



S. G. V. C. Vidya Prasarak Trust's,
**Matoshri Gangamma Veerappa Chiniwar
Arts, Commerce & Science College,**

MUDEBIHAL-586212. Dist. Vijayapur (Karnataka)
(Accredited with CGPA of 3.31 on seven point scale at 'A+' Grade)

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Ref. No. :

Date : 2023-24

Department of Zoology

**Title of the Project Work: Mammals Found in Muddebihal Taluka and Birds
found in Muddebihal Taluka**

B.SC VI Semester- 2023-24

Sl. No	Register Number	Name of the Students
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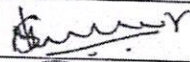
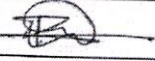
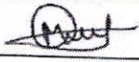
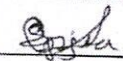
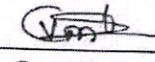
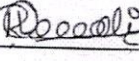

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M.G.V.C.ARTS,COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
MUDDEBIHAL DIST; BIJAPUR
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Project work by the students on 'Mammals found in Muddebihal Taluk'
and 'Birds found in Muddebihal Taluk' during the year -2023-24

Class: BSc - 7th semester

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Head of the

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References:

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7. Bisht D.S. Apiculture, ICAR Publication.
8. Bisht, D.S. Agricultural Development in India, Anmol Pub. Pvt. Ltd.
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**Scheme of Practical Examination (distribution of marks): 25 Marks
for Semester end Examination**

Bsc - Vth semester

1. Perform all the experiments as per the instructions in each question

Semester end Examination for Practical	
Assessment	Distribution of Marks
1. Major Experiments	06
2. Minor Experiments	04
3. Identifications (A-C)	06
4. Viva	02
5. Journal	02
6. Field visit report	05
Total	25 Marks

Note: Same Scheme may be used for IA (Formative Assessment) examination for 25 marks


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MUDDEBIHAL - 586212.



CHECK LIST OF BIRDS LOCATED IN MUDDEBIHAL

- 1) **WEAVER**
- 2) **CUCKOO**
- 3) **PIGEON**
- 4) **DOVE**
- 5) **HOUSESPARROW**.....
- 6) **PEACOCK**.....
- 7) **PARROT**.....
- 8) **HEN**
- 9) **OWL**.....
- 10) **KINGFISHER**.....
- 11) **PHEASANT CROW**.....
- 12) **EAGLE**.....

Head of the
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Co-ordinator,

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

Register No : U15NU21S0024

Class : B. Sc Vth Sem

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. **MANJULA.LAKKANAVAR** Of BSc Vth Semester, MGVC College Muddebihal Has satisfactorily completed the Project Work On 'Check list of birds located in Muddebihal Taluk' Under Our supervision during the year 2023-2024



Staff Member in Charge



Head Of the Department

1) WEAVER BIRD



Classification: Phylum : Chordata.
Class : Aves.
Order : Passeriformes.
Family : Ploceidae.
Genus : Ploceus.
Species: cucullatus.

→ Characters.

- Weaver birds are the only birds recorded with the ability to tie knots.
- Sociable weaver nests are the largest structures built by birds.
- Most weavers are sedentary, noisy, gregarious and polygynous, with elaborate courtship rituals.
- The weaver group is divided into the buffalo, sparrow, typical & widow weaver.
- Many weaver species are gregarious and breed colonially.
- The birds build their nests together for protection often several to a branch
- The weaver bird colonies may be found close to bodies of water.
- Many species weave very fine nests using thin strands of leaf fiber.
- Usually the male birds weave the nests and use them as a form of display to cure prospective females.

2) CUCKOO BIRD



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Cuculiformes.

Family : Cuculidae.

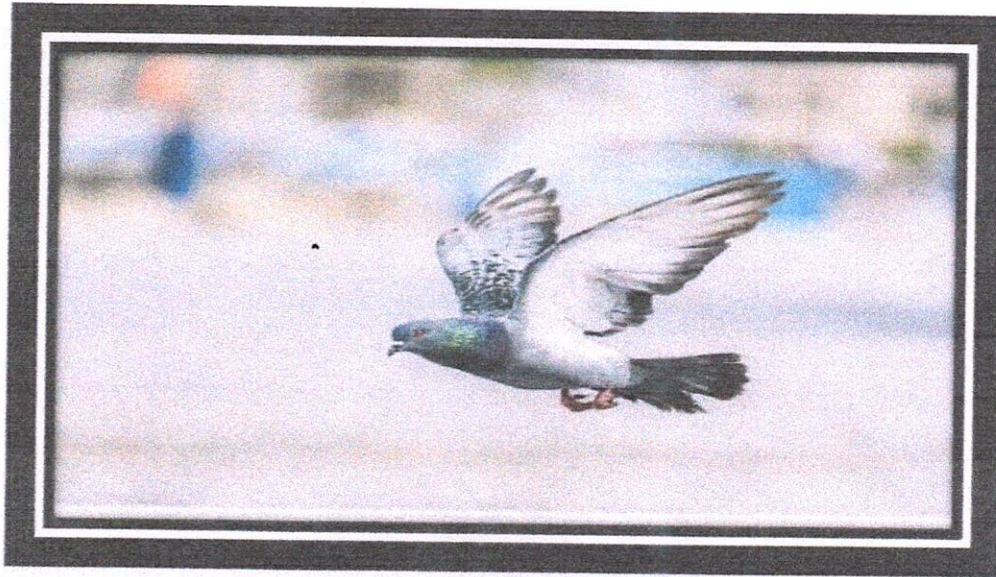
Genus : Cacomantis.

Species : Flabelliformis.

→ Characters.

- Cuckoos are medium sized slender birds.
- Most species live in trees, though a sizeable minority is ground dwelling.
- The cuckoo feed on insects, insect larvae and a variety of other animals.
- Cuckoos have played a role in human culture for thousands of years appearing in Greek mythology as sacred to the goddess Hera.
- The cuckoos have cosmopolitan distribution.
- For the cuckoos suitable habitat provides a source of food & place to breed.
- Cuckoo occurs in a wide variety of habitats.
- The cuckoos are the most part solitary birds that seldom occur in pairs or groups.
- The cuckoos are also generally a shy and retiring family more often heard than seen.
- Most of the cuckoos are insectivorous.

3) PIGEON



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Columbiformes.

Family : Columbidae.

Genus : Columba.

Species: *C. livia*.

→ **Characters.**

- The large bird *Columba* comprises a group of medium to large stout bodies' pigeons.
- *Columba sensu stricto* are generally termed pigeons
- In many cases wood - pigeons the species commonly referred to just as the pigeon.
- Pigeons probably diverged from its closest relatives in the late Miocene.
- Commonly known as pigeon, Rock doves are often considered a nuisance city and farm bird.
- The nesting habits of these birds are a bit unique.
- As gregarious animals, feral pigeons tend to nest in flocks.
- Pigeons are extraordinarily intelligent.
- Once they settle, they tend to nest at the same place for the rest of their lives.

4) DOVE



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.
Class : Aves.
Order : Columbiformes.
Family: Columbidae.
Genus : Streptopelia.
Species: risoria.

→ Characters.

- Doves are small, stocky birds belonging to the pigeon family & are known for their low soft cooing.
- Some like the mourning dove are native to the United States.
- Dove, were introduced by human settlers.
- Each species of dove has its own unique characteristics.
- The mourning dove occupies a wide variety of open and semi-open habitats.
- The species has adapted well to areas altered by humans.
- They commonly nest in trees in cities or near farmsteads.
- These birds vary greatly in their behaviour.
- Some species are social and live in flocks of varying sizes.
- Breeding season behaviour also varies drastically through most doves are monogamous.

5) HOUSE SPARROW



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.
Class : Aves.
Order : Passeriformes.
Family: Passeridae.
Genus : Passer.
Species: P.domesticus.



Characters.

- It has stout body covered with brown, black & white feathers.
- It's wings are rounded.
- Males and females can be distinguished by the feather coloration.
- Females have brown backs with strips.
- Sparrows are very social and they live in colonies called flocks.
- They inhabit on ideal sparrow habitat nesting on buildings.
- Some of the many species of sparrow include song sparrow include the song sparrow, vesper sparrow, fox sparrow, & white crowned sparrow.
- The different types live in different areas, from swampy marshes, to forest areas.
- All sparrows are mainly eating seeds, but they also eat insects, moths, & fruits when available.
- The house sparrow is typically about 16cm in long, ranging from 14 to 18cm.

6) PEACOCK



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Galliformes.

Family : Phasianidae.

Genus : Pavo.

Species : cristaus.



Characters.

- Their ideal habitat is an open tropical seasonal forest with trees for roosting.
- The Indian peafowl or blue peafowl a large & brightly colored bird is a species of peafowl.
- It has a fan like crest of spatula-tipped wire like feathers & is best known for long train made up of elongated upper-tail convert feathers with colorful eyespots.
- Despite of the length & size of these convert feathers peacocks are still capable of flight.
- Peahens lack the train & have a greenish in lower neck & duller brown plumage.
- The Indian peafowl lives mainly on the ground in open forest as an land under cultivation.
- Their stiff feathers are raised into a fan & quivered in a display during courtship.
- Peafowl produce loud calls especially in the breeding season.
- Peafowl are omnivorous and eat seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals reptiles.

7) PARROT



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Psittaciformes.

Family : Cacatuoidea.

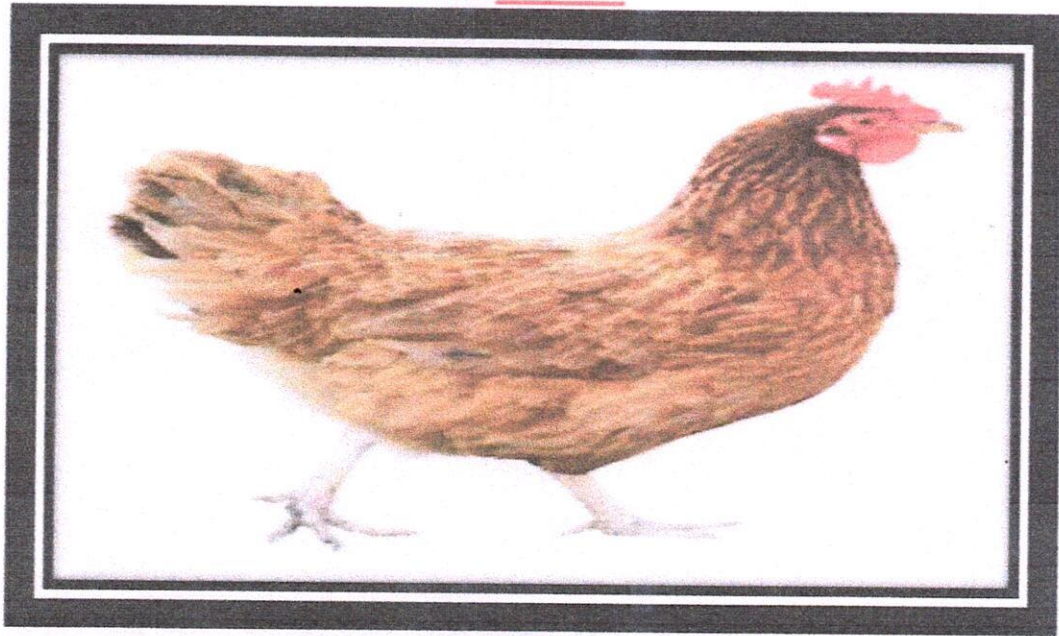
Genus : Psittacula.

Species : krameri.

→ Characters.

- Parrots are also known as Psittacines.
- Parrots include a strong, curved bill, an upright stance, strong legs and clawed zygodactyl feet.
- Most wild parrot live in the warm areas of southern Hemisphere & in trees.
- Parrot also known as Psittacines are birds of the roughly 393 species in 92 genera.
- Parrots include a strong, curved bill, an upright stance, strong legs & clawed feet.
- Many Parrots vividly colored & some are multicolored.
- Many parrots exhibits little or number of sexual dimorphisms in the visual spectrum.
- The most important components of most parrot's diets are seeds, nuts, buds & other plant material.
- Parrots along with ravens, crows, jays, & magpies are among the most intelligent birds & ability of some species to imitate human voices enhances their popularity as pets.

8) HEN



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.
Class : Aves.
Order : Galliformes.
Family : Phasianidae.
Genus : Gallus.
Species: Gallus.

→ **Characters.**

- It is also known Malay.
- The chicken is a type of domesticated fowl a subspecies of red jungle fowl.
- The skin, beak, shanks, toes and soles of feet are slate like colour
- It is a primarily used as source food by humans they are usually kept by humans as life stocks.
- A male chicken is called a rooster & the female chicken is called son.
- They are found most commonly in India.
- A hen doesn't have comb on its head it is called as male & a female doesn't have a comb on its head called hen.
- Chicken are gregarious birds and live together flocks.
- A hen can hatch no more than 15-23 eggs, depending on the time of year, and supervise no more than 30 hatchlings.
- These are in crossbreds of chicken, produce 2way, 3way, 4way crossing of inbred pure lines.
- Adult chicken have fleshy crest on their heads called a comb, or cockscomb and hanging flaps of skin either side under their beaks called wattles.

9) OWL



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Strigiformes.

Family : Strigidae.

Genus : Bubo.

Species: Bengalensis.

→ Characters.

- Owls are birds form the order Strigiformes which includes about 200 species.
- They are nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large broad head, binocular vision, binaural bearings, sharp talons, & feathers.
- Owls hunt small mammals, include insects, & other birds although a few species specialize in hunting fish.
- They are found in all regions of earth except polar ice caps.
- Acceptations include the diurnal northern hawk owl & the gregarious burrowing owl.
- The owl's sharp beak and powerful talons allow it to kill its prey before swallowing.

10) KINGFISHER



Classification: Phylum : Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Coraciiformes.

Family : Alcedinidae.

Genus : Alcedo.

Species : A. atthis.

→ Characters.

- Kingfishers are family of small medium sized brightly colored birds.
- They have a cosmopolitan distribution with most species found in tropical regions of Africa, Asia, & Oceania.
- All kingfisher's have large heads, long sharp pointed bills short legs & stubby tails.
- Most species have bright plumage with only small difference between the sexes.
- Most of them consume a wide range of prey, usually caught by swooping down from a perch.
- Some kingfisher nest is arboreal termite nests a few species principally insular forms are threatened with extinct

11) PHEASANT CROW



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.

Class : Aves.

Order : Cuculiformes.

Family : Cuculidae.

Genus : Centropus.

Species: *C. sinensis*.

→ Characters.

- Divided into several subspecies some being treated as full species such as large crow like with long tail and coppery brown wings.
- These are weak fliers and often seen clambering about in vegetation or walking on Ground, as they forage for insects, eggs and nestling of other birds.
- The head is black, upper mantle & under side are black glossed with the purple the black & wings are chestnut brown.
- The eyes are ruby red Juveniles are duller black with spots on crown & these are whitish bars on the underside & tail.
- These are several geographical races & some of these populations are sometimes treated as full species.
- The southern coucal which found in peninsular India the race intermedium of Assam & Bangladesh region is smaller than the dominate race found in some Himalayan region.

12) EAGLE



Classification: Phylum: Chordata.
Class : Aves.
Order : Accipitriformes.
Family : Accipitridae.
Genus : Haliaeetus.
Species : *H. leucocephalus*.

→ Characters.

- Most of the 60 species of eagle are from Eurasia & Africa, outside this area, just 14 species can be found.
- Eagles are large, powerfully built of prey, with heavy heads & beaks.
- Even the smallest eagles, such as the booted eagle which is comparable in size to common buzzard or red tailed hawk.
- The largest species are discussed below, like all birds of prey, eagles have very large, hooked beaks for ripping flesh from their prey, strong muscular legs & powerful talons.
- The beak is typically heavier than that of most other birds of prey.
- Eagle's eyes are extremely powerful.
- The female of all known species of eagles is larger than males.
- Eagles normally build their nest.
- Many species lay 2 eggs but the older, larger chick frequently kills its younger sibling once it has hatched.

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PROJECT WORK ON MAMMALS



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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

Register No : U15NU21S0065

Class : B. Sc Vth Sem

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. **VINUTA** Of BSc Vth Semester, MGVC College Muddebihal Has satisfactorily completed the Project Work On 'Mammals found in Muddebihal Taluk' Under Our supervision during the year 2023-2024



Staff Member in Charge



Head Of the Department

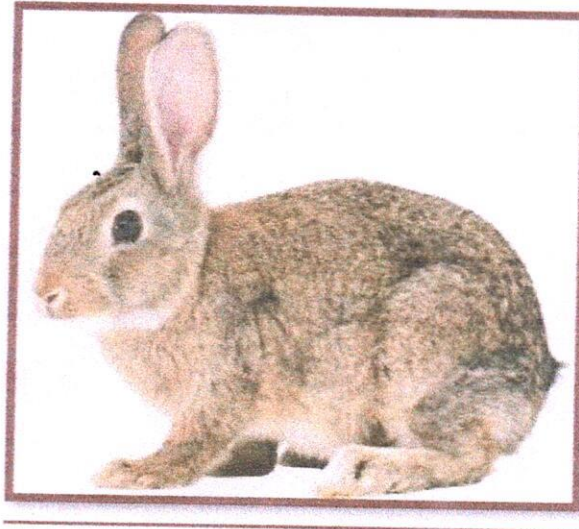


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7. FLYING FOX.....
8. MANGOOSE.....
9. JUNGLE CAT.....
10. FOX
11. HYENA

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RABBIT



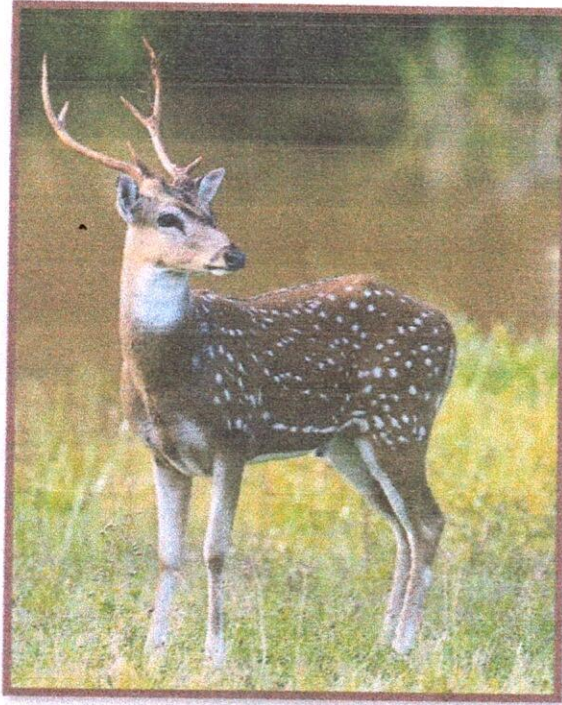
Classification:

Phylum -	Chordata
Class -	mammalia
Order -	Lagomorpha
Family -	Leporidae
Genus -	Pentalagus
Species -	P.furnessi Amami rabbit

Characters:

- ❖ They have long ears, egg shaped bodies and strong hind legs
- ❖ They are prey animals and are designed to detect and escape danger before it detects them
- ❖ Their colouring is usually a mix of various shades of brown and grey, they have succeeded in forest meadows, grasslands:
- ❖ They also have 2 big teeth behind the top incisors, their teeth are specifically adapted for growing and grow continuously throughout their lives
- ❖ The rabbit is about sixteen inches (40 cm) in length from mouth to anus.
- ❖ The colouration of the domestic varieties of rabbits varies greatly. It may be pure white, pure black or white brown or black patches.
- ❖ Rabbit shows a typical mammalian form of the body which consists of head, trunk, neck & tail.
- ❖ Trunk is further divisible into thorax and abdomen.
- ❖ Head is large and spherical posteriorly but produced anteriorly into a large pointed blunt snout or muzzle .
- ❖ Locomotion in rabbits may be three types
1) Walking, Hopping and Leaping

SPOTTED DEER



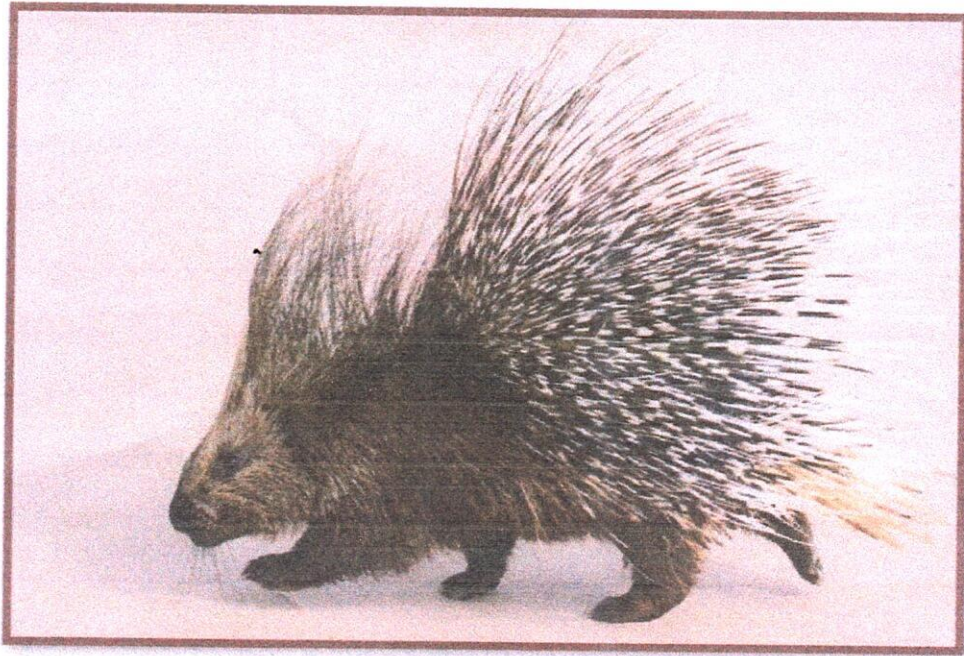
Classification:

Phylum -	Choradata
Class -	Mammalia
Order -	Artiodactyla
Family -	Cervidae
Genus -	Axis
Species -	A.axis.

Characters:

- ❖ Head of the body length measures about 90 to 140 cm.
- ❖ The length of the tail about 10 to 25 cm
- ❖ The colour of body is bright golden brown with white spots.
- ❖ The highest numbers of spotted deer are found in forest of India.
- ❖ The head is a slightly lighter shade of golden brown than the body.
- ❖ The spotted deer has a prolonged mating season as the perpetually warm climate allows female to remain fertile.
- ❖ The primarily eat grasses and vegetation but will also ingest their shed antlers as a source of nutrients.
- ❖ The size and hardness of a males antlers demonstrate their dominance
- ❖ Spotted deer most commonly occur in heads of 10 to 50 individuals, with one or two makes and a number of female and young.
- ❖ It is now believed to only inhabit steep, rugged slopes which are relatively inaccessible to human.
- ❖ They eat leaves, flowers, fruit, grass, vegetables.

PORCUPINE



Classification:

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Rodentia
Family –	Hystricidae
Genus –	Hystrix
Species –	H.indica

Characters:

- ❖ Body is covered with long erective spines.
- ❖ The spines are black and white
- ❖ Limbs have broad feet with long clawed digit used for burrowing
- ❖ Head bears snout, crest of stiff long hair,
- ❖ Small eyes and pinnae, their present, tail is short.
- ❖ The spines present on the body are excellent weapons of offense and attacks its enemies by exiting the spines which cause wounds over the enemies.
- ❖ Porcupine are difficult to identify, their sharp quills give them a distinctive appearance.
- ❖ Porcupine lives in a variety of habitats including wooded areas, prairies, mountains, rain forest and desert.
- ❖ Porcupine prefers to hunt at night. It has a good sense of smell
- ❖ Female porcupines have litters than range in size from one to four baby porcupines.

JACKAL



Classification:

Phylum –	Charadata
Class –	Mommalia
Order –	Carnivora
Family –	Conidae
Genus –	Canis
Species –	C.aureus

Characters:

- ❖ Jackals are opportunistic omnivores, predators of small to medium sized animals, proficient scavengers.
- ❖ Their long legs and curved canine teeth are adopted for hunting small mammals, birds and reptiles and their large feet.
- ❖ The common jackals face is brown or red with white shades across it checks and throat.
- ❖ Common jackals are a little smaller than wolves and are recognizable by their bushy tails.
- ❖ Jackals are able to survive in a range of dry condition and as a result, these creature can be found in environments, such as desert and mountain.
- ❖ The common jackal makes its home amid grass lands and savannas
- ❖ Jackals feed opportunistically, hunting for small animal such as hares or even large creature.
- ❖ Jackals made for life and the females give birth to a litter than generally contains between three and six pups.
- ❖ The side stripped jackal has a white tipped tail in contrast to black tip of other jackal verities.
- ❖ It lives in open area of water fields.

SQUIRREL



Classification:

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Rodentia
Family –	Sciuridae
Genus –	Funambulus
Species –	F.palmarum

Characters:

- ❖ It is arboreal as well as ground dwelling and fast runner animal.
- ❖ It is called as gilhari in Hindi.
- ❖ Body is covered with soft grayish fur; few longitudinal stripes of dark colour are present on back.
- ❖ Tail is long and bushy
- ❖ Incisors are chisel like
- ❖ These are day active animal with slender bodies, sleek, thick, fur and bushy tails
- ❖ Some squirrels are crepuscular, this means they are only active at dawn and dusk.
- ❖ Some squirrels also hibernate in burrows during the winter to keep warm.
- ❖ On average, squirrels eat about one pound of food per week.

BLACK BUCK



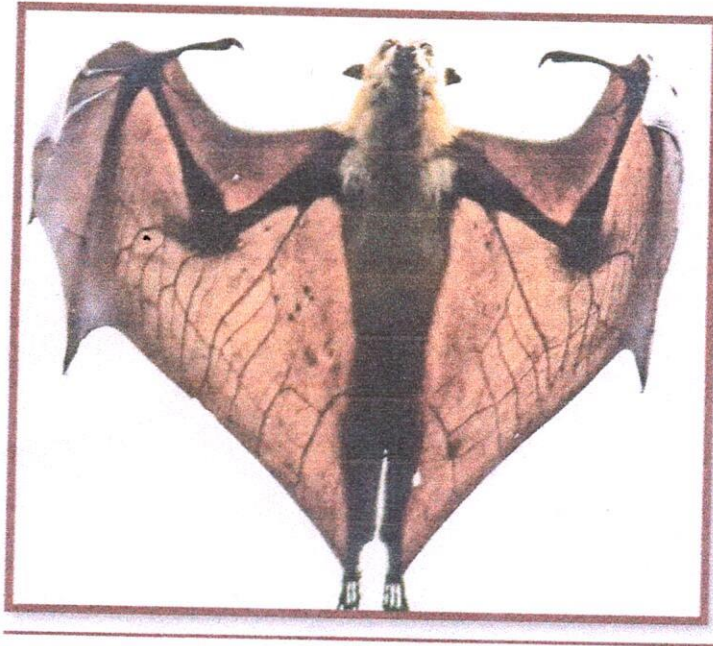
Classification:

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Artiodactyla
Family -	Bovidae
Genus –	Antelope
Species –	A.cervicapra

Character:

- ❖ The black buck is a diurnal antelope active mainly during the day.
- ❖ Black buck is also known as Indian antelope, found in India, Nepal and Pakistan
- ❖ Male often adopt lekking as a strategy to garner females for mating.
- ❖ As being herbivores, black buck graze on low grasses, occasionally.
- ❖ The black buck inhabits grassy plains and slightly forested area.
- ❖ Due to their regular need of water, they prepare areas where water is terminally available.
- ❖ mating takes place throughout the year gestation is typically 6 months long, after which a single calf is born.
- ❖ The lifespan is typically 10 to 15 years
- ❖ The white fur on the chin and around the eyes in shape contrast with the black stripes on the space.
- ❖ Being herbivores, black bucks feed upon fruits, flower, herbs, shrubs, pods as well as grasses.

FLYING FOX



Classification :

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Chiroptera
Family –	Pteropodidae
Genus –	Pteropus
Species –	P.giganteus

Characters:

- ❖ Pteropus giganteus is Indian flying fox commonly called as Indian fruit bat.
- ❖ It is one of the largest bats in the world.
- ❖ It is found across South Asia
- ❖ It is a disease vector, as it is capable of transmitting several viruses to humans.
- ❖ These are nocturnal, frugivorous and nectarivorous, feeds mainly on ripe fruits, such as mangoes and bananas, and nectar of flowers
- ❖ It is a brown headed bat with black back
- ❖ The breeding season is from July to October
- ❖ It has large eyes simple ears and no facial ornamentation
- ❖ The males are generally larger than females
- ❖ It has claws on only its first two digits of its wings.
- ❖ The Indian flying fox roosts commonly in the treetops of large trees
- ❖ Its populations are constantly threatened through habitat destruction caused by urbanization or widening of roads.

MONGOOSE



Classification :

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Carnivora
Family –	Herpestidae
Genus –	Herpestes
Species –	H.edwardsi

Characters:

- ❖ It is commonly found in open forests, scrublands and cultivated fields, often close to human habitation
- ❖ The mongooses have long faces and bodies, small rounded ears, short legs and long tapering tails.
- ❖ Their nonretractile claws are used primarily for digging
- ❖ They have a bushy tail and very small paws with sharp claws on them
- ❖ They feed on small mammals including various invertebrates. They also eat small types of bird, insect and snakes, crab, lizards.
- ❖ Mongoose emits a high-pitched noise, commonly known as giggling during mating
- ❖ The female will carry the young in her body for several weeks when they emerge they will be born in burrow.
- ❖ These animals have very short limbs, they walk on their toes and hence known as digitigrades
- ❖ Not all mongooses will attack king cobra, usually the gray mongoose and the slender mongoose
- ❖ Some species of mongoose have developed an adaptation to their nerve cells which gives them resistance to some venoms.

JUNGLE CAT



Classification :

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Carnivora
Family –	Felidae
Genus –	Felis
Species –	F. chaus

Characters :

- ❖ Jungle cat has a uniformly sandy, reddish brown or grey fur without spots.
- ❖ It is solitary in nature except during the mating seasons and mother kitten families.
- ❖ It hunts by stalking its prey followed by a sprint or a leap
- ❖ The ears help in pinpointing the reaction of prey
- ❖ Gestation nearly 2 months birth takes place between December and June
- ❖ Both sexes become sexually mature by the time they are one year old
- ❖ The distribution of jungle cat is largely oriental it is the middle east, the Indian subcontinent
- ❖ The jungle cat inhabits places with adequate water and dense vegetation
- ❖ It is very common in agricultural lands, such as fields of bean and sugarcane
- ❖ Jungle cat Prefers small mammals such as gerbils hares and rodents

FOX



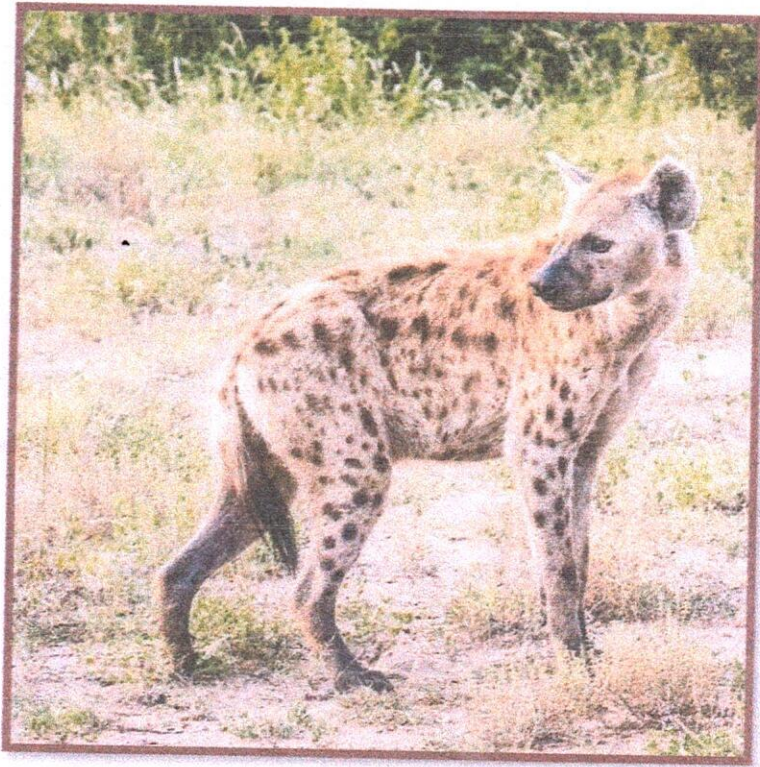
Classification :

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Carnivora
Family –	Canidae
Genus –	Vulpes
Species –	V.bengalensis

Characters:

- ❖ Foxes are small to medium sized omnivorous mammals belonging to several genera of the family canidae.
- ❖ Foxes have a flattened skull upright triangular ears appointed slightly upturned snout and long bushy tail.
- ❖ Foxes live on every continent except Antarctica,
- ❖ The hunting of foxes with packs of bounds long an established pursuit in Europe
- ❖ Foxes are omnivores the diet of foxes is large by made up of invertebrates such as reptile and birds
- ❖ The male fox scrotum is help up close to the body with the testis inside even after they descend
- ❖ In case of domesticated foxes, the wining seems to remain in adult individual as a sign of excitement
- ❖ Foxes are closely related to the dogs and jackals and actually comprise a number of distinct species
- ❖ The fox is the only member of the canine family to routinely climb trees and often escapes danger by running up the trunk of a study tree
- ❖ Foxes some time fails prey to coyotes and wolves.

HYENA



Classification:

Phylum –	Chordata
Class –	Mammalia
Order –	Carnivora
Family –	Hyaenidae
Genus –	Hyaena
Species –	H. hyaena

Characters:

- ❖ It is the smallest of the true hyenas and retains many primitive viverrid characteristics lost in larger species.
- ❖ Having a smaller and less specialized skull.
- ❖ Though primarily a scavenger, large specimens have been known to kill their own prey, and attacks on humans have occurred on rare instances.
- ❖ The striped hyena is a monogamous animal, with both males and females assisting one another in raising their cubs.
- ❖ A nocturnal animal, that striped hyena typically only emerges in complete darkness, and is quick to return to its lair before sunrise.
- ❖ Although it has a habit of feigning death when attacked, it has been known to stand its ground against larger predators in disputes over food.
- ❖ The striped hyena features prominently in Middle Eastern and Asian folklore.
- ❖ In some areas, its body parts are considered magical, and are used as charms or talismans.
- ❖ It is mentioned in the Hebrew Bible, where it is referred to as tzebua or zevoa.