Common Migratory and Resident Birds of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram: A Ramsar Site

HARYANA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Migratory and Resident Birds of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram : A Ramsar Site

India is one of the world's mega biodiverse countries, hosting about 8% of the world's total species despite accounting for only 2.4% of the Earth's land area. India is home to over 90,000 species of animals, including about 1,300 bird species, which accounts for 13% of the world's bird species. The country also has a high level of endemism, with approximately 45% of its flora and fauna being endemic.

Birds are an important component of India's biodiversity. The country is home to several important bird habitats, including wetlands, grasslands, forests, and coastal areas, which provide critical nesting and foraging sites for various bird species. The bird diversity in India is influenced by its geographical location, diverse topography, climate, and habitat heterogeneity.

Some of the important bird habitats in India include the Himalayas, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Northeastern region. These areas are home to a variety of endemic and endangered bird species, such as the Indian Peafowl, Indian Pitta, Great Indian Bustard, and Nicobar Megapode.

In addition to its rich bird diversity, India is also home to several Ramsar sites. Ramsar sites are wetlands designated as "Wetlands of International Importance" under the Ramsar Convention. India has 75 such sites, covering an area of about 13,26,677 ha . These sites are critical for the conservation of waterbirds and other wetland-dependent species.

Some of the important Ramsar sites in India for bird conservation include the Chilika Lake in Odisha, Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan, and the Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu. These sites are home to several migratory waterbird species, such as the Greater Flamingo, Bar-headed Goose, and the Common Pochard, as well as several resident bird species.

HARYANA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH · ONE FAMILY · ONE FUTURE

Common Migratory and Resident Birds of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram : A Ramsar Site

India faces several threats to its bird diversity, including habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation, poaching and hunting, climate change, and pollution. Several conservation measures are being implemented to mitigate these threats, such as the establishment of protected areas, habitat restoration, and awareness campaigns.

India has a rich bird diversity, with several important bird habitats including Ramsar sites critical for bird conservation. However, conservation efforts need to be intensified to ensure the long-term survival of these bird species and their habitats.

HARYANA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH · ONE FAMILY · ONE FUTURE

Common Migratory and Resident Birds of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram : A Ramsar Site

Haryana, located in northern India, is home to a diverse array of bird species, with over 500 species reported in the state. Sultanpur National Park, located in Gurugram district, is a major birding hotspot in Haryana and attracts numerous bird enthusiasts every year.

The park is also home to a number of migratory birds that visit during the winter months, such as the Siberian crane, Eurasian teal, Northern pintail, and Rosy pelican.
The park's diverse habitats, including wetlands, grasslands, and woodlands, provide a range of nesting and feeding opportunities for birds. It is also an important stopover for migratory birds traveling along the Central Asian Flyway.

HARYANA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Migratory and Resident Birds of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram : A Ramsar Site

Ramsar wetland sites are internationally recognized as important habitats for a diverse range of bird species, both migratory and resident. The book enlisting 220 bird species found in Sultanpur National Park is a comprehensive guide for birdwatchers, researchers, and conservationists.

The bird species found in this wetland site include a mix of migratory and resident species. Resident bird species are those that live in the wetland site year-round, while migratory species visit the site during specific seasons for breeding, nesting, or feeding.

The book also provide information on the breeding, nesting, and feeding habits of the different bird species, as well as their conservation status as per the information of the database of IUCN and Haryana Forest Department. Overall, the book listing 220 bird species is a valuable resource for anyone interested in studying, conserving, or appreciating the rich birdlife of this important habitat.

HARYANA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Migratory and Resident Birds of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram : A Ramsar Site

"पक्षी अपनी उड़ान से मुक्त होकर स्वतंत्र विचार का प्रतीक हैं।" – स्वामी विवेकानंद

The birds are a true barometer of our environment, and by protecting them, we protect the earth." - Peter Coyote

"Birds are indicators of the environment. If they are in trouble, we know we'll soon be in trouble." - Roger Tory Peterson

"Birds are not just beautiful creatures, they are integral parts of our ecosystem, playing important roles in pollination, pest control, and seed dispersal." - David Attenborough

HARYANA STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH · ONE FAMILY · ONE FUTURE

Northern Shoveler *(Spatula clypeata)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists of small aquatic invertebrates such as adult and larval insects, molluscs, planktonic crustaceans, the seeds of emergent and aquatic plants (e.g. bulrushes and waterweeds), annelids, amphibian spawn, tadpoles, spiders, fish and the vegetative parts of aquatic plants.

Threats

- Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases
- Viral/prion-induced diseases
- Hunting & trapping
- Agricultural & forestry effluents
- Utility & service lines

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Bar-headed Goose (*Anser indicus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet is herbivores (graminivores, granivores) and feed mainly on grasses that surround lakes where they nest.

Threats

- Habitat degradation

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists of small aquatic invertebrates such as adult and larval insects, molluscs, planktonic crustaceans, the seeds of emergent and aquatic plants (e.g. bulrushes and waterweeds), annelids, amphibian spawn, tadpoles, spiders, fish and the vegetative parts of aquatic plants.

Threats

- Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases
- Viral/prion-induced diseases
- Hunting & trapping
- Agricultural & forestry effluents
- Utility & service lines

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grasslands, wetlands (inlands), Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is omnivorous, it's diet consisting of tender green shoots and the seeds of terrestrial vegetation, agricultural grains such as millet and wheat, littoral crustaceans such as shrimps, aquatic and terrestrial insects (especially Locusts), aquatic molluscs, small fish, frogs, amphibian spawn and worms

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases
- Viral/prion-induced diseases

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland)

Diet

The diet of this species consists predominantly of the roots, seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic plants (e.g. Chara spp.), *Hippurus spp.*, hornworts *Ceratophyllum spp.*, pondweeds *Potamogeton spp.*, milfoil *Myriophyllum spp.* and especially stonewort *Nitellopsis obtusa* , although it will occasionally also take aquatic invertebrates (e.g. molluscs), amphibians and small fish

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting
- Poisoning from lead shot ingestion

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Demoiselle Crane *(Anthropoides virgo)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The diet of this species consists mainly of plant material (such as grass seeds) although lizards and small invertebrates such as large insects (especially beetles) and worms are also taken during the summer. The species will forage in cultivated fields, feeding on ripening cereal crops in its breeding grounds, peanuts, beans and other crops on migration, and wheat, chickpeas, alfalfa and lucerne in India

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Crane (*Grus grus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Savanna, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is omnivorous in both breeding and non-breeding seasons, the plant component of its diet consisting of grass roots and shoots, rhizomes, tubers (e.g. potatoes), the leaves of crops and wild herbs (e.g. brassicas, clover, nettle, chickweed), pondweed, the berries of *Empetrum* and *Vaccinium*, cereal, peas, olives, acorns, cedarnuts, groundnuts *Arachis*, and the pods of *Cajanus* . Animal matter in this species' diet includes adult (beetles, flies) and larval (Lepidoptera) insects, snails, earthworms, millipedes, spiders, woodlice, frogs, slow-worms, lizards, snakes, small mammals (rodents and shrews), fish and occasionally the eggs and young of small birds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

The species is carnivorous and has a varied and opportunistic diet. It takes small mammals (e.g. voles, water voles, mice, shrews, young rats, large insects (e.g. beetles, grasshoppers, crickets and locusts), adult and juvenile amphibians, snakes, lizards, earthworms, fish, eggs and nestlings of ground-nesting birds, molluscs and crustaceans

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial / Terrestrial / Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists chiefly of annelid worms and terrestrial insects (e.g. Coleoptera and Orthoptera) especially during the summer, although it will also take crustaceans, molluscs, polychaete worms, spiders, berries and seeds, as well as occasionally small fish, amphibians, lizards, young birds and small rodents

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial /Aquatic & Marine

Diet

On the breeding grounds the diet of this species consists mainly of insects, such as the adults, pupae and larva of Diptera (e.g. midges, craneflies) and beetles, as well as bugs and leeches. In the winter its diet consists of polychaete worms, molluscs, crustaceans (such as amphipods, brine shrimps and copepods), and occasionally insects and seeds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet includes larval insects (10–80%), adult insects, earthworms, small crustaceans, small gastropods and spiders. Plant fibres and seeds are consumed in smaller quantities. It feeds by vertical and rhythmic probing in substrate, often without removing the bill from the soil

Threats

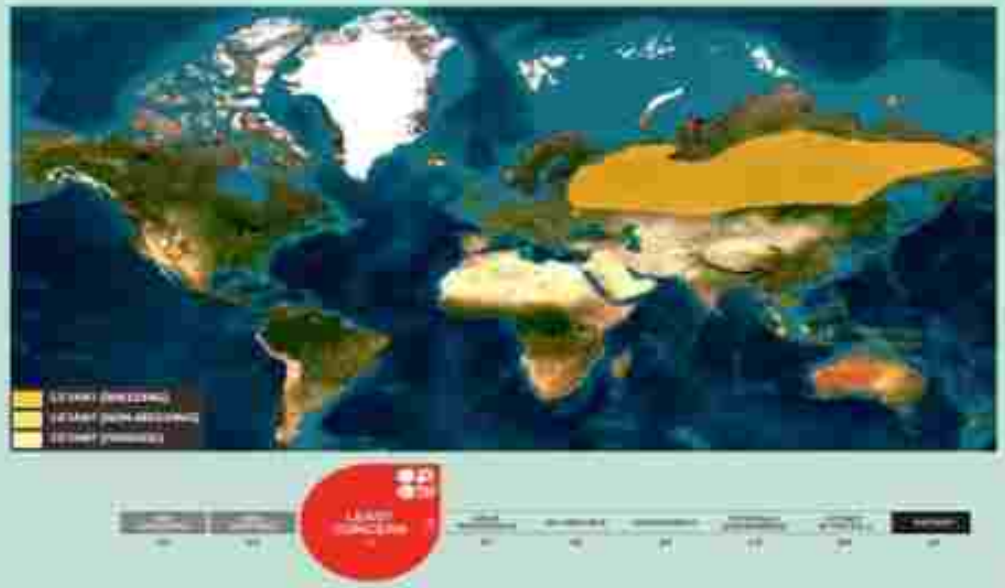
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Terek Sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory



Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

On its breeding grounds, the diet of this species consists mainly of adult and larval midges (Diptera) as well as seeds. Non-breeding in its wintering grounds and on migration the diet of this species is more varied, consisting of a variety of insects, small molluscs, crustaceans (including crabs), spiders and annelid worms

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The diet of this species consists of adult and larval insects (such as beetles and Diptera), spiders, molluscs, snails, crustaceans, annelids, and occasionally frogs, toads, tadpoles and small fish, as well as plant material (including seeds)

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is omnivorous, although its diet is predominantly made up of aquatic and terrestrial insects (e.g. dragonfly larvae, ants, waterbugs, moth larvae, and the adults and larvae of beetles, Diptera and Trichoptera), annelids, small crustaceans, spiders and fish, as well as plant fragments

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Spotted Redshank *(Tringa erythropus)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is carnivorous, its diet consisting chiefly of aquatic insects and their larvae (especially swimming beetles and hemipterans), terrestrial flying insects (such as craneflies), small crustaceans, molluscs, polycheate worms, and small fish and amphibians up to 6-7 cm long

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

This species is chiefly carnivorous, its diet consisting of insects and their larvae (especially beetles), crustaceans, annelids, molluscs, amphibians, small fish and occasionally rodents

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Redshank *(Tringa totanus)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

When breeding, its diet consists of insects, spiders and annelid worms. During the non-breeding season, the species takes insects, spiders and annelid worms, as well as molluscs, crustaceans (especially amphipods e.g. Corophium spp and occasionally small fish and tadpoles

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Whilst on the breeding grounds, this species is chiefly carnivorous, during the non-breeding season the species has a more varied diet consisting of aquatic and terrestrial insects and their larvae, worms, spiders, crustaceans, gastropod molluscs, small fish (up to 2 cm long) and frogs, as well as plant matter such as seeds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Marsh Sandpiper *(Tringa stagnatilis)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial /Aquatic & Marine

Diet

This species is carnivorous, its diet consisting of small fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and both aquatic and terrestrial insects

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Gadwall *(Mareca strepera)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Terrestrial, Freshwater (=Inland waters)

Habitat type: Wetlands (inland)

Diet

The species is predominantly herbivorous, its diet consisting of the seeds, leaves, roots and stems of aquatic plants (submerged and emergent) as well as grasses and stoneworts *Chara spp.*

Threats

The species is threatened by pollution and disturbance from recreational use of freshwater wetlands. It also suffers mortality as a result of lead shot ingestion (Spain) and nest predation by American mink *Neovison vison* (Europe). The species is susceptible to avian influenza, so may be threatened by future outbreaks

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Great White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal

Diet
The species is entirely piscivorous, preferentially taking fish of between 300 and 600 g in weight

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

When breeding this species is omnivorous and in spring and summer its diet is dominated by animal matter

Threats

- Dams & water management/use
- Other ecosystem modifications
- Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals
- Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases
- Viral/prion-induced diseases

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Pochard *(Aythya ferina)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is omnivorous, its diet consisting of seeds, roots, rhizomes, the vegetative parts of grasses, sedges and aquatic plants as well as aquatic insects and larvae, molluscs, crustaceans, worms, amphibians and small fish

Threats

Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals; Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources; Housing & urban areas; Annual & perennial non-timber crops; Recreational activities; Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases; Problematic native species/diseases; Viral/prion-induced diseases; Habitat shifting & alteration

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet
It feeds almost entirely on fish, especially carps and shrimps in brackish waters . In its winter quarters on the Nile it takes mostly Siluridae. In the Mikri Prespa breeding colony in Greece it feeds predominantly on the endemic fish species *Chalcalburnus belvica*

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Ferruginous Duck *(Aythya nyroca)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Although the species is omnivorous, plant material such as seeds, roots and vegetative parts of aquatic plants dominates its diet. Animal matter taken includes worms, molluscs (snails), crustaceans, adult and larval insects (beetles, chironomids, dragonflies, waterbugs, caddisflies, flies), amphibians (frogs, tadpoles and spawn) and small fish up to 3 cm long

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Baillon's Crake (*Zapornia pusilla*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists predominantly of adult and larval insects (e.g. beetles, bugs, Odonata, stoneflies, caddisflies, flies and mosquitos), as well as annelids (up to 10 cm long), molluscs, small crustaceans (e.g. ostracods and copepods), small fish (up to 2 cm long), amphibians, and vegetative plant material and seeds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Northern Pintail *(Anas acuta)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet

Northern Pintails eat seeds from aquatic plants, worms, snails, crustaceans, aquatic insects, and grains such as rice, wheat, corn, and barley. They pick at seeds and grains while walking or scoop up aquatic insects and seeds with their bills

Threats

The species is threatened by wetland habitat loss on its breeding and wintering grounds. The species is also threatened by petroleum pollution, wetland drainage, peat-extraction, changing wetland management practices (decreased grazing and mowing in meadows leading to scrub over-growth) and the burning and mowing of reeds

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal

Diet

It is vegetarian and consumes the leaves, seeds, stems and root bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses (especially from agricultural land surrounding lakes) horsetails and eelgrass, as well as algae Animal material is taken rarely and usually incidentally along with vegetation or seeds

Threats

This species is susceptible to disturbance from freshwater recreational activities (e.g. tourists walking), pollution (including thallium contamination petroleum pollution, wetland drainage, peat-extraction (e.g. in the Kaliningrad region of Russia) , changing wetland management practices (decreased grazing and mowing in meadows leading to scrub over-growth and the burning and mowing of reeds

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland), Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet
The species is omnivorous and opportunistic, feeding by dabbling in water and by grazing on the land

Threats
The species is threatened by wetland habitat degradation and loss from pollution (e.g. petroleum and pesticide pollution, wetland drainage, peat-extraction, changing wetland management practices (e.g. decreased grazing and mowing in meadows leading to scrub over-growth) and the burning and mowing of reedbeds)

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Coot *(Fulica atra)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

This species is omnivorous, although its diet consists primarily of vegetable matter

Threats

This species suffers disturbance and mortality (Azerbaijan) from hunting and is poisoned by ingesting lead shot (France. It is also threatened by oil and petroleum pollution (Azerbaijan) and the Kaliningrad region, Russia and by habitat degradation and loss due to agricultural drainage schemes wetland drainage, peat-extraction, changing wetland management practices etc.

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

This species is herbivorous, its diet consisting of grass, the roots, shoots, leaves, stems, seed heads and fruits of other herbaceous marsh vegetation, aquatic plants and agricultural grain and potatoes

Threats

- Considerable hunting
- Degradation of wetland habitats due to drainage
- Habitat loss

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Great Cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet

Its diet consists predominantly of fish, including sculpins, Capelin, gadids and flatfish as well as crustaceans,amphibians, molluscs and nestling birds. At sea this species preys mostly on bottom-dwelling fish, occasionally also taking shoaling fish in deeper waters

Threats

- Considerable hunting
- Habitat loss

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Oriental Pratincole *(Glareola maldivarum)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

The diet of the oriental pratincole is mostly flying insects. Locust, grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, moths, dragon flies, winged ants and termites, flies, bees and wasps are their primary food. These birds have short bills and are adapted for aerial feeding. They also feed on the ground.

Threats

- Considerable hunting
- Habitat loss

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists of seeds of sedges, grasses, and aquatic vegetation; aquatic insects and larvae, molluscs, crustaceans

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Human disturbance

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Pied Avocet *(Recurvirostra avosetta)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet

Its diet consists predominantly of aquatic invertebrates 4-15 cm long including aquatic insects and plant matter (e.g. seeds and small roots)

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Use of insecticides & pesticides
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Grey Plover *(Pluvialis squatarola)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Marine intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet

During the breeding season the diet of this species consists largely of adult and larval insects such as beetles and Diptera as well as some plant matter (e.g. grass seeds and stems).

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Greater Spotted Eagle *(Clanga clanga)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds on unretrieved quarry, small mammals, waterbirds, frogs and snakes, hunting over swamps, wet meadows and, in Europe, over extensively managed agricultural land birds soar to 100 m high when hunting

Threats

Habitat destruction poses a significant threat, as suitable habitat mosaics of woodland and wetland have been lost as a result of deforestation and wetland drainage

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Booted Eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Desert, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

Small birds are the most important part of its diet

Threats

Threats affecting the species include habitat degradation, direct persecution and human disturbance

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eastern Imperial Eagle *(Aquila heliaca)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
These eagle species inhabit open country with small woods

Diet
Small birds, mammals are the most important part of its diet

Threats
Persecution, poisoning, presence of threats at breeding sites and habitat loss are the threats to the survival of these bird species

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Long-legged Buzzard *(Buteo rufinus)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It feeds mainly on small mammals

Threats
Persecution, poisoning, presence of threats at breeding sites and habitat loss are the threats to the survival of these bird species

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

House Swift *(Apus nipalensis)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Insects were found to be the major food source for House Swift mostly the flying insects like Aeroplanktons, flies, flying spiders, moths and butterflies

Threats
- Climate Change
- Habitat Destruction

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet
Its entire diet consists of mainly live fish

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Short-toed Snake-eagle *(Circaetus gallicus)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

It specialises in feeding on reptiles, particularly snakes

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
This species has a wide prey base, taking mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and occasionally fish and amphibians. It will also regularly consume carrion and pirate other raptors' prey

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Bonelli's Eagle *(Aquila fasciata)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)

Diet

The eagle's prey principally comprises small or medium-sized birds, but it will also take mammals, some reptiles, insects and rarely, carrion

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Declining Prey Availability
- Agricultural Intensification
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-tailed Godwit *(Limosa limosa)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial /Terrestrial

Diet

Its diet consists of adult and larval insects (especially beetles), annelid and polychaete worms, molluscs, ragworms, crustaceans, spiders, fish / and the spawn and tadpoles of frogs. On the breeding grounds grasshoppers and other orthopterans are often prevalent in the diet. Particularly during the winter and on migration it will also take plant material including berries, seeds and rice grains

Threats

- Climate Change
- Habitat Shifting & Alteration
- Loss of Nesting Habitat
- Considerably Hunting

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Pacific Golden Plover *(Pluvialis fulva)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet

Its diet consists predominantly of insects, molluscs, worms, crustaceans and spiders, although berries are also important during the breeding season on the Arctic tundra

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Yellow Wagtail *(Motacilla flava)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds on a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates as well as some plant material, particularly seeds.

Threats

- Agricultural intensification
- Excess addition of pesticides and the dumping of manure
- Habitat loss

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White Wagtail *(Motacilla alba)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Desert, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
The species feeds on a wide range of small terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, as well as fish fry, crumbs and other household scraps

Threats
- Habitat loss
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Ruff *(Calidris pugnax)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

During the breeding season the species's diet consists almost entirely of adult and larval terrestrial and aquatic insects such as Coleoptera and Diptera. On passage and during the winter the species takes insects (e.g. caddisflies, water-bugs, mayflies and grasshoppers), small crustaceans, spiders, small molluscs, annelid worms, frogs, small fish and the seeds of rice and other cereals, sedges, grasses and aquatic plants

Threats

- Habitat loss
- Petroleum Pollution
- Climate Change
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Grey Wagtail *(Motacilla cinerea)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds mainly on insects but also takes freshwater shrimps (Gammarus), terrestrial snails (Mollusca) and spiders (Araneae)

Threats

- Habitat loss
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Blue Throat *(Luscinia svecica)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The diet is principally invertebrates, particularly insects, but it does take some seeds and fruit in the autumn

Threats

- Climate Change
- Habitat destruction and loss
- Population Fluctuation

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Starling *(Sturnus vulgaris)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists of insects when available, especially beetles, grasshoppers, flies, and caterpillars, also spiders, snails, earthworms, and other invertebrates. Especially in fall and winter, eats a wide variety of berries, fruits, and seeds

Threats

- Climate Change
- Habitat destruction and loss
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Ashy Thursh *(Geokichla cinerea)*

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Its diet consists of insects and figs

Threats
- Climate Change and Deforestation
- Habitat destruction
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Tickell's Thrush (*Turdus unicolor*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Its diet consists of Earthworms, insects and fruit, including orchard windfalls

Threats
- Climate Change
- Habitat loss
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It feeds mainly on insects and other invertebrates

Threats
- Climate Change
- Habitat loss
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Its diet includes a variety of invertebrates but is mostly insects & some plant material is also taken during the winter

Threats
- Climate Change
- Habitat loss

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

The diet of these short-eared owl species consists mainly of vertebrates. Small mammals like voles, shrews, mice, ground squirrels, rats, bats and moles are their primary food. Occasionally these owls predate on smaller birds, reptiles and insects. They are both diurnal and crepuscular hunters.

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black Bittern (*Ixobrychus flavicollis*)

Winter Visitor- Migratory

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds on food on insects, fish, and amphibians

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trading
- Disturbance by Humans

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Lesser Whistling-duck *(Dendrocygna javanica)*

Summer Visitor - Local Migrant

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

They feed primarily on crops taken from the water in addition to grains from cultivated rice other than small fish, frogs, and invertebrates comparable to molluscs and worms.

Threats

Habitat degradation

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Greater Painted-snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*)

Summer Visitor - Local Migrant

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is omnivorous, its diet consisting of insects (e.g. crickets and grasshoppers), snails, earthworms, crustaceans and seeds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Rostratula benghalensis has been split into R. benghalensis and R. australis

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*)

Summer Visitor - Local Migrant

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland)

Diet
Pheasant-tailed Jacana feeds mainly on insects from the water surface, and invertebrates picked from roots and leaves of aquatic vegetation. It grasps the roots with the bill and picks snails, crustaceans and other invertebrates from them. It also picks preys from the underside of the leaves of water-lilies

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Watercock (*Gallicrex cinerea*)

Summer Visitor – Local Migrant

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

This species feed on small fish, invertebrates, aquatic insects, terrestrial insects, worms and molluscs. They probe with their bill in mud or shallow water for food. They also forage on the ground feeding vegetable matters like seeds, grass, shoots and berries

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Burning of Reed-beds

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Little Pratincole *(Glareola lactea)*

Summer Visitor - Local Migrant

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal

Diet

This species typically hunt its insect prey on the wing like swallows, although they can also feed on the ground. The small pratincole is a species of open country, and is often seen near water in the evening, hawking for insects

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Loss of breeding sites

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Blue-tailed Bee-eater *(Merops philippinus)*

Summer Visitor - Local Migrant

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It predominantly eats flying insects, especially bees (as large as the *Xylocopa sp.*), wasps and hornets, which are caught in the air by sorties from an open perch

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Spot-billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

They feed on plants, including crops such as rice, as well as invertebrates including snails. Through snails such as *Lymnaea luteola*, they also get infected by cercarian trematodes such as *Echinoparyphium bagulai*

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Cotton Pygmy-goose (*Nettapus coromandelianus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland)

Diet
They are seedeaters, especially seeds from water lilies and vegetative parts of other aquatic plants; aquatic insects and small fish and crustaceans

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Knob-billed duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Their diet consists primarily of vegetable matter, including the seeds of grasses and sedges, aquatic plants, agricultural grain, and wheat. They will also feed on aquatic insect larvae and locusts

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-breasted Waterhen *(Amaurornis phoenicurus)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It is an omnivorous bird with a varied diet consisting of insects, worms, aquatic snails, molluscs, small fish, grass seeds and water plants

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Moorhen *(Gallinula chloropus)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet
This species is omnivorous and opportunistic

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Purple Swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (Inland), Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists predominantly of plant matter including shoots, leaves, roots, stems, flowers and seeds. It also takes animal matters

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet
It is omnivorous, feeding on a variety of roots and tubers as well as invertebrates and amphibians.

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Asian Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds mainly on large molluscs, especially Pila species, and they separate the shell from the body of the snail using the tip of the beak.

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

They mainly feed on small fish which they sense by touch while slowly sweeping their half open bill from side to side while it hold submerged. They walk slowly and also disturb the water with their feet to flush fish. They also take frogs and the occasional snake

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Asian Woollyneck *(Ciconia episcopus)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The species is predominantly carnivorous, its diet consisting of fish, frogs, toads, snakes, lizards, large insects and larvae, crabs, molluscs and marine invertebrates

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds in shallow water up to 0.5m but mostly 0.05 to 0.3 m in New South Wales, and takes fish, reptiles and frogs, some waterfowl, turtle eggs, crabs, molluscs, insects and other arthropods. It has also been observed feeding on its own dead chicks in Dudwa, N.P. India. It has been observed using tactile feeding methods

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Pond-heron *(Ardeola grayii)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

The primary food of these birds includes crustaceans, aquatic insects, fishes, tadpoles and sometimes leeches . Outside wetlands, these herons feed on insects (including crickets, dragonflies and bees), fish and amphibian

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

Its diet consists primarily of insects such as locusts, grasshoppers, beetles, adult and larval Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, dragonflies and centipedes but worms, spiders, crustaceans, frogs, tadpoles, molluscs, fish, lizards, small birds, rodents and vegetable matter (e.g. palm-nut pulp) may also be taken

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Great White Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

In aquatic habitats its diet consists of fish, amphibians, snakes, aquatic insects and crustaceans although in drier habitats terrestrial insects, lizards, small birds and mammals are more commonly taken

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Intermediate Egret *(Ardea intermedia)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It feeds fish, frogs, crustaceans and insects. It often nests in colonies with other herons, usually on platforms of sticks in trees or shrubs

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Little Egret *(Egretta garzetta)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/ Aquatic & Marine

Diet

It is a highly opportunistic feeder, taking mainly small fish under 20 g in weight and less than 10 cm long (averaging 4 cm), aquatic and terrestrial insects (e.g. beetles, dragonfly larvae, mole crickets and crickets) and crustaceans as well as amphibians, molluscs (snails and bivalves), spiders, worms, reptiles and small birds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet includes frogs, tadpoles, snails, adults and larvae of insects, and worms; also fish and crustaceans, probably more commonly when feeding in coastal areas; occasionally plant matter

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trading

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists predominantly of fish and eels 10-25 cm long, as well as amphibians, crabs, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects, snakes, small rodents, small birds and plant matter

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trading
- Agricultural Intensification
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Tufted Duck *(Aythya fuligula)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet
The species is omnivorous; a major part of its diet consisting of molluscs and zebra mussels, crustaceans and aquatic insects as well as grain and the seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic plants

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate Change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland),
Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet

The diet of the species varies seasonally depending on what is available. It takes adult and larval insects (e.g. aquatic beetles, dragonflies, grasshoppers, crickets, flies and caddisflies), worms, leeches, molluscs (e.g. snails and mussels), crustaceans (e.g. crabs and crayfish) and occasionally fish, frogs, tadpoles, lizards, small snakes and nestling birds

Threats

- Climate Change
- Habitat destruction and loss
- Local Hunting

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists of adult and larval insects (e.g. waterbeetles, dragonflies, caddisflies, locusts and flies), molluscs, crustaceans, worms, leeches, frogs, tadpoles and small fish up to 10-15 cm long. It may also take algae or small fragments of aquatic plants

Threats

- Climate Change
- Habitat destruction
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet consists of adult and larval insects (e.g. waterbeetles, dragonflies, caddisflies, locusts and flies), molluscs, crustaceans, worms, leeches, frogs, tadpoles and small fish up to 10-15 cm long. It may also take algae or small fragments of aquatic plants

Threats

- Climate Change
- Habitat destruction
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Red-naped Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet
It feeds on feed on insects, fish, and amphibians

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trading
- Disturbance by Humans

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic

Diet
The Indian cormorant birds feed mainly on fish and catch the prey by diving in the waters. They are seen moving in a formation to corner fish.

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Little Cormorant *(Microcarbo niger)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet
The little cormorant birds mostly feed on fish and sometimes also crustaceans and amphibians. They dive to catch the prey and surface to swallow it.

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Coastal/Supratidal

Diet

Its diet consists of Mainly fish; prey species vary with locality. Also takes amphibians, water snakes, terrapins and aquatic invertebrates, including insects, crustaceans and molluscs

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/ Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet is strongly seasonal but generally includes adult and larval aquatic insects (e.g. Coleoptera, Ephemeroptera, Trichoptera, Hemiptera, Odonata, Diptera, Neuroptera and Lepidoptera), molluscs, crustaceans, spiders, oligochaete and polychaete worms, tadpoles and amphibian spawn, small fish, fish eggs and occasionally seeds

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Courser (*Cursorius coromandelicus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Grassland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
The diet of this species is mostly insects. Insects and their larvae, molluscs, spiders, termites, ants, beetles, crickets, mole crickets, grasshoppers, plant seeds and grains are their primary food

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
The species's prey comprises small grassland mammals (up to 90 g), reptiles, birds and insects, hunting its quarry from both a perch and hovering vantage, as well as quartering the ground and hawking insects in flight. It will often hunt during dawn and dusk

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Use of pesticides & rodenticides

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Oriental Honey-buzzard *(Pernis ptilorhynchus)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Bees and wasps (usually larvae) form the main part of its diet

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Shikra (*Accipiter badius*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Its diet consists of mainly of lizards, geckos, skinks and small birds

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trading

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Desert, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

It is an extremely versatile feeder, it takes carrion as well as live birds, mammals, fish, lizards, amphibians and invertebrates, and is even known to forage on vegetable matter such as palm oil fruits; human refuse has become a plentiful food source in many areas

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trading
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-eyed Buzzard (*Butastur teesa*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Savanna, Shrubland, Grasaland, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet
They feed mainly on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, and other large insects, as well as mice, lizards, and frogs. They may also take crabs from near wetlands and have been reported to take larger prey such as the black-naped hare

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trading

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal

Diet
Its diet consists of fish 5-15 cm long (occasionally up to 55 cm), salamanders, frogs, insects (e.g. beetles, dragonflies, hemiptera and locusts), crustaceans, spiders and molluscs, as well as small birds and mammals, snakes and lizards

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Wetlands (inland), Artificial/ Terrestrial

Diet

Its diet varies depending on the site and season although it predominantly takes fish (particularly cyprinids and eels) and amphibians as well as adult and larval insects, spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, snakes, lizards, birds, nestlings and small mammals

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trading
- Disturbance by Humans

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-crowned Night-heron *(Nycticorax nycticorax)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal

Diet
It is an opportunistic feeder taking fish, frogs, tadpoles, turtles, snakes, lizards, adult and larval insects (e.g. beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, flies and dragonflies), spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, leeches, small rodents, bats and the eggs and chicks of other bird species

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trading
- Avian Influenza

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Spotted Owlet (*Athene brama*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It play an important ecological role by feeding on insects and rodents. It is also a predator of mammals like bats, medium-sized birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates like worms

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Scops-owl *(Otus bakkamoena)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It feeds mainly on insects

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyceros birostris*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Artificial/ Terrestrial

Diet
Its diet includes fruits and insects. The main food items in central India are fruits of *Ficus religiosa* and *F. benghalensis*, followed by *F. glomerata* and *F. lacor* . Fruits of *Pithecelobium dulce*, *Manilkara hexandra*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Zizyphus mauritiana* and *Thevetia nerifolia* are also delivered by the male to the nest inmates

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Savanna, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It feeds almost entirely on animal matter, primarily large insects and their larvae and pupae

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Hunting & Trapping

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-rumped Flameback (*Dinopium benghalense*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
They feed on insects mainly beetle larvae from under the bark, visit termite mounds and sometimes feed on nectar, ants, weevils and spiders

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brown-headed Barbet (*Psilopogon zeylanicus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
The diet of the brown-headed barbet consists mainly of fruits. A variety of wild fruits, figs, drupes, berries, cultivated garden fruits and vegetables

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Asian Green Bee-eater *(Merops orientalis)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
Green bee-eaters are carnivores (insectivores). They eat bees, bugs, beetles, termites, moths, and various flies. They also eat butterflies, crickets, dragonflies, caterpillars and spiders

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
These are herbivores and usually feed on buds, fruits, vegetables, nuts, berries, and seeds. In India, they eat cereal grains, and during winter also pigeon peas. In Egypt during the spring, they feed on mulberry, and in summer they feed on dates and eat from sunflower and corn fields

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Pied Kingfisher *(Ceryle rudis)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet is primarily fish possibly supplemented by aquatic insects, and frogs, tadpoles and molluscs have also been recorded

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Use of Pesticides

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-throated Kingfisher *(Halcyon gularis)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet
Its diet consists of large crustaceans, insects, earthworms, rodents, snakes, fish and frogs

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Alexandrinus krameri*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It feeds on a range of wild and cultivated seeds, flowers, flower buds, nectar, grain, fruit and vegetables

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

It feeds mainly on insects such as ants and termites, locusts and crickets, beetles, bees, moths and butterflies. It also consumes small reptiles, birds and bats. Black drongo feeds on flower nectar too, playing an important role in plant pollination

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Bay-backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet

Its diet consists of mainly beetles (Coleoptera) and Orthoptera, also Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, flies (Diptera) and Hymenoptera; lizards and occasionally mice (Muridae) and nestling birds observed as prey

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Rufous Treepie (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
It is primarily an arboreal omnivore feeding on fruits, nectar (of Bombax ceiba) seeds, invertebrates, small reptiles and the eggs and young of birds; it has also been known to take flesh from recently killed carcasses

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-breasted Weaver *(Ploceus benghalensis)*

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet is mainly vegetable material, particularly seeds of grasses, cultivated cereals and low herbs, but also buds, berries and wide range of household scraps. It does take some animal

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet

They depend on wild grasses such as Guinea grass (Panicum maximum) as well as crops like rice for both their food (feeding on seedlings in the germination stage as well as on early stages of grain) and nesting material. They also feed on insects (including butterflies), sometimes taking small frogs, geckos and molluscs, especially to feed their young.

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Red Avadavat (*Amandava amandava*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet
They feed mainly on grass seeds but will also take insects such as termites when they are available. They build a globular nest made of grass blades

Threats
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Resident

Habitat and Ecology

Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. Inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet

Its diet is mainly vegetable material, particularly seeds of grasses, cultivated cereals and low herbs, but also buds, berries and wide range of household scraps. It does take some animal

Threats

- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Grey Wagtail *(Motacilla cinerea)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
It feeds mainly on insects but also takes freshwater shrimps (Gammarus), terrestrial snails (Mollusca) and spiders (Araneae)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Myna *(Acridotheres tristis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on insects, arachnids, crustaceans, reptiles, small mammals, seeds, grain and fruits and discarded waste from human habitation

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Sparrowhawk *(Accipiter nisus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Small birds make up the vast majority of its diet

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Green-backed Heron *(Butorides striata)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
Its diet varies considerably over its range, but usually consists predominantly of fish as well as amphibians (e.g. frogs), insects (e.g. water beetles, grasshoppers and dragonflies), spiders, leeches, crustaceans (e.g. crabs and prawns), molluscs, earthworms, polychaete worms, birds, small reptiles and mice

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Thick-knee *(Burhinus oedicnemus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists fish, amphibians, insects and crustaceans.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Eagle-owl *(Bubo bubo)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds mostly on mammals from small rodents to hares and birds to the size of herons and buzzards, but it also consumes reptiles, frogs, fish and larger insects. It also preys on other owl species in its range.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Plaintive Cuckoo *(Cacomantis merulinus)*

Source: eBird

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists insects mainly hairy caterpillars (Saturniidae) but also hairless ones (Notodontidae), beetles, bugs, termite soldiers, other soft-bodied insects; also fruit.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Malabar Pied Hornbill *(Anthracoceros coronatus)*

Source: eBird

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists mainly fruits ; also a few leaves, and whatever small animals it can capture. Fruits from at least 17 plant species recorded; figs and Strychnos main fruit diet in SW India. Insects and lizards the principal animal prey.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Large-billed Crow *(Corvus macrorhynchos)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet consists principally of fruits, such as cherries, hackberries, camphor ber- ries, *Rhus vernicifiua*, *R. javanica* and ivy, insects, birds (including eggs, nestlings and fledglings) and animal carcasses. They may occasionally capture rock pigeons.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-headed Cuckooshrike *(Lalage melanoptera)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet is chiefly insectivorous, but ripe berries such as those of Lantana are also eaten.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Cuckooshrike *(Coracina macei)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
They are mostly insectivorous but also feed on figs and forest fruits and usually fly in small groups with a bounding flight just above the forest canopy.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Jacobin Cuckoo *(Clamator jacobinus)*

Source: eBird

Habitat and Ecology:
Savanna, Grassland

Diet:
These cuckoos feed on insects including hairy caterpillars that are picked up from near or on the ground.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Zitting Cisticola *(Cisticola juncidis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
It feeds mainly on insects and small invertebrates as well as some grass seeds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Montagu's Harrier *(Circus pygargus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Small birds and mammals form the majority of its diet; voles are a particularly dominant food source locally in abundant areas

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black Stork *(Ciconia nigra)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It is predominantly piscivorous although it may also take amphibians, insects, snails, crabs, small reptiles, mammals and birds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Pied Harrier *(Circus melanoleucos)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet is not well studied but mainly consumes small mammals, especially voles, but also mice and shrews; more occasionally small terrestrial birds and their nestlings

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Golden-fronted Leafbird *(Chloropsis aurifrons)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
This species eats insects and berries.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Little Ringed Plover *(Charadrius dubius)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
The species is carnivorous, its diet consisting mainly of insects such as beetles, flies (especially larvae and pupae), ants, bugs, mayfly and dragonfly larvae, caddisflies, crickets and larval Lepidoptera, as well as spiders, freshwater shrimps and other small crustaceans, mussels, worms and snails. Vegetation (such as the seeds of grasses, sedges, Polygonum and Compositae) is taken rarely and is likely to be ingested incidentally along with animal matter

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Grey-capped Emerald Dove *(Chalcophaps indica)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
They eat seeds and fruits of a wide variety of plants and are generally tame and approachable. The dove forages mainly on the ground, feeding on seeds and fallen fruits.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Fire-capped Tit *(Cephalopyrus flammiceps)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The fire-capped tit feeds largely on insects but also leaves, flowers, buds and probably pollen and sap.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Lesser Coucal *(Centropus bengalensis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet of the lesser coucal consists mainly of insects. Caterpillars and other insect larvae, grasshoppers, cicadas, crickets, locust, spiders and lizards are their primary food. They glean the insects from the foliage and branches as well as hawk them in the air.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Rufous Woodpecker *(Micropternus brachyurus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet of these rufous woodpecker (*Micropternus brachyurus*) species consists mainly of ants. Arboreal ants, ant larvae, termites and other small insects are their primary food

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Jungle Nightjar *(Caprimulgus indicus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on moths, beetles (including Melolonthinae), bugs (Hemiptera), flying ants, cicadas, grasshoppers, locusts and small wasps.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Nightjar *(Caprimulgus asiaticus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The bulk of their diet consists of flying / swarming insects, such as mosquitoes, flies, beetles, locusts, winged ants, moths and grasshoppers, as well as plant lice and crickets.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Savanna Nightjar *(Caprimulgus affinis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet includes moths, mantises, beetles, termites and flying ants

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2023-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Banded Bay Cuckoo *(Cacomantis sonneratii)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet includes moths, mantises, beetles, termites and flying ants

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

House Crow *(Corvus splendens)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
House crows feed largely on refuse around human habitations, small reptiles and mammals, and other animals such as insects and other small invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, grain and fruits

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Cuckoo *(Cuculus canorus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
The species feeds on insects, spiders and snails and rarely on fruit.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Cuckoo *(Cuculus micropterus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The species feeds on insects, mainly hairy caterpillars, also butterflies, grasshoppers, ants; fruit.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Lesser Cuckoo *(Cuculus poliocephalus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna

Diet:
The species feeds on insects, mainly caterpillars (geometrids, noctuids), also beetles, hymenoptera, mantids

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *(Culicicapa ceylonensis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet includes gnats and mosquitoes (Culicidae), other dipteran flies, also beetles (Coleoptera), wasps (Hymenoptera), moths (Lepidoptera) and other small invertebrates

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Rufous-bellied Woodpecker *(Dendrocopos hyperythrus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest

Diet:
Its diet consists of ants, beetles (Carabidae), Orthoptera, Lepidoptera and caterpillars, and other small insects also recorded. Feeds on sap in spring. Ants constitute more than 60% of its diet

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural Intensification

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Pygmy Woodpecker *(Picoides nanus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet includes insects like ants, bees, weevils, caterpillars, larvae etc., the pulp of fruits and berries of ficus and mahua as well as flower-nectar

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural Intensification

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Fulvous Whistling-duck *(Dendrocygna bicolor)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The species is predominantly vegetarian, feeding on aquatic seeds and fruits, bulbs, leaf shoots, buds and the structural parts of aquatic plants such as grasses and rushes, although it does occasionally take small aquatic insects. It is also shows a preference for cultivated rice grains

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural Intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Thick-billed Flowerpecker *(Dicaeum agile)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on fruits, including those of mistletoes, lantana (Lantana), figs (Ficus) and sapodilla (Manilkara zapota), also flowers, also takes insects, including caterpillars (Lepidoptera), and spiders (Araneae).

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Hair-crested Drongo *(Dicrurus hottentottus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its food mainly consists insects and nectar, in variable proportions

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural Intensification

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Ashy Drongo *(Dicrurus leucophaeus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet of these ashy drongo species consists mainly of insects. Flying insects, dragonflies, moths, beetles, winged termites and ants

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural Intensification

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Himalayan Flameback *(Dinopium shorii)*

Source: eBird

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest

Diet:
It looks for invertebrates in trees, meticulously working its way up from the base of the trunk as its food

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Coppersmith Barbet *(Psilopogon haemacephalus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It frugivorous bird, choosing to eat mostly fruits but are also known to feed insects to their young. It has a preference for Banyan, Peepul, figs as well as many drupes and berries which are available to them

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Human disturbance

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-rumped Munia *(Lonchura striata)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
It is a gregarious bird which feeds mainly on seeds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Human disturbance

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brown-headed Barbet *(Psilopogon zeylanicus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists mainly of fruits. A variety of wild fruits, figs, drupes, berries, cultivated garden fruits and vegetables and plantation fruits are their primary food. These are also known to glean insects such as ants, termites, cicadas, grasshoppers, dragonflies, mantids, crickets, locusts, centipedes, beetles and moths from the branches and trunks of trees

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Human disturbance

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Crested Bunting *(Emberiza lathami)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists small grass seeds of various kinds, including fallen grains and some weed seeds. Also, has been observed to practise flycatching during emergences of alate ants (Formicidae). Nestling diet includes insect larvae. Feeds on ground

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Bronze-winged Jacana *(Metopidius indicus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
Like other jacanas it forages on lilies and other floating aquatic vegetation

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Bushlark *(Mirafra erythroptera)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)

Diet:
Its diet consists of seeds and invertebrates

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Blue-capped Rock-thrush *(Monticola cinclorhyncha)*

Source: eBird

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Grassland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists insects , snails, worms, small lizards and frogs, berries, seeds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-browed Wagtail *(Motacilla maderaspatensis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
Like other wagtails, this species is insectivorous. Nestlings were mainly fed orthopterans, caterpillars and spiders. Staphylinid beetles and pentatomid bugs have also been recorded in their diet

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Asian Brown Flycatcher *(Muscicapa dauurica)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It mainly feeds on flying insects, which they catch by sallying out from a perch and seeds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Malabar Whistling-thrush *(Myophonus horsfieldii)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds chiefly on aquatic insects, snails and crabs. Recorded eating berries . Forages on ground, but perches readily in trees

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Purple Sunbird *(Cinnyris asiaticus)*

Source: eBird

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
Like other sunbirds they feed mainly on nectar, although they will also take insects, especially when feeding young

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Purple- rumped Sunbird *(Leptocoma zeylonica)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial/ Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds mainly on nectar but sometimes take insects, particularly when feeding young

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Egyptian Vulture *(Neophron percnopterus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Desert, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It has a broad diet including carrion, tortoises, organic waste, insects, young vertebrates, eggs and even faeces. Usually solitary, individuals congregate at feeding sites, such as rubbish tips, or vulture restaurants (i.e. supplementary feeding stations), and form roosts of non-breeding birds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change
- Agricultural & forestry effluents

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brown Boobook *(Ninox scutulata)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds mainly on insects such as beetles (Coleoptera), grasshoppers (Orthoptera), dragonflies (Odonata) and moths (Lepidoptera); also takes frogs, lizards, small mammals (including bats), small birds and even crabs (Decapoda)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Hume's Wheatear *(Oenanthe albonigra)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Desert

Diet:
Its diet mainly consists invertebrates, small lizards and seeds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Eurasian Golden Oriole *(Oriolus oriolus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet is mainly small invertebrates and fruits but it occasionally consumes seeds, nectar, pollen and rarely, small lizards, small mammals, eggs and nestlings

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Excess use of pesticides

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black-hooded Oriole *(Oriolus xanthornus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its food is insects and fruit, especially figs, found in the tree canopies where they spend much of their time

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Tailorbird *(Orthotomus sutorius)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds mainly on insects and have been known to eat beetles and bugs

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Puff-throated Babbler *(Pellorneum ruficeps)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It forages on ground, rummaging among and turning over dead leaves

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Rock Bush-quail *(Perdicula argoondah)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland

Diet:
It feed on seeds or grain (and small insects) and dust-bathe

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Jungle Bush-quail *(Perdicula asiatica)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland

Diet:
It feeds on seeds and small insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Small Minivet *(Pericrocotus cinnamomeus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet of this small minivet consists mainly of insects. Insects, insect pupae and larvae, caterpillars, moths, beetles, grasshoppers, cicadas, crickets and locust are their primary food. They glean insect prey from the trees as well as flycatch

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black Bittern *(Ixobrychus flavicollis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal , Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
Black bitterns feed on insects, fish, and amphibians

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

Green Avadavat *(Amandava formosa)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It mainly feeds on small grass seeds and small insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Western Koel/Asian Koel *(Eudynamys scolopaceus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It mainly feeds hairy caterpillars, large insects, and eggs of other bird species

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Rocky areas (eg, inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Desert, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Birds make up most of its diet, principally pigeons and doves

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Human Disturbance
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Kestrel *(Falco tinnunculus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Marine Coastal / Supratidal , Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds mainly on small mammals, particularly in northern Europe, with insects possibly more important in Africa and the Mediterranean

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

Laggar Falcon *(Falco jugger)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on mostly birds such as doves and gamebirds, but mostly passerines, small mammals and large insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Ultramarine Flycatcher *(Ficedula superciliaris)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on mostly insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Black Francolin *(Francolinus francolinus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on seeds of grasses, weeds and cereal crops, shoots, leaves, tubers, berries and figs as well as insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Painted Francolin *(Francolinus pictus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on grass seeds (including *Brachiaria ramosa*) as well as grains of cultivated rice. Beetles and other insects are also eaten

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Grey Francolin *(Ortygornis pondicerianus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feed on seeds, grains as well as insects, particularly termites and beetles (especially Tenebrionidae and Carabidae). They may occasionally take larger prey such as snakes

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Sykes's Lark *(Galerida deva)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It primarily feeds on grains and seeds, such as oats, wheat and barley, but will also eat insects, particularly beetles

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Red Spurfowl *(Galloperdix spadicea)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds seeds, berries, fruits, especially figs, and various invertebrates. Mainly forages within vegetation, though will feed on paths and at field edges in early morning and evening.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Jungle Owlet *(Glaucidium radiatum)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds seeds, berries, fruits, especially figs, and various invertebrates. Mainly forages within vegetation, though will feed on paths and at field edges in early morning and evening.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Stork-billed Kingfisher *(Pelargopsis capensis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
Its diet is primarily made up of marine and freshwater organisms (e.g. frogs, fish, crabs and shrimps). Occasionally eats eggs and baby birds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-breasted Kingfisher *(Halcyon smyrnensis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
The diet is widely variable and includes insects, scorpions, centipedes, snails, crustaceans, earthworms, fish, frogs and toads, lizards, chameleons, snakes, birds, voles, mice and squirrels. It hunts from a perch and will batter prey before swallowing it

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brahminy Kite *(Haliastur indus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
They are primarily scavengers and feed mainly on dead fish and crabs, especially in wetlands and marshland

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike *(Hemipus picatus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
They feed on insects, including butterflies (Lepidoptera), beetles (Coleoptera), winged ants (Formicidae) and winged termites (Isoptera)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Hawk-cuckoo *(Hierococcyx varius)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
They feed on insects, mainly caterpillars and cutworms; also grasshoppers, locusts, winged termites; ants; lizards; fruits of wild banyan fig, berries

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Dusky Crag Martin *(Ptyonoprogne concolor)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds a wide variety of insects that are caught as the martin flies near to cliff faces

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Streak-throated Swallow *(Petrochelidon fluvicola)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Grassland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
Its diet includes flies (Diptera)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Black- naped Monarch *(Hypothymis azurea)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consist presumably of small insects e.g. butterfly

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Eurasian Wryneck *(Jynx torquilla)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds mostly on the larvae and pupae of ants. In northern areas or during bad weather insects, spiders, even tadpoles and berries may be fed to young.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brown Fish-owl *(Ketupa zeylonensis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet is mainly fish, frogs and freshwater crabs. It will also eat crayfish, snakes and lizards and occasionally rodents and birds. It hunts from perches overlooking water from where it swoops down and seizes prey from the water.

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brown Shrike *(Lanius cristatus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Desert, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet is mainly insects, also other arthropods and small vertebrates. Orthoptera and beetles (Coleoptera) usually main prey; vertebrates taken are mostly small mammals, lizards, amphibians, and small passerine birds (including nestlings)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Brown-headed Gull *(Larus brunnicephalus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic

Diet:
It feeds on fish, shrimps and offal when wintering, and has a large diet including rodents, sewage, grubs, slugs and earthworms during the breeding season

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural intensification

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

Lesser Adjutant *(Leptoptilos javanicus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Wetlands (inland), Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal , Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial / Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
It feeds mainly on fish, frogs, reptiles, large invertebrates, rodents, small mammals and rarely carrion

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural intensification

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

Bar-tailed Godwit *(Limosa lapponica)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal

Diet:
It feeds on insects, annelid worms, molluscs and occasionally seeds and berries. In intertidal areas the species's diet consists of annelids (*e.g. Nereis spp.* and *Arenicola spp.*), bivalves and crustaceans, although it will also take cranefly larvae and earthworms on grasslands and occasionally larval amphibians (tadpoles) and small fish

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Hunting & Trapping
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Silverbill *(Euodice malabarica)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
It feeds on grass seeds , also seeds of sedges (Cyperaceae), rice and cultivated millet when available; also small insects, and nectar of Erythrina flowers

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Scaly-breasted Munia *(Lonchura punctulata)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
This munia eats mainly grass seeds apart from berries and small insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

White-bellied Minivet *(Pericrocotus erythropygius)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet of this white-bellied minivet consists mainly of insects. Grasshoppers, crickets, locust, cicadas, spiders and beetles are their primary food. They feed from the ground as well as from the branches of shrubs

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Scarlet Minivet *(Pericrocotus flammeus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet of these orange minivet species consists mainly of insects. Beetles, grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, moths, caterpillars and spiders are their primary food

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Sirkeer Malkoha *(Taccocua leschenaultii)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland

Diet:
Its diet consists of large insects, grasshoppers, mantids, caterpillars, termites, also lizards, berries, fruits

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Lesser Flamingo *(Phoeniconaias minor)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal, Artificial/Aquatic & Marine

Diet:
It has a highly specialised diet consisting almost entirely of microscopic blue-green algae (*Spirulina* spp., *Oscillatoria* spp. and *Lyngbya* spp.) and benthic diatoms (*Navicula* spp., Bacillariophyceae) found only in alkaline lakes, salt pans and saline lagoons and estuaries. To a lesser extent, the species will also take small aquatic invertebrates such as rotifers (*Brachionus* spp.)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Black Redstart *(Phoenicurus ochruros)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Shrubland, Grassland, Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Marine Coastal/Supratidal, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet consists of invertebrates and berries

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Tickell's Leaf-warbler *(Phylloscopus affinis)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. Inland cliffs, mountain peaks), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Like other leaf warblers it feeds mostly on insects by gleaning and short sallies

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Common Chiffchaff *(Phylloscopus collybita)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Savanna, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet is mostly insects and their eggs and larvae but also includes other arthropods, small molluscs Gastropoda, seeds and berries

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Sulphur-bellied Warbler *(Phylloscopus griseolus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Rocky areas (eg. Inland cliffs, mountain peaks)

Diet:
Like other leaf-warblers, it gleans insects from small branches and leaves

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Yellow-browed Warbler *(Phylloscopus inornatus)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Like other leaf-warblers, it gleans insects from small branches and leaves

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Blyth's Leaf-warble *(Phylloscopus reguloides)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial

Diet:
Its food includes small arthropods and larvae; small berries occasionally taken insects

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Greenish Warbler *(Phylloscopus trochiloides)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
The diet is mostly small invertebrates but also takes fruits of elder (Sambucus) and some seeds

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-1

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Indian Pitta *(Pitta brachyura)*

Habitat and Ecology:
Forest, Shrubland, Wetlands (inland), Artificial / Terrestrial

Diet:
Its diet consists of various insects, such as termites (Isoptera) and ants, insect larvae, also earthworms , small snails, millipedes (Diplopoda)

Threats:
- Habitat degradation
- Climate change

Source: The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Version 2022-2

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE