Secondary Data Collection for Pilot Protected Areas: Satchari Reserved Forest

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Secondary Data Collection for Pilot Protected Areas: Satchari Reserved Forest

Prepared for:
International Resources Group (IRG)

Prepared by:

Dr. Abdur Rob Mollah
Shital Kumar Nath
Md. Anisur Rahman
Md. Abdul Mannan
Nature Conservation Management (NACOM)

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With partners: CODEC, NACOM & RDRS

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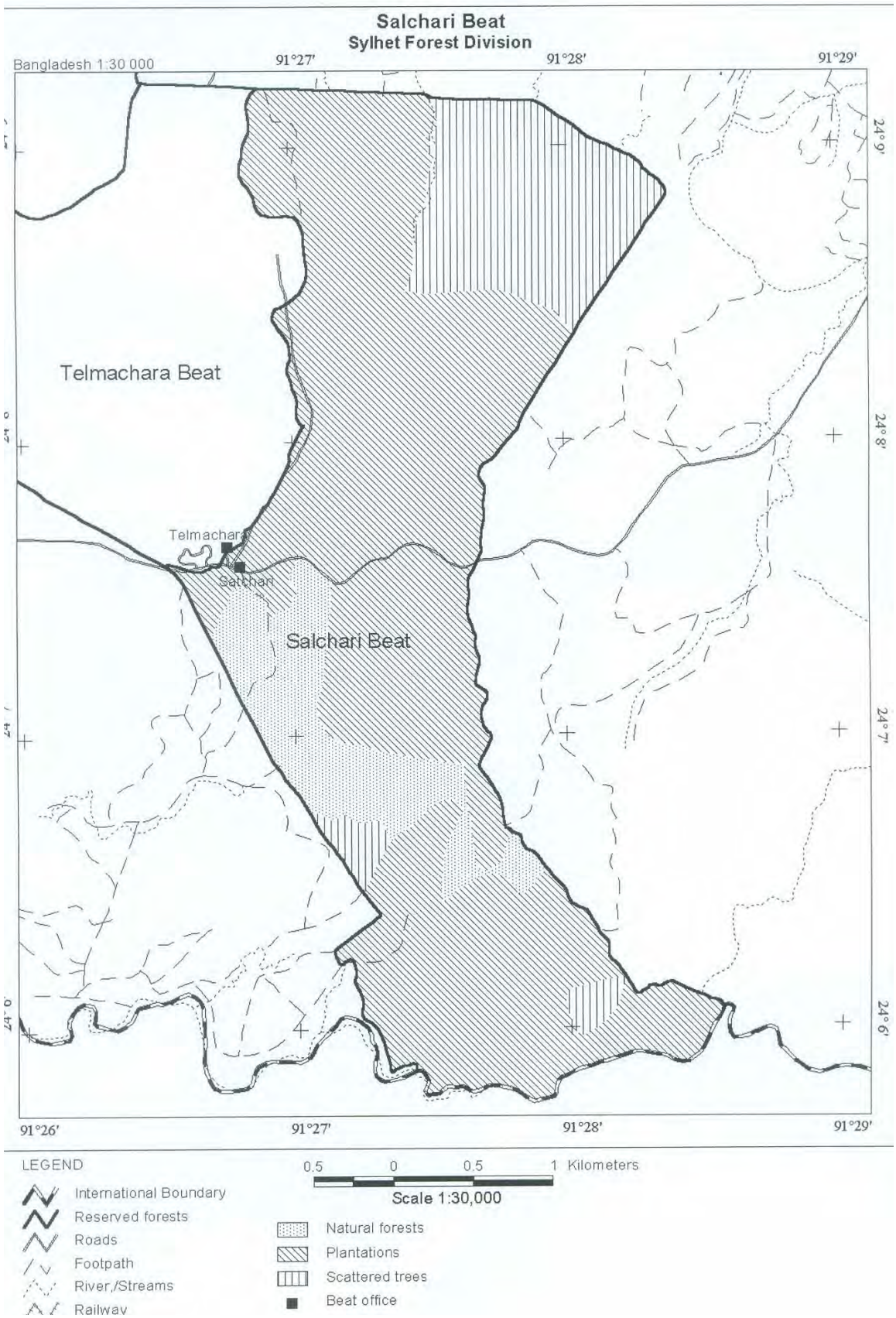
Salchari Beat
Sylhet Forest Division
Bangladesh 1:30 000
91°27'
91°28'
91°29'
24°9'
24°8'
24°7'
24°6'
Telmachara Beat
Telmachara
Satchari
Salchari Beat
91°26'
91°27'
91°28'
91°29'
LEGEND
International Boundary
Reserved forests
Roads
Footpath
River/Streams
Railway
0.5 0 0.5 1 Kilometers
Scale 1:30,000
Natural forests
Plantations
Scattered trees
Beat office

Satchari Reserved Forest

Official Name : Satchari Reserved Forest

Protection Status : Reserved Forest

Forest Type : Semi-evergreen mixed forest (Feeroz 2003).

1. Location

1.1 Civil administrative location

Union Parishad :

Upazila : Madhabpur/Chunarughat

District : Habigonj

1.2 Forest administrative location

Forest beat : Satchari and Telmachara

Forest range : Satchari

Forest Division : Sylhet Forest Division

1.3 Bio-ecological zone : 9b Sylhet Hills (Nishat *et al.* 2002)

1.4 General Location: Satchari Reserved Forest is located on the Dhaka-Sylhet Highway, between Teliapara and Srimangal, in Habiganj District (Map attached). The forest is about 130-140 km northeast of Dhaka and is easily accessible by Dhaka-Sylhet metalled road which criss-cross this forest from east to west (Chemonics 2002, Feeroz 2003)

2. Area

As per official record, the total area of the forest is 1760 ha (Chemonics 2002). However, beat office's estimate shows that the present area of the forest is about

3753 acres (=1520 ha). The forest is divided into - Satchari beat and Telmachara beat with an area of 2067 acres (=837 ha) and 1686 acres (683 ha), respectively (Feeroz 2003; Based on Range office records).

Land encroachment: The ethnic community has established a settlement on the forestland and uses some forest areas for cultivation of betel leaf by an express permission of the Forest Department under an agreement. However, in addition, the villagers have also established a paddy field adjacent to their village. There is a difference of an area of about 200 ha between the official records and beat office estimate and it seems that the missing areas are probably encroached by the local community or by the forest villagers. The RIMs data may explain the situation.

3. Protection Status

Reserved Forests are basically governed by the Forest Act 1927 (with the subsequent amendment).

4. Physiography/Topography

Although no secondary data available, the bio-ecological zone (9b Sylhet Hills) is similar to that of Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary and Lawachara National Park. Therefore, soil types, physiographic and climatic conditions of Satchari Reserved Forest would be similar.

Satchari Reserved Forest is an evergreen/semi-evergreen mixed forest. The natural forest cover is presently limited only to small areas (300 ha + betel vine areas) and have primarily tall closed canopy. The major trees in the natural part of the forest include chapalish, garjan, jarul etc. (Chemonics 2002, Feeroz 2003). Most parts of the reserve have plantations with both indigenous and exotic trees. In many planted areas naturally grown species are found throughout planted areas and have created mixed forest type (Feeroz 2003).

The vegetation (micro-habitat) of the reserve are recognized as natural evergreen forest patches, semi-evergreen forest patches, planted forest, mixed forest, scrub forest, bamboo jungle, grass lands and cultivated vegetation (Feeroz 2003).

The Reserve is drained by a number of small, sandy bedded streams, all of which dry up following the end of the rainy season (Chemonics 2002). Although limited in extent, aquatic habitats and riparian (streamside) vegetation are important elements of overall habitat composition. Both these elements are thought to harbor specialized plants and animals (Chemonics 2002). .

5. Settlements

There is one forest village, inhibited by ethnic community, located within the Reserved Forest and about 20 registered households live in the village. In average, there are about 5-6 people/household (Chemonics 2002). As appears from Chemonic's report that there are also a number of villages and tea estate settlements around the reserved forests. However, information on their number and extent are unavailable at this stage.

6. Land Use Cover

A small patch of natural forest, covering an area of approx. 200 ha (=494 acres), exists in the south-western part of the reserve (Chemonics 2002). However, according to an estimate made by Feeroz (2003), the area of the natural forest is 121 ha (300 acres). There are also some natural forest areas used by the forest villagers for growing betel vines. The rest of the forest areas have been planted, mostly after clear felling. Both long- and short rotation plantations exist. Many of the planted areas have naturally grown species, turning it into a mixed forest. The data on type and extent of such plantations are available with RIMS. There is a paddy field established alongside of the inside forest village. Planted bamboo and cane plantations cover a substantial area of the reserve. The adjacent land areas are covered by Tea Estates, coffee, rubber plantations and rice fields (Feeroz 2003).

7. Economic activities of forest villages inside the Reserve

The villagers inside the Reserve are allowed by the Forest Department to grow betel vines in the natural forest in exchange for their participation in plantation management and enforcement patrols (Chemonics 2002). The villagers have also established small paddy fields adjacent to the village. Fuelwood and building materials requirements are obtained from the betel growing areas by the villagers and the laborers engaged by them for betel leaf harvest (Chemonics 2002). In addition to resident villagers, the Reserve area is widely used by the surrounding rural population mainly of neighboring Tea Estates, and marginalized urban dwellers for non timber forest products.

8. Logging operation

Presently, commercial logging is in operation in the reserve as well as in the surrounding forests with a view to generate revenues, this includes the matured plantations of both short- and long-term rotations. Tree felling in the natural part of the forest is now stopped. The felled areas are then replanted with short rotation plantations. Bamboo and cane are also harvested on a huge commercial basis (Chemonics 2002).

9. Revenue earned by the government

The government earns a significant amount of revenue generated from the reserve. Average revenue for cane and bamboo sales amounts to about Tk. 600,000.00/month. The beat office estimate shows that, in an average, about Tk. 20 million is earned from harvest of short and long-rotation plants yearly. The expectation of the local FD staff that about Tk. 100,000,000.00 might be generated as revenue from teak harvest alone in the year 200-2003 from the reserve. All revenues from the reserve go to the central treasury. This revenue far exceeds its budget allocation estimated to be taka 300,000 per year (Chemonics 2002).

10. Plantations

The plantation policy for the forest appears to be concentrated on the production of timber, cane, bamboo some other forest products, with planning, establishment, management and harvest under the centralized control of the Forest Department (Chemonics 2002). Plantation in Satchari beat started in 1948 and continued up to 1994 and the same for Telmachara beat started in 1981 and continued up to 1995 (FD1996). So far about 667 ha and 881 ha have been planted for Telmachara and Satchari beats, respectively, adding up to about 1548 ha. Intensive plantation of the forest occurred during the period 1983-1990 (FD 1996).

Initial plantations included only long-rotation plantation, primarily with teak and conspicuous tree species. FD records shows that about 28 species of trees were used in planting the forest. The list of the planted trees used is given in Annexure 2. Later, plantations included mainly short-rotation monoculture plantations, mostly with exotic and rapid growing species. The commonest species for the short-rotation plantations are moluccana (malakhana) and eucalyptus (Chemonics International 2002 and Feeroz 2003). The FD has also planted cane and bamboo in a substantial area.

Plantation practice: Plantation of the forest includes clear felling of the original forest, burning of underneath vegetation. Although logging has been stopped in the natural forest, FD continues to clear cut (and replant) mature plantations both inside the Reserve and in bordering reserves. The FD also continues to cut under story vegetation in natural forest in order to plant cane and bamboo. This practice has a significant impact on natural regeneration and forest succession (Chemonics International 2002).

11. Information on resource exploitation

11.1 Fuel wood and building materials

According to the beat officer about 150-200 people/day collect fuel wood, with an average carrying load of about 40 kilo/person/day, which represent about 6 tons

of fuelwood (Chemonics International 2002). Fuel wood harvesters generally pay the Forest Department 10-15 taka per day for this privilege. Although harvesters are only permitted to collect dead wood but the common practice is that trees are girdled, and then felled, dried and then harvested as dead wood. Chemonics International (2002) believes that the volume extracted may well exceed local subsistence needs of the local people, including the inside and outside settlements.

11.2 Bamboo and cane

Bamboo and cane are also widely harvested within the Reserve and surrounding forests. During the harvesting season on an average Tk. 6, 00,000 per month comes from sale of bamboo and cane (Chemonics International 2002). Other NTFPs harvested in the area are vines, grasses and leaves which are used for livestock fodder and mulch (Chemonics International 2002).

11.3 Timber

As mentioned above, commercial logging by the FD is in operation in Satchuri Reserved Forest. A yearly income of about 20 million is estimated by the beat officer (quoted by Chemonics International 2002) by harvesting of both short and long rotation tree species.

Ill**icit harvest** of mature timbers, primarily teak and other species takes place in the forest. As per statement of the beat officer that most illicit tree fellers come from Indian side (Chemonics International 2002).

11.4 Sand harvest

The reserve has some small, sandy bedded streams, all of which dry following the end of the rainy season (October and November) and are subjected to intensive commercial harvesting of sand (Chemonics International 2002). However, information on the amount or the revenue generated is not currently available.

11.5 Fruits

Local people collect several types of fruits from the forest mainly for home consumption. However, some people sell fruits in the local market as well. *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *A. chaplasha*, *A. laucha* and *Garcinia cowa* are the fruits intensively harvested by the local people (Feeroz 2003).

11.6 Wildlife

Tribal people often hunt several bird species as well as any mammal species they encounter (Feeroz 2003). This usually include wild boar and jungle fowl.

12. Wildlife diversity of the Satchari Reserved Forest

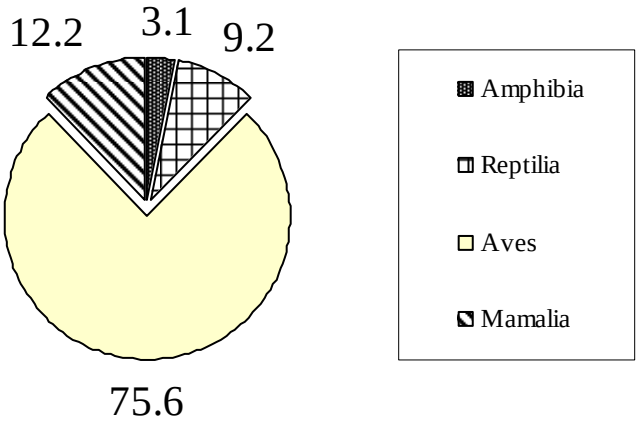

Figure 1:Wildlife diversity of Satchari Reserve Forest

Feeroz (2003) conducted a year long survey on the wildlife diversity in the Satchari Reserve Forest which consists of 197 species. Out of which 149 species are birds, 24 species are mammals, 18 species are reptiles and 6 species are amphibians (Figure 1). A higher number of birds – 189 species were noticed by Ronald Halder (mentioned only common name) (pers. Comm. With Ronald Halder). Thompson and Johnson (2003) in their second survey conducted all over the country, recorded additional 10 more species of birds in Satchari Forest (the first report was not available). A complete list of amphibians, mammals, reptiles

and birds based on above three reports on Satchari Reserve, is compiled and given in Annex – 3.

Among the six amphibians, common toad (*Bufo melanostictus*) is the most common species found and *Philautus sp.* has the rare status (Feeroz 2003). Among the reptiles 8 (44.4%) are rare and 1 (5.6%) is very common. Fourteen species (9.4%) of birds are registered as very common, 40 species (27.5%) are common, while 34 (~25%) are rare (Feeroz 2003). Among the mammals, only 5 species are found to be common, 8 species have few and 11 species have rare status (Feeroz 2003).

13. Threats to the forest ecosystem and its resources

Feeroz (2003) and Chemonics International (2002) identified the following threats to the forest ecosystem and its resources:

Legal and illegal harvest of timbers: This results in the reduction of fruit bearing trees, sleeping trees and trees used for travel of hoolok gibbon and other wildlife, including birds. Large felling sometimes contributes to the habitat fragmentation resulting in the habitat discontinuity for many animals.

Removal of underneath vegetation: In the process of plantation, particularly cane and bamboo, underneath vegetation is cleared and contribute to large scale habitat destruction. This reduces the forest biodiversity and contributes to ground dwelling wildlife.

Plantation with exotic species: Plantation with exotic trees, not only contributes to reduction to natural forest, but also creates a new environment unknown to wildlife. Clear felling of natural forest for plantation with exotic trees in the past had resulted in the large scale habitat destruction.

Fuelwood collection: In the process of fuel wood collection saplings of valued trees and less preferred trees are removed and thus reduce the forest regeneration.

Hunting of wild animals: Some wildlife, wild boar and jungle fowl in particular, have become severely threatened due to hunting pressure exerted by the local tribal people.

14. Gaps in knowledge/comments/suggestion for further study

i. There is no plant list for Satchari Reserved Forest. Therefore a complete inventory of plants needs to be developed.

ii. Amphibians and reptilian lists also appear to be incomplete. Common animals, like tortoises and turtles which are expected to occur in the forest are missing.

iii. Information on the socio-economic profile of the local people is almost lacking. The project should concentrate on collection of detail socio-economic data of project relevance.

iv. Aspects of forest dynamics have not been studied at all. In particular, natural vegetation regeneration processes should be studied.

v. No study was carried out on the resource exploitation, regeneration and utilization pattern and practices on local resources.

vi. Detail descriptions of various landscapes within and around the park are lacking. From the project perspective, detail information on social and scientific elements of various landscapes will be required. The potential for improvements of the landscapes should also be evaluated.

vii. Locally threatened plant and animal species have not been identified. Project should make efforts to identify, categorize and prioritize threatened plant and animals of the reserve and assess the potential ecological and anthropological threats to them.

viii. Ecological requirements for important and threatened wildlife and plant species should also be studied.

ix. Very little is known about the land use cover of the forest. However, detail information on the land use and cropping patterns in the park as well as in the buffer zones should be documented. (RIMS might have these information)

x. Survey of non-traditional NTFP of the reserve and potential for their value addition should be explored.

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ANNEXURES

Annexure – 1

Year wise plantation in Satchari Reserve Forest

Year of Plantation	Satchari (acres)	Telmachora (acres)
1948	7	-
1949	15	-
1950	20	-
1951	20	-
1952	23	-
1953	35.5	-
1954	21	-
1955	20.5	-
1956	20	-
1957	28	-
1958	28	-
1959	27	-
1960	27	-
1961	27	-
1962	20	-
1963	20	-
1964	20	-
1965	20	-
1966	70	-
1967	-	-
1968	-	-
1969	45	-
1970	45	-
1971	-	-
1972	20	-
1973	23	-
1974	16	-
1975	25	-
1976	45	-
1977	45	-
1978	55	-
1979	110	-
1980	100	-
1981	200	34
1982	64	86
1983	-	180
1984	-	200
1985	-	100
1986	-	195
1987	140	55

Year of Plantation (continued)	Satchari (acres)	Telmachora (acres)
1988	240	200
1989	250	110
1990	180	217
1991	64	56
1992	-	90
1993	20	-
1994	20	75
1995	-	49.4
Total	2176	1647.4

Source: FD 1996

Annexure – 2

List of species used in plantation of Sylhet Forest Division

Sl. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Trade Name
01.	*Acacia nilotica*	Babla	Babul
02.	Albizia chinensis	Chakkua korai	Chakua
03.	*Albizia lebbeck*	Kala Korai	Kala Kori
04.	*Albizia procera*	Sil Koroi	Sil- Koroi
05.	*Anthocephalus chinensis*	Kadam	Kadam
06.	*Artrocarpus chaplasha*	Chapalish	Chapalish
07.	*Azadirachta indica*	Nim	Nim
08.	*Barringtonia acutangulata*	Hijal	Hajal
09.	*Cassia siamia*	Minjiri	Minjri
10.	*Casuarina litorea*	Jhau	Jhau
11.	*Chickrasia tabulris*	Chickrassy	Chickrassy
12.	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Sissoo	Shishan
13.	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*	Tellya garjan	Garjam
14.	*Dysoxylum biucctariferum*	Barabrata	Pitraj
15.	*Gmelina arborea*	Gamar	Gamari
16.	*Hopea odorata*	Telsur	Telsur
17.	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Jarul	Jarul
18.	*Michellia campaca*	Champa	Champa
19.	*Shorea robusta*	Sal	Sal
20.	*Swietenia mahagoni*	Mehegoni	Mahogany
21.	*Swietenia macrophylla*	Bara Mehegoni	Majogany
22.	*Syzygium grande*	Dhakijam	Jam
23.	*Syzygium cumini*	Kalajim	Jam
24.	*Tecona grandis*	Segun	Teak
25.	*Toona ciliata*	Suruj	Toon
26.	*Trewia nudiflora*	Pitagola	Pitali
27.	*Xylia dolabriformis*	Lohakat	Lohakat
28.	*Perserianthus falcataria*	Malacanna	Mulacana

Source: FD 1996

Annex - 3
Wildlife of Satchari Reserved Forest

The following list based on:

1. Feeroz, M. M. 2003. Wildlife diversity in Satchari forest of north-eastern region of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Life Sci*. 15(1): 61-76.
2. Halder, Dr. Ronald R. Recorded Species of Birds from Shathchori Forest and surroundings areas. (unpublished).
3. Thompson, Paul M. and David L. Johnson. 2003. Further notable bird records from Bangladesh. *FORKTAIL* 19: 85-102.

List of Amphibian of Satchari Forest

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
1	Common Toad	*Bufo melanostictus*	VC	Bufonidae	1
2	Ornate Microhylid	*Microhyla ornata*	F	Bufonidae	1
3	Skipper Frog	*Euphyctis cyanophylyctis*	F	Ranidae	1
4	Bull Frog/Indian Bull Frog	*Haplobatrachus tigrinus*	C	Ranidae	1
5	--	*Philautus* sp.	R	Rhacophoridae	1
6	Maculated Tree Frog	*Polypedates maculatus*	F	Rhacophoridae	1

Note: VC – Very Common; C – Common; F – Few; and R – Rare.

List of Reptiles of Satchari Forest

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
1	Wall Lizard / Tucktoo / Gecko	*Gekko gekko*	VC	Gekkonidae	1
2	House Lizard	*Hemidactylus brookii*	C	Gekkonidae	1
3	Common Houses Lizard	*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*	C	Gekkonidae	1
4	Garden Lizard	*Calotes jerdoni*	F	Agamidae	1
5	Common Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	F	Agamidae	1
6	Common Skink	*Mabuya carinata*	F	Scincidae	1
7	Bengal Monitor	*Varanus Bengalensis*	R	Varanidae	1
8	Common Vine Snake	*Ahaetulla nasutus*	F	Colubridae	1

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
9	Stripped Keelback	*Amphiesma stolata*	R	Colubridae	1
10	Olive Keelback	*Atretium schistosum*	F	Colubridae	1
11	Eastern Cat Snake	*Boiga gakool*	R	Colubridae	1
12	Ornate Flying Snake / Golden Flying Snake	*Chrysopelea ornata*	R	Colubridae	1
13	Rat Snake / Dhaman	*Coluber mucosus*	F	Colubridae	1
14	Common Smooth Water Snake	*Enhydris enhydris*	R	Colubridae	1
15	Green Keelback Snake	*Macropisthodon plumbicolor*	C	Colubridae	1
16	Checkered Keelback	*Xenochrophis piscator*	C	Colubridae	1
17	Binocellate Cobra/Spectaled Cobra	*Naja naja*	R	Elapidae	1
18	King Cobra/ Hamadryad	*Ophiophagus hannah*	R	Elapidae	1

Note: VC – Very Common; C – Common; F – Few; and R – Rare.

List of Birds of Satchari Forest

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
1	Red Junglefowl	*Gallus gallus*	C	Phasianidae	1, 2
2	Kalij Pheasant	*Lophura leucomelanos*	R	Phasianidae	1, 2
3	Rufous Woodpecker	*Celeus brachyurus*	R	Picidae	1, 2
4	Greater Flamback	*Chrysocolaptes lucidus*	C	Picidae	1, 2
5	Stripe-breasted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos atratus*	F	Picidae	1
6	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos canicapillus*	R	Picidae	1, 2, 3
7	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos macei*	R	Picidae	1, 2
8	Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos mahrattensis*	F	Picidae	1
9	Black-rumped Flameback	*Dinopium bengalensis*	C	Picidae	1
10	Common Flameback	*Dinopium javanense*	F	Picidae	1, 2
11	Himalayan Flameback	*Dinopium shorii*	F	Picidae	1
12	Lesser Yellownape	*Picus chlorolophus*	F	Picidae	1, 2
13	Greater Yellownape	*Picus flavinucha*	F	Picidae	1, 2
14	Blue-throated Barbet	*Megalaima asiatica*	R	Picidae	1, 2
15	Blue-eared Barbet	*Megalaima australis*	R	Picidae	1, 2
16	Coppersmith Barbet	*Megaliama haeacephala*	C	Picidae	1, 2
17	Lineated Barbet	*Megaliama lineata*	VC	Picidae	1, 2
18	Oriental Pied Hornbill	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	R	Bucerotidae	1, 2
19	Common Hoopoe	*Upupa epops*	F	Upapidae	1, 2
20	Red-headed Trogon	*Harpactes erythrocephalus*	R	Trogonidae	1, 2
21	Indian Roller	*Coracias bengalensis*	C	Coraciidae	1, 2
22	Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	C	Alcedinidae	1, 2
23	Strock-billed Kingfisher	*Halcyon capensis*	F	Alcedinidae	1
24	White-throated Kingfisher	*Halcyon smyrnensis*	F	Alcedinidae	1, 2
25	Chestnut-headed Bee-ater	*Merops leschenaulti*	F	Meropidae	1, 2
26	Green Bee-eater	*Merops orientalis*	C	Meropidae	1, 2
27	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	*Merops philippinus*	R	Meropidae	1
28	Lesser Coucal	*Centropus bengalesis*	F	Centropodid ae	1
29	Greater Coucal	*Cintropus sinensis*	F	Centropodid	1

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
				ae	
30	Pied Cuckoo	*Clamator jacobinus*	R	Centropodidae	1, 2
31	Indian Cuckoo	*Cuculus micropterus*	F	Centropodidae	1, 2
32	Asian Cuckoo	*Eudynamys scolopacea*	F	Centropodidae	1, 2
33	Common Hawk Cuckoo	*Hierococcyx varius*	F	Centropodidae	1, 2
34	Green-billed Malkoha	*Phaenicophaeus tristis*	F	Centropodidae	1, 2
35	Red-breasted Parakeet	*Pisttacula alexandri*	F	Psittacidae	1, 2
36	Alexandrine Parakeet	*Pisttacula eupatria*	F	Psittacidae	1
37	Blossom-headed Parakeet	*Psittacula roseata*	F	Psittacidae	1
38	House Swift	*Apus affinis*	C	Apodidae	1, 2
39	Alpine Swift	*Tachymarptis melba*	F	Apodidae	1
40	Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	R	Tytonidae	1
41	Spotted Owlet	*Athene brama*	C	Strigidae	1, 2
42	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl	*Bubo nipalensis*	F	Strigidae	1
43	Jungle Owlet	*Glaucidium radiatum*	C	Strigidae	1
44	Emerald Dove	*Chalcophaps indica*	C	Columbidae	1, 2
45	Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	C	Columbidae	1
46	Green Imperial Pigeon	*Ducula aenea*	F	Columbidae	1, 2
47	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	*Ducula badia*	R	Columbidae	1
48	Spotted Dove	*Streptopelia chinensis*	VC	Columbidae	1, 2
49	Eurasian Collared Dove	*Strepropelia decaocto*	F	Columbidae	1
50	Red Collared Dove	*Streptopelia tranquebarica*	R	Columbidae	1, 2
51	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	*Treron bicincta*	R	Columbidae	1, 2
52	White breasted Waterhen	*Amaurornis phoenicurus*	F	Columbidae	1
53	Watercock	*Gallicrex cinerea*	R	Columbidae	1
54	Red-wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus indicus*	R	Charadriidae	1, 2
55	Shikra	*Accipiter babius*	R	Accipitridae	1, 2
56	Black-shouldered	*Elanus caeruleus*	R	Accipitridae	1

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
	Kite				
57	White-rumped Vulture	*Gyps bengalensis*	R	Accipitridae	1
58	Brahminy Kite	*Haliastur indus*	F	Accipitridae	1
59	Crested Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis cheela*	C	Accipitridae	1, 2
60	Little Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax niger*	F	Phalacrocor acidae	1
61	Indian Pond Heron	*Ardeola grayii*	C	Ardeidae	1, 2
62	Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*	F	Ardeidae	1, 2
63	Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	F	Ardeidae	1, 2
64	Cinnamon Bittern	*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*	F	Ardeidae	1
65	Black-crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	F	Ardeidae	1
66	Indian Pitta	*Pitta brachyura*	R	Pittidae	1
67	Golden-fronted Leaf Bird	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	VC	Irenidae	1, 2
68	Blue-winged Leafbird	*Chloropsis cochinchinensis*	F	Irenidae	1, 2
69	Orange-bellied Leafbird	*Chloropsis hardwickii*	F	Irenidae	1
70	Asian Fairy Bluebird	*Irena puella*	VC	Irenidae	1, 2
71	Long-tailed Shrike	*Lanius schach*	C	Irenidae	1, 2
72	Common Green Magpie	*Cissa chinensis*	R	Corvidae	1, 2
73	Jungle Grow	*Gorvus macrorhynchos*	C	Corvidae	1
74	House Crow	*Corvus Splendens*	C	Corvidae	1, 2
75	Grey Treepie	*Dendrocitta Formosae*	R	Corvidae	1, 2
76	Rufous Treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	C	Corvidae	1, 2
77	Common Iora	*Aegithina tiphia*	C	Corvidae	1, 2
78	Eurasian Golden Oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*	F	Corvidae	1
79	Black-headed Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	VC	Corvidae	1, 2
80	Bronzed Drongo	*Dicrurus aeneus*	F	Corvidae	1, 2
81	Spangled Drongo	*Dicrurus hottentottus*	R	Corvidae	1, 2
82	Black Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	VC	Corvidae	1, 2
83	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	R	Corvidae	1, 2
84	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	*Dicrurus remifer*	F	Corvidae	1, 2
85	Ashy Woodswallow	*Artamus fuscus*	F	Corvidae	1, 2
86	Large Cuckooshrike	*Coracina macei*	F	Corvidae	1, 2

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
87	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	*Coracina melanoptera*	R	Corvidae	1, 2
88	Small Minivet	*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*	C	Corvidae	1, 2
89	Scarlet Minivet	*Pericrocotus flammeus*	C	Corvidae	1, 2
90	Grey-chinned Minivet	*Pericrocotus solaris*	F	Corvidae	1
91	Common Woodshrike	*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*	C	Corvidae	1
92	Large Woodshrike	*Tephrodornis gularis*	F	Corvidae	1
93	White-throated Fantail	*Rhipidura albicollis*	R	Corvidae	1
94	Oriental Magpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	F	Muscicapidae	1, 2
95	Balck-backed Forktail	*Fnicurus leschenaulti*	R	Muscicapidae	1
96	White-crowned Forktail	*Enicurus leschenaulti*	R	Muscicapidae	1
97	Spotted Forktail	*Enicurus maculatus*	F	Muscicapidae	1
98	Blue Whistling Thrush	*Myiophonus caeruleus*	C	Muscicapidae	1
99	Jungle Myna	*Acridotheres fuscus*	C	Sturnidae	1, 2
100	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	C	Sturnidae	1, 2
101	Asian Glossy Starling	*Aplonis panayensis*	C	Sturnidae	1
102	Hill Myna	*Gracula religiosa*	C	Sturnidae	1, 2
103	Asian Pied Starling	*Sturnus contra*	C	Sturnidae	1, 2
104	Great Tit	*Parus major Linnaeus*	VC	Paridae	1, 2
105	White-throated Bulbul	*Alophoixus flaveolus*	R	Pycnonotidae	1, 2
106	Mountain Bulbul	*Hypsipetes mcclellandii*	R	Pycnonotidae	1
	Black Bulbul	*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*	R	Pycnonotidae	3
107	Black-headed Bulbul	*Pycnonotus atriceps*	R	Pycnonotidae	1
108	Red-vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	VC	Pycnonotidae	1, 2
109	Red-whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	C	Pycnonotidae	1, 2
110	Black-crested Bulbul	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	F	Pycnonotidae	1

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
111	Bright-headed Cisticola	*Cisticola exilis*	C	Cisticolidae	1
112	Yellow-bellied Warbler	*Abroscopus superciliaris*	F	Sylviidae	1
113	White-crested Laughingthrush	*Garrulax leucolophus*	R	Sylviidae	1
114	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	*Garrulax moniliger*	VC	Sylviidae	1, 2
115	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	*Garrulax pectoralis*	C	Sylviidae	1
116	Common Tailorbird	*Orthotomus sutorius*	VC	Sylviidae	1, 2
117	Spotted Wren-babbler	*Spelaeornis formosus*	F	Sylviidae	1
118	Common Babbler	*Rurdoides caudatus*	C	Sylviidae	1
119	Jungle Babbler	*Turdoides striatus*	VC	Sylviidae	1, 2
120	Rufous-winged Bushlark	*Mirafra assamica*	C	Alaudidae	1
121	Indian Bushlark	*Mirafra erythroptera*	C	Alaudidae	1
122	Black-throated Sunbird	*Aethopyga saturata*	R	Nectariniidae	1, 2
123	Crimson Sunbird	*Aethopyga siparaja*	F	Nectariniidae	1
124	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	*Anthreptes singalensis*	F	Nectariniidae	1, 2
125	Little Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera longirostra*	C	Nectariniidae	1, 2
126	Purple Sunbird	*Nectarinia asiatica*	C	Nectariniidae	1, 2
127	Purple-throated sunbird	*Nectarinia sperata*	F	Nectariniidae	1, 2
128	Purple-rumped Sunbird	*Nectarinia zeylonica*	F	Nectariniidae	1, 2
129	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum agile*	C	Nectariniidae	1, 3 (R)
130	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum chrysorrheum*	C	Nectariniidae	1, 2
131	Plain Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum concolor*	C	Nectariniidae	1, 2
132	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum crucntatum*	F	Nectariniidae	1, 2
133	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum chrysorrheum*	VC	Nectariniidae	1, 2
134	Red Avadavat	*Amandava amandava*	F	Passeridae	1

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
135	Indian Silverbill	*Lonchura malabarica*	F	Passeridae	1, 2
136	Black-headed Munia	*Lonchura malacca*	VC	Passeridae	1, 2
137	Scaly-breasted Munia	*Lonchura punctulata*	F	Passeridae	1, 2
138	White-rumped Munia	*Lonchura striata*	F	Passeridae	1, 2
139	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	VC	Passeridae	1, 2
140	Baya Weaver	*Ploceus philippinus*	C	Passeridae	1, 2
141	White-browed Wagtail	*Motacilla maderaspatensis*	F	Passeridae	1, 2
142	---	*Dicaeum melanoxanthum*	R	Nectariniidae	1
143	Ban Khonjan	*Dendronanthus indicus*	R	Passeridae	1
144	---	*Motacilla alba*	F	Passeridae	1
145	Khonjan	*Motacilla cinerea*	F	Passeridae	1
146	Halud Khonjan	*Motacilla flava*	F	Passeridae	1
147	---	*Emberiza aureola*	R	Fringillidae	1
148	---	*Emberiza pusilla*	F	Fringillidae	1
149	Abbot's Bablar				2
150	Ashy Bulbul				2
151	Ashy Drongo				2
152	Asian Barred Owlet				2
153	Asian Brown Flycatcher				2
154	Asian Emerald Cuckoo				2
155	Asian Koel				2
156	Asian Palm Swift				2
157	Asian Paradise Flycatcher				2
158	Banded Bay Cuckoo				2
159	Bar-winged Flycatcher Shrike				2
160	Black Baza				2
161	Black-naped Monarch				2
162	Black-naped Oriol				2
163	Black-winged Cuckooshrike				2
164	Blue Pitta				2
165	Blue-bearded Bee-eater				2
166	Blue-naped Pitta				2

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
167	Blyth's Leaf Warbler				2
168	Blyth's Reed Warbler				2
169	Brahminy Starling				2
170	Brown Hawk Owl				2
171	Brown Shrike				2
172	Brown Wood Owl				2
173	Buff-breasted Babbler				2
174	Chestnut-eared Bunting				2
175	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo				2
176	Citrin Wagtail				2
177	Common Chiffchaff				2
178	Common Hill Myna				2
179	Common Kestrel				2
180	Common Stonechat				2
181	Cotton Pygmy-goose				2
182	Crested Goshawk				2
183	Crow-billed Drongo				2
184	Dark-necked Tailorbird				2
185	Dark-sided Flycatcher	*Muscicapa sibirica*			3
186	Drongo Cuckoo				2
187	Dusky Warbler				2
188	Eurasian Sparrowhawk				2
189	Forest Wagtail				2
190	Golden-spectacled Warbler				2
191	Great Slaty Woodpecker				2
192	Great Necklaced Laughingthrush				2
193	Greenish Warbler				2
194	Green-tailed Sunbird				2
195	Grey Nightjar				2
196	Grey Wagtail				2
197	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher				2
198	Grey-headed				2

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
	Woodpecker				
199	Grey-throated Babbler				2
200	Himalayan Swiftlet				2
201	Hooded Pitta				2
202	Intermidiat Egret				2
203	Indian Grey Thrush	*Turdus unicolor*			3
204	Jerdon's Baza				2
205	Large Hawk Cuckoo				2
206	Large Niltava	*Niltava grandis*			3
207	Large Scimiter Babbler				2
208	Large-billed Crow				2
209	Large-tailed Nightjar				2
210	Little Pied Flycatcher				2
211	Maroon Oriol				2
212	Nepal Fulvetta				2
213	Olive Bulbul				2
214	Orange-headed Thrush				2
215	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher				2
216	Oriental Honey-buzzard				2
217	Oriental Scops Owl				2
218	Oriental Turtle Dove				2
219	Oriental White-eye				2
220	Pale-headed Woodpecker	*Gecinulus grantia*			3
221	Peckled Piculet				2
222	Plain Leaf Warbler				2
223	Plaintive Cuckoo				2
224	Pompadour Green Pigeon				2
225	Puff-throated Babbler				2
226	Pygmy Blue Flycatcher				2
227	Red Junglefowl				2
228	Rose-ringed Parakeet				2
229	Rosy Minivet				2
230	Rufous Fronted				2

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
	Babbler				
231	Rufous-billed Niltava	*Niltava sundara*			3
232	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush				2
233	Sapphire Flycatcher				2
234	Scaly Thrush	*Zoothera dauma*			2, 3
235	Silver-breasted Broadbill				2
236	Slaty Blue Flycatcher				2
237	Slaty-bellied Tesia				2
238	Snowy-browed Flycatcher				2
239	Spot-throated Babbler				2
240	Streaked Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera magna*	R		2, 3
241	Striated Babbler				2
242	Striped Tit Babbler				2
243	Tickell's Leaf Warbler				2
244	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch				2
245	Verditer Flycatcher				2
246	Vernal Hanging Parrot				2
247	Violet Cuckoo				2
248	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon				2
249	White Wagtail				2
250	White-bellied Yuhina				2
251	White-browed Piculet				2
252	White-browed Scimiter Babbler				2
253	Yellow wagtail				2
254	Yellow-breasted Bunting				2
255	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon				2

Note: VC – Very Common; C – Common; F – Few; and R – Rare.

List of Mammals of Satchari Forest

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Abundance	Family	Reference
1	Gechho chhucho	*Tupaia glis*	R	Tupaiidae	1
2	Bocha Kola Badur	*Cynopterus sphinx*	R	Tupaiidae	1
3	Badur	*Pteropus giganteus*	C	Pteropodidae	1
4	Kola Badur	*Rousettus leschenaulti*	C	Pteropodidae	1
5	---	*Pipistrellus coromandra*	F	Pteropodidae	1
6	Lojjawati Banor / Lajuk Banor	*Nycticebus coucang*	R	Loridae	1
7	Banor	*Macaca mulatta*	C	Cercopithecidae	1
8	Mukhpora Hanuman/Lal Hanuman	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	F	Colobidae	1
9	Ulluk	*Hylobates hoolock*	R	Hylobatidae	1
10	Pati Shial / Shial	*Ccanis aureus*	R	Canidae	1
11	Khek Shial	*Vulpes bengalensis*	F	Canidae	1
12	Ban Biral / Wab	*Felis chaus*	R	Felidae	1
13	Chita Biral	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	R	Felidae	1
14	Mechho Biral / Mechho Bagh	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	R	Felidae	1
15	Venji / Nakul	*Herpestes aurounctatus*	C	Herpestidae	1
16	Bara Beji	*Herpestes edwardsi*	F	Herpestidae	1
17	Khatash / Gandho Gokul	*Viverricula indica*	F	Viverridae	1
18	Bhalluk	*Melursus ursinus*	R	Ursidae	1
19	Maya Harin /Ruru Harin	*Muntiacus muntjak*	R	Cervidae	1
20	Badami Kathbirali	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	F	Sciuridae	1
21	---	*Dremomys lokriah*	F	Sciuridae	1
22	Indur	*Bandicota bengalensis*	F	Muridae	1
23	Indur	*Rattus rattus*	C	Muridae	1
24	Shojaru	*Hystrix indica*	R	Hystricidae	1

Note: VC – Very Common; C – Common; F – Few; and R – Rare.