

B.Sc (1st sem)

MANJOT KAUR

B.SC MEDICAL

4754



House Crow

Scientific name-
Corvus splendens



<u>Scientific classification</u>	
Kingdom:	<u>Animalia</u>
Phylum:	<u>Chordata</u>
Class:	<u>Aves</u>
Order:	<u>Passeriformes</u>
Family:	<u>Corvidae</u>
Genus:	<u>Corvus</u>
Species:	<i>C. splendens</i>
<u>Binomial name</u>	
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	

The **house crow** (*Corvus splendens*), also known as the **Indian, greynecked, Ceylon or Colombo crow**, is a common bird of the crow family that is of Asian origin but now found in many parts of the world, where they arrived assisted by shipping. It is between the jackdaw and the carrion crow in size. The forehead, crown, throat and upper breast are a richly glossed black, whilst the neck and breast are a lighter grey-brown in colour. The wings, tail and legs are black. There are regional variations in the thickness of the bill and the depth of colour in areas of the plumage.

Distribution and habitat

It has a widespread distribution in southern Asia, being native to Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. It arrived in Australia via ship but has up to now been exterminated. Recently, it has made its arrival in Europe and has been breeding in the Dutch harbour town Hook of Holland since 1998. It is associated with human settlements throughout its range, from small villages to large cities. In Singapore, there was a density of 190 birds/km² in 2001 with efforts to suppress the population in planning.

Due to a human population explosion in the areas it inhabits, this species has also proportionately multiplied. Being an omnivorous scavenger has enabled it to thrive in such circumstances.

Diet

House crows feed largely on refuse around human habitations, small reptiles and mammals, and other animals such as insects and other small invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, grain and fruits. Most food is taken from the ground, but also from trees as opportunity arises. They are highly opportunistic birds and given their omnivorous diet, they can survive on nearly anything that is edible.

Voice

The voice is a harsh *kaaw-kaaw*.

Nesting

At least some trees in the local environment seem to be necessary for successful breeding although house crows

occasionally nest on telephone towers. It lays 3–5 eggs in a typical stick nest, and occasionally there are several nests in the same tree. In South Asia they are parasitized by the Asian koel. Peak breeding in India as well as Peninsular Malaysia is from April to July. Large trees with big crowns are preferred for nesting.

THANK YOU

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B.Sc (3rd sem)

HARLEEN

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8101



Crow



• **Introduction**

- **A crow is a bird of the genus *Corvus*, or more broadly a synonym for all of *Corvus*.**
- **Crows are black birds known for their intelligence and adaptability, and for their loud, harsh "caw."**
- **Crows can be found all over the world in a variety of habitats.**

- **The common raven is one of the most widespread birds worldwide, according to the ADW**
- **Crows are extremely intelligent birds. They are known for their problem-solving skills and amazing communication skills**
- **Crows are omnivores, which means they eat nearly anything**
- **Crows eat small animals such as mammals, amphibians, reptiles, eggs and carrion.**

- **The House crow is a common member of the crow family originally from Asia but now in many regions of the world**
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- It is a diurnal, non-migratory, social species and gathers in noisy flocks and forms massive roosts
- It is a very noisy species, with a rather dry, flat, toneless call described as a 'kaaan-kaaan' or 'kaa-kaao'.
- The breeding season varies depending on the location. In India it is from April to June, at the start of the wet season, while in East Africa it is between September and June

● CONSERVATION

- Certainly the number of crows is markedly decreased.
It is being reported that more than 700,000 have been killed.
- The Crow Eradication Campaign project is almost at the mid-way point. It is well into the second year of the three year project to eradicate the destructive non-native Indian House Crow from Tanzania

SIMRANJEET KAUR

B.SC MEDICAL

8102



Peacock

- ▶ Peacock is a blue colored bird ,and its feathers are blue ,green, and golden. In India, shri Lanka, Indonesia, and africa, peacocks are found.
- ▶ Peacock look beautiful in their colourful feathers. Peacocks look lovely when it dances in rain.



Habitat and habits

- ▶ **HABITAT** :-In the wild, both species live in open lowland forests, flocking by day and roosting high in trees at night. during the breeding season, the male forms a harem of two to five hens , each of which lays Four to eight withish eggs In a depression in the ground.
- ▶ **HABITS**:- the forage on the ground In the small groups And usually try to escape on foot through Undergrowth and flying Through they fly into smaller trees to roost.

Size

- ▶ Peacocks are larger sized bird With a length from Bill to tail of 100 to 115 cm and to the end of fully grown Train as much as 195 to 225cm And weight 4-6 kg.



Reproduction

- ▶ Peacocks have a reproductive organ known as a cloaca, which transfers sperm between partners. The peafowl align their cloacas, and the male's sperm is transferred to the female, where it travels up the uterus to fertilize her egg through a series of muscular spasms.

PRIYA

B.SC MEDICAL

8104




PIGEON



SCIENTIFIC NAME- COLUMBA LIVIA(PIGEON)

- Pigeon is a diurnal bird. The pigeons are well adapted for swift and powerful flight due to the presence of long powerful wings.
- Pigeon is generally grainivorous and mainly feeds on cereals, pulses, seeds, etc. but sometimes feeds on insects, snails, slugs, etc.
- Sexes are unisexual or dioecious but do not show sexual dimorphism. Male is monogamous and mating is preceded by courtship.
- Pigeon is streamlined. It is about 32cm in length and is a slaty grey with glistening metallic green and purple sheen.

SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION

Scientific classification 	
Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Aves
Order:	Columbiformes
Family:	Columbidae
Genus:	<i>Columba</i>
Species:	<i>C. livia</i>
Subspecies:	<i>C. l. domestica</i>
Trinomial name	
<i>Columba livia domestica</i> Gmelin, 1789 ^[1]	

MORPHOLOGY

- It is bilateral symmetrical.
- Fertilization is internal.
- Female is oviparous and lay one and two eggs.
- Mouth is terminal and wide.
- The pigeon is edentulous.
- Pigeon has one pair of powerful wings which are modified forelimbs.

MANROOP KAUR

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8106



Peacock





General introduction

- Peacock , also called peafowl.
- Strictly the male is a peacock and the female is a peahen; both are peafowl.
- The two most recognizable species of peafowl are the blue or Indian , peacock of India and Sri Lanka, and the green, or Javanese, peacock, found from Myanmar to Java

Classification

Kingdom:

Animalia

Phylum:

Chordata

Class:

Aves

Order:

Galliformes

Family:

Phasianidae

Genus:

Pavo

Species:

P. cristatus

NATURAL HISTORY

- In blue and green peacock, the male has a 90-130cm body and 150 cm train of tail feathers that are colored a brilliant metallic green.
- The train is mainly formed of the bird's upper tail, coverts , which are enormously elongated.
- Each feather is tipped with an iridescent eyes pot That is ringed with blue and bronze
- The blue peacock 's body feathers are mostly metallic blue-green.

HABITAT AND BREEDING

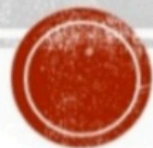
- In the wild, both species live in open lowland forests, flocking by day and roosting high in trees at night .
- During the breeding season, the male forms a harem of flocking to five hens, each of which lays four to eight whitish eggs in a depression in the ground.



DIET

- Peafowl are omnivores and eat mostly plants, seeds heads, insects and other arthropods , reptiles and amphibians.
- Wild peafowl look for their food scratching around in leaf litter either early in the morning or at dusk.
- They retreat to the shade and security of the woods for the hottest portion of the day
- These birds are not picky and will eat almost anything they Can fit in their beak and digest
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ISHA SHARMA
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8107



BULBUL

- The red-whiskered bulbul is a passerine bird native to Asia. It is a member of the bulbul family. It is a resident frugivore found mainly in tropical Asia. It has been introduced in many tropical areas of the world where populations have established themselves

• ▸ Breeding

- The breeding season is spread out and peaks from December to May in southern India and March to October in northern India.[29] Breeding may occur once or twice a year.[30] The courtship display of the male involves head bowing, spreading the tail and drooping wings.[



Nest

- The nest is cup-shaped, and is built on bushes, thatched walls or small trees. It is woven of fine twigs, roots, and grasses, and embellished with large objects such as bark strips, paper, or plastic bags

Feeding

The red-whiskered bulbul feeds on fruits (including those of the yellow oleander that are toxic to mammals), nectar and insects

Relationship to human

- The red-whiskered bulbuls and red-vented bulbuls have been captured for the pet trade in great numbers and have been widely introduced to tropical and subtropical areas, for example southern Florida, Fiji, Australia and Hawaii. Some species[which?] are regarded as crop pests, particularly in orchards



SWATI SHARMA

B.SC NON MEDICAL

4801



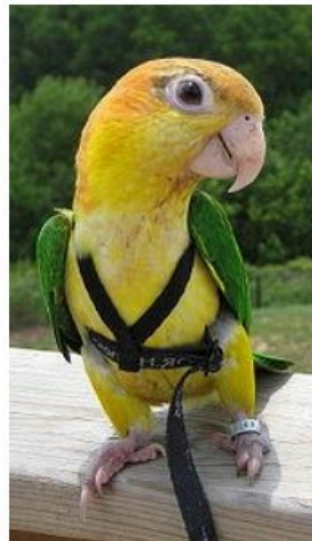
PARROTS

- ▶ PARROTS, ALSO KNOWN AS PSITTACINES, ARE BIRDS OF THE ROUGHLY 398 SPECIES IN 92 GENERA COMPRISING THE ORDER PSITTACIFORMES, FOUND MOSTLY IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS. THE ORDER IS SUBDIVIDED INTO THREE SUPERFAMILIES: THE PSITACOIDEA, THE CACATUOIDEA, AND THE STRIGOPOIDEA. WIKIPEDIA
- ▶ SCIENTIFIC NAME: PSITTACIFORMES
- ▶ ORDER: PSITTACIFORMES; WAGLER, 1830
- ▶ PHYLUM: CHORDATA
- ▶ KINGDOM: ANIMALIA
- ▶ CLADE: PSITTACOPASSERAE
- ▶ LIFESPAN: COCKATOOS: 40 – 60 YEARS, KĀKĀPŌ: 40 – 80 YEARS, HYACINTH MACAW: 50 YEARS



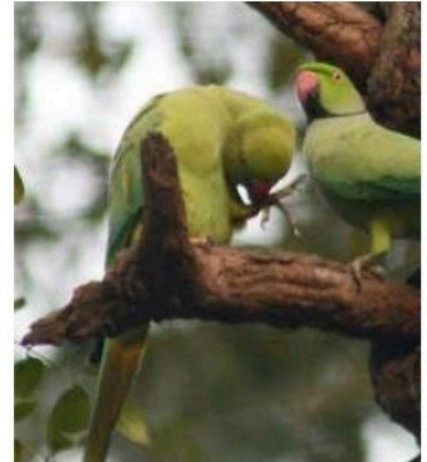
PARROT AS A PET

- ▶ While many parrot species do well with well-behaved children, and can be excellent family pets, they are generally not a good child's pet due to their potential lifespan and care required. Parrots require consistent daily care and attention and are also longer lived than most other companion animals. Parrots can be very rewarding pets to the right owners, due to their intelligence and desire to interact with people. Parrots can make good pets because they're intelligent, entertaining, good company, full of personality, and have beautiful-colored feathers. ... That's why you must choose a beginner-friendly parrot. The best parrots for beginners are small, friendly, and easy to train.



ROLE OF PARROT IN ECOSYSTEM

- ▶ Parrots (Psittaciformes) have been viewed as efficient consumers of the reproductive structures of plants. ... Through both antagonistic and mutualistic interactions with their food plants, parrots can exert cascading effects on the plants' life cycles and shape the structure and functioning of ecosystems. The parrot plays an important role in its habitat by helping to propagate the forest. Because not all of the seeds consumed are digested, many are passed in the bird's guano over new areas of the forest. Some species eat nectar and are important in the pollination of many species of plants in the tropical forests



FOOD

- ▶ The best foods for your pet parrot to eat are fresh vegetables, fruit and pellets or seeds. In the wild, parrot's diet can vary considerably and they like to eat fruit and fruit seeds, nuts, flowers, and corn where they can find it. Your domesticated parrot is no different, with her diet needing to be varied. PARROTS generally eat chillies
- ▶ Small: 18 grams
- ▶ Large: 90 grams
- ▶ Medium: 32 grams



QUALITY OF PARROT

- ▶ Characteristic features of parrots include a strong, curved bill, an upright stance, strong legs, and clawed zygodactyl feet. Many parrots are vividly coloured, and some are multi-coloured. Most parrots exhibit little or no sexual dimorphism in the visual spectrum.



B.Sc (5th sem)

RAJVIR KAUR
B.SC COMPUTER
SCIENCE

4501





Jungle Babbler

The jungle babbler (*Argya striata*) is a member of the family Leiothrichidae found in the Indian subcontinent. They are gregarious birds that forage in small groups of six to ten birds, a habit that has given them the popular name of "Seven Sisters" in urban Northern India, and Saath bhai (seven brothers) in Bengali, with cognates in other regional languages which also mean "seven brothers".[2]

The jungle babbler is a common resident breeding bird in most parts of the Indian subcontinent and is often seen in gardens within large cities as well as in forested areas. In the past, the orange-billed babbler, *Turdoides rufescens*, of Sri Lanka was considered to be a subspecies of jungle babbler, but has now been elevated to a species.

Behaviour and ecology:

These birds are gregarious and very social. They sometimes form the core of a mixed-species foraging flock.[9] They feed mainly on insects, but also eats grains, nectar and berries.[10] The groups maintain territories and will defend it against neighbours but will sometimes tolerate them.[11] For their size, they are long lived and have been noted to live as long as 16.5 years in captivity.[12]

When foraging, some birds take up a high vantage point and act as sentinels. They are known to gather and mob potential predators such as snakes.[13]

Young birds have a dark iris. Older birds have a pale creamy colour and it has been found that the iris has a dark epithelium which become invisible when the muscle fibres develop in the iris and make the dark basal colours invisible and then appear cream coloured.[14]

They breed throughout the year; with peak breeding in northern India being noted between March–April and July–September. Birds reach sexual maturity after their third year.[15] The nest is built halfway in a tree, concealed in dense masses of foliage. The normal clutch is three or four (but can be up to seven) deep greenish blue eggs. In northern India, birds breeding during July–September tend to be parasitized by the pied crested cuckoo and sometimes by the common hawk-cuckoo.[16] Helpers assist the parents in feeding the young. Post fledging survival is very high.[15]

Birds fledge and females tend to leave their natal group after about two years.[15] Birds within a group often indulge in allopreening, play chases and mock fights.[17] When threatened by predators, they have been said to sometimes feign death.[18]