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Cover: Coromandal Sacred Langur *Semnopithecus priam* - made with acrylic paint. © P. Kritika.



Diversity and conservation status of avifauna in the Surguja region, Chhattisgarh, India

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Abstract: This study is aimed at updating the avifauna status and to assess major threats in six districts of the Surguja region of northern Chhattisgarh. The avifauna of this region is less studied as compared to the central and southern regions of the state. Chhattisgarh has unique and important habitats for bird species. The geographical region has two major forest types which provide a suitable habitat for many terrestrial and numerous wetlands that support aquatic bird species. The northern region is a basin of rivers Hasdeo and Rihand, prominently forested and a major coal belt. In this study, planned and opportunistic surveys were done in different seasons, and data was collected from 1995 to 2019. In the northern Chhattisgarh region, we have compiled all-district data and a total of 361 bird species were recorded. The maximum number of bird species were recorded from Koriya 318, followed by Raigarh 262, Surguja 162, Balrampur 260, Surajpur 208, and Jashpur 254. Species recorded include three Critically Endangered (CR), two Endangered (EN), five Vulnerable (VU), and 13 Near Threatened (NT). Nesting of Lesser Adjutant, Indian Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Egyptian Vulture, and sighting of Sarus Crane in Surguja region is reported. The study also revealed the presence of nine Himalayan and sub-Himalayan species. Comparing with previous studies 117 new species were found. Chhattisgarh has ample potential and opportunities for new records as many regions have not yet been adequately explored, it can be a key birding hub for bird lovers as well as the scientific community. The large-scale mining-oriented activities, hunting, and poaching are posing serious threats, which will have a direct or indirect, impact on the future of the avifauna of the region.

Keywords: Birds, checklist, Deccan Peninsula Bio-geographic zone, terrestrial habitats, threats, wetlands.

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Author contributions: All authors contributed equally.

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INTRODUCTION

The undivided state of Madhya Pradesh prior to year 2000 included the present state of Chhattisgarh and formed a part of central India. Chhattisgarh State has three distinct regions, the northern hills of Surguja, central plains, and Bastar in the south. Surguja is predominantly a hilly extension of the Vindhya range landscape with forests and a major coal belt of the state. This region has been a prime hunting ground in the past and supported rich biodiversity. Owing to the large number of existing and upcoming coal mines, railway, and other projects the avifauna are subjected to considerable threat. This study was undertaken to determine the present status of the avifauna, comparing our findings with past studies.

The earlier publications on avifauna of Surguja region are by D'Abreu (1931, 1935) and Hewetson (1956). Ali & Ripley (1987), Grimmett et al. (1998, 2014), Rahmani & Islam (2008), and Rasmussen & Anderton (2012) have included bird records from Surguja region. Other publications are by Chandra & Singh (2004) who recorded 517 species in united Madhya Pradesh. Chakraborty (2008) conducted avifaunal surveys in three protected areas and reported 50 species from Kanger Valley National Park (KVNP), 54 species from Guru Ghasidas National Park (GGNP) of Chhattisgarh, and 44 species from Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) of Madhya Pradesh.; Chandra & Boaz (2018a) documented 199 species in Surguja District, 230 species in Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chandra & Boaz 2018b), 188 species in Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuary (Chandra & Boaz 2018c), and 196 species in Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary (Chandra & Boaz 2018d). In the Surguja region, the status of Malabar Pied Hornbill was reported by Singh & Vishwakarma (2020). Vishwakarma et al. (2020b) documented 133 species at Kopra Reservoir in adjoining Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh. The intention of the present study was to compare the old and the present avian status, owing to ecological changes caused by the impact of development activities like increase in the number of coal mines, new railway, and power projects. Chhattisgarh Wildlife Society (2009–10) carried out surveys for Indian Peafowl in three protected areas of Chhattisgarh including Raigarh District; 52 species at a coal mine in Raigarh District (Anurag Vishwakarma pers. obs. 2018), and 365 species in bird count of Chhattisgarh State including Surguja region (Naidu et al. 2021).

The earlier reports were carried out only partly in the region and the findings were sporadically published. We attempted to cover all districts, even the remotest

parts to assess the status of avian species. This study was undertaken to assess the overall avifauna status and conservation issues in the region and to compare old observations of Chakraborty (2008), Chandra & Boaz (2018a,b,c,d) with our observations obtained during the period 1995–2019. An attempt was made to cover as much area as possible by intermittent visits during the period to obtain the best data. This study is helpful in updating avifauna status to some extent, since most parts of the region remains unexplored and overall inadequately documented.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

The Surguja region of Chhattisgarh falls in Chota Nagpur (6B) Province of the Deccan Peninsula Biogeographic zone of India (Rogers et al. 2002), which extends between southeastern parts of Vindhya-Baghelkhand and peninsular region of India. It includes six districts—Koriya, Surguja, Jashpur, Raigarh, Surajpur, and Balrampur—a tableland of numerous hills and plateaus. The drainage system is mainly through Hasdeo (a tributary of Mahanadi) and Rihand (locally known as Reher, flowing northward) rivers. It has five protected areas including one national park and four wildlife sanctuaries. The Guru Ghasidas National Park, spread over an area of 1,471 km² in Koriya District which is also an IBA Site Code (IN-CT-01), was carved out of Sanjay Gandhi National Park of united Madhya Pradesh (Chakraborty 2008). The four wildlife sanctuaries of the Surguja region are i) Badalkhol (104.55 km²) in Jashpur District, ii) Gomarda (277.91 km²) in Raigarh District, iii) Semarsot (430.00 km²) in Surguja District, and iv) Tamor Pingla (608.52 km²) in Surguja District (Rahmani et al. 2018) covering approximately 18.13% of the total forest area (15,950 km²) of Surguja region (ENVIS 2015). It has a good expanse of forests, major dams, and extensive territorial agricultural lands and plains. The climate of Surguja is like the rest of Chhattisgarh. The average temperature varies 5–8°C in winter and 40–45°C in summer. The minimum altitude is around 500 m and the highest being 1,226 m at Mailan (Jashpur District) (Chandra & Boaz 2018b).

The main forest types are mixed deciduous forest (sub classes 3B/C, 5A/C, 5B/C, 8A/C, 5/IS1, 3C/C2, 5B/C1) in Surguja District; dry deciduous in Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary (GWS), Raigarh District; tropical moist deciduous, tropical dry deciduous, Sal and miscellaneous forest in Guru Ghasidas National Park (GGNP) in Koriya and Jashpur districts, and other parts of the region

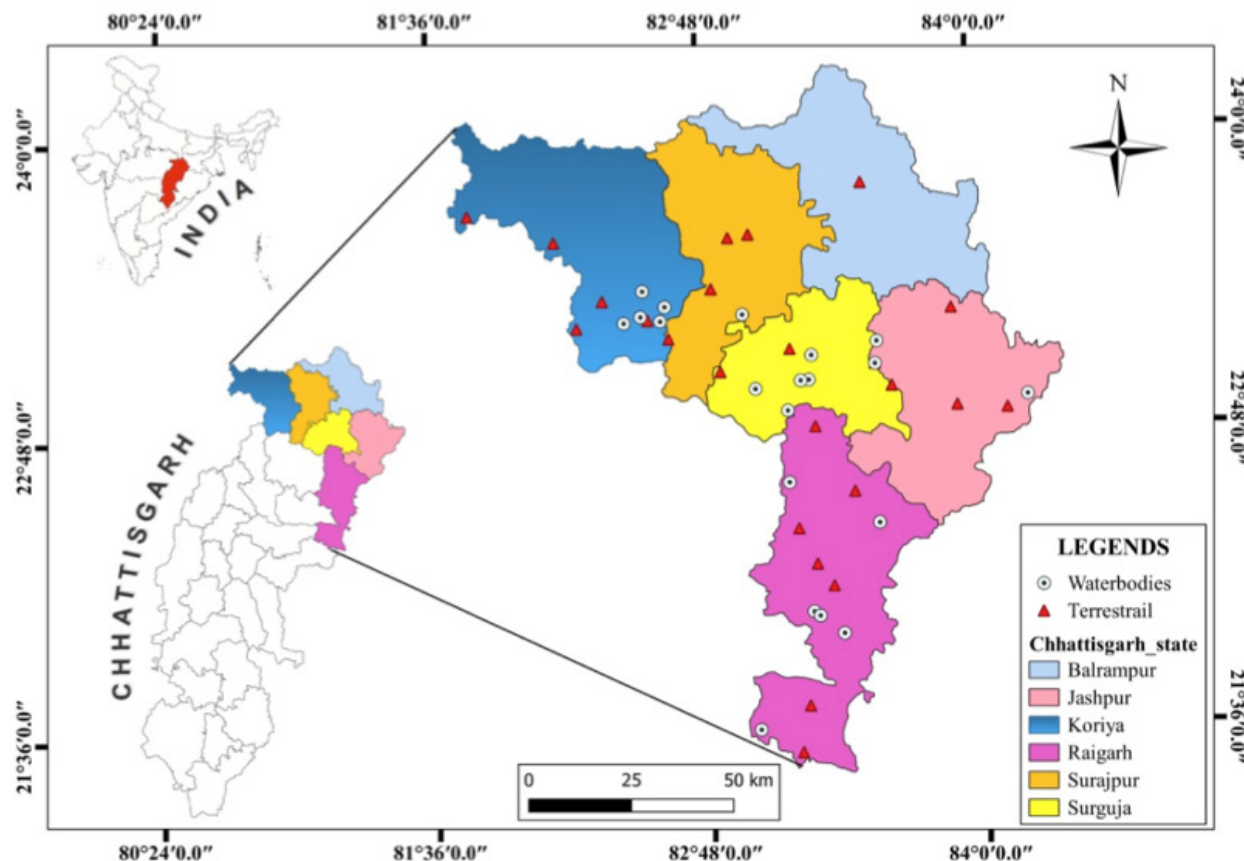


Figure 1. Map showing study site in northern part of Chhattisgarh.

(Champion & Seth 1968; Chandra & Boaz 2018a).

METHODS

This survey covered 44 major sites (Figure 1) including major wetlands, terrestrial habitats, and all five protected areas. Several other sites—Janakpur, Chirmiri, and Jhagrakhand-Manendragarh (Sonhat tehsils of Koriya District); Mainpat, Batauli, Sitapur and their surroundings (Surguja District); Lakhanpur block and Jamgala-Nawaparakhurd forest area (Surajpur District); Dharamjaigarh-Lailunga and Gharghoda (Raigarh District); Neemgaon tank, Kailash Gufa, Kunkuri, and Kasabel tehsils (Jashpur District)—were also studied. Major wetlands covered during the study include Jhumka dam and Gej dam (Koriya District); Barnai dam and Ghunghuta dam (Surguja District); Khamarpakut dam, Dilipsingh-Joodeo dam, and Kurkut (Robo) dam (Raigarh District). The river banks and water of the Hasdeo River, Rihand River, and Banas River in Koriya District; Kello River and Mahanadi River in Raigarh District were also surveyed. Several other isolated and random sites were also covered.

Efforts were made to collect as much data as possible by compiling past studies and present field observations. These covered habitat types, namely, Sal forest, wetlands, mixed forest, riverine patches, agricultural lands, grasslands, and coal & bauxite mine areas. The maximum possible area was covered between 1995 and intermittently up to 2019, covering all seasons (winter, summer, and monsoon), with emphasis on mornings (0630–0930 h) and evenings (1600–1800 h) (Vishwakarma et al. 2020a). The methodology used was by travelling through the geographical areas of districts, random walks, visual observations, following Javed & Kaul (2002). The aid of binoculars and cameras was deployed wherever possible. The encountered bird species were documented in daily field diaries. The species encountered were identified using standard literature by Ali & Ripley (1987), Grimmett et al. (1998, 2014), Fergusen & Christie (2001), and Rasmussen & Anderton (2012). Identification of a few difficult species was confirmed by Bombay Natural History Society-ENVIS or with the assistance of experts. Valid scientific names provided in this note are following Praveen et al. (2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During our study, a total of 361 avian species belonging to 18 orders, 74 families (Annexure 1) were reported from the Surguja region of Chhattisgarh. The maximum number of bird species were recorded from Koriya (318 species) followed by Raigarh (260 species), Surguja (162 species), Balrampur (260 species), Surajpur (208 species), and Jashpur (254 species). The Neemgaon tank, Kurket (Robo) dam, Khamarpakut dam, Banas River, Rihand River, and Mahanadi River; forests of Janakpur Tehsil, Gare-Pelma, Sonhat, Udaipur tehsil, Hills of Mainpat, Kailash Gufa, Jamgala-Nawaparakhurd were a few hotspots. Observations indicated that northern Chhattisgarh supports a considerable number of terrestrial and water bird species belonging to residential, migratory, and passerby categories.

Of the total diversity, 261 species (72.3%) are residents, 98 species (27.15%) winter migrants, and two species (0.55%) summer migrants. This study has added 117 species belonging to five order and 18 families including 82 (70.0%) resident species comprising of four rare, 61 common, 17 uncommon, and 35 (30%) migrants species comprising of 28 common, seven uncommon species, to the previous lists. Earlier studies by D'Abreu (1931, 1935), Hewetson (1956), Chakraborty (2008), and Chandra & Boaz (2018 a,b,c,d) have reported the presence of 243 species belonging to 14 orders and 56 families including 190 (78.19%) resident species and 53 (21.81%) migrant species.

The comparative status of previous and present studies has been shown in Table 1.

The species belonging to the family Accipitridae was dominant with 26 species (Figure 2) followed by Muscipidae with 17 species; Anatidae with 16 species; Ardeidae & Scolopacidae with 13 species each; Motacillidae with 12 species; Phasianidae, Strigidae, Picidae, & Alaudidae with 11 species each; Columbidae & Cuculidae with 10 species each; Hirundinidae & Phylloscopidae with eight species each; Rallidae,

Charadriidae, Campephagidae, & Cisticolidae with seven species each; and Laridae, Dicruridae, & Sturnidae with six species each.

Of the 361 species reported from Surguja region, 10 species were threatened and 13 were near threatened as per IUCN Red List (IUCN 2021; Annexure I; Rahmani 2012), which included three Critically Endangered (CR) species—White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Indian Vulture *G. indicus*, and Red-headed Vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*; two Endangered (EN) species—Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* and Black-bellied Tern *Sterna acuticauda*; six Vulnerable (VU) species—River Tern *Sterna aurantia*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Sarus Crane *Antigone antigone*, Indian Spotted Eagle *Clanga hastata*, and Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga*; and 13 Near Threatened (NT) species—Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*, Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala*, Black-headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*, Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*, Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*, River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelii*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*, Grey-headed Fish Eagle *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*, Malabar Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros coronatus*, Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera*, Laggar Falcon *F. jugger*, and Alexandrine Parakeet *Psittacula eupatria*.

The White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* was found nesting in Janakpur tehsil of Koriya district and Mainpat area of Surguja district only. Indian Vulture *G. indicus* and Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* were observed at GGNP, Koriya District, (A.M.K. Bharos, pers. obs. May 2013). The Egyptian Vulture was resident at Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary cliffs until 1998 but has disappeared now. It was not seen at most of the earlier known habitats in Surguja, Surajpur, and Jashpur districts. The Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus* was documented nesting at Nawaparakhurd Village, Premnagar Tehsil in Surajpur District, which is the first record from Chhattisgarh and central India (Bharos &

Table 1. Comparative status between studies and outcome.

Study agency	No. of orders	No. of families	No. of species	Threatened species	Status
Previous studies	14	56	244	CR 2, EN 1, VU 1, NT 5	R191 M53
Our study	18	74	361	CR 3, EN 2, VU 6, NT 13	R264 M97
New species reported	5	18	117	CR 1, VU 4, NT 6	R82 M35

CR—Critically Endangered | EN—Endangered | VU—Vulnerable | R—Resident | M—Migrant.

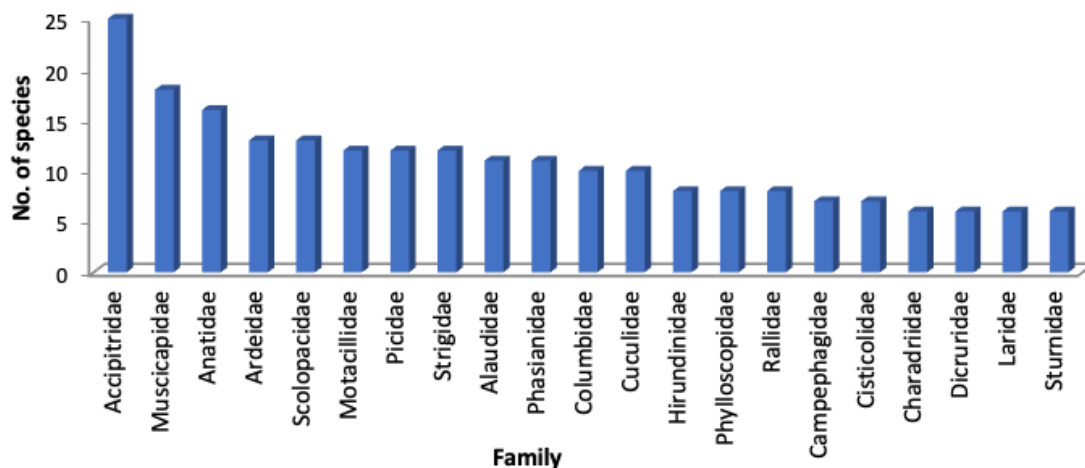


Figure 2. Number of bird species recorded in different families in Surguja region of Chhattisgarh, India.

Diwan 2018; Rahmani et al. 2018).

In previous studies, Sarus Crane was not recorded. In 2015, a pair each of Sarus Crane was found at Lakhanpur Tank and river Rihand (Reher) at location Jamgala in Surajpur District. At Jamgala, their nesting was also reported in 2014 (J. Bhagat pers. comm. 2015). Another potential site of their occurrence is the Bhaiyathan area of river Rihand in Surajpur District (Rahmani et al. 2018). Four nests of Lesser Adjutant were documented in the Surajpur District (Bharos & Diwan 2018), which is the first breeding documentation for the species from central India. There is an unconfirmed record, based on calls, and a sighting of the Endangered Forest Owlet *Heteroglaux blewitti* from Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary, Raigarh District, situated in the north of its erstwhile habitat (Fuljhar estate) (Rahmani et al. 2018; IUCN 2021).

Since the Surguja region is situated in the Vindhya-Chal biographic range, Tyabji (1994) opined that a thorough survey of the whole north-east of MP (now part of Chhattisgarh) may yield some interesting information on the distribution pattern of Himalayan/sub-Himalayan species, whose presence had hitherto been unsuspected in central India. This study recorded nine winter migrants, which breed in high altitude (1,200–4,000 m) of Himalaya (Baluchistan to Assam), namely, Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* from Manendragarh Tehsil of Koriya District in 1994–95 and Eurasian Hobby *Falco severus* in Mainpat area of Surguja District in 1995. The study also revealed the presence of Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis*, Common Rose Finch *Carpodacus erythrinus*, Indian Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*, Osprey *Pandium haliaetus*, Changeable Hawk-Eagle *Nisaetus (Cirrhatu) limnaeetus*, Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo*

rufinus, and sub-Himalayan species Black-throated Weaver *Ploceus benghalensis*, which breeds in duars/terai up to c. 1,200 m in Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim (Ali & Ripley 1987). These species are regular winter visitors in Surguja and further south in the state. Himalayan Vulture has been found in March 2020 in the Bastar region.

The migratory bird species like the Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*, Brown-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus*, Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*, and Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrid*, have been recorded to use the territory of Surguja and other parts of Chhattisgarh as wintering grounds and also as a stopover during to and fro journeys (Chandra et al. 2015; Bharos 2020; Singh & Vishwakarma 2020). Nesting and congregation of various rare and threatened species such as the presence of 11 species of owls (Strigidae and Tytonidae), five species of vultures (Accipitridae), nesting of Malabar Whistling Thrush *Myophonus horsfieldii*, White-rumped Vulture, Indian Vulture, Egyptian Vulture, Lesser Adjutant, Sarus Crane, and congregation of Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus* prove that Surguja region is a hotspot for birds.

THREATS AND CONSERVATION

The new opencast coal mines had a detrimental impact on the ecology of the region. A study carried out in the core area and 5-km buffer of Singmouza-Jampali (opencast mine) coal block located in Raigarh District, revealed only 492 individuals of 52 bird species belonging to 28 families (Anurag Vishwakarma pers.

obs. 2018). Major disturbances noticed in the core area were sound pollution caused by blasting, air pollution by mining dust, habitat degradation and ground digging, vehicle movements, and anthropogenic pressure, which forced the birds to move away. Mandatory substitute afforestation, in place of habitat destruction, was noticed as casual. Bird species adoption of remnant flowering trees as refuge, which they normally do, was found only occasionally, this aspect was examined in a separate study by Vishwakarma et al. (2020b).

Poaching and trading of birds by the locals is an old tradition of the region, which has been time and again observed. They use traditional and innovative methods to do so, resulting in marked depletion in avifauna belonging to Anatidae, Galliformes, Columbidae families, and any species for that matter. Depletion in the number of peafowls, Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, and Orange-breasted Green Pigeon was noticeable. Big and small mammals, reptiles, and rodents are also not spared.

The whole of Surguja, Surajpur, Balrampur, Korea, Raigarh and adjoining Korba District is a prime coal belt area, with 61,140.6 MT coal reserve mines in operation in three coalfield areas, by South East Coalfield Ltd (2023). Ongoing ambitious projects of Indian Railways, Coal India, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation, and transmission companies, private power generation companies, and steel industries to facilitate high productivity, have already had an adverse effect on the rich forests like clear-felling in sizeable areas, fragmentation, and their flora and fauna. During visits to Jhagrakhand, Ramnagar, and Charcha collieries of Koriya District in 2015, a fewer number of species and population was noticed as compared to the year 1994–95. Infact more species and numbers were seen outside collieries area. A study on birds of Jampali coal mining revealed shifting by birds to other places due to anthropogenic, blasting and rapid forest cutting disturbances (Anurag Vishwakarma pers. obs. 2018). Such a situation is very much in the offing in Raigarh, Surajpur, and Koriya districts. In coming years an environmental impact assessment (EIA) study of the affected areas is suggested which will be of imminent importance to check further deterioration.

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed the presence of 361 bird species in the region, which includes 11 threatened and 13 near threatened species. The dominant bird species encountered belonged to Accipitridae (26 species), followed by Muscicapidae (17 species), and Anatidae

(16 species). During this survey, we encountered 117 hitherto unreported bird species, and nine Himalayan and sub-Himalayan species in the Surguja region. The whole of Surguja being a prime coal and bauxite belt area is subjected to large-scale exploitation for commercial purposes. For this purpose, large number of open cast coal mines are being opened. For coal transportation, a network of railways and highways is under progress and a big network of power transmission towers is coming up to provide electricity for these projects. The combined effect of these development activities will certainly have an adverse impact on the environment, as an exemplary study has revealed. Wetlands, though located remotely, are less studied but are subjected to the immense pressure of commercial fishing, siltation, mining, degradation of a catchment area, and amusement activities. EIA study of the region is the need of the hour to redress conservation issues. Awareness programs must be started immediately by the government with the assistance of staff and NGOs to inculcate in the community the sense and responsibilities towards the importance of nature and wildlife and the need to conserve them.

The present study provides a baseline data for future ornithological studies, which need to be intensified in both surveyed and non surveyed potential pockets to determine the updated status.

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Annexure 1. An updated list of birds of Surguja region, Chhattisgarh, India.

Order	Family	Species name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Residential status	Previous studies	New & source
1	Anseriformes	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
2		Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
3		Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	
4		Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
5		Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
6		Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	VU	WM, C	Y	1, 2, 3, 4
7		Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
8		Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
9		Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	
10		Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
11		Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	
12		Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	LC	R, C		New 1, 2, 3, 4
13		Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
14		Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
15		Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	LC	R, C		New 2, 4
16		Cotton Teal	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
17	Galliformes	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
18		Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
19		Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
20		Jungle Bush Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
21		Rock Bush Quail	<i>Perdica argoandah</i>	LC	R, UC		New 1, 4
22		Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
23		Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
24		Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
25		Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
26		Red Spurfowl	<i>Gallus spadicea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
27		Painted Spurfowl	<i>Gallus lunulata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
28	Phoenicopteriformes	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
29		Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 2, 4

Order	Family	Species name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Residential status	Previous studies	New & source
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	LC	R, UC		New 1,2,3,4
		Yellow-legged Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phaeopterus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
Pteroclitiformes	Pteroclitidae	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Chestnut-bellied Sandpiper	<i>Pteroclitus exustus</i>	LC	R, C		New 2,4
		Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
		Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macurus</i>	LC	R, UC		New 4
		Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		White-rumped Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	LC	R, C		New 1,2,3,4
		White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	LC	R, UC		New 4
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Indian House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Taccocua leschenaultii</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	LC	SM, C	Y	
		Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	LC	R, C		New
		Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	LC	R, UC		New
		Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hieracoccyx varius</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	R, UC		New

Order	Family	Species name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Residential status	Previous studies	New & source
60	Gruiformes	Slaty-legged Crane	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
61		Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Lewinia striata</i>	LC	R, UC	NO	
62		Brown Crane	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	LC	R, C		New
63		White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
64		Grey-headed Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New
65		Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
66		Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
67		Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	VU	R, RA		
68		Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU	R, RA		New 1
69		Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT	R, C		New 1, 4
70	Ciconiiformes	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
71		Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	LC	WM, C		
72		Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	NT	R, C	Y	New 4
73		Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	LC	WM, UC		1, 2, 3, 4
74		Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	LC	R, C		New 1
75		Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 2, 4
76		Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	LC	R, C		
77		Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 4
78		Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	LC	R, UC		
79		Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
80	Pelecaniformes	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
81		Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
82		Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
83		Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	LC	R, C		
84		Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
85		Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
86		Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanoleptus</i>	NT	R, C	Y	
87		Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucoradia</i>	LC	R, UC		1, 2, 3, 4
88		Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
89		Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
90	Threskiornithidae	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	LC	R, C	Y	

Order	Family	Species name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Residential status	Previous studies	New & source
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	LC	R, C		
		Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
	Anhingidae	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT	R, C	Y	
		Eurasian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	LC	R, C		2, 4
Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	Great Thick-knee	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	NT	R, RA		New
	Recurvirostridae	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
		Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Charadriidae	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	LC	WM, C		
		River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	NT	R, UC		New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 2, 4
		Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	LC	M, UC		
	Rostratulidae	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 4
		Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Jacanidae	Eurasian Currew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NT	WM, UC	Y	
		Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	LC	WM, C		4
	Scolopacidae	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 2, 4
		Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	LC	R, C		New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	New 2, 4
		Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	LC	R, RA		
		Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New
		Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	LC	WM, UC		
		Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	LC	R, UC		New 1, 4

Order	Family	Species name	Scientific name	IUCN Red List status	Residential status	Previous studies	New & source
120	Turnicidae	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	New 2, 4
121		Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
122		Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	LC	R, C		
123		Little Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 4
124	Glareolidae	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	LC	WM, C		
125		Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 2, 4
126		Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	LC	WM, UC		New 1, 2, 4
127		Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	LC	WM, UC		New 4
128	Laridae	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	VU	WM, C	Y	New 4
129		Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	EN	WM, UC	Y	1, 2, 3, 4
130		Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	1, 4
131		Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
132	Pandionidae	Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
133		Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN	R, RA	Y	
134		Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	LC	R, C	Y	1, 3
135		Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
136	Accipitriformes	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	CE	R, RA		
137		White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CE	R, UC	Y	New 1
138		Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	LC	WM, RA		1, 2, 3, 4
139		Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	CE	R, RA	Y	New 1
140		Changeable Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	1, 2, 3, 4
141		Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	LC	R, C		
142		Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	VU	R, C		New 1
143		Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	VU	R, UC		New 4
144		Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
145		Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	LC	WM, C		
146		Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 2, 3, 4
147		Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	NT	WM, UC		New 1, 2, 3, 4
148	Accipitriformes	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
149		Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	New 2, 4
150		Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	LC	R, C	Y	

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Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Grey-headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i>	NT	R, UC	Y	
		Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	4
		Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	LC	R, C		
		White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Buteo teesa</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Common Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
Strigiformes	Tytonidae	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Strigidae	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	LC	R, C		
		Brown Wood Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	LC	R, C		New 1, 3, 4
		Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
		Indian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Dusky Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	LC	R, RA	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Oriental Scops-Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
		Malabar Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthraceroceros coronatus</i>	NT	R, UC	Y	
		Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	LC	R, C	Y	2,4
		Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacrastatus</i>	LC	R, C		
Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	Northern Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Picidae	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Streak-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Scaly-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Picus squamatus</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Greater Golden-backed Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
		White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos moluccensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	

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Piciformes	Picidae	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Ramphastidae	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Coraciidae	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
	Alcedinidae	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	NT	R, C	Y	
		Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	LC	WM, RA		1, 2, 4
Falconiformes	Falconidae	Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>	NT	WM, UC		New 1
		Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	LC	R, C		New 1, 4
		Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 3, 4
		Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	NT	R, C	Y	
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	LC	R, C	Y	1, 2, 3, 4
		Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	LC	SM, C	Y	
		White-bellied Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygus</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 3
Passeriformes	Pittidae	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
	Campephagidae	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	

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211	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
212			Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	LC	R, C		
213			Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	LC	WM, UC		New 1, 2, 3, 4
214			Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
215		Artamidae	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	LC	R, UC		New 1, 4
216		Vangidae	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pandicerianus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
217			Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
218		Aegithinidae	Marshall's Iora	<i>Aegithina nigrolutea</i>	LC	R, UC		
219			Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrourus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1
220		Dicruridae	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	LC	R, C		
221			White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caeruleus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 4
222			Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
223			Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
224			Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
225			White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
226		Rhipiduridae	Spot-breasted Fantail (White-spotted Fantail)	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	LC	R, UC		
227			White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	New 4
228			Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
229			Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	LC	WM		
230			Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
231		Laniidae	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
232			Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	LC	R, C		
233			Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 4
234		Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
235			Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
236			Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
237		Monarchidae	Indian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
238			Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
239			Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
240		Dicaeidae	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	

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Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Crimson-backed Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma minima</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
		Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
	Irenidae	Jerdon's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Ploceidae	Red Munia	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
	Estrildidae	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	LC	R, C		
		Yellow-throated Sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
	Passeridae	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	
		Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
	Motacillidae	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	LC	WM, UC		
		Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	LC	WM, C		New 4
		Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 1, 4
		Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	LC	WM, C		
		Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
		White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 3, 4
		White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Common Rosefinch	<i>Erythrura erythrina</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathami</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
Fringillidae	Emberizidae	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Granatiora bruniceps</i>	LC	WM, C		
		Black-headed Bunting	<i>Granatiora melanocephala</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
		Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicapa ceylonensis</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 1, 4
	Stenostiridae	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	LC	R, UC		

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271	Passeriformes	Paridae	Indian Yellow Tit -	<i>Machlolophus aplonotus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 4
272			Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
273			Black-lored Tit	<i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i>	LC	R, UC		
274			Yellow-cheeked Tit	<i>Machlolophus spilnotus</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
275			Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 4
276		Alaudidae	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
277			Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
278			Bengal Bushlark	<i>Mirafra assanica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
279			Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
280			Jerdon's Bushlark	<i>Mirafra affinis</i>	LC	R, UC		
281			Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 4
282			Sykes's Short-toed Lark (Eastern Short-toed Lark)	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	LC	WM, C		
283			Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	LC	R, C		New 1, 2, 3, 4
284			Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2
285			Sykes's Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i>	LC	R, UC		
286		Cisticolidae	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 2, 4
287			Rufous-fronted Prinia	<i>Prinia buchanani</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
288			Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
289			Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
290			Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
291			Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
292			Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
293			Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
294			Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i>	LC	WM, UC		
295		Acrocephalidae	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 4
296			Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	LC	WM, C		
297			Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 2, 3, 4
298			Northern House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	New 1, 2, 4

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299	Hirundinidae	Streak-throated Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
300		Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
301		Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
302		Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
303		Dusky Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
304		Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	LC	R, C		
305		Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	LC	R, UC		New 1, 3, 4
306		Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 3, 4
307		White-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i>	LC	R, RA		
308		Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 3
309	Pycnonotidae	Black-headed Bulbul	<i>Brachypodius atriceps</i>	LC	R, C		
310		Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	LC	WM, C		New 4
311		Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
312	Phylloscopidae	Plain Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	LC	WM, UC		
313		Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 1, 4
314		Tickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	LC	WM, UC		
315		Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	LC	WM, C		New 4
316		Green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
317		Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	LC	WM, C		New 1, 4
318		Eastern Orphee Warbler	<i>Curruca crassirostris</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	New 1, 4
319		Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
320		Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	LC	WM, UC		
321		Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
322	Zosteropidae	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
323		Indian Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
324		Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	LC	R, C		
325	Timaliidae	Rufous-capped Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma ruficeps</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	New 4
326		Yellow-throated Fulvetta	<i>Schoeniparus cinereus</i>	LC	R, UC		
327		Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
328	Pellorneidae	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poiocephala</i>	LC	R, C		New 4
329		Large Grey Babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4

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Passeriformes	Leiothrichidae	Common Babbler	<i>Argya caudata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Yellow-billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides affinis</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 4
	Sittidae	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Indian Spotted Creeper	<i>Salpornis spilonota</i>	LC	R, UC		
		Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	LC	WM, C		New 4
		Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 3, 4
	Sturnidae	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	LC	R, C		
		Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
		Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	LC	R, UC	Y	
		Indian Robin	<i>Saxicola fuscatus</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		White-rumped Shama	<i>Kittacincta malabarica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	LC	WM, UC	Y	
	Muscicapidae	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Bluetthroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	LC	WM, C		
		Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula supercilialis</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 2, 4
		Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	
		Blue-capped Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhyncha</i>	LC	WM, UC		
		Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	LC	WM, C		New 4
		Malabar Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus horsfieldii</i>	LC	R, C		New 1, 4
		Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	LC	WM, C	Y	New 1, 2, 3, 4
	Turdidae	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	LC	R, C	Y	
		Brown Rock Chat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>	LC	R, C		
		Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	LC	R, C	Y	New 1, 2, 4
		Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	LC	R, C		

Source: 1—A M K Bharos | 2—Anurag Vishwakarma | 3—AkhilBharos | 4—Ravi Naidu | Y—Chandra & Boaz 2018 | New—New species recorded. IUCN Red List status: CR—Critically Endangered | EN—Endangered | VU—Vulnerable | NT—Near Threatened | LC—Least Concern. **Notations:** C—Common | M—Migrant | R—Resident | RA—Rare | SM—Summer Migrant | UC—Uncommon | WM—Winter Migrant.

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