

## **Significance of wetland and it's dependent Avifauna in Bangoli Wetland Complex, Raipur District, Chhattisgarh, India**

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### **Abstract**

The Bangoli complex of wetlands is situated in central region of Chhattisgarh. This region is part of the Mahanadi river basin and is predominantly a plain area with the good number of tanks and village ponds. The geography of the area is mainly plains dotted with wetlands and sparse trees, thereby attracting both resident and migratory species. The aim of this study was to determine the avian diversity and composition in this complex, as no previous specific study was found undertaken, The available studies were either for specific species or covered the whole of the state. Our study spanned from the year 2015 to 2021. During the period the complex was visited intermittently covering all seasons and using standard methodology for observation and documentation, covering wetlands and their surroundings. This study area of the Bangoli complex comprised of five major wetlands and five smaller tanks, all situated within the area of about 20 sq km.. Our study revealed the presence of 293 species belonging to 20 orders and 69 families. The encountered species were categorized in Occurrence status as Resident (R)171 and Migratory(M) 122 in numbers respectively; Passerby mainly coastal species in Autumn and Spring seasons, Habitat used like Aquatic(A), Near Aquatic(NA)(Shore), Grass and Arboreal (GA), Himalayan and sub-Himalayan species and Important Nesting species. Study also revealed presence of four new species unreported from central region. Also, 11 Threatened species as per Birdlife International- IUCN (2020) were identified in categories EN – 1, VU – 4, NT – 6. These wetlands are subjected to threats of

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the killing by snares and traps particularly in the winter season, commercial exploitations like fishing, cultivation, amusement, fodder collection and grazing. The destruction of habitats caused by stone quarries and crushers, felling of trees are of another major concern

**Keywords:** Wetland complex, Avifauna, significance, food base.

## 1 Introduction

Lakes, wetlands, water bodies, and springs not only provide valuable ecosystem services to a region but also act as a repository for biological diversity. Wetlands are extensively important for groundwater recharge, recreational activity, retention, and regulation of pollutants and it supports many aquatic floral and faunal species for sustaining their life (Crisman 2001). Lakes perform important ecological functions and contribute to landscape heterogeneity; they support high biodiversity and unique aquatic floral and faunal species by providing crucial habitat (Bolund and Hunhammar, 1999; Engelharldt and Ritchie, 2001; Knight, 1997). The importance of wetlands in maintaining biodiversity, and subsequently focusing on avifauna. It is widely documented that the composition and structure of vegetation determines the ensemble of birds, because plants provide nesting sites and shelter for birds. (Bibby, 1992; Burger, 2006). It is widely documented that the composition and structure of vegetation determines the assembly of birds, because plants in addition to providing food also provide nesting sites and shelter for birds (Finch, 1991), standing water extent, depth, duration and seasonal frequency (Wakeley and Roberts, 1994), water quality (Hoyer and Canfield, 1994), and disturbance (Craig and Barclay, 1992) in wetlands. They play an economically important role and perform a crucial function in the maintenance of wetland ecosystems (Gregory et al. 2005). Various factors like availability of food, wetland size (Paracuellos, 2006), and abiotic changes in wetlands (Jaksic 2004; Lagos et al. , 2008) affect bird assemblages. In the past century, many wetlands have been lost in India, and many are degrading due to adverse human activities (Fraser and Keddy, 2005) in Chhattisgarh also, due to development and commercial activities. Fragmentation and destruction of habitat, overfishing and pollution also degrading wetlands (WWF, 2018).

Chhattisgarh state consists of 27823 wetlands (including smaller than 2.25 ha) and the area covered by wetlands are 337966 ha which is around 2.5 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The major wetland types are River/Stream accounting for about 53 percent of the wetlands (179088 ha), Reservoirs (90389 ha), and Tanks/Ponds (40226 ha) (Vishwakarma et al., 2021). Chhattisgarh state owing to its rich and diverse biodiversity harbors a variety of avifauna. This state is amply studded with numerous water bodies, tanks, and ponds, with the major river basin being Mahanadi in the central plains. Since long the Raipur district situated in this region has been the happy hunting ground for bird lovers for a long time. The avifauna of the wetlands has been the focal point, particularly the winter migrants. Though much visited and sufficiently photographed by bird lovers, no comprehensive documentation has been done. We have attempted to enlist the avian species found during the intensive study between 2015 to 2021 in the complex.

The current study was conducted to examine the significance of wetland and their dependent bird species and their importance concerning feeding habitat of selected wetlands located within the Raipur district.

## 2 Materials and Methods

### Study Area

The study of Bangoli complex comprises five major and five smaller wetlands situated within a 20 km sq area around Kharora town which is situated 30km in the northeast direction of the capital city Raipur. Mainly five wetlands were covered (Table 1) but observations were taken at isolated and en-route smaller wetlands also namely (Mand/Naiktank N 21.405143°, E 81.908201°), Naiya (N 21.393467°, E 81.932741°), Budera (N 21.393292°, E 81.928923°), Arsena (N 21.352590°, E 81.829216°), Kanki (N 21.387511°, E 81.986298°) and their surroundings have also been incorporated. All these locations are situated between altitudes of 290 m to 320 m asl.

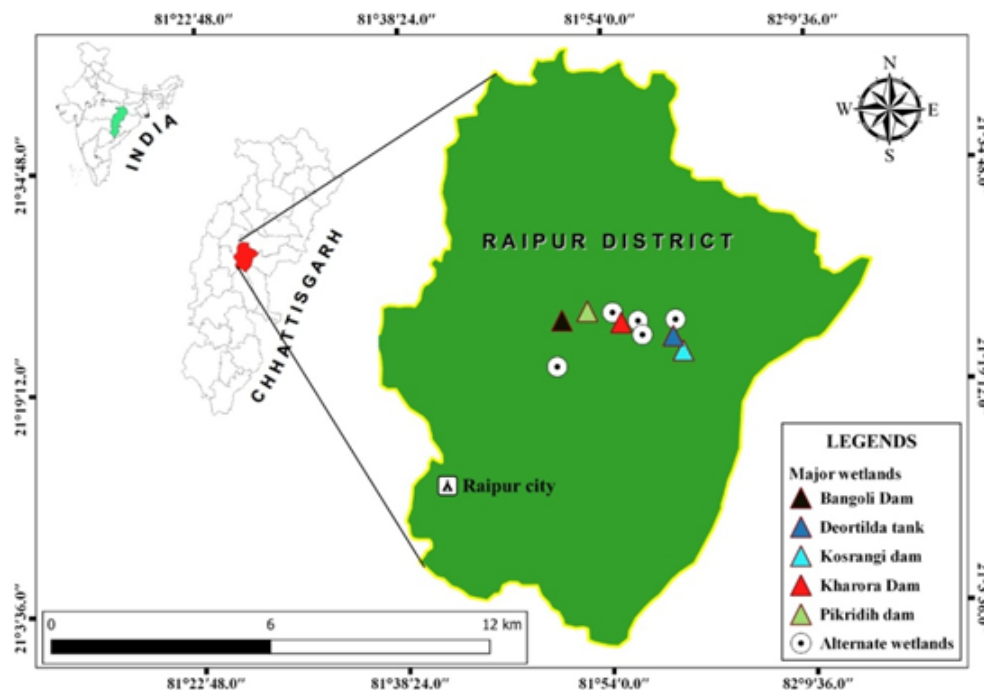


Figure 1. Study area map showing surveyed wetlands in Raipur District.

### Methods

The study site was visited for amateur bird watching since year 2000 when the observed bird species were only listed in our field diaries. Good species numbers and the congregation of residents and migratory prompted us to take up serious studies. Direct observation method was used to record species and the species were also categorized according to their habit as Aquatic (A), Near aquatic (NA), and Grassland & Arboreal (GA) species. Since October 2015 a more intensive study was undertaken to update the status from this central-region wetland complex. Field surveys conducted in all three seasons viz. winter, summer, and monsoon, from October 2015 till December 2021 an average of 40 visits has been done separately by all the authors and co-authors, invariably between 6am to 10 am and 3pm to 6pm. The aids of binoculars and cameras were used for observation and obtaining images. The identification was confirmed by following Ali and Ripley (1987); Rahmani (2008, 2012); Grimmett et al. 1998, 2014); Rasmussen and Anderton (2012). Difficult species got identified by BNHS-ENVIS and other bird experts.

Table 1. Details of surveyed wetlands.

Name of wetland	Coordinates	Surface area In Hectare	Surroundings	Use & Threats
Bangoli Dam	N 21.3969° E 81.8433°	354.56	Plantation, cultivation, open plains	Commercial Fishing, irrigation, Stone quarries, and crusher units
Pikridih dam	N 21.3924° E 81.8712°	19.59	Plantation, cultivation, open plains	Commercial Fishing, irrigation Stone quarries, and crusher units
Kosrangi dam	N 21.3673° E 81.9907°	192.78	Cultivation	Commercial Fishing irrigation
Deortilda tank	N 21.3764° E 81.9988°	3.1361	Cultivation	Irrigation
Nahardih tank (Kharora)	N 21.3931° E 81.9190°	2.3630	Cultivation	irrigation

Source; CG COST(2011-2012)

Table 2. Vegetation composition in and around wetlands.

Aquatic Plants	Trees	Shrubs / stands
<i>Aponogeton natans</i>	<i>Aegelemarmelos</i>	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>
<i>Hydrilla verticellata</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Prosporijuliflora</i>
<i>Marselia minuta</i>	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
<i>Najas marina</i>	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i>
<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Merremia marginata</i>
<i>Nymphaea rubra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	<i>Scirpus articulatus</i>
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	
<b>Crops</b>	<i>Psidium gujava</i>	<b>Grasses &amp; Crops</b>
Paddy ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> )	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	<i>Cynodactylon</i>
Maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	<i>Cyperus iria</i>
	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	
	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	
	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	
	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	
	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	
	<i>Aegelemarmelos</i>	
	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	

Attention was paid towards the roosting species particularly in the evening hours and their dispersal in the morning. The recorded birds were grouped into Resident (R) and Migratory (M), categories. Species Global conservation status was worked out according to the IUCN Red Data

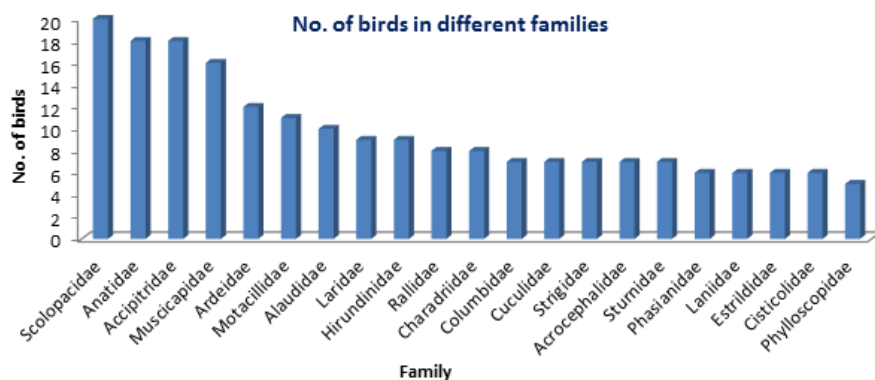


Figure 2. Number of birds in different families.

List, (Birdlife International 2020 (Rahmani 2012; Rahmani et al. 2018)). The nomenclature of the avifauna was done by following Praveen et al. (2020).

The species like Short-eared Owl, Curlew Sandpiper, Oriental Pratincole, Lesser Sand Plover recorded for the first time in state, were from this complex.

### 3 Results and Discussion

A total of 293 bird species belonging to 20 Orders and 69 Families were recorded. The species were classified on occurrence status, as 171 resident species (R) and 122 migratory species (M). The species were also categorized according to their habitat as Aquatic (A) 21 species, Near aquatic (NA) (shore birds like waders) 87 Species, and grassland and arboreal (GA) 185 species. As our study was focused on wetlands so it is obvious to get more number of wetland birds rather than terrestrial birds.

The highest number of bird species was belonging to the family Scolopacidae (20), followed by Anatidae (18), Accipitridae (18), Muscicapidae (16), Ardeidae (12), Motacillidae (11), Alaudidae (10), Laridae & Hirundinidae (9 each), Rallidae & Charadriidae (8 each), Columbidae, Cuculidae, Strigidae, Acrocephalidae, and Sturnidae (7 each), Phasianidae, Laniidae, Estrildidae, Cisticolidae (6 each), Phylloscopidae (5), and rest of the families have less than 5 species (Graph1). All the wetlands were surrounded with grasslands and paddy field so the abundance of Passeriformes birds was highest. And also these paddy field and grasslands provide nesting space and shelter for the resident species such as Lesser Whistling duck, Spot-billed duck, Ashy Prinia, Indian Silver-bill, Scaly breasted Munia, Red Avadavat etc.

Table 3. The Birdlife International- IUCN categories of the species recorded at the study area IUCN Red Data List (2020).

Category	Species recorded
Endangered (EN)	Egyptian Vulture <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Vulnerable (VU)	Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> Indian Spotted Eagle <i>Clanga hastata</i> Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> River Tern <i>Sterna aurantia</i>
Near Threatened(NT)	Ferruginous Duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i> Painted Stork <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> Oriental Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> Pallid Harrier <i>Circus macrourus</i>
Least Concern	282 species as in Annexure-1

Threatened species as categorized by Birdlife International- IUCN (2020) found in the wetland complex are as per Table 3.

**Passage migrant species:** The arrival of passage migrant species observed during September-November, and departure in April-May is as per Table 4.

Table 4. Passerby species observed during September-November and departure in April-May

Category	No. of species	Species
Predators	04	Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> , Indian Spotted Eagle <i>Clanga hastata</i> , Greater Spotted Eagle <i>Clanga clanga</i> , Short Eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> .
Waders & Shorebirds	10	Eurasian Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> ) in 2015, Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> , Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> , Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> , Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> , Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> , Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> , Dunlin <i>Ereunetes alpina</i> , Ballions Crake <i>Zapornia pusilla</i> .
Gulls & Terns	08	Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> , Caspian Gull <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> , River Tern <i>Sterna aurantia</i> , Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> , Heuglin's Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> heuglini Brown-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus brunnicapalus</i> , Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> , Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i> .
Storks & Cranes	02	Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i> 28 individuals in 2021, Demoiselle's Crane <i>Grus virgo</i> more than 200 (Old record).

Table 5. Important Nesting species

Place of nesting	Species
Trees, bushes, grass, surroundings of wetlands and in cross country	Small Pratincole <i>Glareola lactea</i> , Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i> , Mottled Wood Owl <i>Strix ocellata</i> , Asian Openbill <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> , Indian Courser <i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> , Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i>

Table 6. Significant species recorded

Species	Remark
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Found at locations Bangoli dam; village Gadsa, Jara, Amodi, maximum count 31 individuals at Gadsa in March 2020 where regularly 10-18 individuals were seen. (Bharos et al 2019).
Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Found at Bangoli dam, Nahardiya tank, Kosrangi, maximum count 26 individuals at Nahardiya in 2021.
Demoiselle Crane <i>Grus virgo</i>	Bangoli dam, maximum count more than 200 at Bangoli in 1984 (Bharos 2018).
Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Naiya tank 2001, 2003(Bharos 2018), Kosrangi 2020 maximum count 21.
Rosy Starling <i>Pastor roseus</i>	More than 2500 at Kosrani dam in 2018-19.
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Pikridih, Bangoli dam 2019-3 individuals, 2020- solitary.

**Himalayan and sub-Himalayan species** Taiyabji (1994) opined that some species whose presence had hitherto been unsuspected in central India like the Plain-backed Mountain Thrush, which is a regular though sparse visitor, would indicate that a thorough survey of the whole north-east of MP (now part of Chhattisgarh) would yield some interesting information on the distribution pattern of Himalayan/sub-Himalayan species are expected to be found here.

This study recorded in winter, high altitude (c.1200m to c.4000) Himalayan breeders (Baluchistan to Assam) like Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*); Indian Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*).Ballions Crane (*Zapornia pusilla*).

These surrounding small wetlands are also potentially rich for avian diversity and their food base viz. Mand/Naik tank 62 species, Naiya tank 89 species, Budera tank 102 species, Arsena 123 species, Kanki 88 species, and their surroundings have also been incorporated. Recorded number of species was highest in Kosrangi dam i.e. 207 and less in Pikridih dam i.e. 74 but in comparison to a wetland area, the Kharora tank which is the smallest wetland i.e 2.36 ha area but bird diversity is rich in this small wetland 163 species.

During the study roosting sites of some species had been recorded such as Greater Short-toed Lark, Green Bee-eaters, Marsh Harrier, variety of Waders, Kites, Starlings, Egrets, Parakeets, Ducks, etc. There are some major and minor threats were seen during the survey.

### Hot Spots

The study revealed that the largest number of bird species recorded in Kosrangi dam 207 species followed by Bangoli dam 175 species, Nahardiya tank 163 species, Deortilda 149 species and Pikridih dam 74 species. It suggests that all these dams have emerged as hot spots within the complex, both in term of resident and migratory species.

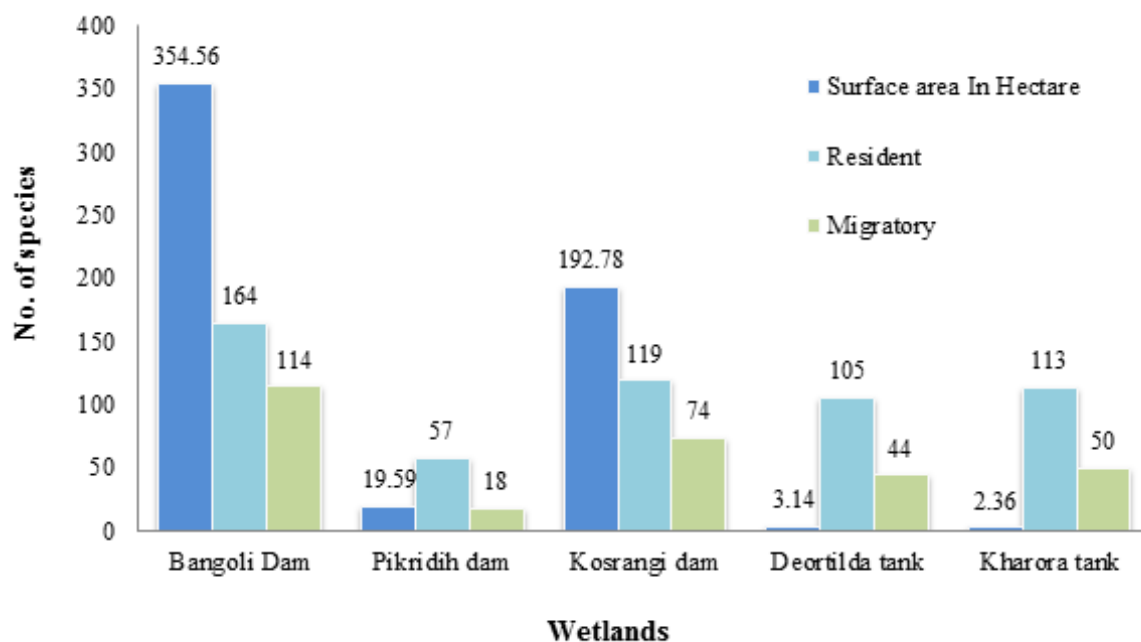


Figure3. Graph showing wetland area and number of species.

The available works of the central region are by Chandra and Singh (2004); Ghosh et al. (2008); Sharma et al. (2014); Bharos et al. (2016); Vishwakarma et al. (2018); Bharos et al. (2019 a,b), (Bux and Bharos (2019); Bharos et al. (2020); and several publications on individual species by Bharos et al. (2018a & b, 2019); Bharos and Sahu (2002). State-level 429 species have been documented by Bharos (2017) and 365 species by Naidu et al. (2021).

### Food Base

The 293 species recorded were categorized according to their feeding guild species-wise (Graph 3), as follows: 70 Carnivorous species, 08 Frugivorous species, 09 Granivorous species, 85 Insectivorous species, 02 Nectivorous species, 119 Omnivorous species, 03 Carnivorous/Piscivorous species following Patten (1906), Mukherjee (1969-71. a,b,c,d,e) Ali and Ripley (1987), Perrow et al., 1997, and Jha (2013).

### Carnivorous

The birds of this category feed on fishes, reptiles, frogs, lizards, small rodents (Ali and Ripley, 1987; Patten, 1906). Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans* was observed feeding on *Pila globosa* and *Lamellidens marginalis*. also on Mollusca, fishes, crabs, rodents, amphibians, reptiles, etc.. Osprey feeding on fishes, Marsh Harrier preying on smaller aquatic birds), and Common Kestrel on frogs and lizards; Frugivorous: Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, Red-vented Bulbul, Rose-ringed Parakeets, recorded. feeding mainly on *Ficus* species; Granivorous: These include Scaly-breasted Munia, Indian Silverbill, Red Avadavat, House Sparrows, Baya Weaver which were recorded feeding on grains; Insectivorous: Insects, larvae of insects, weevils, minor crabs, mollusk, etc. Birds like Bee-eater were observed feeding on Odonata. Flycatchers, larks, pipits, were observed feeding on Diptera, Hemiptera, Stoneflies, Odonata, etc.; Nectivorous: These are birds that fed on flower, Sunbirds were most commonly found feeding on flower Nectar, mynas and starlings were observed sharing the flower nectar; Omnivorous: A broad range of bird species were observed in the omnivorous guild including ducks that feed on aquatic plants/parts of plants like *Vallisneria spiralis*



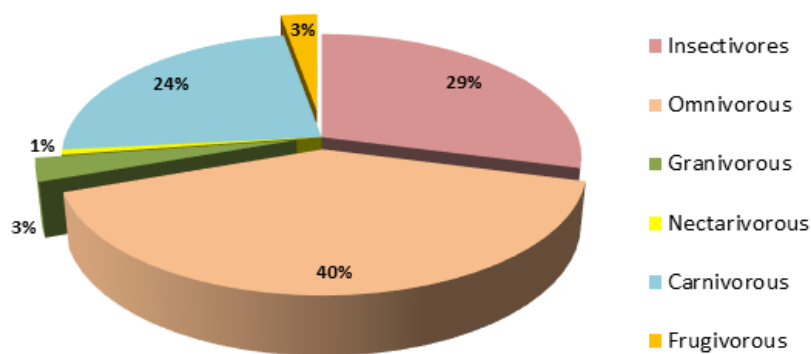


Figure 4. Percentage of bird species on the basis of their feeding guilds.

L., *Typha angustifolia* L, *Eleocharis dulcis* Trin. ex, *Nymphaea pubescens* Wild. *Nymphaea rubra* Roxb. *Najas marina* L. ,*Najas indica* (Willd.) Cham., Pota.

## 4 Conclusion

The study of this previously undocumented area of 20 km<sup>2</sup> complex, revealed the presence of 293 species belonging to 20 orders and 69 families comprising of 171 residents and 122 migratory species. Out of these 11 species were globally threatened: one Endangered, three Vulnerable, and six near threatened as per IUCN- Birdlife International Red data List (2020). The dominant families were Anatidae-18 species (6.14%), Accipitridae-18 species (6.14%), Muscicapidae-16 species (5.46%), Ardeidae-12 species (4.10%), Alaudidae-10 species (3.41%), and Hirundinidae-9 species (3.07%). Himalayan and sub-Himalayan species -4 Nos, passage migrants-24 Nos, nesting and important species, and feeding guilds were all recorded (Tables 2,3,4,5).

Bangoli and other large wetlands are threatened by hunters and fishermen. The stone quarries, crushers, and the blasting sound are a major threat. The surrounding land is having laterite soil where *Acacia* trees are dominant which provides shelter and nesting habitat to the bird species but the regular cutting of trees is posing a threat to the bird species richness and stability. This study creates baseline data for more intensive ornithological studies in the future.

The major finding of the study was a good number of species found including threatened species. The species like Short-eared Owl, Demoiselle Crane, Whimbrel, Curlew Sandpiper, Gull-billed Tern, Caspian Gull were important. Compared with previous studies four species namely Short-eared Owl, Curlew Sandpiper, Oriental Pratincole, Lesser Sand Plover were recorded from this complex, for the first time from the Chhattisgarh.

With this the complex was rated by us as a rich in avifauna, with prospects of additions in future. Our baseline work would be of much help for furtherance of the ornithological studies.

## Conflict of interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Annexure 1 : Bird checklist of Bangoli Wetland Complex

S. No.	Order	Family	English Name	Scientific Name	Resident Status	IUCN Status	Food Habits	Habitat
1	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
2			Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
3			Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
4			Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
5			Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
6			Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
7			Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	M	VU	Omnivorous	A
8			Ferruginous Duck,	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	M	NT	Omnivorous	A
9			Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
10			Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
11			Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
12			Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
13			Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
14			Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
15			Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
16			Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
17			Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
18			Cotton Teal	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
1	Galliformes	Phasianidae	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
20			Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
21			Blue-breasted Quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	GA

22			Jungle Bush Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
23			Barred Button Quail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
24			Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
25	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	A
26			Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A
27	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R	LC	Granivorous	GA
28			Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R	LC	Granivorous	GA
29			Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R	LC	Granivorous	GA
30			Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R	LC	Granivorous	GA
31			Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	R	LC	Granivorous	GA
32			Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
33			Yellow-legged Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
34	Pterocliiformes	Pterocliidae	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
35	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
36			Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
37			Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
38		Apodidae	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
39			Indian House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
40	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
41			Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	GA
42			Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
43			Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
44			Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
45			Gray-bellied cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
46			Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA

47	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Slaty-legged Crake	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
48			Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
49			Brown Crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
50			Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
51			White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
52			Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
53			Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
54			Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	A		
55			Gruidae	Ciconiidae	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Grus virgo</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	NA
56					Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	R	NT	Carnivorous	NA
57	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
58			Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
59			Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
60			Threskiornithidae	Ardeidae	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA
61	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
62	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
63	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
64	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
65	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
66	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
67	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
68	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
69	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
70	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
71	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		



72		Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
73			Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
74			Indian Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
75	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA		
76				Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA	
77				Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA	
78		Anhingiidae	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	M	NT	Carnivorous	NA		
79	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	Indian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA		
80		Recurvirostridae	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA		
81		Charadriidae		Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA	
82					Eurasian Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
83					Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
84					Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
85					Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
86					Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
87					Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
88					Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
89				Rostratulidae	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
90		Jacanidae		Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA	
91					Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
92		Scolopacidae		Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA	
93					Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	M	NT	Omnivorous	NA
94					Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
95					Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	M	NT	Omnivorous	NA
96					Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA

97		Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
98		Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
99		Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
100		Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
101		Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
102		Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
103		Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
104		Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
105		Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
106		Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
107		Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
108		Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
109		Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
110		Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
111		Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	NA
112	Turnicidae	Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
113		Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
114		Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	NA
115	Glareolidae	Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	NA
116		Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
117		Little Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	NA
118	Laridae	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
119		Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA

120			Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
121			Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
122			Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
123			Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
124			Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
125			River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	M	<b>VU</b>	Carnivorous	NA
126			Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous/ Piscivorous	NA
127		Pandionidae	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	NA
128		Accipitridae	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
129			Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
130			Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	R	<b>EN</b>	Scavenger	GA
131			Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
132			Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circus gallicus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
133			White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	R	LC	Scavenger	GA
134	Accipitridae		Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	M	<b>VU</b>	Carnivorous	GA
135			Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	M	<b>VU</b>	Carnivorous	GA
136			Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
137			Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
138			Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
139			Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	M	<b>NT</b>	Carnivorous	GA
140			Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
141			Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA

14 2			Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
14 3			Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
14 4			Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	R	LC	Omnivorou s	GA
14 5			White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
14 6	Strigiformes	Strigidae	Common Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
14 7			Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
14 8			Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
14 9			Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
15 0			Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
15 1			Indian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
15 2			Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
15 3			Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	R	LC
15 4	Upupidae	Common Hoopoe		<i>Upupa epops</i>	R	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
15 5	Piciformes	Picidae	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	M	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
15 6			Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	R	LC	Omnivorou s	GA
15 7			Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorou s	GA
15 8			Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorou s	GA
15 9		Megalaimidae	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
16 0	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	R	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
16 1			Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
16 2			Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	R	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
16 3		Coraciidae	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	GA
16 4		Alcedinidae	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorou s	NA

165			Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA
166			White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	NA
167	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
168			Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
169			Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
170	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
171			Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
172			Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
173	Passeriformes	Pittidae	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
174		Campephagidae	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
175			Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
176			Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
177			Oriolidae	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous
178		Vangidae	Large Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
179			Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
180		Aegithinidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
181		Dicruridae	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
182			Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
183		Rhipiduridae	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
184		Laniidae	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
185			Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
186			Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	M	LC	Carnivorous	GA
187			Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
188			Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA
189	Great Grey Shrike		<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	R	LC	Carnivorous	GA	

190	Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
191		Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
192	Monarchidae	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
193		Indian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
194	Dicaeidae	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
195		Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
196	Nectariniidae	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	R	LC	Nectarivorous	GA
197		Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	R	LC	Nectarivorous	GA
198	Chloropseidae	Jerdon's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
199	Ploceidae	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
200	Estrildidae	Red Munia	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
201		Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
202		White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
203		Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
204		Black-throated Munia	<i>Lonchura kelaarti</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
205		Tricoloured Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
206		Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous
207	Yellow-throated Sparrow		<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
208	Motacillidae	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
209		Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
210		Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
211		Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
212		Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
213		Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
214		Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA

215		Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
216		Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
217		White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
218		White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	NA
219	Emberizidae	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	M	LC	Granivorous	GA
220		Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	M	LC	Granivorous	GA
221		Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	M	LC	Granivorous	GA
222		Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	M	LC	Granivorous	GA
223	Alaudidae	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
224		Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
225		Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
226		Bengal Bushlark	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
227		Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
228		Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	GA
229		Sykes's Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	GA
230		Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
231		Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
232		Sykes's Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
233	Cisticolidae	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
234		Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
235		Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
236		Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
237		Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
238		Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
239	Locustellidae	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA

240	Acrocephalidae	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
241		Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
242		Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
243		Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
244		Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
245		Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
246		Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
247		Hirundinidae	Streak-throated Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous
248	Red-rumped Swallow		<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
249	Striated Swallow		<i>Cecropis striolata</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
250	Wire-tailed Swallow		<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
251	Barn Swallow		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
252	Dusky Crag Martin		<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
253	Grey-throated Martin		<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
254	Sand Martin		<i>Riparia riparia</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
255	Pale Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA	
256	Pycnonotidae	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R	LC	Frugivorous	GA
257		White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
258	Phylloscopidae	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
259		Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
260		Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
261		Green Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
262		Greenish Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
263	Sylviidae	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
264		Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA



265		Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
266	Timaliidae	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
267	Leiothricidae	Quaker Tit Babbler	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
268		Large Grey Babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
269		Common Babbler	<i>Argya caudata</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
270		Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
271	Sturnidae	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	GA
272		Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	M	LC	Omnivorous	GA
273		Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
274		Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
275		Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
276		Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
277		Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	R	LC	Omnivorous	GA
278	Muscicapidae	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
279		Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
280		Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
281		Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA
282		Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
283		Indian Blue Robin	<i>Larvivora brunnea</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
284		Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
285		Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
286		Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
287		Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
288		Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	M	LC	Insectivorous	GA
289		Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	R	LC	Insectivorous	GA

29 0		Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	M	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
29 1		Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	M	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
29 2		Brown Rock Chat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>	R	LC	Insectivoro us	GA
29 3		Variable Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	M	LC	Insectivoro us	GA

**Abbreviations:** A - Aquatic, NA - Near Aquatic, GA - Grass & Arboreal