



Government of Rajasthan
Forest Department

UDAIPUR BIRD FESTIVAL

WINGS OF UDAIPUR



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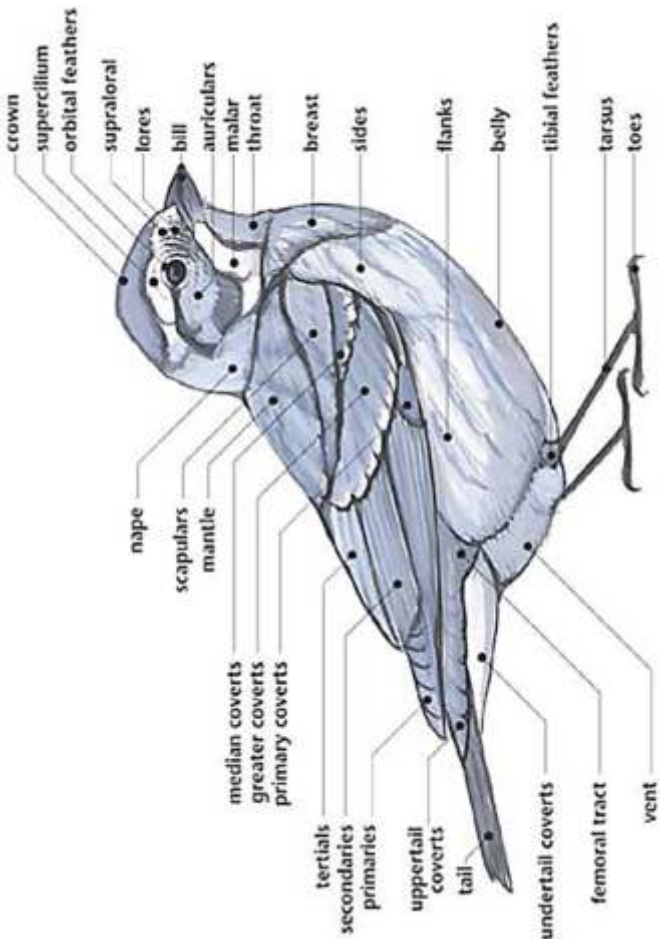
Imperial Eagle
Aquila heliaca



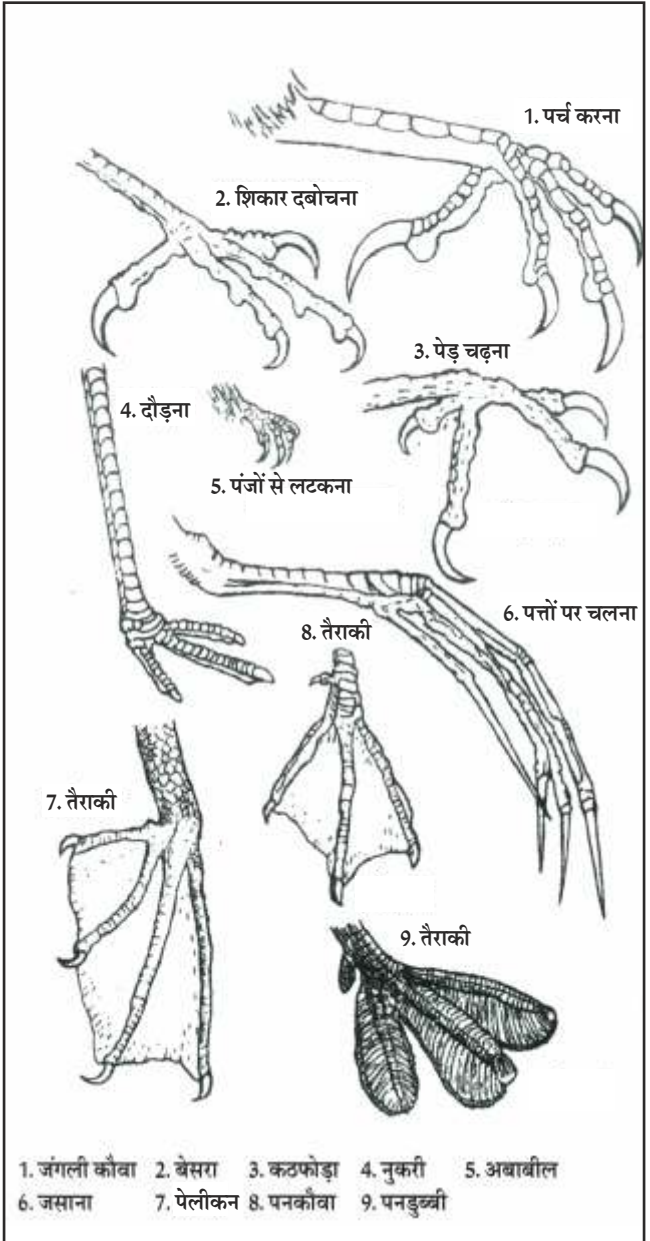
Bird Morphology

Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class *Aves*, characterised by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton.

Bird morphology showcases the remarkable adaptations that have evolved over millions of years, allowing these creatures to thrive in a wide range of environments and ecological niches. From the streamlined bodies of swift-flying raptors to the webbed feet of aquatic birds, each aspect of bird morphology is finely tuned to meet the specific challenges and opportunities presented by their habitats and lifestyles.



पक्षियों के पैरों के प्रकार



PELECANIDAE (Pelicans)



● 02
हवासिल
Dalmatian Pelican



● 01
सफेद हवासिल
Great White Pelican

PODICIPEOIDAE (Grebes)



● 03
बड़ी पनडुब्बी
Great Crested Grebe
(Winter migrant but now
became resident at places)



● 04
छोटी पनडुब्बी
Little Grebe



● 05
करिया कंठ पनडुब्बी
Black-necked Grebe



● 06
सिलेटी अंजन
Grey Heron

ARDEIDAE (Egrets & Herons)

Medium-sized to large birds with long legs for wading. They frequent marshes and the shores of lakes and rivers. They fly with leisurely flaps, with the legs outstretched and projecting beyond the tail, and nearly always with neck and head drawn back.



● 07
नरी अंजन
Purple Heron



● 08
अन्धा बगुला
Pond Heron



● 09
करछिया बगुला
Little Egret



● 10
गाय बगुला
Cattle Egret

CICONIIDAE (Storks)

Large to very large-sized birds with long bills, necks and legs, long and broad wings and short tails. In flight, the legs are extended and the neck is outstretched. They have a powerful, slow-flapping flight and frequently soar for long periods, often at great heights.



● 11
लोहारजंग
Black-necked Stork



● 12
जांघिल
Painted Stork

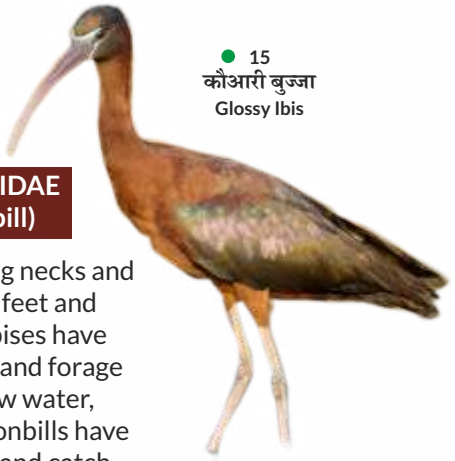


● 13
हाजी लगलग
Woolly-necked Stork



● 14
घोंघिल
Asian Openbill

● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)



● 15
कौआरी बुज्जा
Glossy Ibis

THRESKIORNITHIDAE (Ibises & Spoonbill)

Large birds with long necks and legs, partly webbed feet and long broad wings. Ibises have long, decurved bills and forage by probing in shallow water, mud and grass. Spoonbills have long spatulate bills, and catch floating prey in shallow water.



● 16
सफेद-बुज्जा
Black-headed Ibis



● 17
काला बुज्जा
Red-naped Ibis



● 18
चमचा
Eurasian Spoonbill

**ACCIPITRIDAE
(Hawks & Vulture)**

● 19
सामान्य चील
Black Kite



The accipitridae feed on mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, crabs, molluscs and insects - dead or alive. All have hooked, sharp-tipped bills and very acute sight, and all except the vultures have powerful feet with long curved claws.

● 20
शिकरा
Shikra



● 21
सफेद गिद्ध
Egyptian Vulture



● 22
देसी गिद्ध
Long-billed Vulture



● 23
चमर गिद्ध
White-rumped Vulture

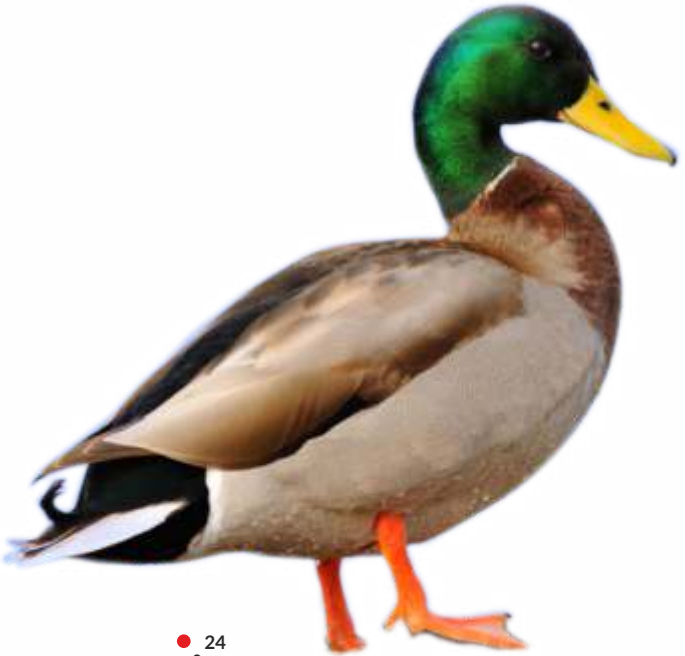


ANATIDAE (Ducks & Geese)

Ducks are smaller than their relatives (swans and geese). Ducks also have shorter necks and wings and a stout body.

Aquatic and highly gregarious, typically migrating, feeding, roosting together. They have a direct flight with sustained fast wingbeats, and characteristically they fly in V-formation.

A female duck is called a 'hen', they are identified by their very-dull, brown feathers. The females have dull-brown feathers so that they can hide from enemies and predators. They can also camouflage themselves in their nests and also protect their young.



● 24
नीलसर
Mallard

● 25
लालसिर बतख
Red-crested Pochard



● 26
छोटी मुर्गाबी
Common Teal



● 27
गुगरल बतख
Spot-billed Duck



● 28
तिदारी बतख
Northern Shoveler



● 29
पियासन बतख
Eurasian Wigeon



● 30
चेता बतख
Garganey



● 31
छोटी सिलही
Lesser Whistling-duck



● 32
सरपट्टी सवन
Bar-headed Goose



● 34
नकटा
Comb Duck



● 33
राजहंस
Greylag Goose



● 36
सीखपर
Northern Pintail



● 35
अबलक बतख
Tuffed Duck

● 37
कुर्चिया बतख
Ferruginous Pochard



● 38
सुर्खाब
Ruddy Shelduck



● 39
गिरी बतख
Cotton Pymy-geese



● 40
छोटी लालसिर बतख
Common Pochard



● 41
गेडवाल
Gadwall



● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant)

PHASIANIDAE (Pheasants, Partridges & Quails)

These heavy-bodied birds feed and nest on the ground, but many species roost in trees at night. They are good runners, often preferring to escape on foot rather than taking to the air. Their flight is powerful and fast, but except in the case of the migratory quail, it cannot be sustained for long periods. Typically, they forage by scratching the ground with strong feet to expose food hidden among dead leaves or in the soil.

● 42
मोर
Indian Peafowl



● 43
चित्रित तीतर
Painted Francolin



● 44
भूरा तीतर
Grey Francolin



● 45
जंगली लवा
Jungle Bush Quail





● 46
जर्द टिटहरी
Yellow-wattled
Lapwing

CHARADRIIDAE
(Plover & Sandpiper)

Plovers and lapwings are small to medium-sized waders with rounded heads, short neck and short bills. typically, they forage by running in short spurts pausing and standing erect, then stopping to pick up invertebrate prey. Their flight is swift and direct.



● 47
टिटहरी
Red-wattled Lapwing



● 48
जीरा बटन
Little Ringed
Plover



● 49
गुडैरा
Black-tailed
Godwit



● 50
छोटा सुरमा-चौबाहा
Common Red Shank

COLUMBIDAE (Pigeons & Doves)

Have stout compact bodies, rather short necks, and small heads and bills. Their flight is swift and direct, with fast wingbeats. Most species are gregarious outside the breeding season. Seeds, fruits, buds and leaves form their main diet, but many species also eat small invertebrates.

● 51

सामान्य हरियल
Yellow-footed
Green Pigeon



● 52

धवर फाख़ता
Eurasian Collared
Dove



● 53

सामान्य कबूतर
Blue Rock Pigeon



● 54

चितरोखा फाख़ता
Spotted Dove



● 55

ईट कोहरी फाख़ता
Red Collared Dove



● 56

दुटरूँ
Laughing Dove



● 57

छोटकन्ना उल्लू
Short-eared Owl



STRIGIDAE (Owls)

Owls have large and rounded heads, big forward-facing eyes surrounded by a broad facial disc, and short tails. Most are nocturnal and cryptically coloured and patterned, making them inconspicuous when resting during the day. When hunting, owls either quarter the ground or scan and listen for prey from a perch. Their diet consists of small animals and invertebrates.



● 58

सामान्य खूसट
Spotted Owlet

● 59

करेल उल्लू
Barn Owl



● 60

भूरा मछलीमार उल्लू
Brown Fish Owl



● 61

विचित्र लकड़ी उल्लू
Mottled Wood Owl



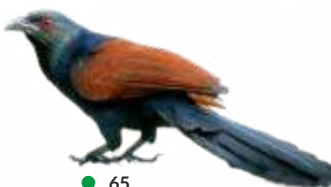
● स्थानीय पक्षी
(Resident)

● शीत प्रवासी
(Winter Migrant)

● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी
(Summer/Passage Migrant)

CUCULIDAE
(Cuckoos)

Cuckoos have elongated bodies with fairly long necks, tails varying from medium length to long and graduated, and quite long, decurved bills. Almost all cuckoos are arboreal. Cuckoos eat hairy caterpillars. Male cuckoos of most species are very noisy in the breeding season, calling frequently during the day, especially if cloudy, and often into the night.



MUSCICAPIDAE
(Babblers
Flycatchers, Warblers
Thrushes & Chat)



● 68
 वर्डीटर मछरिया
 Verditer Flycatcher

Birds of this group are a diverse group of small/medium-sized passerines that includes the chats, blue robins, magpie robins, redstarts, forktails, wheatears and rock thrushes. Most are terrestrial or partly terrestrial, some are arboreal, and some are closely associated with water. Their main diet is insects, and they also consume fruits, especially berries. They forage mainly by hopping about on the ground in search of prey, or by preching on a low vantage point and then dropping to the ground on to insects or making short sallies to catch them in the air.



● 69
 दयाल
 Oriental-Magpie Robin

● 70
 दूधराज
 Asian Paradise Flycatcher



● 69
 डूमरी, गौगाई,
 चरखी (सतभाई)
 Common Babbler



● 71

सफेद नचनी
White-browed Fantail



● 72

नीलकण्ठी लूसीनिया
Bluethroat



● 73

सिलेटी दुम-फुदकी
Ashy Prinia



● 74

बड़ी गौगाई,
चरखी (सतभाई)
Large Grey Babbler



● 75

कलचुरी
Indian Robin



● 76

सामान्य दर्जिन
Common Tailor Bird



● 77

काला थिरथिरा
Black Redstart

●

स्थानीय पक्षी
(Resident)

●

शीत प्रवासी
(Winter Migrant)

●

ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी
(Summer/Passage Migrant)

STURNIDAE
(Starlings & Mynas)

Robust, medium-sized passerines with strong legs and bills, moderately long wings and square tails. The flight is direct; strong and fast in the more pointed-winged species (*Sturnus*), and rather slower with more deliberate flapping in the more rounded-winged ones. Most species walk with an upright stance in a characteristic, purposeful jaunty fashion, broken by occasional short runs and hops.



● 79
गंगा मैना
Bank Myna



● 80
सामान्य मैना
Common Myna



● 81
पुहय्या
Brahminy Starling



● 82
गुलाबी मैना
Rosy Starling



● 83
अबलकी मैना
Asian Pied Starling

GRUIDAE (Cranes)



● 84
सारस
Sarus Crane

Stately long-necked, long-legged birds with tapering bodies, and long inner secondaries which hang over the tails. The flight is powerful, with the head and neck extended forwards and legs and feet stretched out behind. Flocks of cranes often fly in V-formation.



● 85
सामान्य स्टाफ
Common Crane



● 86
कुरजाँ
Demoiselle Crane

● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)

ALAUDIDAE (Larks)



● 87
Syke's Lark

It is a family of songbirds. Larks occur through & out the continental Old World. The bill is quite variable: it may be small and narrowly conical or long and downward-curving; and the hind claw is long and sometimes straight. Plumage is plain or streaked (sexes usually alike) in a colour closely matching the soil.



● 88
चोटीदार चंडूल भरत
Crested Lark



● 89
दबक चिरी
Ashy-crowned
Sparrow Lark



● 90
चोटी पत्थर चिरटा
Crested Bunting

LANIIDAE (Shrike)



● 91
Southern-grey
shrike

The shrike is a family of small songbirds that are surprisingly lethal predators. They are not raptors, like eagles, hawks, and falcons, but they do hunt small prey with ferocious tenacity.

Shrikes have dainty legs and tails, with broad chests and heads. Like raptors, their beaks have sharp hooks at the ends. Each species is slightly different in color and pattern, but they all have a similar body shape.

● 92
Bay-backed
Shrike



● 94
Long-tailed
Shrike



● 93
Isabelline
Shrike



● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)

MOTACILLIDAE (Pipits & Wagtails)



● 95
सफेद खंजन
White Wagtail



● 96
सफेद भौंह खंजन
White-browed Wagtail



● 97
Tree Pipit

● 98
Paddy Field Pipit



Wagtails and pipits are small slender birds of open country, characterised by an elongated body, relatively long legs and long toes - often with extended hindclaws. They forage largely on the ground (many species in association with livestock) on small insects. All species use a song-flight to advertise their territories and court mates; male pipits ascending to 100m or more in the air before 'parachuting' back down to earth - singing loudly all the while. Most species occurring in Europe and Asia are migratory to some extent.

● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)

ALCEDINIDAE (Kingfishers)

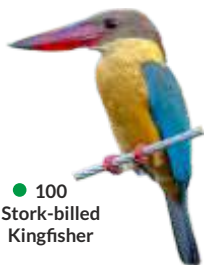


● 99

छोटा किलकिला
Common Kingfisher

The Kingfisher is a family of medium-sized birds known for their fish-hunting and feeding behavior. Kingfishers can be split into three categories or subfamilies. The largest group is the tree kingfishers (Halcyoninae), which include 12 genera including some kookaburra species. There are also river kingfishers (Alcedininae), including all American kingfishers, and the water kingfishers (Cerylinae), primarily of Africa, Southeast Asia, and Australia.

Alcedininae is the most basal of these subfamilies, meaning that the other families evolved from it.



● 100

Stork-billed
Kingfisher



● 101

कौरिल्ला किलकिला
Pied Kingfisher



● 102

सफेद छाती किलकिला
White-throated
Kingfisher



RALLIDAE (Rails)

● 103

जामुनी जलमुर्गी
Grey-headed Swamphen



● 105
सामान्य जलमुर्गी
Common Moorhen



● 104
सफेद-छाती जलमुर्गी
White-breasted
Waterhen



PARIDAE (Tits)

● 106

कलपीठ रामगंगरा
White-naped Tit



● 107
पीला रामगंगरा
Indian Tit



● 108
सिलेटी रामगंगरा
Cinereous Tit



CORVIDAE
(Crows & Treepie)

● 109
जंगली कौवा
Jungle Crow

● 111
घेरलु कौवा
House Crow



● 110
लाल तरूपिक
Rufous Treepie



PSITTACIDAE
(Parrots)



● 112
हीरामन तोता
Alexandrine Parakeet



● 114
कंठीवाला तोता
Rose-ringed Parakeet



● 113
टुइया तोता
Plum-headed Parakeet

● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)

CAMPEPHAGIDAE (Cuckoo-shrike & Minivets)

● 115

छोटा राजालाल
Small Minivet



● 116

खाकी पपीहा
Cuckoo Shrike



MEROPIDAE (Bee-eaters)

● 117

Blue-cheeked
Bee-Eater



● 118

हरा पतरंग
Green Bee-eater



CORACIIDAE (Rollers)

● 119

विलायती नीलकण्ठ
European Roller



● 120

देसी नीलकण्ठ
Indian Roller

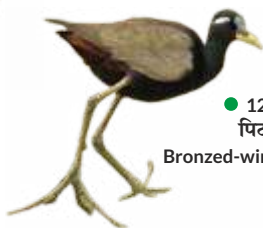


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JACANIDAE (Jacanas)



● 121
जलपीपी
Pheasant-tailed Jacana



● 122
पिट्टो
Bronzed-winged Jacana



HIRUNDINIDAE (Swallows)

● 123
Streak-throated
Swallow



● 124
लीशरा अबाबील
Wire-tailed
Swallow

BURHINIDAE (Stone Curlews & Thick-knee)



● 125
युरेशियाई कर्वान
Eurasian Thick-knee



● 126
बड़ा कर्वान
Great Thick-knee

PHALACROCORACIDAE (Cormorant & Darters)



● 127
छोटी पनकौवा
Little Cormorant



● 128
बानवै
Oriental Darter

UPUPIDAE (Hoopoe)



● 129
हुदहुद
Common Hoopoe

BUCEROTIDAE (Hornbills)



● 130
सिलेटी धनेश
Indian Grey
Hornbill

CAPITONIDAE (Barbets)



● 131
ठठेरा बसन्था
Coppersmith
Barbet

PICIDAE (Woodpeckers)



● 132
कालपुठ अंगारा कठफोड़ा
Black-rumped
Flameback

PLOCEIDAE (Weaver Birds & Sparrows)

● 133
काली छाती बया
Black Breasted
Weaver



● 134
घरेलू गौरैया
House Sparrow



● 135
सामान्य बया
Baya Weaver

PYCNONOTIDAE (Bulbuls)



● 136
गुलदुम बुलबुल
Red-vented Bulbul



● 137
सफेद कान बुलबुल
White-eared Bulbul

● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)

AEGITHINIDAE (loras)

● 138
सामान्य शोबीगी
Common lora



ZOSTEROPIDAE (White-eyes)



● 139
पूर्वी बबूना
Oriental White-eye

NECTARINIIDAE (Sunbirds)



● 140
बैंगनी शक्कर खोरा
Purple Sunbird



● 141
नीलारूणकटि शक्कर खोरा
Purple-rumped Sunbird

PHOENICOPTERIDAE (Flamingos)



● 142
छोटा हंसावर
Lesser Greater
Flamingo



● 143
बड़ा हंसावर
Greater Flamingo

PTEROCLIDIDAE
(Sandgrouse)

RECURVIROSTRIDAE
(Stilt & Avocet)

● 144
कुहार भटतीतर
Chestnut-bellied
Sandgrouse



● 145
गजपांव
Black-winged Stilt



DICRURIDAE
(Drongos)

● 146
सामान्य भुजंगा
Black Drongo



ORIOLIDAE (Orioles)

● 147
स्वर्ण पीलक
Eurasian Golden
Oriole



● 148
पीरोला
Black-hooded
Oriole



● स्थानीय पक्षी (Resident) ● शीत प्रवासी (Winter Migrant) ● ग्रीष्म/पथ प्रवासी (Summer/Passage Migrant)

दक्षिण राजस्थान के महत्वपूर्ण जलाशय

क्र.सं.	जलाशय का नाम	स्थिती
1.	पिछोला	उदयपुर शहर
2.	फतहसागर	उदयपुर शहर
3.	दूधतलाई	उदयपुर शहर
4.	स्वरूप सागर	उदयपुर शहर
5.	गोवर्धन सागर	उदयपुर शहर
6.	रूप सागर	उदयपुर शहर
7.	नेला तालाब	उदयपुर शहर
8.	बड़ी तालाब	सज्जनगढ़ अभयारण्य के पश्चिम में
9.	उदय सागर	उदयनिवास के पास
10.	बाघदरा तालाब	बाघदरा नेचर पार्क में
11.	चौकड़िया तालाब	झाड़ोल रोड़ पर
12.	ओगणा बाँध	ओगणा गांव के पास
13.	सेई डैम	देवला के पास
14.	घासा	मावली के पास
15.	भटेवर तालाब	सिंधानिया विश्वविद्यालय के पास
16.	आमलिया	भटेवर के पास
17.	सरजना एवं कंबोडिया	वल्लभनगर में
18.	मेनार	मंगलवाड़ रोड़ पर
19.	खेरोदा	खेरोदा गांव के पास
20.	नगावली	मंगलवाड़ के पास
21.	मंगलवाड़	मंगलवाड़ के पास
22.	घोसुण्डा	मंगलवाड़ के पास
23.	वागन बाँध	उदयपुर - बड़ी सादड़ी रोड़ पर
24.	बडवई	भीण्डर के पास
25.	किशन-करेरी	भीण्डर के पास
26.	डाया	जयसमंद रोड़ पर
27.	पीलादर तालाब	जयसमंद अभयारण्य में
28.	जयसमंद	सलूम्वर रोड़ पर
29.	हरचन्द	सराड़ा तहसील में
30.	केजड़	सराड़ा के पास
31.	सोमकागदर	ऋषभदेव के पास
32.	कैलाशपुरी	नाथद्वारा रोड़ पर

क्र.सं. जलाशय का नाम	स्थिती
33. राजसमंद	राजसमंद शहर में
34. राजियावास तालाब	राजियावास गांव के पास (राजसमंद)
35. गुरला तालाब	उदयपुर-भीलवाड़ा रोड़
36. मेजा डेम	भीलवाड़ा जिले में मेजा गांव के पास
37. अरवड़ बाँध	भीलवाड़ा जिले में
38. सरेरी बाँध	भीलवाड़ा जिले में सरेरी गांव के पास
39. त्रिवेणी संगम	भीलवाड़ा जिले में
40. जोगी तालाब	उदयपुर-अहमदाबाद रोड़
41. टीडी डेम	उदयपुर जिले में अहमदाबाद रोड़
42. बागोलिया	मावली के पास
43. पुरोहित जी का तालाब	गमधर पौधशाला के पास
44. कंधारिया बाँध	झाड़ोल तहसील में
45. झाड़ोल बाँध	झाड़ोल गांव के पास
46. मानसी-वाकल बाँध	गोराणा गांव के पास
47. रणकपुर/सादड़ी बाँध	रणकपुर के पास
48. बस्सी बाँध	बस्सी अभयारण्य में
49. गैप सागर	डूंगरपुर शहर में
50. सोम-कमला-आम्बा बाँध	आसपुर के पास
51. बाघेरी का नाका	कुंभलगढ़ रोड़
52. जाखम	सीता माता अभयारण्य में
53. नन्द समंद	जावर माईन्स के पास
54. नागमाला	फलासिया-सोम रोड़ पर
55. साबेला	डूंगरपुर के पास
56. चुण्डावाड़ा	डूंगरपुर जिले में बिछीवाड़ा के पास
57. डीमिया	डूंगरपुर जिले में डीमिया गांव के पास
58. लक्ष्मण सागर	डूंगरपुर में मांडव गांव के पास
59. लोहारिया	बांसवाड़ा में लोहारिया गांव के पास
60. माही	बांसवाड़ा जिले में
61. कडाना बैक वाटर	बांसवाड़ा जिले में
62. करावाड़ा	डूंगरपुर जिले में करावाड़ा के पास
63. धम्बोला	डूंगरपुर जिले में करावाड़ा के पास

List of Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves of Southern Rajasthan

(A) Sanctuaries

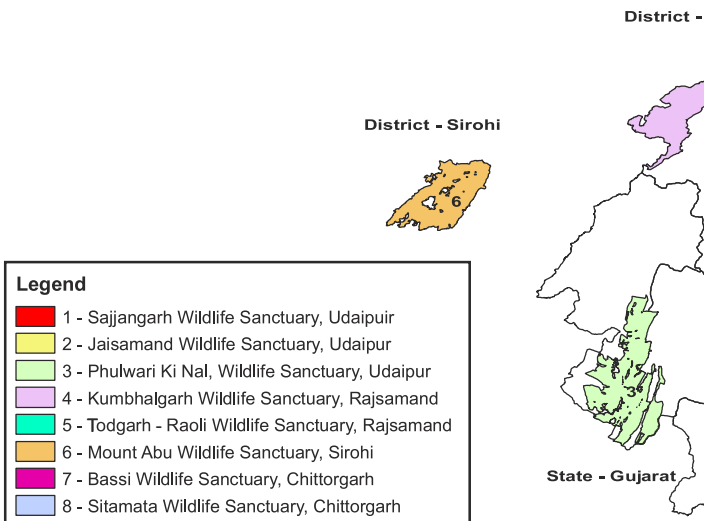
1. Sajjangarh
2. Jaisamand
3. Phulwari Ki Nal
4. Kumbhalgarh
5. Todgarh-Raoli
6. Mount Abu
7. Bassi
8. Sitamata

(B) Conservation Reserves (CR)

1. Baghdarraah Crocodile CR
2. Mahseer CR (Badi Lake)
3. Amrakh Mahadev Leopard CR
4. Beed Ghaas Fuliya Khurdh CR
5. Hamirgarh CR

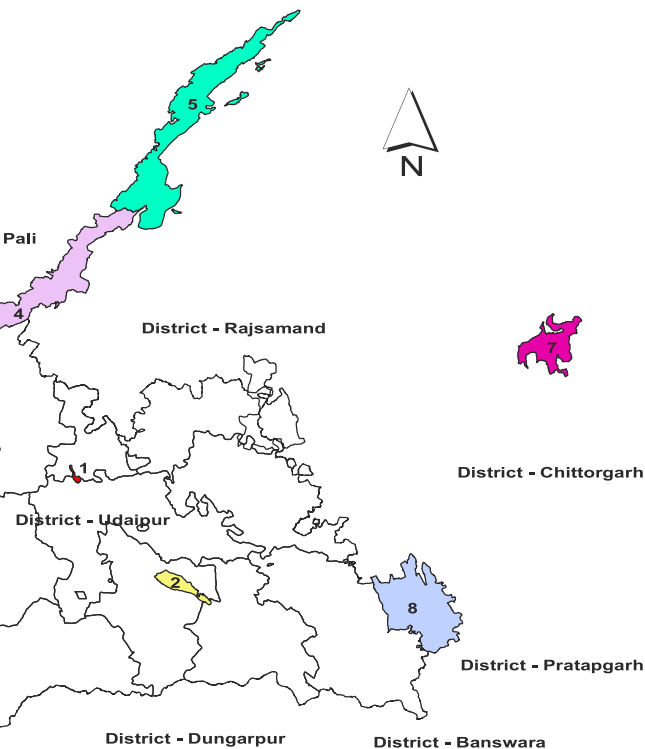
WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES MAP

MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN AND AROUND UDAIPUR DISTRICT



Notified Wetlands of Southern Rajasthan

S. No.	District	Wetlands
1	Chittorgarh	Mangalwad Talab, Kishan Kareri, Badwai Lake, Gambhri Dam (4 wetland)
2.	Dungarpur	Sabla Talab (1 wetland)
3	Rajsamand	Rajyawas, Raghav Sagar (2 wetland)
4	Udaipur	Menar Talab Wetland Complex (1 wetland)
5.	Bhilwara	Chanwandiya (1 wetland)
6.	Pratapgarh	Kesariyawad (1 wetland)
	Total 6 Districts	10 Wetlands



Long Billed Vulture
Gyps indicus



Long-legged Buzzard
Buteo rufinus



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DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Wildlife, Udaipur
E-mail : dcfwl.udpr.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Wildlife, Udaipur
Email : ccfwl.udpr.forest@rajasthan.gov.in