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Avifaunal Diversity and Status of Jhalawar Forest Division, South-Eastern Rajasthan, India

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***Abstract*:** The present study was carried out to explore the seasonal diversity and status of avifaunain Jhalawar Forest Division of Rajasthan, India, during March, 2014 to February, 2015. Line transect method was followed to survey, i.e. forest, farmlands and wetlands areas etc. A total of 181 bird species belongs to 22 orders and 65 families were recorded during the study period. The order Passeriformes most dominant with 72 species and 28 families with highest relative diversity index 43.08. The anatidae family was most dominant with 14 species and relative diversity index of 7.73. Further analysis of data for residential status indicates that 133 bird species were resident, 48 bird species were migrant(41 winter + 3 summer + 4 passage visitor). The maximum numbers of species (63 species) were omnivorous followed by insectivores (54 species), carnivores(42 species), granivores (14 species), frugivores (7species) and a nectarivorous. Among bird species International Union for the Conservation of Nature categorized as least concern category, three species critically endangered, one endangered, two species vulnerable, seven near threatened and two species were not evaluated by IUCN. The avian diversity was lower during summer (155 bird species) and higher in winter (170 bird species).These results indicate that Jhalawar forest division attracts more number of bird species diversity. The Jhalawar forest division needs to have better management plan in future for to conserving the landscape in order to support various floral and faunal diversity.

***Key words*:** Birds, Relative diversity, Species richness, Transect