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# CHECKLIST OF THE AVIFAUNA OF SAGARESHWAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary in southern Maharashtra is one of the smallest sanctuaries in the state encompassing 10.87km<sup>2</sup>. Our studies documenting avifauna of this wildlife sanctuary revealed the presence of 138 bird species including 71 residents, 21 local migrants, nine breeding migrants, 24 winter visitors and 13 species whose status could not be determined. The sanctuary harbours three Indian endemics, 23 South Asian endemics, and one Near Threatened bird species.

**Keywords:** Bird species, endemic, restored ecosystem, smallest sanctuary, Sangli District.

Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, which by any standard, is a small area of wilderness. It was created to restore the forest and to provide a home for flora and fauna. Since the area is protected and restoration work has been done several bird species have been noticed in the sanctuary. We have been visiting Sagareshwar since the early 1990s to document the biodiversity of the sanctuary. From 1990 to 2014 we have recorded the avifauna and analysed its status. This paper reports the results of the observations pertaining to the avifaunal diversity encountered in the area between 1990 and 2014.

## Historical aspect

This was a densely wooded area during the British Raj. In the days before independence the hills near the temple were green and though there were no big carnivores in this jungle other variety of fauna were well represented. The animals that lived in this wilderness were hyena, jackal, wolf, hare, etc. There were no herbivores like Blackbuck, Sambar, Spotted Deer and Barking Deer which are now seen at Sagareshwar.

After independence the situation changed. Cutting down of trees, hunting and grazing became a norm and within a short span of 2–3 decades the hills turned barren and the sighting of animals became rare.

Mr. D.M. Mohite, a resident of a nearby village Mohityache Vadgaon, was disturbed to see this wanton destruction of the forest and its denizens. In the decade of 1970 he took up the task to restore this wilderness to some degree and make it a safe haven for animals to live and thrive. The word about his intentions spread and many volunteers joined in this noble task. His tenacity and sincerity attracted more people in this endeavour and eventually the Government of Maharashtra declared Sagareshwar as a wildlife sanctuary in 1985 (Mohite

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1996).

There is hardly any literature published on the birds of Sagareshwar except by Tuljapurkar (1992) where he mentions the occurrence of 40 bird species. The current study is the first systematic effort to document avifauna of this sanctuary. The study period encompasses 17 years of information on avifauna of the region.

## METHODS

### Study Area

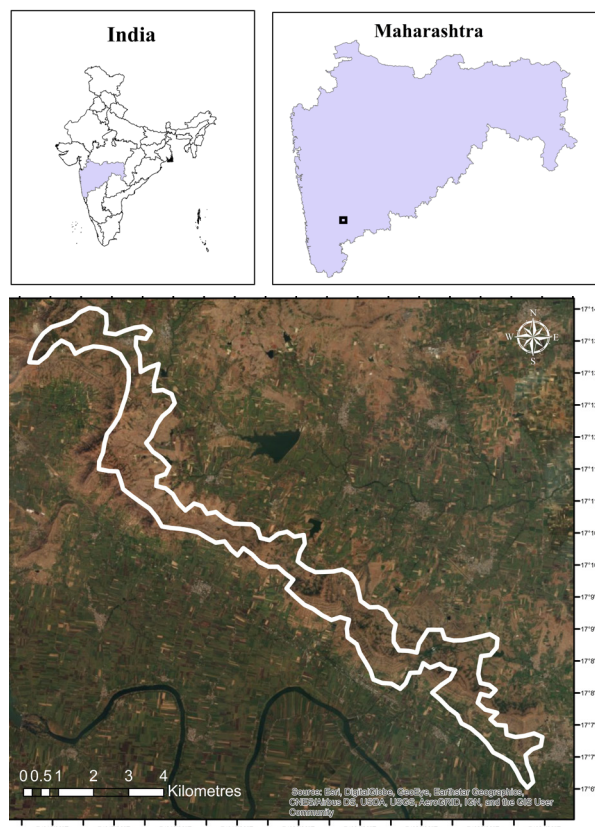
This area was declared a wildlife sanctuary on 16 September 1985. It is called as “The Yashwantrao Chavan Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary” (Notification: WLP/1085/CR/588/VIIIF-6/Dt – 16.9.1985. with coordinates - 74.321°E & 17.088°N).

The Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over an area of 10.87km<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). The average rainfall is 640mm and the temperature ranges between 14-42°C. The terrain is uneven, with elevations, slopes of hills, valleys and small stretches of plateaus. The sanctuary faces acute shortage of water during summer months as there are no perennial streams or ponds. The forest department has built artificial water holes and they are replenished regularly during the summer season.

The flora of Sagareshwar is quite interesting. Southern tropical dry type of vegetation occupies large parts of the sanctuary and the area covered by dense forest is merely 8.86% which is approximately 99 hectares or 248 acres. The trees include *Butea monosperma*, *Acacia catechu*, *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Morinda pubescens*, *Osyris quadripartita*, *Morinda tinctoria* variety *tomentosa*, *Ixora parviflora*, *Rhus sinuata*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Bauhinia racemosa*, etc., and these are seen scattered over the area. *Delonix regia*, *Albizia lebbbeck*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Tamarindus indica* and *Azadirachta indica* were planted by volunteers and the forest department. The tree *Dichrostachys cinerea*, also known as Chinese Lantern, has established in barren and degraded slopes of the sanctuary. *Carissa carandas* has formed thickets at places which help different species of birds. The climbers growing in the upper part of the hills belong to the Asclepidiaceae family.

Several species of herbs emerge from the wet earth during the rainy season. *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Cyanotis fasciculata*, *Boerhavia diffusa* and *Leucas aspera* are commonly found here and add colour to the green landscape. A variety of leguminous forage plant, *Stylosanthes hamata*, has been introduced in Sagareshwar by the forest department.

The sanctuary is home to various native as well as introduced animals. The most significant are ungulates



**Figure 1. Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India**

including Sambar *Rusa unicolor*, Spotted Deer *Axis axis* (Cervidae), and Blackbuck *Antelope cervicapra* (Bovidae). Other mammals include, the Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*, Striped Hyena *Hyena hyena*, Indian Wolf *Canis lupus*, Indian Fox *Vulpes bengalensis*, Black-naped Hare *Lepus nigricollis*, Jungle Cat *Felis chaus*, and Common Mongoose *Herpestes edwardsi*. There are at least three species of unidentified insectivorous bats found in some caves in the valley.

Amongst reptiles, six species of snakes, namely, Spectacled Cobra *Naja naja*, Saw-scaled Viper *Echis carinatus*, Striped Keelback *Amphiesma stolata*, Green Keelback *Macropisthodon plumbicolor*, Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosa*, and Common Wolf Snake *Lycodon aulicus*, are found here. Among lizards, three species, namely, Indian Monitor Lizard *Varanus benghalensis*, Garden Lizard *Calotes versicolor*, and Fan-throated Lizard *Sarada* sp. have been observed. About four species of amphibians, namely, Indian Bull Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*, Indian Burrowing Frog *Sphaerotheca breviceps*, Common Indian Tree Frog *Polypedates maculatus*, and Asian Common Toad *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*, have been recorded from the sanctuary. As many as 20 species of butterflies have been recorded from the sanctuary (Jathar



unpublished data).

### Survey

We followed BirdLife International (2014) version 7 for taxonomy and nomenclature of bird species recorded in the sanctuary. Along with this, we also categorized the birds according to their status, occurrence, threatened, and endemism. A wetland named Kumbhargao Talav which is adjacent to the sanctuary and now added in it was also included in the survey.

The data was mainly collected by the authors as part of a systematic avifaunal study, and occasional visits between 1990 and 2014. We have visited the sanctuary independently and have maintained the record of avifauna. A total of 83 visits were carried out during the study period.

The occurrence of species was defined using following criteria. Common—species observed repeatedly in suitable habitat; Uncommon—species occurs on a regular basis, but not frequently in suitable habitat; Occasional—species that were recorded occasionally in suitable habitat; Single record—species reported only once. Similarly, status of the species was defined by field observations and following (Ali & Ripley 1987). Endemic status was followed using (Jathar & Rahmani 2006). The IUCN Red List status was followed using (Rahmani 2012).

### RESULTS

A total of 138 bird species (Appendix I) were observed during the period from 1990 to 2014. Among these, 71 species are resident, 24 are winter migrants, 21 are local migrant, and nine species are breeding migrants. The status of 13 species could not be determined. Of the total diversity, 87 species were common, 42 were recorded occasional (irregular), one was uncommon and seven were recorded only once. There are no globally threatened species found in Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (WS). We, however, recorded Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* which is a Near Threatened species at the global scale. Sagareshwar WS also harbours three Indian endemic and 23 South Asian endemic bird species. All the details are given in Appendix I.

Most of the water birds are local migrants to the Sagareshwar WS. They visit the Sagareshwar WS when seasonal ponds and small check dams retain water in monsoon and post monsoon months. Kumbhargao Lake which is now included in the Sagareshwar WS area, has added several new bird species to the checklist, especially the migrants.

Painted Francolin *Francolinus pictus*, Rain Quail *Coturnix coromandelica*, Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus*

migrate to the Sagareshwar WS to breed during the monsoon. The Indian Blackbird *Turdus simillimus* and Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina melanoptera* are breeding migrants to the Sagareshwar WS. They spend about eight months in the sanctuary from April to November. Interestingly, cuckoos such as Jacobin Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus*, Common Hawk-cuckoo *Hierococcyx varius*, Grey-bellied Cuckoo *Cacomantis passerinus* also come to the Sagareshwar WS during the same period (April to November). This may be due to the host-parasite relationship between these bird species.

The local migrants such as Thick-billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum agile*, Pale-billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*, Indian Blackbird *Turdus simillimus*, Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina melanoptera* arrive in Sagareshwar WS (probably) from the Western Ghats during the monsoon. Some of them breed here and spend a significant time of the monsoon in Sagareshwar WS. This phenomenon of monsoon migration needs further investigations to understand patterns of migration, purpose of migration and the significance of the same for the breeding success of the species.

The winter migrants such as Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*, Isabelline Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*, Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, Eurasian Crag-Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*, Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*, Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum*, Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides* and Rosy Starling *Sternus roseus* are seen in Sagareshwar WS for almost six months from early October to early April.

Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis* visits the sanctuary during March to August. Though the territorial calls have been heard and recorded during this period, no active nest was observed. After August the birds leave Sagareshwar WS. During winter (November–January), Green Bee-eaters *Merops orientalis* gather in trees near the guest house for night roosting.

### Some interesting migrants

#### Indian Black Bird *Turdus simillimus*

Indian Black Bird is a breeding migrant for Sagareshwar WS. It is generally seen and can be heard in the sanctuary from June onwards till November. Territorial calls were predominant in June and July. On one occasion, a nest with a clutch of three was observed in June. Juvenile birds have been observed in August. Interestingly the bird is not seen in the sanctuary after November. It would be very interesting to study its pre and post breeding habitats.

#### Grey-bellied Cuckoo *Cacomantis passerinus*

This is also a breeding migrant to the Sagareshwar WS.

It arrives in late May (last week of May) and stays there till the last week of September. It starts calling upon arrival and can be heard till the end of September. We could not observe any juvenile birds during our study period. It would be very interesting to know which species it exploits as foster parents to take care of the brood.

#### **Square-tailed Bulbul *Hypsipetes ganeesa***

This species was observed only thrice in the Sagareshwar WS between 2005 and 2006. Its sighting was confined to the months of July to October. These birds might have strayed and settled in the sanctuary for some time. However, further investigation is required to know whether they are regular visitors or stray birds visiting Sagareshwar WS.

#### **Vernal Hanging Parrot *Loriculus vernalis***

This is another interesting species observed in the Sagareshwar WS. It was only seen in 2006, from July to September. A small flock and individuals were observed across the months. They were seen foraging on pods of *Cassia siamia*, Indian Copperpod *Peltophorum pterocarpum* and *Ficus* spp.

#### **Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus***

Pallid Harriers were observed from 1997 to 2000. They were sighted from the second week of October to the first week of April. They were not seen in large flocks hence we assume that they could be roosting somewhere outside the Sagareshwar WS. Post 2000 this species, however, has not been observed in the sanctuary. This could be an outcome of their global decline during 1990–2000 (BirdLife International 2015).

### **DISCUSSION**

Our observations indicate that the species composition changes with the season. The region has two peak seasons when influx of species is observed. The first influx is during the monsoon where some species probably arrive here from the Western Ghats. They breed in the Sagareshwar WS and spend significant time here after the monsoon. The second influx of the species is observed post monsoon and early winter. Most of the winter migrants arrive here by early to mid-October and live in Sagareshwar WS till the end of March or early April.

The phenomenon of monsoon migration and breeding migration of some species needs further investigation to understand patterns of migration, purpose of migration and the significance of the same for breeding success of the species. This landscape also provides an opportunity to study the host-parasite relationship as four species

of cuckoos that reside here and some host species that specifically come here to breed.

The species assemblage in different seasons certainly has linkages with restoration of the ecosystem and least anthropogenic interference. Therefore, this sanctuary is very important in terms of understanding the restoration of the ecosystem and its impact on avifauna. Though there is no data available on the avifauna of the region prior to restoration; the assemblage of species is indicative of the restoration. Similar observations have been made by several workers with the assumptions that richness and abundances of bird species are often enhanced by restoration practices (Passell 2000; Twedt et al. 2006; Hamel 2003; Gaines et al. 2007; Aerts et al. 2008; Farwig et al. 2008).

This sanctuary gives an opportunity to further investigate the turnover of species in restored landscapes. It can serve as a model for studying indicator species and track changes in the restored habitat. Continuation of the current study will certainly be a major contribution to understand the response of avifauna to restored landscapes.

### **Conservation significance**

Prior to the official notification of Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary in 1985, this area went through several transitions. In 1970s, people of nearby villages and volunteers from cities took up the task of revitalizing this ravaged land. Several trees were planted, and as they grew birds and animals began to settle in Sagareshwar. Their number gradually increased within a few years. Sagareshwar is an example which shows that an ecologically degraded area, can be restored to its full potential if protected and managed properly.

There are several small pockets of wilderness across the length and breadth of the country, which are degraded for one reason or another. Suitable protection and management will certainly improve such zones as can be seen from the development of Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.

A further study is required to understand species turnover and assemblage with changes in the habitats. This could be an ideal ecosystem to study the avifauna with respect to changes in the habitat over the period of time.

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## Appendix 1. Checklist of the birds of Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India

	Species name	Scientific name	Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Red List Status	Endemic status
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Local migrant	Common	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
2	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
3	Indian Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
4	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
5	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
6	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Local migrant	Common	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
7	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
8	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Resident	Occasional	Campus	Least Concern	
9	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
10	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Grassland	Near Threatened	
11	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circus gallicus</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland and hills	Least Concern	
12	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Not defined	Least Concern	
13	Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Rocky hills	Least Concern	
14	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
15	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
16	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
17	Jungle Bush-Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
18	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
19	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Resident	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
20	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Local migrant	Common	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
21	Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Local migrant	Common	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
22	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
23	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
24	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Resident	Occasional	Grassland	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
25	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
26	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
27	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
28	Indian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Grassland	Least Concern	
29	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
30	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Grassland	Least Concern	
31	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Campus	Least Concern	
32	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
33	Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Resident	Uncommon	Grassland and Scrub	Least Concern	
34	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
35	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
36	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic

	Species name	Scientific name	Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Red List Status	Endemic status
37	Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	
38	Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
39	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
40	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
41	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Campus	Least Concern	
42	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i>	Resident	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
43	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
44	Rock Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Resident	Common	Valleys	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
45	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Resident	Common	Campus, tempel and other old buildings	Least Concern	
46	Mottled Wood-Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	Resident	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	Indian Endemic
47	Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
48	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
49	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Grassland and Scrub	Least Concern	
50	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Resident	Common	Campus, hills	Least Concern	
51	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
52	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
53	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
54	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Not defined	Least Concern	
55	Indain Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Local migrant	Common	Grassland and Scrub	Least Concern	
56	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
57	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	Resident	Common	Campus	Least Concern	
58	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	Resident	Common	Campus	Least Concern	
59	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	
60	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
61	Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
62	Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
63	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	Resident	Occasional	Grassland	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
64	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
65	Sykes's Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i>	Resident	Occasional	Grassland	Least Concern	Indian Endemic
66	Eurasian Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Rocky cliffs	Least Concern	
67	Dusky Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
68	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
69	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
70	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
71	Oriental Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
72	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
73	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	

	Species name	Scientific name	Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Red List Status	Endemic status
74	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i>	Resident	Occasional	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
75	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
76	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
77	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
78	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
79	White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
80	Square-tailed Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes ganeesa</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
81	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
82	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Scrub	Least Concern	
83	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
84	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Grassland	Least Concern	
85	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
86	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Temple	Least Concern	
87	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Campus	Least Concern	
88	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
89	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
90	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
91	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Rocky hills	Least Concern	
92	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdus simillimus</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
93	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
94	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudata</i>	Resident	Common	Grassland	Least Concern	
95	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
96	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
97	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
98	Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Resident	Common	Thickly wooded areas	Least Concern	
99	Spot-breasted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	Indian Endemic
100	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
101	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub and Grassland	Least Concern	
102	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
103	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
104	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
105	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
106	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
107	Clamorous Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Seasonal wetlands & Kumbhargao Talav	Least Concern	
108	Blyth's Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	scrub	Least Concern	
109	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
110	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
111	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	



	Species name	Scientific name	Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Red List Status	Endemic status
112	Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
113	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	
114	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Local migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
115	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
116	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
117	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
118	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
119	Grey-hooded Bunting	<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Winter Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
120	Striolated Bunting	<i>Emberiza striolata</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Not defined	Least Concern	
121	Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	Resident	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
122	Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
123	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Resident	Common	All habitats	Least Concern	
124	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Resident	Common	Campus	Least Concern	
125	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	Not defined	Occasional	Not defined	Least Concern	
126	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Breeding Migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
127	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	
128	Malabar Starling	<i>Sturnia blythii</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
129	Brahminy Starling	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
130	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	
131	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
132	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Resident	Common	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
133	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	Campus and Scrub	Least Concern	
134	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Local migrant	Common	Scrub	Least Concern	
135	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Winter Migrant	Occasional	Scrub	Least Concern	
136	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Local migrant	Occasional	campus, temples	Least Concern	
137	Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Resident	Occasional	Campus, temples	Least Concern	South Asia Endemic
138	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Not defined	Single Record	Not defined	Least Concern	

Common: Species observed repeatedly in suitable habitat; Uncommon: Species occurs on a regular basis, but not frequently in suitable habitat; Occasional: Species that were recorded occasionally in suitable habitat; Single record: Species reported only once

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