

A PROJECT REPORT ON:

**“STUDY OF FAUNAL DIVERSITY AT VIVEKANAND
COLLEGE KOLHAPUR CAMPUS”**

SUBMITTED TO:

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)



(स्वायत्त) कोल्हापूर

**IN THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
ZOOLOGY**

IN THE YEAR: 2021-2022

NAME– Miss. Saima Dastagir Mullani

CLASS B. Sc. III

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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M.Sc. SET

Assistant Professor,

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A PROJECT REPORT ON:



DECLARATION

I the undersigned student, declare that the project entitled, *STUDY OF FAUNAL DIVERSITY AT VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR CAMPUS* is submitted by us under the supervision of Miss. Pujari Y. S., Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous).

It is our original work. The empirical findings in this project are based on the data collected by us and it is authenticable to the best of our knowledge. The presented matter is not copied from any other source.

Place: Kolhapur

Date: 28/5/2022

Saima Dastagir Mullani

Student sign

(Saima Dastagir Mullani)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled, "**STUDY OF FAUNAL DIVERSITY AT VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLHAPUR CAMPUS**" being submitted herewith for the Degree of **Bachelors of Zoology** to the Department of Zoology Vivekanand college, Kolhapur (Autonomous) Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, under the faculty of Science is the result of the original work completed by **Saima Dastagir Mullani** under my supervision and guidance and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the work embodied in this project has not formed earlier.

Place: Kolhapur

Date: 28/5/2022

Miss Pujari Y. S.

Dr. G. K. Sontakke
Head,
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Examiner



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Saima Dastagir Mullani

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INTRODUCTION

It is now, a well-established fact that biodiversity or 'the variability of life' (Savard et al. 2000) is being eroded on a global scale due to various anthropogenic activities (Magurran 2004; Pereira et al. 2010). Criteria such as species richness, representation and rarity form an important component in assigning biodiversity value to a terrestrial site which in turn provides a scientifically defensible framework for conservation (Regan et al. 2007). Increasing urbanization is one of the key reasons for declining biodiversity in the form of alteration of habitats and fragmentation of natural vegetation (Tratalos et al. 2007). With the increase in global urban population, urban ecosystems have emerged as a subject of much research in recent years due to the ecosystem services provided by them (Savard et al. 2000). Biodiversity data is crucial for conservation (Gardner et al. 2008) and thus it is necessary to first understand the existing diversity in order to monitor and maximize it

Kolhapur city in western Maharashtra is the eighth largest metropolis in India and encompasses numerous educational and research institutes, the campuses of which house significant biodiversity. Several studies focussing on diversity of specific taxa in and around the city have been conducted till date

Hence, we undertook the task of assessing and reviewing the faunal diversity of the Vivekanand college campus Kolhapur (Autonomous). Our aim was to evaluate the past, present and probable species richness, ecological notes and threats for the taxa.

BIRD:

The introduction of birds says that they are an organization of Aves-class warm-blooded vertebrates characterized by wings, hard-shelled egg-laying, toothless beaked jaws, an increased metabolic rate, a heart with four chambers, and a powerful yet light skeleton. The bird's scientific name is Aves. Birds are found worldwide and vary in measurements from the bee hummingbird 5.5 cm (2.2 in) to the ostrich 2.8 m (9 ft 2 in).

In the bird background, there are approximately ten thousand life forms, of which more than half are passerine or perching birds. Birds possess feathers whose development varies by species; the extinct moa and elephant birds are the only known groups with no wings. Also, birds' digestive and respiratory systems are emerging for flight. Some aquatic bird species, especially seabirds and some water birds, have adapted further for swimming purposes.

According to the gathered bird's information, birds are a community of dinosaurs with feathered theropods and are the only existing dinosaurs. Birds are ancestors of the prehistoric avialans (including Archaeopteryx members) that first happened in China approximately 160 million years ago. Modern birds (Neornithes) developed in the Middle to Late Cretaceous according to DNA evidence and significantly differentiated from around the time of the 66 mya extinction event of the Cretaceous-Paleogene, that also attacked the pterosaurs and all non-avian dinosaurs.

Features of Birds

Below-mentioned are some of the features of birds-

Feathers

Feathers noticed on every living species of bird but no other class of animal, are the distinguishing quality of Aves. Feathers are created of keratin, the very same compound that in other animals shapes hair and nails and are heavily modified scales. Feathers are crucial not only for flight, as well as for warmth and weather protection and for attracting males to mate.

Beak

The beaks, or bills, of all birds, are made of a bony core consisting of a thin layer of keratin. Birds also don't have true teeth, but there are many species of tomia—sharp ridges across their beaks' edges. Birds may not chew but crush or tear food into chunks that are small enough even to swallow.

Wings

There are wings for all birds, but not all birds fly. Wings are also not limited to Aves; bats are mammals that fly and yet most insects carry wings. The bodies of birds are ideally built for flight, with powerful chest muscles and just enough curve to provide a lift to their wings.

Skeleton

Many birds have hollow bones and lightweight skeletons. This keeps them sufficiently light for flight. In contrast to mammals', many fused bones, like the collarbones or wishbones, make birds' skeletons rigid. During the flight, this helps brace the wings of the birds. Their breastbones, also called sternums, are wide, providing powerful wing muscles with strong attachment points.

Eggs

Eggs are laid by all birds, some very colourful or decorated with spots. Of course, eggs are not exclusive to birds, as fish, reptiles, amphibians and insects lay eggs as well. The hard