

marshes, and

## BIRDS OF INDUS ECOREGION >



and tidal creeks

feathers on face





arkings, black shoulder

yellow. Status: WV/R

parcs ashy-brown

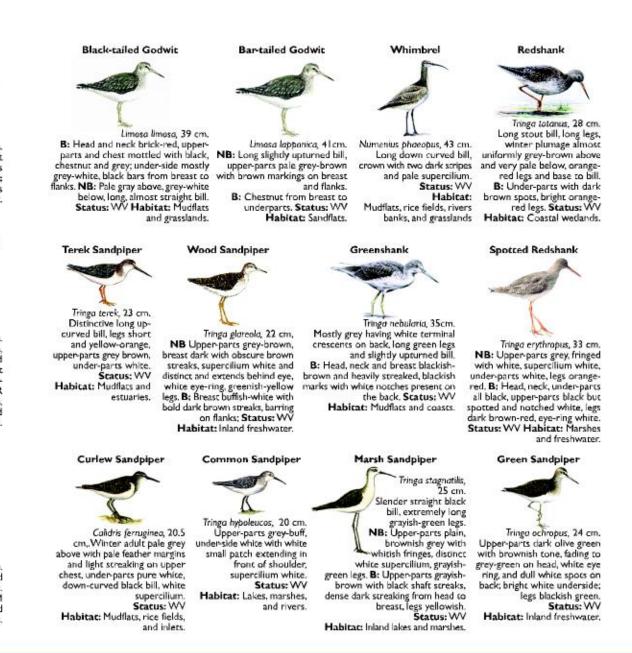
buff. Status: R

B: Head and neck buff, back

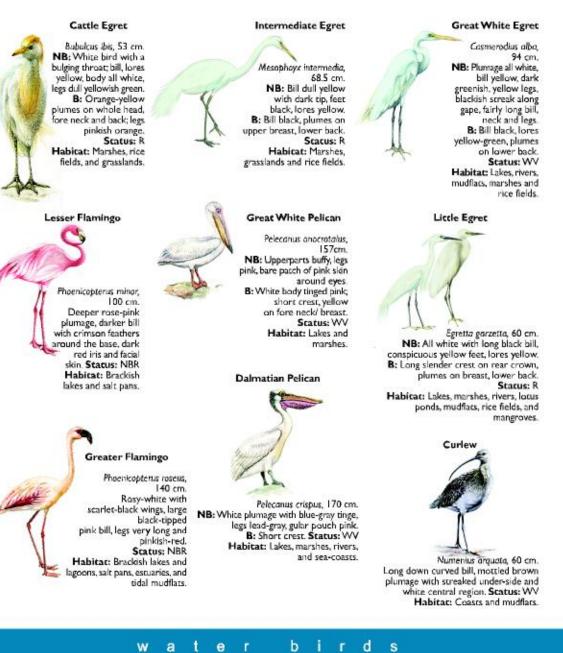
Habitat: Marshes, screams, rice

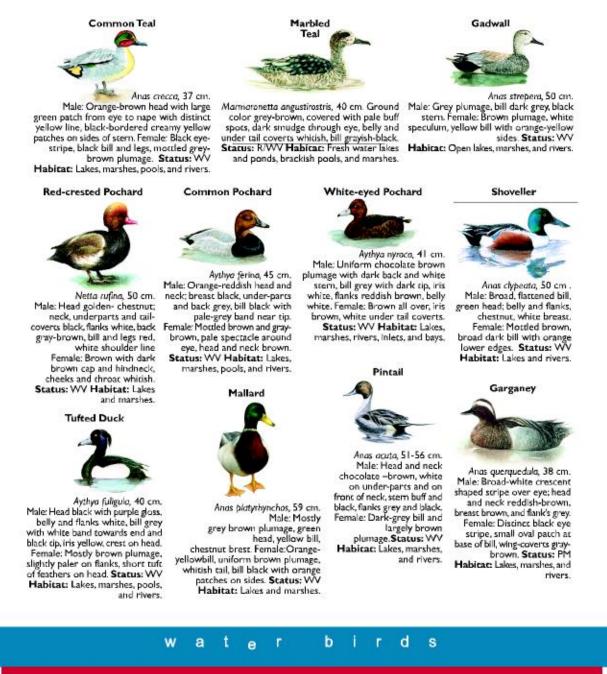


water birds

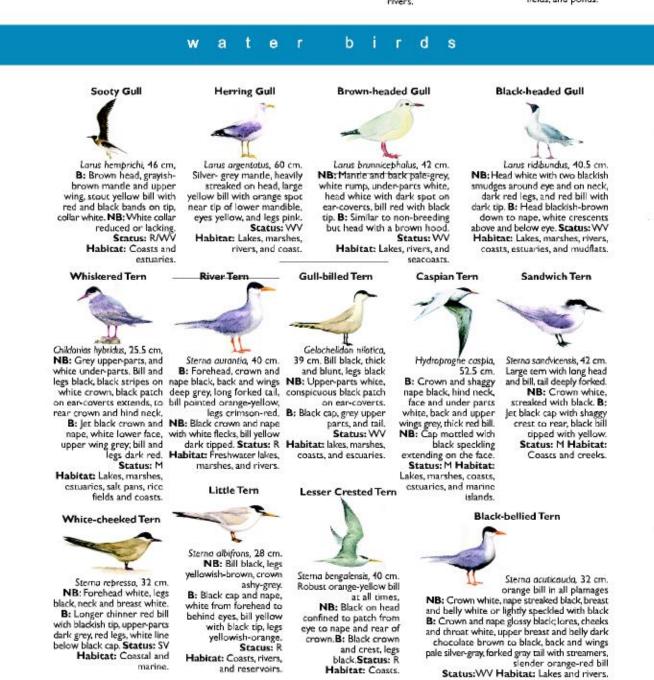


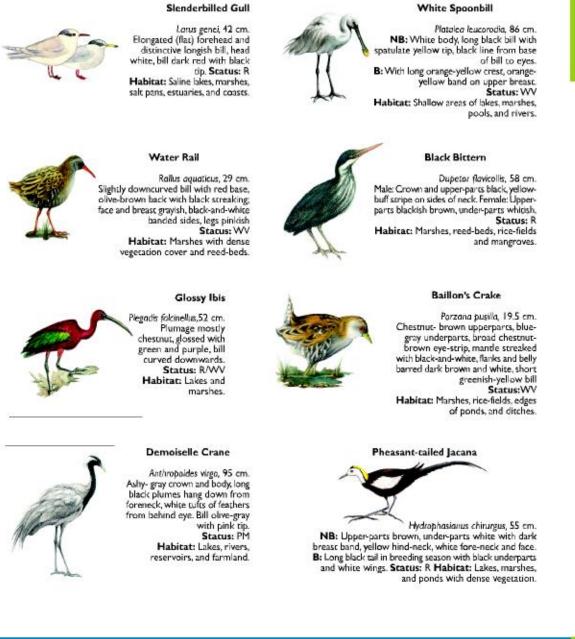
water birds



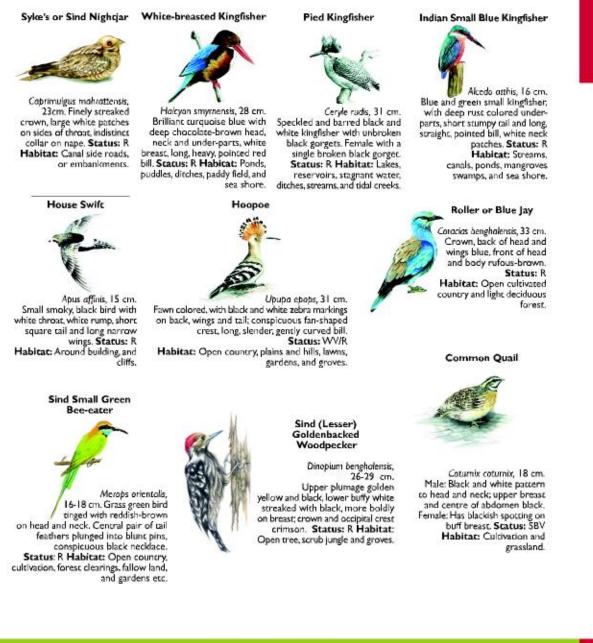


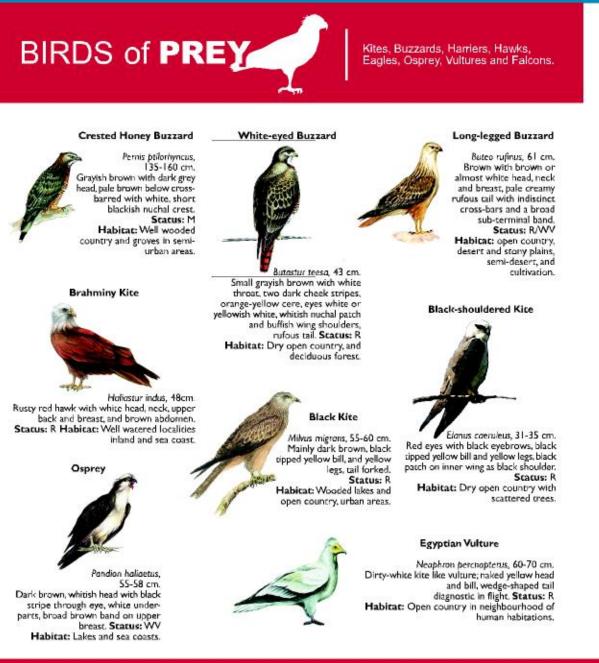






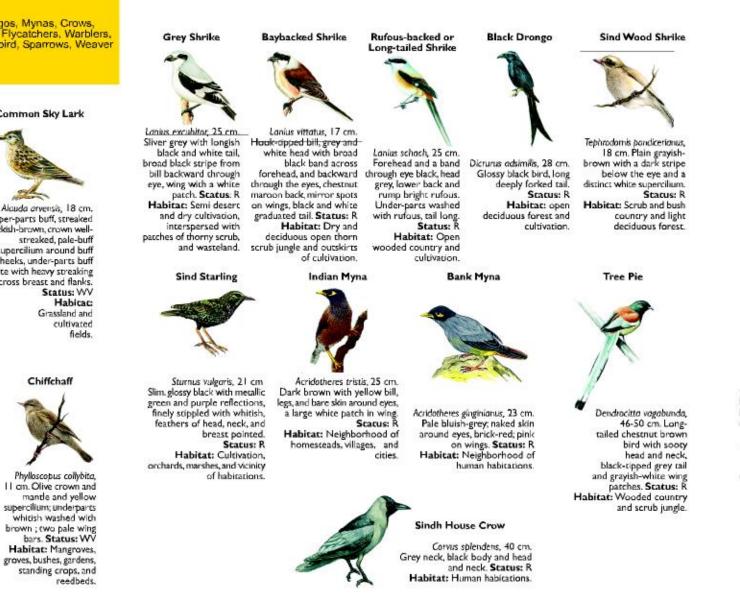




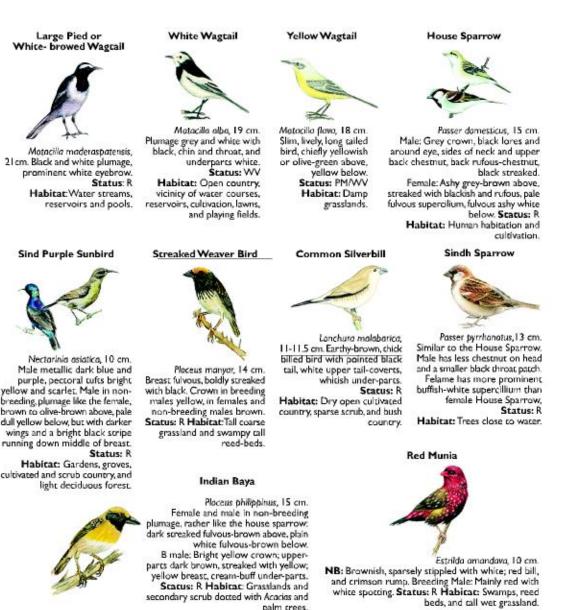


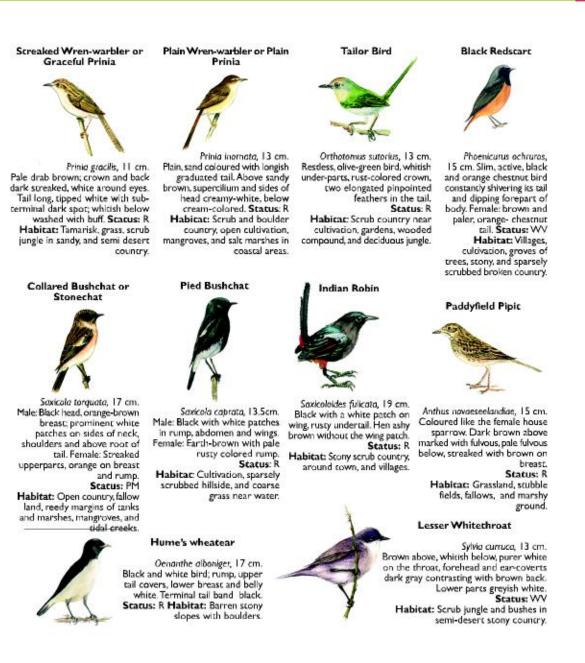




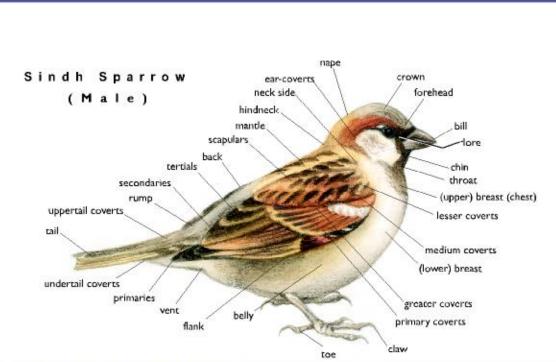


water birds



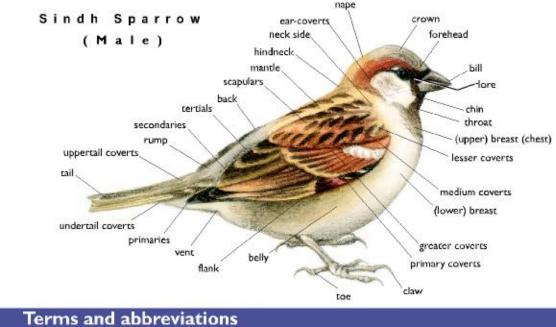






birds of prey

TOPOGRAPHY OF A BIRD



B: Breeding NB: Non-Breeding R: Resident, WV: Winter Visitor, M: Migratory, NBR: Non-breeding resident



passerines/ song birds & perching birds

Habitat: Open Habitat: Open cultivated on flanks, under-parts white.

tail. Status: R breast, light brown smudges

Status: WV Habitat:

passerines/ song birds & perching birds

## BIRDS OF INDUS ECOREGION

boldly streaked with

Habitat: Large colonies

near water, canals, and

More than 400 species of birds have been reported from Sindh, out of which 196 species have been recorded so far from the sites of the Indus For All Programme. This quick identification guide to the birds of 4 sites of Indus Ecoregion helps in identification of 175 species of birds found in the area. It gives the scientific and common names of the birds along with the descriptions of the illustrated birds which helps with identification such as their size, field characters, seasonal plumages (breeding or non-breeding), status (resident or migrant) and habitat. The coloured sketches show the birds with their most important identification features. In many cases, birds having different plumages in different (breeding/non-breeding) seasons, or having difference between male and female plumage, are shown likewise.

The describtion of birds has been divided into four sections viz. (1) Waterbirds (2) Birds of prey (3) Passerines/Songbirds and Perching birds (4) Others

Most of these birds are commonly seen during the proper season, while some others have become very rare during the recent past such as Spotbill Duck, Cotton Teal, Marbled Teal, Painted Snipe and vultures etc.

## INDUS FOR ALL PROGRAMME

The Indus for All Programme is the 5-year implementation phase of the 50-year vision of the Indus Ecoregion Conservation Programme. The first implementation phase (April 2007-March 2012) follows the completion of a 9-month inception phase (July 2006-March2007).

The Indus Ecoregion partly or fully covers several districts of Sindh Province. Four critical ecosystems in three districts (Thatta, Nawabshah and Sanghar) have been initially selected for the Indus for All Programme's interventions. These include a coastal ecosystem (Keti Bunder), a forest ecosystem (Pai Forest), a freshwater wetlands ecosystem (Keenjhar Lake) and a desert-wetlands ecosystem (Chotiari Wetlands Complex).

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V: Vagrant, PM: Passage migrant, SV: Summer visitor, and SBV: Summer breeding visitor.

Note: Size is given as the approximate body length of the species from bill to tail.



Breeding plumage

Passage migrant

Non-breeding plumage





Plumage of the bird in the breeding season i.e. in summer.

Remaining in the same area throughout the year and breeding

Regularly passing through an area or country during migration

A wanderer outside the normal migration range of the species

Under surface of body from throat to under-tail.

Upper surface of body including wings to tail.

Refers to a plumage of a bird in the non-breeding season usually in winter.

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