



Authors

Gouthami K
Deepika N Karanth
Anjali HR
Vrijulal MV

Published by



Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology
A unit of Alva's Education Foundation


PRINCIPAL
Alva's Institute of Engg. & Technology,
Majur. MOOSIDRI - 574 225. DK

CONTENTS

Map of Shobhavana Campus	03
About AEF	04
About Chirpp	05
Background	06
Acknowledgements	07
Introduction	08
Bird Guide	10-72
Checklist of Birds	73
References	76
About the Authors	77

SHOBHAVANA CAMPUS

Total Area : 15 Acres

Location : 13°12'30"N, 74°96'93"E

Shobhavana Campus was divided into 6 areas to make it easy for documentation purposes as seen below,



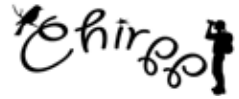
1. Shobhavana
2. Cottage Area
3. Bird & Butterfly Park
4. Virasat Ground
5. Beyond Virasat Ground
6. Pond Area

About Alva's Education Foundation

Alva's Education Foundation, the crown of Moodbidre, is well known for the integration of cultural and sport activities with academics. The Foundation has 20 Educational institutions with more than 25,000 students. Starting its activity in the year 1995 with Nursing and Ayurveda streams of education and now it has primary to post-graduate courses in General Education, Paramedical Courses, Engineering and Management, Alternative Medicine encompassing students from all over India and abroad. Presently it offers 28 UG (Undergraduate) and 21 PG (Post Graduate) programmes. Having been recognized as a premier institute under Mangalore University college has carved a niche for itself. Alva's college strives to fulfill the aspirations of such young spirits possibly by changing their vicissitude and making them into responsible individual capable of shouldering responsibilities both at the individual and social levels. Have been bagging highest number of ranks in Mangalore University examinations and retained the championship of sports and cultural activities since ten years.

Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology is a premier Engineering Institute of Alva's Education Foundation established in the year 2008. It has a lush green campus spread over 30 acres; a part of ALVA'S-SHOBHAVANA, 144 acres spread on a famous herbal garden with more than two thousand variety of herbal plants. Its vision is to impart quality technical education, moral values, social concern and patriotism to the students and mould them into excellent professionals and credible citizens. Mission is to set up a centre for excellence by offering world class technical education and research opportunities of very high standards and making our students technologically the best and ethically strong.

About 'Chirpp'



'Chirpp' is a student's club started in the year 2016. The club mainly focuses on observing, documenting and creating awareness about various resident and migratory birds and their importance. It also conducts talks on birds by experts, publishes posters and conducts awareness campaigns in the nearby schools. Students from this club are the pioneers in documenting the avifauna specific to Mijar area.

Since its inception, Chirpp club have been documenting birds regularly in the AIET campus and have accumulated large amount of data on both resident and migratory birds. When checked for previous data on birds in Moodbidre region, we could not find any publications to compare our data. Hence we felt there is a need to publish our accumulated data as this will be an inventory for all those who study the birds in future. A total of 103 bird species belonging to 41 families have been documented. 14 Migratory birds have been noted in the last one year. This will enable to future generations to compare, analyse and make development plans that are environmentally sustainable.

We have uploaded the data on the e-bird application which documents birds across the globe. After review, e-bird has declared our campus as one of the hotspots (Public birding location created by e-bird) in the region for birds. Further discussion with our Managing Trustee on publishing the data in the form of a book has enabled this idea turn into a reality.

Background

Birds are an integral part of an eco-system. They are important because they keep systems in balance, pollinate plants, disperse seeds, scavenge carcasses and recycle nutrients back into the earth. They are one of the diverse group of organisms with around 10,000 species globally. They have inhabited all the habitats on the planet right from the rich wetlands to cold and hot desserts. However, their numbers across the globe are reducing due to rapid urbanization, loss of forest lands for agriculture, monoculture and various types of pollution.

Understanding the importance and the need for conservation of birds, Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology provided us an opportunity to study the bird diversity at the Shobhavana Campus under the guidance of researchers from Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, through the Chirpp club, which is a bird watching club at the campus. Hence a study was performed for the duration of one year, in documenting the diversity of birds, identifying the resident and migratory species and the areas within the campus that they inhabit.

Acknowledgements

We are extremely thankful to **Dr. M Mohan Alva** and the Alva's Education Foundation for giving us the opportunity to conduct this study at the campus and render complete support in publishing this book.

We also thank **Mr. Vivek M Alva**, Managing Trustee,
Alva's Education Foundation for motivating
and encouraging us in making this book a reality.

We are thankful to the principal, **Mr Peter Fernandez**,
Alva's Institute of Engineering & Technology,
for his support & motivation.

Thanks are also due to all the well-wishers,
students and the faculties for their support.

We thank **Mr Chaturved Shet** for rendering help
during the field visits and for documentation.

We thank all the members of the **Chirpp** club for actively
taking part in the documentation process and helping us
with impressive photographs for the book.

We are thankful to all other members who have given their
beautiful photographs of birds for the book.

Introduction

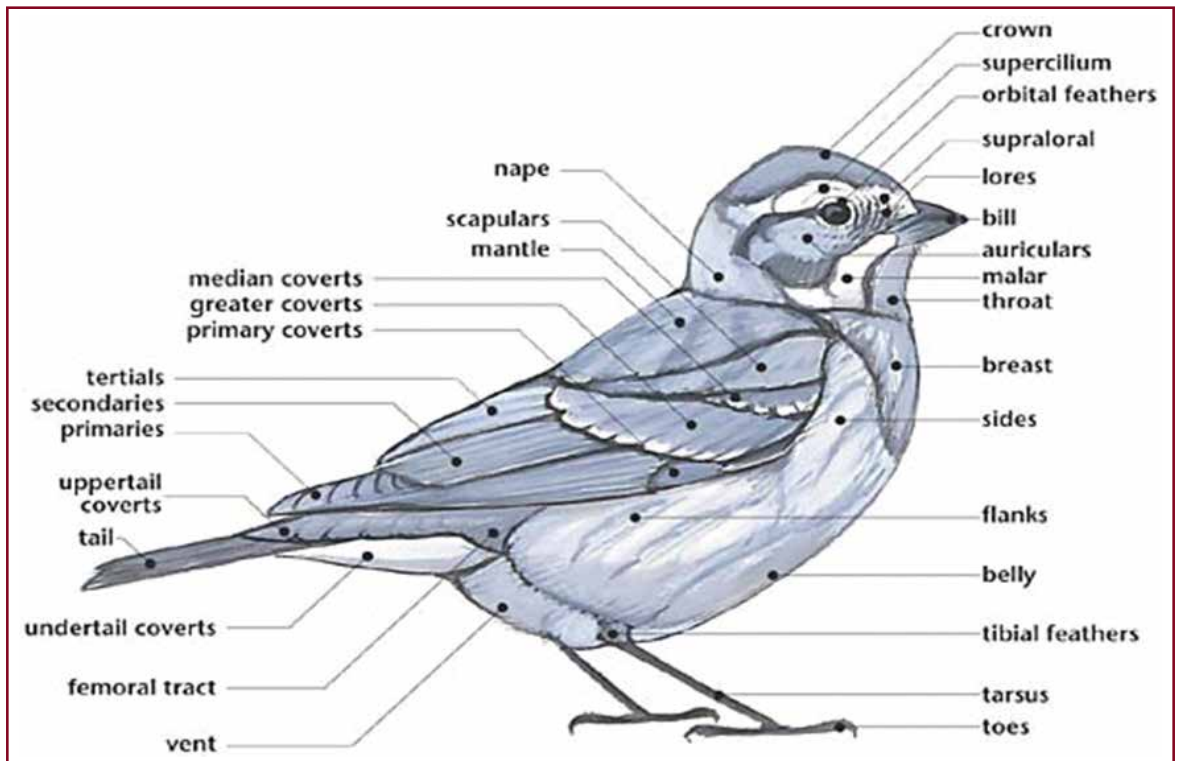
We find birds all around us no matter where we are. In general terms, they can be easily defined as they are the only creature with feathers. All birds might seem quite similar except for their size and colourful feathers. However, with keen observation it becomes evident that each species is extremely different from one another right from the way they fly to complex behaviours and way of life. It is astonishing that some birds travel across the globe while others are restricted to very small areas. Like any living organism, birds are well adapted to their environment; to reach or catch the food they eat, or to escape from the predators they share the habitats with. There are certain habitats on the planet that take the conditions to the extreme, where only few organisms have managed to adapt and survive and birds have adapted themselves to thrive in these harsh conditions.

Birds are an integral part of any ecosystem around the world. It is estimated that there are about 10000 species of birds in the world of which about 1301 are in India. These numbers show how diverse the birds are around us. The diverse geographical conditions in our country are the prime reason for hosting such diversity of avifauna. In Karnataka, about 531 species have been documented. Western Ghats has about 508 species of birds of which 19 are known to be endemic. Moodbidre – a small town in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka lies amidst the Western Ghats and hosts a variety of birds. It was observed that no study was taken up in this area to document the avifauna specific to Moodbidre. Considering birds are bio-indicators of a healthy environment, an attempt to document the bird diversity has been made at a small portion of Moodbidre town – Alva's Shobhavana Campus situated at Mijar.

Shobhavana campus hosts a wide range of floral diversity as there are dedicated spaces allotted for medicinal plants, herbal gardens, a bird and butterfly park, coconut plantations, arecanut plantation, two small water bodies and a good amount of natural vegetation. These diverse habitats within the college campus make it an ideal spot to observe and document the avifauna as a pilot study. This can further be replicated later in multiple areas for a comprehensive study of bird diversity at Moodbidre town.

In this book, we have attempted to give the readers an insight to the diversity of birds found in this area and will aid in identifying the birds that they spot. A total of 103 species belonging to 41 families have been placed here with photographs and description.

Below figure helps as a reference, in understanding the description of birds given in the following pages.



BLACK KITE

Milvus migrans

ಹದ್ದು

Type : Resident

Identification

A large bird and a medium sized bird of prey that is well adapted to urban habitats. Easily identified at flight by their arched wings and shallow forked tail. More of a dark brown with black and white markings under wings and tail.

Breeding season : December to February

Diet : Small rodents, chicks of other birds, bats, insects and can scavenge on dead animals or human refuse



Photo - Vrijulal

BRAHMINY KITE

Haliastur indus

ಗರುಡ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large bird with white head, neck and upper belly. Reddish brown in upper parts, wings and tail. Black at the tip of the wings visible only at flight. Juvenile has different shades of brown and looks similar to Black Kite.

Breeding season : December to April

Diet : Carrion, insects and fishes, small mammals and birds



Photo - Vishal Naik

CRESTED GOSHAWK

Scientific Name: *Accipiter trivirgatus*

ಜುಟ್ಟಿನ ಬಿಜ್ಜು

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a large sized bird of prey with a short crest. It has short, broad wings with a long tail. Under parts are pale in colour with fine rufous streaks on the breast and bars on the belly. Females are much larger than males

Breeding season : March to July

Diet : Squirrels, rodents, bats, rats, birds and reptiles



Photo - RajMohan MR

CRESTED HAWK EAGLE

Scientific Name: *Nisaetus cirrhatus*

ಜೋಟ್ಟಿ ಗರೂಡ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large sized bird of prey with brown above, white below with barring on the undersides of the flight feathers and tail. It is a forest eagle occurring singly in open woodland preferring a higher tree density. It is dimorphic in nature, hence the other name 'Changeable Hawk Eagle'.

Breeding season : December to April

Diet : Small Mammals, birds and reptiles



Photo - MJithesh Pai

CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE

Scientific Name: *Spilornis cheela*

ತುರಾಯಿ ಪನ್ನಗಾರಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a medium sized bird of prey. It has round wings and a short tail with bare facial skin and yellow legs. Its short black white fan-shaped nuchal crest gives it a thick necked appearance. The underside is spotted with white and yellow.

Breeding season : December to March.

Diet : Snakes, Lizards, birds, amphibians, mammals and fishes



Photo - Vrijulal

SHIKRA

Scientific Name: *Accipiter badius*

ಬಿಜ್ಜು

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a small bird of prey bird. Has short rounded wings and a long narrow tail, upperparts are grey and under parts are white with rufous-brown barring and lower belly is less barred. Males have a red iris where as female have a less red iris and larger than males.

Breeding season : March to June

Diet : Rodents, squirrels, small and medium sized birds like pigeons, small reptiles (mainly lizards but some times small snakes) and insects



Photo - MJitheshPai

WHITE-BELLIED SEA EAGLE

Scientific Name: *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

ಬಿಳಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೀನು ಜಿಡುಗ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large bird of prey. Has a white head, rump and under parts, and dark or grey back and wings. Has the black flight feathers under the wings that are seen during flight. Bill is large, typical shape for most bird of prey, with a darker tip. The legs and feet are yellow or grey, with claws. Males and females look alike.

Breeding season : October to July

Diet : Aquatic animals, such as fish, turtles and sea snakes and also birds. Sometimes seen scavenging on dead animals.



Photo - Shanmukharaja Muroor

BLYTH'S REED WARBLER

Acrocephalus dumetorum

ಬೂದು ಉಲಿಯಕಿ

Type : Migratory

Identification

It is a small bird similar to sparrow in size. Has plain brown with little grey at the back, lighter under parts. Has a short pointed beak. Can be seen often in the scrubs or in bushes. Sometimes seen on trees singing. Visits campus only in winters

Breeding season : May to July

Diet : Insects, berries



Photo - RKBalaji

THICK BILLED WARBLER

Scientific Name: Arundinax aedon

ದಪ್ಪಕೊಕ್ಕಿನ ಉಲಿಯಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Slightly bigger than a sparrow in size. Can be seen in bushes and scrubs and any dense vegetation close to the ground. Beak is short and pointed, rufous upper part and whitish under parts.

Breeding season : June to July

Diet : Insects



Photo - Kushal Adaki

COMMON IORA

Scientific Name: *Aegithina tiphia*

ಮಧುರಕಂಠ

Type : Resident

Identification

A yellowish green bird similar to the size of Myna. Easily identified by their beautiful long whistles. Sharp beak, males have black cap during breeding season, white bars on the wings and have olive tail.

Breeding season : December to September

Diet : Insects, fruits, nectar



Photo - Harish Gowda N

COMMON KINGFISHER

Scientific Name: *Alcedo atthis*

ನೀಲಿ ಮಿಂಚುಳ್ಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A bird slightly bigger than a sparrow size, with a long beak, short tail, bright blue upper parts and orange under parts, has white patch in the throat and both the sides. Females have red lower mandible (beak).

Breeding season : February to April

Diet : Fishes, amphibians, crustaceans and small vertebrates



Photo - MJitheshPai

WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER

Scientific Name: *Halcyon smyrnensis*

ಗದ್ದೆ ಮಿಂಚುಳ್ಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Medium Sized bird with brown head, lower belly, shoulders and flanks. Blue upper parts, wings and tail. Prominent white in the throat and breast. Bright red beak and legs. White patches are visible in the wings during flight. Male and females are alike.

Breeding season : June to September

Diet : Insects, earthworms, rodents, snakes, crustaceans, fish and frogs



Photo - MJitheshPai

ASIAN PALM SWIFT

Scientific Name: *Cypsiurus balasiensis*

ತಾಳೆ ಬಾನಾಡಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Small slender bird seen often flying up high in the sky with long and deeply forked tail (Sometimes fork shape not visible). Pale brown body with wings arched backwards more. Males and females are similar.

Breeding season : April to June

Diet : Ariel insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

LITTLE SWIFT

Scientific Name: *Apus affinis*

ಬಾನಾಡಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Small black bird seen commonly flying high in the sky. Mainly black, having white in rump. Has very short legs and short square tail.

Breeding season : March to May

Diet : Ariel insects



Photo - Alan D Manson

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

Scientific Name: *Nycticorax nycticorax*

ಇರುಳುಬಕೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A white or grey colored medium sized bird with black crown and back. Has red eyes, yellow short legs and round grey tail. Both male and female are similar in appearance but males are slightly larger.

Breeding season : July to November

Diet : small fishes, frogs, aquatic insects, small mammals and small birds.



Photo - MJitheshPai

CATTLE EGRET

Scientific Name: *Bubulcus ibis*

ಗೋವಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Bird with White plumage, Short neck, Yellow beak and eyes, Black legs. Orange-puff plumage on back and across the neck during breeding.

Breeding season : Throughout the year.

Diet : Insects, arachnids



Photo - MJitheshPai

INDIAN POND HERON

Scientific Name: *Ardeola greyii*

ಕೊಳದ ಬಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

Normally found around water bodies and marshy areas. Short neck, dull brown back, streaked dark brown head and neck, white colour wings visible during flight, blue and yellow beak with black tip, yellowish green legs. In breeding season, males turn to dark maroon back, whiter, buffy head and neck.

Breeding season : May to September

Diet : Aquatic insects, fishes, frogs and crustaceans



Photo - ShivaShankar

INTERMEDIATE EGRET

Scientific Name: *Ardea intermedia*

ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಬಿಳ್ಳಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It's a white coloured medium sized bird. Its size is between Great Egret and Little Egret, hence the name. Non-breeding birds have dark legs and thick yellow bill, where as breeding birds have reddish or black bill and long filament like feathers on their neck and back.

Breeding season : July to September

Diet : fish, frogs, crustaceans and insects



Photo - Alan D Manson

LITTLE EGRET

Scientific Name: *Egretta garzetta*

ಸಣ್ಣ ಬೆಳಕೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized bird but small compared to other egrets, found near fresh water bodies and coastal regions. Bright white body, black beak and legs with yellow feet. During breeding season, males develop two long plumes on nape, around breast and on the back.

Breeding season : March to June

Diet : Fishes, amphibians, crustaceans and small reptiles



Photo - MjitheshPai

E CUCKOOSHRIKE

Scientific Name: *Coracina macei*
ಕೋಗಿಲೆ ಕೀಚುಗ

Type : Resident

Identification

A Medium sized bird that is slender but is large among the cuckooshrikes. Lead grey in colour, whitish breast, broad eye-streak. Wings and tail are black tipped. Female have grey bars in the under parts.

Breeding season : : May to July

Diet : Insects and their larvae



Photo - MJitheshPai



SMALL MINIVET

Scientific Name: *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*
ಸಣ್ಣಚಿತ್ರವಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird with long wings. Males are with dark grey head, back and throat, orange and yellow under parts. Females have whitish head and throat, yellowish under parts and grey upper parts.

Breeding season : February to November

Diet : insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

RED WATTLED LAPWING

Scientific Name: *Vanellus indicus*

ಕೆಂಪು ಟೆಟ್ಟೆಬಿಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Found on the ground in open lands, rocky areas and near water bodies. Light brown wings and back, with black head, throat and breast; white bar from near the eye separating these two colours till under parts and tail, a fleshy red wattle near the eye, short tail with black tip, beak is red with black tip, yellow legs.

Breeding season : March to August

Diet : Insects, invertebrates, grains

Family: Charadriidae



Photo - Alan D Manson

GOLDEN-FRONTED LAFBIRD

Scientific Name: *Chloropsis aurifrons*

ಹೊನ್ನಹಣೆಯ ಎಲೆಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized green bird that's slightly smaller than Myna. Prominent golden forehead, black face and throat, small blue marking just under the black beak. Juveniles lack black face and throat and is duller in females.

Breeding season : May to August

Diet : Insects and berries



Photo - MJitheshPai

JERDON'S LAFBIRD

Scientific Name: *Chloropsis jerdoni*

ಹಸಿರು ಎಲೆಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a green bird slightly smaller than a Myna. Male has yellow-tinged head, black face and throat. Female has a greener head and blue throat and lacks the black face.

Breeding season : September to march

Diet : insects, fruit and nectar



Photo - MJitheshPai

ASHY PRINIA

Scientific Name: *Prinia socialis*

ಟುವಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a small bird with long tail (usually upright), Pale Yellow under part and ashy back. Usually found in grasslands, scrublands and thick bushes. Can be easily identified by its loud call.

Breeding season : Throughout the year
(varies with the locality)

Diet : insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

PLAIN PRINIA

Scientific Name: *Prinia inornata*

ಉಪಿಯಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Small bird similar in size of sparrow with Olive-brown with whitish supercilium, rufous fringes on the closed wings. Long tail. Males and females are identical

Breeding season : March to July

Diet : Insects



Photo - MJitheshPai

Family: Charadriidae

A small, green and white bird, possibly a species of warbler or finch, is perched on a dark, textured rock. The bird has a green head and back, a white underbelly, and a small, pointed beak. It is facing left, and its legs are visible as it grips the rock. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

ಸಿಂಪಿಗ

A small, green and white bird, possibly a species of warbler or finch, is perched on a large, reddish-brown rock. The bird has a long, thin beak and is looking towards the left. Its plumage is primarily green on the back and white on the underside, with some yellowish-green on the wings. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural, outdoor environment.

Diet : Insects and sometimes nectar



Photo - Alan D Manson

BLUE ROCK PIGEON

Scientific Name: *Columba livia*
ಪಾರಿವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized blue-grey bird, yellow, green and purple iridescence across the neck. Black bars on wings. Black band on the tail.

Breeding season : Throughout the year
Diet : Pulses and cereals



Photo - MJitheshPai

COMMON EMERALD DOVE

Scientific Name: *Chalcophaps indica*
ಪಚ್ಚಿ ಪಾರಿವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

This is a medium sized pigeon, common in rainforest and similar dense wet woodlands, mangroves and coastal heaths. The back and wings are bright emerald green, hence the common name. The flight feathers and tail are blackish and white bars on the lower back.

Breeding season : December to April
Diet : Feeds on seeds and fruits of a wide variety of plants.



Photo - ShivaShankar

GREY-FRONTED GREEN PIGEON

Scientific Name: *Treron affinis*

ಹಸಿರು ಪಾರಿವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

Pigeon sized bird with green body, with brighter brown back and wings, with yellowish patterns. Short bill. Grey forehead. Females have green back unlike the males.

Breeding season : December to March

Diet : Fruits, berries, termites, figs and seeds



Photo - Alan D Manson

SPOTTED DOVE

Scientific Name: *Spilopelia chinensis*

ಚೋರೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Slightly smaller than pigeon. Found in woodlands, moister areas and ground. Grey head and belly, rosy breast, semi-collars on the neck with black colour with white tips, brownish-grey back and wings with white spots, white feathers on the edges of the wings and tail which is visible during flight, pink short legs.

Breeding season : March to May (summer)

Diet : Seeds, Grains, fruits and grass seeds



Photo - MJitheshPai

HOUSE CROW

Scientific Name: *Corvus splendens*
ಬೂದುಕಾಗೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large sized grey colour bird with forehead, face, neck and wings are glossy black.



Breeding season : March to August
Diet : Insects, fruits, seeds, carcasses, small reptiles, chicks of other birds, human food remains



Photo - MJitheshPai



INDIAN JUNGLE CROW

Scientific Name: *Corvus culminates*
ಕಪ್ಪುಕಾಗೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large uniformly glossy black bird, with heavy black bill. Very commonly seen in the campus as its highly adapted to human environment.



Breeding season : March to May
Diet : Insects, fruits, seeds, carcasses, small reptiles, chicks of other birds, human food remains



Photo - ShivaShankar

RUFUS TREEPIE

Scientific Name: *Dendrocitta vagabunda*

ಮಟಪಕ್ಷಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Found in open forests and plantations. Cinnamon colour in major parts, black head, white on wings, greyish long tail with black tip, and black feet. Beak is black colour and slightly curved.

Breeding season : April to June

Diet : Fruits, petals, seeds, insects and small reptiles



Photo - Alan D Manson

Family: Charadriidae

ASIAN KOEL

Scientific Name: *Eudynamys scolopaceus*

ಕೋಗಿಲೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large bird with long tail. Males are glossy black with greenish beak and red iris (Eye). Females are brown with white stripes and spots. These birds don't build nest and lay a single egg in other bird's nest (Usually Crows)

Breeding season : April to August

Diet : Insects, caterpillars, fruits, eggs and small vertebrates



Photo - MJitheshPai

COMMON HAWK CUCKOO

Scientific Name: *Hierococcyx varius*

ದೊಡ್ಡಕೋಗಿಲೆ ಚಾಣ

Type : Resident

Identification

Also called the 'Brainfever Bird' is pigeon sized that looks similar to a small bird of prey (Shikra). Has grey on the upper part and whitish lower part with rufous markings, the eye has a yellow ring. Males and females are similar. Mimicking the looks of a hawk hence can be mistaken sometimes. These birds don't build nest and lay a single egg in other bird's nest (Usually Babblers)

Breeding season : March to June

Diet : Insects,



Photo - MJitheshPai

CROW PHEASANT

Scientific Name: *Centropus sinensis*

ಕೆಂಬೂತ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized glossy black bird with long tail. Chestnut coloured wings and back with ruby red eyes. This bird in the cuckoo family builds nest and takes care of the young.

Breeding season : June to September

Diet : Bird eggs, chicks of other birds, insects and sometimes fruits and seeds



Photo - ShivaShankar

NILGIRI FLOWERPECKER

Scientific Name: *Dicaeum concolor*

ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಬದನಿಕೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A tiny bird endemic to Western Ghats, found in canopies of forests and in fruit bearing and flowering plants. Has a thick black beak, greyish-brown on upper parts, whitish under parts, white brow near the eye.

Breeding season : January to April

Diet : Nectar, small fruits and berries

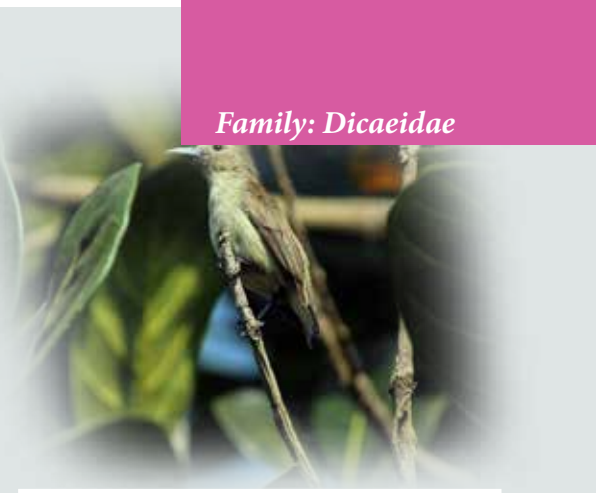


Photo - Alan D Manson

PALE BILLED FLOWERPECKER

Scientific Name: *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*

ಬದನಿಕೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A tiny bird seen commonly in hopping and chirping in flowering plants and trees with flowers and berries. Has pinkish bill, olive-green upper parts and dull yellow under parts.

Breeding season : February to June

Diet : Nectar, fruits/berries



Photo - MJitheshPai

ASHY DRONGO

Scientific Name: Dicrurus leucophaeus

ಬೂದು ಕಣಾಜ

Type : Resident

Identification

A Myna sized bird, dark grey in colour, long forked tail, crimson-red iris (Eye). Small white patches around eyes may be present. Known to mimic the calls of other birds.

Breeding season : May to June

Diet : Insects



Photo - MJitheshPai

BLACK DRONGO

Scientific Name: Dicrurus macrocercus

ಕಪಾಣಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A Myna sized black bird with long forked tail, a white spot near the beak for adults, brownish iris (Eye). A very territorial bird when nesting, has been observed chasing away much larger birds. Also known to mimic calls of other birds.

Breeding season : February to March

Diet : insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

BRONZED DRONGO

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus aeneus*

ಕಂಚುಕಜಾರಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a smaller when compared to other drongos. Black bird with sparkling metallic gloss on the head, neck and breast. Has flatter bill and shallow forked tail. The younger bird is duller compare to adults. Seen rarely in the campus.

Breeding season : February to July

Diet : Insects



Photo - Alan D Manson

GREATER RACKET-TAILED DRONGO

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus paradiseus*

ಬೀಮರಾಜ

Type : Resident

Identification

: Its the largest of the drongo species, glossy black in colour, with larger beak, crested head, a long forked tail that end with two racket like feathers. Known to mimic the calls of other birds and steal food from other birds.

Breeding season : April to August

Diet : Insects, fruits and nectar



Photo - MJitheshPai

INDIAN SILVER-BILLED MUNIA

Scientific Name: *Euodice malabarica*

ಬಿಳಿಕತ್ತಿನ ರಾಟವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a tiny bird with a conical silver-grey bill, buff-brown upper parts and white under parts with dark wings and tail. Sexes are similar.

Breeding season : Throughout the year

Diet : Grass seeds

Family: Estrildidae



Photo - MJitheshPai



SCALY BREASTED MUNIA

Scientific Name: *Lonchura punctulata*

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಟವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

A sparrow sized bird typically found in grasslands, plains and paddy fields. Brown head and upper parts, white breast and belly with black scales, brown tail. Beak is conical, design to extract grass seeds from husk.

Breeding season : June to august

Diet : Seeds, grains, berries and sometimes small insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

TRICOLOURED MUNIA

Scientific Name: *Lonchura malacca*

ರಾಟವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

A sparrow sized bird typically found in grasslands, around wetlands and scrublands. Black head, Rufus back and tail, white under parts, silver coloured conical shaped bill.

Breeding season : March to September

Diet : Grains, grass seeds



Photo - Alan D Manson

WHITE-RUMPED MUNIA

Scientific Name: *Lonchura striata*

ಬಿಳಿಪುಷ್ಪದ ರಾಟವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

A sparrow sized bird. Mainly dark brown above and breast. White belly and rump (Lower back just above the tail). May have streaks on the wings. There are a few subspecies under this with some variations in colour.

Breeding season : February to September

Diet : Grains and seeds



Photo - MJitheshPai

BARN SWALLOW

Scientific Name: *Hirundo rustica*

ಕವಲುತೋಕೆ

Type : Migratory

Identification

A tiny bird with glossy blue upper parts and rufous forehead and throat, white breast and belly, with deeply forked long tail.

Breeding season : February to March

Diet : Insects, moths, beetles and flies



Photo - MJitheshPai

RED-RUMPED SWALLOW

Scientific Name: *Cecropis daurica*

ಕೆಂಪು ಪೃಷ್ಠದ ಕವಲುತೋಕೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is similar to Barn Swallow but has reddish rumps, face and collar. Has black under the tail with brown tinged white under parts with fine streaks and blue upperparts.

Breeding season : April to August

Diet : Ariel Insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

JUNGLE BABLER

Scientific Name: *Turdiodes striata*

ಅಡವಿಹರಟೆ ಮಲ್ಲ

Type : Resident

Identification

Slightly bigger than a Myna, brownish grey in colour with darker upper parts and lighter under parts, yellow beak, usually found in a groups of 7-8, with loud chattering continuously.

Breeding season : Throughout the year

Diet : Seeds, insects, nectar and small fruits



Family: *Leiothrichidae*



Photo - Alan D Manson

RUFOUS BABLER

Scientific Name: *Turdiodes subrufa*

ಕೆಂಪು ನೀಜಗರ್ಲು

Type : Resident

Identification

A Myna sized bird with longer tail. Brown coloured bird with grey forehead. It has white to yellow iris and bright rufous coloured under parts.

Breeding season : February and November

Diet : Insects and berries



Photo - MJitheshPai

COPPERSMITH BARBET

Scientific Name: *Megalaima haemacephala*
ಕಂಚುಕುಟೆಗೆ

Type : Migratory

Identification

A bright green bird with crimson red colour on forehead and throat. Has yellow coloured throat with yellow ring around eyes and greenish under parts with fine streaks.

Breeding season : February to April

Diet : Frugivore, sometimes insects



Family: Megalaimidae



Photo - MJitheshPai

WHITE CHEECKED BARBET

Scientific Name: *Megalaima viridis*
ಸಣ್ಣಕುಟೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A Myna sized commonly found green bird with brownish head with white in the cheek, supercilium (Eye brow area). Chin and throat has white and brown streaks. Difficult to spot when sitting on trees amidst leaves.

Breeding season : December to May

Diet : Frugivore, sometimes insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER

Scientific Name: *Merops philippinus*
ನೀಲಿಬಾಲದ ಕಳ್ಳಿಪೀರ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is richly colored, slender green bird, has a narrow blue patch on face with a black eye strip and a yellow and brown throat. It has a blue tail and a black beak. Sexes are alike.

Breeding season : April to June
Diet : Insects (especially bees, wasps and hornets)



Photo - Alan D Manson

CHESTNUT-HEADED BEE-EATER

Scientific Name: *Merops leschenaulti*
ಕೆಂದಲೆ ಕಳ್ಳಿಪೀರ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a rich green coloured bird with head (crown) and nape (Back of the head) in chestnut colour. Has blue rump and lower belly. Its face and throat are yellow with a black eye strip. Has broad forked tail. Males and females are similar.

Breeding season : February to June
Diet : Insects, especially bees, wasps, winged termites and hornets



Photo - MJitheshPai

GREEN BEE-EATER

Scientific Name: *Merops orientalis*

ಸಣ್ಣಕಳ್ಳಿಪೀರ

Type : Resident

Identification

A slender green bird with long and slightly curved bill, long tail with 2 extended pin feathers. Crown and upper back are golden brown and a black stripe across the eye. Throat in vibrant blue.

Breeding season : March to June

Diet : Bees, wasps, dragonflies, beetles, butterflies and moths



Photo - MJitheshPai

BLACK NAPED MONARCH

Scientific Name: *Hypothymis azurea*

ಕಪ್ಪು ಹಿಂಗತ್ತಿನ ರಾಜಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Male is bright blue in colour with a black nape and a half collar around the neck, the female is having olive-green back and do not have the black nape. Appears very rarely in the campus.

Breeding season : May to July

Diet : Insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

INDIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER

Scientific Name: Migratory

ರಾಜಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It has a glossy black head with a black crown and crest. Has a black bill. Males have elongated central tail feathers with rufous or white plumage. Females and juveniles have short tail and rufous plumage with grayish throat and under parts. Certain individuals do not migrate however in the campus they are found only during winters

Breeding season : May to July

Diet : Insects

Family: Meropidae



Photo - Alan D Manson

GREY WAGTAIL

Scientific Name: *Motacilla cinerea*

ಬೂದುಸಿಂಪಿಲೆ

Type : Migratory

Identification

It is a slim bird with a long tail and a broken eye ring. The upper body is grey and has yellow coloured belly and vent with whitish throat and breast. The breeding male has black throat.

Breeding season : April to July

Diet : Insects, mollusk, other small aquatic invertebrates



Photo - MjitheshPai

WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL

Scientific Name: *Motacilla maderaspatensis*

ಕಪ್ಪುಬಿಳಿ ಸಿಪಿಲೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

Seen near water bodies and urban environments. Black head and upper parts, white under parts, white supercilium (Eye Brow) and a bar on the wing, long tail which it keeps wagging.

Breeding season : March to October

Diet : Insects, annelids, bugs

Family: Megalaimidae



Photo - MJitheshPai

ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER

Scientific Name: *Muscicapa dauurica*

ಕಂದು ನೋಣಹಿಡುಕ

Type : Migratory

Identification

A Bird with grey-brown upperparts, which become greyer as the plumage ages, and whitish under parts with brown-tinged flanks (Sides), huge eye with a prominent eye ring. A very short pointed beak.

Breeding season : April to June

Diet : Flies and Insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

BROWN-BREASTED FLYCATCHER

Scientific Name: *Muscicapa muttui*

ಕಂದುಎದೆಯ ನೋಣಹಿಡುಕ

Type : Migratory

Identification

A small bird slightly bigger than sparrow. Olive brown upper parts and wings, whitish chin and throat with pale brown breast, yellow legs.

Breeding season : April to June

Diet : Insects



Photo - Alan D Manson

MALABAR WHISTLING THRUSH

Scientific Name: *Myophonus horsfieldii*

ಸರಳೆಸಿಲ್ಲರ

Type : Resident

Identification

Usually found in thick undergrowth. Black body, beak and legs. Shining blue forehead and wing parts. Easily traceable with its melodious whistling song.

Breeding season : March to December

Diet : Insects, frogs, berries



Photo - MJitheshPai

ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN

Scientific Name: *Copsychus saularis*

ಮಡಿವಾಳ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small black and white bird with a long tail (usually upright). Has white patch on the wing. Males are glossy black, whereas the females have bluish grey.

Breeding season : March to July

Diet : Insects and other invertebrates



Photo - MJitheshPai

PIED BUSHCHAT

Scientific Name: *Saxicola caprata*

ಕಪ್ಪಬಿಳಿ ಬೇಲಿಚಟಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

The male is completely black but has white rump (lower back just above tail), lower belly and patches on wings. The iris (eye), bill and legs are black. The Female is dark brown and slightly streaked with rufous-orange rump

Breeding season : February to August

Diet : Insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

VERDITER FLYCATCHER

Scientific Name: *Eumyias thalassinus*

ನೀಲಿ ನೊಣಹಿಡುಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized bird with copper sulphate blue colour body, dark patch around the eye and black beak, grey under the tail. Females are lighter compared to the brighter males.

Breeding season : April to August

Diet : Insects



Photo - Alan D Manson

CRIMSON BACKED SUNBIRD

Scientific Name: *Leptocoma minima*

ಹಳದಿಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಸೂರ ಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird seen around flowering plants and trees. Long curved bill. For male, there is more olive on the head. The red is restricted to the lower back and wing feathers. The adult female has an olive-green back and a red rump. The under plumage is pale yellow and the wings are brown.

Breeding season : December to March

Diet : Nectar, sometimes insects



Photo - MJitheshPai

LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER

Scientific Name: *Arachnothera longirostra*

ಬಾಳೆಗುಬ್ಬಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

Found in gardens and flowers having nectar. Long curved bill, dark olive green parts on the wings and back, black bill for males, paler under parts for females.

Breeding season : December to August

Diet : Insects, nectar



Photo - MJitheshPai

LOTEN'S SUNBIRD

Scientific Name: *Cinnyris lotenius*

ಕಪ್ಪು ಸೂರಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird commonly found in gardens and around flowering plants. Long and slender beak, males are metallic purple with brownish wings, under parts and tail. Females have olive green back with dull yellowish neck, belly and under parts.

Breeding season : November to March

Diet : Nectar, small fruits



Photo - ShivaShankar

PURPLE RUMPED SUNBIRD

Scientific Name: *Leptocoma zeylonica*

ಏಗರತ್ನ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird commonly found in around flowering plants and trees. Thin curved bill, males are bright in colour with dark maroon on upperside, bluish green crown, shoulders, metallic purple rump (lower back just above tail). Under parts are yellow and white near the vent. Females are dull in colour with olive upper parts and light yellow buff under parts.

Breeding season : February to June

Diet : Insects



Photo - Alan D Manson

PURPLE SUNBIRD

Scientific Name: *Cinnyris asiaticus*

ನೇರಳೆ ಸೂರಹಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird seen around flowering plants and trees. Shorter and little curved bill, males are metallic blue and females have yellowish under parts and olive upper parts.

Breeding season : February to June

Diet : Nectar, sometimes insects



Photo - MjitheshPai

BLACK -HOODED ORIOLE

Scientific Name: *Oriolus xanthornus*
ಕರಿತಲೆಯ ಹೊನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Migratory

Identification

A medium sized bird similar to myna. Males are golden yellow, black head, red iris (Eye), black and golden yellow wing and tail. Females are duller with greenish under parts with light streaks. Seen at the campus in winters

Breeding season : Throughout year

Diet : Insects, nectar



Photo - MJitheshPai

INDIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE

Scientific Name: *Oriolus kundoo*
ಹೊನ್ನಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Migratory

Identification

Males are bright yellow, black wing, yellow and black tail, red eyes and black stripe across the eye. Females are duller and streaked on the underside.

Breeding season : April to August

Diet : Insects, fruits and nectar



Photo - ShivaShankar

HOUSE SPARROW

Scientific Name: Passer domesticus

ಗುಬ್ಬಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird with a rounded head and short tail. Females and young birds are coloured pale brown and grey, and males have brighter black, white, and brown markings.

Breeding season : April to August

Diet : Seeds, grains and fruits

Family: Passeridae



Photo - Alan D Manson

PUFF-THROATED BABBLER

Scientific Name: *Pellorneum ruficeps*

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಟೆಮಲ್ಲ

Type : Resident

Identification

Smaller than myna, normally seen in the undergrowth. They have brown upper parts and puffy white under parts with brown streaks. Chestnut on the head, prominent white supercilium (Eyebrow), pale yellow beak.

Breeding season : During the rainy season

Diet : Insects



Photo - MjitheshPai

GREATER CORMORANT

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax carbo*

ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೀರುಕಾಗೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A black duck like water bird with long neck and body, Bill curved at the tip, white throat and cheeks. Yellow around the eye drooping to under the beak.

Breeding season : April to June

Diet : Fish, aquatic insects and frogs

Family: *Phalacrocoracidae*



Photo - MJitheshPai



INDIAN CORMORANT

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*

ಉದ್ದಕೊಕ್ಕಿನ ನೀರುಕಾಗೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

It is a black bird with blue eyes, long bill with a hooked tip, longer tail compare to little and greater cormorant

Breeding season : July to February

Diet : Fish, aquatic insects and frogs



Photo - ShivaShankar

LITTLE CORMORANT

Scientific Name: *Microcarbo niger*

ಮಟ್ಟ ನೀರುಕಾಗೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

Usually found near water bodies perched on trees and rocks with wings spread, shining black with some white spots on the face, small crest on the backside of its head, webbed feet. In non-breeding season or juveniles are usually brownish in colour.

Breeding season : November to February

Diet : Fishes



Photo - Alan D Manson

GREY JUNGLEFOWL

Scientific Name: *Gallus sonneratii*

ಕಾಡುಕೋಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large ground bird. Males have red wattles and comb, black cape with greyish body, elongated neck feathers with white patches. The female is duller than male and has black and white streaks on under parts and has yellow legs.

Breeding season : February to May

Diet : Seeds, insects, termites



Photo - MJitheshPai

INDIAN PEAFOWL

Scientific Name: *Pavo cristatus*

ನವಿಲು

Type : Resident

Identification

Bright blue neck and breast with long tail of heavy feathers, white stripes above and below eye, crest on the head with blue tips for males. Females are smaller in size and lack bright colour and long tail.

Breeding season : April to May

Diet : Insects, fruits, small reptiles



Photo - MJitheshPai

RED SPURFOWL

Scientific Name: *Galloperdix spadicea*

ಕೆಂಪು ಚಿಟ್ಟುಕೋಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large bird similar to the regular chicken. Facial skin, legs and feet are red. Has brown with dark bars on the upper parts, head is grey. Underside is rufous with dark markings.

Breeding season : January to June

Diet : fallen seeds, berries,
molluscs and insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

Family: Phylloscopidae

ಹಸಿರುವಲೆ ಉಳಿಯಕ್ಕಿ

Identification

[illegible]

Diet : Insects

Photo - Alan D Manson

GREATER FLAMEBACK WOODPECKER

Scientific Name: *Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus*

ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೊಂಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಮರಕುಟುಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

Bird with long bill, Black and white hind-neck and red rump and black tail in both sexes. Males have crimson red crest while females have black crown with white spots.

Breeding season : March to May

Diet : Ants, termites, beetle larvae and nectar



Photo - MJitheshPai

LESSER FLAMEBACK WOODPECKER

Scientific Name: *Dinopium benghalense*

ಹೊಂಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಮರಕುಟುಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

It looks a typical woodpecker shape. Has golden-yellow wing with black rump (lower back). Has black throat finely marked with white and head is whitish with black nape. Has a red crown and crest. Under parts are whitish with black markings.

Breeding season : February and July

Diet : Insects like beetle larvae, termites, sometimes nectar



Photo - MJitheshPai

LESSER YELLOWNAPE WOODPECKER

Scientific Name: Picus chlorolophus

ಹಳದಿಹಿಂಗತ್ತಿನ ಮರಕುಟುಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

Woodpecker with green upper parts, bright yellow nape (back of head), whitish belly with greenish bars, blackish rump and tail. Females have only a red patch above the ear.

Breeding season : February to July

Diet : Insects and berries



Photo - ShivaShankar

Family: Pittidae

ನವರಂಗಿ

Identification

Breeding season: June to August

Diet : Insects and small invertebrates



Photo - Alan D Manson

PLUM HEADED PARAKEET

Scientific Name: *Psittacula cyanocephala*

ಕೆಂದಲೆ ಗಿಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized bird with a lime green body and a blue long tail tipped with white. Male has a bluish red head with maroon red shoulder-patch, female has grayish head yellow collar round the neck. Beaks are bright orange for both.

Breeding season : December to April

Diet : Fruits



Photo - MJitheshPai

ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET

Scientific Name: *Psittacula krameri*

ಗುಲಾಬಿಕೊರಳಿನ ಗಿಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized bird that is green in colour. Males have a red and black ring around their neck. Females and juveniles lack the ring or have a pale ring like markings. They have a long tail and bright red beak.

Breeding season : September to December

Diet : buds, fruits, vegetables, nuts, berries, and seeds



Photo - MJitheshPai

VERNAL HANGING PARROT

Scientific Name: *Loriculus vernalis*

ಜಿಟ್ಟುಜಿಳಿ

Type : Resident

Identification

It's a small green bird with a short tail. The adult male has a red rump and beak, and blue throat patch whereas female has a green patch.



Breeding season : January to April

Diet : Fruit, seeds, buds
and blossoms



Photo - ShivaShankar

FLAME THROATED BULBUL

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus gularis*

ಕೆಂಪು ಕೊರಳಿನ ಮಿಕ್ಕಳಾರ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small to medium sized bird yellow under parts with greenish back, bright flame colouration on the throat with black head and legs. White iris (Eye).

Breeding season : February to April

Diet : Insects and fruits



Photo - Alan D Manson



RED VENTED BULBUL

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus cafer*

ಕೆಂಪುಕಿಬ್ಬೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮಿಕ್ಕಳಾರ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small to medium sized bird. Seen in open forests, gardens, plains and cultivated lands. Has small black head with small crest, brown body, whitish belly, black tail with white tip, red vent.

Breeding season : June to September

Diet : Nectar, fruits, petals



Photo - MJitheshPai

RED WHISKERED BULBUL

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus jocosus*

ಕೆಮ್ಮಿನೆಯ ಪಿಕ್ಕಳಾರ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small to medium sized bird. Normally found in wooded areas, small bushes and open areas. Sharp black crest, brown upper parts, whitish under parts, red patch on face, red vent.

Breeding season : December to May and
March to October

Diet : Nectar, fruits, petals



Photo - MJitheshPai



YELLOW BROWED BULBUL

Scientific Name: *Acritillas indica*

ಹಳದಿಹುಬ್ಬಿನ ಪಿಕ್ಕಳಾರ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small to medium sized birds. Mainly yellow in colour on the underside, olive green on the upper parts. Can be distinguished by the prominent yellow brow (supercilium) and black beak. Males and females are similar.

Breeding season : January to May

Diet : Berries and insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

WHITE BREASTED WATERHEN

Scientific Name: *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

ಹುಂಡುಕೋಳಿ

Family: Rallidae

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium sized bird with long legs. Found near water bodies on ground. White breast, dark grey upper parts, cinnamon coloured lower belly. Has yellow bill and legs. Generally very shy and will fly away at the slightest noise.

Breeding season : June to October

Diet : Insects, seeds, fishes, grains



Photo - Alan D Manson

COMMON SANDPIPER

Scientific Name: *Actitis hypoleucos*

ಗದ್ದೆ ಗೊರವ

Type : Migratory

Identification

The common sandpiper has a brown upper body and a white underside, short dark yellowish legs and a pale base bill with dark tip.

Breeding season : May and June

Diet : Insects, Crustaceans



Photo - MJitheshPai

GREY-HEADED CANARY-FLYCATCHER

Scientific Name: Culicicapa ceylonensis

ಬೂದುತಲೆ ನೋಣಹಿಡುಕೆ

Family: Stenostiridae

Type : Resident

Identification

A small bird with grey square like head, yellow under parts and greenish upperparts. Has a flat beak. This bird prefers thick forest areas or wooded areas.

Breeding season : April to June

Diet : Beyond Virasat ground



Photo - MJitheshPai

CHESTNUT TAILED STARLING

Scientific Name: *Sturnia malabarica*

ಬೂದುತಲೆ ಕಬ್ಬಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Migratory

Identification

Also called Grey Headed Myna is a slim bird with grey head and upper parts. Light rufous near breast and slightly darker near the tail. Yellow and blue on the beak.

Breeding season : February to May

Diet : Fruits, nectar and insects



Photo - MJitheshPai

COMMON MYNA

Scientific Name: *Acridotheres tristis*

ಗೋರವಂಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

A medium size bird with black head, yellow beak and legs and a yellow patch around the eye. A white patch on the wings that is visible during flight. Body mainly brown with black tips on the wings.

Breeding season : October to March

Diet : insects, seeds, grains and fruits



Photo - MJitheshPai

JUNGLE MYNA

Scientific Name: Acridotheres fuscus

ಕಾಡು ಗೊರವಂಕ

Type : Resident

Identification

A small to medium sized bird. Black head with very small tuft of feathers upwards near the beak, white patch on wings which is visible during flight, yellow beak and legs. Grey body with darker wings.

Breeding season : February to April

Diet : Fruits, insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

ROSY STARLING

Scientific Name: Pastor roseus

ಗುಲಾಬಿ ಕಬ್ಬಕ್ಕಿ

Type : Migratory

Identification

Medium sized starling that is mainly pink in colour, orangish beak and legs. Head, wings and tail are black. Males during the breeding season have longer feather on the crest that droop backwards and females have shorter crest feathers. Visits the campus in winters.

Breeding season : May to july

Diet : Insects and Fruits



Photo - Alan D Manson

DARK FRONTED BABBLER

Scientific Name: *Rhopocichla atriceps*

ಕರಿತಲೆ ಹರಟೆಮಲ್ಲ

Type : Resident

Identification

A bird endemic to Western Ghats which has brown on upper parts and white under parts with black head, yellowish eye. Head is black, hence the name.

Breeding season : March to July

Diet : Insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

ORANGE HEADED THRUSH

Scientific Name: *Geokichla citrine*

ಕಂದು ತಲೆ ನೆಲಸಿಳ್ಳಾರ

Type : Resident

Identification

Seen in wooded areas. Males have bluish-grey back, orange head and under parts. White throat, two vertical brown stripes near ear coverts may or may not be present. Females have brown under parts.

Breeding season : January to April

Diet : Insects, earthworms, fruits

Family: *Turdidae*



Photo - Alan D Manson

BARN OWL

Scientific Name: *Tyto alba*

ಕೂಹ ಗೂಬೆ

Type : Resident

Identification

A large bird and a medium sized bird of prey. Brown on top of the head upper parts. Heart shaped face in white colour. Under parts are whitish and may have small dark markings.

Breeding season : Breeds twice a year

Diet : Bats, birds, lizards, rodents, amphibians and insects



Photo - ShivaShankar

Checklist of complete birds at Shobhavana Campus

Sl No	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Accipitridae	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
2	Accipitridae	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
3	Accipitridae	Crested Gowshak	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
4	Accipitridae	Crested Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>
5	Accipitridae	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
6	Accipitridae	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
7	Accipitridae	White Bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
8	Acrocephalidae	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>
9	Acrocephalidae	Thick Billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>
10	Aegithinidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
11	Alcedinidae	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
12	Alcedinidae	White Throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
13	Apodidae	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
14	Apodidae	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
15	Ardeidae	Black Crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
16	Ardeidae	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
17	Ardeidae	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola greyii</i>
18	Ardeidae	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
19	Ardeidae	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
20	Campephagidae	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>
21	Campephagidae	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>
22	Charadriidae	Red Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
23	Chloropseidae	Golden Fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
24	Chloropseidae	Jorden's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>
25	Cisticolidae	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>
26	Cisticolidae	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
27	Cisticolidae	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
28	Columbidae	Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
29	Columbidae	Common Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
30	Columbidae	Grey Fronted Green Pigeon	<i>Treron affinis</i>
31	Columbidae	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
32	Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
33	Corvidae	Indian Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus culminates</i>
34	Corvidae	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
35	Cuculidae	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>
36	Cuculidae	Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococyx varius</i>
37	Cuculidae	Crow Pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
38	Dicaeidae	Nilgiri Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>
39	Dicaeidae	Pale Billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
40	Dicruridae	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>

41	Dicruridae	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
42	Dicruridae	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
43	Dicruridae	Greater Racket Tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>
44	Estrildidae	Indian Silver Billed Munia	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>
45	Estrildidae	Scaly Breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
46	Estrildidae	Tricoloured Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>
47	Estrildidae	White Rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
48	Hirundinidae	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
49	Hirundinidae	Red Rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
50	Leiothrichidae	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdiodes striata</i>
51	Leiothrichidae	Rufous Babbler	<i>Turdiodes subrufa</i>
52	Megalaimidae	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>
53	Megalaimidae	White Cheeked Barbet	<i>Megalaima viridis</i>
54	Meropidae	Blue-Tailed Bee-Eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
55	Meropidae	Chestnut Headed Bee Eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>
56	Meropidae	Green Bee Eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
57	Monarchidae	Black Naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
58	Monarchidae	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
59	Motacillidae	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
60	Motacillidae	White Browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>
61	Muscicapidae	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>
62	Muscicapidae	Brown Breasted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>
63	Muscicapidae	Malabar Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus horsfieldii</i>
64	Muscicapidae	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
65	Muscicapidae	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
66	Muscicapidae	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>
67	Nectariniidae	Crimson Backed Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma minima</i>
68	Nectariniidae	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>
69	Nectariniidae	Loten's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris lotenius</i>
70	Nectariniidae	Purple Rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>
71	Nectariniidae	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
72	Oriolidae	Black-Hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
73	Oriolidae	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>
74	Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
75	Pellorneidae	Puff Throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>
76	Phalacrocoracidae	Greater Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carb</i>
77	Phalacrocoracidae	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
78	Phalacrocoracidae	Little Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>
79	Phasianidae	Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>
80	Phasianidae	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
81	Phasianidae	Red Spur fowl	<i>Gallus spadicea</i>
82	Phylloscopidae	Greenish warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>
83	Picidae	Greater Flameback Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes</i>

			<i>guttacristatus</i>
84	Picidae	Lesser Flamback Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>
85	Picidae	Lesser Yellownappe Woodpecker	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
86	Pittidae	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyuran</i>
87	Psittaculidae	Plum Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
88	Psittaculidae	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
89	Psittaculidae	Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>
90	Pycnonotidae	Flame Throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus gularis</i>
91	Pycnonotidae	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
92	Pycnonotidae	Red Whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
93	Pycnonotidae	Yellow Browed Bulbul	<i>Acritillas indica</i>
94	Rallidae	White Breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
95	Scolopacidae	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
96	Stenostiridae	Grey Headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
97	Sturnidae	Chestnut Tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>
98	Sturnidae	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
99	Sturnidae	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
100	Sturnidae	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>
101	Timaliidae	Dark Fronted Babbler	<i>Rhopocichla atriceps</i>
102	Turdidae	Orange Headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrine</i>
103	Tytonidae	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>

References

1. Bhat, Harish R (2006); Pakshi Prapancha. Asima Pratishthana, Bangalore
2. Bhat, Harish R (2012); Nammura Hakkigalu. Karnataka Forest Department
3. Ali, Salim. (1990 & 2003); The book of Indian Birds. BNHS, Mumbai
4. Richard Grimmett, Carol Inskipp, Tim Inskipp (2011); Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press
5. Bhat, Harish R; MV, Vrijulal; Shet, Chaturved (2014); Biodiversity of Anandavana. Purnapramati – An integrated centre for learning
6. Jayadevan, Praveen & Subramanya, S & Mohan Raj, Vijay. (2016). A checklist of the birds of Karnataka. Indian BIRDS. 12. 89–118.
7. Heinz Lainer, Rahul Alvares (2013); Birds of Goa. Other India Press
8. <http://www.walkthroughindia.com/wildlife/top-10-most-beautiful-birds-of--subcontinent/>
9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Ghats#Birds
10. birdskerala.com/UserFiles/wgend.pdf
11. <https://www.hbw.com/species>
12. <https://pixabay.com>
13. <https://maps.google.com/>
14. <https://readersclubdelhi.com/anatomy-and-physiology-of-bird/anatomy-and-physiology-of-bird-sluggin-along-the-vault-passerine-birds-blue-jay/>


PRINCIPAL
 Alva's Institute of Engg. & Technology,
 Mijar. MOODEBIDRI - 574 225, D.K