

Original Research Article

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Checklist of Birds Diversity of Madhavrao Patil College Campus Palam District, Prbhani, Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT

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Madhavrao Patil College is located outside 2km adjoined to Palam city. This area is almost agrarian area and one water body around college campus. Abundant birds' species found during November to April and July to October. During this study, 45 species of 26 families of birds were observed and recorded.

Introduction

Birds are of great economic importance to the human society. They play an important role in controlling population of different insects and pests (Balkhande *et al.*, 2013). Birds potentially detect aspects of any landscape condition that are not detected by the other animal groups commonly used as indicators. They are helpful and help to provide rich food for mankind and are known to man since ages (Chitampally, 1993).

The foundation of economic ornithology which promotes the scientific study of avian species, researcher have studied avian fauna in Marathwada as this area is blessed with various natural habitats such as river, reservoirs, hills, forests, grassland. Yardi *et al.*, (2004) reported 64 species of birds in Salim Ali lake, Aurangabad; Kulkarni *et al.*,

(2005) reported 151 species of birds in and around Nanded city; (Balkhande *et al.*, 2012) recorded 53 species of birds on river Godavari near Dhangar Takli;

Kulkarni *et al.*, (2006) also recorded 93 species of birds in Shikhachi Wadi, reservoir Dist. Nanded (Balkhande *et al.*, 2012) recorded 50 species of birds near river Purna Dist. Parbhani. Kulkarni *et al.*, (2010) listed 62 bird species in forest Jaldhara, Kinwat. Dist. Nanded.

The college campus is very close (2 km) to adjoin to the city. In the present investigation, efforts have been made to enlist the avian fauna observed on the college campus revealing the bird diversity.

Materials and Methods

The present study is based on observation made from November 2013 to April 2014. Birds were observed all around the college campus (32 hector) and of 2 km agrarian area around it and one water body in college campus itself. Birds were observed twice a day at morning time and evening time for two-three hours, with daily observation made.

Birds were sighted by using binoculars of 7X and 8X magnification and were photographed by using Sony Handicam model No. HDR-CX190E and Sony cyber shot model no. W570

Spot identification was done by using field guides (Grimmette *et al.*, 1999, Tiwari, 2005; Ali *et al.*, 2003) and after confirmation of identity those species are reported in this paper. As per the guidelines given in the checklist of birds, given by (Abdulali, 1981; Gaikwad *et al.*, 1997; Kulkarni *et al.*, 2005) then checklist is prepared.

The status of each species is categorized as RC- Resident Common, RM- Resident Migrant, RMC- Resident Migrant Common, Rr-Resident rare, WMU- Winter Migrant Uncommon, BMU- Breeding Migrant Uncommon, and M- Migrant.

Results and Discussion

According to Borale *et al.*, (1994) and Pawar *et al.*, (2010) birds have been considered as useful biological indicators because they are ecologically versatile and live in all kinds of habitats. They are susceptible to the changes in wetlands or ecosystems, some birds are migratory and are responsible for fluctuation in the population. Fluctuation in population helps to know whether the area is normal or polluted. Total absence of birds from any area may be considered as pollution indication.

The study reveals the occurrence of 45 species of birds belonging to 26 families recorded during this study shown in Table No. 1, which depicts details about the Scientific and Common Names, Status and Occurrence of birds.

Out of 45 species 27 species are of Resident Common (RC), like White Breasted Kingfisher, Pied Kingfisher, Small Blue Kingfisher, Indian Pond Heron, Cattle Egret, Red Vented Bulbul, Common Myna, Jungle Myna, Brahminy Starling, Small Bee Eater, Red Wattled Lapwing, Yellow Wattled Lapwing, Asian Koel, Common Peafowl, Gray Partridge, Blue Rock Pigeon, Eurasian Collared Dove, Spotted Dove, Little Brown Dove, Rose Ringed Parakeet, Purple Rumped Sun Bird, Small Sun Bird, House Sparrow, Indian Roller, House Crow, Tailor Bird, Pied Bush Chat.

Out of 45 species 08 species are Resident Migrant (RM), which are Large Egret, Purple Heron, Goo Sander, Visabelline Chat, White Wagtail, Little Cormorant, Pariah Kite, Indian Reef Heron.

03 species are Residential Migrant Common (RMC), which are Blacked Winged Kite, Red Collared Dove, Common Coucal. 03 Species of Residential rare (Rr), those are Shikra, Purple Sun Bird, Indian Grey Hornbill and 2 species of Breeding migrant Uncommon (BMU) are recorded, those are Black Drongo and Indian Robin.

Only 1 species of Migrant (M) is observed, out of 45 species i.e, Thick Billed Warbler and also only 1 species of Winter Migrant Uncommon (WMU), out of 45 species is observed i.e, Common Sand Warbler.

Table.1

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Local Status
White Breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyan smyrnesis</i>	Alcedinidae	RC
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>		
Small Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		
Indian Pond Heron	<i>Adeolaq gravii</i>	Ardeidae	
Cattle Erget	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		
Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus</i>	Pycnonotidae	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Sturnidae	
Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>		
Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>		
Small Bee Eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Meropidae	
Red Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Charadriidae	
Yellow Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>		
Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Cuculidae	
Common Peafowl	<i>Pava cristatus</i>		
Gray Partridge	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Phasiannidae	
Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Columbidae	
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>		
Little Brown Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>		
Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Psittacidae	
Purple Rumped Sun Bird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	Nectariniidae	
Small Sun Bird	<i>Nectarinia minima</i>		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passerinae	
Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Coraciidae	
House Crow	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Corvidae	
Tailor Bird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Cisticolidae	
Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Mucicapidae	
Large Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Ardeidae	RM
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		
Goo Sander	<i>Mergus merguanser</i>	Anatidae	
Visabelline Chat	<i>Oenanthe esabellina</i>	Passerinae	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Mettacillidae	
Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Phalacrocoracidae	
Pariah Kite	<i>Milvis migrans</i>	Accipitridae	
Indian Reef Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Ardeidae	
Black Winged Kite	<i>Elanus caerules</i>	Accipitridae	
Red Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Columbidae	
Common Coucal	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hirundinidae	RMC
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Accipitridae	
Purple Sun Bird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Nectarinidae	Rr
Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyeros birostris</i>	Bucerotidae	
Common Sand Warbler	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Scolopacidae	WMU
Thick Billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Pycnonotidae	M
Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocer</i>	Dicruridae	BMC
Indian Robin	<i>Saxicolaidea fulicata</i>	Turdinae	

Key to abbreviations: RC- Resident Common, RM- Resident Migrant, RMC- Resident Migrant Common, Rr- Resident rare, WMU- Winter Migrant Uncommon, M- Migrant, BMU- Breeding Migrant Uncommon.

Similar type of studies was carried out by Kulkarni *et al.*, (2006) recorded 18 Piscivorous bird species in Dongarkheda irrigation tank Dist. Hingoli., Kulkarni *et al.*, (2010) listed 62 bird species in forest Jaldhara, Kinwat Dist. Nanded., Pawar *et al.*, (2010) recorded 95 bird species from three water reservoir from Dist Satara.

In present study, White breasted kingfisher, Pied kingfisher, Indian Pond heron, Large Egret, Red Vented Bulbul, Common Myna, Small Bee Eater, Blue Rock Pigeon, Rose Ringed Parakeet, Cattle Egret, Red Wattled Lapwing, Eurasian Collared Dove and Little Cormorant were found in good numbers.

Madhavrao Patil college campus and surrounding agrarian area has very less human activity at morning and evening and by which, it provides at availability of food, water, climatic conditions and surrounding vegetation of equally favourable for avian fauna. Hence it is a potential site for bird watching.

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