

Checklist of Avian Faunal Diversity of Dhorwasa Region, Bhadrawati tehsil, Chandrapur District (MS), India

Prathamesh H. Wadhai

B.Sc. Part III Semester VI (2025-26) (Zoology, Botany and Chemistry)
Nilkantharao Shinde Science and Arts College, Bhadrawati, Chandrapur (MS), India

Abstract: *Avian species maintain ubiquitous global distribution, inhabiting nearly every altitude and climatic zone. They are the biological control agents to control the various pests. The present investigation was carried out to document the status of avian fauna of Dhorwasa region during the year from January 2025 to January 2026. Birds serve as one of the best environmental indicators. Total number of 46 bird species belonging to 14 orders and 31 families were recorded.*

Keywords: Check list, Avifauna, Dhorwasa

I. INTRODUCTION

Birds are found globally, thriving at all elevation and in every type of climate. "Birds have been considered as useful biological indicators because they are ecologically versatile and live in all kinds of habitats. Pawar, S.M., Ganeshwade, R.M., and Sonwane, S.R. (2010)" They are the pollinating agents like bees, by visiting a plant or sucking the nectar from a flower, and then moving on to the next. Birds also have a good system for dispersal of seeds. Bird faeces provide good manure for the seeds for their germination. Birds are of great economic importance to the human society. They play an important role in controlling population of different insects and pests (Balkhande, J.V., Bhowate, C.S. and Kulkarni, A.N. (2013)). A checklist of birds was first published by Abdulali, (1973) revised in 1981 listing with 540 species and sub-species from the state. Diversity of avifauna is one of the most important ecological indicators to evaluate the quality of habitats and sensitive to any subtle changes in the habitat (Morrison, M. L. (1986)). Now-a-days, avifaunal diversity has been decreasing due to the destruction of natural habitats and human interferences by foraging plants for commercial use of woods and lands which destroy avian foraging habitat and their nesting sites. Habitat destruction due to anthropogenic activities is the major cause of reducing the avian diversity. The aim of this investigation is to summarise the conservation biology of avian species.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Dhorwasa is 8.9 km away from Bhadrawati and it is at 20.0755° N latitude and 79.1121° E longitude. Birds were observed with the help of Binocular (Nikon 20 x 50) during the morning (6 to 9 am) and in the evening (4 to 7 pm) from Dhorwasa region (open land and forest area) of Bhadrawati tehsil of Chandrapur District in Maharashtra, India during January 2025 to January 2026 to determine their diversity. Photographs of the birds were taken with the help of digital camera (Nikon- D3100) and were identified with the help of standard keys of Woodcock, M. (1980), Ali, S. and Ripley, S.D. (1995), Ali, S. (1996) and Grimmet, Richard; Inskipp, Carol and Inskipp, Tim (1999).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Survey of birds in the area of Dhorwasa region were studied during January 2025 to January 2026 and tabulated in Table 1. During the present investigation, a total of 46 bird species belonging to 14 different orders and 31 different families were recorded. Among the recorded orders of birds, Passeriformes (13), Columbiformes (6), Coraciiformes (5),



Galliformes (4), Ciconiformes (4), Psittaciformes(3), Charadriiformes (2), Passeridae (2), Strigiformes (2), Galconiformes (1), Piciformes(1), Caprimulgiformes(1), Accipitriformes (1) and Cuculiformis (1) are observed. Out of 46 birds, 37 are Residential, 08 are Resident Migratory and 01 is Migratory. Malwadkar, A. M. (2011) recorded 77 species, belonging to 35 families and 14 avian orders from Uran, Mahabal, A., Pande, S., Pandit, P and Pongshe, A. (2011) showed 556 species belong to 20 avian orders belonging 86 families contributes 271 genera. They observed that 58.6% bird species are resident showing local or seasonal movements. About 35.4% are winter migrants (September to March) to the state. 5.0% species are monsoon visitors and vagrants, Chilke, Arun M. (2012) recorded 58 bird species belonging to 9 orders and 29 families, Passeriformes is the dominating order of birds from Bamanwada Lake, Chandrapur, Harney, N.V. (2014) noticed 49 species of birds of 13 different orders and 37 families. Out of total 49 species, 42 were resident, 06 were resident migrant and 1 was resident migrant common from Dudhala Lake, Bhadrawati, Chandrapur, Chavhan, P.R. and Dhamani, A.A. (2014) recorded total 76 bird species was recorded in and around Chaprala wild life sanctuary, District- Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, India during December, 2011 to December, 2012. Out of 76 species 90% were common, 09% uncommon and 01% were migratory. Accipitridae was the dominated family of birds with maximum number of species was Accipitridae with 11 species (14%) followed by Corvidae represented by 06 species (08%), Passeridae 05 species (07%), Campephagidae 04 species (05%), Alcedinidae, Columbidae, Muscicapidae, Phasianidae, Strigidae and Sturnidae with each 03 species as well as Ciconiidae, Meropidae, Psittacidae with each 02 species (03%), and 26 other families representing least number of species with 1%. Dapke, S., Didolkar, Ragini and Koushik, Swati (2015) observed diversity and seasonal abundance of avifauna with vegetation, composition of habitat and foraging pattern in and around Laxminarayan Institute of Technology (L.I.T.) campus, Nagpur, Central India. They recorded 62 species of birds belonging to 11 orders and 38 families. Mahajan, V.S. and Harney, N.V. (2016) Avifaunal diversity of Mohabala lake near Bhadrawati, District- Chandrapur (M.S.), India, Shelekar, A.L. and Harney, N.V. (2017) Avifaunal diversity of Gorja lake near Bhadrawati, District- Chandrapur(M.S.), India, Harney, N.V. (2020) Avifaunal diversity of Asolamendha dam of Chandrapur (MS), India, Bansod, MA and Harney, NV(2021) Avifaunal diversity of Ghotnimbala lake near Bhadrawati, Chandrapur(MS), India, Harney, N.V. (2022) Avifaunal diversity of Fly Ash Pond of Chandrapur (MS), India, G.D. Deshmukh and R.N. Chavan(2023) noted 54 species belonging to 24 families 10 orders during January 2016 to December 2018 in Wetland bird diversity of Pandav Talav, Nagbhid (Maharashtra), India. Chaudhari Pratik, Gajanan Wagh and Vaishnavi Kuralkar (2024) recorded a total of 245 birds belonging to 54 families in Melghat Landscape, Maharashtra India and Dr. Ritu Sharma (2025) recorded 32 bird species were documented across various habitats From Government Post Graduate College Campus, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, India.

IV. CONCLUSION

This is the preliminary checklist of birds of Dhorwasa region for documentation of further study. It is being suggested that the avifauna are very much important for their functional role in the ecosystem as potential pollinators, scavengers, bioindicators and predators of insect pest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors are thankful to Dr. L.S. Ladke, Principal, Nilkantharao Shinde Science and Arts College, Bhadrawati, District Chandrapur and Dr. N. V. Harney, Department of Zoology for continuous encouragement as well as providing library and laboratory facilities during this work.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Abdulali, Checklist of birds of Maharashtra with notes on their status around Bombay (revised in 1981). Publ. Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai. 1973
- [2]. Ali, S. : The Book of Indian Birds, Oxford University Press, Bombay.



- [3]. Ali, S. and Ripley, S.D. : A pictorial guide to the birds of the Indian subcontinent. Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai.1995
- [4]. Bansod, MA and Harney, NV Avifaunal diversity of Ghotnimbala lake near Bhadrawati, Chandrapur(MS), India *International Journal of Life Sciences.*, Vol.9(1): 119-123. (March 2021) ISSN No. 2320-7817. 2021
- [5]. Balkhande, J.V., Bhowate, C.S. and Kulkarni, A.N. Checklist of birds of river godavari, dhangar takli near purna, Dist. Parbhani Maharashtra. *Bionano frontier*, 5(2): 266-268.2013
- [6]. Chilke, Arun M. Avian Diversity in and around Bamanwada Lake of Rajura, District- Chandrapur (Maharashtra). *Annals of Biological Research*, 3(4): 2014-2018.2012
- [7]. Chaudhari Pratik, Gajanan Wagh and Vaishnavi Kuralkar Diversity of Riverine Birds in Melghat Landscape, Maharashtra India. *Bioscience Biotechnology Research Communications*. Vol. 17(2) : 117 to 128.2024
- [8]. Chavhan, P.R. and Dhamani, A.A. Avian diversity in and around Chaprala wild life sanctuary, District-Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, India. *International Journal of Fauna and Biological Studies*, 1(6): 90-95.2014
- [9]. Dapke, S., Didolkar, Ragini and Koushik, Swati . Studies on diversity and abundance of avifauna in and around Laxminarayan Institute of Technology campus, Nagpur, Central India. *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies*, 3(5): 141-146.2015
- [10]. Dr. Ritu Sharma A Checklist Of Birds From Government Post Graduate College Campus, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, India. *JETNR | Vol. 3(4) : A163-a168.2025*
- [11]. Grimmet, Richard; Inskipp, Carol and Inskipp, Tim : A pocket guide to the birds of the Indian subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Mumbai.1999
- [12]. G.D. Deshmukh and R.N. Chavan. Wetland bird diversity of Pandav Talav, Nagbhid (Maharashtra), India. *I J R B A T*, Vol. (II) : 80-87.2023
- [13]. Harney, N.V. Avifaunal diversity of Asolamendha dam of Chandrapur (MS), India
- [14]. *Int. Res. J. of Science and Engineering Special Issue A7: 459-466. (February 2020) ISSN No. 2322-0015. 2020*
- [15]. Harney, N.V. Status and Diversity of Avifauna in Dudhala Lake, Bhadrawati, Distt. Chandrapur (M.S.), India. *Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 2(3):130 -135.2014
- [16]. Mahabal, A., Pande, S., Pandit, P and Ponskshe, A. Aves. Zool. Surv. India Fauna of Maharashtra, State Fauna Series, 20(1): 147-188.2011
- [17]. Mahajan, V.S. and Harney, N.V. Avifaunal diversity of Mohabala lake near Bhadrawati, District-Chandrapur (M.S.), India. *Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* Vol.6: 75-83. (January 2016) ISSN No. 2249-9598. 2016
- [18]. Malwadkar, A. M. A contribution to avifauna of Uran (Raigad), Maharashtra, India *J. Aqua. Biol.*, 26(1): 21-25.2011
- [19]. Morrison, M. L. : Bird populations as indicators of environmental change. In *Current Ornithology*, Vol. 3 (Eds.) R. J. Johnston, Plenum Publishing Corporation, London.1986
- [20]. Pawar, S.M., Ganeshwade, R.M., and Sonwane, S.R. . Avifauna along tree water reservoir from Satara District. Maharashtra, India, *The Bioscan*, 5(4): 609-612.2010
- [21]. Shelekar, A.L. and Harney, N.V. Avifaunal diversity of Gorja lake near Bhadrawati, District-Chandrapur(M.S.), India. *International Journal of Scientific Research*. Vol. 6(8):471-473. (August-2017) ISSN No. 2277-8179. 2017
- [22]. Woodcock, M. : Collins Hand guide to the Birds of Indian subcontinent. 2nd Edn. Collins, London.1980



Table No.1 Checklist of avian diversity of Dhowasa region

| Sr. No. | Order | Family | Scientific name | Common name | Habit |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Ciconiformes | Ardeidae | <i>Ardeola grayii</i> | Indian Pond Heron | R |
| | Ciconiformes | Ardeidae | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | Cattle Egret | R |
| | Ciconiformes | Ardeidae | <i>Casmerodius albus</i> | Large Egret | RM |
| | Ciconiformes | Threskiornithidae | <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> | Black Ibis | RM |
| | Galliformes | Phasinidae | <i>Fracolinus pondicerianus</i> | Grey Francolin | R |
| | Galliformes | Gruidae | <i>Amauromis phoenicurus</i> | White-Breasted Water Hen | R |
| | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | RM |
| | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron phoenicopterus</i> | Yellow Footed Green Pigeon | R |
| | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Eurasian Collared Dove | R |
| | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove | R |
| | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Rose Ringed Parakeet | R |
| | Psittaciformes | Cuculidae | <i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i> | Asian Koel | R |
| | Psittaciformes | Cuculidae | <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Greater Coucul | R |
| | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Halycon smyrnesis</i> | White Breasted Kingfisher | R |
| | Coraciformes | Coraciidae | <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> | Indian Roller | RM |
| | Coraciformes | Upupidae | <i>Upupa epops</i> | Common Hoopoe | RM |
| | Coraciformes | Bucerotidae | <i>Ocyrceros birostris</i> | Indian Grey Hornbill | R |
| | Passeriformes | Dicruidae | <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> | Black Drongo | R |
| | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | Common Myna | R |
| | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Sturnia pagodarum</i> | Brahminy Starling | M |
| | Passeriformes | Pycnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | Red Vented Bulbul | R |
| | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Turdoides striat</i> | Jungal Babbler | R |
| | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicolodides fulicatus</i> | Indian Robin | R |
| | Passeriformes | Corvidae | <i>Corvus splendens</i> | House Crow | R |
| | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Orthotomus sutorus</i> | Common Tailorbird | R |
| | Passeriformes | Passeridae | <i>Anthus rufulus</i> | Paddy field Pipit | R |



| Sr. No. | Order | Family | Scientific name | Common name | Habit |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Galconiformes | Phasianidae | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | Indian peafowl | R |
| | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Dendrocopus mahrattensis</i> | Yellow-Crowned Woodpecker | R |
| | Caprimulgiformes | Strigidae | <i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> | Indian Nightjar | R |
| | Passeridae | Passerinae | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | R |
| | Passeridae | Ploceinae | <i>Ploceus philippinus</i> | Baya Weaver | R |
| | Charadriiformes | Charadriidae | <i>Vanellus indicus</i> | Red wattled Lapwing | R |
| | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | Small Blue Kingfisher | RM |
| | Passeriformes | Estrildidae | <i>Amandava amandava</i> | Red munia | R |
| | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | Oriental magpie robin | R |
| | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Accipiter badius</i> | Shikra | R |
| | Strigiformes | Meropidae | <i>Merops orientalis</i> | Little Green Bee eater | RM |
| | Passeriformes | Nectariniidae | <i>Nectarinia aspasia</i> | Sunbird | R |
| | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> | Common Tailor Bird | R |
| | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> | Common quail | R |
| | Columbiformis | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> | Little Brown Dove | R |
| | Cuculiformis | Cuculidae | <i>Clamator jacobinus</i> | Pied Jacobin Cuckoo | RM |
| | Strigiformes | Tytonidae | <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn owl | R |
| | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> | Red collared dove | R |
| | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Perdica asiatica</i> | Jungle bush quail | R |
| | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Columba livia</i> | Blue rock pigeon | R |



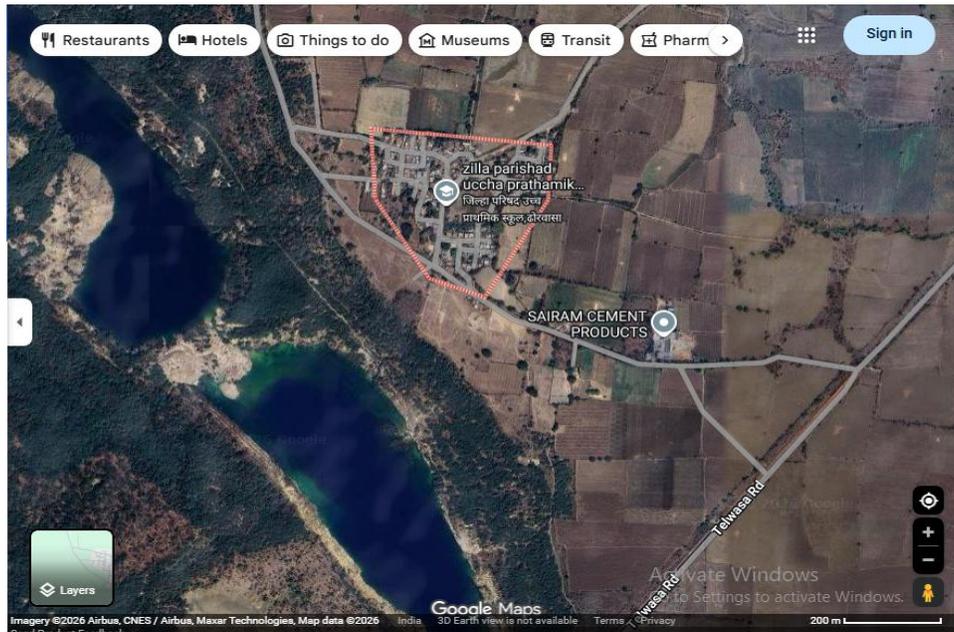


Fig No. 1 Satellite image of Dhorwasa region



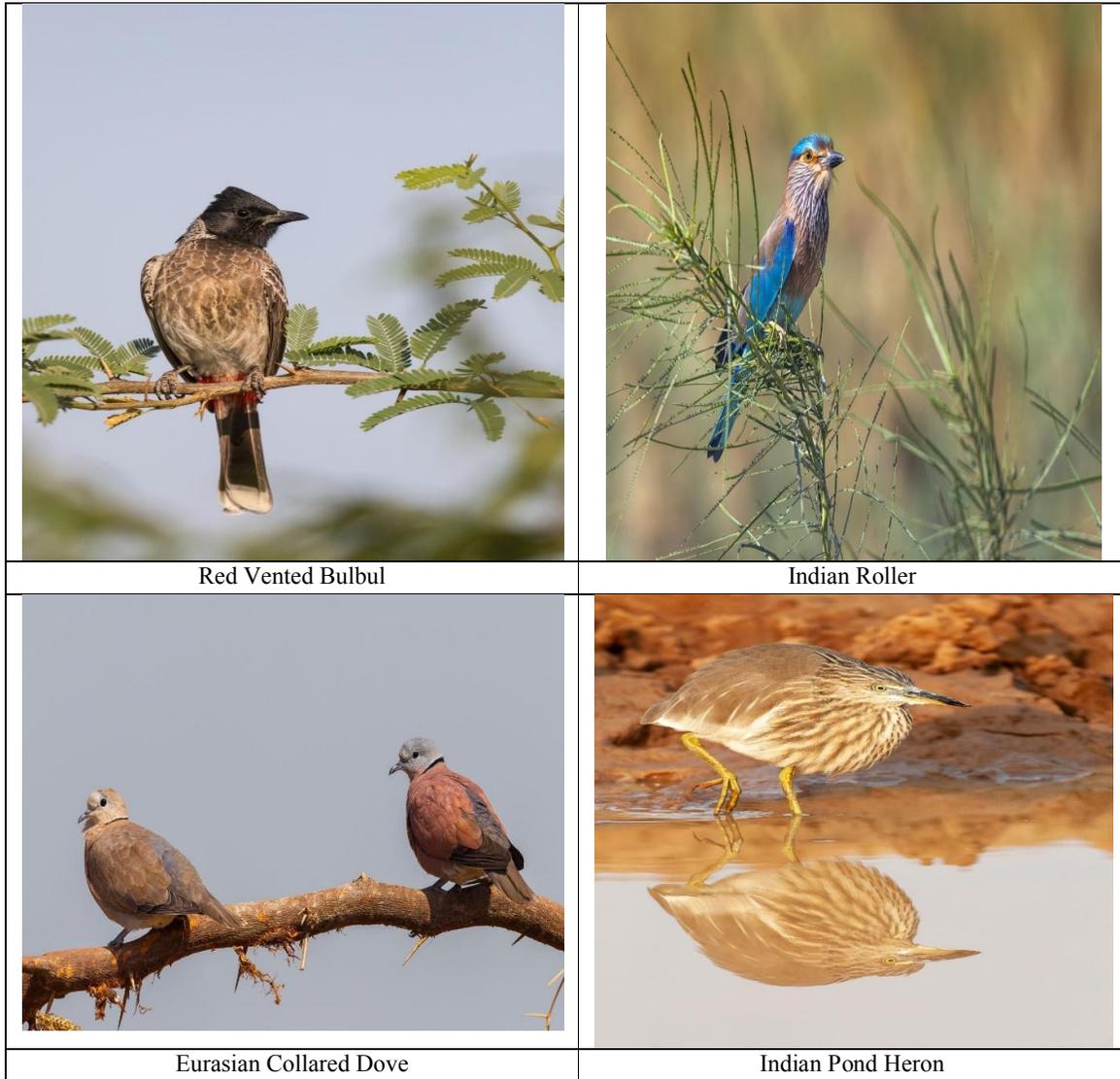


Fig No. 2 Images of birds.

