

[Checklist](#)

# Raptors in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu, India

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## Abstract

The present checklist results from extensive long-term field observation from 2011 to 2022. Field observations were systematically conducted during the mornings (6:00 to 10:00) hr and in the evenings (16:00 to 18:00) hr every month from 2011 to 2022. The study recorded 58 species of raptor species, with 32 resident and 26 winter visitors, including nine globally threatened species: three Critically Endangered, two Endangered, four Vulnerable, and six Near Threatened. The presence of 58 raptor species, including seven vulture species, signifies the importance of the healthy ecosystem in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve.

**Keywords:** Birds of prey; Raptor species; Mudumalai Tiger Reserve; Long-term study; Bird Conservation

## 1 | Introduction

Birds of prey (Raptors) are among the most dramatic avian species, representing 313 species globally (Lees et al. 2001). Raptors are essential ecosystem components, and the top predatory birds are hawks, eagles, vultures, falcons, and owls. Raptors generally occupy the apex of terrestrial and aquatic food webs and thus play critical roles in balancing ecosystems (Paine 1966; Thiollay 1989; Anderson 2001; Thiollay 2006) by maintaining community structures of prey species (Keith et al. 1998; Ferguson et al. 2005; Roth & Weber 2008). They typically have low population density, require large home ranges, and serve as good indicators of ecosystem quality (Newton 1979; Thiollay 1992; Redpath & Thirgood 1999) for conservation and management efforts (Sergio et al. 2006). Raptor populations are reportedly declining worldwide due to their high vulnerability to environmental contaminants, habitat destruction, direct persecution, and diminishing prey availability (Crocker-Bedford 1990). Their

distributions are influenced by various factors, including landscape heterogeneity, interspecific competition, predation, and the availability of nest sites and food resources (Thiollay 1989; Anderson 2001; Pearlstine 2006). Two-thirds of raptor species occur fully or partially in tropical regions (Bildstein et al. 1998; Ferguson et al. 2005). India supports 69 raptor species and several subspecies and races (Naoroji 2006). Information on raptors and their habitat associations is crucial for the conservation and management of these birds, but data on the distribution and populations of most Indian raptors are lacking due to difficulties in identification, low population densities, and forest-dwelling habits (Thiollay 1994; van Balen 1998; Naoroji 2006). The Nilgiris represent a distinctive terrain within the Western Ghats, characterized by their topography, climate, and rich biodiversity. This region serves as a critical habitat for numerous migrating raptors during the winters (Primrose 1904; Gokula and Vijayan 1996; Thirumurthi and Balaji 1999; Naoroji 2006; Zarri et al. 2008; Anoop et al. 2018). Before this study, no comprehensive study has been conducted on the raptors of the Nilgiris region (Thirumurthi and Balaji 1999, Anoop et al. 2018). Hence, the present study aimed to attempt a compilation of a checklist of raptors in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve with long-time observations from 2011 to 2022.

## 2 | Materials and methods

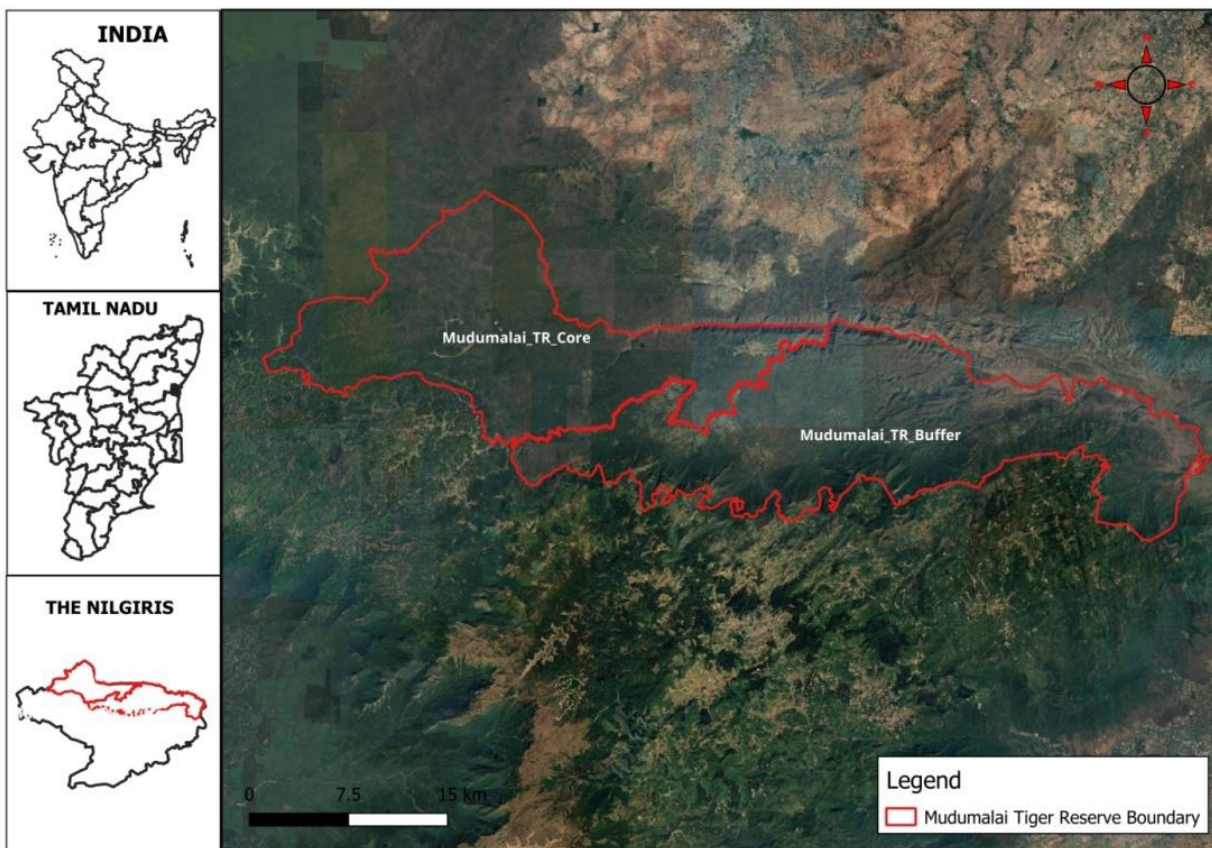
### 2.1 | Study area

Mudumalai Tiger Reserve lies on the northeastern and northwestern slopes of the Nilgiris region descending to the Mysore plateau, propitiously placed at the tri-junction of Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, forming the most critical conservation unit in the country. Mudumalai Tiger Reserve is located between 11°31'54.9" and 11°42'18.5" North and between 76°21'28.9" and 76°45'21.5" East (Fig. 1). Mudumalai is one of the few areas in the country with rich and varied terrain, flora, and fauna. Mudumalai plays a vital role in biodiversity conservation, especially of large mammals, by providing habitat contiguity of about 3300 km<sup>2</sup> with three other protected areas in the region, namely Nagarahole, Bandipur National Parks, and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary through forest corridors between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. Mudumalai supports part of India's single largest tiger population, acts as a source population of tigers for the northern and eastern parts of the Western Ghats landscape complex, and has the highest potential for long-term tiger conservation (Jhala et al. 2008). The reserve (Sanctuary) was created in 1940, the first in southern India, with an area of 60 km<sup>2</sup>. In 1956, it was enlarged to 295 km<sup>2</sup> and later to a further 321 km<sup>2</sup> and 688.59 km<sup>2</sup>, comprising a core zone of 321 km<sup>2</sup> and a buffer zone of 367.59 km<sup>2</sup>, which is Mudumalai's present extent. Champion and Seth (1968) classified the vegetation type in Mudumalai as Southern Tropical dry thorn forest, Southern Tropical dry deciduous forest, Southern Tropical moist

deciduous forest, Southern Tropical semi-evergreen, moist bamboo brakes, and riparian fringing forest. Overall, the terrain is undulating, interspersed with hills, valleys, and ravines. The major threats to this area include enormous biotic pressure exerted by the ever-expanding human population: cattle grazing, cultivations, settlements, collection of fuelwoods, non-timber forest products, etc.

### 2.2 | Methods

The present checklist results from field observations spanning 2011 to 2022. Field observations were conducted both in the mornings (6:00 to 10:00) hr and evenings (16:00 to 18:00) hr every month from 2011 to 2022. Observations were made by walking through the existing roads, walking trails, and streams/creeks. Raptors were identified through direct sightings and calls. Opportunistic sightings have also been included in this checklist, which were made by the authors and/or other bird watchers. Bushnell (10×42) and Olympus (8×32) binoculars and field guides (Naraji 2006) were used in the field for the identification of the recorded birds. The residential status of the birds, categorized as either resident or migratory, was determined strictly concerning the study area and based on their presence or absence. Migration data was collected per species encountered in different seasons; bird species were classified as migratory when only spotted in respective seasons (winter and summer). Abundances were estimated based on their presence in subsequent years during the study period viz C-Common, U-Uncommon, and R-Rare. The conservation status of bird species was assessed according to IUCN (2022).



**Figure 1.** Map showing Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu, Southern India

### 3 | Results and discussion

A total of 58 species of raptors belonging to 5 families under 3 orders were recorded from Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Order Accipitriformes were dominant and accounted for 39 species, followed by Strigiformes, 13 species, and Falconiformes, 5 species and one subspecies. Family-wise, Accipitridae was dominant with 38 species, followed by Strigidae with 12 species, Falconidae with 5 species, Tytonidae with 2 species and Pandionidae with one species (Annex 1). Out of 58 species recorded, 31 raptors were breeding residents, and 27 were winter visitors. Among the 58 recorded raptor species, 55 species are covered by the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA) 1972 scheduled bird species category, in which 38 species are covered by Schedule I (16 resident and 22 migratory) and 17 species under Schedule II (13 resident and 4 migratory). Of the 58 species recorded, 16 have high global conservation significance: three Critically Endangered species namely white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), red-headed vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*), and Indian vulture (*Gyps indicus*) (Fig. 2), two Endangered species steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*) and Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), four Vulnerable species Indian spotted eagle (*Clanga hastata*), greater spotted eagle (*Clanga clanga*), tawny eagle (*Aquila rapax*) and Eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and six Near- Threatened species cinereous vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), Himalayan vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), rufous-bellied eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*), pallid harrier (*Circus macrourus*), red-necked falcon (*Falco chicquera*), grey-headed fish-eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaelus*), and lesser fish eagle (*Ichthyophaga humilis*).

#### Some notable observations of the raptors

##### Jerdon's baza *Aviceda jerdoni*

Globally Least Concern (LC). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. One was sighted in Thengumarahada area on 14 November 2014, perched on a tall tree in a riverine area, perhaps surveying its surroundings for prey. Another bird was sighted on 19 December 2017 perched on a tree at Moyar Dam. Bopanna (2011) recorded a single individual perching on a tree in Cairnhill forest, Nilgiris.

##### Black baza *Aviceda leuphotes*

Globally Least Concern (LC). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Two birds were sighted in the Theppakadu area on 15 November 2016 perching on a tree. One individual was recorded in the Thengumarahada area on 24th December 2018 by Arockianathan Samson. Similarly, Thirumurthi and Balaji (1999) observed five individuals in the Kallatti area. Amsa (2017) recorded one individual perching on a tree by the roadside in the mule trek in the Kallar forest range on 17 February 2017. Mohamed (2023) recorded three individuals in flight at Kayyuni, Gudalur, and the Nilgiris on 21 March 2023.

##### Eurasian griffon vulture *Gyps fulvus*

Globally Least Concern (LC). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. On 24 October 2020, Arockianathan Samson observed a single bird soaring over Maravakandy Dam. Similarly, Gajamohanraj(2020) recorded

a single bird flying in the Moyar Valley area on 26 March 2016.

##### Cinereous vulture *Aegypius monachus*

Globally Near Threatened (NT). Winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. The first occurrence was recorded on 17 February 2017 in the Thalimalai area of Sathiyamangalam Tiger Reserve (Bharathidhasan, 2017). Simultaneously it was also recorded in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve in 2017 by Arockianathan Samson. Later it was again recorded on 18 March 2019 in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve until 27 April 2019 (Samson et al. 2019). After 2017, it was continuously recorded in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve until 2022.

##### Himalayan vulture *Gyps himalayensis*

Globally Near Threatened (NT). Regular winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. The first occurrence was recorded on 5 November 2014, a single individual roosting on a tree top in the Jagalikadvu area. After 2014, the Himalayan Vulture was continuously observed in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve as a regular winter visitor. Unfortunately, on 19 January 2020, a migratory Himalayan Vulture was electrocuted on a high-tension power line near Moyar Dam (Manigandan et al., 2021). Vasanthan (2010) photographed a Himalayan vulture in March 2010 and mistakenly identified it as an Indian Vulture.

##### Legge's hawk-eagle *Nisaetus kelaarti*

Globally Least Concern (LC). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. A Single bird was sighted at Kodanadu Slopes on 17 August 2018 by Arockianathan Samson. Selvaraj (2017) observed at Kallar Reserve Forest on 29 October 2017; above the Ghat road near Burliyar Coonoor road on 20 October 2018 (Abhijeet 2018); at Kallar Horticultural Garden on 16 Jan 2019 (Padmanabhan 2019). At Kengarai, Upper Nilgiris, on 21 August 2021 (Chandraseker 2021); at Mulloor Village, Upper Nilgiris, on 22 October 2021 (Manjunath 2021); and at Kallar Horticultural Garden on 5 April 2023 (Ashwin 2023).

##### Indian spotted eagle *Clanga hastata*

Globally Vulnerable (VU). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. A single bird was sighted in Masinagudi Garbage dump yard on 07 October 2017 and in the same locality on 12 October 2019 by Arockianathan Samson. Gokula and Vijayan (1996) recorded the species in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. Anoop et al. (2018) recorded and photographed a single individual at the Maravakandi Dam near Masinagudi on 28 January 2013. Sahana (2023) recorded a flying bird on Moyar Dam on 18 February 2023.

##### Greater spotted eagle *Clanga clanga*

Globally Vulnerable (VU). Regular winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, two individuals were observed on the Masinagudi Garbage Dump yard on 12 December 2014. The species was recorded on 15 November 2016 while perching a tree in Maravakandy Dam. On 27 December 2018, Arockianathan Samson recorded it in Moyar Dam. Gokula and Vijayan (1996) recorded it in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary. Single birds were recorded in Mudumalai on 14 February 2010 (Kavin 2010); in the Masinagudi area on 03 December 2011 (Vasanthan 2011) recorded and



**Figure 2.** Photographs of some selected raptors from the study area. a: White-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*); b: Indian vulture (*Gyps indicus*); c: Red-headed vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*); d: Steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*); e: Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*); f: Indian spotted eagle (*Clanga hastata*); g: Tawny eagle (*Aquila rapax*); h: Cinereous vulture (*Aegyptius monachus*); and i: Himalayan vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*) (Photos by Hemant Bajpai).

photographed at Bhavanisagar Reservoir (Anoop et al. 2018); in the Masinagudi area on 28 December 2011 (Arghya 2019); in the Masinagudi area on 12 January 2021 (Subash 2021); on Singara Road, Masinagudi on 27 Feb 2022 (Aditya 2022), and in the Masinagudi area on 12 March 2023 (Nathanael 2023).

#### **Steppe eagle *Aquila nipalensis***

Globally Endangered (EN). Regular winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. It was first recorded on 14 October 2011 in the Chemmanatham area, roosting on a tree

by Arockinathan Samson. After 2011, it was continuously recorded in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve until 2022.

#### **Eastern imperial eagle *Aquila heliaca***

Globally Vulnerable (VU). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Single birds were sighted by Arockinathan Samson in the Masinagudi area on 18 December 2017 and on 4 November 2018 in the Sigur Falls area. Thilip (2020) recorded two individuals in flight at Singara Road Masinagudi on 22 February 2020, and Saranya (2021) observed one perching by the Masinagudi temple pond on 28 January 2021.

**Montagu's harrier *Circus pygargus***

Globally Least Concern (LC). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, one was recorded soaring in the Sigur Falls area on 22 December 2019 by Arockinathan Samson. Thirumurthi and Balaji (1999) recorded two individuals in the Masinagudi area.

**Red-necked falcon *Falco chicquera***

Near Threatened (NT). A rare winter visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. One was observed in Moyar Dam on 5 November 2013 by Arockinathan Samson. Thirumurthi and Balaji (1999) recorded two individuals in Mudumalai and Masinagudi areas.

**Long-eared owl *Asio otus***

Least Concern (LC). A very rare visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. One was observed roosting on a tree on 25 May 2021 in Ebbanadu Slopes of Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Gokula and Vijayan (1996) recorded it in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.

**Amur falcon - *Falco amurensis***

Least Concern (LC). A very rare visitor to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. One was observed roosting on a tree on 03 February 2022 in Moyar areas of Mudumalai Tiger Reserve.

The raptors of the Western Ghats biogeographic zone have not been extensively studied previously (Naoroji 2006). Gokula and Vijayan (1996) studied the bird species diversity in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve from 1994 to 1995. They recorded 266 bird species with 213 residents and 49 migratory species; three were local migrants, and one was of unknown status. In that study, they recorded 35 raptor species of which 26 were residents and seven were migratory. A recent significant study recorded 28 raptor species with 7 migratory species in Moyar Valley which falls within Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (Anoop et al, 2018). Raptors have been poorly studied in the Nilgiris. Thirumurthi and Balaji (1999) studied the raptors here in a 1995-97 survey and revealed the occurrence of 31 raptor species, of which 13 were residents and 16 were winter visitors. Zarri and Rahmani (2005) observed that nearly 40 raptor species were in the Upper Nilgiri regions.

In the current study, a total of nine threatened raptor species were recorded in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Three Critically Endangered vulture species were found to be resident in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve: white-rumped vulture, Indian vulture, and red-headed vulture. Mudumalai Tiger Reserve not only supports resident vulture species, it also supports migratory vulture species, namely Himalayan, Egyptian, Cinereous, and Eurasian griffon vultures (Samson *et al.* 2019; Gaja Moghan 2021). In India, nine vulture species have been

recorded, of which seven have been spotted in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, including three resident species. This resident vulture population is India's last southernmost viable wild population (Samson and Ramakrishnan 2020). The presence of 58 raptor species, including scavengers such as vultures, signifies the importance of healthy ecosystems in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve.

**5 | Conclusions**

From this study, it can be concluded that Mudumalai Tiger Reserve not only supports a large proportion of raptor diversity in the Indian subcontinent but is also essential in providing various ecosystem services for floral and faunal diversity. The region's large raptor diversity is probably due to the complex vegetation structure in Mudumalai that provides shelter, a variety of niches, microhabitats, and suitable hunting grounds for various raptor species. The present study provides baseline information in the form of a checklist of raptor species that can be used for further ecological assessment and comparative research. Mudumalai constitutes a promising region for ecological and behavioral research on raptors. In depth, studies on population abundance, habitat use, breeding, foraging behavior, and assessment of threats and conservation issues would be helpful to bridge the gaps in existing knowledge on the raptors of this study area.

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**Authors' contributions**

A.S.- research design and data acquisition; J.L.P.- data acquisition, compilation; J.R. and P.S.E.- data analysis and manuscript preparation; N.M.- manuscript correction and data compilation; J.B.- manuscript correction. All authors contributed critically to the drafts and gave final approval for publication.

**Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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### Annex 1. List of raptors in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve and their status.

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Tamil Name	IUCN Status	Resident/ Migratory	Abundance	WPA 1972	Gokula & Vijayan 1996	Thirumurthy & Balaji 1999	Zarri et al 2005	Anoop et al. 2021	Present Study
1	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	விராலடிப்பான்	LC	M	U	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
2	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	கருப்புச் சிறகு வல்லூறு	LC	BR	C	**	++	++	++	++	++
3	Oriental honey buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	தேன் பருந்து	LC	BR	C	**	++	++	++	++	++
4	Jerdon's baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	ஜெர்டான் வல்லூறு	LC	M	R	Sch I	--	--	--	--	++
5	Black baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	கரும் கொண்டை வல்லூறு	LC	M	R	Sch I	--	++	--	--	++
6	Egyptian vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	மஞ்சள்முகு பாறுக்கழுக்கு	EN	M	C	Sch I	++	++	++	--	++
7	Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	கொண்டைக்கழுக்கு பருந்து	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
8	Short-toed snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	பாம்புக்கழுக்கு பருந்து	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	--	++	++	++
9	Red-headed vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	செந்தலை பாறுக்கழுக்கு	CR	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
10	White-rumped vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	வெண்முதுகுப் பாறுக்கழுக்கு	CR	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	--	++
11	Indian vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	இந்தியப் பாறுக்கழுக்கு	CR	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
12	Griffon vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	யூரேசியன் பாறுக்கழுக்கு	LC	M	R	Sch I	--	--	--	--	++
13	Cinereous vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	பெரிய கருக்பாறுக்கழுக்கு	NT	M	U	Sch I	--	--	--	--	++
14	Himalayan vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	ஹிமாலயன் பாறுக்கழுக்கு	NT	M	U	Sch I	--	--	--	--	++
15	Legge's Hawk-eagle	<i>Nisaetus kelaarti</i>	லெக்கி ராஜாளி கழுக்கு பருந்து	LC	BR	R	**	--	--	--	--	++
16	Changeable hawk eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	குடுமிக்கழுக்கு	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
17	Rufous-bellied eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	செவ்வயிறுக் கழுக்கு பருந்து	NT	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
18	Black eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	கருங்கழுக்கு பருந்து	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
19	Indian spotted eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	இந்தியப் புள்ளி கழுக்கு பருந்து	VU	M	R	Sch I	++	--	--	--	++
20	Greater spotted eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	பெரும் புள்ளி கழுக்கு பருந்து	VU	M	U	Sch I	++	--	--	--	++
21	Tawny eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	பழுப்புக் கழுக்கு பருந்து	VU	M	C	Sch I	++	++		++	++
22	Steppe eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	புல்வெளிக் கழுக்கு பருந்து	EN	M	C	Sch I	++	--	--	++	++
23	Eastern imperial eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	அரசக்கழுக்கு பருந்து	VU	M	R	Sch I	--	--	++	--	++
24	Bonelli's eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	ராஜாளி	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
25	Booted eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	வெண்தோள் கழுக்கு பருந்து	LC	M	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
26	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	சதுப்புநில பூனைப்பருந்து	LC	M	R	Sch I	--	++	++	++	++
27	Pallid harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	வெளிர்நிறப் பூனைப்பருந்து	NT	M	U	Sch I	++	--	++	--	++
28	Montagu's harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	மாண்டேகு பூனைப்பருந்து	LC	M	R	Sch I	--	++	--	--	++
29	Crested goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	குடுமி வல்லூறு	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
30	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	வல்லூறு	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
31	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	காட்டு வல்லூறு	LC	M	C	Sch I	++	--	++	--	++
32	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	ஆசிய குருவிவல்லூறு	LC	M	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
33	Lesser fish eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	சிறிய மீன் கழுக்கு	NT	BR	R	Sch I	++	--	--	++	++
34	Grey headed fish eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	சாம்பல் தலை மீன்கழுக்கு	NT	BR	C	Sch I	--	++		++	++
35	Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	செம்பருந்து	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
36	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	கரும்பருந்து	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
37	White-eyed buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	வெள்ளைக்கண் பருந்து	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
38	Eurasian buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	வைரி பருந்து	LC	M	R	Sch I	++	--	--	--	++
39	Himalayan buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>	ஹிமாலயன் பருந்து	LC	M		Sch I	--	--	--	--	++
40	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	கூகை ஆந்தை	LC	BR		Sch II	++	**	++	**	++
41	Sri Lanka bay owl	<i>Phodilus assimilis</i>	இலங்கை வளைகுடா ஆந்தை	LC	BR	R	Sch II	--	--	--	--	++
42	Brown hawk owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	வேட்டைக்கார ஆந்தை	LC	BR	R	Sch II	--	**	--	**	++
43	Jungle owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	காட்டு சிறு ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	++	**	++	**	++

44	Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	புள்ளி சிறு ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	++	**	--	**	++
45	Oriental scops owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	சிறு ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	++	**	--	**	++
46	Collared scops owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	பட்டைக்கழுத்து ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	++	**	++	**	++
47	Mottled wood owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	பொரிப்புள்ளி ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	--	**	++	**	++
48	Brown wood owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	பழுப்பு காட்டு ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	++	**	++	**	++
49	Indian eagle owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	இந்திய கழுகு பருந்து ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	--	**	++	**	++
50	Spot-bellied eagle owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	புள்ளி வயிறு கழுகு பருந்து ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	++	**	--	**	++
51	Brown fish owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	மீன்பிடி ஆந்தை	LC	BR	C	Sch II	--	**	++	**	++
52	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	நீண்ட காது ஆந்தை	LC	M	R	Sch II	++	**	--	**	++
53	Sri lanka bay-owl	<i>Phodilus assimilis</i>	இலங்கை வளைகுடா ஆந்தை	LC	BR	R	Sch II	--	--	--	--	++
54	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	சிவப்பு வல்லூறு	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	++	++	++
55	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	வேட்டையாடி வைரி	LC	M	U	Sch I	++	--	++	--	++
56	Shaheen falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinator</i>	ஷாஹீன் வைரி	LC	BR	C	Sch I	++	++	--	++	++
57	Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	சிவப்பு கழுத்து வைரி	NT	M	R	Sch II	--	++	--	--	++
58	Amur falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	அமுர் வல்லூறு	LC	M	R	Sch II	--	--	--	--	++

**Note:** LC: Least Concern, NT: Near Threatened, VU: Vulnerable, EN: Endangered, CR: Critically Endangered; M: Migratory, R: Resident, BR: Breeding Resident; Sch I: Schedule I, Sch II: Schedule II; ++ Recorded, -- Not Records, \*\*Data not available; Abundance: C - Common, U - Uncommon, R - Rare