



## “A CHECKLIST OF LOCAL BIRDS OF PAROLA, DISTRICT JALGOAN (MS) INDIA”

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Organismal biodiversity is blessing for our planet, but unfortunately, this precious biodiversity is now being disturbed at an enormous rate. The maintenance of nature's balance has become almost difficult by the scientific community. Hereby, it is essential to create a record of this biodiversity and decide conservation strategies in order to prevent them from extension. Present study would be helpful to provide baseline information of avian-faunal diversity of local birds from Parola. Though the Parola is very small Town, it has numerous perennial water resources that support the diversity. In the present study, we have recorded **49** different species of birds, which belongs to **29** families and **11** orders.

**Keywords: Local birds, diversity, Parola (Jalgaon)**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

India is very rich in biodiversity, which supports about 10% of the world's biodiversity, and ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in biodiversity richness. Among, world's 9000 birds, the Indian subcontinent contains almost 1300 species or over 13% of world's birds (Grimmett,1998). Nowadays due to global warming, vast changing environment, tremendous pollution, pesticides, and many other unnatural and natural calamities extinction of biodiversity has become a global crisis. Previously, the rate of extinction was about one species every 10 years, but currently it has gone to one species every year.

Avian fauna is one of the most important and attractive part of the ecosystem. Their attractive plumage and flight has always been fascinating. They also have a functional role in the ecosystem as potential pollinators and scavengers and are rightly called as bio-indicators (Bhatnagar, *et al.*, 2008). In avian life cycle the water reservoirs are most important as they are feeding, nesting and breeding grounds.

To conserve the grounds of local and migratory birds various media and NGOs have shown their interest, which signifies their consciousness for biodiversity in form of census and biodiversity monitoring programs that were under taken from Dhule and Jalgaon. Many other researchers reported avian fauna in Maharashtra, such as from Marathwada various natural habitats such as river and reservoirs, forests and grassland were explored by, Yardi, *et al.*,(2004), who reported 64 species of birds in Salim Ali lake,

Aurangabad; Kulkarni *et. al.*,(2005) reported 151 species of birds in and around the Nanded city; Kulkarni *et. al.*,(2006) also reported 93 species of birds in Shikhachi Wadi, reservoir Dist. Nanded. In the present study, we made an effort to survey the Local birds of Parola from Jalgaon district, which are listed by their local name and thereafter by their scientific names.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

**STUDY AREA:** Parola, (district- Jalgaon, Maharashtra state, India) is the town from East Khandesh zone, situated on the National high way number 6<sup>th</sup>(NH-6), about 37 km from Dhule and 55 km away from Jalgaon. The average rainfall ranges from 77cm 80 cm. The 1252 hectares of land area includes major rivers passing from Parola city is the Bori and other tributaries. An average elevation of 856 feet from sea level. The average minimum temperature 10-12<sup>0</sup>C and maximum temperature was 42-45<sup>0</sup>C of the year. The Longitudinal and the latitudes of Parola are 20.8822 <sup>0</sup>N 75.1253 <sup>0</sup>E respectively.

**Fig: 1. Map Showing Study area, near Parola, Dist-Jalgaon (MS)India.**



Bori river dam is 20 km away from South of Parola, District-Jalgaon. It is an earthen dam, having height of the dam above lowest foundation is 66 feet (20 meters) and the length is about 11040 feet. The volume content is 5535 km<sup>3</sup> and gross storage capacity is 50000.00 km<sup>3</sup>. Mhasva is located towards North East direction just north to Mhasva village on the NH-6, about 3 km away from Parola. It has feeding form the Bori river dam. It's length is about 4 km<sup>2</sup>. Bhokar-bari Lake is near the village Bhokarbari, about 5.5 km away from Parola, The main supply of water to this pond is Bori river dam through the water canal via Mhaswa Lake. The height of the dam from foundation is about 20 feet and the length is about 1 km. The

volume content and gross storage capacity is not recorded officially. Kankraj Lake is the natural site, about 11 km away from Parola, The water accumulation depends on rain and very small tributary coming from Shevage budruk and nearby hills. This has height of the dam from foundation is 10 to 15 feet and the length is about 1 km. The record of volume content and gross storage capacity is not available.

We were visited to all above reservoirs during the tenure of April 2007 to May 2009 regularly. The visit of birds to above sampling stations was recorded and there after identified from the literature and standard methods described by Ali and Ripley (1995); Grimmett *et al.*,(1999) and Salim (2002).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Total of 49 species of birds belongs to 11 order and 29 families were recorded around the Parola city (Table1). The most dominant order was found to be Passeriformes, having 11 families, 17 genera and 18 species. These are commonly found, but their number is variable throughout the year. Most of the avian species are residential birds(R), while some are resident migratory (RM), while only one species was found to be migratory (M) *Phoenicopterus sp.* (Table1). Some workers studied on the avian diversity form different regions of Maharashtra are Vyawahare (1991) listed 245 bird species in Dhule district, Kurhade (1991), recorded 51 species of birds from Ahmednagar district. Kumbhar *et al.*,(2009) recorded 99 species of birds along Krishna river of Sangali.

**Table:1: Abundance of Birds found in the Parola.**

Sr No	Common Name	Abundance	Scientific Name	Habit	Family	Order
1	Greater Coucal	+	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R	Cuculidae	1.Cuculiformes
2	Asian koel	+	<i>Eidynamys scopopaceus</i>	R		
3	Asian Pied Starling	+	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	R	Sturnidae	2.
4	Common Myna	+	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R		Passeriformes
5	Brahminy Starling	+	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	R		
6	Black Drongo	++	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	R	Corvidae	
7	House Crow	+++	<i>Carvus splendens</i>	R		
8	House Sparrow	+++	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R	Passerinae	
9	Yellow -Wagtail	++	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	R	Passeridae	
10	Paddy field Pipit	+	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	R		
11	Red munia	+	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	R		
12	Babbler	+	<i>Turdoides striat</i>	R	Sylviidae	
13	Indian Robin	+	<i>Saxicolodies fulicatus</i>	R	Muscicapidae	
14	White-throat Thrush	+	<i>Zoothera citrinae cyanotus</i>	R		
15	Rufpous-Backed Shrike	+	<i>Lanius schach</i>	R	Laniidae	
16	Grey Shrike	+	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	R		
17	Red Vented bulbul	++	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R	Pycnonotidae	
18	Baya	+	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	R	Ploceinae	
19	Purple Sunbird	+	<i>Nectarinia Zeylonica</i>	R	Nectariniidae	
20	Wire tailed	+	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	R	Hirundinidae	

	Swallow					
21	Ringed Parakit	+++	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	R	Psittacidae	3.Psittaciformes
22	Horn bill	+	<i>Ocyeros birostris</i>	R	Bucerotidae	4.Bucerotiformes
23	Blue Rock pigeon	+++	<i>Columba livia</i>	R	Columbidae	5. Columbiformes
24	Red collard Dove	+	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	R		
25	Spotted Dove	++	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R		
26	Ring Dove	+	<i>Streptopelia decaocta decaocta</i>	R		
27	Great Indian Bustard	+	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	R	Otididae	6. Gruiformes
28	Indian Purple Moorhen	++	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	R	Rallidae	
29	Common coot	+	<i>Fulica atra</i>	RM		
30	Small Blue King fisher	+	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R	Alcedinidae	7. Coraciformes
31	White breasted Kingfisher	+	<i>Halcyon smynensis</i>	R		
32	Small Bee Eater	+	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R	Meropidae	
33	Blue tailed Bee Eater	+	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	RM		
34	Indian Roller	+	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	R	Coraciidae	8. Ciconiformes
35	Cattle Egret	+++	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R	Ardeidae	
36	Little Egret	+++	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	RM		
37	Intermediate Egret	++	<i>Mesophoxymyza omtermedia</i>	RM		
38	Indian Pond Heron	+	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R		
39	Red wattled Lapwing	+	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R	Charadriidae	
40	Yellow wattled lapwing	+	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	R		
41	Black ibis	+	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	RM	Threskiornithidae	
42	Little cormorant	+++	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	R	Phalacrocoracidae	
43	Phaesian –tailed Jacana	+	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	R	Jacanidae	
44	Black shouldered Kite	+	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	Ciconidae	
45	Indian Pea fowl	+	<i>Pava cristatus</i>	R	Phasianidae	9. Galliformes
46	Jungle Bush Quail	+	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	R		
47	Eurasian Eagle owl	+	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	R	Stiginae	10. Strigiformes
48	Spotted Owlet	+	<i>Athene brama Temminck</i>	R		
49	Flamingo	+++	<i>Phoenicopterus sp.</i>	M	Phoenicopterus	11. Phoenicopteriformes

Where,

+ =Less no. of animals found in the above collection site;

++ = Moderate number of bird count;

+++ = Abundant birds were visited throughout the year.

R = Residential

M = Migratory

RM= Residential migratory.

Parola city has several water reservoirs like Bori river dam, Mhaswa dam, Bhokarbari Lake and Kankaraj Lake. Also, stagnant water bodies are found around historical monument 'Fort' in the Parola city, which are perennial. Agricultural lands in these areas are mostly responsible for supporting the avian-faunal diversity.

Birds have been considered as vital biological indicators as they are ecologically versatile and live in all kinds of habitats as graminivores, nectarivores, frugivores commonly called as herbivores and carnivores also viz, insectivores, Ichthyovores, reptilivores, ophiophagus etc. But most of the birds are very sensitive to change in the climate; hence some birds migrate to overcome extremes of climatic conditions. The seasonal changes are the major important alarm of migration and fluctuation in their number during the year. Birds may help to know whether area is sound or disturbed by any means, as total absence of birds from any area may be considered as pollution indicator (Borale *et al.*, 1994).

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