

BIRDS OF KARNALA



Forest Regeneration and
Environmental Sustainability Trust





Illustration by: Mr. Mohit Yalgi

BIRDS OF KARNALA

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1. **Common name:** Indian Spot-billed Duck
Scientific name: *Anas poecilorhyncha*
Habitat: Freshwater lakes and marshes
Food: Aquatic plants and small water insects such as snails
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Indian spot-billed ducks are dabbling ducks, which means that they usually stay to the surface instead of diving down into the water to feed.



2. **Common name:** Common Teal
Scientific name: *Anas crecca*
Habitat: Marshes and inland water that are shallow and muddy
Food: In breeding season- Aquatic invertebrates such as crustaceans, insects and their larvae, molluscs and worms. In winter, they shift to a largely granivorous diet, feeding on seeds of aquatic plants and grasses, including sedges and grains.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These birds rise out of the water as light as a feather and fly up almost vertically. In a flock of ducks, Common Teal are often the first to take to take flight in case of danger.



3. **Common name:** Lesser Whistling-Duck
Scientific name: *Dendrocygna javanica*
Habitat: Low land wetland, freshwater lakes and wet paddy fields
Food: A nocturnal feeder; generally feeds on small fish and snails
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The lesser whistling duck is named after the two-toned whistling call it makes. During the breeding season, they nest in pairs, mostly reusing the old nests of kites and herons in tree hollows, forked branches, or on the ground.



4. **Common name:** Little Grebe
Scientific name: *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
Habitat: Wetlands, normally small and shallow, including small lakes, ponds, and canals.
Food: Little grebes are carnivores (insectivores, piscivores). Their diet consists of insects such as mayfly, dragonfly, small fish, frogs, insect larvae etc
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Little grebes are monogamous breeders. This means that males will mate with only one female and females will mate with only one male. A group of grebes are known collectively as a "water dance" of grebes.
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5. **Common name:** Thick-billed Flowerpecker
Scientific Name: *Dicaeum agile*
Habitat: Forest edge, Plantations, Coconut groves, orchards, and gardens
Food: It eats fruits and nectar, particularly of mistletoes and figs, spiders, and insects.
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: The male in display shows distinct white mesial stripe down crown and nape, and white flecking on center of crown to attract the female.
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6. **Common name:** Nilgiri Flowerpecker
Scientific Name: *Dicaeum concolor*
Habitat: Evergreen and moist deciduous hill forest and edges, as well as groves of trees and plantations.
Food: It predominantly feeds on fruits and nectar.
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: They are visibly cute to watch as they are tiny in size and appear like sparrows due to their small size.



7. **Common name:** Pale-billed Flowerpecker
Scientific Name: *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*
Habitat: Deciduous Forest, mangroves, cultivation, plantations and orchards and fig trees.
Food: It eats fruits and nectar, particularly of mistletoes and figs, spiders, and insects.
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: The pale-billed flowerpecker shares a close symbiotic relationship with the mistletoe varieties of *Loranthus* (commonly found like that green net-like thing on mango trees) and *Viscum* species.
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8. **Common name:** Green Bee-eater
Scientific name: *Merops orientalis*
Habitat: Dry savanna, hot desert, arid woodlands, tropical dry shrublands, dry plains with scattered trees.
Food: Insects like grasshoppers, locusts, cicadas, moths, beetles, honeybees, wasps, flies and flying ants and termites.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They sometimes perch on the backs of cattle and make sallies into vegetation close to the ground to catch insects. Before eating their prey, they remove any dirt by striking the insect several times against a hard surface.
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9. **Common name:** Red-whiskered Bulbul
Scientific name: *Pycnonotus jocosus*
Habitat: Bulbuls are common in urban areas, where they inhabit parks, gardens and along creeks.
Food: Feeds on Berries, small fruits insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: It gets its name from the red whisker patch located below its eye. Red-whiskered Bulbul was first sighted on Oahu in 1965 and is now very common on Oahu.



10. **Common name:** Red-vented Bulbul
Scientific name: *Pycnonotus cafer*
Habitat: Prefer the lower level residential, agricultural, and scrubland. Also resides in native forests.
Food: Feeds on the fruits, berries, insects, flower nectar, seeds and buds
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Bulbuls are very aggressive birds and could compete with other desirable birds for nesting and foraging areas.
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11. **Common name:** White-browed Bulbul
Scientific name: *Pycnonotus luteolus*
Habitat: Dry open scrub country mainly on the plains and occurs in gardens and woodlands with dense shrubbery
Food: White-browed Bulbuls feed on fruit, nectar and insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: White-browed can be distinguished by its brown face and white eyebrow. Rather noisy but uncommonly seen, listen for regular, short bursts of distinctive raucous babbling.
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12. **Common name:** House Crow
Scientific name: *Corvus splendens*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical habitats.
Food: House crows are omnivorous, eating rubbish, leftovers, debris, and sewage. They also eat lizards, fish, frogs, crabs, insects, nectar, fruits, the seeds of cereal, eggs, chicks, and small mammals.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Crows are extremely intelligent birds. They are known for their problem-solving skills and amazing communication skills.



13. **Common name:** Indian Jungle crow
Scientific name: *Corvus macrorhynchos*
Habitat: Forest and woodland
Food: Primarily a scavenger that feeds on carrion, leftover food from humans, and food stolen from other birds.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: In Japan, crows are a pest, as they rip open garbage bags and take wire coat hangers for their nests.
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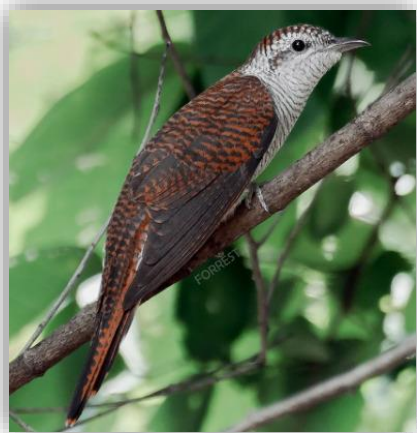
14. **Common name:** Southern Coucal
Scientific name: *Centropus sinensis*
Habitat: Secondary forest, tall grassland, thickets, bamboo, scrub near cultivation, paddy fields, cover near streams and swamps, and mangroves
Food: Small mammals (mice, hedgehog), lizards, snakes, frogs; insects (caterpillars, grasshoppers, katydids, beetles, larvae of rhinoceros beetles); also centipedes, scorpions, spiders, crabs, snails, slugs, eggs and nestlings of small birds, fruits and seeds.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The bird is called as Bhardwaj in Hindi on the name of saint Bhardwaj. The southern coucal is a bird that makes deep resonant calls to the other birds which bring good omen in many parts of its range. Seeing southern coucal is known as a good omen. As part of the courtship display, the male coucal offers food to female.
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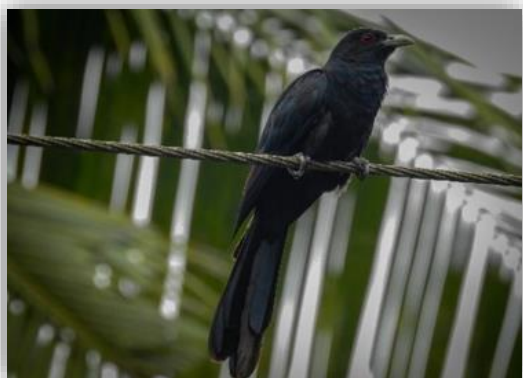
15. **Common name:** Square-tailed Drongo cuckoo
Scientific name: *Surniculus lugubris*
Habitat: Forests (including semi-evergreen, swamp and riparian forests, tropical and subtropical mangrove forests).
Food: Feeds mostly on insects such as caterpillars, beetles, swarming termites, ants, spiders, grasshoppers, cicadas and locusts.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These square-tailed cuckoos are brood parasites, laying eggs in the nest of other birds and rely on the host to raise their young. The hosts are small babblers.



16. **Common name:** Common Hawk cuckoo
Scientific name: *Hierococcyx varius*
Habitat: Evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, wooded hillsides, deciduous hill forests, partly cultivated farmlands.
Food: Feeds mainly on caterpillars, moths, grasshoppers, locusts, cicadas, winged ants and termites, fruits, fig, berries and lizards.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: It is popularly known as the 'Brain fever' bird due to its call. The resemblance to hawks gives this group the generic name of hawk-cuckoo and like many other cuckoos these are brood parasites, laying their eggs in nests of babblers and laughing-thrushes with the chicks brought up by the foster parents.
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17. **Common name:** Banded Bay Cuckoo
Scientific name: *Cacomantis sonneratti*
Habitat: Open or dense broadleaf forest, deciduous and evergreen, forest edge, secondary scrub, cultivated lands.
Food: Feeds mostly on insects like caterpillars, dragonflies, mantises, grasshoppers, and beetles are their primary food.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Males sing from exposed branches during the breeding season, which can vary with region.
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18. **Common name:** Asian Koel
Scientific name: *Eudynamis scolopaceus*
Habitat: Tropical moist lowland forests, foothill forests, deciduous forests, subtropical and tropical dry shrublands, open woodlands, dense broadleaf forests, evergreen forests.
Food: Asian koels are omnivores and consume a variety of insects, caterpillars, eggs, and small vertebrates. Adults, however, feed mainly on fruit.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: They are brood parasites, laying eggs in the nest of other birds and relying on the host to raise their young. Asian koels are especially important in the dispersal of the seeds of sandalwood tree in India.



19. **Common name:** Pied Bushchat
Scientific name: *Saxicola caprata*
Habitat: It is found in the open habitats including scrub, grassland, and cultivation
Food: Feeds on the Small insect and their larvae, including beetles, caterpillars, moths, midges, and ants, also earthworms
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They nest in cavities in stone walls or in holes in an embankment, lining the nest with grass and animal hair. The males are black with white shoulder and vent patches whose extent varies among populations.
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20. **Common name:** Common Sandpiper
Scientific name: *Actitis hypoleucos*
Habitat: Margins of water bodies, mostly riverbanks, preferably with pebbles, sand or rocks, and patches of dry meadows; also small pond. coastal shores, estuaries, saltmarshes.
Food: Insects, insect larvae, crustaceans, molluscs, annelids and spiders
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Both parents take care of their chicks, although mother commonly leaves her chicks before they fledge, at the age of 22 to 28 days.
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21. **Common name:** Green Sandpiper
Scientific name: *Tringa ochropus*
Habitat: Damp wooded areas, in old, swampy woodland and montane forest; preferably pine woods, but also in spruce or alder, in vicinity of rivers, streams, swamps or lakes.
Food: Larvae of beetles, also dragonfly larvae, ants, water-bugs and moth larvae; annelids, small crustaceans, spiders and fishes
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Migrants occur in fresh and brackish wetland habitats, especially on muddy shores of lakes and small ponds.



22. **Common name:** Common Greenshank
Scientific name: *Tringa nebularia*
Habitat: Mangrove forests, tropical and subtropical flooded grasslands, freshwater lakes, intertidal mudflats, shorelines, tidepools, lagoons, coral reefs, estuaries, marshes and inland wetlands.
Food: Insects, worms, beetles, flies, termites, ants, spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, amphibians and small fish
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: 'Nebula' in Latin stands for mist. The bird gets its scientific name from the damp and marshy habitat it is found in.
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23. **Common name:** Dusky Crag-Martin
Scientific name: *Ptyonoprogne concolor*
Habitat: It is found in the hilly or mountainous country with cliffs, gorges and caves
Food: The dusky crag martin feeds mainly on insects caught in flight
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: This martin nests under a cliff overhang or on a man-made structure, building a neat half-cup mud nest with a soft lining.
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24. **Common name:** Eurasian Crag-Martin
Scientific name: *Ptyonoprogne rupstris*
Habitat: It is found in the mountains, crags, coastal cliffs, farmland, meadows, rocky coasts, swamps, and lakes also around human habitations
Food: feeds on flying insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Crag martin mud nests are open and are constructed under cliff edges or human-made overhangs.

25. **Common name:** Wire-tailed Swallow

Scientific name: *Hirundo smithii*

Habitat: It is found in the Grassland, savanna, open woodland, clearings, cultivation, also human habitations, including towns; usually near water, such as lakes, rivers, canals, and paddy fields.

Food: Feed on the insects such as flies beetles, bugs, butterflies, moths, mayflies, Hymenoptera and termites

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: The Wire-tailed Swallow gets its name from its two long, thin outer tail feathers that resemble wires.



26. **Common name:** Barn Swallow

Scientific Name: *Hirundo rustica*

Habitat: It's mostly open country and marshes, especially near barns, outbuildings, bridges, and culverts.

Food: Feed on insects such as flies, grasshoppers, crickets, dragonflies, beetles, moths and other flying insects .

IUCN status: Least Concern

Interesting Facts: Barn Swallows nesting on one's property is considered a sign of good fortune or a harbinger of spring in many parts of the world. According to folklore, Barn Swallows got their forked tails because they stole fire from the gods to give to the people, and their central tail feathers were shortened when they were burned off by a firebrand thrown by a wrathful deity.



27. **Common name:** Red-rumped swallow

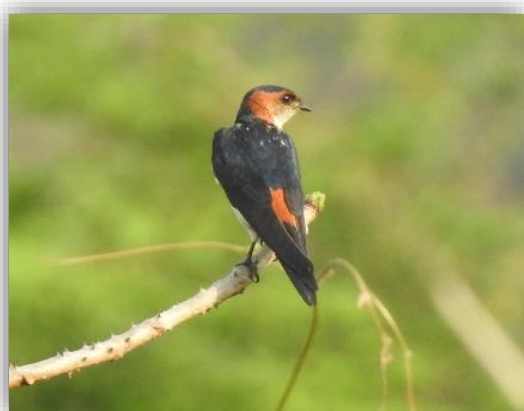
Scientific name: *Cecropis daurica*

Habitat: It is found in the Open hilly country and mountains, river gorges, valleys, sea cliffs, cultivation, and human habitations, including towns

Food: The Red-rumped Swallow feeds almost entirely on flying insects all year round.

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: During the breeding season, the male performs some displays by circling while calling around the female. If the female perches, the male joins her and perches nearby while singing. It may sometimes display its tail.





28. **Common name:** Western Reef Heron
Scientific name: *Egretta gularis*
Habitat: Inhabits estuaries, mudflats, marshes, tidal flats, creeks, lagoons, rocky shores, sandy shores, reefs, mangroves, rocky cliffs, and islets.
Food: Fish, insects, grubs, and earthworms
IUCN status: Near threatened
Interesting facts: The western reef heron rather looks like the Little Egret, but is different in having two color phases; one is pure white, and the other is slaty grey with a white patch on the throat.
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29. **Common name:** Black-crowned Night- Heron
Scientific name: *Nycticorax nycticorax*
Habitat: Inhabits forested margins of ponds, lakes, streams, creeks, lagoons, marshes, and mangroves
Food: Feeds on fish, crustaceans, molluscs, leeches, frogs, reptiles, small birds, small mammals, and insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Black-crowned night herons are most active from dusk to dawn, that is, from sunset to sunrise when they hunt which is why they are called night herons.
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30. **Common name:** Striated Heron
Scientific name: *Butorides Striata*
Habitat: wetland habitats such as marshes, agricultural fields, rivers, and lakes.
Food: Feeds on crabs and other crustaceans, as well as molluscs and small fish
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Somehow clumsy and comical with the long legs and posture when stalking their preys, it is yet a very handsome bird. It's amazing how this bird is sometimes so resourceful to even use baits, they're best known technique, to catch their fish!



31. **Common name:** Painted Stork
Scientific name: *Mycteria leucocephala*
Habitat: Shallow freshwater at a diversity of wetland types, such as lakes, grassy marshland, jheels, riverbanks and paddy fields.
Food: Indian Tilapia fish, frogs, reptiles, crustaceans and insects.
IUCN status: Near threatened
Interesting facts: The legs of Painted storks are yellowish to red in color but often appear white due to their habit of defecating on their legs, especially when at rest. Nesting colonies of Painted storks are so large that they may contain up to 100 nests.
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32. **Common name:** Asian Openbill
Scientific name: *Anastomus oscitans*
Habitat: Lakes, jheels, canals, rivers, marshes and occasionally mudflats; paddy fields
Food: Apple snails, Bird with snail (Pila); occasionally other small aquatic animals, such as frogs, crabs and large insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The Asian Openbill Stork is a broad-winged soaring bird, which relies on moving between thermals of hot air for sustained flight.
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33. **Common name:** Great Egret
Scientific name: *Ardea alba*
Habitat: Along streams, lakes, saltwater and freshwater marshes, muddy areas, and ponds.
Food: Fish, frogs, small reptiles, small birds, rodents, insects, crustaceans, and molluscs.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: During the breeding season, these birds grow long, lacy-shaped feathers known as "aigrettes", stretching them in an impressive display.



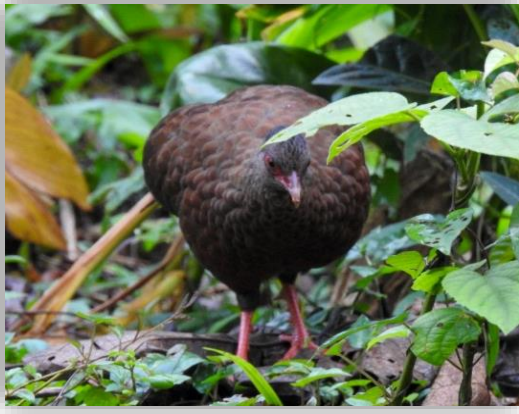
34. **Common name:** Little Egret
Scientific name: *Egretta garzetta*
Habitat: Shallow, fresh, brackish, and saline water bodies such as ponds, lakes, streams, marshes, swamps, irrigation canals, pools, flooded grasslands, lagoons, paddy fields.
Food: Fish, frogs, small reptiles, small birds, rodents, insects, crustaceans, and molluscs.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: They are diurnal birds and feed mainly in the early morning and in the late afternoon.
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35. **Common name:** Little Ringed Plover
Scientific name: *Charadrius dubius*
Habitat: In vicinity of standing or slow-flowing fresh water; sometimes saline inland pools and flats, or brackish lagoons and estuaries. Also found in artificial, often only temporarily suitable, habitats, such as gravel pits, sewage works and industrial wastelands.
Food: Insects, insect larvae, spiders, ants, beetles, worms, crustaceans and snails are their primary food.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These birds are characterized by their dark neck bands, large wingspan, rapid wing flaps, and beautiful flight during the breeding season and the sweet sound that they communicate through.
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36. **Common name:** Indian Pond-Heron
Scientific name: *Ardeola gravii*
Habitat: Ponds, pools, marshes, rivers, streams, tidal flats, flooded grasslands, paddy fields, canals and ditches
Food: Feed on fish, frogs, crustaceans, insects and small reptiles.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The habit of standing still and flushing only at the last moment has led to widespread folk beliefs that they are semi-blind.



37. **Common name:** Red Spurfowl
Scientific name: *Galloperdix spadicea*
Habitat: Deciduous scrub, lantana thickets or scrubby bamboo
Food: Seeds, berries, fruits especially figs and various invertebrates
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Red spurfowl is a forest bird which is endemic to India. The bird is quite secretive and almost difficult to spot.
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38. **Common name:** Grey Junglefowl
Scientific name: *Gallus sonneratti*
Habitat: Inhabit thickets, forest floor covered with scrubs and evergreen forests
Food: Seeds of Bamboo, shoots of grass and crops, tubers, figs and berries. Animals eaten include insects (e.g. grasshoppers and termites) and even small reptiles
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The grey junglefowl is also said to be the ancestor of the domestic chicken!
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39. **Common name:** Yellow-footed Green Pigeon
Scientific name: *Treron seimundi*
Habitat: Forest, primarily in foothills and mountains
Food: Frugivorous, reportedly feeding in the canopy of tall forest trees.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The scientific name of the word can be translated to mean a shy pigeon (Treron) with a lilac patch on the shoulder.



40. **Common name:** Nilgiri Wood- Pigeon
Scientific name: *Columbia elphinstonii*
Habitat: Moist Evergreen forests
Food: Feeding arboreally on fruits, berries, and buds; also descends to the forest floor to take fallen berries and snails.
IUCN status: Vulnerable
Interesting fact: These pigeon species are endemic to Southern India
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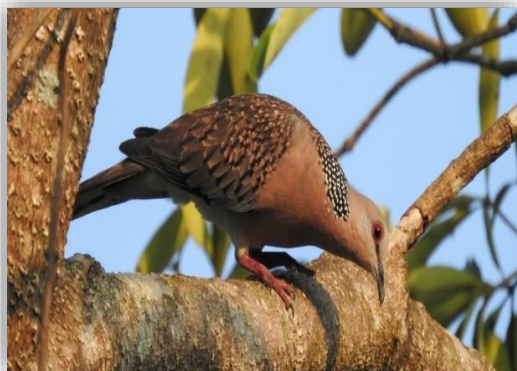
41. **Common name:** Grey-fronted Green Pigeon
Scientific name: *Treron affinis*
Habitat: Primary and secondary evergreen and moist deciduous forest
Food: Fruits, drupes, and berries and also feed on termites
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Species is endemic to southern India. These species have been split from the pompadour green pigeon complex.
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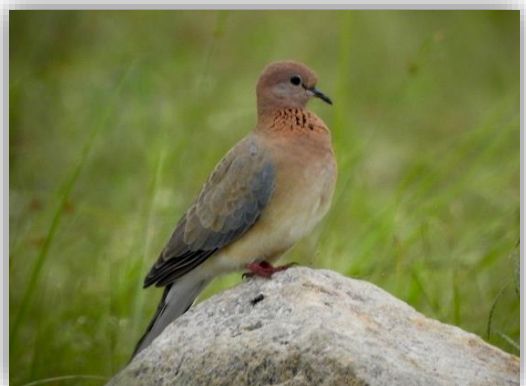
42. **Common name:** Rock Pigeon
Scientific name: *Columbia livia*
Habitat: Nest in services, caves in rocky seaside cliffs or interior uplands, especially; near open scrub vegetation or human agriculture
Food: Seeds, Fruits, invertebrates (very rare)
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Rock Pigeons carried messages for the U.S. Army Signal Corps during World War I and II, saving lives and providing vital strategic information



43. **Common name:** Asian Emerald Dove
Scientific name: *Chalcophaps indica*
Habitat: A variety of forest types and adjacent habitats, including primary rainforest, wet forest, mangroves, and teak forest.
Food: Primarily seeds and fallen fruits, with some invertebrates (insects, including termites, and snails)
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: This emerald dove species is the state bird of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Male performs courtship dance by bobbing its head.
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44. **Common name:** Spotted Dove
Scientific name: *Streptopelia chinensis*
Habitat: Open areas such as forest openings, fields, cultivated areas, vacant lots and lawns
Food: Plants and seeds, green shoots and buds, spilled grain and waste food (scraps, hand-outs)
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: A spotted dove produces “pigeon milk”. This is produced during the nesting season in the crop by special glands, which secrete a thick milky substance. Chicks eat this crop milk, by poking their bills into their parents’ throats.
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45. **Common name:** Laughing Dove
Scientific name: *Streptopelia senegalensis*
Habitat: Cities and villages with thick hedges
Food: Eats mainly seeds, as well as small fruits, bulbs and insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Laughing doves are known for their distinctive coo vocalizations that are reminiscent of human laughter.



46. **Common name:** Asian Palm Swift
Scientific name: *Cypsiurus balasiensis*
Habitat: It inhabits artificial ecosystems like urban areas, agricultural fields, palm plantations. The natural ecosystem includes subtropical and tropical mangrove vegetation, open woodlands, scrub jungle, and deciduous forests.
Food: The diet of these swift species is mostly flying insects like grasshoppers, moths, crickets, mantises etc.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Asian palm swift prepares its nest on fronds of the Palm tree. A flimsy half-cup shaped nest is made by gluing together down feathers, plant fiber and plant floss with the bird's saliva.
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47. **Common name:** Little Swift
Scientific name: *Apus affinis*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical mangrove vegetations, tropical and subtropical dry grasslands, tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests.
Food: Flying insects, aeroplankton (or aerial plankton), flies, airborne spiders, moths, butterflies, flying termites and ants, dragonflies, locust, cicadas, grasshoppers, crickets and mantises.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They are exceptionally agile in flight and drink by skimming the water surface while flying.
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48. **Common name:** Short-toed Snake Eagle
Scientific name: *Circaetus gallicus*
Habitat: Open cultivated plains, arid and stony lands, deciduous scrub areas, foothills and semi-desert areas within warm temperate and tropical environments.
Food: Feeds mainly on snakes and lizards. Sometimes it is found to prey on small mammals and birds.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The short-toed snake eagle has been known to attack prey from 1,500' away — thanks to its exceptional eyesight. The eagle can kill a 6'-long spitting cobra and is instinctively known to swallow snakes head first!



49. **Common name:** Crested Treeswift
Scientific name: *Hemiprocne coronata*
Habitat: It is found in open woodland and deciduous Forests, open areas near trees and in parks and gardens.
Food: Feeds on the insects such as bees, wasps, ants, flies, bugs, termites, and beetles.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The nest of the crested treeswift is so small that incubating birds perch upright on the edge of the nest, covering the egg with their underparts feathers.
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50. **Common name:** Eurasian Marsh- Harrier
Scientific name: *Circus aeruginosus*
Habitat: Inhabits freshwater and brackish wetlands and nearby grasslands and farmlands
Food: Feed on small mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs and insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The Eurasian Marsh Harrier is an extremely lazy and apathetic raptor which does not hunt too much. It chooses easy preys like young shore birds, injured or sick birds. The bird carries its prey in its left leg's talons, but despite its size, a lot of preys escape from its claws which end up obliging the raptor to flee by leaving its prey.
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51. **Common name:** Black Kite
Scientific name: *Milvus migrans*
Habitat: Semi-deserts, grasslands, savannas and woodlands. They avoid dense forests.
Food: Feed on birds, bats, rodents, fish, reptiles, carrion and household waste.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Black kites are social raptors and in winter, they form large communal roosts. These birds hunt by day and are most often seen gliding and soaring on thermals as they search for food.



52. **Common name:** Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Scientific name: *Dicrurus paradiseus*
Habitat: Woodland and Forests
Food: Greater racket-tailed drongos are carnivores (insectivores) and feed mainly on insects. They also consume fruit and visit flowering trees for nectar.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These drongos have an ability to accurately mimic alarm calls of other birds that are learnt through interactions in mixed-species flocks. They may even imitate raptor calls to alarm other birds and steal prey from them in the ensuing panic.
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53. **Common name:** Shikra
Scientific name: *Accipiter badius*
Habitat: Forests, deciduous woodland, plains, farmlands, savanna, arid steppe, and urban areas
Food: feed on reptiles, small mammals, small birds, frogs, and insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Known for its pluck and courage, it regularly challenges birds that are much larger than itself in size. Perhaps this is the reason why the Indian Shikra has been given the honour of having an Indian Navy Helicopter Base named after it – the INS Shikra.
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54. **Common name:** Black-naped Monarch
Scientific name: *Hypothymis azurea*
Habitat: Broadleaf evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and peat swamp-forest; well-wooded areas, secondary growth, overgrown plantations.
Food: It eats insects like small butterflies and moths and grasshoppers, also small beetles, and bugs.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: During the breeding season, this species becomes highly aggressive towards intruders, attacking birds much larger than it.



55. **Common name:** Blue Rock-thrush
Scientific name: *Monticola solitarius*
Habitat: They inhabit rocky coastlines and cliffs and mountain valleys
Food: Feed on a wide variety of insects, lizards, fruits, and berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The blue rock thrush is the official national bird of Malta and was shown on the Lm 1 coins that were part of the country's former currency.



56. **Common name:** Spangled Drongo
Scientific name: *Dicrurus bracteatus*
Habitat: Large variety of tropical wooded habitats: rainforest, monsoon and gallery forests, mangroves, teak (*Tectona*) plantations, tall secondary forest, forest edge
Food: It feeds on insects and small vertebrates.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: It has complex and varied calls and is a mimic of the sounds it hears.



57. **Common name:** Black Drongo
Scientific name: *Dicrurus macrocercus*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical dry grasslands, tropical and subtropical moist shrublands, dry savanna and dry shrublands
Food: They mainly feed on the Insects which includes the caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, cicadas, locust, dragonflies, moths, beetles, termites, ants, wasps, and bees.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Black drongos are also known as the king crow because they can even intimidate a true crow.



58. **Common name:** Ashy Drongo
Scientific name: *Dicrurus leucophaeus*
Habitat: The tropical and subtropical moist montane forests, foothill forests, temperate forests, lowland forests, dry savanna, mangroves, dry shrublands and moist shrublands.
Food: Flying insects, dragonflies, moths, beetles, winged termites and ants, grasshoppers, crickets, cicadas, locust, and insect larvae are their primary food. They also feed on the nectar, small lizards, small mammals, eggs, and hatchlings.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The bird calls of the ashy drongo sound more nasal than those of black drongos.
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59. **Common name:** Indian Paradise Flycatcher
Scientific Name: *Terpsiphone paradisi*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical moist montane forests, foothill forests, moist lowland forests, temperate forests, mangroves and shrublands.
Food: Flying insects, dragonflies, moths, beetles, winged termites and ants, grasshoppers, crickets, cicadas, and locust are their primary food.
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: The Indian paradise flycatcher females and young males are rufous and have short tails. The adult males exhibit plumage dichromatism. Asian paradise flycatchers are used in pet trades, as display animals, or for horticulture.
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60. **Common name:** Bronzed Drongo
Scientific name: *Dicrurus aeneus*
Habitat: Forests, along forest edges, and in well-wooded gardens and plantations
Food: They feed on insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They are very good in mimicking calls of many other bird species which is a trait shared with many Drongo species.



61. **Common name:** White-bellied Drongo
Scientific name: *Dicrurus caeruleus*
Habitat: The tropical and subtropical dry forests, dry savanna, open forests, scrub jungles, moist deciduous forests, and bamboo forests.
Food: They feed on the Crickets, cicadas, grasshoppers, locust, moths, dragonflies, airborne spiders, winged termites, and ants. The white-bellied drongos are known to take nectar from large flowers of *Bombax* and *Erythrina* species. They are also known to prey on small birds mainly on small insects and fruits and sometimes seeds, nectar, and pollen. On rare occasions, they may catch small mammals, small lizards, eggs, and nestlings.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The bird mimics the piping whistles of iora (*Aegithina*).
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62. **Common name:** Orange-headed Thrush
Scientific name: *Geokichla citrina*
Habitat: Understorey of moist deciduous forest and evergreen forest, mixed secondary and bamboo thickets, plantations, and shady village groves, often or mainly near running water and in lower-elevation ravines,
Food: Insects (including termites), earthworms, leeches, slugs, snails, berries, fruit, grass seed
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: This species was first described by John Latham in 1790 as *Turdus citrinus*, the species' name meaning "citrine" and referencing the colour of the head and underparts. They breed from northern India east along the Himalayas to eastern Bangladesh and possibly in western and northern Burma. It winters further south in India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh



63. **Common name:** Indian Pitta
Scientific name: *Pitta brachyura*
Habitat: scrub jungle, deciduous and dense evergreen forest
Food: Feed on insects such as ants, termites, beetles, spiders, cicadas and crickets, earthworms, small snails, and millipedes
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The bird is called ‘*aru-mani kuruvi*’ in Tamil, which translates to the “6-o-clock bird”. This refers to its curious habit of the bird of calling at 6 AM and 6 PM in the evening.
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64. **Common name:** Crested Serpent-eagle
Scientific name: *Spilornis cheela*
Habitat: Inhabit a wide variety of tropical and subtropical forests with thick vegetation both on the low hills and the plains
Food: The crested serpent eagle feeds mainly on snakes and lizards. They may also prey on small mammals, birds, fish, frogs and crabs.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They prefer sites where prey is abundant and they can have clear visibility such as low forest canopy. That is why this species very rarely is found in deep forests where the forest canopy is more. In the breeding season, the pair participates in beautiful aerial displays.
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65. **Common name:** Crested Hawk -Eagle
Scientific name: *Nisaetus cirrhatus*
Habitat: Inhabit dense forests, deciduous woods and savanna dotted with tall trees
Food: Chickens and waterhens, and mammals, including squirrels, tree shrews, rats, and hares
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The changeable hawk eagle shows a wide range of variation in plumage from pale to dark, varying with moult and age giving rise to the name "changeable".



66. **Common name:** Brahminy Kite
Scientific name: *Haliastur indus*
Habitat: Inhabits coastal plains, estuaries, rivers, lakes, swamps, marshes, reservoirs, rice fields and urban areas.
Food: Dead fish, crabs and carrion. They also catch and feed on live preys such as small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Brahminy kites gather in communal roosts that may sometimes number as many as 600 individuals! In Hinduism, it is considered as the contemporary representation of Garuda, the sacred bird of Vishnu.
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67. **Common name:** Indian Cormorant
Scientific name: *Microcarbo niger*
Habitat: Found in lakes, jheels, mangrove creeks, rivers, irrigation tanks and tidal estuaries, avoid open coasts
Food: Mostly Fish and catch the prey by diving
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: One characteristic feature of these birds is the blue color of the eyes. Like other cormorants their plumage has limited waterproofing, and they often stand on rocks with their wings outstretched to dry.



68. **Common name:** Little Cormorant
Scientific name: *Microcarbo niger*
Habitat: Found in village ponds, estuaries, lagoons, creeks, tidal flats, marshes, swamps, fish ponds, lakes and streams.
Food: Mainly small freshwater fish; also frogs and tadpoles.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Cormorants nest in colonies and drop their poop on trees, bushes and rocks. Because so many cormorants nest in one place, their poop can stain rocks or even kill trees!
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69. **Common name:** Red-wattled Lapwing
Scientific name: *Vanellus indicus*
Habitat: In open areas near fresh or brackish water: jheels, rivers, mudbanks, wet grassland, pools, particularly on cultivated land, such as cornfields, grass fields and large garden
Food: Beetles and other insects, including ants, butterfly and fly larvae, grasshoppers, crickets, bugs, earwigs and termites.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: In parts of Rajasthan, it is believed that the laying of eggs by the lapwing on high ground was an indication of good rains to come. The eggs are known to be collected by practitioners of folk medicine.
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70. **Common name:** River Tern
Scientific name: *Sterna aurantia*
Habitat: Sandy islands in freshwater lakes and rivers
Food: Feeds on fish, small crustaceans and insects
IUCN status: Vulnerable Near Threatened
Interesting facts: During the breeding season, February to May, it develops a deep glossy black head and nape.



71. **Common name:** Eurasian Hoopoe
Scientific name: *Upupa epops*
Habitat: Heathland, wooded steppes, savannas, and grasslands, as well as forest glades
Food: Feeds on the insects such as beetles, cicadas, crickets, locusts, grasshoppers, ants, termites, and dragonflies. Occasionally feeds on the seeds, fruits, and even small lizards and frogs.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Hoopoes can often be closely approached as they take little notice of humans. When disturbed, they will take flight, invariably erecting their crest when they land.
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72. **Common name:** Glossy Ibis
Scientific name: *Plegadis falcinellus*
Habitat: Inhabit shallow lakes, swamps, lagoons, ponds, rivers, floodplains, wet meadows and rice fields.
Food: Feeds on fish, amphibians, lizards, small snakes, insects, molluscs, and crustaceans
IUCN status: Least concerned
Interesting facts: The Glossy ibis has touch sensors on its bill which allows the bird to rapidly snap the bill closed when it encounters prey.
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73. **Common name:** Red-naped Ibis
Scientific name: *Pseudibis papillosa*
Habitat: Dry grassy areas, meadows, cultivated or fallow land and fields of stubble, often far from wetlands; also sandy banks of rivers and swamps
Food: Aquatic insects, mollusks, frogs, and food sifted from the water surface.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: An adult bird was once observed in a peculiar and mysterious behaviour: while on the nest, it would grab a stick in its bill and make a rapid back-and-forth motion with the head, like a sewing machine's needle. The significance of this behaviour is completely unknown.



74. **Common name:** Indian Eagle-owl
Scientific name: *Bubo bengalensis*
Habitat: scrub, ravines, old mango plantations, groves with aged trees, tropical thorn and sal, and rocky semi-desert with thorn scrub
Food: Rodents and also birds to the size of peafowl (*Pavo*), lizards, snakes, frogs, fish, crabs, and large insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The Indian Eagle-Owl has great hearing and observation capabilities.
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75. **Common name:** Common Kestrel
Scientific name: *Falco tinnunculus*
Habitat: The common kestrel species inhabit fields, heaths, shrubland, wetlands, moorlands, arid savanna and marshland.
Food: The common kestrel mainly feed on small mammals, particularly voles and other rodents. They also prey on small birds.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Characteristically hovers in open country with rapidly beating wings and fanned tail while scanning the ground for prey.
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76. **Common name:** Eurasian Hobby
Scientific name: *Falco subbuteo*
Habitat: Open wooded areas: wooded steppes, pastures, cultivation or scrub with clumps of trees, scattered trees or copses; fields with hedges, edges of woods, etc.
Food: Dragonflies, beetles, moths, grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, ants
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: A range of board games was also once going to be named "Hobby", but the inventor, Peter Adolph, was refused permission by the Patent Office on the grounds that it was too generic. The inventor, who was also a birdwatcher, simply used the scientific name of the Hobby and called the board game Subbuteo.



77. **Common name:** Steppe Eagle
Scientific name: *Aquila nipalensis*
Habitat: Open dry habitats such as desert, semi-desert, steppes and savannah
Food: Feeds on small birds, mammals, reptiles and frogs. They also feed on fresh carrion of all kinds
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The call of the steppe eagle sounds like a crow barking. They are also known to steal feed from other birds of prey.
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78. **Common name:** White-eyed Buzzard
Scientific name: *Butastur teesa*
Habitat: Inhabits dry open land, open forest and cultivated lands
Food: Small mammals mainly or exclusively rodents, lizards, frogs, small snakes, crabs and large insects mainly locusts
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The specie name is derived from the hindi language word 'teesa' meaning buzzard. The buzzard call is a mewling sound.
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79. **Common name:** Peregrine Falcon
Scientific name: *Falco peregrinus*
Habitat: Their habitats includes mountain ranges, river valleys, coastlines and increasingly cities
Food: Medium-sized birds such as pigeons and doves, waterfowl, songbirds, waders, smaller birds of prey and game birds. These falcon species also feed on reptiles, small mammals and insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The name Peregrine means "wanderer". Peregrine falcons are the fastest creatures on the planet, reaching speeds of over 321 kph (200 mph) as they dive to catch their prey.



80. **Common name:** Brown-headed Barbet
Scientific name: *Hemicircus canente*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical dry forests, wooded country, tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests, deciduous woods, and tropical and subtropical moist shrublands
Food: Wild fruits, figs, drupes, berries, cultivated garden fruits and vegetables, and plantation fruits
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They get their name from the blue ear coverts which are significant in male barbets, while females display duller colours overall.
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81. **Common name:** White-cheeked Barbet
Scientific name: *Psilopogon viridis*
Habitat: The white-cheeked barbet species are endemic to the forest areas of the Western Ghats and adjoining hills in southern India.
Food: Wild fruits, figs, cultivated fruits, berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The barbets get their name from the bristles which fringe their heavy bills. Asian barbets are usually birds of the inner forest.
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82. **Common name:** Coppersmith Barbet
Scientific name: *Psilopogon haemacephalus*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests, tropical dry forests, tropical and subtropical moist montane forests, mangrove forests and tropical moist shrublands.
Food: Berries, wild fruits, orchard fruits, figs, pipal fruits, guavas, mangoes and custard-apples and also insects like crickets, cicadas, grasshoppers and airborne termites
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Coppersmith Barbets are fond of sunning themselves in the morning on bare top branches of tall trees, often flitting about to sit next to each other.



83. **Common name:** White-rumped Shama
Scientific name: *Copsychus malabaricus*
Habitat: It's found in the native and introduced forests, agricultural land, and suburban yards
Food: They feed on insects such as, earthworms and occasionally fruit
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The white-rumped shama is one of the four most popular songbird species in the caged bird trade in Singapore, the others being the oriental white-eye, China thrush and red-whiskered bulbul.
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84. **Common name:** Jerdon's Nightjar
Scientific name: *Caprimulgus atripennis*
Habitat: Mainly forest, woods and forested country: evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, dry forest, and mixed bamboo forest.
Food: It is a nocturnal bird that mainly feeds on insects, especially beetles, moths, and termites.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: During the day, Jerdon's Nightjar lies silent upon the ground, concealed by its plumage; it is then difficult to detect, blending in with the soil.
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85. **Common name:** Jungle Nightjar
Scientific name: *Caprimulgus indicus*
Habitat: Mainly forest, woods, in open woodland, and deciduous forest.
Food: A nocturnal bird which feeds on moths, beetles, bugs, flying ants, cicadas, grasshoppers, locusts and small wasps.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: They are mostly active before dawn, after dusk and during the night. The nest is a bare patch on the ground in which two eggs are laid. Both parents incubate the eggs for about 16 to 17 days.
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86. **Common name:** Oriental Honey Buzzard
Scientific name: *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
Habitat: Dense forests, open wooded areas or mixed woodland and open areas
Food: Feed on the larvae of bees and wasps. These buzzards also feed on bees, wasps, and cicadas.
IUCN status: Least concerned
Interesting facts: The name of the Honey-Buzzard is derived from its diet which consists mainly of the larvae of bees and wasps extracted from honey combs.



87. **Common name:** Short-toed Snake Eagle
Scientific name: *Circaetus gallicus*
Habitat: Open cultivated plains, arid and stony lands, deciduous scrub areas, foothills and semi-desert areas within warm temperate and tropical environments.
Food: Feeds mainly on snakes and lizards. Sometimes it is found to prey on small mammals and birds.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The short-toed snake eagle has been known to attack prey from 1,500' away — thanks to its exceptional eyesight. The eagle can kill a 6'-long spitting cobra and is instinctively known to swallow snakes head first!
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88. **Common name:** Golden-fronted Leafbird
Scientific name: *Chloropsis aurifrons*
Habitat: Canopy of deciduous forest to relatively open semi-evergreen to fully evergreen broadleaf forests, forest edge, secondary growth (including bamboo forest), tree plantations.
Food: Feed on mostly insects, as well as taking fruits, berries, and nectar.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: : Leafbirds were named for the fact that their mostly green and yellow plumages blend in well into their tropical habitat, where the green leaves and bright flowers of the canopy provide a perfect camouflage for these birds.
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89. **Common name:** Jerdon's Leafbird
Scientific name: *Chloropsis jerdoni*
Habitat: Deciduous monsoon forests
Food: They feed on mostly insects, as well as feed on fruits
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Leafbirds build open cup-shaped nests out of fine stems, leaf parts and rootlets. These nests are typically placed on the ends of branches near the tree crown; although some may hang from thin horizontal shoots of trees, or they are attached to a pair of vertical twigs



90. **Common name:** Spotted Owlet
Scientific name: *Athene Brama*
Habitat: subtropical and tropical open lowland forests, semi-open country, semi-deserts and hot deserts.
Food: Grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, moths, insect larvae, small frogs, lizards, small birds and small rodents are their primary food.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These spotted owlet species mostly use tree cavities and holes found in buildings and manmade structures for nesting. They prefer well-branched densely foliated trees.
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91. **Common name:** Small Minivet
Scientific name: *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests, tropical dry forests, mangroves, deciduous forests
Food: Insects, insect pupae and larvae, caterpillars, moths, beetles, grasshoppers, cicadas, crickets and locusts
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The minivet catches insects in trees by flycatching or while perched, they form small flocks.
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92. **Common name:** Orange Minivet
Scientific name: *Pericrotus flammeus*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests, evergreen forests, tropical and subtropical dry forests,
Food: Beetles, grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, moths, caterpillars and spiders.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The male orange minivet has glossy black head, chin, throat and mantle. The wings have orange patches. The underparts, rump and undertail coverts are orange. The tail is black. The female has gray upperparts and yellow underpart.



93. **Common name:** Indian Cuckooshrike
Scientific name: *Coracina macei*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests, evergreen forests, tropical and subtropical dry forests,
Food: Large hairy caterpillars, crickets, spiders, locust, grasshoppers, dragonflies, moths, mantids, stick insects, weevils, worms
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: They have a loud call klu-eeep and have a characteristic habit of shrugging their closed wings shortly after landing on a perch.
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94. **Common name:** Black-headed Cuckooshrike
Scientific name: *Lalage melanoptera*
Habitat: Open forest, secondary growth, scrub-jungle and bamboo
Food: Food mostly insects, especially caterpillars also take fruit such as Lantana berries and figs.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Habitat alteration and destruction, excessive use of pesticides and decrease in insect populations are the main threats that are endangering the survival of this cuckooshrike species.
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95. **Common name:** White-naped Woodpecker
Scientific name: *Chrysocolaptes festivus*
Habitat: Open deciduous woodland and scrub; also cultivations with scattered trees.
Food: Ants, and larvae of wood-boring insects; also seeds, seemingly indicating ingestion of fruits
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They have zygodactyl or "yoked" feet, with two toes pointing forward, and two backward. Their long tongue is well adapted for darting forward to capture insects in crevices.



96. **Common name:** Black-rumped Flameback
Scientific name: *Dinopium benghalense*
Habitat: Moist and dense deciduous and evergreen forests, at forest edge, in secondary forest, bamboo, and open deciduous forest.
Food: Spiders, caterpillars and beetles
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: It is the only golden-backed woodpecker with a black throat.
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97. **Common name:** Vernal hanging Parrot
Scientific name: *Loriculus vernalis*
Habitat: Tropical and subtropical dry forests, evergreen forests, tropical and subtropical moist lowlands
Food: Wild fruits, berries, nectar, seeds, buds and flowers
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These species are unique among birds for their ability to hang upside down while resting or sleeping.
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98. **Common name:** Verditer Flycatcher
Scientific name: *Eumyias thalassinus*
Habitat: Found in the open lowland and lower montane forest, including edges, clearings and bushes along streams, edges of cultivation, tall tree groves.
Food: Feeds on the small invertebrates, including sweat bees (*Trigona*), also ripe berries of *Macaranga* and *Mallotus*.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The verditer flycatcher is also interesting among the flycatchers in that they forage above the canopy level and perching on electric wires or exposed tree top branches.



99. **Common name:** Oriental Dwarf- Kingfisher
Scientific name: *Ceyx erithaca*
Habitat: Deciduous and evergreen primary and secondary forest, alluvial forest, mangroves, overgrown rubber gardens; often seen in thickets of palms, bamboo or shrubs in forest, and often near streams and ponds but also far from water.
Food: Insects like grasshoppers, locusts, cicadas, moths, beetles, bees, wasps, flies and flying ants and termites.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: In Borneo, spotting an Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher is considered a bad omen by warriors of the Dusun tribe.
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100. **Common name:** Gray-headed Canary Flycatcher
Scientific name: *Culicicapa ceylonensis*
Habitat: Dry broad leaf forests and woodlands
Food: Feed on insects like flies, beetles, wasps and moths
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Pairs of the canary flycatcher are often seen as they forage for insects by making flycatcher-like sallies and calling aloud.
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101. **Common name:** Brown-breasted flycatcher
Scientific name: *Muscicapa muttui*
Habitat: Found in the broadleaf evergreen forest
Food: Feeds on the small invertebrates, particularly flies and beetles.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The species breeds in north-eastern India, central and Southern China and northern Burma and Thailand, and migrates to southern India and Sri Lanka.



102. **Common name:** Red-breasted Flycatcher
Scientific name: *Ficedula parva*
Habitat: It inhabits in the deciduous mixed forest, winters in forest, woodland, and parks.
Food: Feeds primarily on the insects of several species, and takes worms, snails and woodlice
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: It breeds in eastern Europe and across central Asia and is migratory, wintering in south Asia. It is a regular passage migrant in western Europe.



103. **Common name:** Yellow-crowned Woodpecker
Scientific name: *Leiopicus mahreattensis*
Habitat: Dry to very dry open woodland and desert scrub, including deciduous woodland, second growth, riverine forest.
Food: Bark-dwelling insects, also fruits and nectar. In particular, caterpillars, grubs and dragonflies
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The specific epithet 'mahreattensis' is from Marhatta, a historical region in the modern Indian state of Maharashtra. The genus name *Leiopicus* combines the Classical Greek *leios* meaning "smooth" or "beardless" and *pikos* meaning "woodpecker".



104. **Common name:** Malabar Whistling-Thrush
Scientific name: *Myophonus horsfieldii*
Habitat: The Malabar whistling thrush is found in inland wetlands and forests
Food: Feeds on the insects, crabs, frogs, earthworms, and berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They are also known locally by the name of whistling schoolboy for the whistling calls that they make at dawn that have a very human quality.



105. **Common name:** Indian Scops-Owl
Scientific name: *Otus bakkamoena*
Habitat: Submontane forests, temperate forests, foothill forests, subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, dense evergreen primary and secondary forests and hillside forests.
Food: Nocturnal in habit feeds on large insects like beetles, grasshoppers, cicadas, and moths. They also feed on small rodents, small birds, lizards, and frogs.
IUCN status: Least concerned
Interesting facts: When alarmed, it will stand motionless with its ear tufts erect. Due to their camouflaging plumage, these owls blend in perfectly with the tree barks.
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106. **Common name:** Common Kingfisher
Scientific name: *Alcedo atthis*
Habitat: Open stagnant or slow-flowing water sources with overhanging trees. They inhabit water canals, drainage canals, ditches, open aquatic excavations, aquatic ponds
Food: aquatic insects, flies, dragonfly nymphs, mayfly nymphs, butterflies, moths, frogs, tadpoles, crayfish, water beetles, prawns and shrimps.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The Common kingfisher is very territorial, mainly because each day it has to eat about 60% of its body weight. They even defend their territory against their mates and offspring. The birds are serially monogamous and seek a new mate every year.
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107. **Common name:** Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
Scientific name: *Cyornis tickelliae*
Habitat: Inhabits lowland and submontane open dry woodlands and forest, including secondary forest, edges, groves, abandoned plantations, edges of cultivation, villages and large wooded gardens, bamboo, scrub, and bushes along streams
Food: Feeds on Insects such as termites and earwig
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Unlike other birds, the Tickell's blue flycatchers do not form groups or flocks. These birds lead a solitary life outside their breeding season around March-April.



108. **Common name:** Jungle Owlet
Scientific name: *Glaucidium radiatum*
Habitat: Dense and secondary deciduous jungle, foothill and submontane forest, scrub and bamboo.
Food: Mostly insects, including beetles, locusts, grasshoppers, and cicadas, also lizards, rodents and small birds.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: This Owlet is mainly active at dawn and dusk but it is known to call and fly during the daytime as well.
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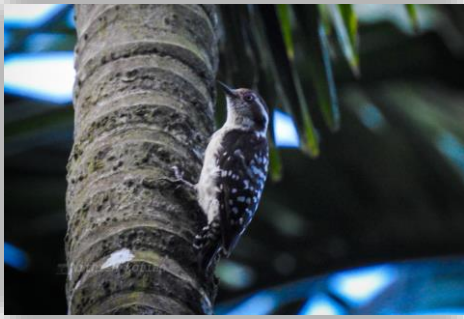
109. **Common name:** Mottled Wood-Owl
Scientific name: *Strix ocellata*
Habitat: Wooded plains and lowland hills, open woodlands, clumps of mango trees, tamarind and banyan groves.
Food: Rats, mice and other rodents, and small birds up to size of Rock Dove
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: They are nocturnal birds and rest during the day. They are usually found living in pairs or in small family groups. The female owl is slightly bigger than the male.
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110. **Common name:** Brown Wood-Owl
Scientific name: *Strix leptogrammica*
Habitat: Forest, usually dense and undisturbed, generally avoiding areas of human habitation
Food: Rats, mice and other rodents, bats, birds, lizards, frogs, crabs and large insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: These owl species are monogamous and nest in tree hollows



111. **Common name:** Ultramarine Flycatcher
Scientific name: *Ficedula superciliaris*
Habitat: Open, mixed forests of oak, rhododendron, pine, fir, etc., occasionally orchards
Food: Feeds on the small invertebrates, e.g., dipteran flies and beetles
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Ultramarine Flycatcher (*Ficedula superciliaris*) breeds in Himalayas and north-east India and winters in south India.



112. **Common name:** Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker
Scientific name: *Yungipicus nanus*
Habitat: Diet comprises small invertebrates and their larvae, mainly ants, termites and beetles also fruits and berries, and flower nectar.
Food: Insects, insect larvae, ants, termites, beetles, spiders, cicadas, and crickets are their primary food.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Pygmy woodpeckers are monogamous and territorial. The nesting sites of these pygmy woodpecker species include the trunk and branches of trees, away from the foliage.



113. **Common name:** Purple-rumped Sunbird
Scientific name: *Leptocoma zeylonica*
Habitat: Tropical Moist Lowland Savanna, Dry, Shrubland
Food: Feed on insects which include the caterpillars, spiders and fruits of mistletoes probably eaten
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: Feeding on bright-colored flowers, dew-bathing, or bathing by sliding in drops of rain collected on large leaves. When breeding, the female is often seen collecting cobwebs, while the male flies besides her.



114. **Common name:** Loten's Sunbird
Scientific name: *Cinnyris lotenius*
Habitat: Deciduous woodland, open country with trees, cultivation and gardens, particularly around flowering trees, and shrubs; occasionally in canopy of evergreen forest
Food: Feed on the insects, spiders (Araneae) and nectar.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Long-billed Sunbirds mostly feed on nectar. Even though most species can retrieve nectar from flowers by hovering in front or above them, like hummingbirds, they usually perch to feed.



115. **Common name:** Crimson-backed Sunbird
Scientific Name: *Leptocoma minima*
Habitat: Evergreen Forest, sholas, plantation shade trees, secondary growth, and gardens.
Food: Feed mainly on Insects and Nectar
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: They favour flowers with the highest sugar content and seek out those areas containing flowers with high energy nectar. bearing shrubs and trees, which they aggressively defend.



116. **Common name:** Purple sunbird
Scientific Name: *Innyris asiaticus*
Habitat: flowering shrubs and dry and deciduous forests, thorn-scrub, cultivation, and gardens.
Food: They feed mainly on nectar but also take fruits and insects.
IUCN Status: Least Concern
Interesting Facts: In courtship displays the male raises his head, fans his tail and flutters with partly open wings that expose the pectoral tufts and sings before the female



117. **Common name:** Vigors's Sunbird
Scientific name: *Aethopyga vigorsii*
Habitat: Evergreen and moist-deciduous forest, and forest edge, particularly around flowering trees, and shrubs.
Food: Feed on nectar, small insects, and spiders.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Vigors's Sunbird is endemic to the western ghats of India. It has been considered as a subspecies of the crimson sunbird (*Aethopyga siparaja*) but it does not have the central tail as elongated and is restricted in its distribution
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118. **Common name:** Common lora
Scientific name: *Aegithina tiphia*
Habitat: Woody areas, scrub, and cultivated lands
Food: Feeds mainly on insects such as grasshoppers, caterpillars, dragonflies, and mantises. It also consumes spiders and small insects, fruit, berries, and nectar.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Common lora has spectacular courtship displays. Common lora performs acrobatic flight displays, darting up and spiralling down to a perch. During the breeding season, males display by fluffing up their feathers and spiral in the air appearing like a green, black, yellow, and white ball.
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119. **Common name:** Rufous Woodpecker
Scientific name: *Micropternus brachyurua*
Habitat: Primary forest and secondary forest, both evergreen and deciduous. Open forest, secondary growth, forest edge and scrub preferred; habitats include Sal.
Food: Arboreal ants, ant larvae, termites and other small insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: These rufous woodpecker species are monogamous and aggressive. In the field, birds can appear soiled and smell of ant secretions due to their foraging or nesting activities.



120. **Common name:** Heart- Spotted Woodpecker
Scientific name: *Hemicircus canente*
Habitat: Moist and dense deciduous and evergreen forests, at the forest edge, in secondary forest, bamboo, and open deciduous forest
Food: Mainly feed on insects under bark and beetle larvae
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Heart-Spotted Woodpecker has special feathers or "fat quills" that sometimes make the rump feathers appear buff and may be a form of "cosmetic colouration" and the secretion is said to have a pleasant smell but the functional significance is unknown.
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121. **Common name:** Yellow-throated Sparrow
Scientific name: *Gymnoris xanthocollis*
Habitat: Forest, Gardens and open scrubs
Food: Feed on insects such as beetles, caterpillars, and flies
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The species breeds in tree hollows from April to July, often making use of the holes made by primary hole-nesting birds such as barbets and woodpeckers.
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122. **Common name:** Cinereous Tit
Scientific name: *Parus cinerus*
Habitat: It is found in the deciduous forests, plantations (teak, eucalyptus), scrub and well wooded areas in cities
Food: Feed on insects such as grasshoppers and crickets, damselflies, small dragonflies, lacewings, earwigs, bugs including aphids, ants, millipedes, mites, moths, flies, caddis flies, scorpion flies, bees and wasps, beetles, spiders, snails (Gast, woodlice), Seeds and fruits
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: They hold the conifer needle in the bill and using it as a means of extracting larvae from hole in tree.



123. **Common name:** Common Rosefinch
Scientific name: *Carpodacus erythrinus*
Habitat: Found in shrubby areas during the breeding season, including brushy fields, forest edges, forest clearings, and fence rows
Food: Feed on the seeds, buds, catkins, shoots, leaves, fruit, berries, nectar, and larvae of other arthropods
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: This rosefinch species has quite a resemblance to sparrows but the birds are mottled brown above with a streaked breast and a forked tail.
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124. **Common name:** Red Avadavat
Scientific name: *Amandava amandava*
Habitat: They are found in grassy areas, such as jungle clearings, gardens, and meadows. Even in the savanna, marsh, agricultural or riparian.
Food: They feed on insects, seeds grains and nuts
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Red avadavats are popular cage birds. They have the significant role in the Pest control and seed dispersal. During the non-breeding season, brightly colored males lose their plumage and become brown, much like the females. This brown plumage may serve as camouflage during the dry season.
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125. **Common name:** Scaly-breasted Munia
Scientific name: *Lonchura punctulata*
Habitat: Found in tropical plains and grasslands
Food: Mainly eats grass seeds apart from berries and small insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The scaly breasted munia got the name because of the distinct scale-like feather markings on the breast and in many areas it is regarded as an agricultural pest



126. **Common name:** White-rumped Munia
Scientific name: *Lonchura striata*
Habitat: Open woodland, grassland and scrub
Food: Feed on insects
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The only munia in its range with white on the lower back and rump. It has a blackish-brown head and back with pure white underparts and rump.
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127. **Common name:** Syke's Warbler
Scientific name: *Iduna rama*
Habitat: Sand or clay deserts and semi-deserts with scattered vegetation
Food: Feed on the insects such as spiders
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The English name commemorates the Colonel William Henry Sykes who served in the British military in India. The epithet 'rama' in the name refers to the Hindu god Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu.
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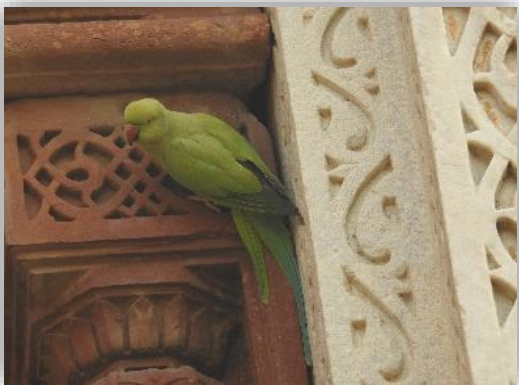
128. **Common name:** Blyth's Reed Warbler
Scientific name: *Acrocephalus dumetorum*
Habitat: Riverain deciduous forest, flood land with oak (*Quercus*) and alder (*Alnus*), forest among fields with rich herbaceous vegetation, forest gully's with bushes, birch (*Betula*) clumps in wooded steppe.
Food: Feed on insects and berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: It is migratory, wintering in India and Sri Lanka. It is one of the most common winter warblers in those countries.



129. **Common name:** Booted Warbler
Scientific name: *Iduna caligata*
Habitat: Found in bushes and scrubs
Food: It feed on insects and other invertebrates as grasshoppers, bugs, cicadas and ant-lions, also moths and butterflies, caddis flies, various dipteran flies, hymenopterans, beetles, spiders and mites
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Booted warbler has expanded its breeding range westward in recent decades and nests now as far west and north as Finland.
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130. **Common name:** Plum-headed Parakeet
Scientific name: *Psittacula cyanocephala*
Habitat: Moist deciduous forest and wooded habitats and adjacent clearings and cultivated areas in lowlands
Food: Mostly fruits, flowers, buds, nuts, seeds, grains, tender shoots, cereals and berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: It is endemic to the Indian Subcontinent. The Plum Headed Parakeet are popular pets. They are intelligent birds and many may learn to talk, although not as good as some of the larger parrots.
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131. **Common name:** Rose-ringed Parakeet
Scientific name: *Psittacula krameria*
Habitat: Deciduous jungles, semi-deserts and light secondary jungles. They have successfully adapted to living in disturbed habitats and urban and suburban areas
Food: Fruits, berries, vegetables, flowers, buds, tender leaves, shoots, nuts, seeds, cereals, berries, pigeon peas and grains.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Rose-ringed parakeets are social birds. They are active during the day spending their time, foraging, flying about, and resting in the shades of tree canopy during midday hours.



132. **Common name:** Alexandrine Parakeet

Scientific name: *Psittacula eupatria*

Habitat: Dry, deciduous forests, moist lowland forests, trees surrounding cultivated areas, groups of old trees, mangroves and woodlands.

Food: Wild and cultivated fruits, wild and cultivated seeds, nuts, flowers, flower buds, shoots, nectar, tender leaves, grains, cereals and vegetables

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: It is named after Alexander the Great, who transported numerous birds from Punjab to various European and Mediterranean countries and regions, where they were prized by the royalty, nobility and warlords.



133. **Common name:** Hume's Warbler

Scientific name: *Phylloscopus humei*

Habitat: Found in the open dry deciduous forest, woodland, orchards, plantations, gardens, and roadside verges

Food: Feed on the insects such as chalcid wasps, sawflies, and ant, also moths, dragonflies, flies, bugs, aphids, small cockroaches Spiders and molluscs also eaten.

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: This warbler is named after Allan Octavian Hume, a British Civil Servant in colonial India and a notable ornithologist and botanist who is often known as the Father of Indian Ornithology.



134. **Common name:** Green Warbler

Scientific name: *Phylloscopus nitidus*

Habitat: It is found in the lowland deciduous or mixed forests

Food: Feed on the beetles, spiders, stoneflies, moths, flies, and small bugs, including aphids

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: It is a winter migrant to India and is known to winter in the western Ghats.

135. **Common name:** Common Chiffchaff

Scientific name: *Phylloscopus collybita*

Habitat: The Common Chiffchaff frequents the lowland deciduous forests, the woodlands with short undergrowth, hedgerows, large gardens, and parks, and reedbeds

Food: The Common Chiffchaff feeds on insects, small molluscs, seeds and berries

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: In Greek, the terms 'phylon' and 'skopeo' translate to 'leaf' and 'to look at' when the term 'kollubistes' implies 'money changer'. The common chiffchaffs invest most of their time among tree leaves, searching for and feeding on insects. Also, the sound of their song coincides with the clinking sound of coins.



136. **Common name:** Sulphur-bellied Warbler

Scientific name: *Phylloscopus griseolus*

Habitat: It inhabits the dry stony slopes with the rocks, bushes, scarce grass and single tree

Food: Food mostly small insects, especially small beetles (Coleoptera), including weevils (Curculionidae), and larvae, also molluscs

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: Winters primarily in rocky scrub almost throughout the Indian peninsula. Resembles Tickell's Leaf Warbler, but has a browner cheek and dirtier underparts, and often has a bright yellow eyebrow that contrasts with a dull brownish-yellow throat.



137. **Common name:** Greenish Warbler

Scientific name: *Phylloscopus trochiloides*

Habitat: It breeds in lowland deciduous or mixed forest; non-breeding birds in the warmer parts of its range may move to montane habitat in summer

Food: They feed largely on insects, primarily caterpillars, such as spruce budworms.

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: The name *Phylloscopus* is derived from the Ancient Greek words *phullon*, which means "leaf," and *skopos*, which means "seeker." *Trochiloides* is derived from the Ancient Greek *trokhalos*, which means "bowed," and *-oides*, which means "resembling," due to its resemblance to the willow warbler, *P. trochilus*.





138. **Common name:** Western Crowned Warbler
Scientific name: *Phylloscopus occipitalis*
Habitat: It's found in the mixed conifer and deciduous forest.
Food: Food mostly small arthropods, including flies (Diptera), bugs (Hemiptera), small beetles (Coleoptera), lacewings (Ephemeroptera), spiders (Araneae), also larvae, mostly of moths (Lepidoptera).
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: It is distinctive leaf warbler with two wingbars, green upperparts a distinct crown stripe, and a long pale bill and is endemic to the Indian Subcontinent.
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139. **Common name:** Common Woodshrike
Scientific name: *Tephrodornis pondicerianus*
Habitat: Open dipterocarp forest, dry deciduous forest, second growth, bamboo forest, thorn scrub
Food: Feed on insects which include the beetles, grasshoppers, bees, wasp and spiders and some fruits.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The Common wood-shrike nests in summer before the rainy season, building a cup nest on a bare fork. The nest is made of fibres and bark held by cobwebs and covered with bits of bark and lichen.
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140. **Common name:** Indian Golden Oriole
Scientific name: *Oriolus kundoo*
Habitat: Open deciduous and semi-evergreen forests, forest edge, woodland, thorny forest, thickets, poplar (*Populus*) plantations, avenue trees, mangoes (*Mangifera*), orchards, village groves, parks, gardens, and open country with scattered tree
Food: Feed mainly on small insects and fruits and sometimes seeds, nectar, and pollen. On rare occasions, they may catch small mammals, small lizards, eggs, and nestlings.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The Golden Oriole is a migratory and generally a quite solitary bird, but can be seen migrating often under the cover of night in large flocks.



141. **Common name:** Black-hooded Oriole
Scientific name: *Oriolus xanthornus*
Habitat: Open wood land, and they are also spotted in the dry dipterocarp forests and evergreen forests.
Food: Feeds on fruiting trees with a preference for figs in wooded gardens, groves, and open forests. They feed on the *Artocarpus chaplasha* and prey on small insects.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The species communicate with each other using liquid whistles and songs that are loud and can be heard from a considerable distance. Apart from the whistles, they have been observed imitating the calls of other species too!
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142. **Common name:** Black-naped Oriole
Scientific name: *Oriolus chinensis*
Habitat: Open primary and secondary evergreen forest, mixed broadleaf forest and deciduous forest, dryland forests, forest edge, forest grove
Food: They feed on berries, Fruits, and low fruiting ornamental palms, especially figs (*Ficus*). Also, insects and small vertebrates. In India, it is common for them to extract nectar from flowers.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The adult males have yellow-tipped tail feathers while their wings are black in colour with yellow patches while the females have a more greenish or olive mantle colour.
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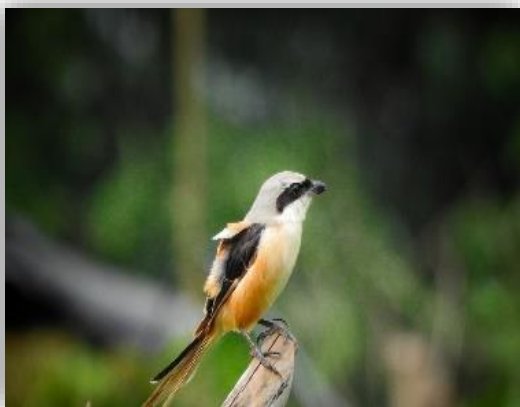
143. **Common name:** Slaty-legged Crake
Scientific name: *Rallina eurizonoides*
Habitat: The *Rallina* crake species inhabits marshes and wetlands with dense vegetation, forests with waterways and dense scrub jungles with water sources
Food: Feeds on marsh vegetation, seeds, shoots, berries, mollusks, worms, insect larvae and a variety of insects including ants, grasshoppers, and beetles.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Slaty-legged crakes are territorial, but are quite secretive, hiding in bushes when disturbed.



144. **Common name:** White-breasted Waterhen
Scientific name: *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
Habitat: Subtropical or tropical mangrove forests, wetlands, marshes, dense swamps, reedbeds and paddy fields.
Food: Feeds primarily on invertebrates, aquatic insects, terrestrial insects, worms, small frogs, and molluscs. It also feeds on seeds, grass, shoots, and berries.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Despite being called 'Water hens', they are not really the best swimmers in the avian world.
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145. **Common name:** Indian Blackbird
Scientific name: *Turdus simillimus*
Habitat: Moist deciduous and evergreen broadleaf forest, sholas, wooded ravines, dense scrub-jungle, scrubby woodland edge, groves, copses, shade coffee plantations
Food: Feeds on the insects, earthworms, berries, and fruits
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: The male Common Blackbird attracts the female with a courtship display which consists of oblique runs combined with head-bowing movements, an open beak, and a "strangled" low song. The female remains motionless until she raises her head and tail to permit copulation.
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146. **Common name:** Long-tailed Shrike
Scientific name: *Lanius schach*
Habitat: It is found mainly in scrub and open habitats
Food: Feeds on wide variety of large insects and small mammals, birds, birds' eggs, fish, lizards, amphibians, crabs
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: It feeds mainly on insects taken on the ground, but it can hawk preys while flying. It may sometimes pirate other birds to steal them their preys. It often impales some preys on a sharp point like a thorn. Then, it rips the prey with its bill.



147. **Common name:** Pied Kingfisher

Scientific name: *Ceryle rudis*

Habitat: Small and large lakes, large rivers, estuaries, coastal lagoons, mangroves and sandy and rocky coasts, dams and reservoirs with either fresh or brackish water.

Food: Mainly feed on fish, crustaceans and large aquatic insects such as dragonfly larvae

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: Pied kingfishers are usually found in pairs or small family groups and form large roosts at night. Quite often cooperative (communal) breeding is observed in these species of birds



148. **Common name:** Spot-breasted Fantail

Scientific name: *Rhipidura albogularis*

Habitat: Variety of wooded habitats, including secondary forest and parks, gardens; generally, prefers moister, more enclosed habitat.

Food: Feeds on small insects

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: The white-spotted fantail species are non-migratory resident birds. The populations in higher altitudes descent to lower levels during winter. The Fantail species are monogamous and territorial.



149. **Common name:** Indian Robin

Scientific name: *Copsychus fulicatus*

Habitat: Dry scrubby areas, usually low on the ground or in low bushes

Food: Feeds on insects such as termites, ants, beetles, flies, caterpillars, grasshoppers, bees and wasps and their eggs but are known to take frogs and lizards especially when feeding young at the nest

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: The Indian robin is not a poisonous bird species and they are generally very tame towards humans. It's common to find this species hopping along the ground with their tail held upwards.



150. **Common name:** Oriental Magpie-Robin
Scientific name: *Copsychus saularis*
Habitat: It's found in open woodland, cultivated areas often close to human habitations.
Food: Feeds on the insects and other invertebrates. They are known to occasionally take flower nectar, geckos, leeches, centipedes and even fish
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Oriental magpie robin is the National bird of Bangladesh. They prey on ants by hopping on the ground and sometimes bathe in rainwater collected on the leaves of a tree.
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151. **Common name:** White-throated Kingfisher
Scientific name: *Halcyon smyrnensis*
Habitat: Dams, ponds, canals, creeks, swamps, mudflats, beaches with coconut palms and trees, mangrove edges
Food: Large crustaceans, large insects, scorpions, centipedes, snails, earthworms, small rodents (voles, mice and squirrels), small birds, small reptiles.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: According to legend, is a mythical bird which nests on the sea and is loved by the gods. It calms the waves as it breeds, bringing in peaceful days.
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152. **Common name:** Indian Scimitar Babbler
Scientific name: *Pomatorhinus horsfieldii*
Habitat: It's found in the moist deciduous, semi-evergreen and evergreen forest, cardamom sholas, bamboo and Strobilanthes patches, thorn and lantana scrub, and dense bush-jungle
Food: Feed on the Insects, grubs, spiders, also berries and flower nectar
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Most scimitar-babblers are jungle species, difficult to observe in the dense vegetation they prefer, but like other babblers, these are noisy birds, and the characteristic bubbling calls are often the best indication that these birds are present.



153. **Common name:** Rufous Treepie
Scientific name: *Dendrocitta vagabunda*
Habitat: Open deciduous woodland of all kinds, from dry forest to moist broadleaf woodlands
Food: Feeds primarily on large variety of insects and their larvae, spiders, snails, and small vertebrates such as young birds, small birds, rodents, bats, snakes, frogs and lizards.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Rufous Treepie is also called a “Taka chor” which means a “Coin stealer”. They seek shiny items and collect items such as coin, jewellery, and other similar shiny objects which is how it gets its name.
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154. **Common name:** Puff-throated Babbler
Scientific name: *Pellorneun ruficeps*
Habitat: They are found in scrub and moist forest mainly in hilly regions.
Food: Feed on insects and berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Puff-throated babblers are brown above, and white below with heavily brown streaks towards the breast and belly. They have a chestnut crown, long buff supercilium and dusky cheeks. The throat is white and is sometimes puffed out giving it the English name.
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155. **Common name:** Tawny-bellied Babbler
Scientific name: *Dumetia hyperythra*
Habitat: Open wooded country and scrub, grassland dotted with shrubs, bamboo clumps, thorn-scrub, wasteland near forest, deciduous and mixed-deciduous scrub-jungle
Food: Tawny-bellied Babblers feed mainly on insects and nectar
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: It's not migratory and has short, rounded wings and a weak flight.



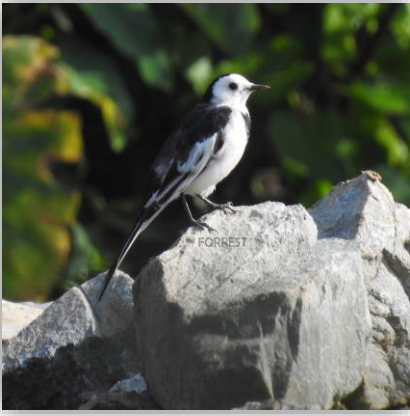
156. **Common name:** Jungle Babbler
Scientific name: *Argya striata*
Habitat: Jungle babbler is found in the open woodlands, shaded gardens and parks, scrub, edges of forests and cultivation.
Food: Feeds mainly on insects, but also eat grains, nectar, and berries.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: In Hindi the jungle babbler is known as "sat bhai" (seven brothers), because of they invariably occur in groups of 3-20 (with an average group size close to seven), each group is an extended family consisting of a breeding with offspring.
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157. **Common name:** Brown cheeked Fulvetta
Scientific name: *Alcippe poioicephala*
Habitat: Found in the bushes and small trees in evergreen and mixed moist deciduous forest, teak, secondary growth, sholas, mixed bamboo-jungle, scrub, occasionally gardens.
Food: Feeds mainly on insects and nectar
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Brown-cheeked Fulvetta is earlier also known as the quaker babbler. This species, like most babblers, is not migratory, and has short, rounded wings and a weak flight.
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158. **Common name:** Zitting Cisticola
Scientific name: *Cisticola juncidis*
Habitat: Open grasslands, including seasonally flooded and grassy wetlands, meadows, fallow lands, and cultivated croplands
Food: Feed on the insects and small invertebrates such as grasshoppers, mantids, dragonflies, moths, caterpillars and insect larvae, mayflies and flies, spiders, and snails
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: The male attracts a female by flying in pendulum flight over her, then, it leads her to the nest-site, and finally, it circles 1 metre above her while giving soft calls. The male builds a vertical pear-shaped nest with an entrance at top. Once the nest is selected by the female, she lines it with plant down, fine grass, spider web and wool.



159. **Common name:** White Wagtail
Scientific name: *Motacilla alba*
Habitat: They inhabit grasslands, seashores, rocky shorelines, sand beaches, tidepools, rivers, lakeshores, farmland, gardens, and parks.
Food: Feed on the terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, seeds, and berries
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: When White wagtails forage, they often catch their prey by running and picking them and may also jump into the air to grab a flying insect.
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160. **Common name:** White-browed Wagtail
Scientific name: *Motacilla maderaspatensis*
Habitat: Found in open freshwater wetland habitat
Food: Feeds on insects such as grasshoppers and dragonflies.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: They are common in small water bodies and have adapted to urban environments where they often nest on roof tops. The specific name is derived from the Indian city of Madras.
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161. **Common name:** Western Yellow Wagtail
Scientific name: *Motacilla flava*
Habitat: The yellow wagtail occurs in a variety of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from rushy pastures, meadows, hay fields and marshes to damp steppe and grassy tundra.
Food: Feed on insects such as bugs, beetles, grasshoppers, flies, ants, and wasps
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Migrates diurnally, in flocks; adults and offspring may migrate together, although males reported as leaving wintering grounds earlier than females.



162. Common name: Grey Wagtail

Scientific name: *Motacilla cinerea*

Habitat: Grey wagtails inhabit mountain streams, lakes, and rivers with exposed rocks, canals, farmlands, tea plantations, and even urban areas

Food: Feed mainly on insects such as beetles, spiders, crustacea, mollusks, freshwater shrimps, and snails

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: Grey wagtails are active during the day and forage singly or in pairs on meadows or on shallow water marshes. Grey wagtails place their nests on the ground near fast running streams or rivers on an embankment between stones and roots.



163. Common name: Forest Wagtail

Scientific name: *Dendronanthus indicus*

Habitat: Deciduous and evergreen, including mixed and sometimes pure coniferous forest, also dense riverine forest

Food: Food consists of small invertebrates, such as ants, beetles, small grasshoppers, butterflies, cicadas and other hemipterans, and other insects, also spiders, small molluscs, and worms.

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting fact: The common name and genus names are derived from their characteristic tail pumping behaviour.



164. Common name: Rufous-tailed Lark

Scientific name: *Ammomanes phoenicura*

Habitat: It is found in the open habitats like semi-desert, scrub-jungle, dry-savannah, rocky outcrops in dry deciduous forest, and seasonal or fallow agricultural fields.

Food: Feed on the grass seeds, grains, and insects

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: During the breeding season, the male has a courtship display that involves flying up steeply and then nose-diving and pulling up in a series of stepped wavy dips accompanied by calling.



165. **Common name:** Gray-breasted Prinia
Scientific name: *Prinia hodgsonii*
Habitat: Found in open woodland, scrub, jungle and other open areas with some grass
Food: Feeds mainly on insects like ants, small beetles, caterpillars which are found among twigs and foliage of small trees. They also feed on the nectar from blossoms of trees like Erythrina and Bombax
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Breeding birds have a distinctive gray breast band, gray upperparts, and no eyebrow. Nonbreeding birds lack a complete breast band and have a short eyebrow.
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166. **Common name:** Ashy Prinia
Scientific name: *Prinia socialis*
Habitat: They are found in the dry open grassland, open woodland, scrub and in home gardens in many cities.
Food: Feed on the small invertebrates, chiefly insects and their larvae, and small spiders, also eats flower nectar
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Ashy Prinia sound like “electric sparks” during its fluttery flight, which is thought to be produced by the wings however, many birders suggest that it is made by the beak.
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167. **Common name:** Plain Prinia
Scientific name: *Prinia inorata*
Habitat: It is found in the wet lowland grassland, open woodland, scrub and sometimes gardens
Food: . It eats small invertebrates, chiefly insects and their larvae, and small spiders, also eats flower nectar.
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting fact: Male attracts the female by intense singing, in horizontal stance with head thrown back, tail fanned, and wings being opened and shut. They sometimes take to air in jerky, undulating song flight.



168. **Common name:** Common Tailorbird
Scientific name: *Orthotomus sutorius*
Habitat: Open Farmland, scrub, forest edges, and gardens
Food: Feed on a range of beetles and bugs
IUCN status: Least concern
Interesting facts: Tailorbirds get their name from the way their nest is constructed. The edges of a large leaf are pierced and sewn together with plant fibre or spider silk to make a cradle in which the actual nest is built.
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169. **Common name:** Booted Eagle
Scientific name: *Hieraaetus pennatus*
Habitat: Forests and woods mixed with open areas, often in open woodland
Food: Small birds, reptiles and small mammals like mice and susliks.
IUCN status: Least concerned
Interesting facts: The booted eagle can fly as high as 9842 ft (3000 m) above the ground. They are extremely compatible birds and can adapt to almost any type of habitat except dense forests. They make their nests in isolated trees, on cliffs and ledges, or in thickets.
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170. **Common name:** Cattle Egret
Scientific name: *Bubulcus ibis*
Habitat: Mostly near marsh, and dredge-material islands; periphery and islands in reservoirs, lakes, quarries, and wetlands; swamps; riparian and upland woodlands and groves, with and without understory.
Food: Mostly grasshoppers, crickets, spiders, flies, frogs, and noctuid moths and fish.
IUCN status: Near threatened
Interesting facts: Cattle egrets have a light rust-colored plume patch on the hindneck, which can be used to ruffle up their feathers for distraction display when defending nests from potential predators.



171. **Common name:** Indian Roller

Scientific name: *Coracias benghalensis*

Habitat: Open farmland, pasture, stubble, plantations, palm groves, dry Acacia and Prosopis woods, roadsides with telegraph wires and wayside grass, also villages.

Food: Beetles, moths, locusts, crickets, mantises, wasps, ants, caterpillars and winged termites

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting fact: The Indian Roller acquires its name from the striking aerobatics it displays as an act of courtship. The Indian roller is considered to be a sacred bird in Hindu mythology and is associated with the deity Lord Shiva.



172. **Common name:** Indian Grey Hornbill

Scientific name: *Ocyceros birostris*

Habitat: Deciduous woodland, parkland and open thorn-forest, especially among scattered fig trees and in areas of rural cultivation or gardens.

Food: Mainly small fruits, especially figs; The fruits and berries of toothbrush tree, bengal currant, Indian ash tree, fig tree and gum karaya are their primary food also takes various insects, lizards, mice and nestlings; rarely, flower petals.

IUCN status: Least concern

Interesting facts: The Indian grey hornbill feeds on figs and seals its nest with its own excreta that has fig seeds, thereby propagating the tree.

List of Birds

Alexandrine Parakeet
Alpine Swift
Ashy Drongo
Ashy Prinia
Asian Emerald Dove
Asian Koel
Asian Openbill
Asian Palm Swift
Banded Bay Cuckoo
Black Drongo
Black Kite
Black-crowned Night Heron
Black-headed Cuckooshrike
Black-hooded Oriole
Black-naped Monarch
Black-naped Oriole
Black-rumped Flameback
Blue Rock Thrush
Blyth's Reed Warbler
Booted Eagle
Booted Warbler
Brahminy Kite
Bronzed Drongo
Brown Wood Owl
Brown-breasted Flycatcher
Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker
Brown-cheeked Fulvetta
Brown-headed Barbet
Cattle Egret
Cinereous Tit
Common Chiffchaff
Common Greenshank
Common Hawk-Cuckoo
Common Iora
Common Kestrel
Common Kingfisher
Common Rosefinch
Common Sandpiper
Common Tailorbird
Common Teal
Common Woodshrike
Coppersmith Barbet
Crested Hawk Eagle
Crested Serpent-Eagle
Crested Treeswift
Crimson-backed Sunbird

Drongo-Cuckoo
Dusky Crag-Martin
Eurasian Barn Swallow
Eurasian Crag-Martin
Eurasian Hobby
Eurasian Hoopoe
Eurasian Marsh Harrier
Forest Wagtail
Glossy Ibis
Golden-fronted Leafbird
Great Egret
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Green Bee-eater
Green Sandpiper
Green Warbler
Greenish Warbler
Grey Junglefowl
Grey Wagtail
Grey-breasted Prinia
Grey-fronted Green Pigeon
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher
Heart-spotted Woodpecker
House Crow
Hume's Warbler
Indian Blackbird
Indian Cormorant
Indian Eagle Owl
Indian Golden Oriole
Indian Gray Hornbill
Indian Jungle Crow
Indian Paradise-Flycatcher
Indian Pitta
Indian Pond Heron
Indian Robin
Indian Roller
Indian Scimitar Babbler
Indian Scops-Owl
Indian spot-billed Duck
Jerdon's Leafbird
Jerdon's Nightjar
Jungle Babbler
Jungle Nightjar
Jungle Owlet
Large Cuckooshrike
Laughing Dove
Lesser Whistling-duck

List of Birds

Little Cormorant
Little Egret
Little Grebe
Little Ringed Plover
Little Swift
Long-tailed Shrike
Loten's Sunbird
Malabar Whistling Thrush
Mottled Wood-Owl
Nilgiri Flowerpecker
Nilgiri Wood Pigeon
Orange Minivet
Orange-headed Thrush
Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher
Oriental Honey-buzzard
Oriental Magpie Robin
Painted Stork
Pale-billed Flowerpecker
Peregrine Falcon
Pied Bushchat
Pied Kingfisher
Plain Prinia
Plum-headed Parakeet
Puff-throated Babbler
Purple Sunbird
Purple-rumped Sunbird
Red Avadavat
Red Spurfowl
Red-breasted Flycatcher
Red-naped Ibis
Red-rumped Swallow
Red-vented Bulbul
Red-wattled Lapwing
Red-whiskered Bulbul
River Tern
Rock Pigeon
Rose-ringed Parakeet
Rufous Treepie
Rufous Woodpecker
Rufous-tailed Lark
Scaly-breasted Munia
Shikra
Short-toed Snake Eagle
Slaty-legged Crake
Small Minivet
Southern Coucal
Southern Coucal
Spangled Drongo
Spot-breasted Fantail
Spotted Dove
Spotted Owlet
Steppe Eagle
Striated Heron
Sulphur-bellied Warbler
Sykes's Warbler
Tawny-bellied Babbler
Thick-billed Flowerpecker
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
Ultramarine Flycatcher
Verditer Flycatcher
Vernal Hanging Parrot
Vigors's Sunbird
Western Crowned Warbler
Western Reef Heron
Western Yellow Wagtail
White Wagtail
White-bellied Drongo
White-breasted Waterhen
White-browed Bulbul
White-browed Wagtail
White-cheeked Barbet
White-eyed Buzzard
White-naped Woodpecker
White-rumped Munia
White-rumped Shama
White-throated Kingfisher
Wire-tailed Swallow
Yellow-crowned Woodpecker
Yellow-footed Green Pigeon
Yellow-throated Sparrow
Zitting Cisticola