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DIVERSITY OF BIRDS IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

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Abstract: The present study on Birds diversity in the Ahmednagar district is a done, over a period of four months from May 2021 to August 2021. In this study 42 species of 21 families of birds are observed in an area of 1.121 km² & the study done in different botanical gardens in Ahmednagar district. The botanical gardens in Ahmednagar district are largely spread so there is number of bird species are recorded during this four months period.

Keywords: Ahmednagar, Birds, Diversity, Botanical gardens

INTRODUCTION

Commonly birds are belonging to class Aves. They are chordate. Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves, characterized by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton. Birds live worldwide and range in size from the 5.5 cm (2.2 in) bee hummingbird to the 2.8 m (9 ft 2 in) ostrich. There are about ten thousand living species, more than half of which are passerine, or “perching” birds. Birds have wings whose development varies according to species; the only known groups without wings are the extinct moa and elephant birds.

The environmental factors affecting bird diversity are the amount of vegetation, the number of breeding bird species, knowledge of the number of plant species, availability of water & presence of food resources. The major element of bird diversity is destruction of habitat. The change in vegetation, cloud impact the amount and grade of habitat for birds in terms of water, cover, food, plenty and placement of birds.

According to worldindata there are more than 11,000 bird species that have been identified and described today. A catalog of bird of India authored by Praveen et al. Published by the journal Indian Bird 2016, there are about 1,263 species of birds present in India, which 12% of total bird species in the world.

According to Avibase – Bird checklist of the world there are 649 species of birds in Maharashtra As per Avibase bird count (2019), there are about 403 species of birds found in Ahmednagar.

This study purpose is to investigate the bird diversity in the Ahmednagar district. The proposal will be helpful in preparing a baseline data on bird diversity. In Ahmednagar district.

MATERIAL & METHODOLOGY

STUDY AREA:

The research was done in the Ahmednagar district. The Newasa Tehsil Area is approximately 60 km away from Ahmednagar. In newasa tahsil area the variety of birds can be easily seen. Also seen in different botanical garden in Ahmednagar district as Rama Botanical Garden, Dhanwantari udyaan, etc. In such botanical garden thousands of trees are situated this provide wide range of habitat for the birds.

APPARATUS USED:

The apparatus used was Olympus 8 × 40 DPS Binoculars. Binocular are field glasses are two telescopes mounted side-by-side and aligned to point in same direction. He most importance criterion is comfort. He must be comfortable to hold. All binoculars have a set of two figures indicating their specification sometime followed by letter code as B or GA. He first figures refers to magnification which is generally between 7X and 10X. He second figures refers to diameter of larger lens, the objective lens, in mm. He size of binocular is govern by this second figure GA or RA shows that the binocular is rubber covered, offering some protection against knock and wear. For general bird watching lower magnification 7X or 8X are used. He lower the magnification the brighter the image, the wider the field view also used some simple microscope.

AREA SEARCH:

place search is measurable & habitat specific survey method are extensively relevant in most habitat, this is useful for the diversity calculation such as species richness bird coterie constitution and comparative plenty; also give easy aerial-habitat relation, and breeding information. This technique is also skillfully suited for people learning and practicing observer. The technique involves a time-stilted survey of a definite area. During the period observation record the many bird looked & discern, and differentiated the birds inside, outside, and flying over the search places. The birds are observed on doing their different activities such as standing and sitting on beating area.

BIRDS OBSERVING METHOD:

Birding is the observing of birds, either as a recreational activity or as a form of citizen science. A birdwatcher may observe by using their naked eye, by using a visual enhancement device like binoculars or a telescope, by listening for bird sounds. Observation and knowing the bird is exigent process. They are energetic chordate. The technique used for bird observation is as follows- Birds are acknowledged by fixing eye on them. Simultaneously observations were made regarding their activities, songs, feeding habit and size. Continuous specific calls and songs were also Identified General size, shape, distinctive strips and patches of colour including crown strips, eyeliners, nape colour, eye arcs or rings and birds bill size were noted. Wing bars, colour patches, and marking on bird body during stationary stage or flying stage were noted. Leg colour and length were also noted in each observation. Identification was confirmed with the Avibase bird count (2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After our simultaneous observation of 122 days that is May 2021 to August 2021, we observed 42 species of birds they are listed below in Chart 1

S.No.	Birds	Scientific name	Status in Ahmadnagar district
1.	Jungle Myna	Acridotheres fuscus	Seasonal
2.	Common Tailorbird	Orthotomus sutorius	Rare
3.	House Sparrow	Passer domestic	Widespread
4.	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis	Widespread
5.	Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis	Rare
6.	Jungle Babbler	Turdoides striata	Widespread
7.	Red-wattled lapwing	Vanellus indicus	Widespread
8.	Asian Pied starling	Gracupica contra	Seasonal
9.	Indian Hornbill	Buceros bicornis	Rare
10.	Rosy Starling	Pastor roseus	Migratory
11.	Jungle Owlet	Glaucidium radiatum	Rare
12.	House Crow	Corvus splendens	Widespread
13.	Greater Coucal	Centropus sinensis	Rare
14.	Spotted Owlet	Athene brama	Widespread
15.	Common Hawk Cuckoo	Hierococcyx varius	Widespread
16.	Great Tit	Parus major	Seasonal
17.	Jungle Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos	Widespread
18.	Black Dragon	Dicrurus macrocercus	Widespread
19.	Ashy Dragon	Dicrurus leucophaeus	Seasonal
20.	Rufous Treepie	Dendrocitta vagabunda	Widespread

21.	Racket Tailed Dragon	Dicrurus paradiseus	Widespread
22.	Red Whiskered Bulbul	Pycnonotus jocosus	Widespread
23.	Asian Koel-FEMALE	Eudynamys scolopaceus	Rare
24.	Asian Koel-MALE	-	Rare
25.	Red Vented Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer	Widespread
26.	Indian Golden Oriole	Oriolus kundoo	Seasonal
27.	Greater Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major	Rare
28.	Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	Dinopium benghalense	Rare
29.	Purple Sunbird-FEMALE	Cinnyris asiaticus	Seasonal
30.	Brown-headed Barbet	Megalaima zeylanica	Seasonal
31.	Indian Robin-FEMALE	Copsychus fulicatus	Widespread
32.	Shikra	Accipiter badius	Rare
33.	Hoopoe	Upupa epops	Rare
34.	Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus	Rare
35.	Oriental Magpie Robin	Copsychus saularis	Seasonal
36.	Long-billed Pipit	Anthus similis	Rare
37.	Lesser Himalayan Flameback	Dinopium shorii	Rare
38.	Black Kite	Milvus migrans	Widespread
39.	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	Treron phoenicoptera	Migratory
40.	Blue Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	Widespread
41.	Spotted Dove	Spilopelia chinensis	Widespread
42.	Robin Accentor	Prunella rubeculoides	Migratory

MOST REGULARLY OBSERVED BIRDS:

Most regularly observed bird are ; Common Myna, Spotted Dove, House Sparrow, Blue Rock Pigeon, Jungle Babbler, Bulbul and Red Dragon etc. Some bird are rarely seened during the survey period such birds are Common Tailorbird, Indian Roller, Hoopoe, Greater Coucal, Asian Koel-MALE & FEMALE and Woodpeckers. There are also some migratory Birds species such as Robin Accentor, Rosy Starling, Yellow-footed Green Pigeon.

The bird diversity and status of each species in different habitat and vegetation cover is also not same. The botanical garden is a silence area, where free from all kinds of disturbances and in different tahsil area there is wide range of trees such as- Banyan, Neem, Eucalyptus, Peepal, Sagaun, Ashok, Bamboo, and other tall trees like palms, Coconut etc. Such trees provide habitat for different bird species. The large numbers of birds are observed in different botanical gardens in Ahmednagar district. This is due to different maximum variety of plants. Such plants provide shelter also provide safety & food for the different birds species.

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CONCLUSION:

Above data tells that the Ahmednagar district has recorded large diversity of birds. It is maximum in botanical garden and minimum in industrial area. The data clearly helps us to notice a positive connection between positive healthy ecosystems to bird species.

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