

## A study on the wetland avian species of Sultanpur National Park Gurgaon, Haryana (India)

**Authors:**

**Girish Chopra,  
Anil K. Tyor and  
Seema Kumari\***

**Institution:**

Department of Zoology,  
Kurukshetra University,  
Kurukshetra- 136119,  
Haryana (India)

**Corresponding author:**

**Seema Kumari**

**ABSTRACT:**

The present study was conducted in Sultanpur National Park Gurgaon, Haryana (India) from February, 2011 to January, 2013 to analyze the avian diversity along with its status and abundance. During the study period, a total of 79 wetland species belonging to 10 orders, 23 families and 56 genera were identified. The order Anseriformes was the most dominant represented by 18.9% of the total identified wetland avian species followed by Charadriiformes (17.72%), Passeriformes (16.45%), Ciconiiformes (15.18%) and Pelecaniformes (5.06%). The order Apodiformes and Podicipediformes were the least represented order (1.26%) with one species each, namely, Swift, *Apus apus* and Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus ruficollis* respectively. Out of total 79 wetland avian species, 31 were 'occasional' species, 13 were 'uncommon' species, 12 were 'abundant' species, 11 were 'common' species and 12 were 'rare' species. Based on the frequency of sighting, Pied King Fisher, *Ceryle rudis*; Chestnut Headed Bee-Eater, *Merops leschenaultia*; Cotton Pygmy Goose, *Nettapus coromandelianus*; Eurasian Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*; Little-ringed Plover, *Charadrius dubius*; Pheasant-Tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* were 'rarely sighted' wetland species.

**Keywords:**

Wetland, Wetland Species, Water Birds, Water Associated Birds, Sultanpur National Park.