

Ahmedabad  
University



**BIRDS** *at* **AHMEDABAD  
UNIVERSITY**





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**Front Cover:** Purple-rumped sunbird (*Leptocoma zeylonica*, Male)

**Back cover:** Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

Photographs by Devvratsinh Mori





# BIRDS *at* AHMEDABAD UNIVERSITY



The campus of Ahmedabad University is emerging as an urban oasis, reflecting its strong belief in harmonious co-existence of plants, birds, and humans. Our Arboretum is growing into a green lung for the city of Ahmedabad with its more than a hundred species of trees. These trees have started to attract a large number of birds to our campus. This

book, *The Birds at Ahmedabad University*, documents their

presence on our campus, and I hope that those who walk through our campus will enjoy the beauty that nature provides, appreciate that their presence signals the rich diversity of our planet, and also teach us a lesson on co-existence with those who are different from us. In some ways, this book gives a voice to the birds and the trees on which they rest within our campus. I am sure this majesty of nature will grow with time, and I hope we will continue to celebrate their presence at Ahmedabad University.

**Pankaj Chandra**

*Vice Chancellor*  
Ahmedabad University

*Chairman*  
Board of Management

Ahmedabad University is a private, non-profit research university that offers students a liberal education focused on interdisciplinary learning and research thinking. We mould independent thinkers and compassionate leaders who go on to engage innovatively with the complex challenges of our societies.

Ahmedabad University was established in 2009 by the Ahmedabad Education Society to offer a world-class academic experience in one of India's most vibrant and livable cities. With a centrally located campus and internationally renowned faculty, it offers one of the most stimulating academic environments in the country. As a comprehensive university, Ahmedabad University offers undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral studies in areas such as engineering, humanities, management, natural sciences, and social sciences.



# BIRDS *at* AHMEDABAD UNIVERSITY



**Punit Lalbhai**

*Executive Director  
Arvind Limited*

Green spaces in urban landscapes are crucial refuges for all kinds of biodiversity. This is especially true for birds, which are able to use these patches of green to persist in good numbers and diversity. The Birds at Ahmedabad University is a beautiful production that documents an amazing 73 species of birds found on campus. I am extremely pleased to note that most of the professional quality images, documenting each species, were all taken on campus. The publication opens our eyes to the often-overlooked wonder that surrounds us. I hope it is also an opportunity that encourages students and faculty alike to use not only this publication but also our beautiful campus as a living laboratory to enhance experiential learning. I am sure that many of us will see this as a tool to deepen our appreciation for life around us, and thereby add that little bit of richness to our own lives.

*Member, Board of Governors  
Ahmedabad University*



## Global Centre for Environment and Energy

The Global Centre for Environment and Energy is a one-of-its-kind Centre of Excellence at Ahmedabad University. The Centre fosters and pursues interdisciplinary research and designs technological and social experimentation related to climate change, energy, and natural resources. Areas of expertise include but are not limited to assessing global climate change and its impacts, development pathways, and long-term scenarios for India, climate and energy policy, urban mitigation and adaptation strategies, low carbon technologies, aerosol modelling, and the environmental impact of aerosols.

The Centre hosts the Technical Support Unit of the Mitigation Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Centre works closely with members of the Centre for Environmental Policy, Imperial College London. It collaborates with global and Indian universities, research institutes, and industries to pursue research on energy and climate change. The Centre also hosts visiting faculty, doctoral students, research scholars, and interns.

## Ecology, Environment and Climate Change Research Cluster

As part of the Interdisciplinary Programme initiative around Sustainable Systems and Living, the Ecology, Environment and Climate Change Research Cluster at Ahmedabad University helps foster a team-based, collaborative research programme in mission-driven fields, such as basic and applied ecology, environment, and climate studies. This Cluster, which focuses on semi-arid and arid landscapes of western India, encourages inter and trans-disciplinary research programmes. It also trains future academics and policymakers so that they are comfortable and enthusiastic in pursuing planetary problems.



AHMEDABAD UNIVERSITY



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# Birds of Prey







## Shikra

### BIRDS OF PREY

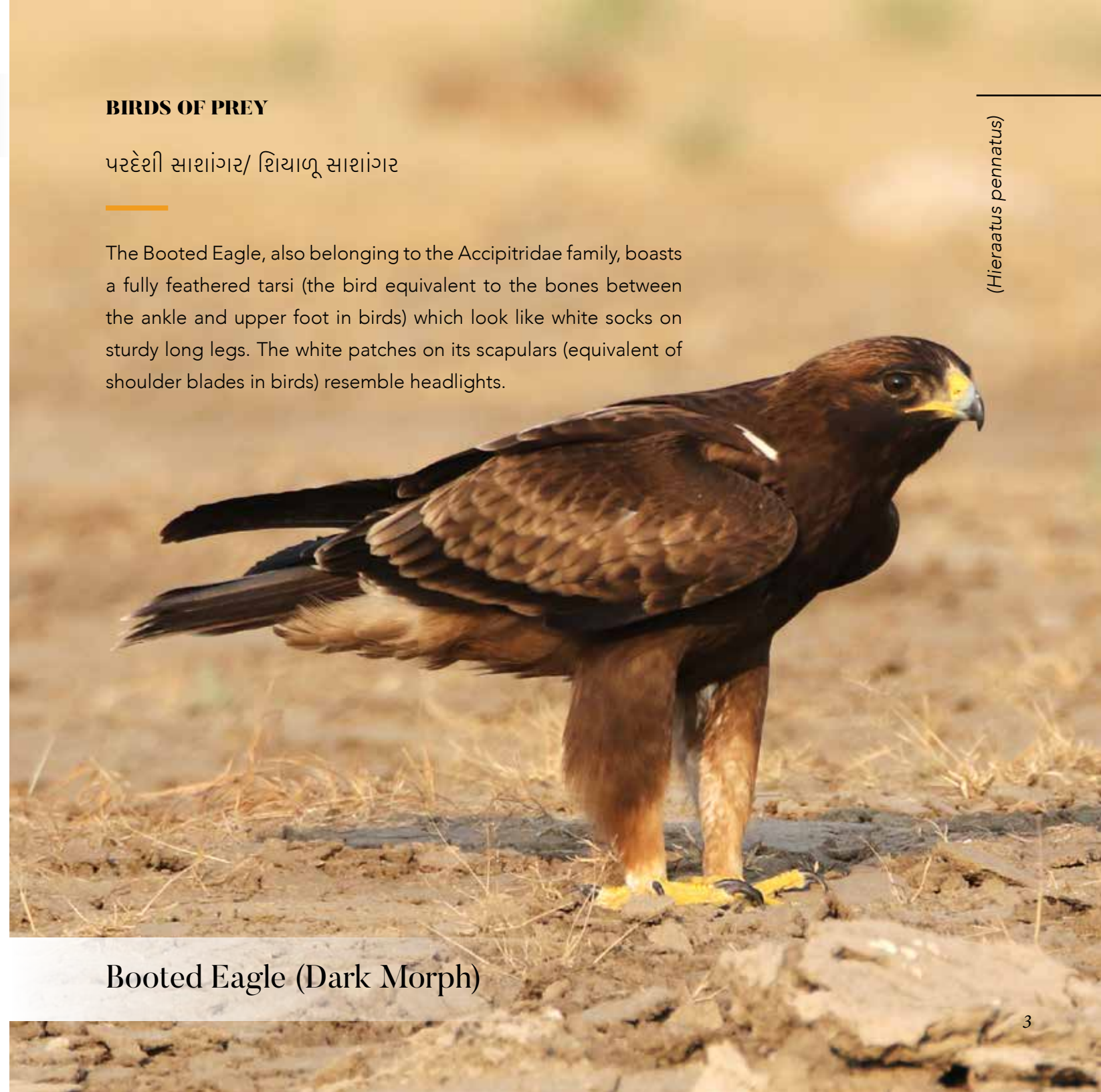
શકરો બાજ

The Shikra, not to be confused with Shakira, is a bird of prey belonging to the Accipitridae family - characterised by its strongly hooked bill.

### BIRDS OF PREY

પરદેશી સાશાંગર/ શિયાળૂ સાશાંગર

The Booted Eagle, also belonging to the Accipitridae family, boasts a fully feathered tarsi (the bird equivalent to the bones between the ankle and upper foot in birds) which look like white socks on sturdy long legs. The white patches on its scapulars (equivalent of shoulder blades in birds) resemble headlights.



### Booted Eagle (Dark Morph)



# Oriental Honey Buzzard

## BIRDS OF PREY

મધિયો બાજ

The Oriental Honey Buzzard is arguably a peculiar predator, known for raiding wasp and bee nests to feed on the larvae over honey - hence, the peculiarity. English ornithologist Francis Willoughby, who named the species in 1600, found large clumps of wasps in the bird's nest, prompting the name.



(Pernis ptilorhynchus)

# Black Kite

## BIRDS OF PREY

સમળી

The Black Kite is a commonly sighted predator and urban raptor. No, it isn't an eagle. *Milvus Migrants* Govinda, named after Lord Krishna, and *Milvus Migrants Lineatus*, the migratory Kite from Central Asia, are the two races of the species that are spotted around here.



(Milvus migrants)



A large, leafy tree with sunlight filtering through the canopy. The tree's branches are thick and dark, spreading out in all directions. The leaves are a vibrant green, and the sunlight creates a bright, glowing effect in the upper left quadrant. In the background, a red brick building is partially visible through the foliage.

# Wetland Birds



# White Wagtail

## WETLAND BIRDS

દિવાળી ઘોડો

The White Wagtail or the Diwali Ghodo in Gujarati is a species that is known to arrive right in time to celebrate and partake in the Diwali festivities.

(Motacilla alba)

## WETLAND BIRDS

પીત્તલિયો

The Western Yellow Wagtail is speculated to be the athos (character) that Aristotle was talking about. In Greek mythology, Anthus - the son of Antinous and Hippodamia, was killed by his father's horses. He metamorphosed into a bird which imitated the neighing of horses but fled at their sight. The Western yellow wagtail has a high-pitched cry... coincidence? We think not.

# Western Yellow Wagtail

(Motacilla flava feldegg)



Cattle Egret

Breeding Plumage (Bubulcus ibis)

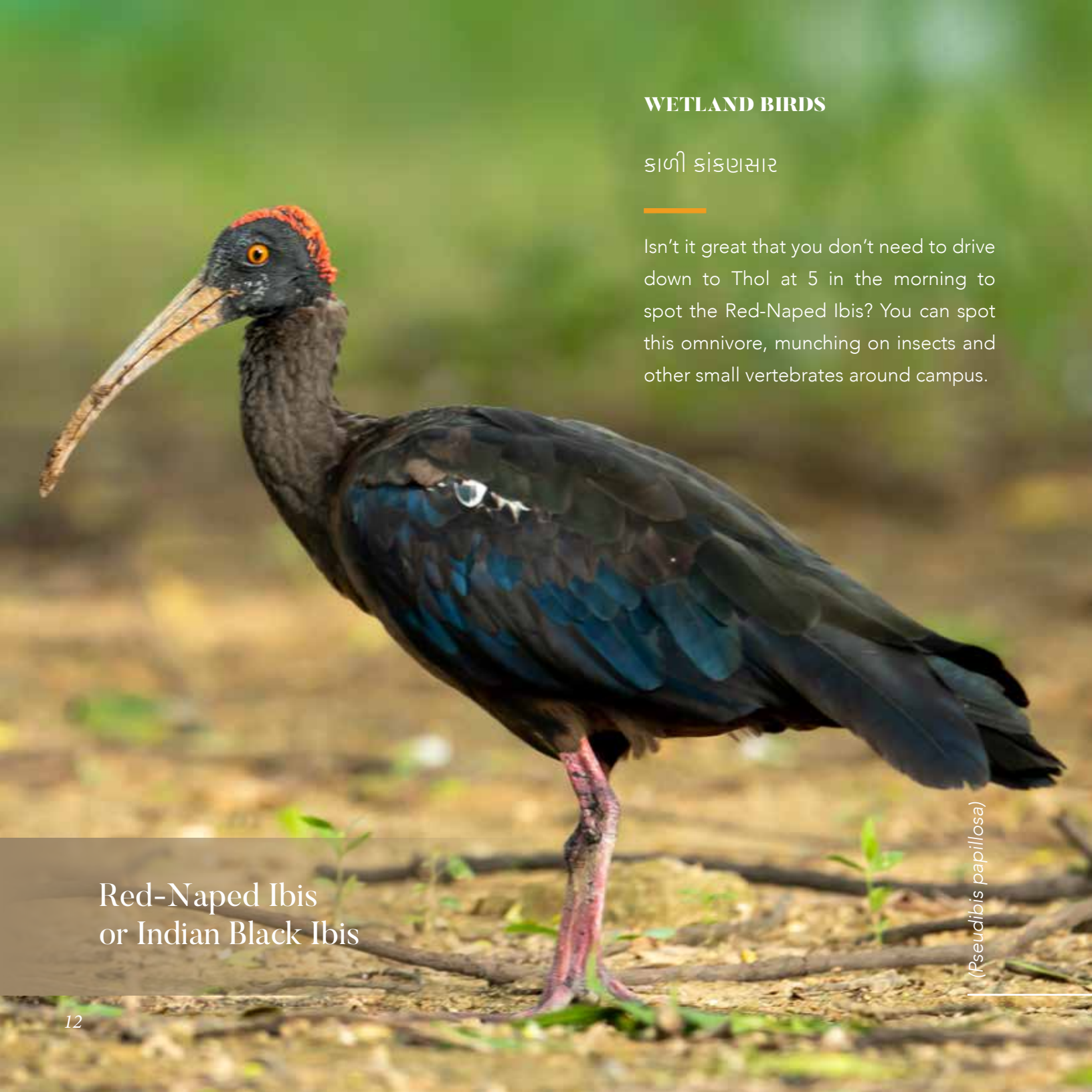
WETLAND BIRDS

ଡ଼ିର ଖଗାଡ଼ି

The Cattle Egret, as the name suggests, is commonly found in fields around grazing cattle, but they now chase after tractors as, well, don't ask why! They have a massive appetite for disturbed insects and you can spot a bunch of them at the buffet around campus.

Non-Breeding Plumage





WETLAND BIRDS

କାଳୀ କିଙ୍ଗସାର

Isn't it great that you don't need to drive down to Thol at 5 in the morning to spot the Red-Naped Ibis? You can spot this omnivore, munching on insects and other small vertebrates around campus.

(Pseudibis papillosa)

Red-Naped Ibis  
or Indian Black Ibis



WETLAND BIRDS

ପିଲିଆଁ ଢ଼ିକ

The Painted Stork is a near-threatened species, so be sure to spot it around campus and document the sightings. Characterised by its large trunk-like beak, the white head and a plethora of vibrant colours across its body justifies its name.

(Mycteria leucocephala)

Painted Stork



## WETLAND BIRDS

շնչակ

The Red Wattled Lapwing can be spotted on the greens every evening. And no, they are not Mynas, they're vastly different owing to the red marking around its eyes and its red beak. Its loud call, if heard carefully, closely resembles the phrase "Did we do it?" as pointed out by eBirds.

### Red-Wattled Lapwing





# Land Fowls





Male displaying his feathers

Indian Peafowl

LAND FOWLS

મોર

For all the feather gatherers, the Indian Peafowl sheds plenty all across campus. Interestingly, this species has a historic and cultural significance to our country, being declared the national bird in 1963 on account of its religious and historic association with our texts and our past.

(Pavo cristatus - Female)





(Ortygornis pondicerianus)

Grey Francolin

ઢંઢર

LAND FOWLS

The Grey Francolin, or the Chicken Bird, can commonly be found on the cricket pitch at the East campus. Out of the three species found in Gujarat, this species is the most ubiquitous. It is called Tetar in Hindi and Gujarati on account of the sound it makes: Tee-tar! Tee-tar!



Perching Birds





## Indian White-eye or Oriental White-Eye

(*Zosterops palpebrosus*)

### PERCHING BIRDS

— શ્વેતનયના/ બબୁના

Don't allow yourself to be fooled by appearances, for the Indian White-Eye or Oriental White-Eye doesn't possess a white eyelid! However, the eye ring is clustered by white feathers.

### PERCHING BIRDS

— સાદી ફુલ્કી

The Hume's Leaf Warbler is often heard but not easily seen. It is identified by its unique "chew-wee" call. Its birdsong is often compared to an insect's buzz, and it is often prone to long-distance roving. It is very similar to the Yellow-Browed Warbler and the Green Warbler, but is greyer and has colder tones with fewer shades of orange.

(*Phylloscopus humei*)

## Hume's Leaf Warbler



PERCHING BIRDS

ଅାଁଫି ଶିଶି ଛୁଟି

Another winter visitor to India is the Greenish Warbler. As the name suggests, it is greenish overall with a prominent supercilium.

(Phylloscopus trochiloides)

Greenish Warbler



(Phylloscopus collybita)

Common Chiffchaff

ଂଢାଫି ଛୁଟି

PERCHING BIRDS

The Common Chiffchaff’s name is, in fact, onomatopoeic, referencing the rather mechanical way in which it sings its two-note metronomic - “Chiff - Chaff!” “Chiff - Chaff!”



(Phylloscopus griseolus)

## Sulphur-Bellied Warbler

— ଲମ୍ବି କୁଟି

### PERCHING BIRDS

A winter visitor to India, the Sulphur-Bellied Warbler is characterised by grey-brown above and sulphur-yellow belly and a prominent yellow eyebrow.

### PERCHING BIRDS

— ଲମ୍ବି କୁଟି

The Booted Warbler, skittish as always, but managed to get a clear shot on a perch - typical.

(Iduna caligata)

## Booted Warbler

In non-breeding plumage



PERCHING BIRDS

સાઈકસ કાંટ ફુલ્કી

Unlike the Booted Warbler, the Sykes's Warbler has a longer bill without a dark tip.

(Iduna rama)



Sykes's Warbler

(Culicicapa ceylonensis)

PERCHING BIRDS

તરવરીયો માખીમાર

The Grey-Headed Canary Flycatcher is an extremely noisy and active bird, like a canary. Part of the acrobatic flycatcher family, it is known for catching insects on its wings



Grey-Headed Canary Flycatcher



Endemic to the Indian subcontinent, the Purple-Rumped Sunbird, as the name suggests, has a distinctive purple rump (hind part of the body) and throat, and white flanks (equivalent to the part between the ribs and hips).



Male

Purple-Rumped Sunbird

(*Leptocoma zeylonica*)







(Cinnyris asiaticus)

Male

Purple Sunbird



Female

PERCHING BIRDS

શકરખોરો

Like the Hummingbird, the Purple Sunbird is often found hovering over flowers, feeding on nectar. You can tell a breeding male apart on account of its glossy blue-black plumage.



PERCHING BIRDS

જાડી ચાંચ ફૂલસુંઘણી

The Thick-Billed Flowerpecker is described by one online archive for birds as “unremarkable.” We disagree. This species’ pale vent, striped throat, and streaked underpants set it apart from other fruit-eating tree dwellers.

Thick-Billed Flower Pecker

(Dicaeum agile)

PERCHING BIRDS

પીળી ચાંચવાળી ફૂલસુંઘણી

Identified by its pale and bulky curved beak, the Pale-Billed Flowerpecker, prefers a climate that is neither too hot nor too dry, and a habitat that is not high. Despite being endemic to the Indian subcontinent, it is extremely fond of the Singaporean Cherry Berries.

Pale-Billed Flower Pecker

(Dicaeum erythrorhynchos)



PERCHING BIRDS

ଅରଜି

If you spot a nest that appears to have two leaves sewn together and then padded with cotton or grass, it belongs to the Common Tailorbird or the Cobbler Bird. You might remember them as Darzee from The Jungle Book.

Male

Common Tailorbird

(Orthotomus sutorius)

PERCHING BIRDS

ଅମରା

Named after the wife of Samuel Richard Tickell, who was born in Cuttack and served in the Bengal Native Infantry, the Tickell's Blue Flycatcher is a passerine from the flycatcher family. Samuel Richard Tickell made significant contributions to Indian ornithology through field observation and specimen collection.

(Cyornis tickelliae)

Tickell's Blue Flycatcher





(Ficedula parva)

Male

## Red-Breasted Flycatcher

Female



### PERCHING BIRDS

ચટકી માખીમાર

A beautiful and tiny bird, the Red-Breasted Flycatcher is distinguished by the red patch on its throat and chest. The rest of its underpart is white while the upper side and wings are a gorgeous bluish-grey.

Cyornis tickelliae



(*Rhipidura albogularis*)

PERCHING BIRDS

ટપકીલી નાથણ

The White-Spotted Fantail, or Spot-Breasted Fantail, is a small passerine bird found in southern and central Indian forests, farmlands, and parks. These birds build interesting compact cup-shaped nests, with each clutch nestling three eggs.

White-Spotted Fantail

PERCHING BIRDS

નાથણ/ પંખો

The White-Browed Fantail, as the picture suggests, is characterised by a white-browed fan-shaped tail. It belongs to the passerine family and is largely found in the tropical regions.

(*Rhipidura aureola*)

White-Browed Fantail





Male

An agile passerine bird, the Black-Naped Monarch is one of the 98 species of the Monarchidae family. Distinguished by its bright azure and black nape band, they are known to be sexually dimorphic - exhibiting structural differences.



Female

#### PERCHING BIRDS

नीलपंभोप

Black-Naped Monarch



Female



Male



(*Rhipidura aureola*)

## PERCHING BIRDS

ચક્લી

The House Sparrow or Chakli, as most of us know it, is another exemplary monogamous species that mates for life.

House Sparrow



**PERCHING BIRDS**

शोभीगी

The Common lora belongs to the passerine family and is characterised by its loud calls and bright and colourful plumage. It is widely found across Asia.

Common lora

Male

Female

(Aegithina tiphia)





Indian Silverbill

#### PERCHING BIRDS

ટપુસીયું

Distinguished by its silver-blue swollen bill, whitish face and white upper-tail coverts, the Indian Silverbill can be spotted in grasslands and shrubs.



Ashy Prinia

#### PERCHING BIRDS

ફસફસાડી

The Ashy Prinia can be spotted quite easily as it prefers keeping close to human habitat. Like other warblers, it is also an insectivore. However, additionally, it loves nectar-producing flowers



## PERCHING BIRDS

ମିନିମିନି

The Bluethroat, as you can see from the picture, possesses a distinctive blue throat, almost as if it has been painted on. An excellent mimic, it is known to answer the calls of other birds, while possessing a melodious originality of its own.

Bluethroat

## PERCHING BIRDS

ମୁଗମୁଗ

The Red-Vented Bulbul is named thus owing to the red vent it conceals in its tail.

Red-Vented Bulbul



Male



Black Redstart

## PERCHING BIRDS

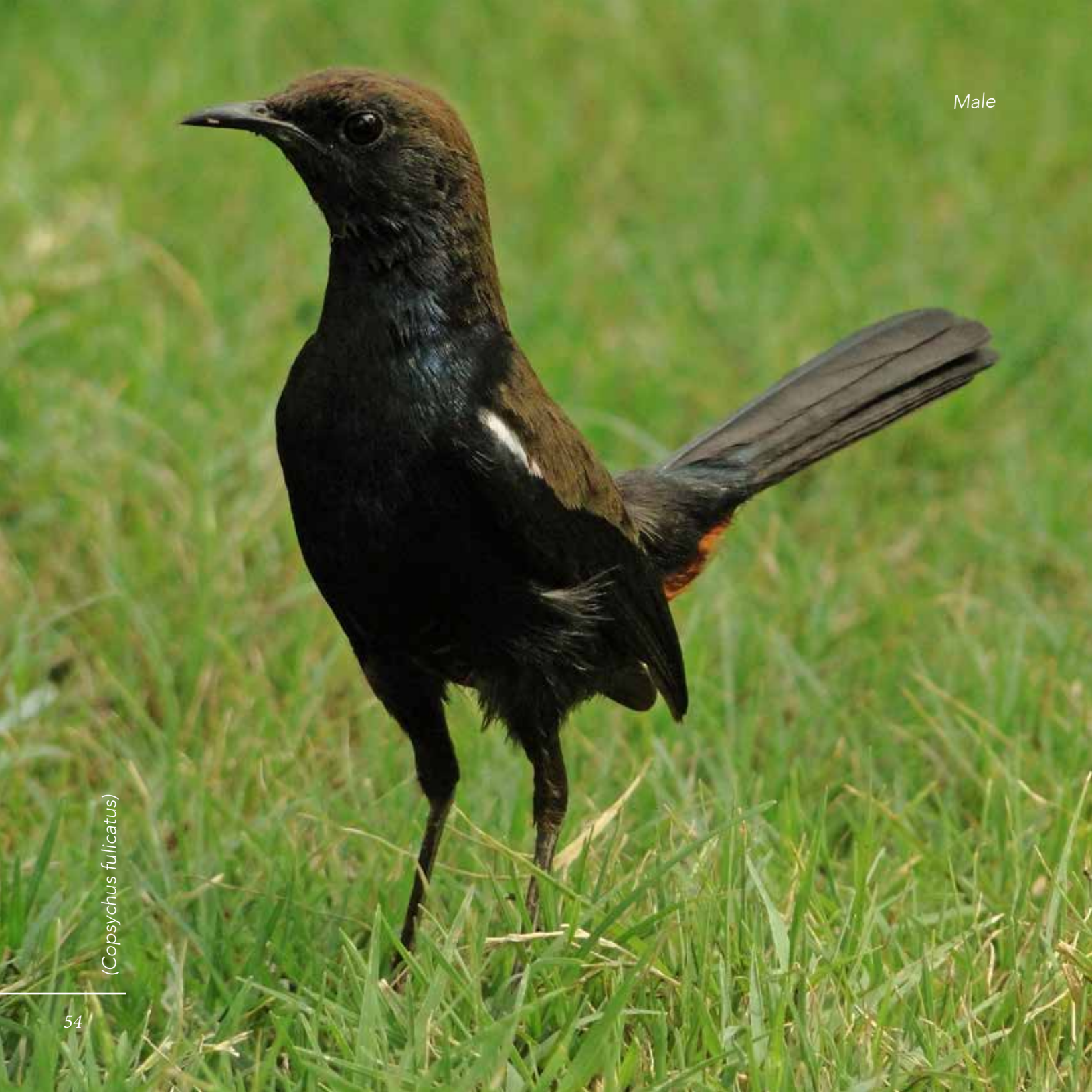
ਥਰਥਰੋ

The Black Redstart has a distinctive tail that is seen best when in flight or being flashed. If you hear a high-pitched 'Tseet!'- you now know how to define it.



Female





Male



Female

(Copsychus fulicatus)

## Indian Robin

### PERCHING BIRDS

ପେସକଣି/ ଡାଗିଡ଼ିଏ

The Indian Robin or the Indian Black Robin is endemic to the country and the subcontinent. Sightings usually happen in thorny shrubs and rocks, so head towards those parts of the campus should you want to see it.





(Copsychus saularis)

Male

Oriental Magpie Robin



Female

## PERCHING BIRDS

உயி

The Oriental Magpie Robin, known for its melodious song and popular as cagebirds when it was considered okay to cage birds many many years ago, is a fairly common Indian bird. It is also the national bird of Bangladesh.





Indian Golden Oriole

Male



(Oriolus kundoo)

Female

PERCHING BIRDS

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ

The Indian Golden Oriole was formerly considered a subspecies of the Eurasian Golden Oriole but is now a full species in itself. They are known to be monogamous and form long-lasting pair bonds.



## PERCHING BIRDS

ଏମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ

The Jungle Babblers or the 'Seven Sisters' are always ready to babble and squabble up a storm, wherever a flock may venture! You never see just one but over six of them in a flock - hence the name. You almost always hear them coming from afar and they perpetually seem to be having way too much fun!

Jungle Babbler

## PERCHING BIRDS

ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣୀ କାବର

The Brahminy Starling has a noticeable plumage on the top of its head that resembles that of a Brahmin's head - hence, the name. Its binomial name, *Sturnia pagodarum*, is on account of the fact that it occurs on buildings and temple pagodas specifically in South India.

Brahminy Starling



(*Pastor roseus*)

## PERCHING BIRDS

ପୈଞ୍ଜ

The Rosy Starling is another passerine bird. As the name suggests, they are distinctive on account of their pink bodies, and pale orange legs and bills. However, their appearance changes in the winters as their plumage becomes dull and their crests become shorter.

Rosy Starling

(*Acridotheres ginginianus*)

## PERCHING BIRDS

ଘାଣ୍ଟି ଟିଗର

The Bank Myna are found near banks - not the kind you think though! They're named so because of their preference for residing near river banks, definitely the more appropriate choice; who'd want to live near a money bank?

Bank Myna



PERCHING BIRDS

싱어

The Common Myna is an omnivore that has adapted well to city life. It has the largest density on our campus, so you don't really need to keep your eyes peeled to spot them.

Common Myna

# Nocturnal Birds



(*Burhinus indicus*)

ଧକ୍‌କି

The Indian Stone-Curlew or the Eurasian Thick-Knee is rightly named so on account of its short, thick bill, bull-headed appearance and swollen tibiotarsal joints (knees).

## NOCTURNAL BIRDS



Indian Stone-Curlew/Eurasian Thick-Knee

(*Athene brama*)

## NOCTURNAL BIRDS

ଧିଉରୀ

As the legend goes, if you spot a Spotted Owlet, you're about to be blessed, for it is believed to be Goddess Lakshmi's vehicle. If you want to seek them out in the hope of striking gold, look in tree hollows, cavities in rocks or buildings, and on branches, where they usually congregate in small groups.



Spotted Owlet



(*Otus bakkamoena*)

## NOCTURNAL BIRDS

કંઈલો ચુગાડ

The Indian Scops Owl has prominent ear tufts and dark eyes with a thin black border around the facial disc and lightly streaked underparts. The nocturnal bird is a rare sight, but you could keep an ear out for its 'whup' sound while out in forests or gardens.

Indian Scops Owl

(*Tyto alba*)

## NOCTURNAL BIRDS

રેવીરેવી

If you ever hear high-pitched screeching in the dead of the night, it's most definitely a Barn Owl. The heart-shaped face of this bird makes them a symbol of love.

Barn Owl





# Other Birds



OTHER BIRDS

મોટો અબાબીલ



The Little Swift, as the name suggests, is a tiny bird with a wingspan of 33 cm. It can be identified by its plumage: black with a white throat and a rump patch that extends onto its flanks. They are city birds that build their nests in buildings and will often return to the same site and rebuild nests year after year.

Little Swift

OTHER BIRDS

લેખડ અબાબીલ



Overall dark brown birds with pale and light underparts, the Dusky Crag-Martins are mostly spotted flying around buildings in tiny flocks. They are not quick fliers, however, unlike Barn Owls, they can wheel and loop with agility.

Dusky Crag Martin





#### OTHER BIRDS

નાનો પતરંગો

Curiously, the Asian Green Bee-Eaters are noted for being capable of interpreting the behaviour of human observers. They possess the ability to predict whether a human at a specific location could spot them, which results in the birds modifying their own behaviour to keep their homes safe from detection.

Asian Green Bee-Eater



#### OTHER BIRDS

કંસારો/ ટુકડુક

The Coppersmith Barbet or the Crimson-Breasted Barbet is characterised by its unique call that sounds like the tinkling sound produced by a coppersmith, which also inspires its name.

Coppersmith Barbet  
(Crimson -breasted Barbet)





#### OTHER BIRDS

সঙ্গে ছাতি কলকলিও

The White-Throated Kingfisher is the state bird of West Bengal. They are known to bob their heads while hunting to accurately judge the depth of their prey before diving into water bodies. They also close their eyes right before they dive in, so they're essentially hunting blind - brilliant, indeed!

White-Throated Kingfisher

#### Black-rumped Flameback (Lesser Golden Backed Woodpecker)



#### OTHER BIRDS

লালপীঠ সোনে'রী  
লঙ্কামোহ

The Black-rumped Flameback also known as the Lesser Golden Backed Woodpecker is widely found across India. Interestingly, to protect their brains from the extreme impact of pecking the hard bark of trees, they wrap their tongue around the back of their brains for cushioning. Their skulls are also spongy and layered.





(*Spilopelia senegalensis*)

#### OTHER BIRDS

હોલી

The Laughing Dove, as the name suggests sounds like it's laughing when it calls out.

Laughing Dove



(*Spilopelia chinensis*)

#### OTHER BIRDS

તલિયો હોલો

The Spotted Dove originates from South China, Indonesia, and the Philippines, but has now migrated and spread throughout the world, including India. It is often spotted in light forests, but is rather urbanised now as well.

Spotted Dove



OTHER BIRDS

હોલો

The Common Collared Dove often utters a very melancholic call from the depths of branches. Their calls are commonly mistaken for those of a cuckoo's because they sound rather similar.



Common Collared Dove

OTHER BIRDS

કબૂતર/ પારેવું

The Common Pigeon or Rock Dove used to dwell in rocks in the wild, but is now urbanised. These are spotted everywhere now and have provided employment opportunities to many who install the 'kabootar net' in homes and office spaces.



Common Pigeon (Rock Dove)





OTHER BIRDS

હરિયલ

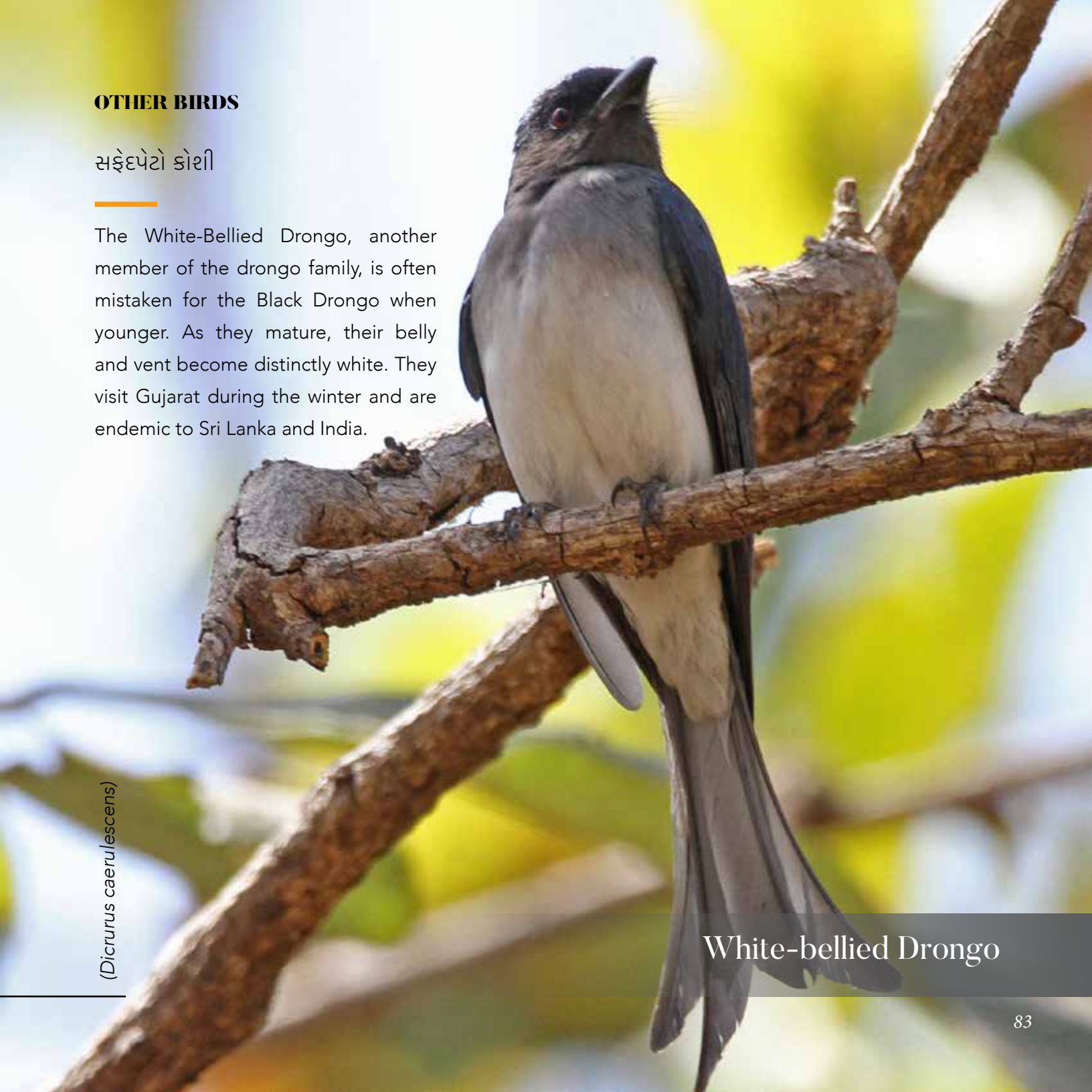
The Yellow-footed Green Pigeon is the state bird of Maharashtra. This gorgeous bird is often hunted extensively for its flesh.

Yellow-Footed Green Pigeon

OTHER BIRDS

સફેદપેટો કોશી

The White-Bellied Drongo, another member of the drongo family, is often mistaken for the Black Drongo when younger. As they mature, their belly and vent become distinctly white. They visit Gujarat during the winter and are endemic to Sri Lanka and India.



(Dicrurus caeruleus)

White-bellied Drongo



OTHER BIRDS

કાળિયો કોરી

The Black Drongo, also known as the King Crow, is quite the fighter and will pick up a fight with any bird that enters its territory even if the latter is larger.



Black Drongo

OTHER BIRDS

રાખોડી કોષી

If you spot a bird aggressively chasing others species away in search of food, it is undoubtedly the Ashy Drongo. This slim, medium-sized bird of the Dicruridae family is identified by its crimson eyes and is mostly dark grey in colour. They aren't very good mimics of other bird calls, but that doesn't stop them from trying!



Ashy Drongo



## OTHER BIRDS

પોપટ

The Rose-Ringed Parakeet is a favourite when it comes to pet birds in Bollywood. They have a thin pink and black band around their neck, which is inconspicuous in females.

*male (above), female (below)*

Rose-Ringed Parakeet

## OTHER BIRDS

સુરપાણનો પોપટ

The Alexandrine Parakeet was actually named after Alexander the Great. The particular species has been prized by royalty and nobles, so keep an eye out for them. They might also swoop down to munch on your fruits; they love them!

Alexandrine Parakeet





(*Psilopogon haemacephalus*)

## OTHER BIRDS

બપૈયો

The Common Hawk Cuckoo or the Brainfever Bird is a medium-sized cuckoo bird, often mistaken for the shikra on account of its visual resemblance as well as its style of flight and landing.

Common Hawk Cuckoo  
or Brainfever Bird



(*Eudynamys scolopaceus*)

Male

## OTHER BIRDS

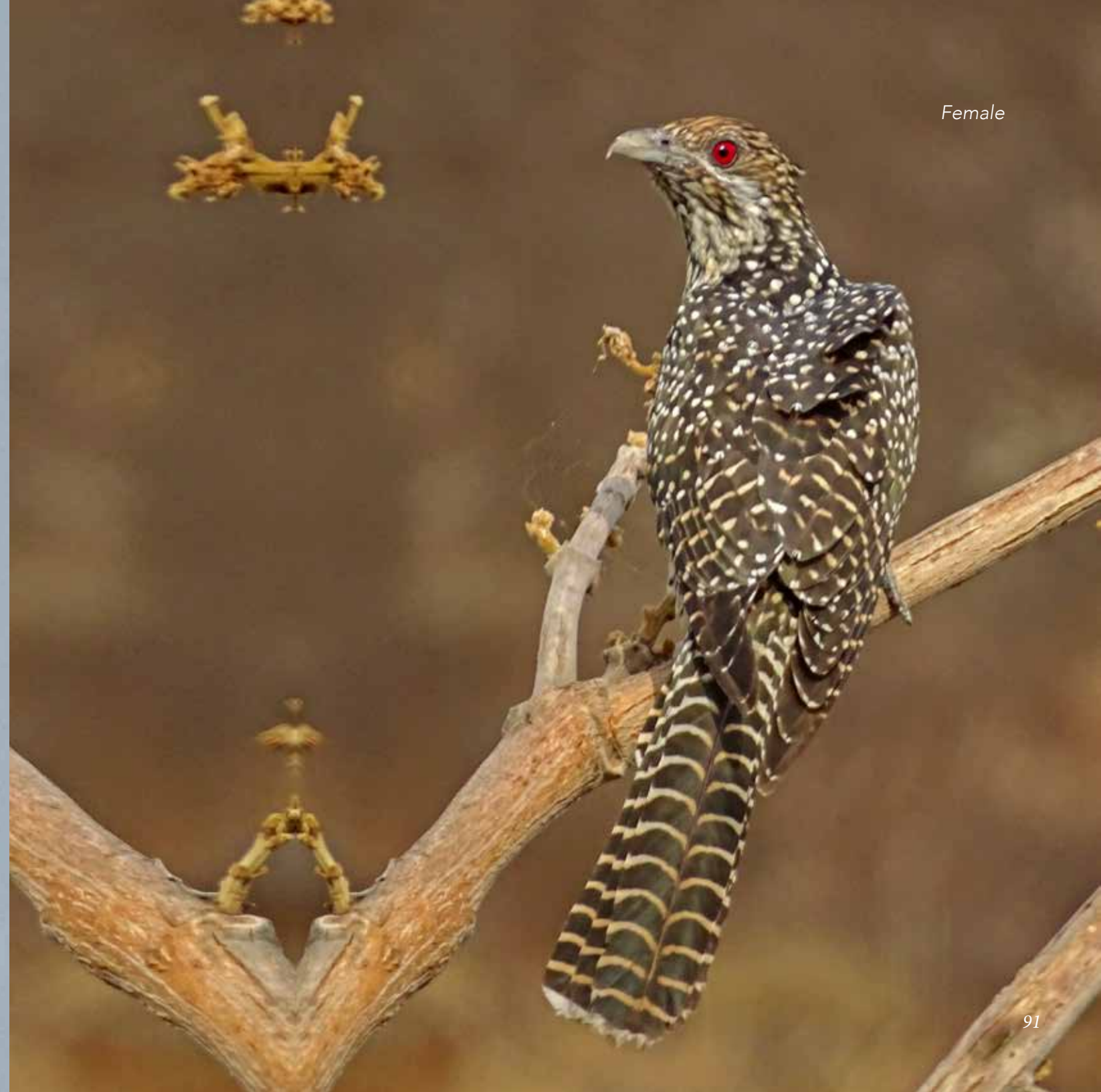
କୌଳ

The Asian Koel is known for its melodious birdsong, specifically of the male species who is found breaking into song especially during the breeding season. The bird also has a horizontal disposition such as that of a Woodcock.

## Asian Koel



Female







Greater Coucal

## OTHER BIRDS

કુંભારીયો/ ઘોયરો

The Greater Coucal is a carnivore or more appropriately an insectivore and can often be spotted munching on caterpillars, snails, and small vertebrates such as saw-scaled vipers. They also eat bird eggs, nestlings, fruits, and seeds. They resemble crows, even though they belong to the cuckoo family and are, in fact, a cross between a crow and a pheasant.

(*Centropus sinensis*)



Rufous Treepie

## OTHER BIRDS

ખેરખટ્ટો

The Rufous Treepie or Tiger's Dentist is known to feed on the leftover flesh that gets stuck in the teeth of a tiger, post a meal. Clearly, a very brave bird.

(*Dendrocitta vagabunda*)



OTHER BIRDS

કાગડો

The House Crow is an extremely opportunistic eater and will feed on practically anything that is edible.



(Corvus splendens)

House Crow

OTHER BIRDS

જંગલી કાગડો/ ગિરનારી કાગડો

Unlike the House Crow which has a grey neck, the Indian Jungle Crow or Large-Billed Crow is jet black through and through. As far as food is concerned, it is always the crows that mob the raptors.



(Corvus culminates)

Indian Jungle Crow  
or Large-Billed Crow





Indian Grey Hornbill

OTHER BIRDS

ચિલોત્રો

Look carefully enough and you will see an Indian Grey Hornbill on campus. Interestingly, the females seal themselves with the nest in cavities of trees while incubating eggs and only leave a small opening through which the males can feed her. The nest are only broken when the chicks are ready to fly.

(Ocyroceros birostris)

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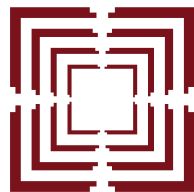
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