



## AMBIENT APPRAISAL

# Avifauna Diversity of Wagon Repair Shop, SECR Complex and Surroundings: an Old Unurbanized Area of Raipur, Chhattisgarh

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**Study Area:** Study Area: WRS Colony, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

**Coordinated:** 21.275967N, 81.647819E

**Key words:** Avifauna inventory, WRS Complex, Surroundings

## Abstract

Amarkantak is part of the Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere, thickly connected with each other, facilitating convenient access for fauna to either segment. Amarkantak pilgrimage station, rich in biodiversity, has no significant studies so far. The only available study is a recent one carried out in Achanakmar Tiger Reserve; hence, this study was undertaken to fill the breach. The irony of the outcome was that the Amarkantak segment has more or less similar species, but is poor in population. When the study area extends westwards towards Rajendragram plateau, this phenomenon is more evident. Coalmines, both underground and open-cast types, are a scourge to the fauna. mines cause fragmentation and permanent human settlements, which have a heavy adverse impact on the overall biodiversity, affecting fauna in general. In this study,

## Introduction

Raipur is a fast-developing capital city of the state of Chhattisgarh, expanding in all directions. The northern part is mainly an industrial zone, where WRS is situated. The WRS Complex, Raipur district, was established in 1968 in the northeast of Raipur city to cater to the demand for repairing broad-gauge railway wagons. It is a big complex of about 567 acres with many sheds, buildings covering an area of 10 acres (<http://secr.indianrailways.gov.in>), old abandoned wells, a large area of wild open land about 557 acres occupied by railway tracks, a scrap yard, a Diesel Loco Shed, interspersed with a small pond, shrubs, bushes, trees, grass, etc. In addition to this, aqua-agriculture has cropped up in about 40 acres of land. This land remains waterlogged for most of the year, causing aquatic birds to concentrate here for food roosting and nesting, particularly summer-season breeders. A small patch of secondary forest and an extensive plantation have developed well here. This rich biodiversity area has become home to avian throughout any calendar year. Authors have found that avian species of the complex have not been adequately studied, so this attempt was made to fill this breach and prepare an inventory of the avifauna of this complex. The study was undertaken from 2015 to 2026, intermittently covering all the seasons. On the spot visit notes covering observations were prepared, compiled and analysed.

## Study area

The study area comprises mainly the campus, secondary forest, bushes, and about 40 acres of lotus cultivation and other crops. These sites were visited more or less at regular intervals throughout the year, attempting to cover the maximum approachable area. WRS is the property of Indian Railways, and entry is forbidden for outsiders. The surroundings, which comprise forest patches, wastelands and cultivation, were comparatively easier to approach and carry out studies. Aquatic birds were mainly seen in these fields, arboreal in the forest, bushes and surrounding trees. Most of the grasslands and bushes are within the walled campus of the complex not easily accessible. In 40 acres of wetland, various crops are cultivated. Various local tree species are also rich here. Amongst these complex residential colonies with civil amenities also exist.

## Methodology and Results

The avian survey was carried out by adopting standard practices (Javed & Kaul, 2002) identified by the available literature of Ali & Ripley (1987), Grimmet *et al.* (2014, 1998), Rasmussen & Anderton (2012), Praveen (2025), *etc.* Opinions of experts were also obtained, wherever felt necessary. The data so obtained was documented in daily field diaries and compiled between period 2015 to 2026. The recorded species were categorised into Resident (R) and Migratory (M) following IUCN Red Data Book - Birdlife International (2026), *etc.*

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Study revealed the presence of 190 avian species (Annexure-1) in different seasons during the period 2015 to 2026, belonging to 26 orders, 59 Families, Resident 133 (70%) , Migratory 57 (30%). As per Birdlife International-IUCN Red Data (2026), 5 species (2.63%) under threatened category EN-1, NT-4, and LC-185 were recorded. During the study period commencing from October 2014 to February 2026 of which 2015-2026 were the years of intensive study, intermittently the sites were visited several times and avifauna were observed and documented, using methodology as narrated in the previous para above and as examined with Birdlife International-IUCN-(2026), Rahmani *et al.* (2018) (Table-2).

**Table-1-Threatened Species(Birdlife International- IUCN,2026, (Rahmani *et al.*, 2018)**

English Name	Scientific name	Status
<b>Category - EN; No of species-1</b>		
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Occasional , though species exists at 30 km fairly well, last sighting was in 2015.
<b>Category - NT; No of species-4</b>		
Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Regular visitor but in small numbers maximum 10-12 birds
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Invariably seen.
Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Invariably seen
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Invariably seen.

Family wise status as found is as Anatidae – 4 species, 2.11%; Turnicidae- 2 species, 1.05%; Podicipedidae -1 species, 0.53%; Columbidae-5 species, 2.63%; Caprimulgidae-1 species, 0.53%; Apodidae-1 species, 0.53%; Cuculidae-6 species, 3.16%; Rallidae-7 species, 3.68%; Ciconiidae-1 species, 0.53%; Ardeidae-10 species, 5.26%; Threskiornithidae-2 species, 1.05%; Phalacrocoracidae-2 species; 1.05%, Scolopacidae-12 species, 6.32%.

The study revealed presence of 190 species in different seasons in between year 2015 to 2026, belonging to 26 orders, 59 Families, Resident 133, Migratory 57. Categorization as per IUCN red data (2026) recorded 5 species (2.63%), EN-1, NT-4, LC-185.

The birds recorded were classified according to their habitats in categories Aquatic (A)-5 species (2.63%), Near aquatic (NA) 47 species (24.73%) and Grass & Arboreal (GA) 138 species (72.63%) . It is rather difficult to define exactly the food habit as birds have been observed feeding omnivore matter where as they are categorized as insectivores , even then attempt has been made to categorise as precisely as possible. By food habits they were categorized as Insectivores-78 species (41.05%), Carnivores -73 species (38.42%), Omnivores – 28 species (14.73%), Granivores – 7 species (3.68%), , Nectarivores – 2 species (1.05%), Frugivores – 2 species (1.05%).

The dominant family are Muscicapidae-14 Species, Motacillidae-13 Species, Scolopacidae-12 Species, Ardeidae-10 Species, Accipitridae-9 Species, Rallidae-7 Species, Cisticolidae-6 Species, Cuculidae-6 Species, Acrocephalidae-5 Species, Charadriidae-4 Species, Hirundinidae-4 Species, Phylloscopidae-4.

These twenty families represent only one species each, Pandionidae-1, Tytonidae-1, Upupidae-1, Coraciidae-1, Hemiprocnidae-1, Pittidae-1, Artamidae-1, Vangidae-1, Fringillidae-1, Pycnonotidae-1, Zosteropidae-1, Pellorneidae-1, Turdidae-1, Caprimulgidae-1, Apodidae-1, Ciconiidae-1, Recurvirostridae-1, Rostratulidae-1, Pandionidae-1, Tytonidae-1, Bucerotidae-1, Upupidae-1, Ramphastidae-1, Aegithinidae-1, Rhipiduridae-1, Irenidae-1, Ploceidae-1, Zosteropidae-1.

Population wise it was found that waders and shorebirds were most abundant, even though family wise analysis does not indicate so. Such species are Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*), Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*), Bank Myna (*Acridotheres ginginianus*), Indian Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*), White Wagtails (*Motacilla alba*), Grey Wagtails (*Motacilla cinerea*), Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*).

### Species that need concern

Out of 190 species recorded, the following species need to be highlighted as of significance, mentioning their conservation status, occurrence and other relevant information.

**Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*):** Presently, the Egyptian vultures are occasionally reported the northern fringes of the complex, as they are present about 15 km north from this area (Rahmani *et al.*, 2018; Bharos *et al.*, 2023). At WRS, an occasional stray individual is encountered in search of food.

**Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*):** This species is always present in wetlands in varying numbers, with maximum counts exceeding hundreds, particularly in late summer when these are abundant, and in summer probably they nests here. These are subjected to killing by village lads using catapults and traps.

**Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*):** This winter migratory species was recorded here in the year 2017, a solitary bird stayed for three days. A passerby here.

**Water Cock (*Gallinula cinerea*):** Water Cock has been sighted mostly in the eastern parts of the complex (about 5 km apart), from where it arrives here to nest. This species has been recorded at several locations in state. Owing to its nocturnal behaviour, it is less apparent in the day time (Bharos *et al.*, 2020).

**Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*):** The species's decline in all kinds of habitats over the last decade has pushed it to the 'Near Threatened' category (IUCN 2026). It's sighting is rare, but it is still present in this complex.

**European Roller (*Coracias garrulous*):** This migratory species is sparingly reported in winter from different parts of the state (Naik *et al.*, 2021), and the nearest site is 50 Km in West. It was sighted here in the year 2022. Though it is



Plate- : glimpses from the area surveyed

presently listed as 'Least Concern' but is approaching 'Near Threatened' status in Europe mainly due to habitat loss (IUCN 2026).

**Asian Open Bill (*Anasnotus oscitans*):** The species is fairly common, arriving in varying numbers. Two nesting colonies, at about 30 Km east, and 15 Km West exist, where more than 200 nests are found every year. Birds travel these distances in search of food in waterlogged fields.

**Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*):** This Near Threatened (IUCN 2026) species has been recorded at wetlands of complex, but in small numbers, though these are regular visitors in varying numbers, 10-15 individuals.

**Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanagaster*):** Although fairly common in other adjoining districts, its only sighting at WRS was in the year 2017. It is categorised as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International- IUCN (2026).

**Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*):** A solitary individual was recorded at WRS intermittently. It has been placed under category 'Schedule-1' of Wildlife Protection (Act) 1972, but 'Least Concern' by Birdlife International- IUCN 2026.

**Red-headed Falcon (*Falco chicquera*):** This species is more commonly met with in the winter months. It is categorised as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International- IUCN, 2026.

**Bank Myna (*Acridotheres ginginianus*):** This species was once fairly common in Raipur city and its surroundings, but now has disappeared from most parts of the city. In the WRS complex, the species nest and roost in two abandoned wells 5 m apart, with vegetation growing on the upper rims and interior parts. The brick lining has several crevices and holes providing suitable nesting space. In the summer of 2021, more than 50 individuals were counted. At times, the birds were observed carrying either grass blades, small twigs, other nesting materials and later food matter like insects, confirming nesting. This site has attained importance for the good population of this declining species. Although at other places in town there was noticeable variation in population, at a time up to 60-70 individuals were recorded, but after two months, the population gradually fell to zero. This can be attributed to the decline in the quantity of food base. Characteristically, the birds were observed perched on the backs of cattle, even picking ticks from skin in the manner of Ox peckers (*Buphagidae* sp.). Also observed indulging in communal bath

in a small pool with Asian Pied Starlings and Brahminy Starlings. The Bank Myna still thrive in complex.

**Forest Wagtail (*Dendronanthus indicus*):** It is not uncommon to see this species in October/November at canals, streams in the township, where they have been recorded earlier. Also, they stay for a few days, then proceed further to wintering grounds. At WRS, it was recorded in the years 2019 and 2021. May be a passerby.

**Rosy Pipit (*Anthus roseatus*):** The nearest this winter migratory species has been reported is from Mandhar wetland complex (Bharos *et al.*, 2023), and here it was sighted in 2021. May be a passerby.

**Blue-capped Rock-Thrush (*Monticola cinclorhyncha*):** This species is a passerby in central Chhattisgarh, and was recorded at WRS in 2016. It stayed for about a week. This was a rather surprising record as it is nearest seen 100 Km away at Barnawapara WLS (2001, 2026) and 250 Km at Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve (Bharos *et al.*, 2018) and in south Bastar at Kanger Valley NP (Bharos *et al.*, 2019).

**Rufous Treepie (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*):** This species was recorded only once or twice in this forested patch, but its occurrence can be treated as a local migrant from one patch of grove to another. In our opinion, this species is a very cruel and unwelcome bird which does not hesitate to pick eggs, fledglings, carry them to a convenient perch, where the prey is held under its claws, and the flesh is torn from still living prey. The fragmented flesh is swallowed starting from belly and intestines. At that time, the tree pie is very alert and agitated. We align here with Singh & Lav Kumar (1981), that the Treepie, apart from being a thief, feeds in a way that is far more dangerous than crows.

**Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan species:** Hashim Tayabji (1994), in his publications on Bandhavgarh birds, speculated on the finding of Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan species in northern districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Such species recorded here are identified as Osprey, Blue-capped Rock-Thrush, Rosy Pipit.

## Conclusion

The studies area suffered from high anthropological disturbances caused by the movement of railways, vehicles and humans and their corresponding activities. Development works are in demand these days, and disturbances caused by them are inevitable. The complex

attracts good numbers of species and populations of waders and shore birds, which is very good. Cases of the killing of birds with the aid of catapults and traps set by villagers have been recorded. Finding a good population of declining Bank Myna was a positive indicator. Few passerby species recorded, like Blue-capped Rock Thrush, Whimbrel, and Forest Wagtail, are encouraging. The species found here also represent the birds of Raipur City. However, our study can be treated as baseline data for future studies.

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**Annexure-1: List of all the Birds from the surveyed Complex (Wagon Repair Shop)**

#	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Food Habit		
1	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	LC	R	A	Omnivores		
2			Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	LC	R	A	Omnivores		
3			Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	LC	M	A	Omnivores		
4			Cotton Teal	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	LC	R	A	Omnivores		
5	Charadriiformes	Turnicidae	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
6			Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
7	Phoenicopteriformes	Podicipedidae	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	LC	R	A	Omnivores		
8	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
9			Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
10			Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
11			Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
12			Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
13			Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores		
14	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidae	Indian House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores		
15	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores		
16			Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	LC	M	GA	Omnivores		
17			Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
18			Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
19			Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
20			Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores		
21			Gruiformes	Rallidae	Brown Crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
22					Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
23					White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	LC	R	NA	Omnivores
24					Watercock	<i>Gallix cinerea</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
25	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Lewinia striata</i>			LC	R	NA	Carnivores		
26	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>			LC	R	NA	Carnivores		

#	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Food Habit
27			Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
28	Pelecaniformes	Ciconiidae	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
29	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
30			Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
31			Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
32			Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
33			Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
34			Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
35			Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
36			Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
37			Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
38			Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
39	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	NT	R	NA	Carnivores
40			Indian Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
41	Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
42			Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
43	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
44			Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
45			Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
46			Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
47			Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
48			Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
49			Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
50			Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
51			Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
52			Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
53			Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
54			Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
55	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
56	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	LC	M	NA	Carnivores
57			Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
58			Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
59			Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
60	Charadriiformes	Rostratulidae	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
61		Jacaniidae	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
62			Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	LC	R	NA	Carnivores
63	Accipitriformes	Pandionidae	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	LC	M	GA	Carnivores
64		Accipitridae	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
65			Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
66			Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN	R	GA	Carnivores
67			Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
68			Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
69			Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	LC	M	GA	Carnivores
70			Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
71			Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
72			White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
73	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	Common Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
74		Strigidae	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
75			Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
76			Indian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
77	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
78	Bucerotiformes	Upupidae	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
79	Piciformes	Picidae	Northern Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	LC	M	GA	Carnivores
80			Lesser Golden-backed Woodp.	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
81	Piciformes	Ramphastidae	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
82	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
83			Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
84	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	NT	R	GA	Carnivores
85			Eurasian Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	LC	M	GA	Carnivores
86		Alcedinidae	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
87			Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
88			White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
89	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	LC	M	GA	Carnivores
90			Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	NT	R	GA	Carnivores
91			Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores

#	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Food Habit
92	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	LC	R	GA	Frugivores
93			Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	LC	R	GA	Frugivores
94	Passeriformes	Pittidae	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
95		Campephagidae	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
96			Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
97			Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
98		Oriolidae	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
99		Vangidae	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
100		Aegithinidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
101		Dicruridae	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
102			Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
103		Rhipiduridae	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola???</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
104		Laniidae	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
105			Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
106			Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
107			Great Gray Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
108		Corvidae	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
109			House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
110			Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	LC	R	GA	Carnivores
111		Monarchidae	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
112			Indian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
113		Dicaeidae	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
114			Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
115		Nectariniidae	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	LC	R	GA	Nectarivores
116			Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	LC	R	GA	Nectarivores
117		Irenidae	Jerdon's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
118		Ploceidae	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
119		Estrildidae	Red Munia	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
120			Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
121			Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
122			Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
123		Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
124			Yellow-throated Sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	LC	R	GA	Granivores
125		Motacillidae	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	LC	M	NA	Insectivores
126			Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
127			Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
128			Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
129			Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
130			Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
131			Long Billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
132			Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
133			Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
134			Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	LC	M	NA	Insectivores
135			Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	LC	M	NA	Insectivores
136			White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	LC	M	NA	Insectivores
137			White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	LC	M	NA	Insectivores
138		Fringillidae	Common Rosefinch	<i>Erythrura erythrina</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
139		Alaudidae	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
140			Sykes's Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
141			Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
142			Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafraga erythroptera</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
143			Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
144		Cisticolidae	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
145			Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
146			Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
147			Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
148			Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
149			Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
150		Acrocephalidae	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
151			Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
152			Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
153			Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
154			Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
155		Hirundinidae	Streak-throated Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
156			Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores

## AMBIENT APPRAISAL

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#	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Occurrence	Habitat	Food Habit
157			Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
158			Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
159		Pycnonotidae	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
160			White Browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
161		Phylloscopidae	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Abrornis humei</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
162			Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
163			Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
164			Greenish Leaf Warbler	<i>Seicercus trochiloides</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
165		Sylviidae	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
166			Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
167		Zosteropidae	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
168		Leiothrichidae	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
169			Common Babbler	<i>Argya caudata</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
170			Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
171		Sturnidae	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	LC	M	GA	Omnivores
172			Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
173			Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
174			Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
175			Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
176			Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
177		Muscicapidae	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
178			Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	LC	R	GA	Omnivores
179			Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
180			Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
181			Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
182			Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
183			Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
184			Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
185			Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
186			Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
187			Blue-capped Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhyncha</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
188			Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	LC	M	GA	Insectivores
189			Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores
190			Brown Rock Chat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>	LC	R	GA	Insectivores

### Abbreviations:

IUCN -

EN - Endangered, NT - Near Threatened, LC - Least Concern

### Residential Status

R - Resident, M - Migratory

### Habitat

A = Aquatic, NA = Near Aquatic, GA = Grass & Arboreal