



Avian Diversity in and Around Moharli Lake of Chandrapur (M.S) India

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Abstract:

Birds are found throughout the world, at approximately all altitudes and in nearly every climate. They are a natural way to control pests in gardens, on farms, and other places. Moharli lake rich in aquatic vegetation and harbors several kinds of birds in all the seasons. Grassland area, rice field, herb, shrub and tree located in the vicinity of lake that also provide food and shelter to these birds. The Moharli lake is the freshwater bodies. It is located 28 KM from Chandrapur. The lake is surrounded dense forest of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) of Chandrapur District. The study was carried out from January 2015 to December 2015 in which 65 species of birds were recorded during the study. Among the recorded species 48 were resident, 12 were resident migrant and 5 were migrant.

Keywords: Avifauna, Moharli Lake, Avifaunal diversity.

Introduction

Birds are the key species in an agricultural ecosystem for maintaining the ecological balance (Haslem and Bennett, 2008). Their positive and negative roles in agriculture production were very well illustrated (Ali, 1932). Diversity of avifauna is one of the most important ecological indicators to evaluate the quality of habitats. Now-a-days, avifaunal diversity has been decreasing due to the destruction of natural habitats and human disturbances. Birds are essential animal group of an ecosystem and maintain a trophic level. They aid in the pollinization of plants. By landing on a plant or sucking the nectar from a flower, and then moving on to the next, a bird does the job usually associated with bees. Birds also have a good system for spreading seeds. They eat berries and then when they "dispose of" their waste, the berry seeds are disposed along with it. Therefore, detail study on avifauna and their ecology is important to protect them.

The Moharli Lake is harbor a large number of fauna which attract the birds shown that the entire lake basin is highly productive and conducive to all kinds of birds. The Moharli lake is the freshwater bodies situated. It is located 30 KM towards North from District Chandrapur. During the last few decades considerable studies on avifauna diversity from different freshwater bodies have been carried out by researchers like, Osmatston (1922), Ali (1932), Davidar (1985), Ghazi (1962), Mujumdar (1984), Newton *et al.*, (1986), Ghosal (1995), Wadatkar and Kasambe (2002) and Kulkarni *et al.*, (2005). This work has therefore undertaken survey of avifauna diversity in and around the Moharli lake.

Material and Methods:

The present work was carried out from January 2015 to December 2015. The surveys were carried

out by using a field binocular (7x25x magnification) and photographed using digital camera Pentax with tele lens, (Mega pixels 3.1 and optical zoom 25X). The survey of avifauna from this region was undertaken during the morning (6 to 9 AM) and in the evening (5 to 6 PM) and identification of species was done with the help of standard literature of Woodcock (1980) and Ali, S. and Ripley (1995).

Observations and Result:

Survey of avifaunal diversity in and around of Moharli lake region were studied during January 2015 to December 2015 and tabulated in Table 1.1. In the present study, total 65 species were recorded. Good congregation of Asian Koel, Kingfisher, Common Myna Common coot, Black ibis, Black shoulder kite and Black Kite observed and regularly found in and around area. The birds observed in the habitat were segregated and documented as Resident (R), Residential Migrant (RM) and Migratory (M), among the recorded species 48 were resident, 12 were resident migrant and 5 were migrant, according to their feeding habits and status of appearance.

Discussion:

In the present survey total 65 species were recorded. Good congregation of Asian Koel, Kingfisher, Common Myna, Common coot, Black ibis, Black shoulder kite and Black Kite observed and regularly found in and around area. The birds observed in the habitat were segregated and documented as Resident (R), Residential (RM) and Migratory (M), according to their feeding habits and status of appearance. Among the recorded species 48 were resident, 12 were resident migrant and 5 were migrant. Bird's species richness, density and their frequency of visits were dependent on the land use pattern and seasons (Bolwig *et al.*, 2006). Similar findings were recorded by Ali (1939, 1940) published a list of 278 species of birds from central India, Newton

et al., (1986) have listed the birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve (M.P.), Ghosal (1995) have listed the birds of Kanha Tiger Reserve (M.P.), Wadatkar and Kasambe (2002) reported 171 species of birds at Pohara-Malkhed forest reservoir of Amravati District(M.S.), Yardi et al., (2004) reported 64 species of birds in Salim Ali lake, Aurangabad (M.S.), Kedar and Patil (2005) recorded 60 birds species from Rishi lake Karanja (Lad) of Washim District (M.S.), Pawar et al.,(2005) reported 74 species of birds in and around Yedshi lake, Mangrupir, Washim District (M.S.), Kanwate and Jadhao (2010) recorded 10 species of birds in Bhokar tahsil of Nanded District(M.S.), Thakor et al., (2010) reported 104 species of birds from two reservoirs of Khed District, Gujrat, India. Kurhade (2010) reported 208 species of birds in

Jaikwadi reservoirs near Ahmadnagar (M.S.), Narwade and Fartade (2011) recorded 165 species of birds of Osmanabad District (M.S.), Rasal and Chavan (2011) reported 61 species of birds in local ecosystem of Aurangabad(M.S.), Kukade et al., (2011) recorded 68 birds species of Chhatri lake of Amravati District (M.S.),

Conclusion:

In the present survey higher diversity of birds was found in and around of the lake. The highest diversity of birds was due to more diversity of plants which gives more choice for the food preference of the bird species as well as nesting and breeding place. Avifaunal diversity and their conservation created great awareness among the students community.

Table 1.1: Avifaunal diversity in and around of Moharli lake, Chandrapur

S.N.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
1	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black drongo	R
2	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	R
3	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	R
4	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Large Egret	RM
5	<i>Aredeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron	R
6	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	RM
7	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailor Bird	R
8	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	R
9	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red wattled Lapwing	R
10	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	RM
11	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Little Green Bee eater	R
12	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya weaver	R
13	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little Cormorant	RM
14	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black Winged Stilt	R
15	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	R
16	<i>Anastomus osciatus</i>	Asian Open Bill Stork	R
17	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Black Ibis	RM
18	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	M
19	<i>Fulica atra M</i>	Common Coot	M
20	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red wattle Lapwing	R
21	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe	R
22	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	Indian Courser	R
23	<i>Tringa nebularia RM</i>	Common Greenshank	RM
24	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	M
S.N.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
25	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	R
26	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	RM
27	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Plum Headed Parakeet	R
28	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringe Plover	R
29	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	RM
30	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock (Blue) Pigeon	R
31	<i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i>	Little Brown Dove	R
32	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Yellow Footed Green Pigeon	R

33	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black Tailed Godwit	RM
34	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose Ringed Parakeet	R
35	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	R
36	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Small Blue Kingfisher	R
37	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel	R
38	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Rufousbacked Shrike	R
39	<i>Halycon smymesis</i>	White Breasted Kingfisher	RM
40	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	RM
41	<i>Ocyæros birostris</i>	Indian Grey Hornbill	R
42	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucul	R
43	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Myna	R
44	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Pied Myna	R
45	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red Vented Bulbul	R
46	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	M
47	<i>Turdoides striat</i>	Jungal Babbler	R
48	<i>Saxicolodies fulicatus</i>	Indian Robin	R
49	<i>Cinnyris asia ticus</i>	Purple Sunbird	R
50	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant Tailed Jacana	R
51	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Common Swallow	RM
52	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay Backed Shrike	R
53	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Jungal Crow	R
54	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow Eyed Babbler	R
55	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	RM
56	<i>Motacill maderaspatensis</i>	White Browed Wagtail	R
57	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie Robin	R
58	<i>Orthotomus sutorus</i>	Common Tailorbird	R
59	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddy field Pipit	R
60	<i>Ereopterix grisea</i>	Ashy Crowned Sparrow Lark	R
61	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	R
62	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Ashy Prinia	R
63	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red Aavadavat	R
64	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White Eye	R
65	<i>Pericrocotus cinnaeoeus</i>	Small Minive t	R

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