



# **The Avian Diversity of Deccan/ Western Bastar Plateau, Bastar Division, Chhattisgarh, India**

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## **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author AMKB conceived the study design. Authors AMKB, AV, RN and AM help in data acquisition. Author AV perform the data analysis. Authors AMKB and AV wrote the complete manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

This much-needed study was undertaken from January 2017 to March 2020. The study revealed the presence of 260 avian, both resident and migratory categories. Nine threatened category species were found, Critically Endangered two species, vulnerable one species, and Near Threatened six Species, including Malabar Pied Hornbill reported recently after 1991. One species was found extending its distribution range. The avian species encountered were categorized by feeding habits, the number of birds were found highest as Omnivorous and most petite as Nectarivores. In Indravati Tiger Reserve, this study revealed the presence of 165 additional species, which were not mentioned previously. Interestingly, species such as Pink-headed Duck

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and Lesser Florican have past records but have not been recorded in recent years. Finding a juvenile of Black Baza suggests its breeding in this area. Himalayan Griffon was found in March 2020, the first record from Chhattisgarh. The entire area is subjected to multiple threats like large-scale poaching by locals, law and order problems, Iron ore mining, new Railway tracks and Power transmission line projects and two multipurpose hydel projects envisaged on river Indravati. These need to be mitigated. Despite our attempts, there is always scope for additions to our bird list.

**Keywords:** *Western Bastar Plateau; Dantewada; Bijapur; Indravati Tiger Reserve; avifauna; checklist.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh, part of undivided Madhya Pradesh, formed a part of central India. The Bastar Plateau, situated in southern parts of Chhattisgarh, is the Plateau of Dandakaranya. It extends between latitudes 17°46' and 20°34' North and longitudes 80°15' and 82°1' East, with an area of about 39,060 sq. km is drained by the tributaries of the Indravati and Sabri (Kolang) rivers, creating the Godavari river basin. Indravati Tiger Reserve has an area of 2799 sq Km, which derives its name from the river Indravati, which flows through the parking area and is its lifeline. It was declared Tiger Reserve in 1983. (Islam & Rahmani, 2004), IBA site code: IN-CT-03 is of Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest.

Biogeographically, the Bastar plateau is classified in the Eastern Highlands (6C) province of India's Deccan Peninsular bio-geographic zone (Rodgers 2002). Champion and Seth (1968) classified the forest type of Bastar plateau broadly into three classes, viz; Moist peninsular Sal (3C/C2e), Southern moist mixed deciduous forest (3B/C2) and Slightly moist teak forest (3B/C1c). The area is undulating topography with well-marked elevations and depressions, The average rainfalls are 1500mm, and The average temperature varies between 11<sup>0c</sup> to 38<sup>0c</sup> (Chandra and Boaz, 2018).

The plateau comprises Bastar (Jagdalpur), Narayanpur, Uttar Bastar-Kanker, Kondagaon, Sukma, Bijapur- Dakshin Bastar and Dantewada districts. Protected sites have been notified in this plateau, namely Indravati Tiger Reserve (1258 Sq Km) IBA Code IN-CT-03 Bijapur district; Kanger Valley National Park (KVNP) 200 Sq Km Bastar district; Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary (139 sq Km) and Pamed Wildlife Sanctuary (262 Sq Km) both in Bijapur district (Rahmani et al. 2018). This study dealt only with Dantewada and Bijapur districts, including Indravati Tiger Reserve (ITR), Bhairamgarh and Pamed Wildlife Sanctuaries. The area is rich in biodiversity, and its faunal composition is noticeable. The earlier publications on avifauna

of Bastar region are by (D'Abreu 1931 & 1935) and (Hewetson 1956) Madhya Pradesh which partly covers the eastern districts of former Central Provinces; (Ali and Ripley 1987; Grimmert 1998, 2016; Rahmani, 2012) and (Rasmussen and Anderton 2012) have done it on a national level, mentioning sporadically about Bastar region; 97 species by (Majumder 1984) from Bastar Division, and 92 species from Indravati Tiger Reserve by (Saha 1995); (Chandra and Singh 2004) recorded 517 species in united Madhya Pradesh, including 197 species from Chhattisgarh (Locations unspecified); (Chandra et al. 2015) recorded 304 species from Bastar Plateau, including the specimen collected by the Bombay Natural History Society and Zoological Survey of India in the past; (Chakraborty 2008) conducted avifaunal surveys in 3 protected areas- 50 Species in Kanger Valley National Park, 54 Species Guru Ghasidas National Park (GGNP) of Chhattisgarh and 44 Species Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) of Madhya Pradesh.

Owing to ecological changes caused by the impact of development activities like an increase in the number of Iron Ore mines, new railway and power projects, Chhattisgarh Wildlife Society was assigned to carry out avian surveys and recorded 160 species Feasibility for creation of a Protected area for Birds in Kanker, Kondagaon and Bastar districts (2011 Unpublished); Status determination of different species of Vultures in Chhattisgarh state (Bharos2013, 2015 Unpublished); 99 species (Raipur)- Jagdalpur Power Transmission 400 Kv Tower line (2015 Unpublished); 133 species Tiriya underground Water pipeline Bastar district (2017 Unpublished); 115 species Bhanupratappur-Raohat 132 Kv Power Transmission Line Kanker district (2016 Unpublished); 112 species Metlabodli Iron Ore Mine Kanker district (2016 Unpublished); CROW Foundation carried out an avian survey of Slurry Pipe Line from Kirandul (Bijapur district) - to Nagarnar (Bastar district) and recorded 52 species; Naidu et al. (2021) 365 species in Bird count of Chhattisgarh state including Bastar Division; Dutta (2017) published

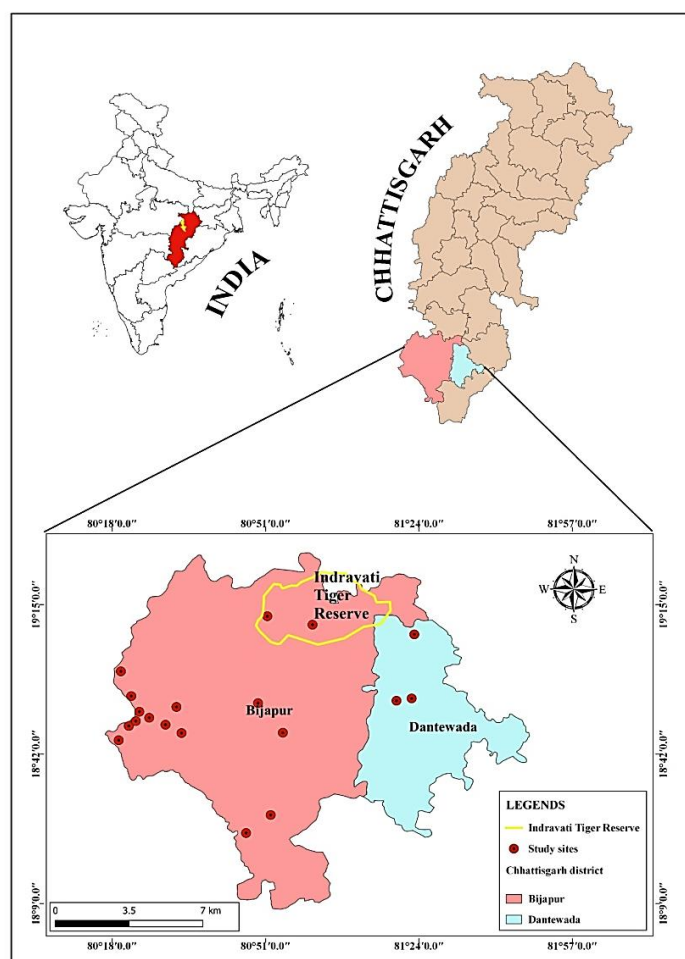
a paper on avifauna of Bastar district. (Dutta et al. 2021) a report on the recovery of Vultures in the Bijapur district.

The past studies on birds in the Bastar division were mainly 97 species by Majumder (1984) and 92 species from ITR by Saha (1995). The earlier published paper by (Chandra and Singh 2004); focused on the birds of Madhya Pradesh, including Chhattisgarh. Chandra et al. (2015) and Dutta et al. (2017) published their paper on birds of the Bastar Plateau. Bharos et al. (2019) published an article on bird diversity of KVNP-MFR of Bastar district, highlighting the distribution range extension of 23 species from the westernghat, easternghat and Himalayas and significant nesting species. This study was undertaken to compare the old and the present avifauna status to fill the gap in the region. In this study, we attempted to examine and determine the avian status and composition in the Dantewada and Bijapur districts, including the

ITR of the Bastar division. There seems to be no specific study available for these districts other than those mentioned above.

## 1.1 Study Area

The study area comprised the two district of Chhattisgarh Dantewada and Bijapur districts situated southwest of the state. Dantewada and Bijapur district are well connected with the other parts of Chhattisgarh such as Jagdalpur and Raipur. Indravati Tiger Reserve is located in the Bijapur district which is famous for their rich flora (Particularly *Tectona grandis*) and fauna species. The National Park was notified in 1978 and declared as a Tiger Reserve in 1983 (Rahmani et al. 2018). It is situated 468 km from Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh. These three areas are situated in the western Deccan Bastar Plateau (200-1200 m asl) of Chhattisgarh (Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1. Study area map showing Deccan/ Western Bastar Plateau including Indravati Tiger Reserve with study points**

## 2. METHODOLOGY

Between January 2017 and March 2020, the study area spanning Dantewada and Bijapur districts, inclusive of the Indravati Tiger Reserve (ITR), underwent multiple visits for the meticulous documentation of avian species. Systematic observations of avifauna were conducted across diverse habitats, including forested areas, open plains, grasslands, wetlands, and cultivated lands, through randomized sampling methods. Trails of varying lengths (ranging from 100 meters to 1 km), vehicular excursions, and surveys employing direct visual identification and auditory detections were employed. Unidentified species were referenced against authoritative sources such as BNHS-ENVIS, as well as publications by Ali and Ripley (1987, 1989), Grimmett et al. (2016), and Rasmussen and Anderton (2012). The investigations encompassed different diurnal periods and seasons to ensure comprehensive data collection. In-depth inquiries involved engaging with the local community, particularly individuals possessing substantial knowledge and a keen interest in avian observations, to augment the understanding of avifaunal dynamics. Avifaunal taxonomy adhered to the classification system outlined by Praveen et al. (2020). Recorded avian specimens were categorized into Resident (R) and Migratory (M) classifications, while their conservation status was assessed in accordance with the latest IUCN Red List criteria (Birdlife International, 2014-2021). To determine the range extension status of avian species, various studies

mentioned above were examined for Eastern Ghats, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and available information on Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Of 313 species recorded, 23 were found to extend the distribution range at KVNPMFR (Bharos et al. 2019).

## 3. RESULTS

During the study period commencing from January 2017 to March 2020 were years of intensive study intermittently the sites were visited several times. Avifauna was observed adapting to different modes, as discussed above. 260 species were recorded, comprising 19 orders and 72 families. Out of 260 avian species, Nine species come under the threatened categories of IUCN Red Data Base (2014-2021). A previous study by Majumdar (1984) mentions collecting specimens of 97 species from Bastar, and (Saha 1995) recorded 92 species in ITR.

Since the study area covered two districts and the ITR observation data for three segments has been segregated and summarized to facilitate the outcome in each area, as tabulated in Table. 2.

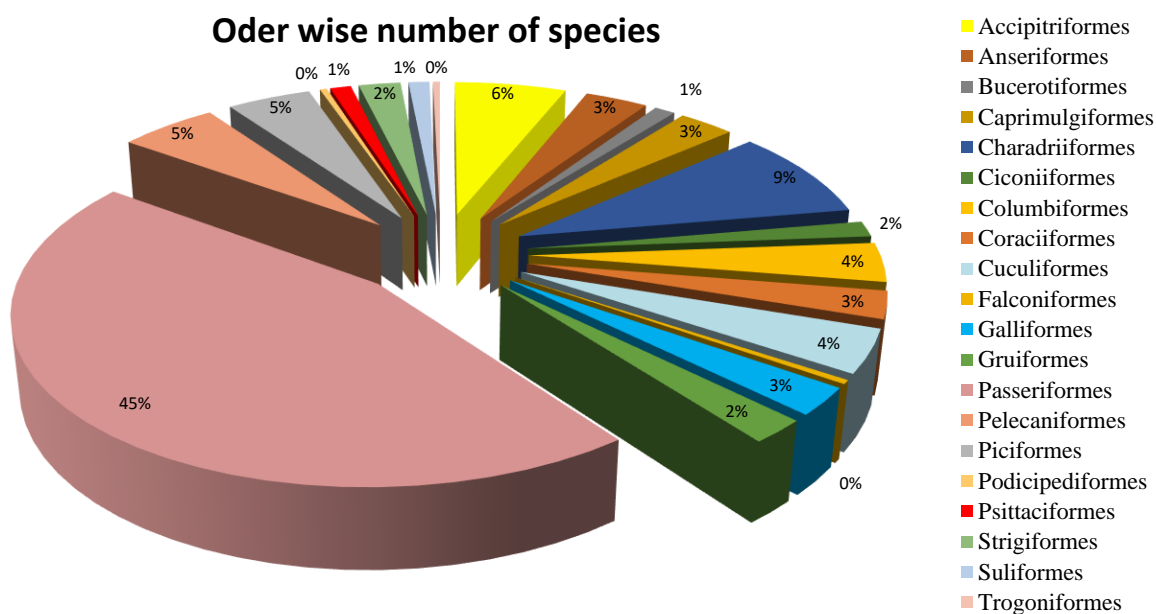
Our study revealed 183 species in the Dantewada district comprising Resident species 157, Migratory 26, In Bijapur district 245 species, 186 resident, 59 migratory, and ITR 238 species in which 179 resident and 59 migratory. Saha (1995) recorded 92 species from ITR and Majumdar (1984) 97 species from Bastar; the comparative results are given in Table 3.

**Table 1. Summarized details of species in three study areas**

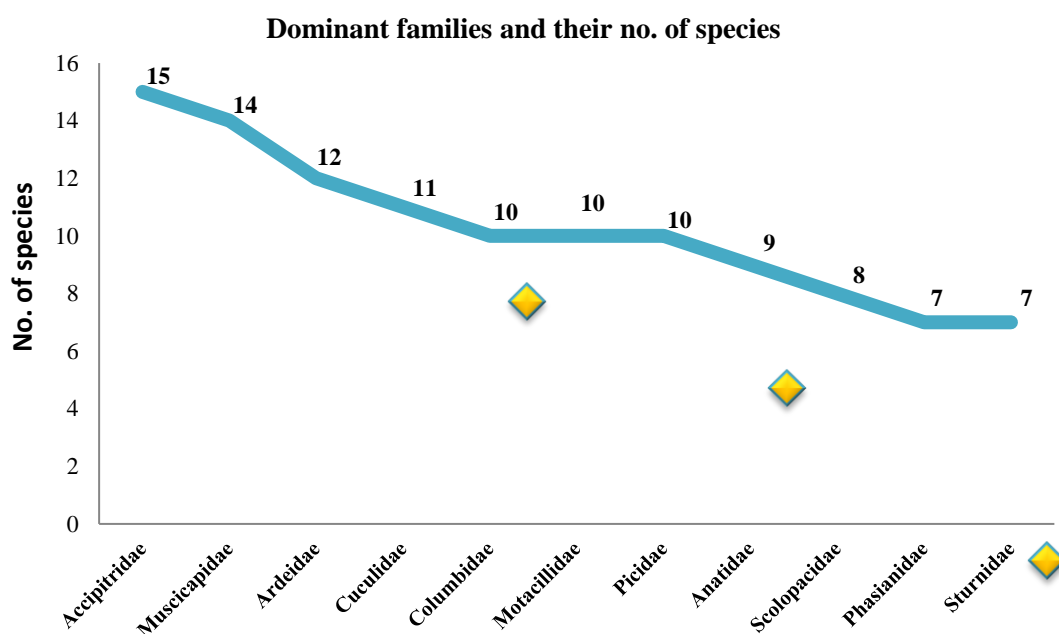
Name of area/ district	Nos of Orders	Nos of families	Nos of Species	Dominant families
Dantewada	19	67	183	Muscicapidae – 11 (6.01%), Ardeidae – 10 (5.46%), Columbidae – 8 (4.37%), Accipitridae – 6 (3.28%), Motacillidae – 6 (2.38%)
Bijapur	19	72	245	Accipitridae – 14 (5.71%), Muscicapidae – 14 (5.71%), Ardeidae – 12 (4.90%), Picidae – 10 (4.08%), Motacillidae – 10 (4.08%)
Indravati Tiger Reserve	19	72	238	Accipitridae – 13 (5.49%), Muscicapidae – 13 (5.49%), Ardeidae-12 (5.06%), Cuculidae – 10 (4.22%), Picidae – 10 (4.22%), Motacillidae-10 (4.22%)
Clubbed above Three areas	19	72	260	Accipitridae – 15 species (5.83 %), Ardeidae 12 species (4.66%)Cuculidae 11 species (4.28%) Picidae – 10 species (3.89%) Muscicapidae – 10 species (3.89 %)

**Table 2. Comparison of species found in Indravati Tiger Reserve**

Previous studies	No of Order	No of Families	No of species	Remarks
Majumdar (1984)	19	38	97	No mention of ITR
Saha (1995)	19	36	92	
Our study (2017-2020)	19	72	237	165 Species not mentioned by Saha recorded by us.



**Fig. 2. Chart showing order wise number of species**



**Fig. 3. Dominating 11 families with their number of species**

**Table 3. List of Threatened bird Species recorded from Bijapur and Dantewada**

Category	Names of species locations
Critically Endangered (CR)	1. White-rumped Vulture ( <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> ), 2. Indian Vulture ( <i>Gyps indicus</i> )
Vulnerable (VU)	1. River Tern ( <i>Sterna aurantia</i> )
Near threatened (NT)	1. Himalayan Griffon ( <i>Gyps himalayensis</i> ) 2. Alexandrine Parakeet ( <i>Psittacula eupatria</i> ) 3. Malabar Pied Hornbill ( <i>Anthraceroceros coronatus</i> ) 4. Asian Woolly-neck Stork ( <i>Ciconia episcopus</i> ) 5. Black-headed Ibis ( <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> ) 6. Oriental Darter ( <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> )

**Table 4. Different Hot spots with the site name and GPS coordinates**

S.no.	Habitat	Site Name	Longitude	Latitude
1	Forest	Chintadevi (Kutru)	19.0632	80.831081
2		Matti Marka(River Indravati)	18.9887	80.282279
3		Bhadrakali (River Indravati)	18.8209	80.35981
4		Rudraram (near Bhopalpatnam)	18.855883	80.397475
5		Cherpalli	18.8338	80.43280
6		Metlacheru	18.751026	80.323346
7		Nambi	18.409500	80.780180
8	Grasslands	Bandeparee	18.87340	80.530506
9		Pegdapalli (near Bijapur)	18.808090	80.491198
10	Wetlands	Kutru Pond	19.096117	80.787199
11		Pamalwaya Reservoir Bijapur	18.778639	80.912004
12		Named Reservoir Bijapur	18.887590	80.823002
13		Madded Reservoir Bijapur	18.777488	80.548773
14		Usur Reservoir Bijapur	18.475973	80.868254
15		Kumharash Reservoir Dantewada	18.896400	81.319370
16		Barsoor Reservoir Dantewada	19.140431	81.3833547
17		Katiyarrash Reservoir Dantewada	18.9049555	81.3737845
18	Plains & Cultivation	Timed	18.8355680	80.3620735
19		Lingapuram (Near Bhopalpatnam)	18.8856	80.34929

In ITR, Saha (1995) recorded 92 species belonging to 19 orders and 36 families, and our study revealed the presence of 238 species belonging to 19 orders and 72 families. In both these studies, 77 species were common. Saha found 15 species; significant amongst them were Eurasian Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), Purple Wood Pigeon (*Columba punicea*), now known as Pale-capped Pigeon, Jerdon's Baza (*Aviceda jerdoni*) and Blue-eared Kingfisher (*Alcedo meninting*) which we did not encounter, we found 165 species not found recorded in the study by Saha (1995). Majumdar (1984) has collected specimens from Bastar, mostly from present KVNP, Bastar district, and does not mention Bijapur district, where ITR is situated and Dantewada district.

We have analyzed the 260 species found in the above three sites clubbed together:

with percentage (in brackets) were selected, concerning total species recorded was worked out as below;

### 3.1 Feeding Habit

Based on their feeding habits, birds have been classified based on a study by Ali and Ripley (1987) and found as carnivorous – 54 (21%), Frugivorous – 7 (2.72%), Granivorous – 12 (4.66%), Insectivorous – 96 (37.35%), Nectarivores – 6 (2.33%), Omnivorous - 85 (31.9%). The feeding habits of the avian species correlate and are commensurate with the type of existing habitat in the study area. Number of birds were found as Omnivorous and least Nectarivores

### 3.2 Threatened Species

To determine the status for each family, the number of species as recorded in each family,

The threatened species as per Birdlife International 2021, IUCN Redlist found in

understudy districts of Bastar division are tabulated below:

**Significant species:** White-rumped Vulture and Indian Vulture, both species, have been recorded in the past from KVNP (Bharos et al. 2021). In this study, 20 individuals of each bird species were recorded from the Bijapur district on June 13<sup>th</sup> 2017, at location Geauga (Rahmani et al. 2018). On 11 Jan 2020, at village Madded, Bijapur district and little ahead Indian Vulture -12 Nos, White-rumped Vulture-1No w Information on roosting and nesting at 4 locations in cliffs and forest 5 km ahead of Madded are available. Himalayan Vulture was recently seen at Geedam of Dantewada district in March 2020 and is the first record from Chhattisgarh (Bharos et al. 2021a). Malabar Pied Hornbill. has been sighted at Kuturu area Bijapur district in 2021; the last report was from 1991 by Saha (1995).

**Range extension species:** The study revealed the presence of one range extension species, namely the Black-winged Cuckoo Shrike (*Coracina melaschistos*).

**Nesting of important species:** During the study, we found Black Baza (*Avicedoleuphotes*) nesting in KVNP/MFR, the first record from central India, including Chhattisgarh, Bharos et al. (2018). In May 2020, locals recently collected a juvenile from the Bijapur district and handed it over to the local forest department, suggests that this species breed in this pocket also.

**Green Munia (*Amandava Formosa*):** Though we did not find this species during our study but being a threatened species (VU), it is pertinent to mention here, based on the records, as specimens were collected from Bailadila hills by Bombay Natural History Society (Rahmani et al. 2018).

**Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*)** is an uncommon species from Bastar and was recorded at Jamawada on Feb 28<sup>th</sup> 2018 and around Kutru (Bijapur district) in 2017.

**Oriental Scops Owl (*Otus sunia*),** was recorded at several locations and photographed for the first time in the state (Bharos et al. 2020).

**Common Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa peninsularis*)** This subspecies is found in south Bastar, known as *Bastaria myna* and is also the state bird of Chhattisgarh. It is periodically found in ITR in northern fringes where *Shorea robusta* exists.

**Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrceros birostris*)** This species has become very rare due to its poaching. Sighting mentioned is an old record by the first author.

**Birding site:** Study was carried out in different habitats, e.g. forest, grassland, wetlands, cultivation etc. The hotspots found during the study were viz; (Table 1, Fig. 1).

Throughout the survey, as we traversed the landscape aimlessly, our attention was drawn to particular locations that boasted a remarkable richness in avian diversity. Not only were these spots abundant in the variety of species present, but they also harbored substantial populations. To validate our observations, we revisited these sites on multiple occasions, consistently reaffirming our initial findings. Conversely, several other locations failed to yield any avian presence during our repeated visits and were consequently excluded from further consideration.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

The study revealed the presence of 260 species belonging to 19 orders and 72 families, comprising Resident (R) and migratory(M) species, the dominant families being *Accipitridae*, *Ardeidae*, *Cuculidae*, *Picidae*, *Anatidae*, *Motacillidae*, *Columbidae*, *Scolopacidae* and *Sturnidae*. which commensurate with the type of existing habitat.

Under IUCN Red Data List (2021), Nine species were recorded, including one Critically Endangered (CR), one vulnerable (VU) and six Near Threatened (NT) of the congregation of Indian Vulture and White-rumped Vulture in Bijapur district was an encouraging aspect, prospects of finding their nesting site, which probably exists in the deep forest will be more helpful. The Pink-headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*) and Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indicus*) under the category "Extinct" were last reported from Bastar by De Brett (1906), location unspecified, since then no authentic sighting has been recorded from Bastar division as cited by Rahmani et al. 2018). Sighting of the Himalayan Vulture is the first record for Chhattisgarh. Black Baza has been recorded nesting in KVNP/MFE; the finding of a juvenile in the Dantewada district suggests its breeding here too. The Green Munia was not found during this study, but its presence was at Bailladilla Hills, as the Bombay Natural History

Society collected specimens in past years. Oriental Scops Owl (*Otus sunia*) and Indian Scops Owl (*Otus bakkamoena*) have been recorded in good numbers in the Dantewada district. Hill Myna, the state bird of Chhattisgarh, is also found here in fewer numbers. The study further revealed the presence of one range extension species Black-winged Cuckoo Shrike (*Coracina melaschistos*).

The entire area of Dantewada and Bijapur districts is subjected to extensive scale poaching of wildlife by local tribes. It is mainly responsible for depleted numbers of mammals, birds, etc., that need to be curbed. The two districts are subjected to large-scale degradation owing to large existing and new iron ore mines, new railway tracks; power transmission tower lines; allied development activities. Bailladilla hills have already suffered due to extensive mines. Moreover, the two multipurpose big hydel projects, envisaged on river Indravati in Dantewada and Bijapur districts, will submerge large tracts of forests and other land, causing considerable disturbance to wildlife and avifauna of the area. The ITR is also the abode of endangered wild buffaloes (state animal of Chhattisgarh), tigers and other wild animals, which will suffer on this account.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study is critical because we have found 165 species not mentioned by Saha (1995), but there is still a lot of scope for adding to it. The study also will be helpful as baseline data for future ornithological studies of avians from this area. To mitigate the threats in this pocket and undertake research studies, the assistance of renowned institutions/ NGOs is needed.

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## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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## ANNEXURE

## Annexure 1. Bird list of Dantewada, Bijapur Districts including Indravati Tiger Reserve

Sl No	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	Authority	Residential Status				IUCN Status	Food Habit
						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
1	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Fulvous Whistling Duck	Dendrocygna bicolor	Vieillot 1816	R			R	LC	OM
2			Lesser Whistling Duck	Dendrocygna javanica	(Horsfield, 1821)	R		R	R	LC	OM
3			Tufted Duck	Aythya fuligula	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	OM
4			Garganey	Spatula querquedula	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	OM
5			Gadwall	Mareca strepera	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	OM
6			Indian Spot-billed Duck	Anas poecilorhyncha	J.R. Forster, 1781	R			R	LC	OM
7			Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	Linnaeus, 1758	M	M	M	M	LC	OM
8			Cotton Teal	Nettapus coromandelianus	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
9	Galliformes	Phasianidae	Indian Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	Linnaeus, 1758	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
10			Common Quail	Coturnix coturnix	(Linnaeus, 1758)		R	R	R	LC	OM
11			Rain Quail	Coturnix coromandelica	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
12			Jungle Bush Quail	Perdica asiatica	(Latham, 1790)		R	R	R	LC	OM
13			Rock Bush Quail	Perdica argoondah	(Sykes, 1832)		R	R	R	LC	OM
14			Grey Francolin	Francolinus pondicerianus	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
15			Red Junglefowl	Gallus gallus	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
16	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	Little Grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis	(Pallas, 1764)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
17	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	J.F. Gmelin, 1789	R	R		R	LC	GR
18			Oriental Turtle Dove	Streptopelia orientalis	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
19			Eurasian Collared Dove	Streptopelia decaocto	(Fridvaldszky, 1838)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
20			Red Collared Dove	Streptopelia tranquebarica	(Hermann, 1804)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
21			Spotted Dove	Streptopelia chinensis	(Scopoli, 1786)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
22			Laughing Dove	Streptopelia senegalensis	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
23			Green Imperial Pigeon	Ducula aenea	(Linnaeus, 1766)		R	R	R	LC	FR
24			Asian Emerald Dove	Chalcophaps indica	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	FR
25	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	Jungle Nightjar	Caprimulgus indicus	Latham, 1790	R			R	LC	IN
26			Large-Tailed Nightjar	Caprimulgus macrurus	Horsfield, 1821		R	R	R	LC	IN
27		Hemiprocnidae	Crested Treeswift	Hemiprocne coronata	(Tickell, 1833)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
28		Apodidae	White-rumped Spinetail	Zoonavena sylvatica	(Tickell, 1846)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
29			Asian Palm Swift	Cypsiurus balasienis	(J.E. Gray, 1829)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
30			Indian House Swift	Apus affinis	(J.E. Gray, 1830)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
31	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Greater Coucal	Centropus sinensis	(Stephens, 1815)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
32			Blue-faced Malkoha	Phaenicophaeus viridirostris	(Jerdon, 1840)	R			R	LC	CR
33			Green-billed Malkoha	Phaenicophaeus tristis	(Lesson, 1830)		R	R	R	LC	CR
34			Pied Cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus	(Boddaert, 1783)		R	R	R	LC	OM
35			Asian Koel	Eudynamis scolopaceus	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
36			Banded Bay Cuckoo	Cacomantis sonneratii	(Latham, 1790)		R	R	R	LC	OM
37			Plaintive Cuckoo	Cacomantis merulinus	(Scopoli, 1786)		R	R	R	LC	OM
38			Grey-bellied Cuckoo	Cacomantis passerinus	(Vahl, 1797)		R	R	R	LC	OM
39			Common Hawk Cuckoo	Hierococcyx varius	(Vahl, 1797)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
40			Indian Cuckoo	Cuculus micropterus	Gould, 1838	R	R	R	R	LC	OM

Sl No	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	Authority	Residential Status				IUCN Status	Food Habit
						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
41			<b>Common Cuckoo</b>	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		R	R	R	LC	OM
42	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<b>Brown Crake</b>	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	(Sykes, 1832)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
43			<b>Baillon's Crake</b>	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	(Pallas, 1776)	R			R	LC	OM
44			<b>White-breasted Waterhen</b>	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	(Pennant, 1769)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
45			<b>Purple Swampphen</b>	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
46			<b>Common Moorhen</b>	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
47			<b>Common Coot</b>	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	M	M	M	M	LC	OM
48	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	<b>Painted Stork</b>	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	(Pennant, 1769)	R			R	LC	CR
49			<b>Asian Openbill</b>	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
50			<b>Black Stork</b>	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	M	M	M	M	LC	CR
51			<b>Asian Woollyneck</b>	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	R	R	R	R	NT	CR
52	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<b>Yellow Bittern</b>	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
53			<b>Cinnamon Bittern</b>	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
54			<b>Black Bittern</b>	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	(Latham, 1790)		R	R	R	LC	CR
55			<b>Black-crowned Night Heron</b>	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
56			<b>Striated Heron</b>	<i>Butorides striata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
57			<b>Indian Pond Heron</b>	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	(Sykes, 1832)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
58			<b>Cattle Egret</b>	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
59			<b>Grey Heron</b>	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		R	R	R	LC	CR
60			<b>Purple Heron</b>	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Linnaeus, 1766	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
61			<b>Great Egret</b>	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
62			<b>Intermediate Egret</b>	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Wagler, 1829	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
63			<b>Little Egret</b>	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
64		Threskiornithidae	<b>Black-headed Ibis</b>	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	NT	CR
65			<b>Indian Black Ibis</b>	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	(Temminck, 1824)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
66	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<b>Little Cormorant</b>	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	(Vieillot, 1817)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
67			<b>Great Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R			R	LC	CR
68			<b>Indian Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Stephens, 1826	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
69		Anhingidae	<b>Oriental Darter</b>	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Pennant, 1769	R	R	R	R	NT	CR
70	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	<b>Indian Thick-knee</b>	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	(Salvadori, 1865)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
71		Recurvirostridae	<b>Black-winged Stilt</b>	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
72		Charadriidae	<b>Little Ringed Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Scopoli, 1786	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
73			<b>Kentish Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		R	R	R	LC	OM
74			<b>Yellow-wattled Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
75			<b>Red-wattled Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
76		Rostratulidae	<b>Greater Painted-snipe</b>	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
77		Jacaniidae	<b>Pheasant-tailed Jacana</b>	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	(Scopoli, 1786)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
78			<b>Bronze-winged Jacana</b>	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
79		Scolopacidae	<b>Temminck's Stint</b>	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	(Leisler, 1812)		M	M	M	LC	OM
80			<b>Little Stint</b>	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	(Leisler, 1812)		M	M	M	LC	OM
81			<b>Common Snipe</b>	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	OM
82			<b>Common Sandpiper</b>	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	OM
83			<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		M	M	M	LC	OM
84			<b>Common Greenshank</b>	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	(Gunnerus, 1767)		M	M	M	LC	OM

Sl No	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	Authority	Residential Status				IUCN Status	Food Habit
						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
85			<b>Wood Sandpiper</b>	Tringa glareola	Linnaeus, 1758		M	M	M	LC	OM
86			<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b>	Tringa stagnatilis	(Bechstein, 1803)		M	M	M	LC	OM
87		Turnicidae	<b>Yellow-legged Buttonquail</b>	Turnix tanki	Blyth, 1843	M			M	LC	OM
88			<b>Barred Buttonquail</b>	Turnix suscitator	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R		R	R	LC	OM
89		Glareolidae	<b>Indian Courser</b>	Cursorius coromandelicus	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
90			<b>Little Pratincole</b>	Glareola lactea	Temminck, 1820	R			R	LC	OM
91		Laridae	<b>Whiskered Tern</b>	Chlidonias hybrida	(Pallas, 1811)		M	M	M	LC	CR
92			<b>River Tern</b>	Sterna aurantia	J.E. Gray, 1831	M	M	M	M	<b>VU</b>	CR
93	Accipitriformes	Pandionidae	<b>Osprey</b>	Pandion haliaetus	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	CR
94		Accipitridae	<b>Black-winged Kite</b>	Elanus caeruleus	(Desfontaines, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
95			<b>Oriental Honey Buzzard</b>	Pernis ptilorhynchus	(Temminck, 1821)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
96			<b>Black Baza</b>	Aviceda leuphotes	(Dumont, 1820)		R		R	LC	CR
97			<b>Crested Serpent Eagle</b>	Spilornis cheela	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
98			<b>Short-toed Snake Eagle</b>	Circaetus gallicus	(J.F. Gmelin, 1788)		R	R	R	LC	CR
99			<b>Himalayan Griffon</b>	Gyps himalayensis	Hume, 1869	M			M	<b>NT</b>	CR
100			<b>White-rumped Vulture</b>	Gyps bengalensis	(J.F. Gmelin, 1788)	R	R	R	R	<b>CR</b>	CR
101			<b>Indian Vulture</b>	Gyps indicus	(Scopoli, 1786)		R	R	R	<b>CR</b>	CR
102			<b>Black Eagle</b>	Ictinaetus malaiensis	(Temminck, 1822)		R	R	R	LC	CR
103			<b>Booted Eagle</b>	Hieraaetus pennatus	(J.F. Gmelin, 1788)		M	M	M	LC	CR
104			<b>Western Marsh Harrier</b>	Circus aeruginosus	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	CR
105			<b>Pied Harrier</b>	Circus melanoleucos	(Pennant, 1769)		M	M	M	LC	CR
106			<b>Shikra</b>	Accipiter badius	(J.F. Gmelin, 1788)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
107			<b>Black Kite</b>	Milvus migrans	(Boddaert, 1783)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
108			<b>White-eyed Buzzard</b>	Butastur teesa	(Franklin, 1831)		R	R	R	LC	CR
109	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	<b>Common Barn Owl</b>	Tyto alba	(Scopoli, 1769)	R	R		R	LC	CR
110		Strigidae	<b>Brown hawk-owl</b>	Ninox scutulata lugubris	(Raffles, 1822)			R	R	LC	CR
111			<b>Jungle Owlet</b>	Glaucidium radiatum	(Tickell, 1833)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
112			<b>Spotted Owlet</b>	Athene brama	(Temminck, 1821)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
113			<b>Oriental Scops Owl</b>	Otus sunia	(Hodgson, 1836)	R			R	LC	CR
114			<b>Indian Scops Owl</b>	Otus bakkamoena	Pennant, 1769		R	R	R	LC	CR
115	Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	<b>Malabar Trogon</b>	Harpactes fasciatus	(Pennant, 1769)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
116	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	<b>Indian Grey Hornbill</b>	Ocyrceros birostris	(Scopoli, 1786)		R		R	LC	OM
117			<b>Malabar Pied Hornbill</b>	Anthracoceros coronatus	Boddaert, 1783				R	<b>NT</b>	OM
118		Upupidae	<b>Common Hoopoe</b>	Upupa epops	Linnaeus, 1758	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
119	Piciformes	Picidae	<b>Eurasian Wryneck</b>	Jynx torquilla	Linnaeus, 1758		M	M	M	LC	OM
120			<b>Heart-spotted Woodpecker</b>	Hemicircus canente	(Lesson, 1832)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
121			<b>Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker</b>	Dinopium benghalense	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
122			<b>Rufous Woodpecker</b>	Micropternus brachyurus	(Vieillot, 1818)		R	R	R	LC	OM
123			<b>Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker</b>	Picus chlorolophus	Vieillot, 1818		R	R	R	LC	OM
124			<b>Streak-throated Woodpecker</b>	Picus xanthopygaeus	(J.E. & G.R. Gray, 1846)		R	R	R	LC	OM

SI No	Order	Family	Species	Scientific Name	Authority	Residential Status				IUCN Status	Food Habit
						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
125			<b>Greater Golden-backed Woodpecker</b>	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	(Tickell, 1833)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
126			<b>White-naped Woodpecker</b>	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)		R	R	R	LC	OM
127			<b>Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker</b>	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	(Vigors, 1832)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
128			<b>Yellow-crowned Woodpecker</b>	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	(Latham, 1801)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
129		Megalaimidae	<b>Brown-headed Barbet</b>	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1788)	R	R	R	R	LC	FR
130			<b>Coppersmith Barbet</b>	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	(Statius Muller, 1776)	R	R	R	R	LC	FR
131	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	<b>Green Bee-eater</b>	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Latham, 1801	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
132			<b>Chestnut-headed Bee-eater</b>	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Vieillot, 1817		R	R	R	LC	IN
133			<b>Blue-tailed Bee-eater</b>	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Linnaeus, 1767	R			R	LC	IN
134		Coraciidae	<b>Indian Roller</b>	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
135		Alcedinidae	<b>Common Kingfisher</b>	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
136			<b>Pied Kingfisher</b>	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
137			<b>White-throated Kingfisher</b>	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
138	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<b>Common Kestrel</b>	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		M	M	M	LC	CR
139	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<b>Plum-headed Parakeet</b>	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	FR
140			<b>Alexandrine Parakeet</b>	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	NT	FR
141			<b>Rose-ringed Parakeet</b>	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	(Scopoli, 1769)	R	R	R	R	LC	FR
142	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<b>Indian Pitta</b>	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)		M	M	M	LC	IN
143		Campephagidae	<b>Small Minivet</b>	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
144			<b>Scarlet Minivet</b>	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	(J.R. Forster, 1781)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
145			<b>Large Cuckooshrike</b>	<i>Coracina javensis</i>	(Horsfield, 1821)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
146			<b>Black-winged Cuckooshrike</b>	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	(Hodgson, 1836)	R			R	LC	IN
147			<b>Black-headed Cuckooshrike</b>	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	(Rüppell, 1839)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
148		Oriolidae	<b>Black-hooded Oriole</b>	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
149			<b>Indian Golden Oriole</b>	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	Sykes, 1832	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
150		Artamidae	<b>Ashy Woodswallow</b>	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Vieillot, 1817	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
151		Vangidae	<b>Large Woodshrike</b>	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	(Temminck, 1824)		R	R	R	LC	IN
152			<b>Common Woodshrike</b>	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
153		Aegithinidae	<b>Common Iora</b>	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
154		Dicruridae	<b>Black Drongo</b>	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Vieillot, 1817	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
155			<b>Ashy Drongo</b>	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Vieillot, 1817	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
156			<b>White-bellied Drongo</b>	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
157			<b>Bronzed Drongo</b>	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Vieillot, 1817		R	R	R	LC	IN
158			<b>Greater Racket-tailed Drongo</b>	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
159		Rhipiduridae	<b>White-browed Fantail</b>	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	Lesson, 1831		R	R	R	LC	IN
160		Laniidae	<b>Brown Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
161			<b>Bay-backed Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Valenciennes, 1826	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
162			<b>Long-tailed Shrike</b>	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	R	R	R	R	LC	IN

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						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
163		Corvidae	<b>Rufous Treepie</b>	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	LC	CR
164			<b>House Crow</b>	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Vieillot, 1817	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
165			<b>Large-billed Crow</b>	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Wagler, 1827	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
166		Monarchidae	<b>Black-naped Monarch</b>	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	(Boddaert, 1783)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
167			<b>Indian Paradise-flycatcher</b>	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
168		Dicaeidae	<b>Thick-billed Flowerpecker</b>	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	(Tickell, 1833)	R	R	R	R	LC	NC
169			<b>Pale-billed Flowerpecker</b>	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	LC	NC
170		Nectariniidae	<b>Purple-rumped Sunbird</b>	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	NC
171			<b>Purple Sunbird</b>	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	(Latham, 1790)	R	R	R	R	LC	NC
172		Chloropseidae	<b>Golden-fronted Leafbird</b>	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	(Temminck, 1829)	R	R	R	R	LC	NC
173			<b>Jerdon's Leafbird</b>	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>	(Blyth, 1844)	R	R	R	R	LC	NC
174		Ploceidae	<b>Baya Weaver</b>	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
175		Estrildidae	<b>Red Munia</b>	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		R	R	R	LC	GR
176			<b>Indian Silverbill</b>	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
177			<b>White-rumped Munia</b>	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
178			<b>Scaly-breasted Munia</b>	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
179			<b>Tricoloured Munia</b>	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	GR
180		Passeridae	<b>House Sparrow</b>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
181			<b>Yellow-throated Sparrow</b>	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	(E. Burton, 1838)		R	R	R	LC	OM
182		Motacillidae	<b>Forest Wagtail</b>	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)		M	M	M	LC	IN
183			<b>Tree Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	IN
184			<b>Olive-backed Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Richmond, 1907		M	M	M	LC	IN
185			<b>Paddyfield Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Vieillot, 1818	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
186			<b>Tawny Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
187			<b>Western Yellow Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Linnaeus, 1758		M	M	M	LC	IN
188			<b>Grey Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Tunstall, 1771	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
189			<b>Citrine Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Pallas, 1776	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
190			<b>White-browed Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	J.F. Gmelin, 1789	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
191			<b>White Wagtail</b>	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
192			<b>Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher</b>	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	(Swainson, 1820)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
193			<b>Cinereous Tit</b>	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	Vieillot, 1818	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
194		Paridae	<b>Black-lored Tit</b>	<i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i>	Vigors 1831		R	R	R	LC	IN
195		Alaudidae	<b>Rufous-tailed Lark</b>	<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i>	(Franklin, 1831)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
196			<b>Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark</b>	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	(Scopoli, 1786)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
197			<b>Indian Bushlark</b>	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	Blyth, 1845	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
198			<b>Sykes's Short-toed Lark</b>	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	(Sykes, 1832)		M	M	M	LC	IN
199			<b>Oriental Skylark</b>	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Franklin, 1831	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
200		Cisticolidae	<b>Zitting Cisticola</b>	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	(Rafinesque, 1810)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
201			<b>Grey-breasted Prinia</b>	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Blyth, 1844		R	R	R	LC	IN
202			<b>Jungle Prinia</b>	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	Jerdon, 1840	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
203			<b>Ashy Prinia</b>	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Sykes, 1832	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
204			<b>Plain Prinia</b>	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Sykes, 1832	R	R	R	R	LC	IN

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						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
205			<b>Common Tailorbird</b>	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	(Pennant, 1769)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
206		Acrocephalidae	<b>Booted Warbler</b>	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	(M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823)		M	M	M	LC	IN
207			<b>Sykes's Warbler</b>	<i>Iduna rama</i>	(Sykes, 1832)		M	M	M	LC	IN
208			<b>Blyth's Reed Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth, 1849	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
209			<b>Paddyfield Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	(Jerdon, 1845)		M	M	M	LC	IN
210			<b>Clamorous Reed Warbler</b>	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	(Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1833)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
211		Hirundinidae	<b>Red-rumped Swallow</b>	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	(Laxmann, 1769)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
212			<b>Wire-tailed Swallow</b>	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Leach, 1818	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
213			<b>Barn Swallow</b>	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	M	M		M	LC	IN
214			<b>Dusky Crag Martin</b>	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	(Sykes, 1832)		R	R	R	LC	IN
215			<b>Grey-throated Martin</b>	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	(J.E. Gray, 1830)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
216		Pycnonotidae	<b>Black-crested Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	(Tickell, 1833)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
217			<b>Red-whiskered Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		R	R	R	LC	OM
218			<b>Red-vented Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
219			<b>White-browed Bulbul</b>	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	(Lesson, 1841)		R	R	R	LC	OM
220		Phylloscopidae	<b>Hume's Leaf Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	(W.E. Brooks, 1878)		M	M	M	LC	IN
221			<b>Common Chiffchaff</b>	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	(Vieillot, 1817)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
222			<b>Sulphur-bellied Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Blyth, 1847		M	M	M	LC	IN
223			<b>Tickell's Leaf Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	(Tickell, 1833)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
224			<b>Green Leaf Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	Blyth, 1843		M	M	M	LC	IN
225			<b>Greenish Leaf Warbler</b>	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	(Sundevall, 1837)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
226		Sylviidae	<b>Yellow-eyed Babbler</b>	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
227		Zosteropidae	<b>Oriental White-eye</b>	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	(Temminck, 1824)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
228		Timaliidae	<b>Indian Scimitar Babbler</b>	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i>	Sykes, 1832		R	R	R	LC	IN
229			<b>Tawny-bellied Babbler</b>	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	(Franklin, 1831)		R	R	R	LC	IN
230			<b>Pin-striped Tit Babbler</b>	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	(Horsfield, 1822)		R	R	R	LC	IN
231		Pellorneidae	<b>Puff-throated Babbler</b>	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Swainson, 1832		R	R	R	LC	IN
232		Leiothrichidae	<b>Brown-cheeked Fulvetta</b>	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	(Jerdon, 1841)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
233			<b>Large Grey Babbler</b>	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	(Sykes, 1832)	R	R		R	LC	IN
234			<b>Common Babbler</b>	<i>Argya caudata</i>	(Dumont, 1823)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
235			<b>Jungle Babbler</b>	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	(Dumont, 1823)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
236		Sittidae	<b>Indian Nuthatch</b>	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	Lesson, 1830	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
237			<b>Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch</b>	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>	Blyth, 1842	R	R		R	LC	IN
238			<b>Velvet-fronted Nuthatch</b>	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Swainson, 1820		R	R	R	LC	IN
239		Sturnidae	<b>Rosy Starling</b>	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	OM
240			<b>Asian Pied Starling</b>	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
241			<b>Brahminy Starling</b>	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
242			<b>Chestnut-tailed Starling</b>	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	(J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
243			<b>Common Myna</b>	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
244			<b>Jungle Myna</b>	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	(Wagler, 1827)	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
245			<b>Common Hill Myna</b>	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	R	R	R	R	LC	OM
246		Muscicapidae	<b>Indian Robin</b>	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN

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						Dantewada	Bijapur	ITR	Clubbed		
247			<b>Oriental Magpie Robin</b>	Copsychus saularis	(Linnaeus, 1758)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
248			<b>White-rumped Shama</b>	Kittacincla malabarica	(Scopoli, 1786)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
249			<b>Asian Brown Flycatcher</b>	Muscicapa dauurica	Pallas, 1811	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
250			<b>Tickell's Blue Flycatcher</b>	Cyornis tickelliae	Blyth, 1843	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
251			<b>Verditer Flycatcher</b>	Eumyias thalassinus	(Swainson, 1838)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
252			<b>Bluethroat</b>	Luscinia svecica	(Linnaeus, 1758)		M	M	M	LC	IN
253			<b>Taiga Flycatcher</b>	Ficedula albicilla	(Pallas, 1811)	M	R		M	LC	IN
254			<b>Ultramarine Flycatcher</b>	Ficedula supercilialis	(Jerdon, 1840)		M	M	M	LC	IN
255			<b>Black Redstart</b>	Phoenicurus ochruros	(S.G. Gmelin, 1774)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
256			<b>Blue-capped Rock Thrush</b>	Monticola cinclorhyncha	(Vigors, 1831)		M	M	M	LC	IN
257			<b>Blue Rock Thrush</b>	Monticola solitarius	(Linnaeus, 1758)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN
258			<b>Pied Bushchat</b>	Saxicola caprata	(Linnaeus, 1766)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
259			<b>Brown Rock Chat</b>	Oenanthe fusca	(Blyth, 1851)	R	R	R	R	LC	IN
260		Turdidae	<b>Orange-headed Thrush</b>	Geokichla citrina	(Latham, 1790)	M	M	M	M	LC	IN

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