

Piscivorous birds of Tipphalli reservoir, Jat, Dist-Sangli, (M.S.)

Deshmukh SB¹ and Kulkarni MY²

¹Science Mahavidyalaya, Nanded, MS, India ²N.S.B.College, Nanded, MS, India
Email: apurvak49@gmail.com

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:

Deshmukh SB, Kulkarni MY (2018) Piscivorous birds of Tipphalli reservoir, Jat, Dist-Sangli, (M.S.), *Int. J. of Life Sciences*, Special Issue, A10: 108-110.

Copyright: © Author, This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial - No Derives License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

ABSTRACT

The present research paper reports the checklist of piscivorous birds of Tipphalli reservoir, Jat, dist- Sangli. Jat is an arid prone area. Tipphalli is man-made reservoir which shows diverse flora and fauna. The reservoir is situated in between agriculture land and sugar industry. The fishery is done in this reservoir. The reservoir contain algae, aquatic weeds, phytoplankton, zooplankton which is favourable for fish development. Fishes, crustacean, amphibians are attractive to the birds. The reservoir shows residential, local migratory, migratory, winter migratory, piscivorous birds the study was conducted during march 2016 to February 2017, during study period about 19 species of piscivorous birds was recorded out of that 10 spp. are resident, 3 local migratory, 3 migratory, 1 winter migratory, 2 resident migratory was recorded, the anthropogenic activity; increasing agricultural land was affected the piscivorous birds of Tipphalli reservoir.

Keywords : Tipphalli, algae, fish, crustacean, migratory

INTRODUCTION

Wetlands are useful for various needs of human beings such as agriculture, domestic; industries; fishing etc. Fishing is not only useful for humans but also for piscivorous birds. Birds are one of important factor of the environment & the wetlands are very important for avifauna conservation. Fishes are similar food resources predators in aquatic food webs. Wetlands are important for bird's habitats they use them for feeding, roosting, nesting & rearing their young's. Bird are top predators of wetland ecosystem.

Various piscivorous birds have been earlier studied by Kulkarni *et. al*; (2006), piscivorous birds around Ekrukha water reservoir of north Solapur tahsil, Solapur P.V Darekar *et.al.* (2016), piscivorous birds around Ekrukha water reservoir of North Solapur tahsil. Dist. Solapur (M.S.), Piscivorous birds of Madras was studied by¹ Ghazi (1962) , Piscivorous birds of Hingani -Pangaon reservoir, Barshi (M.S.) was studied by Gavhane and Babare (2013). The present research paper reports the checklist of piscivorous birds of Tipphalli reservoir, Jat, dist- Sangli.

MATERIAL METHODS

The study area, Tippehalli reservoir was visited during March 2016 to February 2017 during morning 6.00 to 9.30 am and evening 5.00 to 7.00 pm.

For the better study & for identification the binocular Nikon Aculon A211 is used. For the photography the camera Nikon 3200 [lense – 50 -150 mm] and zoom camera Nikon P900 is used. Birds was identified on the field using guides by Ali and Grimmet and inskipp. During visit the below piscivorous avifauna was spotted in this area.

Study area

Jath taluka is well developed agricultural area. The landscape of taluka is dotted with many minor and major irrigation reservoir. Tippahalli is situated in Jath region about 5.1 Km. Geographically it is situated at 17.080135°N, 75.191820°E. The area of tank is 356 hector, the catchment area is 38.74 sq. km. The reservoir water is used for percolation, drinking and fishing the Krishna basin river water is dropped in the reservoir. About 65.35 areas is benefited agriculture. The reservoir shows diversity of phytoplankton and zooplankton

which was good for development of fishes such as rohu, catla, tamber etc. like fishes was obtained from the reservoir.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The birds are important factor; they are scavengers; pollinators; predators. The tippehalli reservoir water is used for agriculture domestic; purposes. the fishery is done now a days in reservoir the spawn's are liberated in the reservoir and the contract of fish catching is given to the fisherman.

During study period about 19 species of Piscivorous birds was recorded out of that 10 spss are residential, 3 local migrant, 3 migrant, 1 winter migrant, 2 residential migrant, as shown in table-1.

As the resident piscivorous birds was dominate during study period. Only one species of winter migratory piscivorous bird in Tippehalli Reservoir. As shown in graph-2. The decreasing fish quantity, less rainfall, pathogens which carries the fish also affecting the piscivorous birds.

Table 1. Checklist of piscivorous birds of Tippahalli Reservoir

Sr. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Migratory Status
1	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	R
2	Little cormorant	<i>Microcarrbo niger</i>	R
3	Indian pondheron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R
4	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	LM
5	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	LM
6	Large egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	LM
7	Median egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	M
8	Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	M
9	Open bill stork	<i>Anastomas oscitans</i>	R
10	Ruddy shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	WM
11	Spot billed duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	RM
12	Wolly necked stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	R
13	White stork	<i>Ciconia Ciconia</i>	M
14	Black headed ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	R
15	Pink painted stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	RM
16	River turn	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	R
17	Pied kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R
18	White throated kingfisher	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	R
19	Black winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	R

R-Residential, LM-Local migrant, M-Migrant, WM-Winter Migrant, RM-Residential Migrant



Large egret



Open bill stork



Grey heron



Black headed ibis



Wolly necked stork



Pink painted stork

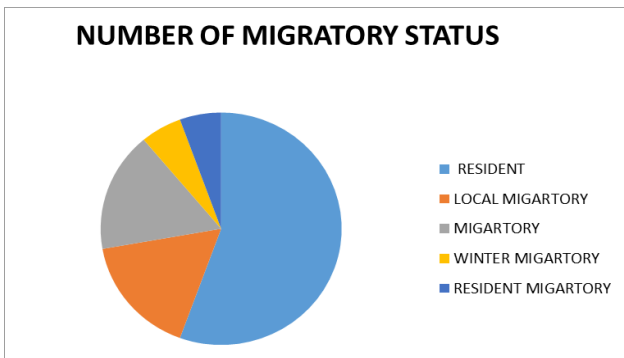


Fig. 2 : Number of migratory Birds Status in Tippehalli Reservoir

CONCLUSION

As the rainfall is less and utilization of water was on large scale it was affecting the piscivorous birds & also affected to fishing, during study period the vehicles which visited to sugar industry, they washed their vehicles in reservoir which effected fish fauna, due to water pollution and presence of peoples and loud sound in vehicles disturb the piscivorous birds.

The animals and the local people hunt piscivorous birds for flesh. The piscivorous bird in tippehalli reservoir was decreased. As the birds are important for food chain of wetland. In the reservoir illegal fishing was prohibited also the water was drained in reservoir by Krishna river basin, hunting of birds was prohibited in this area.

REFERENCE

- Darekar PV, Chougule SH and Kumbhar AC (2016) Piscivorous birds around Ekrugh water reservoir of north solapur tahasil dist.- solapur (M.S). *IJBAT*, 4 (3): 31-33
- Ghazi HK (1962). piscivorous birds of madras, *J.of fisheries*, 1(1):106-107.
- Kulkarni AN and Kanawate VS (2006) – piscivorous birds of Dongarheda irrigation tank, Dist. - Hingoli (M.S) *J. Aqua. Biology* 21(1):86-87
- Gavhane UV and Babare MG (2013) Piscivorous Birds of Hingani-Pangaon reservoir, Barshi (M. S.) India, *Research Front*,1(1):93-96.