

Description of Avian Bio-Diversity of Damdamma Jheel in Gurgaon District in Haryana, India

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ABSTRACT

Damdamma Jheel is a wetland of impressive potentials of harboring rich avian bio-diversity in the accompaniment of enhanced habitat reconstruction and improvement. It is located in the National Capital Region, nearby Sohana town in Gurgaon district in Haryana merely 45 Kms from Dhaula Kuan in New Delhi, India. The present studies focus attention on its avian biodiversity as well as its own degraded form and structure. In all, 128 species of birds belonging to 15 orders and 41 families could be enlisted. Order Passeriformes is the predominant one having 54 species, followed by Charadriiformes (14 Species) and Ciconiiformes (12 Species). The prominent winter migratory birds observed from Damdamma Jheel include Asian Openbill Stork *Anastomus oscitans*, Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, Northern Shoveller *Anas chipeata*, Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Common Teal *Anas crecca*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Gadwall *Anas strepera*, Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*, Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*, Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*, White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*, Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*, Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*, White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* and Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*. The very fact that in October 2012, a large group of Open-bill Storks (Nearly 70-80) have already arrived at Damdamma Lake w.e.f. September-2012 indicates that it is the largest harbour of Open-bill Stork in Haryana. Also, Eurasian Spoonbills were seen in groups of 10-12, again the largest in Haryana. It is argued in this paper, that Damdamma is the pride lake of Haryana in India and prime harbor for uncommon winter migratory birds like Open-bill Stork and Eurasian Spoonbill must be the prime place for habitat reconstruction by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India in conjunction with Govt. of Haryana with the active contributions by WWF (India). It can be a nodal point to include Sultanpur National Park, Badkhal Lake, Bhindawas and Keoladeo National Park as an “eco-tourism rectangle” with provision for night halt for tourists of all hues nearby Indian National Capital of Delhi.

Keywords: *Avian diversity, Damdamma Jheel, Gurgaon, Haryana*

INTRODUCTION

Haryana state in India is devoid of natural lakes, whatsoever. It is a paradox that until 2005 or so, the only National Park of Haryana, namely Sultanpur National Park is in fact, an artificial Lake. This artificial lake suffers from sustained water scarcity. Similarly, Badkhal Lake in Faridabad District, although impressively vast in expanse, is in doldrums since last 10-20 years. In these circumstances, Damdamma jheel in Gurgaon district nearby Sohna town is poten-

tially a good lake. Just because it is in close proximity with Sultanpur National Park and not very far off from Keoladeo National Park of Bharatpur and Bhindawas jheel in Jhajar, Damdamma jheel calls for better recognition by Wildlife Department of Govt. of Haryana. Similarly, it has also the possibility of attaining tourism-Contours being in close association of Suraj-Kund Tourist complex of Haryana in India. Damdamma Lake is located at a distance of 55 Kms from “Cannought Place” of Delhi. It is the biggest natural lakes in Haryana near Aravalli Hills. In 1991, Damdamma Saras resort was built by Haryana Tourism department. It is pertinent to mention that wetland birds in Haryana have been studied by Gupta and Kaushik [1-8]; Gupta *et al.* [9-11] and Gupta *et al.*

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(12-16]. No one has focused attention on avian biodiversity of Damdamma Jheel in India and hence the present studies.

Study Site

Damdamma Jheel is a very healthy wetland. It is located in district Gurgaon nearby Sohna town in Haryana near Aravalli Hills. Damdama Lake is known as nature’s paradise and located in the lap of Aravali hills. Damdama Lake is just 23 km from Gurgaon and 42 km from Delhi. It is approximately 9 km from Sohna. It can be approached from Delhi by travelling to Gurgaon city to Sohana town and finally to Damdamma Jheel. Actually this Jheel is very near to village Damdamma and hence its name. Also, its very designation as Jheel verifies its potential deep and vast expanse compared to a traditional pond/Pokhar. Its exact geographical position is 28°18'14"N 77°07'44"E 28.304°N 77.129°E. Its general appearance is substantiated by Fig.3. It is an artificial Jheel built in 1947 by the Britishers to harvest rainy water in a hilly terrain of the receding Aravalli Hills in Gurgaon district in Haryana. It is perhaps the biggest water body in Haryana. It is one of the most unkept, uncared for and neglected nature- related tourists spot in the very bosom of our national capital where facilities for varied water sports are available. It is 20-60 feet deep having blue waters in the very serene pristine, divine and exclusive environs. It is a prime place for variety of winter migratory birds and few of them available only in this lake and nowhere else in Haryana. The present studies aim to highlight the magnanimity of this vast wetland and its uniqueness to receive migratory birds in terms of very rare and globally sensitive birds. The present studies attempt to requisite substantial care from quarters assigned the duty to protect and conserve wetlands as also their winter migratory birds which come to India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present studies have been carried out during 2005 to 2012 for the investigation of avian diversity of Damdamma Jheel in Gurgaon district in Haryana, India. Several visits have been made w.e.f. 2005. However the present paper is based on express visits made in October 2012 to dwell on the pitiable condition and its incapability to serve as a habitat to provide bare minimum needs to Open-bill Stork and Eurasian Spoonbill and many more other resident as well

as wetland birds. Extensive photography has been done with the help of Zenith Camera with Russian made tele-lens and Digital Nikon Coolpix P500 camera. The entire precincts of the wetland were analyzed in depth and evidence. Just because Damdamma Jheel is a beautiful wetland, many people visit it for recreation. Birds were identified with the help of field guides and reference books [17-20, 21]. The nomenclature follows Manakadan and Pittie [22]. The aim is to understand the avian potential of this grand lake of Haryana.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The avian biodiversity is contained in Table-1. It is evident that a total of 128 species of birds can be spotted at Damdamma Jheel. In all 15 orders are represented.

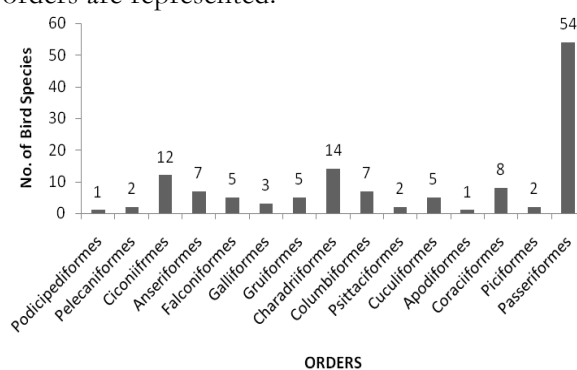


Fig.1. Showing incidence of avian biodiversity spotted in Damdamma Jheel in Gurgaon district in Order-wise manner during 2005-2012

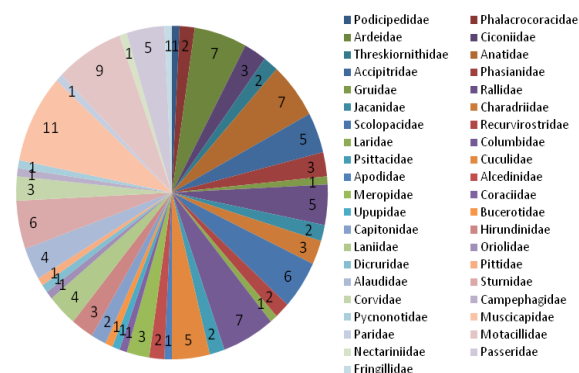


Fig.2. Showing incidence of avian biodiversity spotted in Damdamma Jheel in Gurgaon district in family-wise manner during 2005-2012

The highest numbers of species of birds are contained in Order Passeriformes (54 Species) spread over 16 families including Hirundinidae, Laniidae, Oriolidae, Dicruridae, Pittidae, Alaudidae, Sturnidae, Corvidae, Campephagidae, Pycnonotidae, Muscicapidae, Paridae,

Motacillidae, Nectariniidae, Passeridae and Fringillidae. Similarly, the lowest species of birds is found in order Podicipediformes and Apodiformes. Gupta *et al.* [13] reported 192 species of birds from Bhindawas Bird Sanctuary in Jhajjar district in Haryana. At the same time Gupta *et al.* [16] reported 164 species of birds belonging to 16 Orders, 44 families from Khaparwas Bird Sanctuary in Jhajjar district. It is interesting to point out that birds like Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*, Chestnut Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*, Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*, Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber*, Graylag Goose *Anser anser*, Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*, Brahminy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*, Garganey *Anas querquedula*, Tufted Pochard *Aythya fuligula*, Pallas Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucorhynchus*, Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, Indian Courser *Cursorias coromandelicus* and Black bellied Tern *Sterna acuticauda* could not be observed from Damdamma Jheel but reported from Bhindawas Bird Sanctuary in Jhajjar district in Haryana [17].

The peculiar large sized wetland birds include, amongst several others, Saras Crane *Grus antigone*, Asian Open-bill Stork, Painted Stork, White-necked Stork, Grey Heron, Eurasian Spoonbill, Great Egret and Purple Heron. The fanciful Jheel include Woodpeckers and Kingfishers. It is pertinent to mention that Saras Crane was spotted in agriculture field in the vicinity of Damdamma Jheel in 2007 only. After that Saras Crane was never seen. It is crucial to mention that a large flock of Asian Open-bill Storks (approximately 60-70) were spotted regularly from Damdamma Jheel during 2005-2012. At the same time, White-necked Stork, Oriental White Ibis and Painted Storks were observed rarely.

Regular winter migratory birds seen in winter include Asian Open-bill Stork *Anastomus oscitans*, Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*, Northern Shoveller *Anas chlypeata*, Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Common Teal *Anas crecca*, Common Pochard *Aythya ferina*, Gadwall *Anas strepera*, Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*, Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*, Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*, White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus*, Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*, Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*, White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* and Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*.

It is interesting to note that Red-crested Pochard, Tufted Pochard, Mallard, Garganey,

Pallas's Gull and Black-headed Gull sighted elsewhere in Northern Haryana [8-9] are seldom sighted in Damdamma Lake in winter season in southern Haryana. Little Egrets, Pond Herons, Egrets, Black winged Stilts, Red-wattled Lapwing (in plenty) are seen regularly. Our studies hints towards one salient feature of Damdamma Lake in respect of its avian peculiarity is that Asian Open-bill Stork and Eurasian Spoonbill migratory birds are seen in largest groups in Haryana territory; Open-bill Stork may reach a number nearby 80-100. Eurasian Spoonbill may reach a number nearby 20-30.

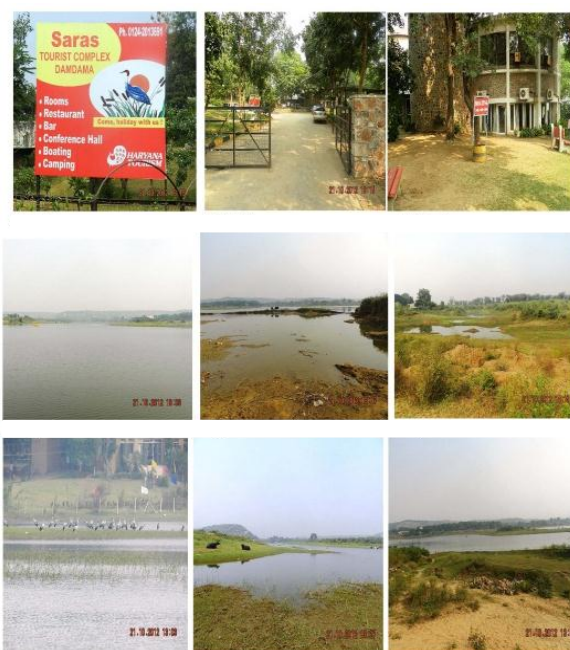


Fig.3. Showing the various views of Damdamma Lake in Gurgaon District in Haryana, India.

The overall position of Damdamma Lake is pitiable in all respect of care and habitat conservation. It is argued here that Damdamma lake need to be rehabilitated to impart it the status of winter home of winter migratory birds like Open-bill Stork and Eurasian Spoonbill which are not seen in these high numbers anywhere else in Haryana. Very extensive studies carved out by Gupta and Kaushik [1-2, 4-5, 8] in rural ponds between 2005-2012 indicate that in the first place these two birds are seldom seem, or even if observed, seem to be passage birds for 2-3 days in Umri village in September and March only. The fascinating birds observed on its campus include Yellow-Legged Green Pigeon *Treron phoenioptera*, Red Collared Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica*, Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*, Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis*, Indian Grey Hornbill *Ocyrceros birostris*, Brown-headed Barbet *Megalaima zeylanica*, Coppersmith Barbet

Megalaima haemacephala, Wire-tailed Swallow *Hirundo smithii*, Eurasian Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*, Indian Pitta *Pitta brachyuran*, Common Crested Lark *Galarida cristata*, Brahminy Starling *Sturnus pagodarum*, Rufous Treepie, Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*, Yellow-eyed Babbler *Chrysomma sinense*, Lesser Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*, Indian Robin *Saxicoloides fulicata*, Paddy-field Pipit *Anthus rufulus*, Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*, White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*. It is recommended that the entire precincts of Damdamma Lake be regenerated by way of ensuring proper water sheets expanse, Kikar trees on the brim and multiple land platforms within the precincts of Damdamma Lake regimes of water expanse. Damdamma Lake can be promoted as the largest Wintering Home for large sized migratory birds of global significance.



Fig.4. Prominent wetland birds observed at Damdamma Lake in Gurgaon District in Haryana, India during 2005-12.

CONCLUSION

The prominent winter migratory birds observed from Damdamma Jheel. Damdamma Lake can be promoted as the largest Wintering Home for large sized migratory birds of global significance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish that the old glory of DAMDAMMA JHEEL will be restored by

District Authorities of Gurgaon in conjunction with Tourism Department, Haryana.

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Supplementary Data

Table.1. Checklist of avifauna of Damdamma Jheel in Gurgaon district in Haryana, India.

No.	COMMON NAME	RES. STATUS	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	Little Grebe	R	<i>Tachybaptus rufficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)
2	Little Cormorant	R	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot, 1817)
3	Great Cormorant	R	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
4	Little Egret	LM	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)
5	Grey Heron	WM	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758
6	Purple Heron	LM	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1766
7	Large Egret	LM	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)
8	Median Egret	LM	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829)
9	Cattle Egret	R	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
10	Indian Pond-Heron	R	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832)
11	Painted stork	LM	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> (Pennant, 1769)
12	White-necked Stork	LM	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)
13	Asian Open-bill Stork	WM	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> Boddaert, 1787
14	Oriental White Ibis	LM	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> (Latham,1790)
15	Eurasian Spoonbill	WM	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> Linnaeus,1758
16	Comb Duck	WM	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> (Pennant, 1769)
17	Gadwall	WM	<i>Anas strepera</i> Linnaeus, 1758
18	Spot-billed Duck	WM	<i>Anas poocilorhyncha</i> J.R. Forester, 1781
19	Northern Shoveller	WM	<i>Anas clypeata</i> Linnaeus, 1758
20	Northern Pintail	WM	<i>Anas acuta</i> Linnaeus, 1758
21	Common Teal	WM	<i>Anas crecca</i> Linnaeus, 1758
22	Common Pochard	WM	<i>Aythya ferina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
23	Brahminy Kite	R	<i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert,1783)
24	Black-shouldered Kite	R	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines,1789)
25	Black Kite	R	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert,1783)
26	Shikra	R	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Temminck,1824)
27	Lesser Spotted Eagle	LM	<i>Aquila pomarina</i> Brehm,1831
28	Common Quail	R	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
29	Jungle Bush Quail	R	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i> (Latham,1790)
30	Indian Peafowl	R	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus,1758
31	Saras Crane	R	<i>Grus antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
32	White-breasted Waterhen	R	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)
33	Purple Moorhen	R	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
34	Common Moorhen	WM	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
35	Common Coot	WM	<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758
36	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	LM	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)
37	Bronze-winged Jacana	R	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> (Latham, 1790)
38	Kentish Plover	WM	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
39	Red-wattled Lapwing	R	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)
40	White-tailed Lapwing	WM	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)
41	Spotted Redshank	WM	<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas, 1764)
42	Common Redshank	WM	<i>Tringa totanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
43	Common Sandpiper	WM	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Linnaeus, 1758
44	Common Greenshank	WM	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunner,1767)
45	Marsh Sandpiper	WM	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein,1803)
46	Wood Sandpiper	WM	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus,1758
47	Black-winged Stilt	R	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
48	Pied Avocet	WM	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Linnaeus, 1758
49	River Tern	R	<i>Sterna aurantia</i> J.E.Gray, 1831
50	Yellow-Legged Green Pigeon	R	<i>Treeron phoenioptera</i> (Latham,1790)
51	Blue Rock Pigeon	R	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin,1789
52	Oriental Turtle Dove	LM	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Latham,1790)
53	Eurasian Collared Dove	R	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Frivaldszky,1838)
54	Red Collared Dove	R	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Hermann,1804)
55	Spotted Dove	R	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli,1786)
56	Little Brown Dove	R	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
57	Alexandrine Parakeet	R	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
58	Rose-ringed Parakeet	R	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli,1769)
59	Pied crested Cuckoo	SM	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert,1783)
60	Common Hawk Cuckoo	SM	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl,1797)
61	Indian Cuckoo	SM	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i> Gould,1838
62	Asian Koel	R	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
63	Greater Coucal	R	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens,1815)
64	House Swift	R	<i>Apus affinis</i> (J.E.Gray,1830)
65	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	R	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
66	White-breasted Kingfisher	R	<i>Halcyon smyrenensis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
67	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	WM	<i>Merops persicus</i> Pallas, 1773
68	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	R	<i>Merops leschenaultia</i> Vieillot,1817
69	Green Bee-eater	R	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham,1801
70	Indian Roller	R	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
71	Common Hoopoe	R	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus,1758
72	Indian Grey Hornbill	R	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> (Scopoli,1786)

73	Brown-headed Barbet	R	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i> (Gmelin,1788)
74	Coppersmith Barbet	R	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (P.L.S.Muller,1776)
75	Wire-tailed Swallow	R	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> Leach,1818
76	Common Swallow	R	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758
77	Eurasian Crag Martin	LM	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i> Scopoli,1769
78	Great Grey Shrike	R	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> Linnaeus,1758
79	Bay-backed Shrike	R	<i>Lanius vittatus</i> (Valenciennes,1826)
80	Rufous backed Shrike	R	<i>Lanius schach</i> Linnaeus,1758
81	Brown Shrike	WM	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> Linnaeus,1758
82	Eurasian Golden Oriole	SM	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
83	Black Drongo	R	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> Vieillot,1817
84	Indian Pitta	R	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
85	Red-winged Bush Lark	R	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i> Blyth,1845
86	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	R	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli,1786)
87	Common Crested Lark	R	<i>Galarida cristata</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
88	Eastern Skylark	R	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> Franklin,1831
89	Brahminy Starling	R	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin,1789)
90	Rosy Starling	WM	<i>Sturnus roseus</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
91	Common Starling	WM	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Linnaeus,1758
92	Asian Pied Starling	R	<i>Sturnus contra</i> Linnaeus,1758
93	Common Myna	R	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
94	Bank Myna	R	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Latham,1790)
95	Rufous Treepie	R	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham,1790)
96	House Crow	R	<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot,1817
97	Jungle Crow	R	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> Wagler,1827
98	Small Minivet	R	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
99	Red-vented Bulbul	R	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
100	Yellow-eyed Babbler	R	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i> (Gmelin,1789)
101	Common Babbler	R	<i>Turdoidea caudatus</i> (Dumont,1823)
102	Striated Babbler	R	<i>Turdoidea earlie</i> (Blyth,1844)
103	Large Grey Babbler	R	<i>Turdoidea malcolmi</i> (Sykes,1832)
104	Jungle Babbler	R	<i>Turdoidea striatus</i> (Dumont,1823)
105	Ashy Prinia	R	<i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes,1832
106	Jungle Prinia	R	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> Jerdon,1840
107	Common Tailor Bird	R	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant,1769)
108	Oriental Magpie Robin	R	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
109	Pied Bush Chat	WM	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
110	Indian Robin	R	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> (Linnaeus,1776)
111	Blue Rock Thrush	R	<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
112	Great Tit	R	<i>Parus major</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
113	Indian Tree Pipit	R	<i>Anthus trivialis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
114	Paddy-field Pipit	R	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> Vieillot,1818
115	Brown Rock Pipit	WM	<i>Anthus similes</i> Jerdon,1840
116	Forest Wagtail	WM	<i>Dendronanithus indicus</i> (Gmelin,1789)
117	White Wagtail	WM	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758
118	Large Pied Wagtail	WM	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> Gmelin, 1789
119	Citrine Wagtail	WM	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776
120	Yellow Wagtail	WM	<i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758
121	Grey Wagtail	WM	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall,1771
122	Purple Sunbird	R	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham,1790)
123	House Sparrow	WM	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
124	Baya Weaver	R	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus,1766)
125	Black-breasted Weaver	R	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
126	Red Avadavat	R	<i>Amandava amandava</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
127	Spotted Munia	R	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus,1758)
128	Common Rosefinch	WM	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (Pallas,1770)

Abbreviation: WM=Winter Migratory; SM=Summer Migratory; LM=Local Migratory; R=Resident; Res. Status=Residential Status