

LIST OF BIRDS COMMONLY SEEN WITHIN URBAN GREEN SPACES OF DEHRADUN.

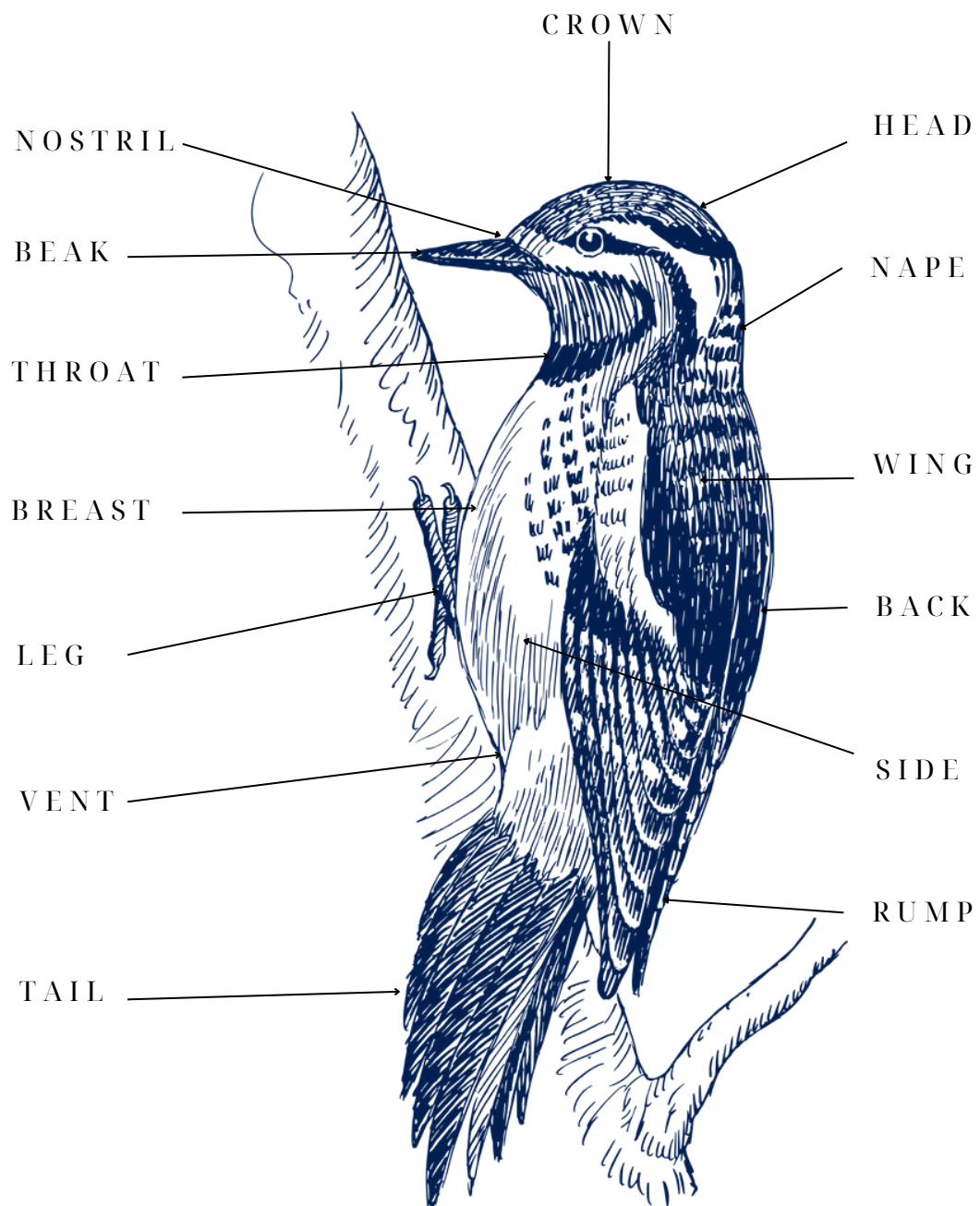


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LIST OF BIRDS COMMONLY SEEN WITHIN URBAN GREEN SPACES OF DEHRADUN.

HOW TO IDENTIFY BIRDS?

TIPS-LOOK FOR HOW THESE BODY PARTS LOOK LIKE



_Bird illustration from Canva

Birds of urban green spaces of Dehradun

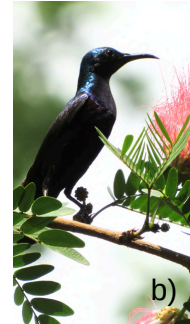


BABLERS

Babblers are birds locally known as “Seven Sisters” or “Seven Brothers” because they are forage in groups of six to seven.



- a) Jungle Babbler
- b) Large-grey Babbler
- c) Common Babbler
- d) Black-chinned Babbler
- e) Puff-throated Babbler
- f) Rusty-cheeked Schimitar Babbler
- g) Yellow-eyed Babbler



SUNBIRDS

Sunbirds have downward-curved bills. They mostly feed on nectar but also insects and spiders sometimes.

- a) Crimson Sunbird
- b) Purple Sunbird



ORIOLES

The word “Oriole” comes from the Latin word aureolus meaning “golden.”

- a) Golden Oriole
- b) Black-hooded Oriole



OWLS



a)

Owls cannot move their eyes so instead they move their entire head. There are more than 200 species of owls and most of them are nocturnal.



b)

- a) Jungle Owlet
- b) Spotted Owlet



BLUE WHISTLING-THRUSH

The call of a Blue Whistling -Thrush is a sharp whistle. They are bluish-black in color and the color can vary with the lighting.

PARAKEETS

There are eleven species of parakeets found in India. They feed on flowers, seeds, fruits, nectar, shoots, buds and also some insects.



a)

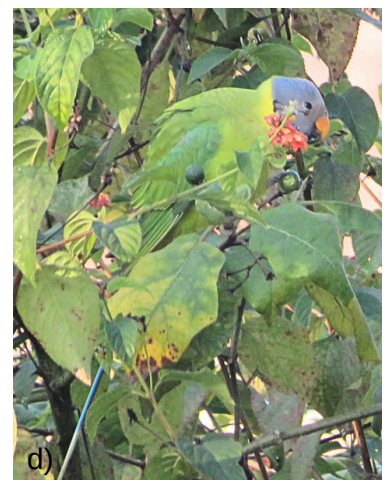
- a) Rose-ringed Parakeet
- b) Alexandrine Parakeet
- c) Plum-headed Parakeet
- d) Slaty-headed Parakeet



b)



c)



d)



a)

DOVES



c)



b)



d)

Doves and Pigeons belong to the same family called Columbidae. Doves are often perceived as symbol of peace.



e)



f)

PIGEONS



g)

- a) Spotted Dove
- b) Laughing Dove
- c) Oriental Turtle Dove
- d) Eurasian Collared-Dove
- e) Emerald Dove
- &
- f) Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon
- g) Rock Pigeon

SHRIKES



a)



b)

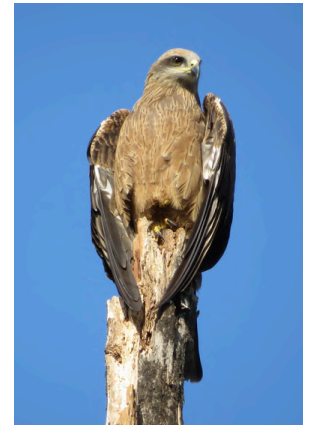
They are solitary birds with harsh calls. They feed on large insects, mice, lizards and small birds as well.

a) Long-tailed Shrike

b) Bay-backed Shrike

KITES

A Black Kite, commonly found medium-sized bird of prey



SPARROWS

House sparrows feed on seeds mainly but also love insects, berries and fruits whenever available. They can adapt to various environments.



FLYCATCHER

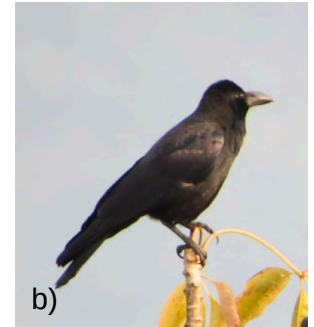


Flycatchers are relatively small-bodied perching birds. They are found in wide variety of colors. Most of them feed on insects majorly and during the winters on seeds, fruits & berries.

- a) Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher
- b) Blue-throated Flycatcher
- c) Verditer Flycatcher
- d) Paradise Flycatcher
- e) Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike
- f) Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher



CROW



Crows are among the most intelligent birds. A group of crows is called a 'muder.'

- a) House Crow
- b) Large-billed Crow

TIT

Tits are small bodied birds with short bills. They have a variety of calls and songs.

They majorly feed on insects. During the winters they also consume seeds and nuts.



- a) Cinereous Tit
- b) Himalayan Black-lored Tit

NOTE: While Cinereous Tit is common, Himalayan Black-lored Tit is found higher up in altitude and forested areas



BARBETS

A total of nine species of barbets are found in India. They are solitary birds and feed on fruits.

- a) Coppersmith barbet
- b) Blue-throated barbet
- c) Brown-headed barbet
- d) Great barbet



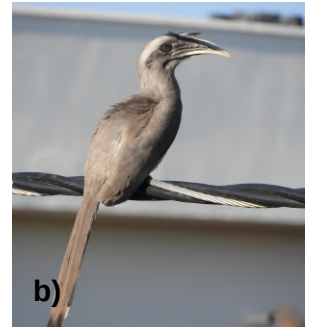
Fantails as the name suggests have long tails that open like fans. They feed on insects.

- a) White-browed Fantail
- b) Yellow-bellied Fairy-Fantail



FANTAIL

HORNBILL



Hornbills are known for their nesting behaviors. The female hornbills seal themselves in the hollow of trees using mud and dung during nesting. The males then provide them with food.

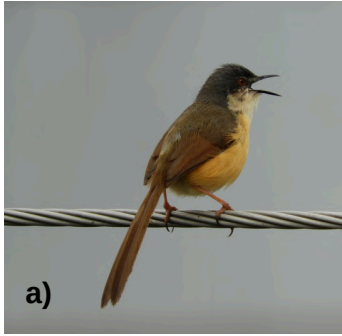
- a) Oriental Pied Hornbill
- b) Indian Grey Hornbill

NILTAVA

The genus name *Niltava* was derived from the Nepali word *Niltau*.



- a) Rufous-bellied Niltava
- b) Small Niltava



PRINIA

Prinias are small bodied birds that feed on insects. They are mostly found in open areas with long grasses or shrubs.

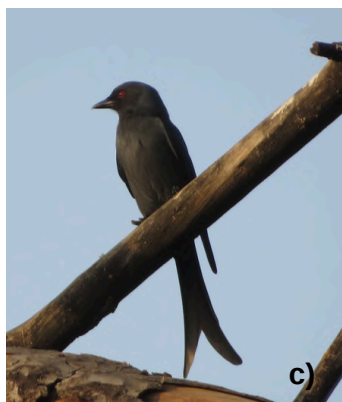
- a) Ashy Prinia
- b) Grey-breasted Prinia
- c) Yellow-bellied Prinia



DRONGO

Drongos are known to mimic calls of other birds most of the time in order to steal food.

- a) Black Drongo
- b) Hair-crested Drongo
- c) Ashy Drongo

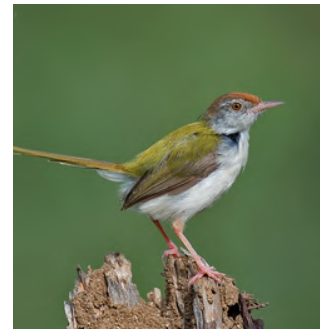


WHITE-EYE

Indian white-eye as the name suggests looks like they wear white spectacles. They are tiny birds with bright yellow colored bodies.

COMMON TAILORBIRD

The name Tailorbird is because of its ability to stitch leaves together to build their nest.



COMMON CHIFFCHAFF

Tiny birds that feed on insects. They are found in open woodlands.

LESSER WHITETHROAT

Small birds with grey back and grey head and has a white throat as the name suggests.





WARBLER

They are tiny bodied birds that actively feed on insects. Most of them are migratory and are in Dehradun during the winters.



- a) Hume's Warbler
- b) Greenish Warbler
- c) Gray-hooded Warbler
- d) Whistler's Warbler
- e) Lemon-rumped Warbler



KALIJ PHEASANT

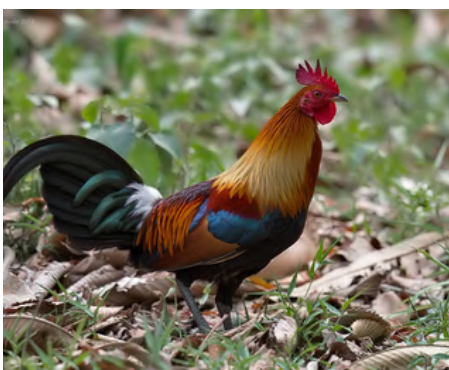
The males are bluish black in color and the females are brownish in color.

They are native to foothills of the Himalayas.



RED-WATTLED LAPWING

They are ground birds and have loud calls. They are mostly seen in pairs.



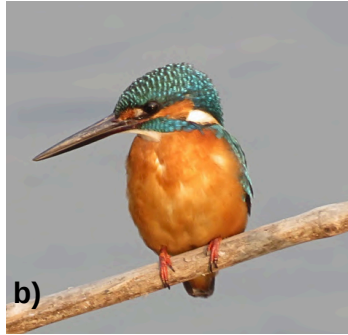
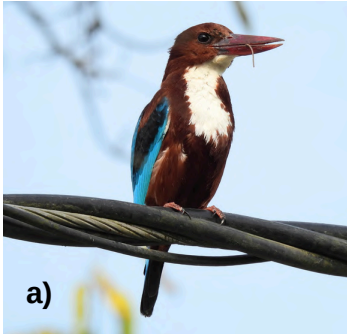
RED JUNGLEFOWL

They are found in the wild. they were the primary species from whom today's domesticated chickens came to form.

INDIAN THICK-KNEE

They are shy birds and have large eyes. They are mostly active during the night.





KINGFISHER

Kingfishers are vibrant in color and are skilled divers. Except for the Blue-throated Kingfisher, the rest of the three species are found near water. They have great fishing skills and also feed on insects.

- a) White-throated Kingfisher
- b) Common Kingfisher
- c) Stork-billed Kingfisher
- d) Pied Kingfisher



WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN

They have dark grey upper bodies with white face and chest area. They have a very loud and repeating call.



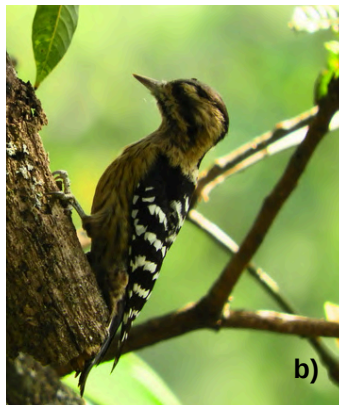
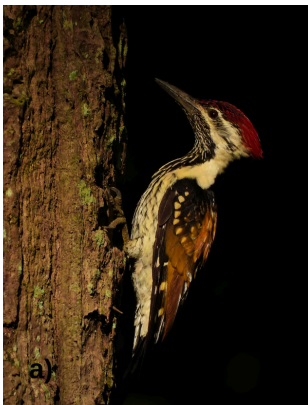
CHAT

Bush chats are found in open shrublands or grasslands. They feed mainly on insects.



Brown rock chats are mostly found in rocky areas and built-up areas

- a) Grey Bush Chat
- b) Pied Bush Chat
- c) Brown Rock Chat



WOODPECKER

They love dead trees where they can easily drill holes and find insects. They have extra muscles in their head that work like helmets just like our helmets.

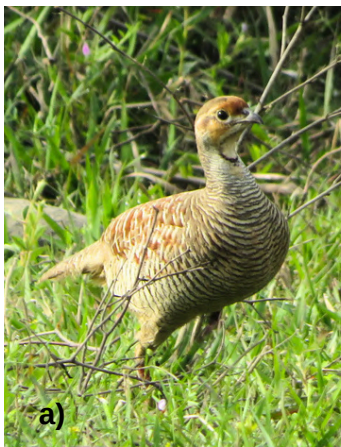
- a) Black-rumped Flameback
- b) Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker
- c) Grey-headed Woodpecker
- d) Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker



BULBUL

Around 150 species of bulbuls are found in the world. They are primarily frugivorous.

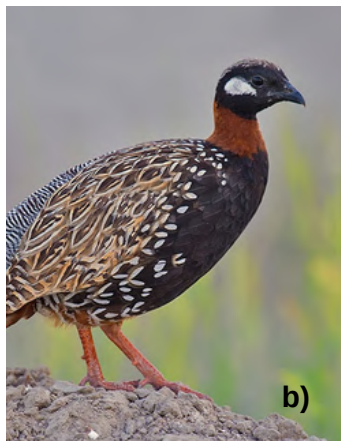
- a) Red-vented Bulbul
- b) Himalayan Bulbul
- c) Red-whiskered Bulbul
- d) Black Bulbul



FRANCOLIN

Francolins are mostly ground dwelling but that does not mean that they are flightless. Their diet includes insects, vegetable and seeds.

- a) Grey Francolin
- b) Black Francolin



SHIKRA

They are small sized raptor and are found in forests, farms and also in urban areas.



They are summer visitors and are known for being brood parasites. They don't build nests but lay eggs in other bird's nest.

- a) Asian Koel
- b) Common Hawk-Cuckoo
- c) Common Cuckoo



CUCKOO

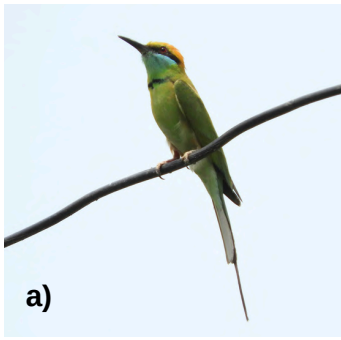


GREATER COUCAL

They belong to the cuckoo family but unlike other cuckoos they don't invade other bird's nests.



Their deep calls are associated with superstitions and beliefs in many cultures.



a)

BEE-EATERS



c)

As the name suggests, they primarily feed on insects that include bees and wasps.

- a) Asian Green Bee-eater
- b) Blue-tailed Bee-eater
- c) Blue-bearded Bee-eater



b)



a)



b)

MYNA

Mynas or starlings are medium-sized birds. They are typically dark in color.

- a) Common Myna
- b) Jungle Myna
- c) Indian Pied Starling (Pied Myna)
- d) Brahminy Starling
- e) Chestnut Tailed Starling



c)



d)



e)

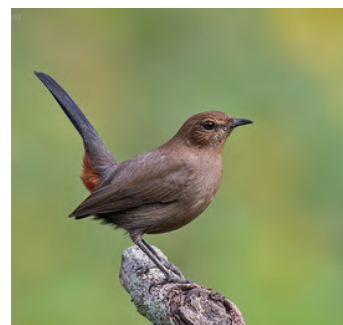


INDIAN PEAFOWL

They are large ground birds and have loud calls- the national bird of India.

ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN

They have a number of long songs that they sing and are mostly found alone. They hold their tails in upright position.



INDIAN ROBIN

They are found in open scrub areas. They hold their tail upwards and have chestnut colored undertail.

EGRET



Egrets are long-necked and long-legged birds that are usually found near shallow water.

- a) Eastern/Western Cattle Egret
- b) Little Egret



POND HERON

Pond herons are mostly solitary in nature.

TREEPIE

- a) Grey Treepie
- b) Rufous Treepie



They are long-tailed birds with harsh calls. They have an omnivorous diet.



NUTHATCH

Egrets are long-necked and long-legged birds that are usually found near shallow water.

- a) Velvet-fronted Nuthatch
- b) Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch

REDSTARTS



Birds with bright orange-red tails. They feed mainly on insects and berries.

- a) Black Redstart
- b) White-capped Redstart

REFERENCES

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- Puff-throated Babbler by Rishi Basumatary
- Rusty-cheeked Schimitar Babbler by Vijay Cavale
- Crimson Sunbird (male) photo by Suniti Bhushan Datta
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