Biodiversity of Birds in the College Campus and its Periphery in Bhadrawati Town of Chandrapur District during the Year 2019

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Abstract

Biodiversity of birds in the college campus of Nilkanthrao Shinde Science and Arts College, Bhadrawati and its adjoining areas was studied during 2019 in the morning and evening hours to know and analyse the different types of birds present and visiting the college area and its adjoining localities which harbour in large and small water bodies always.

Based on the observations a checklist of birds of this area is prepared for further observations.

The birds visit the area regularly to feed on fruits, small fishes in pond and food items thrown on the garbage sites besides the college campus and the adjoining areas. Based on our observations during the year 2019 about 42 different bird species were spotted having one migratory, 6 resident migratory and 35 resident birds visiting this campus and its periphery are recorded.

KEYWORDS: Biodiversity, Birds, College campus, Bhadrawti town, Chandrapur district.

Introduction

Birds are inhabitantsof the world at all the altitudes and in nearly all the continents of the globe. Till date considerable studies on avifaunal diversity have been carried out by numbe of scientists and researchers which include Osmatson (1922), Singh (1929), Ali (1932), Davidar (1985), Ghazi (1962), Sahu and Rout (2005), Pimpalapure and Sawaji (2009), Kurhade (2010), Thaokar*et al* (2010), Virani (2012), Harney (2015), Sitre (2017).

Since very scanty earlier reports are available on this aspect of bird biodiversity of this region hence present investigation is launched to analyse the avifaunal biodiversity and prepare a checklist of them for future refrencing.

The Bhadrawati town in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state harbours a lot of small and large water bodies on which many birds are always attracted. The Nilkanthrao Shinde Science and Arts College harbours a large number of fruit bearing and flowering plants and adjoining area harbour a small water body. The water body harbours small fishes and the weeds are in abundance in it throughout the year. A fish market nearly is also operating which throws the untilized wastage as garbage on which some birds feed.

Due to this fact always the campus of the college is visited by different birds for feeding and other activities keeping this point in view the present studies were undertaken.

Materials and Methods

The birds observation was done by using a field binocular having 7 X x25X magnification and also through visual observations by eyes. The birds were sighted in the morning hours from 6 to 8 A.M. and in the evening time from 4 to 6 P.M. The identification and confirmation of species was done using books Grimmet*et* al (2010), Woodcock (1980), Ali and Ripley (1995). Different sites were visited in morning and evening hours as stated above for observations on birds and observations were recorded.

Result and Discussion

The checklist of birds is prepared and presented inTable No. 1.In all 14 different orders of birds with 42 different species of birds are found in our studies in 2019. Most abundant birds are seen in the months of October to December months while less number of birds are seen during Summer months.The resident migratory birds include Grey heron, little cormorant, common sandpiper, small blue kingfisher, common hoopoe, common swallow etc. The migratory bird recorded is black necked stork.

The birds visit the fruit bearing plants like guava, lemon and mangoes while some birds feed on insect fauna of the botanical garden in the college. Some feed on nectar of plants too. Some birds feed on grasses in the botanical garden too.

Similar to our observations Harney (2015) reported 99 bird species belonging to 22 different orders and 54 families from Junona lake while Osmatson (1922) studied 135 species of birds from Pachmarhi (M.P.), Newton *et* al 91986), recorded birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve (M.P.) while Wadatkar and Kasame (2002) found 171 birds in PohraMalkhed forest reserve of Amravati district in Maharashtra state.

The abundance of bird species decreased especially in April and May months due to unavailaibility of water or its scarcity in scorching heat of summer season and less food supply. The migratory birds visit the water body besides the college premises in winter months to feed on aquatic insects and fishes.

In India small and large water bodies are a distinctive feature which provides important feeding and nesting areas for a wide range of birds. A large proportion of food of birds consist of insects and fishes especially in pond ecosystem. The birds also feed on fruits too like parrots.

Through these kind of studies a base line is formed with respect to birds for analysing the bird fauna in near future for safeguarding them from natural calamities as well as from man made disasters.

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Table 1 : Biodiversity of Birds Recorded in the study of BhadrawatiArea During the year 2019

Sr. No.	Order & family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit
1.	CiconiformesArdeidae	*Ardeacinerea*	Grey Heron	RM
2.	CiconiformesArdeidae	*Ardeolagrayii*	Indian Pond Heron	R
3.	CiconiformesArdeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	R
4.	CiconiformesArdeidae	*Ephippiorhyrichosasiaticus*	Black Necked Stork	M
5.	CiconiformesArdeidae	*Gallinagegallinago*	Common Snipe	R
6.	CiconiformesArdeidae	*Egrettagarzetta*	Little Egret	R
7.	FalconiformesAnatidae	*Elanuscaeruleus*	Black Winged Kite	R
8.	GalliformesPhasianidae	*Francolinuspondicerianus*	Grey Francolin	R
9.	PelecaniformesPhalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocoraxniger*	Little Cormorant	RM
10.	CharadriformesScolopacidae	*Actitishypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	RM
11.	CharadriformesCharadridae	*Vanellusindicus*	Red WattledLapwing	R
12.	ColumbiformesColumbidae	*Streptpeliadecaocto*	Ring Dove	R
13.	ColumbiformesColumbidae	*Streptopeliachinensis*	Spotted Dove	R
14.	ColumbiformesColumbidae	*Stigmatopeliasenegalenis*	Little Brown Dove	R
15.	ColumbiformesColumbidae	*Treronphoenicopterus*	Yellow Footed Green Pigeon	R
16.	PsittaciformesPsittacidae	*Psittaculakrameri*	Rose Ringed Parakeet	R
17.	PsittaciformesCuculidae	*Centropussinensis*	Greater Coucal	R
18.	PsittaciformesCuculidae	*EudynamisScolopaceus*	Asian Koel	R
19.	CoraciformesAlcidinidae	*Alcedoatthis*	Small Blue Kingfisher	RM
20.	CoraciformesMeropidae	*Meropsorientalis*	Small Green Bee Eater	R
21.	CoraciformesCoracidae	*Upupaapops*	Common Hoopoe	RM
22.	Passeriformes Lanidae	*Laniusschach*	Rufousbacked Shrike	R
23.	PasserformesDicrudidae	*Dicrurusmacrocercus*	Black Drongo	R
24.	Passeriformes Sturnidae	*Acridotherstristis*	Common Myna	R
25.	PasseroformesPycnonotidae	*Pycnonotuscafer*	Red Vented Bulbul	R
26.	Passeriformes Muscicapidae	*Turdoidesstriata*	Jungle Babbler	R

27.	Passeriformes Musciicapidae	*Saxicoloidesfulicatus*	Indian Robin	R
28.	Passeriformes Hirudinidae	*Hirundorustica*	Common Swallow	RM
29.	Passeriformes Sturnidae	*Sturnuspagodarum*	BramhinyMyna	R
30.	Passeriformes Sturnidae	*Sturnus contra*	Pied Myna	R
31.	Passeriformes Corvidae	*Corvussplendens*	House Crow	R
32.	Passeriformes Corvidae	*Corvusmacorhynchus*	JunleCrow	R
33.	Passeriformes Muscicapidae	*Copsychussaularis*	Oriental Magpie Robin	R
34.	Passeriformes Campephagidae	*Pericrocotuscinnaoeus*	Small Minivet	R
35.	Passeriformes Cisticoidae	*Orthotomussutorus*	Common Tailorbird	R
36.	PassriformesPasseridae	*Anthusrufulus*	Paddy Field Pipit	R
37.	CuculiformesCuculidae	*Cuculuscanorus*	Common Cuckoo	R
38.	ApodiformesApodiae	*Apusaffinis*	House Swift	R
39.	PelecaniformesPhalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocoraxfusicollis*	Indian Cormorant	R
40.	PasseridaeCorvidae	*Dendrocittavagabunda*	Rufous Tree pie	R
41.	PasserinaePloceinae	*Ploceusphilipinus*	BayaWeaver	R
42.	PasserinaePasserinae	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow	R

R- Resident Birds M –Migratory Birds RM – Resident Migratory Birds