



THE BIRDS ARE BACK

Bird Guide

Know what you are surrounded by
Learn about biodiversity and help us enhance it.



Crimson-breasted Barbet (Kansaro)

“For in the true nature of things, if we rightly consider, every green tree is glorious than if it were made of gold or silver.”

-Martin Luther King

Prefers Banyan, Peepul, and other wild figs, various drupes and berries, and the occasional insect, caught in aerial sallies.

In urban areas, there are records of collision with structures including white walls. Pesticide poisoning has also been noted.



Red Velvet Bulbul

Red-velvet bulbuls feed on fruits, petals of flowers, nectar, insects and occasionally geckos. They have also been seen feeding on the leaves of *Medicago sativa*.

This is a bird of dry scrub, open forest, plains and cultivated lands.

“Reversing deforestation is complicated, planting a tree is simple.”

-Martin O Malley





Common Myna

The birders call it very noisy although its presence attracts all of us. Highly domesticated bird as most powerful player of classical seed dispersal network. Also very aggressive to adopt nesting space on balcony or niches in apartments with its simply crafted nest.

Another characteristic is to get on with their group to push away predators like reptiles, rodents and other birds of prey.



It is not despaired or lost but shifted to a better habitat as the current era of architecture with unusual concrete does not allow enough nesting niche spot. In ancient times there were structures with roof of mud tiles to create space to adopt regular nesting.



House Sparrow



Rose ringed Parakeet

Highly adoptive to urban surroundings and also a colonial birds which likes to nest in burrows and hollow gapes. They are very pretty looking birds with wide spectrum of shades in green with lovely up thrust flights along with their noticeable calls.



Oriental Magpie Robin

The greatest vocalist singer amongst all common birds to notice its presence in each garden or a green surrounding in an urban life. The peculiar characteristic is its lovely singing early sitting on a very specific perch with lots of charismatic mixing of calls of various other birds.

"Nature holds the key to our aesthetic, intellectual, cognitive and even spiritual satisfaction."

-E.O.Wilson



It forms large flocks, sometimes many hundreds strong, which form tight-knit flocks in flight, but become more dispersed when feeding on the ground. They prefer barren rocky areas or desert-like regions with low and usually sparse vegetation.

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Sulphur throated Sparrow



Indian Robin (dev chakli)

This bird is found in open stony, grassy and scrub forest habitats. They are mainly found in dry habitats and are mostly absent from the thicker forest regions and high rainfall areas.

They feed mostly on insects but are known to take frogs and lizards especially when feeding young at the nest. Individuals may forage late in the evening to capture insects attracted to lights

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**Golden Backed Woodpecker
(Ratno Lakadkhod)**

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It is one of the few woodpeckers that are seen in **urban areas**. It has a characteristic rattling-whinnying call and an undulating flight.

They adapt well in human modified habitats making use of artificial constructions fallen fruits and even food scraps.



“Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul.”

-John Muir



Spotted Dove (Taliyo/holo)

The species is found in light forests and gardens as well as in urban areas. They fly from the ground with an explosive flutter and will sometimes glide down to a perch. It is sometimes also called the mountain dove, pearl-necked dove or spotted turtle dove.

