



E-ISSN 2347-2677
P-ISSN 2394-0522
www.faunajournal.com
IJFBS 2021; 8(4): 01-03
Received: 01-05-2021
Accepted: 03-06-2021

MI Dahya
BKM Science College,
Valsad, Gujarat, India

AB Thakor
BKM Science College,
Valsad, Gujarat, India

KM Patel
BKM Science College,
Valsad, Gujarat, India

Avian diversity of BKM science college campus, Valsad, Gujarat

MI Dahya, AB Thakor and KM Patel

Abstract

Study on bird diversity in the campus of BKM Science College, Valsad was done, over a period of six months from June 2020 to May 2021. A total number of 63 bird species belonging to 23 families were recorded during the study covering an area of about 1,011 sq km. College campus has 15.2 % of the total bird species reported in Valsad region. The study was divided into different regions: Botanical Garden, Arts faculty, Law department, Science department and Cricket ground. Out of the 63 bird species observed, 4 were migratory namely, Yellow-footed green pigeon, Rosy-starling, Indian Pitta, Ashy drongo. The common bird species were Oriental Magpie robin, Jungle babbler, Common myna, spotted dove, Blue rock pigeon, House crow, Black drongo etc. The campus has wide variety of trees, which may be one of the major contributing factors for the richness of bird species.

Keywords: birds diversity, college campus, Valsad, botanical garden, rosy starling, Indian pitta

Introduction

Birds are chordate belonging to class Aves. Aves is the Latin name for birds - feathered winged, bipedal, warm-blooded, egg laying vertebrate animal. They inhabit all the ecosystem across the globe [1]. There has been a wide range in size of birds that is from Bee humming bird of 5 cm long to Ostrich of 2.5 m tall. Birds are some of the most prominent species of the Earth's biodiversity and being sensitive to environmental changes. They act as a key indicator for assessing the status of ecosystem health. They are integral part of food chain and food web. Birds play a vital role in keeping balance of nature. They also help in pollination of flowers and dispersal of seeds. Richness, abundance and community composition of birds are often used by ecologists to understand the diversity of species in natural occurrence [2].

The major factor affecting the bird diversity is habitat destruction. Therefore, the majority of avian species are unknowingly entering to inhabit the urban area. The change in vegetation composition could impact the quantity and quality of habitat for birds in terms of food, water and cover, which can further affect diversity, abundance and distribution of birds [3, 4].

According to new research led by American Museum of Natural History suggest that there are about 18,000 bird species in the world [5]. A check-list of bird of India authored by Praveen et al., published by the Indian Birds 2016, there are about 1,263 species of bird present in India, which is 12% of total bird species in the world [6, 8]. According to Birds of Gujarat there are about 480 bird species in Gujarat. as per A checklist of the birds of Gujarat (2020) there are about 414 species of bird found in Valsad region [9, 10].

This study aims to investigate the bird diversity in the campus as no work on bird diversity was carried out in BKM Science College, Valsad campus. The study will be helpful in preparing a baseline data on bird diversity since it assesses the difference in avian community among these areas [11, 12].

Materials and Methods

Site selection

The study was done in the BKM Science College, Valsad campus which is confined within the area of 1,011 sq km. The Arabian Sea is approximately 2.7 km away from the campus, so birds get different ecosystems to fulfil their basic requirements. The College campus consists of more than 500 trees which can also provide wide range of habitats for the birds. Furthermore, some areas within in the campus is quite silent which indirectly promote the bird diversity.

Corresponding Author:
MI Dahya
BKM Science College,
Valsad, Gujarat, India