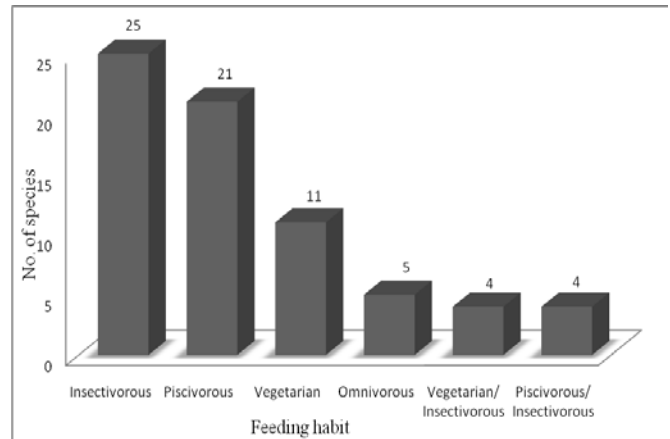




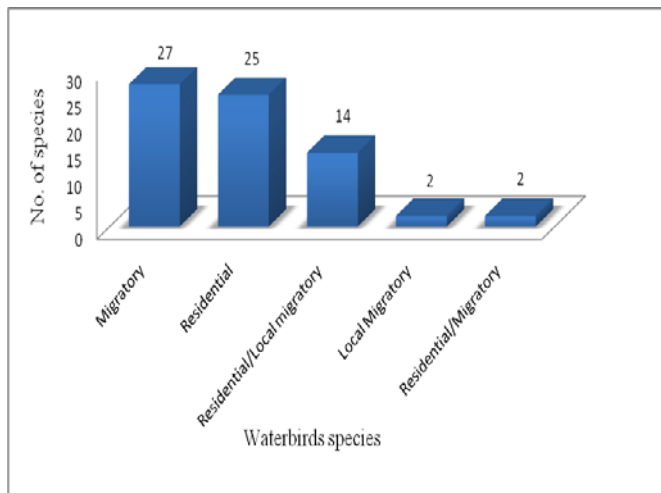




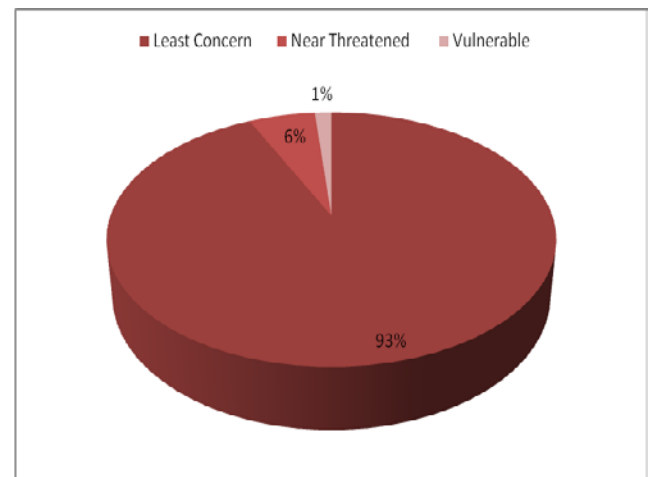
Species wise diversity of waterbirds shown in Fig.3. Species wise Percentage composition of waterbirds shown in Fig.4. Similar study was done by Joshi and Srivastava of Tawa Reservoir in 2012 and Husaain *et al.*, studied the status of waterbirds in Wular Lake and record 24 species in 2012. Out of 70 species of waterbirds maximum 25 were Insectivorous followed by 21, 11, 5, 4 and 4 were Piscivorous, Vegetarian, Omnivorous, Vegetarian/ Insectivorous and Piscivorous/ Insectivorous respectively. Species diversity of waterbirds according to their feeding habit has been shown in Fig. 5. In 2011 nearly same feeding habits of aquatic birds in Lake of Banglore were also observed by S. Rajashekara and M.G. Venkatesha. According to International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (2008) out of 70 species reported 65 species of waterbirds have status of Least Concern, 4 species have status Near Threatened and only one species Sarus Crane is Vulnerable have been observed during the study and then percentage composition has been shown in Fig. 6.



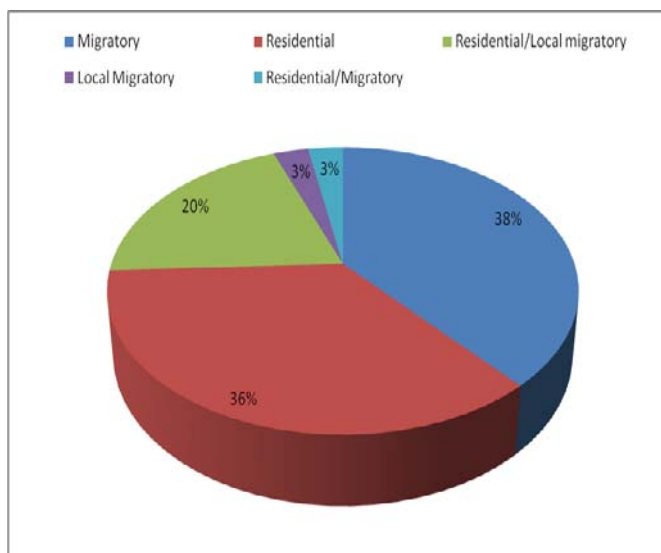
**Figure 5:** Species diversity of waterbirds according to their feeding habit



**Figure 3:** Species wise diversity of waterbirds



**Figure 6:** Percentage composition of waterbirds species according to IUCN Status



**Figure 4:** Species wise percentage composition of waterbirds

#### 4. Conclusion

The study on the waterbirds of Lucknow is lacking. This study provides the information about biodiversity of water birds to recognize these sites as globally important habitat for the conservation of water bird population because baseline information is a basic requirement for planning, monitoring and management actions for waterbirds and their habitats. Wetlands in Lucknow have high probability to support a good number of waterbirds species. This study exhibits the ecological value of wetlands in Lucknow as a feeding ground for the Migratory and residential species of birds. It is a preliminary study further supports the study of the breeding and behavioural aspects of migratory as well as residential species.

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