Avian fauna of Jagtung Sagar, Kandhar Dist. Nanded (M.S.) India

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ABSTRACT

A historical water body Jagtung Sagar, Kandhar Dist. Nanded was studied for avian fauna. Earlier Kulkarni *et al* (2006) reported 16 species of birds in this tank. Out of them Little greb, Indian pond heron, cattle egret, common coot, purple moorhen are abundant. This tank was completely dried in the year 2009 because of scarcity of rain. This was again filled in the year 2010. It is observed that there is change in the avian fauna, after refilling the tank with rain water. 48 species of birds belonging to 30 families were recorded during study. Out of 48 species 32 species are of Resident Common (RC), 06 species are Resident Migrant Common (RMC), 02 species of Winter Migrant Uncommon (WMU), 01 species of Resident Migrant Uncommon (RMU), 04 species of Resident Uncommon (RU) and 01 species of Resident rare (Rr).

Key words: Avian fauna, Jagtung Sagar, Kandhar.

INTRODUCTION

Birds are of great economic importance to the human society. They play an important role in controlling population of different insects and pests. They play the role of scavengers and pollinating agents and also help's in dispersal of seeds of different vegetations. They are helpful and help to provide rich food for mankind and are known to man since ages (Chittampalli and Bhatkhande, 1993). The variety of avian species in ecosystems reflects the well being of its habitat. Birds are the indicators of environment and are being used for conservation and environmental impact assessment (Gregory et al., 2003). Birds potentially detect aspects of any landscape condition that are not detected by the other animal groups commonly used as indicators.

Researcher have studied avian fauna in Marathwada as this area is blessed with various natural habitats such as river, reservoirs, hills, forests, grassland. (Yardi, et al., 2004) reported 64 species of birds in Salim Ali lake, Aurangabad. (Kulkarni, et al., 2005) reported 151 species of birds in and around Nanded city. Kulkarni et al., (2006) recorded 18 **Piscivorous** bird species Dongarkheda Dist. irrigation tank. Hingoli. Kulkarni, et al., (2006) also recorded 93 species of birds in Shikhachiwadi Wadi, reservoir Dist. Nanded; Kulkarni *et al.*, (2010) listed 62 bird species in forest Jaldhara, Kinwat. Dist.Nanded. (Balkhande *et al.*, 2012) recorded 53 species of birds on river Godavari near Dhangar Takli; (Balkhande *et al.*, 2012) recorded 50 species of birds near river Purna Dist. Parbhani.

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In 2009-2010 this lake was totally dried due to scarcity of rain. After one year this lake was refilled again. We have studied this lake again to check the biodiversity of birds; hence the present work was carried out to record changes in avian fauna of Jagtung sagar, Kandhar Dist. Nanded.

MATERIALS AND METHODS Study area:

"Jagtung Sagar" is situated in between and north altitude 18.50 °C and south latitude 10 °C at Kandhar, one of the taluka of District Nanded, Maharashtra State, India. West side of this reservoir is surrounded by hillocks of Balaghat. An earthen embankment is constructed on the Hathi Nala on east side. On the north side is the village Navrangpura and a college. On the south side there is crescent shaped boundary of Balaghat on which city Kandhar is situated.

Table No. 1 shows avian fauna of Jagtung sagar, Kandhar before dried along with status

Sr. No	Family	Common name	Scientific Name	Status
1	Alcedinidae	White breasted kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnensis	RC
2	Ardeidae	Indian Pond heron	Ardeolaq grayii	RC
3		Cattle egret	Bubulcus ibis	RC
4		Little egret	Egretta garzetta	RC
5		Purple heron	Ardea purpurea	RM
6	Rallidae	White breasted water hen	Amauronis phoenicurus	RC
7		Purple moorhen	Porphyrio porphyrio	RC
8		Common coot	Fulica atra	RM
9	Jacanidae	Pheasant-tailed jacana	Hydrophasianus chirurgus	RC
10	Recurvirostridae	Black winged stlit	Himantopus himantopus	RMC
11	Charadriidae	Red- wattled lapwing	Vanellus indicus	RC
12	Scolopacidae	Terek sandpiper	Xenus cinereus	M
13	Laridae	Indian river tern	Sterna aurantia	RMC
14	Psittacidae	Rose ringed parakeet	Psittacula krameri	RC
15	Podicipedidae	Little greb	Tachybaptus ruficollis	RMC
16	Sturnidae	Common myna	Acridotheres tristis	RC

Table No 2 shows avian fauna of Jagtung sagar, Kandhar after refilling along with status (July 2012 to June 2013)

Sr. No	Family	Common name	Scientific Name	Status
1	Podicipitidae	Little grebe	Tachybaptus ruflcollis	RMC
2	Ardeidae	Indian Pond heron	Ardeola grayii	RC
3		Grey heron	Ardea cinerea	RMU
4		Little egret	Egretta gaizetta	RC
5		Cattle egret	Bubuicus ibis	RC
6		Purple heron	Ardea purpurea	RM
7	Ciconiidae	Painted stork near threatened by IUCN (2011)	Mycteria leucocephala	RMC
8		White-naked stork	Ciconia episcopus	RU
9	Threskiornithidae	Eurasian spoonbill	Platalea leucorodia	WMU
10		Black ibis	Pseudibis papillosa	RU
11	Accipitridae	Black-shouldered kite	Elanus axillaris	Rr
12		Pariah kite	Milvus migrans	RC
13		Shikra	Accipiter badius	RU
14	Phasianidae	Indian peafowl	Pavo Cristatus	RC
15	Rallidae	Purple moorhen	Porphyrio porphyrio	RC
16		White breasted water hen	Amaurornis phoenicurus	RC
17		Common coot	Fulica atra	RC
18	Phalacrocoracidae	Little cormorant	Phalocrocorax niger	RMC
19	Charadriidae	Red-wattled lapwing	vanellus indicus	RC
20		Yellow –wattled lapwing	Vanellus malabaricus	RC
21	Scolopacidae	Common sand piper	Actitis hypoleucos	WMr
22	Laridae	Indian river tern	Sterna aurantia	RMC

23	Columbidae	Eurasian collard-dove	Streptopelia decaocta	RC
24		Spotted dove	Streptopelia chinensis	RC
25		Blue rock pigeon	Columba livia	RC
26	Psittacidae	Rose ringed parakeet	Psittacula krameri	RC
27	Cuculidae	Asian koel	Eudynamys scolopacea	RC
28		Greater coucal	Centropus sinensis	RC
29	Apodidae	House swift	Apus affinis	RMC
30	Alcedinidae	White-breasted kingfisher	Hylcyaon smyrmensis	RC
31		Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	RC
32	Meropidae	Small bee eater	Merops orientalis	RC
33	Coraciidae	Indian roller	Coracias benghalensis	RC
34	Hirundinidae	Wire-tailed swallow	Hirundo smithil	RU
35		Common swallow	Hirundo rustica	RC
36	Sturnidae	Common myna	Acridotheres tristis	RC
37		Brahminy starling	Sturnus pagodarum	RC
38	Dicruridae	Black drongo	Dicrurus macrocer	RC
39	Pycononotidae	Red vented bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer	RC
40	Passerinae	House sparrow	Passer domsticus	RC
41	Corvidae	House crow	Corvus corax	RC
42	Phoenicopteridae	Flamingo	Phoenicopterus roseus	WMU
43	Leiothrichidae	Large gray babbler	Turboides malcolmi	RC
44	Recurvirostridae	Black winged stlit	Himantopus himantopus	RMC
45	Muscicapidae	Indian Robin	Saxicoloides fulicata	RC
46	·	Oriental Magpie Robin	Copsychus saularis	RC
47	Upupidae	Common Hoopoe	. У Ирира ерорs	RC
48	Ploceidae	Baya Weaver	Ploceus philippinus	RC

Common (C), Uncommon (U), rare (r). Residential (R), Migrant (M), Resident migrant (RM). Winter migrant (WM).

The present report is based on the observation made from July 2012 to June 2013. With regular visit in a month. Observation were carried out by using line transect method (Gaston, 1973). Birds were sighted by using binoculars of 7X and 8X magnification and identified as per guidelines suggested by Ali & Ripley (1983); Ali (1996) and were photographed by using Sony Cyber shot camera (Model No. W570). The scientific and local names to the identified birds were given as per Manakadan and Pittie (2001) and a check list is prepared as per Abdulali (1981).

The status of each species is categorized as Residential (R), Migrant (M), Resident Migrant (RM). While abundance of birds was categorized as common (C), Uncommon (U), Rare (r).

OBSERVATION

The study reveals that there was change in avifauna of Jagtung sagar, Kandhar after refilling of water, 48 species of birds belonging to 30 families were recorded during the study. Table No. 1 shows the previous data whereas Table No. 2 shows current status of birds in Jagtung Sagar Lake.

Earlier (Kulkarni et al., 2006) recorded 16 bird species belonging to 11 families at Jagtung sagar. Important sighting include **Flamingos** and **Painted stork**. As Flamingos were winter visitors and oftenaly found in Jayakwadi, Aurangabad in Marathwada (http://wildlifetours.tourtravelworld.com/wildlife-adventure/birdwatching/jayakwadi-bird-sanctuary.html).

Interestingly this bird was recorded for the first time in rainy season i.e. in August at Jagtung sagar Kandhar Dist. Nanded along with Painted stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*) which is near threatened by IUCN (2011).

Out of 48 species 32 species are of Resident Common (RC), 06 species are Resident Migrant Common (RMC), 02 species of Winter Migrant (M), 02 species of Winter Migrant Uncommon (WMU), 01 species of Resident Migrant Uncommon (RMU), 04species of Resident Uncommon (RU) and 01 species of Resident rare (Rr). Out of these 15 birds namely White breasted kingfisher, Pied kingfisher, Indian Pond heron, Large Egret, Red vented bulbul, Common myna, Small bee eater, Blue rock pigeon, Rose ringed parakeet, Cattle egret, Red wattled lapwing, Indian moorhen, Eurasian collared dove and Little cormorant were found in good numbers. Flamingos (Phoenicopterus roseus) were recorded for the first time in Nanded district.

But as a result of development of the city area new housing colonies are established

surrounding the Jagtung sagar, they make disturbance in the area. The interaction of man with wetlands during the last few decades has been of concern largely due to the rapid population growth-accompanied by intensified industrial, commercial and residential development further leading to pollution of wetlands by domestic, industrial sewage, and agricultural run-offs as fertilizers, insecticides and feedlot wastes. The fact that wetland values are overlooked has resulted in threat to the source of these benefits. Since wetlands are a common property resource, it is an uphill task to protect or conserve the ecosystems unless; the principal stakeholders are involved in the process. In India, wetlands are distributed in all the bio-geographic regions and exhibit significant ecological diversity, primarily because of the variability of climate conditions and the changing topography Shukla & Lone (2010). At Jagtung availability of food, water, climatic conditions and surrounding vegetation of equally favorable for avian fauna. Hence it is a potential site for bird watching.

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