



SURVEY OF WADING BIRDS IN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF SANGVIKATI PERCOLATION TANK TAL. TULJAPUR DIST. OSMANABAD (M.S.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

Sangvikati percolation tank is an man made earthen water reservoir situated close to the village Magar Sangvi of Tuljapur Tahsil near Solpaur-Aurangabad national highway, Dist. Osmanabad. Its total storage capacity is 1.26 MCM. This reservoir occupies the length of 706m. The majority of the land near the reservoir is employed for agriculture. The water from Sangvikati percolation tank is currently used for irrigation. Water level in this reservoir showed less seasonal changes. Plenty of food is available in every season. A variety of resident and migratory birds, aquatic and terrestrial birds are observed in the surrounding area of the reservoir. The present study was undertaken to prepare a checklist of waders from the Sangvikati percolation tank over the period of 12 months. i.e. from July 2016 to June 2017. The site was monitored by arranging monthly survey camps early in the morning. 17 species belonging to 7 families have been recorded in this reservoir.

KEYWORDS : Waders, percolation tank, resident birds, migratory birds, aquatic birds, terrestrial birds, checklist.

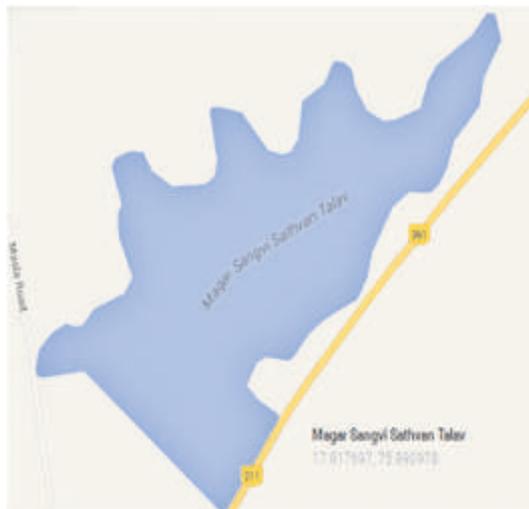
INTRODUCTION:

The term Wader is used to refer to long-legged wading birds. It is one of the major groups of water birds that are habituated near water bodies. They have long legs with adapted toes. As most these species spend much of their time near bodies of water, many have long legs suitable for wading. The majority of species eat small invertebrates pulled out of mud or exposed soil. Different lengths of bills enable different species to feed in the same habitat. There are about 210 species of waders, most of which are associated with wetland or coastal environments. Waders include the members of the family Jacanidae, Charadriidae, Rostratulidae, Recurvirostridae, Glareolidae, Scolopacidae etc. The smallest member of this group is the least sandpiper.

The present research paper reports the checklist of waders in the catchment area of Sangvikati percolation tank, Tuljapur, Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.). This tank is located in the village Magar Sangvi, 12km away from Tuljapur, the famous pilgrim centre. It has a total storage capacity of 1.26 MCM. This reservoir commands a gross length of 706m. This tank is mainly constructed for the purpose of irrigation. Water level in this reservoir showed less seasonal changes and the food and water was available in every season. As a result, the water body has a diversity of resident and migratory birds. Till now, different researchers have studied avifauna of surrounding regions. Survey of waders in the catchment area of Ujani dam was done by Kumbhar *et al.*, (2015). Avifaunal diversity of Belar lake of south Solapur Tehsil was studied by Chougule *et al.*, (2015). Birds of Osmanabad District are listed by Narwade *et al.*, (2011). Avifauna of Solapur was studied by Rahmani (1989) and Mahabal (1989) and Kumbhar *et al.* (2013).

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Geographically, the study site is located at 17°54'58.6"N 75°59'39.4"E in the vicinity of the village Magar Sangvi, Tuljapur, Dist. Osmanabad. This reservoir is constructed on local nala in the Basin of Krishna River. The site has less human disturbance. Apart from the expected functions of irrigation, this reservoir is providing the suitable site for birds.



The present study was accomplished by arranging monthly bio monitoring surveys at morning and evening time at study site, scheduled from July 2016 to June 2017 to find out diversity and abundance of waders. Birds were observed by Celestron G2 Up-close (10 X 50) binocular. Photography was done with the help of Cannon EOS 1100D and zoom lenses (110-255 mm). The observed birds were identified with the help of field guides and pictorial literature, the book of Indian birds Salim Ali, (1912), Satish Pande, (2013) and field guide by Anand Banerjee (2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

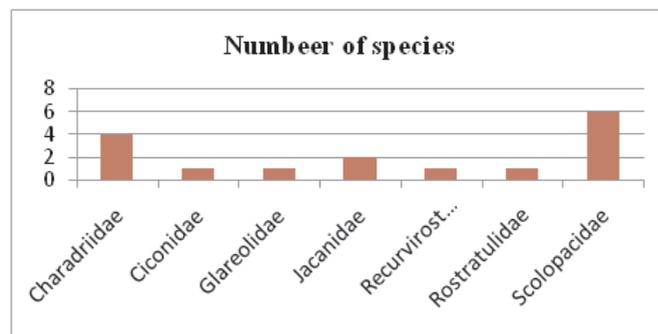
In the present study conducted from July 2016 to June 2017, total 17 species of the waders were record from 07 families viz. Charadriidae, Ciconidae, Glareolidae, Jacanidae, Recurvirostridae, Rostratulidae, Scolopacidae etc. The abundant population of the birds was observed throughout the study period. Out of 17 bird species, 07 birds were from family Scolopacidae followed by Charadriidae (04) and Jacanidae (02).

Kumbhar *et al.*, (2015) completed survey of waders in the catchment area of Ujani dam and recorded 17 species of wader birds with total individual number of 470. He also found that ornithologically the Ujani water reservoir is one of the important site. Regular ornithological surveys are required in the said study site to learn more about the avifaunal researches especially the waders of this unique water body. Narwade *et al.*, (2011) recorded a total of 165 bird species in Osmanabad district

Details about all these species recorded at Sangvikati percolation tank are summarized in following table.

Sr. No.	Family	Sr. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Charadriidae	1	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
		2	Kentish plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
		3	Red wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
		4	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
2	Ciconiidae	5	Asian openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
3	Glareolidae	6	Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>
4	Jacanidae	7	Pheasant tailed jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
		8	Bronze winged jacana	<i>Metopidius chirugus</i>
5	Recurvirostridae	9	Black winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
6	Rostratulidae	10	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
7	Scolopacidae	11	Common redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>
		12	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
		13	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
		14	Spotted redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
		15	Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
		16	Black tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
		17	Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularis</i>

Table: List of waders recorded at Sangvikati percolation tank.



Graph: Family wise distribution of waders recorded at Sangvikati percolation tank

CONCLUSION:

Total 17 species of waders belonging to 07 families have been recorded at Sangvikati percolation tank during the period of 12 months from July 2016 to June 2017. It can be concluded that the tank is rich in variety of food and is attracting different types of birds. The water level of tank is moderate with vast area for feeding habitat. The poaching is not noticed in the study period. The Sangvikati percolation tank is an excellent water body for the winter visitors and local birds. It must be protected from human interference and to be kept free from effects of pollution.

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Black winged stilt



Open bill stork



Red wattled lapwing



Godwit