

## Checklist of birds of Karnala Bird Sanctuary, District Raigad, Maharashtra

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### Introduction:

Karnala Bird Sanctuary (18°53'N and 73°7'E) situated in Panvel *taluka* of Raigad district and is about 60 km from Mumbai on the Mumbai-Goa Highway (NH-17), with an elevation range of approximately 20 mts to 450 mts. It was declared as a sanctuary in 1968 with an area of 4.48 sq.km. In 1975 the area was increased to 12.11 sq.km (or 1,211 hectares). The highway passes right through the Sanctuary (about 2.5 Km of highway falls within the sanctuary area) dividing it into two unequal parts, the larger part with the fort and the smaller part on the West side of the Highway. Situated in the Biogeographic province of Malabar Plains Region the Sanctuary is part of one of the spurs of the Northern Sahyadri Range in the Western Ghats. The highest point of the sanctuary is the Karnala Fort at 450 mts. The Sanctuary shows a 40% tree cover.

### Habitats:

The habitat of Karnala Bird Sanctuary can be divided into five distinct habitat types:

Hill Forests: Mostly Southern Dry Mix deciduous forest are seen along the slopes of the hill, mainly composed of plant species like, Kakad (*Garunga pinnata*), Beheda (*Terminalia bellerica*) Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*).

Open Forest: Open forest of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) found in small patches at the base of the Karnala Hill.

Riverine Fringe Forest: Seen along the non-perennial streams, locally known as *nallas*, mainly composing of Umbar (*Ficus glomerata* syn. *F. racemosa*) Jambul (*Syzygium cumini*), Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*), Tamhan or Queens's Flowers (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*) and Mango (*Mangifera indica*).

Grassland: There are isolated patches of Grassland in the Sanctuary, locally known as

'*Maal*' There are three important grassland patches, namely, *Garmal*, *Mohormal* and *Rithamal* (see Map).

Water Bodies: Apart from the non-perennial streams, the park has check dam which collects rainwater and has water till the month of December.

### Methodology:

Opportunistic visits and surveys were carried out in the sanctuary on multiple occasions during the five year span of 2010-2015. All the observations were compiled together and a checklist of birds was prepared. We also included important sighting records of birds by many peer birders from various other sources like the photographs on Oriental Bird Images (<http://orientalbirdimages.org>) as well as [www.indianaturewatch.com](http://www.indianaturewatch.com) websites, checklists posted online on the eBird website (as accessed on 5 August 2015). A bird checklist published by the Forest Department enlists 134 species of birds (Anon. 2008) whereas the book "National Park and Sanctuaries in Maharashtra" by Pande (2005) containing 158 species. A paper by Joshi *et al.* (2013) and an abstract by Joshi and Raut (2013) mentions occurrence of 144 bird species, but these publications did not provide full checklist of birds. Prasad (2003) had compiled an annotated checklist of birds of Western Maharashtra listing important sightings of birds and their references. The eBird website ([www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org)) has a checklist of 143 species of birds reported by many peer birders over a period last few years in Karnala (with some impossible sighting records, which were removed). The purpose of this paper is to prepare a comprehensive checklist for this very

important bird habitat in Western Ghats. Western Ghats has a great avifaunal diversity found in various habitats, harboring ca. 580 species of Birds (Pramod, *et al.* 1997, Pandey *et al.* 2003). The brochure published by Forest Department (Anon. 2008) mention that 642 species of plants were found during a survey carried out by Botanical Survey of India.

#### **Status of birds:**

The status was classified as following after distributions as explained in Ali and Ripley (1983), Grimmett *et al.* (2011) and Rasmussen and Anderton (2012), however, the last was considered as the final in making a decision in species with confusing status. The classification and nomenclature was followed as per Rasmussen and Anderton (2012) in this paper.

**R- Resident species**, which are found in the study area throughout the year.

**WM- Winter Migrant**, species, which are found in the study area only during winter.

**LM- Local Migrant**, species, which is found in the study area irregularly, but is resident of India.

**BM- Breeding Migrant**, species, which visit the study area only for or during its breeding season.

**PM- Passage migrant**, species, which are sighted on the passage from their wintering grounds to the breeding grounds or vice versa.

**V-Vagrant**, species, which is not regularly sighted, nor winter migrant nor breeding migrant and hence supposed to be a stray bird sighting.

#### **Results:**

The comprehensive checklist of birds given here consists of 222 species recorded from the Sanctuary belonging to 50 families. Out of which 161 are resident, 46 winter migrant species, three are breeding migrants, seven are passage migrants and five are vagrant species. Family Rallidae, Threskiornithidae, Tytonidae, Coraciidae, Upupidae, Scolopacinae, Pittidae, Sittidae, Zosteropidae, Fringillidae, Ploceinae show the lowest representation with only one

species each. Family Accipitridae shows the highest number of representatives of 17 species in the area.

Species like, Black-backed (Oriental) Dwarf Kingfisher (*Ceyx erithaca*), Pied or Jacobin Cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*), Indian Pitta (*Pitta brachyuran*) migrate to the area only during their breeding season, i.e. in monsoon. The list consists of 5 species listed in the IUCN threatened list, and 8 Western Ghats endemics.

#### **Threatened Species:**

Four species of vultures, namely, White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* (Critically Endangered), Indian Vulture (*Gyps indicus*) (Critically Endangered), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) (Endangered), Cinereous Vulture (*Aegyptius monachus*) (Near Threatened) were reported from the Sanctuary. But none of these were sighted during at least last ten years. The last records of a Egyptian Vulture was in 2001 when a single bird was sighted (Prasad, 2003) Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*) (Near Threatened) which did not have its formal distribution in western Maharashtra, is now being seen here (it has already spread everywhere in Mumbai city and its suburbs). **Endemic species:**

Following eight species endemic to Western Ghats has been found in Karnala: Grey-fronted Green-pigeon (*Treron affinis*), Nilgiri Woodpigeon (*Columba elphinstonii*), Malabar (Blue-winged) Parakeet (*Psittacula columboides*), Malabar Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros griseus*), White-cheeked Barbet (*Megalaima viridis*), Malabar Lark (*Galerida malabarica*), Small Sunbird (*Leptocoma minima*), Vigor's Sunbird (*Aethopyga vigorisii*).

#### **Taxonomical Changes:**

Following taxonomical changes has upgraded some sub-species to species or split to create new species after Rasmussen and Anderton (2012), resulting into addition of these species into the list of endemic species of Western Ghats: Scarlet Minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*)

was split into two species, Scarlet Minivet (*P. speciosus*) and Orange Minivet (*P. flammeus*) the latter being an endemic of the Western Ghats. Black Bulbul (*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*) was split into two species, Himalayan Black Bulbul (*H. leucocephalus*) and the Square-tailed Bulbul (*Hypsipetes ganeesa*), the latter being an endemic to Western Ghats. Pompadour Green-pigeon (*Treron pompadora*) was split into four species and the one endemic to Western Ghats is Grey-fronted Green-pigeon (*Treron affinis*).

#### **Important sighting records:**

Eurasian Crag Martin (*Hirundo rupestris*) was reported by Salim Ali and Humayun Abdulali (1938) on 16 February 1936.

Blue-faced Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*) (then called Green-billed Malkoha) was reported by Abdulali (1953) when he saw a bird at the Karnala Fort on 10 May 1953.

Sangeeta Dhanuka reported sighting of Alpine Swift (*Tachymarpis melba*) on 4 March 2001 and Malabar Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros griseus*) was reported by Stairmand on 17 February 1970 (Stairmand 1970) and then by Sunjoy Monga in 2001.

Ashy Minivet (*Pericrocotus divaricatus*) which is a rare winter visitor to India was first reported from Karnala on 31 January 1965 when six birds were seen, out of which one was shot and presented to BNHS collection (Navarro 1965 a, b). The species was sighted here almost after a gap of 46 years on 26 February 2012 by avid birders Ritesh Bagul and Alok Bhawe. It has been sighted by many bird watchers since then. Navarro (1965b) reported the sighting of Eurasian Blackbird (*Turdus merula nigropileus*). It was reported again by Monga (2001) and then Joshi *et al.* (2013).

Forest Wagtail (*Dendronanthus indicus*) and Jerdon's Nightjar *Caprimulgus atripennis* were reported recently by Joshi *et al.* (2013).

Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*) which is a rare winter visitor, was reported here on 25

November 1985 when 4 females or immature birds were seen (Banerjee 1987).

Sunjoy Monga reported sighting of three Malabar Parakeets (*Psittacula columboides*) on 22 August 2001 (Prasad 2003).

A Slaty-legged Crake (*Rallina eurizonoides*) was sighted by Asif Khan on 4 May 2014 in forest undergrowth.

A Rufous-bellied Eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*) was sighted by avid birder Adesh Shivkar and Santosh Gulavani here on 6 July 2014. This is the first record of the species around Mumbai, which is mostly found in Western Ghats south of Goa.

We feel that Sri Lanka Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus moniliger*) and few other species of nocturnal birds (like owls, nightjars *etc.*) also could be found if surveys are conducted in the night. This is looking into the fact that the frogmouth has been found northwards in Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Kasambe, 2012) as well as in the nearby Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary (Rahmani *et al.* 2013) in similar habitats. **Other Fauna:** The sanctuary is also home to the Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Indian Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Indian Muntjac or Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Black-naped Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Common Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Common Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*) and the endangered Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) as well as Common Indian Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) (Anon 2008).

#### **Threats and Conservation Measures:**

Currently, the NH-17 has a two lane highway passing through the bird sanctuary and it falls on the 84-km Panvel-Indapur stretch of the Mumbai-Goa Highway. There was a proposal for widening of this highway into a four lane road. This proposal was already rejected twice. However, the newly formed National Board for

Wildlife (NBWL), headed by Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MOEF&CC) cleared the project proposal in June 2015. It must be mentioned here that unlike in the past, the NBWL now has only a few non-governmental members.

(<http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-green-nod-to-nh-widening-cutting-through-karnala-bird-haven-2092168> as accessed on 25 June 2015)

After the news of approval of road widening, news came that the Sanctuary area will be expanded from the present 1,211 hectares to 1,896 hectares. Mr. Devendra Fadnavis, Chief Minister of Maharashtra approved the recommendation of the advisory board of the State Wildlife Advisory Board to expand the Karnala Bird Sanctuary by declaring an adjoining 685 hectares of reserved forest as a sanctuary

(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Karnala-bird-sanctuary-will-get-another-685-hectares/articleshow/47793691.cms> as accessed on 25 June 2015).

The existing two-lanes of the NH-17 already pose threats to the conservation of this sanctuary in the form of pollution, littering of solid waste and illegal resorts. There is tremendous tourist pressure on this small sanctuary, as it is considered as a tourist destination for Mumbai. The sanctuary attracts hundreds of picnickers, especially on weekends, due to its proximity to the metropolitan Mumbai city. Unfortunately, visitors do not respect tranquility of the sanctuary. Many ruthless picnickers only add sound, plastic and other garbage to the place creating major disturbance

(<http://www.sanctuaryasia.com> as accessed on 25 June 2015).

The invasive plant species *Lantana canara* locally called *Ranmodi* or *Tantani* is spreading fast and overtaking some of the beautiful forest patches. It needs to be controlled (Anon. 2008). The villagers from nearby villages depend on the forest for their requirement of fuel wood, thus exerting heavy pressure on the habitat.

The Forest Department has a team of devoted staff which controls the visitors and ensure that visitors do not take plastic waste with them inside the sanctuary area.

There are few troops of Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) in the sanctuary which are fed by the people passing by the National Highway. This has resulted into the macaques staying along the road and even attacking the tourists.

The Forest Department has taken an initiative and started canteen inside the sanctuary, which are managed by the local communities. This will benefit in the long run as the community involvement in the conservation is increasing.

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Table - Checklist of birds of Karnala Bird Sanctuary			
Sr. No.	Group/ Name of the Bird	Family/ Scientific Name	Status
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Ardeidae</b>	
1	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	R
2	Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	R
3	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	R
4	Indian Pond-heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R
5	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	R
6	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R
7	Chestnut Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Threskiornithidae</b>	
8	Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Accipitridae</b>	
9	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	R
10	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R
11	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans migrans/govinda</i>	R
12	Black-eared Kite	<i>Milvus [migrans] lineatus</i>	WM
13	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	R
14	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	R
15	Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	R
16	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	R
17	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	R
18	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R
19	Crested Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	R
20	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	V
21	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	R
22	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	WM
23	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius (part)</i>	R
24	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	V
25	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	R
26	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	WM
27	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pinnatus</i>	WM
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Falconidae</b>	
28	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	R
29	Peregrine Falcon (Shaheen)	<i>Falco peregrinus perigrinator</i>	R
30	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus calidus</i>	WM
31	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	V
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Phasianidae</b>	
32	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	R
33	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	WM
34	Jungle Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i>	R
35	Red Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>	R
36	Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	R
37	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Rallidae</b>	
38	Slaty-legged Crake	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	V
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Charadriidae</b>	
39	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R
40	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Scolopacinae</b>	
41	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	WM
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Columbidae</b>	
42	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R
43	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R
44	Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R

45	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	R	69	Indian Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	R
46	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	70	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	R
47	Grey-fronted Green-pigeon	<i>Treron affinis</i>	R	71	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	R
48	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Caprimulgidae</b>	
49	Green Imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	R	72	Indian Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	R
50	Nilgiri Woodpigeon	<i>Columba elphinstonii</i>	R	73	Indian Little Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Psittacidae</b>		74	Jerdon's Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus atripennis</i>	R
51	Vernal Hanging-parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Apodidae</b>	
52	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	R	75	Asian Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	R
53	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	R	76	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	R
54	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	R	77	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronate</i>	R
55	Malabar Parakeet	<i>Psittacula columboides</i>	R	78	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Cuculidae</b>			<b>Family</b>	<b>Alcedinidae</b>	
56	Jacobin or Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	BM	79	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R
57	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	WM	80	Black-backed (Oriental) Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	BM
58	Common Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococyx varius</i>	R	81	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R
59	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	R	82	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	V
60	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerines</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Meropidae</b>	
61	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	PM	83	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R
62	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	PM	84	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	WM
63	Small Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	PM		<b>Family</b>	<b>Coraciidae</b>	
64	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	R	85	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R
65	Blue-faced Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Upupidae</b>	
66	'Southern' Coucal	<i>Centropus [sinensis] parroti</i>	R	86	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Tytonidae</b>		87	Malabar Trogon	<i>Harpactes fasciatus</i>	R
67	Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Bucerotidae</b>	
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Strigidae</b>		88	Malabar Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros griseus</i>	R
68	Indian Scops-owl	<i>Ous bakkamoena</i>	R	89	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	R

	<b>Family</b>	<b>Capitonidae</b>		112	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba dukhunensis</i>	WM
90	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	R	113	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	WM
91	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Xantholaema haemacephala</i>	R	114	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	WM
92	White-cheeked Barbet	<i>Megalaima viridis</i>	R	115	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	PM
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Picidae</b>		116	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	R
93	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	WM	117	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus t. trivialis</i>	WM
94	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	R	118	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R
95	Indian Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Campephagidae</b>	
96	Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	R	119	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	R
97	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	R	120	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	R
98	White-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus javensis</i>	R	121	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	R
99	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	R	122	Ashy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	WM
100	Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanensis</i>	R	123	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R
101	White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Cryocolaptes festivus</i>	R	124	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	WM
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Pittidae</b>		125	Orange Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	R
102	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	BM		<b>Family</b>	<b>Pycnonotidae</b>	
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Alaudidae</b>		126	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R
103	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	R	127	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	R
104	Malabar Lark	<i>Galerida malabarica</i>	R	128	White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	R
105	Ashy-crowned Finch-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	R	129	White-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i>	R
106	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	R	130	Square-tailed Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetus ganeesa</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Hirundinidae</b>			<b>Family</b>	<b>Irenidae</b>	
107	Eurasian Crag-martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	WM	131	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R
108	Dusky Crag-martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	R	132	Gold-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	R
109	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	WM	133	Jerdon's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	R
110	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Laniidae</b>	
111	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	R	134	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius c. cristatus</i>	WM
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Motacillidae</b>					



135	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	R	159	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	R
136	'Rufous-backed' Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach erythronotus group</i>	R	160	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Turdinae</b>		161	Blyth's Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	WM
137	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	WM	162	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R
138	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	WM	163	Siberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita tristis</i>	WM
139	Malabar Whistling-thrush	<i>Myiophonus horsfieldii</i>	R	164	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	WM
140	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera (Geokichla) citrina</i>	R	165	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	WM
141	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdus simillimus</i>	R	166	Hume's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	WM
142	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	PM	167	Greenish Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	WM
143	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	WM	168	Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	WM
144	Oriental Magpie-robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	169	Bright-green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	WM
145	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Sittidae</b>	
146	Indian Black Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	R	170	Indian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	R
147	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	WM		<b>Family</b>	<b>Paridae</b>	
148	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	WM	171	Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	R
149	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	R	172	Indian Yellow Tit	<i>Parus aplonotus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Timaliinae</b>			<b>Family</b>	<b>Muscicapinae</b>	
150	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	R	173	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa latirostris</i>	WM
151	Indian Scimitar-babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i>	R	174	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	WM
152	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	R	175	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	WM
153	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	R	176	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	WM
154	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	R	177	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	WM
155	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	R	178	Blue-throated Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	WM
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Sylviinae</b>		179	White-bellied Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis pallipes</i>	R
156	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	WM	180	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	R
157	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R	181	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	WM
158	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	R	182	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	PM
					<b>Family</b>	<b>Monarchinae</b>	

183	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	R	202	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R
184	Black-naped Blue Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R	203	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Rhipidurinae</b>			<b>Family</b>	<b>Ploceinae</b>	
185	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	R	204	'Indian' Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus p. philippinus</i>	R
186	White-spotted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Sturnidae</b>	
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Dicaeidae</b>		205	Grey-headed (Chestnut-tailed) Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	PM
187	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Pachyglossa agile</i>	R	206	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	R
188	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	R	207	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Nectariniidae</b>		208	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	WM
189	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	R	209	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R
190	Small Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma minima</i>	R	210	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	R
191	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	R	211	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	R
192	Loten's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris lotenius</i>	R		<b>Family</b>	<b>Oriolidae</b>	
193	Vigor's Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga vigorsii</i>	R	212	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Zosteropidae</b>		213	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	WM
194	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	R	214	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Emberizinae</b>			<b>Family</b>	<b>Dicruridae</b>	
195	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	R	215	Black Drongo	<i>Edolius macrocercus</i>	R
196	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	WM	216	Ashy Drongo	<i>Edolius leucophaeus</i>	WM
197	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	WM	217	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Edolius caerulescens</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Fringillidae</b>		218	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Chaptia aeneus</i>	R
198	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	WM	219	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Estrildidae</b>			<b>Family</b>	<b>Corvidae</b>	
199	Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	R	220	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	R
200	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	R	221	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	R
201	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R	222	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus [macrorhynchos] culminatus</i>	R
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Passerinae</b>					