

White-Rumped munia

(KOTERA)



The White-Rumped Munia is approximately 10 to 11 cm in length, with a stubby grey bill and a long black pointed tail. These birds have a brown plumage and a white breast. These birds usually feed on seeds from grasses and other plants. They also eat fruits, berries and insects.

~~~~~

## Scarlet Minivet

(RANICHARA)



Brilliantly-coloured forest birds, the Scarlet Minivets are typically encountered in flocks. While the male minivets are scarlet to orange with black upper parts, the females are usually yellow with greyish olive upper parts. These birds usually eat insects which include caterpillars, grasshoppers, green crickets, spiders and cicadas.

Rufous Sibia  
(CHARCHARAY)



The Rufous Sibia is an attractive orange arboreal bird with blue-tinged wingtips and a black head. Sibilas are social birds and frequently forage in groups both with its own species and with other bird species. These birds feed on berries and insects. These birds are known for their melodious songs.

Rufous Treepie  
(KOKOLAY)



The Rufous Treepie is a long- and stiff-tailed bird with primarily rusty-brown upperparts and dull orange underparts. The head, mantle, and neck region are a dull black. The long graduated tail is pale grey with a wide black terminal band. These birds have lovely grey, white, and black patterns on their wings. The call of the Treepie is a loud metallic “krowwiiiiikroo.” These birds feed on fruits, seeds, invertebrates, small reptiles and the eggs and young of birds.

Blue-Capped Rock Thrush  
(CACHAR)



The Cachar is a brightly-coloured male unmistakable for his black mask, sky-blue head, and orange rump and underparts. The female is grey-brown with scaled underparts and faint white eye crescents. These birds breed in hilly and montane areas, particularly open dry forests and rocky slopes with scattered trees. These birds feed on berries and nectar.

~~~~~

Minla
(VITTEY/BAGALAY)



The Minla is a small brightly coloured bird found in lowland and foothill forests. These birds often flip upside down on branches and climb trunks. The bird is known for its bold white brow on a black head. These birds usually eat insects and sometimes eat small berries.

Striated laughing Thrush
(JUARAYVAKURA)



With its short bill and loose, bushy crest, the striated laughing thrush is brown overall with pencil-thin white lines all over the body. Like many other laughing thrushes, these birds are highly social and often found in flocks, and keep in contact with calls ranging from harsh screeches to hooting. These birds feed on insects like beetles, berries and seeds.



Stripe-Throated Yuhina
(MEGHMA)



The large brown Yuhina is a small lively bird with black and orange panels on the wings. These birds stand apart from Yuhinas through its undistinguished head pattern. These birds inhabit broadleaf and mixed forests in hilly and montane areas. These birds feed on beetles, wasps and other insects. They also eat berries, flower nectar, seeds and sugar-rich sap from tree bark.

Black-Throated Sunbird

(BALCHICHARA)



The black throated sun-bird is dark above with a pale belly. These birds have a wine-red back and breast and a purplish-blue crown. The black-throated subirds song is composed of shrill phrases of very high twittering trills. Their calls include high-pitched buzzy squeaks and chirp notes. Their primary diet is nectar but they also feed on invertebrates, particularly spiders.

Black Drongo

(CHIBEY)



The Black Drongo is a small Asian bird with a sleek, uniform black plumage. These birds are found in farmlands, forest edges, meadows, wetlands and open fields. The Black Drongo is a pugnacious species, frequently chasing away larger birds with repeated dives and harsh chattering calls. These birds usually feed on insects such as grasshoppers, cicadas, termites, wasps, bees, ants and dragonflies.

Verditer Flycatcher

(HARINI)



The Verditer Flycatcher is a beautiful vivid turquoise-blue flycatcher. These birds are found in lowland and hill forests. These birds are named after the distinctive shade of copper-sulphate blue and has a dark patch between the eyes and above the bill base. These birds feed on small invertebrates and ripe berries.

Great Barbet

(NAYUL)



The Great Barbet is colourful, but often appears all-dark from a distance. Barbets are sluggish and shy and tend to stick to dense forest canopies. Its loud hooting song (typically a series of two repetitive notes) is often the only indication of the species presence. These birds give a harsh, screaming “karrrrr” that has a gull-like quality. These birds feed on fruits, flowers, seeds, buds and insects.

Wedge-Tailed Green Pigeon
(HALESO)



The Wedge Tailed Green Pigeon is a brightly-coloured pigeon of lowland and hill forests. These birds are green with red feet and a bright blue bill, but males have an orange chest patch and wine-red patches on the wings. Like other green-pigeons, these birds tend to move around in pairs and small flocks, but will congregate in large numbers at fruiting trees. Listen to its distinctive song, a series of smooth ascending coos followed by a series of blubbery high-pitched notes. These birds feed on wild fruits, berries, figs and mulberries.

~~~~~

Mrs. Gould's Sunbird  
(BALCHEYCHARA)



The jewel-like male is bright scarlet with a blue tail and yellow underparts. The female is duller, with olive upperparts, yellow underparts, and a greyish head. These birds forage actively often congregating in flowering trees. These birds are mostly seen in hill and montane forests, breeding as high as 4250 meters. Their calls include high thin “tzeeee” and sharp “tzit.” These birds feed on nectar.

## Yellow Naped Woodpecker

(LAHACHEY)



The yellow-naped woodpecker has a colourful crest and forage along trunks, branches, and on the ground in forested lowlands and foothills. They sometimes accompany mixed-species foraging flocks. Watch out for its oddly raptor-like “pyeeeah. These birds usually feed on ants and insect larvae.

~~~~~

Grey-Headed Canary-Flycatcher

(FISTA)



The grey-headed canary flycatcher is an unmistakable, dainty woodland flycatcher with a slightly peaked head shape. It has a grey head and upper breast with a narrow white eye-ring. Its upperparts are olive-green; breast and belly are bright yellow. These birds are quite vocal with a loud, squeaky whistled song delivered throughout the year: “wi-tu-wi-tu-wee!” or “wi-wuh-wuh-wee!!”. These birds usually feed on small gnats and mosquitoes.

Long-Tailed Shrike
(BHADRAYO)



The long-tailed shrike is a large, noisy bird typical of open habitats across Asia. These adults have a dark mask and a light gray upper back with a variable amount of orange on lower back and flanks. These birds feed on a large variety of insects and small mammals like birds, fish, lizards, amphibians and crabs.

~~~~~

Indian Peafowl  
(MAAJUR)



The Indian Peafowl is a large ground bird that spreads out its ornamental upper tail feathers when courting females. Females have a shorter tail, an iridescent green neck, and browner plumage. The peafowl's screaming "may-yow" calls are heard incessantly during the rainy season. These birds are omnivorous and feed on seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals and reptiles.

## Common Tailorbird

(IIK - IIKEY)



A common warbler like bird with a green back, a reddish crown, and a long bill. These birds get their name from the way in which it builds its nest by stitching leaves together. These birds are ubiquitous inhabitants of parks, gardens, and wooded areas across South and Southeast Asia. These birds forage for insects and are known to feed on a range of beetles and bugs.

~~~~~

Common Green Magpie

(DHOREY KOILEE)



The Common Green Magpie is a neon-coloured, noisy, highly social bird of lowland and mid-altitude subtropical forests. These birds are surprisingly difficult to spot as they glide from tree to tree in the middle and upper levels of the forest. These birds are bright green with chestnut-tipped wings, a black mask, and a coral-red bill. The Green-Magpie is yellow-toned and pale-eyed, and lacks the black-and-white “lattice” of feathers on the rear tip of the wings. These birds feed on mammals, reptiles, young birds and bird eggs.