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S. Kishoran, J.M. Harris, M. Vinobaba, P. Vinobaba	Bird Diversity and Threaten to Their Habitat in Sathurukondan Birding Site in Batticaloa



[01]

UNIQUE NEW CONCEPT IN BIRD TOURISM

Mahesh N. Sanzgiri

ABSTRACT

This research paper is based on author's personal experience in bird tourism in India. It highlights the history of bird tourism in India. It introduces development of new unique concept in Bird Tourism, which may be used worldwide. It highlights targeting general public for bird tourism with low financial background, less knowledge of birds and importance of conserving them. These techniques will create awareness among general public in rural as well as urban areas and will make them participate in bird tourism and conserving birds and nature in their respective areas. It will help in building bird tourism business to a large scale with low cost to customer with low income and will increase profit. It develops a mathematical formula to prove the relation between accepted awareness, interest created due to awareness, cost to general public for bird tourism and conservation effort taken by the people to save birds and nature which may prove to be useful worldwide.

Keywords: bird tourism, conservation, unique techniques, general public

[02]

**ESTABLISHING COURTYARD SANCTUARY FOR LOCAL BIRDS IN SUMMER:
FACTS AND EXPERIENCES**

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ABSTRACT

The eastern Vidarbha regions are one of the hottest areas in Maharashtra, India, where mercury crosses 45 degree Celsius mark regularly in May. Humans suffer a lot. One can't imagine the hardships faced by birds. The idea to provide relief in summer was borne out of this situation. The present project was carried out during summer of 2015 and 2016. It focuses to create conducive environment by using natural resources. Little garden space, trees, thorny bushes, water and feeder are the requirements. Birds hadn't turned around in the beginning. Slowly but gradually patient wait paid in the end. They did the rekey to ensure safety. Thirst compelled birds for frequent visits. Other species also paid courtesy visits. Later they quarreled for food & water. The fear evaporated and some stayed on trees while others hang around in the area. More than twenty five different species of birds visited. Ample opportunities for close observation, photography were natural outcomes. Birds collaborate as a community in case of an approaching danger. Building nests, nurturing chicks, are some of the delights to watch with close quarters. It was useful for environmental projects in school. Local newspapers published stories and created awareness about the project. Demand for feeders from society increased. Present year participation took the shape of a movement to help birds. It also has an educational potential and value during actual classroom teachings.

Keywords: environmental project, community awareness, bird observation, courtyard sanctuary

[03]

**EVALUATION OF BIODIVERSITY WITH MEANS TO HABITAT FOR
WILDLIFE; A CASE STUDY OF HOTEL TREE OF LIFE KANDY SRI LANKA
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES**

Perera, P.M and Somarathne, T.T.P

Hotel Tree of Life, Kandy, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Tree of Life Nature Resort, Kandy, Sri Lanka is set up at a scenic location in a 65 acre property at an altitude of 1,500 ft. from the mean sea level. Abandoned 100 years earlier as an old tea estate, the land is now growing to be a private owned habitat for wildlife. At present, the hotel is maintained as an environmental conscious nature resort, looking after its rich secondary 63 acre hill country forest.

The given study signifies the observed faunal diversity (from April 2014- March 2016). The assessment identified Birds: 117, Reptiles: 28, Mammals: 17, Amphibians: 19, Butterflies: 49 and Dragonflies: 21. Out of which, 37 species are considered nationally and globally threatened (Critically endangered: 5, Endangered: 16, Vulnerable: 17). The incomparable species richness may be due to the habitat diversification, difference in terrain, habitat types, moisture, water quality, low disturbance, shade and also artificial aquatic habitats.

Human activities and pressure from surrounding tea estates would have led biodiversity remain in the Hotelarea, not moving away. Artificially created water holes in Hotel might have been a reason for continuity of wildlife even during drought seasons. Theoretically, if abandoned the surrounding tea estates might also get converted into forest; which will be of more value in terms of wildlife habitat. Biodiversity valuation with evaluation of ecosystem services would be a vital step further to carry forward.

Furthermore, Hotel sustainability initiatives is currently implementing a biodiversity corridor (Bio Bridge) to link wildlife habitat, with native vegetation, joining larger areas of similar wildlife habitats. These connections are known to be critical for the maintenance of ecological processes including allowing movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations. The program was the Hotels first long term major environmental conservation initiative. Selected Tree planting areas were primarily tea estates and home gardens that were already disturbed by human activities. The link will extend a living tree line that acts as a corridor to help bridging distinct forest areas to the Hotel forest in 5 years. The initiative enhances Hotels viewable biodiversity and in return and help fragmented gene pools to survive.

Keywords: Tree of Life Nature Resort, sustainability, habitat for wildlife, critically endangered, threatened, secondary forest, biodiversity corridor, bio bridge, biodiversity protection

[04]

**COMMUNITY-BASED ECOTOURISM AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN
NATURE CONSERVATION IN MBELILING LANDSCAPE, FLORES, INDONESIA**

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Burung Indonesia (BirdLife Indonesia)

ABSTRACT

Mbeliling landscape in the western part of Flores, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia encompasses about 94,000 ha of different land-uses mainly forest, agricultural land, savannah and settlement. The types of forests are globally important for biodiversity conservation and for ecosystem services providence such as water for domestic use and agriculture in the landscape. Home to 153 species of birds, including 5 endemic, the landscape has 3 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). The high biodiversity, the scenic landscape and the unique culture of the local people have made the landscape attractive for tourism development. As part of developing landscape approach for biodiversity and nature conservation, since 2007 Burung Indonesia (BirdLife in Indonesia) has been working with local stakeholders to promote community-based ecotourism. Fundamental to the development of ecotourism business is the village resource management agreements developed in 27 villages across the landscape. The agreements set the commitment of communities and local government to sustainably manage their natural resources. In villages where ecotourism is potential, the agreement and local regulations are geared to develop ecotourism businesses leading to nature and biodiversity conservation and the generation of income for the people. They aim to set equal distribution of ecotourism's responsibilities and benefits. At the landscape level, community-based ecotourism approach has been adopted in the Master Plan of the Ecotourism Management. Community-based ecotourism in Mbeliling landscape has promoted, advocated, and implemented landscape approach to conservation. It provides economic incentive for community to actively participate in nature conservation.

Keywords: community-based ecotourism, tools for awareness, natural services, distribution of responsibility and benefits, stakeholders participation, landscape approach

[05]

BIRD DIVERSITY AND THREATEN TO THEIR HABITAT IN SATHURUKONDAN BIRDING SITE IN BATTICALOA

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ABSTRACT

Sathurukondan situated within the urban area of Batticaloa and adjacent to Batticaloa lagoon. This area lies in the migrant route disperse from the entry points from Eastern and Andaman route. Where this area is locally notable for their bird diversity as well as being a major habitat in Batticaloa and extends of 75 ha. Blooming of urbanization course drastic reduction of the mangrove forest is the main threat to these birds diversity due to their habitat loss. Considering that we take our objective of this study as to determine the taxonomic composition and abundance of water and wading bird in this area. Because still there were no any scientific studies had been taken place to reveal the bird diversity. Point transect method was used to count the birds and counting was taken monthly. A total 8893 records of 65 species were done from July 2015 to July 2016. Species richness and abundance were determined, Simpson's diversity index of this area is about 0.95, and it shows the high diversity of this area. Migrant birds such as Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Marsh sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) and other important species such as Lesser adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), Spot-bill pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) and near threatened Jungle owlet (*Glaucidium radiatum*) were noted. This area contributes notably to the local avian biodiversity and has the eco touristic potential. It conceals the needed of the conservation of this area.

Keywords: bird diversity, eco-touristic, habitat loss, migrant, Sathurukondan, urbanization

TECHNICAL SESSION 2

Authors	Title
R.H.N.S. Alwis, P. Perera, N. Dayawansa	Recreational Disturbances Affect Tropical Mixed-Species Bird Flocks in Sinharaja World Heritage Rainforest, Sri Lanka
J.L.M. Segovia, A.N.D. Lomantong, R.M. Lomoljo, R.M.Jr. Bornales, G.S. Gunay	Evaluating Avifaunal Diversity to Promote Conservation and Eco-Tourism: The Case of Lake Holon Conservation Park
K.V.D.H.R. Karawita	Evaluation of Community Awareness on Ecological and Service-Based Values of Meethirigala Forest Reserve
P. Prashanth, M. Jadeyegowda, M. Jhenkhar, M.N. Ramesh, C.G. Kushalappa, B.N. Satish	Bird Diversity in Different Habitats of Agricultural Ecosystems in Kodagu, Central Western Ghats, India
J.L.M. Segovia, R.N. Miale, M.J.Z.G. Guinto-Sali, A.A. Alicante, G.D. Binobo	Assessment of Avifauna to Trigger Birdwatching: The Case of Mindanao State University Marawi Bird Sanctuary

[06]

RECREATIONAL DISTURBANCES AFFECT TROPICAL MIXED-SPECIES BIRD FLOCKS IN SINHARAJA WORLD HERITAGE RAINFOREST, SRI LANKA

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²*Department of Zoology, University of Colombo, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka*

ABSTRACT

Mixed species bird flocks, defined as groups of individuals from at least two species moving in the same direction searching for food together, is a spectacular phenomenon in tropical rain forests. In Sri Lanka, mixed-species bird flocks have been well-studied in the low to mid-elevation rainforests of the south-west part of the country where avian diversity and endemism is highest. Especially, the mixed-species bird flocks in Sinharaja World Heritage Forest have become a key attraction for both local and foreign birders. However, it's been reported that increased non-consumptive uses of forests, such as nature-based tourism cause negative impacts on birds. Yet, scientific evidences to assess the extent of this threat are limited in literature, especially in the case of tropical birds. In this study we examined the impact of human recreational disturbances on mixed-species bird flocks encountered along a highly-used nature trail in Sinharaja World Heritage Forest, a tropical lowland rainforest in south-west of Sri Lanka. During the period of April to December 2013, we conducted 307 point counts at 27 sampling stations (nine circular plots of 25m fixed-radius laid along the nature trail and 18 plots located perpendicular to the trail at 75m and 150m intervals). The degree of human recreational disturbances was assessed in terms of visitor group size (visual disturbance) and their noise level (sound disturbance). Thus, four disturbance levels were derived; no human disturbance, low, medium and high disturbance. The impact of recreational disturbances on mixed-species bird flocks was assessed using key 'nuclear' and 'adherent' species as indicators. One-way ANOVA tests revealed that, under no recreational disturbances occurring at the nature trail, the mean number of birds recorded at point counts along the nature trail (0m level) was significantly high ($p < 0.05$) for Ashy-headed Laughing-thrush, Dark-fronted Babbler, Malabar Trogon, Orange-billed Babbler and Red-faced Malkoha. These species avoided the habitat edges along the jungle trail under increased visitor activity. The sensitivity of individual bird species to visitor recreational disturbances seem to vary with the stratum/layer of the rain forest that the bird species usually occupy.

Keywords: mixed-species bird flocks, Sinharaja rain forest, recreational disturbances, ecotourism, recreation ecology

[07]

EVALUATING AVIFAUNAL DIVERSITY TO PROMOTE CONSERVATION AND ECO-TOURISM: THE CASE OF LAKE HOLON CONSERVATION PARK

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ABSTRACT

Bring declared by the Local Government Unit of T'Boli as conservation and ecotourism area in 2001, a thorough assessment of avifauna was randomly conducted near and around 5,000-hectare area of Lake Holon Conservation Park on 21-26 February 2016 with the purpose of protecting and conserving the ecological, biological, scientific and educational features of the watershed. Assessment of the faunal species of the area was done by mist netting method positioned along strategic areas such as waterways, forest edges and clearings. A total of ten (10) mist nets was established for every sampling 5-day period. A 2-km Point Transect Method aided with photographs and bird recordings supplemented the inventory in the area. Pertinent information such as ecological status, endemism and population density were also accounted along with species diversity. Twelve (12) species were accounted, corresponding to 39 cumulative individuals. Of the total species belonging to 10 families, four species were endemic, one species was near-endemic, two were resident, three were resident-endemic and two were unidentified. Little Slaty Flycatcher (*Ficedula basilanica*) was classified as Vulnerable and Philippine Bulbul (*Hypsipetes philippinus saturator*) was not found in IUCN Database. Shannon's Index of Diversity revealed a usual range ($H'=1.80$). Despite introduction of *Musa textilis* that resulted to habitat loss in the area, avifaunal species show an averagely high diversity. Thus, vegetation analysis should be considered to determine the relationship between occurrence of these species and the type of vegetation as a factor of their existence.

Keywords: lake holon, avifauna, bird

[08]

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON ECOLOGICAL AND SERVICE-BASED VALUES OF MEETHIRIGALA FOREST RESERVE

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ABSTRACT

Meethirigala Forest Reserve is a tropical lowland rain forest located in Gampaha District, Sri Lanka. Depend on the closer proximity to the capital city of the country and unique biodiversity incorporate with cultural values related to the Meethirigala monastery make the reserve a remarkable landmark. Presently it is under threat of losing its socio-ecological and biological significance due to illegal clearing of forest periphery for cultivation, extraction of the non-timber forest products and many more. In the present study, the communal awareness on ecological and service based values of the reserve was evaluated by the random distribution of questioners among individuals of reserve nearby community. Among the interviewed group, about 65% agreed on the statement “forest provides services to the village”, 10% have neutral response and 25% considered the forest reserve as trouble due to crop damages by the wild animals. Among the agreed group on the above statement, all the interviewers mentioned water, firewood and medicines as the reserve services; however only 8% out of them has identified that forest is important for Carbon cycle and production of Oxygen and 5% mentioned that it protects the biodiversity. When considering on the global value of the reserve only 5% mentioned that it protect the biodiversity, 8% mentioned that it helps to Carbon cycle and production of Oxygen, 10% had neutral response and 77% mentioned that reserve has no global value. Among the interviewed groups 65% mentioned there are, no valuable faunal species in the forest, 5% had neutral response and 30% response that there are valuable faunal species. Among the interviewed group, almost all have identified that forest is having valuable floral species. Study revealed that the adjacent community has not sufficiently identified the above-mentioned values of the forest reserve.

Keywords: forest, values, services, biodiversity, community

[09]

BIRD DIVERSITY IN DIFFERENT HABITATS OF AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEMS IN KODAGU, CENTRAL WESTERN GHATS, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Birding was carried out in Kodagu District which is one of the hottest hotspots of biodiversity located in the Central Western Ghats, Karnataka, India to know the impact of land use on bird diversity. Point count method was undertaken in Four landuses ie. Coffee based agroforestry, Monoculture plantation, Paddy land and Abandoned paddy lands. The findings of the study indicated that there is a variation in bird diversity depending upon the land use pattern. A total of 184 bird species belonging to 20 orders and 45 families were recorded. The maximum number of species were observed in Coffee based agro forestry (126), followed by Paddy land (78), abandoned paddy land (57) and lowest richness was in Monoculture plantation (35). Among the birds identified, 9 were from Near Threatened, 3 were Vulnerable and 8 were Endemic to Western Ghats. The high diversity of native trees in coffee based agro forestry hosted the largest number and diversity of birds and changing the land use to monoculture plantations reduced the richness and diversity. Paddy lands also hosted good diversity of birds and abandoning the paddy cultivation impacted the diversity. The results indicate that management of coffee plantations under native tree cover and cultivation of paddy promotes conservation of birds in the biodiversity hot spot of Western Ghats.

Keywords: birds, diversity, agriculture ecosystem, habitats, India

[10]

**ASSESSMENT OF AVIFAUNA TO TRIGGER BIRDWATCHING: THE CASE OF
MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY MARAWI BIRD SANCTUARY**

Segovia, J.L.M, Miola, R.N, Guinto-Sali, M.J.Z.G, Alicante, A.A and Binobo, G.D
College of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Mindanao State University Marawi

ABSTRACT

Mindanao State University Marawi being declared as Bird Sanctuary by virtue of Act No. 2590, as amended by Act No.4005 and Commonwealth Act No. 491, an intensive inventory work of diurnal bird species in different habitat types in the campus was conducted from February 2012 to February 2013 to generate baseline information and to understand different avifauna present in different habitats in the campus. Using the Point Transect Method aided with photographs and bird recordings, this study aimed to help conserve the bird species in the area. Pertinent information such as ecological and conservation status were also accounted along with species diversity. In all, forty-one (41) species were accounted, corresponding to 824 cumulative individual counts. Of the total species belonging to 12 orders encompassing 29 families, eleven species were endemic, five species were migrant, one was resident-migrant and three were included in the Mindanao and Eastern Visayas Region. Japanese Night-heron (*Gorsachius goisagi*) was found to be Endangered, Little Slaty Flycatcher (*Ficedula basianica*) was classified as Vulnerable and the other three species were considered to be Data Deficient. Shannon's Index of Diversity revealed a heterogeneous bird life ($H' = 2.86$). Despite habitat loss in the campus, avifaunal species show an evident relatively high diversity. Thus, vegetation analysis should be considered to determine the relationship between occurrence of these species and the type of vegetation as a factor of their existence.

Keywords: biodiversity, avifauna, bird, mindanao state university, lanao, watershed



TECHNICAL SESSION 3

Authors	Titles
M.A.Y.N. Weerasinghe, E.M.D.V. Ekanayake, W.A.K.G. Thakshila, N.J.De S. Amarasinghe, E.P.S. Chandana	A Preliminary Survey on Avifauna in the Fragmented Habitats; Baruthakanda, Hambantota, Sri Lanka
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P.M Perera, T.T.P Somarathne, N.K. Disanayaka	Avifauna Diversity at Hotel Tree of Life Kandy Sri Lanka

[11]

**A PRELIMINARY SURVEY ON AVIFAUNA IN THE FRAGMENTED HABITATS;
BARUTHAKANDA, HAMBANTOTA, SRI LANKA**

Weerasinghe, M.A.Y.N¹, Ekanayake, E.M.D.V², Thakshila, W.A.K.G³,
Amarasinghe, N. J. De S.⁴ and Chandana, E.P.S⁵

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ABSTRACT

Habitat fragmentation and losses are common within past decade in Sri Lanka mostly in Hambantota area, in Southern province due to several development projects. These habitat losses might affect regional flora and fauna including avifauna. Present study focused on Baruthakanda, a secondary dry zone bush land (06°13'34"N 81°04'35"E) situated in Sooriyawewa Divisional Secretariat, Hambantota District (annual temperature and precipitation; 27.2 °C / 81.0 F, 87.1mm per month) where new commercial-scale solar power stations and highways are being constructed. The species richness and total abundance of avifauna were studied for two separate sites {non-fragmented reference site (06° 13' 08"N 81°05'11"E, area: 0.505 km²) and a fragmented site, (06°14'04"N 81°04'48"E, area: 0.161 km²)} in Baruthakanda. Bird counts were taken weekly intervals at selected points from 6.30 to 8.30 a.m. for six weeks. There were 22 (Shannon Wiener index; 2.662) and 44 (Shannon Wiener index; 3.445) bird species recorded at fragmented site and reference site respectively. Most abundant species recorded at reference site were Common Iora, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Plain Prinia and Spotted Dove while Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Red-vented Bulbul, Asian Palm Swift and Jerdon's Bushlark were observed abundantly in the fragmented site. A rare endemic species, Ceylon Wood Shrike were observed at both sites. In 2014 authors observed a different composition of avifauna (27 species) in the fragmented site just before disturbed. These data indicates that fragmentation might affect the composition and abundance of bird species. Authors suggest further studies on biodiversity and strict conservation priorities in these areas.

Keywords: Baruthakanda, Hambantota, habitat fragmentation, avifauna

[12]

**ASSESSING THE AVIFAUNA TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
REMNANT FORESTS: THE CASE OF PATHUM SUBWATERSHED, SOUTH
COTABATO, PHILIPPINES**

Lomantong A.N.D¹, Lomoljo M.R.², Bornales R.G³ and Segovia J.L.M⁴

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City, Philippines*

ABSTRACT

Assessment of avifauna was conducted at Phatum Subwatershed, one of the critical components of Allah Valley Protected Landscape at South Cotabato Phillipines suffering from anthropogenic forest degradation, for sustainable development. Avifauna was surveyed along 2 – km transect line established on the remnant forests of the subwatershed during June to July 2016. Binocular and bird manuals were used for bird detection and identification. Mist netting was also employed. Species conservation and ecological status were assessed and diversity analysed using PAST software. Results revealed some 15 species in 11 families with considerable level of diversity ($H' = 2.41$). The avian community is composed 46.6% Philippine endemic, 6.6% Mindanao endemic (*Pernis ptilorhynchus philippensis*) and 46.6% resident. A vulnerable *Ficedula basilanica basilanica* and other endemics are identified to be specialized on microhabitat, indicative of their sensitivity to forest disturbances and habitat alterations. Rehabilitation of the subwatershed and protection of residual trees are urgent to cater the habitat needs of birds. Participatory watershed conservation and management is herein promoted to protect the avian guild and address the socioeconomic needs of local communities.

Keywords: Phatum subwatershed, assessment, avifauna, promote, sustainable development

[13]

**DIVERSITY STATUS OF BIRDS IN MOUNT THREE KINGS IN THE
PHILIPPINES**

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Mount Three Kings, an important bird area (IBA) in Lake Sebu which is over 2000 masl. It is categorized as one of the priority sites for conservation and preservation of rare, endemic and endangered bird species and other animals. This mountain is one of the two major forest blocks remaining in South Cotabato province, extending from North-West of Lake Sebu to South-West of Koronadal City. The site has grasslands, rivers and streams and caves which provide additional habitats of wildlife. The study was undertaken to determine the present status of birds conservation, species diversity, species richness, evenness, density and the species relative abundance of birds during the whole sampling period. Ten mist nets measuring 4 x 12 long were set-up across flight paths such as; trails, creeks, midslopes, ridge tops and forest edges using transect survey to cover the whole sampling area. A total of 120 number of individuals and 42 species of birds were recorded during the whole sampling. Similarly, the species diversity and the species richness were found to be significantly ($p < 0.05$) high. However, no significant ($p < 0.05$) differences were found in species evenness. Similarly, no specific pattern was observed of the species evenness and the distribution of birds species in the area during the whole period of sampling.

Keywords: biodiversity, birds, conservation status, important bird areas

[14]

AVIFAUNA DIVERSITY AT HOTEL TREE OF LIFE KANDY SRI LANKA

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Hotel Tree of Life, Kandy, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Situated in a 65 acre land area (7°31'83.69"N 80°57'74.22"E) at Barigama Kandy district, Central Province Sri Lanka; the Hotel Tree of Life is known to be a biologically significant area. Abandoned 100 years earlier as a tea estate premises of 700 acre, the land is now maintained as a private owned Secondary forest. The hotel operates within 2 acres, leaving 63 acres of land as preserved forest. Sampling avifauna was carried out by visual encounter survey method during 2 main sampling periods (0630h - 0830h and 1500 - 1800) as a part of overall biodiversity assessment in the Hotel. The study was undertaken from October 2014 to October 2016 within the premises. Sampling was carried out in 9 different habitat types (climate zones) including mountain vegetation, dry forest, valley area, thick jungle, scrubland, wetland area, grassland, forest- estate edge and built areas in the site.

121 birds representing 46 families were found in the area (15 Migrants, 93 residential breeders). 7 species recorded are listed in the Threatened category (3 EN, 4 VU) according to National Red List of Sri Lanka 2012. Out of the accepted 33 endemic birds in Sri Lanka, 16 were found at the hotel (Sri Lanka Jungle fowl - *Gallus lafayetii*, Sri Lanka Wood Pigeon - *Columba torringtoniae*, Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot - *Loriculus beryllinus*, Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill - *Ocyrceros gingalensis*, Yellow-fronted Barbet - *Megalaima flavifrons*, Sri Lanka Bush Warbler - *Bradypterus palliseri*, Sri Lanka Brown-capped Babbler - *Pellorneum fuscocapillus*, Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler - *Pomatorhinus melanurus*, Sri Lanka White-eye - *Zosterops ceylonensis*, Dull-blue Flycatcher - *Eumyias sordidus*, Sri Lanka Green Pigeon - *Treron pompadora*, Crimson-fronted Barbet - *Megalaima rubricapilla*, Crimson-backed Woodpecker - *Chrysocolaptes lucidus*, Ceylon Woodshrike - *Tephrodornis affinis*, Black-capped Bulbul - *Pycnonotus melanicterus*).

Vegetation composition might be an important factor supporting behavior, food availability, nesting and roosting bird diversity within the location. Hotel imposed controls preventing anthropogenic activities (access, usage and activities) in the forest area may be in favor of avifaunal diversity. Threats such as selected illegal collection for domestication were heard but not recorded during the study duration.

Hotel Tree of Life, Kandy, avifauna, Threatened, endemic, biologically significant area

