
A Study of Migratory Birds Attracted Towards Kosi River and Wetland of Rampur District

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ABSTRACT

This study reveals the importance of the river and Rampur Wetland as an important resource. However, the research also highlights worrying trends of decline in the migrant population. The reason for which is pollution and indiscriminate hunting of migrants. This study emphasizes the urgent need for conservation measures to preserve the delicate balance of the region's ecosystem. This study is a wake-up call for preventive conservation actions. Provides important information about the current status of the field and guides decision making.

Introduction:

Bird migration is one of the great wonders of the natural world. Actually, all birds can be called migratory birds because we see that birds always keep roaming in search of food or by flying for shelter. But the birds which leave their country and fly thousands of kilometers to another country for food and protection from harsh weather can be called migratory birds. The long migration of birds is a natural miracle. In order to obtain the greatest ecological conditions and habitats for feeding and raising their young, migratory birds traverse thousands or even hundreds of kilometres. When breeding locations experience unfavourable conditions, birds take flight in search of areas where conditions are better. Similarly, thousands of such migratory birds come to the forest and bird protected areas of many states of our country during the summer and winter seasons and then return to their homes.

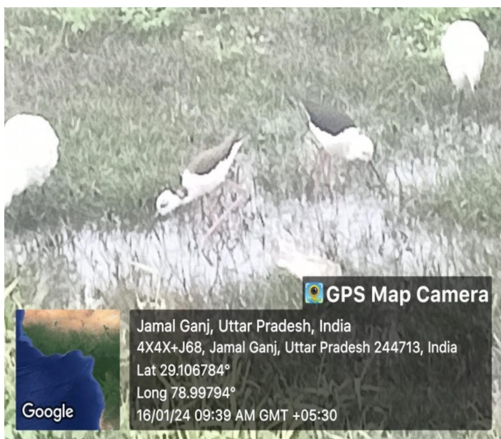
Tools: Camera (Android mobile realme8 64MP), Binocular, Field guide, Compass, and GPS

Servey: For two months, we visited the Kosi River area and surrounding wetlands of Tehsil Swar and Tehsil Tanda of Rampur district, Uttar Pradesh and obtained information about the area. Covering a total distance of 50 km, we identified five places.

1. Darhiyal Kosi River (JAMALGANJ),
2. Madhupura,
3. Milak Qazi,
4. parchayi, and
5. Near Rampur city.

we visited each place for two days and observed the movement of migratory birds. Saw how the birds are living happily here like their home.

Figure 1: kingfisher and white tittori



Selected site:1 Jamal Ganj:At latitude 29.106784 and longitude 78.99794 we saw White Tittori and Kingfisher, all of them were on the banks of the pond.



2Parchai, Swar up :At latitude 28.915862 longitude 79.055446 we saw build strokes which were in flock.



Figure 2: build strokes

3: **Milak Qazi:** At latitude 28.968581 longitude 79.056561 we saw Heron, Ruf Bird, Common Teal, Sand Piper.



Figure 3 showing Heron, Ruf Bird, Common Teal, Sand Piper.

4 **Madhupura:** We saw great egret bird at latitude 29.006486 longitude 79.056748.



Figure 3 showing great egret bird

5 Near Rampur city: We saw black ibis bird at latitude 29.0774471 longitude 78.9909690.



<https://birdwatcher.delhigreens.com/>

Figure 3 showing black ibis bird Image source

CAF (Central Asian Flyway)-

The United Nations Environment Programme/Convention on migrating Species (UNEP/CMS) and the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change have partnered to begin a conservation research

on birds that migrate and their natural environments in the CAF. Held a CONFERENCE of States Parties to strengthen habitat conservation efforts.

Eleven nations, including Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, and Armenia, took part in the conference. The delegates reached a consensus on a proposed roadmap for updating the CAF/CMS action plan as well as an institutional framework for CAF.

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

The Bonn Convention is an agreement between governments under UNEP.

The signature was placed in the year 1979 and is in force since 1983. CMS has 133 parties as of March 1, 2022. Since 1983, India has also been a party to CMS.

Goals of CMS:

Its objective is to protect migrating birds, sea life, and land animals within their range.

It establishes the framework legally for conducting worldwide conservation initiatives.

Legally binding agreements and less formal memoranda of understanding are also possible as legal instruments under CMS.

There are two CMS appendices.:

'Challenged Migratory Species' are included in Appendix I. Lists of "migratory fauna requiring worldwide collaboration" are found in Appendix II.

CMS & INDIA:

In order to protect and manage Siberian cranes (1998), sea turtles (2007), the dugongs (2008), & raptor (2016), India and CMS have signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

India contributes about 8% of the known worldwide biodiversity, comprising 2.4% of the planet's surface area. Many migratory species also find temporary protection in India.

Central Asian Flyway:

The Central Asian Flyway (CAF), which connects thirty nations between the Arctic and Indian seas, is a significant avian migration path. At least 279 populations of 182 migratory waterbird species, including

29 species that are globally vulnerable, may be found in India, which is a member of the CAF. The migratory bird population of India comprises around 400 species, including endangered and threatened birds like the Greater White Front Goose and Siberian Crane.

Flyway

A flyway is a group of birds' annual migration path that includes the locations they use for breeding, resting, and wintering. In terms of bird migration, the CMS Secretariat has recognised nine key flyways worldwide.

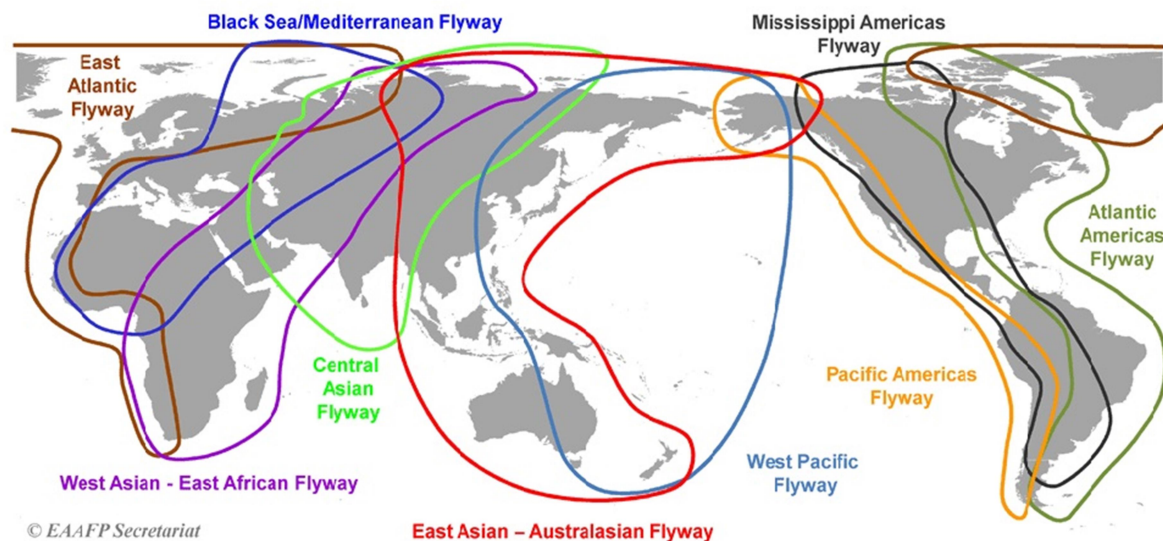


Figure 5:

Flyway map

India's attempts to assist migrating species:

- National Action Plan for the Preservation of migrants in the Central Asian Flyway: India has initiated a National Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Birds (2018 To 2023).
- Attempts to lessen the strain on these species' vital habitats and migratory paths by addressing the several issues migratory birds encounter, including habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, poaching, contamination, and changing climates.
- Stopping the decline in the number of migratory birds and balancing this scenario by the year 2027.

- Protecting habitats and migration routes from threats and making sure they are sustainable for next generations.
- To encourage cross-border collaboration between many nations bordering the Central Asian Flyway for the conservation of Birds that migrate and their environments.
- Enhancing the database concerning migrating birds and their environments so that their conservation needs are better understood.



Imagesource:<https://samsshopping.com/wp-content/uploads/2021>

World Day of Migratory Birds:

Every year, WMBD serves as a vehicle for bringing attention to the importance of protecting migrating birds and their habitats. It has a worldwide reach and is a useful instrument for increasing awareness of

the risks to migratory birds, the significance of these birds ecologically, and the necessity of international collaboration for their protection. (<https://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/about>)

Conclusion:

Studies have shown that RAMPUR is one of the most important destinations for migratory birds as it has wetlands ranging from KOSI NADI, SARYU NADI and PILAKHAR NADI and some key places like LALPUR Barrage and marshy depressions/waterlogged areas in the plains of KOSI. The areas host a large number of migratory birds. Several conventions have been enacted by the United Nations for the conservation of water birds and India is a major contributor, working for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats in India through nationwide implementation of several programs under it. The Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change's RAMPUR region is a key migratory bird migration route. (Anil kumar and imran alam at-al 2023)

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