

Conservation of Vulnerable Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) in Banke district.
Final report



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Contents

Summary	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Introduction	1
Study Area	4
Methodology	6
Data Collection	6
Questionnaire survey	6
Other bird survey	6
Results	7
Population Status	7
Distribution	8
Stakeholders Attitude	10
Threats	10
Awareness raising activities	11
Checklist of Birds from Banke district outside the protected area	12
Discussions	14
Recommendations	15
Birdwatching Tourism Promotion	15
Strict Law implementation	15
Habitat Monitor and protection	15
Transboundary monitoring and conservation:.	15
References	16
Annexes	18
Annex 1: Sarus Crane questionnaire Form	18
Annex 2: Checklist of birds	19

Summary

Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* survey was carried out from 2015 to 2017 in Banke district of western Nepal using line transect and questionnaire method in winter and rainy season. The fluctuation of the population size was found to be varies within two seasons where maximum numbers of individuals were observed during monsoon season. The population of Sarus Crane in Breeding and winter season from 2015 were 12, 24, 4 19 and 23 respectively. Two pairs of Sarus were observed to breed continuously since 2015 with 100% breeding success while another 2 pairs with 50% breeding success in 2016. The threats for this species identified mainly are paddy crop cultivation replaced by *Eucalyptus* tree plantation, siltation of ponds and lakes, free ranging dogs, construction activities and illegal collection of eggs. In addition, a checklist of birds accounting 207 species was prepared from the project site.

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Introduction

Nepal, the country which lies in the Central Himalayan Region is ironic in avian diversity due to its distinctive geographical settings, junction of Oriental Realm and the Palearctic Realm which have created unique topography and habitat with small land mass of country. The lowland regions Nepal lies in Sub-tropical region which connect with Nepal though having a smaller area and being a landlocked country accounting 880 species of birds in Nepal (BCN and DNPWC 2016 and DNPWC 2016). Out of 15 extant species of Cranes in the world (Meine and Archibald, 1996), four species of Cranes are found in Nepal (Inskipp *et al.*, 2016). Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* is a tallest flying, globally threatened bird listed as Vulnerable in IUCN RedList (Birdlife International, 2016). This is protected species of Nepal and listed in Annex II of CITES.

It is distributed in South and South-East Asia, found in Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Brunei, Vietnam and Thailand with three sub species *Grus antigone antigone*, *Grus antigone sharpii* and *Grus antigone gillae* (BirdLife International 2016). In Nepal *Grus anitigone antigone* is distributed in lowland, west from Chitwan National Park (Baral and Inskipp 2005). Global estimated population is 13000-15000 mature individuals (Birdlife International 2016). However Nepalese estimated population is between 450-700 mature individuals with declining population trend as result of a variety of threats including hunting pressure, loss of nesting trees, conversion and degradation of wetlands and agricultural changes and intensification (BCN and DNPWC 2011)

Sarus Crane usually occurred in open wetlands, grasslands, agricultural fields, marshes and pools (Archibald *et al.*, 2003, Verma and Parakash, 2016 and Sundar *et al.*, 2000). They are omnivorous birds and their breeding and nesting season starts with the onset of Monsoon season (Archibald *et al.*, 2003 and Mukherjee *et al.*, 2002). The breeding pairs usually raise one or two chicks in a year (Sundar and Choudhary, 2003 and Sundar, 2006). The species is a resident, subject to local movements (Grimmett *et al.*, 1998).

In Nepal, they have been extirpated from the eastern half of the Terai lowlands (Suwal 1995). The current range of this species include the western half of Nepal's Terai lowlands (Meine *et al.*, 1996, Suwal and Shrestha 1992a,b). Two IBAs,

Farmland of Lumbini and Jagdishpur Reservoir are considered stronghold for the Nepalese Sarus Crane population (Baral and Inskipp, 2005).

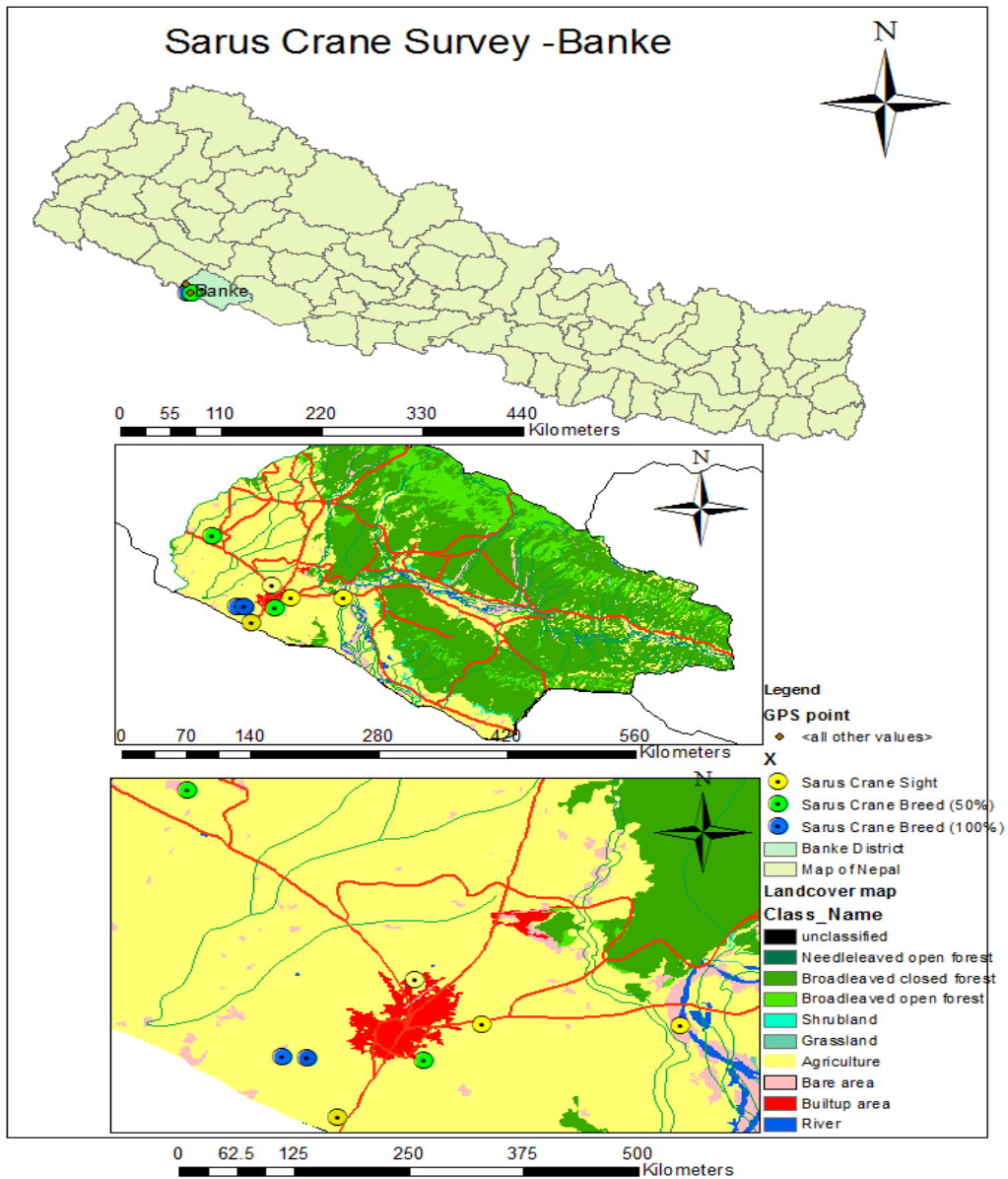
The Banke district of western Nepal located outside the protected area system is one of the previously overlooked. However, The Banke National Park established in 2010 this does not cover the current project site. The Nepalgunj, fast growing city lies south of Banke National park was present project site.

Objectives

- To assess the population status, distribution, stakeholders attitude toward the Sarus Crane and conservation threats
- Encourage the stakeholders for long-term conservation survival of Sarus Crane.
- Generate recommendation for further conservation measures.

Study Area

This project was implemented in the southern region of Banke district (Map 1) which covered four rural municipalities (Bajinath, Khajura, Janaki and Duduwa) and the Nepalgunj sub metro Politian city. It lies outside the protected area system of Nepal on the Terai plains separated by Man Khola (a name of River) on the western part and the Rapti River on the eastern part. In the northern part, there is a Banke National Park which was established in 2010 (DNPWC, 2017) the southern region is bordered with Uttar Pradesh state of India. Apart from the Cities and Forests in Banke districts, the majority of the areas are privately owned agricultural land followed by Grassland and Wetland. The Sarus Crane inhabits open wet and dry grasslands, agricultural fields, marshes and pools which are most threatened and intensified habitat in Terai of Nepal.



Map 1: Banke district showing study area and Sarus Crane sight (ArcGis-10 was used as free trial)

Methodology

Data Collection

Sarus Crane survey was carried out from 2015 to 2017 in winter and Monsoon Season to observe the effect of temporal fluctuations on Sarus Crane, and to cover Resident, summer and Winter Visitor Birds.

Line transect survey: Line transect survey in block (Bibby *et al* 2000) was used to identify the population status, distribution and conservation threats and identification of nest of the Sarus Crane. This method has been slightly modified from Sutherland (1996), as there was no fixed width and length of transects. This was done because the observer needed to be able to move freely through the land, the method is more suitable for large areas of continuous, open habitat like the farmland of Banke.

Direct Observation Method: This method was assessed as a secondary method for Sarus Crane survey, its nests, identification of threats and other birds inhabiting in the study area.

Questionnaire survey

Semi structured questionnaire survey was used to assess the historical status of Sarus Crane in the area, attitude of local stakeholders toward the Sarus Crane and other wetland dependent birds and their activity in Sarus Crane habitat causing any threats.

Other bird survey

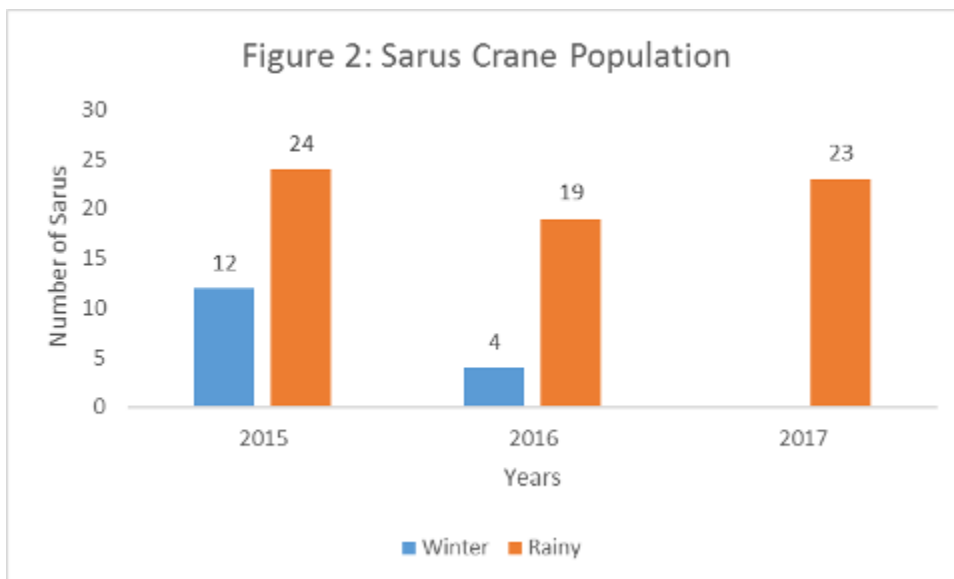
Daily bird list was prepared during the Sarus Crane survey. Grimmett *et al.*, (2013) was used as field guide.

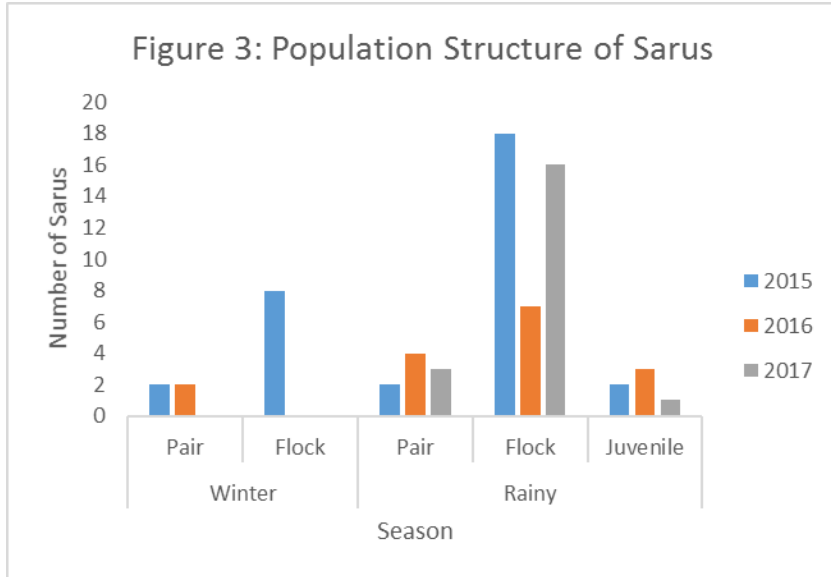
Results

Population Status

The estimated number of Sarus Crane from 2015 to 2017 in Breeding and winter season was 20, 12 and 24, 4 and 18 and 23 respectively. Four pairs of Sarus Crane were observed to breed in 3 different VDC. Nesting sites were observed from four areas (Belbahar, Udayapur, Saigaun and Raniyapur). The total number of egg laid in 2015 was 3 with 100% breeding and hatching success rate. Similarly, in 2016, altogether 7 eggs were laid by four pairs with 85.71% hatching success and 71.42% breeding success.

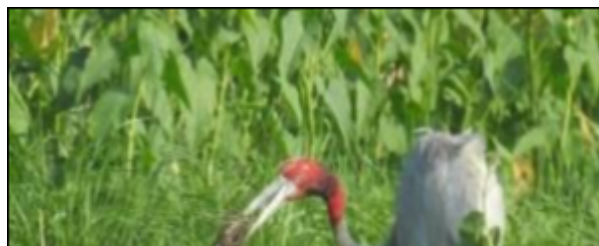
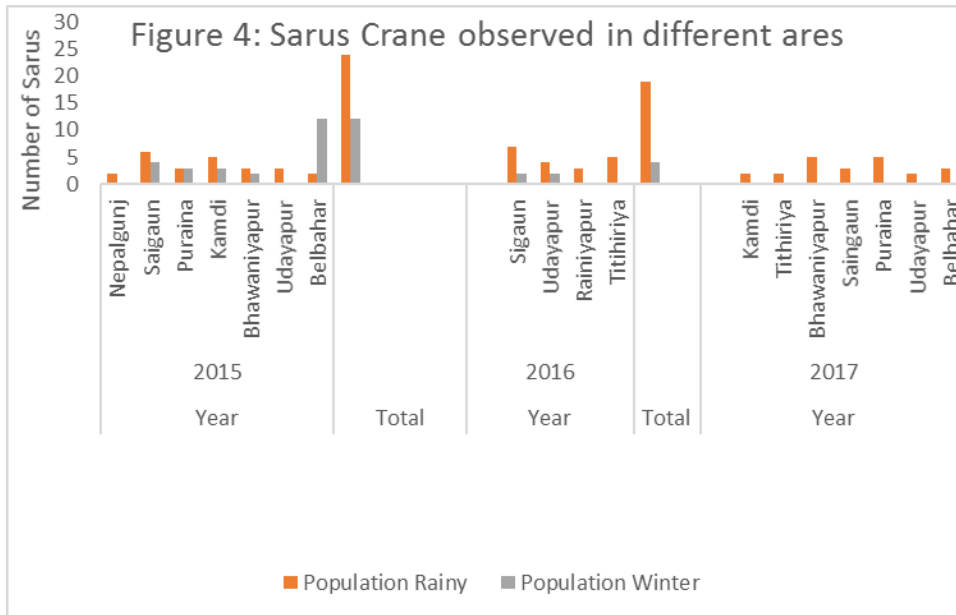
The number of egg damaged was in 1 and one chick was not with the pair in 2016.





Distribution

Sarus Crane were observed from Nepalgunj, Saigaun, Puraina, Kamdi, Bhawaniyapur, Udayapur, and Belbahar region.





Sarus Crane with two chicks

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S.N	Year	Name of Place	No. of Pair	No. of Eggs	No. of Egg hatched	No. of egg damaged	Hatching Success (%)	No. of Chick Raised	Breeding Success (%)
1	2015	Saigaun	1	1	1	0	100	1	100
2	2015	Belbahar	1	1	1	0	100	1	100
3	2016	Saigaun	1	2	2	0	100	2	100
4	2016	Belbahar	1	1	1	0	100	1	100
5	2016	Udayapur	1	2	2	1	50	1	50
6	2016	Raniyapur	1	2	2	0	100	1	50

Figure 5: Sarus Crane Nesting area and individual pairs breeding success

Year	Total Number of Eggs	Hatching Success (%)	Breeding Success (%)
2015	3	100	100
2016	7	85.71	71.42

Figure 6: Sarus Crane Hatching and Breeding Success in Banke

Stakeholders Attitude

The semi-structured questionnaire survey was done in different areas in Banke district. A total of 50 people were asked in which 23 respondents only knew about Sarus Crane. The total number of people saw nest of Sarus Crane in the study area were 9 and people saw Sarus crane with egg was 5. The threats about Sarus Crane were asked and they were illegal collection of eggs, harassment, construction activities, eucalyptus tree plantation and free ranging dogs. The historical status of Sarus Crane was assessed through Semi-structured questionnaire survey where the occurrence of Sarus Crane were in four places; Bageswori, Khajura, Sitapur and Hirminiya.

Threats

The potential threats in Farmland, wetland and Grassland of Banke districts for Sarus Crane and open areas dependent birds are Construction activities, Eucalyptus tree plantation (paddy crop replaced), free ranging dogs and collection of eggs.

Awareness raising activities



Conservation awareness activities, Poster Presentation



Field visit with students



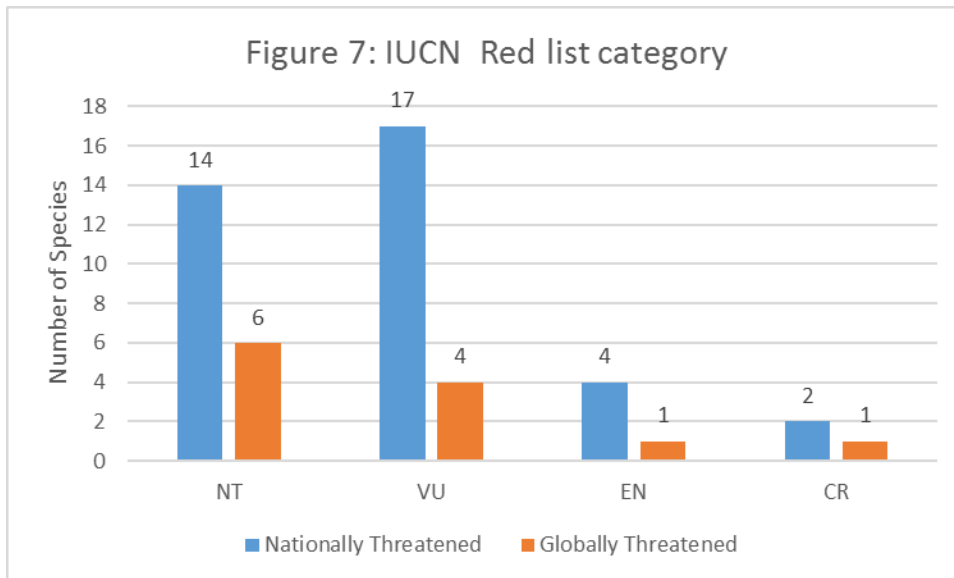
Crane conservation speech on Local F.M



Describing about Cranes

Checklist of Birds from Banke district outside the protected area

A compressive Checklist of Birds from the project site have been prepared. A total of 207 birds species have been listed which are from 20 different order and 67 different families. Out them, 37 species are Nationally Threatened and among them 12 globally threatened species, Alexandrine Parakeet *Psittacula eupatria* (NT), River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelii* (NT), Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster* (NT), Asian Woollyneck *Ciconia episcopus* (VU), Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* (EN), Himalayan Vulture *Gyps himalayensis* (NT), Indian Spotted Eagle *Clanga hastate* (VU), Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis* (EN) , Bristled Grassbird *Chaetornis striata* (VU), Red-necked Falcon *Falco chicquera* (NT) , Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* (NT) and White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* (CR) were recorded. (See Annex II for the Checklist).



Discussions

The population of Sarus Crane was found to be fluctuated in Rainy and Winter Season. There are not much wetland in study area and except rivers and bigger lakes, many smaller ponds dried up in winter and summer time due to which probably Sarus crane do a local movement. The two pairs which breeds in Saigaun and Belbahar VDC are in 2015 are considered to return again and breed again in 2016 around the same are because the Pairs shows high fidelity to the nest site as many as five years (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2000).

The survey of Sarus Crane was done in winter and monsoon season since 2012 winter to 2017 monsoon with population 15, 15 and 19, 14 and 20, 12 and 24, 4 and 18 and 23 respectively however the detail survey was made from 2015 shows that population of Sarus Crane in Bane district is slightly increasing. The mean population of Sarus in winter and monsoon season from 2012 to 2017 are 12 and 21. This population is considered important isolated population if compared to National population (Inskipp *et al.*, 2016). After Rupendehi and Kapilbastu district, which are considered as the stronghold population for sarus crane, the Banke district is the newly identified breeding area of Sarus Crane though the population is least in comparison of both the district. The population in Banke region is least than those two districts mainly due to smaller area, fewer wetlands area, and also due to lack of conservation awareness activities. In 2016, one egg was damaged and one chick was lost from its parents damaged due to unknown reason but the potential reason estimated is either by free ranging dogs, or by human.

The Sarus Crane survey in the study area during breeding season are higher though the population count in breeding season are lowest due to Sarus habit of hiding with young chicks (Gopi Sundar, pers. Comm). To minimize this, the survey was done also to scan the nests prior to egg laying.

Though, the population of Sarus Crane during Breeding Season in 2016 was 19, only four breeding pairs have been recorded till now and rest of the population consists of Sub-adults and Juveniles.

Recommendations

Birdwatching Tourism Promotion

Some of the lakes, park and river like Tedhi Taal, Water Park, Mankhola, Rapti River, and fisheries pond are the major place of Sarus Crane observation site including other migratory and resident waterfowls. To encourage locals for the conservation, the state should promote birding tourism.

Strict Law implementation

During the survey period, it was found that very few people were known about the legal protection of Sarus Crane so still lots of conservation awareness is needed in Banke area.

Habitat Monitor and protection: Monitor of wetlands are required since some of the wetland are highly fragile to Disturbances and Siltation. The state government should initiates the conservation of Sarus Crane, wetland and other birds.

Transboundary monitoring and conservation: Sarus crane conservation and monitoring project must be initiated by government to know the exact situation of Sarus Crane since they can do a local movement frequently visiting Nepal and India.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Sarus Crane questionnaire Form

Questionnaire Survey Data Sheet

Date:

VDC/Municipality

Name of Person

.....

S.N.	Questions	Responses
1	Have you Seen Sarus	Yes/Know
2	Where do you have seen	Farmland, wetland, Grassland, River
3	In which area you have seen	(Name of Place)
4	How many Sarus have you seen?	
5	When do you have seen Sarus?	Long time ago, recently
6	Have you seen Sarus Crane Nest	Yes/Know
7	Where do you have seen?	Place name, farmland, wetland
8	Have you seen eggs in the nest	Yes/Know
9	Have you seen chicks in the nest	Yes/Know
10	What are the main threat of Sarus	Only Potential Threats
11	Do you know Sarus Crane is protected by law and if someone kill Sarus, there is penalty and could be in prison?	Yes/no If yes, What do you know
12	How we can protect Sarus	Legally, Awareness etc.

Annex 2: Checklist of birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	Nationally Threatened Status
Galliformes			
Phasianidae			
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		
Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>		
Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>		VU
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>		
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>		NT
Anseriformes			
Anatidae			
Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>		
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		NT
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>		EN
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		
Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>		
Cotton Pigmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>		VU
Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		
Common Poachard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		NT
Ferrugineous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		VU
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		

Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		
Piciformes			
Picidae			
Brown-capped Pigmy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nanus</i>		
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>		
Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i>		
Himalayan Goldenback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>		
Black-rump Goldenback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>		
Greater Goldenback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>		
Megalaimidae			
Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>		
Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>		
Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>		
Bucerotiformes			
Bucerotidae			
Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>		
Upupidae			
Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		
Coraciformes			
Coraciidae			
Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>		
Meropidae			
Green-bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>		
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>		

Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaultia</i>		
Alcedinidae			
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		
White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon gularis</i>		
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>		
Cuculiformes			
Cuculidae			
Pied Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>		
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>		NT
Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>		
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>		
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>		
Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Taccocua leschenaultii</i>		
Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>		
Psittaciformes			
Psittacidae			
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>		
Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	NT	NT
Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>		
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>		
Apodiformes			
Apodidae			
White-rumped Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>		NT
Strigiformes			

Tytonidae			
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		VU
Strigidae			
Indian Scops-owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>		
Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>		
Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>		
Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>		
Columbiformes			
Columbidae			
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		
Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>		
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>		
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>		
Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>		
Gruiformes			
Gruidae			
Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>		VU
Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>		VU
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		
Rallidae			
White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>		
Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		
Charadriiformes			
Scolopacidae			

Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		
common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>		
Rostratulidae			
Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>		
Glareolidae			
Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>		EN
Recurvirostridae			
Black-winged Stint	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		
Jacaniidae			
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>(Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>		VU
Bronzed-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>		
Charadriidae			
Little-ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		
Yellow Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>		VU
River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	NT	NT
Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>		
Glareolidae			
Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>		NT

Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>		VU
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		NT
Accipitriformes			
Pandionidae			
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		
Accipitridae			
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>		CR
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN	VU
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR	CR
Himalayan Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	NT	VU
Crested-Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>		
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		VU
Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>		
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>		
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		
Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>(Pernis ptilorhynchus)</i>		
White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>		
Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	VU	VU
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	VU	VU
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		
Changeable Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>		
Falconiformes			
Falconidae			
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		

Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	NT	EN
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>		
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		
Podicipediformes			
Podicipedidae			
Little Grebe	<i>Podicipediformes</i>		
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		
Suliformes			
Anhingidae			
Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	NT	NT
Phalacrocoracidae			
Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		NT
Pelecaniformes			
Ardeidae			
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>		
Cattle Egret	<i>(Bubulcus ibis</i>		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		
Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>		
Little Heron/Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		
Yellow Bittern	<i>(Ixobrychus sinensis</i>		
Threskiornithidae			
Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>		
Ciconiiformes			

Ciconiidae			
Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	NT	EN
Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>		VU
Asian Woollyneck	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	VU	NT
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		VU
Passeriformes			
Pittidae			
Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>		
Chloropseidae			
Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>		
Laniidae			
Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>		
Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>		
Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>		
Corvidae			
Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>		
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>		
Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>		
Artamidae			
Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>		
Oriolidae			
Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>		
Campephagidae			
Large Cuckooshrike/Indian Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>		
Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>		
Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>		

Rhipiduridae			
White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>		
Dicruridae			
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>		
White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>		
Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>		
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>		
Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>		
Monarchidae			
Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>		
Aegithinidae			
Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>		
Prionopinae			
Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>		
Turdidae			
Dark-throated Thrush/Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>		
Muscicapidae			
Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula <u>albicilla</u></i>		
Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>		
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>		
Pale-chinned Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>		

Bluethroat	<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>		
Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>		
White-rumped Shama	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>		
Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		
White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>		NT
Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>		
Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>		
Brown Rock-chat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>		
Sturnidae			
Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>		
Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>		
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>		
Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>		
Sittidae			
Chestnut-belled Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>		
Paridae			
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		
Hirundinidae			
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		
Pycnonotidae			
Red Whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>		
Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>		
Cisticolidae			
Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>		
Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>		
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		

Common tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>		
Zosteropidae			
Oriental White eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>		
Locustellidae			
Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	VU	VU
Sylviidae			
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		
Phylloscopidae			
Dusky Wabler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>		
Blyths Leaf wabler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>		
Greensish Wabler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>		
Pellorneidae			
Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>		
Alaudidae			
Ashy-crowned Bushlark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>		
Sand Lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>		
Dicaeidae			
Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>		
Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>		
Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer rutilans</i>		
Motacillidae			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		
White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>		

Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>		
Yellow Wagtail	<i>(Motacilla flava</i>		
Grey Wagtail	<i>(Motacilla cinerea</i>		
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>		
Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>		
Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>		
Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>		
Ploceidae			
Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>		
Estrildidae			
Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>		
Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>		
Red-Adavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>		NT
Emberizidae			
Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>		

