
**OF PDAMNATH KA GARHA
IN BANSWARA DISTRICT RAJASTHAN**

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Abstract: Avifauna is really a topic of interest from very beginning of life. In India some behavioral aspects of avifauna is also depicted in folk literature such as Bulbul, Tota, Mayna, Kabutar, Chidiya, Cauva, Mor, Hans, Garud. Lakes, ponds wetlands, seasonal ponds and marshes are best breeding, feeding and shelter places of migratory and resident birds but due to modernization these habitats are continually reducing. Summer, winter and rain represent seasonal diversity of this region. Present day the wonderful biodiversity is seriously endangered. Biodiversity largely sustains our planet's ecological equilibrium. Man is the most powerful selfish bio-agent of this planet. This agent equipped with his skills and powerful technology has ruined the environment and life of other bio-agents without knowing the rebounding repercussion even on his own existence. Therefore some desire and decision for sustainability of avifaunal diversity of Pdamnath ka garha are needful too. Banswara is a main ethnic belt of Rajasthan. It is a district headquarters which is bounded by Udaipur, Chittorgarh and M.P. & Gujrat. It is mainly a tribal inhabitant region. The present paper is based on observations of the avian diversity in different agricultural fields, pond and wetland of the study area 15 bird's species belonging to different families.

Keywords: Avifauna, Diversity, Ethnic, Wetland.

Introduction The community forestry initiative in the state has resulted in significant restoration, enhanced biomass and enhanced biodiversity. The environmentalists, climatologists, philosophers, scientist and other sensitive persons have therefore alarmed the man against the reckless exploitation of nature, biodiversity and pleaded for conservation of biodiversity. The fragmentation of forests is a dominant human impact worldwide with major implications for the conservation and management of ecosystems. Although many studies have assessed the effects of fragmentation on biodiversity at local scales, our understanding of the ecological implications for different functional groups of organisms remains limited, particularly at global scales [18]. Birds offer a useful system for popular study species and readily surveyed, and they are the best-known class of organisms and provide the most comprehensive dataset of interspecific variation in functional traits [10]. Birds also perform critical roles in forest systems, partly through top-down processes, such as predation on insect herbivores [16] and also through the ubiquitous plant-animal mutualisms underpinning pollination and seed dispersal [12]-[17]. Because of their key role in forest dynamics linked to plant dispersal and recruitment, birds are sometimes described as 'mobile-links', connecting various parts of the landscape and mediating the resilience of forests to anthropogenic change [6]-[4]. Earlier

studies have shown that avian species richness declines with forest fragment size, approximately in accordance with classic species-area relationships [1]-[2]. Wetland habitats and resources are currently being threatened by anthropogenic and biogeophysical factors such as population pressure and rapid urbanization, mining and pollution, logging and overgrazing, desertification and drought as well as invasion by alien flora and fauna species [11].

Methodology: Study was carried out in village Pdamnath ka garha situated near by NH 113. Monthly observations were done at dawn and dusk timing (5.00 – 9.00 am and 5- 7 pm) during November 2012 to December 2014, except this some observations was also noticed in sandwich timing of above schedule in winter session. Nocturnal species were not observed. Bird survey was done using direct count methods which include: (1) Point Count method [3]-[5] and (2) Area Search method [7]. Sampling was made in summer (Breeding season), monsoon (Breeding season and monsoon visitors) and winter (migrants and winter visitors) season for the period of one year (2012 to 2014). The birds were identified with the help of [14]-[15] and [13]. The birds were also grouped into trophic guilds as insectivores, nectarivores, omnivores, scavengers, frugivores, carnivores, piscivores and granivores according to [5]- [8] -[9].



Fig. 1 Location of study area

Observation & result: During the study period 115 Species were recorded belonging to 52 families (Table1), namely Phasianidae, Anatidae, Podicipedidae, Phoenicopteridae, Ciconiidae, Threskiornithidae, Ardeidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Anhingidae, Falconidae, Accipitridae, Rallidae, Gruidae, Turnicidae, Recurvirostridae, Burhinidae, Charadriidae, Rostratulidae, Jacanidae, Glareolidae, Laridae, Pteroclididae, Psittacidae, Cuculidae, Tytonidae, Strigidae, Caprimulgidae, Apodidae, Coraciidae, Alcedinidae, Meropidae, Upupidae, Bucerotidae, Picidae, Aegithinidae, Laniidae, Campephagidae, Oriolidae, Dicruridae, Hirundinidae, Cisticolidae, Sylviidae, Pycnonotidae, Timaliidae,

Sturnidae, Muscicapidae, Turdidae, Passeridae, Motacillidae, Estrildidae, Fringillidae, Emberizidae . In this observation some species were of resident and some species were of migratory birds including birds of terrestrial and aquatic habitats. There is a Pond and a wetland, which are permanent water source for the animals as well as irrigation to the agricultural fields. This water attracts resident as well as migratory wetland birds. The forest of this area is dry deciduous with Teak forests and Tropical Mixed deciduous forests include Palash(*Butea monosperma*), Bael (*Aegle marmelos*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Arjun(*Terminalia arjuna*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Bamboo(*Dendrocalamus*

strictus). No authentic faunal record was available before the surveys of Zoological Survey of India. Some preliminary faunal reports published on the basis of observation and faunal collections were made by the survey parties.

Desire and decision: From the above study we should understand the ecological and conservational role of such villages which are situated in forest

patches and are important for avifauna. We observed that this village supported a different bird community than the surrounding matrix, and had higher bird species richness at patch, and landscape scales. Therefore special attention for protection of such villages should be given for biodiversity conservational planning and decision.

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List of Avifauna of study area		
S.N.	Name of Bird	Scientific Name
1.	LITTLE GREBE	Tachybaptus ruficollis
2.	LITTLE CORMORANT	Phalacrocorax niger
3.	INDIAN SHAG	Phalacrocorax fuscicollis
4.	GREAT CORMORANT	Phalacrocorax carbo
5.	LITTLE EGRET	Egretta garzetta
6.	GREY HERON	Ardea cinerea
7.	LARGE EGRET	Casmerodius albus
8.	MEDIAN EGRET	Mesophoyx intermedia
9.	CATTLE EGRET	Bubulcus ibis
10.	INDIAN POND-HERON	Ardeola grayii
11.	BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON	Nycticorax nycticorax
12.	LITTLE BITTERN	Ixobrychus minutus
13.	PAINTED STORK	Mycteria leucocephala
14.	BLACK STORK	Ciconia nigra
15.	WHITE-NECKED STORK	Ciconia episcopus
16.	GLOSSY IBIS	Plegadis falcinellus
17.	WHITE IBIS	Threskiornis melanocephalus
18.	EURASIAN SPOONBILL	Platalea leucorodia
19.	GREYLAG GOOSE	Anser anser
20.	BAR-HEADED GOOSE	Anser indicus
21.	GADWALL	Anas strepera
22.	BRAHMINY SHELDUCK	Tadorna ferruginea
23.	MALLARD	A. platyrhynchos
24.	GARGANEY	A. querquedula
25.	COMMON TEAL	A. crecca
26.	BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE	Elanus caeruleus
27.	ORIENTAL HONEY-BUZZARD	Pernis ptilorhynchus
28.	COMMON POCHARD	Aythya ferina
29.	COMMON KESTREL	Falco tinnunculus
30.	LAGGAR FALCON	Falco jugger
31.	JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL	Perdica asiatica
32.	COMMON REDSHANK	Tringa totanus
33.	WHITE-TAILED LAPWING	Vanellus leucurus
34.	RED-WATTLED LAPWING	Vanellus indicus
35.	LITTLE RINGED PLOVER	Charadrius dubius
36.	COMMON COOT	Fulica atra
37.	COMMON MOORHEN	Gallinula chloropus
38.	WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN	Amaurornis phoenicurus
39.	INDIAN PEA FOWL	Pavo cristatus
40.	WHISKERED TERN	Chlidonias hybridus

41.	STONE-CURLEW	Burhinus oedicnemus
42.	PIED CRESTED CUCKOO	Clamator jacobinus
43.	COMMON CUCKOO	Cuculus canorus
44.	INDIAN JUNGLE NIGHTJAR	Caprimulgus indicus
45.	GREATER COUCAL	Centropus sinensis
46.	COLLARED SCOPS-OWL	Otus bakkamoena
47.	HOUSE SWIFT	Apus affinis
48.	ASIAN KOEL	Eudynamys scolopacea
49.	WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER	Halcyon smyrnensis
50.	LESSER PIED KINGFISHER	Ceryle rudis
51.	SMALL BEE-EATER	Merops orientalis
52.	BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER	M. philippinus
53.	INDIAN ROLLER	Coracias benghalensis
54.	COMMON HOOPOE	Upupa epops
55.	EURASIAN WRYNECK	Jynx torquilla
56.	RED-WINGED BUSH-LARK	Mirafra erythroptera
57.	GREATER SHORT-TOED LARK	Calandrella brachydactyla
58.	WIRE-TAILED SWALLOW	Hirundo smithii
59.	EURASIAN TREE PIPIT	Anthus trivialis
60.	GREY WAGTAIL	Motacilla cinerea
61.	COMMON WOODSHRIKE	Tephrodornis pondicerianus
62.	RED-VENTED BULBUL	Pycnonotus cafer
63.	RUFIOUS-TAILED SHRIKE	Lanius isabellinus
64.	BAY-BACKED SHRIKE	Lanius vittatus
65.	RUFIOUS-BACKED SHRIKE	Lanius schach
66.	ORIENTAL MAGPIE-ROBIN	Copsychus saularis
67.	EURASIAN BLACK BIRD	Turdus merula
68.	COMMON STONE CHAT	Saxicola torquata
69.	PIED BUSHCHAT	Saxicola caprata
70.	GREY BUSHCHAT	Saxicola ferreus
71.	INDIAN CHAT	Cercomela fusca
72.	COMMON BABBLER	Turdoides caudata
73.	LARGE GREY BABBLER	Turdoides malcolmi
74.	JUNGLE BABBLER	Turdoides striata
75.	COMMON TAILOR BIRD	Orthotomus sutorius
76.	COMMON CHIFFCHAFF	Phylloscopus collybita
77.	ASHY PRINIA	Prinia socialis
78.	JUNGLE PRINIA	Phyllomacromia sylvatica
79.	GREENISH LEAF-WARBLER	Phylloscopus trochiloides
80.	RUSTY-TAILED FLYCATCHER	Muscicapa ruficauda

81.	VERDITER FLYCATCHER	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>
82.	GREY-HEADED FLYCATCHER	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
83.	CRESTED BUNTING	<i>Melophus lathami</i>
84.	ORIENTAL WHITE-EYE	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
85.	PURPLE SUNBIRD	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>
86.	HOUSE SPARROW	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
87.	WHITE-THROATED MUNIA	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>
88.	BRAHMINY STARLING	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>
89.	COMMON STARLING	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
90.	INDIAN TREEPIE	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
91.	COMMON MYNA	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
92.	EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
93.	WHITE-BELLIED DRONGO	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>
94.	JUNGLE CROW	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
95.	ASIAN PIED STARLING	<i>Gracupica contra</i>
96.	THICK-BILLED FLOWERPECKER	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>
97.	PALE-BILLED FLOWERPECKER	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
98.	CITRINE WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla citreola citreola</i>
99.	YELLOW WAGTAIL	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
100.	LESSER WHISTLING-DUCK	<i>Dendrocygna javanic</i>
101.	PACIFIC SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo tahitica</i>
102.	WIRE-TAILED SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
103.	RED-RUMPED SWALLOW	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
104.	GREAT GREY SHRIKE	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>
105.	LARGE WOODSHRIKE	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>
106.	COMMON IORA	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
107.	RED-VENTED BULBUL	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
108.	BLACK-LORED TIT	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>
109.	BLUE-CAPPED REDSTART	<i>Phoenicurus coeruleocephalus</i>
110.	TICKELL'S THRUSH	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>
111.	ORANGE-FLANKED BUSH ROBIN	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
112.	VARIABLE WHEATEAR	<i>Oenanthe picata</i>
113.	WHITE-THROATED REDSTART	<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>
114.	DAURIAN REDSTART	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>
115.	GRANDALA	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>

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