Piscivorous Birds of Nageswarwadi Tank Tq. Aundha (Nag.) Dist.Hingoli (M.S.)

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Abstract

Nageswarwadi tank is oldest tank in aundha (Nag.) Taluka, Dist. Hingoli. Near about 31 km from Hingoli and ½ km from Nageswarwadi village. The tank is constructed for irrigation project govern by Govt. of Maharashtra irrigation Dept. Now a day the tank also used for fish culture by the people of local Co-operate society. The culture fish Catla Catla; Labeo rohita; Barbas ficto; mystus seengala etc. are also observed in this tank. The occurrence of Piscivorous birds were observed in this tank in months of November, December, February, March 2015. Details about these piscivorous birds are discussed in the text.

Keywords: Piscivorous birds Nageswarwadi (Aundha) M.S.

Introduction

India has a great diversity of habitats in forest tank, ponds, river, grassland, Desert, Aquatic, mountain But all thes biodiversity depends upon the nature condition of climate and also human activity, Govt. Policy. The nagewarwadi tank piscivorous birds biodiversity is also depends upon such factors also. The tank is used for irrigation, cattle washing, fish culture. Aquatic birds were observed on this tank. The personal work was under taken to do survey and identified of piscivorous birds of this tank. So that it will helpful to control population, economics balance of environment i.e. Biological control of animal kingdom. Piscivorous birds have been studied earlier by Ghazi (1962; Davidor, 1985; Kulkarni & Kanwate, 2006; Kanwate & Jadhav, 2010).

Materials And Methods

Nageswarwadi tank as oldest minor irrigation reservoir constructed near the village Nageswarwadi in Aundha taluka Dist. Hingoli. The water spread are of the tank is 65 hectare. Periphery boundaries of reservoir are having some cyrus, impornia, calatopis, Babul, some crops like. Cotton, groundnut, Jawar, Tur and other marginal weeds when also provide suitable sides for nesting of these birds.
For survey and identification of birds three season and were done morning and evening hours i.e. 7.00 am to 9.30am and 4.00 to 6.00 pm. Birds were identified at the spot as per the guidelines given by Ali and Ripley 1996 by using binoculars 7x and 8x magnifications.

**Result And Discussion**

Observed birds are added in the table 1 on the basis of their common name, scientific names, total counts, nature of abundance and migratory behaviour.
Table 1: Showing occurrence of piscivorous birds Nageswarwadi tank Aundha taluka Dist. Hingoli (M.S.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Abundence</th>
<th>Migratory Behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Red watted lapwing</td>
<td>Vanellus indicus</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Small Blue Kingfisher</td>
<td>Alcedo atthis</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>White Breasted Kingfisher</td>
<td>Halcyon Smyrnensis</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Lesser Pied Kingfisher</td>
<td>Ceryle rudis</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Purple Moorhen</td>
<td>Pophrhyrol poliocephalus</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Red Created Pochared</td>
<td>Netta rufina</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Gray Heron</td>
<td>Ardea cinerea</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>RM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Little Egret</td>
<td>Egretta garzetta</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>RM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation used in this list are as follows.
01) For movement – R – Residential, M – Migrant, RM- Residential Migrant
02) For Abundance – C -Common (above 100), O- Occassional (above 50), U-(above 20), r- (above 5)

In present study total 08 species of piscivorous birds were identified out of them 05 are residents, 01-migratory and 02 residential migratory. The species freedom fishes there affecting the reservoir fishery this can be done by eradicating aquatic weeds and clearing the periphery margin of the reservoir Jhingram 1988.

Acknowledgement

Authors are thankful to Dept. of Zoology, Nagnath Arts, Commerce and Science College Aundha (Nag.) for providing scientific equipment and library books and journal.

REFERENCES


