

Diversity of Avifauna from Dandoba Hill Forest and its Surrounding Areas (Dist - Sangli)

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Abstract: The survey of avifauna was carried out from the Dandoba forest and the nearby area of the forest. Dandoba is situated in Sangli district and on the boundary of Miraj and Kavathe Mahankal tahsil. This area is of low rainfall, with hills and slopes with some bushy plants, grass and trees. The study was carried out for three years. The villages nearby the Dandoba are largely agricultural. The principal crops taken being jawar, groundnut, sugarcane and tobacco. On a smaller scale bananas are also grown. Birds play important role in biodiversity by keeping insect pest under control. Over 364 hectares of land is under well irrigation which play very important role to maintain the bird diversity This region shows good number of birds during the month of September to December. This is because of availability of food and breeding ground. About 95 species belonging to 48 families were recorded from the study area.

Keywords: Dandoba. Avifauna and Diversity

1. Introduction

A bird has been described as a Feathered Biped. They are vertebrates, warm blooded animals (homeotherms). To assist in maintaining an even temperature, the body of a bird is covered with non-conducting feathers. Birds enjoy a wide distribution on the earth than any other class of animal. Birds are useful to human community such as destroyers of insect pests, as destroyers of other vermin, as scavengers, as flower pollination agents, as seed dispersers, as food for man, feathers in cottage industry, and as fertilizer. [10]. A comparative study of birds reveal that there are recognizable differences in size, coloration and other details in those species which range over a wide area live under diversified natural conditions.

The forest type of Dandoba is tropical dry deciduous and thorny, scrubby forest. The vegetation area is hilly with slopes and plateaus. The main source of water is Bhoze Talav, which supports flora and fauna. The main crop of this region is Tobbaco, Sugarcane, groundnut, chillies and cereals. This region is mainly dominated by different plant species such as Acacia, Azadiracta, Tectona, Albizzia, Bamboo, Erythrina, Beautia, Terminalia, Pithocolombia,

Eucalyptus, Lantena, Mangifera, Morinda, Tamarindus, Ficus, and with different weeds. Hence support sustainable place for Avifauna. Study Area of Dandoba belongs to Sangli district and on the boundary of Tahcil Miraj and Kavathae Mahankal having moderate rainfall of average 500 mm. The climate is hot. Maximum temperature reaches up to 45^o c in summer, while minimum goes down up to 19^oC.

2. Methods and Materials

The Taxonomic list of avifauna was recorded during the period of April 2012 to March 2015. The survey was carried out every month of year. The habitat, behavior of birds and movements and identification marks was observed by using binocular (Olympus 8- 16x4) zoom DPS 1. For identification referred „The book of Indian Birds“by Salim Ali, A Field Guide to the Birds of India by Krys Kazmierczak, Birds by Herbert S. Zim, „Birds of the Indian Subcontinent“ Richard Grimmett *et.al.*[1] [2] ,[3], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11],[12]. Diversity of Avifauna from Dandoba Hill Forest and its Surrounding Areas. Resident of local (R), Migrant (M), Endangered (E) and Local Migrant (LM)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
1 FAMILY – Accipitridae		
i) <i>Pemis Ptilorhyncus</i>	Oriental honey buzzard	R
ii) <i>Haliastur Indus</i>	Brahminy kite	R
iii) <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Indus Black kite	R
iv) <i>Accipeter badius</i>	Shikra	R
v) <i>Butastur teesa</i>	White eyed buzzard	R
vi) <i>Spizaetus limnaeetus</i>	Changeable hawk eagle	R
vii) <i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny eagle	LM
viii) <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied kingfisher	R
ix) <i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	White throated kingfisher	R
x) <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common kingfisher	R
2 FAMILY –Aegithinidae		
i) <i>Aegithiniatiphia</i>	Common iora	R
3 FAMILY –Alaudidae		
i) <i>Eremopterix griseos</i>	Ashy crowned finch lark	R
ii) <i>Galerida malabarica</i>	Malabar crested lark	R

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4 FAMILY-Apodidae		
i) <i>Apus affinis</i>	House swift	R
5 FAMILY –Anatidae		
i) <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser whiting duck	M
ii) <i>Anas crecca</i>	Common teal	M
iii) <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Spotbill duck	R
iv) <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northenshoveler	M
v) <i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common pochard	M
6 FAMILY- Ardeidae		
i) <i>Egretta alba</i>	Great egret	R
ii) <i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Intermediate egret	R
iii) <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	R
iv) <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>	Cattle egret	R
v) <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	R
vi) <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian pond heron	R
7 FAMILY- Bucerotidae		
i) <i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	Indian grey hombill	R
8 FAMILY- Capitonidae		
i) <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Copersmith barbet	R
9 FAMILY –Campephagidae		
i) <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeous</i>	Small minivet	R
ii) <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common wood shrike	R
10 FAMILY-Charadriidae		
i) <i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red wattled lapwing	R
ii) <i>Charadius dubius</i>	Little ringed plover	R
iii) <i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Yellow wattled lapwing	R
11 FAMILY –Ciconiidae		
i) <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	White necked stork	R
iii) <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted stork	E
12 FAMILY –Cisticolidae		
i) <i>Prinia socialis</i>	Ashy prinia	R
ii) <i>Prinia inornata</i>	Plain prinia	R
iii) <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common tailor bird	R
iv) <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grey breasted prinia	R
13 FAMILY-Columbidae		
i) <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted dove	R
ii) <i>Columbo livia</i>	Rock pigeon	R
14 FAMILY-Coracidae		
i) <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian roller	R
15 FAMILY-Corvidae		
i) <i>corvus splendens</i>	House crow	R
16 FAMILY –Cuculidae		
i) <i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Grey billed cuckoo	LM
ii) <i>Eudynamys scolopaceous</i>	Asian koel	R
17 FAMILY-Dicruridae		
i) <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Black drongo	R

18 FAMILY-Dicaeidae		
i) <i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Thick billed flower picker	R
ii) <i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Pale billed flowerpicker	R
19 FAMILY –Hirundinidae		
i) <i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire tailed swallow	R
ii) <i>Hirund daurica</i>	Red rumped swallow	R
20 FAMILY- Laniidae		
i) <i>Lanius schach</i>	Long tailed shrike	R
ii) <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown shrik	M
21 FAMILY-Emberizidae		
i) <i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black headed bunting	M
ii) <i>Melophus lathamii</i>	Crested bunting	R
22 FAMILY-Estrildidae		
i) <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly breasted munia	R
23 FAMILY- Glareolidae		
i) <i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	Indian courser	R
24 FAMILY –Muscicapidae		
i) <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental magpie robin	R
ii) <i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Indian robin	R
iii) <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common stone chat	M
iv) <i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Tickells blue flycatcher	R
25 FAMILY-Meropidae		
i) <i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green bee eater	R
26 FAMILY-Monarchidae		
i) <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian paradise flycatcher	LM
27 FAMILY -Motacillidae		
i) <i>Motacilla alba</i>	White wagtail	M
ii) <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey wagtail	M
iii) <i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow wagtail	M
iv) <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	paddy field pipit	R
28 FAMILY –Nectariniidae		
i) <i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	Purple rumped sunbird	R
ii) <i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Purple sunbird	R
29 FAMILY-Paridae		
i) <i>Parus major</i>	Greate tit	R
30 FAMILY –Passeridae		
i) <i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	R
31 FAMILY –Pandionidae		
i) <i>Pandion halietus</i>	Osprey	M
32 FAMILY –Ploceidae		
i) <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya weaver	R
33 FAMILY –Phasianida		
i) <i>Pavo cristatus I</i>	Indian pea fowl	R
34 FAMILY-Phalacrocoracida		
i) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great comorant	R
ii) <i>Phalacrocora xniger</i>	Little cormorant	R
35 FAMILY _Picidae		
i) <i>Dendrocopos mahrattensi</i>	Yellow crowned woodpecker	R
36 FAMILY- Psittacidae		
i) <i>Psittaculan cyanocephala</i>	plum headed parakeet	R
ii) <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose ringed parakeet	R
37 FAMILY- Pycnotidae		
i) <i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	White browed bulbul	R
ii) <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red vented bulbul	R

38 FAMILY –Rallidae		
i) <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White breasted water hen	R
ii) <i>Fulica atra</i>	Common coot	LM
39 FAMILY-Rhipiduridae		
i) <i>Rhipidura albicoilis</i>	White throated fantail	R
40 FAMILY-Scolopacidae		
i) <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	R
41 FAMILY-Sternidae		
i) <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	River tern	R
42 FAMILY- Sturnidae		
i) <i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>	Brahminy starling	R
ii) <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	R
43 FAMILY –Threskiornithidae		
i) <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurassian spoonbill	R
ii) <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black headed ibis	E
iii) <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Black ibis	E
44 FAMILY –Turnicidae		
i) <i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred bottom quill	R
45 FAMILY-Timaliidae		
i) <i>Chrysomma sinenes</i>	Yellow eyed babbler	R
46 FAMILY-Tytonidae		
i) <i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl	R
47 FAMILY-Upupidae		
i) <i>Upupa epops</i>	Common hoopoe	R
48 FAMILY-Zosteropidae		
i) <i>Zosterops alba</i>	Oriental white eye	R

3. Results and Discussions

The following taxonomic list was recorded from Dandoba Hill Forest and nearby areas, including Bhoze Water reservoir. At least 95 birds genera and species belonging to 48 Families are recorded. This survey shows that there is wider range of major species in the Avifauna of Dandoba Hill Forest and its surrounding areas. There are three different types of birds identified such as Resident of local (R), Migrant (M), Endangered (E) and Local Migrant (LM).

The percentage of – Resident - 0.67%, Migrant - 0.21%, Endangered - 0.03%, and Local migrant - 0.07%. This proves that this region supports good number of birds because of availability of different food items, shelter, resting grounds as well as peaceful and protective land. It is obvious that resident and local migrant birds dominate the avifauna in this region. In certain places a mosaic type of distribution were observed because of deforestation and water resources. After going to the checklist it is very clear that both terrestrial (land) and aquatic birds from Dandoba and its surrounding areas represents 48 Families, Genera and Species 95, counted as a rich Biodiversity. Some species are endangered and frequently visit to this region because of natural resources available in terms of shelter, food and breeding grounds. Near feature Dandoba region has to be protected.

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