See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309241781

Distribution of Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul (Pycnonotus penicillatus) in Tropical Montane Cloud Forest

Conference Paper · October 2016

CITATION 1		reads 25	
2 authors:			
	Sahani Prabha Chandrasiri University of Sri Jayewardenepura 8 PUBLICATIONS 1 CITATION SEE PROFILE	0	Dharshani Mahaulpatha University of Sri Jayewardenepura 17 PUBLICATIONS 13 CITATIONS SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



Project

MATURITY STAGE CATEGORIZATION OF ENDEMIC LIZARD (Calotes nigrilabris) IN THE GRASSLANDS OF HPNP View project

Foraging Behaviour of Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul in Horton Plains National Park View project

Distribution of Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul (*Pycnonotus penicillatus*) in Tropical Montane Cloud Forest - Horton Plains National Park.

Abstract

The distribution of Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul (Pycnonotus penicillatus) was studied at the Montane Cloud Forests of Horton Plains National Park, situated in the highland plateau of the Nuwara Eliya District at the eastern extremity of the Central Highlands from September 2015 to May 2016. It is an endemic, Near Threatened (NT) species that occurs in forests and adjacent gardens situated between 900-2000 m. Three main habitats in the Horton plains were identified as Cloud Forest habitat, Cloud Forest Die-back habitat and Grassland habitat. Three, 300 m fixed line transacts were marked in each of the habitats using a global positioning system device (GPS). Population of the Yellow-eared Bulbuls were recorded on three consecutive days each month while travelling along transacts, from 0530h to 1030h. Birds were observed through a 10x50 binocular. Microsoft ExcelTM and Minitab 14TM were used to analyze the data. Maximum number of individuals (n=602) were recorded from the Cloud Forest habitat followed by 445 individuals at the Cloud Forest Die-back habitat. Yellow-eared Bulbul was not recorded from the Grassland. Highest number of 138 birds in the Cloud Forest habitat was recorded on October 2015 and the least number of 27 birds were recorded on May 2016. Highest number of 150 birds in the Cloud Forest Die-back habitat was recorded on February 2016 and the only one bird was recorded on March 2016. Relative abundance of the Yellow-eared bulbul was 13.3% in the Cloud Forest habitat, and they were the third abundant species in that habitat. In the Cloud Forest Die-back habitat relative abundance of the species was 23.8%, and they were the second abundant species in that particular habitat. Findings of the present study revealed that the Cloud Forest is the preferred habitat of the Yellow eared Bulbul followed by the Cloud Forest Die-back habitat.

Key Words; Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul, Endemic Birds, Horton Plains National Park, Distribution, Tropical Montane Cloud Forest.

Acknowledgement: Financial assistance by University of Sri Jayewardenepura Research grant No ASP/01/RE/SCI/2015/34