

ROLE OF SMALL WATER BODIES IN SUSTAINING AVIAN DIVERSITY: A

CASE STUDY OF DULAHARA POND RATANPUR (DISTT. BILASPUR, C.G.)

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Abstract:

Ratanpur a famous pilgrimage, 25 km from Bilaspur is known for an 11th century temple of Goddess Mahmaya. It is also known as city of ponds as it has more than 150 ponds around it. In India ponds are inseparable part of village organization. People are dependent on these ponds to fulfill their daily requirement. These water bodies play a crucial role in storing rain water and surface runoff, thus recharging the ground water; have self sustaining ecosystem and play important role in maintaining socio-ecological balance. These village ponds are home of number of water birds, vegetation around the pond and marshy area also gives shelter to good number of avian fauna. Bird census and monitoring is an extremely cost effective method of measuring overall health of water bodies. Therefore study was undertaken, for two years from April 2008 to March 2010, to document bird fauna of Dulahara pond a prominent pond near Ratanpur. Fifty five avian species were found in present study belonging to thirteen orders, inhabiting Dulahara pond and surrounding area. Out of which Nine species showed local migratory/migratory movements. Twenty seven species of order Passeriformes, six species of order Ciconiformes, five Species of order Coraciiformes, four species of Cuculiformes, two species each of order Anseriformes, Collumbiformes, Chardiiformes & Gruiformes; and one species each of order Piciformes, Psittaciformes, Falconiformes, Upupiformes and Pelecaniformes was found during study period.

Keywords:

Avian Diversity, Bird diversity

Introduction:

Introduction: Wetlands are dynamic ecosystems; whilst certain pressures on wetlands arise from natural causes, it is the human activities that have significantly affected wetlands in recent decades. Wetlands dependent species are often rare, threatened or found only in a very restricted geographical area. Freshwater lakes and rivers contain just 0.008 per cent of the world"s water but are of great importance for biodiversity as they contain twelve percent of all





International Journal of Researches In Biosciences, Agriculture & Technology

animal species (Shine and de Klemm, 1999). Ratanpur once a capital of Bilaspur is famous for an 11th century temple of Goddess Mahmaya. It is surrounded by green hills and housing more than 150 ponds. It is 25 km from Bilaspur city. Dulahara pond is one of these ponds, 22.5 km from Bilaspur on NH 111. These ponds house large number of bird species. Winter visitors congregate to these ponds in large numbers. Therefore attempt was made to study faunal wealth of this region. The study was conducted for two years since March 2008 to April 2010 to document the avian diversity of one of prominent pond that is Dulahara pond. The pond is located at the foot hill, surrounded by highland on two sides. It retains water throughout the year. Local people use two of its sides for agriculture in Rabi and grow vegetables at its bank. Because of its location one side is site of human activity, pool of water and other side which is relatively undisturbed provides safe area for birds for foraging and other activities. Thus it has a balance bland of Human-Nature interaction.

Area of pond is given in the figure 1. Farms surround the pond towards eastern side; there was a temple on southern side. The pond was scatteredly surrounded by Ipomoea carnea. There was grassland around the pond for a short distance and then starts the hillock towards Western side of the pond.

Towards western side at the base of hillock was shrubby area. The pond was full of aquatic vegetation especially Lotus, Nelumba nucifera and Indian water chestnut, Trapa bispinospora providing ample food to water fowl and waders. The pond is also used for pisciculture. Deeper wetlands with a growth of aquatic plants attract more water birds, where they could dabble to acquire their feed (Weller, 1975). The pond and surrounding area was surveyed to document bird species.

Material and Method:

Point count method was adopted to note abundance and diversity of Waterfowl and other water birds. The point count method has been widely used for the study of bird communities in both tropical and temperate regions (Bibby et al.





2000; Raman 2003) However Line Transact method was adapted in surrounding area of wetland to record other avian species. The bird spotted or heard was identified up to species level. Book of Indian Birds By Salim Ali (2002) and A Field Guide to Birds of India By Krays Kazmierczac(2000) and Birds of North India,by Grimmmet Richard and Inskipp Tim (2003) was referred for identification. During transect study it was difficult to differentiate Purlpe-rumped Sun bird and Purple Sunbird during non breeding season. Hence the two were recorded as Sunbird for abundance study. Transact was walked in the morning, between 7.15 to 8.15 am in winter and 6.30 to 7.30 am in summer, as this is the peak period of activity of birds. The study sites were sampled quarterly as per following schedule- a- 1st quarter sampling between the months of March to May b- 2nd quarter sampling between the months of June to August c- 3rd quarter sampling between the months of December to November d- 4th quarter sampling between the months of December to February

Result and Discussion:

Result: Fifty five avian species were found in present study during study period belonging to thirteen orders, inhabiting Dulahara pond and surrounding area (Table1). Twenty seven species of order Passeriformes, six species of order Ciconiformes, five Species of order Coraciiformes, four species of Cuculiformes, two species of order Anseriformes, Collumbiformes, Chardiiformes &

Gruiformes; and one species each of order Piciformes, Psittaciformes, Falconiformes, Upupiformes and Pelecaniformes was found during study period. Figure 2 shows the habitat preference of avian species. Out of fifty five species; six were confined to open waters, seven were spotted in pond margin and shallow waters, thirty eight species were confined to surrounding area however four species were found in surrounding as well as over the water body in search of food. During study it was recorded that four waders breed in this pond namely Hydrophasianus chirurgus (Pheasant tailed Jacana) Metopidius





indicus (Bronze winged Jacana) Porphyrio porphyrio (Purple Moor hen), & Nettapus coromandelianus (Cotton Pigmy Goose)

Discussion: During study period few species were found to show seasonal occurrence. The lesser Whistling Teel was recorded in fourth quarter sampling during both the years, Ali (2002) has reported the species as resident of India, but shows local movement

Conclusion:

Village ponds have an important role in conservation of avian species. Traditionally ponds are an essential component of Indian villages; they involuntarily contribute in conservation of avian diversity. It provides opportunity for local migratory movements of water birds and helps the survival of these birds in local landscape.

Acknowledgement:

I am thankful to UGC Bhopal for providing financial support through minor project entitled "Study of Avifaunal Biodiversity of Bilaspur City and Surrounding". This work is a part of the project.

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S. No.	Order	Species	Common Name	Habitat Preference		Total
	A	Nettapus	Cotton Pigmi	OD	D	1 1
1	Anseriformes	coromandelianus	Goose	OP	R	11
2		Dendrocygna javanica	Lesser Whistling Teel	OP	LM	78
		Megalaima				
3	Piciformes	haemacephala	Copper Smith	SA	R	4
4	Upupifoemes	Upupa epops	Ноорое	SA	R	1
5	Coreciiformes	Corecias benghalensis	Blue Jay	SA	R	18
			White Breasted			
6		Halcyon smyrnensis	King Fisher	SA+AO	R	5
			Small Blue King			
7		Alcedo atthis	Fisher	SA+AO	R	6
8		Ceryle rudis	Pied King Fisher	SA+AO	R	2
9		Merops orientalis	Green Bee Eater	SA	LM	47

Table 4: Taxonomic composition and No. of individuals of Avian species recorded from Dulahara





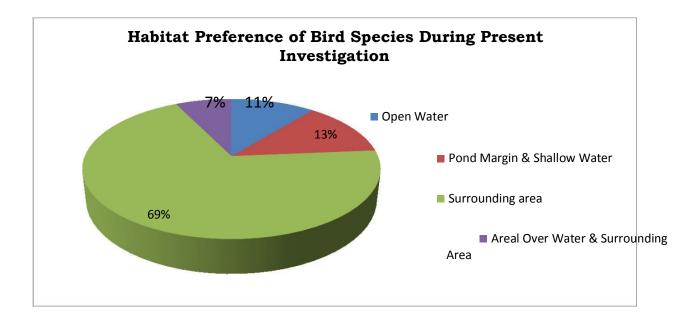
S.		Species	Common	Habitat Preference		Total
No.	Order		Name			
10	Cuculiformes	Eudynamys scolopacea	Koel	SA	R	2
11		Hierococcyx varius	Indian Cocoo	SA	R	3
12		Clamator jacobinus	Crusted pied cuccoo	SA	М	4
13		Centropus sinensis	Crow Pheasant	SA	R	7
14	Psittaciformes	Psittacula krameri	Rose Ring Parakete	SA	R	45
15	Collumbiformes	Streptopelia senegalensis	Padaki	SA	R	68
16		Ducula bicolor	White Pegeon	SA	R	23
17	Gruiformes	Gallinula chloropus	Moor Hen	OP	R	33
18		Porphyrio porphyrio	Purple moor hen	PM/SH	R	13
19	Chardriiformes	Hydrophasianus chirurgus	Pheasant Tailed Jassana	OP	R	112
20		Metopidius indicus	Bronze Winged Jassana	OP	R	56
21	Falconiformes	Accipiter badius	Shikra	SA	R	3
22	Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocorax niger	Cormorant	OP	R	6
23	Ciconiiformes	Ixobrychus cinnamomeus	Cheast nut Beeten	PM/SH	R	21
24		Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	PM/SH	R	39
25		Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	PM/SH	R	35
26		Ardeola grayii	Paddy Bird	PM/SH	R	67
27		Mesophoyx intermedia	Large White Heron	PM/SH	R	8
28		Anastomus oscitans	Open Bill Storke	PM/SH	R	2

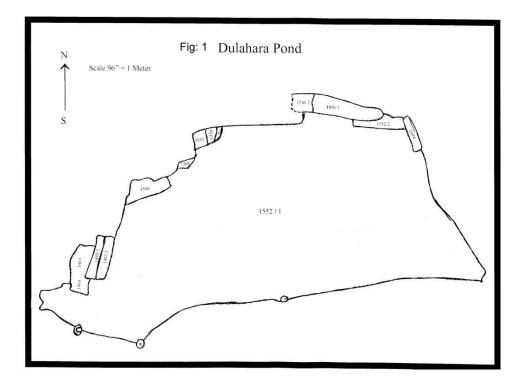




S. No.	Order	Species	Common Name	Habitat Preference		Total
30		Lanius schach	Roufous backed shrike	SA	LM	1
31		Capsychus saularis	Mag Pied Robin	SA	R	10
32		Dicrurus macrocercus	Drongo	SA+AO	R	56
33		Pycnonotus cafer	Bulbul	SA	R	84
34		Saxicola caprata	Bush Chat	SA	R	50
35		Saxicoloides fulicata	Indian Robbin	SA	R	71
36		Corvus splendens	Crow	SA	R	51
37		Sturnus contra	Pied Myna	SA	R	40
38		Acridotheres tristis	Common Myna	SA	R	92
39		Sturnus pagodarum	Brahmini Myna	SA	R	16
40		Turdoides straitus	Jungle Babler	SA	R	27
41		Turdoides caudatus	Common Babler	SA	R	41
42		Eremopterix grisea	Black Bellied Finch Lark	SA	R	33
43		Mirafra erythroptera	Red Winged Bush Lark	SA	R	17
44		Ammomanes phoenicurus	Roufous Tailed Lark	SA	LM	2
45		Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	SA	М	2
46		Prinia Spp.	Plain Prinia	SA	R	7
47		Prinia socialis	Ashy Wren Warbler	SA	R	20
48		Amandava amandava	Red Munia	SA	R	47
49		Lonchura malabarica	Silver Throated Munia	SA	R	54
50		Lonchura punctulata	Spoted munia	SA	R	88
		Nectarinia zeylonica, N.	Purple Rumped Sun Bird, Purple			
51		asiatica	sun Bird	SA	R	20
52		Anthus spp.	Pipit (paddy field)	SA	R	31
53		Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Red Start	SA	М	2
54		Chrysomma sinense	Yellow eyed Babler	SA	R	4
						1587







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