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## STUDY OF AVIFAUNA IN AND AROUND CHAPHAL RESERVOIR OF PATAN TAHASIL, DIST. SATARA (M.S.)

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### ABSTRACT :

The Chaphal reservoir is one of the important project constructed on the Barnala river which fulfill the need of agriculture and drinking water. It also attracts number of aquatic birds. In the present study a checklist of birds found in this area is prepared. Chaphal reservoir is in patan tahasil which is in satara district. The study area is nearly about 37 km from district place. The study is carried for 12 months i.e. from the period of June-2020 to May-2021. On an average monthly visits, bird watching camps were conducted at study site during the study period. Total 56 species of birds belonging to 25 families have been recorded from the study site. They were categorized as residential, local migratory, winter migratory and migratory. It is concluded that varieties of birds are noticed in all season and maximum number of species of birds were recorded in the winter season.



**KEYWORDS :** Avifauna, Checklist, Chaphal reservoir, Residential, Local migratory, Migratory.

### INTRODUCTION :

Water is the most important natural resource for survival of human as well as birds. Birds play an important role in the aquatic ecosystem. Birds are the ideal indicator to study the environmental changes in an ecosystem. Birds are important group of aquatic food chain. About 10000 living species of birds in the world and more than 1349 species in India. According to recent studies and investigations most of the birds are on the edges of extinct. The present study is not carried out only to prepare the checklist of birds, but to create awareness for their conservation.

The Avifaunal diversity of Kanher dam of satara district was studied by Pawar (2015) she found vicinity of birds in reservoir area. The avifaunal diversity of water bodies were studied by Yardi *et.al.*,(2004), Kumbhar *et.al.*,(2014). A Checklist in and around patan tahasil is prepared and 96 birds belonging to 43 families were recorded by thorat (2017).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:****MATERIALS:****STUDY SITE:** Chaphal reservoir.

www.google.maps.com

The Chaphal reservoir is one of the important project constructed on the Barnala river in June 1973 and completed in March 1984. The reservoir fulfill the need of agriculture and drinking water. Geographically the district is located on 17<sup>o</sup>- 05" and 18<sup>o</sup>11' latitude and 73<sup>o</sup>-33' and 74<sup>o</sup> 54' longitude. The Chaphal reservoir is located 37km away from district place, nearly 15km from umraj and 13km away from patan tahasil. The average rainfall 473-6209 mm per annum. The temperature ranges between 14<sup>o</sup> C in winter and 36<sup>o</sup> C is summer (District survey report of satara 2018-19). The ecological situation of the reservior is so favorable to attracts aquatic as well as resident birds of different varieties.

**METHODS:**

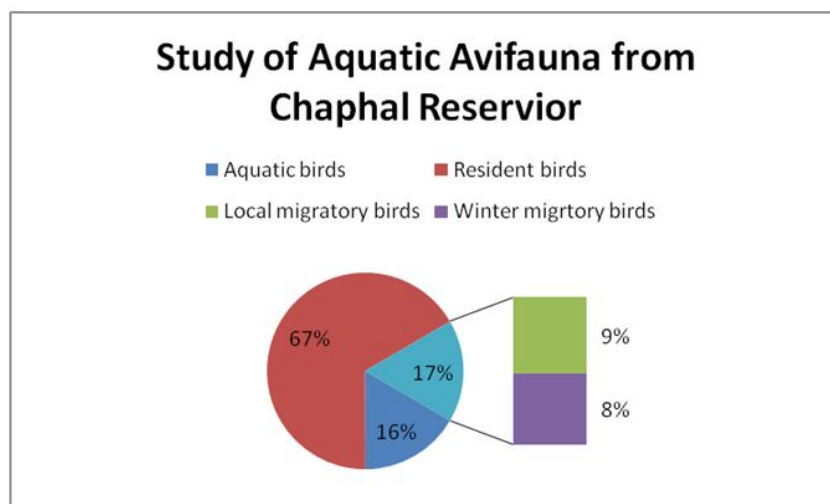
Monthly bird watching camps were conducted at study site during Jun-2020 to May-2021. The Olympus made binoculars with the magnification of 8X35 were used for the observations of birds. The photography was carried with the help of SLR camera with zoom lenses. The book "Indian Birds "(Ali, 1993 & 1996) and Birds of Lonawala and Khandala (Pandey, 2006) were referred for identification of birds.

**DISCUSSION**

An attempt was made to prepare check-list of aquatic avifauna of Chaphal reservoir of Satara district for the period of 12 months including a monsoon, winter and summer season. According to the variability in the climate, the record of noted birds was maintained throughout the study period. Total 56 species of birds which are of mostly aquatic belonging to 25 families have been recorded from the study site. They were categorized as residential, local migratory, migratory and winter migratory.

**Table: 1. Record of Aquatic Avifauna of Chaphal reservoir, Satara.**

Sr.No	Month	Date of Record	Number of Aquatic Birds	Number of Resident Birds	Number of Local Migratory Birds	Number of Winter Migratory Birds
1	June- 2020	01-06-2020	22	76	12	6
2	July- 2020	01-07-2020	20	76	12	6
3	Aug-2020	01-08-2020	16	96	18	6
4	Sept-2020	01-09-2020	18	90	09	9
5	Oct-2020	01-10-2020	22	95	10	10
6	Nov-2020	01-11-2020	26	100	10	14
7	Dec-2020	01-12-2020	30	92	08	18
8	Jan-2021	01-01-2021	23	88	19	16
9	Feb-2021	01-02-2021	29	93	12	17
10	Mar-2021	01-03-2021	18	78	08	13
11	Apr-2021	01-04-2021	18	80	10	07
12	May-2021	01-05-2021	20	92	10	06

**Fig:1. Study of Aquatic Avifauna recorded during the period of June 2020 - May 2021 from Chaphal Reservoir, Satara.****Table:2. CHECK-LIST OF AQUATIC AVIFAUNA OF CHAPHAL RESERVIOR.**

Sr.No.	Name of the Family	General Name	Scientific Name	Occurrence
1	Anatidae	Spot Billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	R, C
2	Ardeidae	Little Egret	<i>Egreta intermedia</i>	R, C
3		Large Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	R, C
4		Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R, C
5		Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	R, C
6		Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	L, M
7		Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	L, M
8		Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cenerea</i>	R, C
9		Accipitridae	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
10	Pariah Kite		<i>Milvus migrans</i>	R, C
11	Alcedinidae	White Breasted	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	R, C

		Kingfisher		
12		Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	R, C
13		Small Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R, C
14	Charadriidae	Red Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	R, C
15		Little Ringed Plover	<i>Chardrius dubius</i>	R, O
16	Ciconiidae	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	R, O
17	Columbidae	Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R, C
18		Ring Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	R,C
19		Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	R, C
20		Little Brown Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegainsis</i>	R, C
21	Caculidae	Koel	<i>Eudynamus scolopacea</i>	R, C
22		Brain Fever Bird	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	LM, O
23		Crow Pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	R, C
24	Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	R, C
25		Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynhos</i>	R, O
26	Danidae	Gray Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitr</i>	R, O
27	Falconidae	Black Winged Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	R, C
28		Faloon	<i>Falco peregrine</i>	L,M
29		Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	R,O
30	Irenidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina</i>	R, C
31	Laridae	Indian River Tern	<i>Stema aurantia</i>	LM, C
32	Laniidae	Gray Shrike	<i>Lanius exubitor</i>	R, C
33	Meropidae	Green Bee Eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	R, C
34	Muscicapidae	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>	R, C
35		Tailor Bird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	R, C
36		Ashy Warbler	<i>Prinia hodgsonil</i>	R, C
37	Nectarinidae	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectaniria asiatica</i>	R, C
38	Phalacrocaracidae	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbosinesis</i>	R, C
39	Phasianidae	Peafowl	<i>Pavo crisatus</i>	R, C
40		Quail	<i>Cotumix cotumix</i>	R,C
41		Grey Partridge	<i>Francolinusposd icerianus</i>	R, O
42	Pycnotidae	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	R, C
43	Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passor domesticus indicus</i>	R, C
44		Baya Weaver Bird	<i>Ploecus philipinus</i>	R, O
45		Spotted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	R, C
46		Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus erithrophygius</i>	R, C
47		Black Headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	R, C
48		Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motocilla cenereea</i>	M, O
49		Gray Wagtail	<i>Motocilla cenereea</i>	M, O
50		Large Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderadspatensis</i>	M, O
51	Sturnidae	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	R, C
52		Brahmany Myna	<i>Stumus pagodarum</i>	R, C
52		Rosy Pastor	<i>Stumus roseus</i>	M, O
53	Tirdinae	Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	R, C
54		Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloids fulicata</i>	R, O
55	Threskirornithidae	Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papilosa</i>	R, O
56	Recurvirostridae	Black Winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	R, O
Total	Families = 25	Species = 56		

**Key to Abbreviations:****First Suffix as per the Status:**

R: Resident  
 LM: Local migratory  
 M: Migratory  
 WM: Winter migratory

**Second Suffix as per the Occurrence:**

C:Common  
 O:Occasional  
 U:Uncommon

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:**

Total 56 species of birds belonging to 25 families have been recorded in Chaphal reservoir during the period of June, 2020 to May, 2021. It can be concluded that the reservoir site has obviously no scarcity of food, which is enough safe for resident, migratory as well as aquatic avifauna. The rich woody vegetation around the park and small island in the water body provide enough safe places for roosting and nesting. Plenty of food and good shelter may be the main reasons for the attraction of resident aquatic birds as well as migratory birds in the reservoir. It can be also concluded that the maximum number of species of birds were recorded in the winter season. This indicates that many migratory birds are visiting in winter season in this reservoir.

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