Indian Streams Research Journal
Volume 2, Issue. 6, July 2012
ISSN:-2230-7850

Available online at www.isrj.net

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ambazari Lake - A Potential Stopover Point Of Winter Migrants In Central India

G.T.KEDAR

Dept. of Zoology, Government of Maharashtra's Ismail Yusuf College,
Jogeshwari(e), Mumbai 60.
Email- gtkedar@rediffmail.com

Abstract:
Ambazari lake [21°10'N & 79°05'E] , one of the major freshwater wetland situated 6 km.to the west of Nagpur in Central India represented 135 species (47.53 %) of total avifauna (284 sp.) found in and around the Nagpur region . During the study period from 2009 to 2010 , 105 species (77.77 %) were recorded as resident, 17 species (12.59 %) as seasonal local migrant and 13 species (09.62 %) were winter migrants .The aquatic migrant birds observed were , Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Greater Scaup (Aythya marila) Gadwall (Anas strepers), Northern Pintail (Anas acuta) , Northern Shoveller (Anas clypeata) , Euresian Wigeon (Anas Penelope) , Common Pochard (Aythya ferina), Garganey (Anas querquedula) , Red Crested Pochard (Rhodonessa rufina) Euresian Teal (Anas crecca) , Ruddy Shelduck (Tadorna ferruginea) , Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola) ,

Eurasian Marsh Harrier (Circus aeruginosus) and Rosy Starling (Sturnus rosetus) and make the Ambazari lake as their wintering ground .Seasonal local migrants observed were Spot billed duck (Anas poecilorhyncha) , Open billed stork (Anastomus oscitans), Little ringed plover (Charadrius dubius) , Pied Crested Cuckoo (Clamator jacobinus ,) Euresian sparrow hawk (Acccipeter nisus) etc.. Resident birds were observed throughout the year. Abundance and diversity of migratory birds in Ambazari lake indicate the suitability of the habitat for the migrant birds and its sustainability to use as stopover site during their migration . The obtained information will provide base line data to study the migration pattern of winter migrants lying in Central Asian Flyways as well as to manage the habitat properly.

KEY WORDS – Ambazari lake , avifauna . winter migrants, potential stopover site.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is the regular seasonal journey undertaken by the birds in response to changes in food availability, habitat or weather (Berthold et.al.,2001).Long distance migrants are believed to disperse as young birds and form attachments to potential breeding sites and to favorite wintering sites .Once the site attachment is made ,they show site fidelity visiting the same wintering site year after year (Ketterson and Nolan ,1990). A stopover site is any place where a migratory bird pauses for some length of time between migratory flight .Migration success depends on the availability of certain key food resources at stopover

Please cite this Article as :G.T.KEDAR ,Ambazari Lake - A Potential Stopover Point Of Winter Migrants In Central India : Indian Streams Research Journal (June ; 2012)

points along the migration route .This gives the migrants an opportunity to refuel for the next leg of the voyage.

India is of outstanding international importance for migratory birds lying on some of the Central Asian Flyway. Large number of migrants are attracted especially during winter by the extensive areas of wetlands of Indian Subcontinent . These wetlands fulfill the food and habitat requirement of migrants and help to maintain biodiversity globally.

Of the 1200 bird species found in India, around 22% are totally dependent on wetlands . Unfortunately, many ornithologically important wetlands all over the world are threatened, and the birds are under pressure from increasing human population, socio-economic activities and man-induced adverse natural phenomena. Management of such habitats is only possible by using available information on existing habitat components and the avifauna utilizing it. Present study deals with the distribution of migratory birds in and around the Ambazari lake and the utilization of the lake as a potential stopover site .

AMBAZARI LAKE

Nagpur city ,the second capital of state Maharashtra is located at geographical centre of India (21°07'N & 79°07'E ; 307.4 meter above MSL). It has dry subtropical monsoon climatic condition with temperature range 060 c - 450 c and receives an annual rainfall of 1,205 mm (47.44 in) from monsoon rains (Geo. Inf. Nat. Inf. Centre , 2006). City has got various water bodies in its limit which harbors a variety of huge and diverse avifauna, Ambazari lake [21°10'N & 79°05'E] is one of the major freshwater wetland situated 6 km.to the west of Nagpur from city centre spread over an area of 15.4 sq. kms (Fig. 1). Lake is surrounded by a picturesque garden. It covers a total area of 20 acres.. The lake and surrounding area is endowed with rich flora and fauna which attract various birds .

.

METHODOLOGY

The survey of the residential and migratory avifauna of the lake was carried out on weekly basis by field observations through out the study period (year 2009 and 2010) . The birds inside the lake ,on the shore as well as on bushes and trees surrounding the lake were observed from safe distance by using a field binocular (8X40 ,Olympus made). Birds from the adjacent garden were also surveyed . Identification was done with the help of field guides given by Ali and Ripley (1995) , Ali Slim (1996) and Grimith and Inskipp (1999). For making the list of birds, photographs (Camera - Nikon D -3100) as well as trip reports on the website www.nagpurbirds.org and actually observed birds were used as evidence . Unidentified birds were not taken into consideration .According to the status birds were categorized as Resident (R), Seasonal Local Migrant (LM) and Winter Migrant (WM) (Ali Salim 2001).

RESULT

A good number of amateurs have been working on avifauna of various water bodies in and around Napur city . The annonated checklist of Nagpur area represented 284 bird species in which Ambazari lake was included (Kasambe, 2009). But the potential stopover habitats of migrants in central India has not been yet studied properly .Out of total 135 species observed in and around Ambazari lake 105 species were recorded as resident (Table 1), 17 species were resident migrant(Table 2) and 13 as winter migrant (Table 3) . Chinchkhede and Kedar (2012) observed 13 species of winter migrants in Koradi lake of Nagpur . Giri and Chalise (2008) and Dayananda G. (2009) also observed 11 species of winter visitors in Phewa Lake ,Nepal and from the wetlands of Gudavi bird sanctuary ,Karnataka respectively.

The migratory birds were found to be wintering in the Ambazari lake during two consecutive wintering seasons of 2009 and 2010. Resident birds were observed throughout the year while migratory birds were observed from the beginning of the month of October up to the end of April . During the study period the avifaunal diversity was more in the months of winter months. This probably was due to higher movement of birds in this area in winter season. According to Kershaw and Cranswick (2003) water birds tend to be highly mobile in winter ,moving to other areas in response to factors such as cold weather and changes in water levels and in food resources. The minimum diversity was recorded in the months of monsoon due to heavy rain, increased flow of water, non-availability of food and return of migratory birds . Similar observations were also made by Bhat et al.,(2009) in Anekere wetland of Karnataka,India.

Seasonal local migrants observed were Grey Herron(Ardea cinera) Spot billed duck (Anas poecilorhyncha) , Open billed stork (Anastomus oscitans), Little ringed plover (Charadrius dubius) , Common Sandpiper (Actitis hypoleucos) , Pied Crested Cuckoo (Clamator jacobinus), Euresian sparrow hawk (Acccipeter nisus) , Oriental honey buzzard (Pernis ptilorhyncus), Darter (Anhinga melanogaster),

Great Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), Black ibis (Pseudibis papillosa) , Euresian Wryneck (Jynx torquilla) , Common hawk cuckoo (Cuculus canorus) , Brown headed gull (Larus brunnicephalus) , Citrine wagtail (Motacilla c. citreola), Grey wagtail (Motacilla cinera) and Black-winged Stilt (Himantopus himantopus) .

9.62 % migratory birds of the total species make the Ambazari lake as their wintering ground . Deshkar et.al.,(2010) also observed various migratory duck during winter in an inland wetland. Joseph Reginald et.al., (2007) observed different 17 migratory birds in Singanllur lake of Coimbatore, Tamilnadu . The winter migrants observed at Ambazari lake were as follow

1.MALLARD (ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS)

Widely distributed across the Northern Hemisphere, North America from southern and central Alaska to Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, and across Eurasia, from Iceland and southern Greenland and parts of Morocco (North Africa) in the west, Scandinavia to the north, and to Siberia, Japan, and China in the east. The Mallard is omnivorous and the diet seems to be made up of gastropods, invertebrates including beetles, flies, lepidopterans, dragonflies, and caddisflies as well as varieties of seeds and plant matter, and roots and tubers.(Krapu et al 1992)

2. GREATER SCAUP (AYTHYA MARILA).

The Greater Scaup has a circumpolar distribution, breeding within the Arctic Circle both in the Old World and North America. They mainly eat mollusks, aquatic plants, and aquatic insects, seeds, leaves, stems and roots, along with sedges and pondweeds (Banks, RC 1986).

3.GADWALL (ANAS STREPERA)

The Gadwall breeds in the northern areas of Europe and Asia, and central North America.
A daytime feeder and plant materials include roots, leaves, tubers, buds and seeds of Potamogeton pectinatus, Scirpus, Ceratophyllum, Ruppia, Najas, Lemna, grasses and Chara spp.; animal materials include insects, molluscs, annelids, small amphibians, spawn and small fish (Cramp and Simmons 1977).

4.NORTHERN PINTAIL (ANAS ACUTA)

This dabbling duck breeds across northern areas of Eurasia south to about Poland and Mongolia , Canada, Alaska and the Midwestern United States (Robinson et.al 2002). The winter diet is mainly plant material including seeds , rhizomes of aquatic plants, roots, grain and other seeds in fields (Gooders et al .1997).

5.NORTHERN SHOVELLER (ANAS CLYPEATA)

It breeds in northern areas of Europe and Asia and across most of North America, wintering in southern Europe, Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Central and northern South America. (Clements and James, 2007) It can feed on a wide variety of tiny insects and planktonic crustaceans. nymph of dragonflies, flies, small fish, spawn of amphibians and tadpoles. The plant food include of Scirpus seeds, shoots and buds of aquatic plants.

6. EURASIAN WIGEON (ANAS PENELOPE)

It breeds in the northernmost areas of Europe and Asia. It is the Old World counterpart of North America's American Wigeon. It is strongly migratory and winters further south than its breeding range. It migrates to southern Asia and Africa. The food is mainly leaves, stems, stolons, bulbils and rhizomes.

7. COMMON POCHARD (AYTHYA FARINA)

It breeds in the British Isles, South Scandinavia and from eastern Russia through West Siberia to Lake Baikal. Largely vegetarian and feed on rhizomes, buds shoots and seeds of aquatic plants. They also prey on crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic insect and larvae, worms and occasionally tadpoles and small fish. (Cramp and Simmons 1977).

8. GARGANEY (ANAS QUERQUEDULA)

Garganey are rare breeding birds in the British Isles, with most breeding in quiet marshes in Norfolk and Suffolk. One of the commonest and widespread migratory ducks in India. It feeds on insects, molluscs, annelids, young and fawn of frogs and fish. Plant materials include buds, leaves, roots, tubers and seeds of aquatic macrophytes such as Potamogeton, Scirpus, Nymphea, Polygonum, Lemna, Chara and seaweeds (Cramp and Simmonss 1977).

9. RED-CRESTED POCHARD (RHODONESSA RUFINA)

It breeds from southern France, Holland, through lower Danube south Russia east across Kirghiz steppes to West Siberia. Winters in the Mediterranean region, Myanmar and Shan States to China. It is mainly vegetarian and the food is mainly stems, leaves, roots, seeds, buds of aquatic plants especially Potamogeton and Ceratophyllum. It also prefers Chara spp. Occassionally prefers aquatic insects and larvae, small fish, frogs, crustaceans and molluscs (BirdLife International ,2004).

10. EURESIAN TEAL (ANAS CRECCA)

Eurasian Teal breeds across northern Eurasia and mostly winters well south of its breeding range . In winter, it shifts to a largely granivorous diet, feeding on seeds of aquatic grasses, including sedges and grains (Carboneras, Carles ,1992).

11. RUDDY SHELL DUCK (TADORNA FERRUGINEA)

There are very small resident populations of this species in north west Africa and Ethiopia, but the main breeding area of this species is from south east Europe across central Asia to Southeast Asia. These birds are mostly migratory, wintering in the Indian Subcontinent. The Ruddy Shelduck is one of the species to which the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) applies. (BirdLife International ,2004).

12. WOOD SANDPIPER (TRINGA GLAREOLA)

The Wood Sandpiper breeds in subarctic wetlands from the Scottish Highlands across Europe and Asia. They migrate to Africa and southern Asia, particularly India. This bird is usually found on freshwater during migration and wintering. They forage by probing in shallow water or on wet mud, and mainly eat insects and similar small prey. (BirdLife International 2008).

13. ROSY STARLING (STURNUS ROSETUS)

The breeding range of this bird is from easternmost Europe across temperate southern Asia. It is a strong migrant, and winters in India and tropical Asia. The Rosy Starling is highly gregarious, forming large winter flocks. It also shares other species' omnivorous diet, although it prefers insects (BirdLife International ,2004).

CONCLUSION

Ambazari lake represented 47.88 % of total avifauna found in and around the Nagpur region . Such abundance and diversity of birds indicate the suitability of the habitat.

The congregation of large number of migratory species at Ambazari lake in Central India for feeding ,resting and roosting is due to the abundance of food such as macrophytes ,macrobenthic organisms and fishses , accessibility to food resources and availability of exposed mudflats and shorelines for roosting . Due to the heterogeneity in vegetation , the formation of different microhabitats is a common phenomenon .These microhabitat provide the niche required for diversifies fauna both micro and macroorganisms. Ambazari lake provides an ideal location as a stopover site to the ducks and waders while its surrounding area to the arboreal migrants like rosy starling . But increasing anthropogenic activities are causing disturbances to habitat and may lead to the destruction of this valuable stopover if not managed properly .

This study will be helpful to obtain comprehensive information on breeding areas of residential birds while staging and wintering areas of migrants that are globally important for the protection of

migratory birds. However available data are still insufficient to arrive at a meaningful conclusion with to the migration pattern of many species .Hence such urban wetlands should be prioritized and its conservation values should be highlighted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT –

Author is thankful to UGC for funding and website www.nagpurbirds.org for allowing free access.

REFERENCES

Ali Salim and S.D.Ripley. 1995: A pictorial guide to the birds of Indian Subcontinent. Bombay Natural History Society ,Mumbai

Ali Salim .1996 : The book of Indian birds, BNHS, Oxford University Press,Mumbai

Ali Salim .2001 : The book of Indian birds, Thirteenth Revised Edition ,BNHS, Oxford University Press,Mumbai .

Banks, R.C. 1986 : "Subspecies of the Greater Scaup and their names". Wilson Bulletin 98 (3): 433–444. http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora/Wilson/v098n03/p0433-p0444.pdf

Berthold Peter, Hans-Gunther Bauer,Valerie Westhead .2001 : Bird Migration :A general survey:Oxford University Press .ISBN 0198507879 .

Bhat P.I., S.S.Cristopher and B.B.Hosetti .2009: Avifaunal diversity of Anekere Wetland,Udupi district, Karnataka, India, Journal of Environmental Biology,30(6),1059-1062.

BirdLife International .2004. Rhodonessa rufina.2006.IUCNRedListofThreatened Species. IUCN 2006. http://www.iucnredlist.org/. Retrieved on 11 May 2006. Entry includes justification the status of "Least Concern".

BirdLife International .2004: Sturnus rosetus. 2006. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. IUCN 2006. http://www.iucnredlist.org/. Retrieved on 12 May 2006.

BirdLife International .2004: Tadorna ferruginea. 2006. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. IUCN 2006. http://www.iucnredlist.org/. Retrieved on 11 May 2006. Database entry includes justification for why this species is of least concern

BirdLife International .2008: Tringa glareola. In: IUCN 2008. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Downloaded on 12 May 2009.

Carboneras, Carles .1992: Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans). In: del Hoyo, osep; Elliott, Andrew & Sargatal, Jordi (eds.): Handbook of Birds of the World (Volume 1 : Ostrich to Ducks): 536-629, plates 40-50. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. ISBN 84-87334-10-5.

Chinchkhede K. H. and Kedar G.T. 2012: Avifaunal diversity of Koradi Lake in Nagpur District of central India. Journal of research in Biology (2): 070-076

Clements and James, 2007:The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World, Cornell University Press, Ithaca

Cramp S.and Simmons , K.E.L. (Eds).1977:. The birds of the western Palearctic, Vol. I. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Dayananda G. 2009: Avifaunal diversity of Gudavi bird sanctuary , Sorab,Shimoga , Karnataka. Our Nature, 7 :100-109.

Deshkar Sonal , Jagruti Rathod and Geeta Padate .2010: Avifaunal diversity and water quality analysis of an inland wetland . Journal of Wetland ecology ,Vol.4,1-32.

Geographical Information on Nagpur city .2006 : National Informatics Centre,Nagpur ,Retrieved - 06-30.

Giri B.and M.K.Chalise .2008: Seasonal diversity and population status of Waterbirds in Phewa lake , Pokhara ,Nepal .Journal of Wetlands ecology .1(1/2):3-7.

Gooders, John; Boyer, Trevor .1997. Ducks of Britain and the Northern Hemisphere. Collins & Brown. pp. 58–61. ISBN 1-85585-570-4.

Grimmet Richard,Inskipp Carol and Inskipp Tim .1999:A pictorial guide to the birds of the Indian Subcontinent ,Oxford University Press,Mumbai.

Joseph Reginald ,C.Mahendran.S.Surshkumar and P.Pramod .2007: Birds of Singanallur lake, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu .Zoo's Print Journal .22(12): 2944-2948

Kasmbe R. and Tarique Sani.2009: Avifauna in and around Nagpur city of Maharashtra; an annotated ,contemporary checklist. Newsletter for birdwatchers. 49 (3):35-40.

Kershaw M. and P. A. Cranswick .2003: Deriving Population Estimates for Wintering Wildfowl in Great Britain. Ornis Hungarica. 12-13:75-87.

Ketterson ,E.D. and V. Nolan Jr.1990: Site attachment and site fidelity in migratory birds : “Experimental evidence from the field and analogies from neurobiology ”.In E. Gwinner (PDF).Bird Migration Springer Verlag pp.117;129 .

Krapu, Gary L.; Reinecke, Kenneth J.1992:"Foraging Ecology and Nutrition". In Bruce D. J. Batt. Ecology and ma nagement of breeding waterfowl. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. p. 10. ISBN 0-8166-2001-6. .org

FIG. 1 . MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF AMBAZARI LAKE ,NAGPUR ,CENTRAL INDIA

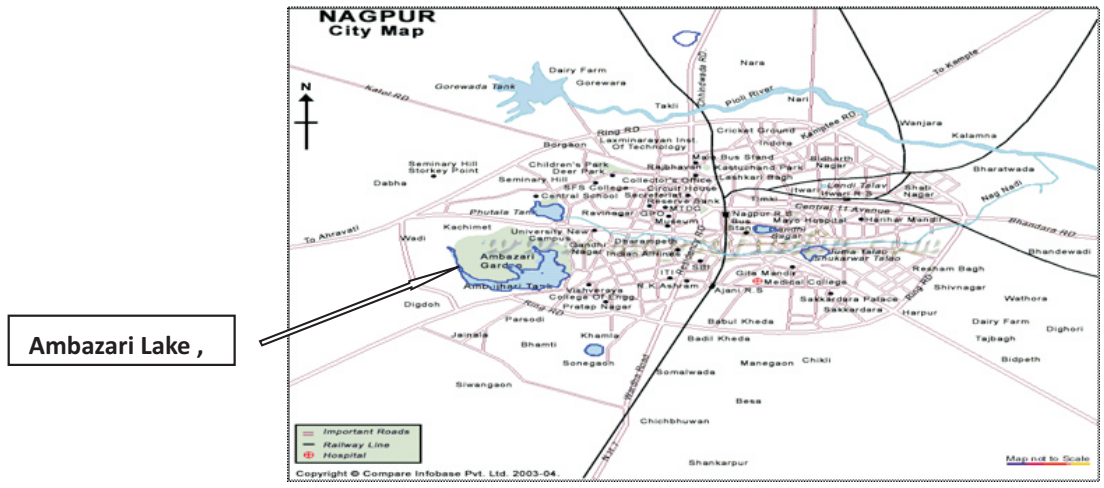

Table 1. Residential Avifauna of Ambazari lake, Nagpur Central India (2009-2010)

Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name	Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name
01	Jungle Babbler	*Turdoides striatus*	54	Yellow throated sparrow	*Petronia xanthocollis*
02	Common babbler	*Turdoidas caudatus*	55	House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
03	Yellow eyed babbler	*Chrysomma sinense*	56	Little cormorant	*Pholacocorax niger*
04	Indian Robin	*Saxicolaoides fulicata*	57	Little grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficolis*
05	Oriental Magpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	58	Cattle egret	*Bubulcus ibis*
06	Pied Bush chat	*Saxicola caprata*	59	Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*
07	White browed Wagtail	*Motacilla madraspatensis*	60	Median Egret	*Mesophoyx intermedia*
08	Yellow wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	61	Large egret	*Casmerodius albus*
09	White wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	62	Indian pond herron	*Ardeola grayii*
10	Baya weaver bird	*Ploceus philippinus*	63	Purple Herron	*Ardea purpurea*
11	Black headed munia	*Lonchura Malacca*	64	Black crowned night herron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
12	White Rumped Munia	*Lonchura striata*	65	Yellow Bittern	*Ixobrychus sinensis*
13	Red Munia	*Amandara amandara*	66	Cinnamon bittern	*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*
14	Small buttonquail	*Turnix sylvatica*	67	Grey francolin	*Francolinus pondicerianus*
15	Ballions crake	*Porzana pusilla*	68	Black winged stilt	*Himantopus himantopus*
16	Common coot	*Fulica atra*	69	Greater painted snipe	*Rostratula benghalensis*
17	White breasted waterhen	*Amaurornis phoenicurus*	70	Red wattled lapwing	*Vanellus malabarius*
18	Little tern	*Sterna alibifrons*	71	Yellow wattled lapwing	*Vanellus malabaricus*
19	River tern	*Sterna aurantia*	72	Euresian collered dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
20	Yellow footed green pigeon	*Treron phoenicoptera*	73	Little brown dove	*Streptopelia sensgalensis*
21	Greater coucal	*Centropus sinensis*	74	Spotted dove	*Streptopelia chinensis*
22	Asian palm swift	*Cypsiurus balasiensis*	75	Blue rock pigon	*Columba livia*
23	House swift	*Apus affinis*	76	Rose ringed parakeet	*Psittacul crameri*
24	Green bee eater	*Merops orientalis*	77	Plum headed parakeet	*Psittacula cyanocephala*
25	Common Hoopoe	*Upupa epops*	78	Asian koel	*Eudynamys scolopacea*
26	Indian Roller	*Coracias benghalensis*	79	Pied kingfisher	*Ceryle rudis*
27	Coppersmith barbet	*Megalaima haemacephala*	80	White Breasted Kingfisher	*Halcyon smyrnensis*

28	Ashy crowned sparrow lark	*Eremoperix grisea*	81	Small Blue Kingfisher	*Alcedo meninting*
29	Indian Bush lark	*Mirafra assamica*	82	Indian pitta	*Pitta brachyuran*
30	Ashy drongo	*Dicrurus leucophaeus*	83	Bramhny starling	*Sturnus pagodarum*
31	Black drongo	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	84	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*
32	Euresian Golden oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*	85	Bank Myna	*Acridotheres ginginianus*
33	Indian Treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	86	Asian Pied Starling	*Strunus contra*
34	Common woodshrike	*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*	87	House crow	*Corvus splendens*
35	Bay backed shrike	*Lanius vittatus*	88	Black kite	*Milveus migrans*
36	Common Iora	*aegithina tiphia*	89	Black shouldered kite	*Elanus caeruleus*
37	White browed bulbul	*Pycnonotus luteolus*	90	Short toed snake eagle	*Circaetus gallicus*
38	Red vented bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	91	Shikra	*Accipiter badius*
39	Asian Brown flycatcher	*Muscicapa dauurica*	92	Spotted Owlet	*Athene brama*
40	Verditer flycatcher	*Eumyias albicaudata*	93	Small Minivet	*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*
41	White browed fantail flycatcher	*Rhipidura aureola*	94	Rufous Tailed Finchlark	*Ammomanes phoenicurus*
42	Common Tailor bird	*Orthotomus sutorius*	95	Skyes Crested Lark	*Galerida deva*
43	Franklin's Prinia	*Prinia hodgsonii*	96	Small Pratincole	*Glareola lacteal*
44	Jungle prinia	*Prinia sylvatica*	97	Wire tailed Swallow	*Hirundo smithi*
45	Plain prinia	*Prinia inornata*	98	Rufous Ashy Backed Shrike	*Lanius scach*
46	Streaked Fantail Warbler	*Cisticola juncidis*	99	Common Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*
47	Ashy Prinia	*Prinia socialis*	100	House Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
48	Clamorous Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus stentoreus*	101	Water Cock	*Gallicrex cinera.*
49	Paddy field pipit	*Anthus rufulus*	102	Purple Moorhen	*Porphyrio porphyrio*
50	Oriental Tree pipit	*Anthus hodgsoni*	102	Cotton Teal	*Nettapus coromandelianus*
51	Pied Pipit	*Parus nuchalis*	104	Bronzed Winged Jacana	*Metropidus indicus*
52	Purple rumped sunbird	*Nectarinia zeylonica*	105	Pheasant –Tailed Jacana	*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
53	Purple sunbird	*Nectarinia asiatica*			

Table 2. Seasonal Local Migratory Avifauna of Ambazari lake,Nagpur Central India (2009-2010)

Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name	Sr. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name
1	Grey Herron	*Ardea cinera*	10	Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
2	Spot billed duck	*Anas poecilorhyncha*	11	Black ibis	*Pseudibis papillosa*
3	Open billed stork	*Anastomus oscitans*	12	Euresian Wryneck	*Jynx torquilla*
4	Little ringed plover	*Charadrius dubius*	13	Common hawk cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*
5	Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	14	Brown headed gull	*Larus brunnicephalus*
6	Pied Crested Cuckoo	*Clamator jacobinus*	15	Citrine wagtail	*Motacilla c. citreola*
7	Euresian sparrow hawk	*Acccipeter nisus*	16	Grey wagtail	*Motacilla cinera*
8	Oriental honey buzzard	*Pernis ptilorhyncus*	17	Black-winged Stilt	*Himantopus himantopus*
9	Darter	*Anhinga melanogaster*			

Table 3. Winter Migratory Avifauna of Ambazari lake,Nagpur Central India (2009-2010)

Sr.No.	Common Name	Zoological Name	Order
1	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	Anseriformes
2	Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*	Anseriformes
3	Gadwall	*Anas strepera*	Anseriformes
4	Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*	Anseriformes
5	Northern Shoveller	*Anas clypeata*	Anseriformes
6	Eurasian Wigeon	*Anas Penelope*	Anseriformes
7	Common Pochard	*Aythya farina*	Anseriformes
8	Garganey	*Anas querquedula*	Anseriformes
9	Red-crested Pochard	*Rhodonessa rufina*	Anseriformes
10	Euresian Teal	*Anas crecca*	Anseriformes
11	Ruddy Shelduck	*Tadorna ferruginea*	Anseriformes
12	. Wood Sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*	Ciconiiformes
13	Rosy Starling	*Sturnus rosetus*	Passeriformes