

*Birds of Mysore
and
Its Environ*

N.P. DANI

Retired Scientist C.F.T.R.I. Mysore

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Mysore District Environment

Assemblage of birds found in any region is governed by environmental conditions stretching across the territory. The topography, climate and type of vegetation which is directly or indirectly influenced by climate give rise to varied habitats in the environment. Their conditions are further modified by seasonal changes which trigger various natural phenomenon like flowering, winter leaf-fall, bursting forth of new leaves, breeding activity, migration, emergence of insects, and abundance of birds. An overview of the part of the region that constitutes Mysore District will give us a broad perspective against which the birdlife can be observed. It will also help in understanding ecological relations of the birds.

Even within the natural settings human pressure is increasing and the landscape is undergoing slow and gradual change. Some of the original landscapes which constituted well wooded areas a few centuries back have all but vanished. The earlier reports mentioned about the most magnificent forests that existed around Begur & Kakankot. The forests in these areas have been overexploited for teak and rosewood.

In some places the forests stand as vestiges at the edge of man made environment. In places forests have shrunk giving rise to newer landscapes called scrub with stunted trees intermingled with thorny thickets. The afforested areas with newer species have created totally different conditions in the protected areas. Return to the natural flora may be taking place gradually. Incidentally the birds have not totally shied away from these newer environments. However the species composition will not be the same and change according to availability of food, cover, and availability of breeding places. Many

have taken refuge in parks and gardens in urban areas which more or less present woodland scenarios.

Geographically Mysore district (co ordinates 11°.36 13°.35 North, 75°.55–77°.20 East) is situated at the southern tip of Deccan Plateau. The southern plateau stretches from the foothills of the Western Ghats to the broken chain of Eastern Ghats with average elevation of 800 mt. and covers an area of 16.00 KM². It is an elevated table land broken up by rocky hills and scored by deep ravines and extends upto foothills of Nilgiri in south. On the Southern side we find Gopalaswamy Hills while Billigirirangan hills stretch on South eastern side. Malai Mahadeshwara Hills extends towards Eastern Ghats.

The area between the hill region is a rolling plain called in Kannada Bayalusime. The river Cauvery flows across the eastern side of the district and the Southern border is delimited by Moyar river which courses through the thickly wooded jungles. The river Kabbini drains northwards across the Southern Plateau and joins Cauvery at T.Narsipur.

The forest belt runs through West Hunsur Taluk and spreads into Southern region around the hill ranges which include the famous Nagarhole and Bandipur. Very dense tropical forests surround the extreme south along the Moyar river. In the Southwest region the semi-evergreen and deciduous forests give way to scrub jungles. Such jungles are seen on the lower elevation of Chamundi Hills, Yelwal, area surrounding Sargur, Arekankadu (on way to Bandipur) and at the foot of major hill ranges.

The further degradation of the scrub jungles is seen in areas close to human habitation where these regions are converted into barren landscapes (28%). The total forested area in Southern part of the district is 1,18,220 hectare, which is above 5% of the total geographical area. About 48% of land lying in lower elevation is cultivated. The central portion of the district is intensively farmed. The Irrigation channels run through this portion. There are a large

number of shallow irrigation tanks. The total water spread including reservoirs is 29,800 hectares. The wetlands including reservoirs, tanks, rivers, irrigational channels are about 1% of the total area.

Natural Vegetation

The vegetation forms major habitats. The habitats and their subdivisions will ultimately form specific niches. Birds show fine adaptations to the niche. Niche could be considered as a kind of address of bird.

In the Mysore District we may differentiate vegetation in three major types.

1. Moist Deciduous Forests
2. Dry Deciduous Forests
3. Thorn Scrub Forests

Moist Deciduous Forest are seen between Kakanakote and Kerala borders, higher slopes of B.R. Hills and M.M. Hills. Tree layers are with open canopy. In this area the timber trees like Nandi, Teak, Matti are dominant. Thick climbers and epiphytic orchids dot some trees. Due to open canopy shrub layer grows underneath and is made up predominantly by Bodin gida and Kodasize.

Dry Deciduous Forests are adapted to long dry period. The trees are shorter and often protected by thorns and prickles. Thorny thickets form undergrowth. Climbers are wiry and often with latex. Xerophytes are not uncommon. Dinduga. Alule and Taremara form principle broad leaved trees. The forest looks resplendent with yellow flowers of Arsina burges during dry months. Such areas are found in the forest of Nagarhole, Bandipur, Nugu and lower parts of B.R. Hills.

Thorn Scrub Forests : As trees thin the woodlands are turned into wood savanah landscape. With further degradations only isolated thickets dot the country side ultimately giving way to scrub. These

stages are seen between Gundalpet and Gopalaswamy Betta. Thorn scrub type plant cover is usually found in low rainfall areas. The trees are slow growing, twisted and stunted and armed. The hardy species like Ane, Gobli, Kudussage, Chigare abound here. Shrubs are wiry and thorny and form impenetrable undergrowth. This is very well seen in Chikkanhalli forest and along Chamundi Hills.

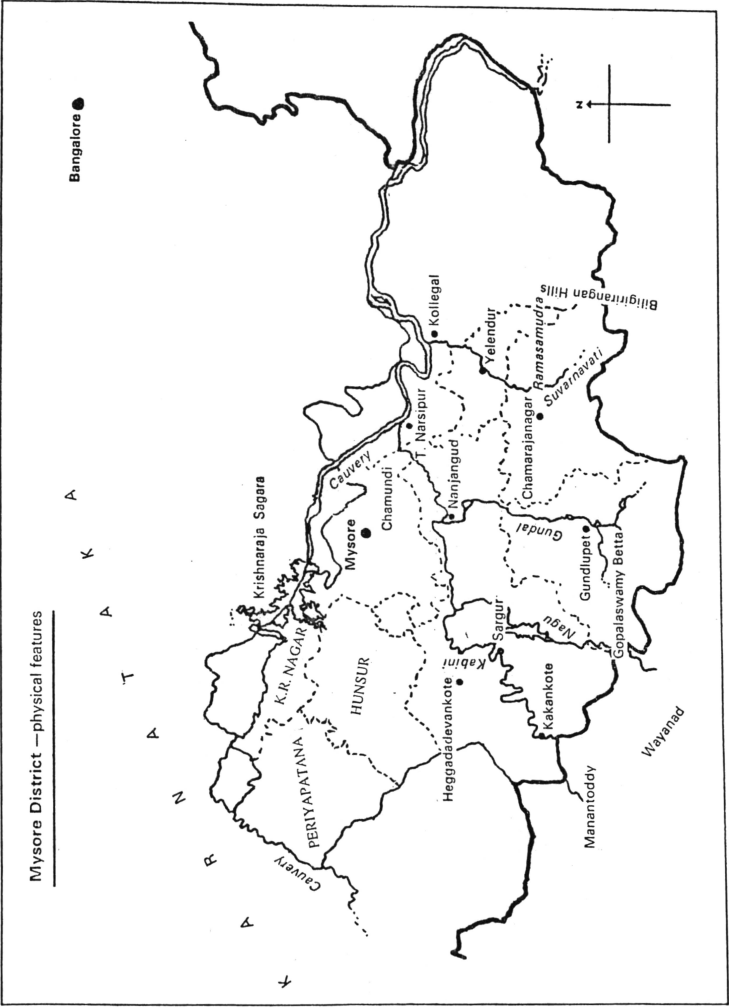
Besides these principle vegetation and divisions, sholas are found in B.R. Hills at 1400 1800 m. Along the principle river are seen the typical riverine forests. In the innumerable wetlands are seen waterplants like nymphaea, nelumbo, aponogeton, potamogeton and submerged plants like hydrilla, hydrophylla and other pond weeds. Many water bodies are covered with waterhyacinth. The emergents like bulrushes and phragmites border along the marshes. These can be seen along the shallow regions in Kukarahallikere, Dadahalli, Mugunhundikere.

A large number of trees are planted in open fields on the borders of arable lands, in village topes and along roadside. Besides large tracts of barren wasteland and hilly areas have been afforested with mainly eucalyptus species. One can even see a regenerated forest at Chikkanahalli near Mysore. This background will serve as a framework for understanding ecological relationship of birds. It is a virgin field and every bird watcher can contribute towards the knowledge of bird ecology. One can also enhance the pleasure of bird watching by sharing his experience with others.

Distribution of birds in the region

The humid hills of Kerala, Wynad, part of Mysore, Bandipur, Nagarahole, Madhumalai form a contiguous sub region of Western Ghats. The bird life in this area is very characteristic and resembles species which occur in the North East India and Burma. Besides climate and availability of food, the other factors like height of the trees, open or closed canopy, secondary growth nesting material, open spaces and roads are important factors in the distribution of birds. The broad leaves trees in the dry deciduous forest provide habitats for large number of birds. Hence highest number of species are recorded in dry deciduous forest. Similarly large number of species are found where man has altered the landscape by selection of trees species and the distribution of the trees. It is usually mixed with natural growth. This gives rise to variety of covers in parks, campuses, gardens. The diversity of environment is artificially high and it attracts large number of birds. In degraded forests the number of species gradually diminish. In open country and agricultural lands the number of birds is usually sparse. Most birds come for foraging. On the other hand in wetlands the avifauna depends on richness and diversity of microhabitats.

The list of birds found in the major habitats is appended. The list will serve as guidance. There may be many important omissions and the list can be augmented by sharing information with other bird watchers. Some birds will be common to all habitats. Many times birds from adjacent area also listed. Some birds are equally restricted to specific habitats. There is a lot of overlap seen as in nature, there are no clearcut demarkations or zones. Not all birds seen are found frequently. One will be able to make new discoveries in the course of his observations. All this makes bird watching an exciting hobby.



A B C of Bird Watching

Bird watching as an activity could be carried out for sheer pleasure of observing birds in their environment. After sometime it may become a serious study of exploring Nature. Whether it is pursued as a hobby or as a scientific interest, bird watching needs to be done in a systematic manner.

1. Before you start : Try to get familiar with the geography of the area. Within 100 km you may come across different types of environment. It may be countryside, woodlands, forests, wetlands, plantations, etc.,. The birds association differ in different environment. They can very well be observed in parks, gardens and campuses.
2. When to start : As a beginner it is better to start when birds could be seen in large numbers. October to April is the best period. A number of migratory birds descend down to feed in marshes and wetlands.

The birds are active during early morning or before dusk. The timings for bird watching :

7 a.m. to 10 a.m.
&
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

3. What we need :
 - (i) Dress : Dull Green or Brown coloured. The dress should blend with surrounding. Black, white or striking coloured dresses should be avoided.

- (ii) Rubber soled shoes.
- (iii) A cap
- (iv) Binocular size 8 * 30 (8 - magnification, 30 - diameter of object lens in mm.)
- (v) A field notebook.
- (vi) A handguide on birds. There are a few other things one need when carrying out studies like maps, camera, tape recorder, etc.,. The beginner should not worry about them.

4. How to observe :

- (i) Make full use of eyes and ears. They are equally important tools. It is better to get familiar with bird calls.
- (ii) Choose a place from which one may be able to scan a large area, e.g. sitting on a mound, under a large shady tree.
- (iii) Always walk zigzag, circular or alongside the bird. Do not approach the bird directly.
- (iv) Use binocular for details. Do not observe constantly to avoid eye strain.

5. What to observe : Keep careful notes of all that you observe. It is better to get familiar with birds from their pictures or observing them in zoo or museum from time to time.

- (i) Note down date, time, weather, locality.
- (ii) Size : Sparrow, bulbul, myna, crow or kite (bigger - smaller).
- (iii) Shape : Slim, stout.
- (iv) Bill - Straight, pointed, curved, slender, thick, hooked, conical. Also note colour of beak.
- (v) Legs : Size, long, short, toes.

- (vi) Tail : Long, short, forked. Tip : round, pointed. Also observe movements of tail.
- (vii) Crest over the head, colour, shape.
- (viii) Colour of body - Bright, sober.
 Colour of upper part and lower part, wings. Conspicuous marks, look at breast, spotted, streaked or stripped Tail. Bands at tip. Any spots, Rump. Any patch. In waterbirds marking on wings are important. In some Male and Female differ in colour and appearance. During breeding some birds assume breeding plumage.
- (ix) Voice : Musical, metallic, harsh, soft, trilling.
- (x) Behavior : How birds feed and manner of eating. Behavior during breeding season. Flying habit.
- (xi) Where the bird was found, on tree, ground, on post, in bush, grass.
- (xii) Details about place visited. Marsh, Garden, Grove, Kere, Cultivated field, Fallow land, Plantation, Forest, Scrub.

6. Code of Behavior :

- (i) Permission to enter private lands must be taken.
- (ii) While walking in cultivated lands, keep to paths.
- (iii) Don't throw away litter.
- (iv) Be careful during dry periods. A chance match stick thrown on grass may start a devastating fire.
- (v) Don't disturb any natural thing. Don't touch nest, eggs, etc.,.
- (vi) Be familiar with the Wildlife Protection Act.

Useful Books for Bird watchers.

1. The Book of Indian Birds - by Salim Ali.
2. Collins Handguide to the Birds of the Indian Sub continent -
by Martin Woodcock.
3. About Indian Birds.

Laeq Futehally And Salim Ali

Bird Watching in C.F.T.R.I Campus

With natural habitats disappearing in countrysides, gardens and parks are becoming refuge for many woodland species of birds. The gardens and the parks in the city are small islands of woods. C.F.T.R.I campus is a sort of mix of garden and park where birds have been found in fairly large numbers. In such an environment one can almost come in contact with nature everyday and experience the joy of self - discovery.

The mansion, built in Baroque style and looking resplendent in yellow ochre, stands at the highest elevation of the landscape. The ledges of the mansion provide roosting and nesting places for the feral Blue Rock Pigeons which are found hovering around it with their deep gootr-goo, gootr-goo notes. The roads leading to various blocks and residences loop around this stately building. It is surrounded by 100 acres of land, which is left untouched and it provides plenty of cover to the avian neighbours. The cultivated garden in the front together with the built area occupies comparatively a small portion of the total ground. Within last 25 to 30 years of its occupation by the premiere laboratory, a large area was left unexploited giving rise to natural growth of vegetation. To this varied landscape is added the rambling hedgerows and private gardens interspersed with buildings and thickets. Such growth is an open invitation to a large number of insect species like grasshoppers, crickets and other gramnivorous insects. The soil is perennially covered by the grasses which grow luxuriantly. The leaf fall from the deciduous trees during winter, and aftermath of cut and dried grasses, provide rich food for fungi and ants and many other insects which can be seen swarming all around. The leaf litter found under the trees and hedges shelter a large number of bugs and beetles. The

moths though not butterflies, deposit their eggs among the succulent leaves with multicolored caterpillars among the garden plants. With such plethora of insect life there is very abundance of food especially for the passerine birds.

Since the estate was handed over to house CFTRI in 1952, lot of changes have taken place; the built area has increased. A mixture of natural and cultivated trees has occupied the campus, that is sprawling over hundred acres of land. A lot of shrubbery is growing along the rows of residential areas and the area is parceled out into boulevards, orchards and lawns. This manmade mosaic invites a large number of woodland birds in and out of season. The whole campus acts like a supermarket for bird populations in the environment of Mysore city.

Bird Life While entering through the main gate you may witness the antics of the Roller or Blue Jay, with brilliant display of blue bands in flight. It is a beauteous bird and chosen as the Bird of Karnataka. It feasts on insects, pouncing on them from a vantage point. Because of its blue throat it is considered as incarnation of Siva. A little further, on way to the main building, a group of snowwhite little Egrets with black spear like bill will be seen stealthily advancing to pick up insects from the well watered lawns. During early periods, their lacy plumes were in great demand by milliners for adorning women's hats in Europe and America. They were slaughtered ruthlessly almost to extinction. Luckily change in women's fashion has saved them from complete extermination. A funny Spotted Owlet may be seen staring at you from the hollow of the large peepal tree. The ledges of the building provide a sanctuary for hundreds of Blue Rock Pigeons. The swifts too have found a refuge there. The pigeons are seen whirling round the building only to return hurriedly to their perch. On way to the Southern gate, concealed in the leafy branches of the groves of copper pods, will be noticed a lonely hawk, called Shikra, lying in wait for its prey which include young ones of birds.

Along the culvert, on way to school, lurks the Whitebreasted Waterhen. It harbours along the marshy area with its family. Among the thickets bordering the Nullah and a patch of woodland behind the bungalows, I have hardly noticed any birds. Most of the varieties of birds I have noted are amongst the residential area behind the main building. Here, small flocks of crows abound. They are not the familiar House Crows with grey neck, but glossy jet black Jungle Crows. This is very intriguing indeed. Again, they have outcompeted the common House Sparrow from the human dwellings. Here and there, on open grounds, Mynahs are seen loitering and noisily hopping. In the spring the area reverberates with kuoo-kuoo, the call of the male Koel. It starts with low call reaching crescendo and breaks abruptly; it starts all over again monotonously. It is almost enchanting music heard at the break of the day from spring to pre-monsoon showers. Large flocks of Roseringed Parakeets, using campus as stopover, zoom across screaming noisily, keeak, keeak, keeack. The Pond Heron wearing its maroon breeding coat, and found singly, is watching patiently for its favourite quarry — the frogs. From nearby tall copper pods, we hear Kutroo - Kutroo, the call of the Crimson Barbet which is often mistaken for woodpecker. In the bushes and the hedgerows are the flowerpeckers and warblers. Warblers are busily searching for insect larvae, constantly cocking their slender tail and uttering tee tee from time to time. Around the residential quarters, you find many other birds such as Hoopoes flashing their hood, Minivets, with their beautiful scarlet colouring, and Common Brown Babblers rummaging through the litters on the ground searching for their prey. We are greeted by the joyful calls of the celebrated songster, the Redvented Bulbul. The Crested Sepoy Bulbul makes its frequent appearance. Bulbuls are fond of gardens. If you are lucky you may notice a pair of Golden Orioles among leafy trees. The Green Bee -eaters line themselves on over-head wires, often seen hacking their prey or gliding back to their base. The Crow Pheasant are heard making deep resonant call, coop-coop-coop, repeated quickly. They are closely related to cuckoos, and are considered auspicious if one comes across them. The Spotted Dove

enters your residence and nests in the verandah in some nook. Its calls krookruk- krukroo ... kroo-kroo - kroo, are often heard over long distances.

One hears cheerful towit towit notes of the Tailorbird among the shrubs and bush trees. One of the best songsters is the Magpie Robbin. Mornings are filled with its sweet songs. During breeding season, you may hear its plaintive notes. "Did-he-do-it", call of Red Wattled Lapwing is very common. Lapwings are seen often in pair. Perhaps it is the only bird in the campus breeding in the open ground. I found its four stone coloured mottled eggs near the Technology Block. The old banyan and peepal trees are fond haunts of the fruit eating Common Grey Hornbill. Small parties fly in glidingly from tree to tree in follow my leader fashion. I have never been able to see, in spite of my careful search, their unique nest in which breeding female is imprisoned. You may also hear the chattering song of Whitebreasted Kingfisher seen with its brilliant turquoise blue coloured feathers and with a long red beak. It is not necessarily confined to water, as it feeds on terrestrial insects too.

The Purple Sunbird makes its clumsy pendulous nest right in your garden or inside your house. You will see pairs with distinct colouration. Besides you come across many other varieties of woodland birds, the larks, drongos, wagtails, munias, minivets, Grey Tit, and raptors. Small parties of White Ibis are seen occasionally mingled with Egrets.

Birds are driven by their appetite, perching places, suitable nesting sites, and mixed vegetation. Correlation will be found with the type of vegetation. The vegetation in the campus is of secondary type and it provides less habitable sites for birds. Their density depends on these factors. As there are no suitable nesting places, we do not come across resident birds, except Blue Rock Pigeons. The birds sneak in from outside on a brief visit, mainly for feeding. But it is still a wonder that within 100 acres, I could come across 53 species of birds belonging to 32 families.

From 1986 onwards, I have made several tours around the campus on weekends to study the birds. I have tried to focus attention

on their association with the background. So far as illustrations are concerned, one will find excellent coloured plates in Salim Ali's "The Book of Indian Birds". The real joy will be in watching them yourself; all you need is a binocular and a guide. There are many more fascinating facts of birdlife awaiting your discovery.

Wetland Birds in Mysore District

Wetlands in general include lakes, rivers, streams, tanks, marshes, estuaries, deltas, seashores, mangrove swamps and coral reefs. Lakes include small and large irrigation tanks also. Birds are usually abundant on lakes and estuaries.

There are a large number of irrigation tanks scattered all over Mysore District. In the south west region, they are perennial (8-10 months full of water). There are 20 major tanks with water spread area exceeding 200 hectares. Most of these tanks are fed by streams, and water level increases after monsoon showers.

A typical tank scenario consists of uplands bordered with trees, with lowland grasses sloping towards the shallow waterzone of the tank. The interface between land and water shows clear zones with sedges, rushes, reeds, submerged water weeds and floating vegetation from shallow to deeper waters in that order. This presents a very scenic view with placid open waters. There is a luxuriant growth of plankton in the open waters due to abundance of sunshine in the region. This gives rise to richness of crustacean and insect larvae supporting myriads of fish life. This in turn supports diversity of bird life. The richness of avifauna depends on variety of microhabitats created by vegetation and topography.

The marshy areas at the edge of water are more productive and a large number of birds are found actively feeding here especially the waders. Some of ducks and geese which are herbivorous also prefer marsh water interface. The colour of the water could be a good indicator of the degree of pollution. The water may be clear or turbid or greenish with nutrient-rich influx from surroundings or dirty, being highly polluted.

The sandpipers, stilts and wagtails will be waiting in the low lands covered with grasses for feeding on insect larvae and worms. In the sedges will be found warblers strutting and flying from bed to bed.

The zone of emergent vegetation like reedbeds are inhabited by moorhens and other gallinules.

Sometimes weaver birds build nests in colonies by slinging together the long leaves of macrophytes typha. The gallinules also make use of them building platform nests. Diving ducks will be found in fishing open waters. The coots will be found ranging over the entire wetlands.

The trees provide perching places for cormorants, storks and King fisher. The cormorants will be found drying their wings on the rocks after diving for fish since they cannot fly efficiently with wet feathers. Pelicans and coots are usually found on large tanks where fish is abundant. On the large trees around, a number of water birds will be roosting and build their nests in single or mixed colonies. Herons nest in colonies in places called as heronaries.

Hérons are also wading birds, patiently waiting for their prey on the edge of the water. Gray heron, a solitary large bird (3ft), will be seen on most of the tanks. Its neck is slender with kink and has large toes to balance its body on soft mud while foraging.

The spot billed ducks are common resident ducks on most of the tanks. Their numbers are seen augmented during winter when they are found amidst migratory ducks. The floating vegetations provide walking pads for jacanas which balance themselves with long toes, seeking invertebrates and tiny frogs.

The common kinsfisher founds singly by the tank plunge dives to fish while the pied kingfisher hovers over the water in a stationery position and hurls itself with great speed at water to catch fish.

Migratory Birds:

During every winter (beginning with October-November onwardss) a large number of ducks, geese and waders start arriving on water bodies in South with unfailing accuracy. They come from eastern

Germany, Europe, Siberia, Central Asia and as far as China, crossing thousands of miles. They scatter over all the major tanks. It is a great spectacle to be observed on the wetlands around Mysore. They include garneys (blue winged teal), cotton teal, pintails, pochards, shovellers, Black winged stilts, sandpipers, the barheaded goose and some small birds. They come in large flock of hundreds, with exception of shovellers who are seen in few numbers. Gargneys and pin-tails are commonest. A marsh harrier is also a common winter visitor seen singly hovering over the reedbeds to pick up unsuspecting prey. Only a few migratory storks could be seen. One may occasionally come across a small flock of lesser flamingoes or a few stragglers left behind. On some tanks painted storks are common. They have been found breeding near Karanjikere on the tall trees surrounding the area.

Most of the migratory birds depart by March. Every year since 1987, Asian Waterfowl Census is carried out- in the month of January all over India and neighbouring S.Asia. Since bird watchers from Mysore very actively participate in this programme of international significance, the amateurs and new comers with background in bird watching should join and enjoy the watching the unusual spectacle of bird migration right at their doorstep.

Appendix I

Check list of Birds of CFTRI campus.

Sl. No.	Common Name	Status
1.	Babbler large grey	R
2.	Barbet large green	R
3.	Barbet small green	R
4.	Baya	
5.	Bee eater, Bluetailed	
6.	Bee eater, Chestnut headed	
7.	Bee eater, Small green	
8.	Bulbul Redwhiskered	R
9.	Coppersmith	R
10.	Crow, House	R
11.	Crow, jungle	R
12.	Crow, phesant	R
13.	Dove, Ring	
14.	Dove, Spotted	
15.	Drongo, black	R
16.	Egret, cattle	L
17.	Egret, little	L
18.	Flowerpecker, Thickbilled	
19.	Flowerpecker, Tickell's	
20.	Heron, Pond	L
21.	Hoopoe	R
22.	Hornbill, Common Grey	R
23.	Iora, Common	R
24.	Kingfisher, SmallBlue	R
25.	Kingfisher, Whitebreasted	R
26.	Kite, Pariah	R
27.	Koel	

28.	Lapwing Redwattled	R
29.	Lark creasted	
30.	Minivet small	R
31.	Munia, spotted	
32.	Myna common	R
33.	Oriole Golden	R
34.	Owlet, spotted	R
35.	Parakeet Roseringed	L
36.	Parakeet blossomheaded	L
37.	Pigeon, Blue Rock	
38.	Robin, Magpie	
39.	Roller, Indian	
40.	Shikra	R
41.	Shrike, Brown	R
42.	Shrike, Baybacked	R
43.	Sunbird, Purple	
44.	Sunbird, Purplerumped	
45.	Swift, House	R
46.	Tailorbird	
47.	Titi, Grey	
48.	Vulture, (Scavenger) E	L
49.	Wren Warbler, Ashy	
50.	Whitebreasted Waterhen	
51.	Woodpecker, Golden backed	R
52.	Blue throated barbet	
53.	Ibises, Black	

R - Resident, L - Local Migratory

Appendix II

Birds of Kukarahallikere

Sl. No.	Common Name
1.	Barbet, Small Green
2.	Bee-eater, Bluetailed
3.	Bee-eater, Small Green
4.	Coot
5.	Coppersmith
6.	Cormorant, Large
7.	Crow, House
8.	Crow, Jungle
9.	Crow-Pheasant or Coucal
10.	Darter or Snake-bird
11.	Dove, Spotted
12.	Drongo, Black
13.	Duck, Spotbilled
14.	Egret, Cattle
15.	Egret, Little
16.	Egret, Median
17.	Flowerpecker, Thickbilled
18.	Flycatcher, Redbreasted
19.	Garganey or Bluewinged Teal
20.	Grebe, Little
21.	Harrier, Marsh
22.	Heron, Grey
23.	Heron, Pond
24.	Hoopoe
25.	Hornbill, COMMON Grey
26.	Jacana, Bronzewinged
27.	Kingfisher, Whitebreasted

28. Kite, Brahminy
29. Kite, Pariah
30. Koel
31. Lapwing, Redwattled
32. Minivet, Small
33. Moorthen, Indian
34. Moorthen, Purple
35. Munia, Spotted
36. Myna, Indian or Common
37. Myna, Jungle
38. Oriole, Golden
39. Robin, Magpie
40. Sandpiper, Common
41. Sandpiper, Green
42. Sandpiper, Wood or Spotted
43. Shoveller
44. Stone Curlew
45. Sunbird, Purple
46. Sunbird, Purplerumped
47. Tailor Bird
48. Teal, Cotton
49. Teal, Lesser Whistling
50. Tit, Grey
51. Wagtail, Grey
52. Wagtail, Large Pied
53. Warbler, Blyth's Reed
54. Wren-Warbler, Ashy
55. Waterhen, Whitebreasted

Appendix III

Birds of Semi-deciduous Forest of Naganpur

Sl.No.	Common Name
1.	Babbler, Jungle Greyheaded
2.	Barbet, Large Green
3.	Bulbul, Redvented
4.	Bulbul, Redwhiskered
B.	Chat, Pied Bush
6.	Coppersmith
7.	Crow, House
8.	Crow-Pheasant or Coucal
9.	Cuckoo-Shrike, Large
10.	Dove, Ring
11.	Dove, Spotted
12.	Drongo, Black
13.	Drongo, Whitebellied
14.	Flowerpecker, Tickell's
15.	Flycatcher, Redbreasted
16.	Flycatcher, Whitebrowed Fantail
17.	Paradise Flycatcher
18.	Hoopoe
19.	Iora, Common
20.	Kestrel
21.	Kingfisher, Whitebreasted
22.	Lapwing, Redwattled
23.	Lapwing, Yellow-wattled
24.	Minivet, Scarlet
25.	Minivet, Small
26.	Myna, Brahminy
27.	Myna, Indian or Common

28. Myna, Jungle
29. Myna, Greyheaded
30. Oriole, Blackheaded
31. Oriole, Golden
32. Parakeet, Blossomheaded
33. Parakeet, roseringed
34. Partridge, Grey
35. Peafowl, Common
36. Pigeon, Common or Yellowlegged Green
37. Robin, Indian
38. Roller, Indian
39. Shrike, Baybacked
40. Sunbird, Purple
41. Sunbird, Purplerumpe
42. Swallow, Common
43. Tailor Bird
44. Tit, Grey
45. Tree Pie, Indian
46. Warbler, Blyth's Reed
47. Warbler, Streaked Fantall
48. Wren-Warbler, Ashy
49. Woodpecker, Lesser Goldenbacked

Appendix IV

List of Birds found in Scrub Jungle Chakanhalli Forest

Sl. No.	Common Name
1.	Babbler, Large Grey
2.	Barbet, Large Green
3.	Bee-eater, Chestnutheaded
4.	Bee-eater, Small Green
5.	Bulbul, Redwhiskered
6.	Coppersmith
7.	Crow, House
8.	Crow, Jungle
9.	Dove, Ring
10.	Dove, Spotted
11.	Egret, Cattle
12.	Hoopoe
13.	Hornbill, Common Grey
14.	Iora, Common
15.	Kingfisher, Whitebreasted
16.	Koel
17.	Lapwing, Redwattled
18.	Lark, Crested
19.	Minivet, Small
20.	Munia, Spotted
21.	Myna, Indian or Common
22.	Parakeet, Roseringed
23.	Pigeon, Blue Rock
24.	Robin, Magpie

25. Roller, Indian
26. Shikra
27. Sunbird, Puple
28. Sunbird, Purplerumped
29. Tailor Bird
30. Waterhen, Whitebreasted

Appendix V

Birds of Bandipur Forest

Sl. No.	Common Name
1.	Pea fowl
2.	Grey Jungle Fowl
3.	Hoopoe
4.	Common Kite
5.	Brahminy Kite
6.	Painted Partridge
7.	Grey Partridge
8.	Red Wattled Lapwing
9.	Green Pigeon
10.	Spotted Dove
11.	Roseringed Parakeet
12.	Koel
13.	Crow-Pheasant
14.	Indian Great
15.	Horned Owl
16.	Indian Roller
17.	Small Green Bee-eater
18.	Golden Backed Woodpecker
19.	Yellow Fronted Pied Woodpecker
20.	Black Drongo
21.	Racquet Tailed Drongo
22.	Golden Oriole
23.	Indian Myna
24.	Hill myna
25.	House Crow
26.	Jungle Crow

27. Red Whiskered Bulbul
28. Paradise Flycatcher
29. Indian Robin
30. Purple Sunbird
31. White eye
32. White throated Munia
33. Crested Hawk Eagle
34. Crested Serpent Eagle
35. Lorikeet
36. Jungle Myna
37. Jungle Babbler
38. Large Pied Wagtail
39. Red Munia
40. Tree Pie
41. Great Tit
42. Yellow Cheeked Tit
43. Chestnut Bellied nuthatch
44. Velvet Fronted Nuthatch
45. Large Grey Babbler
46. Common Babbler
47. Rufous Bellied Babbler
48. Yellow-eyed Babbler
49. Slaty Headed Scimitar Babbler
50. Gold fronted Chloropsis
51. Gold mantled Chloropsis
52. Red Vented Bulbul
53. White browed Bulbul
54. Pied Bushchat
55. Collared Bushchat
56. Magpie Robin
57. Shama
58. Blackbird
59. Blue rock Thrush

60. Malbar Whistling Thrush
61. Paradise Flycatcher
62. Nilgiri Verditer Flycatcher
63. White Browed Fantail Flycatcher
64. Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
65. Gery Shrike
66. Bay backed Shrike
67. Rufous Backed Shrike
68. Common Wood Shrike
69. Small minivet
70. Scarlet Minivet
71. Large Cuckoo Shrike
72. Black Headed Cuckoo Shrike
73. Ashy Swallow Shrike
74. Black Drongo
75. White Bellied Drongo
76. Tailor Bird
77. Streaked Fantail Warbler
78. Black Headed Oriole
79. Indian Myna
80. Brahminy Myna
81. Grey Headed Myna
82. Baya
83. Streaked Weaver Bird
84. White Backed Munia
85. Spotted Munia
86. House Sparrow
87. Yellow Throated Sparrow
88. Black Headed Bunting
89. Red Headed Bunting
90. Rosefinch
91. Crag Martin
92. Common Swallow

93. Wire tailed Swallow
94. Red Ramped swallow
95. Indian Cliff Swallow
96. Grey Wagtail
97. Large Pied Wagtail
98. White Wagtail
99. Yellow Headed Wagtail
100. Yellow Wagtail
101. Indian Pipit
102. Small Indian Skylark
103. Crested Lark
104. Purple Sunbird
105. Purplerumped Sunbird
106. Yellow Backed Sunbird
107. Tickell's Flower pecker
108. Fire Breasted Flower pecker
109. Indian Pitta
110. Pigmy Woodpecker
111. Rufous Woodpecker
112. Crimson Breasted Barbet
113. Chestnut Headed Bee-eater
114. Blue tailed Bee-eater
115. Common Hawk Cuckoo
116. Pied Crested Cuckoo
117. Small Blue Kingfisher
118. Pied Kingfisher
119. White Breasted Kingfisher
120. Common Grey Hornbill
121. Malbar Pied Hornbill
122. House Swift
123. Common Indian Night Jar
124. Barn Owl
125. Brown Fish Owl

126. Osprey
127. Indian White Backed Vulture
128. White Scavenger Vulture
129. Tawny Eagle
130. Short Toed Eagle
131. White Eyed Buzzard
132. Pariah Kite
133. Shikra
134. Laggar Falcon
135. Blue Rock Pigeon
136. Red Turtle Dove
137. Emerald Dove
138. Grey Jungle Fowl
139. Red Spur Fowl
140. Common or Grey Quail
141. Jungle or Bush Quail
142. Alexandrine Parakeet
143. Common Busted Quail
144. White Breasted Waterhen
145. Purple Moorhen
146. Indian Moorhen
147. Coot
148. Bronzewinged Jacana
149. Redwattled Lapwing
150. Little wing Plover
151. Black winged Stilt
152. Avocet
153. Little Cormorant Darter
154. White Ibis
155. Black Ibis
156. Spoon Bill
157. Open Bill Stork
158. Little Egret

159. Cattle Egret
160. Large Egret
161. Median Egret
162. Pond Heron
163. Night Heron
164. Cotton Teal
165. Lesser Whistling Teal
166. Common Teal
167. White eyed Pochard
168. White necked Stork
169. Black necked Stork
170. Iora
171. Painted Stork
172. King Vulture
173. Malabar Great Black Wood pecker
174. Malabar Trogon
175. Large Green Barbet
176. Crested Hawk Eagle
177. Indian Cuckoo
178. Hawk Cuckoo
179. Pheasant tailed Jacana
180. Red Start
181. Ring Dove
182. Golden Oriole

Exerpted from Status Report on Project Tiger 1973-1993.

Appendix VI

List of Wetland birds found in large numbers in Mysore district.

Major Species

Sl. No.	Common Name	Status
1.	Little Grebe	
2.	Little Cormorunt	
3.	Intermediate Egret	
4.	Little Egret	
5.	Cattle Egret	
6.	Indian Pond Heron	
7.	Blackheaded White Ibris	
8.	Lesser Whistling DUCK	
9.	Barheaded Goose	
10.	Wigeon	
11.	Falcated Teal	M
12.	Green Winged Teal	M
13.	Spotbilled Duck	LM
14.	Garganey	M
15.	Northen Pintail	M
16.	Northen Shoveller	M
17.	Pochard	M
18.	Damoiselle Crane	M
19.	Purple Swamphen	
20.	Common Coot	
21.	Pheasant Tailed Jacana	
22.	Blackwinged Stilts	M
23.	Redwattled Lapwing	

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|-----|----------------------|---|
| 24. | Little Ringed Plover | |
| 25. | Green Sandpiper | M |
| 26. | Wood Sandpiper | M |
| 27. | Common Sandpiper | M |
| 28. | Pintail Snipe | M |
| 29. | Little Stint | M |
| 30. | Whiskered Tern | |

M - Migratory, LM - Local Migratory

Species of wetland birds - 147

Important in Karnataka - 30