

zoo-orissa
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Advanced Training in Conservation

RHATC 2024-25
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Shore birds

Shore birds inhabit coastal and wetland habitats

Primarily feed on small crustaceans, mollusks, insects, and other invertebrates

Show ground-nesting behaviour

Play an essential role in the ecosystem by controlling invertebrate populations and serving as indicators of climate change

Most of these birds are from two taxonomic families, Scolopacidae (sandpipers) and Charadriidae (plovers)

THREATS

- Sand mining
- Pollution
- Invasive Species
- Predators
- Climate Change

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SHORE BIRDS

SOME OF THE SHOREBIRDS




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Ruddy Turnstone
(*Arenaria interpres*)




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Tibetan Sand Plover
(*Anarhynchus atrifrons*)




© Vivek Saggark

Eurasian Curlew
(*Numenius arquata*)




© Parmil Kumara

Common Sandpiper
(*Actitis hypoleucos*)



© Sourav Mandal

Little Stint
(*Calidris minuta*)




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Little Ringed Plover
(*Thinornis dubius*)

Shorebird habitats of the Indian subcontinent may be roughly divided into wetlands, forest & shrub, grasslands, deserts & semi-desert, rivers & streams, and coasts & islands.

SHORE BIRDS



East coast has more diversity & West coast has higher abundance of shorebirds

Conservation Strategies:

- Habitat protection and restoration.
- Implementing bycatch reduction techniques in fisheries.
- Restricting human activities in sensitive areas.
- Removing invasive species and enhancing biosecurity.
- Increasing public awareness and enforcing legal protections.
- Conducting further research on cumulative anthropogenic impacts.

MAJOR THREATS

- 1. Habitat Loss and Degradation**
Coastal development such as sea wall construction, urbanization, and shrinkage of mudflats due to sand deposit, mangrove expansion and agricultural expansion.
- 2. Human Disturbance**
Recreational activities, boats, drones, and off-road vehicles disrupt feeding, roosting, and breeding activities.
- 3. Fisheries**
Bycatch and entanglement in fishing gear lead to injury and mortality.
- 4. Predators**
Mammalian predators such as dogs, cats, and rats prey on eggs, chicks, and adult birds, affecting breeding success.
- 5. Extreme Weather**
Events like storms and flooding destroy habitats and cause direct harm to birds, eggs, and chicks.

RHATC 2024-25
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RHATC
ASSIGNMENTS

Zoo's Print

Vol. 40 | No. 1

115