

**DIVERSITY OF BIRDS IN THE AREA OF KONDAGAON  
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**ABSTRACT**

Study of diversity of birds in the Kondagaon, Chhattisgarh during the month of January 2018 to April 2018 for this study we used watching and visual survey with the help of Camera, in this study total 20 species were recorded and studied. The diversity of birds in Kondagaon was recorded namely *Gallus gallus*, *Copsychus fulicatus*, *Copsychus fulicatus*, *Aquila hastate*, *Corvus splendens*, *Luscinia brunnea*, *Acridotheres tristis*, *Eudynamys scolopaceus*, *Columb livia*, *Passer domestica*, *Coracias benghalensis*, *Pistaccula krameri*, *Ardea garzetta*, *Antigone antigone*, *Bubo bengalensis*, *Anas poecilorhyncha*, *Pitta brachyuran*, *Chalcophaps indica*, *Geokichla citrine* and *Progne subis*. Behavioral pattern was observed during the survey mainly feeding,

nesting, breeding, eating and hatching etc.

**KEYWORDS:** Diversity, Kondagaon.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Birds are the best known group of animals and are arguably the easiest group of animals that can be used to monitor ecological changes. There are relatively few species of birds easily observed, monitored and identified than reptiles or mammals. They contribute most significant role to the diversity of terrestrial vertebrates and also have a special role in conservation as they not only help identify areas most worth saving, but also have the capacity to make conservation an “affair of the heart” (Anon, 2001). Young birds learn to recognize predators by observing the behavior of other birds. Many species of birds make

loud, scolding calls when they discover predators such as owls, cats, or snakes. Flocks of birds attack and usually drive away the predator a behavior called mobbing. Inexperienced birds quickly learn to associate danger with mobbing. Some birds learn how to build better nests as they get older and more experienced.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Binoculars, Digital cameras, field guide for bird identification, tide chart and other relevant materials were used in the field. A soundless country-made wooden boat was also used to explore the portion of the study sites which is not accessible by walk.

**Study Area:** Kondagaon a municipality about 70 kilometers from Jagdalpur city is the headquarter of Kondagaon district in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh. Kondagaon separated from Bastar district on 24 January 2012 and formed as 27th district of the Chhattisgarh state. It is mostly renowned for its bell metal craft and other art forms native to the tribal of Bastar. Also known as the Shilp sheher (craft city) of Chhattisgarh owing to the variety of indigenous crafts produced in the area. There are total 5 blocks which comes under Kondagaon district, and there are total 541 villages which comes under this district.

Kondagaon is famous for timber mills too, as the division hosts one of the largest forest division in the Indian subcontinent. The town is known for the foodies, being migrants and settlers from various parts of India including the south and the north. Lala hotel is the oldest hotel in the town operating through post independence era when kondagaon was as much of a small village. Nirala Chaat Bhandaar is a patron pot pouri maker in the town famous for relishing pot pouris. In this time recently construction work is completed 100 bedded MCH wing for child and mother hospital govt. of India (HSCC (I) LTD. Kondagaon situated beside the Narangi river.



Fig: 1 *Gallus gallus* (Fowl)



Fig: 2 *Columba livia* (Pigeon)



Fig: 3 *Passer domestica* (House Sparrow)



Fig: 4 *Anas poecilorhyncha* (Duck)

### Research Method

Kondagao area, situated near the villages adjoining to the village the district well known for its natural beauty and as religious place, a rich background of traditional cultural heritage. The ruminants of some of the deity idols are still worshipped by the people residing in nearby villages and even coming from far places of Kondagao district.

### RESULTS

**Table. 1. List of Birds recorded during the observation period [January2018-April2018].**

S.N.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species
1.	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Fowl	Aves	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Gallus</i>	<i>Gallus</i>
2.	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>	Indian Robin	Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus</i>	<i>Fulicatus</i>
3.	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	Eagle	Aves	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila</i>	<i>Hastate</i>
4.	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Crow	Aves	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus</i>	<i>Splendens</i>
5.	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Common Nightingale	Aves	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia</i>	<i>Brunnea</i>
6.	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Myna	Aves	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres</i>	<i>Tristis</i>
7.	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Cuckoo-Koel	Aves	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys</i>	<i>Scolopaceus</i>
8.	<i>Columb livia</i>	Pigeon	Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columb</i>	<i>Livia</i>
9.	<i>Passer domestica</i>	House Sparrow	Aves	Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer</i>	<i>Domestica</i>
10.	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	Aves	Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias</i>	<i>Benghalensis</i>
11.	<i>Pittacula krameri</i>	Parrot	Aves	Psittaciformes	Psittaculidea	<i>Pittacula</i>	<i>Krameri</i>
12.	<i>Ardea garzetta</i>	Egret	Aves	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>Garzetta</i>
13.	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	Aves	Gruiformes	Gruidae	<i>Antigone</i>	<i>Antigone</i>
14.	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Indian eagle-owl	Aves	Strigidae	Stringidae	<i>Bubo</i>	<i>Bengalensis</i>
15.	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Duck	Aves	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas</i>	<i>Poecilorhyncha</i>
16.	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Indian pitta	Aves	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<i>Pitta</i>	<i>Brachyuran</i>
17.	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Common emerald dove	Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps</i>	<i>Indica</i>
18.	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	Orange-headed thrush	Aves	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Geokichla</i>	<i>Citrine</i>
19.	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoes	Aves	Bucerotiformes	Upupidae	<i>Upupa</i>	<i>Epops</i>
20.	<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	Aves	Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Progne</i>	<i>Subis</i>

## CONCLUSIONS

The numbers of species are present in all the study sites during January 2018 to April 2018. It was recorded 20 species of birds in Kondagao village and near forest viz *Gallus gallus* [fowl], *Copsychus fulicatus* [Indian Robin], *Aquila hastate* [Eagle] *Corvus splendens*, [Crow] *Luscinia brunnea* [Common Nightingale], *Acridotheres tristis* [Myna], *Eudynamys scolopaceus* [Cuckoo-Koel], *Columb livia* [Pigeon], *Passer domestica* [House Sparrow], *Coracias benghalensis* [Indian Roller], *Pittacula Kramer* [Parrot], *Ardea garzetta* [Egret], *Antigone antigone* [Sarus Crane], *Bubo bengalensis* [Indian eagle-owl], *Anas poecilorhyncha* [Duck] *Pitta brachyuran* [Indian pitta], *Chalcophaps indica* [Common emerald dove] *Geokichla citrine* [Orange-headed thrush] and *Progne subis* [Purple martin] were observed in different study sites. It is interesting to note that all these endemic species are seen in the Kondagaon.

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