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Assessment of Avian Population in Miraj Vallari Campus from Sangli District, Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT

The 'Vallari' charitable trust campus is located at Mirajtahasil.Total number 57 bird species are recorded in the selected area during the area during the period from December 2010 to December 2017. Species diversity and status of each bird is reported. The plantation of different species ofplants started in the year 2010the study area occupies about 40,000 sq.ft. The maximum number of birds occurred on the tree *Syzygiumjambos* (roseapple) moderate on *Mangiferaindica*and rare birds hornbill on *Elacocarpus*sps..This data suggests SMC Corporation for planation of different fruit and flower yielding plants, which will enhance the abundance of Aviflora.

Key words: 'Vallari'campus, Bird assessment, Diversity, Aviflora.

INTRODUCTION

A bird has been described as a feathered biped (Ali, 1996). Birds are very important ecological indicators to understand the quality of habitats. Present status of bird diversity has been decreasing due to the destruction of different types of habitat. Land anthropogenic activities (Grewal, 2000). The destruction of different types of habitats by cutting food providing trees and foraging plants for household use of woods and required lands for residential purpose are the main factor responsible for lower down in bird foraging habitat and resting sites. No research on bird diversity by impact of plantation in the selected study area of Miraj. Initially I have selected this site for conservation of plants but, surprisingly I observed different species of birds going to increase gradually in the year 2010 to 2017 by providing the food, shelter, by creating the ideal site for the Aviflora.

MATERIAL AND METHODS.

Vallari campus is located in Miraj city of Sangli district, Maharashtra. It lies in between 16°-38' west to 18°-56'north, Latitudes and in between 74°-27' east to 74°-58' east longitude. It lies southern most part of the district. The study area covers about 40,000 sq. ft. area. In the year 2010, there were only 4

mango trees and bare land. (Photo plate.1) The detailed bird survey in the year 2010 was made. In the early morning hours (6am-8am) and evening hours (4pm-6-pm) from Janaury 2010 to Janaury 2011. The birds observed in the concern area with the help of field binocular with magnification 10x-50x to identify and observe bird species. Observations were made by photographs taken with the help of 'cannon 1100D' with lens '55x to 250x'. To identify birds at generic and species level and maintain their visual records permanently.

Among total 57 species only 16 species are recorded in 2010 and after plantation of different varieties of cultivated fruit plants and wild fruit plants. The Avian survey in 2017 the recorded 57 bird species.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A list of 57 birds species observed between December 2016 to December 2017 we have observed 'Indian Golden Oriol- *Oriolus oriolus*' 'Copper Smith Barbett- *Megalaima haemacephala (tambat)* 'Greater Coucul- *Centropus sinensis*' 'Grey Frankolin- *Fronkolinus pondiserianus*' 'Indian Roller- *Coracias bengalensis* 'White Browes Wagtail- *Motacilla maderaspatensis* such birds are not commonly seen in year 2010.

Table 1: List of the bird species observed between year2010 to 2017.

Sr. No	Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Asian Openbill (*Anastomas oscitans*)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Asian Palm-swift (*Cypsiurus balasienansis*)				✓	✓		✓	✓
3.	Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
5	Black Shoulderd Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)				✓	✓		✓	✓
7	Blue Rock Piegeon (*Columba livia*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Blue-Tailed Bee eater (*Merops philnippinus*)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	BrahMiny Starling (*Sturnia pagodarum)*		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Cattle Egret(*Bubulcus ibis*)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Comman barn owl (*Tyto alba*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Comman Hawk-cuckoo (*Hierococcyx varius*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Comman Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
14	Comman Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Comman Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Coppersmith Barbet (*Megalaima haemacephala*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Greater Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella brachydatyla*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Green Bee-eater (*Nerops orientalis*)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Grey Frankolin (*Frankolinus pondicerianus*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	House Crow (*Corvus splendens*)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Indian 'Baya weaver' (*Ploceus phillippinus*)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Indian Golden Oriol (*Oriolus oriolus*)				✓			✓	✓
26	Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyceros birostris*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Indian Peaowl (*Pavo cristatus*)	✓					✓		✓
28	Indian Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Indian Robin (*Saxicoloydis fulicatus*)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Large Grey Babbler (*Turdoides malcolmi*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Large-Billed Crow (*Corvus culminates*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Laughing dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Little Swift (*Apus affinis*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Long-tailed Shrike (*Laninus schach*)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1: Continued...

Sr. No	Species	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
36	Oriental Magpie-Robin (*Copsyshus saularis*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Painted Frankolin (*Frankolinus pictus*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Pied Bushchat (*Saxicola caprata*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Purple Sunbird (*Cinnyris asiaticus*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Purple-rumped Sunbird (*Leptocomaeylonica*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Red-headed Phalcon (*Phalco chicquera*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Red-naped Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Red-wattledLabwing (*Vanilus indicus)*				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Rose ringed Parakit (*Psittacula krameri*)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Rosy Starling (*Pastor roseus*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Scaly Breasted Munia (*Lonchuchura punctulata*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Shikra (*Accipiter badius*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Spot-billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Spotted Owlet(*Athene brama*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	White Breasted Water hen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	White-Throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Wire-tailed Swallow (*Hirumdo smithii)*	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Wooly-necked Stork (*Ciconia episcopus*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Yellow-eyed Babbler (*Chrysomma sinensis*)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Ashy Prinia (*Prinia socialis)*	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Asian Koel (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

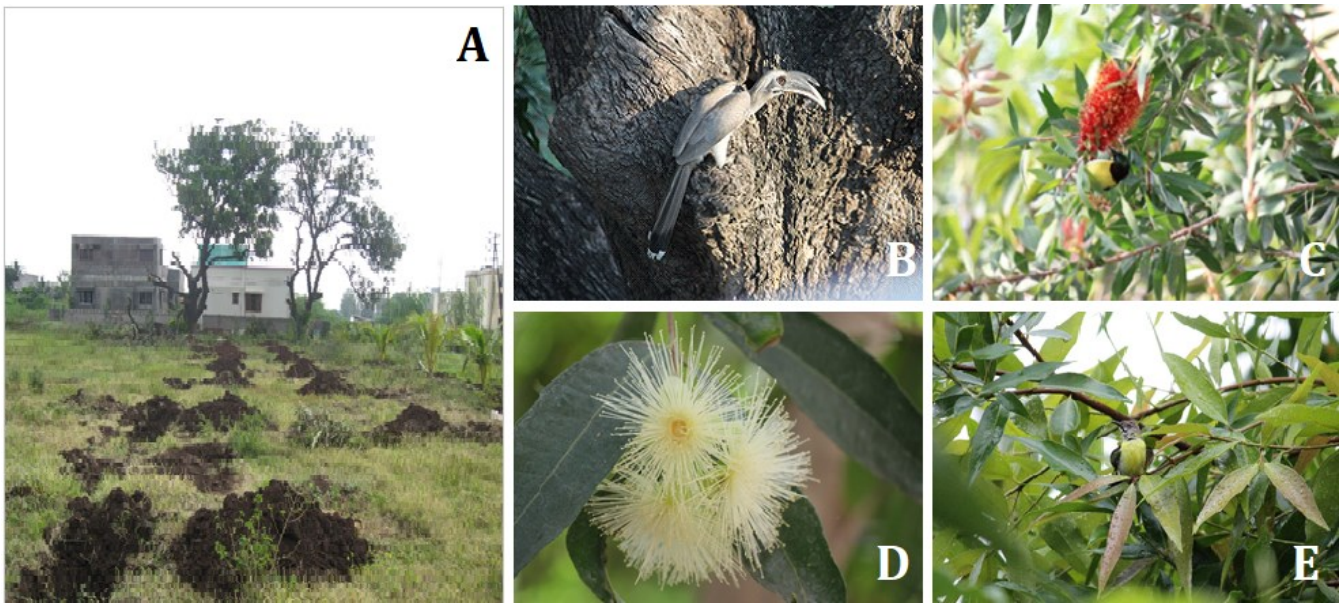

Plate 1: A- Study area, **B-** *Avarova bilimbi*,**C-** *Calistemon lanceolatus* **, D-** *Syzigium jombos* **, E-** *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*

CONCLUSION

Total 57 species of Avian diversity observed on different types of the trees during study period that highlights the bird diversity is maximum on the trees like *Syzigium jombos, Calistemon lanceolatus, Averrhoa carambola, Avarova bilimbi, Elaeocarpus ganitrus* (photo plate1) We had planted all season fruiting –flowering trees and also offer nesting sites, water source to birds. It is recommended that if we cover the corporation open space by such trees which helps to protect the unique and composite ecosystem and also ensure better

protection of resource, richness and develops on sustainable ground for betterment of Avifauna and their utilization.

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