



Studies on Bird Diversity of Wadi Region, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra

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Abstract:

The number of different types of birds present, and exactly what they are, varies enormously from place to place. Globally, the most striking aspect of this is the far greater diversity of bird species in the tropics, compared with temperate or Polar Regions. The birds are of great economic importance to man. They play an important role in controlling population of different pests. They are scavengers and pollinating agents and also help in dispersal of seeds. They serve as the best environmental indicators. The purpose of the present investigation is to study the bird diversity of Wadi region. The birds observed in this study area were segregated and documented as 11 residential birds, one resident migratory, 2 occasional and 14 common birds.

Keywords: Diversity, Environment, Wadi, birds, migratory.

Introduction:

The enormous diversity of life in itself is of crucial value probably giving greater resilience to ecosystems and cultural values. Birds are unique among vertebrates as they have true ability to fly. They play major role in ecosystems as potential pollinators and scavengers and are rightly called as bio-indicators. Birds are found in various contrasting environments from warm arid zone to cold arid zones. It represents the unique habitat for wild life and avifauna in Central India. A good congregation of avifaunal diversity includes residents, winter visitors and some uncommon birds. In small village ponds are the abode of water birds also gives shelter to good number of avian fauna.

The birds are of great economic importance to man. They play an important role in controlling population of different pests. They provide rich foods for mankind and are known to man since ages. Ali (1996) laid the foundation of economic ornithology. The various lake and wetlands in any city serve as a balancing reservoir for sustain native flora and fauna, now a days due to civilization the birds are going to destroy, which directly affect on their reproduction and nesting.

The purpose of the present work is to survey avifauna of Wadi region and habitat and feeding habits of the birds present there.

Material and Methods:

The birds were observed with the help of binocular and photographed using digital camera. The survey of avifauna from this region was undertaken during the period from July 2012 to January 2013 in the morning 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and afternoon 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.





The birds observed in the habitat were segregated and documented as Rare(R), Residential (RS), Resident Migratory (RM), Occasional (O) and Common (C) according to their feeding habits and status of appearance. The identification was done with the help of standard text of Ali (1996) and Ali and Ripley (1968-1974).

Observations:

The birds observed in the habitat were segregated and documented as 11 residential birds, one resident migratory, 2 occasional and 14 common birds of the area. Survey of birds in the Wadi region were studied and tabulated in Table 1.

Table. 1- Avifaunal diversity of Wadi Area, Nagpur (July 2012 to January 2013)

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Common name	Status
1	Accipiter badius	Shikra	O
2.	Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	C
3.	Passeridae spp.	Sparrow	RS
4.	Amandavaamandava	Red Munia	C
5.	Ardeolagraily	Indian pond heron	C
6.	Centropussinensis	Greater Coucal	O
7.	Eudynamysscolopaceus	Asian koel	RM
8.	Corvussplendens	House crow	RS
9.	Coraciasbenghalensis	Indian roller	C
10.	Copsychussaularis	Oriental Magpie robin	C
11.	Psittaculakrameri	Rose-ringed parakeet	C
12.	Actitishypoleucos	Common sandpiper	C
13.	Pycnonotuscafer	Red vented Bulbul	C
14.	Streptopeliachinensis	Spotted Dove	RS
15.	Dicurusmacrocerus	Black drongo	RS
16.	Meropsorientalis	Little Green Bee eater	RS
17.	Charadriusdubius	Little ringed plover	R
18.	Upupaepops	Common Hoopoe	C
19.	Acridotherestrictis	Common Myna	RS
20.	Sturniapagodarm	Brahminy starling	C
21.	Vanellusindicus	Red wattled Lapwing	RS
22.	Caprimulgusasiaticus	Common Indian Nightjar	C
23.	Nectariniaaspasia	Sunbird	RS
24.	Ploceusphilippinus	Baya weaver	RS
25.	Trudoidesstriata	Jungle babbler	C
26.	Coturnixcoturnix	Common quail	C
27.	Orthotomussutorius	Common Tailor Bird	RS
28.	Saxicoloidesfulicatus	Indian Robin	C

Result and Discussion:

The avifauna of India includes around 1301 species, of which 42 are endemic, 1 has been introduced by humans, and 26 are rare of accidental. Two species have been extirpated in India and 82 species are globally threatened. The Indian peacock (*Pavocristatus*) is the national bird of India. Aquatic birds play an important role in wetland ecosystem because they act as a consumer in tropic





levels of such system. They are also considered as an indicator of changes occurring in the aquatic environment.

Wadi area is 10 km away from Nagpur city. It is situated near MIDC area, Wadi. Because of this area is undoughtly covered by pollution which is unsolved but slightly recover by adjoining area of Pench National Park and Gorewada Lake, Bor Dam, Zilpi dam, Kanholibara forest area, Ambazari lake. The rarely seen birds visited to this area are mostly belonging to Pench National Park and Gorewadalake. 28 species were identified and verified using user guide of Ali (1996) and Manakadan and Pittie (2001).

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