important refuge for many migratory bird species. TATR falls on Central Asian Flyway, this makes TATR a good place for the migratory birds to halt. TATR also provides good breeding ground for birds that migrate during summer.



Indian Peafowl



Grey Lag Goose

Observation





Chapter 3: Observations

65 families were found during study. Detailed list is presented in Annexure 5.

23 species of Accipitridae family and 5 species of Falconidae family have been noted in TATR. This is indicative of good reserves of prey base for them, especially, rodents, squirrels, lizards, snakes, small birds, passerines, honey bees etc on which they primarily feed.

Second in number is turridae family, which comprises of passerine birds, song birds, thrushes, robins. This family is mostly responsible for seed dispersal as well as pest controller.

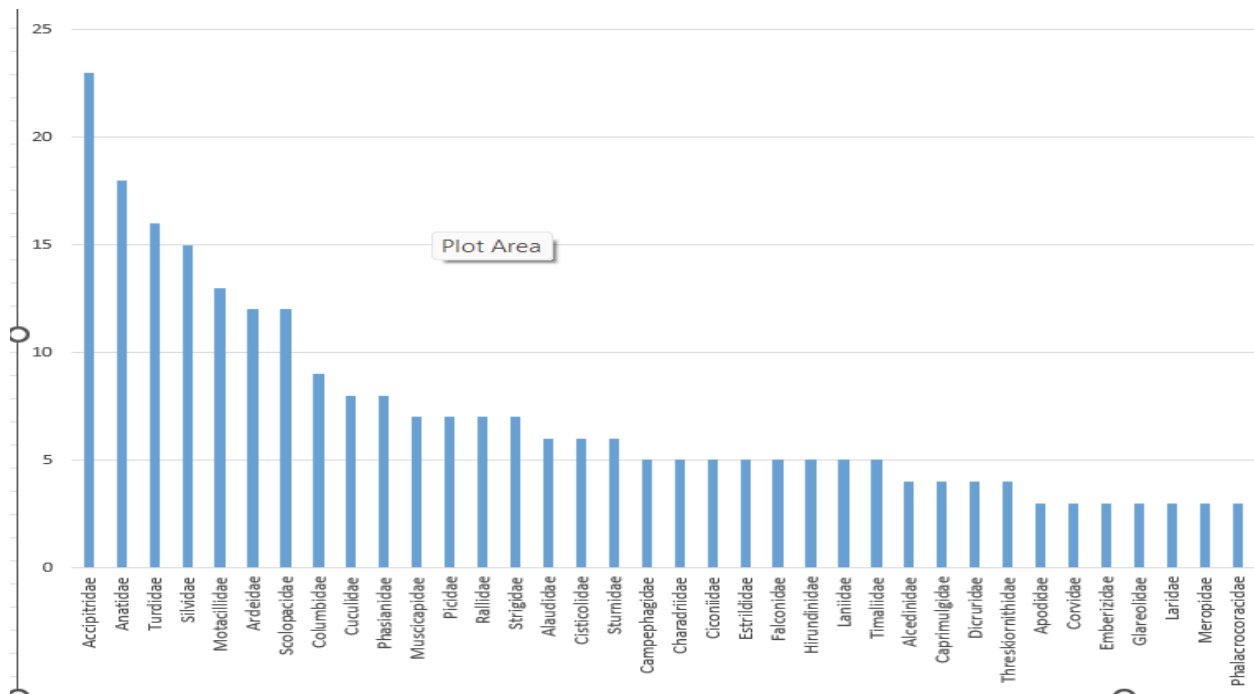


Chart part I - Families 1 to 36

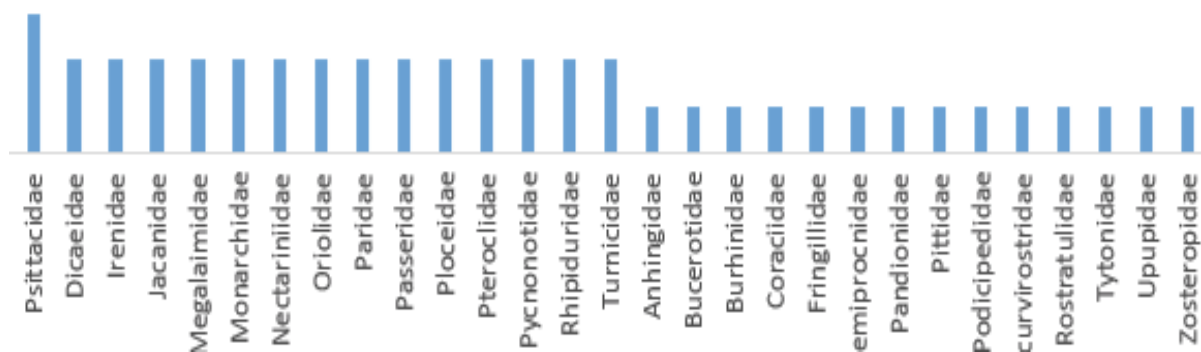
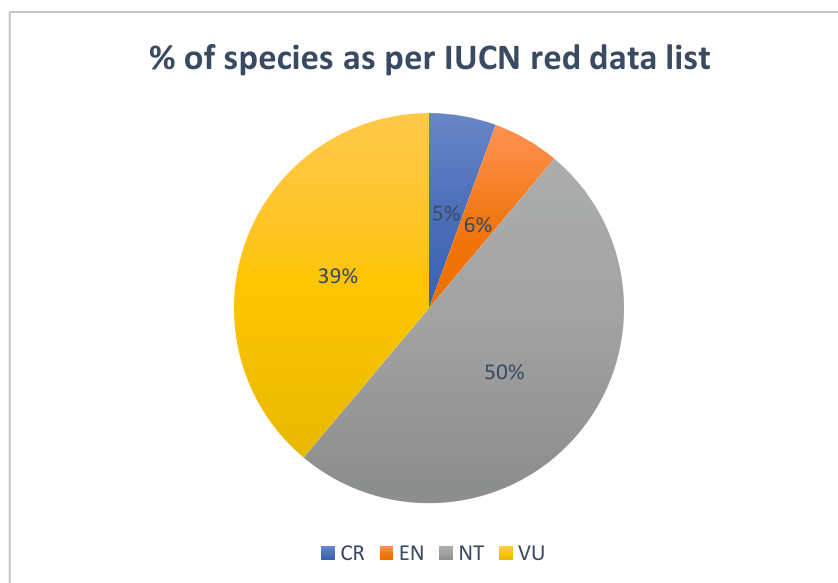


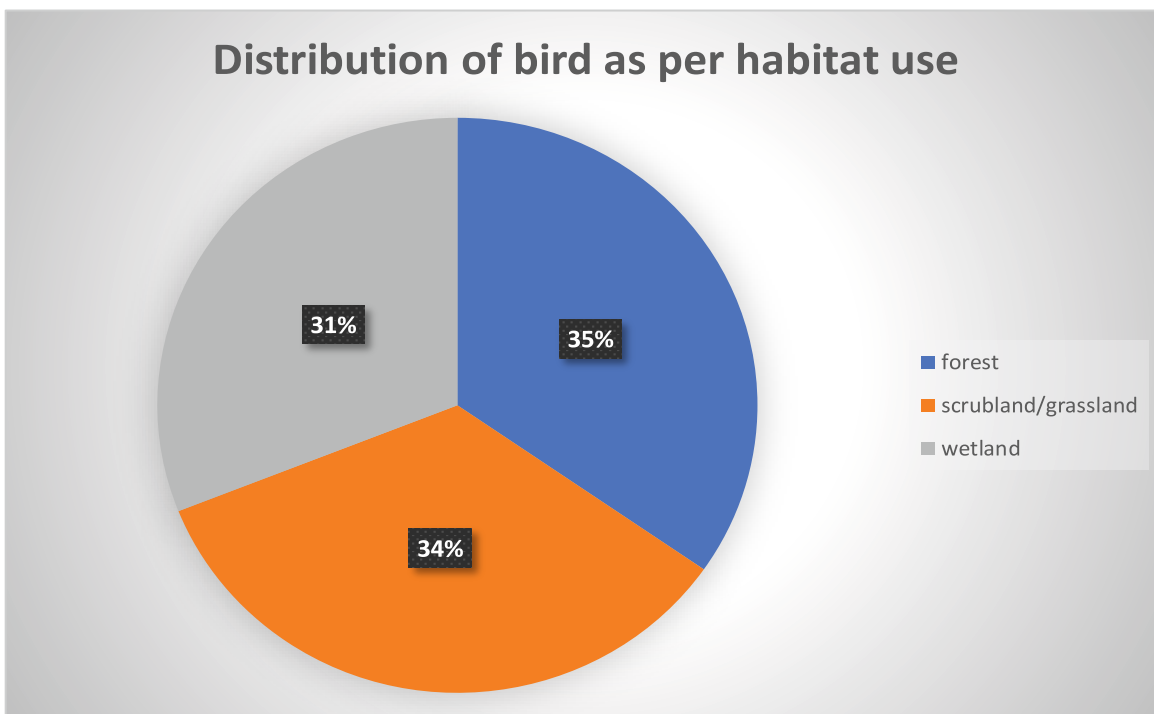
Chart Part-II, Families 37 to 65



Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	VU
Ferruginous (White-eyed) Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	NT
Wolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	VU
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT
Black-headed (White) Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR
Indian spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga (Aquila) hastata</i>	VU
Greater spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i>	VU
Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	NT
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	NT
River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	NT
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	VU
Green Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	NT
Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	NT
Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	VU

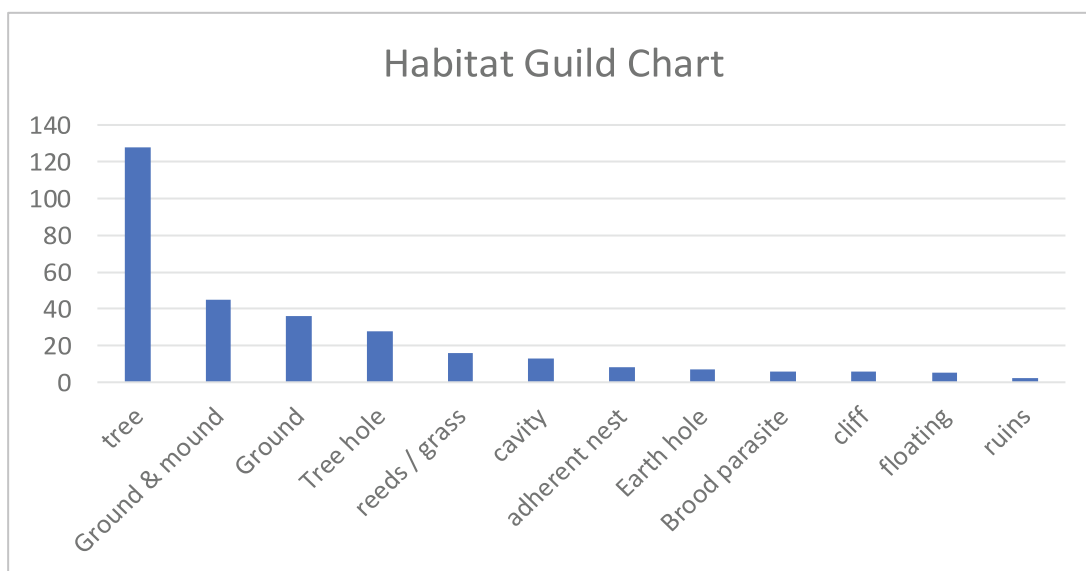
The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data Book, is an inventory of the global conservation status and extinction risk of biological species. The goals of the Red List are to provide scientifically based information on the status of species and subspecies at a global level, to draw attention to the magnitude and importance of threatened biodiversity.

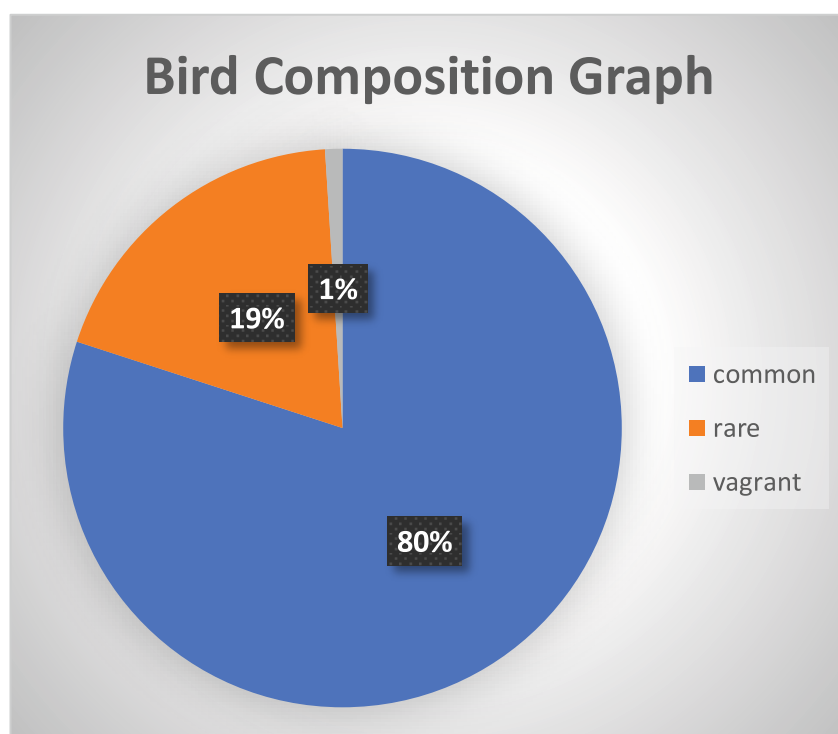
In the present study most of the birds fall in Least Concerned category of IUCN Red List. Amongst the birds that fall under threatened category 50% fall in near threatened category, 39% are vulnerable, 6% endangered and 5% critically endangered.



Bird habitats are diverse, encompassing a wide range of environments where birds live and thrive. These habitats provide essential resources like food, water, shelter, and nesting sites, and vary based on factors like climate, vegetation, and proximity to water.

In the present study it is observed that 35% of the birds use forest habitat. Forests are characterized by dense tree cover, offering food (fruits, seeds, insects), shelter (from weather and predators), and nesting opportunities. 34% prefer grassland habitat. Grasslands are dominated by grasses, providing nesting and foraging opportunities. Whereas 31% prefer wetland habitat, areas periodically or permanently flooded, providing abundant food (fish, insects) and nesting sites for wading birds and waterfowl.





Common birds are frequently encountered in a given region, while rare birds are rarely seen, and vagrant birds are those found outside their typical geographic range. Vagrant birds are those that have wandered far from their normal migration routes or breeding areas.

In the study it is observed that 80% of the birds found in TATR are common birds, 19% are rare whereas only 1% of the observed birds fall under vagrant category. Below is the list of some of the rare birds sighted in TATR during the study

Rare birds of observed in TATR

SN	Bird	Habitat	Location
1.	Lesser Adjutant Stork	Waterbody	Agarzari Backwater
2.	Yellow Legged Button Quail	Grassland	Pandharpaoni
3.	Brown Boobook	Woodland	Agarzari Backwater
4.	Watercock	Waterbody	Moharli Lake
5.	Bristled grassbird	Grassland	Kolsa meadow
6.	Peregrine Falcon	Grassland	Teliya lake
7.	Common Shelduck	Waterbody	Chandai Lake
8.	Eurasian Curlew	Waterbody	Chandai Lake
9.	Green Imperial Pigeon	Woodland	Devada Zone
10.	Jerdon's Nightjar	Grassland	Belara & Zari zone
11.	Black Breasted Weaver	Grassland	Naleshwar Canal
12.	Indian Blue Robin	Woodland	Zari (Red Earth)

Conclusion





Chapter 4: Conclusion

The habitat in TATR is fragmented. Habitat fragmentation is the process where a large continuous habitat is broken into smaller, isolated patches, often due to human activities like road construction, agriculture, and urbanization. This separation can negatively impact biodiversity by reducing habitat size, isolating populations, and increasing edge effects. Though buffer is protected, each remnant carried marks of past land use and abuse; logging or tree felling, road and trails, cultivation and abandonment had shredded the tree canopy and exposed the understory to invasion of weeds such as lantana, parthanium etc. In the recent past, villages inside TATR were shifted outside the park area and hence presence of urban birds such as Mynas, Sparrows, Bayas, Black Drongos, Sunbirds, Crows are observed.

The buffer zones of TATR showed good diversity and density of birds mostly due to ecotone. An ecotone is a transition zone between two ecosystems, characterized by a mix of species and conditions from both ecosystems. These zones can be natural or man-made and are often areas of high biodiversity due to the mixture of species they support. This zone showed presence of both forest dwelling and urban birds.

Kolara range has the maximum bird diversity in the core zone followed by Tadoba range, and Khadsangi range has maximum bird diversity in buffer zone followed by Chandrapur and Moharli range. This is primarily due to presence of mixed habitat like waterbodies (Lakes, rivers, streams), grasslands, forest area and adjoining agriculture lands surrounding the buffer area.

Most significant observation of the study is the persistence and abundance of forest species was strongly related to the forest patch quality.

Bird migration is the regular seasonal movement, wherein birds fly between north and south hemisphere along flyways, between breeding and wintering grounds. Birds migrate during winter season to warmer places in south to escape the harsh winters and scarcity of food during winters in the north. About 370 species of migratory birds visit the Indian subcontinent mostly the wetlands of India as staging sites. India is an integral part of 3 flyways namely: Central Asian Flyway, East Asian-Australasian Flyway, Asian East African Flyway. Flyways are flight path used by large numbers of birds while migrating between their breeding grounds and their overwintering quarters.

Among different water bodies present in TATR the Tadoba Lake, Kolsa Lake, Karva Lake, Telia Lake, Botezari, Chargaon, Chandai Lake, and Irai Lake lake are of utmost importance due to its size and ecosystem. These water bodies attract many migratory birds. This is the one of the main reason why TATR attracts good number of migratory birds. 94 different species of migratory birds have been observed in TATR during the study period.

All the above factors make TATR an Important Bird Area (IBA) and it is categorised under A1 and A3 criteria of IBA. Total of 302 bird species constituting of resident and migratory birds were observed in TATR during the study period of 18 months.



Grey headed Fish Eagle

Recommendations



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Chapter 5: Recommendations

Core Area – The core area has five Ranges, Karwa, Kolara, Kolsa, Mohurli, Tadoba. There are limited number of natural water bodies in the area. 16 major waterbodies are there in core area. In addition, there are borewells working on solar panels in the forest which draw water to the surface, which are mostly located near manned/ unmanned van kutis. Lot of bird activity was seen at such places as birds come to quench their thirst round the year. It was also seen that the birds prefer to come to the small water bodies to avoid predators, even when there is a large water body nearby.

Following observations / recommendations are offered:

1. Providing smaller waterbowls in shadows: Water bowls for animals are at quite far distances from one another. Small birds have smaller territories and hence cannot fly long distances to meet water needs. No water availability during summer in such areas causes them to leave the area. It also creates pressure on the areas replete with water and increases competition. Smaller birds are often seen waiting for water till larger individuals finish off their thirst.
 - a. Small waterbowls within an area of one square km especially for avian population can be considered to provide succour in harsh summers.
 - b. Cursorial birds such as Quails, Francolins, Peacocks, as also Robins, Doves (laughing and spotted), Flycatchers, white-eyes, Yellow Throated Sparrows, flowerpeckers, would benefit if more waterbowls can be kept at strategic locations within a radius of one km.
 - c. Such water bowls can be kept hung on plants / perches in shadows so that only birds and small animals can benefit.
 - d. As regards the issue of providing water in the said bowls, keeping a large capacity overhead water tank using a drip mechanism would keep the water drops trickling in the small water bowls for long time thereby avoiding frequent visits and can be done in reduced costs.
 - e. Such bowls may be kept in shades and under tree canopies where birds usually rest during the day.
 - f. A pilot study can also be considered for assessing the results.
2. Core area has a lot of potential for raptors, such as White Eyed Buzzards, Honey Buzzards, Fish Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle, Crested Hawk Eagle. The prey base is also abundant.
3. It is however, found that fruiting trees are a bit less in numbers. Birds such as Indian Grey Hornbill, Brown-headed Barbet, Coppersmith Barbet, Asian Koel, Yellow-footed Green Pigeon etc are mostly frugivorous. There are Jamun trees near Panchdhara and Katezari Area, Ber trees near Navegaon Grassland/ Meadows, and in Kolsa, Karwa, Palasgaon areas. If Ficus varieties and other fruiting trees are planted then the same would help increase in bird population. Such trees can be planted near van kuti areas in core.



Fig shows sunbird coming to water tap, Drongos drinking water from pipe. More waterholes required.

Buffer Area- As majority of the bird activity is observed in the buffer area especially in the ecotone of forest and fringe villages the recommendations are more specific to buffer area

1. Habitat Restoration and Enhancement:

- **Native Plantings:** Restore or create diverse native plant communities. Native plants provide the best food sources (fruits, seeds, nectar, insects) and nesting sites for local bird species.
- **Water Sources:** Ensure access to clean water through bird baths, ponds, or small streams.
- **Shelter and Nesting Sites:** Provide a variety of natural shelters like trees, shrubs, and dense vegetation. Install nest boxes of appropriate sizes for different bird species.
- **Removal of invasive weeds:** Invasive species pose one of the most significant threats to the existing ecosystems. They establish themselves in new environments, outcompeting native species and disrupting ecological balance. Invasive weeds are problematic, as they can choke out native flora, alter soil chemistry, and impact water cycles. Thus the bird population gets adversely affected due to growth of invasive species. Further the Eicchornia is also seen at a few places.

2. Conservation and Protection:

- **Protect Existing Habitat:** Conserve existing natural areas within and around the hotspot, preventing further habitat loss or fragmentation.
- **Control Invasive Species:** Remove invasive plants and animals that compete with native species and disrupt the ecosystem.
- **Reduce Disturbances:** Minimize human disturbances during critical periods like nesting and migration. This may involve restricting access to certain areas or times of the year.
- **Fragmentation:** Fragmentation leads to loss of biodiversity, increases in invasive plants, pests, and pathogens, and reduction in water quality. The area under TATR has a lot of fragmented patches. The same need to have a proper corridor for birds and other fauna to move freely.

3. Community Engagement and Education:

- **Citizen Science:** Encourage birdwatching and data collection through programs like eBird to monitor bird populations and identify trends.
- **Educational Programs:** Organize workshops, guided walks, and presentations to educate the public about birds, their habitats, and conservation needs.
- **Volunteer Opportunities:** Engage volunteers in habitat restoration, cleanups, and monitoring efforts.

- **Awareness Campaigns:** Raise awareness about the importance of bird hotspots and the need for conservation through social media, local news outlets, and community events.
- **Reduce Pesticide Use:** Minimize or eliminate the use of pesticides, as they can harm birds directly or indirectly by reducing their food sources.

4. Sustainable Management Practices:

- **Minimize Light Pollution:** Reduce artificial lighting that can disorient birds, especially during migration.
- **Reduce Noise Pollution:** Minimize noise disturbances that can disrupt bird communication and behavior.
- **Promote Responsible Recreation:** Encourage bird-friendly practices among visitors, such as staying on trails and avoiding disturbance of nests.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- **Regular Monitoring:** Conduct regular bird surveys and habitat assessments to track the effectiveness of improvement efforts.
- **Adaptive Management:** Use monitoring data to adjust management strategies and ensure the long-term health and sustainability of the bird hotspot.

Bird hotspots are areas with a high diversity or abundance of bird species, making them popular destinations for birdwatching and research. Developing a new bird hotspot involves several steps:

1. **Identify a Potential Location:** Look for areas with diverse habitats, such as forests, wetlands, grasslands, or a combination of these. These areas are more likely to attract a variety of bird species. Consider areas that are already known to have some bird activity or those that have the potential to attract birds due to their habitat characteristics.
2. **Conduct Periodic Bird Surveys:** Once you've identified a potential location, conduct bird surveys to document the species present and their abundance. You can do this through visual observations, listening to bird songs, or using mist nets to capture and identify birds. Record data on the date, time, location, and species observed.
3. **Assess Habitat Quality:** Evaluate the quality of the habitat in the potential hotspot. Look for factors such as the presence of food sources, nesting sites, and shelter. A healthy and diverse habitat is crucial for supporting a variety of bird species.
4. **Engage Local Communities:** Involve local communities in the development of the bird hotspot. Their knowledge of the area and its birds can be invaluable. Additionally, their participation can help ensure the long-term conservation of the hotspot.
5. **Develop Infrastructure:** If the area is suitable and has conservation potential, consider developing basic infrastructure to support birdwatching activities. This could include trails, observation platforms, signage, and educational materials.
6. **Promote the Hotspot:** Once the bird hotspot is established, promote it to birdwatchers and researchers. You can do this through online platforms, social media, birdwatching guides, and local events.
7. **Monitor and Maintain:** Regularly monitor the bird populations and habitat quality in the hotspot. This will help ensure its long-term sustainability and identify any potential threats. Maintain the infrastructure and address any issues that may arise.
8. **Conservation Efforts:** Implement conservation measures to protect the bird hotspot and its surrounding ecosystem. This could involve habitat restoration, invasive species control, and community-based conservation initiatives.

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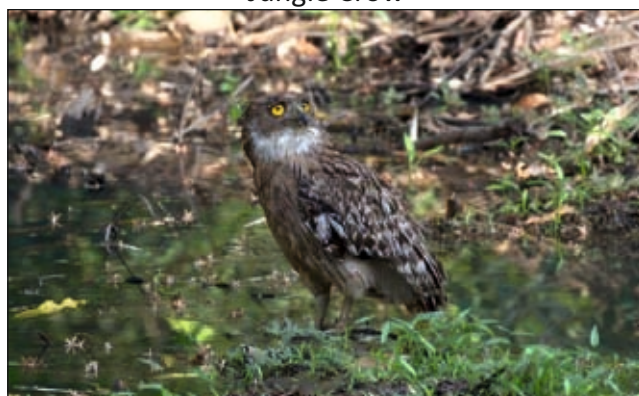
Photo Plate



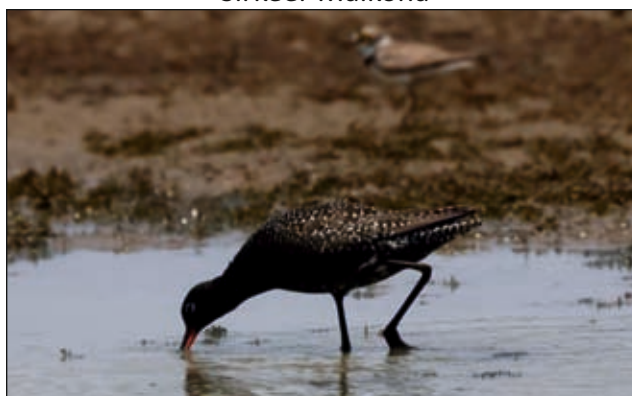
Jungle Crow



Sirkeer Malkoha



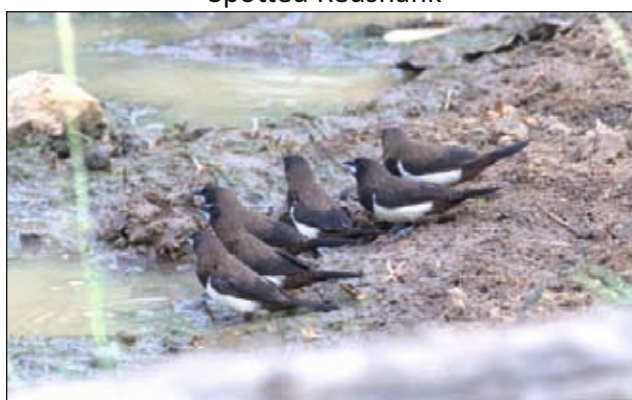
Brown Fish Owl



Spotted Redshank



Lesser Adjutant Stork



White Rumped Munia



Paradise Flycatcher



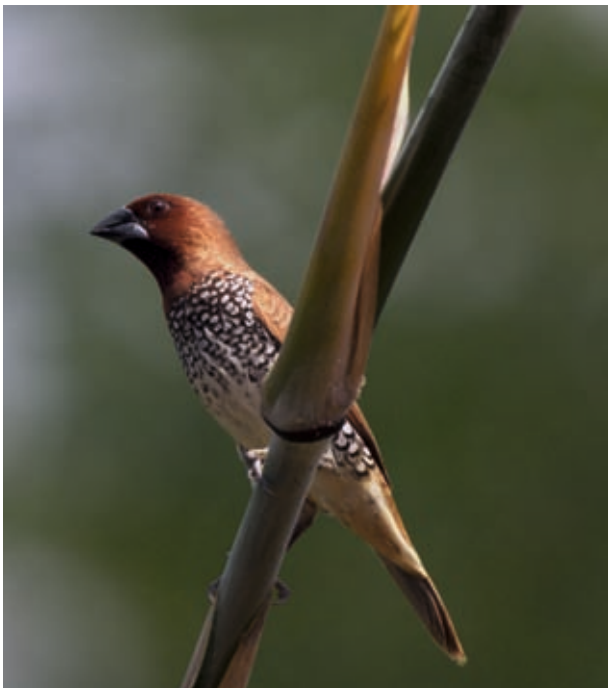
Yellow Legged Button Quail



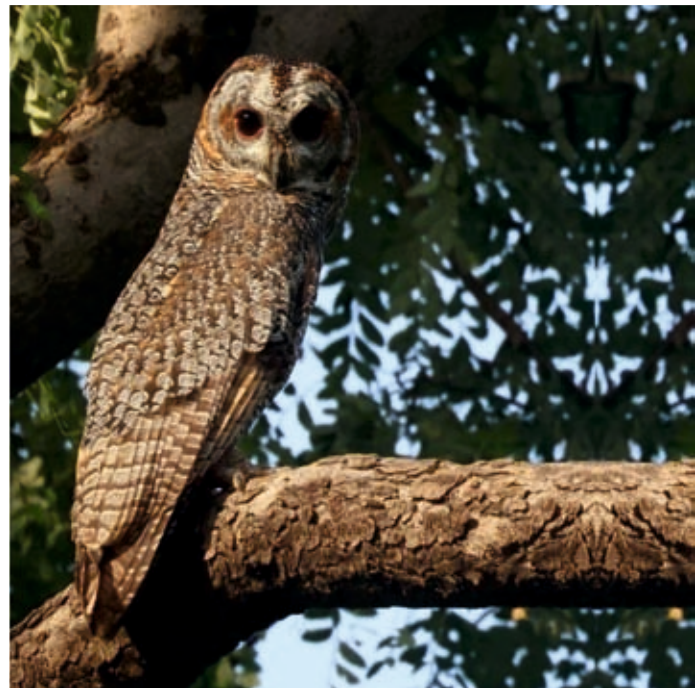
Brown Boobook



Crested Treeswift



Scaly Breasted Munia



Mottled Wood Owl



Spoonbills at Chandai Lake



Pallid Harrier at Navegaon Grassland



Verditer Flycatcher



Wooley Necked Storks



Juvenile of Rock Eagle Owl



Juvenile of Crested Serpant Eagle



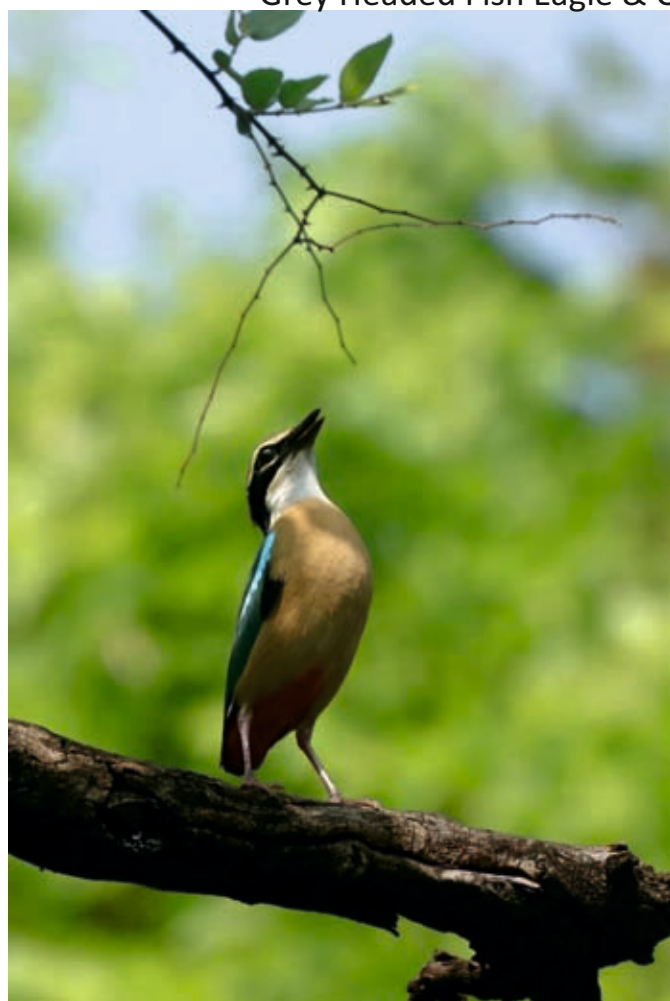
Asian Openbill



Northern Pintails



Grey Headed Fish Eagle & Oriental Honey Buzzard

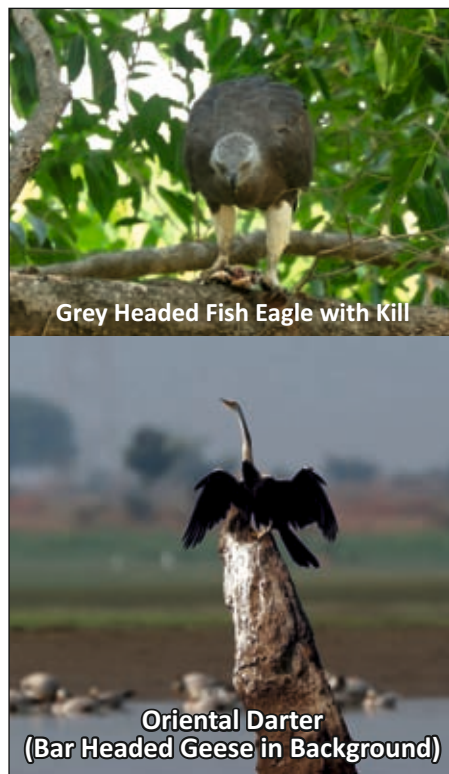


Indian Pitta

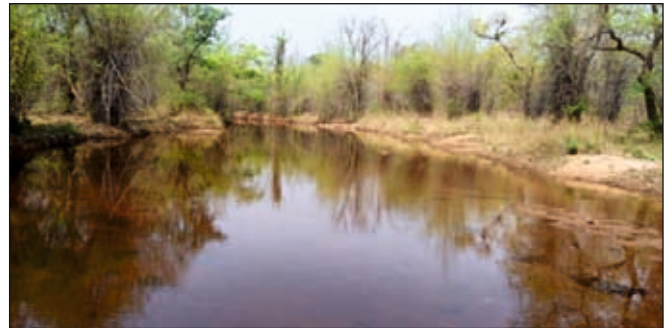


Brown Fish Owl

Some Images Taken During Survey in TATR



Some Notable Birding Spots



Photos taken in TATR during survey



Temple of Wagheo



Dewada Gate



Agarzari Gate

Annexure 2 : Family wise bird checklist

Sr. No.	Family name / Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
	Podicipedidae (1)	Grebes				
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LC	R	टिबुकली	Rufous cheeks, yellow patch at bill base
	Phalacrocoracidae (2)	Cormorants/Shags				
2	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	LC	R	मोठा पाणकावळा	Larger in size, orange coloured patch on face during breeding season
3	Indian Shag (Cormorant)	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	LC	R	भारतीय पाणकावळा	Brownish with slender bill, yellow gular pouch
4	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo (Phalacrocorax) niger</i>	LC	R	छोटा पाणकावळा	Whitish chin, absence of yellow gular pouch
	Anhingidae (3)	Darters				
5	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT	R	तिरंदाज	Long pointed bill, Silvery white strips on wings, long neck
	Ardeidae (4)	Herons, Egrets, Bitterns				
6	Black Bittern	<i>Dupetorflavicollis</i>	LC	R	काळा तापस	Black overall, yellow lines along neck
7	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticoraxnycticorax</i>	LC	R	रातढोकरी	Large red eyes, dark crown, white underparts,
8	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcuscoromandus (B.ibis)</i>	LC	R	गायबगळा	Yellow beak, Neck, head, back orange during breeding season
9	Chestnut (Cinnamon) Bittern	<i>Ixobrychuscinnamomeus</i>	LC	R	बदामी तापस	Cinnamon plumage, female darker
10	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba (Casmerodius albus)</i>	LC	R	मोठा बगळा	S shaped neck seen, gape line extends behind eye
11	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	LC	R	राखी बगळा	Grey in colour, a line of black spots on the neck
12	Indian Pond-heron	<i>Ardeolagraysii</i>	LC	R	ढोकरी	White wings seen in flight, brown in breeding

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						season,
13	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta (Mesophoyx) intermedia</i>	LC	R	मध्यम मगळा	Gape line ends at the eye, smaller in size than great egret
14	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	LC	R	छोटा बगळा	Yellow toes, black bill
15	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	LC	R	जांभळा बगळा	Large sized, purple head, neck and body, Beak long and yellow
16	Striated (Little Green) Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	LC	R	हिरवी ढोकरी	Smaller than pond heron, green short legs, upperparts greenish
17	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	LC	R	पिवळा तापस	Black wings seen in flight, yellowish plumage
	Ciconiidae (5)	Storks				
18	Asian Openbill (Stork)	<i>Anastomusoscitans</i>	LC	R	उघड्या चोचीचा करकोचा	Stout dull coloured bill with a gap in mandibles, Black flight feathers
19	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	LC	M	काळा करकोचा	Red bill, black above and below except lower breast and belly
20	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU	R	छोटा क्षत्रबलाक	Large stork with bare head and neck
21	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT	R	रंगीत करकोचा	Heavy Curved orange coloured beak, bare head, red face, legs pink,
22	Wolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	VU	R	पांढ-या मानेचा करकोचा	Woolly white neck, black skull-cap, pink legs, black bill
	Threskiornitidae (6)	Ibises, Spoonbills				
23	Black-headed (White) Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT	R	काळ्या डोक्याचा शराटी	Black head, black beak, red stripes seen in armpits during flight
24	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalealeucorodia</i>	LC	R	चमचा	Spoon like bill with a yellow tip, reddish

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						throat
25	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadisfalcinellus</i>	LC	R	मोर शरटी	Deep chestnut with purple gloss, white colour around lores
26	Indian Black (Red-naped) Ibis	<i>Pseudibispapillosa</i>	LC	R	काळा शरटी	Naked black head with Red nape, White patches on shoulder seen prominently during flight
	Anatidae (7)	Swans, Geese, Ducks				
27	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	LC	M	राजहंस	Whitish body, identified by two black bands on head yellow legs
28	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	VU	M	छोटी लालसरी	Chestnut head, black breast, bill has grey central black band
29	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadornatadorna</i>	LC	M	शाही चक्रवात	A small short-necked goose with a reddish-pink bill, pink feet, a white body with chestnut patches and a black belly, and a dark green head and neck
30	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	LC	M	चक्रांग बदक	Green band behind eye in male
31	Cotton Teal (Cotton Pygmy-geese)	<i>Nettapuscoromandelianus</i>	LC	R	काणूक बदक	Male has a black ring at neck, Green wings seen in flight small sized
32	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca (Anas) penelope</i>	LC	M	तरंग बदक	Male has a yellow forehead and chestnut head, white belly, pointed tail in flight
33	Ferruginous (White-eyed) Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	NT	M	नयनसरी बदक	Dark chestnut dome shaped head, breast and flanks
34	Gadwall	<i>Mareca (Anas) strepera</i>	LC	M	मलिन बदक	Grey bill, black colour at the rear end, white belly

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35	Garganey	<i>Querquedula (Anas) querquedula</i>	LC	M	भुवई बद्क	Prominent white stripe behind eye seen in male
36	Greylag Goose	<i>AnserAnser</i>	LC	M	कलहंस	Large grey goose, with stout pink bill and pink legs & feet
37	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	LC	R	हळदी-कुंकू बद्क	Yellow tipped black bill with Red base, green on secondary feathers seen in flight, white underbelly
38	Knob-billed (Comb) Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	LC	R	नकटा बद्क	Whitish head with black speckles, male has black upperparts, A big knob at the beak of male.
39	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	LC	R	अडई	Black beak, whitish streaks on flanks, Greyish head, brownish body
40	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	LC	M	तलवार बद्क	Long pin like pointed feathers projecting beyond tail, Male has a chocolate brown head and a white neck
41	Northern Shoveller	<i>Spatula (Anas) clypeata</i>	LC	M	थापट्या बद्क	Spatulate long bill and blue forewing, male has a green head and white chest
42	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta (Rhodonessa) rufina</i>	LC	M	मोठी लालसरी	Male has a Red beak, Orange head, black neck ,white flanks
43	Ruddy (Brahminy) Shelduck	<i>Tadornaferruginea</i>	LC	M	चक्रवाक	Rudy / Reddish brown colour, green and white wing panels seen during flight, male has black ring near collar
44	Tufted Duck (Pochard)	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	LC	M	शेंडी बद्क	A long black tuft and yellow

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						iris (eye) , white flanks
	Accipitridae (8)	Hawks, Eagles, Buzzards, Old World Vultures, Kites, Harriers				
45	Besra Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	LC	R	बेसरा चिमणमार ससाणा	Greyish head, orange streaks on breast and bars belly
46	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	LC	R	काळा गरुड	Yellow legs and beak, wide wingspan, tail long and squared in flight, Black colour
47	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans govinda</i>	LC	R	घार	Forked tail seen in flight,
48	Black-shouldered (Black-winged) Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	LC	R	कापशी घार	Red bill, black above and below except lower breast and belly
49	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila (Hieraetus) fasciatus</i>	LC	R	बोनेलीचा गरुड	Whitish under parts, White mantle patch, dark carpals and a black band at the tail end
50	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	LC	M	सरडमार गरुड	White shoulder patches like headlights seen when head on
51	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	LC	R	तुरेवाला ससाणा	Larger in size with a crest, short & broad wings
52	Crested Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) cirrhatus</i>	LC	R	मोरघार	Crest, brown streaked chest
53	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilomischeela</i>	LC	R	तुरेवाला सर्पगरुड	White band seen while flying, has a floppy crest, spots on ventral side of the body
54	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN	R	पांढरे गिधाड	Small sized vulture, white colour, yellow beak, wedge-shaped tail
55	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus nisosimilis</i>	LC	M	यूरेशिअन चिमणमार ससाणा	lacks gular stripe, bars on underparts,
56	Greater spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i>	VU	M	मोठा टिपक्यांचा गरुड	Short and broad wings, six primaries prominently seen

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57	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophagaichthyaetus</i>	NT	R	राखी डोक्याचा मत्स्यगरुड	Grey head, white tail seen prominently in flight, white tail having a black band at the end
58	Indian spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga (Aquila) hastata</i>	VU	R	छोट्या ठिपक्यांचा गरुड	Gape line extending to back or beyond the eye
59	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	LC	M	मोंट्यागूचा भोवत्या	Rufous streak on belly and underwing coverts
60	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	LC	R	मधुबाज	Pigeon like head, has a crest, large size.
61	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	LC	M	पांढूरका भोवत्या	Pale grey head, whitish male, black on primaries
62	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	LC	M	कवड्या भोवत्या	Black head and breast contrasting with white underbody
63	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	LC	R	शिक्रा	Orange barred underparts, faint grey gular stripe
64	Short-toed snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	LC	R	आखूड बोट्यांचा सर्पगरुड	Large head, whitish underbelly, wings barred,
65	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	LC	M	दलदली भोवत्या, दलदली हरिण	Creamy forehead in female, male has a rufous belly
66	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	LC	R	तिसा	White iris in adults, black in young
67	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR	R	पांढ-या पुठ्याचे गिधाड	unfeathered head and neck, very broad wings, and short tail feathers, whitish back, rump, and underwing coverts
	Pandionidae (9)	Osprey				
68	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	LC	M	कैकर	Head whitish, dark eye strip, brown breast band

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	Falconidae (10)	Falcons				
69	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	LC	M	अमूर ससाणा	moustachial stripes, rufous thighs and undertail coverts
70	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC	M	सामान्य खरुचि	Male has a grey head and female has rufous dark wings
71	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	LC	M	धुसर ससाणा	streaked below white cheeks
72	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinator</i>	LC	M	बहिरी ससाणा /शाहीन ससाणा	prominent moustachial stripes, grey from above, rufous barred below
73	Red-headed Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	LC	M	लाल डोक्याचा ससाणा	Rufous crown and nape, barred below,
	Phasianidae (11)	Pheasants, Francolins, Quails				
74	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	LC	R	राखी तित्तिर	Buff throat with dark necklace, reddish legs
75	Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratti</i>	LC	R	राखी रानकोंबडा	spangled grey neck, back and belly
76	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	LC	R	मोर	Glossy green train of elongated feathers with ocelli
77	Jungle Bush-quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	LC	R	जंगल लावा	Red throat patch
78	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	LC	R	रंगीत तित्तिर	Darker than grey francolin, pale chestnut sides of head, brown crown stripe
79	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	LC	R	पावसाळी लावा	vocal during rainy season, black breast in male and a patterned head
80	Red Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>	LC	R	लाल चकोत्री	beak and legs red, rufous
81	Rock Bush-quail	<i>Perdica argoondah</i>	LC	R	खडक्या लावा	Lacks chestnut brow, dull spots on back
	Turnicidae (12)	Buttonquails/ Bustardquails				
82	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	LC	R	पट्टेरी बटलावा	Prominent black bars on throat and

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						chest, beak grey
83	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या पायाचा बटलावा	yellow legs and beak, black spots on coverts
	Rallidae (13)	Rails, Crakes, Moorhens, Coots				
84	Brown Crake	<i>Porzana akool</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी फटाकडी	The upperparts are brown and the face, breast, and belly are gray, yellow-base to the bill
85	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	LC	R	काळी पाणकोबडी	Red bill and forehead, white lies on flanks
86	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	LC	R	वारकरी	Black colour, white bill and forehead
87	Purple Swampphen (Moorhen)	<i>Porphyrio (porphyrio) poliocephalus</i>	LC	R	जांभळी पाणकोबडी	Purple body, Red bill and forehead
88	Slaty-breasted (Blue-breasted) Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	LC	R	निळ्या छातीची पाणकोबडी	Barred red bill, chestnut cap and nape
89	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	LC	R	पाणकोबडा	mainly black-grey plumage with red legs, bill, extended frontal shield and horn
90	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Mouromisphoenicurus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या छातीची पाणकोबडी	White breast, red cere, rufous vent, red spot on forehead
	Jacaniidae (14)	Jacanas				
91	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	LC	R	कांस्य-पंखी कमळपक्षी	White eyebrow, black under parts, bronze coloured wings
92	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus schirugrus</i>	LC	R	लांबशेपटीचा कमळपक्षी	Pheasant like tail tips, Yellow nape, white wings with black tip
	Rostratulidae (15)	Painted Snipe				
93	Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	LC	R	रंगीत पाणलावा	Bill curved downwards gently, female has a maroon head
	Charadriidae (16)	Plovers, Lapwings				

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94	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	LC	M	राखी डोक्याची टिटवी	Grey head and neck, darker grey breast band and white belly
95	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	LC	R	कॅटीश चिखल्या	Rufous cap, white ring on neck
96	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	LC	R	छोटा कंठेरी चिखल्या	Yellow ring around eye, necklace like black ring round the neck
97	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	LC	R	टिटवी	Red wattle and beak, Black throat, black breast
98	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	LC	R	माळटिटवी	Black cap, yellow beak and wattle
	Scolopacidae (17)	Sandpipers, Stints, Snipes, Godwits, Curlews				
99	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	LC	M	सामान्य हिरवा टीलवा	Bill gently curved upwards, Green legs
100	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	LC	M	सामान्य टीलवा	Red legs, Orange-red base of bill.
101	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	LC	M	सामान्य तुतारी	Brown rump and brown breast patches
102	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	LC	M	सामान्य पाणलावा	White trailing edge to wings, white band on underwing
103	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	LC	M	युरेशियन कोरल	A prominent long downwards curved bill and white rump
104	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	LC	M	हिरवी तुतारी	Green legs, pale eyebrow, dark upperparts
105	Little Stint	<i>Ereunetes (Calidris) minutus</i>	LC	M	छोटा टिलवा	White eyebrow, grey breast sides
106	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	LC	M	चिखली तुतारी	Lanky, white below, green legs, fine bill
107	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	NT	M	ठिपक्यांचा टीलवा	Red legs, Red lower mandible, spots on the body in breeding plumage

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108	Temminck's Stint	<i>Ereunetes (Calidris) temminckii</i>	LC	M	टेम्निकचा टीलवा	Yellowish legs, white sides to tail
109	Western Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosalimosa</i>	LC	M	काळ्या शेंपटीचा पाणटिवळ	Long pink beak, black tail
110	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	M	ठिपकेवाली तुतारी	White eyebrow, yellowish legs
	Recurvirostridae (18)	Avocets, Stilts				
111	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	LC	R	शेकाटया	long pink legs and black wings
	Burhinidae (19)	Stone-curlew, Stone-Plovers/Thick-knees				
112	Indian Stone Curlew (Indian Thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	LC	R	भारतीय करवानक	Large eyes, yellow tipped bill,
	Glareolidae (20)	Coursers, Pratincoles				
113	Indian Courser	<i>Cursoriuscoromandelicus</i>	LC	R	भारतीय धाविक	White brows extending till back of head, black eyestripe, white legs
114	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareolamaldivarum</i>	LC	M	प्राच्य आर्ली	Wingtips longer than tail, Black necklace around the neck,
115	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	LC	R	छोटा आर्ली	White panel across secondaries in flight
	Laridae (21)	Gulls, Terns, Noddies				
116	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus (Larus) brunnicephalus</i>	LC	M	तपकिरी डोक्याचा कुरव	Brown head, black wing tips
117	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	LC	R	छोटा सुर्य	Small size, black tip on yellow bill, white forehead
118	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	NT	R	नदी सुर्य	Yellow bill, red legs, forked tail, black head
	Pteroclididae (22)	Sandgrouse				
119	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pteroclessexustus</i>	LC	R	पाखुडी	Male has dark underwings and chestnut belly
120	Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>	LC	R	रंगीत पाखुडी	Dark black forehead band, male has triple breast bands, white around eye
	Columbidae	Pigeons, Doves				

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(23)						
121	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	LC	R	पाचू होला	Emerald wings, red bill, white on forehead and head,
122	Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	LC	R	कंठवाला होला	Large sized dove, black hind neck collar, grey wings
123	Green Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	NT	R	हिरवा शाही कवडा	Metallic green back, wings & tail
124	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	LC	R	छोटा तपकिरी होला	plain brown, upper breast has chessboard like design
125	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	LC	M	खवलेदार होला	Grey crown, less design than spotted dove on the neck, bars on neck, scalloped scapulars
126	Red Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	LC	R	लालपंखी होला	Male has a grey head, collar on hind neck, chestnut wings
127	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	LC	R	पारवा	Grey with two wing bands, red eyes, neck shines greenish in sunlight
128	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	VU	R	ठिपकेवाला होला	Neck has a good design of black and white pattern spots on upper wings
129	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या पायाची हरोळी	Yellow legs, Green colour, Orange collar
Psittacidae (24)		Parakeets, Hanging-parrots				
130	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittaculaeupatria</i>	NT	R	करण पोपट	Crimson shoulder patch, loud call than other parakeets, larger bill, larger in size
131	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculacyanocephala</i>	LC	R	दुईया पोपट	Yellow upper beak, head is tomato coloured in male grey in female. Male has a crimson patch on

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						shoulder	
132	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	LC	R	पोपट	male has a red and black ring around neck, female lacks the same	
	Cuculidae (25)	Cuckoos, Malkohas, Coucals					
133	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamysscolopaceus</i>	LC	R	कोकीळ	Male Black, female white spotted, larger in size than most cuckoos.	
134	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	R	सामान्य कोकीळ	hepatic female present, yellow eye	
135	Common Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyxvarius</i>	LC	R	पावश्या	Brown streaked breast, parred tail, yellow eye ring	
136	Grey-bellied (Indian Plaintive) Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantispasserinus</i>	LC	R	कारुण्य कोकीळ	A small sized cuckoo, breast has no bars, red eyes, call - pee pipee ascending	
137	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	LC	R	भारतीय कोकीळ	Grey head, dark tail bank, brown back. Broader white barring on outer tail feathers and larger white spots on central feathers. Calls tokatakoo, tokatakoo	
138	Jacobin (Pied Crested) Cuckoo	<i>Clamatorjacobinus</i>	LC	R	चातक	Pied (black and white) , has a crest, white underparts black above	
139	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Taccocua (Phaenicophaeus) leschenaultia</i>	LC	R	लाल चोचीचा मुंगश्या	Red bill having yellow tip, brown bird long tail	
140	Southern (Greater) Coucal	<i>Centropus (sinensis) parroti</i>	LC	R	भारद्वाज	Black body Chestnut wings, red iris in male.	
	Tytonidae (26)	Barn Owls					
141	Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	LC	R	गव्हाणी घुबड	White heart shaped facial	

Sr. No.	Family name / Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						disc.
	Strigidae (27)	Owls				
142	Brown Fish-owl	<i>Ketupazeylonensis</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी मत्स्य घुबड	horizontal ear tufts, barred underparts, bars run vertical
143	Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	LC	R	बहिरी घुबड	long tail and lack of a distinct facial disk, upperparts are dark brown, with a barred tail
144	Indian (earlier Eurasian) Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	LC	R	श्रृंगी घुबड	Long ear tufts, brown streaks on belly, orange iris
145	Indian Scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	LC	R	कंठेरी शिंगळा घुबड	Buffy hind collar, pale scapular spots, brown iris
146	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	LC	R	जंगल पिंगळा	Finely barred body, yellow iris
147	Mottled Wood-owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	LC	R	चट्टेरी वनघुबड	spotted head concentric facial rings, mottled plumage
148	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	LC	R	ठिपकेवाला पिंगळा	White spots on head and wings
	Caprimulgidae (28)	Nightjars				
149	Common Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	LC	R	सामान्य रातवा	White on four primaries, rusty collar, small size, calls chukchukchuk rrr
150	Indian Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	LC	R	रान रातवा	Identified by its call kapookapoo
151	Jerdon's Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus atripennis</i>	LC	R	जेर्डनचा रातवा	Its typical call is a fast repetitive ch-woo-woo
152	Savanna (Franklin's) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	LC	R	फ्रॅन्कलीनचा रातवा	Mottled brown overall and no dark markings, call chweez
	Apodidae (29)	Swifts				
153	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	LC	R	पर्वतीय पाकोळी	Large size, brown above, white below, broad white breast band
154	Asian Palm-	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	LC	R	ताड पाकोळी	pale throat and

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	swift					brown body
155	Little (House) Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	LC	R	घर पाकोळी	Square ended tail, white rump,
	Hemiprocnidae (30)	Tree-swifts				
156	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	LC	R	तुर्खवाली वृक्षपाकोळी	Blue grey above, pale below, male has a crest and orange cheeks
	Alcedinidae (31)	Kingfishers				
157	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC	R	सामान्य धीवर	Greenish blue moustache, rufous orange ear coverts
158	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	LC	R	कवड्या धीवर	Pied, small crest, white eyebrow, male has a complete necklace covering the throat.
159	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis (Halcyon) capensis</i>	LC	R	बलाकचोच धीवर	Heavy coral red beak, buff collar, brown head, loud call
160	White-throated (-breasted) Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या छातीचा धीवर	White wing patch, throat and breast
	Meropidae (32)	Bee-eaters				
161	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	LC	R	निळ्या शेंपटीचा राघू	Blue tail and rump, lacks blue supercilium
162	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	LC	R	बदामी डोक्याचा राघू	The forehead, crown, nape, mantle and ear-coverts are bright chestnut
163	Little Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	LC	R	वेडा राघू	Rufous head, Blue green throat
	Coraciidae (33)	Rollers				
164	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	LC	R	भारतीय नीलपंख	Blue cap, lilac throat, pale and dark blue wings
	Upupidae (34)	Hoopoes				
165	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC	R	हुदहुद	Zebra markings on wings and crown, long pointed bill

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	Bucerotidae (35)	Hornbills				
166	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrocero birostris</i>	LC	R	भारतीय राखी धनेश	Overall grey, black and white bands on tail, male has red eyes, female has red skin around eye
	Megalaimidae (36)	Barbets				
167	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी डोक्याचा कुटूसा	Brown head, and breast. Overall green
168	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Xantholaema (Megalaima) haemacephala</i>	LC	R	तांबट	Red forehead, and breast band, yellow throat, overall green
	Picidae (37)	Woodpeckers				
169	Black-rumped Goldenback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	LC	R	छोटा सोनपाठी सुतार	White spots on back, shoulders, throat
170	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	LC	M	मानमोडी	Nightjar like markings and barred tail
171	Indian (Brown-caped) Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	LC	R	बुटका सुतार	Small size, brown, dark back having spots
172	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus (Celeus) brachyurus</i>	LC	R	तांबूस सुतार	overall dark brown with dark bands on the feathers of the wing and tail
173	Streak-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygæus</i>	LC	R	रेशळ कंठाचा सुतार	Green woodpecker with streaked throat and scaly whitish underparts. Crown red in male, blackish in female
174	White-naped Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या मानेचा सुतार	White nape surrounded by black shoulders
175	Yellow-fronted Pied (Yellow-crowned) Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos maharattensis</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या मुकुटाचा सुतार	White spotted dark back, rufous breast
	Pittidae (38)	Pittas				
176	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	LC	R	नवरंग	Green wings, black crown and eye strips,

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						white chin, red vent
	Alaudidae (39)	Larks				
177	Ashy-crowned Finch-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	LC	R	चिमण चंडोल	Grey crown and nape, female brown below, male black below
178	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	LC	M	आखूड बोटांचा चंडोल	Fine bill, prominent streaking on upperparts & underparts
179	Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafraerythroptera</i>	LC	R	लालपंखी चंडोल	More prominent spottings on ear coverts that Singing Bushlark, rufous primaries
180	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	LC	R	प्राच्य चंडोल	Stout bill, prominent supercilium & eye stripe, prominent streakings
181	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanesphoenicurus</i>	LC	R	तांबूस शेपटीचा चंडोल	Rufous underpart, large, can be identified by blackish band on tail end
182	Sykes's Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i>	LC	R	साईक्सचा तुरेवाला चंडोल	Erect crest, smaller sizerufousunde parts, less streaking on chest
	Hirundinidae (40)	Swallows, Martins				
183	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	LC	M	माळ भिंगरी	Bright red forehead and throat, , clue black breast band, long tail streamers.
184	Dusky Crag-martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne (Hirundo) concolor</i>	LC	R	धूसर कंडा पाकोळी	Dark brown upper and underwing coverts,
185	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis (Hirundo) daurica</i>	LC	R	लाल पुठ्याची भिंगरी	Red rum, Blue cap, streaks on underparts
186	Streak-throated Swallow (Indian Cliff	<i>Petrochelidon (Hirundo) fluvicola</i>	LC	R	रेषाळ कंठाची भिंगरी	Streaked chestnut crown and nape, off white

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	Swallow)					underparts, with streaks.
187	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	LC	R	तारवाली भिंगरी	Glistening white underparts, wire like projections on tail, dark blue from above, Chestnut crown
	Motacillidae (41)	Wagtails, Pipits				
188	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthusgodlewskii</i>	LC	M	ब्लिथची तीरचिमणी	Pointed bill with pinkish base, shorter tail
189	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citriola</i>	LC	M	पिवळ्या डोक्याचा धोबी	Yellow head
190	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	LC	M	रानधोबी	Distinct banding on breast and wings, worn above
191	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	LC	M	करडा धोबी	yellow rump, grey mantle and tail
192	Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthussimilis</i>	LC	M	लांब चोचीची तीरचिमणी	Large bill and legs shorter than other pipits
193	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthushodgsonii</i>	LC	M	शेवाळी पाठीची तीरचिमणी	Olive cast on back, head marked
194	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthusrufulus</i>	LC	R	धान तीरचिमणी	Fine streaks on breast, fine bill, pink legs
195	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthusrichardi</i>	LC	M	रिचर्डची तीरचिमणी	Long hind claws
196	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	LC	M	पिंगट तीरचिमणी	Rufous-sandy above, scant streaking below, dark lores
197	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthustrivialis</i>	LC	M	वृक्ष तीरचिमणी	Streaked buff breast and white lower belly
198	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	LC	M	पिवळा धोबी	Yellow throat, greenish brown mantles and back
199	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC	M	पांढरा धोबी	Pied plumage, black bib, white cheeks
200	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या भुवईचा धोबी	Large white eyebrow, Pied plumage larger

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						in size	
	Campephagidae (42)	Cuckoo-shrikes, Flycatcher-shrikes, Minivets, Woodshrikes					
201	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage (Coracina) melanoptera</i>	LC	R	काळ्या डोक्याचा कोकीळ खाटीक	Grey above, white below, black hood in male	
202	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	LC	R	रान खाटीक	White supercilium above dark mask, whitish spotting on crown and mantle	
203	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracinamacei</i>	LC	R	मोठा कोकीळ खाटीक	Slaty above, striped below, black eye stripe	
204	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinamomeus</i>	LC	R	छोटा गोमेत	Male has dark grey to pale grey upperparts and orange to white underparts, female has pale sandy grey to slate grey upperparts and orange to yellow underparts	
205	White-bellied Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus erythrogyi</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या पोटाचा गोमेत	White wing patch, orange and white on rump, white sides to tail, male has orange or pink breast patch	
	Pycnonotidae (43)	Bulbuls					
206	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	LC	R	लालबुड्या बुलबुल	Short crested black head, red vent,	
207	White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leteolus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या भुवईचा बुलबुल	Prominent white supercilium, white crescent beneath eyes ad dark moustachial stripe, yellow chin and malar patch, yellowish undertail coverts	
	Irenidae (44)	Ioras, Chloropsis / Leafbirds					

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208	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	LC	R	सुभग	Yellow underparts, male has white on black wings uniform black tail
209	Jerdon's Leafbird (Chloropsis)	<i>Chloropsisjerdoni</i>	LC	R	जेर्डनचा पर्णपक्षी	Forecrown yellow, broad yellow n eck border, female has blue patch on throat
Laniidae (45)		Shrikes				
210	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	LC	R	उदी पाठीचा खाटीक	Black forecrown, grey crown, white nape, chestnut bay back
211	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	LC	M	तपकिरी खाटीक	Brown above, black eye mask, pale forecrown
212	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	LC	M	लाल शेपटीचा खाटीक	Sandy brown mantle, rufous rump and tail
213	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	LC	R	लांब शेपटीचा खाटीक	Rufous flanks , long dark tail
214	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	LC	M	राखी खाटीक	White belly, black mask, grey crown
Turdidae (46)		Thrushes, Robins, Wheaters				
215	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurusochruros</i>	LC	M	काळा धिरथिरा	Male black from above and throat, rufous belly and tail, female dull
216	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	LC	M	निल कस्तुर	Scalloped brown wings, male bluish, female brown
217	Blue-headed Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	LC	M	निळ्या डोक्याचा कस्तुर	Blue crown & throat and orange rump & underparts
218	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	LC	M	शंकर	Blue throat in males , white supercilium
219	Brown Rock-chat	<i>Cercomelafusca</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी गप्पीदास	Bworn , black legs, rufous underparts
220	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	LC	M	रणगोजा	Black neck and tail , white base and buff rump
221	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdus (merula) similimusnigropileus</i>	LC	R	काळा कस्तुर	Black plumage with orange yellow bill and legs

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222	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Larvovora (Luscinia) brunnea</i>	LC	M	भारतीय निळा दयाळ	Male has blue upperparts, rufous underparts and bright white supercilium
223	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloidesfulvicatus</i>	LC	R	चिरक	Male black with chestnut vent, white wing patch, female is brown with chestnut vent
224	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	LC	M	राखट रणगोजा	Dark terminal tail band and alula pale brown overall
225	Malabar Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myiophonushorsfieldii</i>	LC	R	मलबार शिळकस्तुर	Blackish with blue forehead and shoulders
226	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla (Zoothera) citrina</i>	LC	R	नारंगी डोक्याचा कस्तुर	Black and white cheek stripes and orange plumage, slaty wings
227	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychussaularis</i>	LC	R	दयाळ	Male darker , pied above, black throat and chest, white belly, female faint
228	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	LC	R	कवड्या गप्पीदास	Male is black with white wing patch, and white underbelly female brownish,
229	Siberian (Common) Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus indicus (torquata)</i>	LC	M	सामान्य गप्पीदास	Male black head, white neck and wing patch,
230	Tickells' Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	LC	M	टिकेलचा कस्तुर	Dusky flanks, buffy streaks on ear coverts
	Timaliidae (47)	Babblers				
231	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	LC	R	सामान्य सातभाई	Plain white throat, streaked crown and mantle
232	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	LC	R	जंगली सातभाई	Pale iris and lores, yellow bill, white angry eyes
233	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoidesmalcolmi</i>	LC	R	मोठा राखी सातभाई	Yellow iris, black lores

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234	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	LC	R	पिंगट पोटाचा सातभाई	Rufous cap, white throat, rufous brown overall
235	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysommasinense</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या डोळ्याचा सातभाई	Orange yellow eyering and nostrils, white belly, black beak
	Silvidae (48)	Warblers				
236	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	LC	M	ब्लिथचा बोरु वटवट्या	No bars on wings, brow extends in front of eye
237	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna (Hippolais) caligata</i>	LC	M	पायमोज वटवट्या	Roundish head, pale legs, square ended supercilium behind eye
238	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	VU	R	मिशीवाला गवती वटवट्या	large and brownish with broad dark streaks to the feathers of the crown and back
239	Common Grasshopper-Warbler	<i>Locustellanaevia</i>	LC	M	सामान्य टोळ वटवट्या	upper-parts are pale olive-brown, each feather having a central darker brown streak
240	Green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	LC	M	हिरवा वटवट्या	Green warbler is generally brighter, more marked than Greenish
241	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopustrochiloides viridanus</i>	LC	M	हिरवट वटवट्या	Single wing bar, overall greenish,
242	Hume's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopushumei</i>	LC	M	ह्युमचा पर्ण वटवट्या	buffy double wing bars and supercilium dark legs
243	Indian (Clamorous) Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (stentoreus) brunnescens</i>	LC	M	दंगेखोर बोरु वटवट्या	Large size, long bill, short primary projection, whitish supercilium
244	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	LC	M	छोटा शुभ्रकंठी वटवट्या	Greyish head, dark ear coverts, white throat, black legs
245	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	LC	M	धान वटवट्या	Prominent supercilium and dark eye-

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						stripe
246	Siberian (Common) Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus (collybita) tristis</i>	LC	M	चिपचिप	Olive -green edges to wing coverts, no wing bar
247	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusgriseolus</i>	LC	M	पिवळ्या पोटाचा वटवट्या	Bright yellow supercilium, dusky yellow underparts
248	Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i>	LC	M	साईक्सचा वटवट्या	Greyer & longer-billed than booted
249	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopusaffinis</i>	LC	M	टिकेलचा पर्ण वटवट्या	Bright yellow supercilium, ear coverts and breast
250	Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	LC	M	मुकुटधारी वटवट्या	Crown stripe, greyish upperparts
	Cisticolidae (49)	Prinias				
251	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	LC	R	राखी वटवट्या	Dark ashy above, tawny below, banded tail
252	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomussutorius</i>	LC	R	शिंपी	Rufous crown, olive-green above, white vent, black spots on either side of throat, prominently seen when calling
253	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	LC	R	राखी छातीचा वटवट्या	Slaty grey above , Grey breast band , prominent during breeding season, white throat
254	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	LC	R	रान वटवट्या	Larger in size, large stout bill, brown above, long tail
255	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	LC	R	साधा वटवट्या	Thin bill, rufous-brown above
256	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidus</i>	LC	R	रेषाळ वटवट्या	Streaked crown and mantle, buff below,
	Muscicapidae (50)	Flycatchers				
257	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris (dauurica)</i>	LC	M	तपकिरी माशीमार	Yellow lower mandible, greywash on breast

Sr. No.	Family name / Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
258	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapaceylonensis</i>	LC	M	राखी डोक्याची पिवळी माशीमार	Grey head, olive green back, yellow belly
259	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	LC	M	लाल छातीचा माशीमार	Red throat and breast white base to dark tail
260	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	LC	M	लाल कंठाचा माशीमार	Red color is restricted to throat only
261	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornistickelliae</i>	LC	R	टिकेलचा निळा माशीमार	Blue upper body, yellowish on chest, black on face
262	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	LC	M	निळा माशीमार	White brow and chest band bordered by dark blue, dusky blue upper parts
263	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyiasthalassinus</i>	LC	M	निलांग माशीमार	Typical bluish-green plumage, white vent
	Monarchidae (51)	Monarch, Paradise Flycatcher				
264	Black-naped Blue Monarch (Flycatcher)	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	LC	R	काळ्या मानेचा आकाशी माशीमार	Blue above, white belly and a black nape in male
265	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>	LC	R	स्वर्गीय नर्तक	Long tail of male, exists in rufous and white forms
	Rhipiduridae (52)	Fantail Flycatchers				
266	White-browed Fantail (Flycatcher)	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या भुवईची नाचण	White brow joined over forehead, spotted coverts
267	White-spotted Fantail (Flycatcher)	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या कंठाचा नाचण	White brow not joined on forehead, white chin, spotted breast
	Paridae (53)	Tits				
268	Cinereous Tit (Great Tit)	<i>Parus cinereus (Parus major)</i>	LC	R	कवडी रामगंगा	White brow not joined on forehead, white chin, spotted breast
269	Indian (Black-colored) Yellow Tit	<i>Parus aponotus</i>	LC	R	पिवळी रामगंगा	Crest black, yellow cheek, black forehead
	Dicaeidae (54)	Flowerpeckers				
270	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	LC	R	टिकेलचा फुलटोचा	Pale bill, greyish olive underparts

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271	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Pachyglossa (Dicaeum) agile</i>	LC	R	जाड चोचीचा फुलटोचा	Short thick bill, streaking on chest
	Nectariniidae (55)	Sunbirds				
272	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	LC	R	जांभळा शिंजीर	Glossy purple in breeding season - male
273	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocomazeylonica</i>	LC	R	जांभळ्या पुठ्याचा शिंजीर	Male has a maroon breast, yellow belly and a purple rump
	Zosteropidae (56)	White-eyes				
274	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	LC	R	चभेवाला	White eye-ring, breast, belly, greenish-yellow above
	Emberizidae (57)	Buntings				
275	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	LC	M	काळ्या डोक्याचा भारीट	Male has a black on head and chestnut mantle
276	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberizalathami</i>	LC	R	तुखेवाला भारीट	Crest and chestnut on wing, male black female brown
277	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberizabruniceps</i>	LC	M	लाल डोक्याचा भारीट	Red head and face, olive back, yellow belly
	Fringillidae (58)	Finches				
278	Common Rosefinch	<i>Erythrura (Carpodacus) erythrura</i>	LC	M	गोरली	Rosy head, breast and rump, white below
	Estrildidae (59)	Munias				
279	Indian Silverbill (White-throated Munia)	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या कंठाची मनोली	Silvery bill, white belly, rump and black pointed tail
280	Red avadavat (Munia)	<i>mandava mandava</i>	LC	R	लाल मनोली	Red plumage in male with dots, red bill,
281	Scaly-breasted (Spotted) Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	LC	R	ठिपकेवाली मनोली	Scaly breast, chocolate brown throat
282	Tricoloured (Black-headed) Munia	<i>Lonchuramalacca</i>	LC	R	काळ्या डोक्याची मनोली	Black head, throat and neck, white below, Chocolate above

Sr. No.	Family name / Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
283	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या पुठ्याची मनोली	Dark breast, belly and rump white
	Passeridae (60)	Sparrows				
284	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	LC	R	चिमणी	Grey crown, black bib
285	Yellow-throated Sparrow (Chestnut-shouldered Petronia)	<i>Gymnorisxanthocollis</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या कंठाची चिमणी	White and chestnut coverts, yellow throat,
	Ploceidae (61)	Weavers				
286	Bengal Weaver (Black-breasted Weaver)	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	LC	R	काळ्या छातीची सुगरण	Yellow crown & black breast
287	Indian Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus p. philippinus</i>	LC	R	सुगरण	Yellow crown, neck, breast, black ace throat
	Sturnidae (62)	Starling, Mynas				
288	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	LC	R	कवडी मैना	Pied plumage, white cheek patch
289	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	LC	R	गंगा मैना	Orange facial skin , bill and wing patch and tail tip
290	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturniapagodarum</i>	LC	R	भांगपाडी मैना	Black erectile crest, blue lores
291	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	LC	R	साळुंकी	Black head, bare yellow eye patch, yellow bill
292	Grey-headed (Chestnut-tailed) Starling	<i>Sturniamalabarica</i>	LC	R	करड्या डोक्याची मैना	Grey upper parts and chestnut tail
293	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	LC	M	गुलाबी मैना	Dark head, rosy plumage
	Oriolidae (63)	Orioles				
294	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	LC	R	बुरखाधारी हळद्या	Black head and breast
295	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	LC	R	हळद्या	Golden plumage, Black eye stripe and wings,
	Dicruridae (64)	Drongos				
296	Ashy Drongo	<i>Edolius leucophaeus</i>	LC	R	कोतवाल	iris bright red, white rictal spot absent

Sr. No.	Family name / Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
297	Black Drongo	<i>Edoliusmacrocerus</i>	LC	R	कोतवाल	White rictal spot, long forked tail
298	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicnunusparadiseus</i>	LC	R	भृंगराज कोतवाल	crest and a long tail with terminal rackets
299	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Edolius caerulescens</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या पोटाचा कोतवाल	White belly and dark above
Corvidae (65)		Crows, Treepies				
300	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	LC	R	कावळा	Grey neck,
301	Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchosculminatus</i>	LC	R	डोमकावळा	Large bill overall glossy black plumage
302	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocittavagabunda</i>	LC	R	टकाचोर	Grey hood, rufous back, pied wings, long tail

LC: Least Concern, VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, EN: Endangered, CE: Critically Endangered

R: Resident, M: Migratory

Annexure 3: Alphabetical Bird Checklist for TATR

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
1	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittaculaeupatria</i>	NT	R	करण पोपट	Crimson shoulder patch, loud call than other parakeets, larger bill, larger in size
2	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	LC	R	पर्वतीय पाकोळी	Large size, brown above, white below, broad white breast band
3	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	LC	M	अमूर ससाणा	moustachial stripes, rufous thighs and undertail coverts
4	Ashy Drongo	<i>Edolius leucophaeus</i>	LC	R	कोतवाल	iris bright red, white rictal spot absent
5	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	LC	R	राखी वटवट्या	Dark ashy above, tawny below, banded tail
6	Ashy-crowned Finch-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	LC	R	चिमण चंडोल	Grey crown and nape, female brown below, male black below
7	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris (dauurica)</i>	LC	M	तपकिरी माशीमार	Yellow lower mandible, greywash on breast
8	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamysscolopaceus</i>	LC	R	कोकीळ	Male Black, female white spotted, larger in size than most cuckoos.
9	Asian Openbill (Stork)	<i>Anastomusoscitans</i>	LC	R	उघड्या चोचीचा करकोचा	Stout dull coloured bill with a gap in mandibles, Black flight feathers
10	Asian Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurusbalasiensis</i>	LC	R	ताड पाकोळी	pale throat and brown body
11	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	LC	R	कवडी मैना	Pied plumage, white cheek patch

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
12	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	LC	R	गंगामैना	Orange facial skin , bill and wing patch and tail tip
13	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	LC	M	राजहंस	Whitish body, identified by two black bands on head yellow legs
14	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	LC	M	माळ भिंगरी	Bright red forehead and throat, , clue black breast band, long tail streamers.
15	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	LC	R	पट्टेशी बटलावा	Prominent black bars on throat and chest, beak grey
16	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	LC	R	उदी पाठीचा खाटीक	Black forecrown, grey crown, white nape, chestnut bay back
17	Bengal Weaver (Black-breasted Weaver)	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	LC	R	काळ्या छातीची सुगरण	Yellow crown & black breast
18	Besra Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	LC	R	बेसरा चिमणमार ससाणा	Greyish head, orange streaks on breast and bars belly
19	Black Bittern	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	LC	R	काळा तापस	Black overall , yellow lines along neck
20	Black Drongo	<i>Edolius macrocercus</i>	LC	R	कोतवाल	White rictal spot, long forked tail
21	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	LC	R	काळा गरुड	Yellow legs and beak, wide wingspan, tail long and squared in flight, Black colour
22	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans govinda</i>	LC	R	घार	Forked tail seen in flight,

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
23	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurusochruros</i>	LC	M	काळ थिरथिरा	Male black from above and throat, rufous belly and tail, female dull
24	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	LC	M	काळ करकोचा	Red bill, black above and below except lower breast and belly
25	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticoraxnycticorax</i>	LC	R	रात ढोकरी	Large red eyes, dark crown, white underparts,
26	Black-headed (White) Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT	R	काळ्या डोक्याचा शराटी	Black head, black beak, red stripes seen in armpits during flight
27	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	LC	M	काळ्या डोक्याचा भारीट	Male has a black on head and chestnut mantle
28	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage (Coracina) melanoptera</i>	LC	R	काळ्या डोक्याचा कोकीळ खाटीक	Grey above, white below, black hood in male
29	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	LC	R	बुखाधारी हळद्या	Black head and breast
30	Black-naped Blue Monarch (Flycatcher)	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	LC	R	काळ्या मानेचा आकाशी माशीमार	Blue above, white belly and a black nape in male
31	Black-rumped Goldenback	<i>Dinopiumbenghalense</i>	LC	R	छोटा सोनपाठी सुतार	White spots on back, shoulders, throat
32	Black-shouldered (Black-winged) Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	LC	R	कापशी घार	Red bill, black above and below except lower breast and belly
33	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	LC	R	शेकाट्या	long pink legs and black wings
34	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	LC	M	निल कस्तुर	Scalloped brown wings, male bluish,

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						female brown
35	Blue-headed Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	LC	M	निळ्या डोक्याचा कस्तुर	Blue crown & throat and orange rump & underparts
36	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	LC	R	निळ्या शेषटीचा राघू	Blue tail and rump, lacks blue supercilium
37	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	LC	M	शंकर	Blue throat in males , white supercilium
38	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthusgodlewskii</i>	LC	M	ब्लिथची तीरचिमणी	Pointed bill with pinkish base, shorter tail
39	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	LC	M	ब्लिथचा बोरु वटवट्या	No bars on wings, brow extends in front of eye
40	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila (Hieraetus) fasciatus</i>	LC	R	बोनेलीचा गरुड	Whitish under parts, White mantle patch, dark carpals and a black band at the tail end
41	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	LC	M	सरडमार गरुड	White shoulder patches like headlights seen when head on
42	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna (Hippolais) caligata</i>	LC	M	पायमोज वटवट्या	Roundish head , pale legs, square ended supercilium behind eye
43	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturniapagodarum</i>	LC	R	भांगपाडी मैना	Black erectile crest, blue lores
44	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	VU	R	मिशीवाला गवती वटवट्या	large and brownish with broad dark streaks to the feathers of the crown and back
45	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	LC	R	कांस्य-पंखी कमळपक्षी	White eyebrow, black under parts, bronze

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						coloured wings
46	Brown Crake	<i>Porzana akool</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी फटाकडी	The upperparts are brown and the face, breast, and belly are gray, yellow-base to the bill
47	Brown Fish-owl	<i>Ketupazeylonensis</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी मत्स्यघुबड	horizontal ear tufts, barred underparts, bars run vertical
48	Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	LC	R	बहिरी घुबड	long tail and lack of a distinct facial disk, upperparts are dark brown, with a barred tail
49	Brown Rock-chat	<i>Cercomelafusca</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी गप्पीदास	Brown, black legs, rufous underparts
50	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	LC	M	तपकिरी खाटीक	Brown above, black eye mask, pale forecrown
51	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	LC	R	तपकिरी डोक्याचा कुटुंगा	Brown head, and breast. Overall green
52	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus (Larus) brunnicephalus</i>	LC	M	तपकिरी डोक्याचा कुख	Brown head, black wing tips
53	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus (B. ibis)</i>	LC	R	गाय बगळा	Yellow beak, Neck, head, back orange during breeding season
54	Chestnut (Cinnamon) Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomus</i>	LC	R	बदामी तापस	Cinnamon plumage, female darker
55	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	LC	R	पाखुडी	Male has dark underwings and chestnut belly
56	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	LC	R	बदामी डोक्याचा राघू	The forehead, crown, nape, mantle and ear-coverts are bright

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						chestnut
57	Cinereous Tit (Great Tit)	<i>Parus cinereus (Parus major)</i>	LC	R	कवडी रामगंगा	White brow not oined on forehead, white chin, spotted breast
58	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citriola</i>	LC	M	पिवळ्या डोक्याचा धोबी	Yellow head
59	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	LC	R	सामान्य सातभाई	Plain white throat, streaked crown and mantle
60	Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	LC	R	गव्हाणी घुबड	White heart shaped facial disc.
61	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	R	सामान्य कोकीळ	hepatic femaile present, yellow eye
62	Common Grasshopper-Warbler	<i>Locustellanaevia</i>	LC	M	सामान्य टोल वटवट्या	upper-parts are pale olive-brown, each feather having a central darker brown streak
63	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	LC	M	सामान्य हिखा टीलवा	Bill gently curved upwards, Green legs
64	Common Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyxvarius</i>	LC	R	पावश्या	Brown streaked breast, parred tail, yellow eye ring
65	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC	R	हुदहुद	Zebra markings on wings and crown, long pointed bill
66	Common Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	LC	R	सामान्य रातवा	White on four primaries, rusty collar , small size, calls chukchukchu krrr
67	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	LC	R	सुमग	Yellow underparts, male has white on black wings

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						uniform black tail
68	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC	M	सामान्य खरुचि	Male has a grey head and female has rufous dark wings
69	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC	R	सामान्य धीवर	Greenish blue moustache, rufous orange ear coverts
70	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	LC	R	काळी पाणकोंबडी	Red bill and forehead, white lies on flanks
71	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	LC	R	साळुंकी	Black head, bare yellow eye patch, yellow bill
72	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	VU	M	छोटी लालसरी	Chestnut head, black breast, bill has grey central black band
73	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	LC	M	सामान्य टीलवा	Red legs, Orange -red base of bill.
74	Common Rosefinch	<i>Erythrina (Carpodacus) erythrina</i>	LC	M	गोरली	Rosy head, breast and rump, white below
75	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	LC	M	सामान्य तुतारी	Brown rump and brown breast patches
76	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadornatadorna</i>	LC	M	शाही चक्रवाक	A small short-necked goose with a reddish-pink bill, pink feet, a white body with chestnut patches and a black belly, and a dark green head and neck
77	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	LC	M	सामान्य पाणलावा	White trailing edge to wings, white band on underwing
78	Common	<i>Orthotomussutorius</i>	LC	R	शिंपी	Rufous crown,

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
	Tailorbird					olive-green above, white vent, black spots on either side of throat, prominently seen when calling
79	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	LC	M	चक्रांग बद्क	Green band behind eye in male
80	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondiceriana</i>	LC	R	रान खाटीक	White supercilium above dark mask, whitish spotting on crown and mantle
81	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Xantholaema (Megalaima) haemacephala</i>	LC	R	तांबट	Red forehead, and breast band, yellow throat, overall green
82	Cotton Teal (Cotton Pygmy-goose)	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	LC	R	काणूक बद्क	Male has a black ring at neck, Green wings seen in flight small sized
83	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	LC	R	तुरेवाला भारीट	Crest and chestnut on wing, male black female brown
84	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	LC	R	तुरेवाला ससाणा	Larger in size with a crest, short & broad wings
85	Crested Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) cirrhatus</i>	LC	R	मोरघार	Crest, brown streaked chest
86	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	LC	R	तुरेवाला सर्पगरुड	White band seen while flying, has a floppy crest, spots on ventral side of the body
87	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	LC	R	तुरेवाली वृक्षपाकोळी	Blue grey above, pale below, male has a crest

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						and orange cheeks
88	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	LC	M	रणगोजा	Black neck and tail , white base and buff rump
89	Dusky Crag-martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne (Hirundo) concolor</i>	LC	R	धूसरकडा पाकोळी	Dark brown upper and underwing coverts,
90	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN	R	पांढरे गिधाड	Small sized vulture, white colour, yellow beak, wedge-shaped tail
91	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	LC	R	पाचू होला	Emerald wings, red bill, white on forehead and head,
92	Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	LC	R	कंठवाला होला	Large sized dove, black hind neck collar, grey wings
93	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	LC	R	वाकरी	Black colour, white bill and forehead
94	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	LC	M	युरेशियन कोरल	A prominent long downwards curved bill and white rump
95	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	LC	M	धुसर ससाणा	streaked below white cheeks
96	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus nisosimilis</i>	LC	M	युरेशियन चिमणमार ससाणा	lacks gular stripe, bars on underparts,
97	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalealeucorodia</i>	LC	R	चमचा	Spoon like bill with a yellow tip, reddish throat
98	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca (Anas) penelope</i>	LC	M	तरंग बंदक	Male has a yellow forehead and chestnut head, white belly, pointed tail in flight

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99	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	LC	M	मानमोडी	Nightjar like markings and barred tail
100	Ferruginous (White-eyed) Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	NT	M	नयनसरी बद्क	Dark chestnut dome shaped head, breast and flanks
101	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	LC	M	रानधोबी	Distinct banding on breast and wings, worn above
102	Gadwall	<i>Mareca (Anas) strepera</i>	LC	M	मलिन बद्क	Grey bill, black colour at the rear end, white belly
103	Garganey	<i>Querquedula (Anas) querquedula</i>	LC	M	भुवई बद्क	Prominent white stripe behind eye seen in male
104	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	LC	R	मोर शराटी	Deep chestnut with purple gloss, white colour around lores
105	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	LC	R	मोठा पाण कावळा	Larger in size, orange coloured patch on face during breeding season
106	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba (Casmerodius albus)</i>	LC	R	मोठा बगळा	S shaped neck seen, gape line extends behind eye
107	Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	LC	R	रंगीत पाणलावा	Bill curved downwards gently, female has a maroon head
108	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicunusparadiseus</i>	LC	R	भृंगराज कोतवाल	crest and a long tail with terminal rackets
109	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	LC	M	आखूड बोटांचा चंडोल	Fine bill, prominent streaking on upperparts & underparts
110	Greater	<i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i>	VU	M	मोठा ठिपक्यांचा गरूड	Short and

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	spotted Eagle					broad wings, six primaries prominently seen
111	Green Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	NT	R	हिरवा शाही कवडा	Metallic green back, wings & tail
112	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	LC	M	हिरवी तुतारी	Green legs, pale eyebrow, dark upperparts
113	Green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	LC	M	हिरवा वटवट्या	Green warbler is generally brighter, more marked than Greenish
114	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopustrochiloid esviridanus</i>	LC	M	हिरवट वटवट्या	Single wing bar, overall greenish,
115	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinuspondiceria nus</i>	LC	R	राखी तित्तिर	Buff throat with dark necklace, reddish legs
116	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	LC	R	राखी बगळा	Grey in colour, a line of black spots on the neck
117	Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratti</i>	LC	R	राखी रानकोंबडा	spangled grey neck, back and belly
118	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	LC	M	करडा धोबी	yellow rump, grey mantle and tail
119	Grey-bellied (Indian Plaintive) Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantispasserinus</i>	LC	R	कारुण्य कोकीळ	A small sized cuckoo, breast has no bars, red eyes, call - pee pipee ascending
120	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	LC	R	राखी छातीचा वटवट्या	Slaty grey above , Grey breast band , prominent during breeding season, white throat
121	Grey-headed (Chestnut-tailed) Starling	<i>Sturniamalabarica</i>	LC	R	करड्या डोक्याची मैना	Grey upper parts and chestnut tail

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122	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapaceylonensis</i>	LC	M	राखी डोक्याची पिवळी माशीमार	Grey head, olive green back, yellow belly
123	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophagaichthyaetus</i>	NT	R	राखी डोक्याचा मत्स्यगरुड	Grey head, white tail seen prominently in flight, white tail having a black band at the end
124	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	LC	M	राखी डोक्याची टिटवी	Grey head and neck, darker grey breast band and white belly
125	Greylag Goose	<i>AnserAnser</i>	LC	M	कलहंस	Large grey goose, with stout pink bill and pink legs & feet
126	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	LC	R	कावळा	Grey neck,
127	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	LC	R	चिमणी	Grey crown, black bib
128	Hume's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopushumei</i>	LC	M	ह्युमचा पर्ण वटवट्या	buffy double wing bars and supercilium dark legs
129	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>	LC	R	स्वर्गीय नर्तक	Long tail of male, exists in rufous and white forms
130	Indian (earlier Eurasian) Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	LC	R	श्रृंगी घुबड	Long ear tufts, brown streaks on belly, orange iris
131	Indian (Black-lored) Yellow Tit	<i>Parus aplonotus</i>	LC	R	पिवळी रामगंगा	Crest black, yellow cheek, black forehead
132	Indian (Brown-caped) Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	LC	R	बुटका सुतार	Small size, brown, dark back having spots
133	Indian (Clamorous) Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (stentoreus) brunescens</i>	LC	M	दंगेखोर बोरु वटवट्या	Large size, long bill, short primary projection,

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						whitish supercilium
134	Indian Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus p. philippinus</i>	LC	R	सुगरण	Yellow crown, neck, breast, black ace throat
135	Indian Black (Red-naped) Ibis	<i>Pseudibispapillosa</i>	LC	R	काळा शरती	Naked black head with Red nape, White patches on shoulder seen prominently during flight
136	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdus (merula) similimusnigropileus</i>	LC	R	काळा कस्तुर	Black plumage with orange yellow bill and legs
137	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Larvovora (Luscinia) brunnea</i>	LC	M	भारतीय निळा दयाळ	Male has blue upperparts, rufous underparts and bright white supercilium
138	Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafraerythroptera</i>	LC	R	लालपंखी चंडोल	More prominent spottings on ear coverts that Singing Bushlark, rufous primaries
139	Indian Courser	<i>Cursoriuscoromandelicus</i>	LC	R	भारतीय धाविक	White brows extending till back of head, black eyestripe, white legs
140	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	LC	R	भारतीय कोकीळ	Grey head, dark tail bank, brown back. Broader white barring on outer tail feathers and larger white spots on central feathers. Calls tokatakoo, tokatakoo
141	Indian Golden	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	LC	R	हळद्या	Golden plumage,

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	Oriole					Black eye stripe and wings,
142	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyerosbistrotris</i>	LC	R	भारतीय राखी धनेश	Overall grey, black and white bands on tail, male has red eyes, female has red skin around eye
143	Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchosculminatus</i>	LC	R	डोमकावळा	Large bill overall glossy black plumage
144	Indian Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	LC	R	रान रातवा	Identified by its call kapookapoo
145	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	LC	R	मोर	Glossy green train of elongated feathers with ocelli
146	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	LC	R	नवरंग	Green wings, black crown and eye strips, white chin, red vent
147	Indian Pond-heron	<i>Ardeolagravii</i>	LC	R	ढोकरी	White wings seen in flight, brown in breeding season,
148	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloidesfulvicatus</i>	LC	R	चिरक	Male black with chestnut vent, white wing patch, female is brown with chestnut vent
149	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	LC	R	भारतीय नीलपंख	Blue cap, lilac throat, pale and dark blue wings
150	Indian Scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	LC	R	कंठेरी शिंगळा घुबड	Buffy hind collar, pale scapular spots, brown iris
151	Indian Shag (Cormorant)	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	LC	R	भारतीय पाण कावळा	Brownish with slender bill, yellow gular pouch

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152	Indian Silverbill(W hite-throated Munia)	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या कंठाची मनोली	Silvery bill, white belly , rump and black pointed tail
153	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	LC	R	हळदी-कुंकू बदक	Yellow tipped black bill with Red base, green on secondary feathers seen in flight, white underbelly
154	Indian spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga (Aquila) hastata</i>	VU	R	छोट्या ठिपक्यांचा गरुड	Gape line extending to back or beyond the eye
155	Indian Stone Curlew (Indian Thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	LC	R	भारतीय करवानक	Large eyes, yellow tipped bill,
156	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta (Mesophoyx) intermedia</i>	LC	R	मध्यम बगळा	Gape line ends at the eye, smaller in size than great egret
157	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	LC	M	लाल शेपटीचा खाटीक	Sandy brown mantle, rufous rump and tail
158	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	LC	M	राखट रणगोजा	Dark terminal tail band and alula pale brown overall
159	Jacobin (Pied Crested) Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	LC	R	चातक	Pied (black and white) , has a crest, white underparts black above
160	Jerdon's Leafbird (Chloropsis)	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	LC	R	जेर्डनचा पर्णपक्षी	Forecrown yellow, broad yellow n eck border, female has blue patch on throat
161	Jerdon's Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus atripennis</i>	LC	R	जेर्डनचा रातवा	Its typical call is a fast repetitive ch-

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						woo-woo
162	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	LC	R	जंगली सातभाई	Pale iris and lores, yellow bill, white angry eyes
163	Jungle Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i>	LC	R	जंगल लावा	Red throat patch
164	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	LC	R	जंगल पिंगळा	Finely barred body, yellow iris
165	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	LC	R	रान वटवट्या	Larger in size, large stout bill, brown above, long tail
166	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	LC	R	कॅटीश चिखल्या	Rufous cap, white ring on neck
167	Knob-billed (Comb) Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	LC	R	नकटा बद्क	Whitish head with black speckles, male has black upperparts, A big knob at the beak of male.
168	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracinamacei</i>	LC	R	मोठा कोकीळ खाटीक	Slaty above, striped below, black eye stripe
169	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>	LC	R	मोठा राखी सातभाई	Yellow iris, black lores
170	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	LC	R	छोटा तपकिरी होला	plain brown, upper breast has chessboard like design
171	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU	R	छोटा क्षत्रबलाक	Large stork with bare head and neck
172	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	LC	R	कवड्या धीवर	Pied, small crest, white eyebrow, male has a complete necklace covering the throat.
173	Lesser Whistling-duck (Teal)	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	LC	R	अडई	Black beak, whitish streaks on

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						flanks, Greyish head, brownish body
174	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	LC	M	छोटा शुभ्रकंठी वटवट्या	Greyish head, dark ear coverts, white throat, black legs
175	Little (House) Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	LC	R	घर पाकोळी	Square ended tail, white rump,
176	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo (Phalacrocorax) niger</i>	LC	R	छोटा पाण कावळा	Whitish chin, absence of yellow gular pouch
177	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	LC	R	छोटा बगळा	Yellow toes, black bill
178	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LC	R	टिबुकली	Rufous cheeks, yellow patch at bill base
179	Little Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	LC	R	वेडा राघू	Rufous head, Blue green throat
180	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	LC	R	छोटा कंठेरी चिखल्या	Yellow ring around eye, necklace like black ring round the neck
181	Little Stint	<i>Ereunetes (Calidris) minutus</i>	LC	M	छोटा टिलवा	White eyebrow, grey breast sides
182	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	LC	R	छोटा सुस्य	Small size, black tip on yellow bill, white forehead
183	Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthussimilis</i>	LC	M	लांब चोचीची तीरचिमणी	Large bill and legs shorter than other pipits
184	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	LC	R	लांब शपटीचा खाटीक	Rufous flanks, long dark tail
185	Malabar Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myiophonus horsfieldii</i>	LC	R	मलबार शिळकस्तुर	Blackish with blue forehead and shoulders
186	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	LC	M	चिखली तुतारी	Lanky, white below, green legs, fine bill
187	Montagu's	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	LC	M	मोंट्यागूचा भोवत्या	Rufous streak

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	Harrier					on belly and underwing coverts
188	Mottled Wood-owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	LC	R	चट्टेरी वनघुबड	spotted head concentric facial rings, mottled plumage
189	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	LC	M	तलवार बद्क	Long pin like pointed feathers projecting beyond tail, Male has a chocolate brown head and a white neck
190	Northern Shoveller	<i>Spatula (Anas) clypeata</i>	LC	M	थापटया बद्क	Spatulate long bill and blue forewing, male has a green head and white chest
191	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsonii</i>	LC	M	शेवाळी पाठीची तीरचिमणी	Olive cast on back, head marked
192	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla (Zoothera) citrina</i>	LC	R	नारंगी डोक्याचा कस्तुर	Black and white cheek stripes and orange plumage, slaty wings
193	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT	R	तिरंदाज	Long pointed bill, Silvery white strips on wings, long neck
194	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	LC	R	मधुबाज	Pigeon like head, has a crest, large size.
195	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	LC	R	दयाळ	Male darker, pied above, black throat and chest, white belly, female faint
196	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	LC	M	प्राच्य आर्ली	Wingtips longer than tail, Black necklace

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						around the neck,
197	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	LC	R	प्राच्य चंडोल	Stout bill, prominent supercilium & eye stripe, prominent streakings
198	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	LC	M	खवलेदार होला	Grey crown, less design than spotted dove on the neck, bars on neck, scalloped scauplars
199	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	LC	R	चष्मेवाला	White eye-ring, breast, belly, greenish-yellow above
200	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufus</i>	LC	R	धान तीरचिमणी	Fine streaks on breast, fine bill, pink legs
201	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	LC	M	धान वटवट्या	Prominent supercilium and dark eye-stripe
202	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	LC	R	रंगीत तिल्लार	Darker than grey francolin, pale chestnut sides of head, brown crown stripe
203	Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>	LC	R	रंगीत पाखुडी	Dark black forehead band, male has triple breast bands, white around eye
204	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT	R	रंगीत करकोचा	Heavy Curved orange coloured beak, bare head, red face, legs pink,
205	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	LC	R	टिकेलचा फुलटोचा	Pale bill, greyish olive underparts
206	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	LC	M	पांडूरका भोवत्या	Pale grey head, whitish male, black

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						on primaries
207	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinator</i>	LC	M	बहिरी ससाणा /शाहीन ससाणा	prominent moustachial stripes, grey from above, rufous barred below
208	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianuschirurus</i>	LC	R	लांब शेपटीचा कमळपक्षी	Phasant like tail tips, Yellow nape, white wings with black tip
209	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	LC	R	कवड्या गप्पीदास	Male is black with white wing patch, and white underbelly female brownish,
210	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	LC	M	कवड्या भोवत्या	Black head and breast contrasting with white underbody
211	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	LC	R	साधा वटवट्या	Thin bill, rufous-brown above
212	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculacyanocephala</i>	LC	R	टुईया पोपट	Yellow upper beak, head is tomato coloured in male grey in female. Male has a crimson patch on shoulder
213	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	LC	R	जांभळा बगळा	Large sized, purple head, neck and body, Beak long and yellow
214	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	LC	R	जांभळा शिंजीर	Glossy purple in breeding season - male
215	Purple Swamphen (Moorhen)	<i>Porphyrio (porphyrio) poliocephalus</i>	LC	R	जांभळी पाणकोंबडी	Purple body, Red bill and forehead
216	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocomazeylonica</i>	LC	R	जांभळ्या पुठ्याचा शिंजीर	Male has a maroon breast, yellow belly and a purple rump

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
217	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	LC	R	पावसाळी लावा	vocal during rainy season, black breast in male and a patterned head
218	Red avadavat(Munia)	<i>mandavaamandava</i>	LC	R	लाल मनोली	Red plumage in male with dots, red bill,
219	Red Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	LC	R	लालपंखी होला	Male has a grey head, collar on hind neck, chestnut wings
220	Red Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdixspadicea</i>	LC	R	लाल चकोत्री	beak and legs red, rufous
221	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	LC	M	लाल छातीचा माशीमार	Red throat and breast white base to dark tail
222	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta (Rhodonessa) rufina</i>	LC	M	लाल डोक्याचा भारीट	Male has a Red beak, Orange head, black neck ,white flanks
223	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberizabruniceps</i>	LC	M	मोठी लालसरी	Red head and face , olive back, yellow belly
224	Red-headed Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	LC	M	लाल डोक्याचा ससाणा	Rufous crown and nape, barred below,
225	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis (Hirundo) daurica</i>	LC	R	लाल पुठ्याची भिंगरी	Red rum, Blue cap, streaks on underparts
226	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	LC	M	लाल कंठाचा माशीमार	Red color is restricted to throat only
227	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	LC	R	लालबुड्या बुलबुल	Short crested black head, red vent,
228	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	LC	R	टिटवी	Red wattle and beak, Black throat, black breast
229	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthusrichardi</i>	LC	M	रिचर्डची तीरचिमणी	Long hind claws
230	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	NT	R	नदी सुर्य	Yellow bill, red legs, forked tail, black head

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
231	Rock Bush-quail	<i>Perdiculaargoondah</i>	LC	R	खडक्या लावा	Lacks chestnut brow, dull spots on back
232	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	LC	R	पारवा	Grey with two wing bands, red eyes, neck shines greenish in sunlight
233	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	LC	R	पोपट	male has a red and black ring around neck, female lacks the same
234	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	LC	M	गुलाबी मैना	Dark head, rosy plumage
235	Ruddy (Brahminy) Shelduck	<i>Tadornaferruginea</i>	LC	M	चक्रवाक	Rudy / Reddish brown colour, green and white wing panels seen during flight, male has black ring near collar
236	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocittavagabunda</i>	LC	R	टकाचोर	Grey hood, rufous back, pied wings, long tail
237	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus (Celeus) brachyurus</i>	LC	R	तांबूस सुतार	overall dark brown with dark bands on the feathers of the wing and tail
238	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanesphoenicurus</i>	LC	R	तांबूस शपटीचा चंडेल	Rufous underpart, large, can be identified by blackish band on tail end
239	Savanna (Franklin's) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	LC	R	फ्रॅन्कलीनचा रातवा	Mottled brown overall and no dark markings, call chweez
240	Scaly-breasted (Spotted) Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	LC	R	ठिपकेवाली मनोली	Scaly breast, chocolate brown throat

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
241	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	LC	R	शिक्रा	Orange barred underparts , faint grey gular stripe
242	Short-toed snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	LC	R	आखूड बोटंचा सर्पगरुड	Large head, whitish unerbelly, wings barred,
243	Siberian (Common) Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus (collybita) tristis</i>	LC	M	चिपचिप	Olive -green eds to wing coverts, no wing bar
244	Siberian (Common) Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus indicus (torquata)</i>	LC	M	सामान्य गप्पीदास	Male black head, white neck and wing patch,
245	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Taccocua (Phaenicophaeus) leschenaultia</i>	LC	R	लाल चोचीचा मुंगश्या	Red bill having yellow tip, brown bird long tail
246	Slaty-breasted (Blue-breasted) Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	LC	R	निळ्या छातीची पाणकॉंबडी	Barred red bill , chestnut cap and nape
247	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotuscinamomus</i>	LC	R	छोटा गोमेट	Male has dark grey to pale grey upperparts and orange to white underparts , female has pale sandy grey to slate grey upperparts and orange to yellow underparts
248	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	LC	R	छोटा आली	White panel across secondaries in flight
249	Southern (Greater) Coucal	<i>Centropus (sinensis) parroti</i>	LC	R	भारद्वाज	Black body Chestnut wings, red iris in male.
250	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	LC	M	राखी खाटीक	White belly, black mask, grey crown
251	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	VU	R	ठिपकेवाला होला	Neck has a good design of

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						black and white pattern spots on upper wings
252	Spotted Owllet	<i>Athene brama</i>	LC	R	ठिपकेवाला पिंगळा	White spots on head and wings
253	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	NT	M	ठिपक्यांचा टीलवा	Red legs, Red lower mandible, spots on the body in breeding plumage
254	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis (Halcyon) capensis</i>	LC	R	बलाकचोच धीवर	Heavy coral red beak, buff collar, brown head, loud call
255	Streak-throated Swallow (Indian Cliff Swallow)	<i>Petrochelidon (Hirundo) fluvicola</i>	LC	R	रेषाळ कंठाची भिंगरी	Streaked chestnut crown and nape, off white underparts, with streaks.
256	Streak-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picusxanthopygaeus</i>	LC	R	रेषाळ कंठाचा सुतार	Green woodpecker with streaked throat and scaly whitish underparts. Crown red in male, blackish in female
257	Striated (Little Green) Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	LC	R	हिरवी ढोकरी	Smaller than pond heron, green short legs, upperparts greenish
258	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusgriseolus</i>	LC	M	पिवळ्या पोटाचा वटवटया	Bright yellow supercilium, dusky yellow underparts
259	Sykes's Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i>	LC	R	साईक्सचा तुरेवाला चंडोल	Erect crest, smaller sizerufousund eparts, less streaking on chest
260	Sykes's	<i>Iduna rama</i>	LC	M	साईक्सचा वटवटया	Greyer &

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
	Warbler					longer-billed than booted
261	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	LC	M	पिंगट तीरचिमणी	Rufous-sandy above, scant streaking below, dark lores
262	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	LC	R	पिंगट पोटाचा सातभाई	Rufous cap, white throat, rufous brown overall
263	Temminck's Stint	<i>Ereunetes (Calidris) temminckii</i>	LC	M	टेम्निकचा टीलवा	Yellowish legs, white sides to tail
264	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Pachyglossa (Dicaeum) agile</i>	LC	R	जाड चोचीचा फुलटोचा	Short thick bill, streaking on chest
265	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	LC	R	टिकेलचा निळा माशीमार	Blue upper body, yellowish on chest, black on face
266	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	LC	M	टिकेलचा पर्ण वटवट्या	Bright yellow supercilium, ear coverts and breast
267	Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	LC	M	टिकेलचा कस्तुर	Dusky flanks, buffy streaks on ear coverts
268	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	LC	M	वृक्ष तीरचिमणी	Streaked buff breast and white lower belly
269	Tricoloured (Black-headed) Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	LC	R	काळ्या डोक्याची मनोली	Black head, throat and neck, white below, Chocolate above
270	Tufted Duck (Pochard)	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	LC	M	शेंडी बढक	A long black tuft and yellow iris (eye) , white flanks
271	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	LC	M	निळा माशीमार	White brow and chest band bordered by dark blue, dusky blue upper parts
272	Verditer	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	LC	M	निलांग माशीमार	Typical

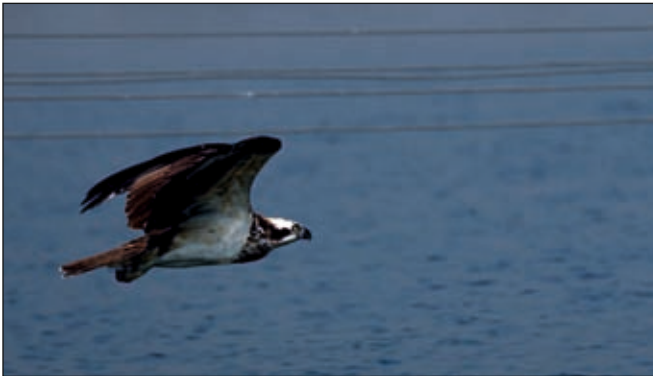
Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
	Flycatcher					bluish-green plumage, white vent
273	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	LC	R	पाण कोंबडा	mainly black-grey plumage with red legs, bill, extended frontal shield and horn
274	Western Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosalimos</i>	LC	M	काळ्या शेषटीचा पाणाटिवळा	Long pink beak, black tail
275	Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	LC	M	मुकुटधारी वटवट्या	Crown stripe, greyish upperparts
276	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	LC	M	दलदली भोवत्या, दलदली हरिण	Creamy forehead in female, male has a rufous belly
277	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	LC	M	कैकर	Head whitish, dark eye strip, brown breast band
278	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	LC	M	पिवळा धोबी	Yellow throat, greenish brown mantles and back
279	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC	M	पांढरा धोबी	Pied plumage, black bib, white cheeks
280	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Edolius caerulescens</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या पोटाचा कोतवाल	White belly and dark above
281	White-bellied Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या पोटाचा गोमेट	White wing patch, orange and white on rump, white sides to tail, male has orange or pink breast patch
282	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>mourornisphoenicurus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या छातीची पाणकोंबडी	White breast, red cere, rufous vent, red spot on forehead
283	White-browed	<i>Pycnonotus leteolus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या भुवईचा बुलबुल	Prominent white

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
	Bulbul					supercilium, white crescent beneath eyes ad dark moustachial stripe, yellow chin and malar patch, yellowish undertail coverts
284	White-browed Fantail (Flycatcher)	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या भुवईची नाचण	White brow joined over forehead, spotted coverts
285	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या भुवईचा घोबी	Large white eyebrow, Pied plumage larger in size
286	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butasturtesa</i>	LC	R	तिसा	White iris in adults, black in young
287	White-naped Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptesfestivus</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या मानेचा सुतार	White nape surrounded by black shoulders
288	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या पुठ्याची मनोली	Dark breast, belly and rump white
289	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR	R	पांढ-या पुठ्याचे गिधाड	unfeathered head and neck, very broad wings, and short tail feathers, whitish back, rump, and underwing coverts
290	White-spotted Fantail (Flycatcher)	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या कंठाचा नाचण	White brow not joined on orehead, white chin, spotted breast
291	White-throated (-breasted) Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	LC	R	पांढ-या छातीचा धीवर	White wing patch, throat and breast
292	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	LC	R	तारवाली भिंगरी	Glistening white underparts, wire like

Sr. No.	Common name	Scientific Name	Red Data status	Resident Status	Marathi Name	Pointers for identification in important cases
						projections on tail, dark blue from above, Chestnut crown
293	Wolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	VU	R	पांढ-या मानेचा करकोचा	Woolly white neck, black skull-cap, pink legs, black bill
294	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	M	ठिपकेवाली तुतारी	White eyebrow, yellowish legs
295	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	LC	R	पिवळा तापस	Black wings seen in flight, yellowish plumage
296	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysommasinense</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या डोळ्याचा सातभाई	Orange yellow eyering and nostrils, white belly, black beak
297	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या पायाची हरोळी	Yellow legs, Green colour, Orange collar
298	Yellow-fronted Pied (Yellow-crowned) Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या मुकुटाचा सुतार	White spotted dark back, rufous breast
299	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या पायाचा बटलावा	yellow legs and beak, black spots on coverts
300	Yellow-throated Sparrow (Chestnut-shouldered Petronia)	<i>Gymnorisxanthocollis</i>	LC	R	पिवळ्या कंठाची चिमणी	White and chestnut coverts, yellow throat,
301	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	LC	R	माळ टिटवी	Black cap, yellow beak and wattle
302	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidus</i>	LC	R	रेषाळ वटवटया	Streaked crown and mantle, buff below,

LC: Least Concern, VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, EN: Endangered, CE: Critically Endangered, R: Resident, M: Migratory

Some Migratory Birds



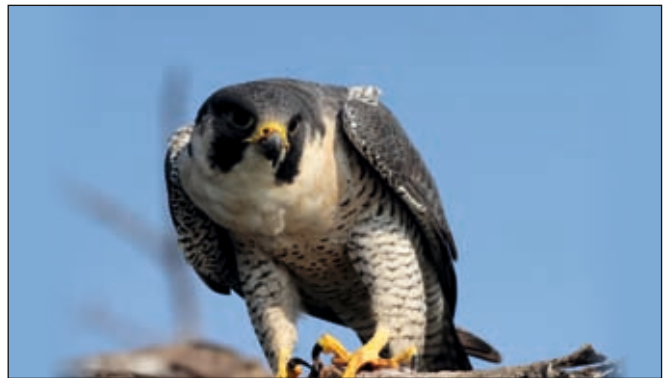
Western Osprey



Pied Harrier



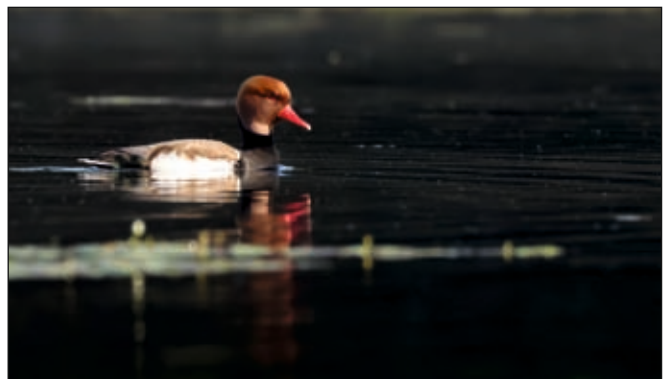
Montagu's Harrier



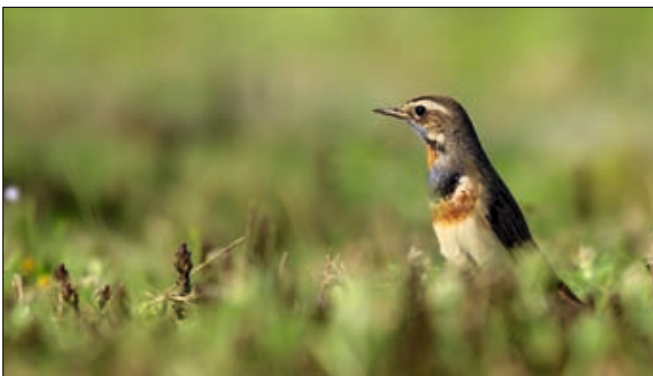
Peregrine Falcon



Western Marsh Harrier



Red Crested Pochard



Blue Throat



Blue Capped Rock Thrush

Annexure 4: List of Migratory Birds

Sr. No	Common name	Scientific Name	Resident Status
1	Greylag Goose	<i>AnserAnser</i>	WM
2	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	WM
3	Ruddy (Brahminy) Shelduck	<i>Tadornaferruginea</i>	WM
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadornatadorna</i>	WM
5	Gadwall	<i>Mareca (Anas) strepera</i>	WM
6	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca (Anas) penelope</i>	WM
7	Northern Shoveller	<i>Spatula (Anas) clypeata</i>	WM
8	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WM
9	Garganey	<i>Querquedula (Anas) querquedula</i>	WM
10	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	WM
11	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta (Rhodonessa) rufina</i>	WM
12	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	WM
13	Ferruginous (White-eyed) Pochard	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	WM
14	Tufted Duck (Pochard)	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	WM
15	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	WM
16	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	WM
17	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadisfalcinellus</i>	WM
18	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	WM
19	Greater spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i>	WM
20	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	WM
21	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	WM
22	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	WM
23	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	WM
24	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	WM
25	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus nisosimilis</i>	WM
26	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	WM
27	Temminck's Stint	<i>Ereunetes (Calidris) temminckii</i>	WM
28	Little Stint	<i>Ereunetes (Calidris) minutus</i>	WM
29	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	WM
30	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	WM
31	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	WM
32	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	WM
33	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	WM
34	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	WM
35	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	WM
36	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	WM
37	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	WM
38	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	WM
39	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	WM
40	Red-headed Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	WM

Sr. No	Common name	Scientific Name	Resident Status
41	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	WM
42	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	WM
43	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinator</i>	WM
44	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	WM
45	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	WM
46	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapaceylonensis</i>	WM
47	Siberian (Common) Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus (collybita) tristis</i>	WM
48	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	WM
49	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	WM
50	Hume's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	WM
51	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus</i>	WM
52	Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	WM
53	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna (Hippolais) caligata</i>	WM
54	Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i>	WM
55	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	WM
56	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	WM
57	Indian (Clamorous) Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (stentoreus) brunnescens</i>	WM
58	Common Grasshopper-Warbler	<i>Locustellanaevia</i>	WM
59	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	WM
60	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris (dauurica)</i>	WM
61	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	WM
62	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	WM
63	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	WM
64	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	WM
65	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	WM
66	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	WM
67	Blue-headed Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	WM
68	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	WM
69	Siberian (Common) Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus indicus (torquata)</i>	WM
70	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	WM
71	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	WM
72	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citriola</i>	WM
73	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	WM
74	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	WM
75	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	WM
76	Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	WM
77	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	WM
78	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	WM
79	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	WM
80	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsonii</i>	WM

Sr. No	Common name	Scientific Name	Resident Status
81	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	WM
82	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberizabruniceps</i>	WM
83	Common Rosefinch	<i>Erythrina (Carpodacus) erythrina</i>	WM
84	Western Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosalimosa</i>	WM
85	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus (Larus) brunnicephalus</i>	WM
86	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	WM
87	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	WM
88	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	WM
89	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	WM
90	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	WM
91	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	WM
92	Tickells' Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	WM
93	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	WM
94	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Larvovora (Luscinia) brunnea</i>	WM

Annexure 5: Family wise number of species

Family	Number of Species
Accipitridae	23
Alaudidae	6
Alcedinidae	4
Anatidae	18
Anhingidae	1
Apodidae	3
Ardeidae	12
Bucerotidae	1
Burhinidae	1
Campephagidae	5
Caprimulgidae	4
Charadriidae	5
Ciconiidae	5
Cisticolidae	6
Columbidae	9
Coraciidae	1
Corvidae	3
Cuculidae	8
Dicaeidae	2
Dicruridae	4
Emberizidae	3
Estrildidae	5
Falconidae	5
Fringillidae	1
Glareolidae	3
Hemiprocnidae	1
Hirundinidae	5
Irenidae	2
Jacanidae	2
Laniidae	5
Laridae	3
Megalaimidae	2
Meropidae	3
Monarchidae	2
Motacillidae	13
Muscicapidae	7
Nectariniidae	2
Oriolidae	2
Pandionidae	1
Paridae	2
Passeridae	2
Phalacrocoracidae	3
Phasianidae	8

Family	Number of Species
Picidae	7
Pittidae	1
Ploceidae	2
Podicipedidae	1
Psittacidae	3
Pteroclididae	2
Pycnonotidae	2
Rallidae	6
Recurvirostridae	1
Rhipiduridae	2
Rostratulidae	1
Scolopacidae	12
Silvidae	15
Strigidae	7
Sturnidae	5
Threskiornithidae	4
Timaliidae	5
Turdidae	16
Turnicidae	2
Tytonidae	1
Upupidae	1
Zosteropidae	1





Asian Open billed Stork

CIBA TEAM IN THE FIELD DURING PROJECT PERIOD



ABOUT CIBA

Central Indian Bird Academy (CIBA) focuses on Avian Ecology, Conservation Ecology, Ethno-Ornithology, Applied Ornithology, and Nature Education.

It was established by Senior Birdman, Shri. Gopal Thosar, and a great visionary late Shri Ramesh Ladkhedkar.

In the recent years, CIBA is working jointly with the Forest Department and has successfully conducted projects related with surveys and scientific study of birds at various National Parks /Tiger reserves to provide baseline data and information required by the department in a constructive way.

Dr. Shri Anil Pimplapure, Director of the academy and Mentor Shri. Gopal Thosar (Ex-Honorary Wildlife Warden) along with a team of enthusiastic birders, researchers are keen to provide relevant data in a systematic manner and solutions which would save habitats and ultimately help conservation efforts.





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