

AVIAN DIVERSITY OF BOR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)**S.N. Bansod¹ and R.S. Virani²**¹Vinayak Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya, Nandgaon Kh, Dist. Amravati (Corresponding Author)²Shivramji Moghe College, Pandharkawda, Dist. Yavatmal, (M.S.) India.**ABSTRACT**

The Bor Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from the Bordharan Dam and Bor River. It is situated both in Nagpur and Wardha districts of Maharashtra State. Avian population in Bor Wildlife sanctuary has a central role in ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services, economic benefits. To study the diversity, survey of avifauna recorded by weekly visit in duration from July 2018 to June 2019. Total 210 bird species belonging to 12 orders and 71 families were observed, by categorization of occurrence 1 rare, 18 uncommon and 191 common. Total diversity categories according to IUCN status 1 vulnerable, 7 near threaten and 202 are least concern. According to distribution of species diversity, indicates that the habitat is much more healthy and supportive to the inhabitation of the avifauna. Forest birds, water birds and waders are good in numbers.

Keywords: Avifauna, Bor Wildlife Sanctuary, Diversity, etc.

Introduction

The Bor Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from the Bordharan Dam on Bor River. It is situated both in Nagpur and Wardha districts of Maharashtra State. It constitutes a compact patch of dense forest cover, having immense value and potential for nature interpretation and bio-diversity conservation, in this region. It is a home of many species of central region.

Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates with feathers, toothless jaws, stiff eggs, high metabolic rate, four chambered heart, and a strong but light skeleton. Reptiles have many characteristics of birds. Like reptiles, birds are vertebrates. The legs and feet of birds are covered by thick scales covering the bodies of reptiles (Yonezawa T. *et. al.*, 2017).

Avian population have a central role in ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services, economic benefits like seed dispersal, pollination and re-colonization and restoration of disturbed ecosystem (Sekercioglu C. H., 2006).

The Indian subcontinent is very rich in biodiversity. India hosts 1340 species (13 %), of birds out of the total 9000 bird species that are found in the world. Ali and Ripley (1987) considered 176 species endemic to the Indian subcontinent. Grasslands, Wetlands and wetland associated habitat provide appropriate dwelling places for these organisms. Out of 1340 species of the Indian subcontinent more than 577 species have been reported from Maharashtra State. In Vidarbha, a total of 417

species have been reported and overall Amravati district has 392 birds, species (Anon 2009, Kasambe 2016, Wadatkar et al., 2016).

Joshi P., 2013 Studied the avifaunal Distribution within Different Habitats of Karnala Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra. This study was designed not only to document species richness of this small forest but also to find out distribution patterns of these birds along various microhabitats along the forest. Results obtained in study showed total of 144 bird species belonging to 46 families comprising of 16 orders throughout the study period. Results found during study suggest that different habitats of KBS are characteristically different from one another in terms of species distribution both horizontal as well as vertical. Results from study put an emphasis on habitat wise conservation of forest rather than forest as a whole is a key to better forest management.

Wetlands are precious abode and support systems of varied faunal taxa. Shorebirds called waders are one of the important indicators of richness of the wetlands. Waders are become increasingly intolerant of even slight ecosystem disturbance (Virani et. al., 2015). Waders, called shorebirds which share several physical characteristics such as long, thin, agile legs and toes; long, sharply pointed tips, distinct curves or spatulate bills; Long necks; elaborate plumes during the breeding season, that help distinguish them as a specific type of bird. Most of the species eat small invertebrates picked out of mud or exposed soil. Around 210 species belongs to different

families are described (Ericson et al., 2003; Paton et al., 2003; Thomas et al., 2004a, b; van Tuinen et al., 2004; Paton & Baker, 2006),

Material and Method Area

Total area of Bor Wildlife Sanctuary is 61.10 Sq.km. It is situated in geographical co-ordinates within the confines of 78° 37' 36" to 78° 47' 41" East (longitude) and 20° 57' 02" to 21° 01' 02" North (Latitude). The entire area of the sanctuary has been classified into Core Zone of 55.93 Sq.km, Eco-tourism zone of 5.21 Sq.km and Buffer zone of 90.10 Sq.km of area. It constitutes large waterbody, a compact patch of dense forest cover, having great value from the point of view of wildlife and bio-diversity conservation.

Survey

The bird survey was conducted according to a standard point count method. The data collected from the surveys were used to estimate, diversity and relative abundance of bird species. Surveys were conducted on two

days of weekend, either from sunrise to 3 hours after sunrise or from 3 hours before sunset until sunset. Morning and evening counts was altered between sites. Each of the sites was survey in survey duration. Birds seen were identified and recorded along the habitat type and status and checklist were prepared.

Survey of birds diversity recorded by weekly visit in duration from July 2018 to June 2019. Binocular (Nikon 10x40) and camera (Nikon Coolpix P510 and D700, 150-500 Sigma lens) was used for bird watching and to photograph them. Bird diversity is categorized into widespread resident, widespread winter visitor, local resident, seasonal resident, widespread resident and winter visitor, local resident and winter visitor, seasonal winter visitor and is classified on the basis of "The Book of Indian Birds" (Ali, 1996) and "Pocket Guides of Birds of the Indian Subcontinent" (Grimmet and Inskipp, 2010). Diversity of waders is taxonomically classified and categorized on threaten scale by using latest IUCN Red list.

Observation

Total 217 bird species were observed in the duration of July 2018 to June 2019 as listed below-

Sr. No.	Order	Family	Species Common Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence	IUCN Status
1.	Galliformes	Phasianidae	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	C	LC
2.			Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	C	LC
3.			Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	C	LC
4.			Jungle Bush-quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	C	LC
5.			Rock Bush-quail	<i>Perdica argoondah</i>	C	LC
6.			Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratti</i>	C	LC
7.			Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	C	LC
8.		Turnicidae	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	C	LC
9.	Anseriformes	Dendrocygnidae	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	C	LC
10.		Anatidae	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	C	LC
11.			Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	C	LC
12.			Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	C	LC
13.			Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	C	LC
14.			Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	C	LC
15.			Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	C	LC
16.			Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	C	LC
17.			Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	C	LC
18.			Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	C	LC

19.			Cotton Pigmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	C	LC
20.	Piciformes	Picidae	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	C	LC
21.			Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	C	LC
22.			Brown-capped Pigmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	C	LC
23.			White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	C	LC
24.			Common Golden-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	C	LC
25.			Lesser Yellow-nape Woodpecker	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	C	LC
26.		Megalaimidae	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	C	LC
27.	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	UC	LC
28.	Upepiiformes	Upupidae	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	C	LC
29.	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	C	LC
30.		Alcedinidae	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	C	LC
31.		Halcyonidae	White Throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	C	LC
32.		Cerylidae	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	C	LC
33.		Meropidae	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	C	LC
34.	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	C	LC
35.			Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	C	LC
36.			Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	C	LC
37.			Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>	C	LC
38.			Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Taccocua (Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii)</i>	C	LC
39.		Centropodidae	Southern Coucal	<i>Centropus (sinensis)Parroti</i>	C	LC
40.		Psittacidae	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	C	NT
41.			Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	C	LC
42.			Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	C	LC
43.	Apodiformes	Apodidae	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	C	LC
44.		Hemiprocnidae	Crested Tree-swift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	UC	LC
45.	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	C	LC
46.			Indian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	C	LC
47.			Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	C	LC
48.			Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	UC	LC
49.		Caprimulgidae	Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	UC	LC
50.			Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	UC	LC
51.	Columbiformes	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	C	LC
52.			Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron Phoenicopterus</i>	C	LC
53.			Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	C	LC
54.			Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	C	LC
55.			Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	C	LC
56.			Little Brown Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	C	LC
57.		Rallidae	White breasted Waterhen	<i>Amanrornis phoenicurus</i>	C	LC
58.			Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	C	LC
59.			Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	C	LC
60.	Ciconiiformes	Pteroclididae	Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>	C	LC
61.		Scolopacidae	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	C	NT
62.			Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	C	LC
63.			Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	C	LC
64.			Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	UC	LC
65.			Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	UC	LC

66.			Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	C	LC
67.			Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	C	LC
68.			Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	C	NT
69.			Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	C	LC
70.			Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	UC	LC
71.		Rostratulidae	Greater Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	C	LC
72.		Jacanidae	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	C	LC
73.			Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	C	LC
74.		Burhinidae	Indian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus (oedinemus) indicus</i>	C	LC
75.			Great Thick-knee	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	C	NT
76.		Charadriidae	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	C	LC
77.			Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	C	LC
78.			Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	C	LC
79.			Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	C	LC
80.			Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	C	LC
81.		Glareolidae	Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	C	LC
82.			Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	C	LC
83.			Collard Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	UC	LC
84.			Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	C	LC
85.			River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	C	NT
86.			Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	C	LC
87.		Pandionidae	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	C	LC
88.		Accipitridae	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	C	LC
89.			Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	C	LC
90.			Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	C	LC
91.			Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Nsaetus cirrhatus</i>	C	LC
92.			Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	C	LC
93.			Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	UC	LC
94.			Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	C	LC
95.			Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	C	LC
96.			Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	C	LC
97.			White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	C	LC
98.		Falconidae	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	C	LC
99.		Podicipedidae	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	C	LC
100.		Anhingidae	Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	C	NT
101.		Phalacrocoracidae	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	C	LC
102.			Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	C	LC
103.			Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	C	LC
104.		Ardeidae	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	C	LC
105.			Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	C	LC
106.			Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	C	LC
107.			Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	C	LC
108.			Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	C	LC
109.			Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	C	LC
110.			Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	C	LC
111.			Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	C	LC
112.			Black-Crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	C	LC
113.			Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	C	LC
114.			Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	C	LC
115.		Threskiornithidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	C	LC
116.			Red-naped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	C	LC
117.			Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	C	LC
118.		Ciconiidae	Painted Stork	<i>Myeteria leucocephala</i>	C	NT
119.			Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	C	LC
120.			Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	C	VU
121.	Passeriformes	Pittidae	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	UC	LC

122.		Laniidae	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	C	LC
123.			Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius Schach</i>	C	LC
124.			Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	C	LC
125.			Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	C	LC
126.		Vangidae	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	C	LC
127.		Corvidae	Rufos Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	C	LC
128.			House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	C	LC
129.			Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	C	LC
130.		Oriolidae	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	C	LC
131.		Campephagidae	Black headed Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	C	LC
132.			Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	C	LC
133.			White-bellied Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygius</i>	R	LC
134.		Dicruridae	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	C	LC
135.			White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caeruleus</i>	C	LC
136.		Rhipiduridae	White-spotted Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	C	LC
137.			White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	C	LC
138.		Aegithinidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	C	LC
139.		Turdidae	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	C	LC
140.		Monarchidae	Black-naped Blue Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	C	LC
141.			Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	C	LC
142.		Muscicapidae	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	C	LC
143.			Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	C	LC
144.			Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	C	LC
145.			Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	C	LC
146.			Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	C	LC
147.			Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>	C	LC
148.			Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	C	LC
149.			Brown Rock Chat	<i>Cercomela fusca</i>	C	LC
150.		Muscicapidae	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	C	LC
151.			Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	C	LC
152.			Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	UC	LC
153.			Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	C	LC
154.		Sturnidae	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	C	LC
155.			Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	C	LC
156.			Asian Pied Starling	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	C	LC
157.			Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia (malabarica) blythii</i>	UC	LC
158.			Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	C	LC
159.		Paridae	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	C	LC
160.			Black-lored Tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	C	LC
161.		Hirundinidae	Dusky Crag Martin	<i>Hirundo concolor</i>	C	LC
162.			Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	C	LC
163.			Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	UC	LC
164.			Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	C	LC
165.			Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	C	LC
166.			Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	C	LC
167.			Streak-throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo fluviicola</i>	UC	LC
168.		Pycnonotidae	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	C	LC
169.			White-browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	C	LC
170.		Cisticolidae	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	C	LC
171.			Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	C	LC
172.			Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	C	LC
173.			Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	C	LC
174.			Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	C	LC
175.			Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthobomus sutorius</i>	C	LC
176.		Zosteropidae	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	C	LC
177.		Acrocephalidae	Booted Warbler	<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	UC	LC

178.		Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	C	LC
179.		Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	C	LC
180.		Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	UC	LC
181.	Phylloscopidae	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	C	LC
182.		Sulpher-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	C	LC
183.	Sylviidae	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	C	LC
184.	Timaliidae	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	C	LC
185.	Paradoxornithidae	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	C	LC
186.	Leothrichidae	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	C	LC
187.		Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i>	C	LC
188.		Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	C	LC
189.	Alaudidae	Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	C	LC
190.		Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i>	C	LC
191.		Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i>	C	LC
192.		Sykes's Lark	<i>Galerida deva</i>	C	LC
193.	Nectariniidae	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	C	LC
194.		Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	C	LC
195.	Motacillidae	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	C	LC
196.		White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	C	LC
197.		Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	C	LC
198.		Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	C	LC
199.		Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	C	LC
200.		Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	C	LC
201.	Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	C	LC
202.		Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	C	LC
203.	Ploceidae	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	C	LC
204.	Estrildidae	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	C	LC
205.		Indian Silverbill	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	C	LC
206.		Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	C	LC
207.		Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	C	LC
208.	Fringillidae	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	C	LC
209.	Emberizidae	Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathami</i>	UC	LC
210.		Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	C	LC

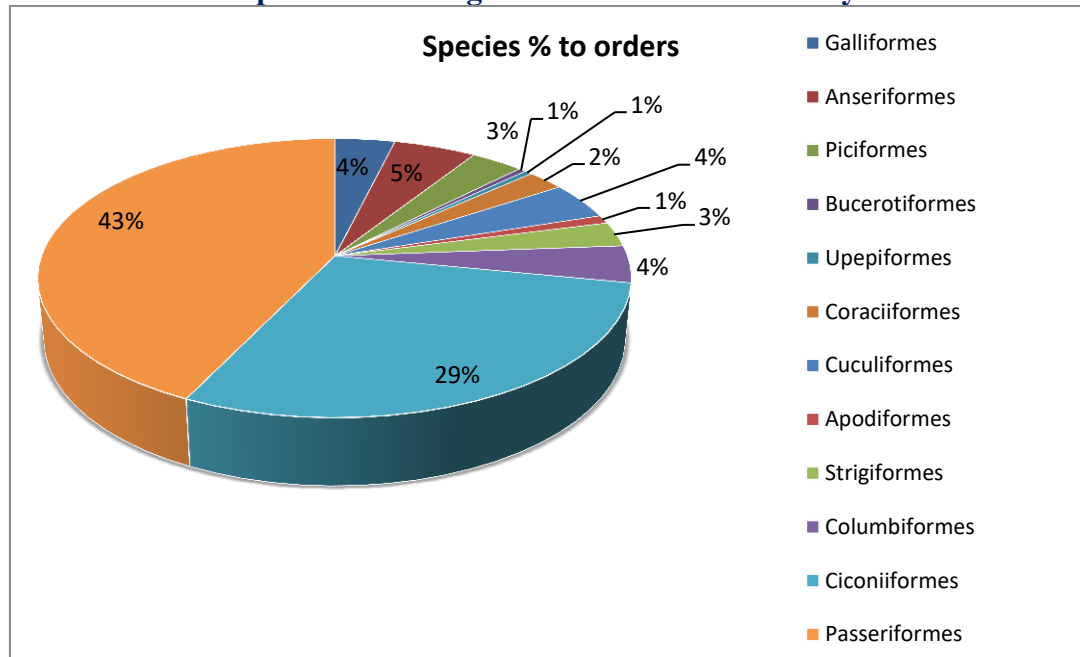
Abbreviations: C- Common, UC- Uncommon, V- Vagrant, R- Rare. LC- Least Concern, NT- Near threatened, VU- Vulnerable

Result and Discussion

Total 210 bird species belonging to 12 orders and 71 families were observed, by categorization of occurrence 1 rare, 18 uncommon and 191 common. Total diversity categories according to IUCN status 1 vulnerable, 7 near threaten and 202 are least concern. Avifauna distributes in Order Galliformes with 2 families and 8 species, Anseriformes 2 families 11 species, Piciformes 2 families 7

species, Bucerotiformes 1 families 1 species, Upepiformes 1 families 1 species, Coraciiformes 5 families 5 species, Cuculiformes 3 families 9 species, Apodiformes 2 families 2 species, Strigiformes 2 families 6 species, Columbiformes 2 families 9 species, Ciconiiformes 16 families 61 species Passeriformes 33 families 90 species According to distribution of species diversity, indicates that the habitat is much more healthy and supportive to the inhabitation of the avifauna. Forest birds, water birds and waders are good in numbers.

Species Percentage of Bor Wildlife Sanctuary



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