

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

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### Manuscript details:

Available online on  
<http://www.ijlsci.in>

ISSN: 2320-964X (Online)  
ISSN: 2320-7817 (Print)

Editor: Dr. Arvind Chavhan

### Cite this article as:

Saptal Lalita and Kanwate VS  
(2018) Piscivorous Birds of  
Nageswarwadi Tank Tq. Aundha  
(Nag.) Dist.Hingoli (M.S.), *Int. J.  
of. Life Sciences*, Special Issue,  
A10: 105-107.

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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.

**Keyword:** 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 the 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 activities 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 area of the tank is 65 hector. Periphery boundaries of reservoir are having some cyprus, impornia, calatopis, Babul, some crops like. Cotton, groundnut, Jawar, Tur and other marginal weeds when also provide suitable sides for nesting of these birds.

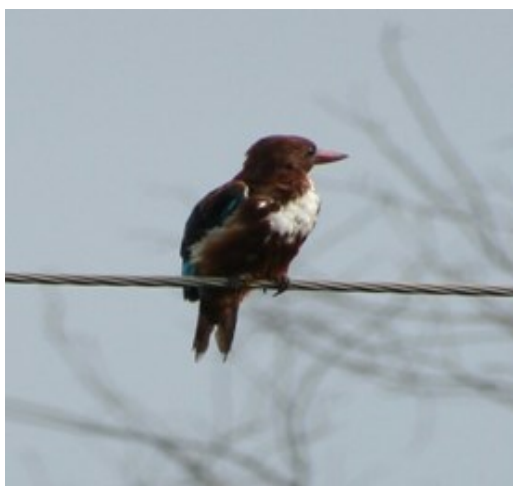
For survey and identification of birds three season and were done morning and evening hours i.e. 7.00 am to 9.30am and 4.00 to 6.00 pm. Birds were identified at the spot as per the guidelines given by Ali and Ripley 1996 by using binoculars 7x and 8x magnifications.

## 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.



Common Kingfisher



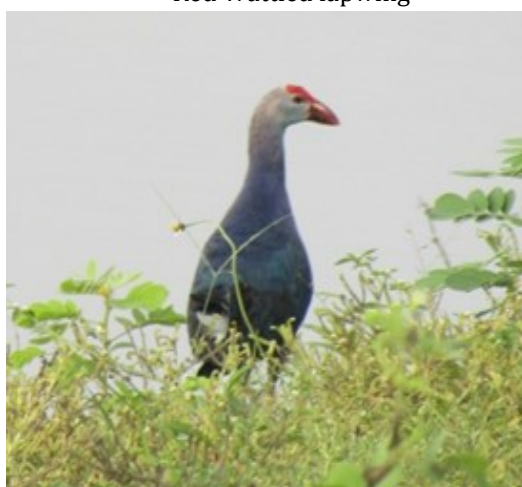
White throated Kingfisher



Red Wattled lapwing



Red crested pochard



Purple Moorhen



Cattle Egret

**Table 1:** Showing occurrence of piscivorous birds Nageswarwadi tank aundha taluka Dist. Hingoli (M.S.)

Sr. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Count	Abundance	Migratory Behaviour
01	Red watted lapwing	Vanellus indicus	06	r	R
02	Small Blue Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	04	r	R
03	White Breasted Kingfisher	Halcyon Smyrnenis	02	r	R
04	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	03	r	R
05	Purple Moorhen	Poprhyrol poliocephalus	02	r	R
06	Red Created Pochared	Netta rufina	10	r	M
07	Gray Heron	Ardea cinerea	10	r	RM
08	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	15	r	RM

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- Occassonal (above 50), U- (above 20),r- (above and 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.

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Kulkarn AN and Kanwate VS (2006) Piscivorous birds of Dongarkheda irrigation tank, Dist. Hingoli. *Journal of Aqua. Biology.*, 21(1) : 86-87

## 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.

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