The Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra nestling in the lower southern reaches of the Satpuda hills is situated in the northern part of eastern Vidarbha. It was established as Pench National Park in 1975 and it the status of tiger reserve in 1999. It gets its name from its lifeline-the Pench River. Strategically, the Tiger Reserve is located in the heart of the Central Indian Tiger landscape, which contributes to almost 1/6 th of the total tiger population of the country. It has a good connectivity with Kanha (MP), Pench (MP), Tadoba-Andhari, Navegaon-Nagzira and Bor Tiger Reserves.

#### WETLAND BIRDS

Wetlands include lakes, ponds, rivers, mangroves, swamps and marshy areas. They are important habitats and are used by birds for breeding and nesting, as well as for feeding, shelter and a source of drinking water. Most of the birds listed under this group are only seen at wetlands (eg. Ducks, Cormorants, Waders, Herons etc) whereas there are a few (Cattle Egret, White-throated Kingfisher, Yellow-wattled Lapwing) that are frequently seen away from water as well. Several migratory species visit our wetlands in winter.

## AERIAL FEEDING BIRDS

Aerial Feeders like Swallows and Swifts are insectivorous birds that hunt and feed on the wing. They have pointed wings and can often be seen gliding gracefully through the air or performing acrobatics to catch insects. They are very fast in flight and prefer open areas, and are sometimes seen near water. At dawn and dusk, Swallows may be found perching in groups on wires.

#### **BIRDS OF PREY**

Birds of Prey or Raptors hunt and feed on other animals, including smaller birds. They have excellent eyesight, strong feet, sharp talons for hunting, and a hooked beak for tearing into flesh. Among the birds listed in this group, some (eg. Black Kite, Shikra) have adapted to human habitats, whereas others (Buzzards, Eagles) can be seen in open habitats like farmland/scrub. Owls are also included in this group and are skilled night hunters.

### GROUND FEEDING BIRDS

Ground Feeders are a diverse group of birds that are primarily terrestrial and feed on the ground. They include large birds like Pheasants and Crows to medium-sized birds like Babblers, Mynas and Starlings. Some ground foragers like Wagtails are seen at wetlands, but most prefer open areas/scrub. This category also includes birds like Shrikes, Rollers and Chats which may perch low in a bush, but find their prey (small insects/reptiles) on the ground.

# ARBOREAL BIRDS

Arboreal Birds are those whose life cycles are associated with trees and shrubs, and include a wide variety of birds found in forests, open woodland and urban gardens. Many arboreal birds feed on fruits and berries (eg. Hornbills, Bulbuls, Barbets, Parakeets), while others feed on insects from bark (eg. Woodpeckers), in foliage (eg. Cuckoos, Orioles, Warblers) or in the air (eg. Flycatchers, Drongos, Bee-eaters). Some like Sunbirds feed on nectar from flowers. Smaller species may be seen at low levels while larger birds prefer the forest canopy.

Gender symbols indicate where the male and female of the species look different. If no symbols are shown, it means that they look alike.

Migratory birds which come to Pench National Park during the winter months Oct-March, from their breeding grounds in the Himalayas or Central Asia/Europe. Size indicates the length of the bird from beak tip to tail tip; for indicates breeding plumage. Bird illustrations used with permission from "Birds of the Indian Subcontinent" by Richard Grimmett, Carol Inskipp and Tim Inskipp.



















