

A PROJECT REPORT
ON

“ STUDY OF BIRD NESTING BEHAVIOUR AT LOCAL CROP FIELD ”

SUBMITTED BY

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE

OF

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DEPT OF ZOOLOGY



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DECLARATION

K.DEEPTHI, B. MEENA, K. AKHILA, G. PREETHI we hereby declare that the project report titled "STUDY OF BIRD NESTING BIHAVIOUR AT LOCAL CROP FEILD" was carried out on 17/11/2022, under the guidance of K. RAVALI at TTWRDC (W), Thangallapally.

I affirm that:

The work presented in this report is original and has not been submitted elsewhere for any other purpose.

The project report represents my own work and reflects my understanding of the subject matter.

Date:17/11/22

Place: TTWRDC (w) Thangallapally

Name of the student

K.DEEPTHI

B.MEENA

K.AKHILA

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report title "STUDY OF BIRD NESTING BIHAVIOUR AT LOCAL CROP FEILD" ' ' Is completed by K.DEEPTHI, B. MEENA, K. AKHILA, G. PREETHI under the guidance of K. Ravali GDL in Zoology. This has to not been submitted to any other institute or university for the award of any degree.



signature of the faculty



Principal

Principal
TTWRDC(W)SIRCILLA
Dist: Rajanna Sircilla

PROJECT Report: Study of Bird Nesting Behavior at Local Crop Field
Date of Visit: 17/11/2022

Location:
Crop Field, thangallapally

Participants:
K.DEEPTHI
B.MEENA
K.AKHILA
G.PREETHI

M.Z.C 2nd year students

Objectives:

- ❖ To observe and document the nesting behavior of birds in an agricultural setting.
- ❖ To understand the impact of agricultural activities on bird nesting habits.
- ❖ To identify species of birds that are utilizing the crop field for nesting.
- ❖ To engage students in hands-on field research.

Methodology:

Observation Points: Three strategic observation points were set up around the field to monitor different bird species and their nesting sites.

Tools used : Binoculars, cameras, notebooks,

Species Identification: Birds were identified using field guides and mobile apps.





Observations:

Species Observed:

Parrots [Psittaciformes]

Crows [corvus splendens]



Cuckoo [cuculus canorus]

Weaver bird [Ploceus philippinus]

House sparrows [Passer domesticus]



2. Nesting Sites:

Parrots :- They use hollowed out trees or logs for nests. They do construct a nest within the hole, but require a physical structure in which to build.

Crows:- Crows will nest in an astounding array of places, from the eaves of skyscrapers to the crooks of well concealed tree limbs. House Crow is tree nester and the nests are normally placed on tree about 10-12 m average height off ground. The House Crow establish their nests in local environment on various types of trees mainly on *Eucalyptus oblique* (Safada), *Ziziphus* sp. (Beeri), *Saraca asoca* (Ashoka), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), and *Syzygium cumini* (Jamun) tree, but occasionally on electric power transmission lines tower and mobile towers etc. as artificial nesting site

Cuckoo:- brood parasites, cuckoos do not raise their own young, instead laying eggs in the nests of other birds, which raise the chick thinking it is one of their own.

Weaver bird:- They use a variety of plant materials to build their nests, including strips of grass, leaves, twigs and roots. A weaver bird has a strong, conical beak, which it uses to cut blades of grass that it will use in nest-building. It can tie real knots in nest material with its beak and its feet.



Passer domesticus:-House sparrows use a broad range of materials for nest building, including feathers, grass inflorescences, stalks and roots of plants, barks, threads, strings, and pieces of paper and wool

3. Behavioral Notes:

Ploceus philippinus:- Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus* is a highly social and gregarious bird of the family *Ploceidae* that has been recently listed as 'Least Concern' by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. In India, four species of genus *Ploceus* are reported to date.

Psittaciformes:-The behaviour of parrots differs from type to type. Some of them are strong and have direct flight whereas most of the species spend their time perching or climbing. Parrots sometimes walk in a rolling gait manner too

Cuculus canorus:- Cuckoos court multiple mates during the mating period in April. As brood parasites, cuckoos do not raise their own young, instead laying eggs in the nests of other birds, which raise the chick thinking it is one of their own. The nests of dunnocks, meadow pipits and reed warblers are favourites

Impact of Agricultural Activities:

Positive Impacts: The presence of tall grasses and open spaces provided suitable nesting habitats for various bird species. The diversity of insects due to crop farming attracted insectivorous birds.

Negative Impacts: Tractor movements and farming equipment posed risks to ground-nesting birds like Killdeer. Pesticide use was a concern for the health and safety of the birds and their chicks.

Student Engagement:

Students participated actively in observations and data recording. They were particularly fascinated by the Killdeer's distraction displays and the aerial prowess of the Barn Swallows. The experience provided practical insights into the challenges and strategies of bird nesting in agricultural landscapes.

Conclusion:

The field trip was successful in achieving its objectives. The observations highlighted the adaptive behaviors of birds in utilizing agricultural fields for nesting. However, it also underscored the need for mindful farming practices to mitigate negative impacts on avian life. Future studies could focus on long-term monitoring and the effects of specific agricultural interventions on bird populations.