

**REPORT ON FAUNAL DIVERSITY OF
MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS SCIENCE & LATE N.P. COMMERCE
COLLEGE**



2017-18 to 2020-21

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**Principal
Mahatma Gandhi Arts,
Science & Late
N. P. Commerce College,
Gadchiroli, Dist - Gadchiroli**

**REPORT ON FAUNAL DIVERSITY OF MAHATMA GANDHI COLLEGE
ARMORI**

2017-18 to 2020-21

Prepared & Compiled By
Dr. Jayesh Papadkar
Department of Zoology

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Principal
Mahatma Gandhi Arts' science & N.P. Commerce College Armori,
District- Gadchiroli
Maharashtra- India



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are thankful to the Principal, Dr. Lalsingh Khalsa, for permitting us to carry out this field study. The work would have been incomplete without his permission. Besides, the role of the Department Head of Zoology, all other faculty members of the Department along with B.Sc SEM-II and SEM-VI students too deserves mention. Their continuous support throughout the tenure of this study led to its successful completion.

We are also indebted to Dr. Dorlikar, vice principal of Mahatma Gandhi College for inspiring us to achieve our goal. Finally, we convey our sincere gratitude to nearby Public Instruction for supporting us in this regard.

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FOREWORD

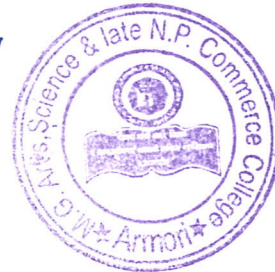
It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Department of Zoology, Mahatma Gandhi Arts Science & Late N.P. Commerce College, Armori is going to publish a report related to the faunal diversity of the College campus. I feel honored to pen a few words of mine wishing the publication of this report.

Biodiversity is the asset of a nation. But rapid industrialization and urbanization has resulted in dwindling of species diversity. I am very happy that the faculties and students of this department have realized the importance of biodiversity and have taken a unique initiative in preparing this report. I strongly believe that this study will be the foundation stone on which further studies can be conducted in and around the College campus. The study may help in preparing an inventory of the area and take appropriate measures to mitigate various threats that may have resulted in species loss in the area.

Finally, I express my heartfelt appreciation to the teachers for having taken tireless efforts in preparing this entire report.



Principal
(DR. Lalsingh Khalsa)
Mahatma Gandhi Arts
Science & Late
Principal
N P Commerce College,
Dist. Gandchiroli



Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N.P. Commerce College, Armori



INTRODUCTION BY AUTHORS

Throughout the course of the Earth's history many species which used to exist have faced mass extinctions. Sustainability is the need of the present century. Documentation of faunal diversity of various regions is a small part of this agenda. Because until and unless we have a clear picture of the present status of our biodiversity it is not possible to take steps to mitigate these threats and promote sustainable development.

It is in this context that the present report on field study of the College campus has been conducted. The College supports an immense diversity of animal life as reported in this study. The diversity of butterflies and birds deserves special mention. The studies conducted by the students provide them with an exposure in terms of field research which is part and parcel of field biologists. We consider the study conducted by our students as the first footprint towards a giant scientific endeavor in the field of ecology.

Last but not the least, it is just the first step made in this direction and we encourage further studies in this regard.



Dr. Jayesh N. Papadkar

Head of the department of Zoology



A TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FAUNAL DIVERSITY IN AND AROUND COLLEGE

A team of 10 pupils (of B.Sc SEM-II and SEM-VI) of Zoology was selected, and divided into 2 sub-groups to conduct the survey of the faunal diversity (both invertebrates and vertebrates), under the supervision of the professors of the Dept. of Zoology, both inside and periphery of the college.

The team conducting the survey was as follows:

1. **Dr. Jayesh Papadkar HOD of Zoology**
2. **Dr. Rajendra Chavhan**
3. Naz Qureshi- Sem-II
4. Vishakha Raut-Sem-II
5. Hina Kawale- Sem-II
6. Achal Rohankar- Sem-II
7. Ankita Salve- Sem-VI
8. Devyani Nakade- Sem-VI
9. Purva Dewang- Sem-VI
10. Kajal Bagade- Sem-VI

The survey was conducted for almost about 3 hours each day, for 10 day of regular intervals. Sundays were chosen for the survey because least disturbances were expected both inside and outside the college.

The survey reports can be broadly categorized as follows

A. Survey of the inside of the college

B. Survey of the outside periphery of the college




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INTRODUCTION


Biodiversity is the variety and variability of living organisms on the earth. It includes genetic diversity within and between species and of ecosystems. Thus, in essence, biodiversity is in part a function of climate that represents all life. It brings enormous benefits to mankind from direct harvesting of plants and animals for food, medicine, fuel, construction materials and other uses to aesthetic, cultural, recreational and research values.

Even though we have come a long way from the crude caves in deep forests to sky scrapers in concrete jungles, we can't really boast of being a step ahead in competing with nature. We have made some serious alterations in our natural surroundings so as to suit our basic requirements and some of these alterations have taken revenge on us in a drastic manner. From flash floods to landslides, we have had quite a few lessons to learn. But we seem to be more comfortable turning a blind eye towards them. Those who ask what difference would the extinction of a species or two makes, don't quite understand the importance of biodiversity in an ecosystem. The fact is that all the species of flora and fauna, including humans, are dependent on each other and the extinction of any one of these species can trigger an adverse effect on the other species, which are directly or indirectly dependent on it. For instance, the extinction of the apex predator of a particular biome is bound to result in severe depletion of the vegetation cover here as the number of herbivores will increase due to lack of predators to curb their growth. Microorganisms too contribute to biodiversity as they play a crucial role in smooth functioning of the ecosystem. For instance, a basic requirement for plant growth is nitrogen which is produced by the nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil. If these bacterial species became extinct, the plants will have no nitrogen to grow, and this will result in the devastation of the agricultural sector. Thus, biological diversity is undoubtedly one of the most important components of the ecosystem. So, it is of utmost importance to conserve biodiversity and implement wildlife conservation measures to save our ecosystem.

Biodiversity fundamentally is a multidimensional concept – a term that came into use only in 1985. The exploration of the biodiversity requires in depth studies on one hand and skillful evaluation vis-a-vis interpretation of the gathered information on the other hand. Fauna refers to the animals present in a certain region, time period or environment.

In Roman mythology, "Fauna" was the sister of Faunus, a good spirit of the forest and animals. The fauna of any given region is usually explained in biological terms to include the genus and species of animal life, their preferred growing or breeding habits and their connection to one another in the environment as well. The documentation of local fauna means to make an organized collection or record by describing the morphology and number of a particular animal at a given area and a particular time. Local fauna study is a study we use to describe the variety of life in a specific area of a country. It refers to the wide variety of ecosystems and living organisms; animals, plants, their habitats and their genes on the selected area.




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The present study deals with the documentation of the faunal diversity in and around the College campus. Situated in the heart of Gadchiroli district, Mahatma Gandhi College bears quite an impressive amount of animal diversity, including both invertebrates and vertebrates. Inside the college boundary lies a field. Various trees and bushes associated with the field serves as a roosting place of the different species of birds at different times of the day. It also acts as a habitat for variety of insects like odonates, dipterans, orthopterans, lepidopterans and coleopterans. There is aherbal medicinal garden at the front of the principal office which supports a wide variety of butterflies and birds. The window shades of the old building of the college serve as the resting place for the birds like the Common Myna and Indian rock pigeon

Amrutha

IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTATION OF LOCAL FAUNA

1. Preservation and Conservation as well as gaining new biological insights.
2. This kind of documentation aims to understand how an organism fits into its environment as the environment, is of supreme importance to an organism and its ability to exist in environment where it lives will determine its success or failure as an individual.
3. Such study provides scope to observe how an organism obtain its food, what are the limiting factors for its growth, reproduction, distribution etc.
4. Such study imparts training to the students for investigation and research for the sake of wellbeing not only of man but also of its other Eco-friends.




GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND CLIMATIC CONDITION

Mahatma Gandhi Arts Science & Late N.P. Commerce College, Armori established in 1981, is in District Gadchiroli, Maharashtra affiliated to Gondwana University Gadchiroli. Its Latitude extent varies from 20.48 Longitude 79.98 Elevation 224.42±3m Accuracy 7.0m. It is situated in a small building, the present building, located on 1.5 acres of prime real estate, is an impressive three-story structure with manicured front gardens and a playground for students. A new annex building has been constructed which is already running.

In summer, from May to October average temperature ranges from 27 °C to 40 °C and in winter from November to February average temperature ranges from 12 °C to 21 °C but in March and April it comes up from 30°C to 48°C. It belongs to the category of moderate rainfall zone.

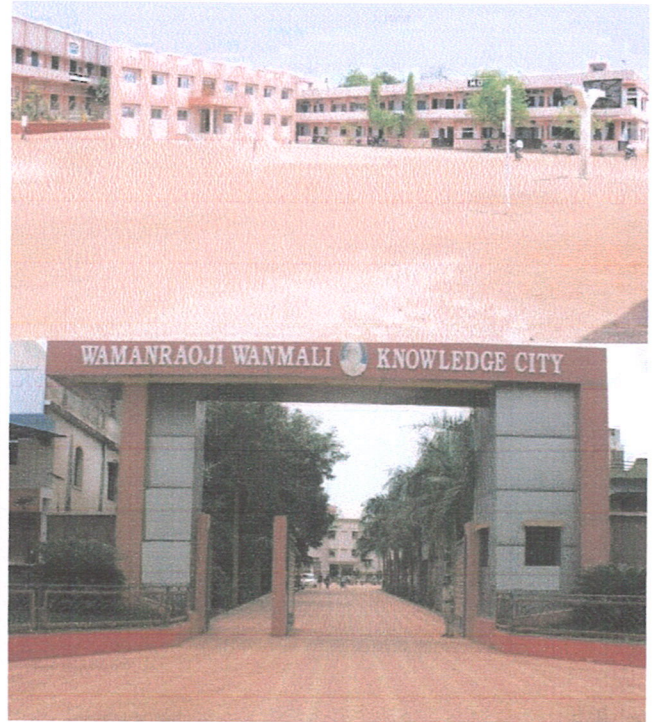



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Aerial view of college

**COLLEGE PHOTOGRAPH
NEW BUILDING, GARDEN
COLLEGE GROUND**



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OBJECTIVES OF FIELD STUDY

- To study the ecology of animals living around the College.
- To get practical knowledge regarding methods of collections & preservation of animals collected by the collector in the course of field work.
- To undertake the floral and faunal survey of different ecosystems to study the wonder of biodiversity.
- To study the interactions and interdependence among the organisms for the maintenance of great diversity.



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**FAUNAL DIVERSITY IN AND AROUND
THE COLLEGE CAMPUS**





Variou types of invertebrates belonging to diverse orders were observed during the study. The list is given below:

1. Various Mosquitoes.
2. Cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*).
3. Ants like *Camponotus*, *Diacamma*, *Tetraponera* etc.
4. Lady bird and Red wing beetle etc.
5. Common Dipteran flies belonging to Family Muscidae, Sarcophagidae, Calliphoridae etc.
6. Dragonflies and Damselflies.
7. Hymenopterans like Wasp, Honey Bee etc.
8. Jumping and Long-legged Spiders.
9. Orthopterans like Grasshoppers, Cricket etc.
10. Variou types of butterfly flies

The reptilian fauna the avian fauna, mammalian, amphibians & the butterfly diversity of the College campus deserves mention. A detailed study on the morphology, habitat and distribution of the animals was carried out. The results are summarized in the table given below:



Insecta




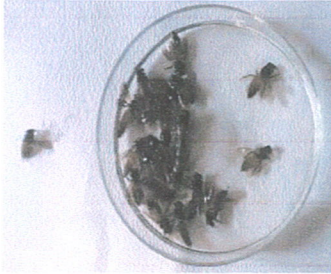
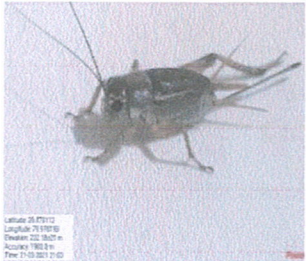
Sr. No	Common Name	Generic Specific Name	Classification	Characteristic	Images
1	Thrips	<i>Trips</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order- Thysanoptera Genus : Trips	Thrips are small insects with a distinctive cigar-shaped. They are elongated with transversely constricted bodies. They range in size from 0.5 to 14 mm (0.02 to 0.55 in) in length for the larger predatory thrips, but most thrips are about 1 mm in length.	
2.	Prawn	<i>Palamon malcolmson ii</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Crustacea Order-Decapoda Genus-Palaemon Species-malcolmsonii	Shrimp have a head and a tail, and an abdomen with six segments. The thorax has a spine called the rostrum	
3.	Scorpion	<i>Palamnaeus</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Crustacea Order-Decapoda Genus- Palamnaeus	It is known as indian scorpion. It is predatory arachnids of the order Scorpiones. They have eight legs and are easily recognized by the pair of grasping pedipalps.	
4.	Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Orthoptera Genus-Periplaneta Species- americana	ckroaches are generalized insects, with few special adaptations. ey have a relatively small head and a broad, flattened body, and most species are reddish-brown to dark brown.	

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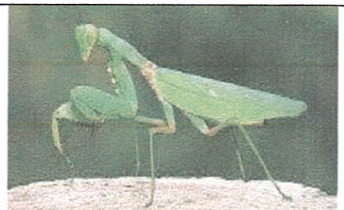
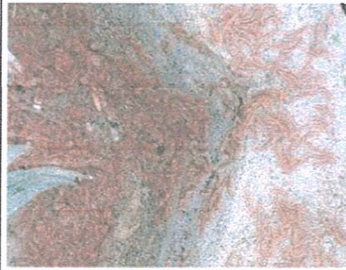


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5.	Grasshopper	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Orthoptera Genus- Schistocerca Species- gregaria	Grasshoppers are medium to large insects. they have chewing mouthparts, two pairs of wings, one narrow and tough, the other wide and flexible, and long hind legs for jumping.	
6.	Housefly	<i>Musca domestica</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Diptera Genus- Musca Species- domestica	The housefly is a medium size common insect, from light to dark gray in color. It is a house pest as it serves as a carrier of many disease producing organism.	 Latitude: 22.475467 Longitude: 75.572702 Elevation: 233.22251 m Accuracy: 22.4 m Type: 4-04-2021 15:27
7	Dhormashi	<i>Polietes</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Diptera Genus- Polietes Species- domitor	It has blue cheered abdomen and jagged strips on thorax it has silvery dusting on the face	
8	Honey bees	<i>Apis indica</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Hymenoptera Genus: Apis Species: indica	They are known for their construction of perennial colonies nests from wax the large size of their colonies, and surplus production and storage of honey,	
9	Gryllus cricket	<i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Orthoptera Genus- Gryllus Species- bimaculatus	Also known as the African or Mediterranean field cricket or as the cricket. Gryllus produces sound with the help of wings and legs in night.	 Latitude: 22.475467 Longitude: 75.572702 Elevation: 233.22251 m Accuracy: 22.4 m Type: 4-04-2021 15:27

Amey

10	Mosquito	<i>Culex</i>	Phy. –Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Diptera Genus- Culex	With proboscis it sucks the human blood causing diseases Dengu Chikungunya. Abdomen of a culex remain parallel to the substratum.	
11.	Wasp	<i>Vespa orientalis</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Hymenoptera Genus: Vespa Species: orientalis	Abdomen having yellow and dark brown bands Its stings young larvae and collect as a food source for their young ones	
12.	Preying mantis	<i>Hierodula patellifera</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Mantodea Genus: Hierodula Species: patellifera	It has pair of a prominent raptorial fore legs which work like blades of scissors. Both nymph and adult eat silkworm	
13.	Red Millipede	<i>millipedes</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Diplopoda Genus: millipede	Millipedes have glands capable of producing irritating fluids that may cause allergic reaction. It contains hydrochloric acid that can chemically burn the skin and cause long term skin discoloration.	
14	Centipede	<i>Scolopendra acingulata</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Chilopoda Genus: Scolopendra Species- cingulata	This is a large species which can grow up to 20 cm in length. It has colour variations. Its body is usually red or reddish brown with yellow or yellow-orange legs. It has 22 body segments with each segment having one pair of legs.	
15.	Black Millipede	<i>millipedes</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Diplopoda Genus: millipede	Millipedes have glands capable of producing irritating fluids that may cause allergic reaction. It contains hydrochloric acid that can chemically burn the skin and cause long term skin discoloration.	

Amrita

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Mahatma Gandhi Arts,
Amrita



16	Black hairy caterpillar	<i>Arctiavellic a</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidptera Genus-Arctia Species- vellica	Cream-spot Tiger moth caterpillar common in open habitat in southern parts of the India. When fully grown in the early spring it may be found basking in the sun on grasses and herbaceous plants during the day.The brown head helps identify itfrom other hairy caterpillars.	
17	Hairy caterpillar	<i>Euthaliaaconthea</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus-Euthalia Species: aconthea	The male is brown with slight traces of olive. The forewing has two transverse short black lines at the base, a black loop across the middle, and another beyond the apex of the cell, with their centres dark brown, followed by an angulated discal dark brown band bordered outwardly by a series of five white spots;	
18	Case bearer caterpillar	<i>Phereoecaunterella</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus- phereoeca Species -utrella	The larva constructs a protective case from silk and camouflages it with other materials such as soil, sand and insect droppings. When the larva is fully grown, this case is up to 14 mm long (twice the length of the animal) and is noticeably thickened in the middle so that it rather resembles a pumpkin seed.	
19.	Velvet insect	<i>Trombidium</i>	Phy. -Arthropoda Class-Arachnida Order- Trombidiformes	This insect in is found in soil eater. They use their front pair of legs as feelers.	


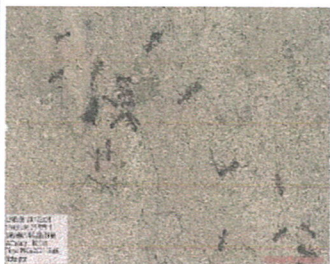



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20.	Green tree ant	<i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Hymenoptera Genus: Oecophylla Species: smaragdina	Workers and major workers are mostly coloured orange & long strong legs and large mandibles It attack on silkworm larvae at different stages	
21.	Ant	<i>Monomorium minimum</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Hymenoptera Genus: Monomorium Species: minimum	Workers are chestnut brown in colour with shining mandibles The workers ants attack in groups	
22.	Black Ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Hymenoptera Genus: Lasius Species: niger	Workers are mostly coloured black & long strong legs and large mandibles It attack on silkworm larvae at different stages	
23.	Crab	<i>Cancer</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Chrseticia Order: octapoda Genus: Cancer	Body is flat and oval. Cephalothorax is broader than long. Antennules and eye stalks are contained in sockets of carapace.	
24	Long horn beetles	<i>Phymatodes testaceus</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Coleoptera Genus: Phymatodes Species: testaceus	It is commonly known as the tanbark borer , is typically 6–16 mm in length. Their eggs are 1 mm long, and in athwart 0.5 mm. larvae of the species are 10–18 mm long and 2.1 mm wide. pupa are 9 mm long, and the abdomen is 2.8 mm wide	

Rajesh

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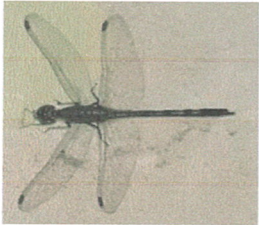


25.	Long horn beetles	<i>Batus barbicornis</i>	Phy: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Coleoptera Genus: Batus Species: barbicornis	Extremely long antennae which is as long as beetle body	
26		<i>Acrionicta afflicta</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus- Acrionicta Species -afflicta	The wingspan is about 36 mm. Adults are on wing from May to September depending on the location. The larvae feed on various Queruspecies.	
27		<i>Pataniaviol asilis</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus-Patania Species: violacealis	It is a moth in the family crambidae that is endemic in reunion The wingspan of this moth is approx. 25mm., but under light the surface of its wings shines violet	
28.	Lime butterfly	<i>Papiliodem oleus</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidptera Genus-Papilio Species- demoleus	The butterfly is also known as the lime butterfly. It does not have prominent tail. The caterpillars can completely defoliate young citrus trees and devastate citrus nurseries.	
29	Green spotted tail butterfly	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidptera Genus-Graphium Species- agamemnon	It is a predominantly green and black tropical butterfly that belongs to the swallowtail family. The butterfly is also called the green-spotted triangle tailed green jay, or green triangle. It is a common, non-threatened species native to India	

Angesh

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30	Common crow butterfly	<i>Euploea core</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus-Euploea Species- core	With row of white spots on the margins of its wings. It is very bold butterfly	
31	Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus-Papilio Species-polytes	Jet black butterfly with row of white spots along the middle part of hindwing. It is most common in the monsoon and post monsoon months.	
32.	Tawny Coster	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus- Acraea Species-terpsicore	A transvers black spots in the upper side of a forewings. These species does not fly high, but seems to keep within to 3m to the ground.	
33.	Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia Lemonias</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus- Junonia Species- Lemonias	It is brown with the numerous eyespots as well as black. The lemon pansy can be seen basking with its wings open facing the sun.	
34	Green army moth	<i>Daphnis nerii</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus- Daphnis Species- nerii	The adults feed on nectar of a great variety of flowers. The caterpillars feed mainly on oleander leaves.	
35	Tersashin x	<i>Xylophanes tersa</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order lepidptera Genus-Xylophanes Species- tersa	The upper side of the forewing is pale brown with lavender gray at the base and has dark brown lines. The upper side of the hindwing is dark brown with a band of whitish, wedge-shaped marks. The adults feed on the nectar	

Amresh




36.	Tasar moth	<i>Antheraea mylitta</i>	Phy.- Arthropoda Class- Insecta Order-lepidoptera Genus-Antheraea Species- mylitta	Catterpillar feed on leaves of yen and arjun. This species is bivoltine and it is crude wild tasar silk.	
37.	Sonuli	<i>Buprestidae</i>	Phy. -Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order- Coleoptera Genus- Buprestidae	Shape is generally cylindrical or elongate to ovoid, with lengths ranging from 3 to 80 mm. Ten species of flatheaded borers of the family Buprestidae feed on spruce and fir.	
38.	Udai	<i>Termites</i>	Phy. -Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-Blattodea Genus-Termites	Termites are usually small measuring between 4 to 15 mm. Most of the termides are completely blind as they do not have a pair of eyes.	
39.	Dragonfly	<i>Anisoptera</i>	Phy. -Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-odonata Genus- Anisoptera	An adult dragonfly has three distinct segments, the head, thorax, and abdomen as in all insects. Dragonflies and their relatives are an ancient group.	
40.	Damsselfly	<i>Zygoptera</i>	Phy. -Arthropoda Class-Insecta Order-odonata Genus-Zygoptera	The general body plan of a damsselfly is similar to that of a dragonfly. The top of the head bears three simple eyes.	 

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Amphibia: -

Sr. No	Common Name	Generic Specific Name	Classification	Characteristic	Animals
1.	Beduk	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Amphibia Order-Anura Genus-Hoplobatrachus Species-tigerinus	<i>Rana tigrina</i> is mostly solitary and nocturnal in nature. Lower jaw with two not very prominent bony processes in front.	
2.	Tree frog	<i>Hyla</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Amphibia Order-Anura Genus-Hyla	Hyla are tree frogs, recognizable by their slender bodies, their long limbs, and the expanded tips of their digits.	
3.	Bufo	<i>Bufo</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Amphibia Order-Anura Genus-Hyla	Behind their eyes, <i>Bufo</i> species have wart-like structures, the <u>parotoid</u> gland. They secrete a fatty, white poisonous substance which acts as a deterrent to predators.	



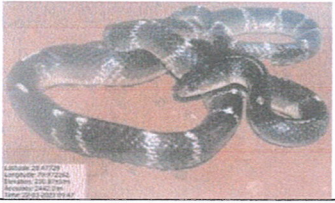
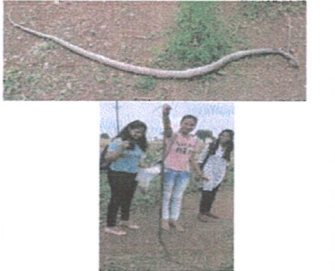



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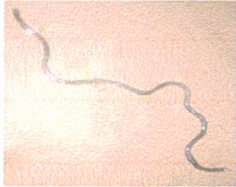

Sr. No	Common Name	Generic Specific Name	Classification	Characteristic	Animals
1.	Fencing lizard	<i>Calotes</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order Squamata Genus- Calotes Spe-versicolor	Calottes have a proportionately longer tail and limbs. It changes neck color to red or according to environment known as mimicry. It is insectivores.	
2.	Wall lizard	<i>Hemidactylus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order Squamata Genus.Hemidactylus	The dorsal lepidosis is either uniform or heterogeneous. The pupil of the eye is vertical.	
3.	Dandikadi	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Bungarus Spe-caeruleus	The average length is 0.9 m. The head is flat and the neck hardly evident. The tail is short and rounded.	
4	Dhaman	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Ptyas Species-mucosa	Eye large; rostral a little broader than deep. One large preocular, with a small subocular below. Adult members of this species emit a growling sound and inflate their necks when threatened.	
5	Satranjisp	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Bungarus Species- fasciatus	The banded krait is easily identified by its alternate black and yellow crossbands. highly poisonous The eyes are black. It has arrowhead-like yellow markings on its otherwise black head and has yellow lips, lowers, chin, and throat.	

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6	Ajgar	<i>Python molurus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Python Species-molurus	The rock python's color pattern is whitish or yellowish with the blotched patterns varying from tan to dark brown shades. Lethargic and slow moving even in their native habitat, they exhibit timidity and rarely try to attack even when attacked.	
7	Ghonas	<i>Viper</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Viper	Fangs that are used to inject venom from glands located towards the rear of the upper jaws, just behind the eyes. The left and right fangs can be rotated together or independently.	
8	Vashya	<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Masticophis Species- lateralis	M. lateralis is 90-120 cm in total length. It eat a variety of live animal including insects, lizards etc.	
9	Brahminy blind snake	<i>Indotyphlops braminus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order- Squamata Genus- Indotyphlops Species- braminus	It is blind snake they are fossorial burrowing appear similar to earthworm tiny scales present on body	
10	Indian flapshell turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class-Reptilia Order-Testudines Genus-Lissemys Species-punctata	It is fresh water species presence of femoral flaps located on plastron	






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Aves:-






Sr.No	Common Name	Generic Specific Name	Classification	Characteristic	Animals
1.	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus- <i>Dicrurus</i> Species- <i>adsimilis</i>	Males are mainly glossy black, although their wings are duller. Females are similar but less glossy.	
2.	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus- <i>Saxicoloides</i> Species- <i>fulicata</i>	The male being mainly black with a white shoulder patch or stripe whose visible extent can vary with posture. The males have chestnut undertail coverts and these are visible as the bird usually.	
3.	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus- <i>Nectarinia</i> Species- <i>asiatica</i>	The male is glossy metallic bluish to purplish[2] black on the upper parts with the wings appearing dark brown. The breeding male also has underparts of the same purplish black.	
4	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus-Pycnonotus Species- cafer	The red-vented bulbul is easily identified by its short crest giving the head a squarish appearance. The Himalayan races have a more prominent crest and are more streaked on the underside.	
5	Baya weaver Bird	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus-Ploceus Species- philippinus	They have a stout conical bill and a short square tail. The breeding condition is initiated by environmental characters such as day length and comes to an end late in summer	

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6	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus- <i>Passer</i> Species- <i>domesticus</i>	The male is duller in fresh nonbreeding plumage, with whitish tips on many feathers. The female has no black markings or grey crown. Its upperparts and head are brown with darker streaks around the mantle and a	
7	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Passeriformes Genus- <i>Corvus</i> Species- <i>splendens</i>	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.	
8	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax ristotelis</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Aves Order- Suliformes Genus- Microcarbo Species- <i>melanoleucos</i>	They have relatively short wings due to their need for economical movement under water. They have dark feathers and their feet have webbing between all four toes.	
9	Open Bill Stork	<i>Anastomus orcitane</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Aves Order-Ciconiiformes Genus- <i>Anastomus</i> Species- <i>orcitane</i>	It is greyish white with glossy black wings and tail that have a green or purple sheen. Young birds do not have this gap.	
10	White ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Aves Order-Ciconiiformes Genus- <i>Threskiornis</i> Species- <i>moluccus</i>	The white ibis range of food includes both terrestrials and aquatic invertebrates and human scrap. Neck without feathers. White ibis reaches sexual maturity in 8 years and can reach 28 years of age.	

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11	Cattle egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Aves Order-Pelecaniforme Genus- Bulbulcus Species-Coromandus	The cattle egret is a stocky heron with an 88–96 cm wingspan. The non-breeding adult has mainly white plumage, a yellow bill and greyish-yellow legs.	
12	Little Egret	<i>Egretta gerzetta</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Aves Order- Pelecaniformes Genus- Egretta Species- gerzetta	The adult little egret is 55–65 cm long with an 88–106 cm wingspan. Its plumage is normally entirely white	
13	Pond heron	<i>Ardoelagrayii</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Aves Order- Pelecaniformes Genus- Ardoela Species- grayii	They appear stocky with a short neck, short thick bill and buff-brown back. but is darker-backed	
14	Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Colambiformes Genus-Columba Species- livia	The bill is grey-black with a conspicuous off-white cere, and the feet are purplish-red. Among standard measurements. Young birds show little lustre and are duller. Eye colour of the pigeon is generally orange.	
15	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order-Coraciformes Genus-Merops Species-orientalis	Like other bee-eaters, this species is a richly colored, slender bird. The flight feathers are rufous washed with green and tipped with blackish	

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16	Crow Pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Phy.- Chordata Classification Order-Cuculiformes Genus- <i>Centropus</i> Species- <i>sinensis</i>	The head is black, upper side are black glossed with purple. The eyes are ruby red. Juveniles are duller black with spots on the crown and there are whitish bars on the underside and tail.	
17	Kadaknath Black chicken/ black hen	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Phylum: Chordata Subphylum: Vertebrata Class: Aves Genus- <i>Gallus gallus</i> Species- <i>domesticus</i>	Domestic bird of the order Galliformes. Descended from the wild jungle fowl, chickens are the most widely domesticated species of poultry. They are raised for their meat and eggs, and their feathers and down are also used.	
	Cock	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	Phylum: Chordata Class: Aves Order: Galliformes Family: Phasianidae Genus: <i>Gallus gallus</i> Species: <i>domesticus</i>	The chicken a subspecies of the, is a type of domesticated fowl, originally from Southeastern Asia. Rooster or cock is a term for an adult male bird,	
	Indian Ring Dove	<i>Streptopelia caocta</i>	Phy.- Chordata Class- Aves Order- Columbiformes Genus- <i>Streptopelia</i> Species- <i>chinensis</i>	The spotted dove in its native range in Asia is found across a range of habitats including woodland, scrub, farmland and habitation. These doves are mostly found on the ground where they forage for seeds and grain or on low vegetation	
	Indian parrot	<i>Psittacula eupteria</i>	Phylum: Chordata Class: Aves Order:Psittaciformes Family: Psittaculidae Tribe: Psittaculini Genus: <i>Psittacula</i>	It is a widespread group, with a clear concentration of species in, and the islands of the Indian Ocean. These parrots mostly have green plumage, with adults having coloured heads. The bill is stout, and the tail is long and graduated.	

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1	Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Carnivora Genus- Felis Species-catus	It has a strong flexible body quick reflexes sharp teeth and retractable claws adapted to killing small prey. It can hear sounds too faint or too high in frequency for human ears.	
2.	Indian Monkey	<i>Rhesus macaque</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Primates Genus-Rhesus Species-macaque	The rhesus macaque is brown or grey in color and has a pink face, which is bereft of fur. The range extension of rhesus macaque – a natural process in some areas.	
3.	Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Rodentia Genus-Funambulus Species-palmarum	The palm squirrel is about the size of a large chipmunk. The ears are small and triangular.	
4	Bat	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Phy- Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- pterotidae Genus-Pteropus Spe- giganteus giganteus	It is flying mammal also known flying fox giving birth to young one body possesses hairs, mammary gland present it is frugivorous	
5	Bat	<i>Mega derma lyra lyra</i>	Phy- Chordata Class- Mammalia Order-Megadema Genus-Megadema Spe- lyra lyra	It is flying mammal giving birth to young one body possesses hairs, mammary gland present it is insectivorous	
6	India Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Phy. -Chordata Class- Mammalia Order.Artiodactyla Genus-Capra Species-hircus	Various shapes and sizes depending on the breed. Their horns are made of living bone surrounded by keratin and other proteins. Commonly domesticated for meat.	 

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7	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Lagomorpha Genus- Oryctolagus Species- cuniculus	Rabbit are small furry mammals with long ears short fluffy tails and strong large hind legs. They have 2 pairs of sharp incisors.	
8	Mouse	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Rodentia Genus- Mus Species- booduga	Head and body length are 7 cm. Tail is 6 cm. Large rounded ears set on the head. Muzzle rather pointed.	
9	Domestic Dog	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Carnivora Genus- Canis Species- lupus	The dog is a member of the genus <i>Canis</i> . Domestic dogs have been selectively bred for millennia for various behaviors, sensory capabilities, and physical attributes.	
10	Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Artiodactyla Genus- Bubalus Species- bubalis	The skin of the river buffalo is black, but some specimens may have dark, slate-colored skin. Swamp buffaloes are heavy-bodied and stockily built; the body is short and the belly large.	
11	Domestic Cow	<i>Bos indicus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Artiodactyla Genus- Bos Species- indicus	Reared for dunk, milk and calf. It is herbivores. Young cattle of both sexes are called calves until they are weaned.	
12	Domestic pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>	Phy. –Chordata Class- Mammalia Order- Artiodactyla Genus- Sus Species- domesticus	Pigs are omnivores body covered with hairs mammary glands present pig head is long	

Angela

Inference

The high density of Hymenoptera in the campus was due to significant food availability and shelter in this time of the year. More data are necessary to generate robust and concrete information. Through this study, we can compare the species abundance between three different field conditions.

Conclusion

The field study gives us the opportunity to observe the animals and plants in their most natural habitat. The morphology, anatomy, behavior, habitat preference, food and foraging pattern, home range and territoriality and other related behavior of animals, whatever we study in our textbooks; within a confined classroom cannot always provide us with the perfect picture required to have a complete knowledge on the subject.

When we are exposed to the nature's bosom during field work and interact with various existing biotic and abiotic factors in diverse habitats, we gather the maximum knowledge in a pleasurable situation.



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