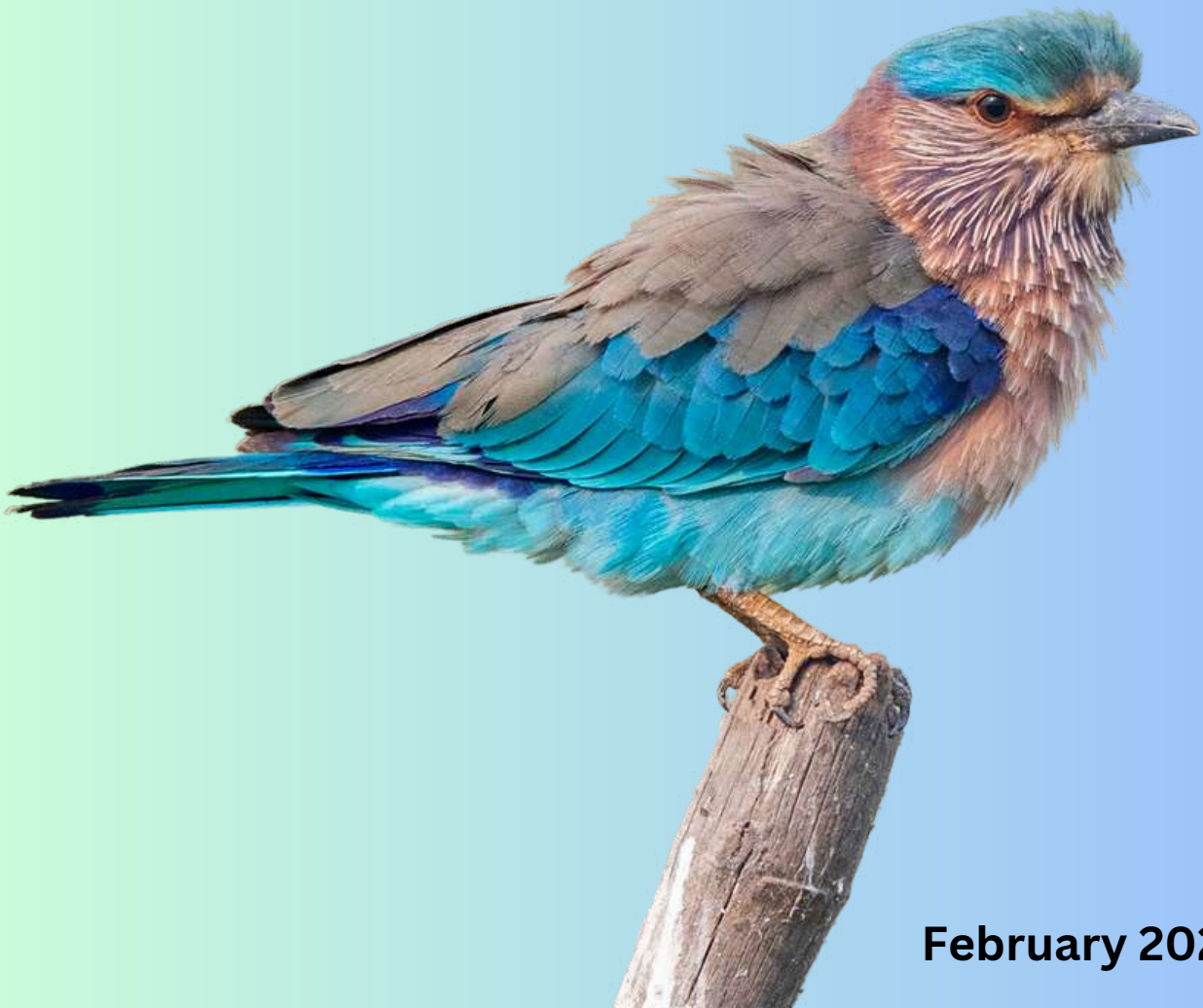




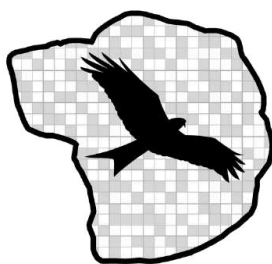
# HYDERABAD BIRD ATLAS

Exploring Hyderabad's Avian Diversity



February 2025 Report

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# **HYDERABAD** **BIRD ATLAS**

## **February 2025 Survey Report**

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### **Partners**



**Published: March 2025**

## Acknowledgements

The Hyderabad Bird Atlas is a collective effort made possible by the dedication and enthusiasm of birdwatchers, conservationists and volunteers. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the 209 volunteers who participated in the first season of the Atlas, surveying 180 subcells and documenting 195 bird species. Their commitment to data collection and fieldwork has laid the foundation for a long-term understanding of Hyderabad's avian diversity.

We extend our sincere thanks to the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) and the Forest Department of Telangana for their support in facilitating surveys across diverse habitats. We are especially grateful to Shri. Elusing Meru - PCCF, Shri. A. Shankaran - OSD (Wildlife) of Telangana Forest Department, Shri. Ilambarithi - GHMC Commissioner and Smt. V.V.L. Subhadra Devi - Addl. Commissioner - GHMC, for granting permissions to conduct surveys in parks and forested areas under their jurisdiction.

We sincerely thank WWF-India for their financial support and valuable resources, which played a crucial role in the success of this survey. Their partnership has been invaluable to this initiative and we would be very grateful for their continued support for the future.

We are grateful to these contributors who played key roles in various aspects of the Atlas:

- Krishna Kishore Eyunni for his digital painting of the Indian Roller.
- Rajarajan (Coimbatore Bird Atlas) for helping us set up Hyderabad Bird Atlas Dashboard.
- Abhinand Reddy for developing the Atlas Grid Generator Tool.
- Praveen J (NCF, Bangalore) for guiding us in troubleshooting during critical phases.
- Pooja Pawar (Pune Bird Atlas) for generously sharing her knowledge and guidance.
- Bird Count India & Mittal Gala for creating a dedicated Hyderabad Bird Atlas page on Bird Count India.

Several people played significant roles in ensuring the successful execution of this project:

- Kishore Bakshi & Sriram Reddy – Registration process.
- Aasheesh Pittie, Anita Negi, Gopalakrishna R, Kishore Bakshi & Sriram Reddy – Training sessions.
- Gowthama P, Kalyan Ineni, Lawrence M, Kishore Bakshi & Sriram Reddy – Team formation.
- Gowthama P – Domain & website registration.
- Ram Dayal Vaishnav, Sriram Reddy & Kishore Bakshi – Social media & website management.
- Farida Tampal - Offline training coordination, GHMC & Forest Department permissions.
- Gowthama P – Certificates and Printing.
- Srinivas Pasupuleti (WWF-India) – Seeking sponsorships for T-shirts and hats.
- Gowthama P, Gurukumar KR, Sudha Nair, Hemalatha G, Gaurav Maheshwari, Ketan Turakhia, Debi Prasanna Das & WWF-India Team for their support during closing ceremony

We would like to extend our profound thanks to all the members who generously contributed their photographs of various bird species. Their valuable contributions have significantly enhanced the first season report, adding visual depth and making it more engaging and informative.



**A Big Thanks** to all team leads and volunteers for your unwavering dedication and hard work in making HBA 2025 a resounding success! Your commitment and passion have been instrumental in achieving this milestone.

**Volunteer Names in Alphabetical Order :**

Aarohi Pavan Reddy R, Aasheesh Pittie, Abhinav Addanki, Abhiram Ravula, Abhishek Pradhan, Adil Ahmed Khan, Aditya Deegoju, Aditya G, Aditya Prakash S, Aditya Sreeram, Aditya Vayunandan, Adnan, Agnibho Saha, Akbar Shaik, Akhil Medha, Akhila Pingali, Ali Hyder, Alisha Rao, Anand Krishna R, Anindita Mukherji, Anita Negi, Anjali Pande, Anupama M, Anusha Eadara, Aseem Sharma, Asif Husain Arastu, Avinash Hindupur, Ayesha Maimona, B.Venkata Haribabu, Balasubramanian, Bandaru Sai Hari, Barhadath Devaraj, Bhanu Mani Suhas Ch, Bharath Kumar, Bhargavi Srinivasulu, Chaitanya Peteti, Chitra Shanker, Daarshik Pandiri, David Johnson, Debi Prasanna Das, Deena Elsa George, Deepanwita Purohit, Divya Malaiya, Duke, Farida Sultana, Farida Tampal, Gajendra Babu B, Gandavaram Hemalatha, Gaurav Maheshwari, Ghouse Shaik, Gokul Krishna Addanki, Gopalakrishna R, Gowthama Poludasu, Gurukumar KR R, Hari K Patibanda, Harish Merugu, Haritha Nagamalla, Heera Ranjit, Hemalatha Gandavaram, Ibrahim Wadood, Indira Prasanna, Ishany Nandy, Jamima Fatima, Jayati Mitra, Joby Joseph, John Aligi, Joydeep Vasudeva, Juveria Fatima, K.L.N.S.Lahari, K Nanda Kumar, Kalyan Prathap, Kandala Ravikumar, Karthik Mogili, Kartik Varma Namburi, Kavita Krishna Meegama, Keerthana S, Ketan Turakhia, Khaja Hameeduddin M, Khaja Mohammed Baleequddin, Kirubakaran, Kishore Bakshi, Kobita Dass Kolli, Kouseyi Saha, Krishna Enugu, Krishna Prasad P, L Gajanand, Lawrence M, Laxmi Singh, Laxmidevi Singh, Leela Alamalakala, Lonav Ojha, Maanasi Shankar, Mahender Alpula, Manjira Sen, Mantena Latchi Raju,

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Lastly, a special thanks to all the partners - **WWF-India, Hyderabad Birding Pals (HBP), Deccan Birders (DB)** and sponsors who supported this initiative. Their collective efforts have made the Hyderabad Bird Atlas a reality and we look forward to expanding our understanding of the city's avian life through future surveys.

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## Introduction

A bird atlas serves as a structured visualization of bird distribution within a defined geographical area over a specific period. It provides insights into where birds are found, how frequently they occur and the seasons in which they are present. Early bird documentation efforts in the region date back to the British colonial period, with ornithologists like Salim Ali surveying the Deccan Plateau in 1933-34. In recent decades, organized bird surveys have been conducted by local birding groups, NGOs and research institutions, including efforts under initiatives like the Asian Waterbird Census and State of India's Birds.

Systematic bird atlases, following standardized protocols, have been successfully conducted in several countries, notably in the United Kingdom and various states in the United States. In India, a pioneering effort was made in Mysore, where birdwatchers created an atlas documenting bird diversity within the city. Building on these initiatives, Kerala launched the Kerala Bird Atlas in 2015, systematically documenting birdlife across the entire state. Completed in 2020, it became Asia's largest bird atlas. Following this, cities like Coimbatore and Pune also successfully conducted their own bird atlas projects.

Inspired by these efforts, the Hyderabad Bird Atlas (HBA) is a large-scale citizen-science project aimed at mapping bird distribution across Hyderabad and its surrounding landscapes.

## Hyderabad Bird Atlas Project

The Hyderabad Bird Atlas is a structured, long-term initiative covering the entire city through grid-based surveys, ensuring comprehensive data collection across diverse habitats. It aims to systematically map the distribution and abundance of bird species across Hyderabad, capturing seasonal variations and habitat-specific data. As one of the fastest-growing urban centers in India, Hyderabad's green spaces and wetlands are increasingly under pressure, making this project crucial for documenting biodiversity and to help develop conservation strategies.

### Objectives

- **Document Bird Diversity:** Record the presence, distribution and population trends of bird species across Hyderabad's urban and peri-urban landscapes.
- **Identify Key Habitats:** Map and assess critical bird habitats within Hyderabad (Outer Ring Road Limits), including wetlands, forests, parks and other open natural ecosystems, to prioritise conservation efforts.
- **Engage the Public in Citizen Science:** Empower local communities, students, birdwatchers and conservation enthusiasts to actively participate in documenting bird sightings and contribute to the atlas.
- **Support Urban Biodiversity Planning:** Provide critical data for city planners, policymakers and environmental groups to promote ecologically sustainable urban planning.

## Methodology

### Spatial Sampling

The Hyderabad Bird Atlas covers 11% of the area within the Outer Ring Road (ORR). The city limits have been divided into grids measuring 6.6 km × 6.6 km. Each grid is further subdivided into four quadrants of 3.3 km × 3.3 km and each quadrant is broken down into nine subcells of 1.1 km × 1.1 km. To ensure unbiased data collection, one sub-cell from each quadrant is randomly selected for sampling.

In total, 180 subcells have been randomly chosen, providing a scientifically robust and spatially balanced representation of bird diversity across Hyderabad.

### Seasonal Sampling

To capture seasonal variations in bird populations, including breeding activity and migratory patterns, the Hyderabad Bird Atlas will conduct biannual surveys over a minimum period of three years, starting in 2025. These surveys are intended to take place twice a year— one in February (Winter Survey) to document resident species and winter migrants and another in July (Summer Survey) to record breeding activity, resident birds and early-returning migrants. By repeating surveys over multiple years, the project aims to track long-term population trends, habitat preferences and environmental changes affecting bird diversity in Hyderabad.

### Survey Protocol

- Teams were composed of 2 to 5 birders, including at least one expert, while others assisted with spotting and recording.
- Each subcell required four 15-minute checklists (a total of one hour), with species recorded and uploaded to eBird as traveling lists. If walking was not possible, a stationary list was used.
- Each checklist included details such as the subcell number, List No, Team No, names of observers, locality or area name, habitat and other relevant information.
- All Teams shared their checklists with the “HydBirdAtlas” eBird account.
- The aim was to cover all habitat types within the sub-cell.
- While one team can complete all four checklists, it was recommended that the task be shared especially for adjacent subcells.
- To avoid bias, the same team shall not survey the same sub-cell in subsequent seasons or years.
- Surveys were ideally spread over multiple days to minimize weather-related bias, although teams could cover all subcells in a single day if necessary.
- Surveys were conducted between 06:00 and 10:00, with extensions to 11:00 when needed.
- If checklists were affected by factors such as rain or disturbances, subcells were resampled, with decisions made by the coordinator and lead birder.
- All checklists were conducted on foot.

## Resources & Tools

- Data Collection Tools
  - eBird Mobile App - For real-time data entry and submission of bird checklists
  - Google MyMaps - To pinpoint locations and track survey grids/subcells accurately
  - HBA Dashboard - To monitor the progress of the atlas
- Field Equipment
  - Smartphone
  - Binoculars/Camera (optional)
  - Merlin Mobile App / Field Guide (optional)
- Communication Tools
  - WhatsApp group for coordination and communication
  - Coordinator/team lead mobile number

## Volunteer Registration

We launched the volunteer registration process in October 2024 through a Google Form and the response was overwhelming with more than 700 individuals signing up to be part of this citizen science initiative!

In February 2025, we successfully completed Season 1 of the Hyderabad Bird Atlas survey, where 209 registered volunteers actively participated in documenting bird species across the city. Their contributions helped us gather valuable data, making this the largest urban bird-mapping initiative in Hyderabad.

## Training Programs

Following the volunteer registration process, December 2024 and January 2025 were dedicated to equipping volunteers with the necessary skills for the bird survey. A structured training program was designed to ensure participants (regardless of their prior experience) could confidently identify birds and follow survey protocols.

### Online Training Sessions

A series of expert-led virtual sessions were conducted to ensure volunteers, were well-prepared for the survey. The sessions covered:

- ◆ Basics of Bird Identification & Common Birds – Conducted by Sriram Reddy, this session introduced key identification techniques, bird behavior and commonly seen species in Hyderabad.
- ◆ Woodland Birds – Led by Gopalakrishna R, this session focused on birds typically found in forested and green spaces, highlighting their distinctive calls and adaptations.
- ◆ Wetland Birds – Conducted by Anita Negi, this session covered waterbirds, waders and other species dependent on wetlands, helping volunteers understand their unique behaviors and seasonal movements.

- ◆ Using Merlin & eBird Tools – Sriram Reddy guided volunteers on how to effectively use Merlin Bird ID for species identification and eBird for data entry, ensuring accurate contributions to citizen science.
- ◆ Survey Protocol – The final session, conducted by Sriram Reddy, provided detailed insights into standardized survey methods, data collection techniques and best practices to ensure high-quality scientific documentation.

### **Field Training & Practical Sessions**

In addition to the online sessions, on-ground training was essential to give volunteers real-world birding experience. Field trips were organized at:

- 📍 KBR Park – To practice woodland bird identification in a semi-urban habitat.
- 📍 Sanjeevaiah Park – To familiarize volunteers with wetland and urban birds.

### **Final Mock Survey at Nehru Zoological Park**

Before launching the official Season 1 survey in February 2025, a final mock survey was conducted at Nehru Zoological Park. This practical session allowed volunteers to apply their learning in a controlled environment, refining their observation skills, data entry methods and teamwork dynamics.

These training programs ensured that every volunteer, whether a beginner or an experienced birder, was well-prepared to contribute effectively to the Hyderabad Bird Atlas. The combination of structured online learning, guided field trips and a mock survey laid a strong foundation for the success of the project's first season.

## **Planning & Tracking**

To simplify the planning and monitoring of the survey, several WhatsApp groups were set up to enable seamless communication between team leads and volunteers. These groups played a vital role in forming teams, coordinating efforts, and sharing real-time updates throughout the survey.

To effectively manage the allocation of teams for the 180 survey subcells, multiple Google Sheets were utilized. This ensured a structured approach, clear role distribution, and smooth organization.

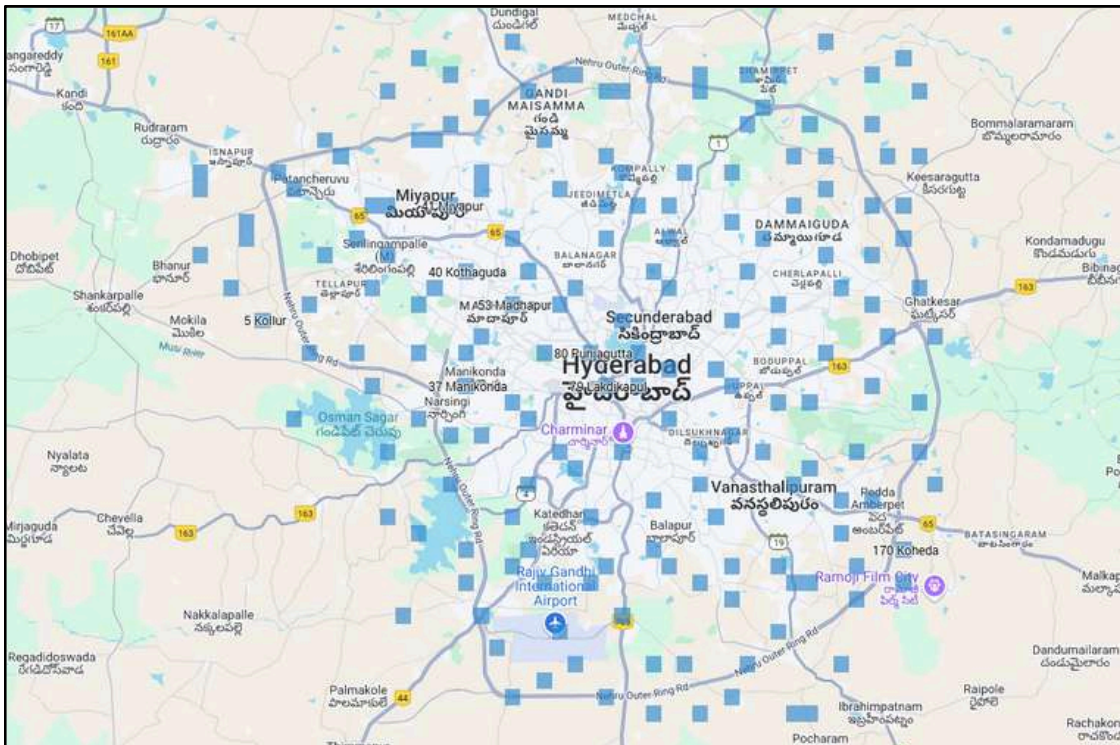
In addition, a dashboard was created to track the survey's progress. This tool allowed teams to monitor completed surveys, identify pending subcells, and keep an eye on overall project milestones in real time.



## February 2025 Survey

The first official survey of the Hyderabad Bird Atlas (HBA) was conducted from February 3rd to February 23rd, 2025. Over this three-week period, 209 dedicated volunteers actively participated in documenting bird species across the designated survey areas.

Volunteers worked in teams and covered 180 survey subcells, meticulously recorded bird sightings while following standardized survey protocols. Their collective effort contributed to a comprehensive dataset, provided a valuable insights into Hyderabad's avian diversity and distribution.



**180 Survey Subcells Marked Blue**

## Challenges

The first Hyderabad Bird Atlas survey faced several challenges.

- Restricted access to private properties and government areas posed a challenge in some regions.
- Urban disturbances including noise and construction made bird detection difficult, while time constraints and a rotating volunteer schedule added logistical hurdles.
- Beginners did have a difficult time with identifying similar-looking species, requiring additional verification.
- Ensuring accurate data entry across all teams was another challenge.

Despite these challenges, this survey marked a significant milestone in Hyderabad's bird conservation efforts, bringing together birdwatchers, nature enthusiasts and citizen scientists to contribute to a large-scale urban biodiversity mapping initiative.



## Data Analysis

This report examined birdwatching data collected from 720 eBird checklists across 180 distinct locations (identified by Cell IDs). Observers documented a total of 195 bird species, along with 42 additional taxa, resulting in a combined count of 70,189 individual birds. This data was further enriched using the "Table of Species" from the State of India's Birds, providing insights into taxonomic classification, habitat, migration patterns, endemism and diet.

### Key Insights:

- The Rock Pigeon was the most abundant bird species spotted in Hyderabad, followed by the Eastern Cattle-Egret and the Red-vented Bulbul. These species were commonly seen across various locations in the city, indicating their adaptability to urban environments.
- The Red-vented Bulbul was the most widespread species, found in almost every surveyed location. The Purple Sunbird and Spotted Dove also had a broad distribution, showcasing their prevalence in diverse habitats.
- Black Kite's preference for urban areas over the outskirts may indicate that they find more reliable food sources within the city.

### Species of Importance:

- The River Tern, listed as Vulnerable, along with the Asian Woolly-necked Stork, Spot-billed Pelican, and Pallid Harrier, which are Near Threatened, are species of conservation concern. Their presence in Hyderabad underscores the need for conservation.
- The Indian Roller, State Bird of Telangana, was rarely seen only in the peripheral regions of ORR, indicating a localized presence. Conservation efforts should focus on preserving its habitats.

## Top 10 Species by Population (Total Individuals Counted)

Rank	Common Name	Scientific Name	Total Population
1	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	7775
2	Eastern Cattle-Egret	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	3613
3	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	3136
4	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	2791
5	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2550
6	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	2453
7	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	2207
8	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	2024
9	Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	1888
10	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	1879

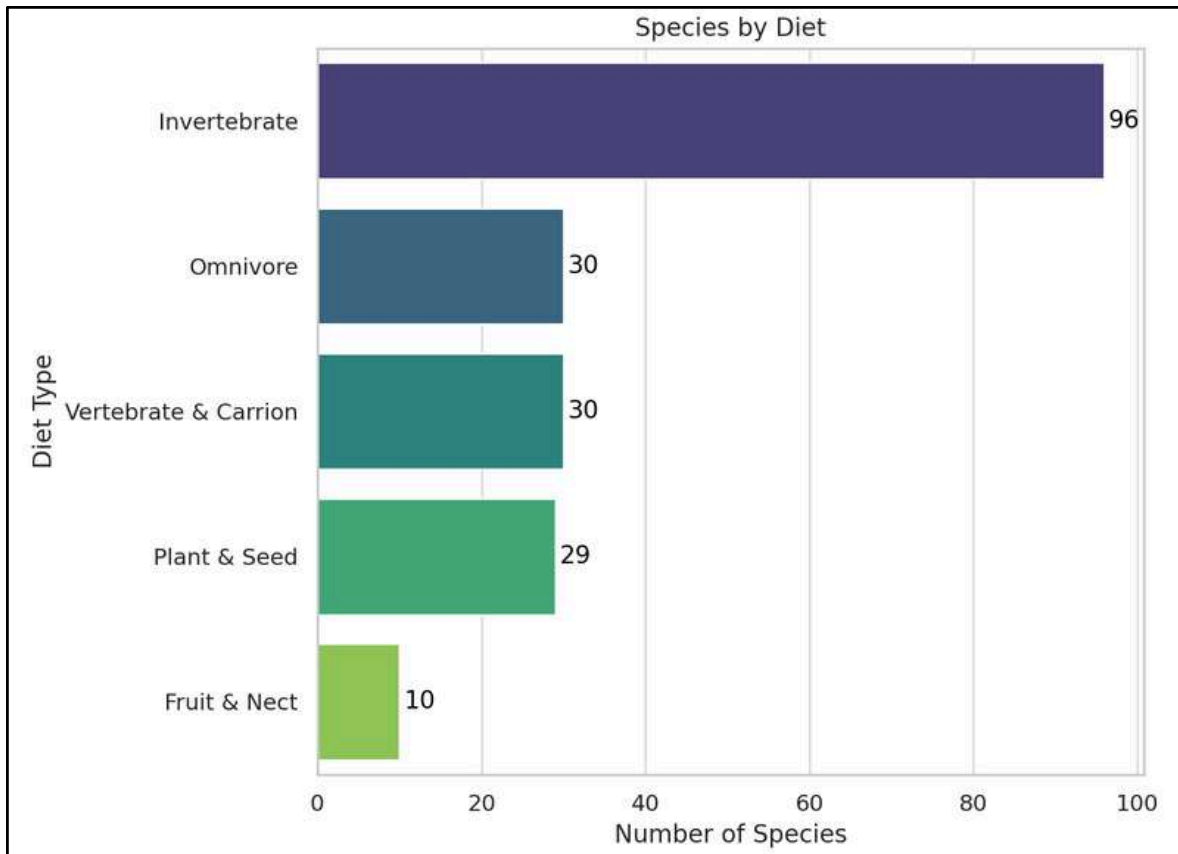
## Top 10 Species by Distribution

Rank	Common Name	Scientific Name	No. Of Locations (Total - 180)	No. Of Checklists (Total - 720)
1	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	179	559
2	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	176	564
3	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	175	520
4	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	171	450
5	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	169	454
6	Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	166	436
7	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	156	342
8	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	155	327
9	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	153	330
10	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	153	428

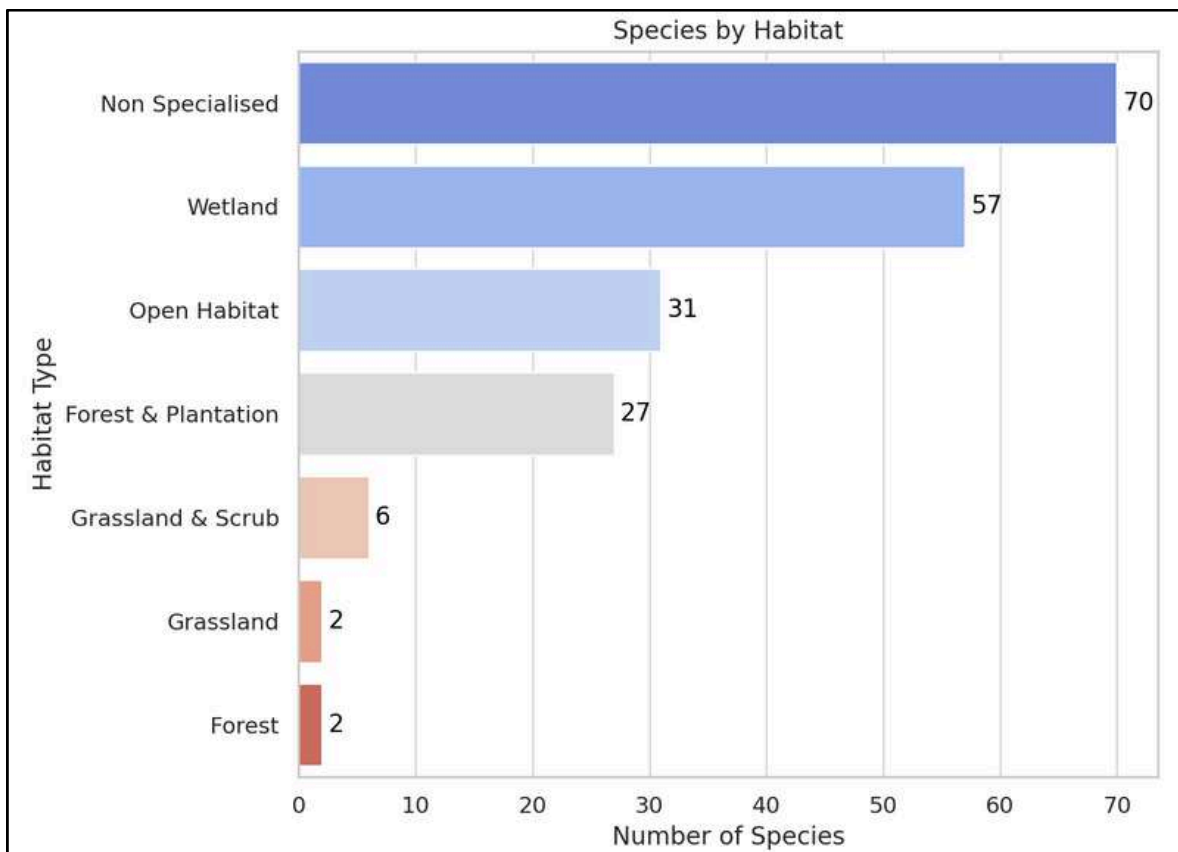
## Top 10 Subcells by Number of Species Observed (Based on Cell ID)

Rank	Cell ID	Number of Species
1	34 - Himayat Sagar Lake	88
2	22 - Nagireddyguda	81
3	32 - Puttaguda	76
4	158 - Koheda	74
5	63 - Rajendranagar	72
6	74 - Tukkuguda	71
7	126 - Secundrabad	71
8	4 - Pashamylaram	71
9	59 - Pedda Golconda	69
10	156 - Shamirpet	67

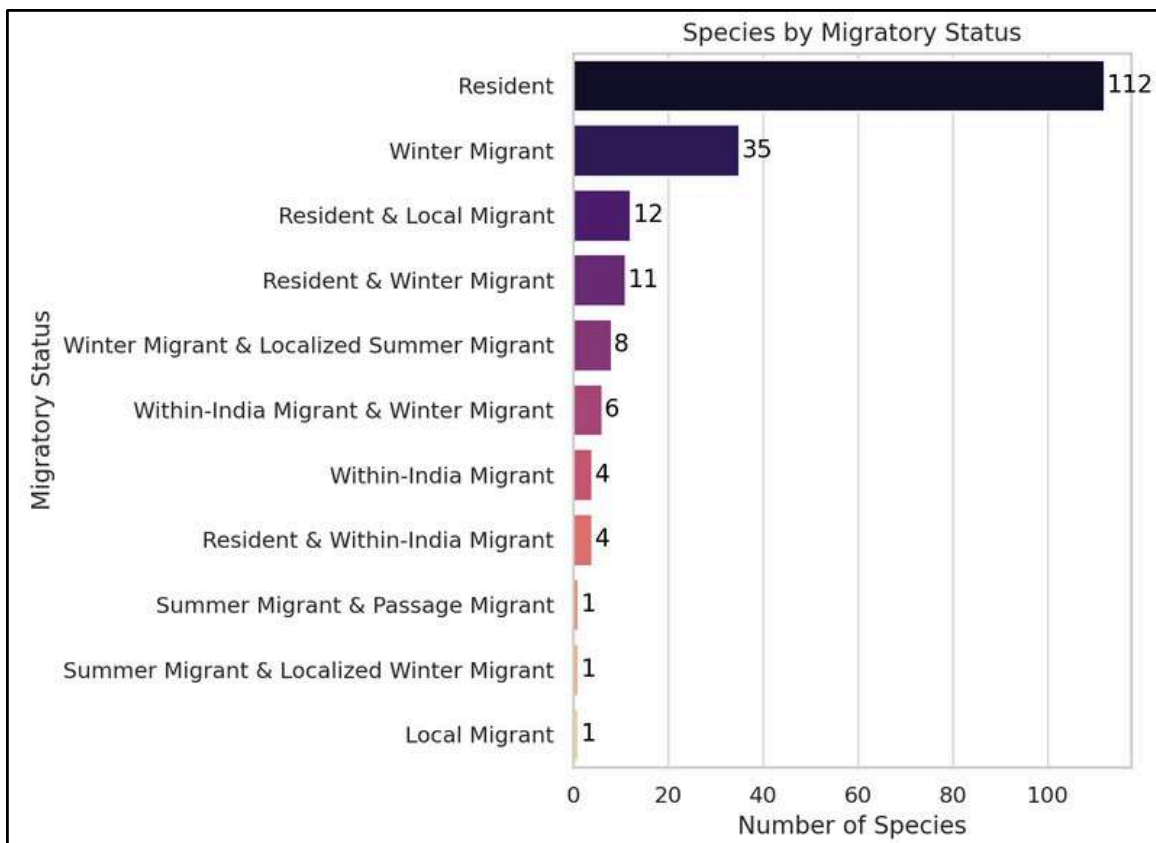
## Species By Diet



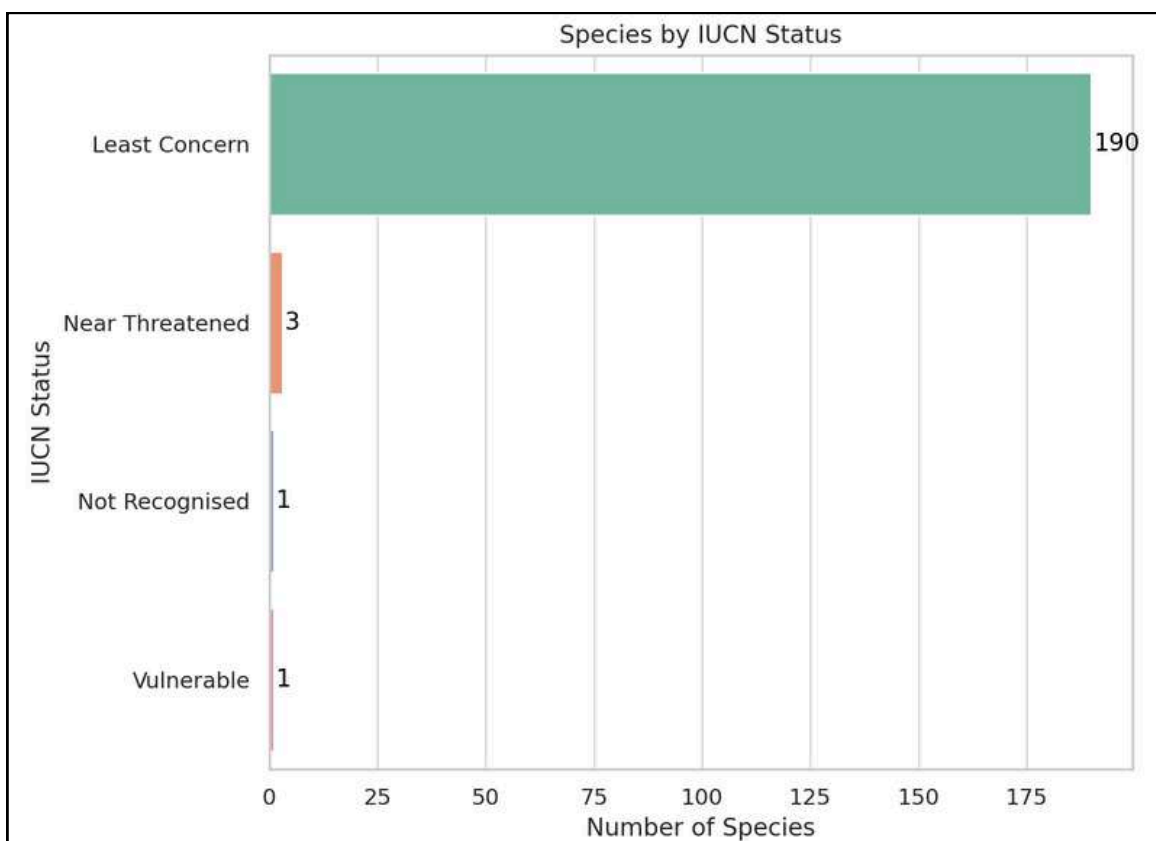
## Species By Habitat

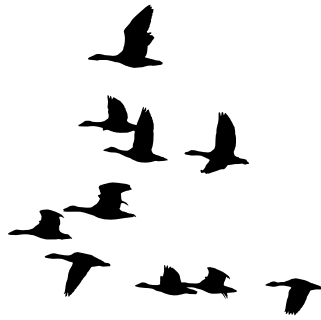


## Species By Migratory Status



## Species By IUCN Status





## Species Distribution & Abundance Maps



### Note:

#### Frequency Categories

Rarely Seen: < 10% of checklists (<72 checklists)

Occasionally Seen: 10% to 30% of checklists (72 - 216 checklists)

Frequently Seen: > 30% of checklists (>216 checklists)

#### Distribution Categories

Localized/Restricted (1 - 30 locations) – Found in only a few specific areas.

Moderate/Fairly Widespread (31 - 90 locations) – Found in a moderate range of areas.

Widespread/Broad (91+ locations) – Commonly found across many areas.

### Disclaimer:

*The maps presented here are based on data collected during a single season and should be interpreted with an understanding of variables such as birder effort bias, seasonality bias and local weather-related effects which may or may not have influenced the observations. As a result, these maps may or may not fully represent the actual distribution and abundance of species across the region.*

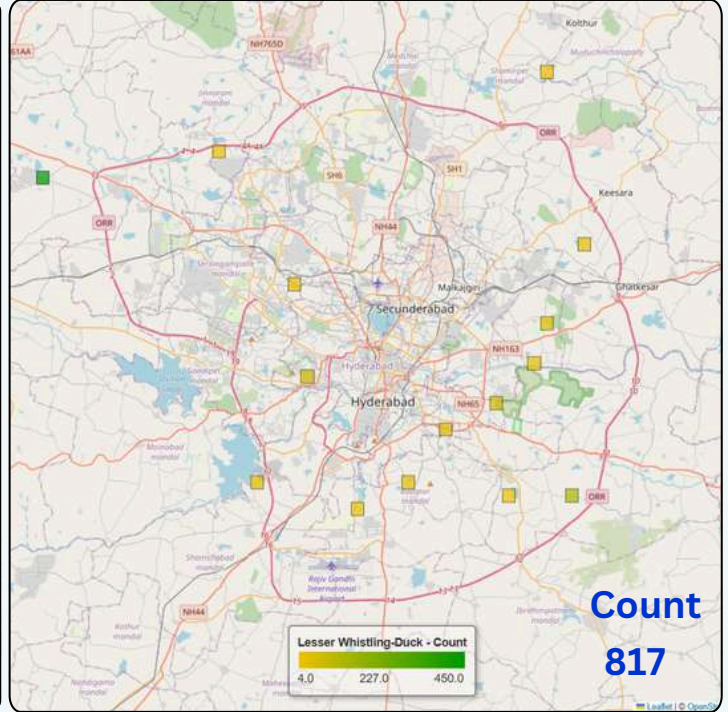
*More accurate and comprehensive maps can be derived from a minimum of three year systematic survey data, which will iron out seasonal variations, birdwatcher bias and improve data reliability.*

# Lesser Whistling-Duck

*Dendrocygna javanica*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized duck, the Lesser Whistling-Duck is found near wetlands and lakes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and whistling calls are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, foraging in shallow water. Its calls are a series of whistling notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Lesser Whistling-Duck was reported in 17 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded at 15 different locations, suggesting its distribution may be influenced by habitat availability. A total of 817 individuals were counted, with sightings most frequent in areas like Himayat Sagar, Langar Houz and Autonagar. Overall, the Lesser Whistling-Duck is an uncommon species in the region, likely restricted to suitable wetland habitats.



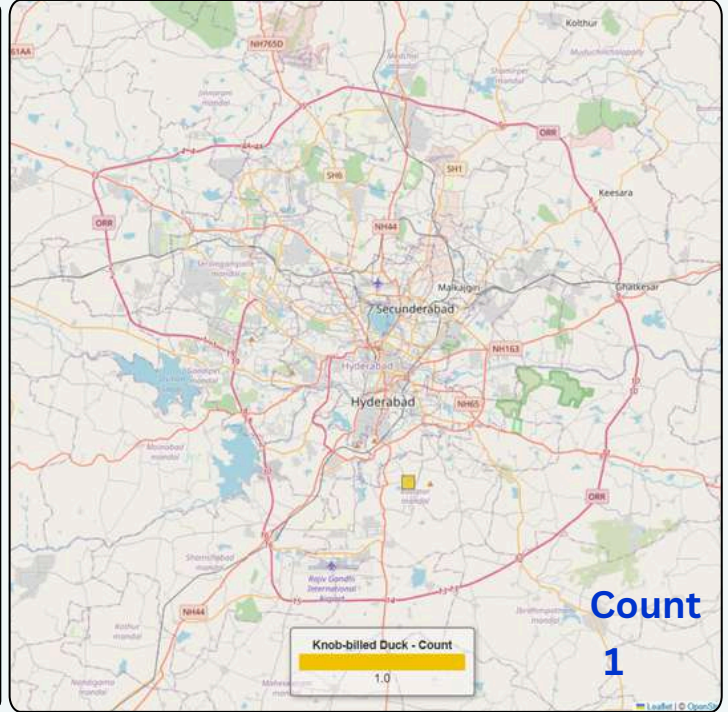
# Knob-billed Duck

*Sarkidiornis melanotos*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A large duck, the Knob-billed Duck is found near wetlands and lakes throughout the Indian subcontinent. The male's black plumage and large knob on the bill are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, foraging in shallow water. Its calls are a series of soft "quack" notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Knob-billed Duck (Comb Duck) was reported in only 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was recorded at a single location, suggesting a highly localized presence. Only one individual was counted, with the sighting reported from Balapur. Overall, the Knob-billed Duck is a rare and highly localized species in the region.

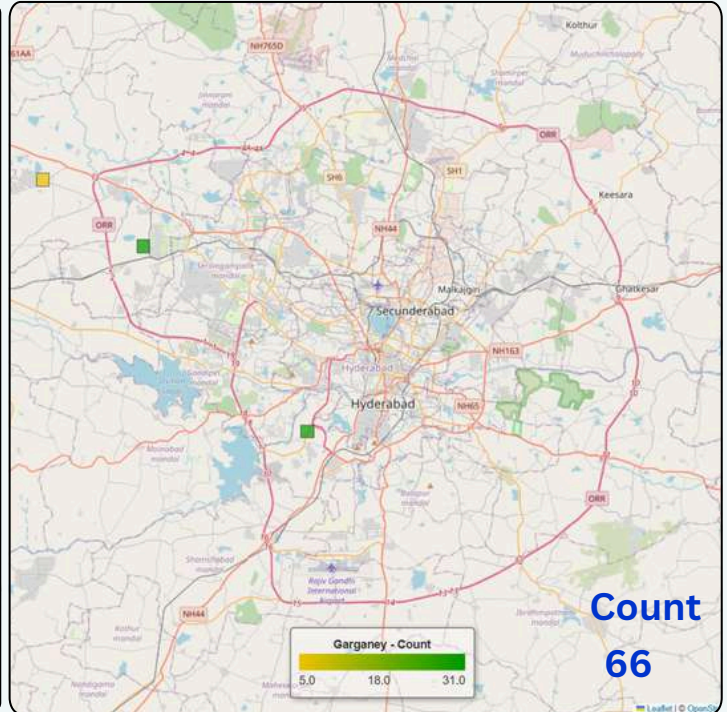
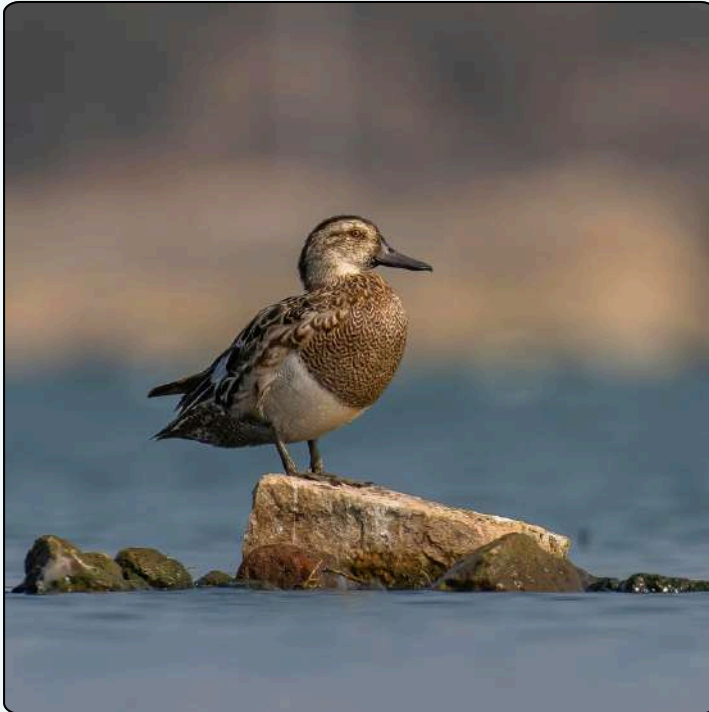


# Garganey

*Spatula querquedula*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small duck, the Garganey is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and lakes. The male's brown head with a white stripe over the eye and grey body are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, dabbling in shallow water. Its call is a soft "kek-kek." It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

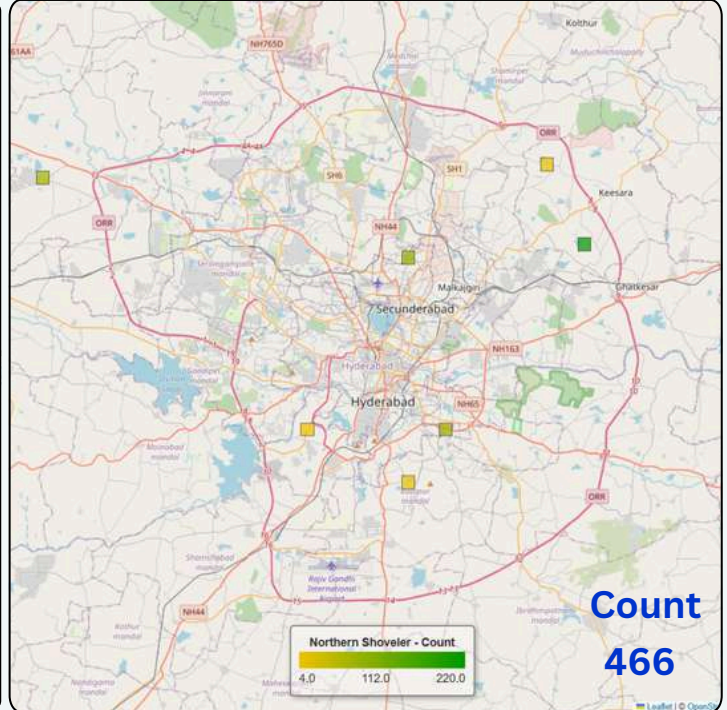
The Garganey was reported in 4 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded at 3 different locations, suggesting a localized presence, likely influenced by habitat. A total of 66 individuals were counted, with sightings most frequent in areas like ICRISAT, Rajendranagar and Pashamylaram. Overall, the Garganey is an uncommon and localized species in the region.

# Northern Shoveler

*Spatula clypeata*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized duck, the Northern Shoveler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and lakes. The male's green head, white breast and reddish-brown sides are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, using its large, spatulate bill to filter food from the water. Its calls are a series of soft "quack" notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Northern Shoveler was reported in 8 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded at 7 different locations, suggesting its distribution is localized, likely due to habitat preferences. A total of 466 individuals were counted, with sightings most frequent in areas like Keesara, Thimmaipalli and Secunderabad. Overall, the Northern Shoveler is an uncommon and localized species in the region.

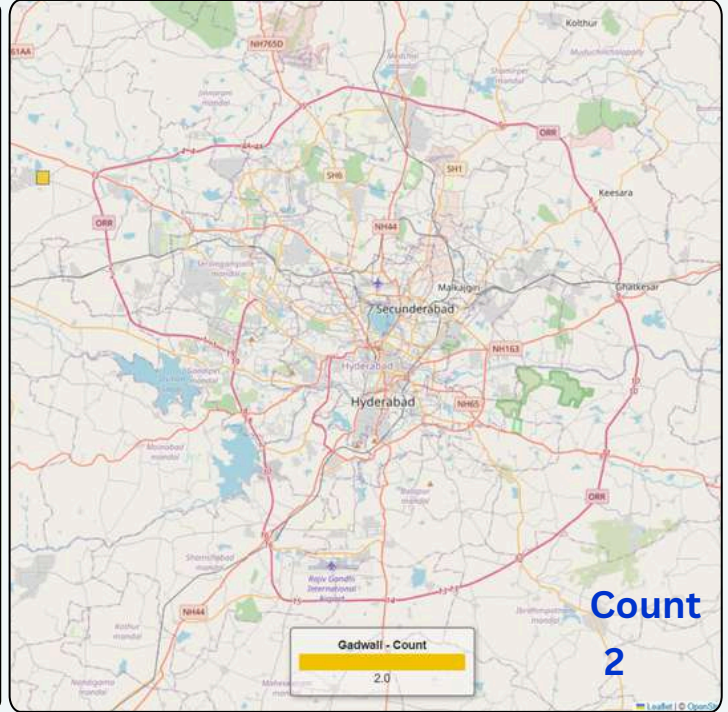
# Gadwall

*Mareca strepera*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized duck, the Gadwall is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and lakes. The male's greyish-brown plumage and black rear are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants, grazing in shallow water. Its call is a soft "quack." It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Gadwall was reported in only 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was recorded at a single location, suggesting a highly localized presence, likely influenced by habitat preferences. A total of 2 individuals were counted, with the sighting reported from Pashamylaram. As a species that prefers wetlands, lakes and reservoirs, its rarity in the region may be due to limited suitable habitats. Overall, the Gadwall is a rare and highly localized species in the region.

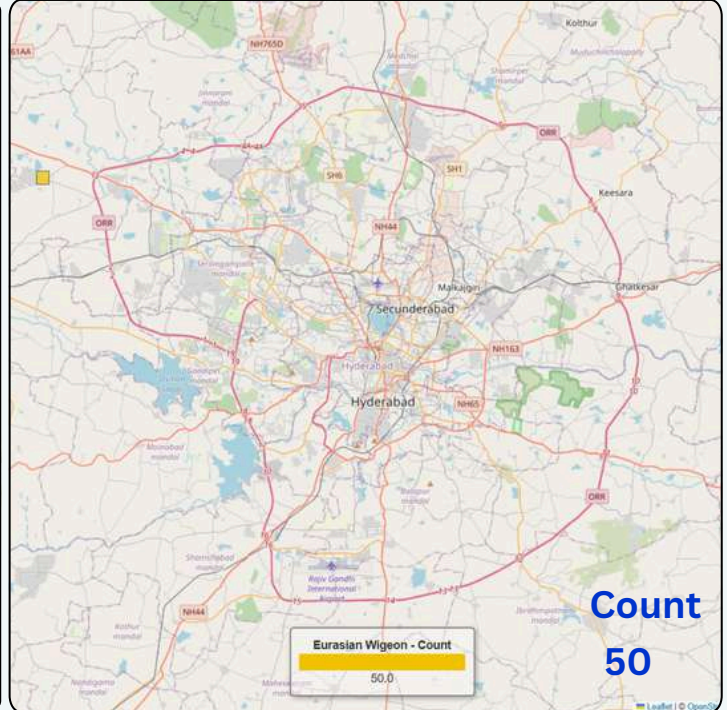


# Eurasian Wigeon

*Mareca penelope*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized duck, the Eurasian Wigeon is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and lakes. The male's reddish-brown head, grey body and white forehead are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants, grazing in shallow water. Its call is a whistling "whee-oo." It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eurasian Wigeon appeared in just 1 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its infrequent occurrence in the area. It was recorded at a single site, indicating a restricted presence, likely shaped by habitat conditions. A total of 50 individuals were observed, with sightings reported from Pashamylaram. Since this species favors wetlands, lakes and reservoirs, its scarcity in the region may be linked to the availability of suitable habitats. Overall, the Eurasian Wigeon is an uncommon and highly localized species in this area.

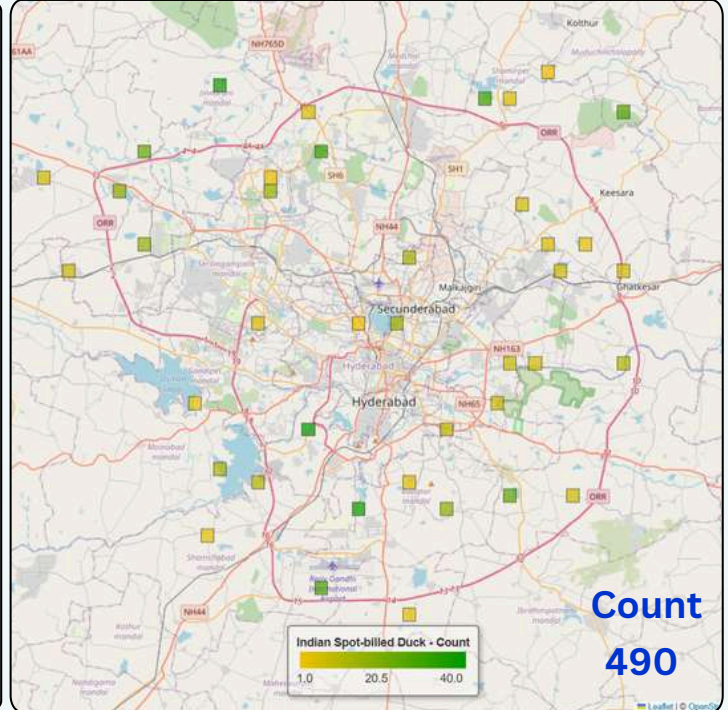
# Indian Spot-billed Duck

*Anas poecilorhyncha*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized duck, the Indian Spot-billed Duck is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and orange bill with a black tip are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, dabbling in shallow water. Its calls are a series of soft "quack" notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Spot-billed Duck was reported in 58 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally sighted in the area. It was recorded at 41 different locations, suggesting a fairly widespread presence. A total of 490 individuals were counted, with sightings most frequent in areas like Patancheru, Shamirpet and Peerzadiguda. As a species that thrives in wetlands, lakes and reservoirs, its distribution reflects the availability of suitable habitats. Overall, the Indian Spot-billed Duck is an occasionally seen and moderately distributed species in the region.



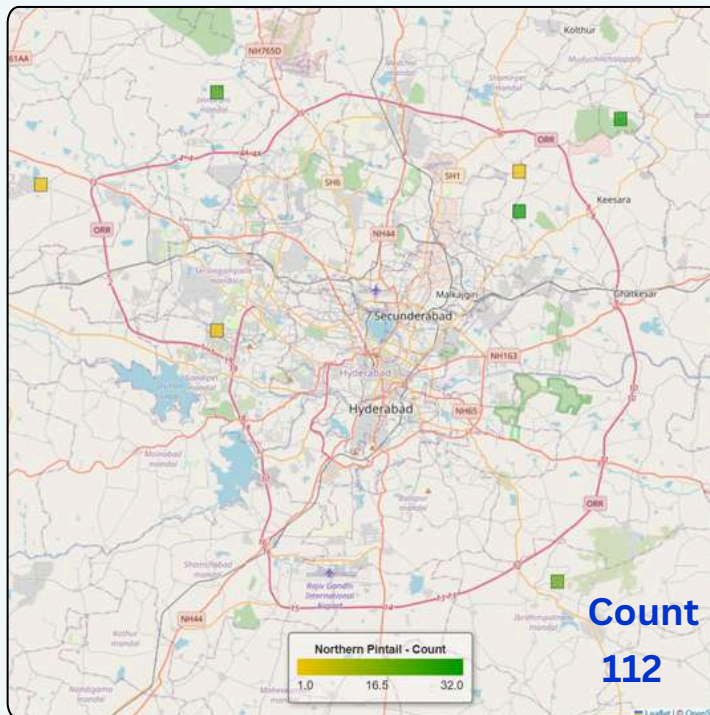
# Northern Pintail

*Anas acuta*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant

## Habitat

Wetland

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Plant & Seed

## Description :

A medium-sized duck, the Northern Pintail is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and lakes. The male's brown head, grey body and long, pointed tail are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, dabbling in shallow water. Its calls are a series of soft "quack" notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

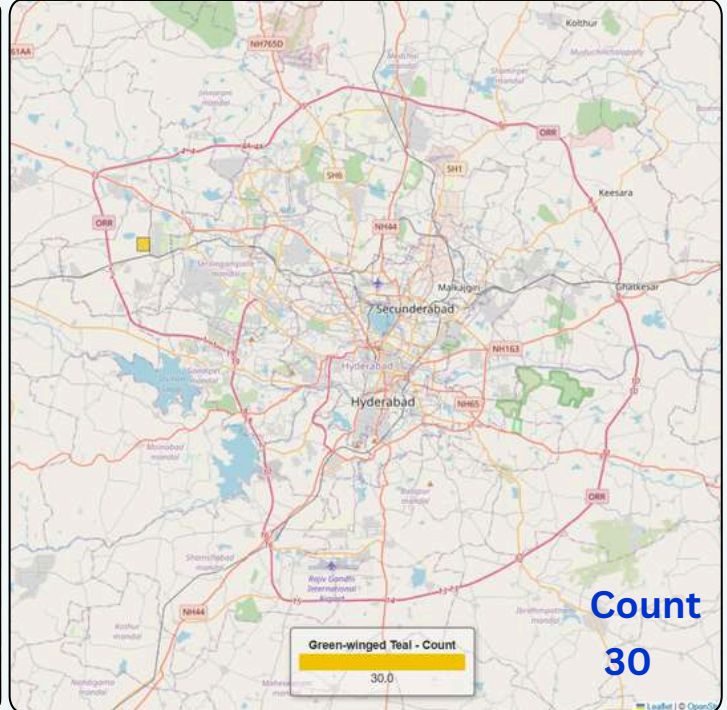
The Northern Pintail was recorded in 7 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an uncommon sight in the area. It was observed at 7 different locations, suggesting a restricted distribution, likely influenced by habitat availability. A total of 112 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Dammaiguda, Anthaipally and Yadgarpalle. As a species that prefers open wetlands and shallow water bodies, its presence is dependent on suitable habitats. Overall, the Northern Pintail is an infrequent visitor with a localized distribution in the region.

# Green-winged Teal

*Anas crecca*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Tina Shangloo



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small duck, the Green-winged Teal is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and lakes. The male's reddish-brown head with a green eye patch and grey body are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, dabbling in shallow water. Its call is a soft "quack." It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Green-winged Teal (Common Teal) was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was observed at a single location, suggesting a highly restricted presence, likely influenced by habitat conditions. A total of 30 individuals were counted, with sightings reported from ICRISAT. As a species that favors shallow wetlands and marshy areas, its occurrence in the region is likely dependent on the availability of suitable water bodies. Overall, the Green-winged Teal is an uncommon and highly localized species in the area.



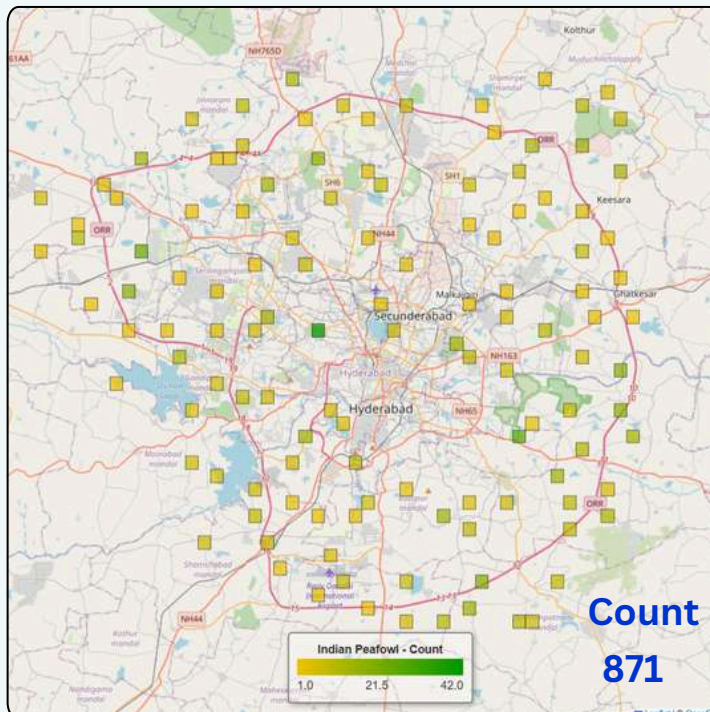
# Indian Peafowl

*Pavo cristatus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A large, colorful bird, the Indian Peafowl is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and agricultural areas. The male's elaborate tail with iridescent eyespots is distinctive. It feeds on seeds, insects and reptiles, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of loud, honking notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and controlling insect and reptile populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Peafowl was reported in 262 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a frequently observed species in the area. It was recorded at 123 different locations, highlighting its widespread distribution. A total of 871 individuals were counted, with sightings most common in places like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Shamshabad. As a species that thrives in open woodlands, agricultural fields and semi-urban areas, its presence is well-established across the region. Overall, the Indian Peafowl is a commonly seen and widely distributed bird in the area.

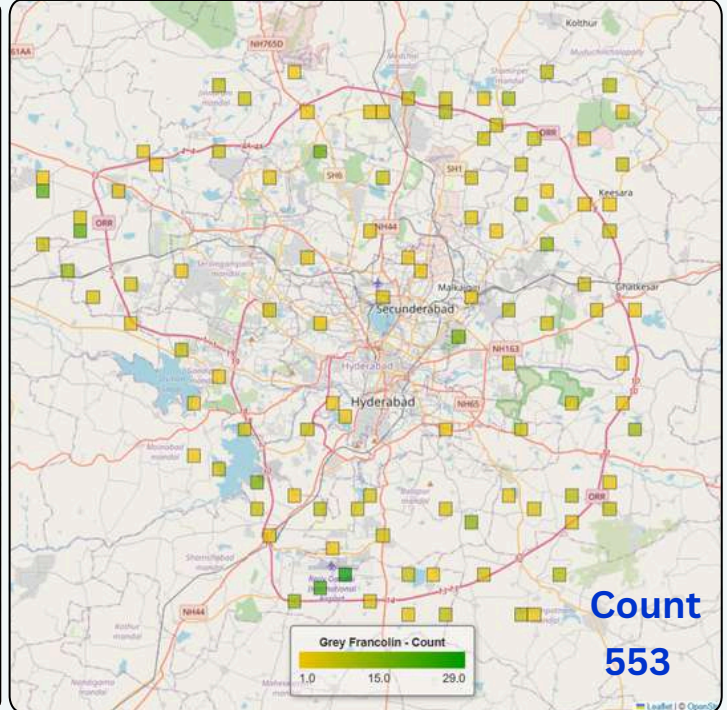
# Grey Francolin

*Ortygornis pondicerianus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized game bird, the Grey Francolin is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and agricultural areas. Its greyish-brown plumage and reddish legs are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its call is a loud and repeated "ka-tee-tar." It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Grey Francolin was recorded in 221 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a frequently seen species in the area. It was observed at 105 different locations, demonstrating a broad distribution. A total of 553 individuals were counted, with sightings most common in places like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Shamshabad. This ground-dwelling bird thrives in scrublands, grasslands and agricultural fields, where it forages for seeds, insects and small invertebrates. Overall, the Grey Francolin is a commonly sighted and widely distributed species across the region.

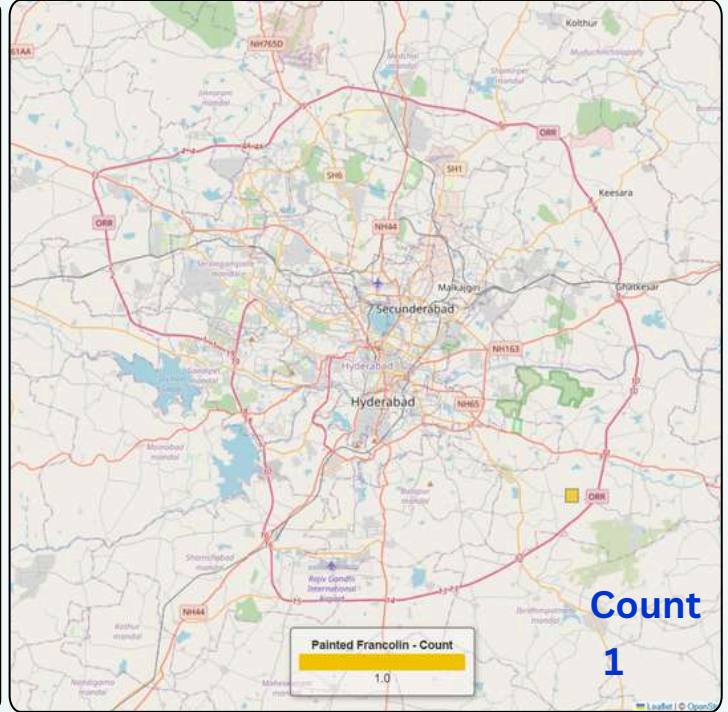


# Painted Francolin

*Francolinus pictus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized game bird, the Painted Francolin is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and agricultural areas. The male's black and white plumage is distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of loud, repeated notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Painted Francolin was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was observed at a single location. A total of 1 individual was counted, with the sighting reported from Koheda. This species is seasonally active, becoming more vocal and visible during the monsoon, when it is seen more frequently. Overall, the Painted Francolin is an infrequent and localized species in the region, with higher detectability during the monsoon.

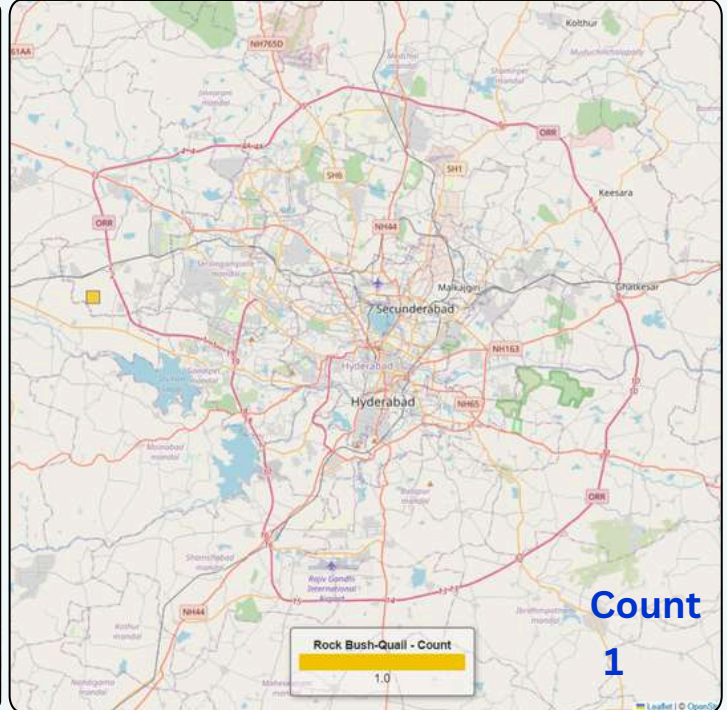
# Rock Bush-Quail

*Perdicula argoondah*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Souranil De



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Grassland & Scrub**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small game bird, the Rock Bush-Quail is found in rocky areas and scrublands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and short tail are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, cooing notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Rock Bush-Quail was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was observed at a single location, suggesting a very limited presence. A total of 1 individual was counted, with the sighting reported from Kollur. As a species that is often elusive and well-camouflaged, its detectability may be low despite its presence. Overall, the Rock Bush-Quail is an infrequent and localized species in the region.



# Rock Pigeon

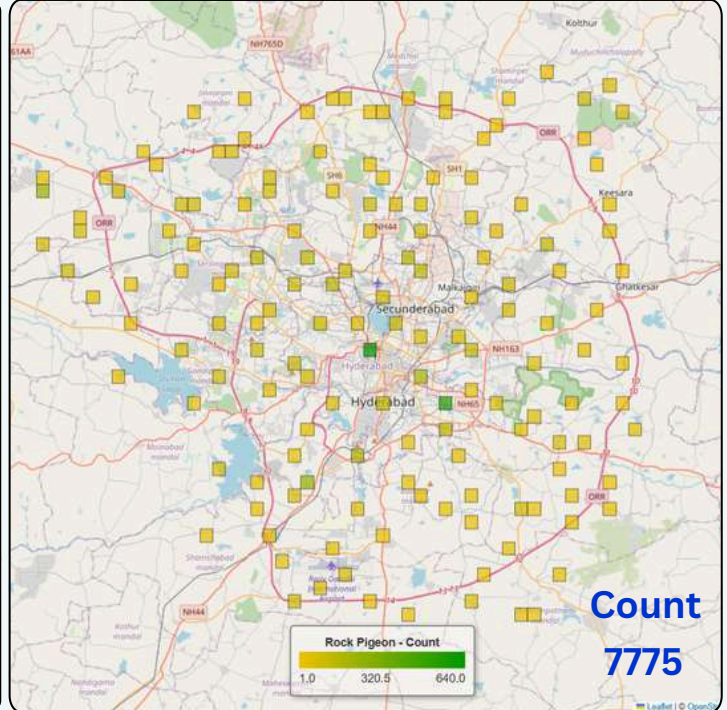
*Columba livia*

**WLPA Status**

**Not protected**



© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A common and adaptable bird, the Rock Pigeon is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its grey plumage and black wing bars are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, cooing notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Rock Pigeon was reported in 428 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a frequently observed species in the area. It was recorded at 153 different locations, highlighting its extensive distribution. A total of 7,775 individuals were counted, with sightings most common in places like Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Shamshabad. As an adaptable species, it thrives in urban and semi-urban environments, often seen around buildings, markets and open spaces. Overall, the species is a commonly seen and widely distributed bird across the region.

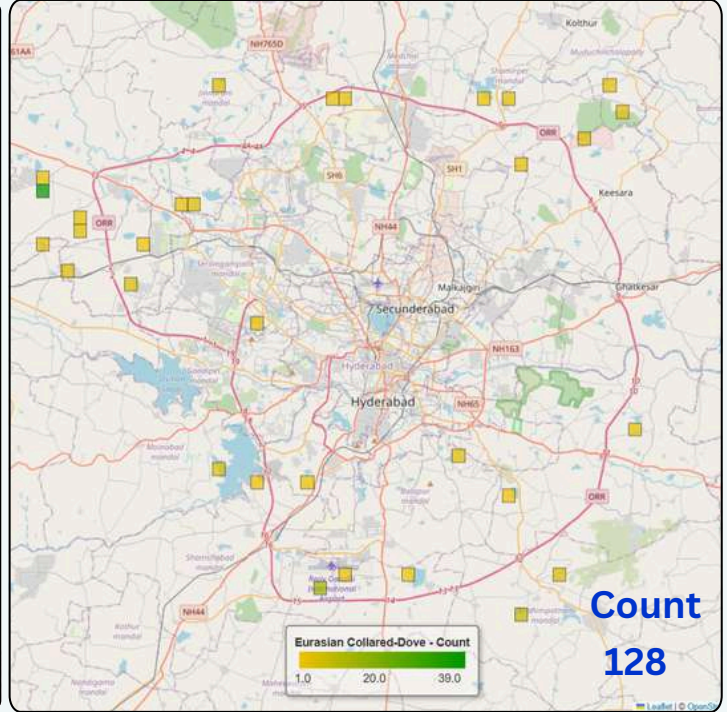
# Eurasian Collared-Dove

*Streptopelia decaocto*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized dove, the Eurasian Collared-Dove is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its pale grey plumage and black collar are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its call is a soft, cooing "coo-COO-coo." It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eurasian Collared-Dove was reported in 49 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an occasional sighting in the area. It was recorded at 32 different locations, suggesting a somewhat restricted distribution. A total of 128 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Shamirpet, Pashamylaram and Pedda Golconda. While not as widespread as some other doves, it can be found in areas with open fields, farmlands and human settlements. Overall, the species is occasionally seen and has a localized presence in the region.



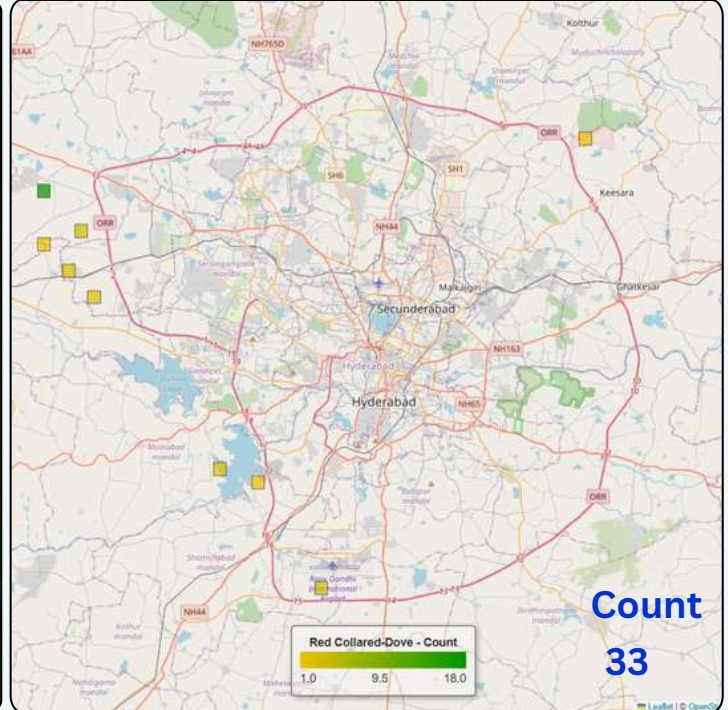
# Red Collared-Dove

*Streptopelia tranquebarica*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized dove, the Red Collared-Dove is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its pinkish-brown plumage and black collar are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its call is a soft, cooing "coo-COO-coo." It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Red Collared-Dove was recorded in 13 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an uncommon sighting in the area. It was observed at 10 different locations, pointing to a limited distribution. A total of 33 individuals were counted, with frequent reports from Shamirpet, Pedda Golconda and Pashamylaram. Though rare, this species is typically found in open countryside, agricultural fields and scrublands. Overall, the Red Collared-Dove (Red Turtle-Dove) is an infrequent and localized species in the region.



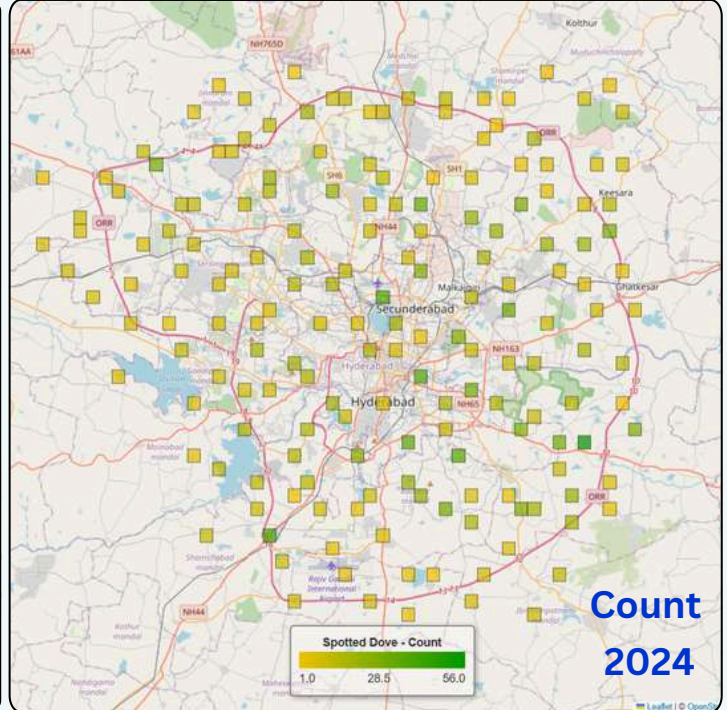
# Spotted Dove

*Spilopelia chinensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small dove, the Spotted Dove is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its pinkish-brown plumage and black and white spotted neck patch are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its call is a soft, cooing "coo-coo-coo." It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

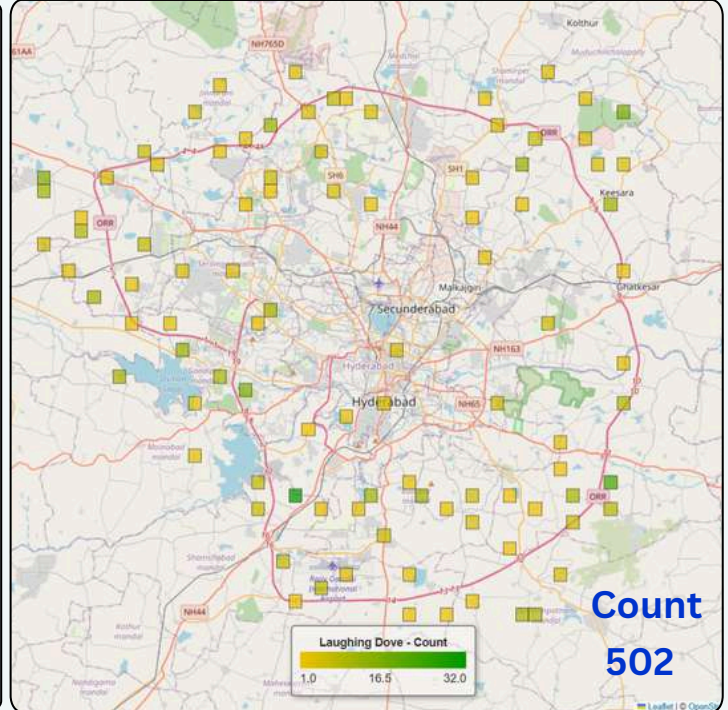
The Spotted Dove appeared in 520 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its frequent presence in the area. It was recorded at 175 different locations, indicating a broad distribution. A total of 2,024 individuals were counted. This species is well adapted to urban and semi-urban environments, making it one of the most commonly encountered doves in the region. Overall, the Spotted Dove is widely distributed and frequently seen across the area.

# Laughing Dove

*Spilopelia senegalensis*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small dove, the Laughing Dove is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its pinkish-brown plumage and black spots on the neck are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its call is a soft, laughing "coo-COO-coo." It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Laughing Dove was reported in 196 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a frequently observed species in the area. Sightings were recorded at 97 different locations, showing its widespread presence. A total of 502 individuals were counted, with notable occurrences in places like Shamirpet, Shamshabad and Koheda. Overall, the Laughing Dove is a commonly seen and well-distributed species across the region.

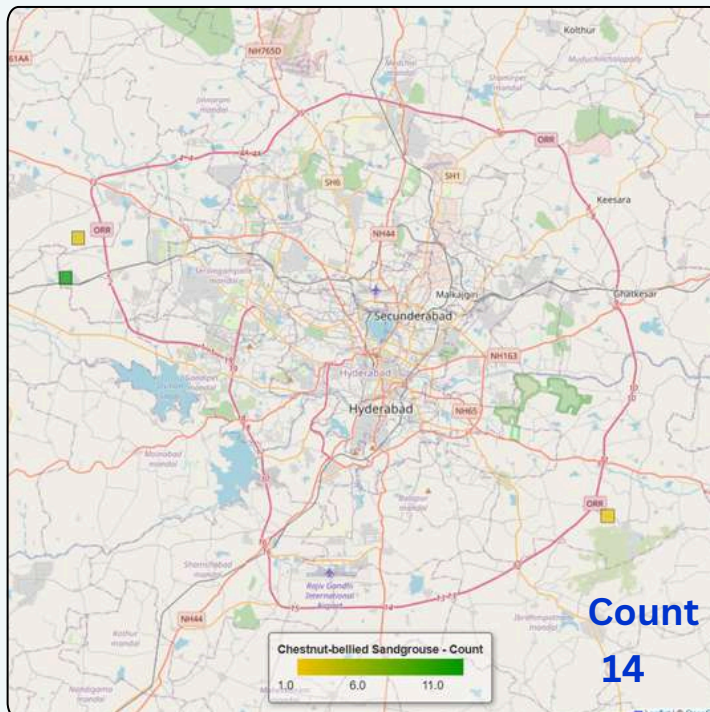


# Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse

*Pterocles exustus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Gopalakrishna R



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Grassland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A ground-dwelling bird, the Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse is found in arid and semi-arid regions of the Indian subcontinent. Its chestnut-colored belly, barred upperparts and short bill are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its flight is swift and direct. Its calls are a series of soft, cooing notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse appeared in 4 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its infrequent presence in the area. Sightings were recorded at 3 different locations, indicating a restricted distribution. A total of 14 individuals were counted, with notable sightings in Kondakal, Sanghinagar and Ghanapur. Overall, the Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse is an uncommon and localized species in the region.

# Greater Coucal

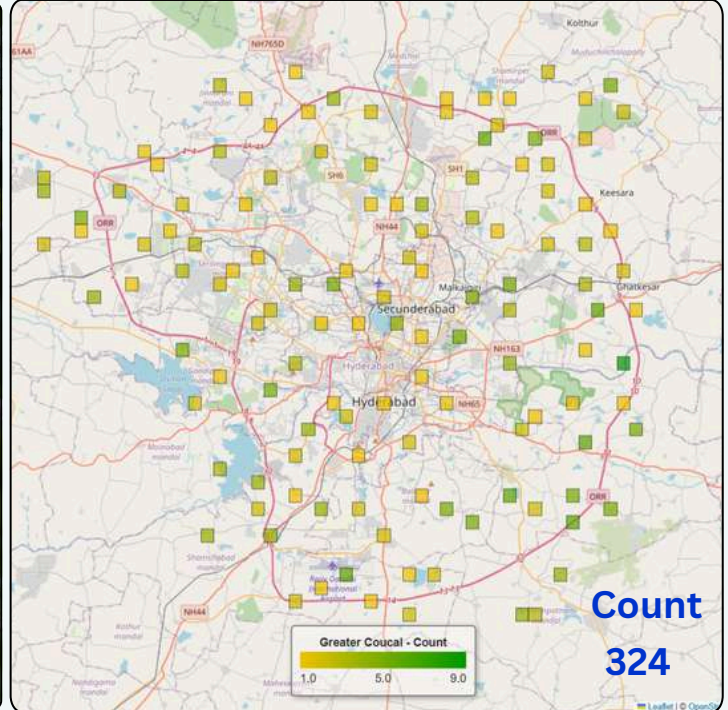
*Centropus sinensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A large, ground-dwelling bird, the Greater Coucal is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands, gardens and wetlands. Its black plumage, chestnut wings and long tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, reptiles and eggs, foraging on the ground. Its call is a deep, booming "coop-coop-coop." It plays a role in controlling insect and reptile populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Greater Coucal featured in 235 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a frequent sight in the area. It was recorded at 126 different locations, reflecting a broad distribution. A total of 324 individuals were counted, with notable occurrences in Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Shamirpet. Overall, the Greater Coucal is a commonly observed and widely distributed species in the region.



# Blue-faced Malkoha

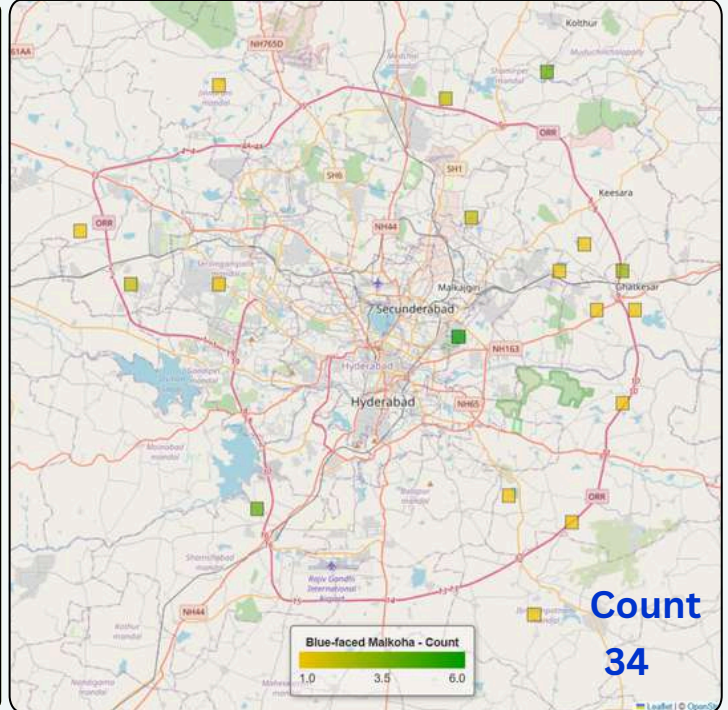
*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A large cuckoo, the Blue-faced Malkoha is found in woodlands and forests throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its dark plumage, blue facial skin and long, graduated tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, reptiles and fruits, foraging in the canopy and undergrowth. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Blue-faced Malkoha was reported in 23 out of 720 checklists, suggesting it is not commonly seen in the area. It was recorded at 18 different locations, indicating a limited distribution. A total of 34 individuals were counted, with sightings most often in Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Tellapur. In summary, the Blue-faced Malkoha is an infrequent and localized species in the region.

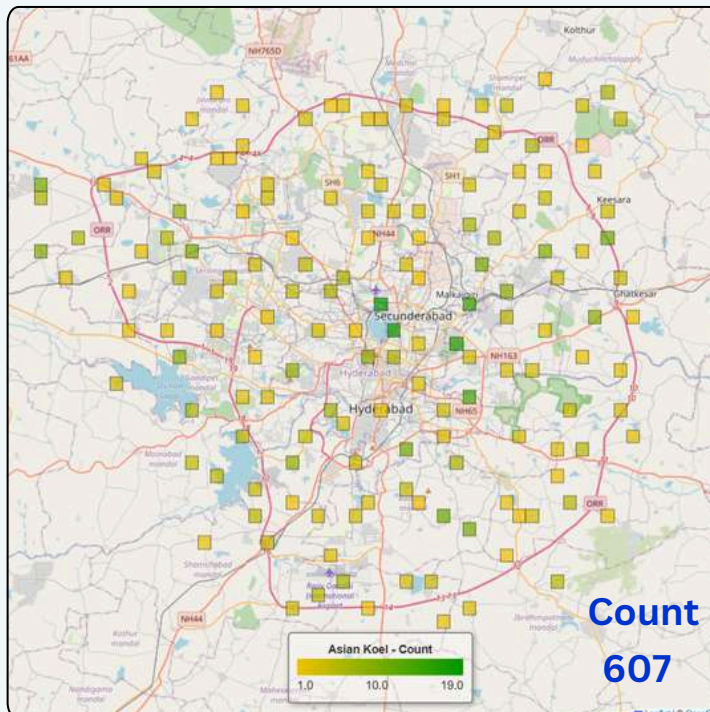
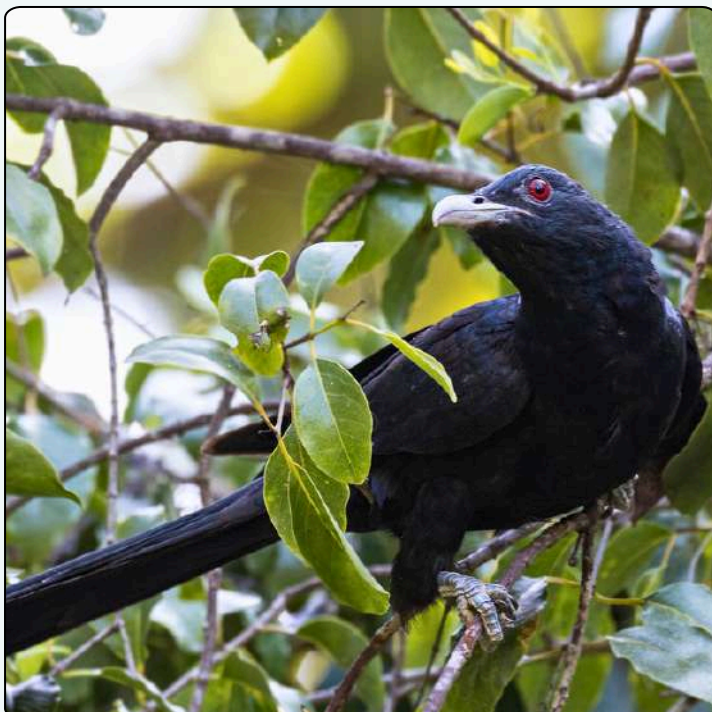
# Asian Koel

*Eudynamys scolopaceus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

Known for its distinctive and persistent calls, the Asian Koel is a common resident across the Indian subcontinent. It inhabits woodlands, gardens and even urban areas, adapting well to human-modified landscapes. The male's glossy black plumage and striking red eyes are easily observed. This species is a brood parasite, a characteristic behavior where it lays its eggs in the nests of crows and other birds, leaving the host parents to raise its young. Its loud, melodious calls, especially prominent during the breeding season, are a familiar part of the soundscape.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Asian Koel was recorded in 327 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its frequent presence in the area. Spotted across 155 locations, it has a broad distribution. A total of 607 individuals were documented, with frequent sightings in Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hyderabad. In summary, the Asian Koel is a commonly seen species with a widespread presence in the region.



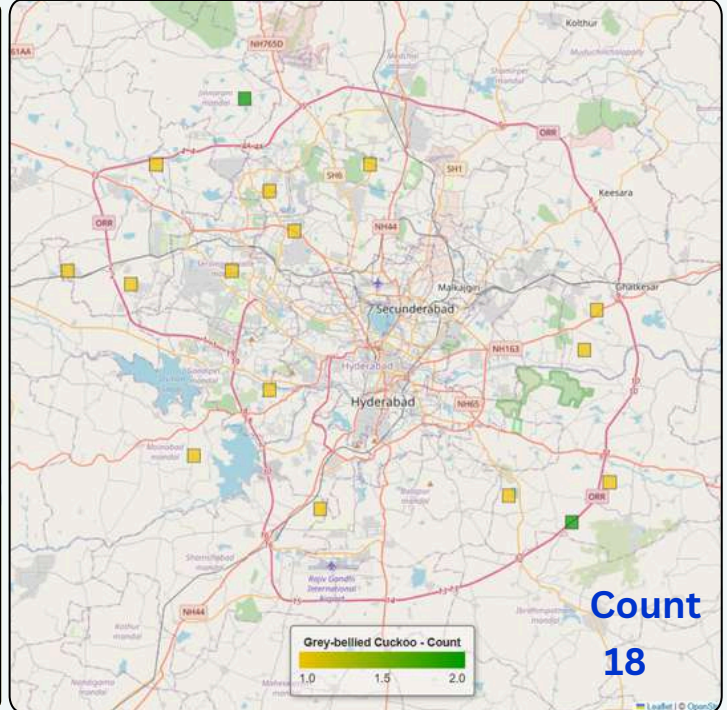
# Grey-bellied Cuckoo

*Cacomantis passerinus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized cuckoo, the Grey-bellied Cuckoo is found in woodlands and forests throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey head and breast and barred underparts are distinctive. It feeds on insects and caterpillars, foraging in the canopy. Its call is a loud and repetitive series of notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

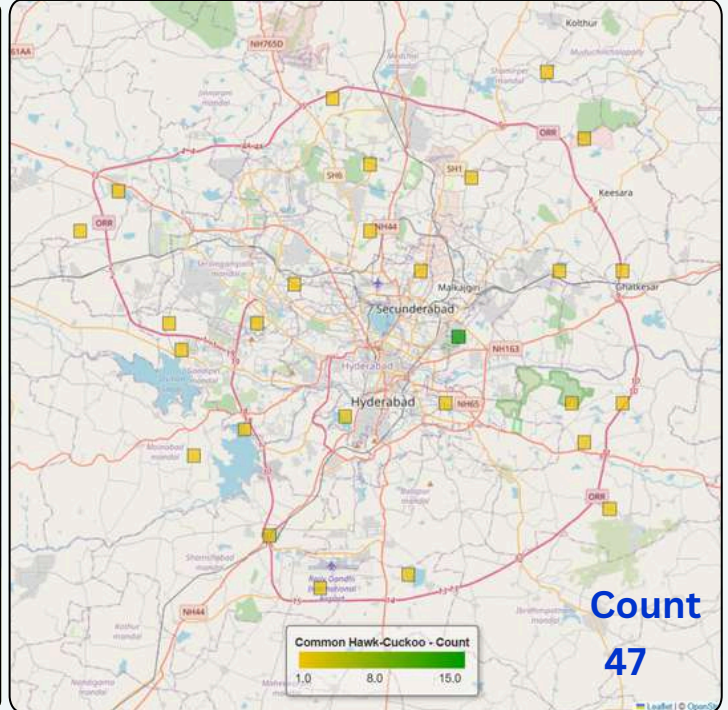
The Grey-bellied Cuckoo appeared in 16 out of 720 checklists, indicating its infrequent presence in the area. It was recorded at 16 locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 18 individuals were documented, with notable sightings in Koheda, Peerzadiguda and Pocharam. In summary, the Grey-bellied Cuckoo is an uncommon species with a localized occurrence in the region.

# Common Hawk-Cuckoo

*Hierococcyx varius*

WLPA Status  
Schedule-II

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Migratory Status	Habitat	IUCN Status	Diet
Resident & Local Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate

## Description :

The Common Hawk-Cuckoo is a medium-sized bird found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its grey plumage and barred underparts are similar to a hawk. Its call is a loud and repetitive series of ascending notes, often described as a "brain-fever" bird. It's a brood parasite, laying eggs in the nests of other birds. It influences the breeding success of host species.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Hawk-Cuckoo appeared in 35 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its infrequent occurrence in the area. It was spotted at 27 locations, indicating a somewhat limited distribution. A total of 47 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Kishanbagh. Overall, the Common Hawk-Cuckoo is an occasional presence with a restricted range in the region.



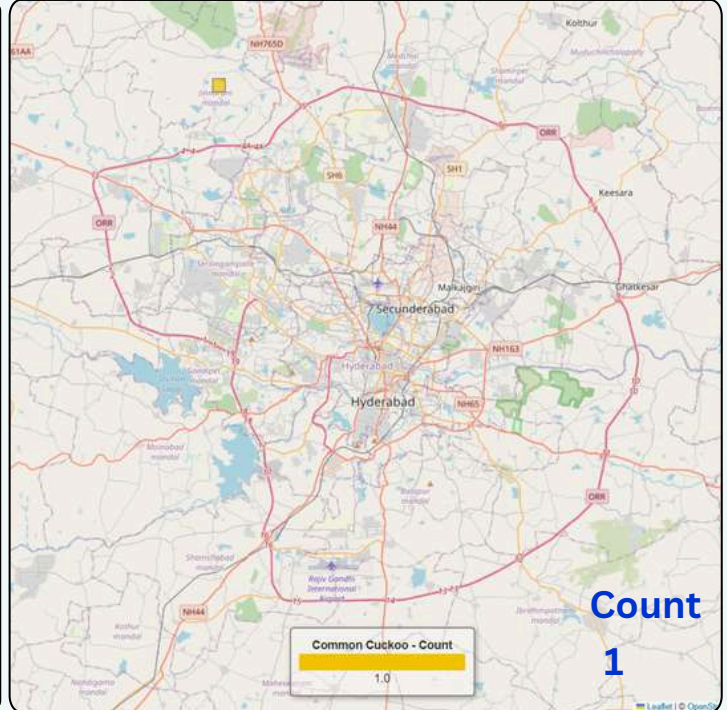
# Common Cuckoo

*Cuculus canorus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Summer Migrant & Passage  
Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Common Cuckoo is a medium-sized bird found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and open areas. Its grey plumage and barred underparts are distinctive. It's a brood parasite, laying eggs in the nests of other birds. Its call is a loud and distinctive "cuckoo" sound. It influences the breeding success of host species.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Cuckoo was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating its rare presence in the area. It was spotted at a single location, suggesting a very restricted distribution. Only one individual was counted, with its sighting reported from Puttaguda. In summary, the Common Cuckoo is an uncommon visitor with a highly localized occurrence in the region.

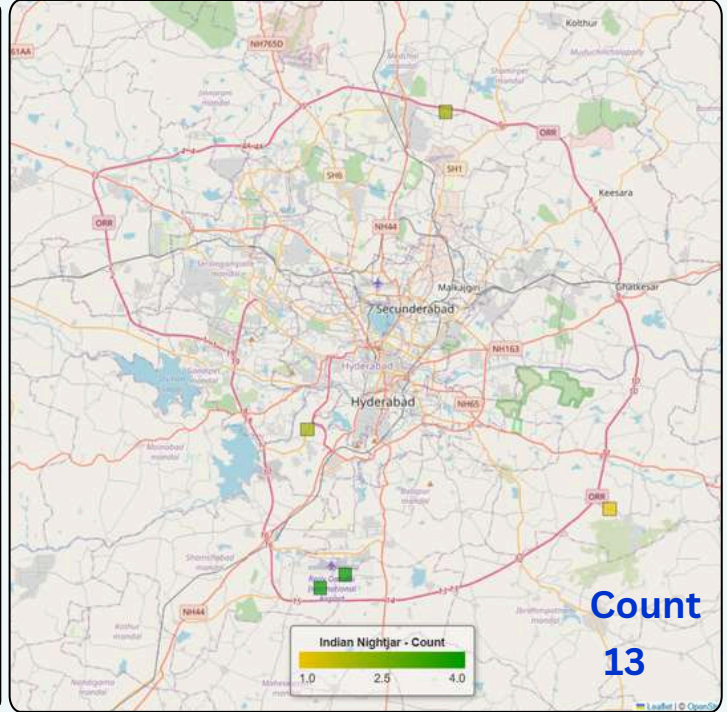
# Indian Nightjar

*Caprimulgus asiaticus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



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## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A nocturnal bird, the Indian Nightjar is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and scrublands. Its cryptic brown plumage and long wings are distinctive. It feeds on insects, catching them in flight. Its calls are a series of churring notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Nightjar was documented in 5 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its infrequent occurrence in the region. It was noted at five separate locations, demonstrating a restricted range. A total of 13 individuals were recorded, with sightings primarily from Secunderabad, Sanghinagar and Pedda Golconda. Overall, the Indian Nightjar is an uncommon species with a scattered distribution across the area.

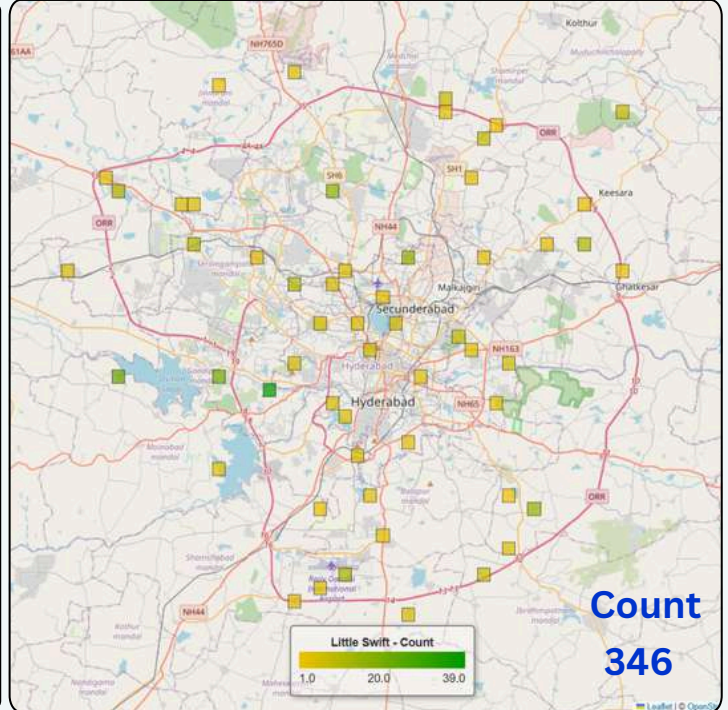
# Little Swift

*Apus affinis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, aerial bird, the Little Swift is found across the Indian subcontinent, often near buildings and cliffs. Its black plumage and short, square tail are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its flight is swift and agile. Its calls are a series of high-pitched twittering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Little Swift appeared in 85 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is seen from time to time in the region. It was recorded at 55 locations, pointing to a fair distribution. A total of 346 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in Secunderabad, Patancheru and Bongloor. In summary, the Little Swift is an occasional visitor with a moderate presence across the area.



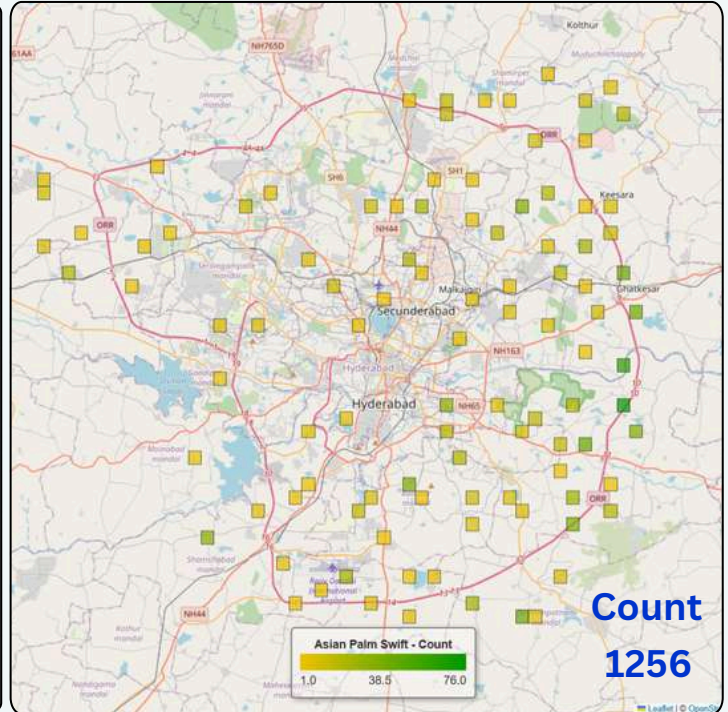
# Asian Palm Swift

*Cypsiurus balasiensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Asian Palm Swift is a common resident throughout the Indian subcontinent, frequently seen near palm trees and other tall structures, which provide nesting and roosting sites. Its slender body, long, pointed wings and deeply forked tail are perfectly adapted for its aerial lifestyle. It's an aerial insectivore, spending the majority of its life on the wing, catching insects with remarkable speed and agility. Its high-pitched, twittering calls are often heard as it flies overhead in large groups. These swifts are highly social and play a vital role in controlling aerial insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Asian Palm Swift appeared in 198 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is frequently sighted in the region. It was recorded at 101 locations, reflecting its broad distribution. A total of 1,256 individuals were counted, with frequent observations in Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hayathnagar Khalsa. In summary, the Asian Palm Swift is a commonly encountered species with a widespread presence across the area.



# Eurasian Moorhen

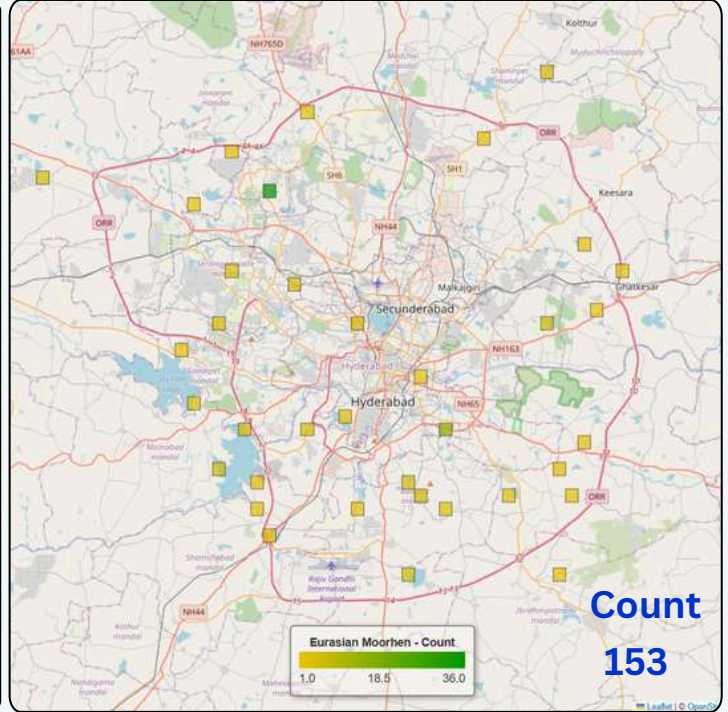
*Gallinula chloropus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© G Hemalatha



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized water bird, the Eurasian Moorhen is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its blackish plumage, red bill with a yellow tip and red frontal shield are distinctive. It swims and walks on floating vegetation, feeding on aquatic plants and invertebrates. Its calls are a variety of clucking and croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eurasian Moorhen appeared in 43 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is sporadically observed in the region. It was recorded at 36 locations, highlighting its restricted distribution. A total of 153 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in Nadargul, Balapur and Sardar Nagar. In summary, the Eurasian Moorhen is an occasionally encountered species with a localized presence across the area.

# Eurasian Coot

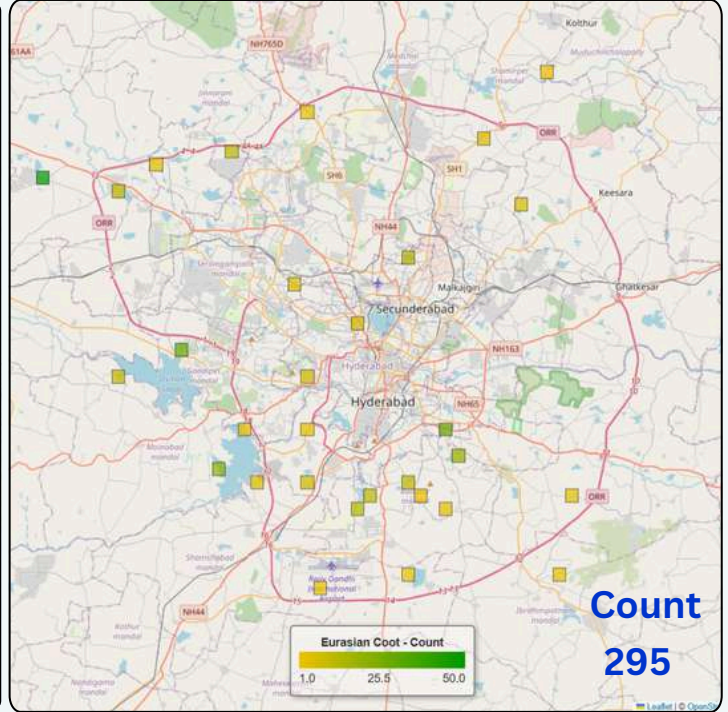
*Fulica atra*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



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## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A medium-sized water bird, the Eurasian Coot is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage, white bill and white frontal shield are distinctive. It swims and dives for aquatic vegetation. Its calls are a series of loud, clanging notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eurasian Coot was recorded in 40 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is intermittently observed in the area. It was documented at 31 locations, reflecting a somewhat limited distribution. A total of 295 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in Balapur, Jalpally and Nagireddiguda. Overall, the Eurasian Coot is an occasionally encountered species with a localized presence in the region.

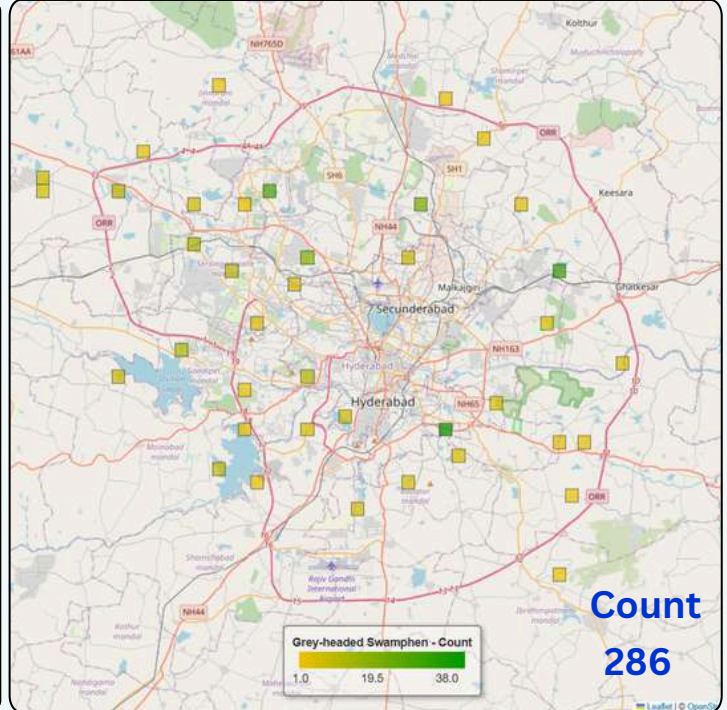


# Grey-headed Swampen

*Porphyrio poliocephalus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Not Recognised**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A large, colorful water bird, the Grey-headed Swampen is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its purple-blue plumage, red bill and frontal shield and large size are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, foraging in shallow water. Its calls are a series of loud, honking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Grey-headed Swampen appeared in 48 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is sporadically observed in the area. It was recorded at 39 locations, suggesting a moderate distribution. A total of 286 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in Nagireddiguda, Patancheru and Osman Sagar. Overall, the Grey-headed Swampen is an occasionally spotted species with a moderately dispersed presence in the region.



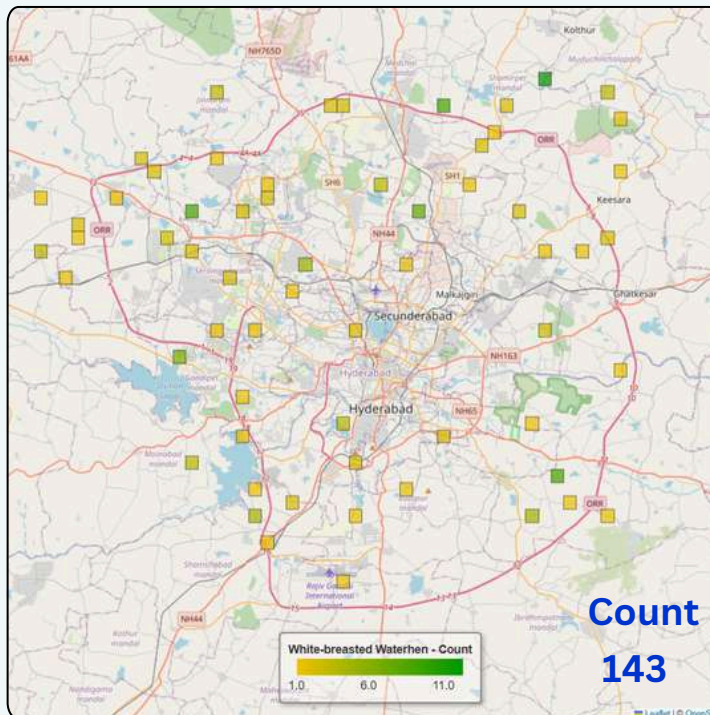
# White-breasted Waterhen

*Amaurornis phoenicurus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized water bird, the White-breasted Waterhen is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage and white breast are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic plants and invertebrates, foraging in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White-breasted Waterhen was recorded in 77 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is seen from time to time in the area. It was documented at 61 locations, implying a moderate distribution. A total of 143 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Shamirpet, Shamshabad and Secunderabad. Overall, the White-breasted Waterhen is an intermittently observed species with a moderately dispersed presence across the region.

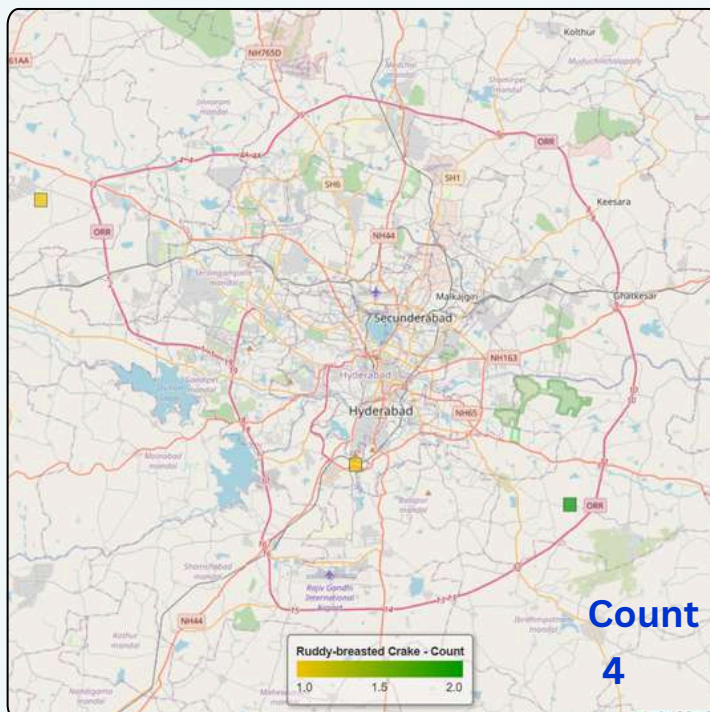
# Ruddy-breasted Crake

*Zapornia fusca*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small rail, the Ruddy-breasted Crake is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and reddish-brown breast are distinctive. It feeds on insects and seeds, foraging in the vegetation. Its calls are a series of soft, piping notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Ruddy-breasted Crake was reported in 3 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is seldom observed in the area. It was documented at 3 locations, suggesting a limited presence. A total of 4 individuals were recorded, with sightings concentrated in Falaknuma, Koheda and Pashamylaram. Overall, the Ruddy-breasted Crake is an uncommon and regionally confined species, typically found in well-vegetated wetlands.



# Baillon's Crane

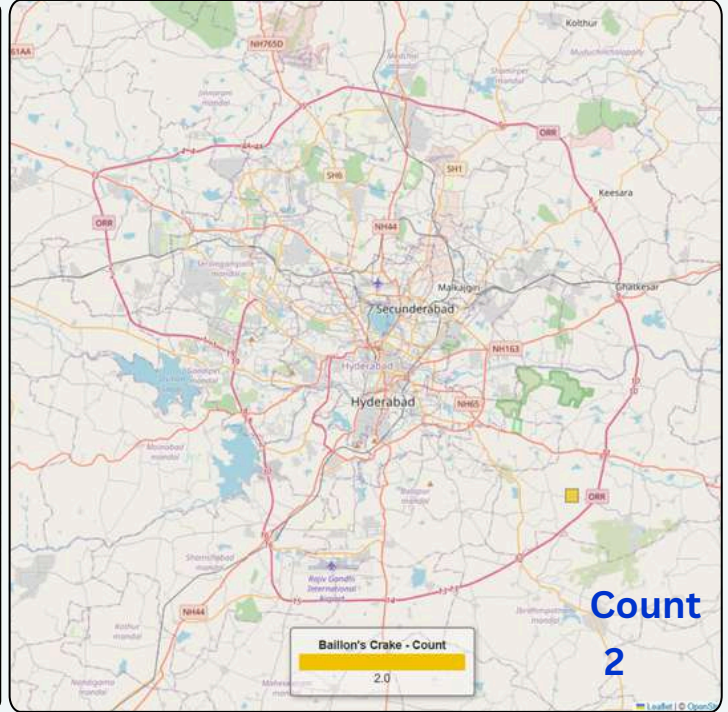
*Zapornia pusilla*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small and secretive rail, Baillon's Crane is a rare resident and winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, inhabiting marshes and wetlands. Its diminutive size, streaked brown plumage and short bill provide excellent camouflage within its dense habitat. This crane is a shy and elusive bird, making it challenging to observe. It feeds on a variety of small invertebrates and seeds, foraging in the mud and vegetation. Its short, sharp calls are rarely heard, reflecting its secretive nature. Its presence indicates healthy wetland ecosystems.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Baillon's Crane was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an exceptionally rare sight in the region. It was documented at a single location, Koheda, suggesting a highly restricted distribution. A total of 2 individuals were observed. Overall, the Baillon's Crane is a rare and localized species, typically found in well-vegetated wetland habitats.



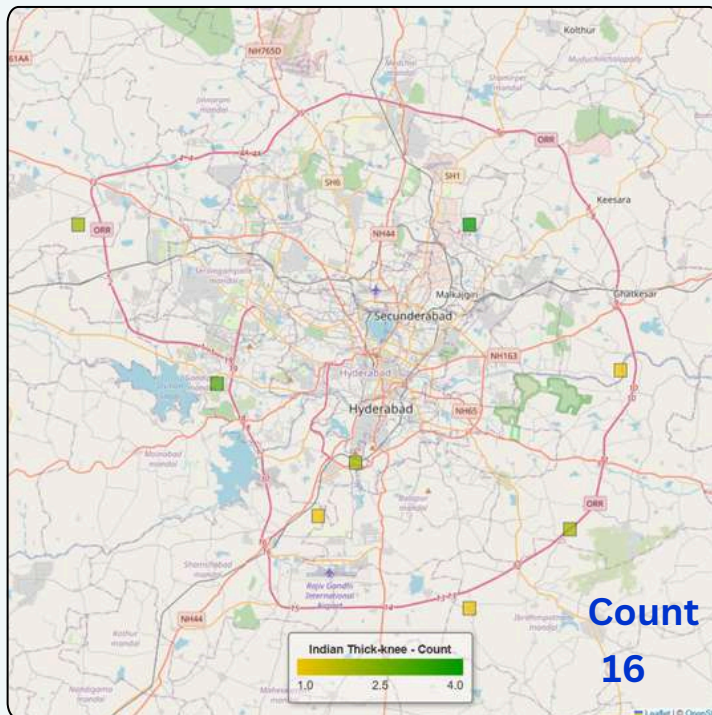
# Indian Thick-knee

*Burhinus indicus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Gopalakrishna R



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized, ground-dwelling bird, the Indian Thick-knee is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and scrublands. Its cryptic brown plumage and large, yellow eyes are distinctive. It feeds on insects and small vertebrates, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of loud, wailing notes. It plays a role in controlling insect and small vertebrate populations.

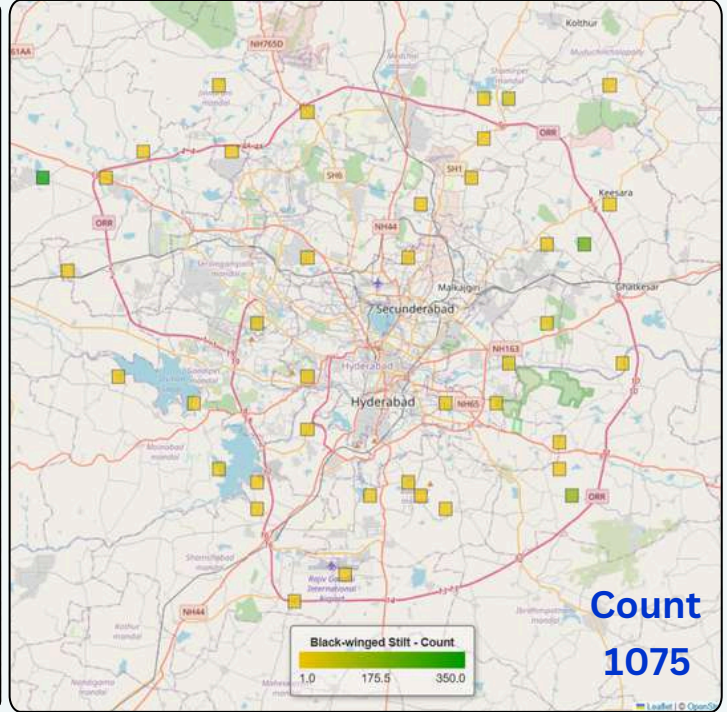
## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Thick-knee appeared in just 10 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its rarity in the region. It was recorded at 8 different locations, indicating a restricted distribution. A total of 16 individuals were observed, with sightings concentrated in areas like Falaknuma, Secunderabad and Majarguda. This nocturnal species favors dry scrublands, open grasslands and rocky terrain, often blending into its surroundings during the day. Overall, the Indian Thick-knee is an uncommon and localized species, typically found in arid and semi-arid landscapes.

# Black-winged Stilt

*Himantopus himantopus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi

## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A slender wading bird, the Black-winged Stilt is found near wetlands, marshes and agricultural lands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black wings, white body and long, pink legs are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, probing in the mud and shallow water. Often seen in flocks, it breeds colonially. Its sharp, yelping calls are heard near its breeding colonies. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black-winged Stilt was recorded in 53 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally seen in the region. It was observed across 40 different locations, suggesting a moderate distribution. A total of 1,075 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Majarguda, Keesara and Shamirpet. Overall, the Black-winged Stilt is an occasional visitor with a moderate presence across suitable wetland habitats in the region.



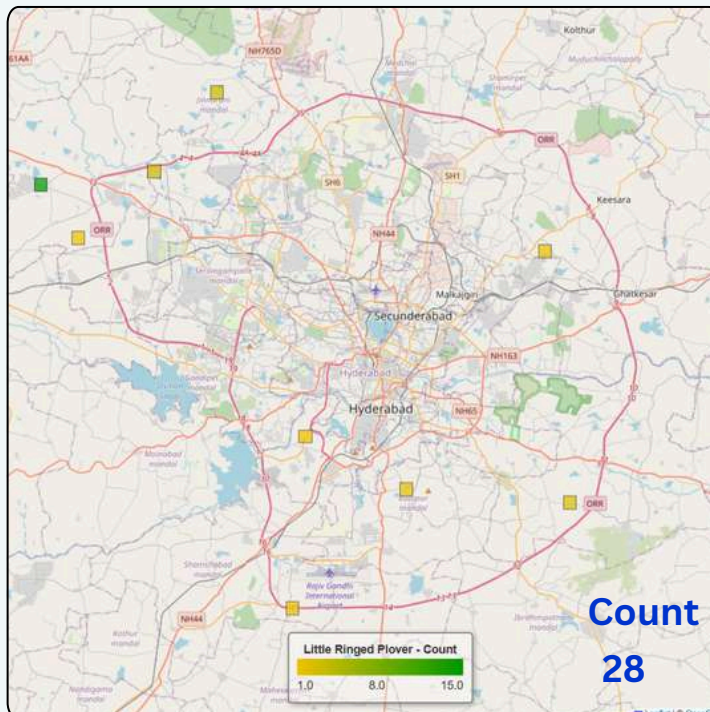
# Little Ringed Plover

*Thinornis dubius*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Ravindra Satish Eluri



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small wading bird, the Little Ringed Plover is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its pale brown upperparts, white underparts and black breast band are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its calls are a series of sharp "pip" notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Little Ringed Plover was recorded in 10 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is infrequently encountered in the region. It was observed across nine different locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 28 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Nagaram, Koheda and Bahadurguda. Overall, the Little Ringed Plover is an uncommon species with a localized presence across suitable wetland and riparian habitats in the region.

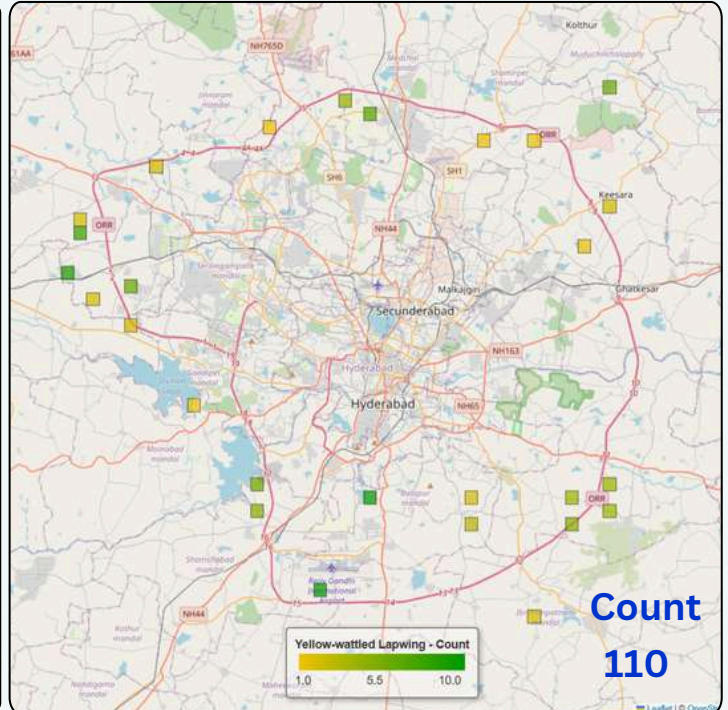


# Yellow-wattled Lapwing

*Vanellus malabaricus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Yellow-wattled Lapwing is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its brown upperparts, white underparts and yellow wattles are distinctive. It feeds on insects and invertebrates, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of sharp "tit-tit-tit" notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Yellow-wattled Lapwing appeared in 40 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is seen occasionally in the region. It was recorded across 27 different locations, pointing to a somewhat restricted distribution. A total of 110 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Ghanapur, Hyderabad and Pedda Golconda. Overall, the Yellow-wattled Lapwing is an occasional visitor with a localized presence in dry, open landscapes across the region.

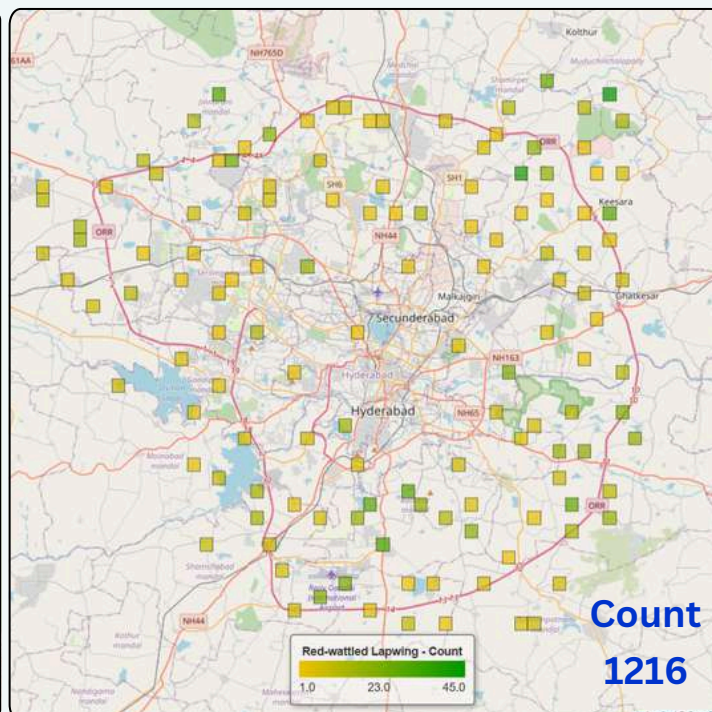
# Red-wattled Lapwing

*Vanellus indicus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Red-wattled Lapwing is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open areas, often near water bodies. Its brown upperparts, white underparts and red wattles are distinctive. It feeds on insects and invertebrates, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a loud and distinctive "did-he-do-it" or "pity-to-do-it" sound. It plays a role in controlling insect populations and is known for its territorial behavior, often seen defending its nest and young with loud calls and displays.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Red-wattled Lapwing appeared in 289 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the region. It was recorded across 131 different locations, suggesting a widespread presence. A total of 1216 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Shamirpet, Shamshabad and Koheda. Overall, the Red-wattled Lapwing is a common and widespread species, typically found in open habitats such as grasslands, wetlands and agricultural fields across the region.



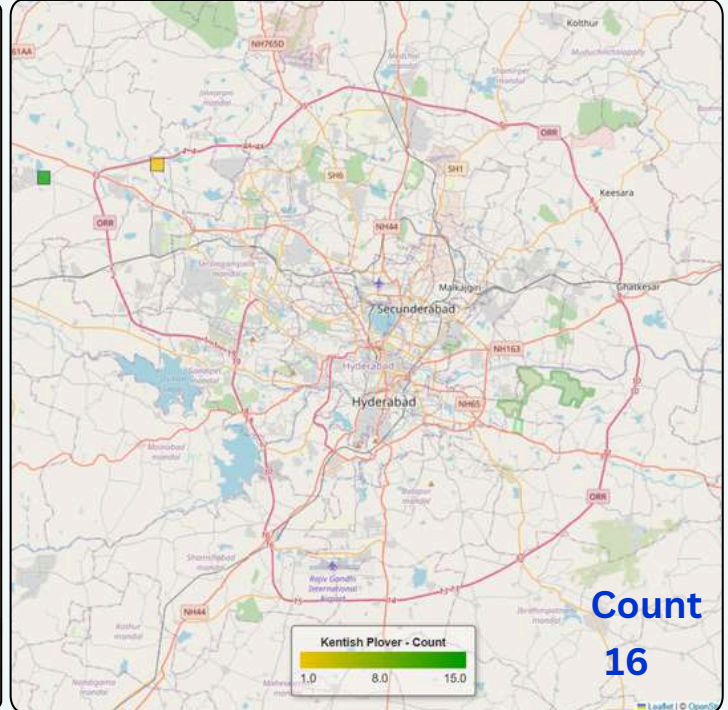
# Kentish Plover

*Anarhynchus alexandrinus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small wading bird, the Kentish Plover is found near coastal areas and wetlands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its pale brown upperparts, white underparts and black patches on the sides of the breast are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its calls are a series of sharp "pip" notes. It plays a role in maintaining coastal and wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Kentish Plover appeared in 2 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely encountered in the region. It was recorded at 2 different locations, suggesting a localized presence. A total of 16 individuals were counted, with sightings in areas like Kistareddypet and Pashamylaram. Overall, the Kentish Plover is an uncommon and localized species, typically found in coastal and inland wetlands with sandy or muddy shorelines.



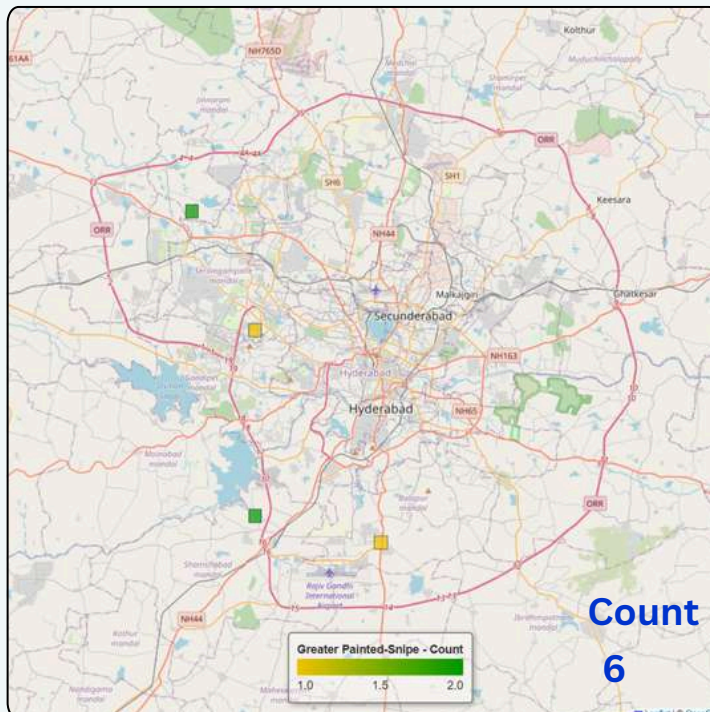
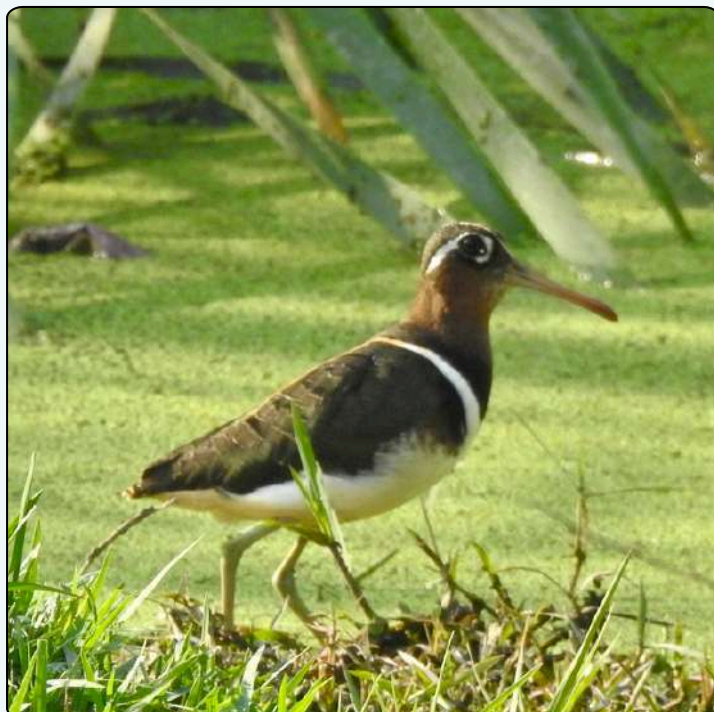
# Greater Painted-Snipe

*Rostratula benghalensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Naveen Balaga



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Greater Painted-Snipe is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. The female's brighter plumage with a chestnut breast band is distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, probing in the mud. Its calls are a series of soft, whistling notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Greater Painted-Snipe appeared in 4 out of 720 checklists, highlighting its infrequent presence in the region. It was documented at 4 separate locations, indicating a restricted range. A total of 6 individuals were recorded, with sightings noted in Shamshabad, Khajaguda and Kurmalguda. Overall, the Greater Painted-Snipe is an uncommon and patchily distributed species, favoring marshy wetlands and shallow, vegetated water bodies.

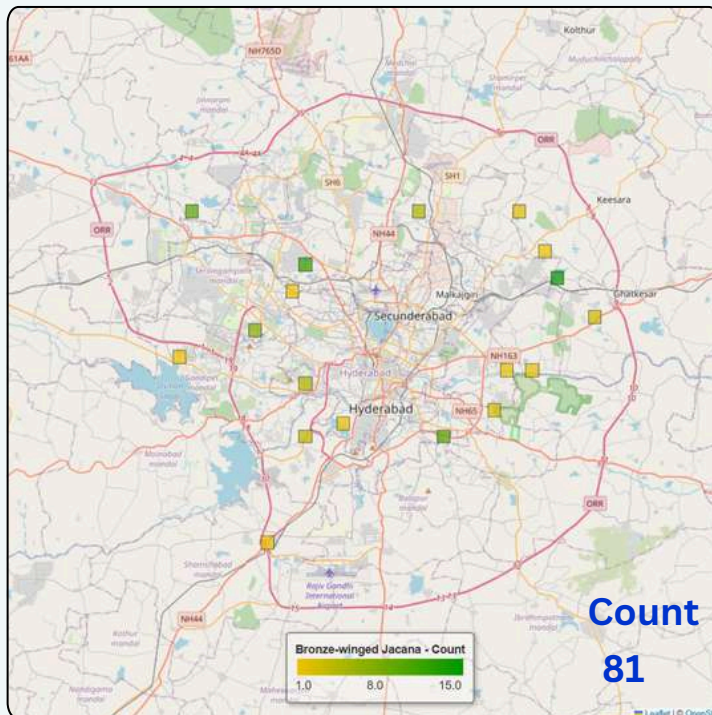
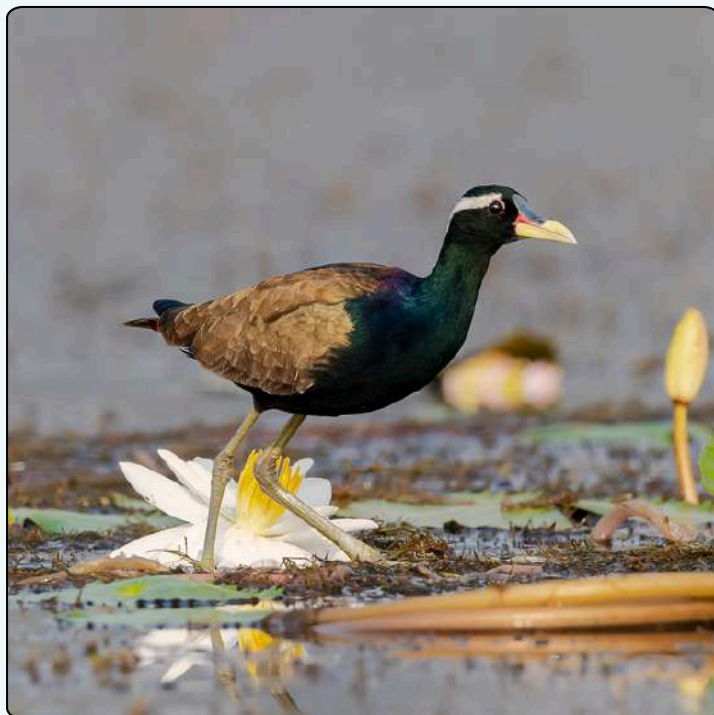
# Bronze-winged Jacana

*Metopidius indicus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A wading bird, the Bronze-winged Jacana is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its dark plumage, bronze wing patches and long toes are distinctive. It walks on floating vegetation, feeding on aquatic invertebrates and seeds. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Bronze-winged Jacana was recorded in 21 out of 720 checklists, indicating its scarce occurrence in the area. It was spotted at 18 distinct locations, pointing to a limited distribution. A total of 81 individuals were documented, with frequent sightings in RC Puram, Peerzadiguda and Khajaguda. In summary, the Bronze-winged Jacana is an uncommon species with a localized presence, typically found in freshwater wetlands with floating vegetation.



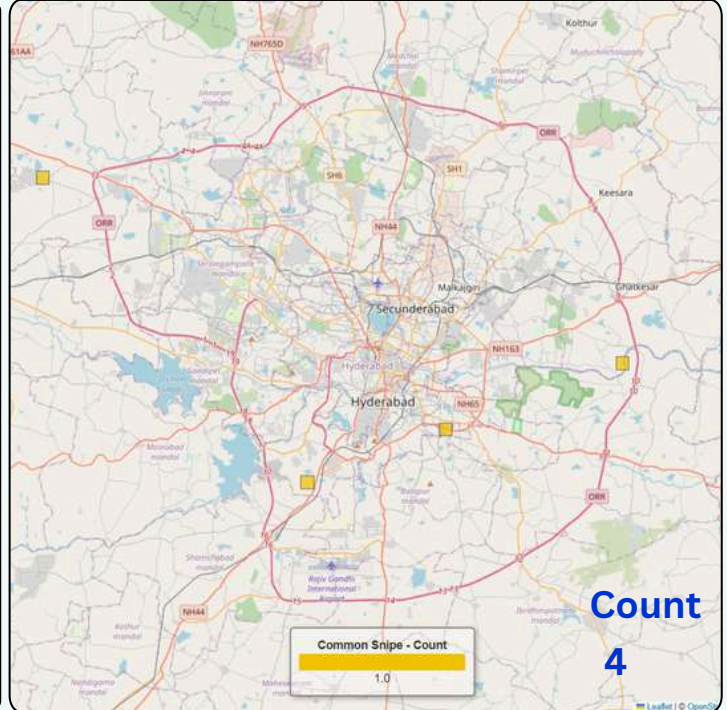
# Common Snipe

*Gallinago gallinago*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Common Snipe is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in wetlands and marshes. Its streaked brown plumage and long bill are distinctive. It probes in the mud for invertebrates. Its flight is erratic and zig-zagging. Its call is a harsh "scaap." It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Snipe was recorded in 4 out of 720 checklists, indicating its infrequent presence in the area. It was spotted at 4 distinct locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 4 individuals were documented, with sightings most commonly reported from Majarguda, Hyderabad and Shamshabad. In essence, the Common Snipe is an uncommon species with a localized presence across the region.



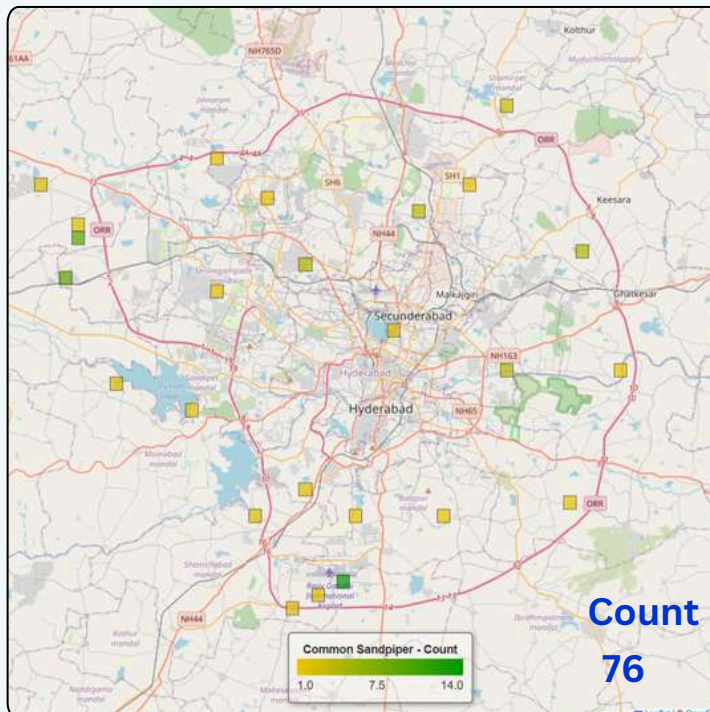
# Common Sandpiper

*Actitis hypoleucos*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small wading bird, the Common Sandpiper is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near water bodies. Its brown upperparts, white underparts and characteristic bobbing behavior are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its flight is low and direct. Its call is a sharp, high-pitched "tweet." It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

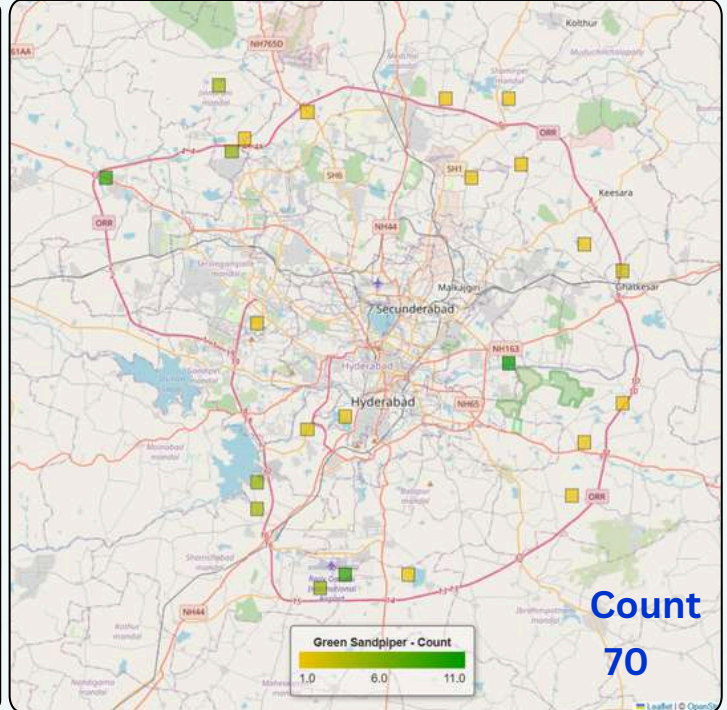
The Common Sandpiper was recorded in 31 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is infrequently observed in the area. It was spotted at 25 distinct locations, suggesting a limited distribution. A total of 76 individuals were documented, with sightings most commonly reported from Ghanapur, Keesara and Bahadurguda. In summary, the Common Sandpiper is an uncommon species with a localized presence across the region.

# Green Sandpiper

*Tringa ochropus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant

## Habitat

Wetland

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Green Sandpiper is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near water bodies. Its dark upperparts, white underparts and dark legs are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its flight is swift and direct. Its call is a sharp "tweet." It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Green Sandpiper was recorded in 28 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is seldom observed in the area. It was spotted at 24 distinct locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 70 individuals were documented, with sightings most frequently reported from Bollaram, Shamshabad and Peerzadiguda. In conclusion, the Green Sandpiper is an uncommon species with a localized presence across the region.



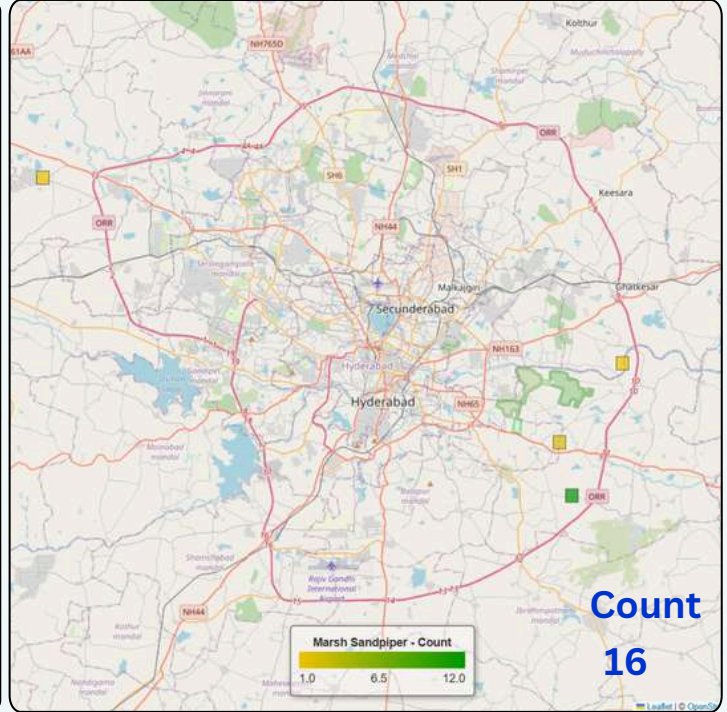
# Marsh Sandpiper

*Tringa stagnatilis*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© M L Raju



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Marsh Sandpiper is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and coastal areas. Its greyish-brown upperparts, white underparts and long, dark legs are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its calls are a series of sharp "pip" notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Marsh Sandpiper appeared in 4 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is infrequently observed in the area. It was recorded at 4 distinct locations, pointing to a restricted distribution. A total of 16 individuals were counted, with sightings most commonly reported from Majarguda, Hayathnagar Khalsa and Koheda. In summary, the Marsh Sandpiper is an uncommon species with a localized presence in the region, primarily in wetland habitats.



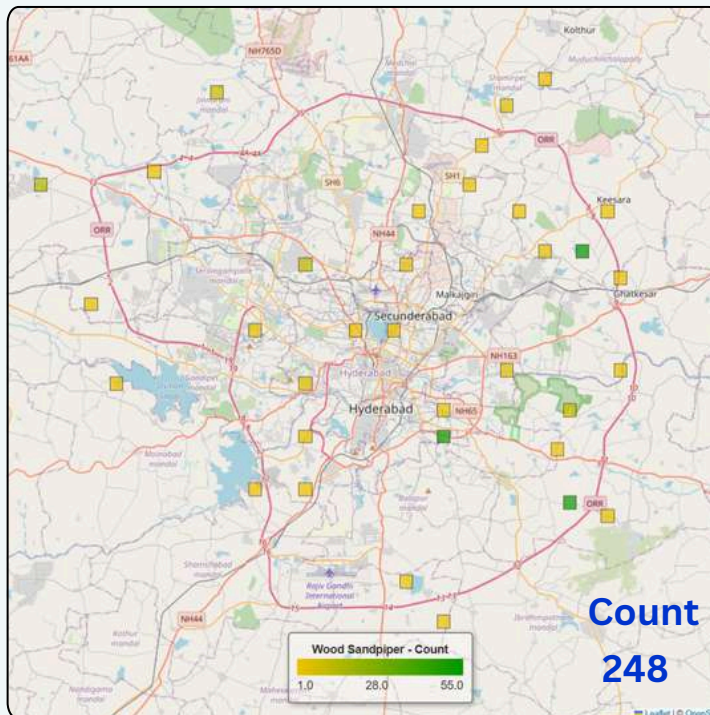
# Wood Sandpiper

*Tringa glareola*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Nagesh Akula



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Wood Sandpiper is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near water bodies. Its brown upperparts, white underparts and dark legs are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its calls are a series of sharp "pip" notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Wood Sandpiper appeared in 38 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally sighted in the area. It was recorded at 34 different locations, suggesting a somewhat restricted distribution. A total of 248 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Keesara. In essence, the Wood Sandpiper is an occasional visitor with a localized presence, primarily in wetland habitats.

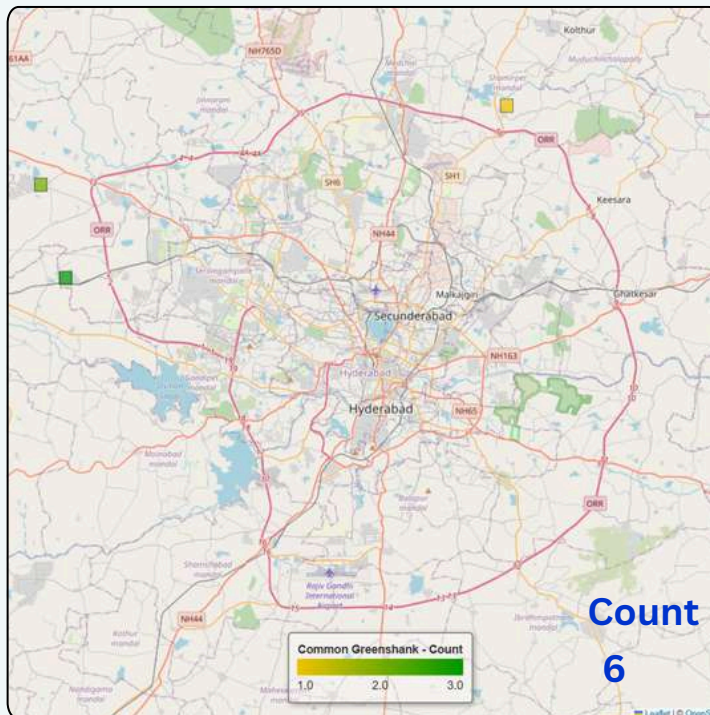
# Common Greenshank

*Tringa nebularia*

WLPA Status

**Schedule-I**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Common Greenshank is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and coastal areas. Its greyish-brown upperparts, white underparts and long, greenish legs are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates and small fish, probing in the mud and shallow water. Its calls are a series of clear, ringing notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

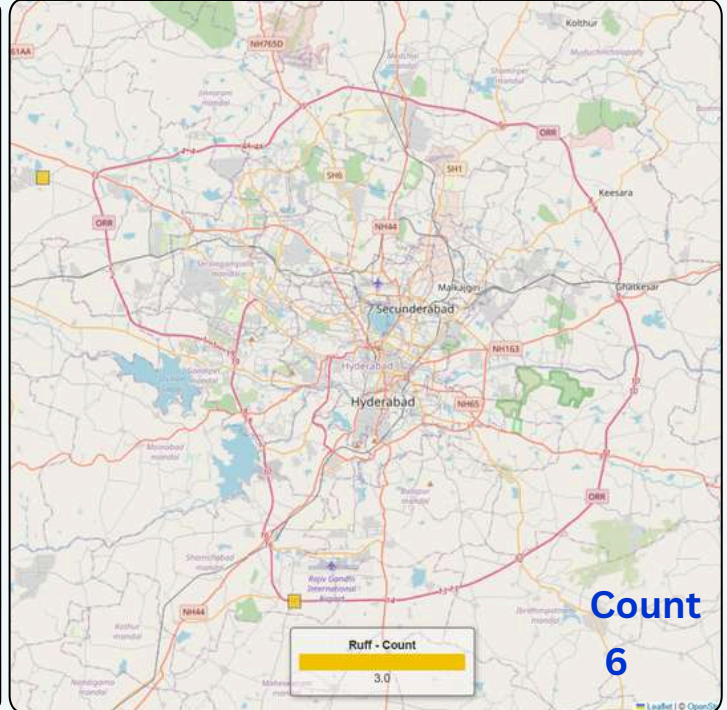
The Common Greenshank was recorded in 3 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sight in the region. It was observed at 3 different locations, suggesting a limited distribution. A total of 6 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas such as Shamirpet, Kondakal and Pashamylaram. Overall, the Common Greenshank is an infrequent visitor with a localized presence, primarily in wetland habitats.

# Ruff

*Calidris pugnax*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Ruff is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near wetlands and coastal areas. The male's elaborate ruff in breeding plumage is distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its calls are a series of soft, grunting notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Ruff was recorded in 3 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sight in the area. It was observed at 2 different locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 6 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Bahadurguda and Pashamylaram. Ultimately, the Ruff is an infrequent visitor with a localized presence, primarily in wetland habitats.

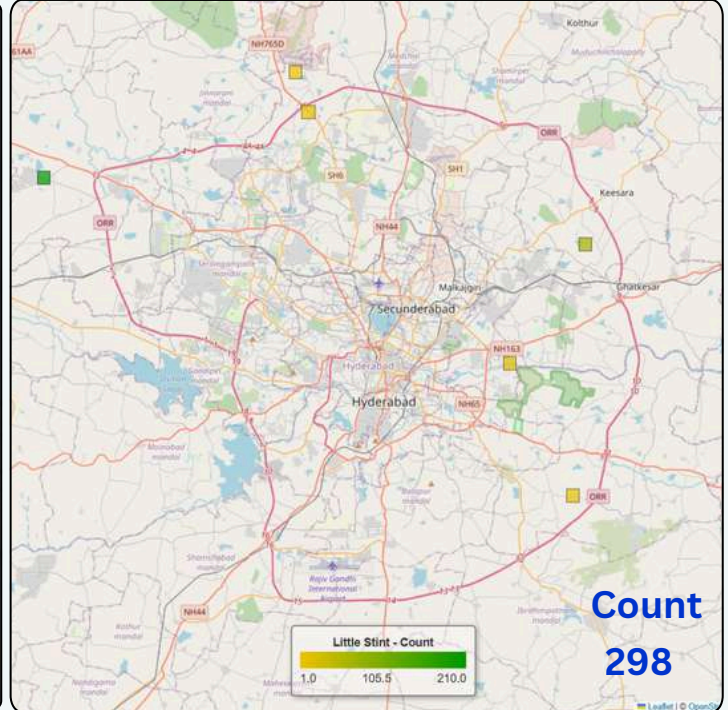


# Little Stint

*Calidris minuta*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II



@ Gurukumar KR

## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant

## Habitat

Wetland

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

A small wading bird, the Little Stint is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near coastal areas and wetlands. Its pale brown upperparts, white underparts and dark legs are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, foraging along the water's edge. Its calls are a series of sharp "pip" notes. It plays a role in maintaining coastal and wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Little Stint was recorded in 6 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is infrequently observed in the area. It was spotted across 6 different locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 298 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Dundigal, Peerzadiguda and Keesara. In summary, the Little Stint is an uncommon species with a localized presence, primarily in wetland habitats.

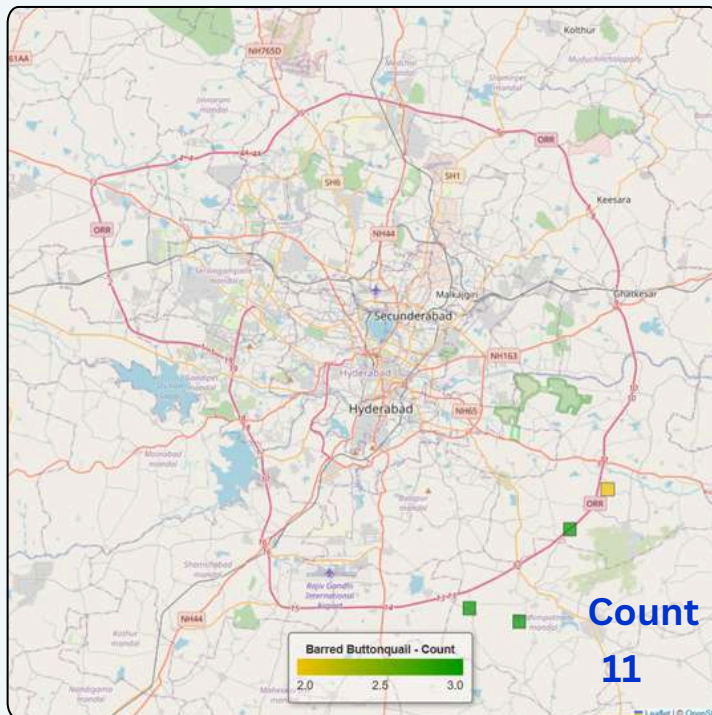
# Barred Buttonquail

*Turnix suscitator*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Grassland & Scrub**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Barred Buttonquail is found in grasslands and scrublands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its finely barred plumage, short bill and small size provide effective camouflage in its habitat. This quail is a shy and elusive bird, often running rather than flying when disturbed, relying on its cryptic coloration for protection. It feeds primarily on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its soft, low calls are rarely heard, reflecting its secretive behavior. It plays a role in seed dispersal within its ecosystem.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Barred Buttonquail was recorded in 4 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is infrequently observed in the area. It was spotted across 4 different locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 11 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Koheda, Kongara Kalan and Ibrahimpatnam. In summary, the Barred Buttonquail is an uncommon species with a localized presence, primarily in scrublands and dry grassland habitats.



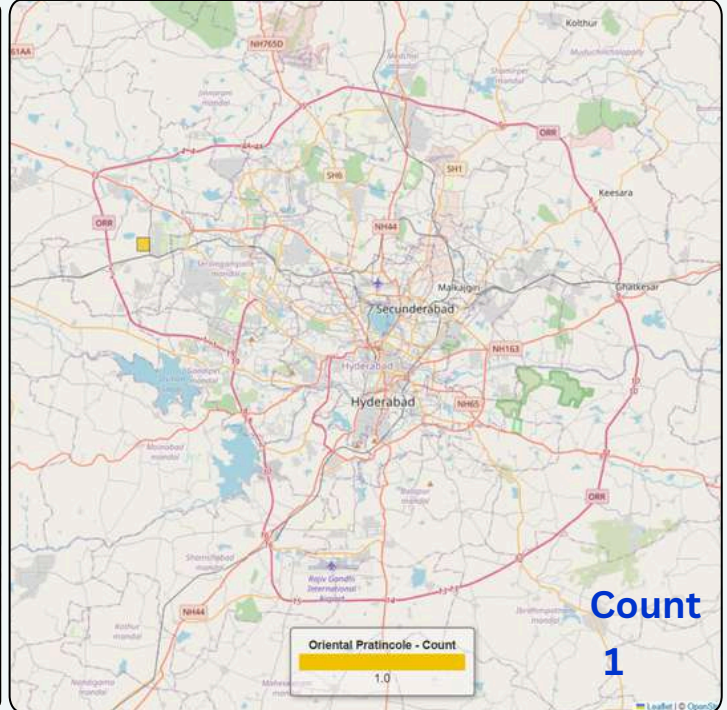
# Oriental Pratincole

*Glareola maldivarum*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Summer Migrant & Localized  
Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Oriental Pratincole is found near grasslands and agricultural areas throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown upperparts, pale underparts and black wingtips are distinctive. It catches insects in flight, often near water bodies. Its calls are a series of sharp "tik" notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Oriental Pratincole was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was observed in a single location, suggesting a highly restricted presence. Only one individual was counted, with the sighting occurring at ICRISAT. In summary, the Oriental Pratincole is an uncommon visitor, primarily found in open grasslands and agricultural fields.



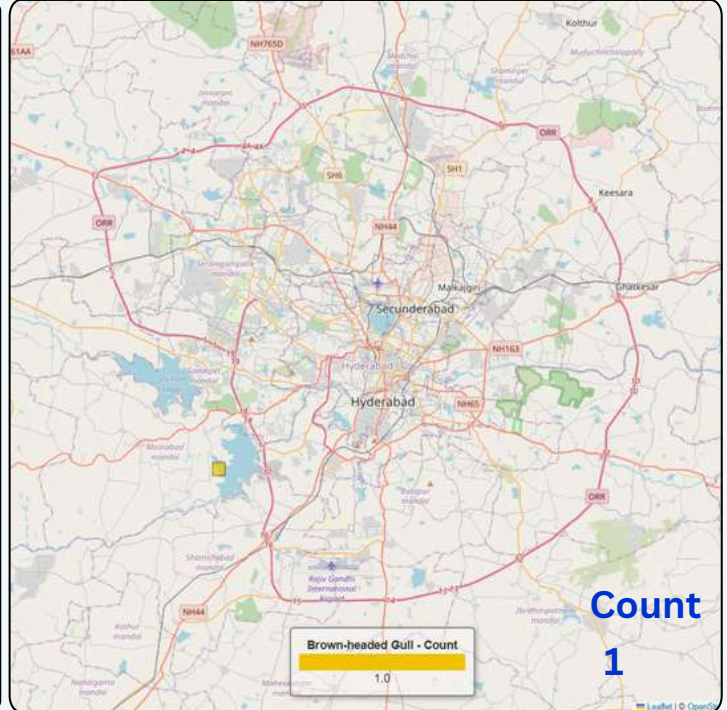
# Brown-headed Gull

*Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Souranil De



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized gull, the Brown-headed Gull is found near coastal areas and large water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown head in breeding plumage and grey wings are distinctive. It feeds on fish, invertebrates and garbage, foraging in the water and on land. Its calls are a series of harsh, gull-like cries. It plays a role in scavenging and nutrient cycling.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Brown-headed Gull was recorded in just 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare visitor to the area. It was observed in a single location, suggesting a highly restricted occurrence. Only one individual was counted, with the sighting reported from Nagireddiguda. In summary, the Brown-headed Gull is an uncommon presence, typically found near large water bodies and coastal regions.

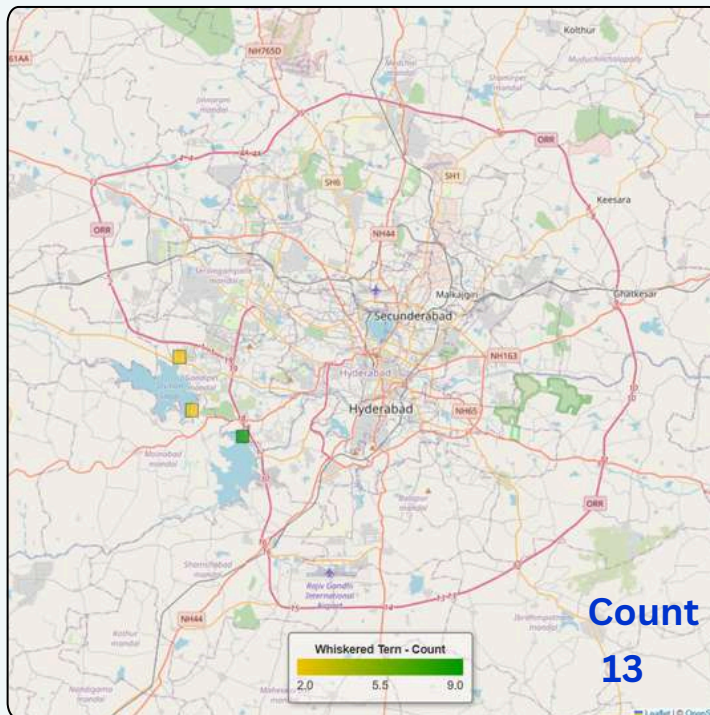
# Whiskered Tern

*Chlidonias hybrida*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant

## Habitat

Wetland

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Vertebrate & Carrion

## Description :

A medium-sized tern, the Whiskered Tern is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and black cap are distinctive. It catches fish in flight, diving into the water. Its calls are a series of sharp, chattering notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Whiskered Tern was recorded in 4 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an uncommon sight in the area. It was observed at 3 locations, showing a limited distribution. A total of 13 individuals were counted, with sightings reported from Himayat Sagar, Osman Sagar and Gandipet. In summary, the Whiskered Tern is rarely seen and primarily found near freshwater lakes and reservoirs.

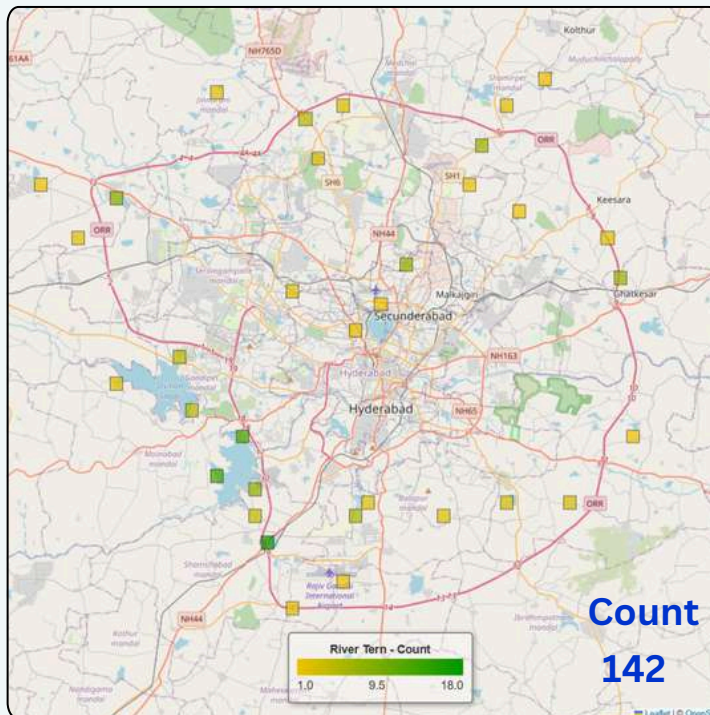
# River Tern

*Sterna aurantia*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Vulnerable**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized tern, the River Tern is found near rivers and lakes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and black cap are distinctive. It catches fish in flight, diving into the water. Its calls are a series of sharp, chattering notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The River Tern was recorded in 51 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally observed in the area. It was documented at 34 locations, suggesting a limited distribution. A total of 142 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Himayat Sagar, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. In summary, the River Tern is occasionally seen and primarily found near freshwater bodies across the region.



# Little Grebe

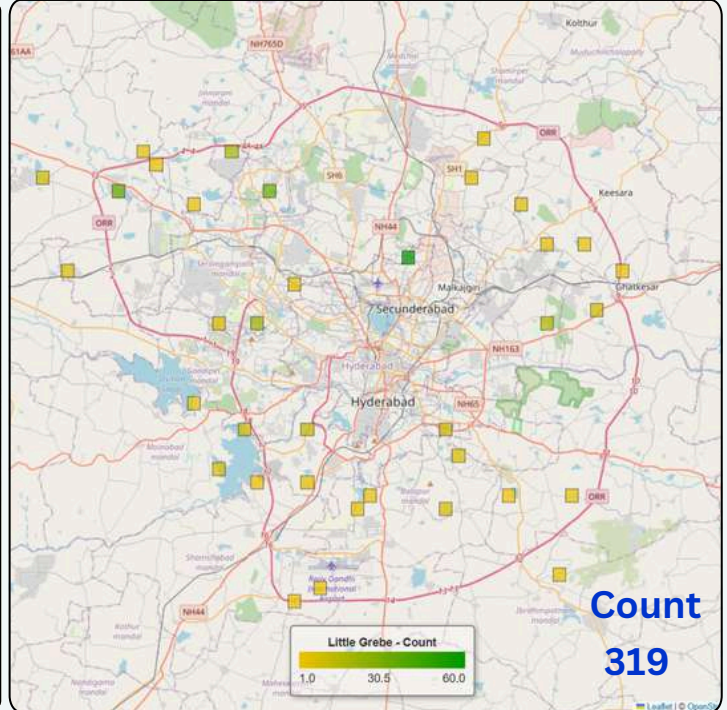
*Tachybaptus ruficollis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small water bird, the Little Grebe is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its dark plumage and pointed bill are distinctive. It dives for fish and invertebrates. Its calls are a series of high-pitched trills. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Little Grebe was recorded in 48 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally observed in the area. It was documented at 36 locations, suggesting a limited distribution. A total of 319 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Himayat Sagar, Bollaram and Jalpally. In summary, the Little Grebe is occasionally seen and primarily found in freshwater habitats across the region.

# Asian Openbill

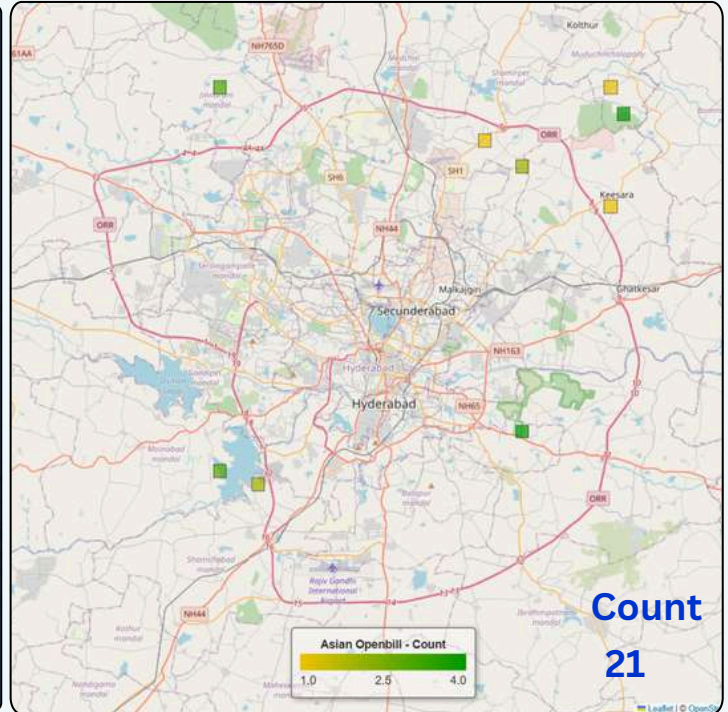
*Anastomus oscitans*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A large and distinctive wading bird, the Asian Openbill is found near wetlands, marshes and agricultural lands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its most notable feature is its unique bill, which has a distinct gap between the mandibles, an adaptation used for efficiently handling snails and other mollusks, its primary food source. Its predominantly white plumage contrasts with black wings and it has a pinkish bill. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates. It's often seen in groups and its loud, croaking calls are frequently heard near its breeding colonies.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Asian Openbill was recorded in 10 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is infrequently observed in the area. It was documented at 9 locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 21 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Yadgarpalle, Shamirpet and Anthaipally. In summary, the Asian Openbill is rarely seen and primarily found in wetland habitats across the region.



# Asian Woolly-necked Stork

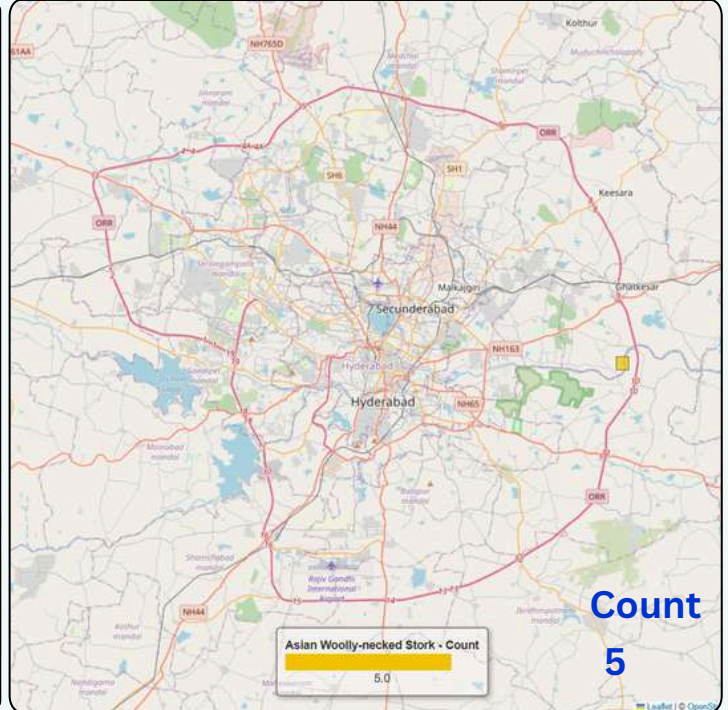
*Ciconia episcopus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Near Threatened**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large and stately wading bird, the Asian Woolly-necked Stork is found near wetlands, marshes and agricultural areas across the Indian subcontinent. Its predominantly white plumage is complemented by black wings and a distinctive woolly white neck, giving it its name. It feeds on a variety of prey, including fish, amphibians, reptiles and large invertebrates. Often seen singly or in pairs, it forages in shallow water or on land. Its loud, rattling calls are sometimes heard near its breeding colonies, contributing to the soundscape of wetland ecosystems.

## Distribution & Abundance :

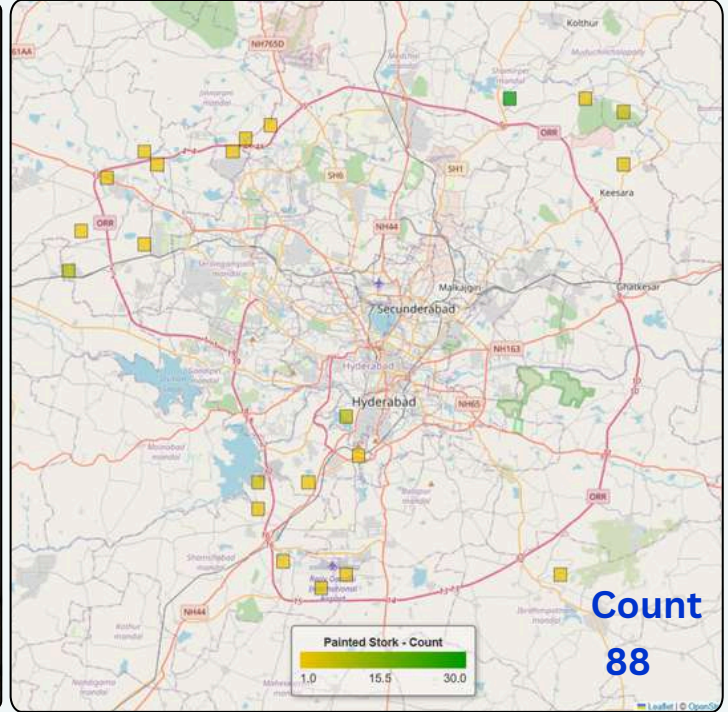
The Asian Woolly-necked Stork was recorded in 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sighting in the area. It was documented at a single location, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 5 individuals were counted, with sightings reported from Majarguda. In summary, the Asian Woolly-necked Stork is rarely seen and primarily found in wetland habitats across the region.



# Painted Stork

*Mycteria leucocephala*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© G Hemalatha

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large wading bird, the Painted Stork is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage, pink wing coverts and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Painted Stork was recorded in 29 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an uncommon sight in the area. It was observed across 22 locations, suggesting a limited distribution. A total of 88 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Kondakal, Shamshabad and Kishanbagh. In summary, the Painted Stork is rarely seen and primarily found in wetland habitats across the region.

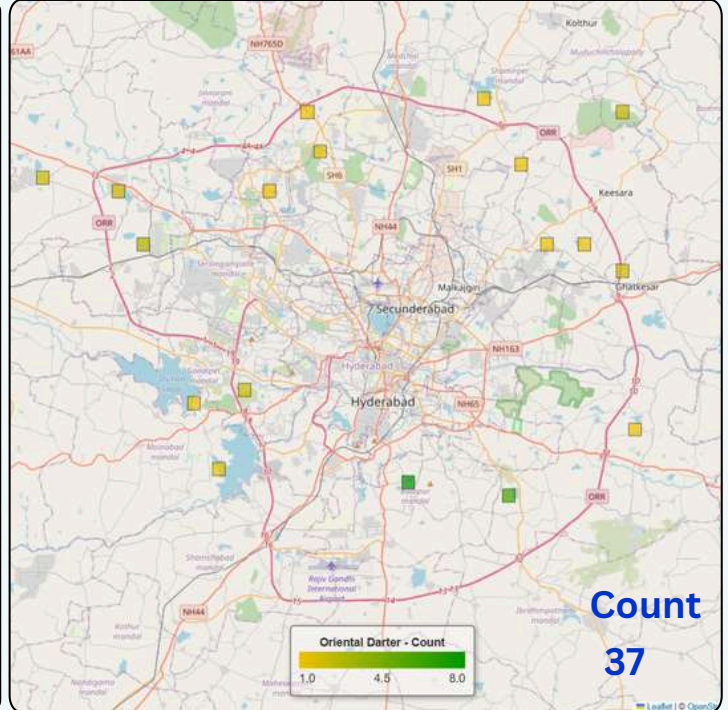
# Oriental Darter

*Anhinga melanogaster*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A slender water bird, the Oriental Darter is found near wetlands and lakes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage and long, slender neck are distinctive. It spears fish with its pointed bill. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Oriental Darter was recorded in 19 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is an uncommon species in the area. It was observed across 18 locations, suggesting a restricted distribution. A total of 37 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Balapur, Shamirpet and Anthaipally. In summary, the Oriental Darter is rarely seen and primarily inhabits wetland ecosystems across the region.



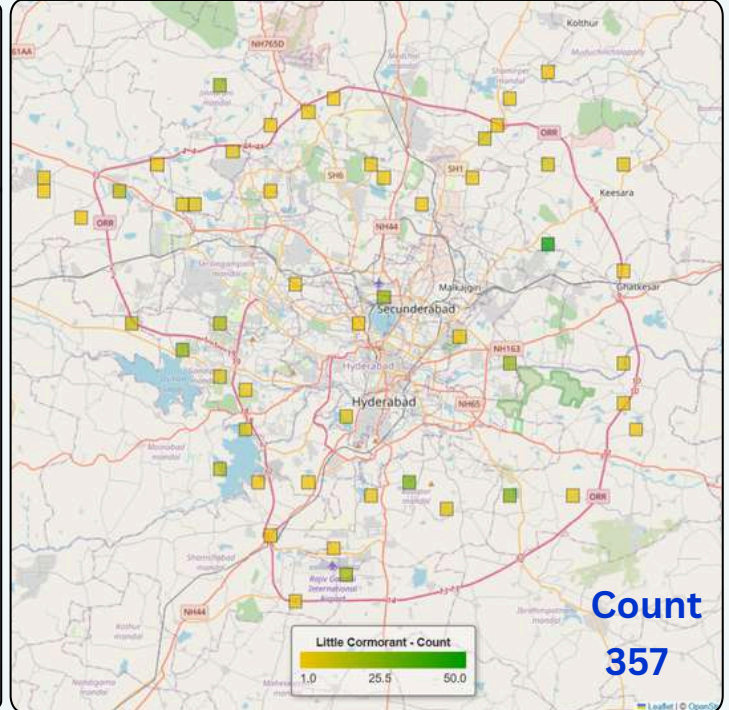
# Little Cormorant

*Microcarbo niger*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© G Hemalatha



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A small water bird, the Little Cormorant is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It dives for fish. Its calls are a series of deep, guttural notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Little Cormorant was recorded in 76 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally sighted in the area. It was observed across 52 locations, suggesting a moderate distribution. A total of 357 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Shamirpet, RC Puram and Majarguda. In summary, the Little Cormorant is occasionally seen and moderately distributed across the region.



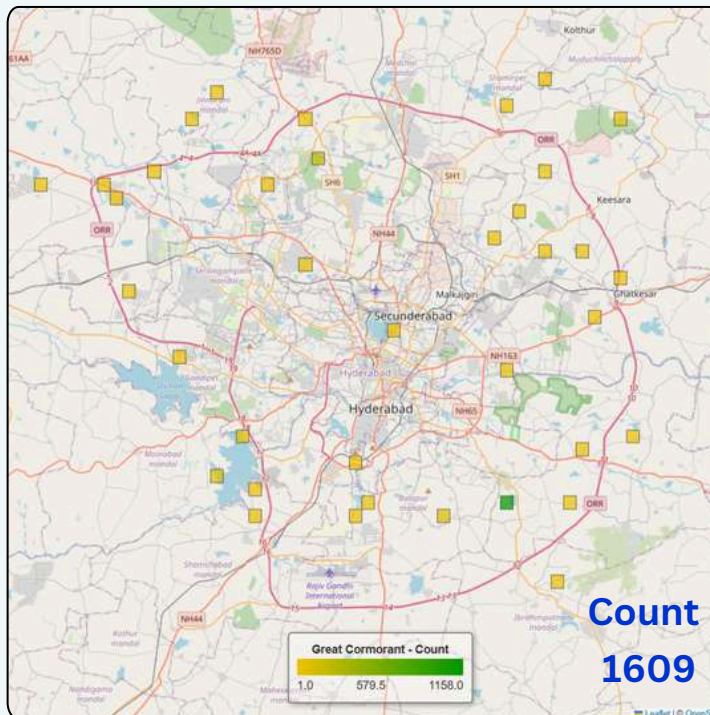
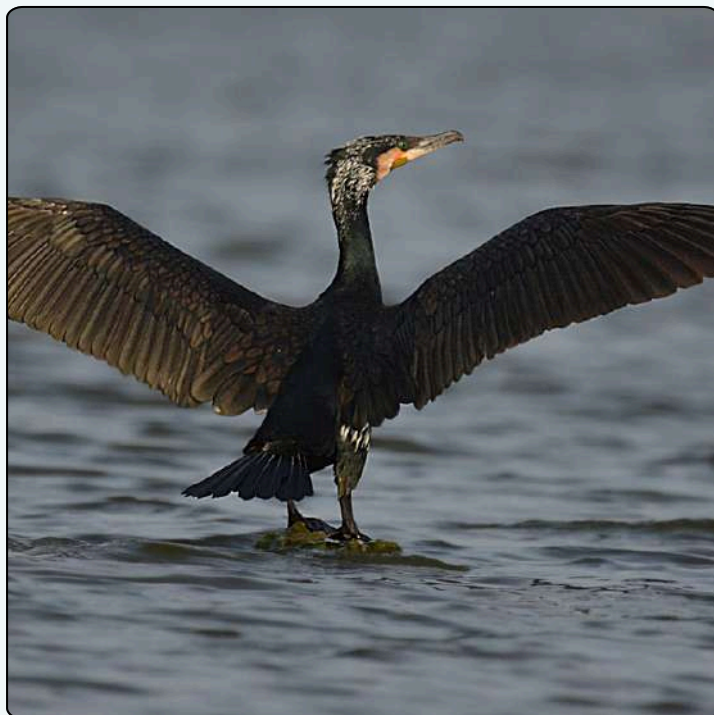
# Great Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax carbo*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large water bird, the Great Cormorant is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage and long, hooked bill are distinctive. It dives for fish. Its calls are a series of deep, guttural notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Great Cormorant was recorded in 50 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally sighted in the area. It was observed across 37 locations, suggesting a moderate distribution. A total of 1,609 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Himayat Sagar, Nadargul and Nagireddiguda. In summary, the Great Cormorant is occasionally seen and moderately distributed across the region.

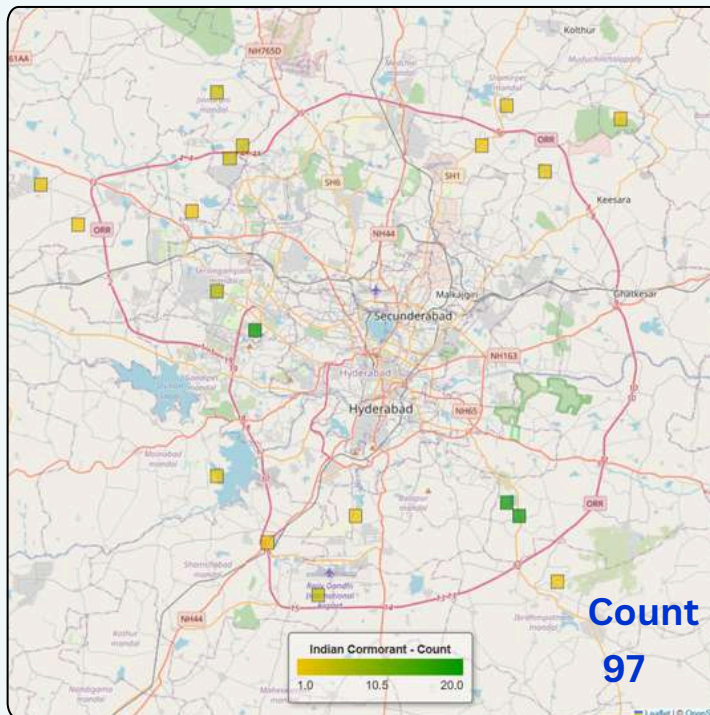
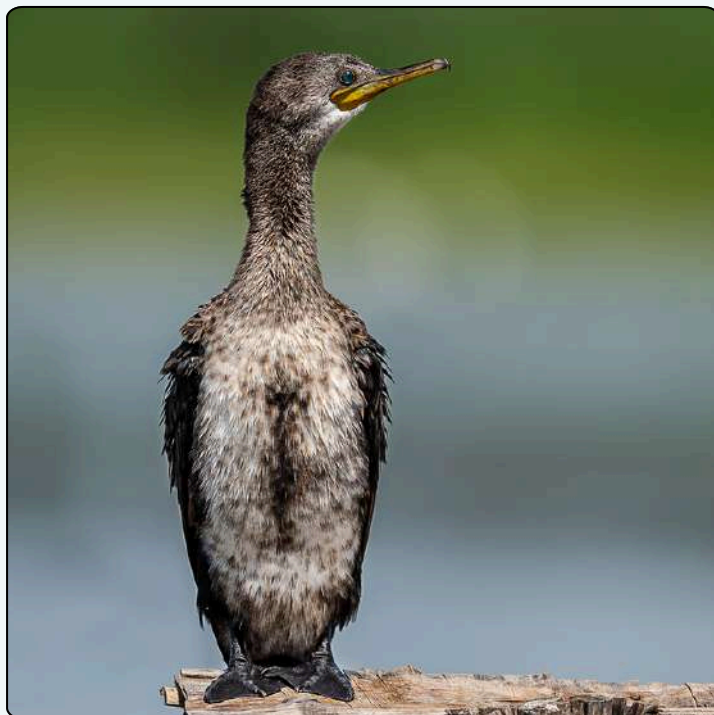
# Indian Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*

WLPA Status

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized water bird, the Indian Cormorant is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It dives for fish. Its calls are a series of deep, guttural notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Cormorant was recorded in 21 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely sighted in the area. It was observed across 19 locations, suggesting a localized distribution. A total of 97 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Shamirpet, Pedda Golconda and Khajaguda. In summary, the Indian Cormorant is rarely seen and localized across the region.

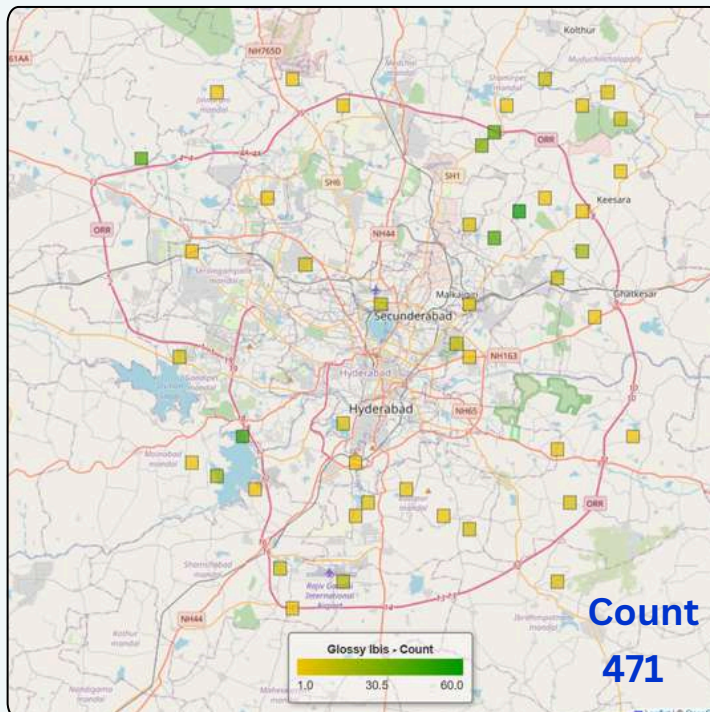
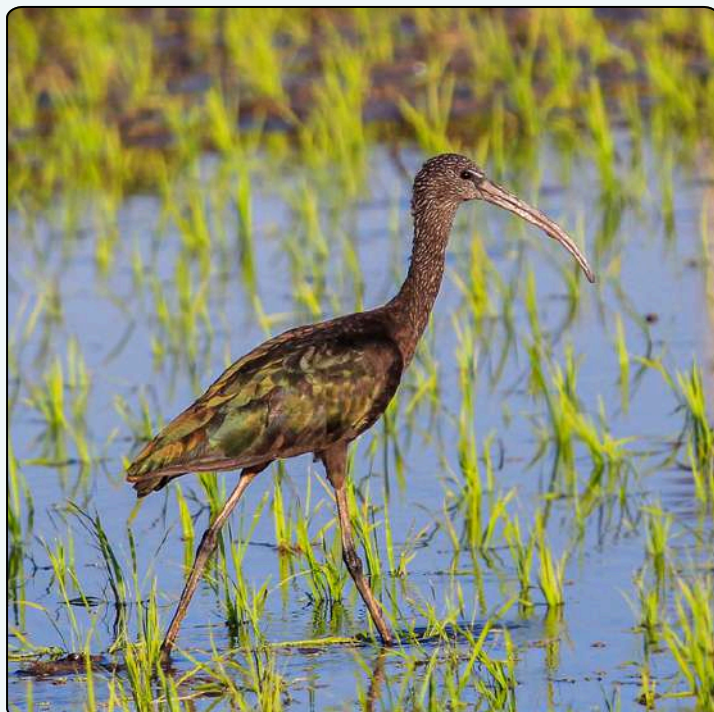


# Glossy Ibis

*Plegadis falcinellus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized wading bird, the Glossy Ibis is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its dark, glossy plumage and down-curved bill are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, probing in the mud. Its calls are a series of grunting notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Glossy Ibis was recorded in 52 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally sighted in the area. It was observed across 46 locations, suggesting a moderately spread distribution. A total of 471 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in places like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Himayat Sagar. In summary, the Glossy Ibis is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in wetlands, marshes and shallow water bodies.



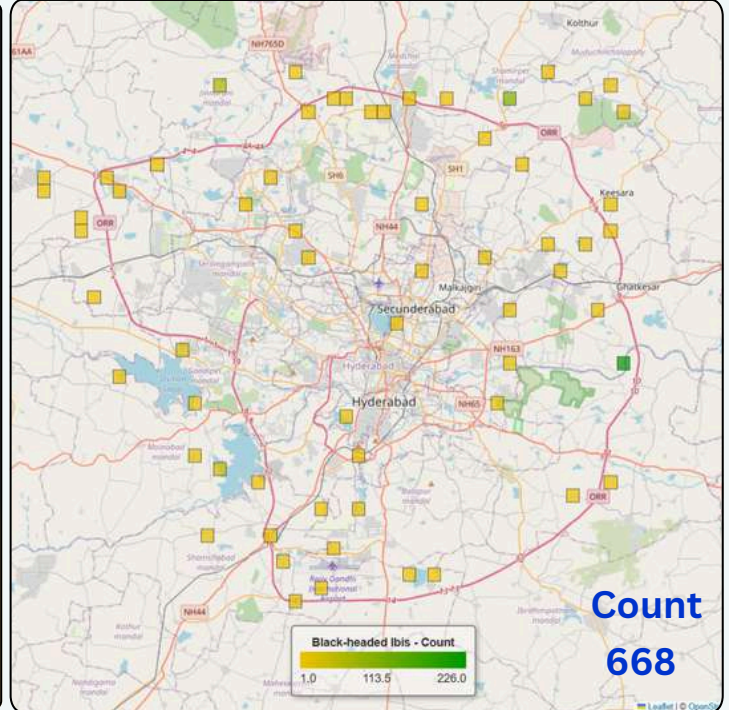
# Black-headed Ibis

*Threskiornis melanocephalus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large wading bird, the Black-headed Ibis is found near wetlands, marshes and agricultural lands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage, black head and neck and down-curved bill are distinctive. It feeds on a variety of aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and small fish, probing in the mud and shallow water. Often seen in flocks, it breeds colonially. Its harsh, grunting calls are heard near its breeding colonies. It plays a role in nutrient cycling in wetland ecosystems.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black-headed Ibis was observed in 90 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 62 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 668 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamshabad, Dundigal and Ghanapur. Overall, the Black-headed Ibis is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in wetlands, marshes and agricultural fields.

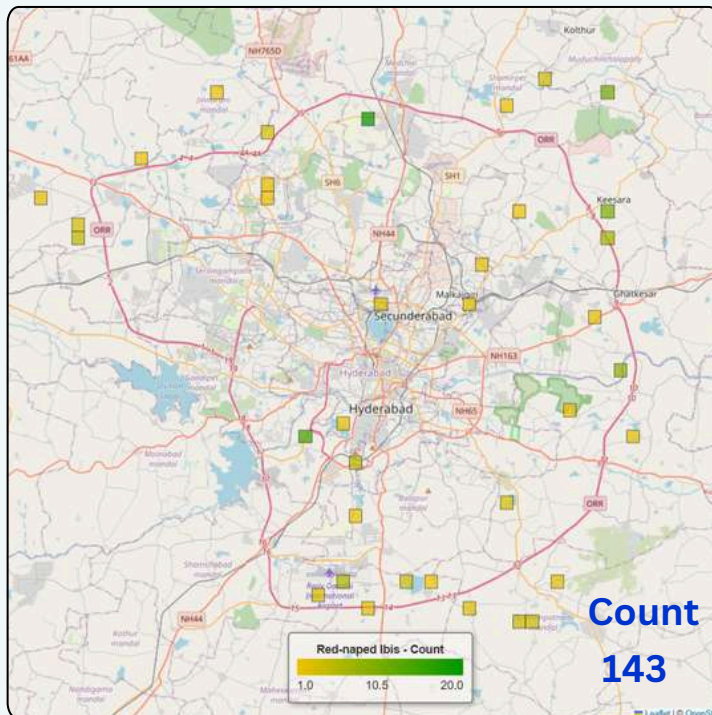
# Red-naped Ibis

*Pseudibis papillosa*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Gopalakrishna R



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A large wading bird, the Red-naped Ibis is found near wetlands and agricultural areas throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black plumage and red nape are distinctive. It feeds on aquatic invertebrates, probing in the mud. Its calls are a series of grunting notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

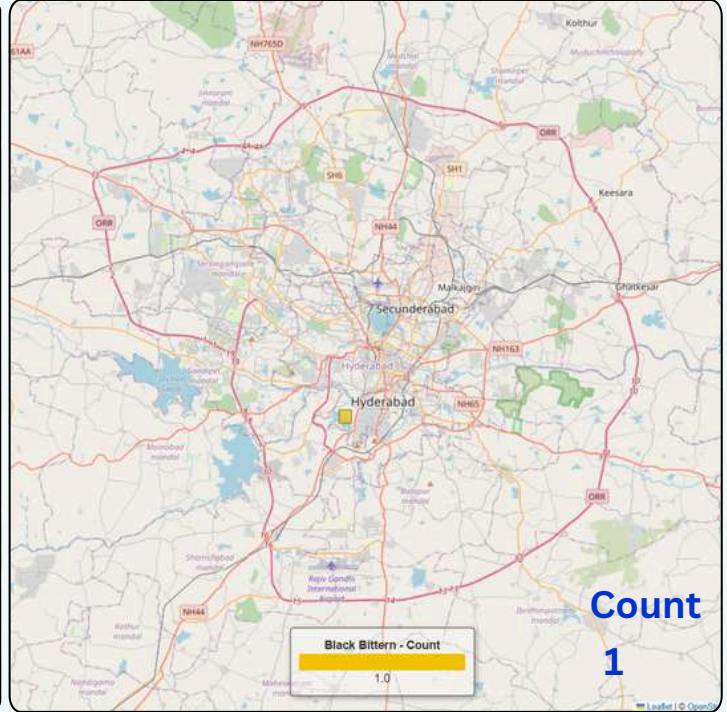
The Red-naped Ibis was observed in 53 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 36 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 143 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Adraspalle and Ghanapur. Overall, the Red-naped Ibis is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found in open grasslands, agricultural fields and wetlands.



# Black Bittern

*Botaurus flavicollis*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



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## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A secretive and elusive heron, the Black Bittern is found in wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its predominantly dark plumage, yellow bill and yellow legs provide excellent camouflage within its dense and shadowy habitat. This bittern is a shy and solitary bird, making it challenging to observe. It feeds on fish, amphibians and other small aquatic animals, foraging in the reeds and vegetation. Its deep, booming calls are rarely heard, reflecting its secretive and nocturnal nature. Its presence indicates healthy wetland ecosystems.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black Bittern was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 1 different location, suggesting it is localized. A total of 1 individual was counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Kishanbagh. Overall, the Black Bittern is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in dense reed beds, marshes and wetland habitats with thick vegetation.



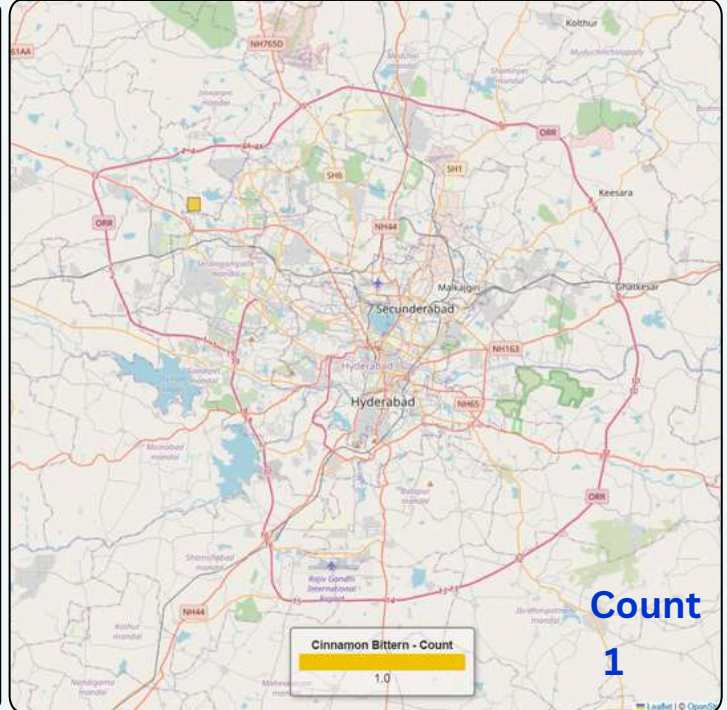
# Cinnamon Bittern

*Botaurus cinnamomeus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

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<b>Migratory Status</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>IUCN Status</b>	<b>Diet</b>
<b>Resident &amp; Local Migrant</b>	<b>Wetland</b>	<b>Least Concern</b>	<b>Vertebrate &amp; Carrion</b>

## Description :

A small heron, the Cinnamon Bittern is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its cinnamon-colored plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, foraging in the reeds and vegetation. Its calls are a series of low, croaking notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Cinnamon Bittern was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 1 different location, suggesting it is localized. A total of 1 individual was counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like RC Puram. Overall, the Cinnamon Bittern is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in marshes, wetlands and paddy fields with dense vegetation.

# Yellow Bittern

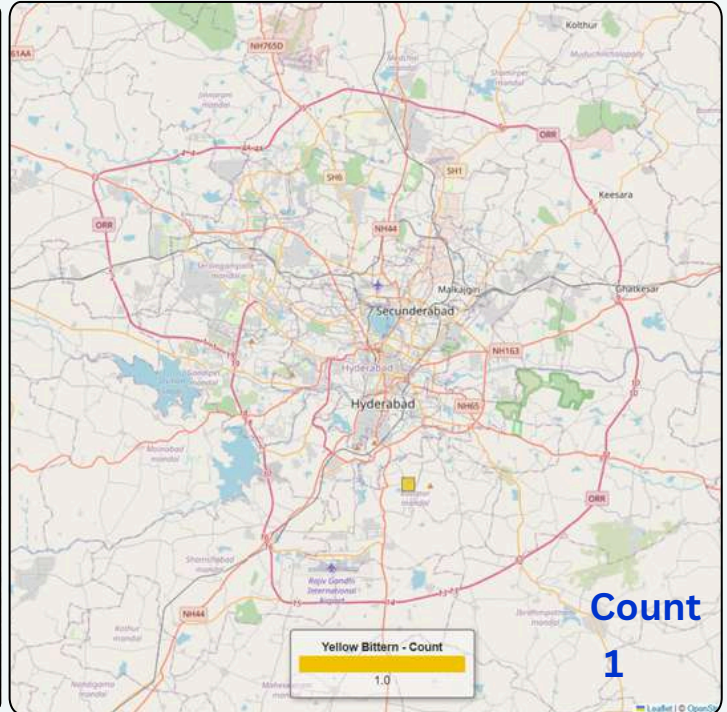
*Botaurus sinensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small heron, the Yellow Bittern is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its yellow plumage and dark streaks are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, foraging in the reeds and vegetation. Its calls are a series of low, croaking notes. It plays a role in maintaining wetland biodiversity.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Yellow Bittern was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 1 different location, suggesting it is localized. A total of 1 individual was counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Balapur. Overall, the Yellow Bittern is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting marshes, reed beds and wetlands with dense aquatic vegetation.

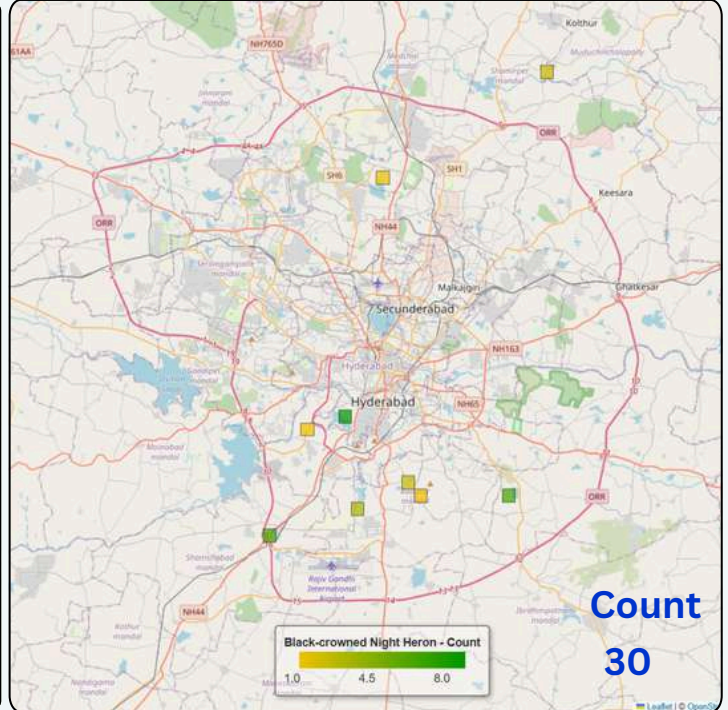


# Black-crowned Night Heron

*Nycticorax nycticorax*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A nocturnal heron, the Black-crowned Night Heron is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black crown, grey plumage and distinctive red eyes make it easily identifiable. This heron is a relatively stocky bird, often seen at dusk and dawn, when it is most active. It feeds on fish, amphibians, reptiles and other small aquatic animals, foraging in shallow water or along the edges of water bodies. Its deep, croaking calls are rarely heard, reflecting its nocturnal habits. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black-crowned Night Heron was observed in 10 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 9 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 30 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamshabad, Kishanbagh and Shamirpet. Overall, the Black-crowned Night Heron is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, marshes, lakes and slow-moving water bodies with dense vegetation.



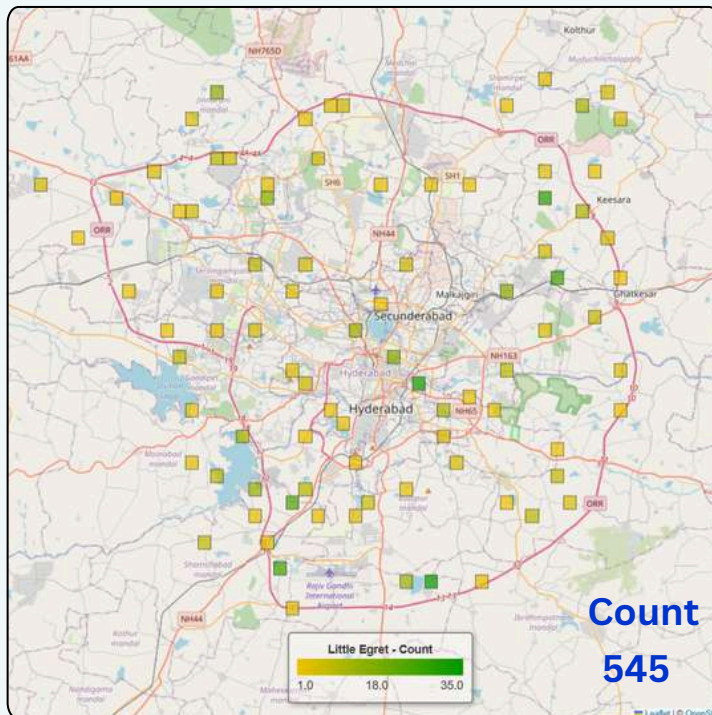
# Little Egret

*Egretta garzetta*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Nagesh Akula



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small heron, the Little Egret is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage and black bill and legs are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Little Egret was observed in 137 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 87 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 545 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamshabad, Himayat Sagar and Secunderabad. Overall, the Little Egret is commonly seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, marshes, lakes, rivers and agricultural fields.

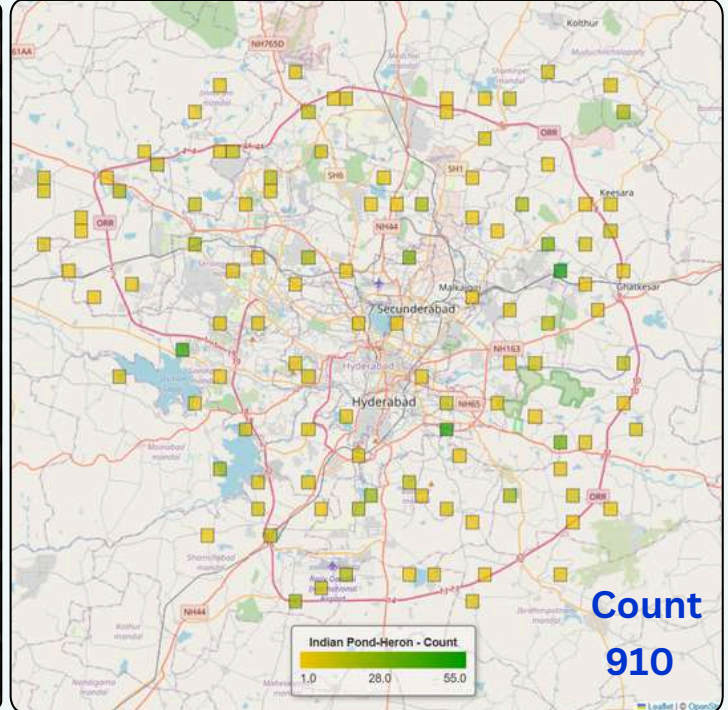
# Indian Pond-Heron

*Ardeola grayii*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Tina Shangloo



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small heron, the Indian Pond-Heron is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage in breeding season and brown plumage in non-breeding season are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Pond-Heron was observed in 214 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 114 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 910 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Shamshabad. Overall, the Indian Pond-Heron is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, ponds, lakes, marshes, paddy fields and urban water bodies.



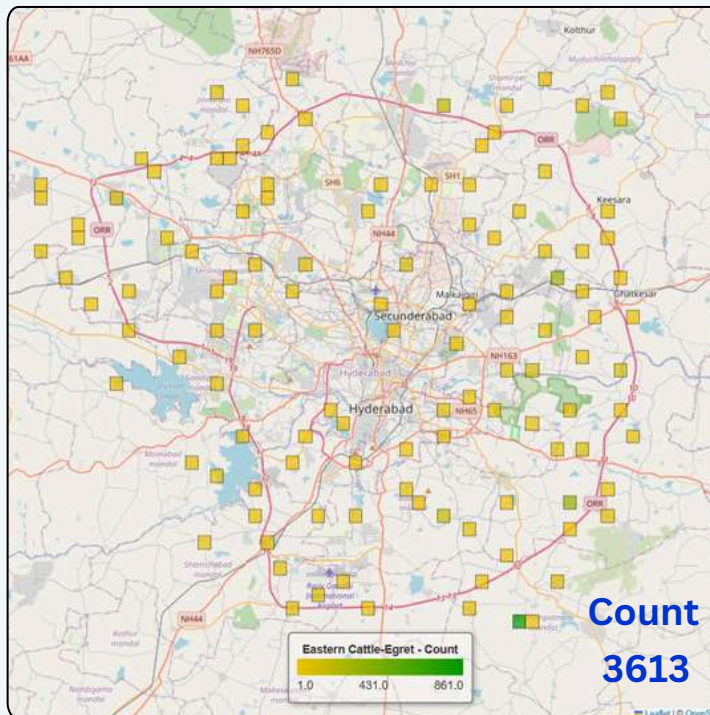
# Eastern Cattle-Egret

*Ardea coromanda*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized heron, the Eastern Cattle Egret is found across the Indian subcontinent, often near cattle and agricultural lands. Its white plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects disturbed by grazing animals. Its calls are a series of low, croaking notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations in agricultural areas.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eastern Cattle Egret was observed in 242 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 118 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 3,613 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Eastern Cattle Egret is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting grasslands, agricultural fields, wetlands and areas near livestock where it forages for insects and small prey.



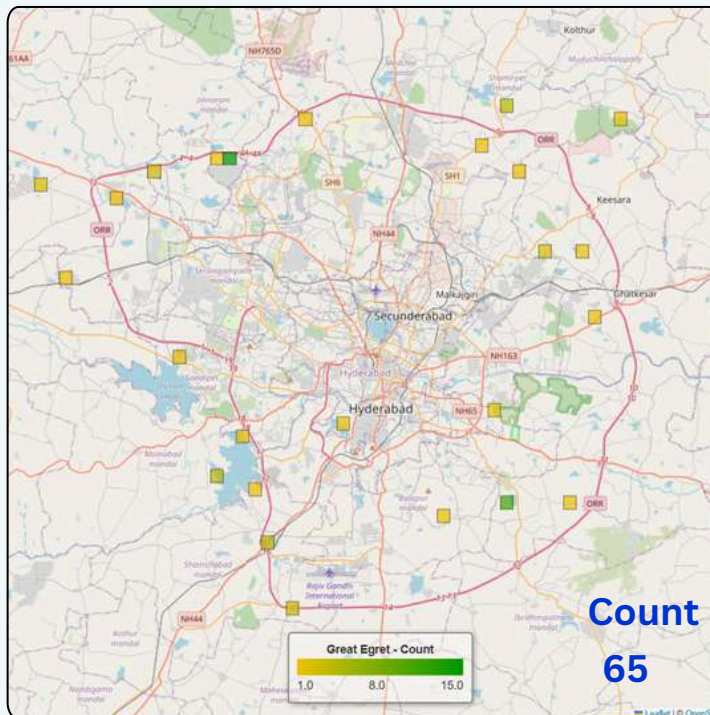
# Great Egret

*Ardea alba*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

Resident

## Habitat

Wetland

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

A large heron, the Great Egret is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Great Egret was observed in 29 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 25 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 65 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Nagireddiguda, Bollaram and Shamshabad. Overall, the Great Egret is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, marshes, lakes and slow-moving rivers, where it hunts for fish, amphibians and small aquatic creatures.

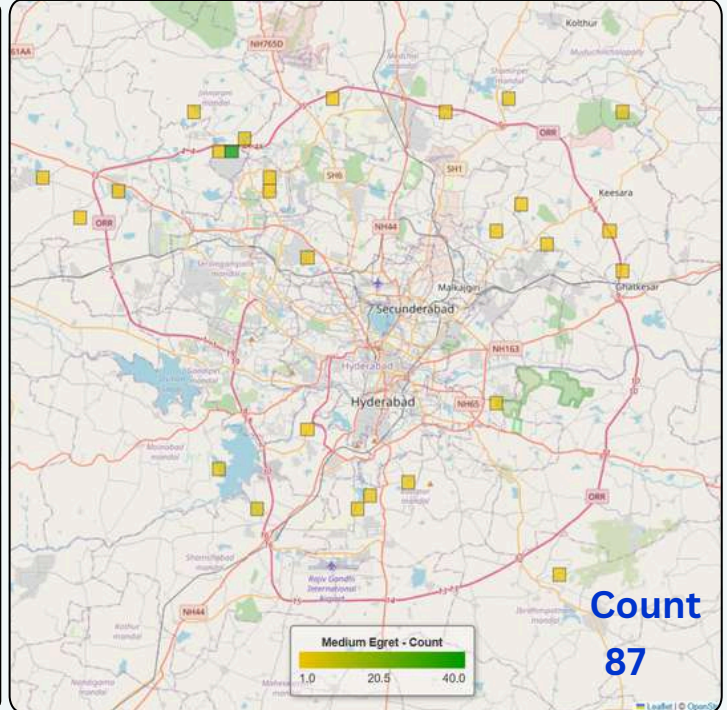
# Intermediate Egret

*Ardea intermedia*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized heron, the Medium Egret is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage and yellow bill and legs are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Intermediate Egret was observed in 30 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 27 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 87 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Bollaram, Nagireddiguda and Shamirpet. Overall, the Intermediate Egret is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in wetlands, marshes and shallow waters, where it hunts for small fish, insects and other aquatic invertebrates.



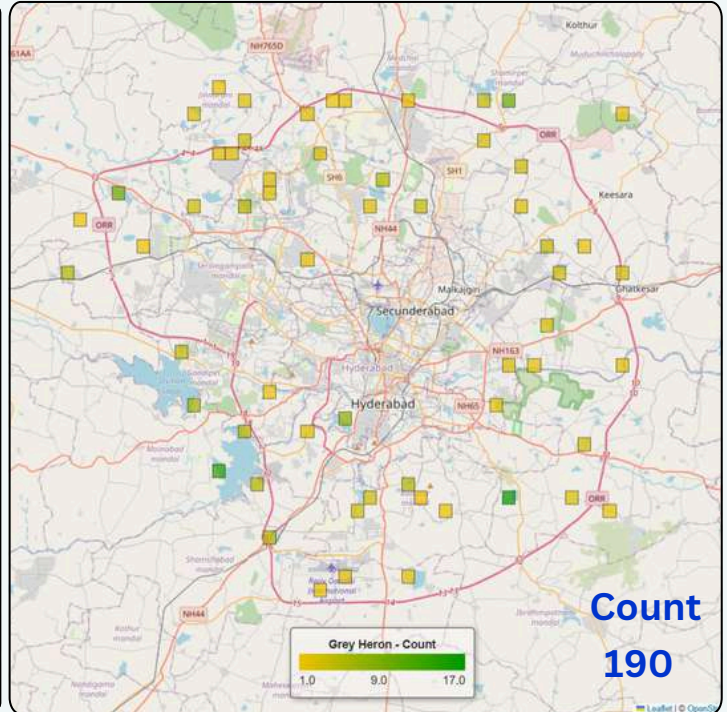
# Grey Heron

*Ardea cinerea*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Tauqeer Khan



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large heron, the Grey Heron is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey plumage, white head and neck and long bill are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Grey Heron was observed in 93 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 59 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 190 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Himayat Sagar, Bollaram and Shamirpet. Overall, the Grey Heron is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in wetlands, lakes, rivers and marshes, where it hunts for fish, amphibians and small invertebrates.

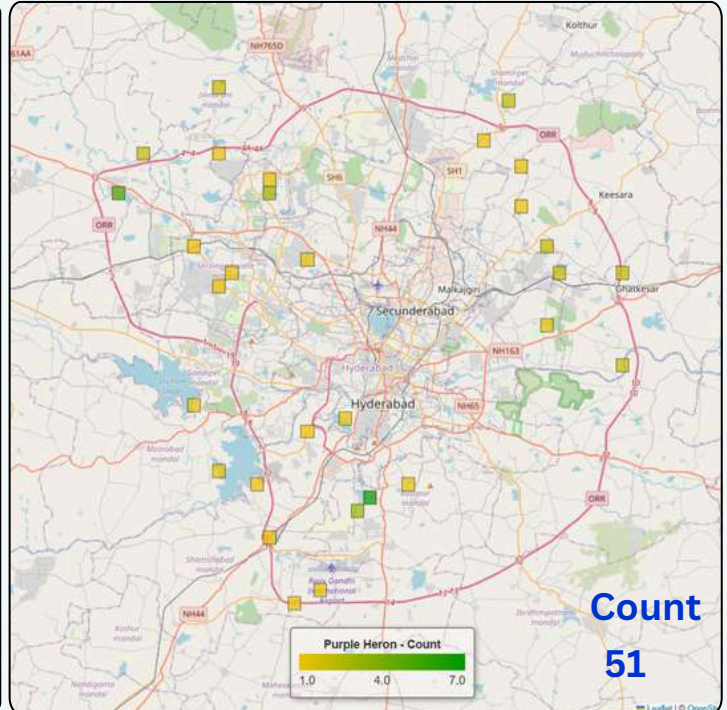


# Purple Heron

*Ardea purpurea*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large heron, the Purple Heron is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its dark plumage and long, slender neck are distinctive. It feeds on fish, amphibians and invertebrates, wading in shallow water. Its calls are a series of harsh, croaking notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Purple Heron was observed in 36 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 31 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 51 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Jalpally, Patancheru and Rampally. Overall, the Purple Heron is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, shallow lakes and marshes, where it hunts for fish and amphibians.

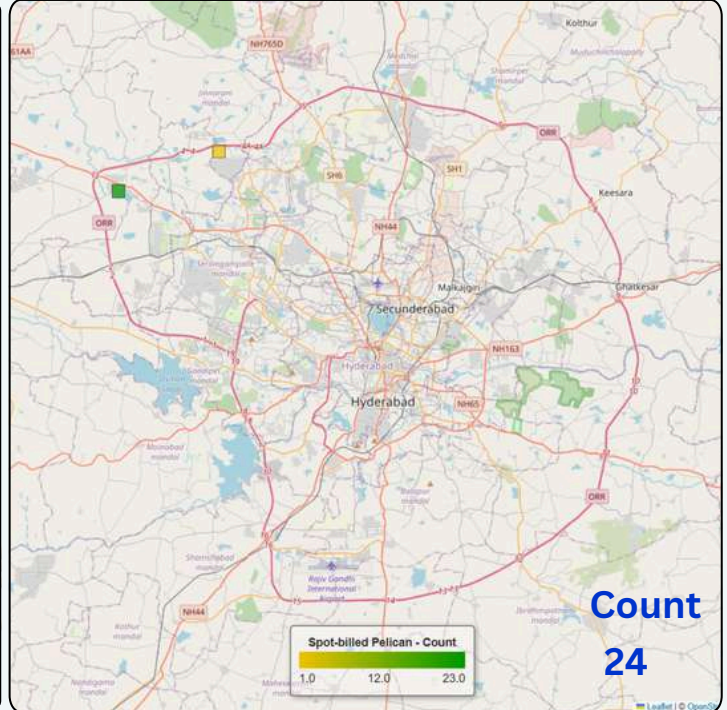
# Spot-billed Pelican

*Pelecanus philippensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Near Threatened**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large water bird, the Spot-billed Pelican is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its white plumage and grey crest are distinctive. It catches fish in its large pouch. Its calls are a series of grunting notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Spot-billed Pelican was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 2 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 24 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Patancheru and Bollaram. Overall, the Spot-billed Pelican is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting lakes, reservoirs and wetlands where it feeds on fish and amphibians.

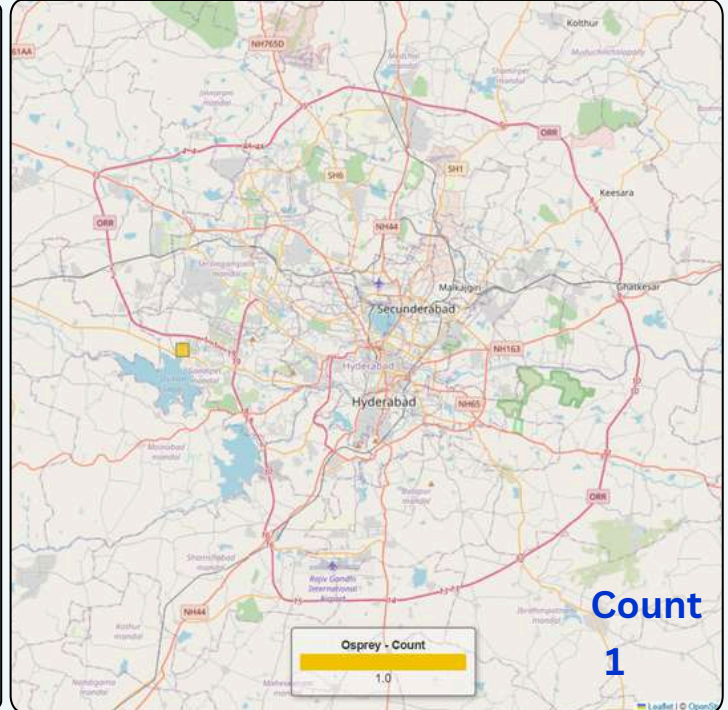


# Osprey

*Pandion haliaetus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-I**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large raptor, the Osprey is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown upperparts, white underparts and long, narrow wings are distinctive. It plunges into water to catch fish. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Osprey was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 1 different location, suggesting it is localized. A total of 1 individual was counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Osman Sagar. Overall, the Osprey is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, large lakes and reservoirs where it hunts for fish.



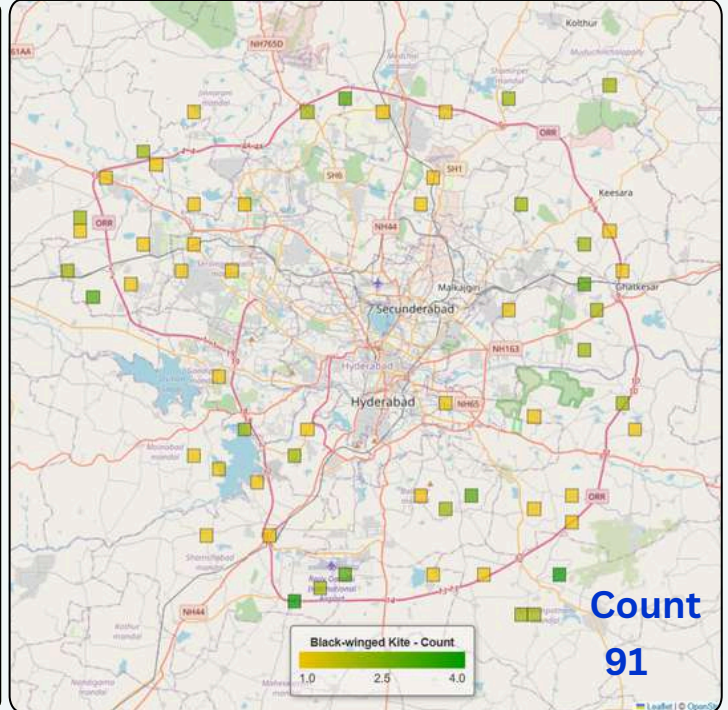
# Black-winged Kite

*Elanus caeruleus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A small raptor, the Black-winged Kite is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open grasslands, agricultural lands and wetlands. Its white plumage, black shoulder patches and red eyes are distinctive. It hovers over fields, searching for small mammals, reptiles and insects. Its flight is light and buoyant. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling rodent populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black-winged Kite was observed in 79 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 58 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 91 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Hyderabad, Pocharam and Patancheru. Overall, the Black-winged Kite is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting open landscapes, farmlands and grasslands, where it hunts small mammals and insects.

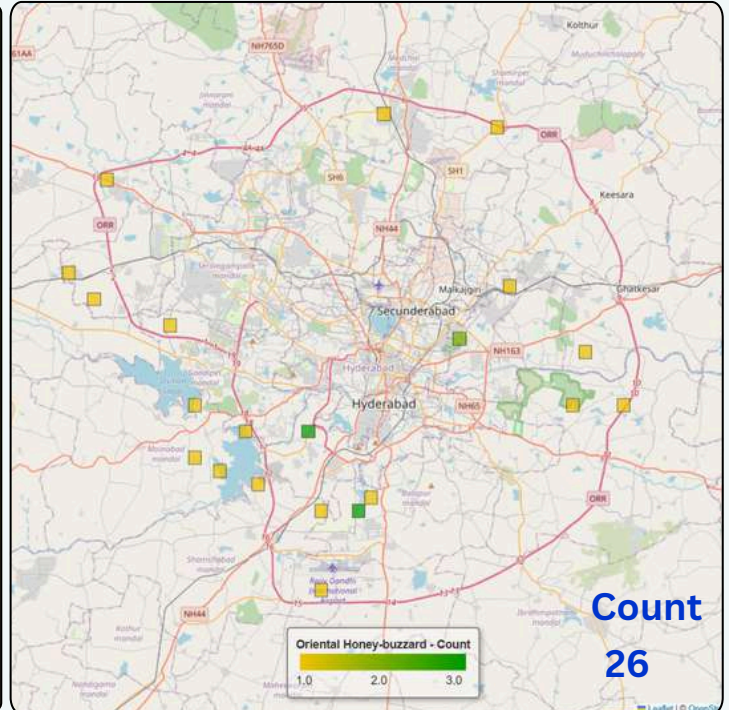
# Oriental Honey-buzzard

*Pernis ptilorhynchus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized raptor, the Oriental Honey-buzzard is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and forests. Its variable plumage and long, barred tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, especially wasps and bees and their larvae. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Oriental Honey-buzzard was observed in 24 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 21 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 26 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Jalpally and Himayat Sagar. Overall, the Oriental Honey-buzzard is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wooded areas and forests where it feeds on bees, insects and small vertebrates, often nesting in tall trees.

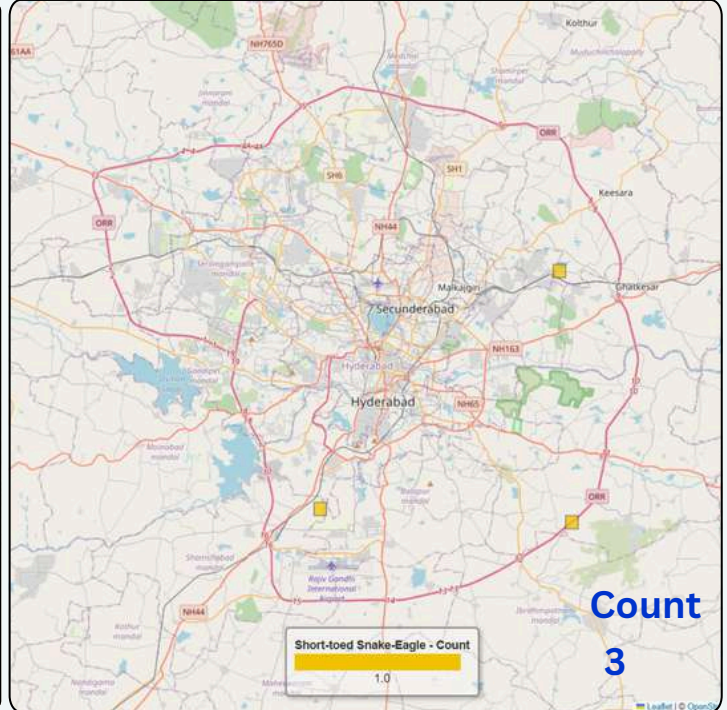


# Short-toed Snake-Eagle

*Circaetus gallicus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**



© Gopalakrishna R

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized raptor, the Short-toed Snake-Eagle is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and rocky areas. Its pale plumage and short toes are distinctive. It feeds on reptiles, especially snakes, catching them on the ground. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling reptile populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Short-toed Snake-Eagle was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 3 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Rampally, Koheda and Shamshabad. Overall, the Short-toed Snake-Eagle is rarely seen and localized across the region, primarily inhabiting open landscapes such as grasslands, agricultural fields and scrub areas, where it hunts for snakes and other small reptiles.



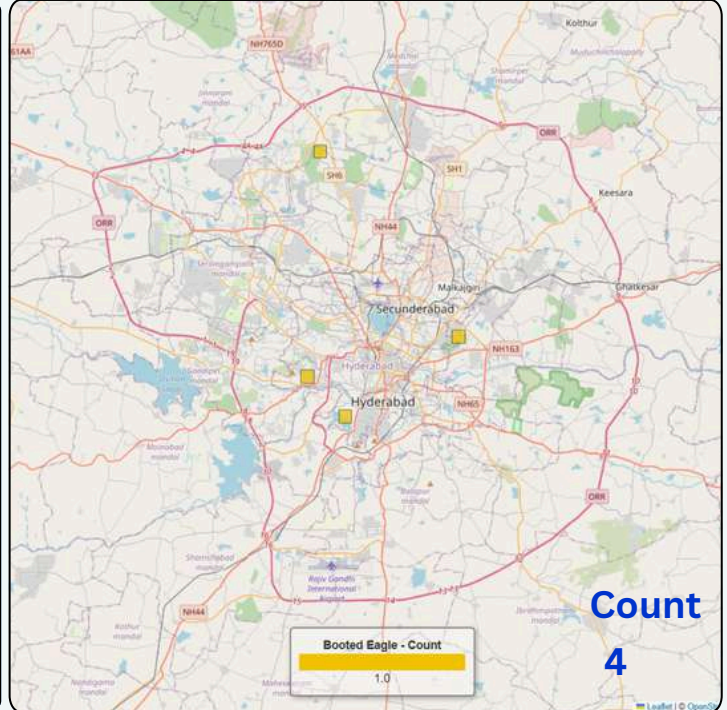
# Booted Eagle

*Hieraaetus pennatus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized raptor, the Booted Eagle is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and grasslands. Its light and dark morphs are distinctive. It feeds on small mammals, birds and reptiles, catching them in flight or on the ground. Its flight is powerful and direct. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling rodent and bird populations.

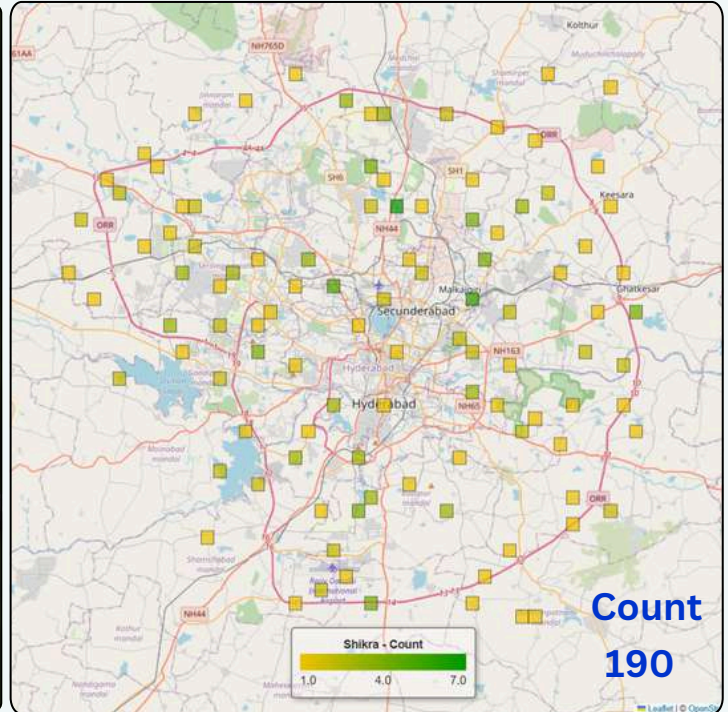
## Distribution & Abundance :

The Booted Eagle was observed in 4 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 4 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 4 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Langar Houz and Kishanbagh. Overall, the Booted Eagle is rarely seen and localized across the region, primarily found in open and semi-open habitats such as woodlands, grasslands and agricultural fields, where it preys on small birds, mammals and reptiles.

# Shikra

*Tachyspiza badia*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-I**



© Kishore Bakshi

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A small raptor, the Shikra is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and gardens. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and barred tail are distinctive. It hunts small birds and mammals, often in urban areas. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling rodent and bird populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Shikra was observed in 149 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 105 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 190 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Kompally and Jalpally. Overall, the Shikra is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting wooded areas, forests and urban parks. It prefers areas with a mix of trees and open spaces, where it hunts small birds, insects and rodents.



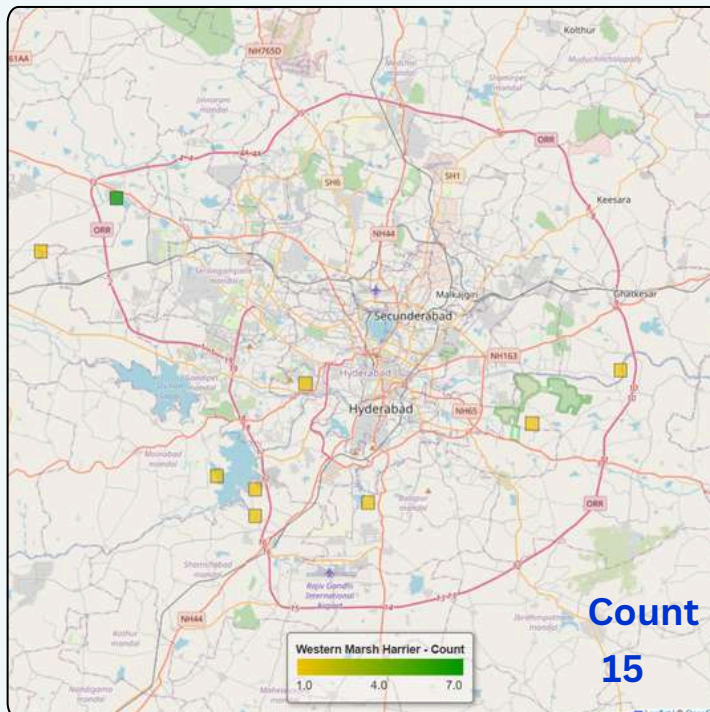
# Western Marsh Harrier

*Circus aeruginosus*

WLPA Status

**Schedule-I**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized raptor, the Western Marsh Harrier is found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and long, narrow wings are distinctive. It hunts small mammals and birds, flying low over fields. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling rodent and bird populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Western Marsh Harrier was observed in 9 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 9 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 15 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Langarhouz, Majarguda and Hayathnagar Khalsa. Overall, the Western Marsh Harrier is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetland areas, grasslands and open marshes. It is often seen hunting over these habitats, preying on small mammals, birds and amphibians.

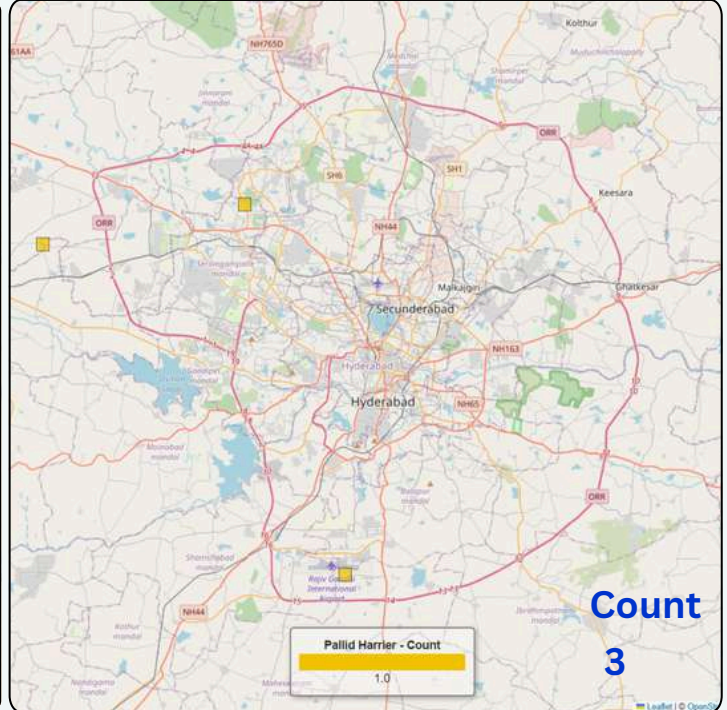


# Pallid Harrier

*Circus macrourus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**



© Souranil De

## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Grassland**

## IUCN Status

**Near Threatened**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized raptor, the Pallid Harrier is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in grasslands and agricultural areas. Its pale grey plumage and long, narrow wings are distinctive. It hunts small mammals and birds, flying low over fields. Its calls are a series of high-pitched whistles. It plays a role in controlling rodent and bird populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Pallid Harrier was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 3 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Bhanur, Miyapur and Tukuguda. Overall, the Pallid Harrier is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open fields, grasslands and wetlands. This harrier species is known for hunting small mammals, birds and insects while flying low over its preferred habitats.

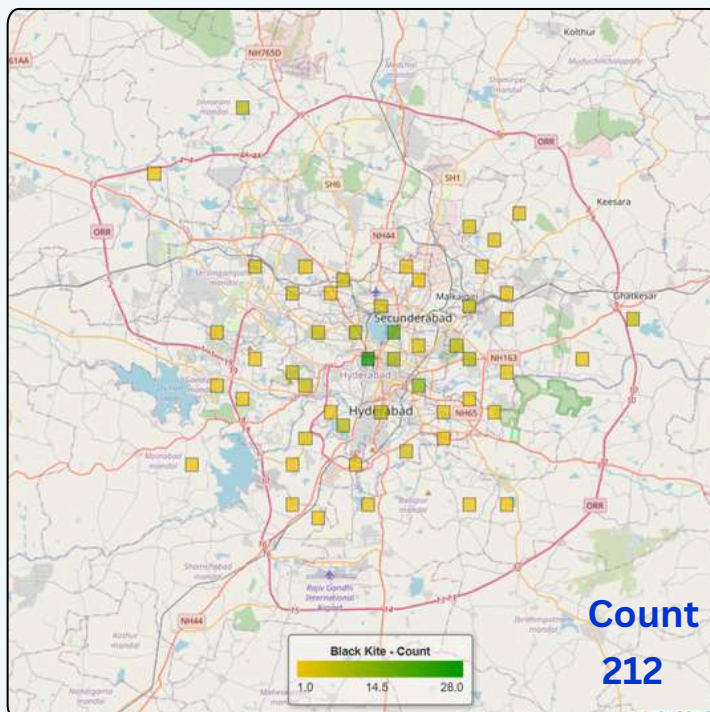
# Black Kite

*Milvus migrans*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A common and widespread raptor, the Black Kite is found throughout the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to a variety of environments, including urban areas, agricultural lands and wetlands. Its predominantly dark plumage, forked tail and characteristic "mewing" call make it easily identifiable. This kite is a scavenger, often seen soaring over garbage dumps, markets and other areas where food is readily available. It plays a role in waste management within urban ecosystems. Its high-pitched calls are a frequent sound in the urban landscape.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black Kite was observed in 92 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 52 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 212 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Lakdikapul. Overall, the Black Kite is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting urban and semi-urban areas, as well as open fields and grasslands.



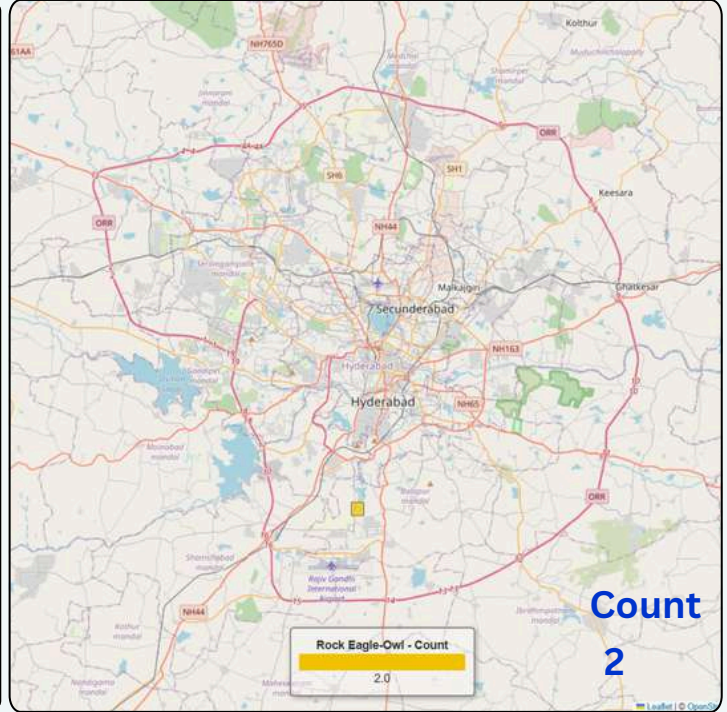
# Rock Eagle-Owl

*Bubo bengalensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A large owl, the Rock Eagle-Owl is found in rocky areas and cliffs throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage, large ear tufts and yellow eyes are distinctive. It hunts small mammals and birds, often at night. Its calls are a series of deep, booming hoots. It plays a role in controlling rodent and bird populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Rock Eagle-Owl was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 1 different location, suggesting it is highly localized. A total of 2 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Jalpally. Overall, the Rock Eagle-Owl is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting rocky hills, cliffs and scrubby areas, where it hunts for small mammals, reptiles and birds during the night.



# Spotted Owlet

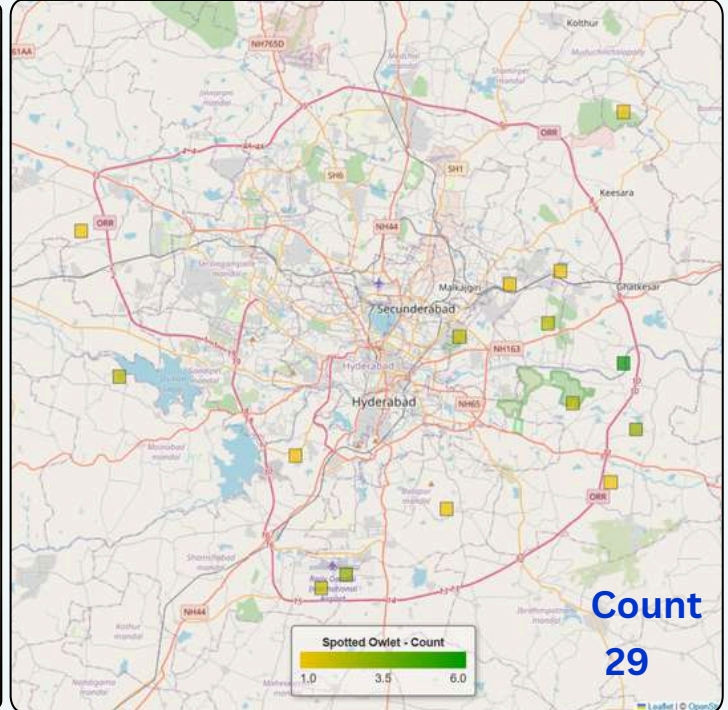
*Athene brama*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small owl, the Spotted Owlet is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its brown plumage and white spots are distinctive. It hunts insects and small vertebrates, often near buildings. Its calls are a series of soft, hooting notes. It plays a role in controlling insect and rodent populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

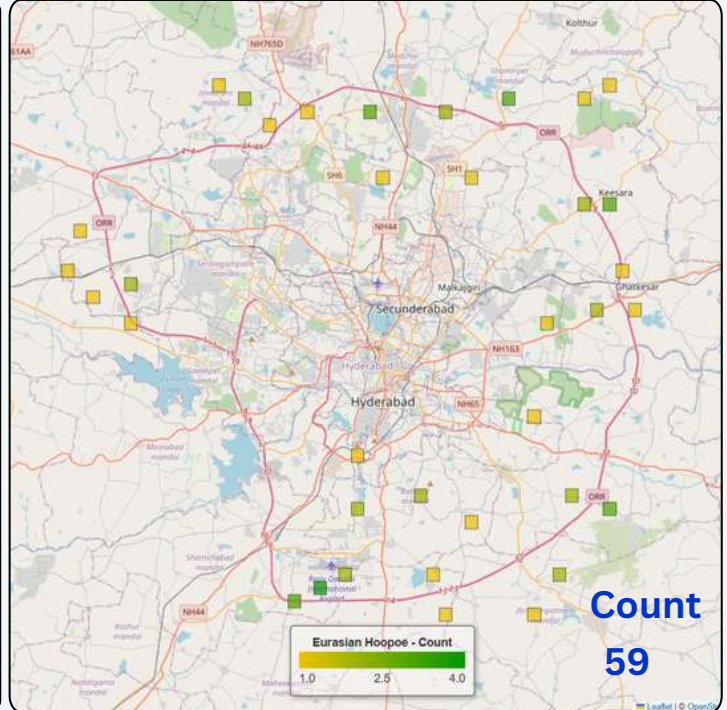
The Spotted Owlet was observed in 20 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 15 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 29 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Majarguda, Secunderabad and Kuntloor. Overall, the Spotted Owlet is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in open woodlands, agricultural areas and around human settlements.

# Eurasian Hoopoe

*Upupa epops*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant &  
 Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A distinctive bird, the Eurasian Hoopoe is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands, gardens and agricultural areas. Its pinkish-brown plumage, black and white striped wings and tail and long, curved bill are unmistakable. It also has a prominent crest that it can raise or lower. It feeds on insects and other invertebrates, probing in the ground. Its call is a soft, hooting "oop-oop-oop." It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eurasian Hoopoe was observed in 50 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 36 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 59 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamirpet, Sanghinagar and Keesara. Overall, the Eurasian Hoopoe is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open woodlands, grasslands and agricultural areas.

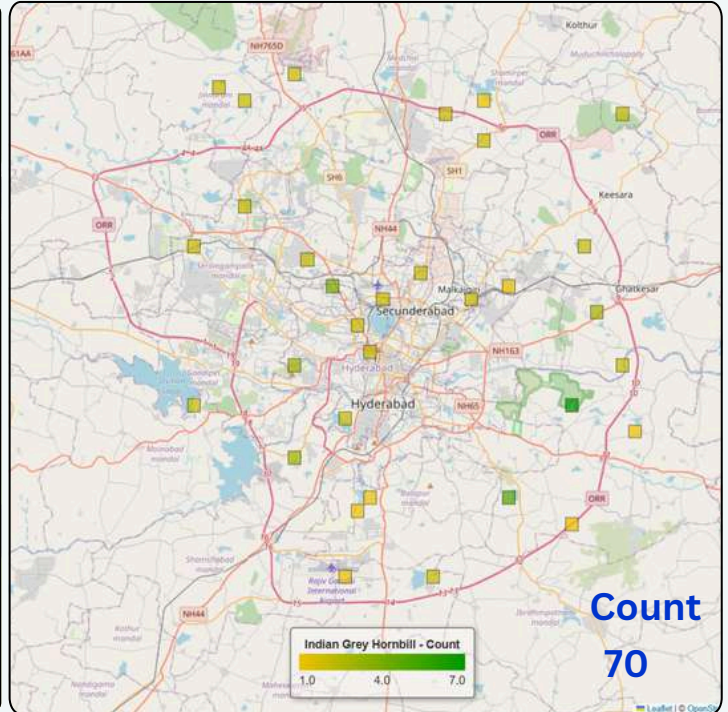


# Indian Grey Hornbill

*Ocyrceros birostris*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



@ Gurukumar KR

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Indian Grey Hornbill is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its grey plumage and large, curved bill are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and insects, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Grey Hornbill was observed in 36 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 32 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 70 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Rajendranagar and Nadargul. Overall, the Indian Grey Hornbill is rarely seen and localized across the region, primarily inhabiting forests, wooded areas and groves.



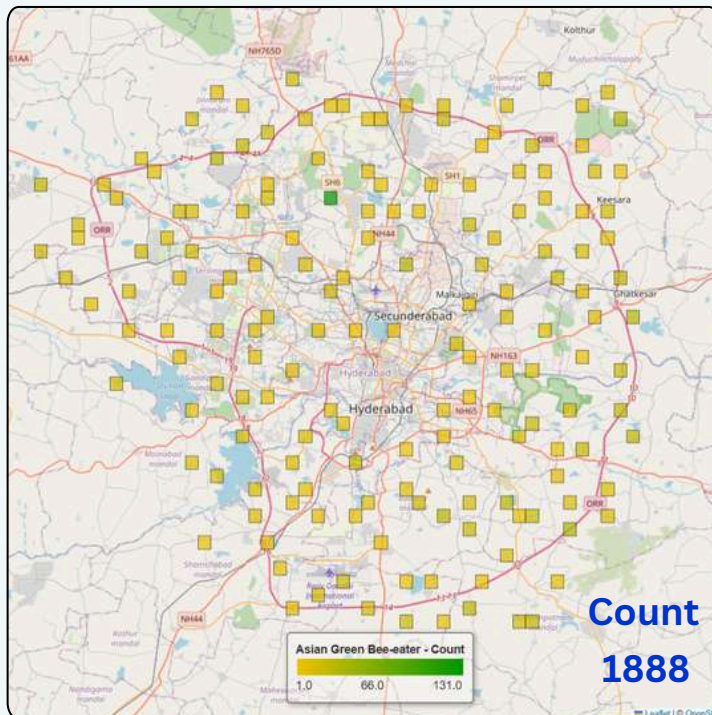
# Asian Green Bee-eater

*Merops orientalis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Naveen Balaga



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A vibrant and colorful bird, the Asian Green Bee-eater is widespread throughout the Indian subcontinent. It favors open woodlands, grasslands and cultivated areas, frequently perching on wires or branches, providing excellent vantage points. Its bright green plumage, complemented by a yellow throat and a black mask, makes it instantly recognizable. As its name suggests, it feeds primarily on insects, with a particular fondness for bees and wasps, which it captures in flight with remarkable skill. Its sharp, trilling calls are a common and cheerful sound in its habitat. It is a resident breeder.

## Distribution & Abundance :

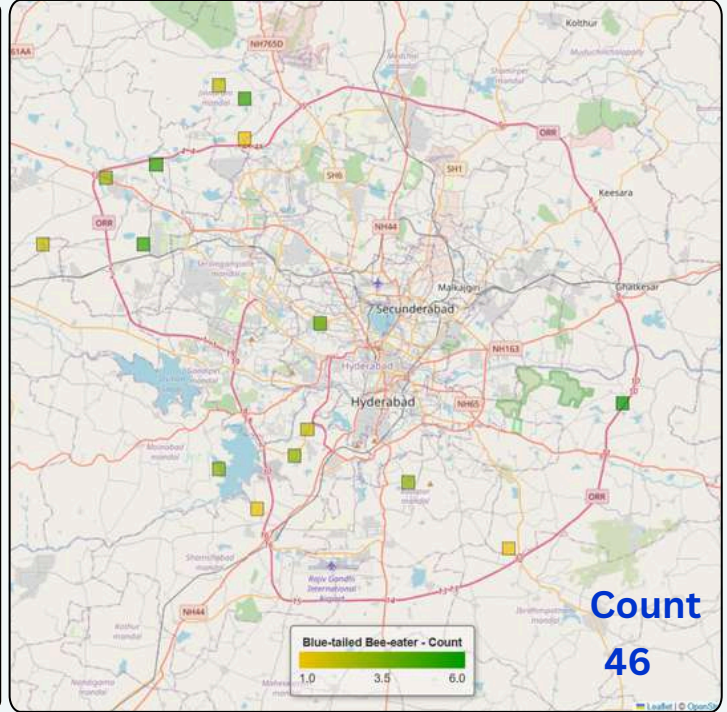
The Asian Green Bee-eater was observed in 436 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 166 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1888 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Asian Green Bee-eater is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting open areas with sparse trees, such as farmlands, grasslands and wetlands.

# Blue-tailed Bee-eater

*Merops philippinus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant &  
Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A colorful bird, the Blue-tailed Bee-eater is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands, grasslands and cultivation. Its green plumage, blue tail and yellow throat are distinctive. It feeds on insects, especially bees and wasps, catching them in flight. Its calls are a series of sharp, trilling notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Blue-tailed Bee-eater was observed in 19 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 15 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 46 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Jubilee Hills, Bachupally and Hayatnagar. Overall, the Blue-tailed Bee-eater is rarely seen and localized across the region.



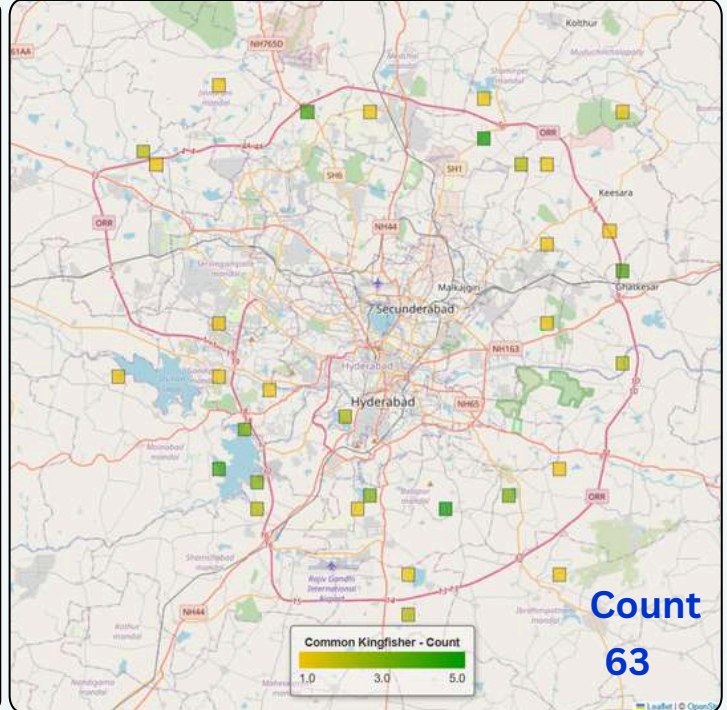
# Common Kingfisher

*Alcedo atthis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A small, vibrant bird, the Common Kingfisher is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its bright blue and orange plumage and long, pointed bill are distinctive. It perches near water, diving to catch fish and aquatic invertebrates. Its flight is swift and direct. Its call is a sharp, high-pitched "peep." It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Kingfisher was observed in 43 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 32 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 63 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Nagireddiguda, Himayat Sagar and Shamirpet. Overall, the Common Kingfisher is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found near freshwater bodies like lakes, rivers and ponds.



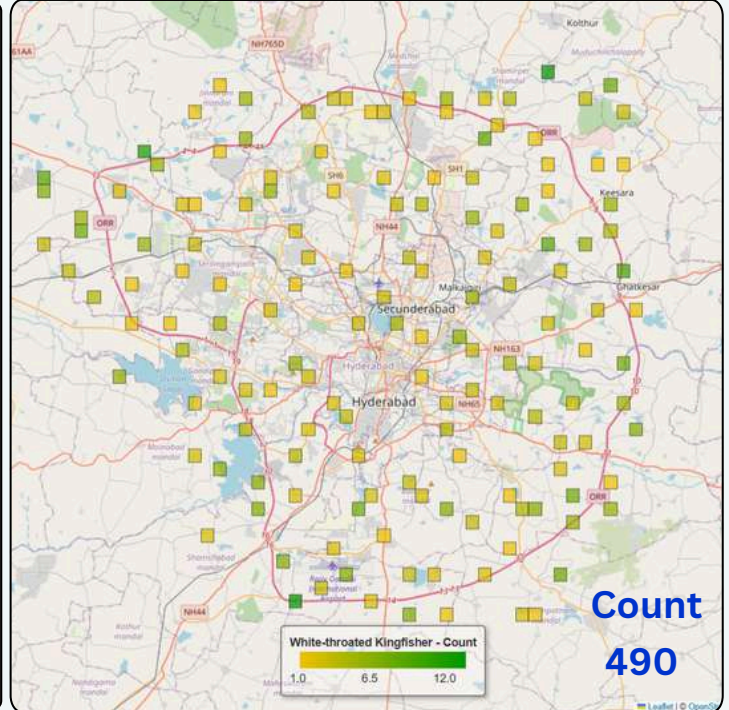
# White-throated Kingfisher

*Halcyon smyrnensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized kingfisher, the White-throated Kingfisher is found near water bodies and agricultural areas throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its blue upperparts, white throat and reddish-brown underparts are distinctive. It perches near water, diving to catch fish and aquatic invertebrates. Its calls are a series of sharp, chattering notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White-throated Kingfisher was observed in 315 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 150 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 490 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Koheda. Overall, the White-throated Kingfisher is commonly seen and widespread across the region.

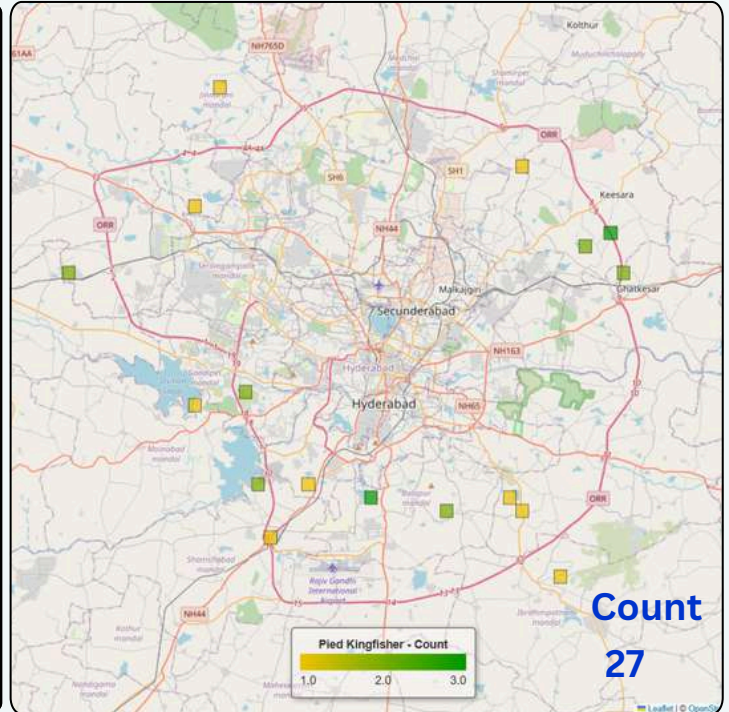
# Pied Kingfisher

*Ceryle rudis*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Sournil De



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A medium-sized kingfisher, the Pied Kingfisher is found near water bodies throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its black and white plumage and crest are distinctive. It hovers over water, diving to catch fish. Its calls are a series of sharp, chattering notes. It plays a role in the aquatic food web.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Pied Kingfisher was observed in 18 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 17 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 27 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Himayat Sagar, Shamshabad and Anthaipally. Overall, the Pied Kingfisher is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found near freshwater bodies like lakes and rivers.

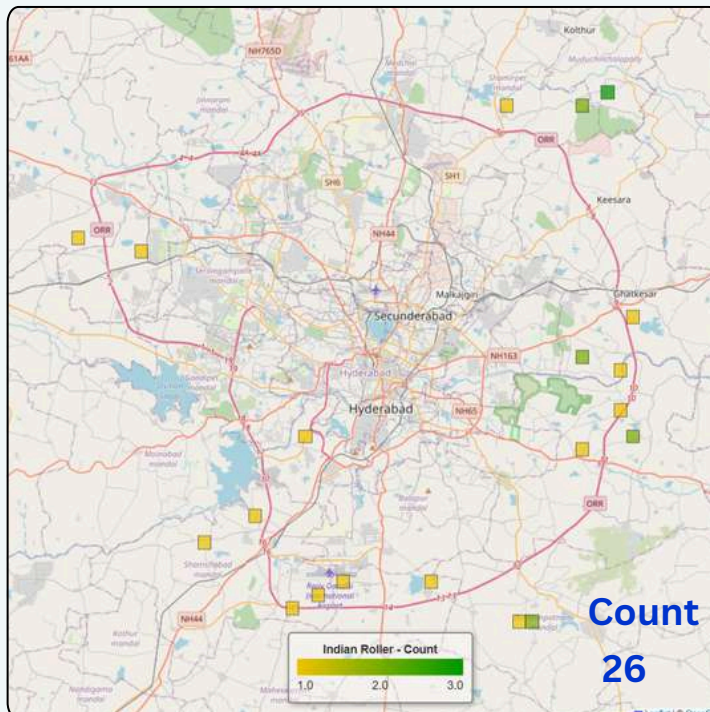
# Indian Roller

*Coracias benghalensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A colorful bird, the Indian Roller is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and agricultural areas. Its blue plumage and characteristic aerial displays are distinctive. It feeds on insects and small vertebrates, catching them on the ground. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in controlling insect and small vertebrate populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Roller was observed in 22 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 20 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 26 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamirpet, Peerzadiguda and Shamshabad. Overall, the Indian Roller is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in open woodlands, farmlands and grasslands.



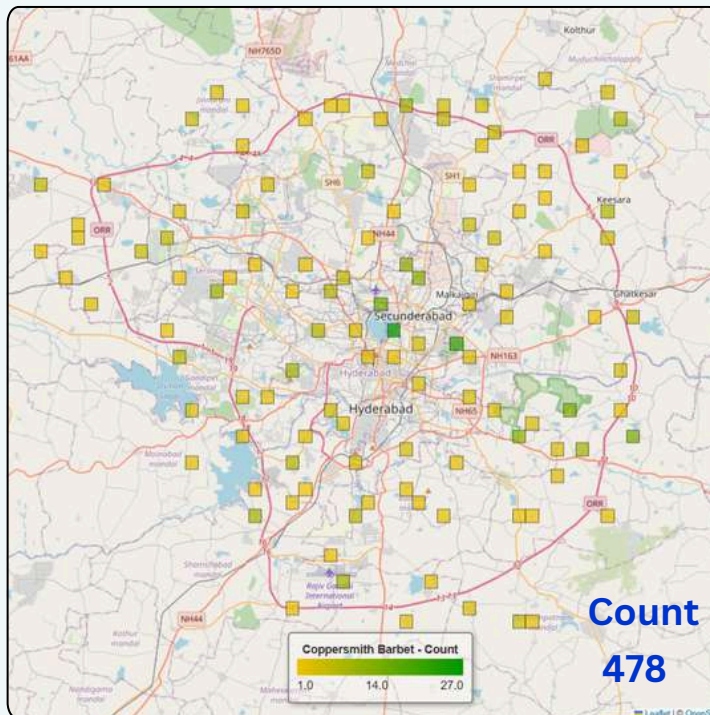
# Coppersmith Barbet

*Psilopogon haemacephalus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Coppersmith Barbet is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and woodlands. Its green plumage, red forehead and yellow throat are distinctive. Its call is a repetitive "tuk-tuk-tuk" sound, like a coppersmith hammering. It feeds on fruits and insects, foraging in the canopy. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Coppersmith Barbet was observed in 215 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 116 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 478 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hayathnagar Khalsa. Overall, the Coppersmith Barbet is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting wooded areas, gardens and urban parks.

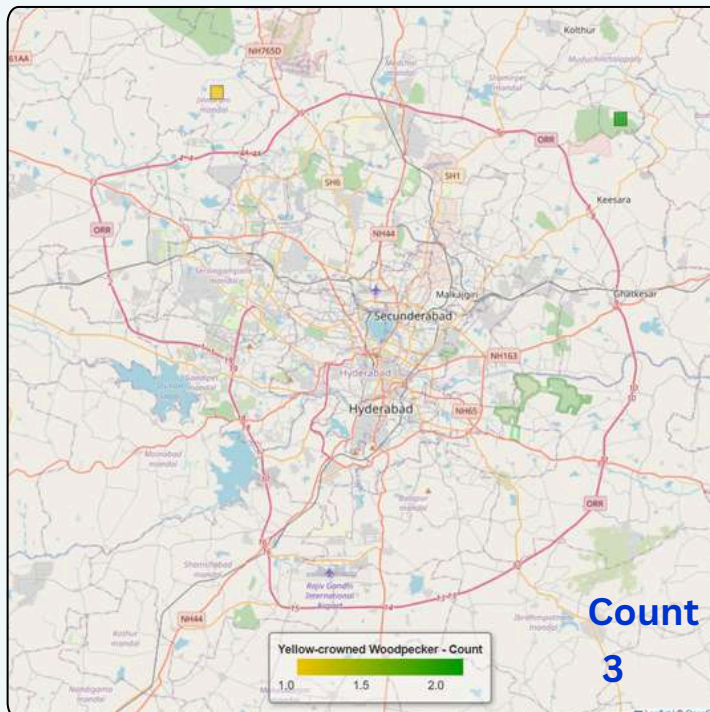
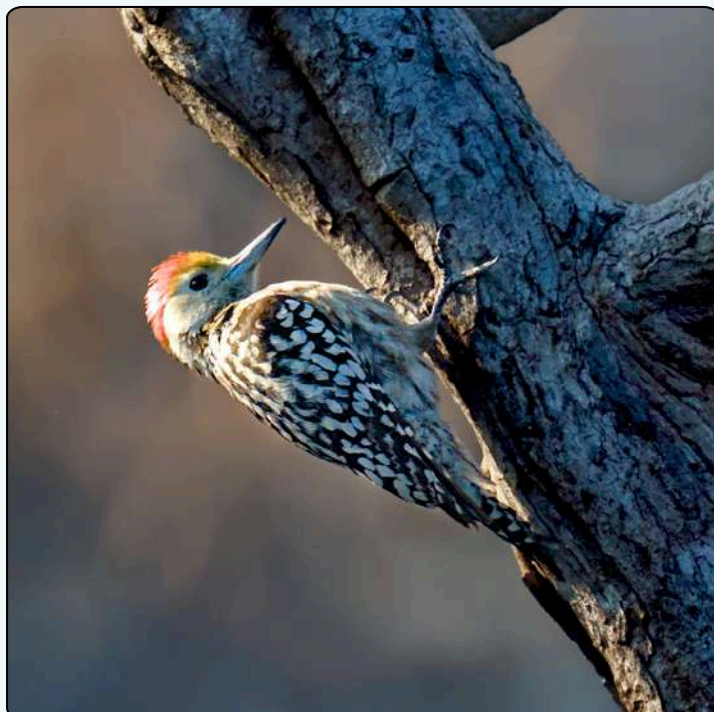
# Yellow-crowned Woodpecker

*Leiopicus mahrattensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

© Nagesh Akula



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small woodpecker, the Yellow-crowned Woodpecker is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and forests. Its green plumage and yellow crown on the male are distinctive. It forages for insects on tree trunks and branches, drumming loudly to excavate insects. Its calls are a series of sharp, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations in trees.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Yellow-crowned Woodpecker was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 2 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 3 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Yadgarpalle and Puttaguda. Overall, the Yellow-crowned Woodpecker is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting dry forests and wooded areas.



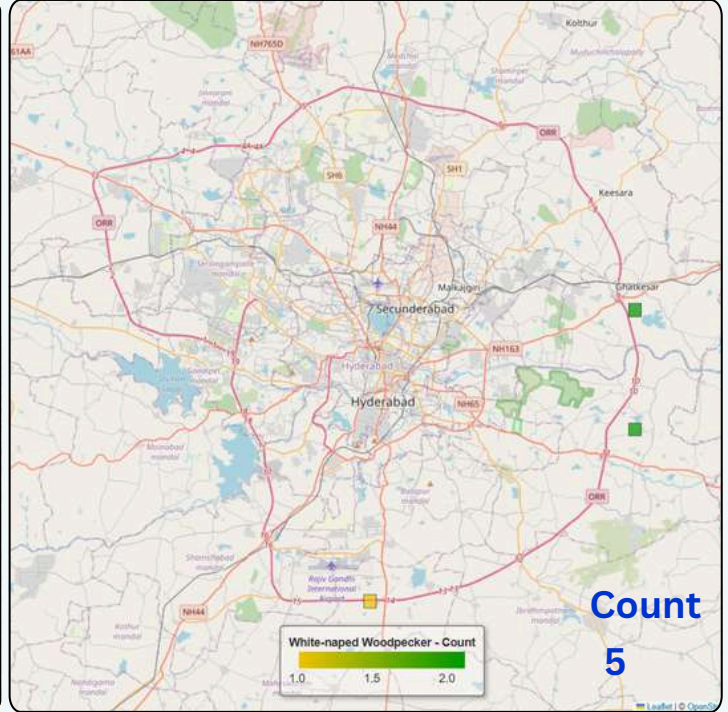
# White-naped Woodpecker

*Chrysocolaptes festivus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized woodpecker, the White-naped Woodpecker is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and forests. Its black and white plumage and red crest on the male are distinctive. It forages for insects on tree trunks and branches, drumming loudly to excavate insects. Its calls are a series of sharp, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations in trees.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White-naped Woodpecker was observed in 4 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 5 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Balijaguda, Ghanpur and Tukuguda. Overall, the White-naped Woodpecker is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in dry, open forests and wooded habitats.



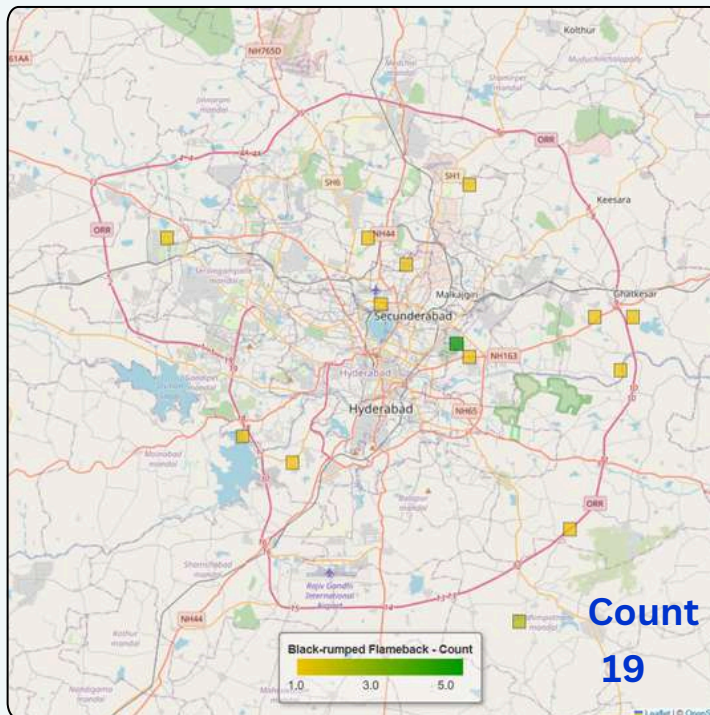
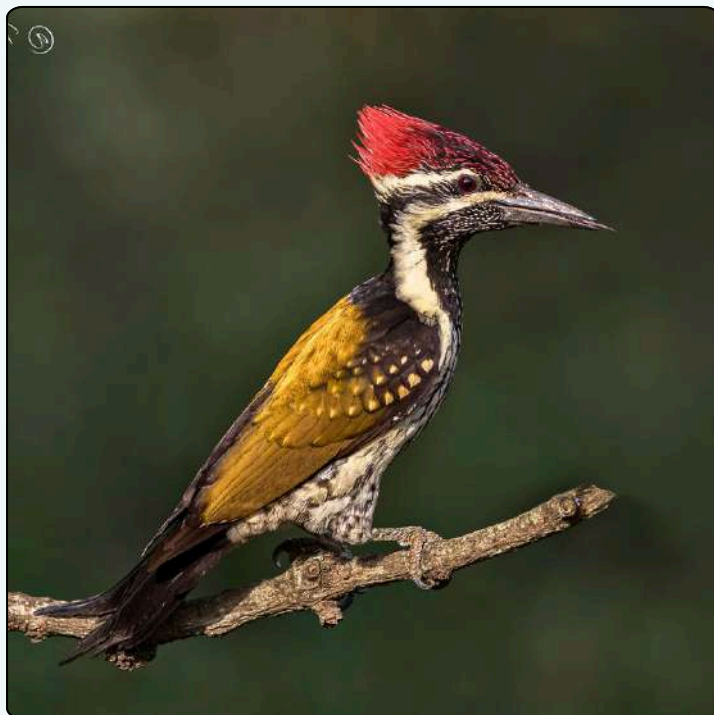
# Black-rumped Flameback

*Dinopium benghalense*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Black-rumped Flameback is a medium-sized woodpecker found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and forests. Its golden-yellow plumage, black rump and red crest on the male are striking. It forages for insects on tree trunks and branches, drumming loudly to excavate insects. Its calls are a series of sharp, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations in trees.

## Distribution & Abundance :

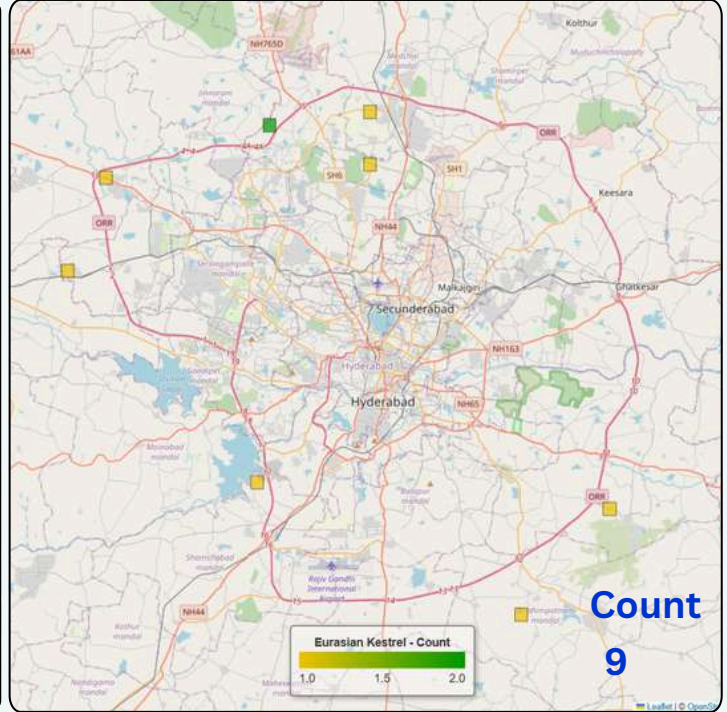
The Black-rumped Flameback was observed in 15 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 14 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 19 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Uppal and Pocharam. Overall, the Black-rumped Flameback is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in dry forests and woodlands.

# Eurasian Kestrel

*Falco tinnunculus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A small falcon, the Eurasian Kestrel is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open areas, often near cultivation. Its reddish-brown upperparts, grey head (in males) and black spots are distinctive. It hovers over fields, searching for small mammals, birds and insects. Its call is a high-pitched "kee-kee-kee." It plays a role in controlling rodent and bird populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Eurasian Kestrel was observed in 9 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 8 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Bowrampet, Doolapally and Kandlakoya. Overall, the Eurasian Kestrel is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in open habitats such as grasslands, farmlands and urban areas.



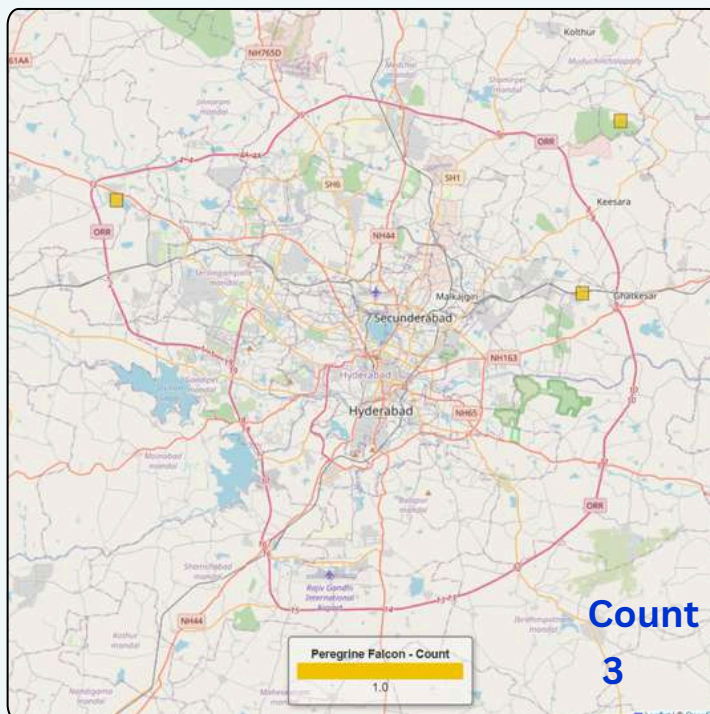
# Peregrine Falcon

*Falco peregrinus*

WLPA Status

**Schedule-I**

© Kishore Bakshi



**Count**  
**3**

## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A powerful raptor, the Peregrine Falcon is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open areas, often near cliffs and buildings. Its blue-grey upperparts, white underparts and black cap are distinctive. It catches birds in flight, stooping from high altitudes. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling bird populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Peregrine Falcon was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 3 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Yadgarpalle, Pocharam and Patancheru. Overall, the Peregrine Falcon is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in cliffs, tall buildings and open areas like grasslands and wetlands.



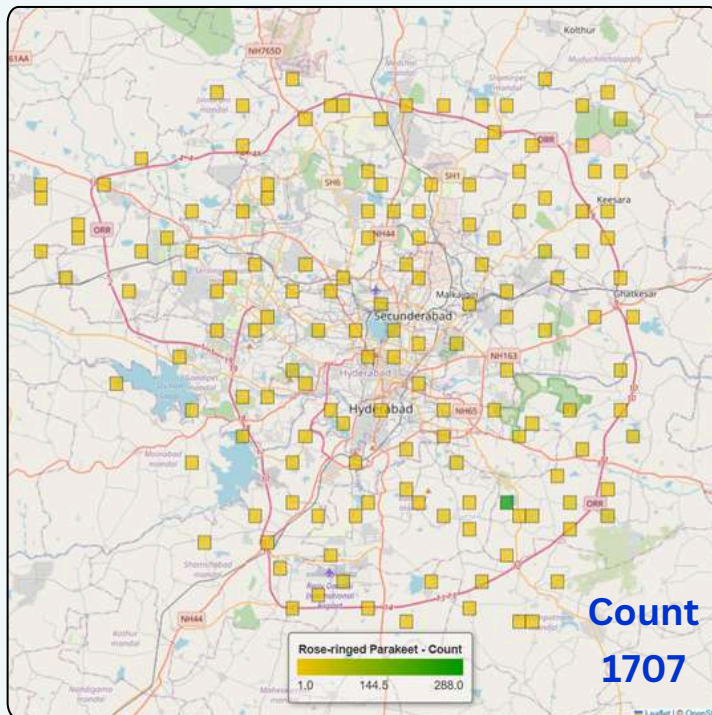
# Rose-ringed Parakeet

*Psittacula krameri*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A colorful parakeet, the Rose-ringed Parakeet is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's green plumage and rose-colored ring around the neck are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and seeds, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

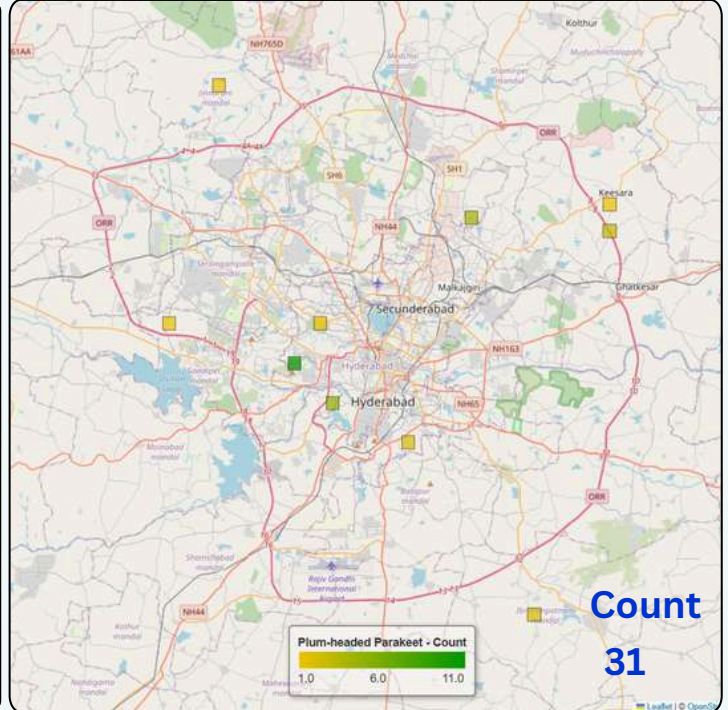
The Rose-ringed Parakeet was observed in 362 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 150 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1707 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Dundigal. Overall, the Rose-ringed Parakeet is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically found in urban and rural areas, often around gardens, parks and open woodlands.

# Plum-headed Parakeet

*Psittacula cyanocephala*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A colorful parakeet, the Plum-headed Parakeet is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's plum-colored head and pink collar are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and seeds, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Plum-headed Parakeet was observed in 15 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 11 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 31 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Attapur, Golconda and Secunderabad. Overall, the Plum-headed Parakeet is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in forested areas, gardens and urban spaces with suitable roosting sites.



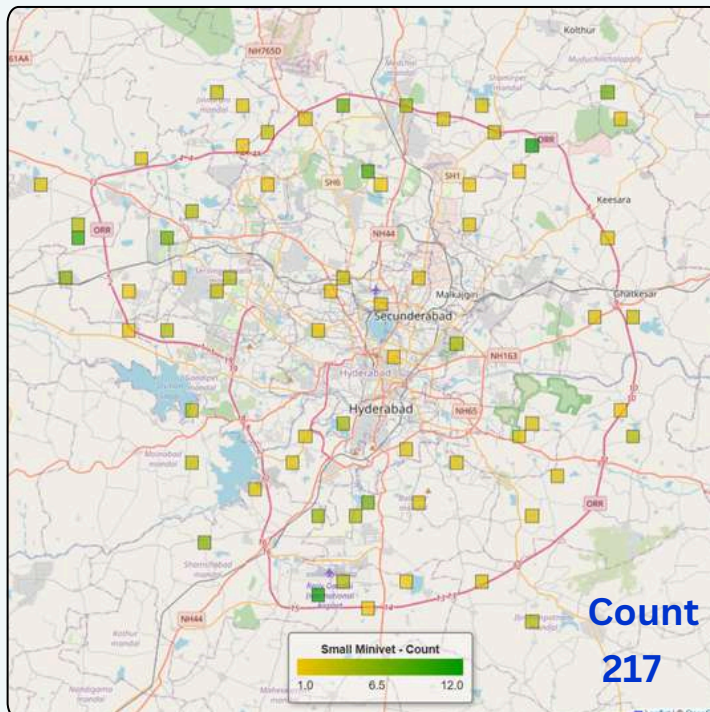
# Small Minivet

*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-I**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Small Minivet is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's orange-red and black plumage is distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Small Minivet was observed in 91 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 67 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 217 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Pedda Golconda. Overall, the Small Minivet is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in open forests, woodland edges and scrubland.



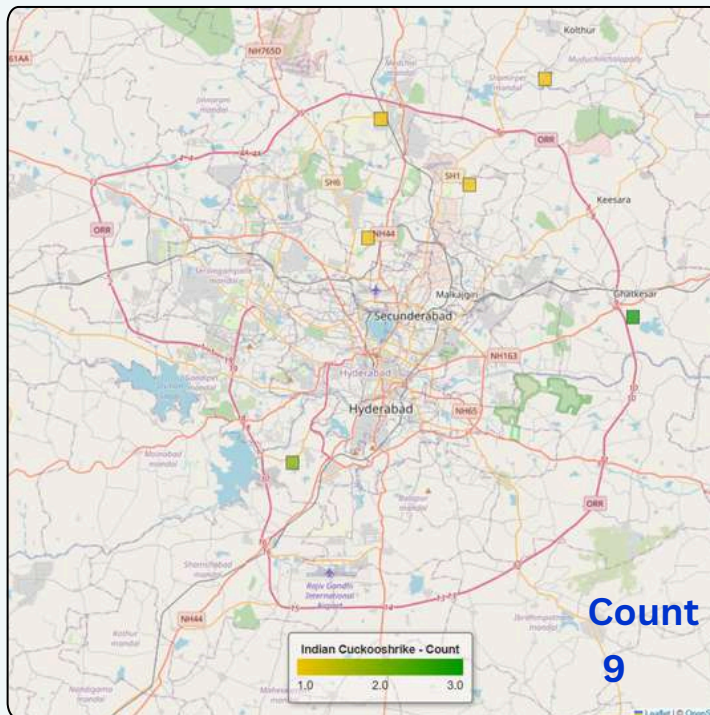
# Indian Cuckooshrike

*Coracina macei*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

Resident

## Habitat

Forest & Plantation

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Indian Cuckooshrike is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and black mask are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Cuckooshrike was observed in 7 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 6 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Ghanpur, Secunderabad and Shamirpet. Overall, the Indian Cuckooshrike is rarely seen and localized across the region.

# Black-headed Cuckooshrike

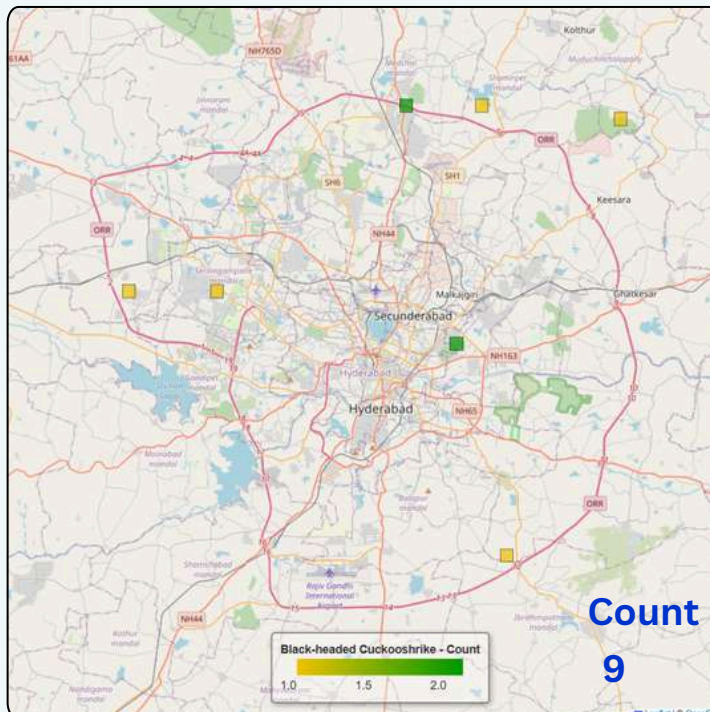
*Lalage melanoptera*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Black-headed Cuckooshrike is a medium-sized bird found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands, cultivated areas and gardens. Its distinctive black head and throat contrast with its grey upperparts and pale underparts. This bird is often seen in pairs or small groups, foraging for insects in the canopy. Its flight is characterized by a series of shallow wingbeats and glides. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations within its habitat.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black-headed Cuckooshrike was observed in 7 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 7 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Kandlakoya and Shamirpet. Overall, the Black-headed Cuckooshrike is rarely seen and localized across the region, primarily inhabiting wooded areas and forests.



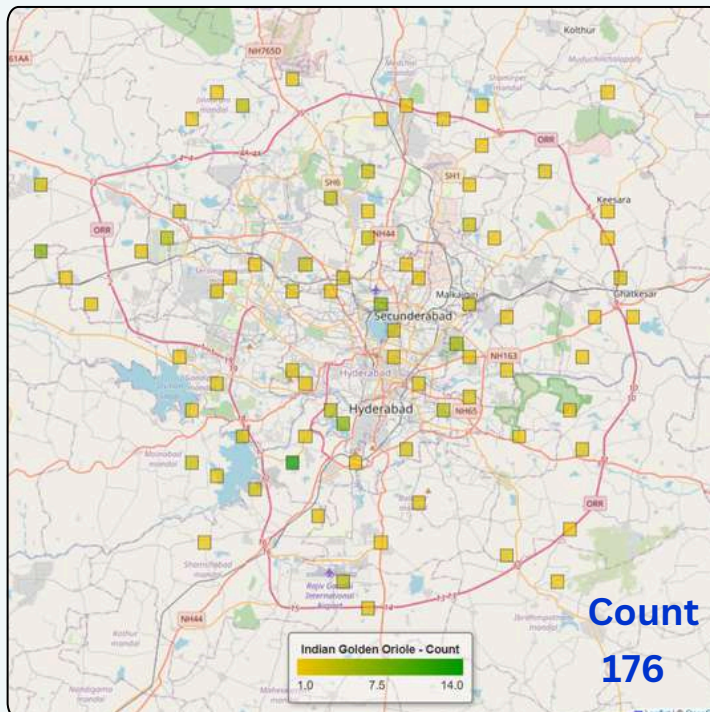
# Indian Golden Oriole

*Oriolus kundoo*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A colorful bird, the Indian Golden Oriole is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's bright yellow plumage and black wings are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and insects, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of melodious whistles. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Golden Oriole was observed in 110 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 78 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 176 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Himayat Sagar. Overall, the Indian Golden Oriole is commonly seen and moderately spread across the region, primarily inhabiting wooded areas and gardens.



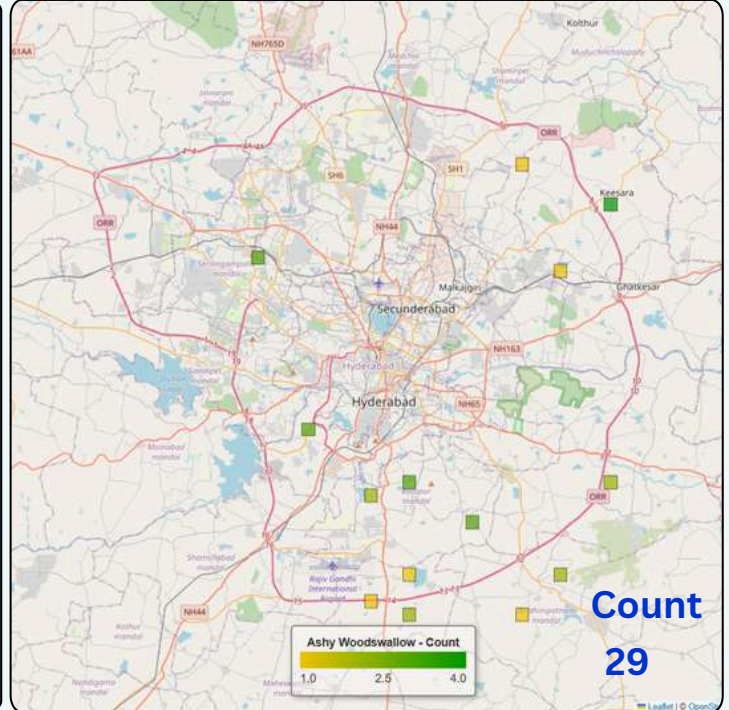
# Ashy Woodswallow

*Artamus fuscus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Ashy Woodswallow is a gregarious bird found across much of the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands, grasslands and cultivated areas. Characterized by its predominantly ashy-grey plumage and a relatively short, stout bill, it's often observed perched in sociable groups on bare branches or wires. These birds are highly skilled aerial insectivores, catching insects on the wing with impressive acrobatic maneuvers. Their soft, chattering calls create a constant background hum in their social groups. They are resident birds, playing a role in insect regulation within their habitats.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Ashy Woodswallow was observed in 14 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 14 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 29 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Anthaipally, Rampally and Keesara. Overall, the Ashy Woodswallow is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open landscapes and scattered trees.

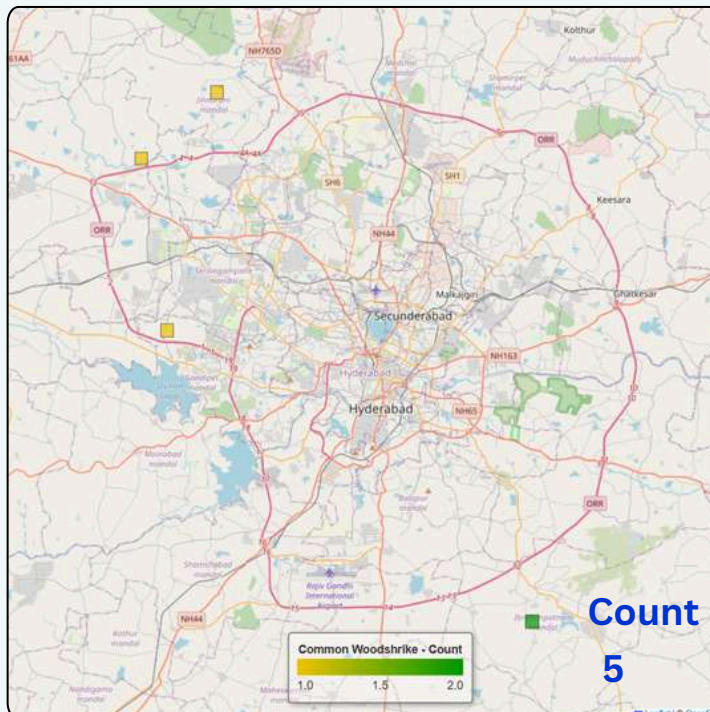
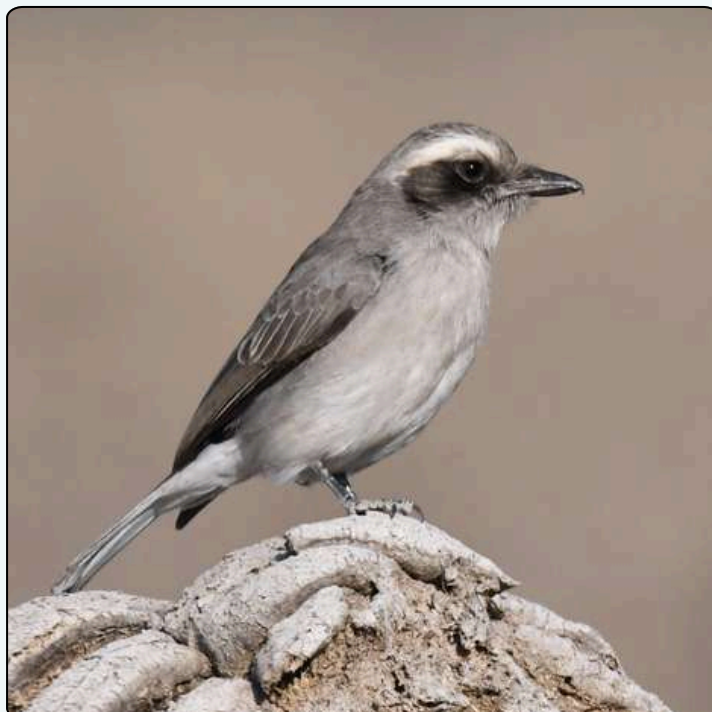
# Common Woodshrike

*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



**Count**  
**5**

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Common Woodshrike is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and gardens. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and black mask are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of harsh, grating notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Woodshrike was observed in 4 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 4 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 5 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Mangapalli, Vattinagulapalle and Patancheru. Overall, the Common Woodshrike is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in dry scrub and open forests.

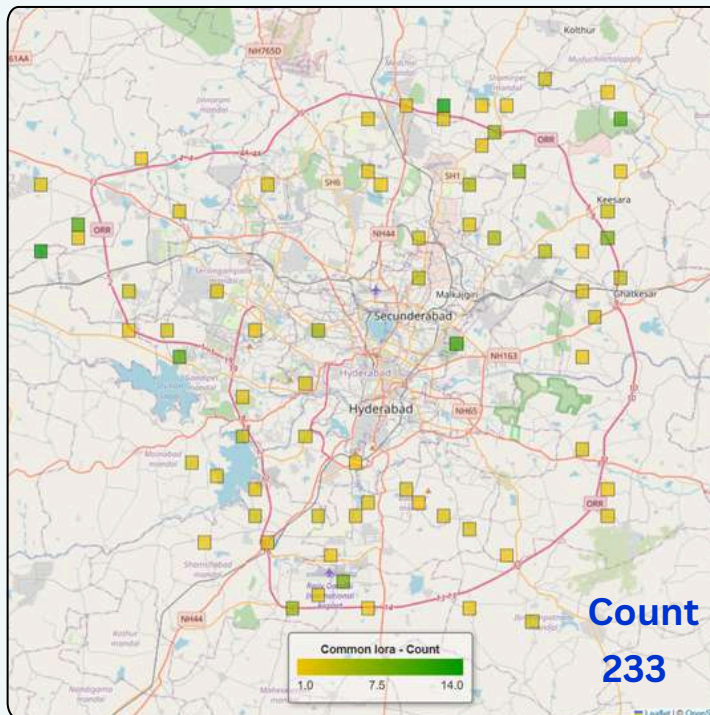


# Common lora

*Aegithina tiphia*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Common lora is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and gardens. The male's black upperparts and yellow underparts are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of musical whistles and trills. It plays a role in insect control and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common lora was observed in 124 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 72 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 233 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Common lora is commonly seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in forests, gardens and wooded areas.

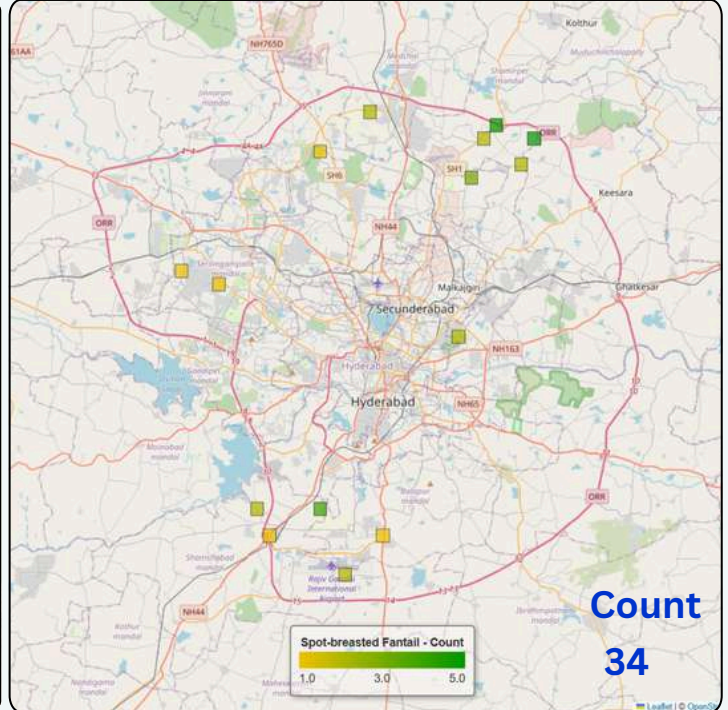
# Spot-breasted Fantail

*Rhipidura albogularis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Spot-breasted Fantail is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and spotted breast are distinctive. It catches insects in flight, often near the ground. Its calls are a series of sharp, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Spot-breasted Fantail was observed in 20 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 15 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 34 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Shamirpet, Shamshabad and Secunderabad. Overall, the Spot-breasted Fantail is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in forested and wooded habitats.



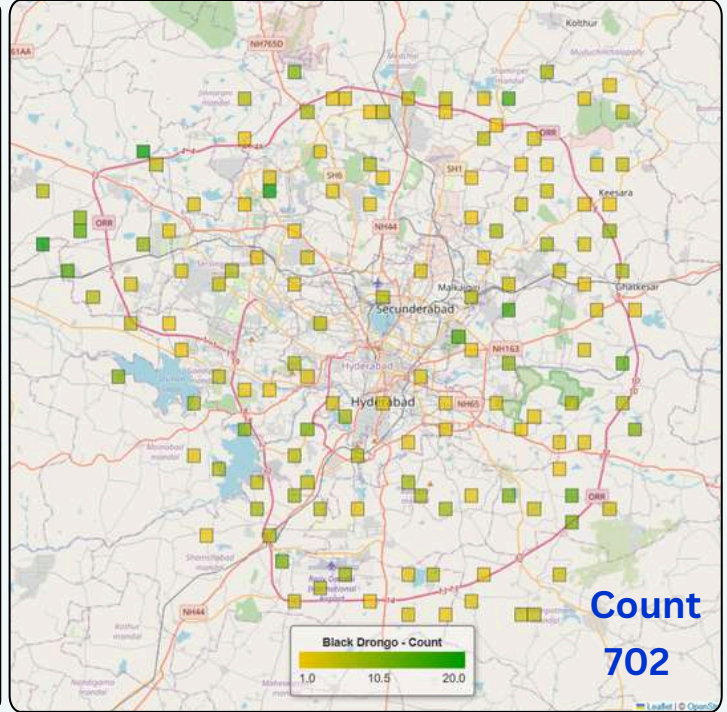
# Black Drongo

*Dicrurus macrocercus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A common and conspicuous bird, the Black Drongo is found throughout the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to a variety of habitats, including open woodlands, grasslands and cultivated areas. Its glossy black plumage and distinctively forked tail make it easily recognizable. This drongo is an aerial insectivore, often seen perched prominently, from which it launches to catch insects in flight with remarkable agility. Known for its boldness and aggressive nature, it often fearlessly defends its territory, even against larger birds. Its sharp, metallic calls are a common and assertive sound.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black Drongo was observed in 314 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 141 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 702 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Shamirpet. Overall, the Black Drongo is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically found in open areas, grasslands and cultivated fields.

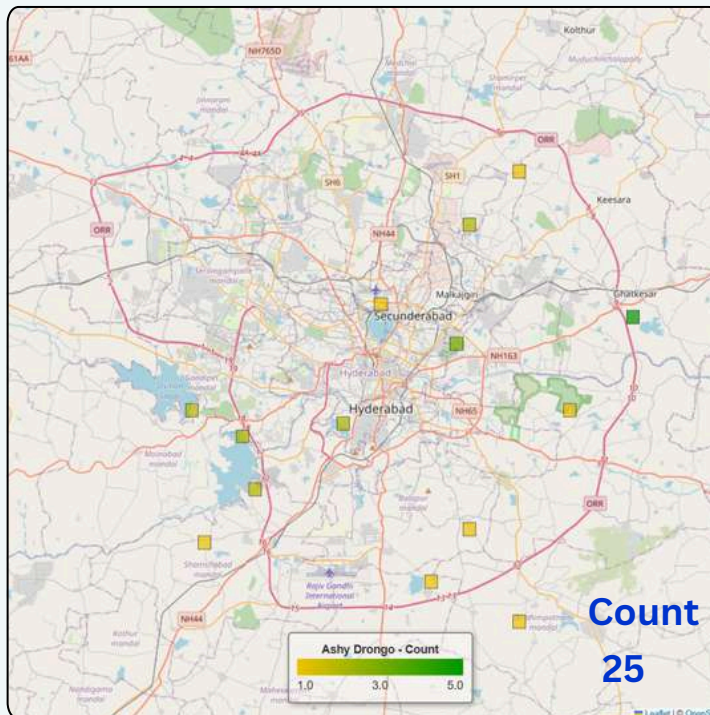
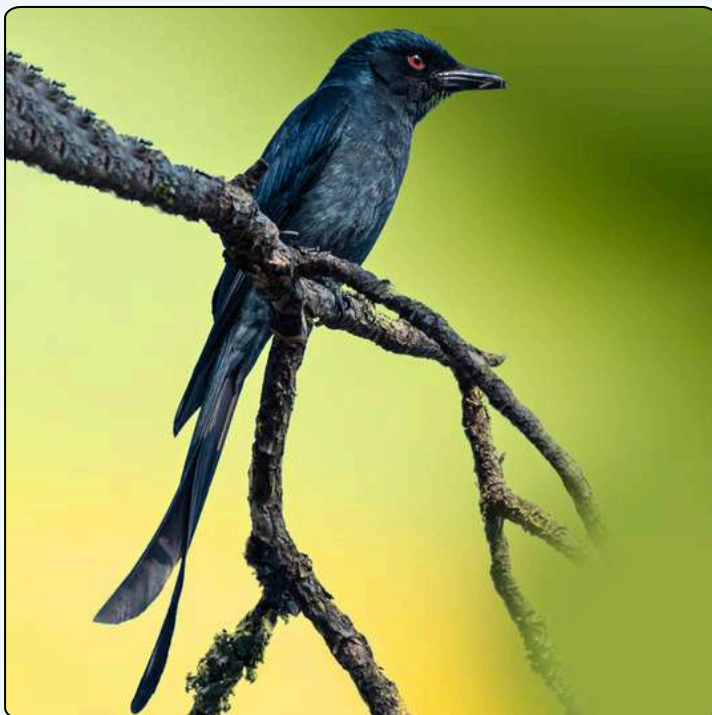
# Ashy Drongo

*Dicrurus leucophaeus*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

Within-India Migrant

## Habitat

Forest & Plantation

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

Found throughout the Indian subcontinent, the Ashy Drongo is a sleek, medium-sized bird easily identified by its predominantly ashy-grey plumage and a deeply forked tail. It thrives in open woodlands, cultivated areas and gardens, often perching conspicuously to survey its surroundings. A skilled aerial insectivore, it hawks insects with agility. Known for its boldness, it may even harass larger birds. Remarkably, it's a talented mimic, incorporating the calls of other bird species into its repertoire. A resident breeder, it plays a vital role in controlling insect populations, contributing to the ecological balance of its habitat.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Ashy Drongo was observed in 17 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 14 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 25 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Himayat Sagar and Kishanbagh. Overall, the Ashy Drongo is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in open woodlands and near water sources.



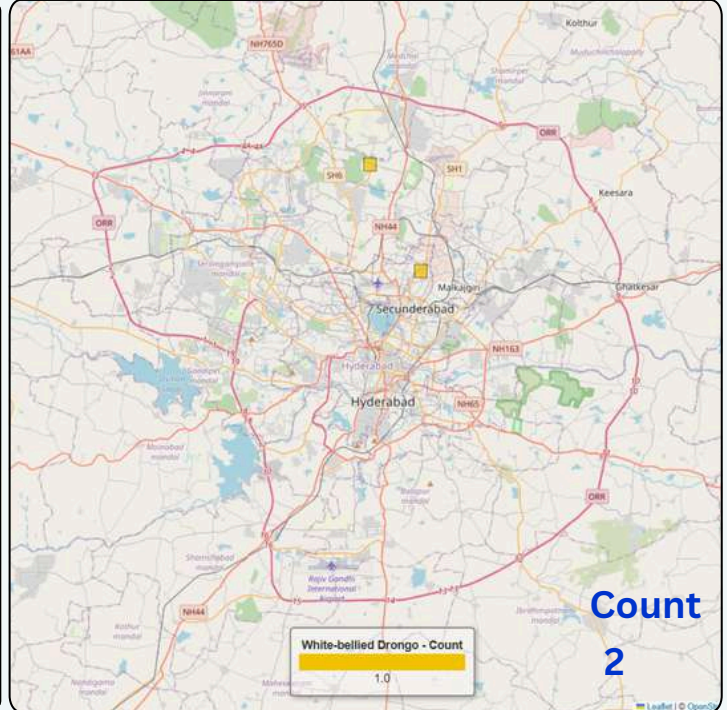
# White-bellied Drongo

*Dicrurus caerulescens*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Tina Shangloo



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the White-bellied Drongo is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its black upperparts, white underparts and forked tail are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White-bellied Drongo was observed in 2 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 2 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 2 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad and Doolapally. Overall, the White-bellied Drongo is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in forests and wooded areas.

# Indian Paradise-Flycatcher

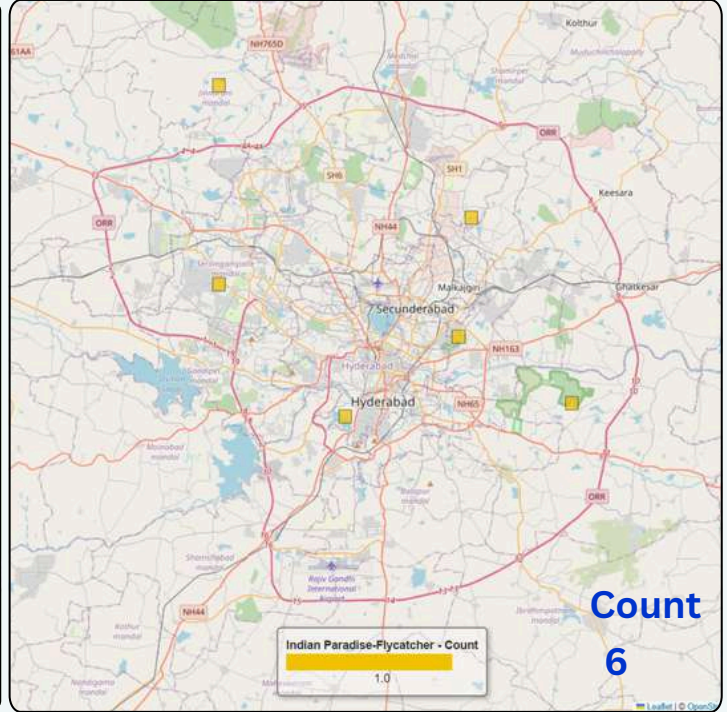
*Terpsiphone paradisi*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Within-India  
Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A striking bird, the Indian Paradise-Flycatcher is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's white plumage and long, ribbon-like tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, catching them in flight. Its calls are a series of sharp, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Paradise-Flycatcher was observed in 6 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 6 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 6 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Kishanbagh and Kuntloor. Overall, the Indian Paradise-Flycatcher is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting forests and wooded areas.



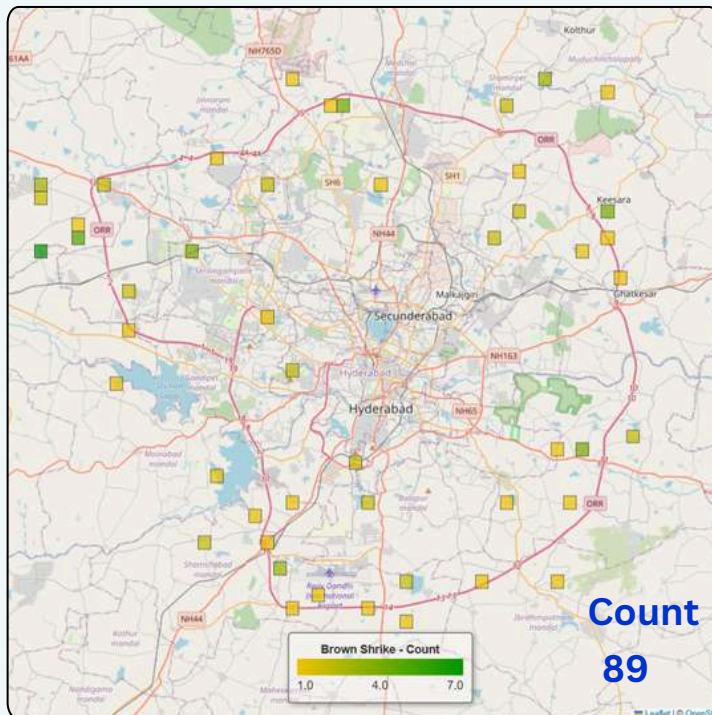
# Brown Shrike

*Lanius cristatus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small predatory bird, the Brown Shrike is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in scrublands and open woodlands. Its brown upperparts, pale underparts and black mask are distinctive. It impales insects and small vertebrates on thorns or barbed wire. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Brown Shrike was observed in 68 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 48 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 89 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Shamshabad, Shamirpet and Dundigal. Overall, the Brown Shrike is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting open fields, farmlands and shrubland areas.

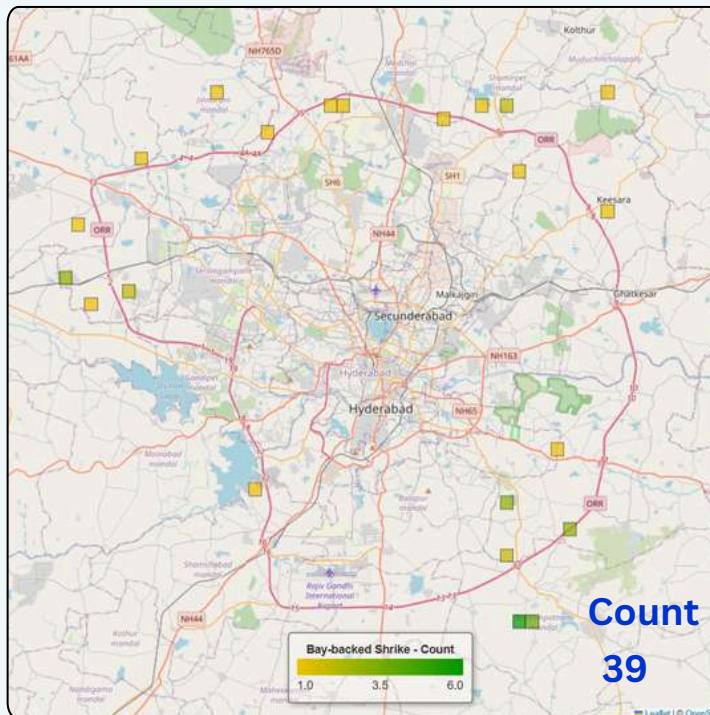
# Bay-backed Shrike

*Lanius vittatus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small and predatory bird, the Bay-backed Shrike is a common resident and winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent. It favors open woodlands, scrublands and cultivated areas, often perching prominently to survey its surroundings. Its distinctive bay-colored back, black mask and hooked bill, typical of shrikes, make it easily identifiable. This shrike is known for its unique hunting behavior of impaling insects and small vertebrates on thorns or barbed wire, creating "larders" for later consumption. Its harsh, chattering calls are often heard as it defends its territory or communicates with its mate.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Bay-backed Shrike was observed in 30 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 22 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 39 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Ibrahimpatnam, Shamirpet and Mangapalli. Overall, the Bay-backed Shrike is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in scrublands, agricultural fields and open woodlands.



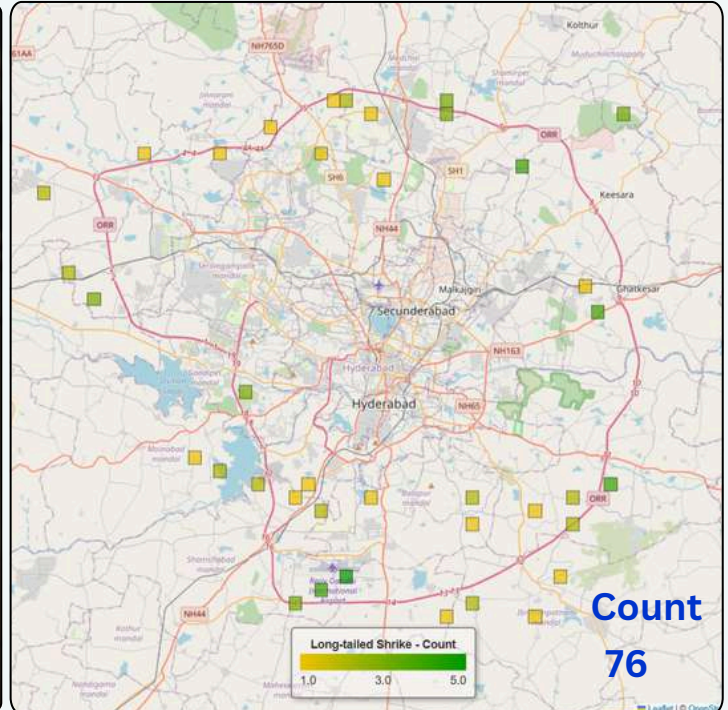
# Long-tailed Shrike

*Lanius schach*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Riyaansh



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Within-India  
Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized predatory bird, the Long-tailed Shrike is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and open woodlands. Its grey upperparts, pinkish-white underparts and long, black tail are distinctive. It impales insects and small vertebrates on thorns or barbed wire. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect and small vertebrate populations.

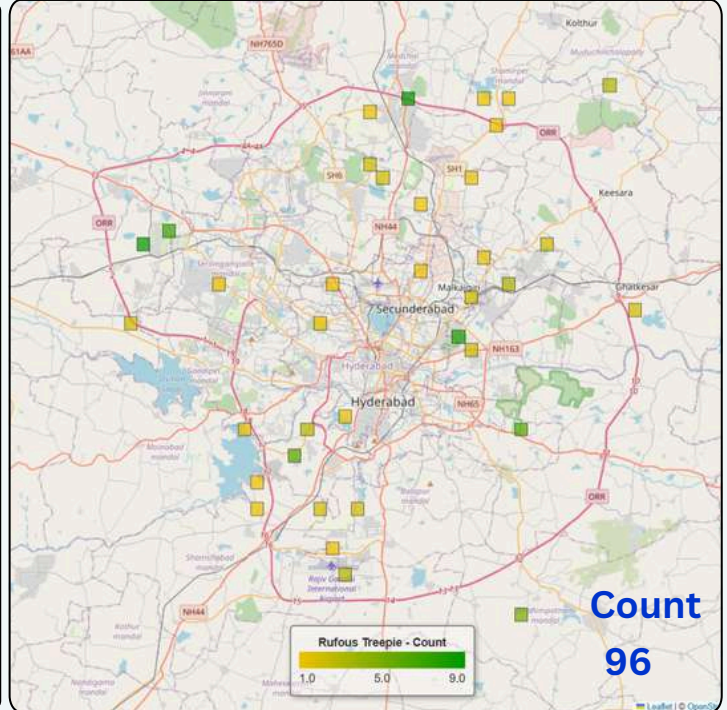
## Distribution & Abundance :

The Long-tailed Shrike was observed in 58 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 39 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 76 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Koheda, Pocharam and Secunderabad. Overall, the Long-tailed Shrike is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in open woodlands, scrublands and agricultural areas.

# Rufous Treepie

*Dendrocitta vagabunda*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Rufous Treepie is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its rufous plumage and long tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, fruits and eggs, foraging in trees and on the ground. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect and small vertebrate populations and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Rufous Treepie was observed in 54 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 36 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 96 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Kandlakoya and ICRI SAT. Overall, the Rufous Treepie is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found in forests, plantations and scrublands.



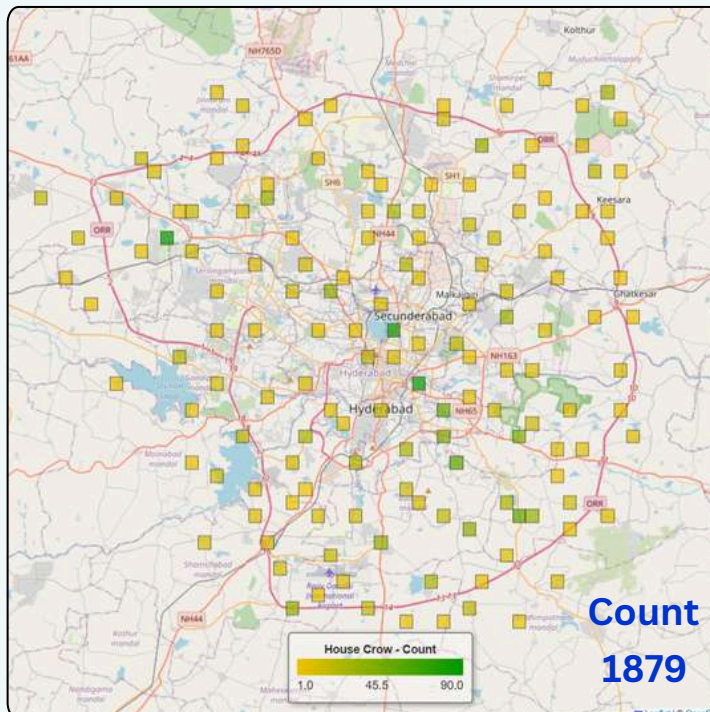
# House Crow

*Corvus splendens*

**WLPA Status**

**Not protected**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Vertebrate & Carrion**

## Description :

A common and adaptable bird, the House Crow is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its black plumage and harsh calls are distinctive. It's an omnivorous scavenger, feeding on garbage, insects and fruits. It plays a role in waste management, but can also be a nuisance in urban areas.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The House Crow was observed in 366 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 147 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1879 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hyderabad. Overall, the House Crow is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically found in urban areas, roadsides and agricultural landscapes.

# Large-billed Crow

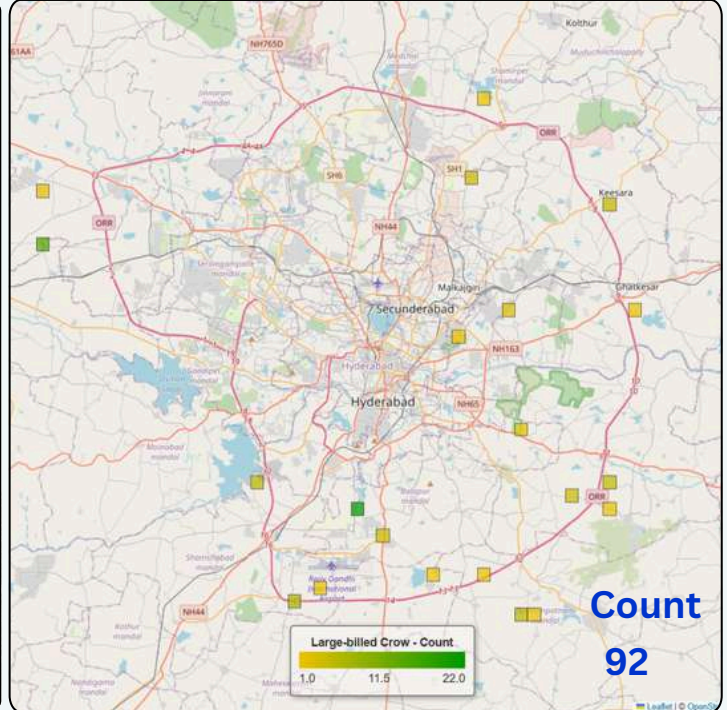
*Corvus macrorhynchos*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A large, adaptable bird, the Large-billed Crow is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its black plumage and large bill are distinctive. It's an omnivorous scavenger, feeding on garbage, insects and fruits. It plays a role in waste management, but can also be a nuisance in urban areas.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Large-billed Crow was observed in 32 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 21 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 92 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Bahadurguda and Kurmalguda. Overall, the Large-billed Crow is rarely seen and localized across the region, often inhabiting forested areas, rural landscapes and urban fringes.



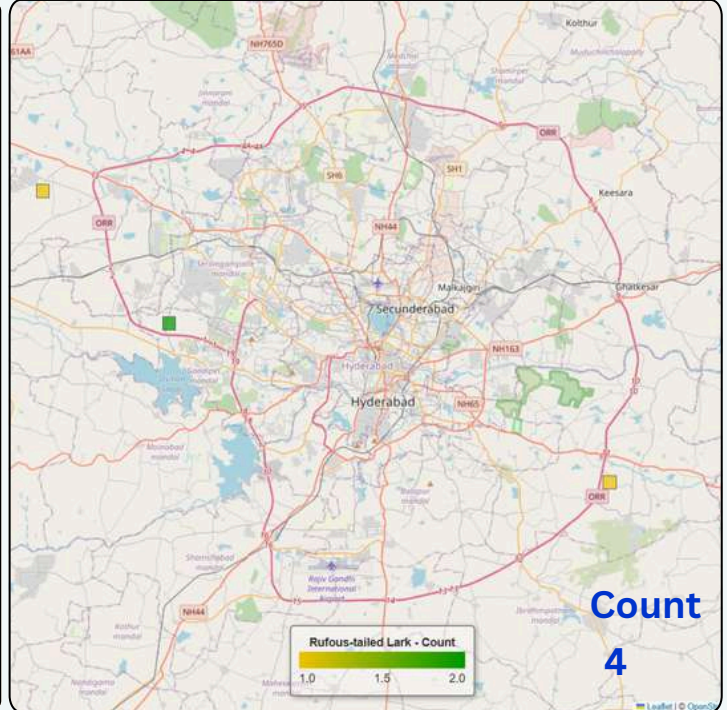
# Rufous-tailed Lark

*Ammomanes phoenicurus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Rufous-tailed Lark is found in arid and semi-arid regions of the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and rufous tail are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of melodious notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Rufous-tailed Lark was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 4 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Vattinagulapalle, Koheda and Pashamylaram. Overall, the Rufous-tailed Lark is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in open grasslands and scrubby areas.

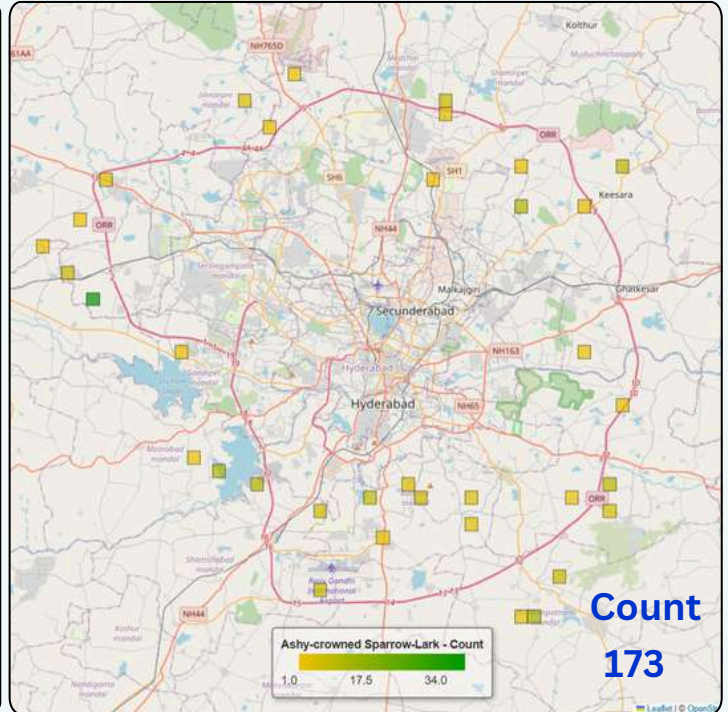
# Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark

*Eremopterix griseus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark is adapted to the arid and semi-arid regions of the Indian subcontinent. It inhabits open grasslands, scrublands and cultivated fields. Its ashy-grey crown, streaked brown upperparts and pale underparts provide effective camouflage in its environment. It feeds primarily on seeds and insects, constructing its nests directly on the ground. The male performs display flights, accompanied by a short, twittering song. This lark is resident and well-suited to the harsh conditions of its chosen habitat.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark was observed in 50 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 35 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 173 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Nagireddiguda. Overall, the Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found in open scrublands and grasslands.



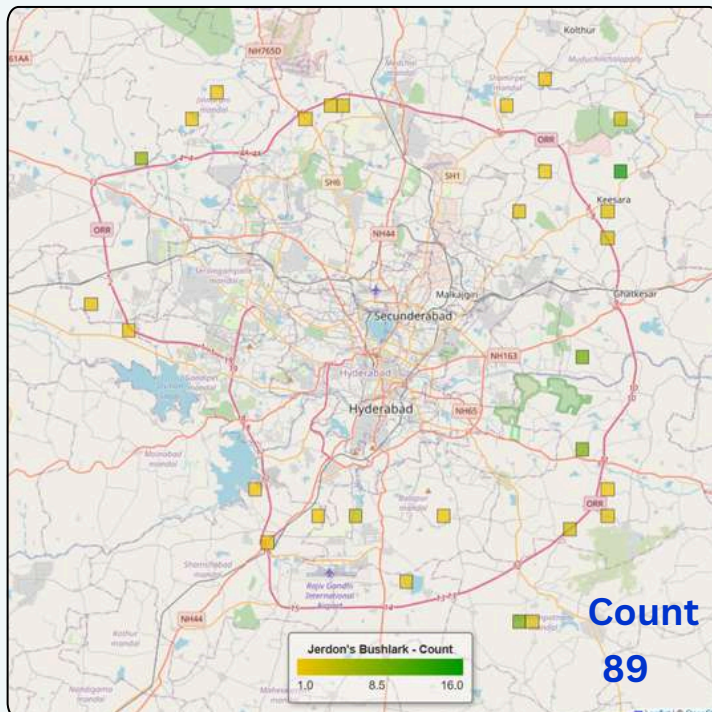
# Jerdon's Bushlark

*Plocealauda affinis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Naveen Balaga



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, Jerdon's Bushlark is found in grasslands and agricultural areas throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its streaked brown plumage and short bill are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of melodious notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Jerdon's Bushlark was observed in 37 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 29 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 89 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Keesara, Dundigal and Ibrahimpatnam. Overall, the Jerdon's Bushlark is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found in open grasslands and scrublands.

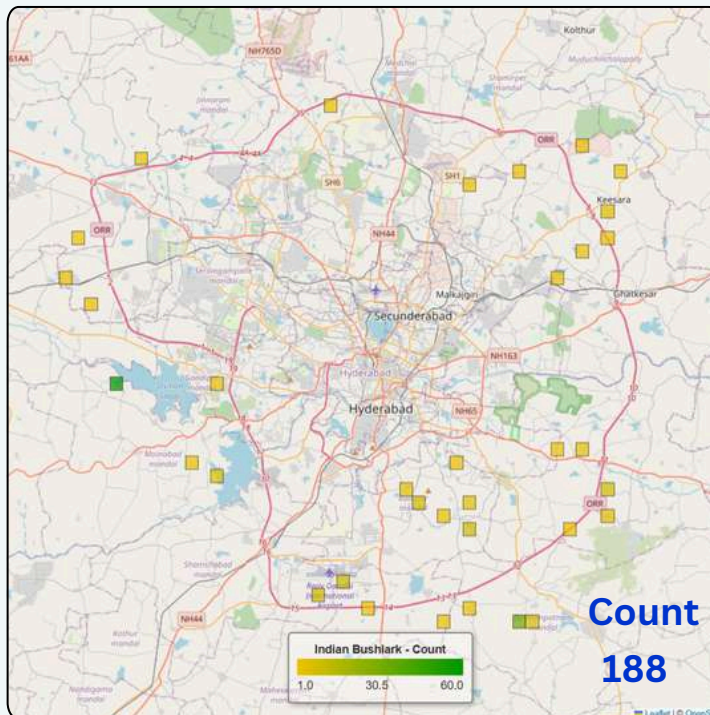
# Indian Bushlark

*Plocealauda erythroptera*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Indian Bushlark is found in grasslands and agricultural areas throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its streaked brown plumage and short bill are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of melodious notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Bushlark was observed in 50 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 35 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 188 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Hyderabad, Koheda and Tukuguda. Overall, the Indian Bushlark is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found in open grasslands and agricultural fields.



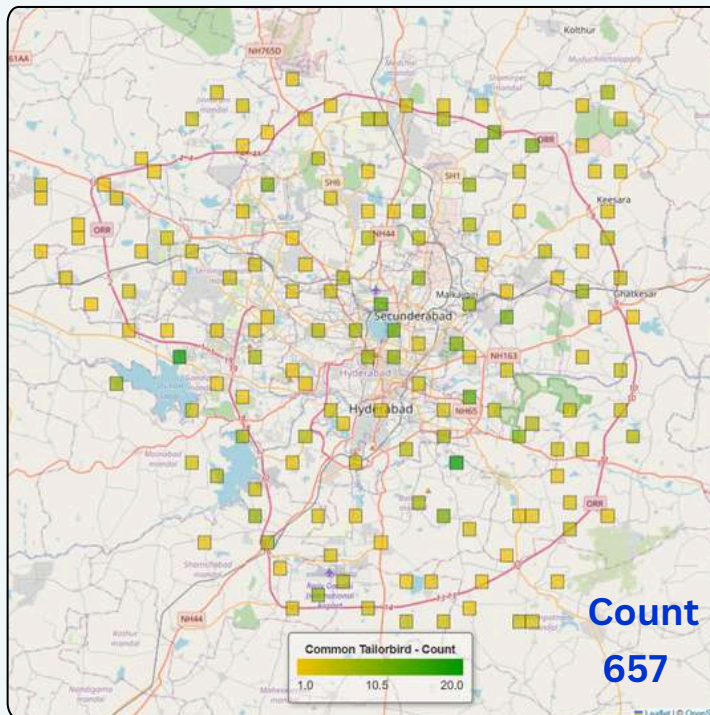
# Common Tailorbird

*Orthotomus sutorius*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Common Tailorbird is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and scrublands. Its greenish upperparts, pale underparts and upright tail are distinctive. It sews leaves together to create a nest. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a loud and repetitive series of notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

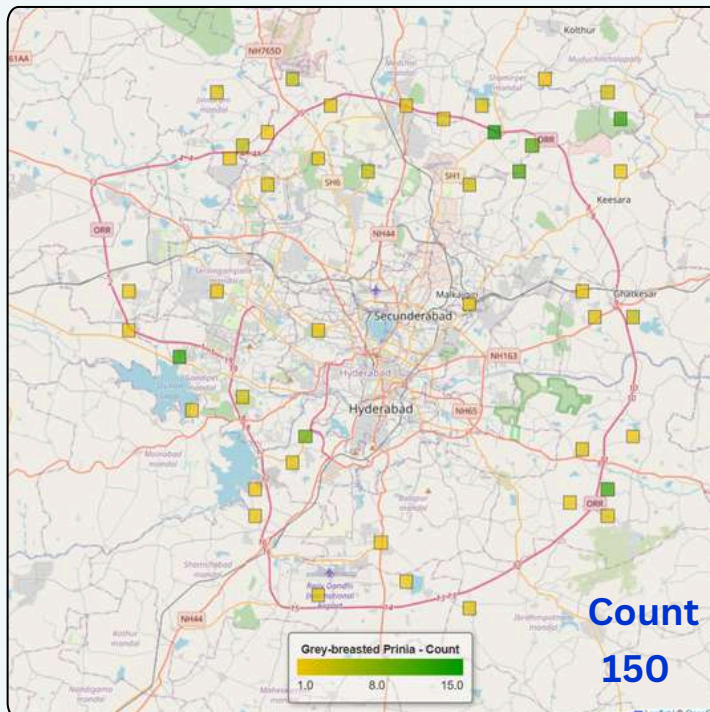
The Common Tailorbird was observed in 342 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 156 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 657 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hayathnagar Khalsa. Overall, the Common Tailorbird is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting gardens, parks and scrubby areas.

# Grey-breasted Prinia

*Prinia hodgsonii*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Grey-breasted Prinia is found in shrublands and gardens throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and long, upright tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a loud and repetitive series of notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Grey-breasted Prinia was observed in 74 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 44 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 150 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Anthaipally. Overall, the Grey-breasted Prinia is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in grasslands and scrubby habitats.



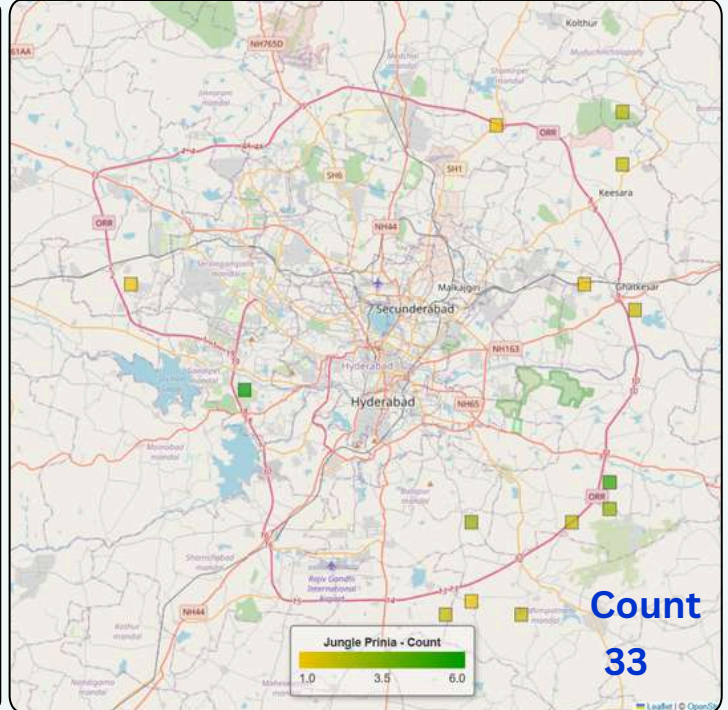
# Jungle Prinia

*Prinia sylvatica*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Jungle Prinia is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and gardens. Its brown upperparts, pale underparts and long, upright tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a loud and repetitive series of notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Jungle Prinia was observed in 19 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 14 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 33 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Koheda, Sanghinagar and Ghanpur. Overall, the Jungle Prinia is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting dense vegetation and scrubby areas.

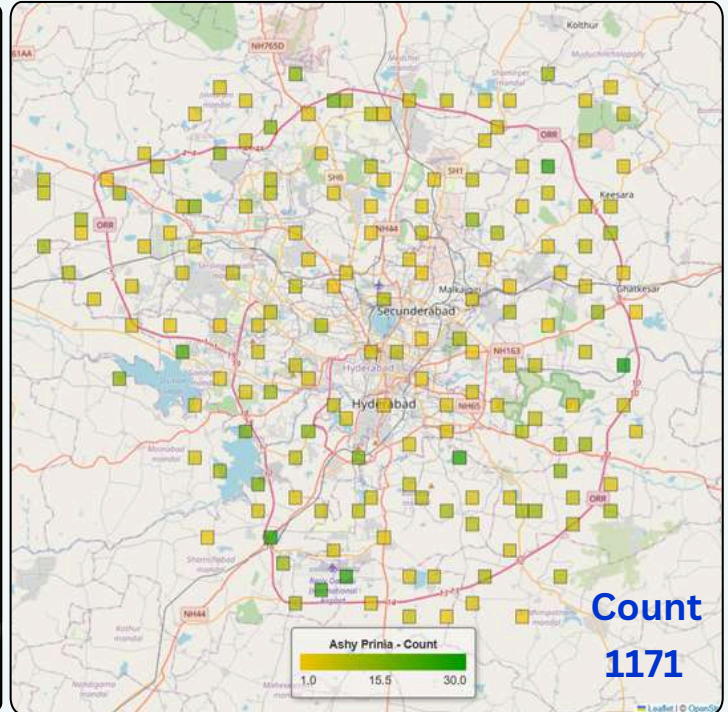
# Ashy Prinia

*Prinia socialis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Ashy Prinia, a small and slender warbler, is a common sight across the Indian subcontinent. It favors open scrublands, grasslands and agricultural areas, flitting through low vegetation with nervous energy. Its ashy-grey upperparts contrast with paler underparts and it sports a long, graduated tail, often held cocked. This active bird feeds primarily on insects and seeds, constructing a domed nest low within bushes. Its presence is often announced by its rapid, high-pitched song, a familiar sound in its open habitat. It's a resident breeder, contributing to insect control in its ecosystem.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Ashy Prinia was observed in 454 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 169 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1171 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Ashy Prinia is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically found in grasslands, scrubby areas and agricultural fields.



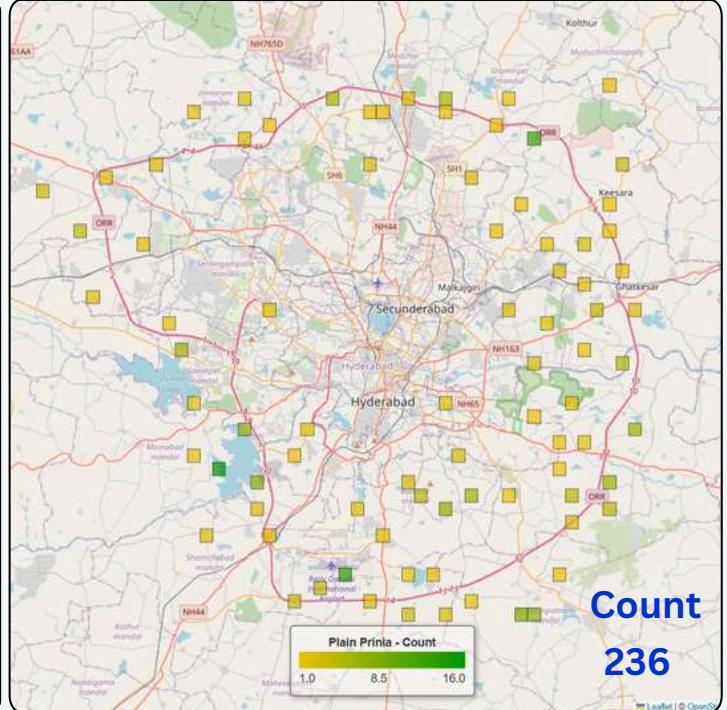
# Plain Prinia

*Prinia inornata*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Plain Prinia is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and grasslands. Its brown upperparts, pale underparts and long, upright tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a loud and repetitive series of notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Plain Prinia was observed in 134 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 83 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 236 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Himayat Sagar, Koheda and Nadargul Rural. Overall, the Plain Prinia is commonly seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting open fields, grasslands and scrubby areas.

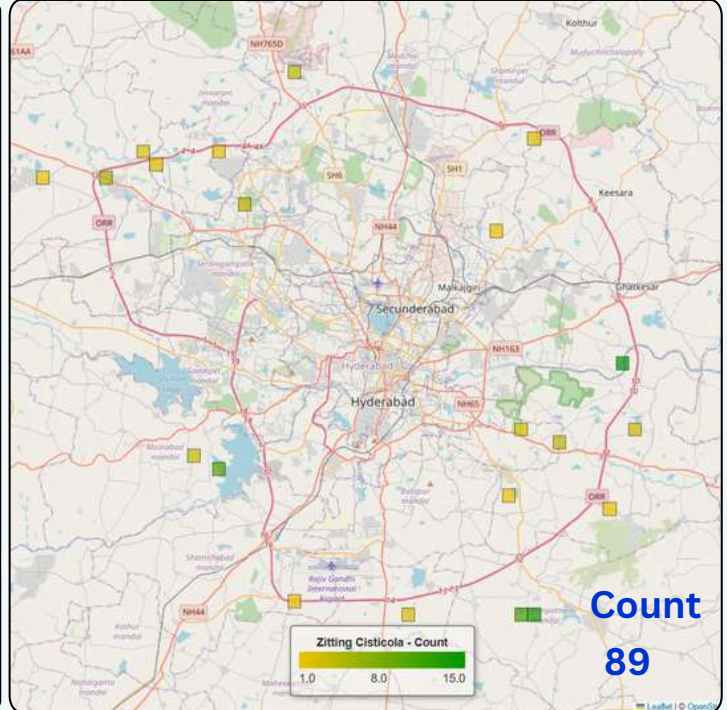
# Zitting Cisticola

*Cisticola juncidis*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active warbler, the Zitting Cisticola is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of repeated "zitting" notes, often heard during display flights. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Zitting Cisticola was observed in 32 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 21 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 89 individuals were counted. The bird was seen in areas like Hayathnagar Khalsa, Mangapalli and Patancheru. Overall, the Zitting Cisticola is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in grasslands, scrublands and agricultural fields.



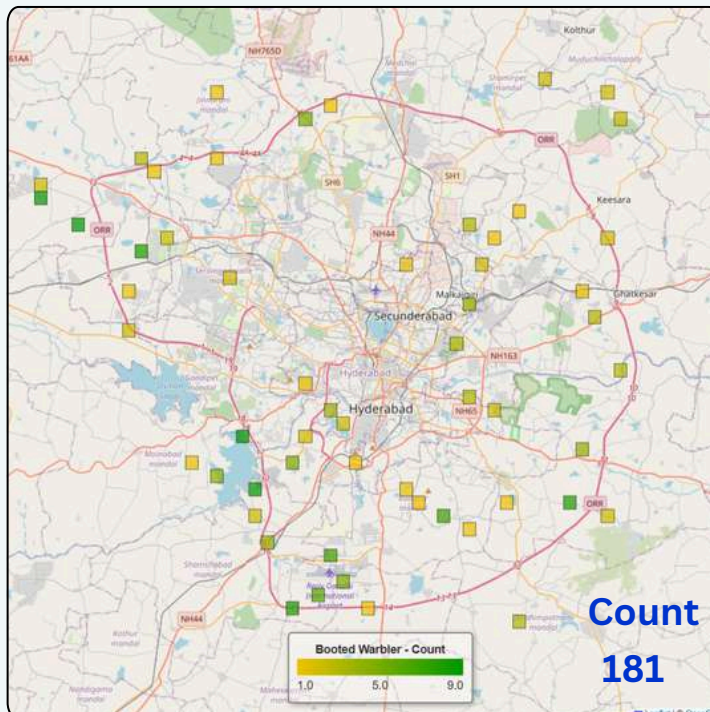
# Booted Warbler

*Iduna caligata*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, the Booted Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in scrublands and open woodlands. Its pale brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

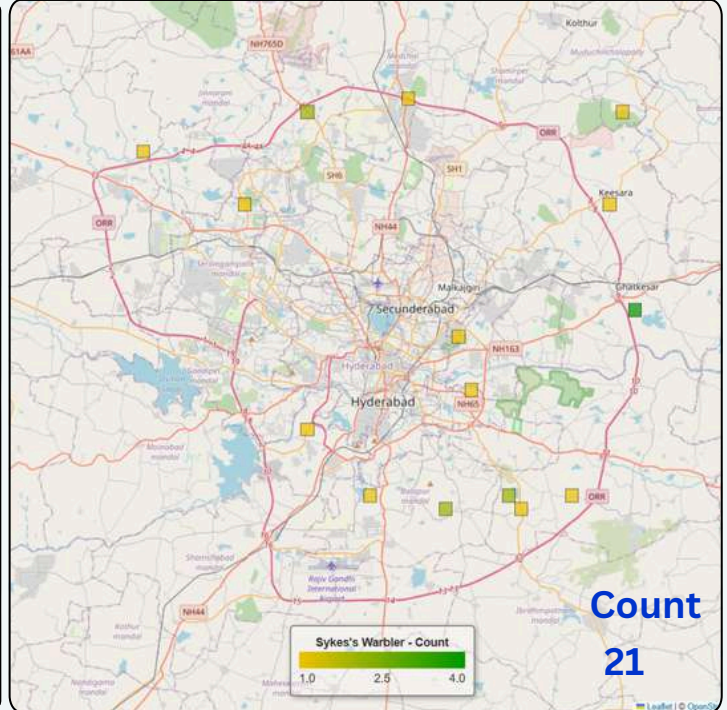
The Booted Warbler was observed in 104 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 56 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 181 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Himayat Sagar and Pashamylaram. Overall, the Booted Warbler is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in grasslands, scrub and agricultural fields.

# Sykes's Warbler

*Iduna rama*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, Sykes's Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in scrublands and open woodlands. Its pale brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Sykes's Warbler was observed in 17 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 15 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 21 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Ghanpur, Secunderabad, Kandlakoya. Overall, the Sykes's Warbler is rarely seen and localized across the region.



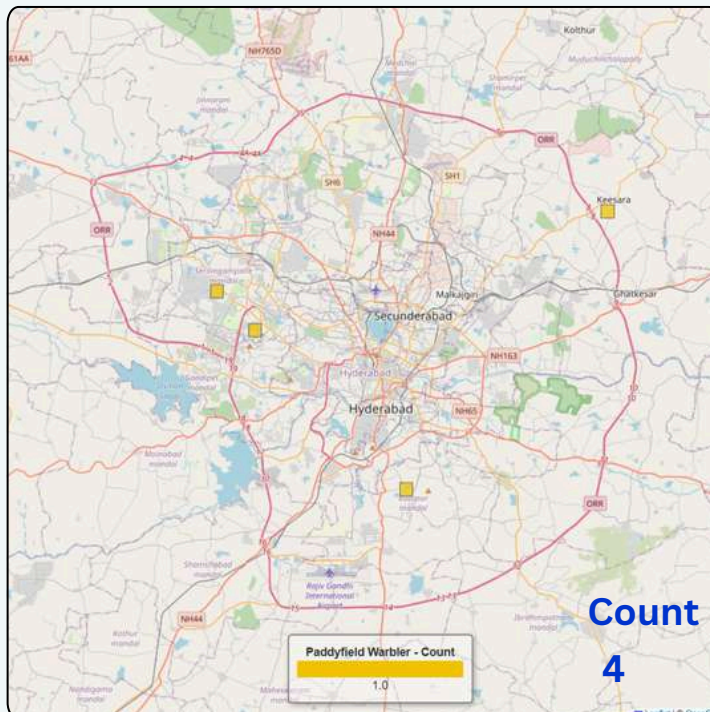
# Paddyfield Warbler

*Acrocephalus agricola*

WLPA Status

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant

## Habitat

Wetland

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

A small warbler, the Paddyfield Warbler is found near wetlands and grasslands throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

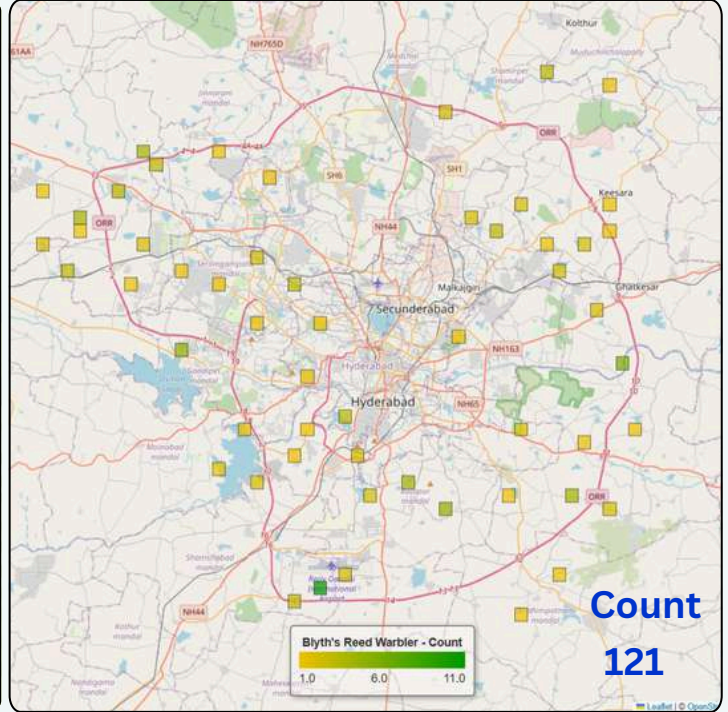
The Sykes's Warbler was observed in 17 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 15 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 21 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Ghanpur, Secunderabad and Kandlakoya. Overall, the Sykes's Warbler is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in scrubby areas, grasslands and the edges of forests.

# Blyth's Reed Warbler

*Acrocephalus dumetorum*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi

## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, Blyth's Reed Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in reedbeds and wetlands. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the reeds and vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations in wetland ecosystems.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Blyth's Reed Warbler was observed in 87 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 55 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 121 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Patancheru, Secunderabad and Pedda Golconda. Overall, the Blyth's Reed Warbler is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in dense reed beds, wetlands and scrubby areas near water bodies.



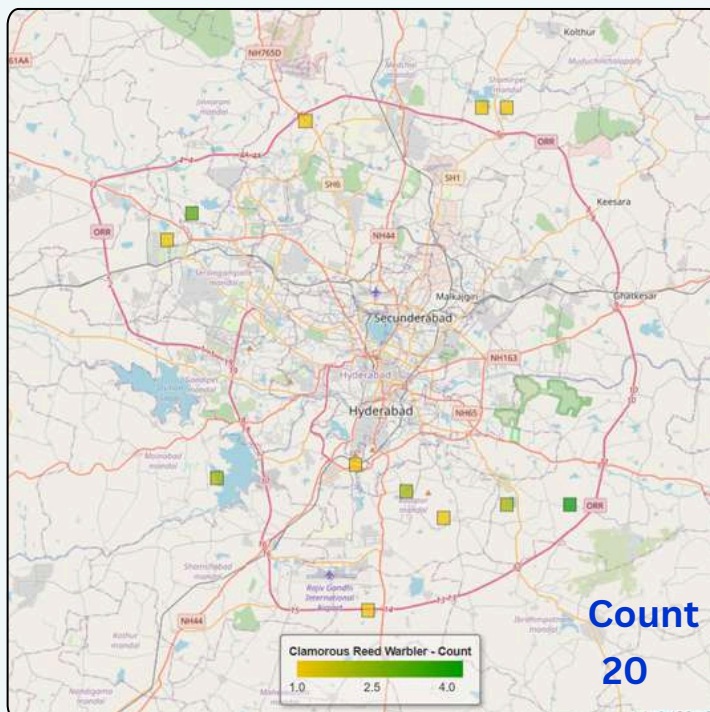
# Clamorous Reed Warbler

*Acrocephalus stentoreus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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**Count**  
**20**

## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Clamorous Reed Warbler is a medium-sized warbler found near wetlands and marshes throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its streaked brown plumage and strong bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the reeds and vegetation. Its song is a loud and varied series of notes and trills. It plays a role in controlling insect populations in wetland ecosystems.

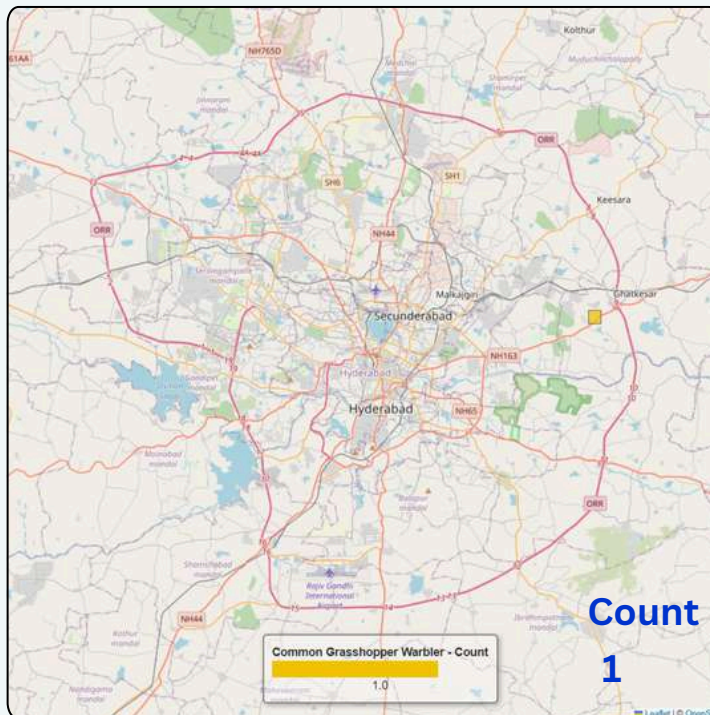
## Distribution & Abundance :

The Clamorous Reed Warbler (Indian Great Reed Warbler) was observed in 14 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 12 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 20 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamirpet, Nadargul and Balapur. Overall, the Clamorous Reed Warbler (Indian Great Reed Warbler) is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting reed beds, marshes and wetlands where it can be found in dense vegetation near water.

# Common Grasshopper Warbler

*Locustella naevia*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja

## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant

## Habitat

Grassland & Scrub

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

A small, secretive warbler, the Common Grasshopper Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in grasslands and scrublands. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a continuous, insect-like buzzing. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Grasshopper Warbler was observed in only 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is very rarely seen in the area. It was found at just 1 location, suggesting it is highly localized. Only 1 individual was counted and it was seen in Pocharam. Overall, the Common Grasshopper Warbler is rarely seen and confined to a very specific area in the region.

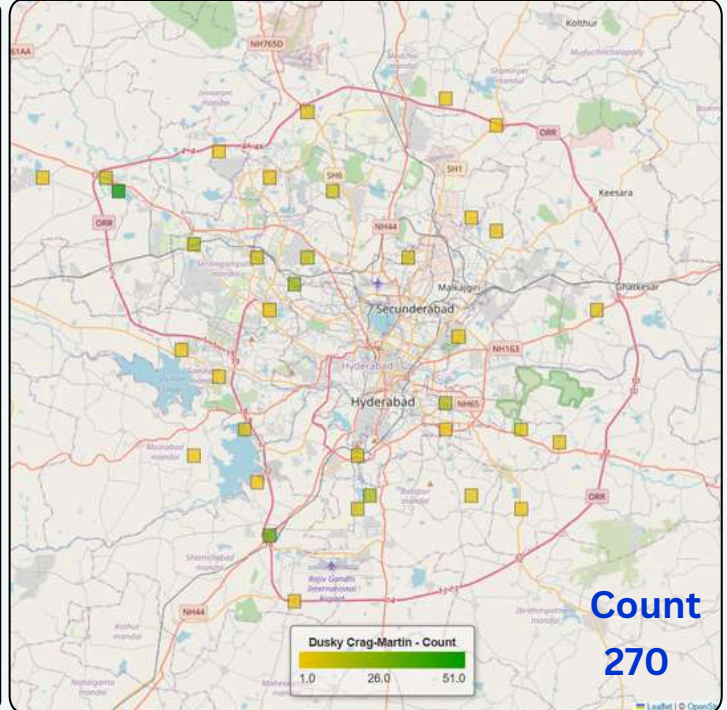


# Dusky Crag-Martin

*Ptyonoprogne concolor*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Dusky Crag-Martin is a small bird found in rocky areas and cliffs throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and short, square tail are distinctive. It catches insects in flight, often seen near cliffs and buildings. Its flight is swift and agile. Its calls are a series of short, twittering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Dusky Crag-Martin was observed in 57 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally seen in the area. It was recorded across 36 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 270 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Patancheru and Shamshabad. Overall, the Dusky Crag-Martin is occasionally seen and localized across the region.

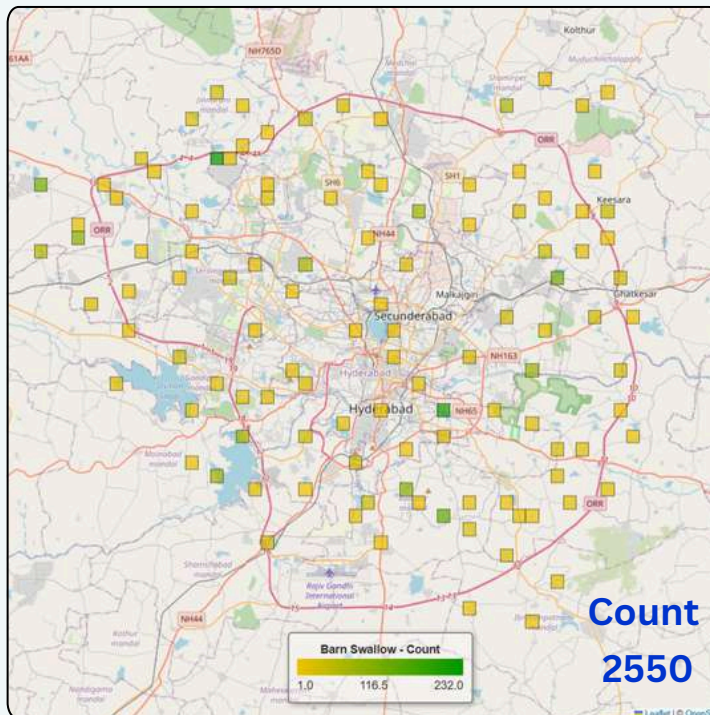
# Barn Swallow

*Hirundo rustica*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant &  
Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A familiar and widespread sight across the Indian subcontinent, the Barn Swallow is a common migrant and winter visitor. It favors open areas, farms and urban environments, often building its mud nests under the eaves of buildings or bridges. Its long, deeply forked tail, glossy blue upperparts and rufous forehead and throat make it easily identifiable. This agile bird is an aerial insectivore, catching insects in flight with graceful and acrobatic maneuvers, often seen swooping low over fields and water bodies. Its cheerful, twittering calls are a common and welcome sound.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Barn Swallow was observed in 214 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the area. It was recorded across 112 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 2,550 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Hyderabad, Shamirpet and Bollaram. Overall, the Barn Swallow is commonly seen and widespread across the region.



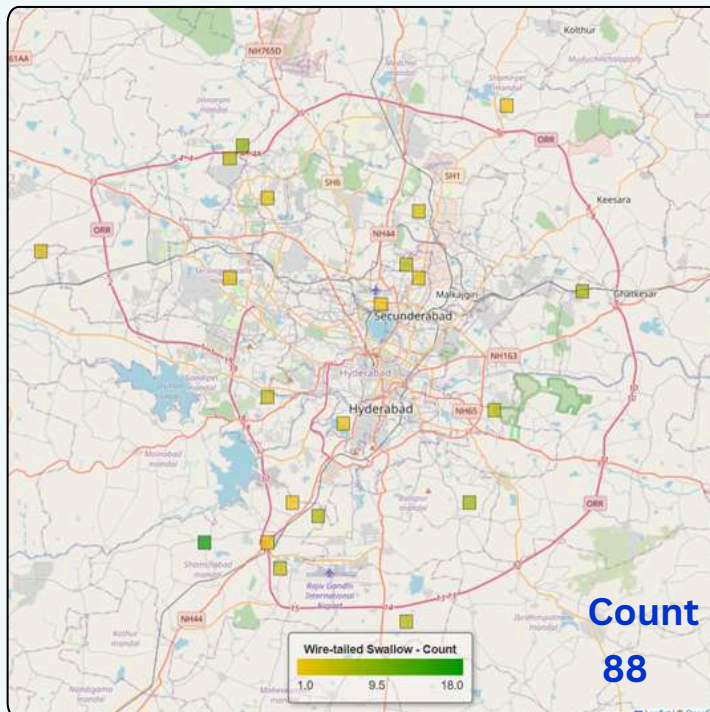
# Wire-tailed Swallow

*Hirundo smithii*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, aerial bird, the Wire-tailed Swallow is found across the Indian subcontinent, often near buildings and bridges. Its blue-black upperparts, white underparts and long, wire-like tail streamers are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of twittering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Wire-tailed Swallow was observed in 25 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded across 21 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 88 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamshabad, Secunderabad and Bollaram. Overall, the Wire-tailed Swallow is rarely seen and localized across the region.

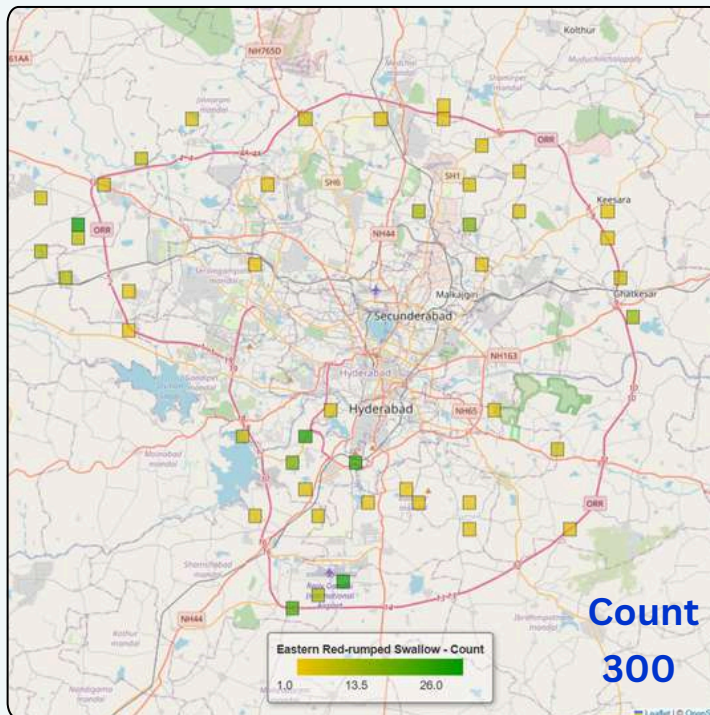
# Eastern Red-rumped Swallow

*Cecropis daurica*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Eastern Red-rumped Swallow is a small bird found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open areas, often near buildings and bridges. Its blue-black upperparts, red rump and pale underparts are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its flight is swift and agile. Its calls are a series of twittering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Wire-tailed Swallow was observed in 25 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 21 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 88 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamshabad, Secunderabad and Bollaram. Overall, the Wire-tailed Swallow is rarely seen, localized and found in open areas near water bodies and human settlements across the region.



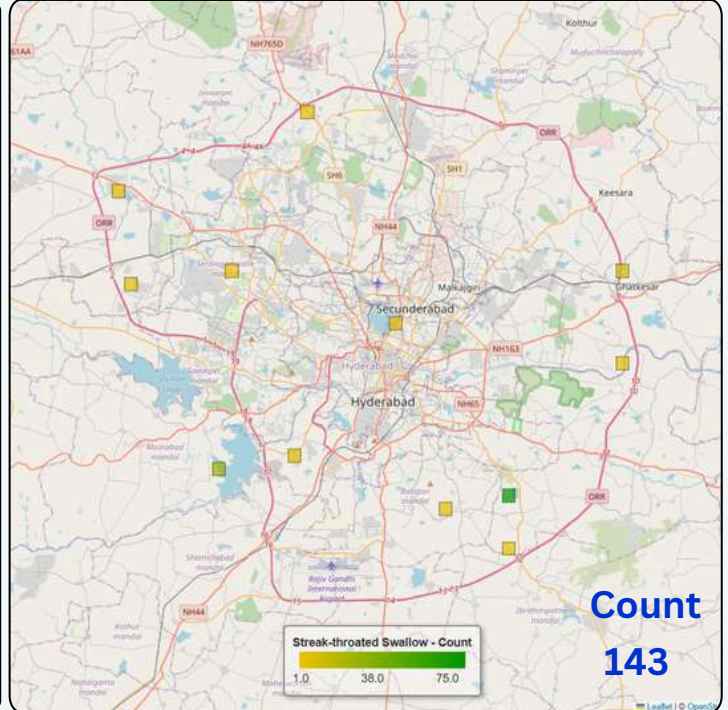
# Streak-throated Swallow

*Petrochelidon fluvicola*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, aerial bird, the Streak-throated Swallow is found across the Indian subcontinent, often near buildings and bridges. Its blue-black upperparts, white underparts and streaked throat are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of twittering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Streak-throated Swallow was observed in 16 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 12 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 143 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Ghatkesar and Nagireddiguda. Overall, the Streak-throated Swallow is rarely seen, localized and found in open habitats near water bodies and agricultural fields across the region.

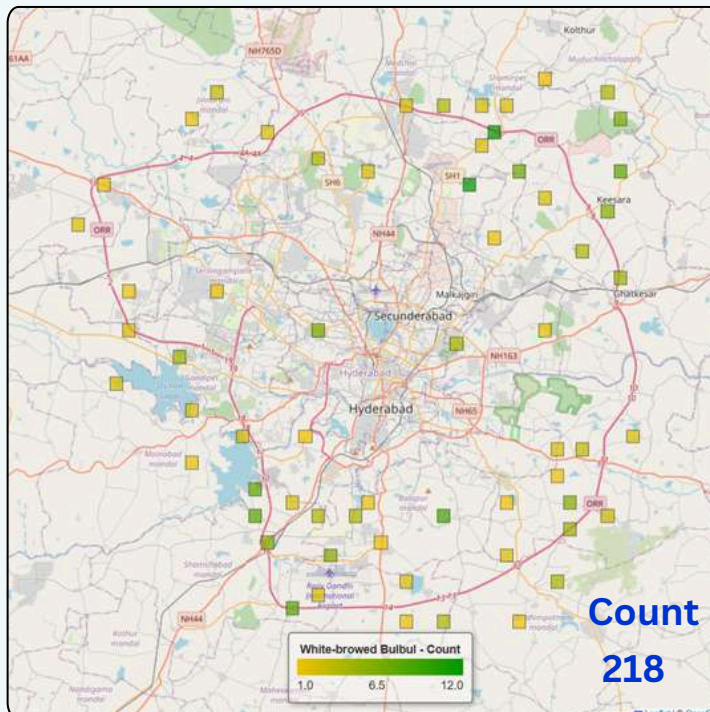
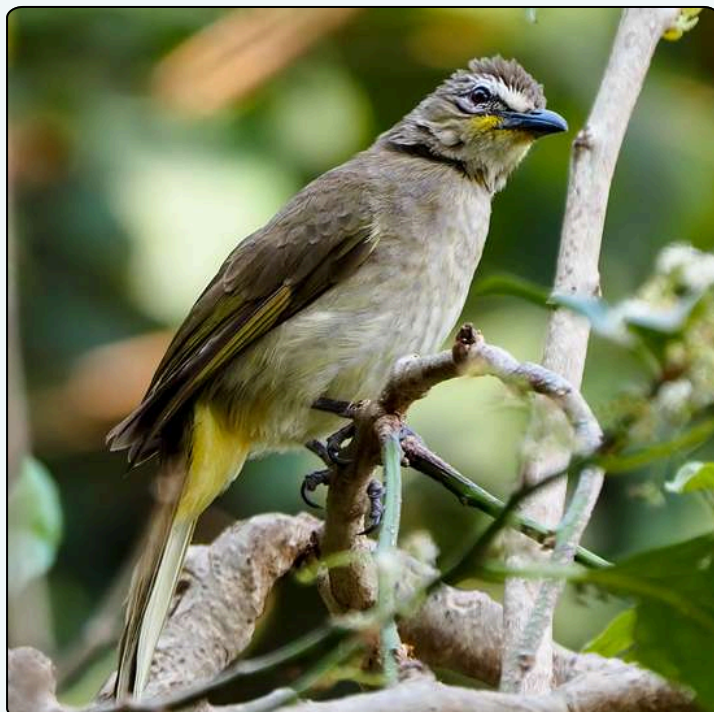
# White-browed Bulbul

*Pycnonotus luteolus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the White-browed Bulbul is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and scrublands. Its brown plumage and white eyebrow are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and insects, foraging in trees and on the ground. Its calls are a series of chattering notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White-browed Bulbul was observed in 102 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 62 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 218 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamirpet, Keesara and Secunderabad. Overall, the White-browed Bulbul is occasionally seen, moderately spread and typically found in scrublands, gardens and open forests across the region.



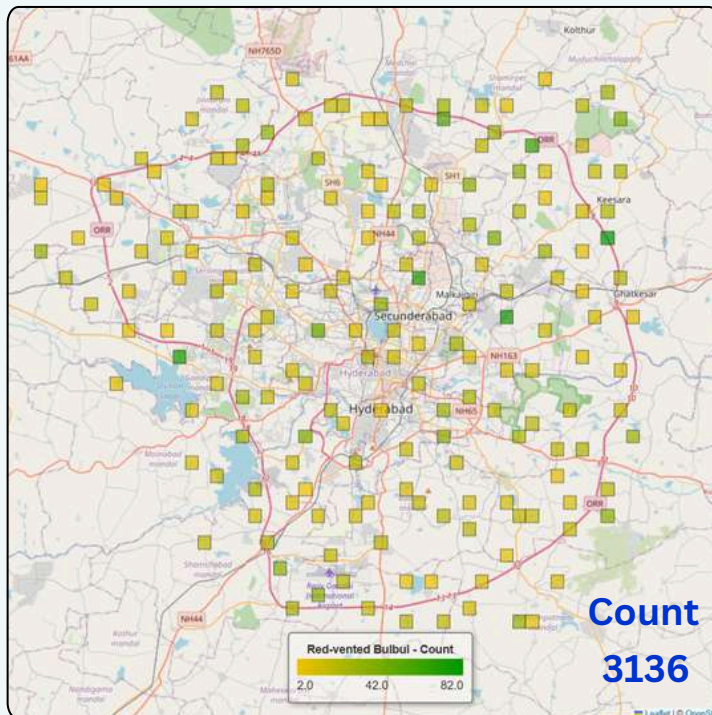
# Red-vented Bulbul

*Pycnonotus cafer*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A common and adaptable bird, the Red-vented Bulbul is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its brown plumage and red vent are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and insects, foraging in trees and on the ground. Its calls are a series of chattering notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Red-vented Bulbul was observed in 559 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 179 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 3136 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Red-vented Bulbul is commonly seen, widespread and typically found in gardens, urban areas and scrublands across the region.

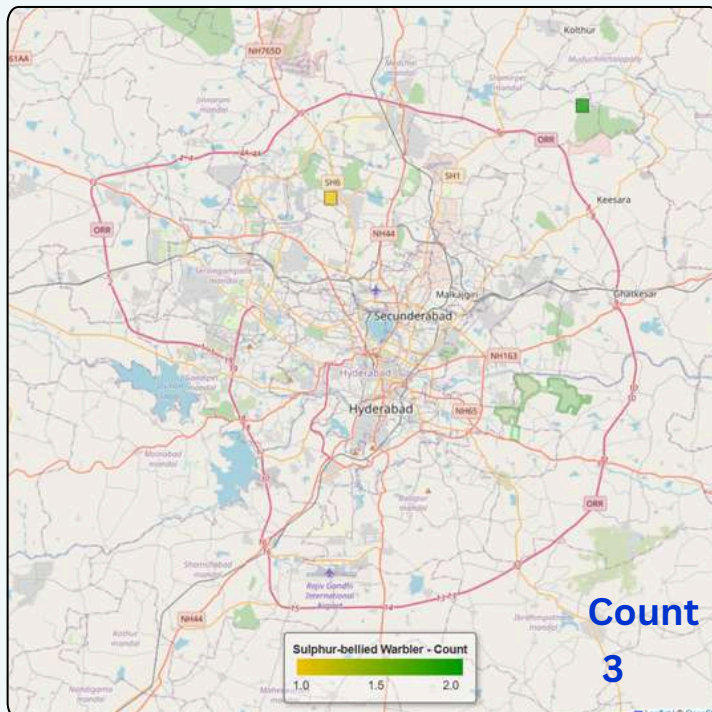
# Sulphur-bellied Warbler

*Phylloscopus griseolus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, the Sulphur-bellied Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in woodlands and gardens. Its greenish-yellow plumage and yellow belly are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Sulphur-bellied Warbler was observed in 2 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 2 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 3 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamirpet and Kukatpally. Overall, the Sulphur-bellied Warbler is rarely seen, localized and typically found in scrubby and wooded areas with dense undergrowth across the region.



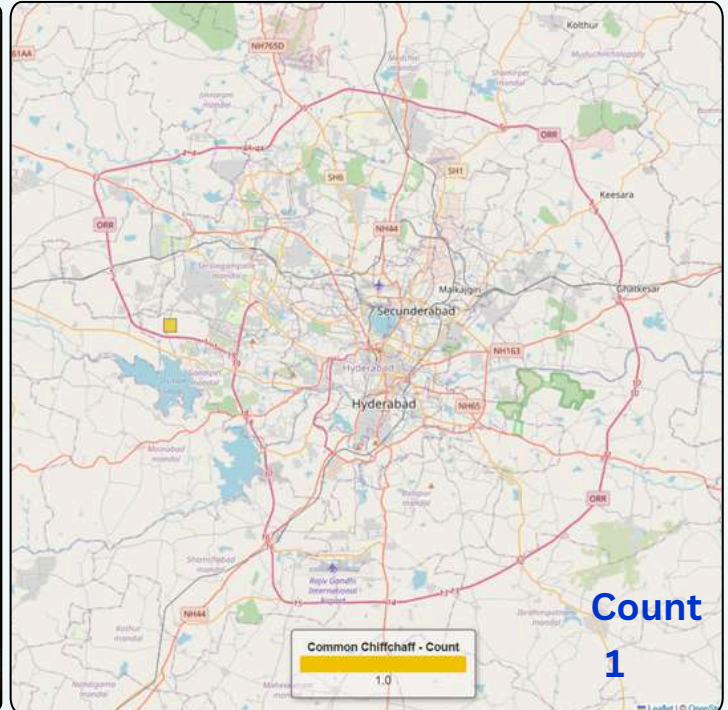
# Common Chiffchaff

*Phylloscopus collybita*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sharath Babu



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, the Common Chiffchaff is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in woodlands and scrublands. Its greenish-brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a repetitive series of "chiff-chaff" notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

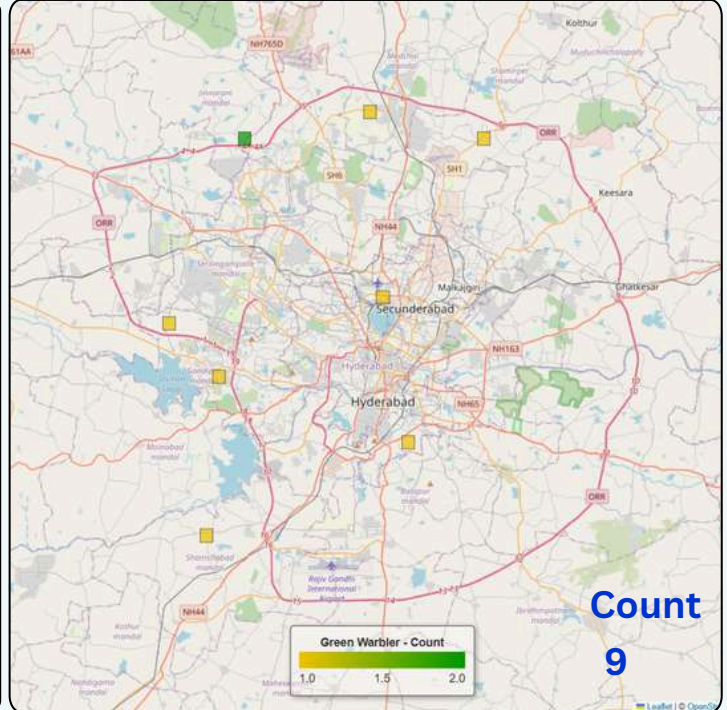
The Common Chiffchaff was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found only in 1 location, Vattinagulapalle, suggesting it is localized. Only 1 individual was counted. Overall, the Common Chiffchaff is rarely seen, localized and typically found in scrubby habitats with scattered trees and shrubs across the region.

# Green Warbler

*Phylloscopus nitidus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, the Green Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in woodlands and scrublands. Its greenish plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Green Warbler was observed in 8 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 8 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Hafiz Baba Nagar, Secunderabad and Shamirpet. Overall, the Green Warbler is rarely seen, localized and typically found in wooded and shrubby habitats across the region.



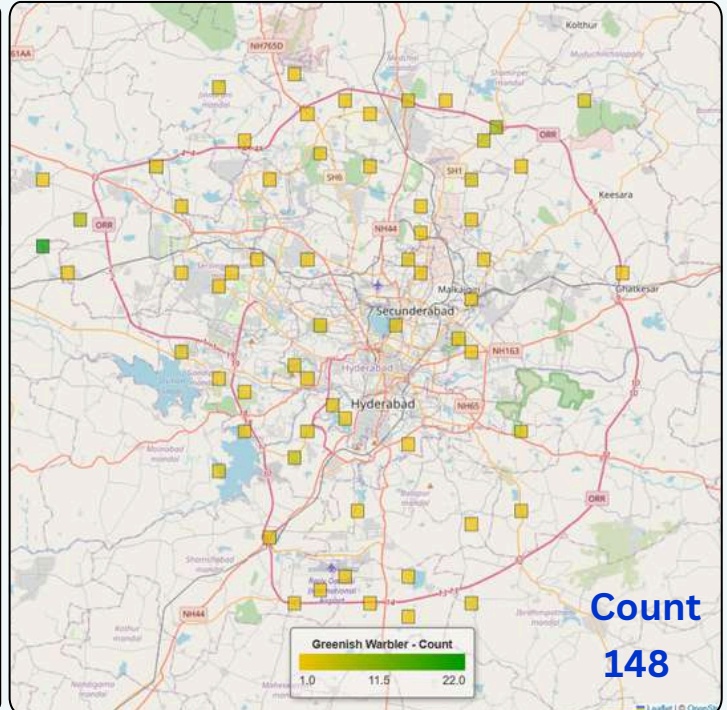
# Greenish Warbler

*Phylloscopus trochiloides*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, the Greenish Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in woodlands and scrublands. Its greenish plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Greenish Warbler was observed in 92 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 63 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 148 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Rajendranagar. Overall, the Greenish Warbler is occasionally seen, moderately spread and typically found in wooded areas and dense shrubs across the region.

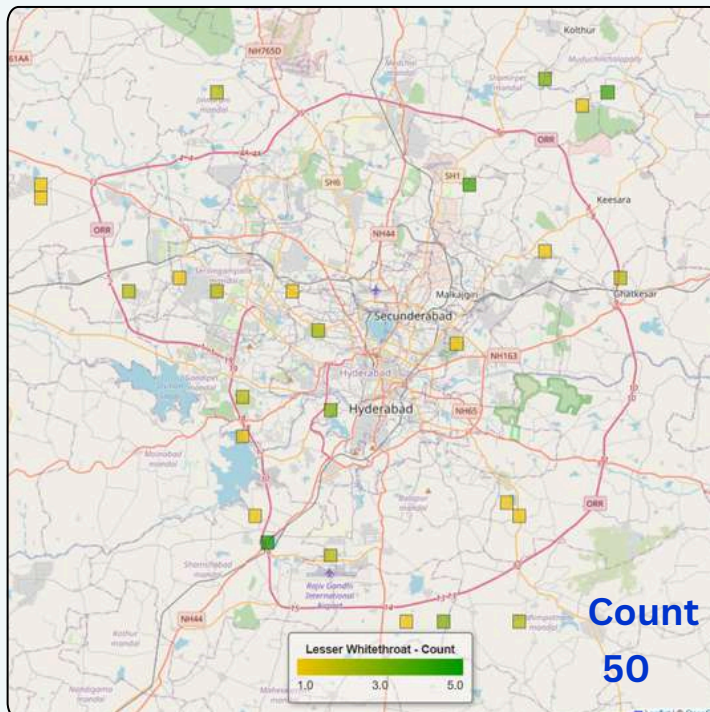
# Lesser Whitethroat

*Curruca curruca*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small warbler, the Lesser Whitethroat is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in scrublands and open woodlands. Its greyish-brown upperparts, white throat and pale underparts are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a series of chattering notes. It plays a role in insect control and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Lesser Whitethroat was observed in 34 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 26 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 50 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Shamshabad, Secunderabad and Adraspalle. Overall, the Lesser Whitethroat is rarely seen, localized and typically found in scrublands, grasslands and open forests across the region.



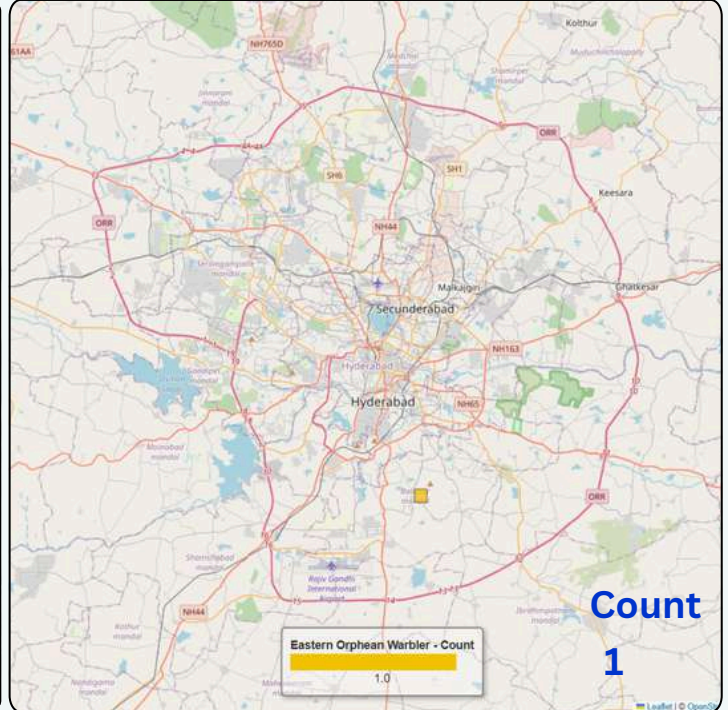
# Eastern Orphean Warbler

*Curruca crassirostris*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Grassland & Scrub**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized warbler, the Eastern Orphean Warbler is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in scrublands and open woodlands. Its greyish-brown upperparts, white underparts and pale eye-ring are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging in the vegetation. Its song is a loud and varied series of notes and trills. It plays a role in insect control and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

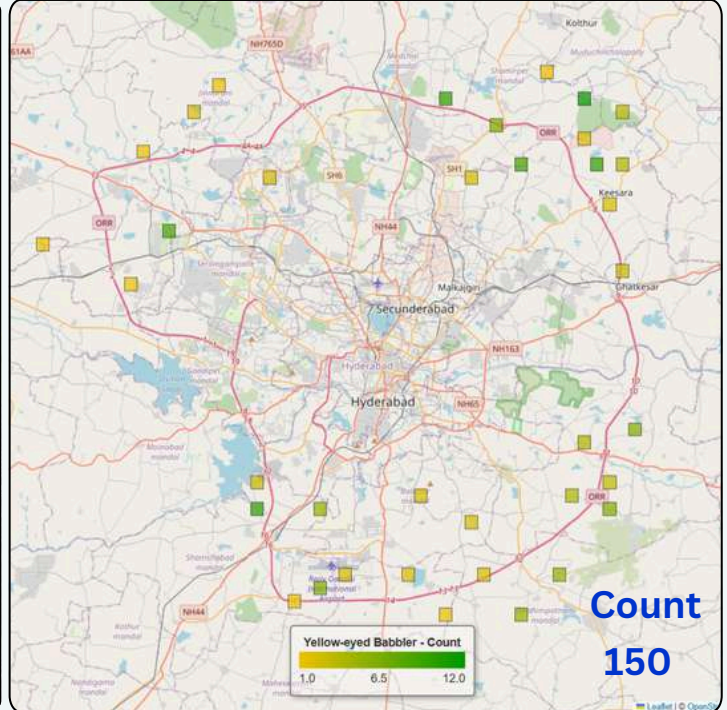
The Eastern Orphean Warbler was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded at just 1 location, suggesting it is localized. A single individual was counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Nadargul Rural. Overall, the Eastern Orphean Warbler is rarely seen, localized and typically found in scrubby areas and grasslands across the region.

# Yellow-eyed Babbler

*Chrysomma sinense*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Yellow-eyed Babbler is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and gardens. Its brown plumage and yellow eyes are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging on the ground and in bushes. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Yellow-eyed Babbler was recorded in 55 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 38 different locations, suggesting it is moderately distributed. A total of 150 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently spotted in areas like Shamirpet, Shamshabad and Anthaipally. Overall, the Yellow-eyed Babbler is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting scrubby or grassy areas.



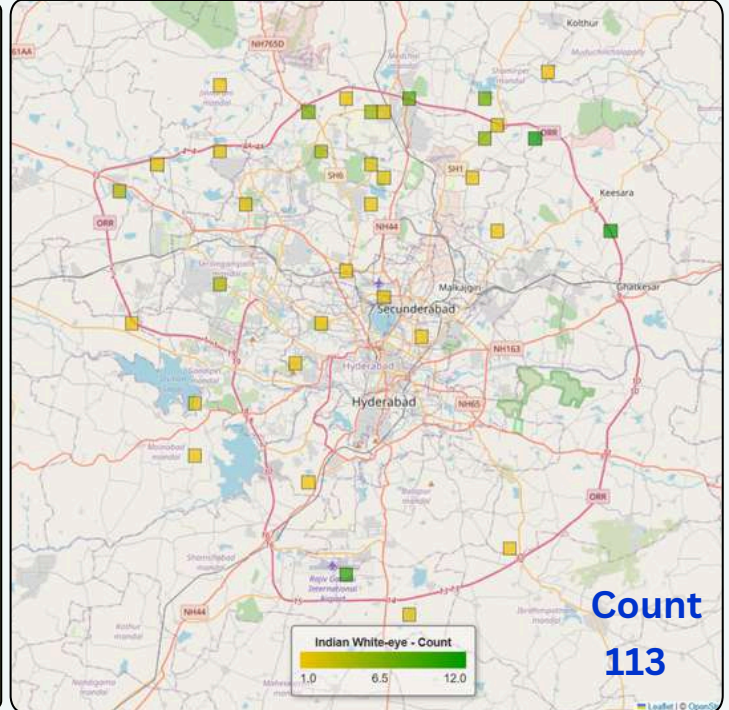
# Indian White-eye

*Zosterops palpebrosus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Indian White-eye is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and woodlands. Its greenish-yellow plumage and white eye-ring are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of high-pitched notes. It plays a role in insect control and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

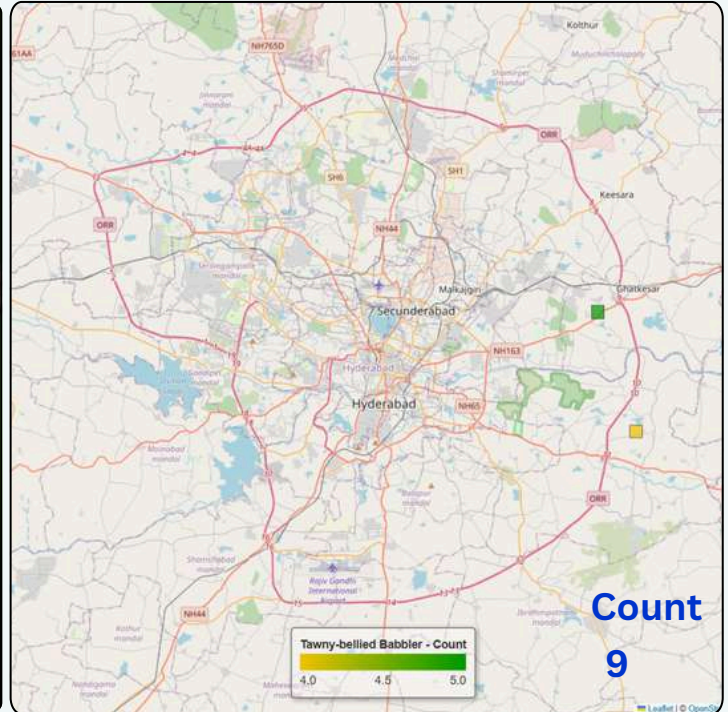
The Indian White-eye was recorded in 45 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally observed in the area. It was found across 35 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 113 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently spotted in areas like Shamirpet, Kandlakoya and Secunderabad. Overall, the Indian White-eye is occasionally seen and localized across the region, typically found in forested and shrubland habitats.

# Tawny-bellied Babbler

*Dumetia hyperythra*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Tawny-bellied Babbler is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and gardens. Its brown plumage and tawny belly are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging on the ground and in bushes. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Tawny-bellied Babbler was recorded in 2 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 2 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently observed in areas like Pocharam and Balijaguda. Overall, the Tawny-bellied Babbler is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in scrub and forested habitats.

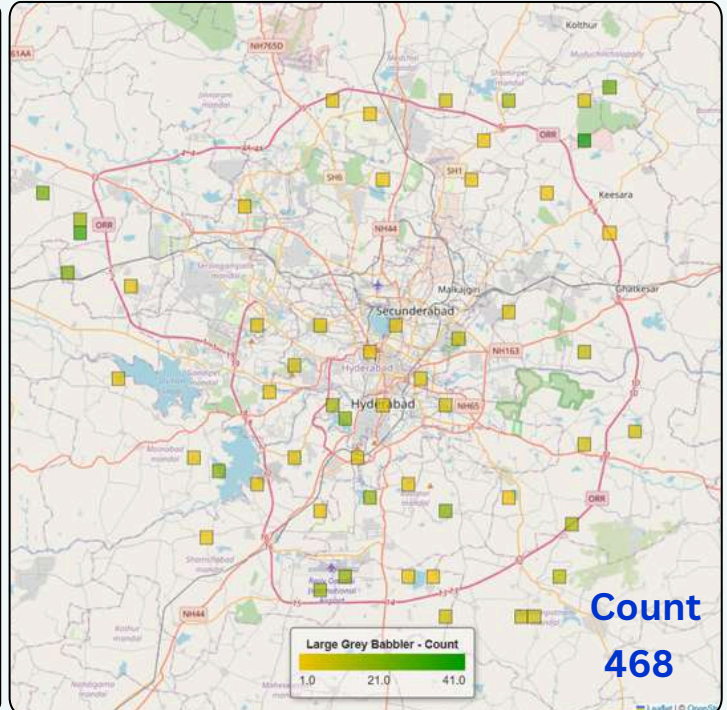


# Large Grey Babbler

*Argya malcolmi*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized, sociable bird, the Large Grey Babbler is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and gardens. Its grey plumage and harsh calls are distinctive. It feeds on insects, fruits and nectar, foraging on the ground and in trees. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Large Grey Babbler was recorded in 79 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 55 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 468 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently observed in areas like Shamirpet, Secunderabad and Ghanapur. Overall, the Large Grey Babbler is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, commonly found in open scrublands and semi-arid habitats.

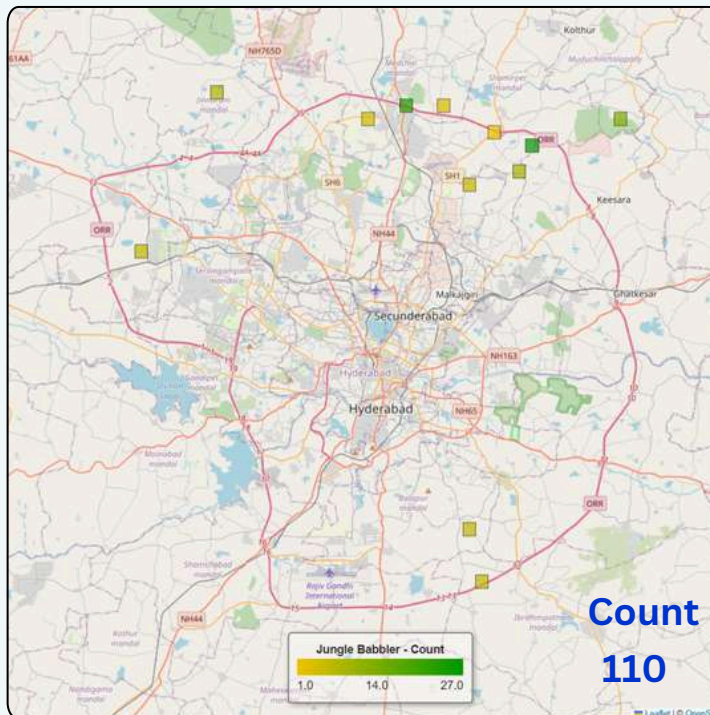
# Jungle Babbler

*Argya striata*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A common and sociable bird, the Jungle Babbler is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens, scrublands and woodlands. Its brown plumage and harsh calls are distinctive. It feeds on insects, fruits and nectar, foraging on the ground and in trees. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Jungle Babbler was recorded in 19 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 12 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 110 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently observed in areas like Kandlakoya, Shamirpet and Secunderabad. Overall, the Jungle Babbler is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in urban and rural scrublands, as well as human-modified landscapes.



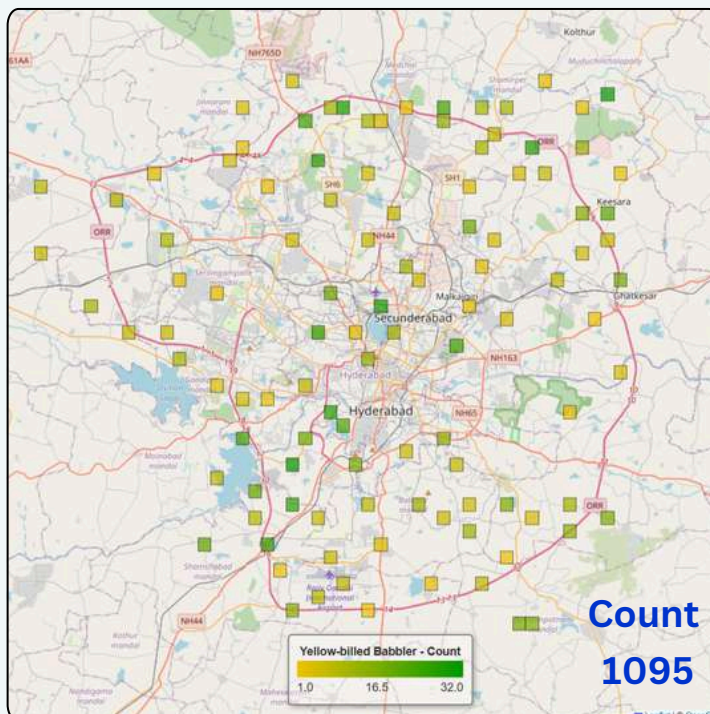
# Yellow-billed Babbler

*Argya affinis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Yellow-billed Babbler is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and scrublands. Its grey plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging on the ground and in bushes. Its calls are a series of harsh, chattering notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Yellow-billed Babbler was recorded in 186 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 108 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1095 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently observed in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Yellow-billed Babbler is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting urban and suburban environments, often in gardens, parks and scrublands.

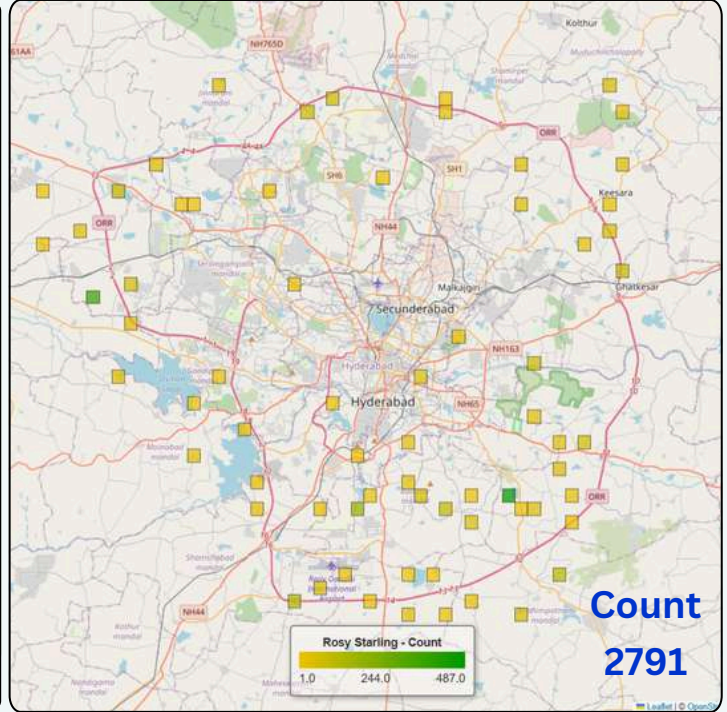
# Rosy Starling

*Pastor roseus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A medium-sized starling, the Rosy Starling is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in grasslands and agricultural areas. Its pinkish plumage and black wings are distinctive. It feeds on insects and fruits, foraging on the ground and in trees. Its calls are a series of musical whistles and trills. It plays a role in controlling insect populations and seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Rosy Starling was recorded in 122 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 69 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 2791 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently observed in areas like Moinabad, Keesara and Hayathnagar Khalsa. Overall, the Rosy Starling is commonly seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in open countryside, agricultural fields and areas with scattered trees or shrubs.



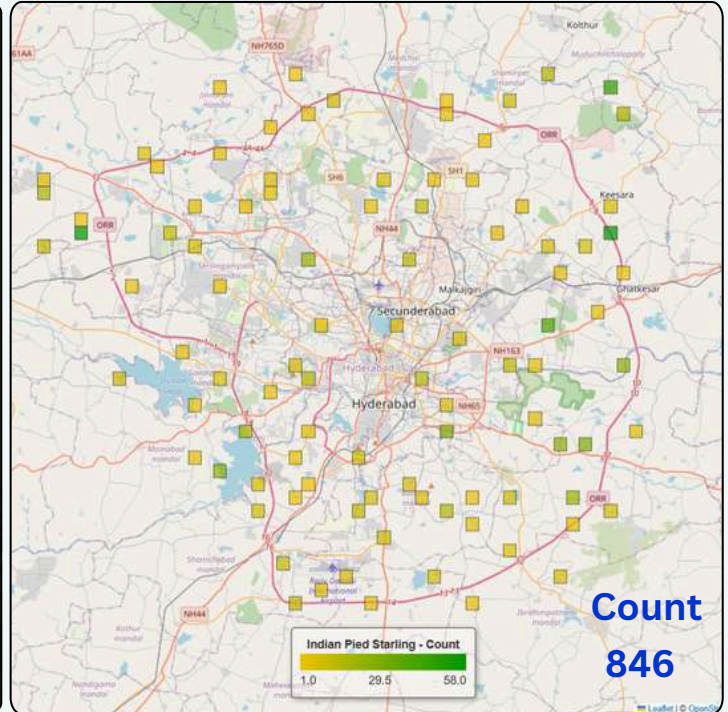
# Indian Pied Starling

*Gracupica contra*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A medium-sized bird, the Indian Pied Starling is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands and gardens. Its black and white plumage and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and insects, foraging in trees and on the ground. Its calls are a series of musical whistles and trills. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Pied Starling was recorded in 174 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 97 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 846 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently observed in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Indian Pied Starling is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically found in open fields, agricultural land and around human settlements.

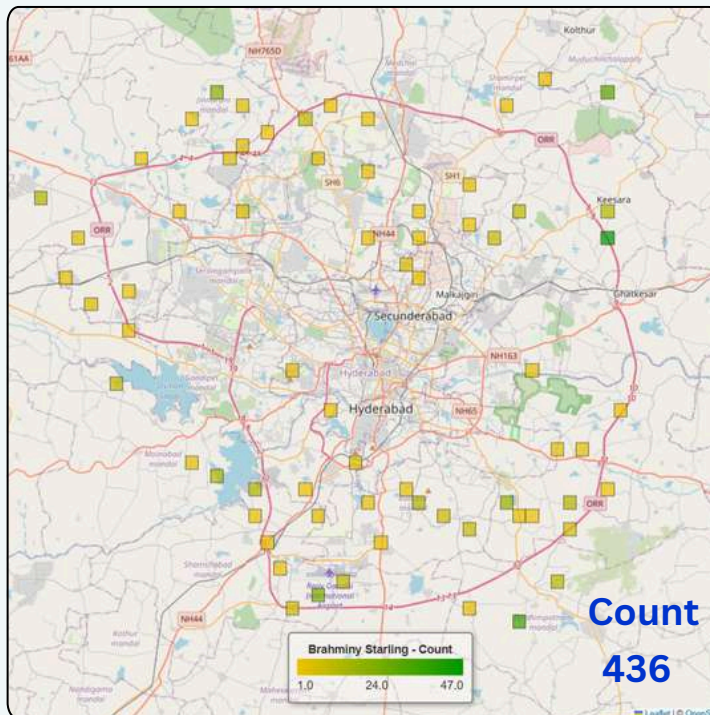
# Brahminy Starling

*Sturnia pagodarum*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



**Count**  
**436**

## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

The Brahminy Starling is a medium-sized bird found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands, gardens and urban areas. Its chestnut-brown plumage and white head and breast are distinctive. It feeds on fruits, insects and nectar, foraging in trees and on the ground. Its calls are a series of musical whistles and trills. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Brahminy Starling was observed in 105 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 68 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 436 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Koheda, Secunderabad and Nadargul Rural. Overall, the Brahminy Starling is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically found in open grasslands, farmlands and scrubby areas near human habitation.



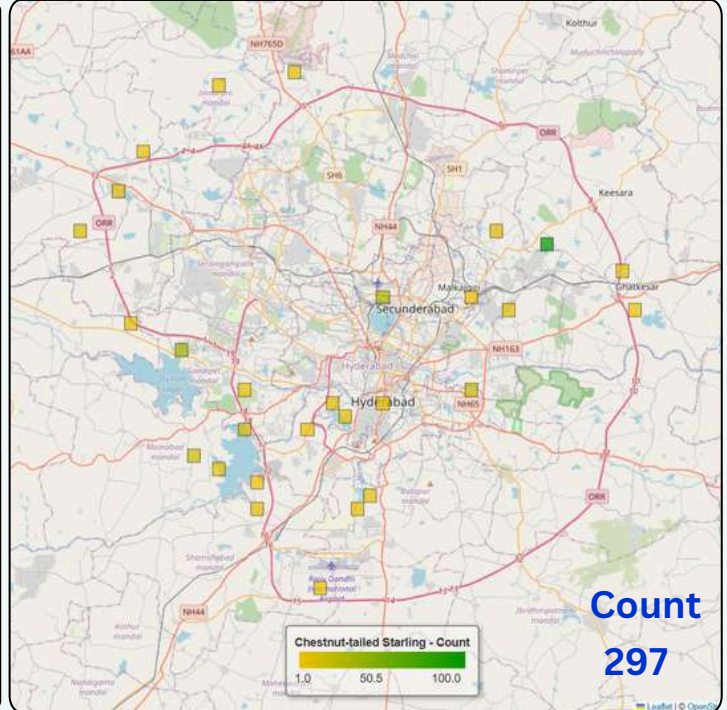
# Chestnut-tailed Starling

*Sturnia malabarica*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Within-India  
Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

The Chestnut-tailed Starling is a medium-sized bird found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring open woodlands, gardens and urban areas. Its grey plumage, chestnut tail and yellow bill are distinctive. It feeds on fruits, insects and nectar, foraging in trees and on the ground. Its calls are a series of musical whistles and trills. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Chestnut-tailed Starling was observed in 32 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 28 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 297 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Himayat Sagar, Moinabad and Secunderabad. Overall, the Chestnut-tailed Starling is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in open woodlands, scrublands and urban areas with scattered trees.

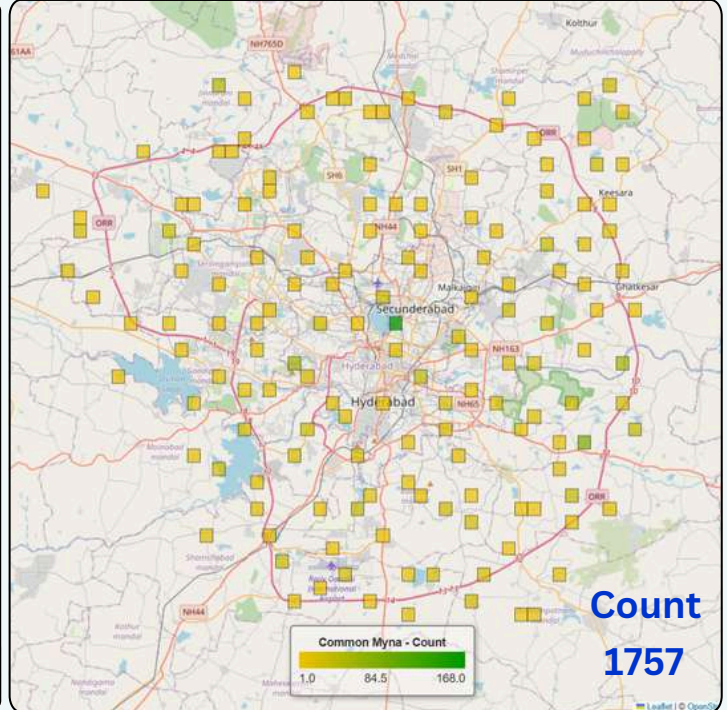
# Common Myna

*Acridotheres tristis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

The Common Myna is a medium-sized bird found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. Its brown plumage, yellow bill and yellow legs are distinctive. It's an omnivorous bird, feeding on insects, fruits and garbage. It's a vocal mimic, often imitating other bird calls. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control, but can also be a nuisance in urban areas.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Common Myna was observed in 330 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 153 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1757 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Hyderabad. Overall, the Common Myna is commonly seen and widespread across the region, frequently found in urban, suburban and agricultural areas, where it thrives in human-modified environments.



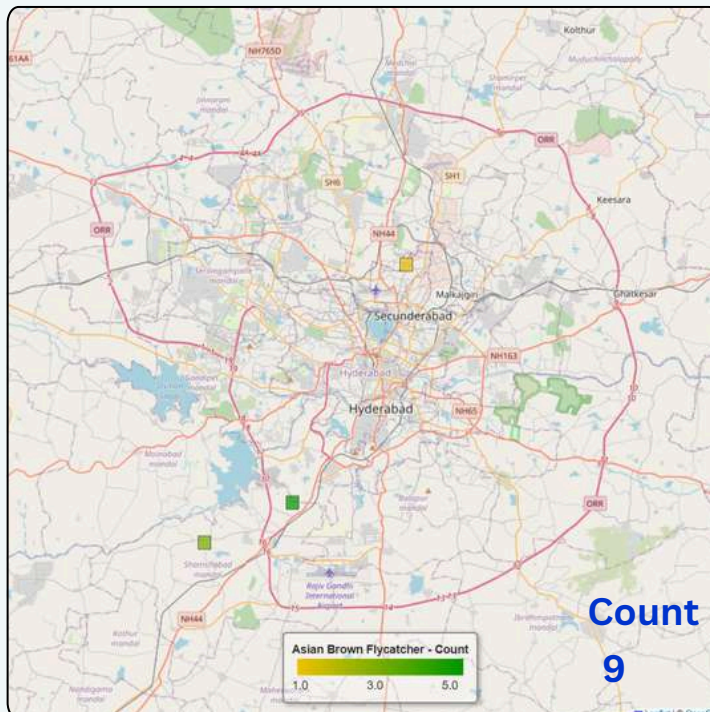
# Asian Brown Flycatcher

*Muscicapa dauurica*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

Within-India Migrant &  
Winter Migrant

## Habitat

Forest & Plantation

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Invertebrate

## Description :

The Asian Brown Flycatcher, a small and rather unobtrusive bird, is a common migrant and winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent. It prefers open woodlands, gardens and forest edges, where it perches quietly, often unnoticed. Its brown upperparts, pale underparts and pale wing bars provide subtle camouflage. This flycatcher employs a sit-and-wait hunting strategy, sallying forth to capture insects in flight. Its thin, high-pitched calls are easily overlooked, reflecting its inconspicuous nature. It plays a role in controlling insect populations during its non-breeding season presence in India.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Asian Brown Flycatcher was observed in 7 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Kauthalguda, Shamshabad and Secunderabad. Overall, the Asian Brown Flycatcher is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wooded areas and forest edges, often near water sources.

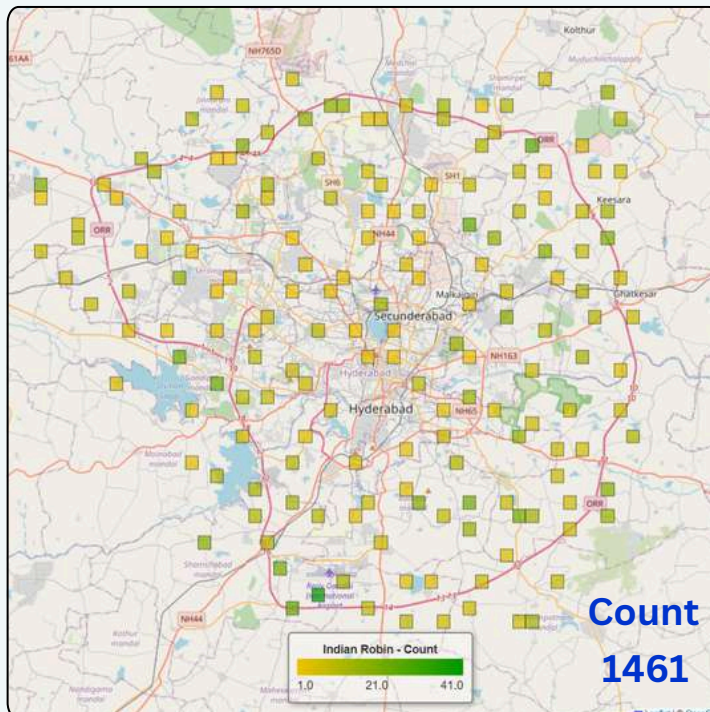
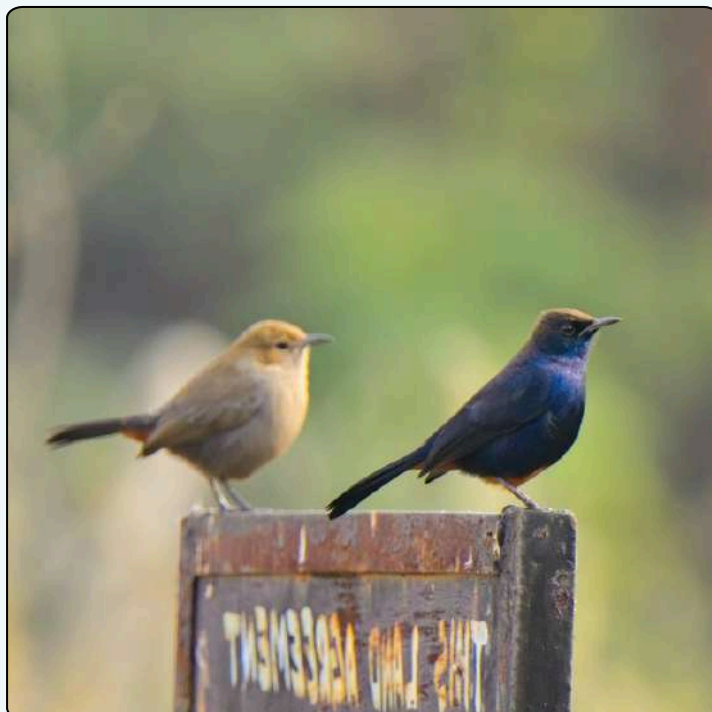
# Indian Robin

*Copsychus fulicatus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Vikas Pawar



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Indian Robin is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and scrublands. The male's black plumage and rufous belly are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of melodious notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Robin was observed in 450 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 171 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1461 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Indian Robin is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically found in open habitats like scrublands, farmlands and urban areas with some vegetation.



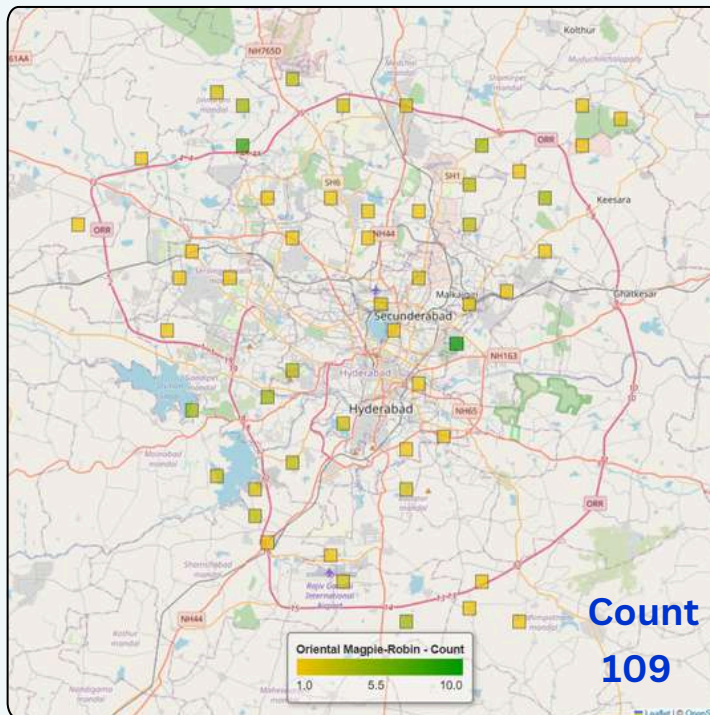
# Oriental Magpie-Robin

*Copsychus saularis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, melodious bird, the Oriental Magpie-Robin is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and woodlands. The male's black and white plumage is distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging on the ground and in trees. Its song is a series of melodious whistles and trills. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

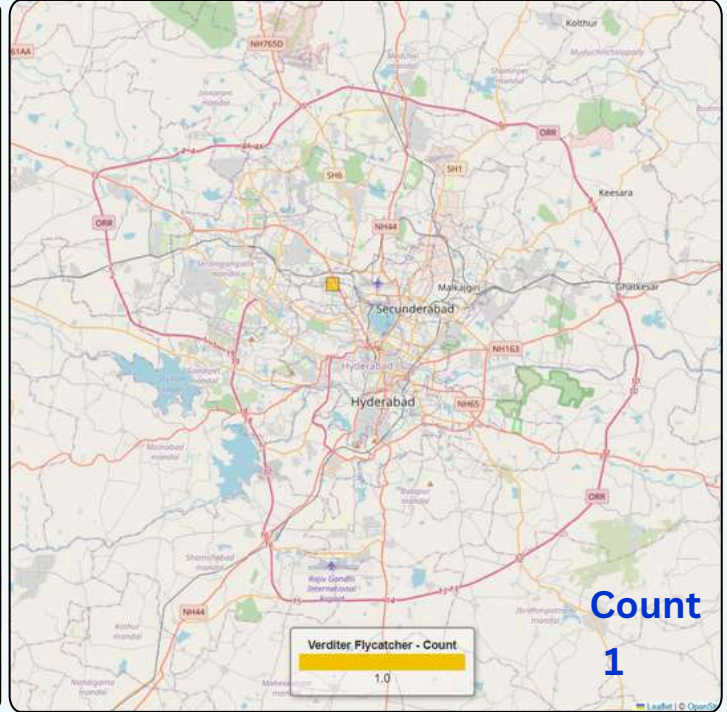
The Oriental Magpie-Robin was observed in 72 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 52 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 109 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently seen in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Bachupally. Overall, the Oriental Magpie-Robin is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, commonly found in areas with dense vegetation, gardens and open woodlands.

# Verditer Flycatcher

*Eumyias thalassinus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi

## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant &  
Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Verditer Flycatcher is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's blue plumage is distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Verditer Flycatcher was observed in 1 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded at just 1 location, suggesting it is localized. Only 1 individual was spotted in Erragadda. Overall, the Verditer Flycatcher is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in forested areas and shaded woodlands.

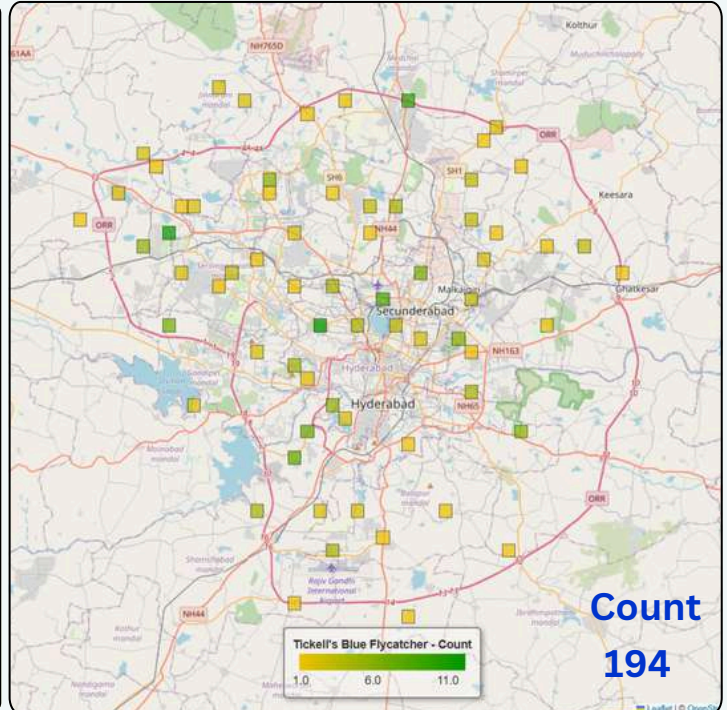


# Tickell's Blue Flycatcher

*Cyornis tickelliae*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, Tickell's Blue Flycatcher is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. The male's blue plumage is distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Tickell's Blue Flycatcher was observed in 112 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the area. It was recorded across 67 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 194 individuals were counted. The bird was most often spotted in areas like Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Rajendranagar. Overall, the Tickell's Blue Flycatcher is commonly seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting forested and wooded areas.

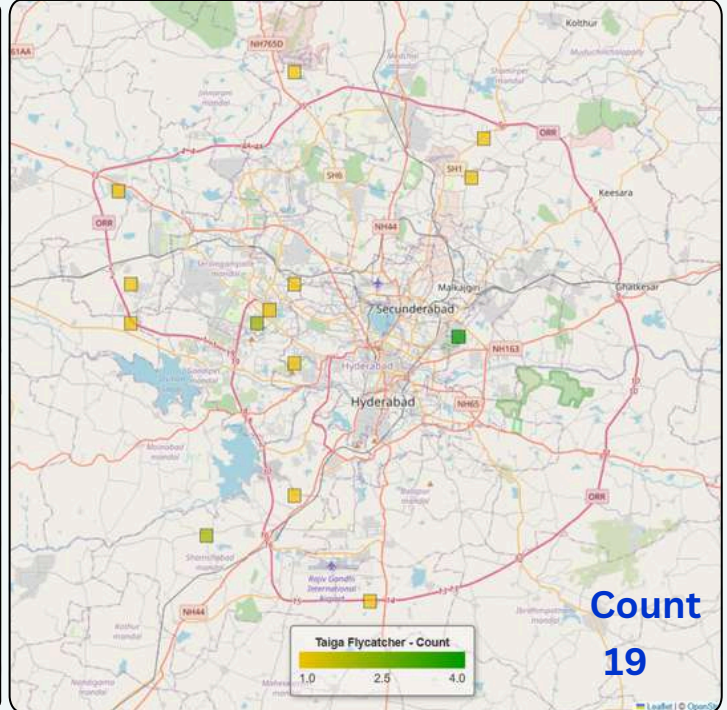
# Taiga Flycatcher

*Ficedula albicilla*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small flycatcher, the Taiga Flycatcher is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in woodlands and gardens. The male's orange-red throat and grey upperparts are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Taiga Flycatcher was observed in 15 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded across 14 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 19 individuals were counted. The bird was most often spotted in areas like Secunderabad, Golconda and Shamirpet. Overall, the Taiga Flycatcher is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in wooded areas and gardens.



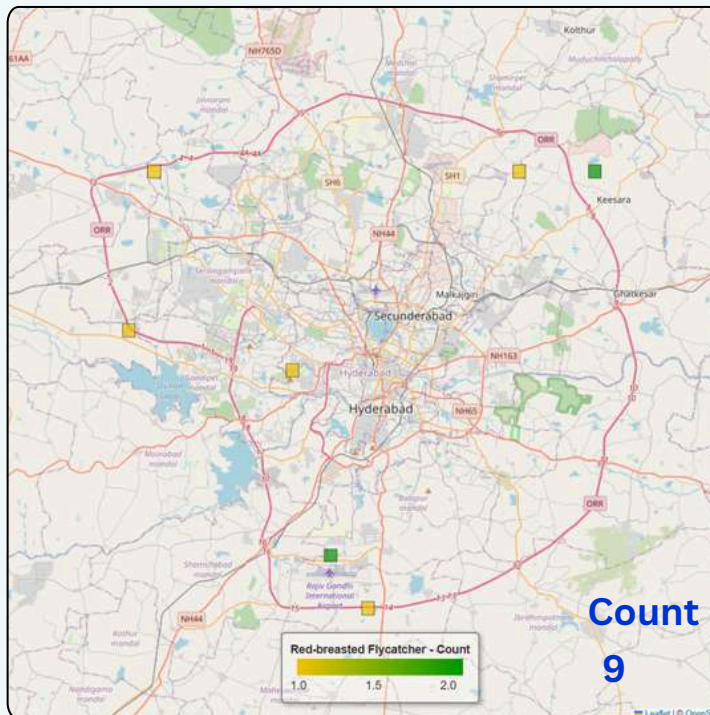
# Red-breasted Flycatcher

*Ficedula parva*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Ravindra Satish Eluri



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small flycatcher, the Red-breasted Flycatcher is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in woodlands and gardens. The male's orange-red breast and grey upperparts are distinctive. It catches insects in flight. Its calls are a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Red-breasted Flycatcher was observed in 7 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded across 7 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted. The bird was most often spotted in areas like Golconda, Anthaipally and Cheeriyal. Overall, the Red-breasted Flycatcher is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically found in forested or shrubland habitats.

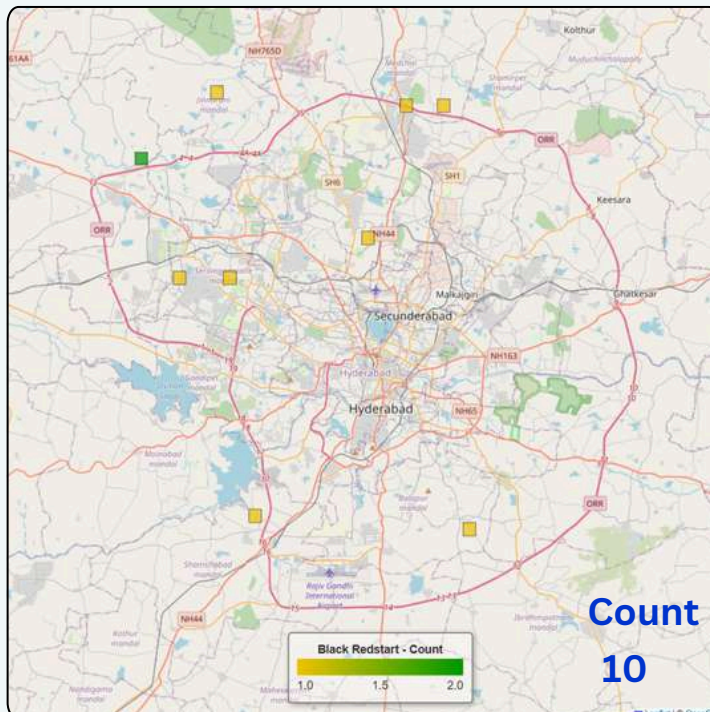
# Black Redstart

*Phoenicurus ochruros*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small and energetic bird, the Black Redstart is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent. It favors rocky areas, urban environments and cultivated areas, often seen perching on rooftops, walls and other elevated locations. The male's black plumage, striking rufous tail and white wing patch are distinctive. This redstart feeds primarily on insects, often seen flicking its tail nervously. Its thin, high-pitched calls are frequently heard as it forages and defends its territory.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Black Redstart was observed in 9 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded across 9 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 10 individuals were counted. The bird was most commonly spotted in areas like Kandlakoya, Secunderabad and Quthbullapur. Overall, the Black Redstart is rarely seen and localized across the region.



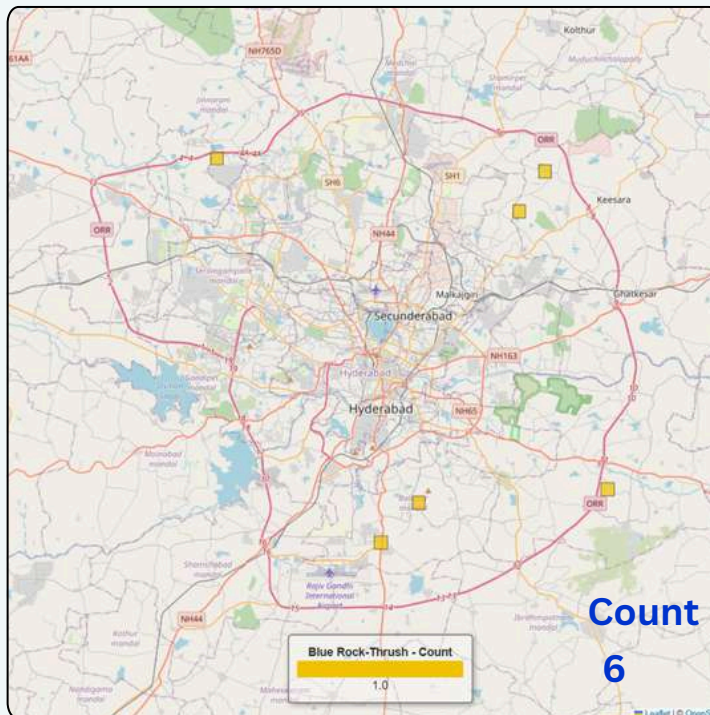
# Blue Rock-Thrush

*Monticola solitarius*

WLPA Status

Schedule-II

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant

## Habitat

Non Specialised

## IUCN Status

Least Concern

## Diet

Omnivore

## Description :

The Blue Rock-Thrush is a medium-sized bird found in rocky areas and cliffs throughout the Indian subcontinent. The male's blue-grey plumage and dark wings are distinctive. It feeds on insects, spiders and berries, foraging on the ground and among rocks. Its song is a melodious series of whistles and trills. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Blue Rock-Thrush was observed in 6 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded across 6 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 6 individuals were counted. The bird was most commonly spotted in areas like Dammaiguda, Thimmaipalli and Nadargul Rural. Overall, the Blue Rock-Thrush is rarely seen and localized across the region.

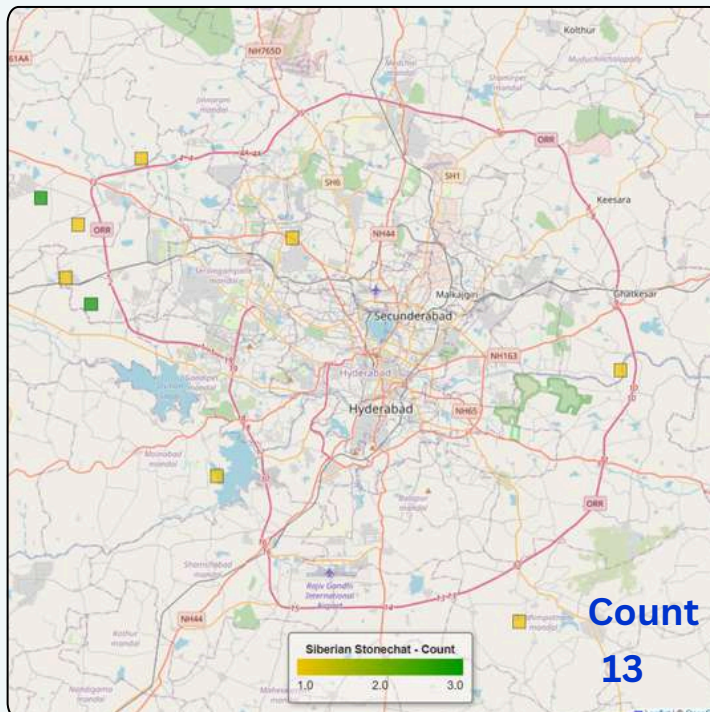
# Siberian Stonechat

*Saxicola maurus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Souranil De



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Siberian Stonechat is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in grasslands and agricultural areas. The male's black head, orange-red breast and white wing patch are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging on the ground and in bushes. Its song is a series of melodious notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Siberian Stonechat was observed in 10 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was recorded across 9 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 13 individuals were counted. The bird was most commonly spotted in areas like Kollur, Majarguda and KPHB Colony. Overall, the Siberian Stonechat is rarely seen and localized across the region.



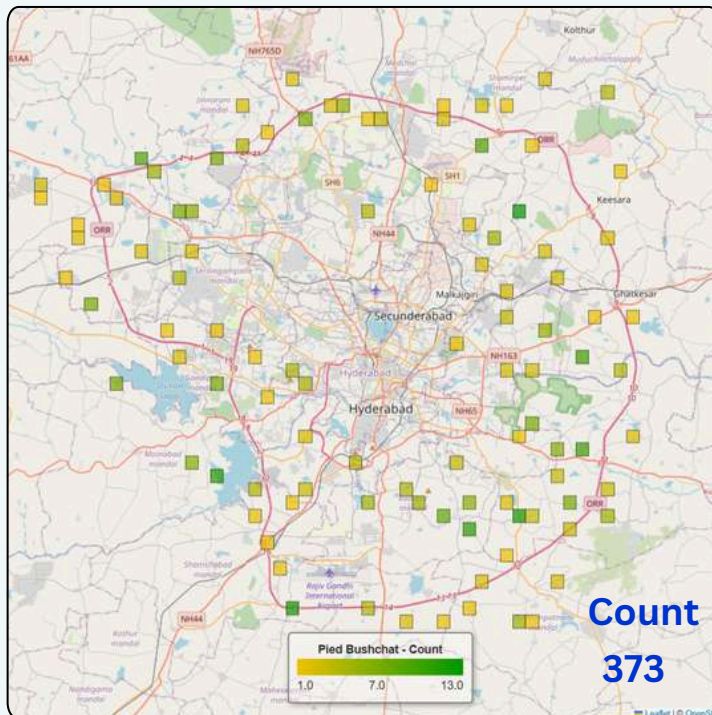
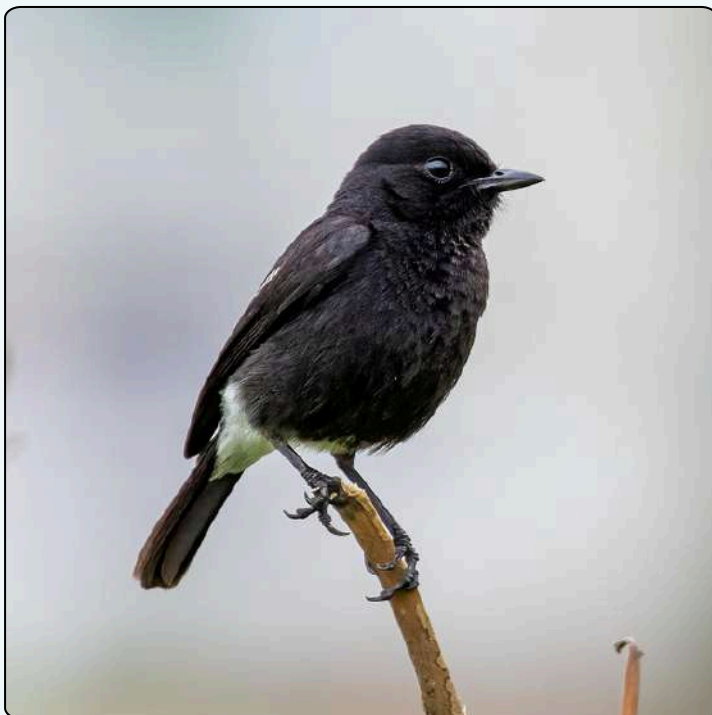
# Pied Bushchat

*Saxicola caprata*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Within-India  
Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, active bird, the Pied Bushchat is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and agricultural areas. The male's black and white plumage is distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging on the ground and in bushes. Its song is a series of melodious notes. It plays a role in insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

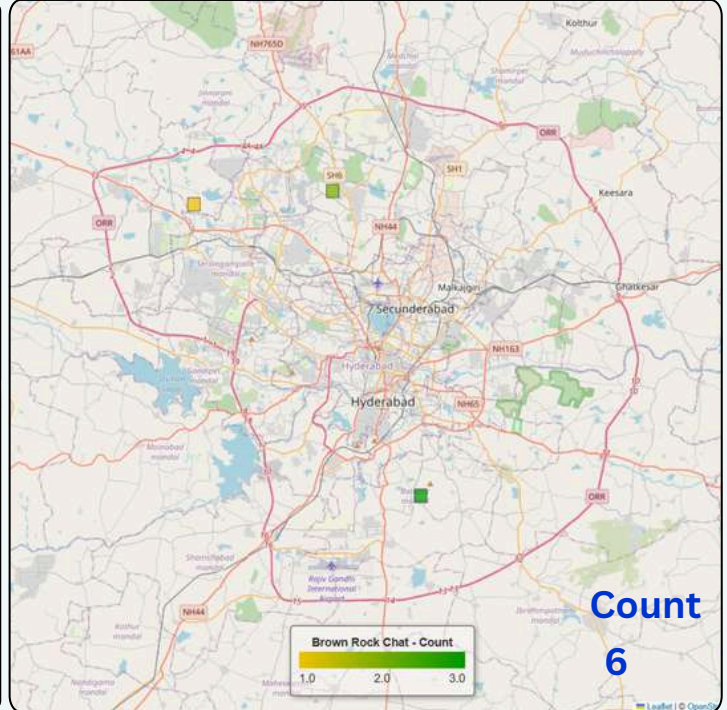
The Pied Bushchat was observed in 186 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is commonly seen in the area. It was recorded across 102 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 373 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently spotted in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Koheda. Overall, the Pied Bushchat is commonly seen and widespread across the region.

# Brown Rock Chat

*Oenanthe fusca*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

The Brown Rock Chat is a small bird found in rocky areas and cliffs throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its brown plumage and dark wings are distinctive. It feeds on insects, spiders and berries, foraging on the ground and among rocks. Its song is a melodious series of whistles and trills. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Brown Rock Chat was observed in 4 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is rarely seen in the area. It was reported across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 6 individuals were counted. The bird was most frequently reported in areas like Nadargul Rural, Kukatpally and RC Puram. Overall, the Brown Rock Chat is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting rocky areas, ruins and open scrubland.



# Thick-billed Flowerpecker

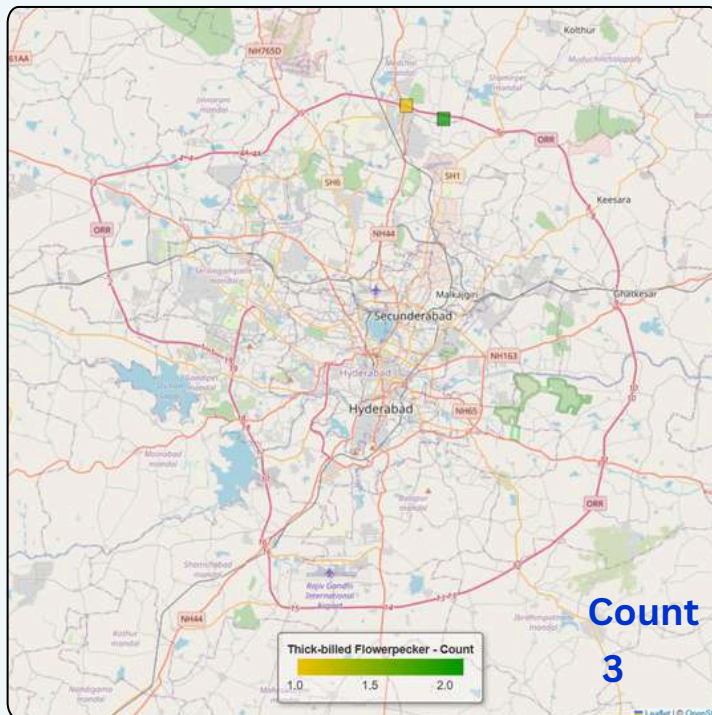
*Pachyglossa agilis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Tina Shangloo



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Thick-billed Flowerpecker is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and thick bill are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and nectar, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Thick-billed Flowerpecker was recorded in only 2 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is a rare sight in the area. It was observed at 2 different locations, suggesting a localized presence. A total of 3 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from places like Kandlakoya and Secunderabad. Overall, the Thick-billed Flowerpecker is an uncommon and localized species in the region, typically found in wooded areas, gardens and orchards.

# Pale-billed Flowerpecker

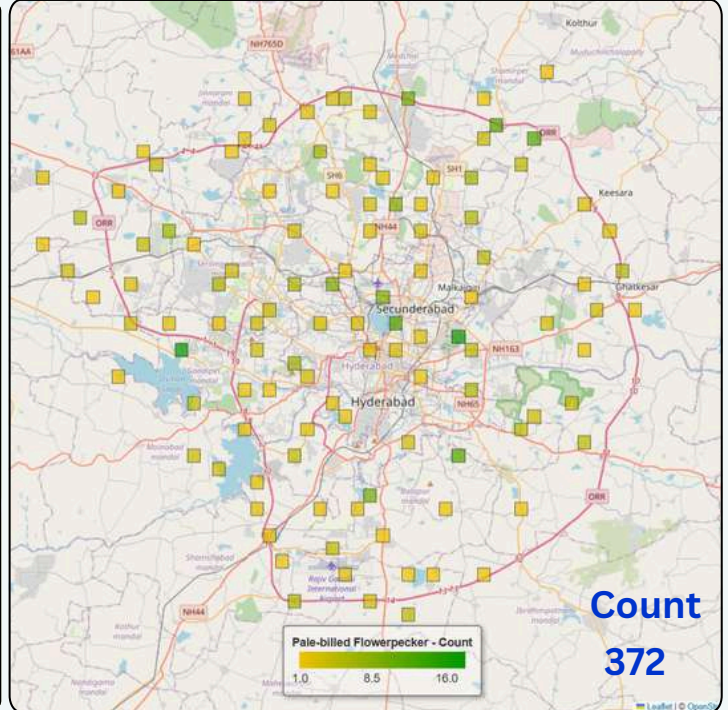
*Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Pale-billed Flowerpecker is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring woodlands and gardens. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and pale bill are distinctive. It feeds on fruits and nectar, foraging in the canopy. Its calls are a series of high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Pale-billed Flowerpecker was observed in 202 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 112 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 372 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Pale-billed Flowerpecker is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting gardens, orchards and wooded areas.



# Purple-rumped Sunbird

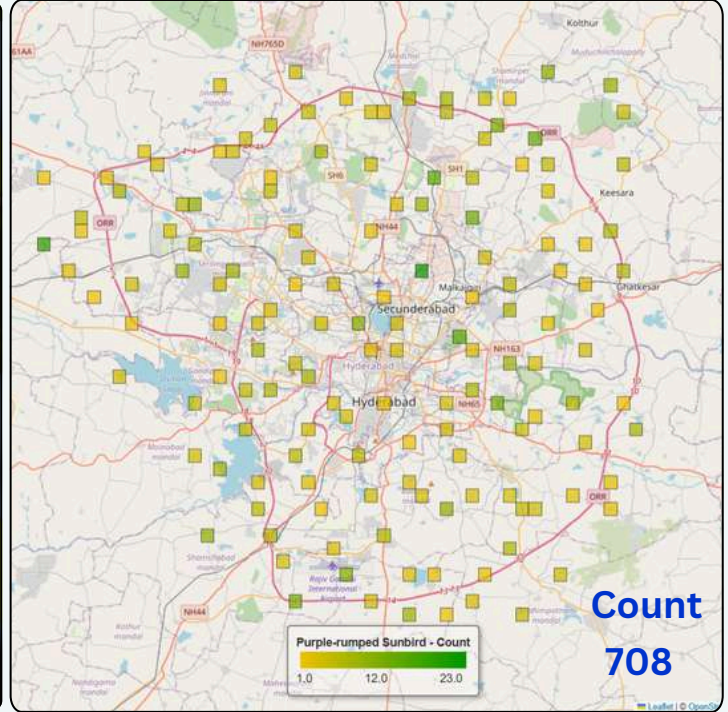
*Leptocoma zeylonica*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Tina Shangloo



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Purple-rumped Sunbird is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and woodlands. The male's dark plumage and purple rump are distinctive. It feeds on nectar and insects, foraging in flowers. Its calls are a series of high-pitched notes. It plays a role in pollination and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Purple-rumped Sunbird was observed in 290 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 146 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 708 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Shamshabad. Overall, the Purple-rumped Sunbird is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting gardens, plantations and wooded areas.

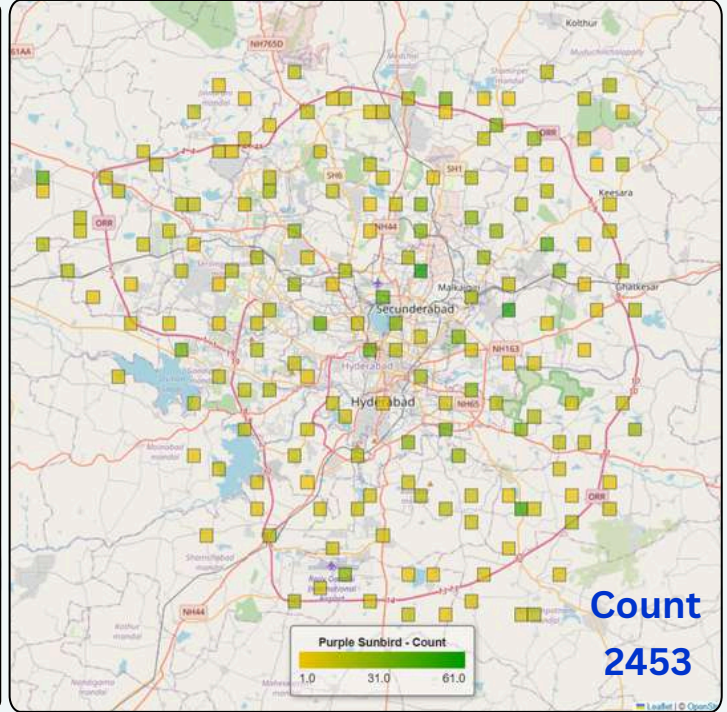
# Purple Sunbird

*Cinnyris asiaticus*

**WLPA Status**  
**Schedule-II**



© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident & Local Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Fruit & Nect**

## Description :

A small, colorful bird, the Purple Sunbird is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring gardens and woodlands. The male's glossy purple plumage is distinctive. It feeds on nectar and insects, foraging in flowers. Its calls are a series of high-pitched notes. It plays a role in pollination and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Purple Sunbird was observed in 564 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 176 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 2,453 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hyderabad. Overall, the Purple Sunbird is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting gardens, scrublands and open woodlands.



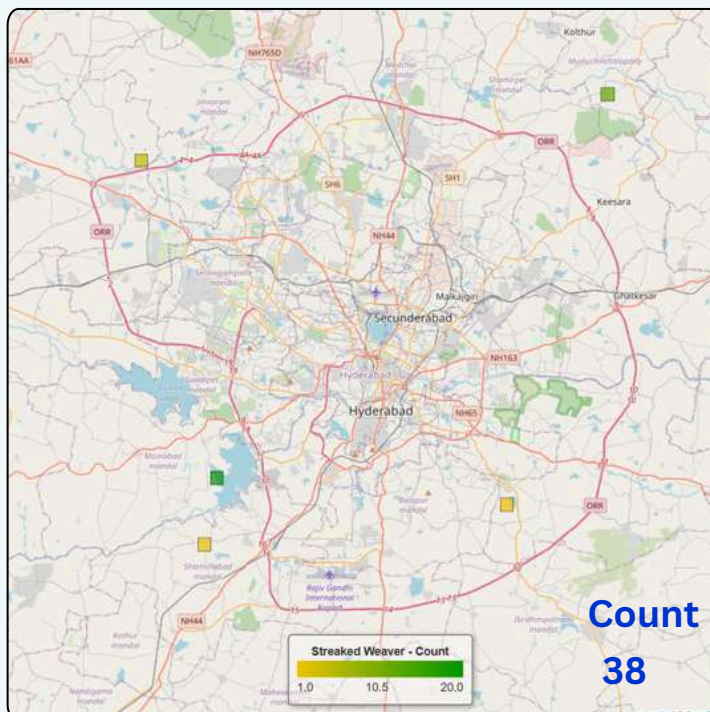
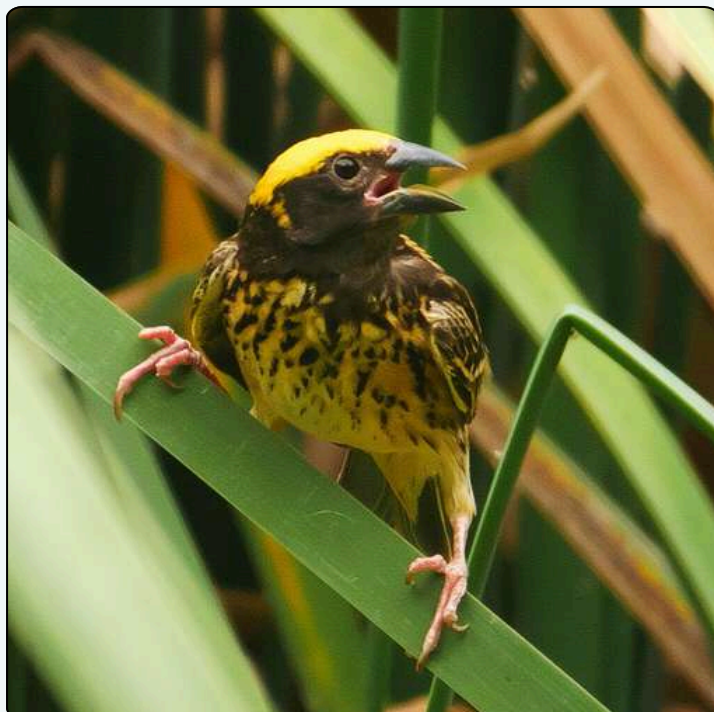
# Streaked Weaver

*Ploceus manyar*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small weaver, the Streaked Weaver is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. The male's streaked plumage and yellow forehead are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, chirping notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Streaked Weaver was observed in 5 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 5 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 38 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Adraspalle, Nadargul and Shamshabad. Overall, the Streaked Weaver is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, reed beds and grasslands near water bodies.

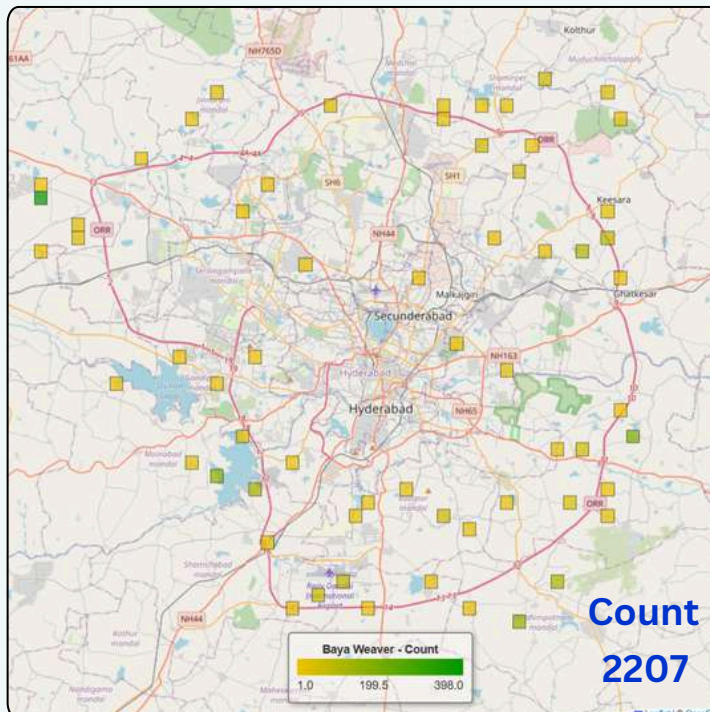
# Baya Weaver

*Ploceus philippinus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

Renowned for its elaborate and intricately woven nests, the Baya Weaver is a common resident throughout the Indian subcontinent. It favors open woodlands, grasslands and cultivated areas, frequently seen near water bodies. The male's bright yellow plumage during the breeding season is a striking display. This weaver feeds on seeds and insects, constructing its remarkable nests, which are suspended from trees, often over water, providing protection from predators. Its chattering calls are a common and lively sound in its colonies.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Baya Weaver was observed in 101 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 62 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 2,207 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Shamirpet, Himayat Sagar and Mallisettiguda. Overall, the Baya Weaver is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting grasslands, agricultural fields and areas near water bodies.



# Indian Silverbill

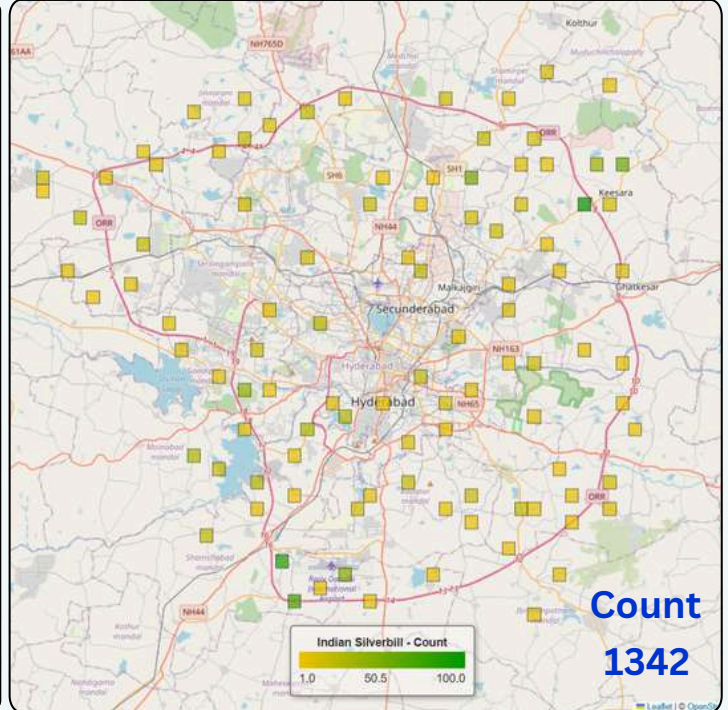
*Euodice malabarica*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small finch, the Indian Silverbill is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its pale brown plumage and silver bill are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, chirping notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Indian Silverbill was observed in 179 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 101 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1,342 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Shamirpet. Overall, the Indian Silverbill is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting open scrublands, grasslands and agricultural fields.

# Scaly-breasted Munia

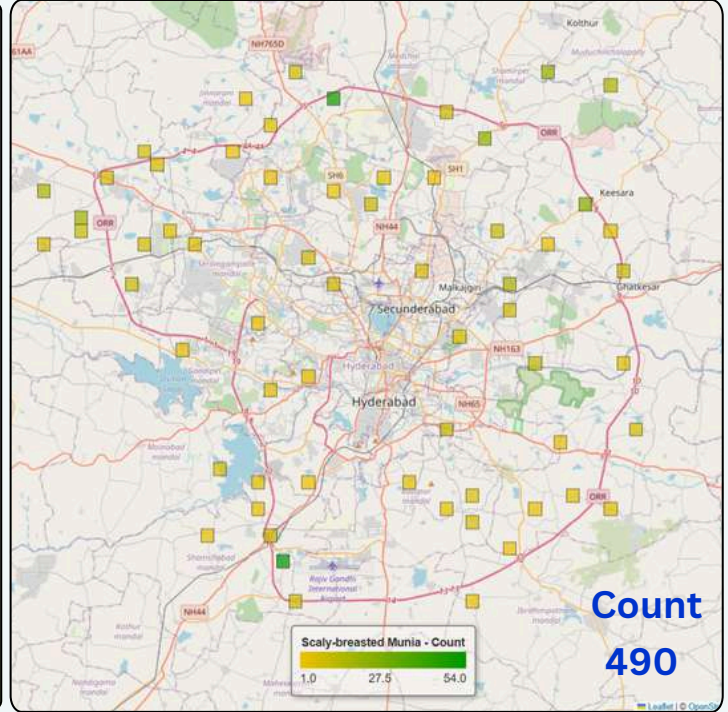
*Lonchura punctulata*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



© Sri Teja



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small finch, the Scaly-breasted Munia is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its brown plumage and scaly breast are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, chirping notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Scaly-breasted Munia was observed in 81 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 62 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 490 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Hyderabad. Overall, the Scaly-breasted Munia is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting grasslands, agricultural fields and open scrublands.



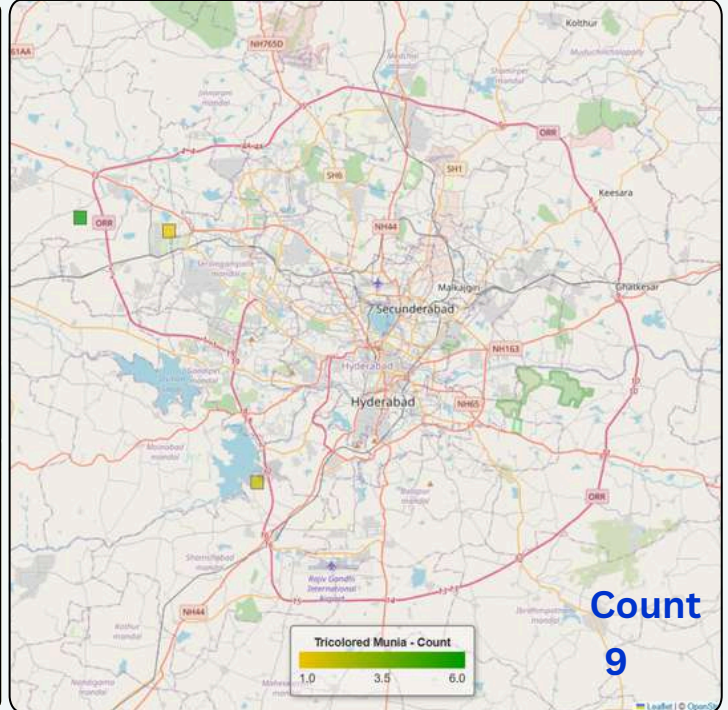
# Tricolored Munia

*Lonchura malacca*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Grassland & Scrub**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small finch, the Tricolored Munia is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its black, white and brown plumage is distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, chirping notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Tricolored Munia was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 9 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Himayat Sagar, BHEL and Ghanapur. Overall, the Tricolored Munia is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting wetlands, paddy fields and grasslands near water bodies.

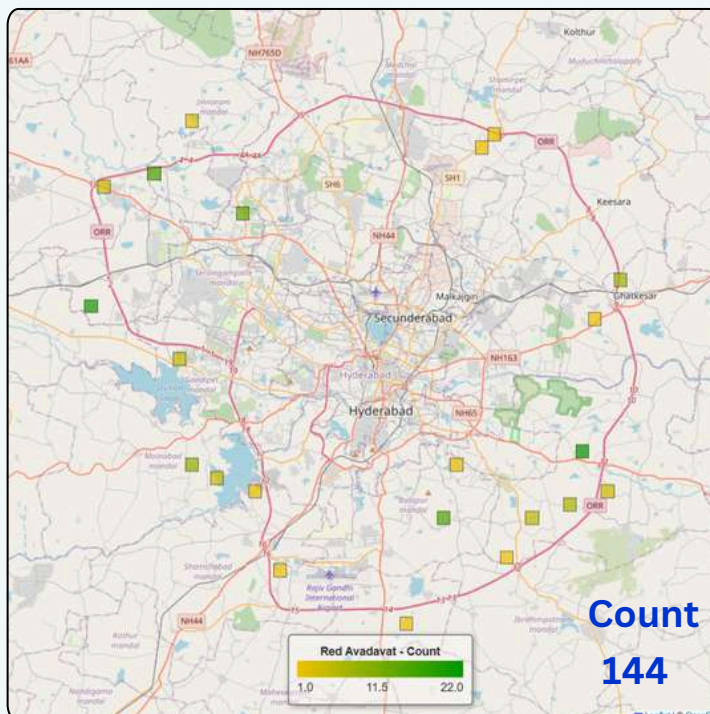
# Red Avadavat

*Amandava amandava*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Ravindra Satish Eluri



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Grassland & Scrub**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A small finch, the Red Avadavat is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. The male's red plumage and white spots are distinctive. It feeds on seeds, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of soft, chirping notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Red Avadavat was observed in 24 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 22 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 144 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Shamirpet, Tarur and Koheda. Overall, the Red Avadavat is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting grasslands, agricultural fields and areas near water bodies.



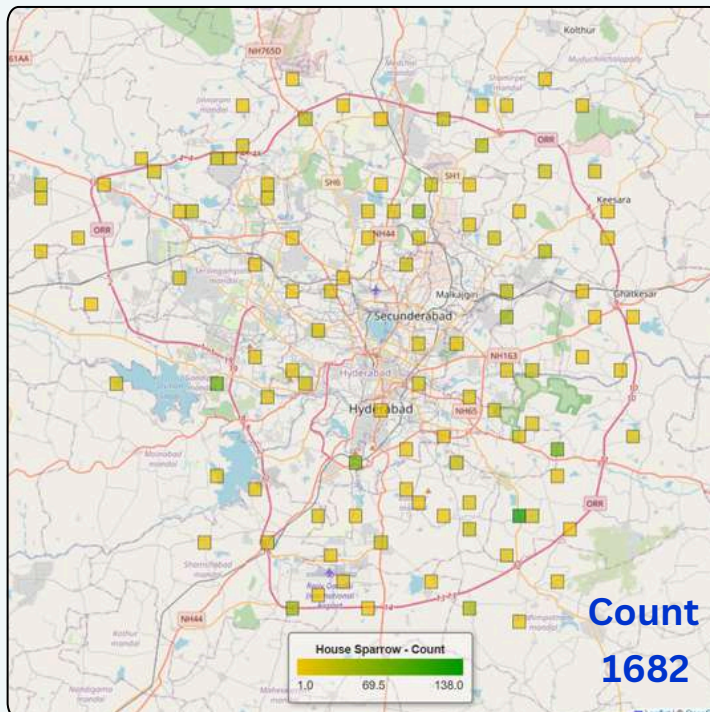
# House Sparrow

*Passer domesticus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Resident & Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Plant & Seed**

## Description :

A familiar bird, the House Sparrow is found across the Indian subcontinent, adapting well to urban and agricultural areas. The male's grey crown, black bib and brown back are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its calls are a series of chirping notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The House Sparrow was observed in 202 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 105 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 1,682 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamirpet and Hayathnagar Khalsa. Overall, the House Sparrow is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting urban areas, villages and human settlements.

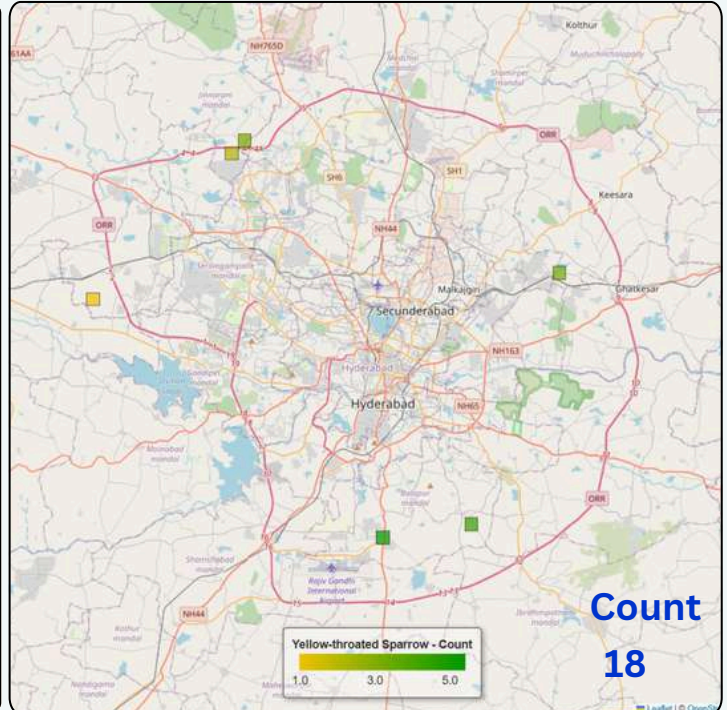
# Yellow-throated Sparrow

*Gymnoris xanthocollis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Forest & Plantation**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Omnivore**

## Description :

A small sparrow, the Yellow-throated Sparrow is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring scrublands and open woodlands. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and yellow throat are distinctive. It feeds on seeds and insects, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Yellow-throated Sparrow was observed in 6 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 6 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 18 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Rampally, Hyderabad and Kurmalguda. Overall, the Yellow-throated Sparrow is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting dry open woodlands, scrublands and areas near human habitation.



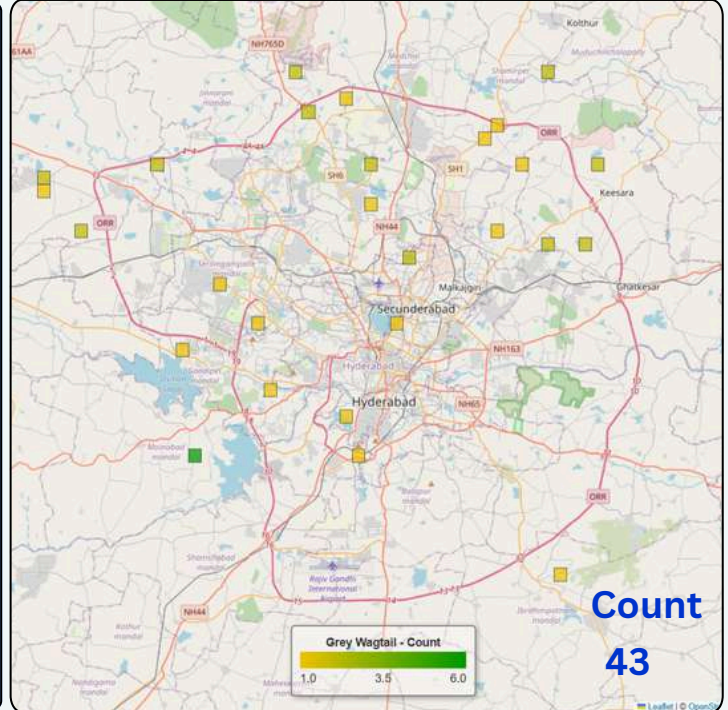
# Grey Wagtail

*Motacilla cinerea*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Sriram Reddy



## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant & Localized  
Summer Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A slender bird, the Grey Wagtail is found near streams and rivers throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey upperparts, yellow underparts and long, wagging tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging near water. Its call is a sharp "tsit-tsit." It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Grey Wagtail was observed in 30 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 27 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 43 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Shamirpet, Dundigal and Doolapally. Overall, the Grey Wagtail is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting streams, riverbanks and other wet, open habitats.

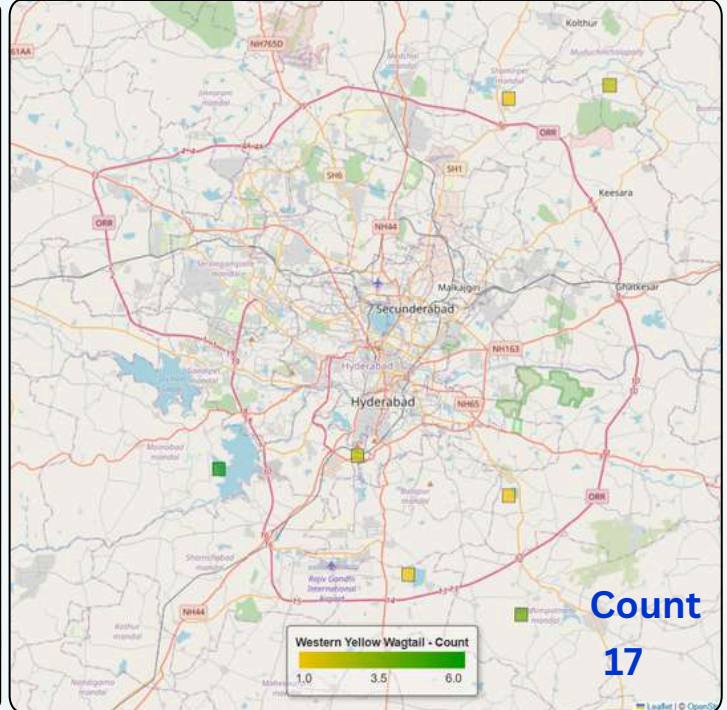
# Western Yellow Wagtail

*Motacilla flava*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A slender bird, the Western Yellow Wagtail is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near water bodies and agricultural areas. Its yellow underparts and grey upperparts are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging near water. Its calls are a series of sharp "tsit-tsit" notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Western Yellow Wagtail was observed in 8 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 7 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 17 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Nagireddiguda, Shamirpet and Adraspalle. Overall, the Western Yellow Wagtail is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open fields, wetlands and agricultural areas near water.



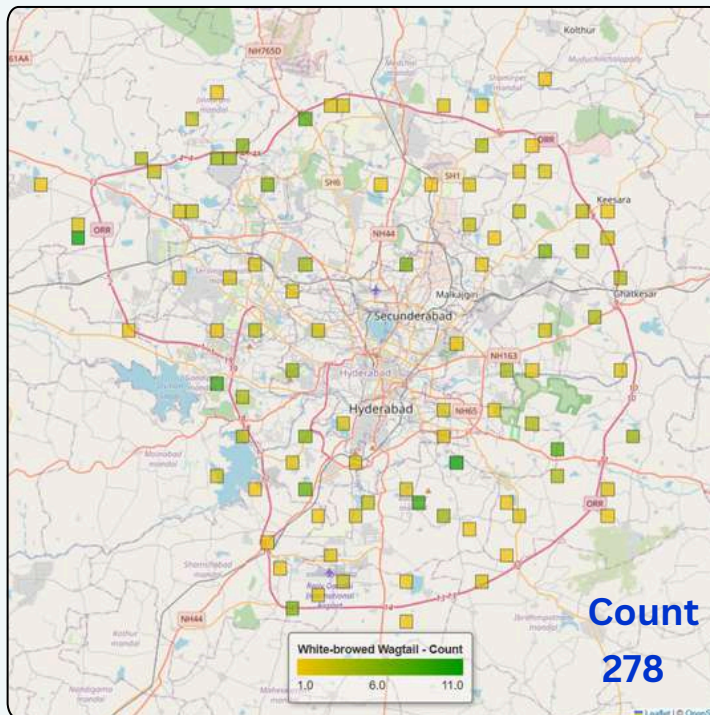
# White-browed Wagtail

*Motacilla maderaspatensis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A slender bird, the White-browed Wagtail is found near water bodies and agricultural areas throughout the Indian subcontinent. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and white eyebrow are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging near water. Its calls are a series of sharp "tsit-tsit" notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White-browed Wagtail was observed in 144 out of 720 checklists, showing it is commonly seen in the area. It was found across 92 different locations, suggesting it is widespread. A total of 278 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Secunderabad, Shamshabad and Nadargul Rural. Overall, the White-browed Wagtail is commonly seen and widespread across the region, typically inhabiting freshwater habitats such as rivers, lakes and urban water bodies.

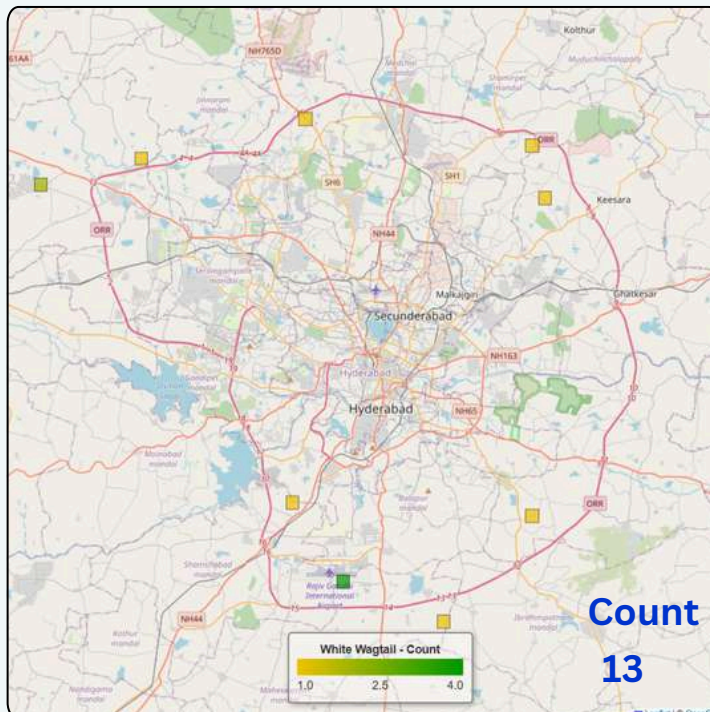
# White Wagtail

*Motacilla alba*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

@ Gurukumar KR



## Migratory Status

**Within-India Migrant &  
Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Wetland**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A slender bird, the White Wagtail is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found near water bodies and agricultural areas. Its grey upperparts, white underparts and long, wagging tail are distinctive. It feeds on insects, foraging near water. Its calls are a series of sharp "tsit-tsit" notes. It plays a role in controlling insect populations.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The White Wagtail was observed in 9 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 9 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 13 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Ahmedguda, Shamirpet and Dundigal. Overall, the White Wagtail is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open wet areas such as riverbanks, lakeshores and agricultural fields near water.



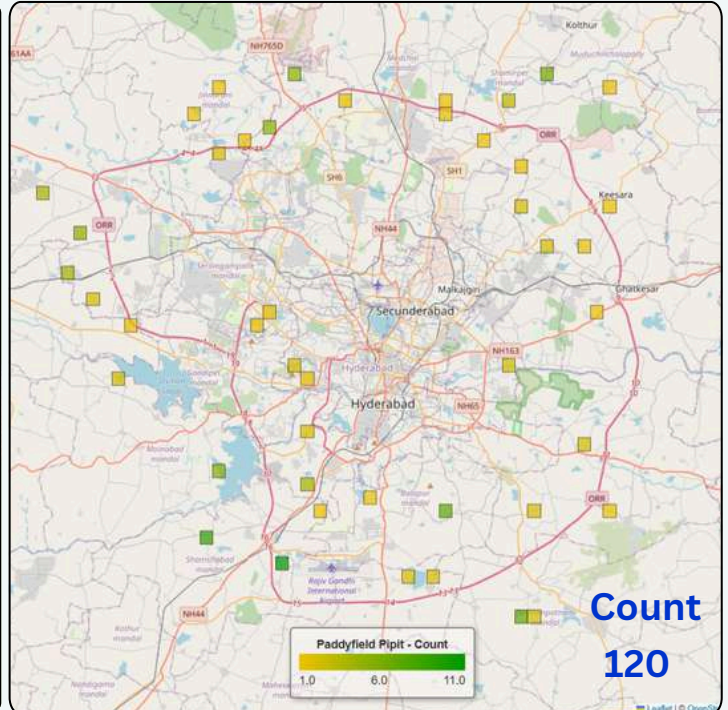
# Paddyfield Pipit

*Anthus rufulus*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

© Kishore Bakshi



## Migratory Status

**Resident**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Paddyfield Pipit is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects and seeds, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Paddyfield Pipit was observed in 61 out of 720 checklists, showing it is occasionally seen in the area. It was found across 45 different locations, suggesting it is moderately spread. A total of 120 individuals were counted, with frequent sightings in areas like Shamshabad, Shamirpet and Nagireddiguda. Overall, the Paddyfield Pipit is occasionally seen and moderately spread across the region, typically inhabiting grasslands, agricultural fields and open scrublands.

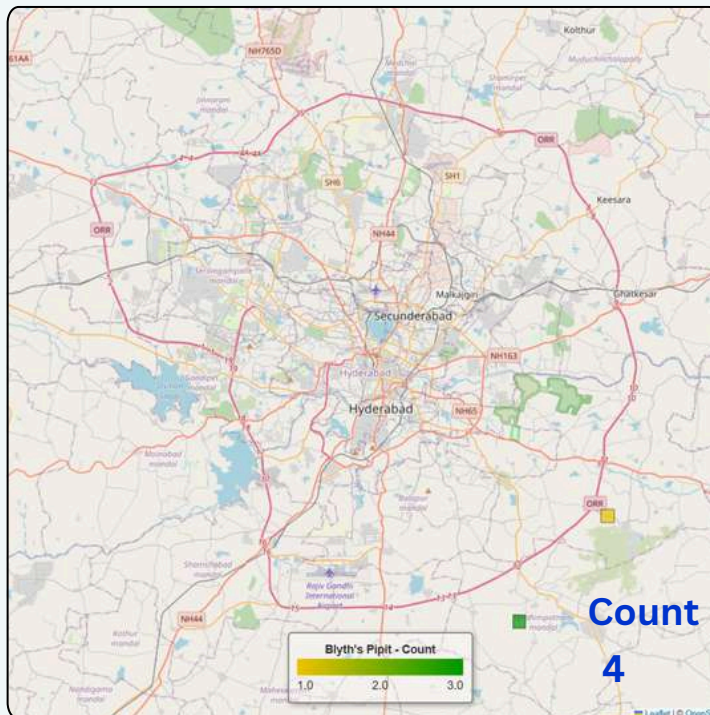
# Blyth's Pipit

*Anthus godlewskii*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, Blyth's Pipit is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in grasslands and agricultural lands. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects and seeds, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

Blyth's Pipit was observed in 3 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 2 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 4 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Ibrahimpatnam and Sanghinagar. Overall, Blyth's Pipit is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open grasslands, fallow fields and scrubby areas.



# Tawny Pipit

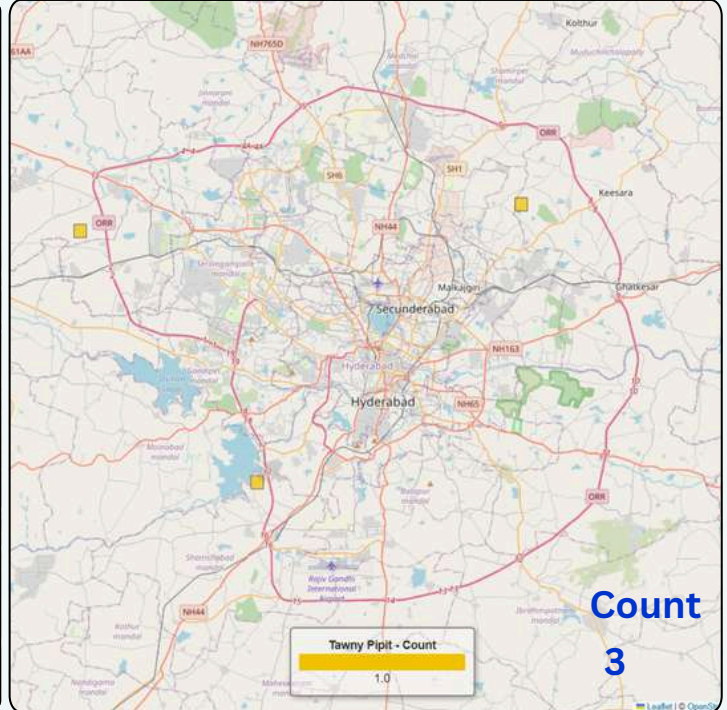
*Anthus campestris*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**



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## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Open Habitat**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Tawny Pipit is found across the Indian subcontinent, favoring grasslands and agricultural areas. Its tawny plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects and seeds, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Tawny Pipit was reported in only 3 out of 720 checklists, indicating it is not frequently seen in the area. It was recorded at 3 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 3 individuals were reported, with sightings in areas like Dammaiguda, Himayat Sagar and Ghanapur. Overall, the Tawny Pipit is an uncommon and localized species in the region, typically inhabiting open dry habitats such as grasslands, scrublands and fallow agricultural fields.

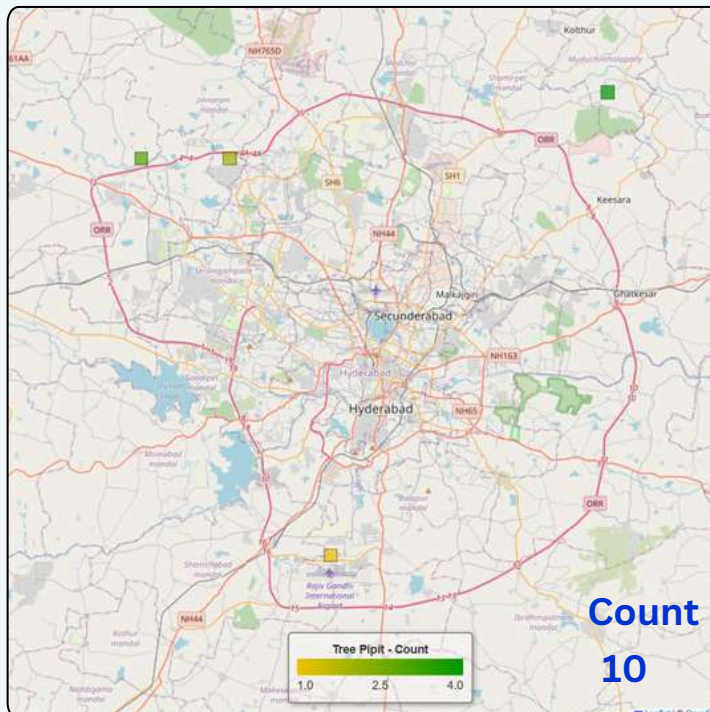
# Tree Pipit

*Anthus trivialis*

**WLPA Status**

**Schedule-II**

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## Migratory Status

**Winter Migrant**

## Habitat

**Non Specialised**

## IUCN Status

**Least Concern**

## Diet

**Invertebrate**

## Description :

A small, ground-dwelling bird, the Tree Pipit is a winter visitor to the Indian subcontinent, found in grasslands and agricultural areas. Its streaked brown plumage and thin bill are distinctive. It feeds on insects and seeds, foraging on the ground. Its song is a series of thin, high-pitched notes. It plays a role in seed dispersal and insect control.

## Distribution & Abundance :

The Tree Pipit was observed in 4 out of 720 checklists, showing it is rarely seen in the area. It was found across 4 different locations, suggesting it is localized. A total of 10 individuals were counted, with sightings primarily from areas like Adraspalle, Shamshabad Airport and Patancheru. Overall, the Tree Pipit is rarely seen and localized across the region, typically inhabiting open woodlands, forest edges and scrubby grasslands.



## Feb 2025 Survey - Species List

S No	Common Name	Scientific Name	WLPA Status	Migratory Status	Habitat	IUCN Status	Diet
1	Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
2	Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
3	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
5	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
6	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
7	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
8	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
9	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
10	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Schedule-I	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
11	Grey Francolin	<i>Ortygornis pondicerianus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
12	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Omnivore
13	Rock Bush-Quail	<i>Perdula argoondah</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Grassland & Scrub	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
14	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Not protected	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
15	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
16	Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
17	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
18	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
19	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Grassland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
20	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
21	Blue-faced Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
22	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
23	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
24	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
25	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Schedule-II	Summer Migrant & Passage Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
26	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
27	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
28	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balaisensis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
29	Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Omnivore
30	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
31	Grey-headed Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Not Recognised	Omnivore
32	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
33	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Omnivore
34	Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Omnivore
35	Indian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
36	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
37	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Thinornis dubius</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
38	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
39	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
40	Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
41	Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
42	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
43	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
44	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Omnivore
45	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
46	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
47	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
48	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Schedule-I	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
49	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
50	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
51	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Grassland & Scrub	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
52	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Schedule-II	Summer Migrant & Localized Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate

S No	Common Name	Scientific Name	WLPA Status	Migratory Status	Habitat	IUCN Status	Diet
53	Brown-headed Gull	Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Omnivore
54	Whiskered Tern	Chlidonias hybrida	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
55	River Tern	Sterna aurantia	Schedule-I	Resident & Local Migrant	Wetland	Vulnerable	Omnivore
56	Little Grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
57	Asian Openbill	Anastomus oscitans	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
58	Asian Woolly-necked Stork	Ciconia episcopus	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Near Threatened	Vertebrate & Carrion
59	Painted Stork	Mycteria leucocephala	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
60	Oriental Darter	Anhinga melanogaster	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
61	Little Cormorant	Microcarbo niger	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
62	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
63	Indian Cormorant	Phalacrocorax fuscicollis	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
64	Glossy Ibis	Plegadis falcinellus	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
65	Black-headed Ibis	Threskiornis melanocephalus	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
66	Red-naped Ibis	Pseudibis papillosa	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
67	Black Bittern	Botaurus flavicollis	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
68	Cinnamon Bittern	Botaurus cinnamomeus	Schedule-I	Resident & Local Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
69	Yellow Bittern	Botaurus sinensis	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
70	Black-crowned Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
71	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
72	Indian Pond-Heron	Ardeola grayii	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
73	Eastern Cattle-Egret	Ardea coromanda	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
74	Great Egret	Ardea alba	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
75	Intermediate Egret	Ardea intermedia	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
76	Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
77	Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
78	Spot-billed Pelican	Pelecanus philippensis	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Near Threatened	Vertebrate & Carrion
79	Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	Schedule-I	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
80	Black-winged Kite	Elanus caeruleus	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
81	Oriental Honey-buzzard	Pernis ptilorhynchus	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
82	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	Circaetus gallicus	Schedule-I	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
83	Booted Eagle	Hieraaetus pennatus	Schedule-I	Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
84	Shikra	Tachyspiza badia	Schedule-I	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
85	Western Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus	Schedule-I	Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
86	Pallid Harrier	Circus macrourus	Schedule-I	Winter Migrant	Grassland	Near Threatened	Vertebrate & Carrion
87	Black Kite	Milvus migrans	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
88	Rock Eagle-Owl	Bubo bengalensis	Schedule-I	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
89	Spotted Owlet	Athene brama	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
90	Eurasian Hoopoe	Upupa epops	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant & Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
91	Indian Grey Hornbill	Ocyrceros birostris	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
92	Asian Green Bee-eater	Merops orientalis	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
93	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Merops philippinus	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant & Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
94	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
95	White-throated Kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnensis	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
96	Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
97	Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Omnivore
98	Coppersmith Barbet	Psilopogon haemacephalus	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
99	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	Leiopicus mahrattensis	Schedule-I	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
100	White-naped Woodpecker	Chrysocolaptes festivus	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
101	Black-rumped Flameback	Dinopium benghalense	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
102	Eurasian Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
103	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	Schedule-I	Resident & Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
104	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Psittacula krameri	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
105	Plum-headed Parakeet	Psittacula cyanocephala	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
106	Small Minivet	Pericrocotus cinnamomeus	Schedule-I	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate



S No	Common Name	Scientific Name	WLPA Status	Migratory Status	Habitat	IUCN Status	Diet
107	Indian Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
108	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
109	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
110	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
111	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
112	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
113	Spot-breasted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albogularis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
114	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Omnivore
115	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
116	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
117	Indian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Within-India Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
118	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
119	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
120	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Within-India Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
121	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
122	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Not protected	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Vertebrate & Carrion
123	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
124	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Omnivore
125	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
126	Jerdon's Bushlark	<i>Plocealauda affinis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Omnivore
127	Indian Bushlark	<i>Plocealauda erythroptera</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Omnivore
128	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
129	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
130	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest	Least Concern	Invertebrate
131	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
132	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
133	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
134	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
135	Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
136	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
137	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
138	Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
139	Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Grassland & Scrub	Least Concern	Invertebrate
140	Dusky Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
141	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant & Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
142	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
143	Eastern Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
144	Streak-throated Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i>	Schedule-II	Local Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
145	White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
146	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
147	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
148	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
149	Green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
150	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
151	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
152	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca crassirostris</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Grassland & Scrub	Least Concern	Invertebrate
153	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
154	Indian White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
155	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hypertyra</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
156	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
157	Jungle Babbler	<i>Argya striata</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
158	Yellow-billed Babbler	<i>Argya affinis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
159	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
160	Indian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
161	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
162	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	Schedule-II	Resident & Within-India Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Omnivore
163	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore

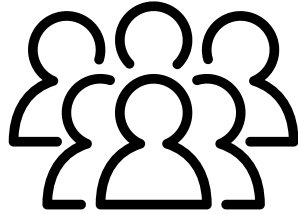
S No	Common Name	Scientific Name	WLPA Status	Migratory Status	Habitat	IUCN Status	Diet
164	Asian Brown Flycatcher	Muscicapa dauurica	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant & Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
165	Indian Robin	Copsychus fulicatus	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
166	Oriental Magpie-Robin	Copsychus saularis	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
167	Verditer Flycatcher	Eumyias thalassinus	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant & Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
168	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	Cyornis tickelliae	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
169	Taiga Flycatcher	Ficedula albicilla	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
170	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Ficedula parva	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Invertebrate
171	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
172	Blue Rock-Thrush	Monticola solitarius	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Omnivore
173	Siberian Stonechat	Saxicola maurus	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
174	Pied Bushchat	Saxicola caprata	Schedule-II	Resident & Within-India Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
175	Brown Rock Chat	Oenanthe fusca	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
176	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	Pachyglossa agilis	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
177	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	Dicaeum erythrorhynchos	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
178	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Leptocoma zeylonica	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
179	Purple Sunbird	Cinnyris asiaticus	Schedule-II	Resident & Local Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Fruit & Nect
180	Streaked Weaver	Ploceus manyar	Schedule-II	Resident	Wetland	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
181	Baya Weaver	Ploceus philippinus	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
182	Indian Silverbill	Euodice malabarica	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
183	Scaly-breasted Munia	Lonchura punctulata	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
184	Tricolored Munia	Lonchura malacca	Schedule-II	Resident	Grassland & Scrub	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
185	Red Avadavat	Amandava amandava	Schedule-II	Resident	Grassland & Scrub	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
186	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	Schedule-II	Resident & Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Plant & Seed
187	Yellow-throated Sparrow	Gymnoris xanthocollis	Schedule-II	Resident	Forest & Plantation	Least Concern	Omnivore
188	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant & Localized Summer Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
189	Western Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
190	White-browed Wagtail	Motacilla maderaspatensis	Schedule-II	Resident	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate
191	White Wagtail	Motacilla alba	Schedule-II	Within-India Migrant & Winter Migrant	Wetland	Least Concern	Invertebrate
192	Paddyfield Pipit	Anthus rufulus	Schedule-II	Resident	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
193	Blyth's Pipit	Anthus godlewskii	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
194	Tawny Pipit	Anthus campestris	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Open Habitat	Least Concern	Invertebrate
195	Tree Pipit	Anthus trivialis	Schedule-II	Winter Migrant	Non Specialised	Least Concern	Invertebrate

## eBird Data - 720 Checklists

For an in-depth analysis of the 720 eBird checklists compiled during Season 1 of the survey, along with a complete list of documented bird species, please refer to the **eBird Trip Report** linked below.

<https://ebird.org/tripreport/328931?view=checklists>





## Photo Gallery





# Survey Selfies





## First Meeting at KBR Park



## Birdwalk at Sanjevaiah Park





## Mock Survey at Zoological Park



## Closing Ceremony - Season 1







## Testimonials



*“Once again, thanks to the organisers, who are the driving force behind this for the constant push and motivation. A big shout out to the volunteers, specially those who did multiple cells!”*

**Sagarika Melkote**

---

*“Congratulations!! And big thanks to the organizers for making it happen and giving us the chance to be part of it. Amazing effort from everyone—so cool to see Hyderabad’s birdlife come alive! Looking forward to more!”*

**Samyooktha Manohar**

---

*“Congratulations to all the organisers/team leads & the volunteers to put in their time & energy to complete this task.... As mentioned above it's been a wonderful journey of learning, meeting a lot of new people, sharing one's knowledge. This activity has added fuel for a lot of people like me to take up Birding as an activity. Thank you once again to all the inspiring leads.”*

**Ketan Turakhia**

---

*“I really enjoyed doing this survey and meeting people.  
Met some amazing people through this so thanks for the opportunity!”*

**Alisha Rao**

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*“This is an incredible feat and an achievement. Congratulations to the whole team. The detailed planning and execution is impeccable. I really feel bad for myself for not participating. I hope to get on board next year. Well done to the entire team, again “*

**Syam Sundar Potturi**

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*“It was an incredible experience to be part of this survey! Grateful to the entire team for their efforts in making this happen. Looking forward to contributing to future surveys.”*

**Sruthini Kumaran**

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*“A big thanks and kudos to all the organizers, trainers, educators, guides, teammates, and mentors who worked in different ways to make the first Hyderabad Bird Atlas survey a success!!! Curating the book, collecting and compiling data, training volunteers, and so much more—every effort counted. Riyaansh and I are super happy to have been part of this first survey!!!! Looking forward to the same fruitful association soon for the next Survey... Riyaansh and Daarshik want to play a bigger role this time and so do I.. Cheers!!!”*

**Krishna Prasad Pindiri**



*“Learnt a Lot! Formalised a hobby! Went Places!.Found new friends, young and Old and would like to meet and make many more.. Made a checklist for the first time in my life! Would like to make many more, be a continuous part of HBA surveys, and thanks to all , Gurus, Friends, who have put in so much efforts to bring these birds to the forefront !! Kudos..”*

**Girish N**

---

*“HBA is what introduced me to birds and wow.. What a journey it has been. Whenever i look up, all i want to spot is birds. Thanks hba, thanks all the annas and the uncles who where patient enough to teach my inquisitive and troublesome mind. Thank you kishore uncle, sriram uncle gopal uncle and naveen anna for making me a birder”*

**Riyaansh**

---

*“A big shoutout to the entire HBA team. Learnt a lot from this group. This process infact channelised our "just a hobby of clicking photographs of birds" into something useful and meaningful contribution to a survey.Thanks for all the training sessions and walks by the organisers. This has a lot of impact on us. thanks again!!”*

**Harsha Chandu**

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*“Excellent planning, training, brainstorming, team building, dedication of the core team made this possible. Second round will have more volunteers and more enthusiasm. A big salute to the core team.“*

**M L Raju**

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*“Congratulations to every member of Hyderabad Bird Atlas for their outstanding efforts in making this a success. Your dedication, especially waking up early on these cold mornings, is truly commendable. A special thanks to Sri Ram sir, Farida ma’am, and Chitra ma’am for their invaluable contributions.”*

**Tauqeer Khan**

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*“What an awesome document! Hope to physically be able to be a part of it next year. Thanks for finding my photos worthy, at least i have the consolation of being part of it this time.”*

**Tina Shangloo**

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*“It was a great learning experience with HBA, thank you for taking the time to share your knowledge and expertise. Looking forward to the next survey.”*

**Divya Malaiya**

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📱 Scan the QR code to visit our website & social media!

