

**CONCLUDING**  
**REMARKS**

## CHAPTER – SIX

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

About more than 140 different bird species have been recorded in Palus Tahsil of Sangli district. The number of wadding birds and migratory birds has increased from year 2005 onwards. Because of formation of ditches, ponds, swamps and marshy places due to continuous flash flooding of Krishna River during the rainy season.

A newly introduced fantail flycatcher, ashy prinia, red vented bulbul, brahmyny starling have immense role in control of insect pest. The special observations on pied kingfisher, white breasted Jacana; purple moorhen are discussed in the dissertation. The winter migration of golden duck, shoveller, spot billed duck, spoonbills, storks have been noticed in respective water reservoirs.

At Sagareshwar, team of BNHS have recorded 113 species of birds, however, the pied kingfisher, other migratory aquatic birds which could found in Krishna River basin are not recorded. Salunkhe (2005) has recorded approximately 73 species of bird in same hill range of Sagareshwar. However, bird population is always dynamic with immigration and emigration in the nearby habitats. The role of birds as water purifiers, in biological control of insect pest and rodent control have been analyzed in this dissertation.