"This is a great example for ornithologists of other states to follow"

Dr Asad Rahmani

Director

Bombay Natural History Society.



C Sashikumar: Ornithologist with special interest in raptors. Co-author of A Book of Kerala Birds and Shorebirds of Kerala. Published several papers and notes on birds in various journals, survey reports etc. Editor of Malabar Trogon and member of the Editorial Board of Indian Birds. Principal Investigator of the project 'Along the Trail of Salim Ali-Travancore - Cochin Ornithological Survey 2009'. Major Research Programmes: Long term study on the Ecology and Breeding Biology of Crested Goshawk (since 1994). Monitoring the vulture population in Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary. Birds of Sacred Groves.

Praveen J: An active bird-watcher and moderator of KeralaBirder, a popular email discussion group on birds of Kerala. Coordinator of Kerala, Bird Race and several bird surveys in Kerala. Contributing editor for the journal IndianBirds and Editorial board member of newsletter, Malabar Trogon, Interested in long term monitoring of endemic and threatened birds of Western Ghats.





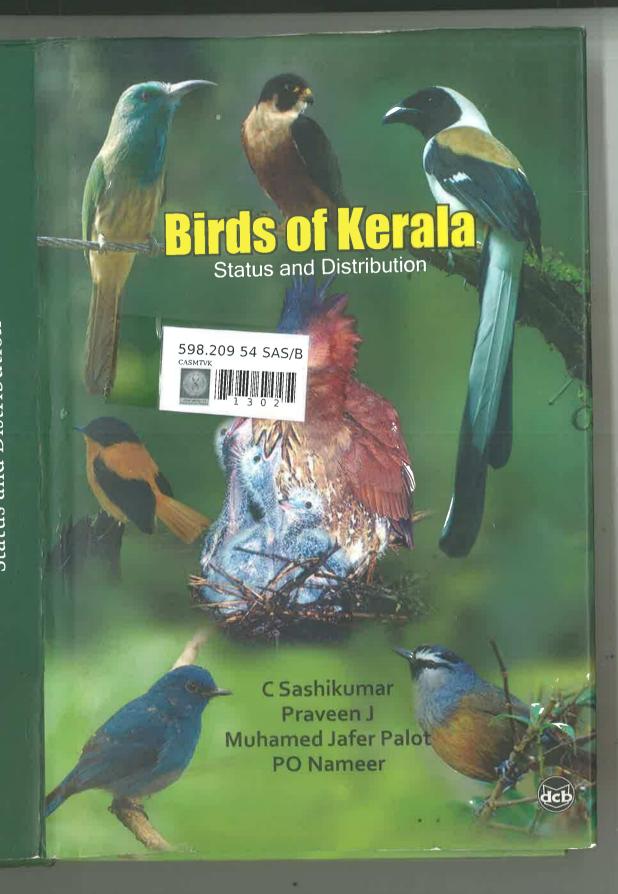
Muhamed Jafer Palot: Currently with Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghat Regional Centre, Calicut, Kerala, Doctorate in Ecology of Wetland Birds, Published many research papers and scholarly articles on natural history. An active Field Biologist, has co-authored many books including Shorebirds of Kerala, Mammals of Kerala, Butterflies of Kerala and Dragonflies of Kerala, Founder – Secretary of Malabar Natural History Society (MNHS), an NGO at the forefront of nature conservation in Kerala.

P.O.Nameer- Assoc. Prof. (Wildlife), Kerala Agrl Juniversity, State Coordinator IBCN, AWC, Doctorate in Bird Communities, Coordinator of several Bird surveys and Bird Race. Coauthor of Malayalam version of 'Birds of South India' and 'Mammals of India', and author of 'Checklist of Indian Mammals', South Asian Coordinator for CBSG, IUCN.





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English Language Birds of Kerala

Ornithology/Reference Editors: C Shashikumar, Praveen J, Mohammad Jafer Palot and PO Nameer

> Rights Reserved First published 2011

Printed in India DC Press Pvt.Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala

Publishers
DC Books, Kottayam 686001
Kerala State, India
Website: www.dcbooks.com
e-mail: info@dcbooks.com
Online Bookstore: www.dcbookshop.net

Distributors DC Books-Current Books

Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Thiruvalla, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Thekkady, Thodupuzha, Ernakulam, Cochin Airport, Aluva, Thrissur, Irinjalakuda, Manjeri, Kozhikode, Kalpetta, Palakkad, Kannur, Thalassery, Kanhangad, Bangalore, New Delhi, Dubai

Export Sales DC Press (P) Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala

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ISBN 978-81-264-2921-9

DC Book: The first Indian Book Publishing House to get ISO Certification

10640-4590-850

Cover photograph acknowledgments: From left clockwise: Blue-bearded Bee-eater: CK Vishnudas; Shaheen Falcon: Kalyan Varma; White-bellied Treepie: Anoop Anand A; Jerdon's Laughing-thrush: Sandeep Das; Nilgiri Flycatcher: Arun KA; Black-and-Orange Flycatcher: Sandeep Das; Malay Night-Heron (Centre): PK Uthaman

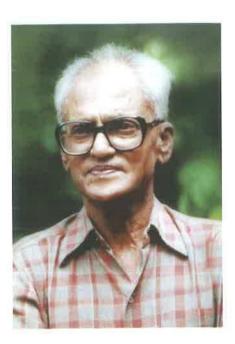
Birds of Kerala Status and Distribution

Principal Editor
C Sashikumar

Associate Editors
Praveen J
Muhamed Jafer Palot
PO Nameer

Special Chapter S Sathis Chandran Nair

Review Board CA Abdul Bashir, KV Eldhose, E Kunhikrishnan Manoj V Nair,L Namassivayan, KG Raghu, PK Ravindran, Sathyan Meppayur, B Sreekumar and PK Uthaman



We dedicate this book to the memory of Professor KK Neelakantan who guided a whole generation in Kerala to the wonderful world of birds.

KK Neelakantan 1923–1992

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Foreword

I enjoy writing a foreword or a review as it gives me a chance to read the manuscript or the book in detail. It is a pleasure to write the foreword of *Birds of Kerala: Status and Distribution* as it is a well-written book with lots of details which we require these days for taking specific management initiatives.

Kerala is a blessed state, 'Gods Own Country' as the advertisement of Kerala Tourism Department would say. Ornithologically, it is blessed in two ways: good literature on birds has already been available for many years, including Dr Sálim Ali' book *Birds of Kerala* (1969) (first edition came out in 1953 as *Birds of Travancore and Cochin*) and its subsequent reprint in 1984 and revised and enlarged version in 1999 (published by little-known Sálim Ali Wild Wings Trust and Kerala Forest Department), and secondly, a group of enthusiastic ornithologists and bird watchers. I consider the four authors of this fascinating book as some of the most talented and technically-sound ornithologists of India. By producing this book, they have developed a bench-mark standard for other ornithologists and other states to follow.

The book describes 453 species of birds, and an additional 49 species that could also occur occasionally as strays. The earlier book *Birds of Kerala* had listed only 379 species, so more than 100 species have been added to the checklist of birds from this small state of India. Unlike the so-called revised edition of *Birds of Kerala* (1999) which had many mistakes and disputable records, in this book, the four authors have meticulously mentioned all the new records and given reference(s) wherever appropriate. The bibliography contains about 900 references, which further proves thorough research done by the authors.

The first chapter Ornithology of Kerala is fascinating to read and sets the tone for the rest of the book. It also proves the erudition and meticulous research which the authors have done. The chapter The Changing Landscape of Kerala by Dr Sathis Chandran Nair is wonderful and gives great details of habitat, topography and biogeography of the state. I also enjoyed reading the chapter An Overview of the Bird Communities in Kerala.

It is sad to know that many dryland bird species such as the Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Stone Curlew, bush-quails, larks and Grey Francolin are declining in Kerala. They can survive in marginally agricultural areas but not in intensively cultivated areas. Perhaps intensive agriculture has resulted in their decline. However, the most worrisome aspect is the status

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