

B.Sc (1st sem)

MANJOT KAUR
B.SC MEDICAL
4754



COMMON MYNA

Scientific name-

Acridotheres tristis



Scientific classification

Kingdom:

Animalia

Phylum:

Chordata

Class:

Aves

Order:

Passeriformes

Family:

Sturnidae

Genus:

Acridotheres

Species:

A. tristis

The **Common Myna** or **Indian Myna** (*Acridotheres tristis*), is a bird in the family Sturnidae, native to Asia. An omnivorous open woodland bird with a strong territorial instinct. The common myna has adapted extremely well to urban environments.

The common myna is readily identified by the brown body, black hooded head and the bare yellow patch behind the eye. The bill and legs are bright yellow. There is a white patch on the outer primaries and the wing lining on the underside is white. The sexes are similar and birds are usually seen in pairs

HABITAT

The common myna is native to Asia, with its initial home range spanning Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Japan and China.

It is typically found in open woodland, cultivation and around habitation. Although it is an adaptable species, its population is abnormal and very much considered a pest in Singapore (where it is locally called as *gembala kerbau*, literally 'buffalo shepherd') due to competition with the related introduced Javan myna.

Relationship with humans

In Sanskrit literature, the common myna has a number of names, most are descriptive of the appearance or behaviour of the bird. In addition to *saarika*, the names for the common myna include *kalahapriya*, which means "one who is fond of arguments" referring to the quarrelsome nature of this bird.

VOCALIZATION

The calls includes croaks, squawks, chirps, clicks, whistles and 'growls', and the bird often fluffs its feathers and bobs its head in singing. The common myna screeches warnings to its mate or other birds in cases of predators in proximity or when it is about to take off flying.

Common mynas are popular as cage birds for their singing and "speaking" abilities. Before sleeping in communal roosts, common mynas vocalise in unison, which is known as "communal noise"

Threat to crops and pasture

Common mynas can cause considerable damage to ripening fruit, particularly grapes, apples, pears, strawberries, blueberries, guava, mangoes and breadfruit. Cereal crops such as maize, wheat, rice, etc.

Common mynas are known to carry avian malaria and exotic parasites, which can cause dermatitis in humans. The common myna can help spread agricultural weeds: for example, it spreads the seeds of *Lantana camara*, which has been classed as a Weed of National Significance because of its invasiveness. There is evidence that common mynas have killed small land mammals such as mice, squirrels and possums, which can also be helpful to the farmers.

THANK YOU

Name – Manjot Kaur
Class – B.sc. Medical
(1st Semester)
Roll no - 4754

B.Sc (3rd sem)

HARLEEN

B.SC MEDICAL

8101



Peacock



● Introduction

- Peacock is 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 (*Pavo cristatus*), of India and Sri Lanka, and the green, or Javanese, peacock (*P. Muticus*), found from Myanmar (Burma) to Java.

- The Indian peacock has iridescent blue and green plumage, mostly metallic blue and green, but the green peacock has green and bronze body feathers.
- In both species, females are a little smaller than males in terms of weight and wingspan, but males are significantly longer due to the “tail”, also known as a “train”
- Peafowl are forest birds that nest on the ground, but roost in trees.
- They are terrestrial feeders.

- Peafowl are omnivores and eat mostly plants, flower petals, seed heads, insects and other arthropods, reptiles, and amphibians.
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- The peafowl is native to India and significant in its culture.
- According to the Buddhist tradition, the ancestors of the Maurya kings had settled in a region where peacocks were abundant. Therefore, they came to be known as “Moriyas”
- In the past, wealthy people brought peafowl to their estates to strut about the grounds and look pretty.

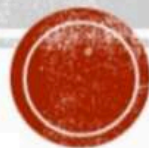
● **CONSERVATION**

- Green peafowl populations have been declining rapidly, as the birds are hunted for their meat and the male's spectacular feathers.
- Some people take peafowl eggs, chicks, and adults from their native habitats, to be sold as pets.
- People shall be given enough awareness to protect the Peacock Species.

SIMRANJEET KAUR

B.SC MEDICAL

8102



Pegion

- ▶ Pegion, any of several hundred species of birds constituting the family columbidae. Smaller forms are usually called doves, larger forms pegion. An exception is the white domestic pegion ,the symbol known as “ dove of peace “.
- ▶ Pigeons occur worldwide except in the coldest regions and the most remote islands. About 250 species are known; two-thirds of them occur in tropical southeast,Asia,Australia, and the islands of the western Pacific, but the family also has many members in Africa and south America and a few in temperate Eurasia and north America.



Size

- ▶ Pigeons range from variety of colors, with a weight of approximately 250g-350g and measuring 32cm-35cm in length and 25cm-30cm in height.
- ▶ Legions generally produce 2 eggs when nesting.

Habitat and habits

- ▶ HABITAT- it prefers to live in those places of town and cities which have plenty of coarse grains. Thus, their favorite resorts include big buildings, gowns, grain markets, temples and office buildings. They never nest on trees.
- ▶ HABITS- the legions are vegetarians, feeding on grains, pulses, seeds of fruits and grasses. Sometimes they feed on insects, snails and slugs. They regularly leave their places of retreats and settlings during mornings and evenings, and collect into flocks to plunder the nearby fields.



Locomotion

- ▶ The Pegions are Provided with long powerful wings which are well adapted for swift and strong flight. They walk on their two legs and such kind of walking is called bipedal gait. they walk on ground in search of food with great rapidity. When startled, they rise suddenly by striking the ground with their wings producing a crackling sound.

Reproduction and incubation

- ▶ The internal fertilisation is performed by copulation in which temporary union of male and female takes place at their cloacal ends, i.e., cloaca of the two opposite each other, and transfer of sperms occurs directly into urodaeum of female. The pigeons are oviparous, the eggs are laid in the nest and are incubated by the warmth of the parent's body and hatching occurs after a fortnight

GAGANPREET
B.SC MEDICAL
8103



Parrot

Parrots, also known as psittacines found mostly in tropical and subtropical regions.

- ❖ The order is subdivided into three superfamilie :-
- ❖ the Psittacoidea (“true” parrots),
- ❖ the Cacatuoidea (cockatoos),
- ❖ the Strigopoidea (New Zealand parrots).
- ❖ One-third of all parrot species are threatened by extinction, with higher aggregate extinction risk than any other comparable bird group .

❖ The greatest diversity of parrots is in South America and Australasia.



- ❖ 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

❖ DIET

- ❖ The diet of parrots consists of seeds, fruit, nectar, pollen, buds, and sometimes arthropods and other animal prey.
- ❖ The most important of these for most true parrots and cockatoos are seeds; the large and powerful bill has evolved to open and consume tough seed.

❖ Sound

- ❖ Parrots do not have vocal cords, so sound is accomplished by expelling air across the mouth of the trachea in the organ called the syrinx.
- ❖ Different sounds are produced by changing the depth and shape of the trachysyrinx
- ❖ Grey parrots are known for their superior ability to imitate sounds and human speech, which has made them popular pets since ancient times

PRIYA

B.SC MEDICAL

8104



PEACOCK 

scientific name – *Pavo*
cristatus

Scientific classification

1. Kingdom-Animalia
2. Phylum-Chordata
3. Class-Aves
4. Family-Phasianidae
5. Genus-Pavo
6. Species-cristatus

Habitat

- ❑ Peacock is a staple resident of many of the world's zoos and long famous throughout the world. Green peacock in captivity must keep from the other fowls.
- ❑ Blue peacock native to warm humid climates, can survive northern winters. Therefore, can not tolerate much cold.
- ❑ The Congo peacock is the only large phasianid in Africa. The cock is generally mainly blue and green with rounded tail.
- ❑ The blue peacock body feathers are mostly metallic blue green.

Breeding season

- ❑ In the wild ,the both species live in open lowland forests ,flocking by day and roosting high in trees at night.
- ❑ During breeding season,the male forms a harem of two to five hens ,each of which lays four to eight whitish egg in a depression in ground.
- ❑ The eggs incubated by the peahen until they hatch some 28 days later.
- ❑ Hens of both species are green and blue.

Peacock



MANROOP KAUR

B.SC MEDICAL

8106



Parrot



General information

- ▶ Parrots, also known as psittacines are birds
- ▶ It has 398 species in 92 genera
- ▶ It comprising of order psittaciformers
- ▶ They are mostly found in tropical and subtropical regions
- ▶ One third of all Parrot species are threatened by extinction
- ▶ The greatest diversity of parrots is in South America and Australasia

Classification

Scientific Classification

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Aves

Order: Psittaciformes

Family: Psittacidae

Genus Species: *Psittacus* (parrot)
erithacus (a solitary bird which can be taught to speak)

Taxonomy

Psittaciformes diversity in South America and Australia suggests that the order may have evolved in Gondwana, centered in Australasia

- ▶ The scarcity of parrots in the fossil record, however, presents difficulties in confirming the hypothesis
- ▶ There is currently a higher amount of fossil remains from the northern hemisphere in the early cenozoic
- ▶ Molecular studies suggest that parrots evolved approximately 59 million years ago in Gondwana
- ▶ The three major classes of Neotropical parrots originated about 50 mya

Behavior

- ▶ Numerous challenges are found in studying wild parrots, as they are difficult to catch and once caught, they are difficult to mark
- ▶ Most wild birds studies rely on banding or wing tagging, but parrots chew off such attachments
- ▶ Parrots also tend to range widely, and consequently many gaps occur in knowledge of their behavior
- ▶ Some parrots have a strong, direct flight



Diet

- ▶ A diet of parrots consists of seeds, fruits, nectar, pollen, Buds, and sometimes arthropods and other animals prey
- ▶ The most important of these for most true parrots and cocktails are seeds, the large and powerful bill has evolved to open and consume tough seeds
- ▶ Seeds often have poisons that protect them, parrots carefully remove seed coats and other chemically defended fruit parts prior to ingestion
- ▶ Many species in the America's, Africa, and Papua New Guinea consume clay, which releases minerals and absorbs toxic compounds from the gut

ISHA SHARMA
B.SC MEDICAL
8107



Corvus[Crow]

Corvus is a widely distributed genus of medium-sized to large birds in the family Corvidae. The genus includes species

commonly known as
crows,



Recent research has
found some crow
species capable of not
only tool use, but also

tool construction.

Crows are now considered to be among the world's most intelligent animals[4] with an encephalization quotient equal to that of many non-human primates

● Diet:-

Crows are omnivorous, and their diet is very diverse. They will eat almost anything, including other birds, fruits, nuts, mollusks, earthworms, seeds, frogs.

● Life span:-

Some crows may live to the age of 20, and the oldest known American crow in the wild was almost 30 years old. The oldest documented captive crow died at age 59

- **Cultural depiction :-**

In Hinduism, crows are thought of as carriers of information that give omens to people regarding their situations. For

example, when a crow crows in front of a person's house, the resident is expected

