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Impact of the Corona Virus Pandemic on Wetland Avifauna Diversity of JAT Region

Dr. S. B. Deshmukh[1]and Dr. M.Y. Kulkarni[2]
Department of Zoology, Raje Ramrao College, Jath[1]
Department of Zoology, N. S. B. College, Nanded[2]

Abstract: *Coranavirus pandemic affected not only humans, but also it was affected to the avian biodiversity of Jath region. One of the reasons of decreasing avifauna of wetland birds is human anthropogenic activities. During Pandemic the lockdown was done by government that showed positive effect on the biodiversity. The Tippehalli reservior is nearer to the sugar factory, the loud voice of siren, the human activities decreased the avifauna. Due to lockdown the sugar factory was closed, that duration some species of birds quickly respond to the lower levels of human activities. Lockdown plays positive effect to the avi fauna biodiversity.*

Keywords: Anthropogenic, Siren, Lockdown, Diversity, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

The corona virus was firstly detected in China Wuhan, this virus was spread in India. The first patient was detected in Kerala (India Today, 2020a) while the first confirmed case of corona virus in Maharashtra was reported on 9 March 2020 in Pune. As the covid spike was largest, and on highest peak not only in world but also in all India. Maharashtra was the hotspot of corona virus (CoVs), It is a group of viruses which affects human beings through zoonotic transmission. (Snehal Lokhandwala and Pratibha Gautam). The corona virus was declared as pandemic due to the spreading honourable prime minister of India, Shri NarendraModionMarch24,2020declaredacompletelockdown.
During that period various state governments ruled various restrictions (GOI). Due to the lockdown the environmental pollution was decreased, which affect the positive effect on the flora and fauna diversity. The reduction of nesting sites destruction of avi faunal habitat for the construction purposes declining the number of avifauna (Lad and Patil, 2015). Chilke Arun (2012) reported 58 bird species belonging to 29 families and 9 orders in and order Bamanwala lake of Rajura District Chandrapur (Maharashtra). The Industrial progress of city is one of threat to avian fauna of that area.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study area of Jath reservoir was visited twice in week during March 2019 to April 2021 during early morning 6.00 to 9.30 am and evening 5.00 to7.00 pm.

Material

For the better study & for identification the binocular Nikon Aculon A 211 is used.For the photography the camera Nikon3200 [lense – 50 -150 mm] and zoom camera Nikon P900 is used. Birds were identified on the field using guides by Ali (2002) and Grimmet and inskipp (2015). During visit the below piscivorous avifauna was spotted in this area.

Study Area

Jath taluka is arid prone but well-developed agricultural area. The landscape of taluka is dotted with many minor and major irrigation reservoir. Geographical the reservoir shows agriculture, human civilisation. The area is surrounded mostly grassland the big trees are less. The area is surrounded mostly grassland the big trees are less. Total area of Jath is 2,258Km2.In agriculture mostly bajra & matki is cultivated in this area commercial fishery is not done in the Kosari reservoir, due to less fishes the piscivorous birds was affected the water is used for household, drinking, washing, farming and fishery.

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Photo Plate

Women's washing clothes in wetland

Fishing in Birnal Wetland

Grazing Animals Near Pratappur Wetland

Vehicles Washing Near Tipphalli Wetland

III. RESULT

The study was conduct March 2019 to April 2021, before the corona virus spreading the, vehicles pollution, Industrialization pollution the human anthropogeni cactivities, The Tippehalli reservoir is nearer to the sugar factory, the loud voice of siren, the human activities decreased the avifauna. Due to lockdown the sugar factory was closed Tourisms etc. affectedtheavifaunadiversity.ButduringthespreadingofpandemiccoronavirusesspiketheNational lockdown was declared by Government of India and the whole Maharashtra was also lockdown by following various rule due to that the tourist was restricted, Industries was also closed, the vehicle pollution, as well as on restriction on human being to visit outside was strictly restricted due that the avifauna diversity was increased as well as in various region the wild animals was seen freely on street. Before lockdown near wetland of Jath about 45 families was observed but during the lock down 49 family and 126 species was observed. Due to lockdown the sugar factory near Tipphalli was closed, that duration some species of birds quickly respond to the lower levels of human activities. Lockdown plays positive effect to the avifauna biodiversity.

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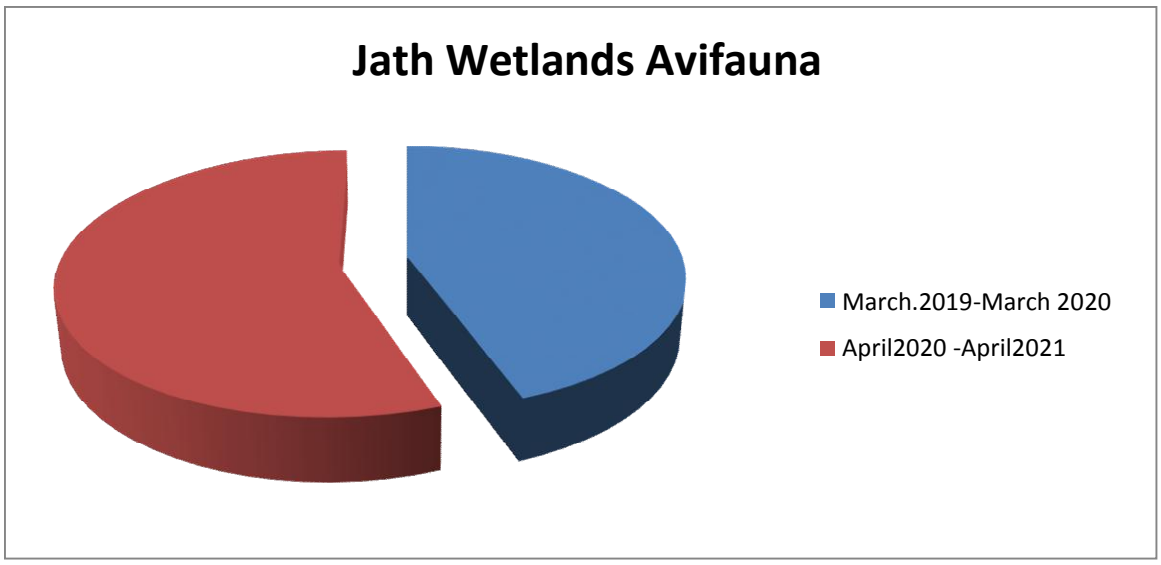

IV. CONCLUSION

The pollution, human activities, anthropogenic activities, Industrialisation, grazing animals, affects the nesting, breeding ground and avifauna diversity disturbs the avifauna, after Lockdown the avifauna diversity shows positive effect to the avifauna biodiversity.

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