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Diversity of birds in some ecological niches of Western Ghats in Maharashtra (India)

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ABSTRACT

A comparative study of avifaunal diversity in selected locations of Western Ghats in Maharashtra was undertaken during winter and summer seasons in 2010. Total 50 different species of birds were encountered in four sites out of which 30 and 46 species were observed during winter and summer seasons respectively. Of these, 26 species were common in both the study periods. Species diversity was significantly more in site C than that recorded in sites A and B in both the seasons. Indian myna and house sparrow were most dominant during winter, while little cormorant, purple sunbird and redvented bulbul outnumbered others in summer. Majority of birds were insectivores in habits followed by frugivores and piscivores birds. Indian myna and redwhiskered bulbul, followed by house crow, were ranked at top levels on the basis of habitat index in winter and summer seasons respectively. © 2012 Trade Science Inc. - INDIA

KEYWORDS

Avifaunal diversity; Western Ghats; Species diversity; Habitat index.

INTRODUCTION

Population of birds is a sensitive indicator of pollution in both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem^[14,20]. The estimation of local densities of avifauna helps to understand the abundances of various species of other organisms^[33]. Birds are often used as monitors of pollutants^[9] to indicate possible impacts of industrial interference in the ecosystems^[3]. Noise pollution in metropolis caused physical irritance and disturbance in normal physiological processes of birds^[29]. An assemblage of large number and diverse bird species is an indication of less species competition due to diverse niche requirements^[25]. Some birds are sensitive to noise or traffic and their movements get disturbed^[34] in such situations. They are one of the best indicators of ecosystem, health, pollution problems and function as early warning system^[3,4,8,26,28,31] Western Ghats of Maharashtra shows the high habitat diversity for birds. Due to presence of aquatic and swampy vegetations in Dasve and Warasgaon reservoirs, the study area was most preferred by the avifauna during summer season.

The purpose of our study was to record the diversity of bird population during winter and summer seasons in selected four sites of Western Ghats in Maharashtra and to evaluate their relationship with different habitats viz. forest, aquatic and urban locations. The bird communities of the Western Ghats region are important bioindicators of ecosystems which should be protected to conserve the biodiversity and environment. Hence,

we evaluated avian composition, abundance and diversity in this region.

STUDY AREA

Geographical location of the study area is $73^{\circ} 25^{\circ} 8^{"}$ to $73^{\circ} 37^{\circ} 22^{"}$ East longitude and $18^{\circ} 26^{\circ} 38^{"}$ to $18^{\circ} 22^{\circ}$ 10" North latitude. The location map of study area is shown in Figure 1.

The area is known for receiving 5400 mm annual rainfall. The summer months are hot with mean daily temperature between 13 and 42°C, while in winter the temperature varies from 35 to 9°C. However, the temperature in monsoon season fluctuates between 30 and 9°C. The average relative humidity of the region varies be-



Figure 1 : Study area in Western Ghats within Maharashtra, India.

tween 70 and 80%. Site A is located in and around Dasve and Warasgaon reservoirs representing dominance of aquatic birds while site B is a nature trail area as well as a tourist place, sites C and D are forest covered areas.

This area had tropical evergreen to tropical moist deciduous vegetation about a decade back. Recent mass plantation of fruit bearing indigenous trees in this area is likely to provide food, habitat and breeding zone to the birds. Some dominant trees recorded in study area are Acacia catechu, Ficus racemosa, Emblica officinalis, Magnifera indica and Sygygium cumini. While shrubs comprise of Hibiscus rosa-chinensis, Adhatoda vasica, Carrisa carandus, lantana camara and Vitex negundo, dominant herbs are represented by Alternanthera sessilis, Argemone maxicana, Dysophylla stelata and Tridax procumbens. Vegetation, present in this area, is somewhat dense at some locations and showed seasonal changes in their growth pattern. Contemporary forest bird community structure fluctuated rapidly over a relatively short period of time.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field observations of avifauna in the study area were carried out during winter and summer seasons in 2010. The roadside counts of birds were undertaken following standard procedures^[6,27] by traversing a given distance through designated sampling areas. The milometer of the vehicle was used to measure the stretch of the study area. Birds were studied by direct observation with the help of 7x-15x35 "Optima Zenith" binocular and were identified by adopting available literature^[1,35]. Birds were counted at their point of first detection and care was taken to ensure that same birds were not counted again. Call notes of the birds were used for identification. The check list of species was prepared as per references available^[2,22,13]. The data were subjected to detailed analysis and following indices were applied^[21,12,16].

- 1. Dominance Index (D) $D = (ni / N) \times 100$.
- 2. Census Index (C) C = ni/M.
- 3. Species Richness Index, It is expressed as total number of species recorded at each region.
- 4. Species Diversity Index (d) (Margalef 1951) d = (S-1) In N.

Where ni=counts of individual species recorded; N=total counts of all species; M=area in Km² Covered at each region; S=total number of species recorded

5. Habitat index

Preference and availability are the key characteristics for evaluating the habitat of birds in natural ecosystem. These were estimated through density and frequency of their occurrence of birds at different sampling points during two seasons. The density measurement reflects as to how many individuals were present in each sampling points and frequency measurement indicate how species is distributed among the sampling points^[15]. The mean of these two aspects is denoted as habitat index which is a reasonable measure to assess the overall significance of species. The following steps were followed for calculating the habitat index.

Relative density=(density of species A x 100)/total density value of all species

Relative frequency= frequency value of species A x 100 / total frequency value of all species

Habitat index= (relative density + relative frequency)/2

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There was considerable variation in the population of birds during the study period. The density of bird population in all the four sites during winter season was in the decreasing order of site A, site C, site D and site B. This might be attributed to the fact that site A is surrounded by large water bodies and the vegetations attracted birds. However, during summer it was site C, site A, site B and site D, because site C comprises of bushes, hills and large trees providing better habitat for the birds. Dominant and sub-dominant bird species were categorized depending upon their availability in field area during study period. Total 50 bird species were observed during the survey, of which 8 are aquatic, namely little cormorant, pond heron, grey heron, barheaded geese, night heron, cattle egret, Indian reef heron and white ibis (TABLE 1).

TABLE 1 : Census of Avifauna and their rankings, based on habitat index, in select areas of Western Ghats in Maharashtra

Sr. no.	Common name	Scientific name	Site	Domi inc	nance lex	Cer ind	ısus lex	Relative Relativ density frequen		Relative Ha		Habitat HI of ndex(HI) two seasons .		Ranking based on (HI)		Overall ranking based on two	
				W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S		W	S	seasons
			А	10.66	4.58	600	125										
		Acridotheres	В	15.78	7.44	225	175										
1	Indian myna	tristis	С	12.5	7.14	350	200										
			D	9.21	5.55	175	100										
				mean	of four	sites		11.73	6.09	5.40	3.70	8.56	4.89	6.72	1	. 4	1
			А	9.33	6.42	525	175										
	Redwhiskered	Dyananatus	В	12.28	7.44	175	175										
2 kedw bulbu	bulbul	jocosus	С	7.14	8.92	200	250										
			D	7.89	8.33	150	150										
				mean	of four	sites		9.13	8.31	5.40	3.70	7.26	6.00	6.63	2	1	2
			А	7.55	3.66	425	100										
			В	10.52	5.43	150	125										
3	House crow	Corvus splendens	С	9.82	6.25	275	175										
			D	7.89	6.94	150	125										
				mean	of four	sites		8.69	5.81	5.40	3.70	7.04	4.75	5.89	3	5	3
		Pycnonotus cafer	А	4.44	3.66	250	100										
	Redvented		В	8.77	8.69	125	200										
4	bulbul		С	5.35	4.46	150	125										
			D	11.84	16.66	225	300										
				mean	of four	sites		6.52	8.03	4.05	3.70	5.29	5.86	5.57	9	2	4
			А	3.11	7.33	175	200										
		_	В	3.50	2.12	50	50										
5	House sparrow	Passer	С	6.25	10.71	175	300										
		uomesticus	D	15.78	13.88	300	250										
				mean	of four	sites		5.43	8.31	5.40	2.77	5.41	5.54	5.47	8	3	5
			А	4.00	8.25	225	225										
	Tickell's		В	5.26	6.52	75	150										
6	flowerpecker	Dicaeum	С	3.57	8.03	100	225										
		er yinrornynchos	D	6.57	6.94	125	125										
				mean	of four	sites		4.56	8.03	5.40	3.70	4.98	5.86	5.42	10	2	6

Sr. no.	Common name	Scientific name	Site	Dominance index		Cer inc	ısus lex	Relative density		Relative frequency		Habitat Index(HI)		HI of two seasons	Ranking based on (HI)		Overall ranking based on two
				W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S		W	S	seasons
			А	4.88	6.42	275	175										
7	Purple sunbird	Nactarinia	В	7.01	10.86	100	250										
	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	asiatica	С	7.14	6.25	100	175										
			D	5.26	6.94	100	125										
				mean	of four	sites		5.86	5.26	5.40	2.77	5.63	4.01	4.82	6	6	7
8	Little	Phalacrocorax	А	9.77	12.84	550	350	4 = 0	a o z	1.05	1.05	< 10	• • • •	4.40	-	10	0
	cormorant	niger		mean	of four	sites	105	4.78	3.87	1.35	1.85	6.13	2.86	4.49	5	10	8
			A	6.22	4.58	350	125										
0	White wagtail	Matasilla alba	В	5.50	1.06	50	25										
9		Molacilla alba		5.55	5.55	100	100										
			D	J.20	J.JJ of four	sites	100	5 65	1 15	5 40	2 77	5 52	3 16	1 19	7	0	8
			Δ		-	250		5.05	4.15	5.40	2.11	5.52	5.40	4.47			0
			R	7.01	4 25	100	100										
10	Jungle crow	Corvus	C	10.71	2.67	600	75										
10	Juligie erow	macrorhynchus	D	9.21	2.77	175	50										
			D	mean	of four	sites	50	7.17	2.49	5.40	2.77	6.28	2.63	4.45	4	11	9
			Α	6.22	5.50	350	150										-
			В	_	6.52	-	150										
11	Common	Hirunds rustica	С	8.03	4.46	225	125										
	swallow		D	-	2.77	-	50										
				mean	of four	sites		5.00	4.59	2.70	2.77	3.85	3.68	3.76	12	7	10
			Α	5.33	3.66	300	100										
		a · · · ·	В	12.28	-	175	-										
12	Indian robin	Saxicoloides fulicata	С	3.57	6.25	100	175										
		juncana	D	3.94	-	75	-										
				mean	of four	sites		4.13	3.04	5.40	1.85	4.76	2.44	3.6	11	13	11
			А	-	3.66	-	100										
	Magnia robin	Consuchus	В	5.26	4.25	75	100										
13	Magpie room	saularis	С	6.25	1.78	175	50										
			D	5.26	4.16	100	75										
	. <u>.</u>			mean	of four	sites		3.04	3.60	4.05	3.70	3.54	3.65	3.59	14	8	12
			А	0.49	0.91	25	25										
	Small blue		В	1.75	1.06	25	25										
14	kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	С	0.89	0.89	25	25										
			D	2.63	0.07	175	50										
				mean	of four	sites		1.08	1.38	5.40	3.70	3.24	2.54	2.89	15	12	13
			В	1.75	3.19	25	75										
15	Small green	Merops orientalis	C _	0.89	0.89	25	25										
	bee eater	-	D	-	0.07	-	50	0.15		a = c	a ==			1.00	10		
				mean	ot tour	sites		0.43	1.66	2.70	2.77	1.56	2.21	1.88	19	15	14
16	Blackheaded	Sturnus	A	8.00	-	450	-										
	шупа	pagoaarum	C	2.67	-	/5	-	4 70		0.70		2 5 4		1.07	10		1.7
				mean	of four	sites		4.78	-	2.70	-	3.74	-	1.87	13	-	15

Sr. no.	Common name	Scientific name	Site	Domi inc	nance lex	Cer ind	ısus lex	Rela der	ative sity	Rela frequ	ative iency	Hal Inde	bitat x(HI)	HI of two seasons	Ran bas o (H	king sed n II)	Overall ranking based on two
				W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S		W	S	seasons
17	Common babbler	Turdoides caudatus	B C D	1.75 0.89 1.31	3.19 - -	25 25 25	75 - -										
				mean o	of four	sites		0.65	0.27	4.05	1.85	2.35	1.06	1.70	16	24	16
18	Indian great horned owl	Bubo bubo	B C D	1.75 0.89 1.31	- - 1.33	25 25 25	- - 25										
			2	mean o	of four	sites		0.65	0.27	4.05	1.85	2.35	1.06	1.70	16	24	16
19	Barheaded geese	Anser indicus	А	6.22 mean o	1.83 of four	350 sites	50	3.04	0.55	1.35	1.85	2.19	1.2	1.69	17	23	17
20	Pond heron	Ardeola grayii	А	3.11 mean o	6.42 of four	175 sites	175	1.52	1.93	1.35	1.85	1.43	1.89	1.66	20	16	18
21	Jungle myna	Acridotheres fuscus	A B C D	4.00 - - -	- 2.12 1.78 2.77	225	- 50 50 50										
				mean o	of four	sites	50	1.95	0.16	1.35	2.77	1.65	1.46	1.55	19	21	19
22	Indian shikra	Accipiter badius	D C B	- 0.89 2.63	2.12 - 1.33	- 25 50	50 - 25										
			_	mean o	of four	sites		0.65	0.83	2.70	1.85	1.67	1.34	1.50	18	22	20
23	Grey heron	Ardea cinerea	A	0.88 mean o	5.50 of four	50 sites	150	0.43	1.66	1.35	1.85	0.89	1.75	1.32	23	18	21
24	Cattle egret	Bubulcus ibis	A C	- 1.78 mean o	4.58 - of four	- 50 sites	-	0.43	1.35	1.35	1.85	0.89	1.61	1.25	23	19	22
25	White ibis	Threskiornis aethiopica	A B C	- - 7.14	2.75 - -	- - 100	75 - -	0.96	0.92	1 25	1 95	1 10	1.24	1.22	22	22	22
26	Indian black drongo	Dicrurus adsimilis	B C D	- - -	3.91 2.67 1.33	- - -	75 75 25	0.80	0.83	1.55	1.85	1.10	1.34	1.22			23
27	Night heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	A	mean 0.88	of four 1.83	sites 50	50	-	1.93	-	2.77	-	2.35	1.17	-	14	24
28	House swift	Apus affinus	B C	- -	of four 4.25 4.46	sites - -	100 125	0.21	0.55	1.35	1.85	0.78	1.2	0.99	24	23	25
29	Red jungle	Gallus gallus	B	- mean o 1.75	$\frac{2.72}{\text{of four}}$	sites	25	-	1.93	-	1.85	-	1.89	0.94	-	16	26
_/	towl			mean (of four	sites		0.21	0 27	1 35	1 85	0 78	1.06	0.92	24	24	27
30	Pied crested cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus	B C	- -	2.12 0.89	-	50 25	0.21	0.27	1.55	1.05	0.70	1.00	0.92			21
			D	- mean o	0.07 of four	- sites	50	-	0.83	-	2.77	-	1.8	0.9	-	17	28

Sr. no.	Common name	Scientific name	Site	Domin ind	nance lex	Cer ind	sus lex	Rela den	ative sity	Rela frequ	ative iency	Hab Inde	oitat x(HI)	HI of two seasons	Ran bas 0 (H	king sed n [])	Overall ranking based on two
				W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S		W	S	seasons
31	The brahminy kite	Hailiastur indus	C D	0.89	-	25 50	-				·						
			1	mean o	f four	sites		0.65	-	2.70	-	1.67	-	0.83	18	-	29
		Fudvnamys	В		3.19	_	75										
32	Koel	scolopacea	С	_	1.78	-	50										
			-	mean o	f four	sites		_	1.38	_	1.85	-	1.6	0.8	-	20	30
	White breasted	Halevon	A	0.44	_	25	-										
33	kingfisher	smyrnensis	D	1.31	_	25	_										
	-	-	-	mean o	f four	sites		0.43	_	2.70	_	1.56	-	0.78	20	_	31
		Stuantonalia		-	1.83	-	50			2.7.0		1.00		0170			
34	Indian ring dove	decaocto	C	-	0.89	_	25										
			C	mean o	f four	sites	20	_	0.83	_	1 85	_	1 34	0.67	_	22	32
	Little brown	Streptopelia			n tour				0.05		1.05		1.54	0.07			52
35	dove	senegalensis	В	-	3.19	-	75										
			1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.83	-	1.85		1.34	0.67	-	22	32
36	Indian golden	Oriolus oriolus	В	-	3.19	-	75										
	oriole		1	mean o	f four	sites		_	0.83	_	1 85	_	1 34	0.67	_	22	32
	Black winged				1.04		25		0.05		1.05		1.54	0.07			52
37	kite	Elanus caeruleus	В	-	1.06	-	25										
			1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.27	-	1.85	-	1.34	0.67	-	22	32
38	Indian reef	Egretta gularis	А	-	2.75	-	75										
	heron	guiuris	1	mean o	f four	sites		_	0.83	_	1.85	-	1.34	0.67	_	22	32
20	Disinting quakes	Cacomantis	C		1 79		50										
39	Plaintive cuckoo	passerinus	C	-	1.78	-	30										
			1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.55	-	1.85	-	1.2	0.6	-	23	33
40	Blackcapped	Halcvon pileata	А	-	0.91	-	25										
	kingfisher	, I	С	-	0.89	-	25										
			1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.55	-	1.85	-	1.2	0.6	-	23	33
41	Rufous babbler	Turdoides subrufus	В	-	1.06	-	25										
		subrujus	1	mean o	f four	sites		_	0.27	_	1.85	-	1.06	0.53	-	24	34
42	Paradise	Terpsiphone	D		1.00		25										
42	flycatcher	paradisi	В	-	1.06	-	25										
	·	·	1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.27	-	1.85	-	1.06	0.53	-	24	34
43	Ashy wren	Prinia socialis	С	-	0.89	-	25										
	warbier	synes	1	mean o	f four	sites		_	0.27	_	1.85	_	1.06	0.53	_	24	34
	<u><u>S</u>l_tt</u>	Pericrocotus	D		1.00		25										
44	Scarlet minivet	flammeus	В	-	1.06	-	25										
			1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.27	-	1.85	-	1.06	0.53	-	24	34
45	Crow pheasant	Centropus sinensis	С	-	2.67	-	25										
		50101010	1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.83	-	0.92	-	0.87	0.43	-	25	35
	The spotted	Athona hrama	C		1 70		50							-			-
46	owlet	Amene Drumu	C	-	1.70	-	50										
			1	mean o	f four	sites		-	0.83	-	0.92	-	0.87	0.43	-	25	35

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Sr. no.	Common name	Scientific name	Site	Dominance index		Census index		Relative density		Relative frequency		Habitat Index(HI)		HI of two seasons	Ranking based on (HI)		Overall ranking based on two
				W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	\mathbf{W}	S		W	S	seasons
17	Blue rock	Columba livia	С	-	2.67	-	75										
47	pigeon	Columba livia	1	mean o	of four	sites		-	0.83	-	0.92	-	0.87	0.43	-	25	35
48	Grev shrike	Lanius excubitor	С	0.89	-	25	-	0.21	-	1.35	-	0.78	-		24	-	36
			1	mean o	of four	sites								0.39			
49	Large pied	Motacilla	С	-	0.89	-	25	-	0.27	-	0.92	-	0.59		-	26	37
	wagtaıl	maderaspatensis	1	mean o	of four	sites								0.29			
50	Indian	Streptopelia	С	-	1.78	-	50	-	0.27	-	0.92	-	0.59		-	26	37
	spotted dove	chinensis	1	mean o	of four	sites								0.29			

Sr.		General	~	Dominant		Subdominar	nt	~	~	C.I for total
No.	Site	Features of site	Seasons	Species	Index	Species	Index	S.R.I.	S.D.I.	Population (No./km ²)
1	Dasve	Around large water bodies	Winter	Indian myna	10.66	Little cormorant	9.77	20	6.99	5625
1	(site A)		Summer	Little cormorant	12.84	Tickell's flower- pecker	8.25	22	7.72	2725
2	Nature trail area (site	park, large trees	Winter	Indian myna	15.78	Indian robin & Red whiskered bulbul	12.28	16	5.51	1425
	B)		Summer	Purple sunbird	10.86	Redvented bulbul	8.69	27	9.56	2350
2	Hill street	bushes,	Winter	Indian myna	12.5	Jungle crow	10.71	22	7.72	3100
3	(site C)	trees	Summer	House sparrow	10.71	Redwhiskered bulbul	8.92	28	9.93	2750
	Around Mugaon	bushes,	Winter	House sparrow	15.78	Redvented bulbul	11.84	17	5.88	2025
4	Village area (site D)	scattered trees	Summer	Redvented bulbul	16.66	House sparrow	13.88	19	6.62	1800

The most common species were Indian myna, house sparrow, little cormorant, Indian robin, redwhiskered bulbul, jungle crow, tickell's flowerpecker, and redvented bulbul in the study area (TABLE 2).

Food limitation is an important factor influencing the migratory behavior of birds. However, in the case of altitudinal migration, it is unlikely to be the only important process responsible for seasonal movements. The abundance of food probably interacts with a bird's nutritional needs, physiological traits, and local climatic factors to shape the diversity of bird migration patterns. Habitat index of each species, estimated during two seasons, indicates that this region is mostly preferred by Indian myna in winter and redwhiskered bulbul in summer (TABLE 1). Avifauna recorded from the study area was grouped on the basis of their feeding habits. Altogether 12 groups of foods were preferred by these birds. It has been observed that the majority of birds (45.67%) were insectivores in habit while preferring insects during both the seasons, followed by frugivores (17.59%), piscivores (12.44%), omnivores (11.98%), grainivores (8.75%) and nectarivores (3.57%) respectively (Figure 2).

Insectivore birds may control insect populations^[17,18] frugivores are most important plant dispersal agents^[24,31,32]. They may also be important pollinators, especially in tropical environments^[5,7,8,32] Plantation of fruit trees within residential areas attracted

many frugivorous and insectivorous birds for dwelling. Since these areas are gradually being converted to commercial zone, it may be difficult for avifauna to find the nesting locations and sheltering place or foraging habitats. Prior to anthropogenic activities these areas were covered by thick forest without any human intervention. However, it has now been turned into residential and commercial areas. Thus, many species of birds either migrated to other places or gradually declined their population as nesting sites were destroyed.



Figure 2 : Preference of food items by Avifauna (a) winter and (b) summer 2010

CONCLUSION

The data generated show considerable fluctuations in population of birds in all four sites of the study area. Dasve and Warasgaon reservoirs make this area a good habitat for attracting birds in winter and summer seasons. The abundance in bird population during summer may be attributed to its hilly region as human migration is common providing better food availability as compared with winter season. The survey of study area shows high avifaunal diversity and the majority of birds were insectivores, frugivores and piscivores.

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