

**SPECIES DIVERSITY, DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF
AVIFUANA IN THE MANGROVE OF KARAMJAL FOREST STATION,
SUNDARBANS**

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ABSTRACT: Study on bird species diversity, distribution and relative abundance is important for conservation efforts in local and national scale. However, bird diversity, distribution and relative abundance are little known in Karamjal Forest Station, Sundarbans. Ecological appraisal of bird species diversity, distribution and relative abundance of the avifauna of the Karamjal Forest Station were conducted from June 2015 to April 2016. A total of 156 bird species was recorded during the study period. Of which, one was globally Critically Endangered, *Gyps bengalensis* and two were Near Threatened i.e., *Gyps himalayensis* and *Luscinia pectardens*. The distribution of bird among habitat type was significantly different ($f = 22.069$, $p < 0.05$, $df = 2$). Walking trail was inhabited the highest species diversity ($H' = 3.77$) with the highest evenness ($J = 0.823$) while water body was recorded the lowest species diversity ($H' = 2.93$) with the lowest evenness ($J = 0.804$), it could have a relation to the availability of food items in the habitat. This study showed that despite huge tourist pressures this forest station harbour diverse avian species and thus this area should be managed in order to enhance the population of avian species.

KEY WORDS: species diversity, distribution, relative abundance, mangrove, birds and Karamjal forest station.

INTRODUCTION

The Sundarbans is a unique ecosystem of global importance. The Bangladesh portion of the Sundarbans alone covers an area of some 6000 km² while the total area is 10,000 km² and it is considered as the largest expanse of mangrove forests in the world which is the home to a great diversity of species. Several studies on the birds of Bangladesh Sundarbans have been conducted in the past. Rashid *et al.* (1994) listed 315 species but this included species of hypothetical occurrence. Thompson and Johnson (1996) produced lists of birds in Bangladesh and indicated species that are found in the Sundarbans. Subsequent reports on notable birds (Thompson *et al.* 1993, Thompson and Johnson 2003) have updated the knowledge of the status and distribution of many species and Islam *et al.* (1999) listed winter birds of Sundarbans, Bangladesh. M. H. Khan (2005) published a list of 198 birds from Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary, Bangladesh. And very recent Chowdhury *et al.* (2014) reported 17 species of waders including three very notable species- *Numenius arquata*, *Esacus recurvirostris* and the locally very rare *Haematopus ostralegus longipes* from the whole coastline of the Sundarbans, Bangladesh.

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Though it is a very important tool for an ecologist to study species diversity, distribution and abundance to understand the community structure and critically important for conservation efforts of an area, there is no scientific study regarding species diversity, distribution and abundance of birds of Karamjal Forest Station yet. Besides, there were some reasons behind choosing this area as our study site- a) easily accessible, b) insufficient funding, c) insufficient logistics, d) time consuming and this place is sort of interesting in term of distance from human area and huge tourists. Hence, this present study was carried out for new inventory, to assess the diversity and distribution of bird species and to document their relative abundance and seasonal variation throughout the year in Karamjal Forest Station. And also efforts have been made to investigate specialist birds in human-dominated mangrove patch of this area.

Thus, the result of this finding is valuable for protected area managers, area-specific management planners, conservationists, ecologists and provides baseline information for different scientific communities for further studies of this area as well as the total Sundarbans and to create awareness for their conservation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area: The Sundarbans which is the largest single tract of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world covers approximately 10,000 square kilometres in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta of Bangladesh and India at 21°30'-22°30' N and 80°05'-89°55'E. It is a natural region roughly comprising 60% of southern Bangladesh and a small portion in Eastern part of the Indian state of West Bengal and it is designated as the first RAMSAR site of Bangladesh and is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Iftekhar & Islam 2004).

Karamjal Forest Station is one of the major entry points to the Sundarbans. Located about 5 km from Mongla Sea Port. This research survey has been conducted through 5 km² of Karamjal Forest Station, Sundarbans that is positioned between the coordination of longitude 89.589351° N and latitude 22.427849° E. Similar to the whole sundarbans area, this area is also surrounded by waterbody, but this area is mostly mangrove dominated by *Heritiera fomes*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, and *Sonneratia apetala*. And it is one of the most human-dominated areas of Sundarbans and every day hundreds of tourists visit this area.

Methodology: Data collection was carried out from June 2015 to April 2016 including wet and dry seasons of the year. According to the rainfall distribution of the area from October to March were considered as the dry season, while April to September were considered as the wet season.

Study design and data collection method: For this study, the area was stratified into three habitat types based on the land cover feature. Those habitat types were deep forest (deep inside the forest dominated by large trees), walking trail

(tourist trails mostly located less dense areas) and water body (includes all water bodies surrounding the study area). A stratified random sampling design across the three habitat types was used to assess diversity and abundance of bird species.

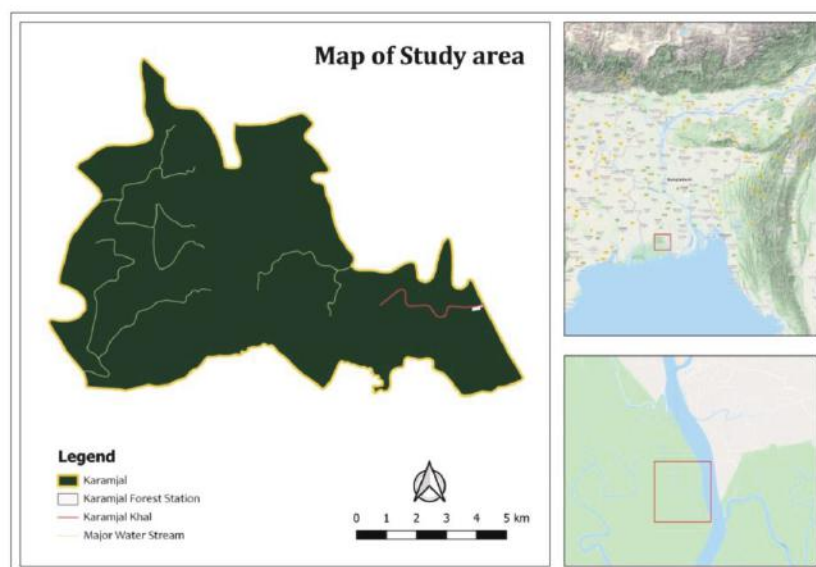


Fig. 1. Map of the study area

Bird identifications and counting of individuals were conducted by direct observations with the aid of binoculars (8×42) and bird guide books. Observations were made by standing in the middle of the point transect and observing gently up to a distance of 30 m radius. Observation at each point transects lasted for 15 min (Girma *et al.* 2017). The English or local and scientific names of the birds have been taken during field observation. The following three characteristics were applied to identify the bird species. 1) External morphology (Color, shape, size, beak, leg and tail), 2) song and calls and 3) Habitat type (Hossain and Baki 2015).

Point survey of birds' species was carried out in the morning time from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. in the early evening (Brower *et al.* 1990; Pomeroy 1992). Replicated point counts and a presence-absence approach were used for bird censuses. All observed bird species were recorded with a prepared datasheet. Also, the identified birds were grouped under migrant, rare, uncommon, fairly common, common and abundant in ascending order (Ian and Peter 2003; Mengesha and Bekele 2008). While surveying birds, double-counting the same species or individual birds at a point was avoided by using simultaneous counting, careful observation in roosting and nesting site of birds.

Data Analysis: All data were summarized per habitat types during the study period in the table. Shannon diversity index (Magurran1988; Jarvis and Robertso 1999), evenness, relative abundance and encounter rate (Bibby *et al.* 1992) were calculated to evaluate the diversity and abundance of bird . One-way ANOVA has been conducted to assess the variation among the habitat type.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Species Richness and Abundance of Birds: 156 species under 15 order has been documented from the study area. Among them, Passeriformes order represented 50% of the species which is the highest one and the lowest number from three orders: Pelecaniformes, Galliformes and Bucerotiformes which represented 0.64% of the total species.

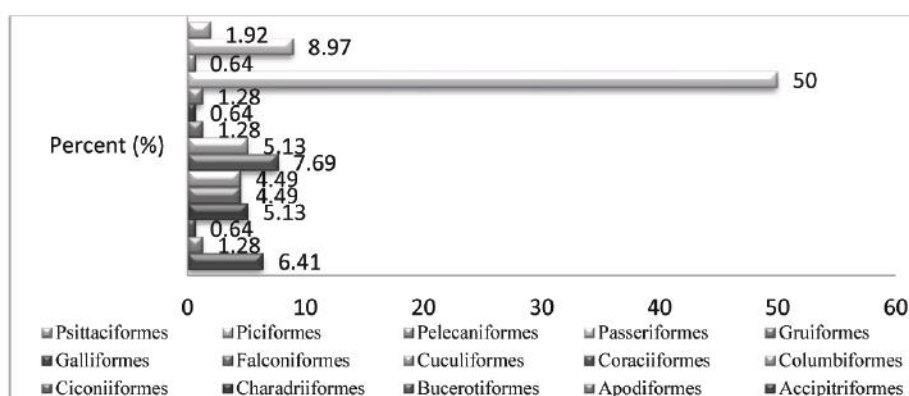


Fig. 2.Proportion of different orders of birds

According to the occurrence rate during the study period, highest number of species was considered as rare which represented 66.6% of the total species and lowest number as common represented as 8.9% of the total species. For instance, two species from family Accipitridae viz., *Gyps bengalensis*, *Gyps himalayensis* and a species from family Muscipidae viz., *Luscinia pectardens* were recorded from the study area. The sighting of *L. pectardens* was so far the second record of this bird from Karamjal after Monirul H. Khan (2004).

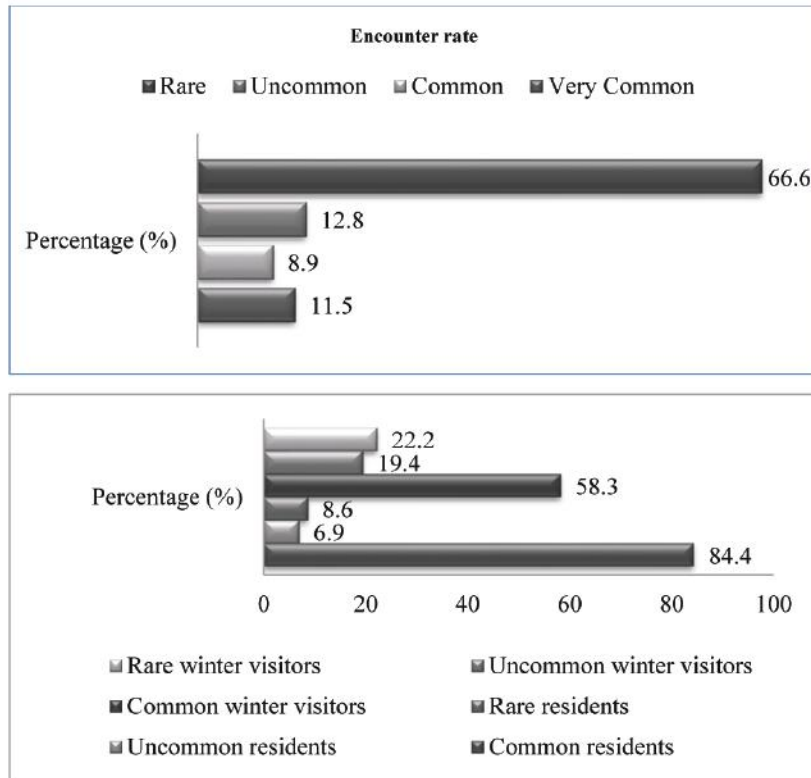


Fig. 3. Encounter rate (general & seasonal)

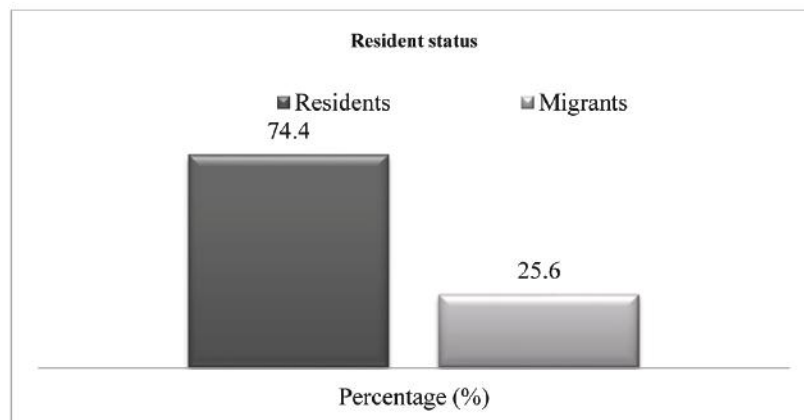


Fig. 4. Resident status of bird species of study area

of the identified bird species, 74.4% were found as residents and 25.6% migratory species of Bangladesh. Among all those resident species, most of them were common residents.

And of those all migrants, majority of them were winter migrants and a very few were summer migrants.

Among all identified species from the study area, one was globally considered as Critically Endangered, *Gyps bengalensis*. Besides, two were considered as Near Threatened i.e., *G himalayensis* and *L. pectardens*. The remaining 153 recorded species as Least Concern.

Diversity and Distribution of Bird Species: The abundance of bird species among habitat type was significantly different ($f= 22.069$, $p =1.1921E-09$, $df= 2$). Walking trail was recorded the highest distribution (28.89 ± 43.68) while water body recorded the lowest distribution (4.27 ± 12.36). Walking trail was inhabited the highest species richness, water body was harbored the lowest species richness in the study area (Table 1).

Table 1. Bird species distribution across habitat types (ANOVA: Single Factor)

SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Arith.mean	Variance	Std.Dev	
Deep forest	98	680	6.93877551	373.1920892	19.3181803	
Walking trail	98	2832	28.89795918	1907.803913	43.6784147	
Waterbody	98	418	4.265306122	152.7123922	12.3576856	
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	35806.61224	2	17903.30612	22.06916757	1.1921E-09	3.02678493
Within Groups	236069.7143	291	811.2361316			
Total	271876.3265	293				

Walking trail recorded the highest species diversity of birds ($H'= 3.77$) with the highest evenness ($J=0.822$) followed by Deep forest ($H'= 2.97$). Waterbody was recorded the lowest species diversity ($H'= 2.93$) and had the lowest evenness index ($J=0.804$) in the study area.

Table 2. Bird species diversity index along habitat types

Habitat types	No. of species	Diversity (H')	Evenness (J)
Deep Forest	40	2.971382	0.80549
Water body	38	2.925857	0.80434
Walking trail	98	3.772327	0.82276

The reason for high bird diversity around the trail area is beyond our study scope. It might be due to the abundance of different food items beside the walking trail or due to the accessibility of these three habitats for bird watching. With this study we tried to compare three types of habitat and showcase which habitat harbours more bird species. From conservation perspective long term multidisciplinary study is required to understand the bird community ecology in Sundarbans.

CONCLUSION

Despite having tourist pressure during the winter season, walking trail of this forest harbour a significant number of bird species. Besides this, Karamjol forest area has a remarkable bird diversity compare to the other part of Sundarbans. We also found that despite of human disturbance, walking trail has the highest species diversity than the deep forest and water body. This could be happened due to the availability of different types of food item beside the walking trails or due to the difference of visibility among those three habitats. However, the area is possible to qualify the criteria of an important bird diversity area of Sundarbans. So, this study area should be given to further conservation measure to keep existing bird species diversity. Moreover, since this study was the first investigation of this area, there might be some limitations to discover cryptic and nocturnal bird species. We recommend to conduct long term ecological study to understand the bird community of Karamjol forest areas.

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Annexure I. List of birds seen in Karamjal Forest Station, Sundarbans, Bangladesh

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Feeding Habit	Habitat	Passerine/Nonpasserine	No. of Observation	Resident Status	National Status	Global Status	%	Relative Abundance
<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	Molluscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	9	CR	NO	LC	11.6	R
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	6	CR	NO	LC	7.7	R
<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	10	CR	NO	LC	12.9	R
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	29	CR	NO	LC	37.6	UC
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	12	CR	NO	LC	15.5	R
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	4	CR	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	9	CR	NO	LC	11.6	R
<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	Little Cormorant	Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	8	CR	NO	LC	10.3	R
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	3	CM _w	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Falconiformes	Falconidae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	1	RM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Accipitriformes	Pandionidae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	2	RM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey Buzzard	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	3	RR	DD	LC	3.8	R
<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	4	CR	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Brahminy Kite	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	8	CR	NO	LC	10.3	R
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	20	CR	NO	LC	25.9	UC
<i>Nisaetus cirrhatius</i>	White Bellied Sea Eagle	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	14	CR	NO	LC	18.1	R
<i>Sporornis cheela</i>	Changeable Hawk Eagle	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	3	RR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Crested Serpent Eagle	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	3	RR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	White Rumped Vulture	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	3	RR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Anaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Himalayan Griffon Vulture	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Carnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	2	RR	CR	NT	2.5	R
<i>Gallinulus striatus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	7	UR	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Slaty Breasted Rail	Gruiformes	Rallidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	1	RR	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	2	CR	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Common Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	106	CM _w	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Green Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	2	UM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Common Redshank	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	1	CM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Larus brunnicapillus</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	Crustacevore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	2	CM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Brown-headed Gull	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Omnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	2	CM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Black-headed Gull	Charadriiformes	Laridae	Omnivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	3	CM _w	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Little Tern	Galliformes	Sternidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	1	CR	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Columba livia</i>	Red Junglefowl	Columbiformes	Phasianidae	Grainivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	6	CR	NO	LC	7.7	R
	Common Rock Pigeon	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	2	CR	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Streptopelia decaedo</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	40	CR	NO	LC	51.9	C
<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Turtle Dove	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	20	CR	NO	LC	25.9	UC
<i>Splipelia surattensis</i>	Western Spotted Dove	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	135	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Common Emerald Dove	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	5	CR	NO	LC	6.4	R
<i>Treron binnicus</i>	Orange Breasted Green Pigeon	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	9	RR	NO	LC	11.6	R

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Feeding Habit	Habitat	Passerine/Nonpasserine	No. of Observation	Resident Status	National Status	Global Status	%	Relative Abundance
<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Yellow Footed Green	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Frugivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	6	CR	NO	LC	7.7	R
<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	6	RR	NO	LC	7.7	R
<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Blossom Headed Parakeet	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	4	RR	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	4	CR	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	Cuculiformes	Centropodidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	Cuculiformes	Centropodidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	4	CR	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	Asian koel	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	6	CR	NO	LC	7.7	R
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	2	CR	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	1	M ₆	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	2	M ₆	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Phaenophaea tristis</i>	Green Billed Malkoha	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	6	CR	NO	LC	7.7	R
<i>Cypsiurus belaisiensis</i>	Asian Palm Swift	Apodiformes	Apodidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	56	CR	NO	LC	72.7	C
<i>Apus affinis</i>	House Swift	Apodiformes	Apodidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	9	CR	NO	LC	11.6	R
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	Bucerotiformes	Upupidae	Insectivore+Gra minivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	2	UR	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	32	CR	NO	LC	41.5	UC
<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue Eared Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	1	RR	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Cerylidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	5	CR	NO	LC	6.4	R
<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black Capped Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	21	CM ₆	NO	LC	27.2	UC
<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	5	CR	NO	LC	6.4	R
<i>Halcyon smyrnenensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	23	CR	NO	LC	29.8	UC
<i>Todiramphus chitris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	24	CR	NO	LC	31.1	UC
<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	Brown Winged Kingfisher	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	Piscivore	Waterbody	Nonpasserine	23	CR	NO	LC	29.8	UC
<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green Bee-eater	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	30	CR	NO	LC	38.9	UC
<i>Merops leschenaultia</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	8	CR	NO	LC	10.3	R
<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	2	CR	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Psilopogon haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	Frugivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	5	CR	NO	LC	6.4	R
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wrenback	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Nonpasserine	2	UM ₆	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Lesser Goldenback	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	Greater Flameback	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	42	CR	NO	LC	54.5	C
<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Common Flameback	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	1	CR	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Micropternis brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	Streak-throated Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	4	UR	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Picus viridanus</i>	Streak-breasted Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	1	UR	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Dendrocopos macoi</i>	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	14	CR	NO	LC	18.1	R
<i>Picus canus</i>	Grey Headed Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	17	CR	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	Grey Capped Pygmy Woodpecker	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	53	CR	NO	LC	63.8	C
<i>Picumus inornatus</i>	Speckled Piculet	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	16	CR	NO	LC	20.7	R

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Feeding Habit	Habitat	Passerine/Nonpasserine	No. of Observation	Resident Status	National Status	Global Status	%	Relative Abundance
<i>Picus chlorocephalus</i>	Lesser Yellow-nape	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	14	CR	NO	LC	18.1	R
<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	Greater Yellow-nape	Piciformes	Picidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Nonpasserine	17	CR	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common Woodshrike	Passeriformes	Tephrodornithidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	Passeriformes	Campophagidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	2	UM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	Passeriformes	Campophagidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	1	UR	DD	LC	1.2	R
<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher	Passeriformes	Campophagidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	44	CM _w	NO	LC	57.1	C
<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Shrike	Passeriformes	Campophagidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	163	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>	Small Minivet	Passeriformes	Campophagidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	7	CR	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Scarlet Minivet	Passeriformes	Campophagidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	17	CR	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Golden Fronted Leafbird	Passeriformes	Sittidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	183	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Velvet Fronted Nuthatch	Passeriformes	Pittidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	26	CR	NO	LC	33.7	UC
	Mangrove Pitta	Passeriformes	Pittidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine						
<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora	Passeriformes	Aegithinidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	25	CR	NO	LC	32.4	UC
<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	Passeriformes	Laniidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	7	CM _w	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	Passeriformes	Laniidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	7	CR	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike	Passeriformes	Laniidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	7	UM _w	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	2	RR	DD	LC	2.5	R
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	21	RM _w	NO	LC	27.2	R
<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	34	CR	NO	LC	44.1	UC
<i>Dicranus macrocerus</i>	Black Drongo	Passeriformes	Dicruidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	65	CR	NO	LC	84.4	VC
<i>Dicranus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	Passeriformes	Dicruidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	2	UM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Dicranus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo	Passeriformes	Dicruidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	17	CR	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Dicranus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	Passeriformes	Dicruidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	30	CR	DD	LC	38.9	UC
<i>Dicranus holletotus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	Passeriformes	Dicruidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie	Passeriformes	Dicruidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Passerine	17	CR	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Passerine	48	CR	NO	LC	62.3	C
<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	Passeriformes	Corvidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Passerine	63	CR	NO	LC	81.8	VC
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow	Passeriformes	Artamidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Passerine	106	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	135	CM _w	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Prinia montana</i>	Plain Prinia	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	3	CR	NO	LC	3.8	R
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	Insectivore+Fru	Walking trail	Passerine	60	CR	NO	LC	77.9	VC
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	Insectivore+Fru	Walking trail	Passerine	190	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler	Passeriformes	Acrocephalidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	4	CM _w	NO	LC	5.1	R
<i>Acrocephalus stentorius</i>	Thick-billed Warbler	Passeriformes	Acrocephalidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	1	CM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Clamorous Reed-warbler	Passeriformes	Acrocephalidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	1	RM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler	Passeriformes	Phylloscopidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	55	CM _w	NO	LC	71.4	C
<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Blyth's Leaf-warbler	Passeriformes	Phylloscopidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	142	CM _w	NO	LC	100	VC

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Feeding Habit	Habitat	Passerine/No passerine	No. of Observation	Resident Status	National Status	Global Status	%	Relative Abundance
<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	Passeriformes	Phylloscopidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	2	CM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	44	CR	NO	LC	57.1	C
<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Jungle Babbler	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	57	CR	NO	LC	74.0	C
<i>Mixornis gilviris</i>	Pin Striped Tit Babbler	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	22	CR	NO	LC	28.5	UC
<i>Melococcyzina abbotti</i>	Abbott's Babbler	Passeriformes	Pelloniidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	45	CR	NO	LC	58.4	C
<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	41	CR	NO	LC	53.2	C
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Passerine	72	CR	NO	LC	93.5	VC
<i>Acridotheres griseigularis</i>	Bank Myna	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Insectivore	Waterbody	Passerine	5	CR	NO	LC	6.4	R
<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Jungle Myna	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Insectivore+Fru givore	Walking trail	Passerine	109	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Insectivore+Fru givore	Walking trail	Passerine	190	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Omnivore	Walking trail	Passerine	152	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Luscinia caliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	2	RM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	Firethroat	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	1	UM _w	DD	NT	1.2	R
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-robin	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	82	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Deep forest	Passerine	2	RM _w	NO	LC	2.5	R
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	1	RM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-thrush	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	1	UM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	1	RM _w	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Tajga Flycatcher	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	7	CM _w	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Verdler Flycatcher	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	16	CM _w	NO	LC	20.7	R
<i>Cyanis poliolegens</i>	Pale Chinned Blue Flycatcher	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	14	CM _w	NO	LC	18.1	R
<i>Cyanis rubeculoides</i>	Blue-throated Flycatcher	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	15	RM _w	NO	LC	19.4	R
<i>Zosterora citrine</i>	Orange-headed Thrush	Passeriformes	Turdidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	17	UR	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	Passeriformes	Monachidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	29	CR	NO	LC	37.6	UC
<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	14	CR	NO	LC	18.1	R

Scientific Name	Common Name	Order	Family	Feeding Habit	Habitat	Passerine/Nonpasserine	No. of Observation	Resident Status	National Status	Global Status	%	Relative Abundance
<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Nectarivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	40	CR	NO	LC	51.9	C
<i>Nectarinia asiaticus</i>	Purple Sunbird	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Nectarivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	85	CR	NO	LC	100	VC
<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Crimson Sunbird	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Nectarivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	31	CR	NO	LC	40.2	UC
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Ruby Cheeked Sunbird	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Nectarivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	30	CR	NO	LC	38.9	UC
<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spider Hunter	Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	8	CR	NO	LC	10.3	R
<i>Dicaeum everetti</i>	Scarlet Backed Flowerpecker	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	Nectarivore+Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	24	CR	NO	LC	31.1	UC
<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	Orange Bellied Flowerpecker	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	Nectarivore+Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	23	CR	NO	LC	29.8	UC
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	Passeriformes	Paridae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	71	CR	NO	LC	92.2	VC
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Passeriformes	Passeridae	Granivore	Walking trail	Passerine	54	CR	NO	LC	70.1	C
<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Granivore	Walking trail	Passerine	56	CR	NO	LC	72.7	C
<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Indian Silverbill	Passeriformes	Estrifidae	Granivore	Walking trail	Passerine	11	UR	NO	LC	14.2	R
<i>Lonchura striata</i>	White-rumped Munia	Passeriformes	Estrifidae	Granivore	Walking trail	Passerine	6	UR	NO	LC	7.7	R
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	Passeriformes	Estrifidae	Granivore	Walking trail	Passerine	10	CR	NO	LC	12.9	R
<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	17	M _p	NO	LC	22.1	R
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Insectivore	Deep forest+Walking trail	Passerine	26	CM _w	NO	LC	33.7	UC
<i>Motacilla madagascariensis</i>	Citrine Wagtail	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	1	RR	NO	LC	1.2	R
<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	8	CM _w	NO	LC	10.3	R
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	White-browed Wagtail	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	7	CM _w	NO	LC	9.1	R
<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddy field Pipit	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Insectivore	Walking trail	Passerine	6	CR	NO	LC	7.7	R

VC= Very Common, C= Common, UC= Uncommon, R=Rare, CM_w=Common Winter Migrant, CR=Common Resident, M_p=Passage Migrant, UR=Uncommon Resident, RR=Rare Resident, RM_w=Rare Winter Migrant, UM_w=Uncommon Winter Migrant, M_s=Summer Migrant.