

AT JAIN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS LTD.
– Bhavarlal H. Jain

BIODIVERSITY



Jain Hills & Valley



BIODIVERSITY

at JAIN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS LTD., Jalgaon.

– **BHAVARLAL H. JAIN**

(Volume I)

BIODIVERSITY (Volume I)

at JAIN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS LTD., Jalgaon.

– **BHAVARLAL H. JAIN**

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Foreword

It is extremely hard to believe that the spectacularly picturesque and luxuriant Jain Hills of Jain conglomerate were totally barren and rocky just 25 years ago. Today it is bursting with flourishing biodiversity only because of the Rainwater Harvesting, Horticultural Plantation and afforestation that was undertaken only for Watershed Management Work that was initiated in the '90s.

Subsequently the water table improved and Jain Sagar got filled and greenery flourished.

Due to the artificial forest, (fruit) orchards and availability of water, birds, animals, reptiles and insects made the Jain Hills their home and migrating birds started visiting here regularly. The richness of biodiversity now has turned the hills into a 'Mini Sanctuary'! This little Field Guidebook is created by Jain's Biodiversity Team through a thorough study and systematic documentation of the flora and fauna of this area and is well in keeping with the Jain Group's tradition of their Wealth Assessment.

This book comprises, mainly 98 species of trees, herbs, shrubs and climbers, and grass. Because of this flora, the fauna diversity also is rich here. The avian diversity here includes more than 100 species. There are 33 species of butterflies, 50 species collectively of insects and reptiles, etc., 20 mammalian species including leopard and nilgai. The fauna and flora covered under this book also include 7 IUCN listed vulnerable and near-threatened species.

The Biodiversity Act in India is in force since 2002; according to which it has become imperative to document the Biodiversity of every locality or region. Jain Group have done this in their area voluntarily! This documentation will be very useful and worthy in the future.

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Introduction

In the 1990's when we started the watershed management work on a totally barren land, 'biodiversity' was nowhere there on the agenda. Rainwater harvesting, horticultural plantation and afforestation were the main focus. The main purpose of the watershed project was to showcase intelligent conservation and management of water to improve the life of poor farmers; to demonstrate to them how drip irrigation saves water and increases yield by reaching water directly to the roots of plants; by which they can survive in most hostile conditions and cultivation can be done with very little water. It was a Herculean task in those days.

"Do something not for money or prestige but to make a real difference in the lives of your fellow men as well as birds, animals and plants." These inspiring words of my illiterate mother must have subconsciously worked on my mind and manifested themselves through the biodiversity of today's Jain Hills. We realized this only when we started ecological assessment by recording the data. It was quite exhilarating to know that **98** varieties of flora and **180** types of fauna are flourishing in this area. **102** bird species including **18** migratory ones are found here. We had planted five lakh plants; out of which about 1.2 lakh are thriving well.

Table 1 – Biodiversity in Numbers at Jain Hills & Valley

a) Flora & Fauna			b) Total Number of Trees	
	Flora and Fauna	Types	Tree Type	Total No.
Flora	Trees	65	(Types and approximate no. of plants at Jain Hills & Valley)	
	Shrubs and Herbs	29	Fruit crops	54,074
	Climbers	4	Ornamental	10,223
Total		98	Agro-forestry	45,416
Fauna	Birds	102	Medicinal	564
	Butterflies & Moths	35	Flower plants	4,253
	Mammals	20	Natural forest species	1,691
	Reptiles & Amphibians	13		
	Other Creatures	10	Total	1,16,221
Total		180		

We really had no 'biodiversity' on our minds when we planted these trees. Most of these are mangoes chosen from the horticultural point of view and easy and fast growing neem on the slopes to prevent soil erosion on the hillsides.

Now we are consciously and resolutely working on preserving and increasing the biodiversity of this land. Our team of biodiversity experts studied the biodiversity in this climatic zone and collected seeds of native species. Formulation of a seed bank is helping us today in developing native nursery saplings. Similarly the several 'Jeevan Dayeenis' that we have installed at various locations to feed birds with grains and water are attracting large number of birds.

We are trying to develop dense, verdant tree cover on the hills by enriching the hilltops with cow-dung manure and mulch and planting local varieties of trees and shrubs. Even if these nutrients flow down the slopes in the rainy season, it helps growth of grass and undergrowth on hillsides which prevents erosion of soil and helps water absorption into the soil consequently facilitating growth of more trees. This endeavour is not limited only to Jain Hills, we promote environmental awareness among people of Jalgaon by distributing free saplings of native species on World Environment Day, World Forest Day and World Wildlife Week, every year. Last year we distributed approximately 21,000 saplings.

All of this could be accomplished only because of intelligent and efficient harvesting and management of rainwater; mainly through drip irrigation which ensures water reaches directly to the roots and helps them absorb the organic carbohydrates in the topsoil supplied by the mulch and manure. The rich biodiversity and an extraordinary "evergreen-deciduous" mini forest on Jain Hills is a culmination of man-made efforts of stopping the rainwater from flowing down the slopes and instead making it get absorbed by the soil to increase groundwater level and also by watering the roots of the trees by drip irrigation in dry seasons.

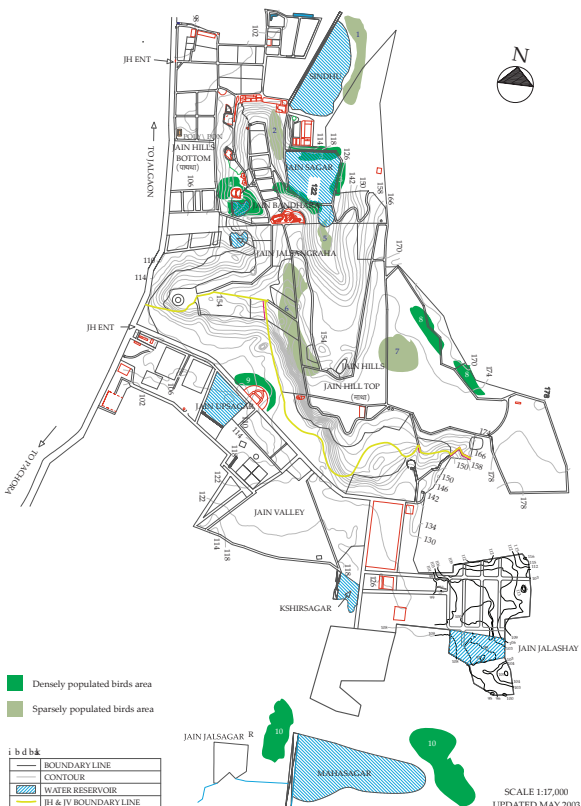
Plants absorb CO₂ in the atmosphere and store it in the trunks/stems in the form of carbon. Thus trees can prevent climatic change. Every year about **5,500 tons. CO₂**

is removed from the atmosphere because of this mini-forest spread across Jain Hills and Jain Valley (amounting to a total of **85,000 tons CO₂** over the past decade). It was calculated as per ISO 14064:2006 standard and verified by the third party.

The purpose of this reference book is to propagate ecological awareness in people effectively through simple language. All the photographs in this book are captured by our own associates who have been working on this project over the past four years, assiduously.

Note: *There are many species of flora and fauna that have escaped our attention at the onset of biodiversity mapping. We will continue our efforts towards the conservation of biodiversity and monitor the progress from time to time.*

Map showing Biodiversity Conservation at Jain Hills & Valley



Key identifying bird roosting areas in the map

1. Area around Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
2. Kantai Chairman's Office
3. Ecoton Between Govt. Forest & Jain Hills
4. Near Jain Dhadi
5. Reserve Forest
6. Jain Hills Top Area, Mango Plantation
7. Around Z.P. Dam
8. Behind Gandhi Teerth
9. Behind Jain Valley Office
10. Jain Mahasagar





How to use this book

This book is intended as a quick field-cum-reference guide to explore the biodiversity at Jain Hills and Jain Valley. An effort has been made to design the book in a manner that the scientific information provided for each of the species is easily understandable and relatable.

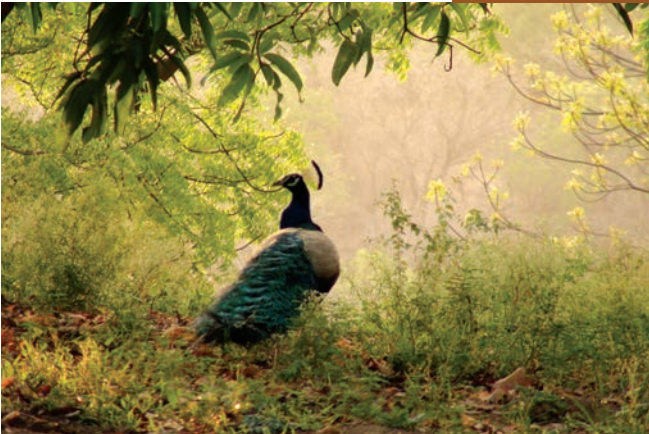
The common and scientific names of the species are provided along with the vernacular names in Hindi and Marathi. The format for writing scientific names of the species is standardized and internationally accepted. Scientific name i.e. binomial name consists of Genus and Species (generally a specific epithet, geographic area, name of person etc.), both italicized with genus name always starting with upper-case letter and species without upper-case. Scientific name is followed by citation (a letter or abbreviation or name), denoting the name of the person who discovered or named the given species.

Size is given in millimetre (mm), centimetre (cm) and meter (m) for each of the animal and bird species, depending upon the size of the individual species and unit suitable for describing the same.

In the Birds' section, the comparative dimensions of common birds (assumed to be familiar with everyone) e.g. Sparrow, Crow, Bulbul, Myna etc. are employed for easy understanding of the size of the given bird species. Minus and plus signs are used to indicate whether the described bird is smaller or bigger than the common bird.

Two symbols incorporating male and female icons are given below image of each of the bird species. Both components i.e. male and female icons are of different colour for sexual dimorphism (unlike), and of same colour for species, not sexually dimorphic (alike).

We believe that this book will certainly help create awareness about the importance and conservation of the described species and thus improve reader's interest in the surrounding biodiversity.



Common Name **Indian Peafowl**

Hindi / Marathi **मोर / मोर, मयूर**

Scientific Name ***Pavo cristatus* L.**

Size **85-110 cm, Vulture.**

Sighting at Jain **Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation**

Field Characters

- The adult males have bright blue neck and breast with a long train of glossy green upper tail feathers, each culminating in large ocelli.
- The female is duller with a greenish neck and white patches on the face and underparts.

Distribution **Widespread. National bird of India.**

Habitat **Inhabits dense scrub and deciduous forests. Preferably in the neighbourhood of rivers and streams.**

Habit **Gregarious. Roosts in tall trees. Emerges from dense thickets in early mornings and afternoon to feed. Polygamous. Shy and alert. Famous for its courtship display.**

Food **Omnivores. Grain, vegetable shoots, fruits, insects, lizards, snakes etc.**

Nest **A shallow scrape in the ground lined with leaves sticks and other debris.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**



BIRDS







Common Name **Black-winged Kite**

Hindi / Marathi **मसुनवा / कापशी**

Scientific Name ***Elanus caeruleus* Desfontaines**

Size 30-35 cm, House Crow -

Sighting at Jain Jain Agri Park, Jain Wada area, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- White plumage with black patches on the shoulder, red eyes.
- Black line above the eye.
- Juvenile has brownish-grey upper parts with pale fringes, with less distinct shoulder patch.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Common in open areas like fields and grasslands. Inhabits well wooded-country, deciduous forests, scrubs and cultivation.

Habit

- Rather crepuscular also active in daytime.
- Perches on same tree top or pole day to day.
- Hunts by quartering open ground, hovering at intervals with wings held high over back and beaten rather slowly.

Food Locusts, mice, lizards etc. Small birds, mammals and insects are also taken.

Nest Loose, untidy nest of twigs sometimes lined with roots and grass.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Black Kite**



Hindi / Marathi **काली चील / घार**

Scientific Name ***Milvus migrans* Boddaert**

Size 61 cm, Vulture -

Sighting at Jain Near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Dark rufous brown with variable whitish crescent at primary bases on underwing.
- Pale band across the median coverts on upperwing.
- Tail-fork shallow.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Mainly occurs around cities, towns, villages and mountains. Usually found in the neighbourhood of human habitations.

Habit

- Opportunists. Diurnal raptor.
- Gregarious throughout year.
- Remarkable on the wing.
- Singly or gregariously scavenging at garbage dumps along with crows and dogs.

Food Occasionally bring down small mammals and reptiles. Disabled or young birds. Earthworms, winged termites etc.

Nest An untidy platform of twigs, iron wires, rags and rubbish up in a large tree or roof of building.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Shikra**



Hindi / Marathi **शिकरा / शिक्रा**

Scientific Name **Accipiter badius Gmelin**

Size 30-36 cm, Pigeon + -

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada & Mango Plantation etc.

Field Characters

- Small sized with bluish-grey upperparts, red eyes and pale underparts with rufous barring characterize the male.
- Females are browner with dense barring on the underside and yellow eyes.

Distribution Probably the most common raptor of the region.

Habitat Affects open wooded country, towns also deciduous forests.

Habit

- Single or in pairs. Usually flies close to the ground, shooting upward to alight on branch.
- Very swift on its wings.
- Seen soaring over wooded areas through the day.

Food Lizards, mice, squirrels, birds, other reptiles. Also lifts poultry chickens etc.

Nest A loose platform of twigs lined with roots and grasses high up in foliage of leafy trees like Mango.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Short-toed Snake Eagle**

Hindi / Marathi **सांपमार / आखूड बोटांचा गरूड**

Scientific Name ***Circaetus gallicus* Gmelin**

Size 66 cm, Kite +

Sighting at Jain Neem Valley area near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Head broad and rounded, owl-like.
- Long and broad wings, pinched in at base.
- Underparts below breast white, broadly barred with dark brown.
- In flight general aspect silvery-grey with darker head.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Resident of the plains, grasslands and arid scrub jungles. Inhabits dry plains and foothills, as well as cultivation.

Habit

- Often seen soaring and hovering over open areas, and drooping down at the sight of prey.
- Perches in tree tops or on the ground.

Food Snakes, reptiles and small mammals. Sickly rodents and birds.

Nest A rough, untidy, platform of twigs sometimes lined with green leaves and grass on a medium sized tree in open scrub forest.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Iora**

Hindi / Marathi **शौबीगा / सुभग**

Scientific Name ***Aegithina tiphia* L.**

Size 14 cm, Sparrow.

Sighting at Jain All garden areas in Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Field Characters

- Crown and mantle of breeding males vary from uniform black to black mixed with much yellow on mantle to mainly yellowish green, uniform black tail.
- Females very similar to non-breeding male with greenish-yellow tail.

Distribution Widespread resident

Habitat Open forest, urban gardens and well wooded areas.

Habit

- Pairs in groves. Arboreal.
- Often heard than seen.
- Has variety of sibilant whistles.
- Hops from branch to branch, clinging on sideways or upside down in foliage.

Food Mainly insects, caterpillars, spiders. Also fruits, berries and nectar.

Nest Loose, deep cup, made with grass, plant fibres consolidated with spider webs, situated in a fork at the end of branch.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **White-throated Kingfisher**



Hindi / Marathi **सफेद छाती का किलकिला / पांढऱ्या छातीचा ढिवर**

Scientific Name ***Halcyon smyrnensis* L.**

Size 28 cm, Myna

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Chocolate-brown head, large red bill.
- Bright blue upperparts and white throat.
- A white patch on wings visible in flight.
- Rump and tail are turquoise blue.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Wide-ranging habitat often far from water. Cultivation, deciduous forest, forest edges, gardens, freshwater and coastal wetlands.

Habit

- Often seen solitary.
- Least dependent on water.
- Generally seen perched on wires or poles scanning for prey.

Food Fish, tadpoles, lizards, grasshoppers, earthworm, snakes, insects, young birds and mice.

Nest A tunnel dug with the help of bill into the side of nullah or river banks or along the forest track.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Pied Kingfisher**



Hindi / Marathi **कौडियला किलिकिला / कवड्या ढिवर**

Scientific Name ***Ceryle rudis* L.**

Size 31 cm, Pigeon-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Crested black-white kingfisher.
- White streaked black crown and crest.
- White supercilium contrasts with broad black eye-stripe.
- White underparts and breast band.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Inhabits still freshwaters, slow moving waterways, tidal creeks and pools.

Habit

- Seen singly or in pairs hovering over water for prey.
- Usually seen perched on a favourite rock or bush near water.
- Hovers stationary for considerable period in search of fish.

Food Mainly fish supplemented by crustaceans, aquatic insects, dragonfly larvae and frogs.

Nest A 4-5 ft tunnel excavated in a vertical mudbank ending in a chamber. Several birds nest in vicinity.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Kingfisher**



Hindi / Marathi **छोटा किलकिला / सामान्य ढिवर**

Scientific Name ***Alcedo atthis* L.**

Size **18 cm, Sparrow +**

Sighting at Jain **Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)**

Field Characters

- Bright blue upper parts and orange underside.
- Orange ear coverts.
- Males have dark bill, in females lower mandible is rufous orange.

Distribution **Widespread resident.**

Habitat **Fresh water in open country, deciduous forests, mangroves and seashore.**

Habit

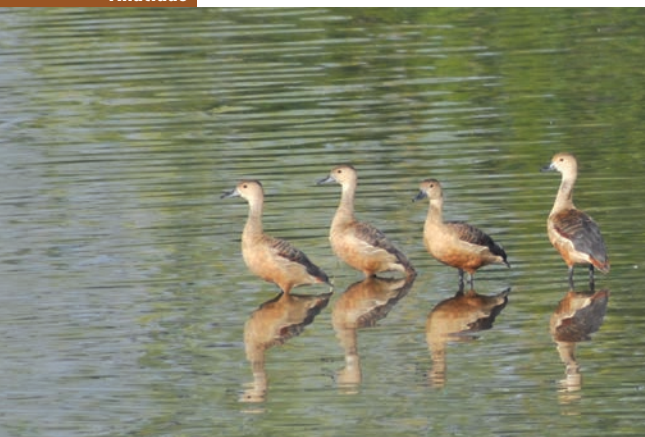
- Territorial. Mainly solitary.
- Usually found on low perches at the edge of streams, rivers and creeks.
- Hunts fish by diving into the water from overhanging perch.

Food **Fish, aquatic insects, dragonfly larvae, water beetles, frogs, tadpoles, freshwater shrimps etc.**

Nest **A burrow excavated by both the birds in a low vertical riverbank, which enlarges into a chamber.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**





Common Name **Lesser Whistling-duck**

Hindi / Marathi **छोटी सिल्ली / अडई**

Scientific Name ***Dendrocygna javanica* Horsfield**

Size 42 cm, Domestic Duck-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Rufous brown plumage with dark wings, beak and feet.
- Uniformly chestnut upper tail-coverts.
- The dark chestnut brown patch on the upper side of the wing is seen in flight.

Distribution One of the most common ducks in India. Widespread resident. .

Habitat Inhabits flooded grasslands, paddy-fields, freshwater marshes, shallow ponds and lakes. Prefers emergent vegetation and partly submerged trees.

Habit

- Seen in pairs or big flocks by the edges of water bodies and mudflats.
- Have weak fluttering flight usually accompanied by incessant whistling. Good divers.
- Perches freely on the trees.

Food Omnivores but largely vegetarian-shoots and grain. Diet is supplemented by small fish and snails.

Nest A natural tree hollow lined with twigs and grass; sometimes built on the ground amongst reeds.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Ruddy Shelduck**



Hindi / Marathi **चकवा / चक्रवाक**

Scientific Name ***Tadorna ferruginea* Pallas**

Size 65 cm, Domestic Duck +

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Rusty orange with buff to orange head.
- Wings white, black and glistening green.
- Upperwing and underwing coverts contrast with black remiges in flight.
- Breeding male has black neck collar.
- Female similar to male lacks neck-collar, has diffuse whitish face patch.
- Tail black.

Distribution Breeds in Himalayas, widespread winter visitor.

Habitat Winters by large open lakes and rivers, especially with sandbanks and sandy islets.

Habit

- Occur in pairs or small parties. Less gregarious.
- Wariest and vigilant. Often seen on mud spits and sandbanks.
- Walks well with ease and grazes like geese.

Food Omnivores. Aquatic vegetation, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic insects, fish, reptiles sometimes carrion.

Nest A thick pad of down feathers in holes in cliffs at considerable distance from water.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Teal**

Hindi / Marathi **छोटी मुरघबी / चक्रांग**

Scientific Name **Anas crecca L.**

Size 38 cm, Domestic duck -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Male has chestnut head with green band running across the face.
- White stripe along scapulars and yellowish patch on undertail-coverts.
- Female has rather uniform head with less prominent supercilium.
- In flight both sexes have broad white band along greater coverts, and green speculum with narrow white trailing edge.

Distribution Widespread winter visitor.

Habitat Shallow freshwater wetlands; also brackish water.

Habit

- Shy duck prefers to keep to reed beds and shallow edges of water bodies safe for hiding.
- During the day feeds by dabbling and grazing on marshes, and forages in fields by night. Swift on the wing.

Food Aquatic vegetation. Largely granivorous. Also feeds on crustaceans, insects, molluscs, larvae and worms.

Nest Nest is a deep hollow lined with leaves and down feathers built in dense vegetation near water.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Northern Pintail**

Hindi / Marathi **सेंड / तलवार बदक**

Scientific Name ***Anas acuta* L.**

Size 56-74 cm, Domestic duck -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Long neck and pointed tail.
- Male has chocolate-brown head with white stripe down sides of neck.
- Female has uniform buffish head, slender grey bill.
- Show white trailing edges to secondaries and grayish underwing in flight.
- Long pointed pin-like feathers projecting well beyond the tail.

Distribution Winter migrants.

Habitat Found on mudflats and grassy banks at the edge of large water bodies.

Habit

- Forages at night, early morning and evening in marshes and flooded fields.
- Roosts by day at open waters with aquatic vegetation, 'up-ends' in shallow water.

Food Mainly plant material including rhizomes of aquatic plants and roots, grain and other seeds in the field. Also aquatic insects, crustaceans and molluscs.

Nest Shallow scrape on the ground lined with plant material and downs, often some distance from water.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Indian Spot-billed Duck**

Hindi / Marathi **गुगरल, गर्म पाई / प्लवर, हळदीकुंकू बदक**

Scientific Name ***Anas poecilorhyncha* Forster**

Size 60 cm, Domestic Duck.

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Yellow-tipped black bill, grayish white head and neck with black crown and eye-stripe; black spotting on breast.
- White scalloping on flanks, largely white tertials.
- Male has prominent red loreal spot and is more strongly marked than female.

Distribution Widespread resident. One of the most widely distributed resident duck.

Habitat Inhabits freshwater marshes, lakes, irrigation tanks, pools with extensive emergent vegetation.

Habit

- A surface feeder, obtaining its food by tipping or 'up-ending' in shallow water.
- Pairs or small flocks seen at wetlands.
- In summer female can be seen with a train of ducklings.

Food Chiefly vegetarian including crops like rice. Invertebrates like snails are also part of their diet.

Nest A pad of grass and weeds amongst vegetation on marshy margins.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Pochard**



Hindi / Marathi **बुरर नार / लालसरी**

Scientific Name ***Aythya ferina* L.**

Size 48 cm, Domestic duck -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Male has grey upperparts and a dark breast with an orange-brown head and neck.
- Female is brownish grey overall, pale underparts with a dark breast and tail.

Distribution Common winter visitor.

Habitat Winter at lakes, rivers and reservoirs with large areas of open water with submerged vegetation.

Habit

- Highly gregarious, forming large flocks in winter with other diving ducks.
- Feed mainly by diving and dabbling.

Food Omnivores. Chiefly vegetarian. Crustaceans, insects and small fish are part of diet.

Nest A shallow depression on the ground among vegetation lined with grass, reed stems, leaves and downs. The nest may be on the ground or partially covered.

IUCN Status Vulnerable





Common Name	Asian Palm Swift
Hindi / Marathi	ताड़ी अबाबील / ताड पाकोळी
Scientific Name	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> J. E. Gray
Size	13 cm, Sparrow -
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill and Jain Valley area
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown colour, small and slender build, long curved wings and forked tail. • Upperparts are darker than the undersides. Rump pale.
Distribution	Widespread resident.
Habitat	Closely associated with palms. Open country and cultivation.
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually found in large flocks that may include other swifts and swallows. • Fast and agile in gliding interspersed with fluttering.
Food	Tiny winged insects, midges, flies etc.
Nest	Nest made of downs and feathers is attached to underside of Palm leaves using saliva.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name **Little Swift / House Swift**



Hindi / Marathi **अबाबील / घर पाकोळी**

Scientific Name ***Apus affinis* J. E. Gray**

Size 15 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Gandhi Teerth area and Telephone Tower

Field Characters

- Smoky black bird with white throat and rump.
- Short square tail and long narrow wings.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Usually encountered in habitation, cliffs, ruins and rocky escarpments.

Habit

- Keep in large scattered flocks within a wide vicinity of its nesting area in breeding.
- Fly gregariously capturing prey mid-air.
- Cannot perch but clings to surfaces.

Food Flying insects, moths, butterflies, dragonflies, locusts, grasshoppers etc.

Nest Nest built in holes in buildings and cliffs.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Alpine Swift**

Hindi / Marathi **बड़ी अबाबील / पर्वती पाकोळी**

Scientific Name ***Tachymarptis melba* J. E. Gray**

Size 22 cm, Bulbul +

Sighting at Jain Gandhi Teerth, Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Large brown swift with white throat and belly, separated by brown breast band.
- In flight bow-like long pointed wings and short forked tail are visible.

Distribution Winter migrant.

Habitat Skims over hills and rivers or old forts; may occur briefly over any habitat.

Habit

- Keeps in scattered flocks.
- Roosts on vertical cliffs and walls.
- Spends most of life in the air.
- Drinks and forages on wing.

Food Mostly flying insects like midges and flies.

Nest Builds nest in colonies on suitable cliff hole or cave.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Little Egret**



Hindi / Marathi **करचिया बगुला / लहान बगळा**

Scientific Name ***Egretta garzetta* L.**

Size 63 cm, village hen with longer neck and legs.

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- The black bill and legs, with contrasting bright yellow feet (black legs with yellow toes).
- Lore grey or yellowish. A short line extends from the base of the bill.
- During breeding ornamental feathers are present in the breast and upper parts.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Seen foraging at lakes, rivers, marshes, flooded paddy-fields, agricultural fields, tidal mudflats etc.

Habit

- Gregarious. Often in flocks when foraging.
- More sociable than other egrets.
- Also found singly probing the submerged mud with their feet to look for prey.
- Roosts communally.

Food Insects, fish, frogs and small mammals, reptiles and birds. Crustaceans, molluscs, spiders, worms and insects also comprise their diet.

Nest Nests in colonies with other wading birds like Cattle Egrets and Night Herons. The nests are usually platforms of sticks built in trees or shrubs.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Cattle Egret**

Hindi / Marathi **तार बगुला / गायबगळा**

Scientific Name ***Bubulcus ibis* L.**

Size 50 cm, Little egret -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Small and stocky with short yellow bill and dark yellow legs.
- Has orange buff on head, neck and mantle in breeding plumage.
- Base of bill and legs become reddish in breeding.

Distribution One of the most common birds of Indian sub-continent.

Habitat Large water bodies, marshes to irrigation canals and cultivated land.

Habit

- Gregarious. Small flocks are often seen in fields or roadsides, following cattle herds and pecking insects from their hide, also seen hunting solitarily.
- Roosts communally.

Food Grasshoppers, flies, cicadas and other insects. Their diet is usually supplemented by amphibians, reptiles and fish. Ripped Banyan figs are also eaten.

Nest An untidy twig platform in mixed heronry of cormorants and Ibises. Often found in the vicinity of water bodies.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Indian Pond Heron**



Hindi / Marathi **भूरा बगुला / ढोकरी, वंचक**

Scientific Name ***Ardeola grayii* Sykes**

Size 45 cm, Cattle Egret -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Medium-sized stocky herons have an overall dull brown plumage, with streaking on the head, neck and flanks.
- Prominent white wings can be seen in flight.
- In breeding acquires maroon hair-like plumes on back, and long white occipital crest.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Found in all types of aquatic habitats from lakes, rivers, forest streams, irrigation canals and cultivated fields.

Habit

- Usually solitary when hunting.
- Can gather in large numbers at drying ponds to feed on stranded fish. Roosts communally.
- Usually stands hunched up at the water's edge stalking patiently for prey.
- Roosts in mixed congregations.

Food Frogs, fish, crabs, crustaceans, tadpoles and aquatic insects.

Nest Nests in small colonies with other waders. Nest is an untidy platform of sticks in trees or shrubs.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Grey Heron

Hindi / Marathi

नारी, सैन / राखी बगळा

Scientific Name

***Ardea cinerea* L.**

Size

95 cm, Openbill stork +-

Sighting at Jain

Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Large, slender herons ashy grey above with a white head and neck.
- Grayish white below.
- Long slender S-shaped neck, narrow head and pointed dagger bill.
- Long black occipital crest.

Distribution

Resident and migratory.

Habitat

Found throughout Indian sub-continent. Around large water bodies and marshes, usually in mudflats and grassy banks.

Habit

- Somewhat crepuscular. Usually solitary.
- Roosts at night in trees around water.
- Commonly seen perched on tree-tops in the early mornings.

Food

Chiefly fish, amphibians, crustaceans and small snakes. Small mammals and ducklings are also galloped.

Nest

A twig platform with the central depression lined with grass and reed beds. Breeds in heronries.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name	Striated Heron / Little Green Heron ♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	कांचा बगुला / हिरवी ढोकरी, हिखा बगळा
Scientific Name	<i>Butorides striata</i> L.
Size	58 cm, Pond Heron + -
Sighting at Jain	Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, stocky and short-legged heron. • Has black crown and crest, dark greenish upper parts and greyish underparts.
Distribution	Has a widespread distribution.
Habitat	Pools, lake, streams, rivers with dense shrubby vegetation on banks. Also seen in mangroves and creeks. Normally frequents the same area day after day.
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefly crepuscular, but also active in daytime in overcast weather. • Hunts solitarily. Selective and silent than Pond Heron. Prefers to remain hidden among tall reeds and hedges around rivulets and streams. • Usually seen perched on overhanging branches, waiting for prey.
Food	Small fish, frogs, shrimps and insects.
Nest	A rough stick platform up in a small tree on the edge of water. Sometimes in sheltered location on the ground. Built singly.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name

Indian Grey Hornbill



Hindi / Marathi

धनमार / भारतीय राखी धनेश

Scientific Name

Ocyrceros birostris Scopoli

Size

61 cm, Black kite.

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill, near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Overall grey and has a broad black and white curved bill surmounted by a peculiar casque.
- Long graduated tail.
- Juveniles are paler with small bill and casque.

Distribution

Widespread resident.

Habitat

Open forest, cultivation, groves and wooded areas with fruiting trees.

Habit

- Arboreal.
- Pairs or small parties.
- Commonly seen among fig-laden banyan or pipal trees.

Food

Frugivores. Mainly feed on figs and other fruits. Also known to take molluscs, insects, scorpions, small birds, nestlings etc.

Nest

Usually nests in tree hollows on tall trees. It is walled with bird droppings after entry of the female, leaving only a slit for feeding during confinement.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name

Small Minivet



Hindi / Marathi

छोटी बुलालचश्म, राजालाल, सहेली / छोटा गोमेट, निखार

Scientific Name

***Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* L.**

Size

15 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Males are dark grey above with bright orange breast and rump.
- Females are paler throughout with white throat.

Distribution

Widespread resident

Habitat

Affects gardens, groves, light deciduous forests and wooded areas.

Habit

- Exclusively arboreal.
- Pairs or flocks in tree canopy.
- Sometimes part of mixed hunting parties.

Food

Insects, pupae, larvae, grasshoppers, beetles, moths, caterpillars, locusts etc.

Nest

Cup-like structure coated with cobwebs and lichens high up in a tree.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name **Indian Nightjar**

Hindi / Marathi **सामान्य भारतीय चपका / भारतीय रातवा**

Scientific Name **Caprimulgus asiaticus Latham**

Size 24 cm, Pigeon-

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Grey, brownish-grey in coloration.
- Crown boldly streaked, rufous-buff markings on nape forming collar.
- Prominent rufous-buff spotting on wing-coverts.

Distribution Resident and locally migrant.

Habitat Inhabits open wooded country in plains and foothills.

Habit

- Solitary. Crepuscular and nocturnal.
- Vociferous in moonlit nights.
- Frequently rest on the road at the night.

Food Moths, grasshoppers, locusts, lice, crickets, beetles etc.

Nest Does not build nest. Eggs laid directly on the stony ground.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Savanna Nightjar



Hindi / Marathi

फ्रेंकलिन चपका / माळ रातवा

Scientific Name

Caprimulgus affinis Horsfield

Size

25 cm, Myna +-

Sighting at Jain

Kantai Chairman Office Premises, Jain Hill

Field Characters

- Dark brownish-grey. Less strikingly marked than other nightjars.
- Crown and mantle finely vermiculated; lacking streaking.
- Has uniform coverts, scapulars are edged with rufous buff.
- Male has white outer tail feathers.

Distribution

Widespread resident.

Habitat

Frequents open forests, stony areas with scrubs and grasslands.

Habit

- Crepuscular and nocturnal.
- Usually encountered roosting on gravels riverbeds, roadsides and open areas in grasslands.
- Fly high above the ground hawking insects mid-air before dawn and dusk.

Food

Mostly large flying insects. Grasshoppers, moths, mantises, dragonflies, termites, flies, winged ants etc.

Nest

Does not build nest. Eggs laid in a scrape on ground among sparse low vegetation.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name **Red-wattled Lapwing**

Hindi / Marathi **टिटहरी / टिटवी**

Scientific Name ***Vanellus indicus* Boddaert**

Size 33 cm, Francolin +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Short red wattle, black cap and breast, white cheek and sandy brown wings.
- Red bill with black tip, yellow legs.
- The black flight feathers bordered with white band on the upper side can be clearly seen in flight.

Distribution Resident. Throughout Indian sub-continent.

Habitat Affects open country, ploughed fields, margins and dry beds of tanks and puddles. Also in deciduous forests.

Habit

- Usually found single or in pairs. Rarely in small flocks.
- A vigilant and noisy bird. On alarm, calls loudly and frantically while circling overhead.
- Forages by walking or running in short spurts.

Food Diet includes range of insects, molluscs and other invertebrates. Also feed on grains. Feed mainly during day but may also feed at night.

Nest Eggs are laid on bare ground in open wasteland. Occasionally ringed with pebbles.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Little Ringed Plover**

Hindi / Marathi **ज़िरिया / कंठेरी चिलखा**

Scientific Name ***Charadrius dubius Scopoli***

Size 17 cm, Sparrow +

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Uniform upperwing with only a very narrow wing-bar.
- Bill small and mainly dark.
- Legs yellowish or pinkish.
- Breeding adult has striking yellow eye-ring.

Distribution Widespread winter visitors.

Habitat Freshwater and coastal wetlands. Essentially a bird of mudflats, shingle banks and sandpits by rivers.

Habit

- Occur in pairs or small scattered flocks by rivers and lakes.
- Blend well with the surrounding.
- Scattered parties run in short spurts stopping abruptly now and then to pick food.

Food Insects, sand-hoppers and small crabs.

Nest Eggs laid on bare shingle on sandbanks.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Asian Openbill**



Hindi / Marathi **घोंघिल / मुग्धबलाक, उधड्या चोचीचा करकोचा**

Scientific Name **Anastomus oscitans Boddaert**

Size 70-80 cm, European White Stork -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Grayish-white to white plumage, black flight feathers and tail.
- Dull orange legs.
- Bill with a gap between the upper and lower mandibles is diagnostic.

Distribution Widespread resident in plains. Locally migratory.

Habitat Rivers, shallow lakes, water reservoirs, flooded fields etc.

Habit

- Forages single or in small or medium sized flocks.
- Usually seeks food by submerging its head and opened bill into shallow water probing bottom mud.

Food It mainly feeds on Molluscs especially Pila sp. and Snails. Also feeds on crustaceans, water snakes, frogs, crabs, large insects,

Nest A circular platform of twigs with central depression lined with leaves in mixed heronry of Cormorants, Egrets and Painted Storks.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Ashy Prinia**



Hindi / Marathi **काली फुटकी / राखी वटवट्या**

Scientific Name ***Prinia socialis* Sykes**

Size 13 cm, Sparrow.

Sighting at Jain All over Jain Hill and Jain Valley area

Field Characters

- Dark grey back and hood, dull rufous belly, long, graduated, black and white tipped tail.
- Brownish wings and short white eyebrows (lacking in breeding males).

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Frequents gardens, reeds bordering streams, tall grass, scrub and open secondary growth.

Habit

- A small passerine occurring singly, in pairs or small loose flocks.
- Hops amongst bushes shaking its tail loosely up and down chirping time to time.

Food Insectivorous.

Nest Builds nest close to the ground in a shrub or tall grass. A flimsy ball of grass also consists of leaves stitched together with spider webs.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Plain Prinia**

Hindi / Marathi **फुटकी / वटवट्या**

Scientific Name ***Prinia sylvatica* Jerdon**

Size 13 cm, Sparrow

Sighting at Jain All over Jain Hill and Jain Valley area

Field Characters

- Sandy grey to pale brown plumage with pale undersides.
- Dark-edged whitish eye-brow, narrow bill and slender tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Grasslands, cultivation, scrub, tall crops and grass and mangroves. Affects drier habitats.

Habit

- Most active during morning and evening hours, spending most of the time in feeding amongst vegetation and on the ground.
- Not shy but unobtrusive.

Food Chiefly insects and larvae. Small spiders and flower nectar.

Nest Pear shaped pouch of grass slung between upright weed stems.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Tailor Bird**



Hindi / Marathi **दर्जी / शिंपी**

Scientific Name ***Orthotomus sutorius* Pennant**

Size 13 cm. Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill, and Jain Valley area

Field Characters

- Olive-green bird with whitish underparts, a rust coloured crown.
- With two elongated pinpointed feathers in tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Bushes in gardens, shrubberies, cultivation edges, forest and wooded areas.

Habit

- Singly or pairs.
- Confiding and familiar passerine.
- Fearless and vocal warbler-like bird.
- Disyllabic calls are repeated often.

Food Insects, beetles and bugs. Also flower nectar.

Nest Well camouflaged deep cups lined with soft material are made using one or more leaves stitched together with fine strands of grass or vines.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Grey-breasted Prinia**



Hindi / Marathi **पुट्की / कंठेरी वटवट्या**

Scientific Name ***Prinia hodgsonii* Blyth**

Size 11 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada, Mango plantation etc.

Field Characters

- Grey upperparts, diffused grey-breast, rufous brown eye and shorter white-tipped tail.
- Variable grey-breast band is the key feature for identification.
- Non-breeding males are more sandy grey with diffused markings and a white eyebrow.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Scrub, secondary growth, cultivation and bushes at forest edges.

Habit Keeps singly or in pairs or in small parties. Often seen in flocks moving through lower and second storey of forest.

Food Insects, berries and nectar.

Nest A rough cup of grass and fibers, built inside a pendent leaf, similar to tailor bird nest.

IUCN Status Least concern.





Common Name **Rock Pigeon**



Hindi / Marathi **कबूतर / पारवा**

Scientific Name ***Columba livia* Gmelin**

Size 33 cm, House crow-

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley. Even in production plant

Field Characters

- Stocky blue-grey pigeon.
- The iridescent blue and crimson patch on the wing.
- Black band at the tip of the tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Feral birds live in villages and towns. Wild birds around cliffs and ruins. Less common in the wilderness.

Habit

- Flocks and colonies about cliffs and human habitations.

Food Omnivores. Chiefly Granivores, preferring grains and fruits.

Nest Flimsy platform of straw and sticks laid on a ledge or fissure in cliffs, artificial cliff faces created by buildings with accessible ledges or roof spaces.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Laughing Dove



Hindi / Marathi

छोटी पंडुक, छोटी फाख्ता / होला

Scientific Name

Spilopelia senegalensis L.

Size

27 cm, Myna+

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill, Jain Valley, Jain Wada, etc.

Field Characters

- Has pinkish brown head and dull brown upper parts.
- Smaller head, slender build and longer tail.
- The dark flight feathers and white tail side are seen in flight.

Distribution

Widespread resident.

Habitat

Affects dry stony scrub country and near villages and cultivation. Found throughout in fringe forest, grassland and cultivation.

Habit

- Occurs in pairs or loose flocks.
- Fairly terrestrial.

Food

Eat fallen seeds, mainly of grasses, berries, other vegetable matter and small ground insects and beetles.

Nest

A flimsy, compact twig platform up in a tree or bush sometimes in crevices.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name

Spotted Dove



Hindi / Marathi

चितरोखा, पंडुक, चित्तिदार फाख्ता / ठिपकेदार होला

Scientific Name

***Spilopelia chinensis* Scopoli**

Size

30 cm, Pigeon -

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill area

Field Characters

- Overall dull grey-brown with darker speckled wings, black flight feathers, white on the sides of the tail and pale undersides.
- Black patch on the hind neck inlaid with a cluster of white spot.

Distribution

Widespread resident. Most common dove in the wilderness.

Habitat

Inhabits open well wooded areas, grasslands and cultivation.

Habit

- Often pairs or small parties are seen feeding along paths or in grassy patches.
- Also seen perched on trees, wires and posts.

Food

Seeds, grains, fallen fruits, grass seeds. Occasionally insects and winged termites. Forages on the ground.

Nest

A flimsy cup of twig mainly in low vegetation. Nests are sometimes laid on the ground or on buildings.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name	Indian Roller	♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	भारतीय नीलकंठ, सब्जक / नीळकंठ	
Scientific Name	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i> L.	
Size	31 cm, Pigeon.	
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill and Jain Wada area, sitting on electrical wire	
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rufous brown on nape and underparts, white streaking on ear-coverts and throat. • Greenish mantle, turquoise band across primaries and dark blue terminal band to tail. 	
Distribution	Widespread resident	
Habitat	Cultivation, open woodlands, gardens, light deciduous forest	
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perches singly. • In breeding becomes extremely vociferous and indulges in a variety of acrobatic, spectacular courtship displays. • Generally seen perched on wires on the lookout for prey. 	
Food	Insects, frog, lizards, small reptiles, and crustaceans. Highly beneficial to farmers.	
Nest	A natural tree-hollow at moderate height, cushioned with a collection of straw, rags and rubbish.	
IUCN Status	Least concern	





Common Name **House Crow**



Hindi / Marathi **कौवा / कावळा**

Scientific Name ***Corvus splendens* Vieillot**

Size 43 cm, Pigeon.

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Biogas Plant

Field Characters

- Grey neck, nape and breast.
- Adult gloss to black of plumage with well defined collar.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Most familiar and common birds of Indian towns and villages. Lives in close association with man.

Habit

- Audacious, cunning and wary.
- Highly opportunistic.
- Extremely vocal.
- Scavenger.
- Roosts communally.

Food Omnivores. Diet comprises almost everything including carrion, eggs, young birds, vegetables, fruits and kitchen waste.

Nest Stick nest sometimes intermixed with wires, with cup-like depression in large trees.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Jungle Crow or Large Billed Crow**



Hindi / Marathi **काला कव्वा / डोमकावळा**

Scientific Name ***Corvus macrorhynchos* Wagler**

Size **48 cm, House Crow +**

Sighting at Jain **Biogas Plant Premises, Jain Valley**

Field Characters

- Entirely black.
- With heavier bill that has more pronounced curve to the culmen.

Distribution **Uncommon resident.**

Habitat **Chiefly bird of countryside and fringe forest but small numbers in towns and villages.**

Habit

- Singly or in small scattered flocks.
- Congregate in large numbers at garbage dumps and carcasses.

Food **Omnivores. Feed on berries, insects, lizards, carrion, young birds and mice.**

Nest **Platform of twigs high up in a tree.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**





Common Name **Rufous Treepie**



Hindi / Marathi **भारतीय महालत, महताब / टकाचोर**

Scientific Name ***Dendrocitta vagabunda* Latham**

Size 46-50 cm, Myna +- with long tail.

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada, Mango Plantation, Near Kantai
Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Rufous-brown bird with dark grey head and breast.
- Long black-tipped grayish-white tail and rufous brown wings.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Frequents wooded country, deciduous forests and scrub jungle.

Habit

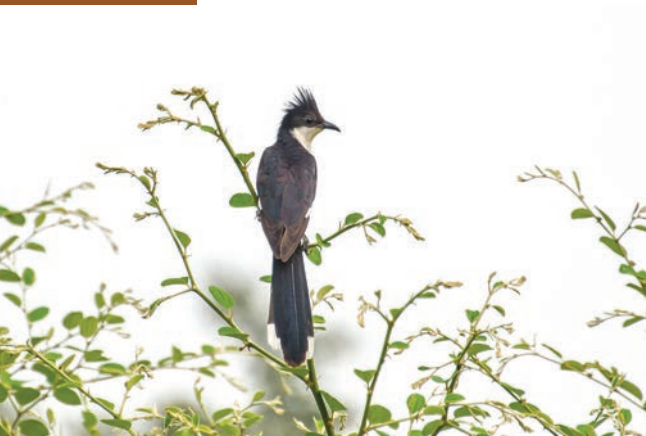
- Usually pairs or scattered flocks.
- Largely arboreal.
- Bold and agile forager, and a good mimic.

Food Omnivore feeding on fruits, nectar, seeds, invertebrates, small reptiles and eggs and young of birds also carrion.

Nest Builds shallow nest of thorny twigs, lined with rootlets, in trees and bushes concealed in foliage.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	Pied-crested Cuckoo
Hindi / Marathi	चातक, पपीया / चातक
Scientific Name	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> Boddaert
Size	31 cm, Myna +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Black and white crest.
- Has white patch at base of primaries.
- Prominent white tips to tail feathers.
- Dark black upper side and tall black crest contrast with white underside.

Distribution Widespread resident and partial migrant. Occurs throughout the region in the summer and monsoon.

Habitat Inhabits marshland, woods, farms, forest, well wooded areas, scrubs and human habitations.

Habit

- Chiefly arboreal.
- Also descends to the ground hopping in search of food.

Food Grasshoppers, caterpillars, insects and occasionally berries.

Nest Brood parasitic on babblers.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Asian Koel**



Hindi / Marathi **कोयल / कोकीळ**

Scientific Name ***Eudynamys scolopaceus* L.**

Size **43 cm, House Crow**

Sighting at Jain **Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation**

Field Characters

- Males are glossy black with prominent red eyes and pale green bill.
- Females brown, profusely spotted and barred with white.

Distribution **Widespread resident throughout the region.**

Habitat **Open woodlands, gardens and cultivation.**

Habit

- Singly or in pairs. Arboreal.
- Males make loud calls in the summer months, silent in winter.

Food **Omnivores. Adults mainly frugivorous. Diet comprises of fruits such as figs, supplemented by small insects, caterpillars, eggs, small vertebrates, reptiles and nectar.**

Nest **Brood parasitic mainly on House and Jungle Crows.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**





Common Name **Common Hawk-Cuckoo**



Hindi / Marathi **कपक / पावशा**

Scientific Name ***Hierococcyx varius* Vahl.**

Size 34 cm, Pigeon.

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Grey upperparts, rufous wash on the breast, barred underside, yellow eye-ring and bill, broadly barred tail.
- Superficially very much like Shikra.

Distribution Widespread resident and partial migrant.

Habitat Frequents deciduous forests, cultivation, wooded areas. Partial to gardens, groves and mango tops.

Habit

- Occurs singly. In summer and early monsoon detected by characteristic repeated calls.
- Mostly silent during winter.
- Feed by hopping around forest floor like other cuckoos.

Food Hairy caterpillars, insects supplemented by seasonal berries and wild figs.

Nest Brood-parasitic. Eggs are usually laid in the nests of babblers.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Greater Coucal**



Hindi / Marathi **महूक / भारद्वाज**

Scientific Name ***Centropus sinensis* Stephens**

Size 48 cm, Jungle Crow

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill and Valley area

Field Characters

- Dark black plumage, striking red eyes and brown wings.
- Tail black, long, broad and graduated.

Distribution Widespread resident throughout central India.

Habitat Affects open forest, scrub country interspersed with grassland, groves, dense cover in gardens and human habitations.

Habit

- Largely terrestrial. Non-parasitic.
- Singly or in pairs.
- Stalks along the ground and hops with agility amongst branches for food.

Food Reptiles, insects, bird eggs, nestlings, rodents, caterpillars, snails, small snakes. Also known to eat fruits and seeds.

Nest Deep cup with a dome in dense vegetation inside tangles of creepers.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Black Drongo



Hindi / Marathi

कोलसा, काला भुजंगा, कोतवाल, कलकलाची / कोतवाल

Scientific Name

***Dicrurus macrocercus* Vieillot**

Size

31 cm, Bulbul +-

Sighting at Jain

Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Field Characters

- Glossy black plumage with deeply forked tail, and white spot adjacent to the bill.
- Juveniles have paler underparts.

Distribution

Widespread resident.

Habitat

Inhabitants of farms, scrubs, forests, grasslands and around habitations.

Habit

- Occurs singly. Usually perches on electric wires or attending grazing cattle.
- A good mimic.
- Aggressive towards much larger birds like crows and even eagles.

Food

Feed mainly on insects such as grasshoppers, termites, moths etc. Also take flower nectar and arthropods like centipedes and scorpions and small birds.

Nest

Cup made with thin layer of sticks placed in fork of branch.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name	White Bellied Drongo
Hindi / Marathi	पहाड़ी भुजंगा / पांढऱ्या पोटाचा कोतवाल
Scientific Name	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> L.
Size	24 cm, Myna -
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill and Jain Valley area
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upperparts glossy, slate-grey. • Whitish from belly downwards. • Tail shorter with shallower fork.
Distribution	Widespread resident in well forested areas.
Habitat	Open forest and well-wooded areas.
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurs singly. Often seen perched mid-canopy or moving in mixed hunting parties. • Makes graceful, agile swoops after winged insects. • Excellent mimic.
Food	Insects and nectar.
Nest	Cup nest made with twigs and well lined with grass.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name	Black-headed or Tricoloured Munia ♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	नकलनोर, पोरा मुनिया, सिंग-बाज़ / काळ्या डोक्याची मनोली (मुनिया)
Scientific Name	<i>Lonchura malacca L.</i>
Size	10 cm, Sparrow -
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown upperparts and white abdomen contrasts with black hood, neck and belly. • Juvenile has uniform brown upper parts and buff to whitish underparts.
Distribution	Resident in moist areas of Indian peninsula.
Habitat	Prefer swampy low lying, ill-drained areas with grasses and reeds, and in the vicinity of cultivation and grasslands.
Habit	• Gregarious. Especially while nesting and feeding.
Food	Feeds mainly on grains and other seeds.
Nest	Large ball of grasses lined with finer grass, built in low bushes or coarse grass stems, with lateral entrance.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name **Indian Silverbill**



Hindi / Marathi **चरचरा / पांढऱ्या कंठाची मुनिया**

Scientific Name ***Euodice malabarica* L.**

Size 10 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Light brown unmarked body, darker back and dark wing lining.
- Thick silver-grey bill and pointed black tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Inhabits dry, open cultivated as well as sparse scrub and bush country, avoids more humid tracts.

Habit

- Gregarious. Feed on ground or on low shrubs and grass stalks.
- Bold and highly vocal.

Food Feed on wide range of seeds and crop species.

Nest Untidy ball of grasses with a lateral opening, placed in low shrub, often thorny Acacia. Known to use old nests of Baya Weavers.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Scaly-breasted or Spotted Munia



Hindi / Marathi

टेलिया मुनिया, सीनाबाज़ / टिपकेवाली मुनिया

Scientific Name

***Lonchura punctulata* L.**

Size

10 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Chocolate brown upperparts, dark face and white belly with black markings forming scale-like pattern.
- Juveniles are pale-brown with lighter underparts lacking scaly pattern.

Distribution

Widespread resident.

Habitat

Inhabit reed beds, grasslands, open secondary forest and cultivation.

Habit

- Forage in flocks, communicating with soft calls and whistles.
- Highly social, may sometimes roost with other Munias.

Food

Mainly grass seeds apart from berries and small insects.

Nest

Breeding pair builds dome-shaped nest using grass or Bamboo leaves.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name **Indian Cliff Swallow /
Streak-throated Swallow**



Hindi / Marathi **नहर अबाबील / भिंगरी**

Scientific Name ***Petrochelidon fluvicola* Blyth**

Size 12 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Gandhi Teeerth Building and near Gurukul area

Field Characters • Red crown, heavily streaked throat, grayish rump.
• Blue back and short square tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Prefers cultivation, grasslands and scrub in vicinity of water. Open country, rivers, lakes, canals etc.

Habit • Gregarious.
• Hawk midges and tiny insects close over water usually in company with other swallows and swifts.
• Often seen collecting mud on puddles for construction of nest.

Food Midges and other tiny winged insects.

Nest Nests are built in colonies. Disorderly honeycomb of mud-pots fused together, each with a short tubular entrance, attached under bridges, gateway arches etc.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Barn Swallow**



Hindi / Marathi **सामान्य अबाबील / माळ भिंगरी**

Scientific Name ***Hirundo rustica* L.**

Size 18 cm, Sparrow +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Valley, near Onion Dehydration Plant

Field Characters

- Dark red forehead and chin, blue back and throat, white underparts, dark flight feathers.
- Deeply forked 'swallow' tail prominent in flight.

Distribution Widespread winter visitors.

Habitat Migrants from the north, these swallows are commonly occurring swallows of the region. Frequent cultivation, lakes and rivers in open country. Often near water in winter.

Habit

- Gregarious.
- Usually seen huddled together on electric, telegraph wires or hawking midges over open country.
- Roost in large numbers in tall grasses, reeds and mud banks or walls of water bodies.

Food Feed on flying insects, especially flies, beetles, wasps, winged ants etc.

Nest Nest is a cup of mud and dried grass lined with feathers, sheltered in cliffs, caves, open buildings or under bridges.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Dusky Crag Martin**



Hindi / Marathi **चाटन अबाबील / धुसर पाकोळी**

Scientific Name ***Ptyonoprogne concolor* Gmelin**

Size 13 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Jain Valley

Field Characters

- Sandy brown back, white undersides with diffused grey throat and breast.
- Darker wings and tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Hilly areas with cliffs, gorges and caves; also in lowland areas around forts, buildings in town and cities.

Habit

- In small numbers in company with swallows and swifts.
- Hawk flying insects in air.

Food Midges and other tiny insects.

Nest Build mud nest on rock sides, old buildings, bridges and dams.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Long-tailed Shrike**

Hindi / Marathi **मट्टिया लटोरा / लांब शेपटीचा खाटिक**

Scientific Name ***Lanius schach* L.**

Size 25 cm, Bulbul +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada

Field Characters

- Large grey-brown birds with grey upper parts and crown.
- Black eye patch, dark wings and long tail.
- Small white patch on primaries.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Found in open habitats like bushes in cultivation, grasslands and forest clearings.

Habit

- Occur singly, usually on prominent perches like bare branches of bushes, wires, fence posts, from where they ambush prey.
- Prey held underfoot and torn to pieces with hooked bill.
- Stores the surplus food impaled on thorns.

Food Lizards, large insects, small birds, rodents, caterpillars.

Nest Deep and loose cup of thorny twigs, rags and hair, placed in thorny bush, trees like *Flacourtia* or *Phoenix*.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	Coppersmith Barbet
Hindi / Marathi	काठफोड़ा, छोटा बसंत, तंबायत / तांबट
Scientific Name	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i> Muller
Size	17 cm, Sparrow +
Sighting at Jain	Back of Jain Valley Office on tree
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has red and yellow throat and head, stout bill, and green body. • Underparts are green streaked yellowish. • Short truncated tail.
Distribution	Widespread resident.
Habitat	Open wooded areas, deciduous forests, groves and wooded urban gardens. Found almost wherever there are fruiting trees especially wild figs.
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arboreal. • Singly or in loose parties. • Quite vocal with monotonous tuk-tuk call repeated every second or two in long runs.
Food	Prefers Banyan, Pipal and other wild figs, various drupes and berries. Also feeds on flower petals and insects caught in aerial sallies.
Nest	Both sexes excavate the nest on the underside of the narrow branch at moderate height.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name **Green Bee Eater**

Hindi / Marathi **हरियल पतरिंगा / वेडा राघू**

Scientific Name ***Merops orientalis* Latham**

Size 20 cm, Sparrow +

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley area

Field Characters

- Overall green plumage with variable markings of chestnut, blue and black on the head.
- Central feathers prolonged into blunt pins.
- Long slender, slightly curved bill.

Distribution Most common and widespread resident bee-eater.

Habitat Open country with scattered trees, cultivation, deciduous and scrub forest, gardens etc.

Habit

- Pairs or parties in open country on wires, fence-posts.
- Launch aerial sallies after bees, flying insects.
- Flock size varies with availability of prey.

Food Insect, beetles, dragonflies etc.

Nest Solitary nesters. Nest in hollows in vertical mud banks. Eggs are laid in the cavity at the end of tunnel.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Indian Paradise Flycatcher**



Hindi / Marathi **शाह बुलबुल / स्वर्गीय नर्तक**

Scientific Name ***Terpsiphone paradisi* L.**

Size 20 cm, Bulbul.

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka) area and Conserved Forest area

Field Characters

- Black head with prominent trailing crest, with white or rufous upper parts and long tail-streamers.
- Juveniles and few adult males have rufous back and tail-streamers.
- Females resemble the rufous male but lack long tail-streamers and pale grey throat.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Forest and well wooded areas. Prefer shady forest patches usually around an active or dry stream bed, Bamboo-clad ravines.

Habit

- Singly or in pairs.
- Medium sized passerine.
- Makes agile fairy-like movements in the air after flies.

Food Insects, flies, gnats.

Nest Cup nest made with twigs and spider webs on the end of low branches. Sometime in the vicinity of breeding pair of Drongos to keep predators away.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Western Yellow Wagtail**



Hindi / Marathi **पिल्क्या / पिवळा धोबी**

Scientific Name ***Motacilla flava* L.**

Size **18 cm, Sparrow +-**

Sighting at Jain **Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)**

Field Characters

- Yellow undersides, grayish yellow uppersides, varying levels of yellow, grey and black on the face.
- Shows considerable sub-species variation in head coloration and patterns.

Distribution **Widespread winter visitors.**

Habitat **Inhabits open country near water such as meadows, damp grasslands, edges of rivers and lakes. Occurs in fields and often near livestock during migration.**

Habit

- A small passerine bird. Occurs in pairs or parties.
- Usually seen running about in marshy fields and pastures constantly wagging tail up and down.
- Roosts in reed beds and sugarcane crops.

Food **Insectivorous. Beetles, bugs, bees and wasps.**

Nest **Nest a cup of grass, on ground usually in large fields.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**





Common Name **White-browed Wagtail**
Hindi / Marathi **ममूला, खंजन / कवड्या परीट**
Scientific Name ***Motacilla maderaspatensis* Gmelin**



Size 21 cm, Bulbul +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Boldly patterned bird with overall black plumage with a broad prominent white eyebrow.
- Belly, wing bars and tail white.

Distribution The only resident wagtail of the region.
Widespread.

Habitat Banks of rivers, pools, lakes, canals, irrigation barrages and flooded fields.

Habit

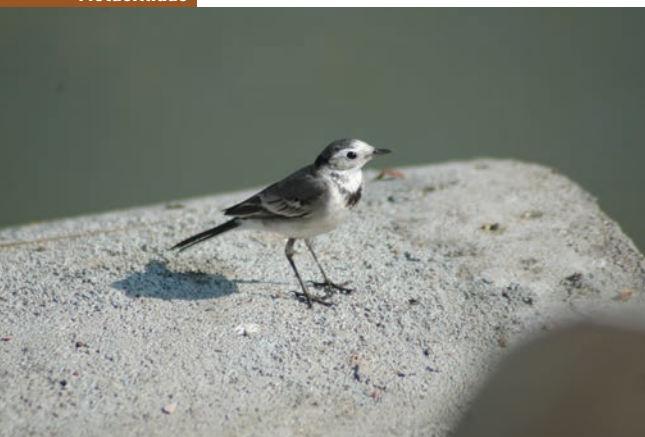
- Usually occurs in pairs and extremely vocal through the day.
- Often tame and confiding.
- Sometimes seen perched on wires or fence posts near water bodies.

Food Insects, caterpillars, spiders and vegetable matter.

Nest A cup-shaped pad on roof-tops of dwelling houses, under girders of bridges or a projecting rock near water bodies.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **White Wagtail**

Hindi / Marathi **धोबन / पांढरा धोबी**

Scientific Name ***Motacilla alba* L.**

Size 19 cm, Sparrow +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Extremely variable.
- With black-white head pattern, grey or black mantle, and largely white to black wing coverts.
- White belly and black breast are common in all morphs.

Distribution Widespread winter visitors.

Habitat Prefers flooded fields, grasslands, ploughed fields, fallow land, lawns and shallow water bodies.

Habit

- Occurs in scattered parties or flocks.
- Fast runner and agile in air.
- Run swiftly, wagging tail incessantly up and down, while picking up insects.

Food Terrestrial, aquatic insects and other small invertebrates. Snails, spiders, worms, maggots and crustaceans.

Nest A rough cup assembled from grass, twigs, leaves and other plant matter, set into a crevice or hole in a bank next to river or ditch.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Tree Pipit**
Hindi / Marathi **मुसरिची / वृक्ष चरचरी**

Scientific Name ***Anthus trivialis* L.**

Size 15 cm, Sparrow +

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada area in Onion Crop Plot

Field Characters

- Brownish-olive upper parts with faint streaks.
- Dark eye stripe and streaked breast.
- Buffish edges to wing feathers.

Distribution Winter visitor from northern breeding grounds.

Habitat Winters in fallow cultivation, deciduous forests, cultivation and open country.

Habit

- Usually in small flocks.
- Forages on the ground and trees.
- When disturbed fly into the foliage of nearest tree.

Food Range of invertebrates including insects, larvae, worms also some plant matter.

Nest A cup of moss and grass laid on the ground in open woodland and scrub.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	Brown Rock Chat / Indian Chat	♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	शामा / तपकिरी गप्पीदास	
Scientific Name	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i> Blyth syn. <i>Cercomela fusca</i>	
Size	17 cm, Sparrow +	
Sighting at Jain	Gandhi Teerth Building and surrounding area	
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pale brown above, rufous brown below with darker wing and blackish tail.• Often confused with female Indian Robin.	
Distribution	Resident.	
Habitat	Rocky hills, old buildings, villages and fringe forests.	
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seen singly or in pairs.• Tame and confiding.• Feeds on the ground.	
Food	Mainly insects captured on the ground.	
Nest	Cup of grass, hairs and clods placed in a ledge in a roadside cutting, wall or window, even in occupied houses.	
IUCN Status	Least concern	





Common Name **Oriental Magpie Robin**



Hindi / Marathi **धैयाल / दयाळ**

Scientific Name ***Copsychus saularis* L.**

Size 20 cm, Bulbul.

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Male with black upper part, bill and a broad white wing patch.
- Belly and underside of the wing white.
- Females are duller grey.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Gardens, groves and open broadleaved forest.

Habit

- Singly or in pairs.
- Move and feed amongst undergrowth, or perch on low branches with tail pointed upwards.
- A good mimic of other birds.

Food Insects and other invertebrates. Occasionally take flower nectar, geckos, centipedes and even fish.

Nest Nest in tree hollows or niches in walls or buildings.

IUCN Status Least concern





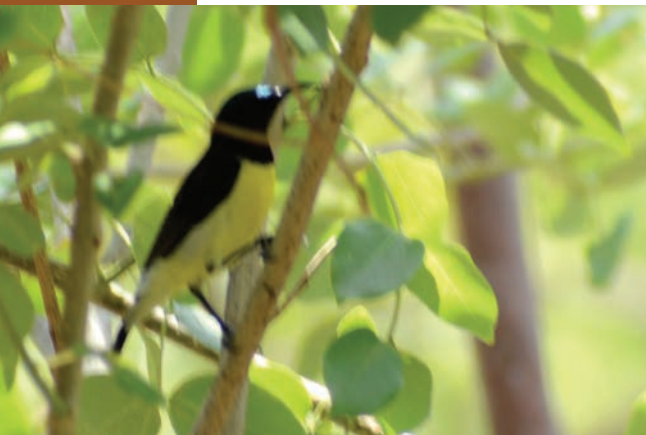
Common Name	Indian Black Robin	♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	कलचूरि / चिरक	
Scientific Name	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i> L. Syn. <i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	
Size	16 cm, Sparrow +	
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill near Kantai Chairman's Office	
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males are iridescent bluish black with browner back, white wing patch, long tail and bright orange vent. • Females brown with a long tail and rufous vent. 	
Distribution	Widespread resident.	
Habitat	Frequents dry stony areas with scrub and cultivation edges, around town and villages.	
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singly or in pairs. • Often seen perched on low bushes and fences, or hopping on the ground, with erect tail. 	
Food	Beetles, spiders and other small insects.	
Nest	Nest built between rocks, walls or tree hollows, sometimes on the ground under rock. Lined with animal hair and a bit of snake slough for adornment.	
IUCN Status	Least concern	





<i>Common Name</i>	Black Redstart
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	थिरथिरा / काळा थिरथिरा
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> S. G. Gmelin
<i>Size</i>	15 cm, Sparrow.
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka), Gandhi Teerth
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male has black or dark grey upperparts, black breast, and rufous underparts. Long tail. • Female are paler brown throughout with a rufous-orange tail and pale eye ring.
<i>Distribution</i>	Winter migrant. In winter widespread throughout the region.
<i>Habitat</i>	Frequents deciduous forests, fields, scrub, villages, cultivation, plantations and fringe forest areas.
<i>Habit</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occur singly, usually taking up low prominent perches like wires and poles or small bushes. • Constantly shivers tail.
<i>Food</i>	Insects and spiders mostly picked off the ground. Also winged insects caught on the wing.
<i>Nest</i>	A loose cup of grass, hairs, wool, moss and feathers, in a hole or under a rock.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern.





Common Name **Purple-rumped Sunbird**
Hindi / Marathi **शकर खोरा / जांभळ्या पाठीचा सूर्यपक्षी**

Scientific Name ***Leptocoma zeylonica* L.**

Size 10 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Male has glistening metallic, crimson, green and purple upper parts and breast, belly yellow.
- Purple rump clearly visible in flight.
- Females are duller with grey upperparts, greyish brown wings, diffused white throat and yellow belly.

Distribution Widespread resident in the region.

Habitat These small birds are rare in central India and occur in few small pockets in fringe forests, village groves and farms.

Habit

- Pairs. Generally bold, spooked by fast movements.
- Tend to perch while foraging for nectar.
- Responsible for cross-pollination of many plants.

Food Feeding mainly on nectar but sometimes take insects, particularly when feeding young.

Nest Build hanging pouch nest made of cobwebs, lichens and plant material.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Purple Sunbird



Hindi / Marathi

शकर खोरा, फूल स्रंगनी / जांभळा सूर्यपक्षी

Scientific Name

***Cinnyris asiaticus* Latham**

Size

10 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Male is metallic blue-green and purple becoming blacker on belly and vent.
- Female has uniform yellowish underparts, with faint supercilium and darker mask.

Distribution

Widespread resident.

Habitat

Inhabits gardens, groves, cultivation, scrub country and light deciduous forest.

Habit

- Singly or in pairs. Vociferous and active all day.
- Fast fliers, seldom take nectar by hovering. • Often perch at the base of flower for nectaring.

Food

Largely flower nectar. Also eat insects and spiders. Known to feed on small berries those of *Salvadora* and *Grapes*.

Nest

Pouch made of cobwebs, thin stripes of vegetation, lichens and bark.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name **Indian Golden Oriole**

Hindi / Marathi **पीलक / हळद्या**

Scientific Name ***Oriolus kundoo* L.**

Size 25 cm, Myna.

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Bright yellow bird with contrasting black wings, red beak, narrow black patch around red eyes.
- Females are duller, almost olive, with streaks under the belly.
- Juveniles similar to female, having darker bill and heavy streaking on underside.

Distribution Widespread resident of the region.

Habitat A dweller of open but well-wooded country, partial to groves, cultivation, gardens.

Habit

- Occurs singly or in pairs.
- Arboreal. Has strong dipping flight.

Food Feed on fruits, nectar and insects.

Nest A small cup placed in a fork near the end of branch often in vicinity of black drongo nest.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Yellow-eyed Babbler**



Hindi / Marathi **बारा पोंडा, पिड्डा / पिवळ्या डोळ्यांचा सातभाई**

Scientific Name ***Chrysomma sinense* Gmelin**

Size 18 cm, Bulbul -

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley area

Field Characters

- Dark rufous brown upper parts contrasting with white underparts.
- White eyebrow and conspicuous, orange-yellow eyering.
- Long rounded tail.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Occupies fields, grasslands, hedgerows, scrub and fringe forest.

Habit

- Occur in small to large flocks, sometimes with other babblers.
- Most of the time hidden in grasses and shrubs.
- Clings to stems like tit while moving.
- A great skulker.

Food Mainly insects, also berries and nectar.

Nest A deep cone of grass lined with fine fiber, plastered with spider webs. Nest built cooperatively.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Cinereous Tit**

Hindi / Marathi **स्लेटी रामगंगरा / कवडी रामगंगा**

Scientific Name ***Parus cinereus* L.**

Size 13 cm, Sparrow.

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters

- Black head with pale cheek, white nape.
- Broad white wing bar on the grey wings and a broad black stripe running down pale underside.

Distribution Resident. Widespread in hills.

Habitat Frequents well wooded country and forests.

Habit

- Singly, pairs or parties.
- Very active. Usually foraging in association with other small insectivorous birds.

Food Insects, seeds, flowers and nectar.

Nest Nest, a pad of moss, hair and feathers, placed in hollows in a tree or mud-bank. Sometimes disused woodpecker and barbet nests are used.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **House Sparrow**



Hindi / Marathi **गौरैया / चिमणी**

Scientific Name ***Passer domesticus* L.**

Size 15 cm, Bulbul -

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley area

Field Characters

- Breeding male has grey crown with chestnut sides and nape, black throat and upper breast.
- Duller in non-breeding plumage.
- Females are duller with faint black and brown markings on the back, white wing bar and pink bill.

Distribution Widespread resident. Once abundant but recently population declining.

Habitat Strongly associated with human habitation living in urban and rural settings.

Habit

- Gregarious.
- Engage in dust and water bathing.
- Roost communally.

Food Mostly feed on seeds of grain and weeds. But opportunistic eater, taking insects and many other foods.

Nest In holes and crevices in man-made structures, ceilings, wall and every conceivable site utilized. A collection of straw, rags, rubbish and feathers.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Indian Shag**

Hindi / Marathi **पान-कौवा, घोगुर / भारतीय पाणकावळा**

Scientific Name ***Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Stephens**

Size 63 cm, Duck +

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Smaller and slimmer than great Cormorant.
- With thinner neck, slimmer, oval-shaped head, long narrow bill and proportionately longer tail.
- Adult breeding glossy black, with blue eyes, dark facial and gular skin, tuft of white behind eye and neck.
- Non-breeding lacks white plumes, has white throat and yellowish gular pouch.

Distribution Widespread resident. Locally migratory.

Habitat Shelters fresh and saltwater; lakes, rivers, irrigation tanks, water reservoirs etc.

Habit

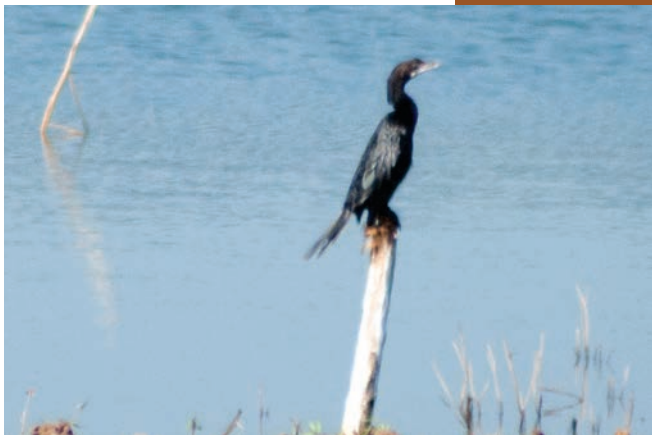
- Gregarious. Frequently fishes with little cormorant.
- Locally migratory depending on the water levels and food availability.

Food Almost exclusively fish.

Nest A shallow twig platform similar in size to Crow's nest. Breeds in small colonies as part of mixed heronries of Storks, Egrets and Herons.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Little Cormorant**



Hindi / Marathi **छोटा पनकौआ / छोटा पाणकावळा**

Scientific Name ***Microcarbo niger Vieillot Syn. Phalacrocorax niger***

Size 51 cm, Jungle Crow +

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Smaller than Indian Cormorant with shorter bill, neck and longer tail.
- Lacks yellow gular pouch.
- A small white patch on throat and suggestion of crest at back of head.
- Bill, eyes, facial skin and pouch are black.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Inhabits rivers, lakes, reservoirs, village tanks, marshes, canals, estuaries and coastal waters.

Habit

- Occurs singly or in small groups.
- Frequently hunts in parties often with Indian Cormorant, driving the fish towards shallow water.
- Often perches upright on a rock or stake near water, drying itself with outstretched wings.

Food Feeds exclusively on fish.

Nest A shallow twig platform in mixed heronry of egrets and storks, both near and away from water.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Grey Francolin



Hindi / Marathi

राम तीतर, सफ़ेद तीतर, गोरा तीतर / राखी तीतर

Scientific Name

***Francolinus pondicerianus* Gmelin**

Size

33 cm, domestic hen -

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Rather plain buffish face, and buffish-white throat with fine necklace of dark spotting.
- Finely barred upper parts and underparts.
- Shows rufous tail in flight.

Distribution

Widespread resident in lowlands and low hills except well-wooded country.

Habitat

Inhabits dry open grass plains and thorn scrub, often near dry cultivation, and stony semi desert.

Habit

- Largely terrestrial. Roosts in Babul and similar trees.
- Fast runner. Seen scraping the ground or cattle dung for grains and insects.
- At dusk retire to the cover of thick bushes and low trees.
- Quite vocal at dawn and dusk.

Food

Seeds, grains, termites, beetle etc. May occasionally take larger prey such as snakes.

Nest

A grass-lined scrape in scrub or grassland. Nest may be sometimes made above ground level in a wall or rock.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name

Common Quail



Hindi / Marathi

बड़ा बटेर, घगस बटेर / सामान्य लावा

Scientific Name

***Coturnix coturnix* L.**

Size

20 cm, Dove minus tail

Sighting at Jain

Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- The male is pale brown with white streaking on underparts and flanks.
- Has a striking head pattern.
- Displays a black anchor marking on the throat.
- Female is duller lacking anchor mark.

Distribution

Mainly winter visitor, passage migrant also resident. Practically throughout Indian subcontinent.

Habitat

Inhabits grasslands, forest clearings, and cultivated lands.

Habit

- Secretive. Terrestrial, usually seen in pairs.
- Large number congregate where food is plentiful.
- Flight swift and direct.
- In breeding areas males sing persistently at early morning and evening, sometimes during the day.

Food

Grain, seeds, termites, insects and larvae etc.

Nest

A shallow scrape, sparsely lined with grass, concealed in grass or standing crop.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name **Indian Peafowl**

Hindi / Marathi **मोर / मोर, मयूर**

Scientific Name ***Pavo cristatus* L.**

Size 85-110 cm, Vulture.

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- The adult males have bright blue neck and breast with a long train of glossy green upper tail feathers, each culminating in large ocelli.
- The female is duller with a greenish neck and white patches on the face and underparts.

Distribution Widespread. National bird of India.

Habitat Inhabits dense scrub and deciduous forests. Preferably in the neighbourhood of rivers and streams.

Habit Gregarious. Roosts in tall trees. Emerges from dense thickets in early mornings and afternoon to feed. Polygamous. Shy and alert. Famous for its courtship display.

Food Omnivores. Grain, vegetable shoots, fruits, insects, lizards, snakes etc.

Nest A shallow scrape in the ground lined with leaves sticks and other debris.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	White-naped Flameback
Hindi / Marathi	काला स्कंद कठफोड़ा / सोनपाठी सुतार
Scientific Name	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> Boddaert
Size	29 cm, Pigeon -
Sighting at Jain	Sag Plantation near Helipad
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown and crest red in males with white hind neck and mantle contrasting with black scapulars and back. Rump black. • Large bill with divided moustachial stripe. • Female has yellow hind crown and crest.
Distribution	Widespread resident.
Habitat	Frequents open deciduous and Bamboo forest, scrub and well wooded areas.
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeps singly or in pairs. • Feeds on tree trunks and ground. • At night roosts in disused tree holes.
Food	Ants and grubs of wood boring beetles.
Nest	Nests in a tree hole excavated by strong, large bill.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name **Baya Weaver**

Hindi / Marathi **बया / सुगरण**

Scientific Name ***Ploceus philippinus L.***

Size 15 cm, Sparrow.

Sighting at Jain Jain Valley and Jain Hill area

Field Characters

- Breeding males have dark bill, bright yellow crown and breast, dark brown face, upper parts streaked with yellow.
- Non-breeding males and females look similar to female house sparrow separated by yellow wash on the face.

Distribution Resident and locally migratory.

Habitat Grassland and scrub with scattered trees.

Habit

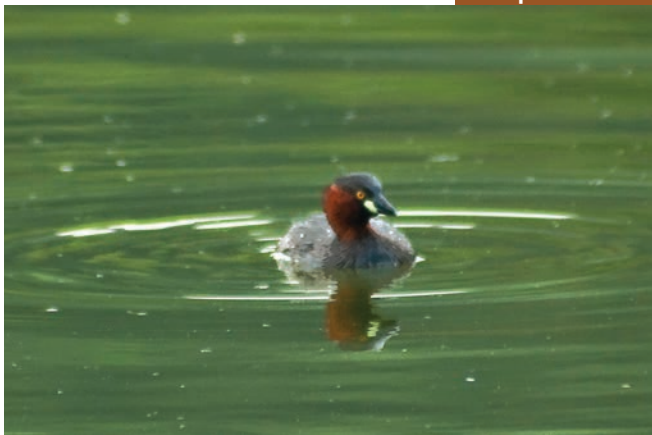
- Flocks of considerable size glean grains in harvested fields.
- Roosts in enormous numbers in reed beds bordering tanks.
- Seasonal movements governed by cereal cultivation.

Food Chiefly granivorous. Also insects.

Nest Best known for elaborately woven nests constructed by males. These pendulous nests are retort-shaped with central chamber. Nest colonies are usually found on thorny trees and palms. Often built near water or overhanging water.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Little Grebe**



Hindi / Marathi **पंडुबी / टिबुकली**

Scientific Name ***Tachybaptus ruficollis* Pallas**

Size 27 cm, Pigeon +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Has a dark drab coat, a reddish neck and an elongated white spot next to the bill in breeding plumage.
- Non-breeding males and females are both dull brown with typical pale pointed bill.
- Short pointed tail and whitish underwing stand out in flight.

Distribution Resident throughout Indian subcontinent.

Habitat Inhabits lakes, ponds, village tanks, reservoirs, ditches, and slow-moving rivers.

Habit

- Aquatic. Forages in pairs or parties.
- A good swimmer and expert diver.
- Normally sedentary but can fly for long distances when forced by drought to change its habitation.

Food Crustaceans, amphibians, insects, larvae; procured by diving and underwater pursuit.

Nest A rough pad of weeds and aquatic vegetation at the water edge on the floating vegetation or debris.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Rose-ringed Parakeet**



Hindi / Marathi **लेबर तोता / किर पोपट**

Scientific Name ***Psittacula krameri* Scopoli**

Size **43 cm, Myna +**

Sighting at Jain **Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation**

Field Characters

- The grass-green bird with deeply hooked red bill.
- Male has black chin stripe joining pink hind collar.
- Female lacks chin stripe and collar.

Distribution **The most common parakeet of the region.**

Habitat **Occurs in all habitats including urban areas, deciduous forests, wooded areas and cultivation.**

Habit

- Has enormous communal roosts in trees.
- Seen flying in large flocks or perching in hedges and trees foraging.
- Can cause extensive damage to cultivation.

Food **Flower buds, fruits, seeds, berries, vegetables, nectar etc.**

Nest **A natural hollow in a tree trunk, or excavated by self. Holes in rock scraps, walls of buildings, ruins are also utilized.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**





Common Name **Alexandrine Parakeet**



Hindi / Marathi **राय तोता, हीरामन तोता / हिरामण पोपट, पहाडी पोपट**

Scientific Name ***Psittacula eupatria* L.**

Size 52 cm, Pigeon +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Large size, stout red beak, pink ring around hind neck merging with the black stripe on the chin and a conspicuous maroon shoulder patch.
- Females lack the pink ring and black chin stripe.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Deciduous forests and well wooded areas.

Habit

- Flocks in large numbers.
- Has communal roosts amongst groves of leafy trees.
- Flocks can cause extensive damage to crops.-

Food Eats variety of wild and cultivated seeds, buds, fruits and nuts.

Nest Tree hollows or hollows excavated by themselves or cracks in the buildings are utilized for nesting.

IUCN Status Near threatened





Common Name	Red-vented Bulbul	♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	बुलबुली, गुलदम बुलबुल / लालबुड्या बुलबुल	
Scientific Name	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> L.	
Size	20 cm, Myna-	
Sighting at Jain	Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley area	
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark grey-brown with a black hood, short crest. • White edged dark tail and distinct red vent, scale like marks on breast and back. • White rump evident when in flight. 	
Distribution	Resident. Very common in all types of habitats.	
Habitat	Common in deciduous forest, secondary growth, gardens and light scrub.	
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pairs or small gatherings at feeding ground. • Bold, tame, quarrelsome. • Sometimes large numbers collect to feed on figs and swarms of termites. 	
Food	Insects, fruits, berries, flower nectar, buds, seeds etc.	
Nest	Small flat cups made of small dry twigs and spider web, sometimes metal wires.	
IUCN Status	Least concern	





Common Name **White-breasted Waterhen**
Hindi / Marathi **डवक, जलमूर्गी / लाजरी पाणकोंबडी**



Scientific Name ***Amaurornis phoenicurus* Pennant**

Size 32 cm, Francolins +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Slaty-grey, stub-tailed, long-legged marsh bird with prominent white face and breast.
- Red vent and long yellow legs.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Affects moist ground overgrown with tangles of bushes and reeds, on the margins of lakes and ponds.

Habit

- Generally shy and silent. But extremely noisy in breeding.
- At times strays far away from water even into human habitations.
- Often seen in and around reed beds next to water.

Food Omnivores. Mainly eat insects, small fish, aquatic invertebrates, grains and seeds.

Nest A shallow cup of stems, creepers, twigs up in a bush near water.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name

Common Moorhen



Hindi / Marathi

सामान्य जल मुर्गी, मुर्गाबी / काळी पाणकोंबडी

Scientific Name

***Gallinula chloropus* L.**

Size

32 cm, Francolins +-

Sighting at Jain

Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Dark moorhen with yellow-tipped red bill and red shield on the forehead.
- White streak on the flanks, white undertail and brownish wings.
- Juveniles are pale throughout lacking colours on the bill and forehead.

Distribution

Widespread resident and winter visitor.

Habitat

Commonly seen on small pools and shallow reed beds. Inhabits lakes, marshes, and irrigation tanks, standing freshwater with emergent vegetation, near water.

Habit

- More aquatic.
- Found single as well as in large groups.
- Spend afternoon hours amongst thick vegetation.

Food

Consumes wide variety of vegetable material and small aquatic creatures.

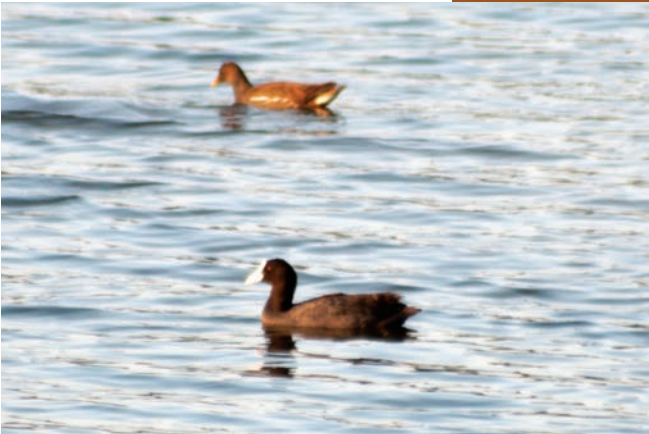
Nest

Nest, a basket of sedges and weeds on the ground built in dense vegetation.

IUCN Status

Least concern





Common Name **Eurasian Coot**
Hindi / Marathi **दसारी / चांदवा, वारकरी**
Scientific Name ***Fulica atra* L.**
Size Village hen



Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Blackish with white bill and frontal shield.
- Shows paler trailing edge to secondaries in flight.
- Immature duller than adult with whitish throat and breast.

Distribution Widespread resident and winter visitor.

Habitat Standing freshwaters with large areas of open water and emergent vegetation.

Habit

- Found single or in pairs in smaller pools, but also seen in large groups in open marshes.
- Dive frequently while wading through open water and skitter along water to take off.

Food Aquatic insects and vegetation, molluscs etc.

Nest Built with plant stems and leaves lined with finer material slightly above water level concealed in vegetation.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	Black-winged Stilt	♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	गज पांव / शेकाट्या	
Scientific Name	Himantopus himantopus L.	
Size	35-40 cm, Francolin +-	
Sighting at Jain	Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)	
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long red legs and prominent dark to black wing contrast with the white head and body.• The wings have brown hue in females.	
Distribution	Widespread resident and locally migratory. Also winter visitor.	
Habitat	Inhabits marshes, lakes, village tanks, salt pans and tidal mudflats.	
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gregarious. Sometimes breeds in colonies.• Forages on dry mud and by wading in shallows.• Immerses head and neck in water while foraging.	
Food	Aquatic insects, aquatic invertebrates and small fish. Found feeding on insects and crustaceans along with other waders and ducks.	
Nest	Nests are built in summer. In depressions in the mudflats of large water bodies.	
IUCN Status	Least concern	





Common Name **White-browed Fantail**
Hindi / Marathi **नाचन / पांढऱ्या भुवईचा नाचण**



Scientific Name ***Rhipidura aureola* Lesson**

Size 17 cm, Sparrow +

Sighting at Jain Near Hasti Bungalow, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Dark grey plumage with a prominent white eyebrow, white breast and belly.
- Throat is spotted with variable amounts of white or grey.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Frequents forest and wooded areas usually in low bushes or branches.

Habit

- Seen singly or in pairs.
- Frequently joining mixed hunting parties of small insectivorous birds.
- Constantly fan their white-tipped tail.
- Make graceful sallies after flies.

Food Flies, crickets, spiders, winged termites and ants.

Nest Cup of fine grass plastered with spider webs.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **White-throated Fantail**



Hindi / Marathi **चकदिल, मछार्या / पांढऱ्या ठिपक्याचा नाचण**

Scientific Name ***Rhipidura albicollis* Lesson**

Size **17 cm, Sparrow +**

Sighting at Jain **Near Hasti Bungalow, Mango Plantation**

Field Characters

- Narrow white supercilium than White-browed Fantail, and white throat.
- Lack of spotting on wing coverts, white spotted grey breast, buff belly and less white in tail.

Distribution **Widespread resident.**

Habitat **Wooded areas, gardens and secondary forest.**

Habit

- A cheery restless smoky-brown bird.
- Occurs in pairs. Flits tirelessly in foliage and on the ground.
- Often fanning tail moving through undergrowth.

Food **Flies, gnats etc.**

Nest **Small cup nest in a tree similar to White-browed.**

IUCN Status **Least concern**





Common Name **Green Sandpiper**



Hindi / Marathi **हरा रेतल चाहा / हिरवा तुतारी**

Scientific Name ***Tringa ochropus* L.**

Size 23 cm, Francolin -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Dark grey upperparts, white underparts, greenish legs and a white eye stripe that abruptly ends at the eye.
- In flight white rump and black banded white tail are visible.

Distribution Winter migrant.

Habitat Commonly found throughout India in winter. Mainly freshwater wetlands.

Habit

- Solitary. Occupies shallows in all types of water bodies.
- Small numbers may congregate in suitable feeding areas.
- In flight, makes characteristic three-note whistle.

Food Aquatic and terrestrial insects, molluscs, small frogs, fish, spiders, Annelids etc.

Nest Nest in abandoned nests of passerine birds high up in trees and in natural platforms.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Spotted Redshank**

Hindi / Marathi **सुरमा बटन / ठीपकेदार रक्त-सुरमा**

Scientific Name ***Tringa erythropus* Pallas**

Size 30 cm, Grey Francolin +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Grey upper parts contrasting with white underparts, grey speckled neck.
- The long bill droops at the tip, with red base at the lower mandible.
- Prominent supercilium, underparts black in breeding plumage.

Distribution Widespread winter visitor.

Habitat Affects lakes, inland marshes, reservoirs, tidal creeks and estuaries.

Habit

- Usually seen singly or in compact flocks at the edge of large water bodies, shallows and mudflats.

Food Aquatic invertebrates, insects and larvae.

Nest Nests in open boreal or snow forest, laying eggs in ground scrape.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Sandpiper**



Hindi / Marathi **जलरंक / तुतवार**

Scientific Name ***Actitis hypoleucos* L.**

Size 21 cm, Quail +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Dull bird with darker upper parts and breast, white underparts and white shoulder patch.
- Grey brown head is marked with a white eyebrow and pale infusions around the eye.
- Prominent white wing bar is clearly seen on the upper side in flight.

Distribution Winter migrant. Arrive the earliest among all winter migrants from central Asia. Some populations are recorded to stay throughout the year.

Habitat At freshwater and coastal wetlands in winters.

Habit

- Rocks rear end of body and bobs head constantly when feeding.
- Solitary in non-breeding season.
- Breeds by mountain streams and rivers.

Food Insects, larvae, crustaceans, annelids, molluscs and spiders.

Nest Nests on the ground near freshwater. A slight depression sparsely lined with leaves and rubbish.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Snipe**

Hindi / Marathi **चाहा / पाणलावा**

Scientific Name ***Gallinago gallinago L.***

Size 26 cm, Quail +-

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Longer bill, tail extending beyond the wing tips when sitting.
- Broader black stripe joining the beak and the nape.
- In flight shows prominent white trailing edge to wing, white banding on underwing coverts, more extensive white belly patch.

Distribution Widespread winter visitor.

Habitat Frequents marshes and paddy stubbles and mudflats.

Habit

- Singly or in wisps. Master camouflage wading bird.
- Completely invisible when crouching.
- Forage in soft mud, probing and picking food at sight.

Food Insects, earthworms, grubs. Shoots, seeds occasionally.

Nest Nests in well hidden location on the ground amidst bracken.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher**



Hindi / Marathi **पीला मक्खीमार / पिवळी लिटकुरी**

Scientific Name ***Culicicapa ceylonensis* Swainson**

Size 9 cm, Sparrow -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Have grey head with short blunt crest.
- Bright yellow underparts and olive wings.

Distribution Widespread winter migrant.

Habitat Forest and well wooded areas.

Habit

- Occur singly.
- Makes lively aerial swoops after flies, and flying insects returning to its perch.

Food Feeds on insects caught on the wing.

Nest Nest is an unlined cup bound by cobwebs attached to and covered by moss.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	Spotted Owlet
Hindi / Marathi	खकूसट, चित्तिदार चित्तिदार चुगुड़ / पिंगळा
Scientific Name	<i>Athene brama</i> Temminck
Size	21 cm, Myna +-
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill, back side of Biotech Lab, near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White spotted grayish brown upper parts and crown, pale undersides with faint broad barring. • Has broad white ring around eyes.
Distribution	Widespread resident.
Habitat	In forest fringes, grassland, urban groves and cultivation.
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefly crepuscular and nocturnal. • In pairs or family parties. Roosts in tree hollows or foliage. • Usually seen perched in the open at dusk and dawn.
Food	Mice, insects, small birds, lizards, bats, toad and small snakes.
Nest	Cavities and holes are utilized as nests. Nest is lined with leaves and feathers.
IUCN Status	Least concern





Common Name **Brahminy Starling**
Hindi / Marathi **ब्राह्मणी मैना / भांगपाडी मैना**



Scientific Name ***Sturnia pagodarum* Gmelin**

Size 22 cm, Myna -

Sighting at Jain All over Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Field Characters

- Rusty orange with grey-brown wings and tail. White vent.
- Has black cap with long trailing crest. and yellowish bill with blue base.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Dry, well-wooded areas, cultivation, and thorn scrub. Often found close to human habitations.

Habit

- Less arboreal. Much bolder.
- Often seen in pairs or small mixed flocks with other starlings.

Food Omnivores, eating fruits and insects. Also visits flowers for nectar.

Nest Nest is built in a tree hollow or ruined wall, lined with grass, feathers and rags,

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Myna**

Hindi / Marathi **देसी मैना / साळुंकी**

Scientific Name ***Acridotheres tristis L.***

Size 23 cm, Bulbul +

Sighting at Jain All over Jain Agri and Food Park

Field Characters

- Dark brown with white belly, black hood, neck and breast.
- Yellow orange eye-patch, legs and beak.

Distribution Very common throughout the region.

Habitat Typically found in open woodlands, cultivations and around human habitations.

Habit

- Pairs or parties.
- Bold by nature.
- Attends on grazing cattle for insects.

Food Omnivores, feeding on fruit, insects, grasshoppers, earthworms, kitchen scraps etc.

Nest In a hole in a tree or wall, collection of twigs, paper, grass and other rubbish.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Red-naped Ibis**



Hindi / Marathi **काला बाज़ा / काळी शराटी**

Scientific Name ***Pseudibis papillosa* Temminck**

Size 68 cm, White Ibis -

Sighting at Jain Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Field Characters

- Overall black with typical down-curved bill of an ibis.
- Has red nape patch and white shoulder patch and reddish legs.
- Adult has naked black head with red nape.

Distribution Widespread resident occurs throughout wetland habitats.

Habitat Inhabits lakes, marshes, riverbeds and irrigated farmlands.

Habit

- Forages in pairs or in parties.
- Seen probing the mud with their long bills, usually in grassy river banks and mudflats looking for prey.
- They can also be spotted far away from water in cultivated land and wooded areas.

Food Omnivores. Scavenges on carrion. Diet chiefly comprises of insects, grain, small reptiles and frogs.

Nest Nest individually. Nest is mainly a large stick platform of twigs lined with straw, feathers in large trees and more recently mobile towers.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name	Black-headed Ibis	♀♂
Hindi / Marathi	मुंडा / कुदळ्या	
Scientific Name	Threskiornis melanocephalus Latham	
Size	75 cm, Village hen +	
Sighting at Jain	Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)	
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stocky mainly white, with stout down curved black bill.• Naked black head, white lower neck plumes, variable yellow wash to mantle and breast.	
Distribution	Widespread resident.	
Habitat	Inhabits freshwater marshes, reedbeds, shallow water bodies, flooded grasslands, fields etc.	
Habit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seen in small groups.• Often feeds in shallow water with head momentarily submerged.	
Food	Fish, frogs, insects and other aquatic creatures.	
Nest	Platform of twigs lined with grass and thread often in mixed heronries near wetlands.	
IUCN Status	Near threatened	





Common Name **Tawny-bellied Babbler**
Hindi / Marathi **शाह दुमरी / पिंगट पोटाचा सातभाई**



Scientific Name ***Dumetia hyperythra* Franklin**

Size 13 cm, Sparrow.

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Mango Plantation, Eastern side

Field Characters

- Long-tailed, rufous coloured.
- Forehead and forecrown are rufous-buff, sides of head and underparts are orange-buff.
- Mantle olive-brown, with brown wing and tail.

Distribution Widespread resident but seldom seen.

Habitat Thick scrub, grasses and bamboo thickets. Also vegetation around wetlands.

Habit

- Occurs in flocks, calling and feeding along forest floor or low bushes.

Food Insects, beetles, larvae and nectar.

Nest Ball of long woven leaves and grasses well concealed in dense foliage in a low bush. With lateral entrance hole.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Jungle Babbler**

Hindi / Marathi **सातभाई / जंगली सातभाई**

Scientific Name ***Turdoides striata* Dumont**

Size 25 cm, Myna.

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley area

Field Characters • Overall unmarked plumage with a pale bill.
• Bright white eye and long tail.

Distribution Most widely distributed resident bird of the region in all types of habitats.

Habitat Deciduous forests, cultivation and gardens.

Habit • Invariably in flocks of half a dozen or more.
• Move between the ground and low bushes with continuous crackles.

Food Flowers, figs and berries. Spiders, Cockroaches and other insects.

Nest A loosely built cup halfway in a tree, concealed in dense foliage. Parasitized by Cuckoos.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Barred Buttonquail**



Hindi / Marathi **सामान्य गुलु, गुंद्रा / राखी दुर्लाव**

Scientific Name ***Turnix suscitator* Gmelin**

Size 15 cm, Rain Quail -

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill, Jain Wada, Mango Plantation

Field Characters

- Rufous brown above, rusty, buff below.
- Prominently barred in the head and the breast.
- Female generally sports a black throat amongst the barring.
- Blue-grey legs and bill, white eyes are diagnostic.

Distribution Resident. Widespread.

Habitat Inhabits scrub and grasslands. Partial to scrubs, light deciduous forests and cultivation.

Habit

- Terrestrial. Pairs and small parties.
- Females are polyandrous.
- Young are raised solely by the males.

Food Grass and weed seeds, invertebrates and green shoots.

Nest A grass-lined scrape or depression in shrubs or crops.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Common Hoopoe**



Hindi / Marathi **हुडहुड / हुदहुद**

Scientific Name ***Upupa epops* L.**

Size 30 cm, Myna +-

Sighting at Jain Solar Power Project area

Field Characters

- The fawn head and underparts, contrasting with black and white wings and tail.
- A conspicuous crest on the head is usually fanned open on landing or before take-off.
- Female smaller and duller.
- Long down curved bill.

Distribution Widespread throughout Indian subcontinent.

Habitat Cultivation, deciduous forests, grasslands, scrubs, gardens, groves etc.

Habit

- Singly or in pairs.
- Generally a solitary forager.
- Usually seen perched on electric wires and bushes and on the ground foraging, probing for prey.

Food Insects, small reptiles, frogs and plant matter such as seeds and berries.

Nest Hole in a tree or wall lined with straw, rags and rubbish, has narrow entrance.

IUCN Status Least concern





Common Name **Oriental White-eye**



Hindi / Marathi **बबूना / चष्मेवाला**

Scientific Name ***Zosterops palpebrosus* Temminck**

Size Sparrow- (10 cm)

Sighting at Jain Jain Valley and Jain Hill near Kantai Chairman's Office

Field Characters • Black lores and white eye ring, bright yellow throat & whitish belly.

Distribution Widespread resident.

Habitat Open broadleaved forest and wooded areas.

Habit • Arboreal, gregarious.

Food Nectar, insects, fruits and berries.

Nest Tiny cup of fibers neatly bound with cobwebs slung hammock wise in the end fork of thin twigs.

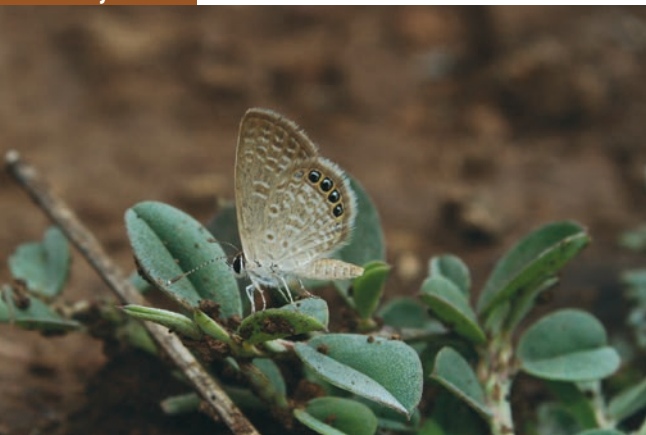
IUCN Status Least concern



BUTTERFLIES







Common Name **Grass Jewel**

Marathi **छोटी रत्नमाला**

Scientific Name ***Chilades trochylus* Freyer**

Wing Span 15-22 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Extremely small, brown and has orange marginal markings on both sides of the hindwing centered with black spot.
- On the underside, each black spot has a shining blue arc.
- Tailless tiny butterfly is one of the smallest butterflies in the world.

Behaviour

- Tiny size and sedentary behaviour.
- Harder to spot when resting on the ground or dry grass.
- Flies close to the ground and basks with wings partially open.
- Has short proboscis; hence prefers flowers like *Tridax*.

Distribution Widespread. Inhabits dry, rocky, grassy ground with sparse vegetation and edges of cultivation.

Larval Host Plants *Pisum sativum*, *Indigofera* spp. etc.





Common Name **Tiny Grass Blue**

Marathi **चिंगी**

Scientific Name ***Zizula hylax* Fabricius**

Wing Span 16-24 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Upperside pale blue, underside white, grayish or light brown.
- With fine and narrow spots.
- Male and female both have dark borders on the wings.

Behaviour

- Flight is weak. Occasionally basks with half wings open.
- Due to small proboscis cannot take nectar from larger flowers.
- In cloudy weather and early morning rests on the upper side of grass blades and herbs.

Distribution Widespread throughout India. Grasslands, scrubs, cultivation, deciduous forest, etc.

Larval Host Plants *Lantana camara*, *Ruellia tuberosa*, *Strobilanthes* sp., *Hygrophila auriculata*.



Common Name **Rounded Pierrot**

Marathi **पट्टेरी कवडा**

Scientific Name ***Tarucus nara* Kollar**

Wing Span 23-28 mm

Occurrence Common

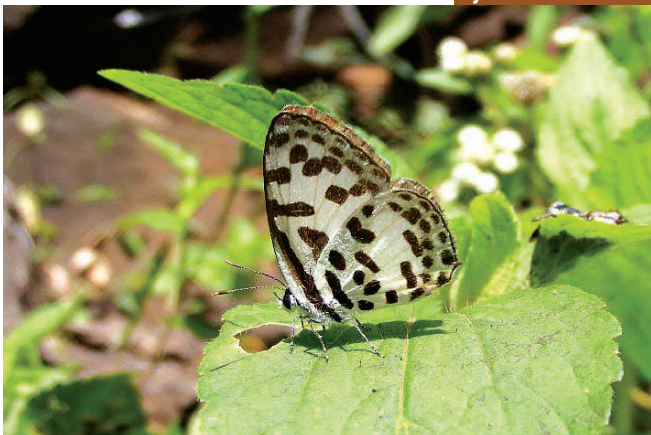
Field Characters • Male is violet blue and female is brownish on the upperside.
 • It has three green-silvery metallic spots on the underside of the hindwing.
 • Its black markings are more like streaks than rounded dots. Tail is small.

Behaviour • Seen less often than other Pierrots.
 • Flies at low height.
 • Found mostly on smaller flowers like *Tridax*, *Tephrosia*, etc.

Distribution Widespread in southern India. Grasslands, forests, cultivation, scrub, etc.

Larval Host Plants *Ziziphus jujuba*, *Ziziphus nummularia*, *Ziziphus mauritiana*, etc.





Common Name **Common Pierrot**

Marathi **कवडा**

Scientific Name ***Castalius rosimon* Fabricius**

Wing Span 24-34 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Small white colored butterfly with many black spots with a dark border.
- The central region in the hindwings has no markings.
- Has white-tipped tail on hindwing, shiny green spot at the base of the tail.

Behaviour

- Flight is weak and fluttering.
- Keep close to the ground. Mostly visit flowers, however, also visit damp patches and bird droppings.
- Loves sun-basking.
- Avoids thickets or other shaded places.

Distribution Indeed familiar, especially in open deciduous forests, scrub, grasslands interspersed with trees, and near human habitations.

Larval Host Plants *Ziziphus mauritiana*, *Ziziphus rugosa*, etc.





Common Name **Red Pierrot**

Marathi **लाल कवडा**

Scientific Name ***Talicada nyseus* Guerin-Meneville**

Wing Span 30-36 mm

Occurrence Rare

Field Characters

- Upperside black or brownish black.
- Forewing uniform with a very slender thread like edging of white to the costa.
- A large conspicuous orange-red patch on the posterior terminal half of the hindwing.

Behaviour

- Weak flier, flutters close to the ground.
- Prefers shade to sun. basks with its wings half open, keeps on the wings till almost dark, then settles on the undersides of the leaves.
- It always sits with its wings closed to display the bright underside markings.
- Often found perching on its larval host plant, *Kalanchoe*.

Distribution Widely distributed in peninsular India. They are found in semi-arid plains, forests, gardens, wherever there are food plants, *Kalanchoe*, is abundant.

Larval Host Plants *Kalanchoe pinnata*, *K. laciniata*, etc.





Common Name **Gram Blue**

Marathi **निलय**

Scientific Name ***Euchrysops cnejus* Horsfield**

Wing Span 25-33 cm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Tailed light grey butterfly marked with thin lines and spots.
- Near the base of the hind wing are four black dots.
- Tornus is marked by two black and blue centered reddish-orange spots.
- In males, the upper surface of the wing is pale violet-blue.
- Females are primarily brown with scanty blue scaling at the base of wings.

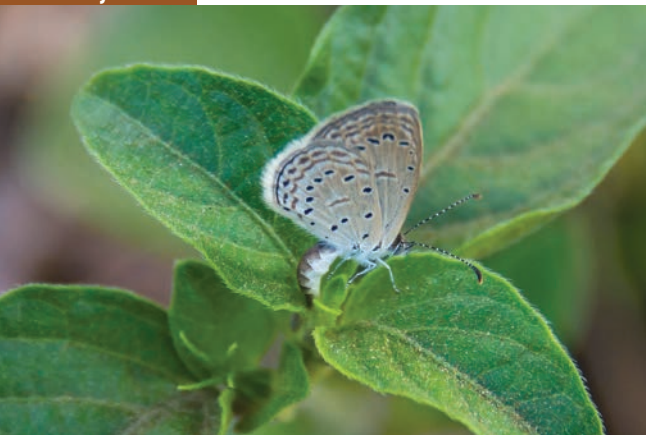
Behaviour

- Fond of sunshine, avoids shade.
- Usually flies close to the ground.
- Persistent flier may flutter for a longer duration.
- Fabaceous prostrate herbs are favorite for nectar.
- Males assemble at mud puddling sites.

Distribution Widespread butterfly in open, dry areas. It is abundant around human settlements and agricultural fields.

Larval Host Plants Leguminous plants such as *Butea monosperma*, *Paracalyx scariosa*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vigna trilobata*, *V. cylindrica*, etc.





Common Name	Dark Grass Blue
Marathi	गडद गवत्या
Scientific Name	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i> Moore
Wing Span	18-24 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upperside dark blue, underside usually brown, occasionally grey. • Spots are rounded and dark. These spots are arranged in a semicircle on the hindwings. • Underwings is very dark.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move their four wings side by side and finally sit down still. • Have short proboscis; hence can only visit flowers with short corolla tubes. • Fly close to the ground.
Distribution	Widespread throughout India. Grasslands, cultivation, etc.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> , <i>Zornia gibbosa</i> , <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> sp., etc.





Common Name **Angled Caster**

Marathi **कोनेरी एरंडक**

Scientific Name ***Ariadne ariadne* L.**

Wing Span 45-60 cm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters • Dark ochre butterfly with sparse, wavy, dark brown lines on its wings.
 • Towards the apex of the fore wing is a conspicuous white spot.
 • The margins of its wings are wavy, and its fore wing is angled at the apex.
 • Female is slightly paler.

Behaviour • Weak flier, flies close to the ground.
 • Perches on suitable branches not much above the ground, with wings spread flat, occasionally moving them slowly.
 • Pugnacious, clumsily chases away other butterflies intruding in its territory.

Distribution Widely distributed throughout the Indian subcontinent. Inhabits scrub, secondary deciduous forest, human habitation, and cultivation.

Larval Host Plants *Ricinus communis*, *Tragia involucrata* etc.



Common Name **Plain Tiger**

Marathi **रुईकर**

Scientific Name ***Danaus chrysippus* L.**

Wing Span 70-80 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Body is black with many spots.
- Wings are orange, the upperside brighter than the underside.
- Apical half of the forewing is black with a white band.
- Hindwing has three black spots in the center.
- Wings are bordered in black and outlined with semicircular white spots.
- Male has a scented pouch in the center of the hindwing.

Behaviour

- Predators avoid this butterfly as it imbibes unpalatable alkaloids from its host plant, like Rui, in the caterpillar stage.
- It is mimicked by the Danaid Eggfly butterfly. Flight is weak.

Distribution Widespread throughout India. Prefers arid, open areas, including deciduous forests, gardens, and cultivation.

Larval Host Plants *Calotropis procera*, *C. gigantea*, *Pergularia daemia*, *Asclepias curassavica* etc.





Common Name	Striped Tiger
Marathi	पट्टेरी रुईकर
Scientific Name	<i>Danaus genutia</i> Cramer
Wing Span	72-100 mm
Occurrence	Occasional
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wings are tawny with broad and black veins, giving them a striped appearance. • Margins of wings are black with two series of white spots. • Underside is similar in colour and pattern, but paler. • Male has a black and white spot on the underside of the hind wing.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong flier with wingbeats regular and relatively rapid. • Males participate in large congregations on nectaring plants such <i>Crotalaria</i> and <i>Heliotropium</i>.
Distribution	It is widely distributed in the Indian subcontinent. Inhabits dry and moist deciduous forests, fallow land, scrubs, and human habitations.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Tylophora indica</i> , <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> , <i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> , <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> , <i>Ceropegia</i> sp.





Common Name **Common Crow**

Marathi **हबशी**

Scientific Name ***Euploea core* Cramer**

Wing Span 85-95 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- A glossy-black butterfly with brown undersides and white markings along the outer margins of both wings.
- Body has prominent white spots.
- Male has a velvety black brand located near the rear edge on the upperside of the forewing.
- The underside has a white streak in a similar location; and is present in both males and females.

Behaviour

- Slow, steady flier.
- Very bold butterfly.
- It can also be found mud puddling with other butterflies of its species, and often also in mixed groups.
- Unpalatable to predators.
- Males visit *Crotalaria* and *Heliotropium* to replenish pheromone stocks.

Distribution Widespread in India. Inhabits arid land to forested areas.

Larval Host Plants *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Nerium indicum*, *Ficus racemosa* etc.





Common Name **Common Leopard**

Marathi **बिंदी**

Scientific Name ***Phalanta phalantha Drury***

Wing Span 50-60 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Bright tawny butterfly marked with black spots.
- Underside is pale but glossy, and fresh specimens have a bluish or purple sheen.
- Both sexes alike.

Behaviour

- Most active in the hot noon sun avoids shady places.
- Flies with moderate speed usually avoiding flying high at tree levels.
- Guards territory.
- Does not stay on a single flower for longer time; moves to the next quickly.

Distribution Widely distributed species throughout India. Most common in scrub and dry deciduous forest.

Larval Host Plants *Flacourtia indica*, *Flacourtia montana*, *Salix tetrasperma*, *Smilax zeylanica* etc.





Common Name **Baronet**

Marathi **झिंगोरी**

Scientific Name ***Euthalia nais* Forster**

Wing Span 60-70 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Male and female both have tawny-yellow uppersides.
- The forewing has a traverse black line below the apex cell and an oval spot beyond encircling a small yellow spot, a broad short oblique discal bar.
- Underside dark ochraceous red.

Behaviour

- Flies low on the ground and settles with its wings flat.
- If disturbed flies and settles a little distance away.
- Sun lover, fond of alcohol-rich fruit and tree sap.

Distribution Widely found in India primarily seen in forested areas.

Larval Host Plants *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Shorea robusta*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, etc.





Common Name	Blue Tiger
Marathi	निल रुईकर
Scientific Name	<i>Tirumala limniace</i> Carmer
Wing Span	90-100 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	Prominent black butterfly marked with pale blue stripes and spots throughout the forewing and hindwing.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congregates with tiger and crow butterflies to absorb oozing sap. • Unpalatable to predators.
Distribution	Throughout India
Larval Host Plants	<i>Tylophora indica indica</i> , <i>Calotropis procera</i> , etc.





Common Name **Lemon Pansy**

Marathi **पितनेत्री भिरभिरा**

Scientific Name ***Junonia lemonias* L.**

Wing Span 45-60 mm

Occurrence Widespread

Field Characters

- Brown butterfly with numerous eye-spots and black and lemon-yellow spots and lines on the forewings and hindwings.
- In the rainy season, markings are distinct and vivid; they are obscure and pale in the dry season, aiding the butterfly in camouflage among leaf litter.
- Sexes alike.

Behaviour

- Sun-loving butterfly basks on low-growing herbs or the ground.
- Rests with its wings spread flat and facing the sun.
- But changes position and place now and then.
- Active butterfly fond of flowers with abundant nectar.

Distribution Most widely distributed butterfly. Occurs in all types of habitats, including forests, cultivation, grasslands, scrubs, gardens etc.

Larval Host Plants *Indigofera cordifolia*, *Sida rhombifolia*, *Hygrophila auriculata*, *Corchorus capsularis*, *Barleria* sp., etc.





Common Name **Blue Pansy**

Marathi **निल भिरभिरी**

Scientific Name ***Junonia orithya* L.**

Wing Span 45-60 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Hind wings are brilliant blue.
- Fore wings are brown and black with two distinct white bands.

Behaviour

- Wary butterfly, difficult to approach.
- Sun-loving species, active in the hottest part of the day.
- Flies close to the ground.

Distribution Widely distributed. Arid regions, open grasslands, and scrub.

Larval Host Plants *Justicia procumbens*, *Lepidagathis prostrata*, *Mimosa pudica* etc.



Common Name **Great Eggfly**

Marathi **मोठा चांदवा**

Scientific Name ***Hypolimnys bolina* L.**

Wing Span 70-100 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Male looks somewhat similar to Danaid Eggfly.
- But differs in having series of white spots in the margins of the hind wings.
- Purple in the ovals on the upperside is more diffused.
- Female is larger than male, and mimics Common Crow butterfly.

Behaviour

- Male is fast on the wings, but the female has comparatively more leisurely flight.
- Males are notably territorial.

Distribution Widespread throughout India. Common across wet and dry woodlands except for very arid regions. A typical visitor to gardens, backyards near human habitations.

Larval Host Plants *Abutilon* sp. *Hibiscus* sp., *portulaca oleracea*, *Sida rhombifolia* etc.





Common Name **Danaid Eggfly**

Marathi **छोटा चांदवा**

Scientific Name ***Hypolimnys misippus* L.**

Wing Span 70-85 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Excellent example of sexual dimorphism, female mimics Plain Tiger.
- It is tawny with the apex of the fore wing coloured black and with a white band.
- Borders of hindwings are black with a series of white spots.
- Underside is similar but paler. Male is jet black above, contrasting two glistening white oval spots, a prominent spot on the hindwing and a small one on the fore wing, another white spot near tip of fore wing.
- Underside light rusty-brown with golden-yellow tinge.

Behaviour

- Shows excellent fidelity and can be seen for days in the same place. Eggs are generally laid in plants infested with aphids.
- Males bask on the ground or perch with wings half-open on bushes to await passing females.
- Generally found alone or in small groups.

Distribution Widespread throughout India, prefer wetlands, woodlands, and open areas.

Larval Host Plants *Portulaca oleracea*, *Barleria cristata*, *Abelmoschus*, *Abutilon* sp., *Hibiscus* sp.





Common Name **Common Evening Brown**

Marathi **सांजपरी**

Scientific Name ***Melanitis leda* L.**

Wing Span 60-80 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Inconspicuous with upperside dark brown with an eyespot and a white 'pupil' on the forewings surrounded by orange patches.
- Underside is variable. Master camouflage mixes with leaf litter.
- In wet season form, wings are marked with small eye-spots and black streaks, and the ground color is yellowish-brown.
- Sexes alike.

Behaviour

- Crepuscular. Often attracted towards electric lights.
- Attracted towards alcohol-rich fallen and rotting fruits and tree-sap.
- Also flocks around wounded patches on tree trunks.
- Sometimes indulges in diurnal activity and may occasionally feed on flower nectar.
- Keeps close to the ground and never basks.

Distribution Omnipresent throughout India. Found in evergreen, deciduous forests, scrubs, and urban gardens.

Larval Host Plants Caterpillars feed on variety of grasses including *Apluda* sp., *Eleusine indica*, *Oplismenus compositus*, *Zea mays*, *Sorghum* sp.





Common Name	Tawny Caster
Marathi	कृष्णकमलिनी
Scientific Name	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i> L. Syn. <i>Acraea violae</i> Fabricius
Wing Span	50-65 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive wing shape and bright tawny-red coloration and black border. Forewings are long but broad and rounded at the apex. • Hind wings are round. Wings are marked with black spots. • Sexes alike.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boldest butterfly in India. • Flight very slow and close to the ground with long-sustained wing beats. • When caught, feigns death and exudes obnoxious, nauseous yellow fluid from special glands. • Feeds on flower nectar solely.
Distribution	Widespread, restricted to the Indian subcontinent. It occurs whenever its larval host plant, <i>Passiflora</i> sp. grows. Avoids shade and dense vegetation. Frequents openings in all vegetation types.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> , <i>Passiflora subpeltata</i> , <i>Passiflora foetida</i> , <i>Adenia hondala</i> , etc.





Common Name	Common Mormon
Marathi	बहुरूपी
Scientific Name	<i>Papilio polytes</i> L.
Wing Span	90-100 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male is jet black with a row of white spots on the hindwing. • Margin of forewing also has series of white spots. • Have black bodies. The female has three forms: cyrus, stichius and romulus. • Stichius and romulus form mimic the Common and Crimson Rose butterflies. • Males are smaller in size.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flies at a low level. Prefer flowers with long corolla tubes. • Only the males gather at wet patches for mud-puddling. • Bask in the sun with wings spread.
Distribution	Widely distributed throughout India. Around habitations, gardens, deciduous forests, etc.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> , <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>C. limon</i> , <i>Murraya paniculata</i> , <i>M. koenigii</i> and other Rutaceae family members.





Common Name **Lime Butterfly**

Marathi **लिंबाळी**

Scientific Name ***Papilio demoleus* L.**

Wing Span 80-100 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Medium sized, Swallowtail with black wings turning brownish with age.
- Wings are spotted with various shades of yellow.
- On the underside have lemon yellow, red, and blue patterns.
- With abdomen lemon yellow, and longitudinal black lines.
- Sexes alike.

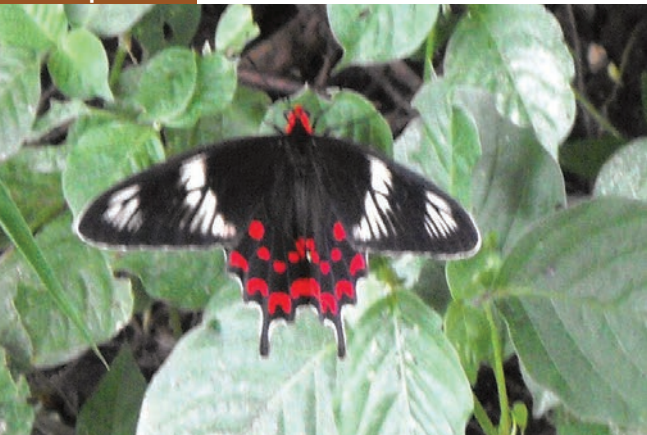
Behaviour

- Prefers flowers of small herbs than large plants.
- Indulges in mud-puddling with other butterflies.
- Basks in very open places with wings spread.

Distribution Throughout India. Commonly during monsoon and post-monsoon months.

Larval Host Plants *Aegle marmelos*,
Citrus aurantifolia, *C. limon*,
Murraya paniculata,
Atalantia racemosa,
M. koenigii etc.





Common Name	Crimson Rose
Marathi	किरमिजी मदालसा
Scientific Name	<i>Pachliopta hector</i> L.
Wing Span	90-110 mm
Occurrence	Occasional
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large glossy, black butterfly with two broad white bands on the fore wings. • Tailed hind wings have crimson spots. • Body crimson in colour.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basks with wings spread flat. • Have slow, fluttering, but steady flight. And strong migratory habits. • These butterflies are avoided by birds. • Small congregations of basking individuals may be formed.
Distribution	Found all over in peninsular India. Occurs mainly in dry deciduous forest and scrubs. Abundant from late monsoon to late winter.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> , <i>A. bracteolata</i> etc.





Common Name **Common Rose**

Marathi **गुलाबी मदालसा**

Scientific Name ***Pachliopta aristolochiae* Fabricius**

Wing Span 80-110 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Black butterfly with a crimson body.
- White area on the hind wings.
- Series of deep red or brownish-red spots present the on outer margin of hind wings.
- Sexes alike.

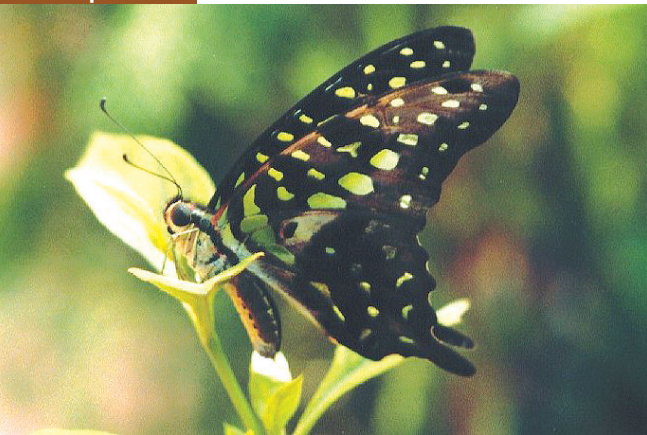
Behaviour

- Fond of flowers like *Lantana*, *Cosmos*, *Zinnia*. etc.
- Visits wet patches occasionally.
- Flight low, straight, and long sustained.
- Basks with spread wings near treetops early in the morning.

Distribution Widespread throughout India. Open, cultivated areas, scrub, deciduous forests, gardens, crowded cities, etc.

Larval Host Plants *Aristolochia indica*, *A. bracteolata* etc.





Common Name	Tailed Jay
Marathi	अशोकासक्त
Scientific Name	Graphium agamemnon L.
Wing Span	85-100 mm
Occurrence	Occasional
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Black butterfly with apple-green spots and streaks on its wings.• Tails on the hind wings are longer in females.• Has long narrow pointed wings, which help to acquire speedy flight.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extremely restless butterfly with straight and dashing flight.• Flies among tree tops.• Quivers wings constantly while nectaring on Lantana, Ixora, etc.
Distribution	Distributed throughout the Indian subcontinent. A strict forest dweller, now often seen in gardens and urban areas due to extensive cultivation of its larval host plants.
Larval Host Plants	Annona squamosa, A. reticulata, Polyalthia longifolia, etc.





Common Name **Common Emigrant**

Marathi **भटक्या**

Scientific Name ***Catopsilia pomona* Fabricus**

Wing Span 55-80 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Colour of wings ranges from white with only basal areas of the wings yellow, to completely plain lemon yellow.
- In summer, individuals are much larger and brighter sulfur-yellow.

Behaviour

- It flies in powerfully with erratic ups and downs and unpredictable jerks.
- Often indulges in mud-puddling in large numbers.
- Active from early morning to late afternoon.

Distribution Common throughout in all habitats. Most abundant during monsoon and post-monsoon.

Larval Host Plants *Cassia fistula*, *Cassia siamea*, *Cassia tora*, *Bauhinia racemosa* etc.



Common Name **Mottled Emigrant**

Marathi **चट्टेरी भटक्या**

Scientific Name ***Catopsilia pyranthe* L.**

Wing Span 50-70 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Upperside is dull white, and the underside is finely striated with light brown or dark grey.
- Male has a narrow black border at the apex of the wings.
- Underside is tinged with faint green.
- Female has a broader black border; underside is tinged with yellow.

Behaviour

- An energetic butterfly that rarely rests during the activity period.
- Most active during the morning and early afternoon, covering long distances in a single flight.
- Feeds on flowers of herbs and shrubs.
- On hot days males gather in large numbers at mud-puddling sites.

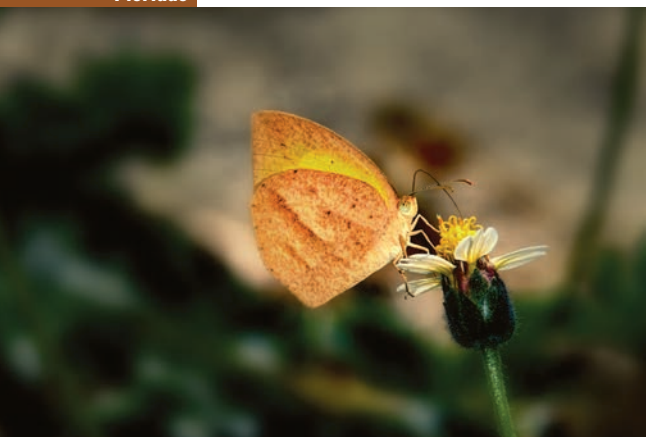
Distribution Abundant in Deccan plateau in cultivation, scrub, grasslands, and wooded habitats.

Larval Host Plants *Cassia fistula*, *Cassia tora*, *Cassia auriculata*, *Sesbania bispinosa* etc.





Common Name	Common Grass Yellow
Marathi	तृण पिलाती
Scientific Name	<i>Eurema hecabe</i> L.
Wing Span	40-50 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bright yellow butterfly with black borders on the upperside of its wings. • Brown blotches on underside of fore wing and a significant spot at each fore wing apex.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has weak fluttering flight. • Feeds mainly on small low growing flowers, occasionally fly to the top of trees seeking nectar. • Indulges in mud puddling regularly. • Rarely seen on bird droppings.
Distribution	Found all over India, abundant in many places. Globally widespread species.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> , <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> , <i>Alysicarpus</i> sp.



Common Name	Spotless Grass Yellow
Marathi	निरंक तृण पिलाती
Scientific Name	<i>Eurema laeta</i> Boisduval
Wing Span	30-45 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In dry season form, the forewings are pointed, the underside is yellow overlaid with light brown scales, with a darker oblique line. • Overall bright yellow butterfly.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tridax</i>, <i>Lagascea</i>, <i>Bidens</i>, <i>Ageratum</i> are their favorite flowers for nectaring. • Fond of mud puddling. • During hot hours some individuals rest on the undersides of leaves, overhanging grass blades, or herbs.
Distribution	Less common than Common Grass Yellow. Commonly found throughout the country.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Cassia pumila</i> , <i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i> .





Common Name **Common Gull**

Marathi **कवडसा**

Scientific Name ***Cepora nerissa* Fabricius**

Wing Span 40-65 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Predominantly white on the upperside and yellow on the underside.
- Wing margins and veins are black. Veins are faint on the upperside but predominant on the underside.
- Females are more heavily marked.

Behaviour

- Flies rapidly but close to the ground.
- During basking, hold the wings three-quarter open. For rest of the time, wings are closed completely.
- Very active. Males gather on wet patches in large numbers for mud-puddling.

Distribution Common butterflies of deciduous forests, scrub, plains, degraded forests also visit gardens.

Larval Host Plants *Capparis decidua*, *Capparis sepiaria*, *Cadaba fruticosa*, *Maerua oblongifolia*, etc.



Common Name **Pioneer**

Marathi **गौरांग**

Scientific Name ***Anaphaeis aurota* Fabricus**

Wing Span 40-55 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Upperside white with black apical markings and a distinct hockey-stick mark at the front margin of fore wings.
- Hind wings are unmarked except at the margin.
- Underside is bright yellow with marginal markings and black bands along the veins.
- Males are brighter yellow than females.

Behaviour

- Easily attracted to nectar rich flowers.
- Wary while feeding and takes off on approach.
- Males assemble in large numbers for mud-puddling.

Distribution Dry-zone butterfly of scrubs and deciduous forests. Widespread throughout India.

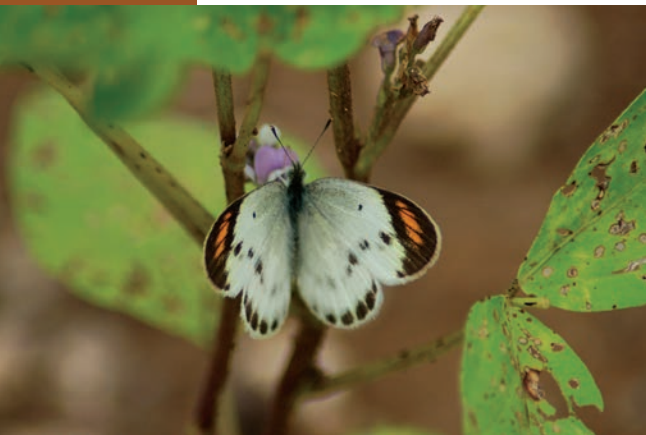
Larval Host Plants *Capparis decidua*, *Capparis sepiaria*, *Cadaba fruticosa*, *Maerua oblongifolia*, etc.





Common Name	Crimson Tip
Marathi	केशरटोक्या
Scientific Name	<i>Colotis danae</i> Fabricius
Wing Span	40-50 mm
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small butterfly of yellows and white family Pieridae. • Conspicuous crimson tip to the underside of the forewings visible when wings spread out.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flight rapid and zig-zag. • Flies at low height, near the ground. • Fond of mud puddling on wet patches.
Distribution	Widespread throughout the Indian subcontinent. Scrub and deciduous forests.
Larval Host Plants	<i>Capparis divaricata</i> , <i>Capparis sepiaria</i> , <i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> , <i>Maerua oblongifolia</i> etc.





Common Name **Small Orange Tip**

Marathi **छोटा शेंदूरटोक्या**

Scientific Name ***Colotis etrida* Boisduval**

Wing Span 25-45 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Tip of the forewing of this small Pierid butterfly is orange bordered with black.
- Underside is not yellow, but white.
- In females black spots are found in the orange tip.

Behaviour

- Fly close to the ground.
- Seen with spread wings perched on the ground in vegetation.
- Fond of wet patches.

Distribution Widespread throughout in scrub and dry patches.

Larval Host Plants *Salvadora persica*, *Salvadora oleoides*, *Cadaba fruticosa* etc.





Common Name **Tussar Silk Moth**

Marathi **रेशीम पतंग**

Scientific Name ***Antheraea mylitta* Drury**

Wing Span 100-120 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- These moths exhibit distinct sexual dimorphism.
- The females are bigger, with a distended abdomen and narrow bipectinate antennae.
- The females are polymorphic in colour, being grey and yellow, whereas the males are brown.
- Yellow and grey males and brown females are rare.

Behaviour Nocturnal, attracted by light.

Distribution Throughout India.

Larval Host Plants *Terminalia* sp., *Ziziphus* sp., *Tectona grandis*, etc.



Common Name **Moon Moth**

Marathi **चांदवा पतंग**

Scientific Name ***Actias selene* Hubner**

Wing Span Up to 182 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Forewing pale green, white at base.
- Hindwing is similar to forewing.
- Body is silky hair-like in appearance.
- Legs pink, with head, thorax and abdomen white.

Behaviour

- Often seen resting on a bush or tree in foliage during the day.
- Mainly nocturnal, attracted towards light.

Distribution Widespread throughout India

Larval Host Plants *Prunus sp.*, *Hibiscus sp.*, etc.

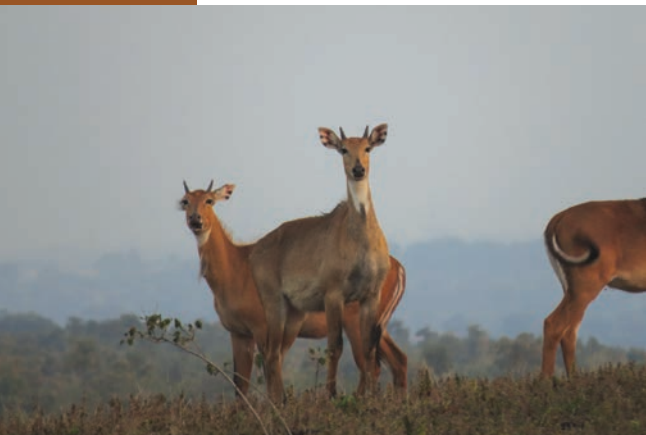




MAMMALS







<i>Common Name</i>	Indian Blue Bull
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	रज, निल (नर), निलगाय (मादा) / निलगाय, रोही
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> Pallas
<i>Length</i>	1.8-2.1 m
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hills (Behind Tissue Culture Lab)
<i>Occurrence</i>	Occasional
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest antelope of India. • Male has a grey-blue coat, dark ruff on the back of the neck, conical horns, and a white throat. • Female is small, sandy-brown, and lacks horns. • Male has long, wispy beard.
<i>Distribution</i>	Numerous in northern reaches but spreading to areas of degraded habitats. Widespread in central India. Prefers scrubs, grasslands, and cultivation. Hardly occurs in dense woods.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diurnal, often in herds. • Typically tame but may appear timid and cautious if harassed. • Sedentary and less dependent on water. • Defecate at regular latrine-sites.
<i>Food</i>	Herbivores prefer grasses and herbs.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Cow
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	गाय / गाय
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Bos taurus indicus</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	Highly variable with the breed, average height: 140 cm.
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Goshala, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four colors have been found, namely black, brown, grey, and white. • Almost all the animals were found to having black muzzle, black eyelid, black to grayish hoof, and black, brown to white colored tail
<i>Distribution</i>	Domesticated throughout India, with a variety of breeds.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older animals generally being dominant to young ones and males dominant to females. • Under natural conditions, calves stay with their mother until weaning at 8 to 11 months. • Ruminating animal.
<i>Food</i>	Herbivores. A purely vegetarian diet including grass, leaves and herbs.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Buffalo
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	भैंस / म्हैस
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	240-300 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Goshala, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black, but some specimens may have dark, slate-coloured skin. • Are heavy-bodied and stockily built; the body is short and the belly large. • The forehead is flat, the eyes prominent, the face short, and the muzzle wide. • The neck is comparatively long.
<i>Distribution</i>	Domesticated throughout India with several breeds.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers to wallow in mud holes and acquires a thin layer of mud on the skin, helps to remove skin parasites and keep biting flies away. • Ruminating animal.
<i>Food</i>	Herbivores. Grazes on lush grasses, herbs, and – leaves also, aquatic plants.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern





<i>Common Name</i>	Goat
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	बकरी / बकरी, शेळी
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	70-85 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Wada
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coat ranging from pure white to deep red, black. • Naturally has two horns of various sizes and shapes depending on breed.
<i>Distribution</i>	Domesticated throughout India.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are agile and well known for their ability to climb and balance in precarious places. • This makes them the only ruminant to climb trees regularly. • Goats tend to display less herding behavior than sheep
<i>Food</i>	Herbivorous browsing animal, feeding on almost every plant matter.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



Common Name **Sheep**

Hindi / Marathi **भेड़ / मेंढी**

Scientific Name ***Ovis aries* L.**

Length 60-70 cm

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Domestic sheep are relatively small ruminants, with crimped hair called wool and with horns forming a lateral spiral.
- Depending on the breed, domestic sheep may have no horns at all.
- Ears are long and drooping.

Distribution Widely domesticated in India.

Behaviour

- Ruminating animal with a diurnal pattern of activity.
- Flock animals are strongly gregarious.

Food Herbivorous mammals, grazing on grass and other plant roughage.

IUCN Status Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Camel
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	ऊँट / उंट
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	1.85-2.15 m (Height)
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Gandhi Teerth area, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even-toed ungulate in the genus bears distinctive fatty deposits known as “humps” on its back.
<i>Distribution</i>	Domesticated in some parts of the country.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camels have a series of physiological adaptations that allow them to withstand long periods without any external water sources. • Camels can withstand changes in body temperature and water consumption that would kill most other mammals.
<i>Food</i>	Camels are herbivores, eating grass, grains, wheat, and other grains.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



Common Name	Dog
Hindi / Marathi	कुत्ता / कुत्रा
Scientific Name	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> L.
Length	50-65 cm Height
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill and Jain Valley area, etc.
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have erect ears, a wedge-shaped head, and a curved tail. • Medium-sized dog of a square to slightly rectangular build and short coat. • Most commonly observed colors are browns, ranging from dark to reddish-brown, with or without white markings. • Head is medium-sized and wedge-shaped. • Muzzle is pointed and is of equal or slightly greater length than the head.
Distribution	Widely distributed in India. Both feral and domesticated populations.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendly, protective, and playful. They form a very close bond with their family and protect them, making them excellent guard dog. • They are also known to be very playful and loving towards their people and enjoy being with them. • Sociable. Can sometimes be aggressive.
Food	Omnivores.
IUCN Status	Least concern





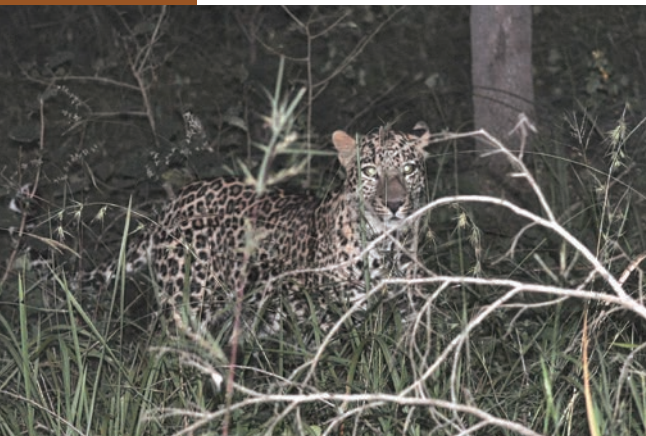
Common Name	Common Grey Langur or Hanuman Langur
Hindi / Marathi	लंगूर / वानर
Scientific Name	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> Dufresne
Length	1.2-1.5 m
Sighting at Jain	Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley, Agri Park, etc.
Occurrence	Common
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall yellowish-brown or pale orange, ventrally suffused with buff on the chest. • Face black. Black pawed up to the wrist and has a forward-looped tail.
Distribution	Widespread in central India. Found in all habitats, including human habitations except desert.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male langur possess a harem and does not tolerate sub-adult and even very young males in the troop. • Communicate through whooping calls and a short cough, an indicator of danger.
Food	Primarily herbivores, consumes fruits, leaves. Non-plant material consumed includes insects, larvae, termite mounds, etc.
IUCN Status	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Horse
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	घोड़ा / घोडा
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	Varies according to breed and nutrition. Average height 160 cm.
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Nursery
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and markings. • One-toed hoofed mammal.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widely domesticated in India and other parts of the world.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly a herd animal, but with training, horses can learn to accept a human as a companion, and thus be comfortable away from other horses. • Horses can sleep both standing up and lying down.
<i>Food</i>	Purely vegetarian, grasses, and other plant material.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Wild Cat/ Jungle Cat
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	जंगली बिल्ली / रान मांजर
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Felis chaus</i> Schreber
<i>Length</i>	80 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Back of Gandhi Teerth building/Reserved Forest area
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy-grey coat, tall ears with short black tufts of hair on tip, slim face and muzzle has some white on it, dark tear stripe running down each cheek. • Has two black stripes on lanky forelegs and tail.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widespread throughout India preferring open woodland, scrub jungle, grasslands, cultivation etc.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually a solitary animal. • Typically diurnal and hunts throughout the day. • Can hunt animals much more significant than itself. • Rests in burrows, grass thickets, and scrubs.
<i>Food</i>	Rodents, lizards, snakes, frogs, birds, fish, insects, hares, and occasionally larger prey like peacocks and porcupines. Partially omnivorous, eats fruits, especially in winter.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Leopard
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	तेंदुआ / बिबट्या
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Panthera pardus L.</i>
<i>Length</i>	1.8-2.2m
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Back of 8.5 Megawatts Project area
<i>Occurrence</i>	Extremely Rare
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reddish-yellow (fulvous) coat, covered with black rosettes. • Rosettes are unique in individuals. • Has black back to each ear with a white spot in the center.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widely distributed throughout India, except arid parts of Kutch, Rajasthan, and Himalayas. Forests, scrub, open country, sugarcane cultivation, and erstwhile human habitation etc.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly nocturnal. Solitary and territorial. • Can climb trees very skilfully. Produces several vocalizations. • Mainly depends on an acute sense of hearing and vision.
<i>Food</i>	Hunts monkeys, deer, peacock, and rodents. Also, prey upon cattle, dogs.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Vulnerable



<i>Common Name</i>	Cat
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	बिल्ली / मांजर
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Felis catus</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	About 46 cm. Tail length 30 cm.
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Nursery Office, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a strong flexible body, quick reflexes, sharp teeth, and retractable claws adapted to killing small prey. • Its night vision and sense of smell are well developed. • With vivid coat colors and markings.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widely distributed, both feral and domesticated.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor cats are active both day and night, although they tend to be slightly more active at night. • Domestic cats spend the majority of their time in the vicinity of their homes. • They establish territories that vary considerably in size. • Conserve energy by sleeping. • Solitary hunter but a social species.
<i>Food</i>	Omnivores. Mainly rodents and small birds.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Common Mongoose/ Indian Grey Mongoose
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	नेवला / मुंगूस
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i> E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire
<i>Length</i>	90 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Everywhere in Jain Hill and Agri Park, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coarse yellowish-grey coat, short limbs and a long tail held horizontally or curved downwards.
<i>Distribution</i>	Throughout India. Open scrub, cultivation, deciduous forests, urban settlements, etc.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has excellent color vision.• Known for ability to combat venomous snakes.• Opportunistic hunter.
<i>Food</i>	Diet comprises insects, reptiles, rodents, frogs, crab, fish, fruit, vegetation, carrion, etc.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Indian Wild Hare
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	शशक, खरहा / रान ससा
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i> F. Cuvier
<i>Length</i>	30-60 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Agricultural area, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reddish brown with black hair mixed throughout its face and dorsal parts, whitish underparts and darker rufous brown tail. • Has long, ovate ears with clear venation. • Hind legs are longer than fore legs. • Female is larger than male.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widely distributed. The sub specific distribution is unclear.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial and shy. • Mainly crepuscular and nocturnal. • Spend the day amongst thick vegetation in grassland, open woodland and farms, emerging to feed at dusk.
<i>Food</i>	Grasses, roots, tubers, fallen fruits, etc.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Little Indian Field Mouse
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	मूषक / उंदीर
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Mus booduga</i> Gray
<i>Length</i>	10-12 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Agricultural area, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petite size. • Grayish-brown field mouse. White underparts and lower limbs. • Eyes are large, and so are the rounded ears. • Muzzle is more pointed than that of House Mouse.
<i>Distribution</i>	Found throughout the region, in farms, paddy fields, and forests.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerges from its burrow at dusk to feed. • Well hidden burrow has an entrance covered with pebbles and leaves. • Breeding season corresponds with crop season.
<i>Food</i>	Grains, vegetation, and berries.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Flying Fox
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	गादुर, वल्गुल / वटवाघुळ
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i> Brunnich
<i>Length</i>	20-30 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Wada and Mango Plantation
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has chestnut-brown head with large black, pointed ears and large black wings, often folded over its tan or orange belly. • Back is blackish brown with scattered pale hair.
<i>Distribution</i>	Throughout peninsular India.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hangs itself upside down to roost in tall trees. • In the same position, defecates and sprinkles urine on self to keep cool in summer. • Roosts in colonies. Usually fly out about half an hour after sunset to feed. • Drinks water at dusk by skimming over the water surface in flight.
<i>Food</i>	Fruits, flowers, and juice of fruits.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



Common Name	Mouse-tailed Bat
Hindi / Marathi	चमगादड़ / उंदीर शेपटीचे वटवाघुळ
Scientific Name	<i>Rhinopoma microphyllum</i> Brunnich
Length	11-15 cm
Sighting at Jain	Gandhi Teerth Building
Occurrence	Rare
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medium-sized bat with a long naked tail.• Upperside is covered with soft grayish-brown fur, while the ears, face, wings, and underside are hairless.• Tail is shorter than forearm length.
Distribution	Nowhere common.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Males and females roost inside caves and ruins, usually in separate colonies.• Hibernates at the strangely warm and constant temperature
Food	Exclusively insects.
IUCN Status	Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Indian Palm Squirrel / Three-striped Palm Squirrel
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	गिलहरी / खारुताई
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i> L.
<i>Length</i>	30 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Agricultural area, Garden area, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Very Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light brown coat marked by three pale stripes running down its back. • Long bushy tail longer than the head and body.
<i>Distribution</i>	Most common squirrel in the southern reaches of central India. Found almost in all habitats.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly vocal, utter loud alarm calls on seeing a predator. • Opportunistic, can be easily tamed and trained to accept food from humans. • Very protective about its food sources. • Does not hibernate.
<i>Food</i>	Nuts, berries, buds, bark, and young shoots.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern



Common Name **Indian Wild Boar**

Hindi / Marathi **जंगली सुअर / रान डुक्कर**

Scientific Name ***Sus scrofa* L.**

Length 1.2 m

Sighting at Jain Jain Agri Park, Jain Wada, Jain Reserve Forest area, etc.

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Fur is brown, tinged with black and grey hairs.
- Stiff mane of 'hog bristles' on the back.
- Has a short muzzle, with a snout disc perpendicular to the axis of the head.
- Relatively large, visible upper tusches in males.
- Has large ears

Distribution Most widely distributed ungulate of the world. Found across all habitats in India. Forests, grasslands, scrub, cultivation etc.

Behaviour

- Extremely pugnacious, seldom abandons a charge. Wallows in shallow mud pools and scrape.
- Typically, social animals, adult, and elderly males tend to be solitary outside the breeding season.

Food Versatile omnivore. Diet comprises rhizomes, roots, tubers, berries and fruits, leaves, bark, earthworms, insects, mollusks, fish, rodents and carrion, along with garbage.

IUCN Status Least concern



<i>Common Name</i>	Asian Palm Civet or Toddy Cat
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	बिजू, ताड़- गन्धबिलाव, ताड़- गंधमार्जार / उदमांजर
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> Pallas
<i>Length</i>	0.6 - 1.4 m
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Back of Biotech Lab
<i>Occurrence</i>	Occasional
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark grey or brown, with darker streaks on the body visible on a closer look. A white mask across the forehead, a small white patch under each eye, a white spot on each side of the nostril, and a narrow dark line between the eyes.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widespread in forests and well-wooded areas. But, difficult to sight.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nocturnal • Prefers to live in solitude. • Roosts in tree hollows by the day. • When alarmed, climbs the nearest tree and hides till the danger is passed.
<i>Food</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omnivores. • Seasonal fruits and flowers. • Small rodents, birds, and insects.
<i>IUCN Status</i>	Least concern

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS







<i>Common Name</i>	Oriental Garden Lizard
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	छिपकली / सरडा
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Calotes versicolor</i> Daudin
<i>Length</i>	350-420 mm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Throughout Jain Hill and Jain Valley garden area, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light brownish-olive green color, can change to bright red and black variations, especially during breeding season. • Has a long tail and two distinct spines on each side of the head. • Female and juvenile more slender with a smaller head.
<i>Distribution</i>	Most common lizards of the region. Found in cultivations, forests, hedges, cities etc.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually solitary, passes much of its time lying on boughs and twigs, and resting on hedges. • It is often seen running swiftly on the ground.
<i>Food</i>	Mainly insects like crickets, grasshoppers, ants, and small vertebrates, including rodents and other lizards. Also plant matter.



<i>Common Name</i>	Red Sand Boa
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	दोमुँही / मांडूळ
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Eryx johnii</i> Russell
<i>Length</i>	100 cm (max. length)
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Rare
<i>Occurrence</i>	Rare
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reddish-brown with a thick rounded body. Short blunt tail. The head looks similar to the tail. Small eyes with vertical pupils.
<i>Distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread throughout the region, living in burrows in soft soil. • Found in dry, semi-desert scrub plains and dry, rocky foothills. • It prefers loose sand or sandy soil that crumbles easily. • Near threatened in IUCN red list.
<i>Behaviour</i>	Both diurnal and nocturnal. Sometimes seen basking in the mornings. Employ constriction to subdue the prey.
<i>Food</i>	Rats and other small mammals, lizards, geckos or small birds.



<i>Common Name</i>	Indian Chameleon
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	गिरगिट / शॅमेलीऑन
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i> Laurenti
<i>Length</i>	280-350 mm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hill and Jain Valley garden area, Gandhi Teerth garden area, Mango Plantation area, etc.
<i>Occurrence</i>	Occasional
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basically green, shows multiple variations in shade, camouflaging well in hedges and trees. • Has a bony crest, with large eyes popping out of the sides of the head, capable of moving independently of each other. • Prehensile tail and strong claws. • Tongue equipped with a sticky rounded tip.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widely found in India in well wooded areas and cultivation.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This snake moves slowly with a bobbing or swaying movement and is usually arboreal, but descends to the ground also. • Has ability to change color. • If disturbed, swells up the body and hisses loudly with an open mouth.
<i>Food</i>	Insects like dragonflies and grasshoppers, crickets, mantises.



<i>Common Name</i>	Checkered Keelback
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	जल सर्प, पनियाँ साँप / दिवड
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Fowlea piscator</i> Schneider
<i>Length</i>	1-1.2 m
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
<i>Occurrence</i>	Occasional
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large eyes, round pupils. • Checkered pattern of glossy keeled scales on the upper body with rows of black, yellow, grey green checks. • Underside white. • Two black streaks behind the eye.
<i>Distribution</i>	Most common freshwater snake of the region. Occupies almost all aquatic habitats, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefers staying on land at night, hunts for fishes and frogs in shallow water. • Aggressive, if threatened, flattens neck and strikes with mouth wide open.
<i>Food</i>	Fish and frogs. Young ones eat tadpoles and water beetles.



Common Name	Banded Racer
Hindi / Marathi	धावक / धूळ-नागीण
Scientific Name	<i>Argyrogena fasciolata</i> Shaw
Length	134 cm
Sighting at Jain	
Occurrence	Occasional
Field Characters	• Head with a slightly pointed snout. Adults are entirely light or dark brown with moderately long, and tapering tail. Juveniles have white regularly spaced bands. Underside yellowish-white.
Distribution	Common throughout the region but seldom seen. Inhabits bushes, grasslands, rat holes, and stone crevices.
Behaviour	Fast-moving snake. Shy temperament. Flattens body on alarm. Constricts prey before swallowing it.
Food	Mainly rats, also other small mammals, lizards, and frogs.



Common Name **Rat Snake**

Hindi / Marathi **धामन, घोडा-पछाड़ / धामण**

Scientific Name ***Ptyas mucosa* L.**

Length 350 cm (max. length)

Sighting at Jain

Occurrence Common

Field Characters • Yellowish-brown, moss-green, light whitish brown, or almost black. Large eyes with round, yellow-bordered pupils. Vertical black lines separate lip scales. Underside is yellowish.

Distribution Widespread Very common non-venomous snakes found throughout India in varied habitats. Inhabit forest floors, wetlands, rice paddies, farmland, and suburban areas, etc.

Behaviour Diurnal, semi-arboreal, non-venomous, and fast-moving. Inflates neck and hisses when disturbed. It can stay underwater for a much longer time. Climbs trees and swims well.

Food Mainly rats, also toads, frogs, lizards, geckos, small birds and bats.



Common Name	Dumeril's Black-headed Snake
Hindi / Marathi	काले सिर का सांप / काळ-तोंड्या
Scientific Name	<i>Sibynophis subpunctatus</i> A.M.C. Duméril, Bibron, & A.H.A. Duméril
Length	46 cm
Sighting at Jain	
Occurrence	Rare
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long cylindrical body with a black head. Light reddish brown with a single line of small black dots. The yellowish belly is an important differentiator from the venomous Slender coral snake.
Distribution	Widely distributed but rarely encountered. Found in leaf litter in forests, well-wooded areas, and cultivation, etc.
Behaviour	Terrestrial and diurnal, as well as nocturnal. Non-venomous and non-aggressive.
Food	Skinks, geckos, and snakes.



Common Name **Spectacled Cobra**

Hindi / Marathi **नाग / नाग**

Scientific Name ***Naja naja* L.**

Length 220 cm

Sighting at Jain

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters • Head distinct, nostrils large, eyes black with round pupils.
• Body is yellowish, dark brown, or black.
• When the hood is spread shows a black and yellow spectacle on the back and two black spots on the underside.

Distribution India's most common venomous snake. Found in forests, grasslands, scrubs, cultivation, human settlements, paddy fields, etc.

Behaviour Nocturnal and diurnal. When threatened or cornered, it lets out a loud hiss, raises part of its body, and exposes the hood. Venom mainly contains neurotoxins.

Food Frogs, toads, rats, small birds, and occasionally small snakes.



Common Name **Indian Flapshell Turtle**

Hindi / Marathi **कछुआ / कासव**

Scientific Name ***Lissemys punctata* Lacepede**

Length 230 mm

Sighting at Jain Biotech Lab well

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Olive brown turtle with dark shell, paler below.
- Broadly oval, the carapace is moderately arched.
- Margin of the carapace is smooth and slightly flared posteriorly.

Distribution

- Found in various water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, ditches, and seasonal nllahs, through most of Indian subcontinent.
- Listed as vulnerable in IUCN red data list.

Behaviour

- Often perches on banks to bask in the sun.
- Plays a vital role in reducing aquatic pollution.
- In dry months, often walk long distances in search of water pools.
- Hibernates during extreme weather.

Food Omnivores. Vegetation to fish, frogs, tadpoles, snails, insects.



<i>Common Name</i>	Common Indian Monitor Lizard
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	गोह / घोरपड
<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i> Daudin
<i>Length</i>	100-175 cm
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Backside of Gurukul
<i>Occurrence</i>	Common
<i>Field Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large grayish-brown lizard with wrinkled skin, long narrow snout and long tail. • Juveniles are dark olive with alternating light and dark transverse bands. • Males are generally larger than females.
<i>Distribution</i>	Widely distributed. Often found in agricultural areas.
<i>Behaviour</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupies holes in trees and roots • Seeks refuge in abandoned termite hills and ant-hills upon sensing danger
<i>Food</i>	Rodents, termites, ants, centipedes, different eggs, snakes, birds, etc. Scavenges upon carcasses



Common Name **Russell's Viper**

Hindi / Marathi **दबौया सांप, रसेल सांप / घोणस**

Scientific Name ***Daboia russelii* Shaw & Nodder**

Length 180 cm

Sighting at Jain

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Dull brown to cream body marked with three longitudinal lines of brown oval spots edged with black and white.
- Large triangular head has dark brown patches and two light streaks.
- Underside and lip scales white

Distribution Not restricted to any particular habitat, but does tend to avoid dense forests. Primarily found in open, grassy, or bushy areas, but may also be found in secondary growths, scrub jungles, plantations, and cultivated fields. It is most common in plains, coastal lowlands, and hills of suitable habitat.

Behaviour Mainly nocturnal, also active during the day. It makes a loud, hissing sound when disturbed; strikes fast when provoked. It is often mistaken for python or sand boa.

Food Rodents, frogs, and small mammals.





Common Name **Frog / Indian Bullfrog / Asian Bullfrog**

Hindi / Marathi **बड़ा मेंढक / बेडूक**

Scientific Name ***Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* Daudin**

Length 140 mm

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley area's wells and ponds, fountains, etc.

Occurrence Common

Field Characters • Largest Indian frog with a pointed snout, barred limbs, blue vocal sacs, dark green to brown uppersides, and pale undersides.

Distribution Widespread throughout Indian subcontinent. Inhabits all types of aquatic habitats like rivers, lakes, pools, abandoned wells, and artificial water tanks.

Behaviour • Congregate in large numbers during monsoon with calls and mating action peaking closer to midnight.
• Spend hotter part of the year submerged in the water, emerging to sit at water edge at dusk.

Food Feed on various types of insects, invertebrates, mice, shrews, young frogs, earthworms, roundworms, juvenile snakes, and small birds.



Common Name	Common Tree Frog
Hindi / Marathi	वृक्षारोही मेंढक / झाड बेडूक
Scientific Name	Polypedatus leucomystax Gravenhorst
Length	60 mm
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill and Jain Valley (Plantations, gardens, water storage areas, etc.)
Occurrence	Occasional
Field Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Body color is somewhat variable, with various shades of gray, green, yellow, reddish or dark brown.• Usually, it is irregularly mottled, often with four stripes along the back.• Tip of snout sometimes shows a distinct white spot.• Eyes are at the side of the head.• The hind feet are webbed.
Distribution	Common residents of wooded areas and fringe forests through most of the region.
Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hibernate during winter in crevices of trees, rocks, even around moist areas of buildings.• During monsoon, we can observe their foam nests overhanging the water puddles. Seen singly or in congregations among bushes, shrubs or small trees, leaf litter, even houses.
Food	Insectivores, eating flies, ants, crickets, beetles, moths and other small invertebrates.





OTHER CREATURES







Common Name **African Giant snail**

Hindi / Marathi **बड़ा घोंघा / मोठी गोगलगाय**

Scientific Name ***Achatina fulica* Ferussac**

Length 10-15 cm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Shell has a conical shape, being about twice as high as it is broad.
- Shell coloration is highly variable and dependent on diet.
- Typically brown is the predominant color, and the shell is banded.

Behaviour

- The giant African snail is a macro phytophagous herbivore.
- A simultaneous hermaphrodite; each individual has both testes and ovaries.
- It is a highly invasive species, and colonies can be formed from a single gravid individual.
- Can be catastrophic to cultivation.

Food

- Eats a wide range of plant material, fruit, and vegetables, paper, and cardboard.
- It sometimes eats sand, tiny stones, bones from carcasses, and even concrete as calcium sources for its shell. In rare instances, the snails consume each other, snail eggs, and other deceased small animals such as mice and birds.





Common Name **Indian Honey Bee**

Hindi / Marathi **मधु मक्खी / मधमाशी**

Scientific Name ***Apis cerana indica* Fabricius**

Length

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

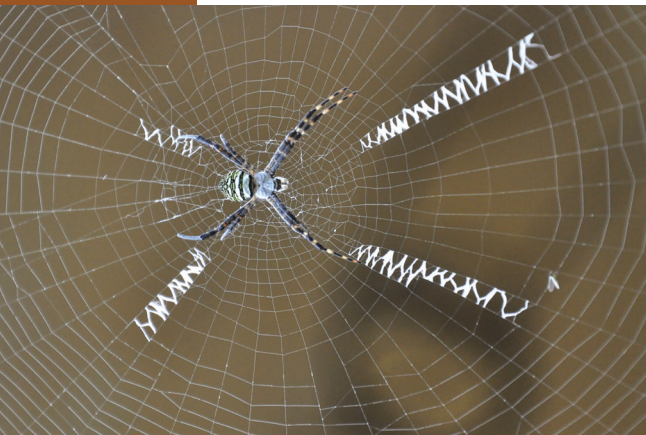
- Black head, consists of eye, mouth, and antenna.
- Thorax black with a pair of wings and three pairs of legs.
- Legs have pollen basket. The abdomen has a yellow and black ring.
- Body covered with minute hair-like structures.
- Tip of abdomen consists of a sting.

Behaviour

- Usually build multiple combed nests in tree hollows and artificial structures.
- These bees can adapt to living in purpose-made hives and cavities.
- Sting attack harmless to humans, swelling and pain lasts only for some hours.
- Relatively non-aggressive.

Food Flower nectar





Common Name **Signature Spider**

Hindi / Marathi **मकड़ा / कोळी**

Scientific Name ***Argiope anasuja* Thorell**

Length F: 8-12 mm M: 3.5-4.5 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters

- Cephalothorax grayish brown with hairs.
- Sternum heart-shaped with a hairy pubescent white patch. Palps bear spines.
- Legs are grayish brown and hairy.
- Femora are dorsally yellowish.
- Abdomen is pentagonal and hairy.
- Dorsum is yellowish with brown transverse bands.
- Three sigilla pairs are distinct. Ventrums are dark brownish with two longitudinal white patches.
- Male is smaller than female.

Behaviour

- As the name suggests, "signature spider"; builds a web with a zig-zag stabilimentum resembling letters.
- The mature female always rests at the center of the orb with her head facing downwards.
- The orb has an opening at the center, and when disturbed, she goes through the hole and exits on the other side of the plane of the web.
- After the mating, as in other common spiders, the female kills the male.

Food Insects such as bees, wasps, etc. They can eat insects twice their size.





Common Name **Common Garden Slug**

Hindi / Marathi **शंबूक / शेमडी**

Scientific Name **Arion sp.**

Length 6-12 cm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- On top of the slug, behind the head, is a saddle shaped mantle, under which genital openings and anus are present.
- Individuals of a species can vary in color.
- The color of an individual can be influenced by their diet.
- Colouration varies, but not within the same population.

Behaviour

- It secretes a mucus layer that it travels on, which helps prevent damage to the foot tissue.
- It is an agricultural and horticultural pest.

Food Decaying plant material and fungi.





Common Name **Freshwater Crab**

Hindi / Marathi **केकड़ा / खेकड़ा**

Scientific Name **Barytelphusa sp.**

Length

Occurrence Occasional

- Field Characters
- Generally covered with a thick exoskeleton, composed primarily of highly mineralized chitin.
 - It is brown and yellowish, dark grey.
 - Head and abdomen are absent.
 - Only thorax present with four pairs of legs and a pair of eyes.
 - One pair of chelae (claws) connected with the thorax.

- Behaviour
- They are primarily nocturnal, emerging to feed at night.
 - Shows marked sexual dimorphism.

- Food
- Omnivores, feeding primarily on algae, and taking any other food, including mollusks, worms, other crustaceans, fungi, bacteria, and detritus.





Common Name **Small Garden Snail**

Hindi / Marathi **घोंगा / गोगलगाय**

Scientific Name ***Cornu aspersum* O. F. Muller**

Length 25-40 mm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Small in size with grayish, yellowish soft body included in the small calcareous shell.
- Body can be retracted entirely into the shell

Behaviour

- It is an agricultural and garden pest.
- Have strong homing instinct and readily returning to regular hibernation sites.

Food

- Primarily a herbivore with a wide range of host plants.
- It feeds on numerous fruit trees, vegetable crops, rose bushes, garden flowers, and cereals.
- Also an omnivorous scavenger that feeds on rotting plant material and, on occasion, will scavenge animal matter,





Common Name **Millipede**

Hindi / Marathi **कनखजूरा, गोजर, शतपाद / वाणी**

Scientific Name ***Julus sp.***

Length

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Brown colored millipede with numerous legs.
- Head rounded above and flattened below.
- Head contains single pair of antennae. The body has numerous segments.

Behaviour

- These are slow-moving detritivores.
- Have burrowing habits.
- Usually found among damp patches, under tree bark, rotting logs, rocks in forested areas.

Food Eat decaying leaves and other dead plant matter. Also, it eats fungi and sucks plant fluids.





Common Name **Centipedes**

Hindi / Marathi **चालीसपद / गोम**

Scientific Name ***Scolopendra L.***

Length 10-15 cm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters • Vary considerably in coloration and size.
 • Mostly with drab coloration combined with brown and red.
 • Limbs or maxillipedes end in sharp claws and include venom glands.

Behaviour • Can deliver a painful bite, injecting venom through their forcipules, which modified legs on the first body segment.
 • They are active predators.

Food • Feeds primarily on insects and other invertebrates like earthworms.
 • Larger specimens have been observed preying on frogs, tarantulas, scorpions, lizards, etc.





Common Name **Giant Forest Scorpion**

Hindi / Marathi **बिच्छू / इंगळी**

Scientific Name ***Heterometrus sp.***

Length 100-200 mm

Occurrence Occasional

Field Characters • Coloration is dark in most species, often uniformly brown or black, sometimes with a greenish shine, with brighter-colored telson, walking legs, pedipalp pincers in some species.

Behaviour • Predominantly nocturnal and hide in burrows, below logs, and leaf litter. Symptoms from *Heterometrus* envenomations are relatively mild, and no human fatalities are known.
• Sting causes local pain, inflammation, edema, swelling, and skin redness, lasting for hours to a few days.

Food Are carnivores eating insects, spiders,⁷⁶ and even small lizards and small snakes.





Common Name **Flat Millipede / Yellow-spotted millipede**

Hindi / Marathi **साइनाइड मिलीपीड, बादाम सुगंधित मिलीपीड / वाणी, तेली**

Scientific Name ***Harpaphe haydeniana* Wood**

Length 4-5 cm

Occurrence Common

Field Characters

- Upper surface of the body is black to olive green, and is distinctively marked along the sides with patches of a yellowish color.
- Has approximately twenty body segments.

Behaviour

- Individuals may live for 2–3 years.
- Plays an integral role in the forest ecosystem, breaking down leaf litter and freeing its nutrients for other organisms.

Food

- Detritivores. Feeds on decomposing vegetation, leaf litter, organic matter mixed with soil.
- Immature feed on humus.



PLANTS







Common Name **Marking Nut Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **भेयला, भेला / बिब्बा**

Botanical Name ***Semecarpus anacardium* L. f.**

Habit Tall deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Reserve Forest area

Morphological Characters

- Bark brown-black, rough, exfoliating into large scales or stripes.
- Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, obovate, oblong, rounded at apex.
- Flowers in 15-30 cm panicles.
- Nuts reniform, dark-brown or black.

Distribution Common throughout the Indian subcontinent; rarely recorded in Jalgaon district. Native to India.

Uses

- Oil extracted from the nuts along with jaggery is applied by the villagers on thorn injuries.
- Ripe fruits are aphrodisiac, digestive, and stimulant.
- Oil obtained from the seeds is used for various industrial purposes such as floor dressing, additive substances for lacquers, dyes, and insulating material, in the plastics industry, regenerating of rubber materials, and to protect the wood from white ants.





Common Name **Indian Ash Tree, Moya**

Hindi / Marathi **झिंगान / मोई**

Botanical Name ***Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr.**

Habit Small to moderate-sized deciduous trees

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka), etc.

Morphological Characters

- Bark smooth, ash-colored.
- Leaves crowded at the end of branches, 20-40 cm long. pinnate; leaflets 7-11, opposite, ovate, lanceolate, acuminate.
- Flowers yellow tinged with red, crowded in fascicled cymes.
- Males in panicles and females in simple racemes.
- Drupes reniform, red.

Distribution Common in hilly deciduous forests, low land, cultivation, scrubs, etc.

Uses

- Bark is used for fish poisoning. The gum obtained from the trunk is used in confectionery





<i>Common Name</i>	Netted Custard Apple
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	रामफल / रामफळ
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Small deciduous or evergreen trees or shrubs
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-sized tree with drooping branches. • Leaves oblong-lanceolate, shortly acuminate. • Flowers 2-4, on short peduncles. • Syncarp ovoid with smooth, black seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Planted for its edible fruits in home gardens. Not known in truly wild locations.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits edible.





Common Name **Custard Apple**

Hindi / Marathi **शरीफा / सिताफळ**

Botanical Name ***Annona squamosa* L.**

Habit Small trees or shrubs

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada, Jain Agriculture Park, etc.

Morphological Characters

- Bark light black, rough, longitudinally fissured.
- Leaves elliptic-lanceolate.
- Flowers solitary or 2-4, on short, extra-axillary peduncles green.
- Fruits tubercled globose with shining brown-black seeds.

Distribution Native of tropical America. Not known truly in wild habitat.

Uses

- Fruits edible.
- Cultivated for its edible fruits.





<i>Common Name</i>	Dahi Muran
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	इंद्रजव / काळा कुडा
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br., Mem. Wern. Soc.
<i>Habit</i>	Small to medium-sized deciduous tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Shri Krishna lawn, Gandhi Teerth, etc.
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark light grayish-black or ash-colored, rough, longitudinally fissured. • Leaves elliptic-lanceolate or elliptic-oblong. • Flowers creamy-white in terminal, paniculate cymes. • Follicles linear-cylindric with brown seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Found throughout India in dry tropical deciduous forests.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latex and stem decoction promote lactation. • Leaves are used as fodder for livestock. • Leaves, flowers, fruits, and roots are sources of indigo-yielding glucoside, which produces a blue dye or indigo- like dye.





Common Name **Holarrhena / Conessi**

Hindi / Marathi **मरोड़ फली / कुडा**

Botanical Name ***Holarrhena pubescens* Wall ex G. Don**

Habit Small deciduous tree or shrub

Sighting at Jain Reserve Forest Area

Morphological Characters

- Bark light blackish-brown, irregularly fissured.
- Leaves broadly ovate or elliptic.
- Flowers fragrant, white in terminal cymes.
- Follicles long, dark green, studded with white or brown specks. Seeds pale silky brown.

Distribution Dry evergreen to dry deciduous forest, scrub woodland, savannah, or rocky localities, often near watercourses. Native to India.

Uses

- Decoction of root and leaves is given in dysentery.





<i>Common Name</i>	Indian Frankincense Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	कुंदर, लोबान / सालई
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. ex. Coleb.
<i>Habit</i>	Medium-sized to tall trees
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Behind Energy Park Office
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bark, papery ash-colored. Branches pubescent.• Imparipinnate leaves, crowded at the end of branches, leaflets 8-15 pairs, oblong-ovate, serrate or crenate.• Flowers greenish-white, in axillary racemes.• Drupes red, trigonous.
<i>Distribution</i>	Common in tropical dry deciduous forests, scrubs etc.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paste of stem bark is applied externally in rheumatism and muscular pain.• Tree yields a yellowish-green gum-oleoresin known as 'salai guggal' from wounds in the bark.





Common Name **Beleric myrobalan / Behada Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **बहेड़ा / बेहडा**

Botanical Name ***Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Morphological Characters

- Bark grey, longitudinally fissured.
- Leaves clustered at the end of branches, broadly elliptic or elliptic obovate, coriaceous.
- Flowers pale greenish-yellow or creamy, in axillary slender spikes, foetid.
- Drupes grey, ovoid or ellipsoid.

Distribution Widespread throughout the Indian subcontinent. Scattered in forest and hill slopes.

Uses

- Roasted fruits are used in asthma.
- Fruit has digestive, tonic, and laxative properties used to treat respiratory problems.





Common Name	Axle Tree
Hindi / Marathi	बकली, चाल / धावडा
Botanical Name	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.
Habit	Tall deciduous tree
Sighting at Jain	Near Biotech Lab, Bhaucha Dhakka
Morphological Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark white, smooth, with patches. • Leaves elliptic-oblong, coriaceous, alternate or sub-opposite, young leaves silky tomentose mature glabrous. • Flowers greenish-yellow, in pedunculate heads. • Fruits clustered into a head with a long beak, 2-winged.
Distribution	Deciduous forest, a common element in teak forests, bamboo forest, and even vegetation under semi-arid conditions like scrubs and dry, rocky hills.
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gum is nutritive and tonic. • Wood is used as pillars for making huts.





Common Name **Coromandel Ebony or East Indian Ebony**

Hindi / Marathi **बीड़ी पत्ता, तेंदु / टेंभूर्णी**

Botanical Name ***Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb.**

Habit Medium-sized trees

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

- Bark black, exfoliating into 4-angular scales.
- Leaves ovate-elliptic. elliptic-lanceolate or elliptic-oblong, alternate or sub-opposite.
- Flowers greenish-white, male flowers in subsessile, drooping panicked cymes, female flowers solitary.
- Drupes globose, yellow when ripe.

Distribution Common in dry deciduous forest.

Uses

- Fruits are edible.
- Leaves are used in Bidi making.





Common Name **Tamarind**

Hindi / Marathi **इमली / चिंच**

Botanical Name ***Tamarindus indica* L.**

Habit Large tree with dense foliage

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Morphological Characters

- Large trees with dark grey or light black bark.
- Leaflets, 6-15 pairs, oblong, glabrous.
- Flowers yellowish with pink stripes, in few-flowered lax racemes.
- Pods are linear, oblong with pulpy mesocarp and chocolate brown obovoid or orbicular seeds.

Distribution With wide geographical distribution. Wild everywhere in dense forests, scrubs and cultivations.

Uses

- Fruits are edible.
- Leaves form good fodder and are also edible. The bark is astringent and tonic.
- Leaf extract exhibits antioxidant properties and is used in cardiac and blood sugar reducing medicines.





Common Name **Lebbek Tree, Flea Tree, Koko, etc.**

Hindi / Marathi **शिरिष / शिरिष**

Botanical Name ***Albizia lebbbeck (L.) Benth.***

Habit Medium-sized to tall trees

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley area, Large Scale Plantation

Morphological Characters

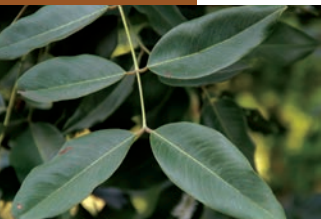
- Bark is grayish to black.
- Leaves pinnate, 15-30 cm long; leaflets 4-10 pairs, oblong-elliptic, terminal obovate, rachis with large gland near the base.
- Flowers greenish-pale yellow, fragrant, in globose, umbellate heads.
- Pods are flat, linear, oblong, straw-coloured, with flat, pale brown 4-12 seeds.

Distribution Widespread throughout the Indian subcontinent. Occasional along roads, fields, canals and forests. A native of North Australia and tropical Asia.

Uses

- Leaves are used as fodder.
- Planted as an avenue tree.
- Flowers are applied locally to mature boils and alleviate skin eruptions.





<i>Common Name</i>	Golden Shower Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	अमलतास / अमलतास, बहावा
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Medium-sized deciduous tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Behind Mango Plantation
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark yellowish or greenish-grey. • Leaves 20-40 cm; leaflets 4-8 pairs, ovate or ovate-oblong. • Flowers golden-yellow, in large drooping racemes. • Pods terete, dark-blackish brown, 30-50 cm long with many ovate, ellipsoid, and smooth seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Native to India. Occasional in deciduous forests, open wooded areas, temples, and gardens, etc. Grown as an ornamental.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit pulp is edible, mild purgative. • Flowers cooked by locals as a vegetable. • Leaves used as fodder.





Common Name **Indian Coral Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **फरहद / पांगारा**

Botanical Name ***Erythrina variegata* L.**

Habit Medium-sized deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near Goshala

Morphological Characters

- Bark thin, grey smooth.
- Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets ovate-rhomboid, shortly acuminate.
- Flowers scarlet, in terminal spreading racemes, appearing before leaves.
- Pods 10-30 cm long with 4-8 reddish-brown seeds.

Distribution Widely cultivated as an ornamental throughout tropics, especially in India. Also planted as live hedge and shade tree.

Uses

- Decoction of bark is used in fever.
- Leaf paste relieves joint-pains.
- Planted as a live hedge, shade tree and live support for betel nuts, black pepper, etc.





Common Name **Flame of the Forest**

Hindi / Marathi **पलाश / पळस**

Botanical Name ***Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Toup.**

Habit Tree

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Wada area

Morphological Characters

- A medium sized deciduous tree with rough grey bark.
- Leaves are pinnate with an 8-16 cm petiole and three leaflets, each leaflet 10-20 cm long.
- Flowers bright red in terminal or axillary densely fascicled racemes.
- Pods 12-28 cm long, oblong, flat, and indehiscent.

Distribution Widely distributed, Native to India

Uses

- Flowers are used for preparation of the yellow dye.
- Bark is a source of tannins.
- Flowers and leaves are aphrodisiac, astringent, and diuretic.
- Flowers are useful in the treatment of liver disorders.
- A potential anti-asthmatic agent has been reported from the bark.
- Leaves are used to make dinner plates.





Common Name **Indian Rosewood**

Hindi / Marathi **शीशम / शिसम / शिसू**

Botanical Name ***Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

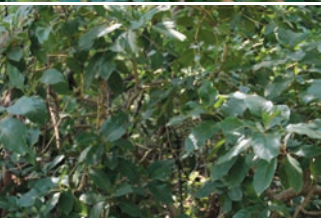
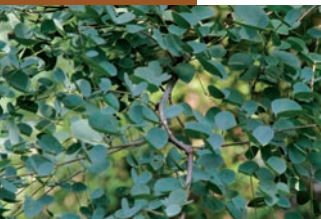
- Branches are drooping.
- Leaves 5-7 foliolate; leaflets rhomboid or elliptic-ovate, acuminate.
- Flowers white or creamy white in axillary panicles.
- Pods flat, 1-2 seeded.

Distribution Planted along bandhs, nullahs, on slopes of hills, towns, and villages, and often grown as an avenue tree

Uses

- Leaves are good fodder.
- Also grown for timber.





Common Name **Anjan / Hardwickia**

Hindi / Marathi **अंजना / अंजन**

Botanical Name **Hardwickia binata Roxb.**

Habit Large to a moderate-sized tree

Sighting at Jain Back side of Biogas Plant

Morphological Characters

- Bark grey.
- Leaflets sessile, obliquely ovate to rhomboid, glabrous.
- Flowers greenish, in slender racemes or terminal panicles.
- Pods strap-shaped, 1-seeded.

Distribution Important tree of deciduous forests. Can grow in shallow, gravelly soil.

Uses

- Leaves form good fodder for livestock.
- Bark used for making ropes.
- Wood is suitable for making frames.





Common Name	Karanj
Hindi / Marathi	करंजी / करंज
Botanical Name	<i>Milletia pinnata</i> (L.) Panigrahi Syn. <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre
Habit	Middle-sized tree
Sighting at Jain	Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
Morphological Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark grey, grey-white, or light black. • Leaves 3-5 or 7-foliolate; leaflets, entire, acuminate, ovate, oblong, or elliptic. • Flowers white or pale pink, in fascicles of short rachis, axillary racemes. • Pods compressed, woody, indehiscent with brown seed.
Distribution	Common along nullahs, rivers, on hill slopes in deciduous forests. Also planted as an avenue tree.
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young twigs are used as a toothbrush. • Oil is obtained from seeds and is helpful in psoriasis, diabetes. • Has broad scope as biodiesel.





Common Name **Bidi Leaf Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **आष्टा / आपटा**

Botanical Name ***Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.**

Habit Small trees

Sighting at Jain Natural Forest area

Morphological Characters

- Bark brown, scabrous.
- Leaves bilobed, glabrous, broader than long, ovate-orbicular; leaflets connate to 2/3 of their length.
- Flowers white or pale-yellow, small in leaf-opposed terminal racemes.
- Pods flat, black pendulous with 10-20 seeds.

Distribution Frequent in deciduous forests, scrubs, and cultivation. Common throughout the region.

Uses

- Fibers are obtained from stem.
- Leaves are used as Bidi wrappers and also as fodder.





<i>Common Name</i>	Hivar
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	रेवंगा / हिवर
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Vachellia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger
<i>Habit</i>	Small trees
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Helipad area
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark grey-white or greenish. • Leaves 2-pinnate; pinnae 4-15; leaflets 8-20 pairs. • Stipular spines up to 1.5 cm long, straight. • Flowers creamy-white, in globose heads, arranged in large, terminal panicles. • Pods flat, brown with 10-20 seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Native to India. Found in scrubs, grasslands, cultivations, etc.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is valuable for making agricultural tools.





Common Name	Mesquite
Hindi / Marathi	बिलायती बबूल, काबुली कीकर / वेडी बाभूळ
Botanical Name	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.
Habit	Small trees
Sighting at Jain	Behind Fruit Processing Unit
Morphological Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branches zigzag. • Leaves 2-pinnate; central rachis ending in a soft spine; leaflets 15-25 pairs; stipular spines straight, long. • Flowers light-green or pale yellow, in dense, axillary spikes. • Pods oblong, flat, yellowish, indehiscent, mesocarp pulpy with 10-25 ovoid or ellipsoid, glossy, brown seeds.
Distribution	Native of tropical America. Naturalized near ponds alongside waste places, canals, nallahs and rivers. Also, light, sandy, or gravelly soils in arid or semi-arid areas.
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stems and branches make good firewood and provide excellent charcoal.





Common Name **Hooked Mimosa**

Hindi / Marathi **बन्दर की राखी, स्याह कांटा / आरकाठी**

Botanical Name ***Mimosa hamata* Willd.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Farm

Morphological Characters

- Stem prickly, glabrescent; branchlets usually reddish-brown, prickles brown.
- Leaves pinnate; leaflets opposite, 5-14 pairs, ovate-oblong.
- Flowers pink in globose, pedunculate axillary heads.
- Pods flat, falcate with brown discoid seeds.

Distribution Common in scrub forests, cultivation, and grasslands.

Uses • Infusion of bark is used against snake bites (local conception).





Common Name	White Teak / Beechwood
Hindi / Marathi	शेवान, श्रीपर्णी / शिवण
Botanical Name	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.
Habit	Tall to medium-sized trees
Sighting at Jain	Near Biogas Plant
Morphological Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grayish-yellow smooth bark. • Leaves broadly ovate, fulvous tomentose beneath, acuminate. • Flowers yellow to yellow-brown, in terminal or axillary panicles. • Drupes obovoid, smooth, with persistent calyx, yellow or orange when ripe.
Distribution	Grows naturally throughout India. Also planted as an avenue along roadsides, gardens, temples, etc.
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is used for the construction of houses and agricultural instruments. • Fruits used in 'Dashmul' of Ayurveda.





Common Name **Teak Wood Plant**

Hindi / Marathi **टीक / साग**

Botanical Name ***Tectona grandis* L. f.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

- Hoary tomentose.
- Leaves elliptic or obovate, acute or acuminate, upper surface scabrous, lower clothed with densely stellate, grey tomentum.
- Flowers white in large terminal cymose panicles.
- Drupes subglobose, with oblong, brown seeds.

Distribution Common in deciduous forest. Also planted as an avenue.

Uses

- Wood is highly valued as timber, useful for house construction and furniture.
- Leaves used for thatching huts.





Common Name **Small-flowered Crape myrtle**

Hindi / Marathi **बकली / बोंडारा**

Botanical Name ***Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb.**

Habit Tall deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near Biotech Lab

Morphological Characters

- Bark ash to brown-colored exfoliating in longitudinal flakes.
- Leaves elliptic-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, glabrous.
- Flowers white, fragrant in axillary and terminal few or many flowered panicles.
- Capsules woody, ellipsoid, dehiscent with winged seeds.

Distribution Common in dry deciduous and mixed forests in most parts of India.

Uses

- Wood is used for construction of huts.





Common Name **Silk Cotton Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **सेमल / काटेसावर**

Botanical Name ***Bombax ceiba* L.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

- Bark grey, glabrous with black, conical prickles.
- Leaves digitately 5-7 foliolate, petiolate, crowded at the end of branches. Leaflets elliptic-lanceolate.
- Flowers crimson, sessile, crowded at the end of leafless branches.
- Capsules woody, 5-valved, with numerous, pyriform seeds packed in white cotton.

Distribution Native to India. Found in deciduous forests, cultivation, along roads. Planted in gardens, temple groves, etc.

Uses

- Flowers, young leaves, and seeds are edible.
- Flowers, gum, and leaves are valued for their medicinal properties.





Common Name **Gum Karaya / Indian-Tragacanth**

Hindi / Marathi **बालि, गूलर / कहांडळ, कड**

Botanical Name ***Sterculia urens* Roxb.**

Habit Medium-sized trees

Sighting at Jain Reserve Forest Area

Morphological Characters

- Bark pale grey or brown, peeling off in papery scales. Younger branches downy-tomentose.
- Leaves palmately lobed, acuminate, cordate; petioles 9-20 cm long.
- Flowers yellow to olive-yellow, in rusty pubescent, terminal panicles.
- Follicles 5, ovoid, oblong, rusty-villous with oblong black seeds.

Distribution Dry, tropical deciduous forests, often associated with *Boswellia serrata*, on hilltops, exposed ridges, rocky crevices, eroded slopes.

Uses

- Gum is obtained from the stem.
- Seeds are edible.





Common Name **Indian Lilac / Persian Lilac / Chinaberry Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **बकायन / बकाम**

Botanical Name ***Melia azedarach* L.**

Habit Moderate-sized trees

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

- Bark dark-brown, longitudinally fissured.
- Leaves 1-3 pinnate; leaflets 3-13, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, glabrous.
- Flowers white with a purple tinge, fragrant in axillary panicles.
- Drupes ellipsoid-oblong, yellow when ripe.

Distribution Occasionally planted as an avenue. Native to Indo-Malayan region.

Uses

- Has timber of high quality.
- Fruits are a source of a flea powder and organic insecticide.





Common Name **Indian Lilac**

Hindi / Marathi **नीम / निम**

Botanical Name ***Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.**

Habit Tree

Sighting at Jain Natural forest

Morphological Characters

- Bark light black, longitudinally furrowed.
- Leaves unipinnate, crowded near the end of branches; leaflets falcate, ovate-lanceolate, and serrate.
- Flowers white, in axillary panicles, fragrant.
- Drupes elliptic-oblong, yellow when ripe with solitary seed.

Distribution Native to India. Planted as an avenue in cities and villages.

Uses

- It is considered as a medicinal ingredient in India, with every part of the plant used medicinally.
- Oil extracted from the seed is strongly antifungal, anthelmintic, antiseptic, and purgative.
- People use the twigs as toothbrushes, where they help to firm up the gums and prevent gum disease.
- Because of insecticidal properties used as organic pesticide and insecticide.





Common Name **Indian Banyan**

Hindi / Marathi **बरगद / वड**

Botanical Name ***Ficus benghalensis* L.**

Habit Large tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Wada

Morphological Characters

- With many aerial roots.
- Leaves coriaceous, ovate or orbicular, obtuse, entire.
- Receptacles 1.5-2 cm in diam., sessile, in pairs, globose, red when ripe.
- Achenes reddish-brown, ovoid.

Distribution Native to the Indian subcontinent. Planted along roadsides and near fields, forests and villages.

Uses

- Twigs are used as a toothbrush.
- Considered sacred in India and has religious importance.





Common Name **Sacred Fig**

Hindi / Marathi **पीपल / पिंपळ**

Botanical Name ***Ficus religiosa* L.**

Habit Large tree

Sighting at Jain Garden area, behind Jain Wada

Morphological Characters

- Bark grey or greyish-black.
- Leaves coriaceous, ovate-round, caudate-acuminate.
- Receptacle in pairs, dark reddish-purple when ripe.
- Achenes smooth.

Distribution Native to the Indian subcontinent. Found in wild as well as planted as avenue in towns and villages.

Uses

- It is worshipped in India.
- Has religious and medicinal significance.





<i>Common Name</i>	Cluster Fig Tree, Indian Fig Tree, Gular Fig
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	गूलर / उंबर
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Reserved Forest Area, etc.
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark is grayish or blackish-brown. • Leaves ovate-oblong, acute. • Receptacles shortly pedunculate on short, leafless warty branches, orange-red when ripe. • Achenes reddish-brown.
<i>Distribution</i>	Common trees in villages, near fields and streams, riverbanks, often found along watercourses. Native to Australia and Tropical Asia.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits are edible. • Worshipped in India.





Common Name **Indian Bat Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **पिपरी / पिंपरी, पिप्री**

Botanical Name ***Ficus amplissima* Rees.**

Habit Tree

Sighting at Jain Near Biotech Lab

Morphological Characters

- Large spreading trees, without aerial roots, with light-grey, smooth bark.
- Leaves ovate-oblong, elliptic-lanceolate, acute.
- Receptacles 1-1.5 cm across, spherical, glabrous, purple when ripe, crowded at the end of branches;
- Achenes ovoid-reniform.

Distribution Native to India. Deciduous forests, open wooded areas, along roadsides, villages, etc.

Uses • Planted for shade.





Common Name **Malabar Plum/ Java Plum**

Hindi / Marathi **जामुन / जांभूळ**

Botanical Name ***Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels.**

Habit Large to a moderate sized tree

Sighting at Jain Near Khadan area

Morphological Characters

- Bark ashy grey, flaking off.
- Leaves opposite, decussate, elliptic, ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, acute or acuminate.
- Flowers fragrant, pale, greenish-white, in cymes.
- Berries oblong or subglobose, dark-purple, one-seeded.

Distribution Most tropical and subtropical forest habitats in India, ranging from evergreen broad leaved to deciduous forests, from wet to reasonably dry areas.

Uses

- Fruits are edible, highly valued for their medicinal properties.
- Seeds and the fruit are diuretic and have important carminative and astringent properties.
- Seeds also reduce blood sugar levels and are useful in the treatment of diabetes.





<i>Common Name</i>	Emblic, Emblic Myrobalan, Indian Gooseberry
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	आँवला / आवळा
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Small deciduous tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Nursery Office
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark greenish-grey or reddish. • Leaves distichous, close-set, linear. • Flowers are tiny, greenish-yellow, densely fascicled on new shoots, often below the leaves. • Drupes fleshy, globose, with six, obscure vertical furrows, acidic.
<i>Distribution</i>	Tropical dry deciduous forests, mixed forests, village and temple groves, etc. Widespread throughout India.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits are edible and, a rich source of ascorbic acid. • Highly valued for its medicinal properties.





Common Name **Bamboo**

Hindi / Marathi **बांस / बांबू**

Botanical Name ***Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees**

Habit Perennial grass

Sighting at Jain Near Greenhouse

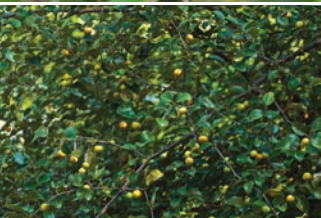
Morphological • Culms tufted, terete, grooved.

- Characters*
- Leaves: sheaths compressed, 5-12 cm long, glabrous, ligule ciliate, short; blades flat, narrowly linear, apex acuminate.
 - Racemes 1-7, digitate or sub-digitate on hairy peduncles.
 - Grains fusiform.

Distribution Common along river banks and water-courses. Forming dense thickets in deciduous forests. Widely found in India and also planted in gardens, temple groves, and homes.

- Uses*
- Young stems cooked as a vegetable.
 - Stems are used for various purposes such as scaffolding, bridges, poles, agricultural implements, and other large bamboo implements.
 - They are also split and used to make other items such as walking sticks, furniture, and baskets





Common Name	Indian Jujube, Indian Plum, Chinese Date
Hindi / Marathi	बेर / मेहरून बोर
Botanical Name	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.
Habit	Evergreen shrub or small tree
Sighting at Jain	Near Natural Forest
Morphological Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erect or wide-spreading, with gracefully drooping thorny branches. • Leaves ovate-elliptic to suborbicular-ovate, rounded at both ends, whitish tomentose beneath; petiole up to 1.5, prickles in pairs. • Flowers greenish-yellow in cymes. • Drupes are globose to ovoid, fleshy.
Distribution	Found in arid regions, scrubs, cultivation, riverbanks, hill slopes, etc. Widely naturalized throughout India.
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits are edible. • A valuable commercial fruit crop. • Also useful as a living fence.





Common Name **Wood-Apple, Elephant-Apple, Monkey Fruit, Curd Fruit**

Hindi / Marathi **कैथा / कवठ**

Botanical Name ***Limonia acidissima* L.**

Habit Moderate-sized deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Across Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Morphological Characters

- With sharp straight spines. Bark grayish.
- Leaves alternate, imparipinnate; petiole and rachis flat, often narrowly winged.
- Leaflets 3-9, opposite.
- Flowers pale greenish-yellow, minor in lateral or terminal panicles.
- Berries 4-5 cm in diameter, globose, indehiscent with many seeds embedded in pulp.

Distribution Occasional in forests, open wooded areas, and cultivation. Also planted. Native to India.

Uses

- Fruits eaten raw or made into jellies, jams, chutneys, sharbats, etc.
- Used mainly as a liver tonic to stimulate the digestive system.
- Pulp of the fruit, especially when unripe, is used to treat diarrhea and dysentery.





<i>Common Name</i>	Golden Apple / Stone Apple
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	बेल, बेलपत्थर / बेल
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa
<i>Habit</i>	Medium-sized, deciduous trees armed with thorns
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees with grayish-white or grey-brown bark. • Leaves pinnately 3-foliate, petiolate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, acuminate. • Flowers greenish or creamy-white, scented in axillary panicles. • Fruit globose with grey rind and thick, orange, sweet pulp, and pale brown seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Occasional in wooded areas. Planted in temple groves and gardens. Listed as near threatened in IUCN red data list. Native to India.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits eaten raw or made into jams, jellies, or drinks. • Fruits contain coumarins, flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, oil, laxative, and demulcent properties. • Leaves are astringent and are used in the treatment of peptic ulcers. • Leaves are used for worshipping Lord 'Shiva'.





Common Name **Moha Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **महुआ / मोहा**

Botanical Name ***Madhuca longifolia* (J.Konig) J.F.Macbr.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near Goshala

Morphological Characters

- Bark black, grayish-black longitudinally fissured.
- Leaves coriaceous, elliptic, elliptic-obovate.
- Flowers creamy white in dense clusters at the end of branches.
- Berries ovoid, 1-4 seeded.

Distribution Found mainly in the central and north Indian plains and forests. A prominent tree in tropical mixed deciduous forests in India

Uses

- Flowers are eaten fresh as well as dried.
- Beverage called 'Mahuda' prepared from flowers.
- Seed-oil is edible.





Common Name **Tree of Heaven**

Hindi / Marathi **माहरुख, भूतझाड़ / महावृक्ष**

Botanical Name ***Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Morphological Characters

- Bark smooth, grey, whitish.
- Leaves pinnate, crowded at the end of branches. Leaflets 5-14 pairs, alternate or sub-opposite, oblong-lanceolate.
- Flowers dull yellow in large, axillary, lax, terminal panicles.
- Fruit is a spindle-shaped samara with a single oblong, glabrous seed.

Distribution Grown along roads, fields, and rivers. Occasional on the fringe of the forest.

Uses

- Bark is febrifuge and tonic.
- Tree is used in the matchstick industry, fodder for goats, and is one of the best trees used to trap Suspended Particulate Matter.





Common Name **Indian Elm / Jungle Cork Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **बन्दरबांटी, चिल बिल / वावळा**

Botanical Name ***Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.**

Habit Large deciduous tree

Sighting at Jain Near 5 No. Bungalow

Morphological Characters

- Large, spreading, almost glabrous trees.
- Bark is grayish-white or ash-coloured, smooth, exfoliating into small scales.
- Leaves ovate, abruptly acuminate, rounded or sub-cordate, coriaceous.
- Flowers minute, greenish-yellow, in short racemes or fascicles from the axils of fallen leaves.
- Fruit a samara, flat, winged, oblong-orbicular, with ovate-oblong seeds.

Distribution Frequent in hill forests. Also planted as an avenue along road sides, gardens, etc.

Uses

- Seeds are edible.
- Bark is used in fish-killing.
- Also used as timber, which makes cheap furniture, and as firewood in rural parts.



SHRUBS AND HERBS







Common Name **Malabar Nut, Adulsa**

Hindi / Marathi **वसाका, अडूसा / अडुळसा**

Botanical Name ***Justicia adhatoda* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

- Erect, branched, glabrous shrubs.
- Leaves lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate.
- Flowers white in axillary and terminal dense spikes.
- Capsules brown, hard, 4-seeded.

Distribution Common throughout the region, but not in the wild. Naturalized at some places and planted in home gardens for medicinal properties.

Uses

- Leaves are useful in cough syrup.





Common Name **Apple of Sodom, Rubber Bush**

Hindi / Marathi **अर्क, आंखा / रुई**

Botanical Name ***Calotropis procera* (Aiton) W.T.Aiton**

Habit **Shrub**

Sighting at Jain **Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)**

Morphological Characters

- Erect shrubs with young parts clothed with cottony pubescens.
- Leaves thick, broadly ovate, ovate-oblong.
- Flowers purple with darker tips in the terminal, sub umbellate cymes.
- Follicles in pairs with numerous light brown seeds.

Distribution Common throughout the Indian subcontinent. A weed along degraded roadsides, lagoon edges and in overgrazed native pastures. Has a preference for and is often dominant in areas of abandoned cultivation, especially in sandy soils in areas of low rainfall.

Uses

- Leaves are used for religious purposes.



Common Name **Barbados Nut / Purging Nut**
Hindi / Marathi **रतनजोत, जंगली एरंडी / मोगली एरंड**

Botanical Name ***Jatropha curcas* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)

Morphological Characters

- Soft-wooded shrubs with watery juice.
- Leaves broadly ovate to reniform, entire or 3-5 lobed.
- Flowers greenish, in axillary dichotomous cymes.
- Capsules yellow, globose.

Distribution Native of Tropical America. Occasional along river banks, roadsides. Cultivated for biodiesel.

Uses

- Plant is widely cultivated in the tropics as a living fence in fields and settlements.
- *Jatropha* oil is an environmentally safe, cost-effective renewable source of non-conventional energy and a promising substitute for diesel, kerosene, and other fuels.





Common Name **Five Leaved Chaste Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **निर्गुण्डी / निर्गुडी**

Botanical Name ***Vitex negundo* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Anywhere in Jain Hill and Jain Valley

Morphological Characters

- Bark ashy-grey.
- Leaves often 3-5 foliolate; leaflets elliptic to lanceolate.
- Flowers pale bluish-purple, in a large terminal panicle.
- Drupes dark purple or black, globose, with persistent calyx.

Distribution It is native to tropical Eastern and Southern Africa and Asia. Widely naturalized elsewhere. Common along river banks, nullahs, grasslands and open forests.

Uses

- It is cultivated as a hedge and medicinal plant.
- Tea is made from the roots and leaves.
- Young stems are used in basket making and for making wattles.
- Leaves have insecticidal properties and are used to repel insects in grain stores.
- It is a good butterfly attractor.



Common Name **Mehndi / Henna**

Hindi / Marathi **मेहंदी / मेहंदी**

Botanical Name ***Lawsonia inermis* L.**

Habit **Shrub**

Sighting at Jain **Behind Jain Wada Office**

Morphological Characters

- Bark brown or grey. Branchlets are spine-tipped.
- Leaves opposite, entire, broadly lanceolate or ovate-elliptic.
- Flowers greenish-yellow, in axillary panicles.
- Capsule globose, dark brown, dehiscent irregularly with many brown seeds.

Distribution **Found along hedges and forest roads. A native of North America and Australia.**

Uses

- Leaves are used to dye palms in auspicious ceremonies.
- Plant is beneficial as a hedge.
- It is traditionally planted as a windbreak in vineyards.





<i>Common Name</i>	East Indian Screw Tree, Nut Leaved Screw Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	नेवारी, मरोड़ फली / मुरुडशेंग
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Shrub
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Across Jain Hill and Jain Valley
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark smooth, pale, or dark brown. • Leaves bifarious, broadly ovate-oblong or roundish, crenate, serrate, scabrid. • Flowers in axillary clusters. • Follicles, spirally twisted, woody with reddish, brown seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Tropical Asian plant. Found in dry deciduous forests, scrub, dry grasslands on slopes.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paste of dried fruits is given for stomachache and dysentery in children.



Common Name **Dhaman / Chopdal**

Hindi / Marathi **फालसा / धामण**

Botanical Name ***Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl.**

Habit Small tree or shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill and Jain Valley area, Large Scale Plantation

Morphological Characters

- Leaves broadly ovate to suborbicular, obliquely cordate at base, crenate-serrate, acuminate.
- Flowers yellow, in axillary umbellate cymes. Drupes globose, black.

Distribution Open woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, deciduous forests across India.

Uses

- Good fodder for goats.
- Fruit is antioxidant.





<i>Common Name</i>	Desert Date, Soapberry Tree, Soap Berry Bush, Egyptian Balsam, Zachum Oil Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	हिंगोट / हिंगणबेट
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Delile
<i>Habit</i>	Shrub
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Behind Mango Plantation
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark grayish. Armed with straight thorns. • Leaves 2-foliolate; leaflets elliptic-oblong, obovate-oblong, glaucous green, concave. • Flowers are short, axillary, grey-hairy cymes or fascicles, fragrant. • Drupes ovoid yellow-green when ripe, fleshy with one seed.
<i>Distribution</i>	Native to Africa. Found occasionally in scrub forests.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bark is used for fish-poisoning. • Fruits used as detergents.



<i>Common Name</i>	Avaram Senna
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	सनाय, सेन्ना / तरवड
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Senna auriculata</i> (L.) Roxb.
<i>Habit</i>	Much branched bushy shrubs
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Mango Plantation
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branches are downy. • Leaves 8-12 long; leaflets 5-12 pairs, oblong-obovate. • Flowers bright-yellow, in axillary corymbose racemes. • Pods flat, papery, with many seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Common throughout India. Scrubs, grasslands, cultivation and lightly wooded areas.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot lavigated leaves are applied on dislocated bones. • Leaf juice is used for inflammation and rheumatism. • Twigs are used as a toothbrush. • Also used as feed for goats and sheeps.





<i>Common Name</i>	Sicklepod Senna
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	छकुंड, चक्रमर्द / टाकळा, तरोटा
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb.
<i>Habit</i>	Herbs
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Jain Sagar (Bhaucha Dhakka)
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffruticose, glabrous, herbs. • Leaves 4-12 cm long; three leaflets pairs, orbicular to obovate. • Flowers yellow with a reddish tinge, in subsessile, axillary pairs. • Pods are falcate with 20-30 oblong seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Native of Australia. Common in forest areas, in shady habitats and forms pure stands.
<i>Uses</i>	Leaves are used as a vegetable. Leaf juice is also useful in eczema.



<i>Common Name</i>	White Wild Musk Mallow
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	जंगली भिंडी / रान भेंडी
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.
<i>Habit</i>	Herbs
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Goshala
<i>Morphological Characters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem prickly. • Leaves 3-5 lobed, strigose. • Flowers white, dark purple within, solitary in terminal racemes. • Capsule is ovoid with black seeds.
<i>Distribution</i>	Native the North and East Africa, Madagascar, Indomalaya and Northern Australia. Occasional in waste places, on the 'bandh's of fields, along roadsides, etc.
<i>Uses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality fiber is obtained from the stems. • Leaves, crushed with salted water, are used as a treatment against diarrhea.





CULTIVATED AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS







Common Name **Mango**

Hindi / Marathi **आम / आंबा**

Botanical Name ***Mangifera indica* L.**

Habit Large tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Valued mainly for its edible fruits, both green and ripe.





<i>Common Name</i>	False Ashoka / High Mast Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	अशोक-भेड़, देवदारु, नकली अशोक / खोटा अशोक
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites
<i>Habit</i>	Small to medium-sized tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden
<i>Uses</i>	Planted as an avenue for its characteristics foliage. It can be pruned into various shapes and maintained in required sizes.





<i>Common Name</i>	Devil's Tree / Black-board Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	छितवन, सप्तपर्ण / सप्तपर्णी
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Moderate-sized tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Kantai Chairman's Office
<i>Uses</i>	Regarded as suitable for pulp and paper production. Wood is also used for making coffins and school blackboards.





Common Name **Frangipani**

Hindi / Marathi **गुलाचिन, चम्पा / चाफा**

Botanical Name ***Plumeria rubra* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden, Gandhi Teerth, etc.

Uses Widely planted for its beautiful flowers. It flowers throughout the year.





Common Name **Oleander**

Hindi / Marathi **कनेर / कन्हेर**

Botanical Name ***Nerium oleander* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden

Uses Cultivated worldwide in temperate and subtropical areas as an ornamental and landscaping plant.





Common Name **Yellow Oleander**

Hindi / Marathi **पीली कनेर / बिट्टी कन्हेर**

Botanical Name ***Cascabela thevetia* (L.) Lippold**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills and Jain Valley Garden

Uses Cultivated as an ornamental plant and planted as a large flowering shrub in gardens and parks in temperate regions.





Common Name	Pinwheel Flower
Hindi / Marathi	चांदनी, तगरी / चांदणी
Botanical Name	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.
Habit	Evergreen shrub
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill Garden
Uses	Grown in gardens and around houses for its attractive flowers and foliage. Flowers keep blooming round the year.





Common Name **Allamanda Flower**

Hindi / Marathi **एलामान्डा / अलमेंडा**

Botanical Name ***Allamanda cathartica* L.**

Habit Straggling or scandent shrubs

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill Garden

Uses Planted in gardens as ornamental.





Common Name **Coconut Palm**

Hindi / Marathi **नारियल / नारळ**

Botanical Name ***Cocos nucifera* L.**

Habit Tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill Garden (VIP Gate)

Uses It is grown throughout the tropics for decoration and highly valued fruits.





<i>Common Name</i>	Fishtail Palm
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	माड़ी / फिशटेल पाम
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Caryota mitis</i> Lour.
<i>Habit</i>	Tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hill Garden (Hira Bungalow)
<i>Uses</i>	Planted for ornamental purposes.





Common Name	Areca Palm
Hindi / Marathi	एरेका पाम / अरेका पाम
Botanical Name	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i> (H.Wendl.) Beentje & J.Dransf.
Habit	Tree
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill Garden (Hira Bungalow)
Uses	It is grown as an ornamental plant in tropical and subtropical regions, and elsewhere indoors as a houseplant.





<i>Common Name</i>	Bottle Palm
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	बोटल पाम / रॉयल पाम
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook
<i>Habit</i>	Tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hill Garden (Goshala)
<i>Uses</i>	Grown as an ornamental due to its specific shape.





Common Name **Yellow Trumpet Flower**

Hindi / Marathi **पीलिया / टेकोमा**

Botanical Name ***Tecoma stans* L.**

Habit Large shrubs

Sighting at Jain Garden area, Shraddha Dham

Uses Planted for ornamental purposes because of its almost throughout the year flowering.





<i>Common Name</i>	Indian Cork Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	नीम चमेली / आकाशनिम / बुच
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L. f.
<i>Habit</i>	Tall trees
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Chairman's Office(Kantai)
<i>Uses</i>	Planted in avenues and gardens for its fragrant flowers. Flowering occurs more or less throughout the year.





Common Name **Papaya**

Hindi / Marathi **पपीता / पपई**

Botanical Name ***Carica papaya* L.**

Habit Soft-wooded tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Planted throughout the region, near houses and fields for its edible fruits. Planted commercially for fruits.





<i>Common Name</i>	Whistling Pine Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	जंगली सरू / सुरु
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.
<i>Habit</i>	Tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Kantai Chairman's Office
<i>Uses</i>	Planted as an ornamental tree. The wood of this tree is used for shingles, fencing, and is said to make excellent hot-burning firewood.





Common Name	Indian Almond
Hindi / Marathi	जंगली बादाम / देशी बदाम
Botanical Name	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
Habit	Tree
Sighting at Jain	Jain Hill, Jain Valley Garden
Uses	Planted as an avenue for its dense foliage.





<i>Common Name</i>	Rangoon Creeper / Chinese Honeysuckle
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	मधुमालती / मधुमालती
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Combretum indicum</i> (L.) DeFilipps
<i>Habit</i>	Large straggling shrubs or twining climber
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hills Garden, Bhauncha Dhhaka
<i>Uses</i>	Widely cultivated as an ornamental for its showy flowers and as a hedge climber.



Common Name **Morning Glory**

Hindi / Marathi **नीली बेल / गारवेल**

Botanical Name ***Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet**

Habit Herbaceous climber

Sighting at Jain Kantai Chairman Office, Jain Hills

Uses Planted as an ornamental for its showy purple flowers and to cover fences and walls. It blooms throughout the year.





Common Name **Thujas**

Hindi / Marathi **मोरपंखी / मोरपंखी / विद्या**

Botanical Name ***Thuja sp.***

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills garden

Uses An ornamental shrub, particularly for screens and hedges, in gardens, parks.





Common Name **Acalypha / Copperleaf Plant**

Hindi / Marathi **कुप्पी, कुप्पीखोखली / अँकलिफा**

Botanical Name **Acalypha wilkesiana Mull.Arg.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden

Uses Planted as ornamental in gardens for foliage that is more beautiful and colorful than many flowers. It also has showy catkins.





Common Name **Butterfly Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **कनियार, लाल कचनार / कांचन**

Botanical Name ***Bauhinia purpurea* L.**

Habit Small to medium-sized tree

Sighting at Jain Near Hasti Bungalow

Uses Planted in gardens and roadsides as an ornamental tree, for its beautiful flowers and foliage. Mature leaves are used as Bidi wrappers.



Common Name **Yellow Flame Tree / Copperpod**

Hindi / Marathi **पीला गुलमोहर / पित्तमोहर**

Botanical Name ***Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K. Heyne**

Habit Tall trees

Sighting at Jain Near Chairman's Office(Kantai)

Uses Widely grown in tropical regions as an ornamental tree. The tree has a dense, spreading crown and so is widely appreciated for providing shade.





Common Name **Flame Tree / Flamboyant Tree**

Hindi / Marathi **गुलमोहर / गुलमोहर**

Botanical Name ***Delonix regia* (Boj. ex Hook.) Raf.**

Habit Trees with spreading crown

Sighting at Jain Near Chairman's Office(Kantai)

Uses Grown as an ornamental tree for its dazzling display of orange-red flowers.



Common Name **Peacock Flower**

Hindi / Marathi **गुलुटेरा / शंखासुर**

Botanical Name ***Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw.**

Habit Tall shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden, Shraddha Dham

Uses Widely cultivated for its striking inflorescence in yellow, red and orange. Also planted in groups to form hedgerows.





Common Name **Holy Basil**

Hindi / Marathi **तुलसी / तुलसी**

Botanical Name ***Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.
Syn. *Ocimum sanctum* L.**

Habit Much branched, erect, subshrub

Sighting at Jain Near Gauri Bungalow

Uses Highly valued for its medicinal properties. It is worshipped in India. Decoction of leaves used for cough and asthma. Fresh leaves are crushed and used in the treatment of skin diseases.





Common Name **Pomegranate**

Hindi / Marathi **अनार / डाळींब**

Botanical Name ***Punica granatum L.***

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Planted in house-hold gardens and orchards for edible fruits. Fruits have both commercial and medicinal significance.





Common Name **Hibiscus**

Hindi / Marathi **गुढल / जास्वंद**

Botanical Name ***Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* (Linnaeus)**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden

Uses Widely cultivated in gardens for its large, showy flowers.



<i>Common Name</i>	Rubber Tree
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	रबर का पेड़ / रबराचे झाड
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb.
<i>Habit</i>	Tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Jain Valley, Food plant
<i>Uses</i>	Planted as an ornamental for its dense foliage.





Common Name **Banana**

Hindi / Marathi **केला / केळी**

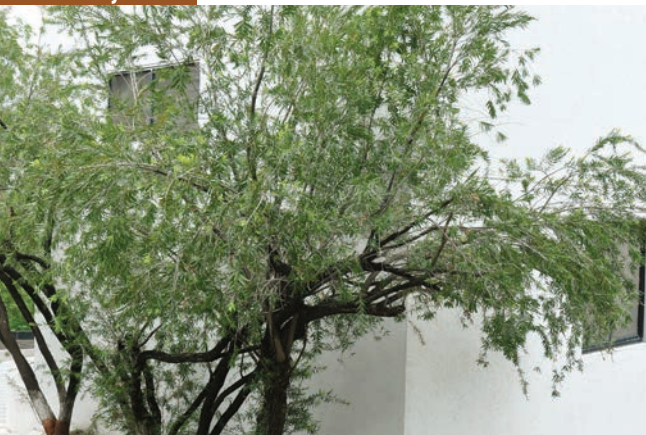
Botanical Name ***Musa acuminata* Colla**

Habit Tree-like perennial herb

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Edible fruit. Grown commercially. Also planted as an ornamental plant for its striking shape and foliage.





<i>Common Name</i>	Bottle Brush
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	बोटल बुरुश, चील / बॉटल ब्रश
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> (Curtis) Skeels
<i>Habit</i>	Evergreen small trees
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hill Garden
<i>Uses</i>	Widely cultivated in gardens for its showy red flower spikes, present over most of the year.





Common Name **Guava**

Hindi / Marathi **अमरूद / पेरू**

Botanical Name ***Psidium guajava* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions around the world for edible fruits.





Common Name **Bougainvillea**

Hindi / Marathi **बूगनबेल / बोगनवेल**

Botanical Name ***Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.**

Habit Woody vine or shrub

Sighting at Jain Gandhi Teerth, Jain Hills, Jain Valley Garden.

Uses It is widely planted as an ornamental and as a live hedge, as it flowers throughout the year.





<i>Common Name</i>	White Jasmine
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	चमेली / चमेली
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i> Franch
<i>Habit</i>	Twining climber
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hills Garden
<i>Uses</i>	They are planted to cover walls or fences and for fragrant, white, trumpet shaped flowers.



<i>Common Name</i>	Arabian Jasmine
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	मोगरा / मोगरा
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Aiton
<i>Habit</i>	Small shrub or vine
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Valley and Jain Hills Garden area
<i>Uses</i>	Widely grown throughout the tropics as an ornamental plant for its strongly scented flowers. It is also harvested for commercial purposes.





Common Name **Jui**

Hindi / Marathi **जूही / जुई**

Botanical Name ***Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl**

Habit Climbing shrub

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills Garden area

Uses A beautiful flowering plant, with a weighty gardenia type scent, cultivated as an ornamental plant in gardens.





Common Name **Rose**

Hindi / Marathi **गुलाब / गुलाब**

Botanical Name ***Rosa sp.***

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Hasti Bungalow

Uses Planted as an ornamental flowering plant for its beautiful flowers.





<i>Common Name</i>	Kadam
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	कदम्ब / कदंब
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser
<i>Habit</i>	Large to a moderate-sized tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Near Goshala and Gandhi Teerth turn
<i>Uses</i>	Fruits and inflorescence are both reported to be edible. Planted as an ornamental plant for its foliage, in gardens and along the roads.





Common Name **Ixora**

Hindi / Marathi **रुग्मिनी, रुक्मिणी / बाकोळ**

Botanical Name ***Ixora coccinea* L.**

Habit **Shrub**

Sighting at Jain **Jain Hill and Jain Valley Garden**

Uses **One of the most popular flowering shrubs cultivated in gardens for ornamental purpose, for its handsome inflorescence.**





Common Name **Lemon**

Hindi / Marathi **निम्बू / लिंबू**

Botanical Name ***Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck**

Habit Small tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Planted for ellipsoidal yellow fruits for culinary and non-culinary purposes.





<i>Common Name</i>	Sweet Lime
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	मौसंबी / मोसंबी
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Citrus limetta</i> Risso
<i>Habit</i>	Small tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hills
<i>Uses</i>	Planted for commercial purposes for fruits.





<i>Common Name</i>	Orange
<i>Hindi / Marathi</i>	नारंगी / संत्री
<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
<i>Habit</i>	Small tree
<i>Sighting at Jain</i>	Jain Hills
<i>Uses</i>	Planted for commercial purposes for fruits.



Common Name **Spanish Cherry**

Hindi / Marathi **मौलसिरी / बकुळ**

Botanical Name ***Mimusops elengi* L.**

Habit Medium-sized evergreen tree

Sighting at Jain Jain Hill garden

Uses Planted in gardens for its sweet-smelling flowers and dense foliage. Fruits are edible.





Common Name **Sapodilla**

Hindi / Marathi **चीकू / चिकू**

Botanical Name ***Manilkara zapota* (L.) P.Royen**

Habit Trees

Sighting at Jain Jain Hills

Uses Planted in gardens and orchards for edible fruits.





Common Name **Day-Blooming Jasmine**

Hindi / Marathi **दिन का राजा / दिन का राजा**

Botanical Name ***Cestrum diurnum* L.**

Habit Shrub

Sighting at Jain Rani Bungalow Garden, Jain Hills

Uses Planted as ornamental with sweet scented flowers, often used for hedges, screens, and borders in gardens.



Glossary of Terms

<i>Achenes</i>	a small, dry one-seeded fruit that does not open to release the seed
<i>Acuminate</i>	tapering into a long point
<i>Alike</i>	similar in appearance
<i>Arboreal</i>	living in trees
<i>Breeding-plumage</i>	specialized colorful & prominent plumage assumed by the males in breeding season
<i>Brood parasitism</i>	phenomenon characterized by a bird of one species laying its eggs in the nest of a bird of another species and giving no parental care to the eggs
<i>Cephalothorax</i>	the fused head and thorax of spiders and other chelicerate arthropods
<i>Congregation</i>	a gathering or collection of animals
<i>Coriaceous</i>	leathery
<i>Crenate</i>	leaf margin with rounded teeth
<i>Crepuscular</i>	appearing or active in twilight, dusk
<i>Crustacean</i>	an aquatic arthropod, such as a crab, lobster, shrimp etc
<i>Culmen</i>	the upper ridge of a bird's bill
<i>Culms</i>	the hollow stem of a grass or cereal plant
<i>Cymes</i>	branched inflorescence with central branches terminating in a flower which matures first
<i>Dehiscent</i>	(of a pod, a type of fruit) characterized by splitting or bursting open
<i>Demulcent</i>	relieving inflammation or irritation
<i>Detritivore</i>	an animal feeding on dead organic material, especially plant detritus
<i>Distichous</i>	arranged alternately in two vertical rows on opposite sides of an axis
<i>Disyllabic</i>	consisting of two distinct sounds
<i>Diurnal</i>	active during the day
<i>Drupe</i>	a fleshy fruit with thin skin and a central stone containing the seed
<i>Envenomation</i>	an act or instance of poisoning by venom (as of a snake, scorpion or spider)
<i>Fascicled</i>	bundle of flowers growing crowded together
<i>Febrifuge</i>	a medicine used to reduce fever
<i>Forage</i>	search for food
<i>Frugivore</i>	an animal that feeds on fruit
<i>Glabrous</i>	free from hair or down; smooth
<i>Glabrous</i>	smooth
<i>Granivore</i>	to feed on seeds or grains

<i>Gregarious</i>	living in flocks or loosely organized communities, sociable
<i>Grooved</i>	having long, narrow channel or depression on surface
<i>Habit (animals)</i>	behaviour
<i>Habit (plants)</i>	growth form of a plant i. e. tree, shrub, herb or climber
<i>Habitat</i>	the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism
<i>Heronry</i>	a breeding colony of herons, storks, egrets, typically in a group of trees
<i>Hibernate</i>	spend the winter in a dormant state
<i>Hoary</i>	greyish white
<i>Imparipinnate</i>	(of pinnate leaves) having a terminal unpaired leaflet.
<i>Indehiscent</i>	fruit not splitting open
<i>Inflorescence</i>	cluster of flowers
<i>Invertebrate</i>	an animal lacking a backbone, such as an arthropod, mollusc, annelid, coelenterate, etc.
<i>Larva</i>	an immature form of other animals that undergo some metamorphosis
<i>Ligule</i>	a thin appendage of a foliage leaf and especially of the sheath of a blade of grass
<i>Mangrove</i>	a tree or shrub growing in tidal, coastal swamps, having numerous tangled roots growing above ground forming dense thickets
<i>Mesocarp</i>	the middle layer of the pericarp of a fruit
<i>Migratory</i>	denoting an animal that migrates for breeding or feeding
<i>Molluscs</i>	an invertebrate of a large phylum which includes snails, slugs, mussels, and octopuses
<i>Mud-puddling</i>	(common behaviour in butterflies) seeking out nutrients from rotting plant matter, mud and carrion; sucking up the fluid, minerals from mud
<i>Nocturnal</i>	appearing or active during night
<i>Omnivore</i>	animal that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin
<i>Open country</i>	land that is not covered with scrub, or that has few trees
<i>Opportunist</i>	a species with a low level of specialisation that is either capable of adapting to varied living conditions
<i>Panicles</i>	a loose branching cluster of flowers
<i>Passerine</i>	relating to or denoting birds of a large order distinguished by having feet that are adapted for perching
<i>Polyandrous</i>	the state or practice of having more than one husband or male mate at one time
<i>Polygamous</i>	typically having more than one female mate
<i>Pugnacious</i>	eager or quick to quarrel, or fight

<i>Pyriform</i>	pear shaped
<i>Racemes</i>	Unbranched elongate inflorescence with stalked flowers, blooming from base to apex
<i>Raptor</i>	carnivorous bird; bird that primarily hunts and feeds on other birds and animals
<i>Receptacle</i>	enlarged top part of peduncle
<i>Reniform</i>	kidney shaped
<i>Resident</i>	remaining in an area throughout the year; non-migratory
<i>Roost</i>	a place where birds regularly settle or congregate to rest at night, or where bats congregate to rest in the day
<i>Ruminant</i>	an even-toed ungulate mammal that chews the cud regurgitated from its rumen
<i>Samara</i>	one seeded, winged fruit
<i>Scabrid</i>	rough
<i>Scrub country</i>	scrub land having few trees
<i>Sedentary</i>	inhabiting the same locality throughout life; not migratory
<i>Serrate</i>	leaf margin with sharp inclined teeth
<i>Solitary</i>	single; existing alone; living alone
<i>Suffruticose</i>	woody and perennial at the base but remaining herbaceous above
<i>Syncarp</i>	a fleshy multiple fruit
<i>Terete</i>	cylindrical, rounded in cross section
<i>Terrestrial</i>	living on land
<i>Tomentose</i>	covered with woolly matted hairs
<i>Tufted</i>	growing in bunch or collection of grass, held together at base
<i>Vociferous</i>	loud and forceful
<i>Wisps</i>	a flock of snipe
<i>Wooded country</i>	area covered with or abounding in woods or trees

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1.	Grass Jewel	छोटी रत्नमाला	107
2.	Tiny Grass Blue	चिंगी	108
3.	Rounded Pierrot	पट्टेरी कवडा	109
4.	Common Pierrot	कवडा	110
5.	Red Pierrot	लाल कवडा	111
6.	Gram Blue	निलय	112
7.	Dark Grass Blue	गडद गवत्या	113
Nymphalidae			
8.	Angled Caster	कोनेरी एरंडक	114
9.	Plain Tiger	रुईकर	115
10.	Striped Tiger	पट्टेरी रुईकर	116
11.	Common Crow	हबशी	117
12.	Common Leopard	बिट्टी	118
13.	Baronet	झिंगोरी	119
14.	Blue Tiger	निल रुईकर	120
15.	Lemon Pansy	पितनेत्री भिरभिरि	121
16.	Blue Pansy	निल भिरभिरि	122
17.	Great Eggfly	मोठा चांदवा	123
18.	Danaid Eggfly	छोटा चांदवा	124
19.	Common Evening Brown	सांजपरी	125
20.	Tawny Caster	कृष्णकमलिनी	126
Papilionidae			
21.	Common Mormon	बहुरूपी	127
22.	Lime Butterfly	लिंबाळी	128
23.	Crimson Rose	किरमिजी मदालसा	129
24.	Common Rose	गुलाबी मदालसा	130
25.	Tailed Jay	अशोकासक्त	131
Pieridae			
26.	Common Emigrant	भटक्या	132
27.	Mottled Emigrant	चट्टेरी भटक्या	133
28.	Common Grass Yellow	तृण पिलाती	134
29.	Spotless Grass Yellow	निरंक तृण पिलाती	135
30.	Common Gull	कवडसा	136
31.	Pioneer	गौरांग	137
32.	Crimson Tip	केशरटोक्या	138
33.	Small Orange Tip	छोटा शेंदूरटोक्या	139
Saturniidae, Moth			
34.	Tussar Silk Moth	रेशीम पतंग	140
35.	Moon Moth	चांदवा पतंग	141

MAMMALS			
Sr.	Comman Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Bovidae			
1.	Indian Blue Bull	रज, निल (नर), निलगाय (मादा) / निलगाय, रोही	145
2.	Cow	गाय / गाय	146
3.	Buffalo	भैंस / म्हैस	147
4.	Goat	बकरी / बकरी, शेळी	148
5.	Sheep	भेड़ / मेंढी	149
Camelidae			
6.	Camel	ऊँट / उंट	150
Canidae			
7.	Dog	कुत्ता / कुत्रा	151
Cercopithecidae			
8.	Common Grey Langur or Hanuman Langur	लंगूर / वानर	152
Equidae			
9.	Horse	घोड़ा / घोडा	153
Felidae			
10.	Wild Cat/ Jungle Cat	जंगली बिल्ली / रान मांजर	154
11.	Leopard	तेंदुआ / बिबट्या	155
12.	Cat	बिल्ली / मांजर	156
Herpestidae			
13.	Common Mongoose/ Indian Grey Mongoose	नेवला / मुंगुस	157
Leporidae			
14.	Indian Wild Hare	शशक, खरहा / रान ससा	158
Muridae			
15.	Little Indian Field Mouse	मूषक / उंदीर	159
Pteropodidae			
16.	Flying Fox	गादुर, वल्गुल / वटवाघुळ	160
Rhinopomatidae			
17.	Mouse-tailed Bat	चमगादड़ / उंदीर शेपटीचे वटवाघुळ	161
Sciuridae			
18.	Indian Palm Squirrel / Three-striped Palm Squirrel	गिलहरी / खारूताई	162
Suidae			
19.	Indian Wild Boar	जंगली सुअर / रान डुक्कर	163
Viverridae			
20.	Asian Palm Civet or Toddy Cat	बिज्जू, ताड़- गन्धबिलाव, ताड़- गंधमाजरी / उदमांजर	164

REPTILES			
Sr.	Comman Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Agamidae			
1.	Oriental Garden Lizard	छिपकली / सरडा	167
Boidae			
2.	Red Sand Boa	दोमुँही / मांडूळ	168
Chamaeleonidae			
3.	Indian Chameleon	गिरगिट / शॅमेलीऑन	169
Colubridae			
4.	Checkered Keelback	जल सर्प, पनियाँ साँप / दिवड	170
5.	Banded Racer	धावक / धूळ-नागीण	171
6.	Rat Snake	धामन, घोडा-पछाड़ / धामण	172
7.	Dumeril's Black-headed Snake	काले सिर का सांप / काळ-तोंड्या	173
Elapidae			
8.	Spectacled Cobra	नाग / नाग	174
Trionychidae			
9.	Indian Flapshell Turtle	कछुआ / कासव	175
Varanidae			
10.	Common Indian Monitor Lizard	गोह / घोरपड	176
Viperidae			
11.	Russell's Viper	दबौया सांप, रसेल सांप / घोणस	177

AMPHIBIANS			
Sr.	Comman Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Dicroglossidae			
1.	Frog / Indian Bullfrog / Asian Bullfrog	बड़ा मेंढक / बेडूक	178
Rhacophoridae			
2.	Common Tree Frog	वृक्षारोही मेंढक / झाड बेडूक	179

OTHER CREATURES			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Achatinidae			
1.	African Giant snail	बड़ा घोंघा / मोठी गोगलगाय	183
Apidae			
2.	Indian Honey Bee	मधु मक्खी / मधमाशी	184
Araneidae			
3.	Signature Spider	मकड़ा / कोळी	185
Arionidae			
4.	Common Garden Slug	शंबूक / शेमडी	186
Gecarcinucidae			
5.	Freshwater Crab	केकड़ा / खेकड़ा	187
Helicidae			
6.	Small Garden Snail	घोंगा / गोगलगाय	188
Julidae			
7.	Millipede	कनखजूरा, गोजर, शतपाद / वाणी	189
Scolopendridae			
8.	Centipedes	चालीसपद / गोम	190
Scorpionidae			
9.	Giant Forest Scorpion	बिच्छू / इंगळी	191
Xystodesmidae			
10.	Flat Millipede / Yellow-spotted millipede	साइनाइड मिलीपीड, बादाम सुगंधित मिलीपीड / वाणी, तेली	192

PLANTS			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Anacardiaceae			
1.	Marking Nut Tree	भेयला, भेला / बिब्बा	195
2.	Indian Ash Tree, Moya	झिंगान / मोई	196
Annonaceae			
3.	Netted Custard Apple	रामफल / रामफळ	197
4.	Custard Apple	शरीफा / सिताफळ	198
Apocynaceae			
5.	Dahi Muran	इंद्रजव / काळा कुडा	199
6.	Holarrhena / Conessi	मरोड़ फली / कुडा	200
Burseraceae			
7.	Indian Frankincense Tree	कुंदर, लोबान / सालई	201
Combretaceae			
8.	Beleric myrobalan / Behada Tree	बहेड़ा / बेहड़ा	202
9.	Axle Tree	बकली, चाल / धावड़ा	203
Ebenaceae			
10.	Coromandel Ebony or East Indian Ebony	बीड़ी पत्ता, तेंदु / टेंभूर्णी	204
Fabaceae			
11.	Tamarind	इमली / चिंच	205
12.	Lebbek Tree, Flea Tree, Koko, etc.	शिरिष / शिरीष	206
13.	Golden Shower Tree	अमलतास / अमलतास, बहावा	207
14.	Indian Coral Tree	फरहद / पांगारा	208
15.	Flame of the Forest	पलाश / पळस	209
16.	Indian Rosewood	शीशम / शिसम / शिसू	210
17.	Anjan / Hardwickia	अंजना / अंजन	211
18.	Karanj	करंजी / करंज	212
19.	Bidi Leaf Tree	आष्टा / आपटा	213
20.	Hivar	रेवंगा / हिवर	214
21.	Mesquite	बिलायती बबूल, काबुली कीकर / वेडी बाभूळ	215
22.	Hooked Mimosa	बन्दर की राखी, स्याह कांटा / आरकाठी	216
Lamiaceae			
23.	White Teak / Beechwood	शेवान, श्रीपर्णी / शिवण	217
24.	Teak Wood Plant	टीक / साग	218
Lythraceae			
25.	Small-flowered Crape myrtle	बकली / बोंडारा	219
Malvaceae			
26.	Silk Cotton Tree	सेमल / कटेसावर	220
27.	Gum Karaya / Indian- Tragacanth	बालि, गूलर / कहांडळ, कड	221

PLANTS			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Meliaceae			
28.	Indian Lilac / Persian Lilac / Chinaberry Tree	बकायन / बकाम	222
29.	Indian Lilac	नीम / निम	223
Moraceae			
30.	Indian Banyan	बरगद / वड	224
31.	Sacred Fig	पीपल / पिंपळ	225
32.	Cluster Fig Tree, Indian Fig Tree, Gular Fig	गूलर / उंबर	226
33.	Indian Bat Tree	पिपरी / पिंपरी, पिप्री	227
Myrtaceae			
34.	Malabar Plum/ Java Plum	जामुन / जांभूळ	228
Phyllanthaceae			
35.	Emblic, Emblic Myrobalan, Indian Gooseberry	आँवला / आवळा	229
Poaceae			
36.	Bamboo	बांस / बांबू	230
Rhamnaceae			
37.	Indian Jujube, Indian Plum, Chinese Date	बेर / मेहरून बोर	231
Rutaceae			
38.	Wood-Apple, Elephant-Apple, Monkey Fruit, Curd Fruit	कैथा / कवठ	232
39.	Golden Apple / Stone Apple	बेल, बेलपत्थर / बेल	233
Sapotaceae			
40.	Moha Tree	महुआ / मोहा	234
Simaroubaceae			
41.	Tree of Heaven	माहरुख, भूतझाड़ / महावृक्ष	235
Ulmaceae			
42.	Indian Elm / Jungle Cork Tree	बन्दरबांटी, चिल बिल / वावळा	236

SHRUBS			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Acanthaceae			
1.	Malabar Nut, Adulsa	वसाका, अडूसा / अडुळसा	239
Apocynaceae			
2.	Apple of Sodom, Rubber Bush	अर्क, आंखा / रुई	240
Euphorbiaceae			
3.	Barbados Nut / Purging Nut	रतनजोत, जंगली एरंडी / मोगली एरंड	241
Lamiaceae			
4.	Five Leaved Chaste Tree	निर्गुण्डी / निर्गुडी	242
Lythraceae			
5.	Mehndi / Henna	मेहंदी / मेहंदी	243
Malvaceae			
6.	East Indian Screw Tree, Nut Leaved Screw Tree	नेवारी, मरोड़ फली / मुरुडशेंग	244
7.	Dhaman / Chopdal	फालसा / धामण	245
Zygophyllaceae			
8.	Desert Date, Soapberry Tree, Soap Berry Bush, Egyptian Balsam, Zachum Oil Tree	हिंगोट / हिंगणबेट	246

HERBS			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Fabaceae			
1.	Avaram Senna	सनाय, सेन्ना / तरवड	247
2.	Sicklepod Senna	छकुंड, चक्रमर्द / टाकळा, तरोटा	248
Malvaceae			
3.	White Wild Musk Mallow	जंगली भिंडी / रान भेंडी	249

CULTIVATED AND ORNAMENTALS PLANTS			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Anacardiaceae			
1.	Mango	आम / आंबा	253
Annonaceae			
2.	False Ashoka / High Mast Tree	अशोक-भेड़, देवदारु, नकली अशोक / खोटा अशोक	254
Apocynaceae			
3.	Devil's Tree / Black-board Tree	छितवन, सप्तपर्ण / सप्तपर्णी	255
4.	Frangipani	गुलाचिन, चम्पा / चाफा	256
5.	Oleander	कनेर / कन्हेर	257
6.	Yellow Oleander	पीली कनेर / बिट्टी कन्हेर	258
7.	Pinwheel Flower	चांदनी, तगरी / चांदणी	259
8.	Allamanda Flower	एलामान्डा / अलमंडा	260
Areaceae			
9.	Coconut Palm	नारियल / नारळ	261
10.	Fishtail Palm	माडी / फिशटेल पाम	262
11.	Areca Palm	एरेका पाम / अरेका पाम	263
12.	Bottle Palm	बोटल पाम / रॉयल पाम	264
Bignoniaceae			
13.	Yellow Trumpet Flower	पीलिया / टेकोमा	265
14.	Indian Cork Tree	नीम चमेली / आकाशनिम / बुच	266
Caricaceae			
15.	Papaya	पपीता / पपई	267
Casuarinaceae			
16.	Whistling Pine Tree	जंगली सरू / सुरु	268
Combretaceae			
17.	Indian Almond	जंगली बादाम / देशी बदाम	269
18.	Rangoon Creeper / Chinese Honeysuckle	मधुमालती / मधुमालती	270
Convolvulaceae			
19.	Morning Glory	नीली बेल / गारवेल	271
Cupressaceae			
20.	Thujas	मोरपंखी / मोरपंखी / विद्या	272
Euphorbiaceae			
21.	Acalypha / Copperleaf Plant	कुप्पी, कुप्पीखोखली / अँकलिफा	273
Fabaceae			
22.	Butterfly Tree	कनियार, लाल कचनार / कांचन	274
23.	Yellow Flame Tree / Copperpod	पीला गुलमोहर / पित्तमोहर	275
24.	Flame Tree / Flamboyant Tree	गुलमोहर / गुलमोहर	276
25.	Peacock Flower	गुलुटोरा / शंखासुर	277

CULTIVATED AND ORNAMENTALS PLANTS			
Sr.	Common Name	Local Name (Hindi/Marathi)	P. No.
Lamiaceae			
26.	Holy Basil	तुलसी / तुलसी	278
Lythraceae			
27.	Pomegranate	अनार / डाळींब	279
Malvaceae			
28.	Hibiscus	गुड्डल / जास्वंद	280
Moraceae			
29.	Rubber Tree	रबर का पेड़ / रबराचे झाड	281
Musaceae			
30.	Banana	केला / केळी	282
Myrtaceae			
31.	Bottle Brush	बोतल बुरूश, चील / बॉटल ब्रश	283
32.	Guava	अमरूद / पेरू	284
Nyctaginaceae			
33.	Bougainvillea	बूगनबेल / बोगनवेल	285
Oleaceae			
34.	White Jasmine	चमेली / चमेली	286
35.	Arabian Jasmine	मोगरा / मोगरा	287
36.	Jui	जूही / जुई	288
Rosaceae			
37.	Rose	गुलाब / गुलाब	289
Rubiaceae			
38.	Kadam	कदम्ब / कदंब	290
39.	Ixora	रुग्मिनी, रुक्मिणी / बाकोळ	291
Rutaceae			
40.	Lemon	निम्बू / लिंबू	292
41.	Sweet Lime	मौसंबी / मोसंबी	293
42.	Orange	नारंगी / संत्री	294
Sapotaceae			
43.	Spanish Cherry	मौलसिरी / बकुळ	295
44.	Sapodilla	चीकू / चिकू	296
Solanaceae			
45.	Day-Blooming Jasmine	दिन का राजा / दिन का राजा	297

Note

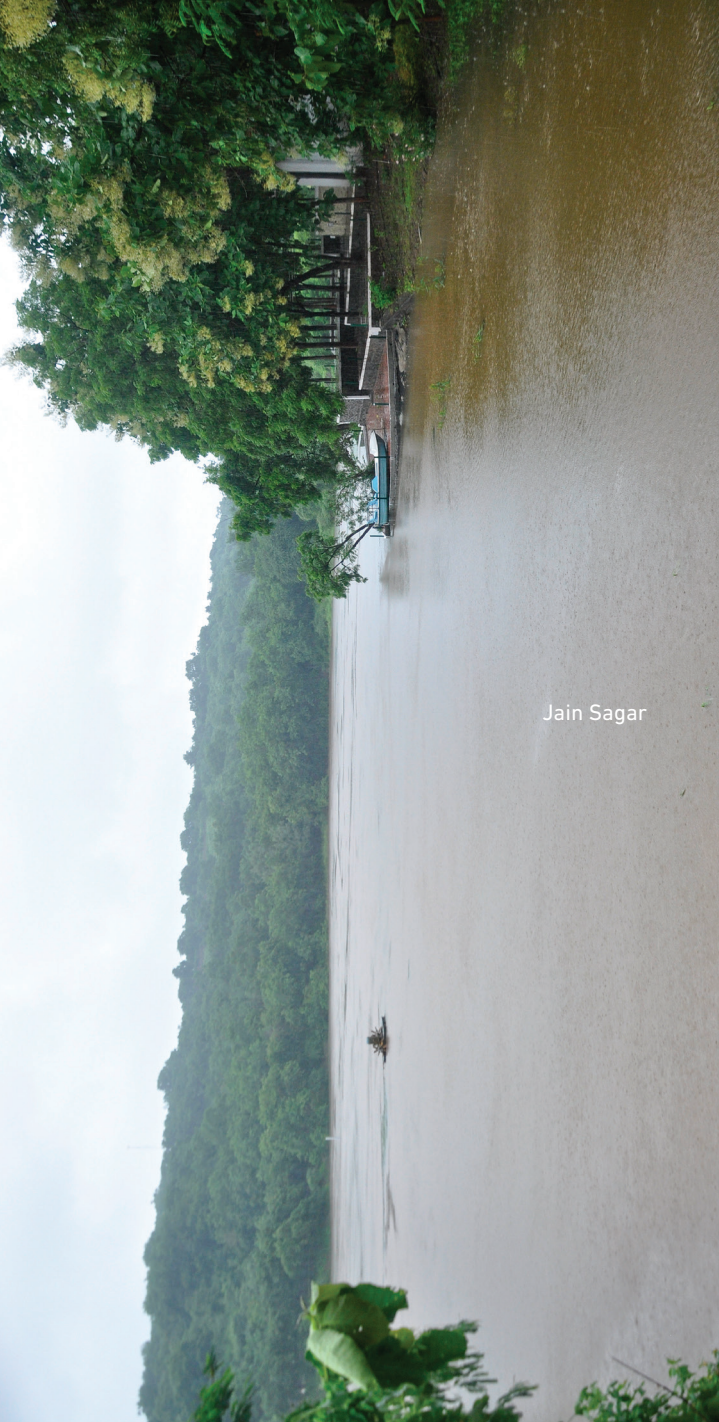
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Jain Sagar

