Study of Birds Diversity in Umarkhed Region, Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India.

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Abstract
The present study documents the avian diversity of the Umarkhed region and its surrounding areas in Maharashtra, India. A total of 10 bird species representing 8 families and 5 taxonomic orders were recorded during the field survey. The recorded taxa belong to the orders Passeriformes (Sparrow, Crow, Bulbul,), Pelecaniformes (Robins), Columbiformes (Pigeon), Cuculiformes (Greater Coucal), and Psittaciformes (Grey-headed Parakeet and Rose-ringed Parakeet/Parrot). Passeriformes constituted the most predominant order in the study area. This baseline inventory highlights the local avifaunal richness and provides valuable data for future ecological monitoring and conservation efforts in the Umarkhed region.
Keywords- *Passeriformes, Avian Diversity, Psittaciformes, Columbiformes.*

Introduction

The most unique feature on earth is existence of life and most extraordinary feature of life is its diversity. Biodiversity is earth's primary life support system and is vital for human survival. Biodiversity is originated from Greek word bios means life and diversity means variety. Biodiversity refers to variability of living organism on earth, from human to microbes, fungi, and invertebrates. We are part of this web of life. The term includes all the terrestrial, marine, and aquatic organisms. Biodiversity is earth's support system and is vital for human survival.Birdsare one of the best-known elements of the natural world as birds vary in their diversity, habitats, abundance and distribution throughout the World. Birds constitute one of the most important species in the biodiversity of earth. There are more than10, 000 species of birds alive today, and class Aves exemplifies diversity in form and function and bird are best-documented animal on the planet. Birds occupy every continent, utilize all habitat types, and display incredible variety in behaviour and appearance. They have adapted to some of Earth's most extreme environments they play various roles as scavenger, pollinators, seeds dispersal agent and predators of insect pest and an important indicator to evaluate different habitats both qualitatively and quantitatively.

India's biodiversity strength is well reflected with high number of bird species. 13% of the world's bird fauna. An estimate of about 1300 bird species is found in India. Birds vary in their diversity, habitats, abundance and distribution throughout the World. They are therefore an effective entry point for people to engage with the natural world and develop awareness of biodiversity.

They are sensitive to changes in the environment, and are one of the key indicators of the health of the ecosystem. They are an important part of the food chain and food web. Birds play an important role in maintaining ecological balance; they also indicate the level of pollution. Their help in pollination of flowers and dispersal of seeds is well known.They are an important part of the food chain and food web.

Here we will look at some of these roles played by our feathered co -inhibiter on earthBiodiversity plays a major role in maintaining the ecological balance of the ecosystem. Birds act as indicator species they are sensitive to environmental disruptions and they serve as an early warning of trouble. . Birds are popular and better studied than any other comparable group of organism, and are excellent barometer for change in the Biodiversity. Ecosystem services refer to the benefits that humans derive from the natural world, and birds are key players in providing many of these benefits. Some might not realize the tangible value of birds, but it would be foolish to underestimate how tough life would be without them. They play a

significant role in agriculture. Bio-pesticides, fodder and fuel are some of the benefits that the farming communities can enjoy when there's an ecological balance of biodiversity.
As birds are high up in the food chain, they are also good indicators of the general state of our biodiversity. When they start disappearing, it means that something is wrong with our environment and that we need to take action.
Ecological Role Birds perform valuable ecosystem services like seed dispersal, insect and rodent control and scavenging. Many birds are sentinel species they warn us of current and impending problems, they could indicate high acidity levels in water, chemical contamination, arrival of new diseases etc.
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Although the role of birds as pollinators is minimal – only 3-5% of some 1500 economically important crop and medicinal plants are bird-pollinated. Birds are extremely important as seed dispersers. Species such as bulbuls, orioles, barbets, parakeets and hornbills are voracious fruit eaters that unwittingly drop seeds as they cover distances. Once they set foot onto a new habitat, the seeds germinate and sprout into life. This ensures the renewal of plants and ecosystems that oxygenate our planet and provide us with even more fruit/food than we started out with.
Birds, especially seabirds, play a key role in cycling nutrients and helping to fertilize marine ecosystems such as coral reefs. Seabirds travel hundreds of kilometres to feed out in the ocean – and when they return, they deposit layers of their droppings called guano, as manure guano is highly effective fertilizer due to extremely high content of nitrogen, phosphate and potassium and act as natural fertilizer.

Aims and Objectives

1.The objective of monitoring birds is to assess the effective of management in maintaining wildlife to respond and adapt to changing situations early enough to achieve conservation objective.
2.Monitoring relationship between species and habitat of birds with respect to nature change.
3.To collect habitat information of different bird species
4. The management and monitoring objectives are board and it is important to choose monitoring in dictators which realistic in dicative of the stated objectives.
5.To understand diversity of species in natural occurrence
6.To observe birds in their natural habitat and to learn commoncharacteristics and the vacabulary used to described them
7. Impact of human population on bird's habitat with respect to bird.
8.In the present investigation,efforts have been made to enlist the avian fauna observed on the umarkhed region revealing the bird diversity.

Materials and Methods

Site Description:

Umarkhed is a Municipal council in Yavatmal district of Indian State of Maharashtra. AudumberNagari is the name given to Umarkhed city in Maharashtra, India, before the Mughal invasion.Umarkhed is located at 19.6°N 77.7°E.[3] It has an average elevation of 416meters (1364feet). Umarkhed is a municipal town near the PaingangaRiver. It is tehsil place. It is situated 110km from Yavatmal and 72 km from Nanded. Umarkhed falls in Yavatmal district. It is surrounded by mountains and Ghats from three sides and a plane surface on one of its sides. During the monsoon, one can experience real treasure of Nature.Ambona Lake a tourist destination, is situated near the small town Churmura which is 3.6 km from Umarkhed city. The

lake provides a beautiful boating site and a place to see sunsets and sunrises. Sahasrakund Waterfall in Painganga River near Jewali village is 50 km away from Umarkhed. Visitors come here in August, September, and October for better study of umarkhed region divided into four different stations

Station-1 - Ambona Dam

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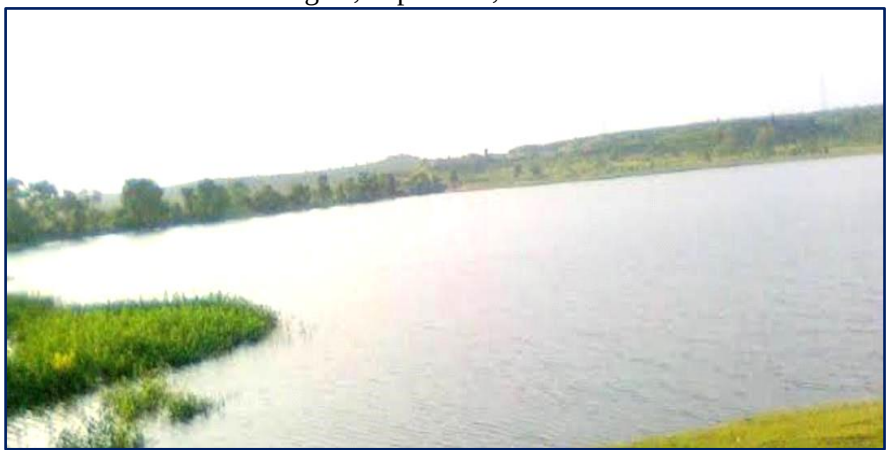


Fig: Ambona Dam

Station-2- Agriculture College Umarkhed

College of Agriculture is one of the Educational institutes in the Umarkhed city at in part of the society that runs network of schools.



Fig: Agriculture College of Umarkhed

Station-3 - GSG College Umarkhed

Established in 1966GopikabaiSitaramGawandeMahavidyala is a premier institute located in Yavatmal, Maharashtra is one of the best colleges in umarkhed and college campus developed some facilities and garden.



Fig: GSG College Umarkhed.

The birds are observed and recorded at various location mentioned above .The selected study areas were visited for five months, once in week between 6:00 to 9:00 and 5:00to7:00 PM. Birds were observed through direct sighting with help of binocular. The fighting,feeding, singing and dividing behaviour was observed photography of bird taken by using digital camera. In the analysis of bird's community structure, species were assigned to different ecological categories based on their habitat preferences.

Result and Discussion

The present study reports 10 species belonging 5 order and 8 families from Umarkhed region and their allied region of Maharashtra India.

Some reported during the present study are depicted in the table given below.

SN	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Order
1	Indian spparow	Passer *domesticus*	Passeridae	Passeriforemes
2	Cattle egret	Bubulcus	Ardeidae	Pelecaniformes
3	Laughing dove	Spilopelia*senegalensis*	Columbidae	Columbidae
4	Greater coucal	Centropus*sinensis*	Cuculidae	Cuculiformes
5	House Crow	Corvus*splendens*	Corvidae	Passeriforemes
6	Red vented bulbul	Pycnonotuscafer	Pycnonitidae	Passeriforemes
7	Pigeon	Columba *livia*Domestica	Columbidae	Columbidae
8	Magpierobins	*copsychussaularis*	Turdidae	Passeriforemes
9	Grey headed parakeet	Pisittaculafinschii	Psittaculidae	Psittaciformes
10	Parrot	Psittaciformes	Pissitacidae	Psittaciformes

Suggestions and Recommendations

Bird suffer from the loss of habitats and other factors that affect their migration and reproduction patterns, leading to a decline in their numbers and driving some to extinction.In order to protect and reduce the death of birds, there are various actions people can take to conserve birds and to least give them a chance to survive.

1.Use natural pest control.
2.Avoid plastic products.
3.Slow down on the road.
4.Plant native species.
5.Protect existing habitatsand create small bird habitats.
6.Buy organically grown produce.
7.Recycle trash and raise awareness on proper waste management
8.Put in native plants and trees, avoid invasive plants, put up bird feeders, set up a bird bath.
9.it's our responsibility to save birds from radiation and from getting extinct

Summary and Conclusion

The present research was carried out for a short period of 6 months and Recorded of various birds' species in Umarkhedregion.Birds play Important role in all types of ecosystem in pollination, seed dispersal, pest control, predation,scavengingand also recycling of nutrients so it is necessary to conserve all the habitats for birds i.e.nature and natural resources such as trees, water bodies for the maintained of life. The birds photograph collected from different site that is Ambona dam,GopikabaiSitaramGawande College Umarkhed, Agriculture college of umarkhed,Painganga wildlife sanctuary.In the present study a total 10 species belonging to 8 families and 7 order were recorded period of 6 months July to march the occurrence of birds shows

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