

Warning signs for bird species

A total of 142 bird species in India were found to be declining, while only 28 were increasing, in recent years (annual change over past eight years), according to the State of Indian Birds report 2023 released on Friday. A look at its findings. **By Jayashree Nandi**

CURRENT ANNUAL TREND

942

birds assessed
(299 had insufficient data)

142

species declining
(of which 64 seeing a rapid decline)

217

species stable (189) or increasing (28) in the last eight years

643

with sufficient data

28 Increasing

189 Stable

78 Declining

64 Declining rapidly

284

Trend inconclusive

HOW SPECIES ARE FARING

Certain groups of birds are faring particularly poorly, including open habitat species such as bustards and coursers; riverine sandbar-nesting birds; coastal shorebirds; open-country raptors; and a number of ducks, the report said.

- 14 species, including **Indian Roller**, recommended for IUCN Red List reassessment
- **Asian Koel** has increased in the past three decades
- Birds that **live in key habitats** like open ecosystems, rivers, and coasts have declined
- **Indian Peafowl** continues to thrive
- Raptors, migratory shorebirds, and ducks have **declined the most**

The Asian Koel (top) shows a dramatic increase since 2000.
Photo by Abhishek Das

Western Ghat endemic birds like the White-bellied Blue Flycatcher (above) are most severely impacted.
Photo by Albin Jacob

THE MAJOR THREATS FACING INDIAN BIRDS

CLIMATE CRISIS

Timings of annual events (e.g. migration, nesting, insect emergence) become asynchronous.

For sedentary birds, dealing with climate change will require rapid adaptive changes.

Higher temperatures also cause birds to alter their behaviour, making them more likely to seek shade and spend less time foraging.

Bird species are shifting their ranges to higher latitudes (i.e., away from the tropics and towards the poles) and in mountains, to higher elevations.

DISEASE

Nearly 7% of globally threatened bird species have declined due to avian malaria.

Avian influenza outbreaks in 2020-2021 across India, caused mass mortality of wild birds.

ENERGY INFRA

Collision of birds with rotating wind turbine blades; Displacement of birds from the turbine area due to disturbance

URBANISATION

Urban habitats tend to be unsuitable for rare and specialist species, while promoting common species.

In central Delhi, fruiting trees offer resources for arboreal frugivorous birds such as Brown-headed Barbet and Yellow-footed Green Pigeon. But, urbanisation leads to a homogenisation of bird communities due to the increased abundance of birds adept at exploiting ecological niches.