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**Study on Bird Diversity of Chuhiya Forest, District Rewa,  
Madhya Pradesh, India**

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**Abstract**

One hundred and twenty two species of birds belonging to 19 orders, 53 families and 101 genera were recorded at Chuhiya Forest, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India from all the three seasons. Out of these as per IUCN red list status 1 species is Critically Endangered, 3 each are Vulnerable and Near Threatened and rest are under Least concern category. Bird species, *Gyps bengalensis*, which is comes under Falconiformes order and Accipitridae family are critically endangered. The study area provide diverse habitat in the form of dense forest and agricultural land. Rose-ringed Parakeets, Alexandrine Parakeets, Common Babblers, Common Myna, Jungle Myna, Baya Weavers, House Sparrows, Paddyfield Pipit, White-throated Munia, White-bellied Drongo, House crows, Philippine Crows, Paddyfield Warbler etc. were prominent bird species of the study area, which are adapted to diversified habitat of Chuhiya Forest. Human impacts such as Installation of industrial units, cutting of trees, use of insecticides in agricultural practices are major threats to bird communities.

Key-Words: Bird, Chuhiya Forest, IUCN, Endangered

**Introduction**

**Birds** (class-Aves) are feathered, winged, two-legged, warm-blooded, egg-laying vertebrates. Modern birds are characterized by feathers, a beak with no teeth, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a lightweight but strong skeleton (Wikipedia, 2014). Birds are one of the most popular life forms on the planet and their diversity leads to a richness of life and beauty. Apart from this, birds have always fascinated mankind with their intrinsically beautiful plumage, melodious songs, and artistic behavior. There are around 9000 species of birds living in the world today, with a tremendous diversity of life style. Besides this, birds are valuable for many aspects; that is, they are a sensitive indicator of pollution and also play great role in pest control (Pathan *et al.*, 2014). Birds are of great economic importance to the human society. They play an important role in controlling population of different insects and pests. They play the role of scavengers and pollinating agents and also help in the dispersal of seeds of vegetation. They are helpful and help to provide rich food for mankind and are known to man since ages (Chittampalli & Bhatkhande, 1993).

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Birds are ideal bio-indicators and useful models for studying a variety of environmental problems as they are very sensitive to the slightest of environmental changes and are important health indicators of the ecological conditions and productivity of an ecosystem (Newton, 1995; Desai & Shanbhag, 2007; Li & Mundkur, 2007).

Forest is defined as “the complex ecosystem consisting mainly of trees that buffer the earth and support numerous life forms” (FAO, 1995), which is critically important habitat in terms of its biological diversity and ecological services. The loss of forests leads to human health risk, accelerated global warming and climate change, increased watershed disruption, loss of water and loss of biodiversity. Dry lands are unique in term of presence of large number of endemic bird species as 217 endemic bird areas (EBAs) are distributed in arid and semi-arid region of world as identifies by Birdlife International (Stattersfield *et al.*, 1998). Birds have high endemic as compared to other groups of vertebrate (Bibby *et al.*, 1992). The status of bird populations are one of the best indicator of healthy environment (Kress *et al.*, 2000). Birds are often used as a biological model and good ecological indicators as they are easily observable (Clergeau *et al.*, 1998).

The various aspects of avifaunal diversity like the habitats they utilize, the relationships between bird

species diversity and habitat attributes like vegetation structure and heterogeneity, distribution and community organization and disturbances were studied by different authors time to time which includes Karr (1971), Karr and Roth (1971), Beedy (1981), Nilson (1983), Rice *et al.* (1984), Jayson & Mathew (2000), Raman (2001), Howe *et al.* (1981), Landers and MacMahon (1980) and Henle *et al.* (2004).

To study of bird species diversity and their conservation status of Chuhiya forest, Rewa has not been observed yet. This observation would provide us many data, which will be use as: (1) It will help us in knowing the rare, endangered, vulnerable and threatened species of birds in district Rewa (MP). (2) This study will also help us to know various types of birds and their ecological behavior. (3) This study will help to conserve and safe the number and occurrence of in the forest and conserve the birds for the next generations.

### Material and Methods

**Study area:** Chuhiya forest is selected for the study of Birds Diversity around Rewa, Madhya Pradesh (Fig. 01). It is located in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. Due to the Chuhiya forest water availability is much better in Rewa District. Annual rain fall in the district is 980 mm and the average maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the district are 30.30 degree Celsius and 20.3 degree Celsius respectively. Overall, the climate of the district is pleasant throughout the year which fascinating to bird's habitat.

**Study period:** The duration of the study period was from July, 2011 to June, 2012.

**Study design:** Five sampling sites were allocated in Chuhiya Forest, District Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India. Bird censuring were made from 06:00 hrs to till sunset in weekly basis and spent a total of 576 hours in whole study period. Bird species were viewed by naked eyes or binoculars and documented immediately after viewing.

**Species identification:** Species identification was made according to Ali and Ripley (1983, 1987), Ali (2002).

**Data analysis:** Documented bird species from sampling sites for each season were assembled and made a list representing the species found in particular habitat.

### Results and Discussion

In present study rich diversity of birds was observed in the Chuhiya Forest. Within 12 months survey (Three seasons), a total of 122 bird species belonging to 19 orders, 53 families and 101 genera were recorded from different study sites (Table-01, Fig. 01). The highest numbers of the order Passeriformes were recorded

(Table-02, Fig. 02). Most dominant birds were House Sparrows; Hose crows, Common myna, White throated Munia and Paddy field Pipit etc. There as per IUCN red list status 1 species (*Gyps bengalensis*) is Critically Endangered, which is comes under Falconiformes order and Accipitridae family, 3 species each are Vulnerable and Near Threatened and rest 115 are under Least concern category (Table-01, Fig. 02). It was observed that the maximum bird's species were recorded during winter months, while comparatively less numbers of species were observed during summer and monsoon months.

Avian community studies are effective tools for monitoring a forest ecosystem. Birds are widely recognized as good bio-indicators of the quality of the ecosystems (Gill, 1994) and health of the environment. They are responsive to change; their diversity and abundance can reflect ecological trends in other biodiversity (Furness & Greenwood, 1993). Because of their highly specific habitat requirements, birds become increasingly intolerant of even slight ecosystem disturbance (Schwartz & Schwartz, 1951). Apart from these in the periphery of Chuhiya forest is covered with bushes and trees, which provide suitable habitat for migratory as well as many resident birds.

### Conclusion

Bird species diversity was studied at Chuhiya Forest, District Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India. 122 different species were noted. The climatic conditions of Chuhiya forest were noted during the study period. The Chuhiya Forest and surrounding areas recorded the large number of bird species among the different habitats, since it has the varying ground cover. The bird species belonged to 19 orders and order- Passeriformes recorded the large number of species, because of the well suited climatic conditions and vegetation availability for them. The birds are in urge to move to other areas, as summer proceeds. The present study indicates that there was more richness and diversity in the undisturbed habitat rather than the human altered habitats. In order to conserve the bird diversity and to keep the ecology in good condition in this region, the problems should be brought to the eyes of management to take immediate action. More understanding and documentation of the area is needed.

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Table 1: Bird Species taxonomic position and IUCN red list status at Chuhiya Forest, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Local Name	IUCN Status
1	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Spatula clypeata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Northern Shoveler	Punana	LC
2	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Lesser Whistling-Duck	Seelhi	LC
3	Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Apus affinis</i> (Gray, 1830)	Little Swift	Babilla	LC
4	Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Crested Treeswift	Ababeel	LC
5	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Malabar Pied-Hornbill	Ghan Chiri	NT
6	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Indian Jungle Nightjar	Cheepak	LC
7	Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Indian Nightjar	Chapka	LC
8	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Thick-knee	Karvank	LC
9	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Burabatan	LC
10	Charadriiformes	Jacanidae	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	Pihiua	LC
11	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Spotted Redshank	Batan	LC
12	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunnerus, 1767)	Common Greenshank	Timtima	LC
13	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Bonaparte, 1831)	Pintail Snipe	Chaaha	LC
14	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna aurantia</i> (Gray, 1831)	River Tern	Dariyai Tehri	NT

15	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Whiskered Tern	Tehri	LC
16	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1829)	Intermediate Egret	Chota Bagula	LC
17	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret	Karchia Bagula	LC
18	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Western Cattle Egret	Gaay Bagula	LC
19	Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-Heron	Waak	LC
20	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Asian Openbill	Ghongila	LC
21	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Lesser Adjutant	Chandna	VU
22	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Rock Pigeon	Kabutar	LC
23	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Frisvaldszky, 1838)	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Gugi	LC
24	Coraciiformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Kingfisher	Chota Kilkila	LC
25	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Indian Roller	Neelkanth	LC
26	Coraciiformes	Meropidae	<i>Merops orientalis</i> (Latham, 1802)	Little Green Bee-eater	Hara Patinga	LC
27	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian or Pacific Koel	Koel	LC
28	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl, 1797)	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	Papiha	LC
29	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Cuckoo	Papiha	LC
30	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815)	Greater Coucal	Mhoka	LC
31	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Kali Cheel	LC

			(Boddaert, 1783)			
32	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Shikra	Chipak	LC
33	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	Sanpmar	LC
34	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco subbuteo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Hobby	Morasani	LC
35	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila rapax</i> (Temminck, 1828)	Tawny Eagle	Okaab	LC
36	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	White-rumped Vulture	Giddh	CR
37	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila fasciata</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	Bonelli's Eagle	Morangi	LC
38	Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Black Eagle	Kaali Cheel	LC
39	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Indian Peafowl	More	LC
40	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Quail	Bada Bater	LC
41	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Rain Quail	China Bater	LC
42	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Grey Francolin	Ram Titar	LC
43	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Perdica asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790)	Jungle Bush-Quail	Lowwa	LC
44	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Perdica argoondah</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Rock Bush-Quail	Lowwa	LC
45	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Junglefowl	Lal Jangli Murga	LC
46	Gruiformes	Gruidae	<i>Antigone antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Sarus Crane	Saaras	VU

47	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen	Jal Murgi	LC
48	Passeriformes	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i> (Jerdon, 1845)	Paddyfield Warbler	Fudki	LC
49	Passeriformes	Acrocephalidae	<i>Iduna caligata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Booted Warbler	Sita Fudki	LC
50	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Galerida deva</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Tawny Lark	Turredar Chandul	LC
51	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i> (Franklin, 1831)	Rufous-tailed Lark	Matila Pidda	LC
52	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Crested Lark	Chandul	LC
53	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i> (Blyth, 1845)	Indian Lark	Agiya	LC
54	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	Futhouli	LC
55	Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Artamus fuscus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Ashy Woodswallow	Tadi Ababil	LC
56	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygius</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	White-bellied or Jerdon's Minivet	Safed Rajlal	LC
57	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Small Minivet	Saheli	LC
58	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina macei</i> (Lesson, 1831)	Large Cuckooshrike	Bahram	LC
59	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	Jungle Prinia	Totarangi	LC
60	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i> (Blyth, 1844)	Grey-breasted Prinia	Fhutki	LC
61	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia inornata</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Plain Prinia	Fhudki	LC

62	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia buchanani</i> (Blyth, 1844)	Rufous-fronted Prinia	Lalbhal ki fudki	LC
63	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia socialis</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Ashy Prinia	Kaali Fudki	LC
64	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Common Tailorbird	Darji Pakshi	LC
65	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Large-billed or Philippine Crow	Jangli Kauwa	LC
66	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	House Crow	Kauwa	LC
67	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-bellied Drongo	Pahadi Bhujanga	LC
68	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Black Drongo	Kala Bhujanga	LC
69	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Hair-crested Drongo	Keshraj	LC
70	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham, 1790)	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	Fool Chakhi	LC
71	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	<i>Euodice malabarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-throated Munia	Pidda	LC
72	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Scaly-breasted Munia	Teliya Munia	LC
73	Passeriformes	Estrildidae	<i>Amandava formosa</i> (Latham, 1790)	Green Avadavat	Hari Munia	VU
74	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> (Leach, 1818)	Wire-tailed Swallow	Lishra	LC
75	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Barn Swallow	Ababeel	LC
76	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian, Blyth's or Amur Paradise- Flycatcher	Dudhraj	LC
77	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	Kala	LC



			(Boddaert, 1783)		Kalkatiya	
78	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Paddyfield Pipit	Charchari	LC
79	Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla flava</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue-headed Wagtail	Pilkiya	LC
80	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i> (Gray, 1847)	Grey Bushchat	Ablakh Pidda	LC
81	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Oriental Magpie-Robin	Kali Sui Chiriya	LC
82	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Indian Robin	Kalchuri	LC
83	Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i> (Burton, E, 1838)	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	Jungli Chidiya	LC
84	Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	House Sparrow	Gaurayya	LC
85	Passeriformes	Phylloscopidae	<i>Abrornis humei</i> (Brooks, 1878)	Buff-browed Warbler	Saphed Fudki	LC
86	Passeriformes	Ploceidae	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Baya Weaver	Son Chiraiya	LC
87	Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-vented Bulbul	Pahadi Bulbul	LC
88	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Jungle Myna	Jungli Myna	LC
89	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Bank Myna	Ganga Myna	LC
90	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Myna	Desi Myna	LC
91	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Brahminy Starling	Brahminy Myna	LC
92	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Gracupica contra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Pied Starling	Pied Myna	LC
93	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	Gulabi	LC

			(Linnaeus, 1758)		Maina	
94	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Yellow-eyed Babbler	Baara-Ponda	LC
95	Passeriformes	Leiothrichidae	<i>Argya caudata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	Common or Afghan Babbler	Dumri	LC
96	Passeriformes	Leiothrichidae	<i>Argya malcolmi</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Large Grey Babbler	Ghogoi	LC
97	Passeriformes	Timaliidae	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i> (Franklin, 1831)	Tawny-bellied Babbler	Laal Pet Saat Bhai	LC
98	Passeriformes	Pellorneidae	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i> (Swainson, 1832)	Puff-throated Babbler	Chota Saat Bhai	LC
99	Passeriformes	Leiothrichidae	<i>Turdoides striata</i> (Dumont, 1823)	Jungle Babbler	Saat Bhai/Bhahne y	LC
100	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian or Chinese Blackbird	Kasturi	LC
101	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Myophonus horsfieldii</i> (Vigors, 1831)	Malabar Whistling- Thrush	Bhrangraj	LC
102	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Geokichla citrina</i> (Latham, 1790)	Orange-headed Thrush	Saphed Gaal Kasturi	LC
103	Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Oriental White-eye	Babuna	LC
104	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	White-naped Woodpecker	Kathphoda	LC
105	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i> (Latham, 1802)	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	Peela Kathphoda	LC
106	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-rumped Flameback	Sunahra Kathphoda	LC
107	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Lesser Yellownape	Laal Kathphoda	LC
108	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Hemicircus canente</i> (Lesson, 1832)	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	Herday Chittiar	LC

					Kathfoda	
109	Piciformes	Ramphastidae	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i> (Muller, 1776)	Coppersmith Barbet	Chota Basanta	LC
110	Piciformes	Ramphastidae	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Brown-headed Barbet	Bada Basant	LC
111	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Grebe	Pandubbi	LC
112	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Plum-headed Parakeet	Tota, Tuiya Tota	LC
113	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Tota, Mitthu, Suaa	LC
114	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Alexandrine Parakeet	Heeraman Tota	NT
115	Pteroclidiformes	Pteroclididae	<i>Pterocles indicus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Painted Sandgrouse	Phadi Bhaat Titar	LC
116	Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Strix ocellata</i> (Lesson, 1839)	Mottled Wood-Owl	Rangeela Ghughu	LC
117	Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Spotted Owlet	Ullu	LC
118	Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i> (Franklin, 1831)	Rock Eagle-Owl	Ghughu	LC
119	Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Jungle Owlet	Jangli Ghughad	LC
120	Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Brown Fish-Owl	Amraai	LC
121	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl	Ghughu	LC
122	Upupiformes	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Hoopoe	Hud Hud	LC

IUCN Status: Vulnerable (VU), Least Concern (LC), Near Threatened (NT), Endangered (EN), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE), Critically Endangered (CR)

Tabl 2: Number and percent composition of families, genera and species of Birds of Chuhiya Forest under various orders

S. No.	Order	Families	Genus	Species	% of families in an order	% of genera in an order	% of species in an order
1	Anseriformes	1	2	2	1.89	1.98	1.64
2	Apodiformes	1	2	2	1.89	1.98	1.64
3	Bucerotiformes	1	1	1	1.89	0.99	0.82
4	Caprimulgiformes	1	1	2	1.89	0.99	1.64
5	Charadriiformes	5	7	8	9.43	6.93	6.56
6	Ciconiiformes	2	6	6	3.77	5.94	4.92
7	Columbiformes	1	2	2	1.89	1.98	1.64
8	Coraciiformes	3	3	3	5.66	2.97	2.46
9	Cuculiformes	1	4	4	1.89	3.96	3.28
10	Falconiformes	2	7	8	3.77	6.93	6.56
11	Galliformes	1	5	7	1.89	4.95	5.74
12	Gruiformes	2	2	2	3.77	1.98	1.64
13	Passeriformes	24	43	56	45.28	42.57	45.90
14	Piciformes	2	6	7	3.77	5.94	5.74
15	Podicipediformes	1	1	1	1.89	0.99	0.82
16	Psittaciformes	1	1	3	1.89	0.99	2.46
17	Pteroclidiformes	1	1	1	1.89	0.99	0.82
18	Strigiformes	2	6	6	3.77	5.94	4.92
19	Upupiformes	1	1	1	1.89	0.99	0.82
		53	101	122	100.00	100.00	100.00

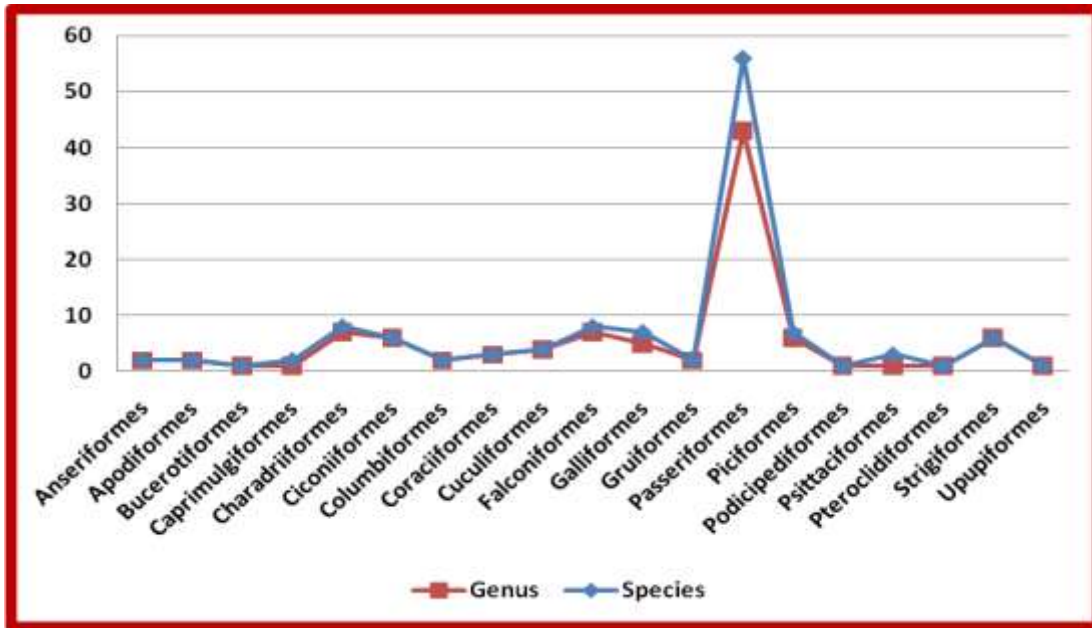


Fig. 1: Order wise bird genera and species composition of Chuhiya Forest, Rewa

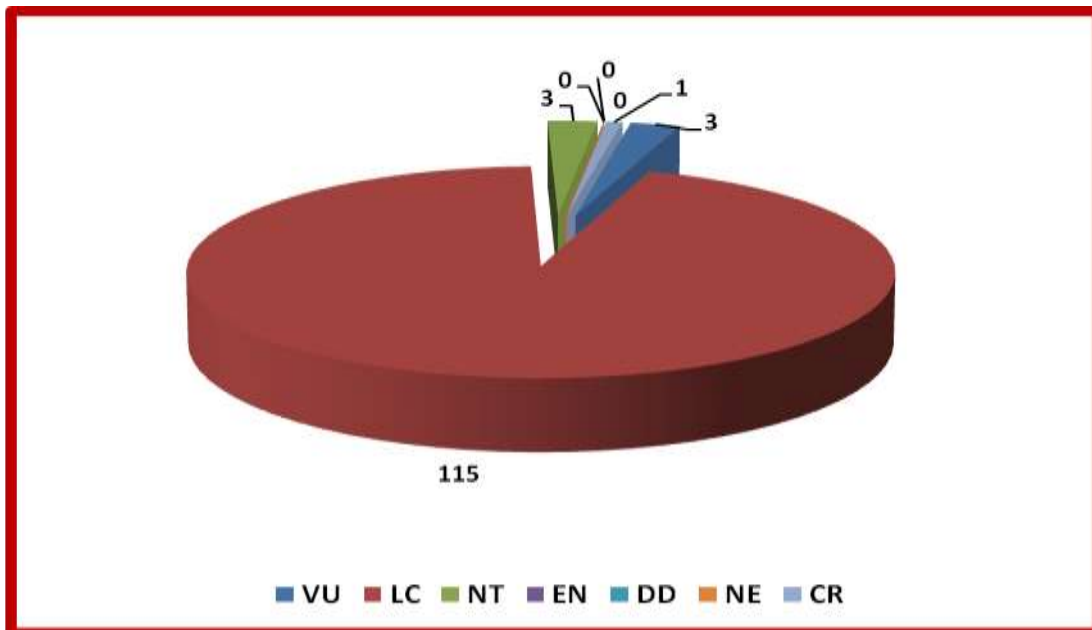


Fig. 2: Conservation status of bird species of Chuhiya Forest, Rewa

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