

OBSERVER

B. C. Chandhury

SPECIES *Amauron's phoenicurus*
whitebreasted Waterhen

YEAR/REF. NO.

1984/July

No. of eggs or yng at
each visitRec. here Stg. of Building.,
If bird sitting., If eggswarm.,
age of yng. etc.

STATE/DIST.

Day MTH I.S.T. Eggs YNG

A.P. - Hyderabad

19/7 July 1100

Bird sitting on nest. No. of eggs

LOCALITY (Place name)

Nehru Zoological Park

22/7 July 1530

Bird sitting on nest. No. of eggs

ALTITUDE a.s.l.ft.

24/7 July 1200

Bird not on nest

HABITAT Rural/Suburban/Urban

Hippomocot overhanging
Acacia tree (in flower) over
the watermoat.

NEST SITE - Nest - on a

Acacia tree 10ft- from ground
(water level) on the hippomocot.
Unusual for a waterhen to make
nest like this.

Further visits, notes on outcome etc., on back.

Ht. above ground/Cliff baseft.

A FEW REMINDERS :

1. Use one card for **each** nesting attempt, even if a nest is used twice.
2. To avoid mistakes, please **write** the month, eg. 5 Apr and not 5/4.
3. Accurate counts of eggs and young are important, but if there is uncertainty put a..... or put brackets round the probable number.
4. Do not forget to record any eggs remaining unhatched.
5. Final visit : Enter details in the normal way overleaf, and indicate your finding under 'Outcome of Nest' below. The central space below can be used for further visits and / or notes.

OUTCOME OF NEST

If you have positive evidence that the young left safely, or of failure, please put a (X) in the appropriate spaces below. Otherwise mark the appropriate 'Outcome Unknown' space.

OUTCOME UNKNOWN : Because evidence for or against success is inconclusive Because observations on nest were not continued.....

EVIDENCE FOR SUCCESS : Young old enough at previous visit to leave if disturbed Young : seen leaving naturally... .. left when approached Young: seen and / or heard near nest..... .. Parent bird giving alarm calls carrying food In nest : hatched shells..... feather scale droppings any other evidence.

EVIDENCE FOR FAILURE : Nest : empty damaged..... fallen..... flooded removed Eggs : damaged..... deserted all infertile or addled Young : all dead, uninjured all dead, 1 or more injured Any other evidence (eg. type of weather causing failure, species of predator if seen, etc.) :-

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SPECIES

Red vented Bulbul

YEAR/REF. NO.

1984 Aug

No. of eggs or yng at
each visitRec. here Stg. of Building.,
If bird sitting., If eggswarm.,
age of yng. etc.

STATE/DIST.

AP / Hyderabad

Day MTH I.S.T. Eggs YNG

Day	MTH	I.S.T.	Eggs	YNG	
23	Aug	0830	nil	nil	RVB making nest
24	Aug	0830	1	-	one brownish pink spotted
25	Aug	10	1	-	RVB not seen for hours
26	Aug	0830	0	-	No egg on nest

LOCALITY (Place name)

Nehru Zoological Park

ALTITUDE a.s.l.....ft.

HABITAT Rural/Suburban/Urban

clorodendron hedge
of the quarter gardens
open ground in front.

NEST SITE

chlorodendron hedge

Further visits, notes on outcome etc., on back.

Ht. above ground/Cliff base....ft. 4

OBSERVER

B. C. Chandelkury. NIAP

SPECIES

Ashy Wren Warbler

YEAR/REF. NO.

1989 Sept

No. of eggs or yng at each visit

Rec. here Stg. of Building.,
If bird sitting., If eggswarm.,
age of yng. etc.

STATE/DIST.

AD

Day MTH I.S.T. Eggs YNG

10 Sept 8:30 AM 3 -

Remained - real Eggs

LOCALITY (Place name)

13 Sept 8:30 AM 3 -

nest position changed.

Nehru Zoological Park

17 Sept 8:30 AM 3 -

Eggs slightly broken

ALTITUDE a.s.l.....ft.

21 Sept 8:30 AM - 3

Eggs hatched during night

HABITAT Rural/Suburban/Urban

23 Sept 0900 - 3

chicks being fed by mother

Residential quarters

25 Sept 0910 - -

Nest empty. Chicks probably predated.

NEST SITE

on a patch Acalypha
plant - 2 1/2 ft - from
ground

Further visits, notes on outcome etc., on back.

Ht. above ground/Cliff base.....ft.

OBSERVER

SPECIES

YEAR/REF. NO.

No. of eggs or yng at each visit

Rec. here Stg. of Building., If bird sitting., If eggswarm., age of yng. etc.

STATE/DIST.

Day MTH I.S.T. Eggs YNG

LOCALITY (Place name)

ALTITUDE a.s.l.....ft.

HABITAT Rural/Suburban/Urban

NEST SITE

Further visits, notes on outcome etc., on back.

Ht. above ground/Cliff base.....ft.

Preliminary report on the habitat survey: Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad.
(period covering July 1983 to July 1984)

Nehru Zoological Park covers 415 acres of undulated wooded area in south-west Hyderabad. Interspersed with grasslands, grooves, meadows, marshes and thorny bushes below the waterspread of Mir Alam tank, the zoo provides an ideal habitat for a varied life form not common in the surrounding areas. The area developed in the last 25 years (and still being worked on) from barren open fields provide an excellent example of nature's recreative capabilities. Even giving allowances to the extent of human manipulation, the varied habitat type approximates close to nature.

A centrally flowing stream, banded at several places form a series of marshes with Typha takes up 10% of the area providing ideal habitat for wild egrets, herons, ducks and waders. Forty percent area has been built up in to large dry and open moated enclosures and support large Babool, Rain tree, Spathodeas and Albezzias and Hydrillas in wet moats. About ~~15~~ 15% of manicured meadows lined up with live hedges of Chlorodendron, Justicea, Duranta etc provides recreational areas for humans and home for Warblers and tailor birds and lizards. Twenty percent area has been left undeveloped and allowed to climax into its own vegetational type supports at present Acacias, Neem, Sandle wood, Pithecalobium and Lantana species. Ten percent area has been developed as roads, trails and bridal paths lined with avenue trees such as Bauhinia, Delanix, Jacaranda, Cassia, Peltoforrum, Millingtonia and Glyricidea. Only 5% area developed into formal gardens supports Canna, and other ornamental plants.

Such a variety micro habitats supports (other than the animals inside the enclosures) some 20 species of reptiles which includes Pythons, monitor lizards and Chameleons, some 100 species of birds and ten species of mammals that includes wild Cheetals, mongooses, squirells and hares and a myriad form of insect.

Spear, Tiger and lemon grass, Typha, Acacia and Neem predominates the present vegetation. Parthenium weed is slowly overcrowding the Lantana.

Spotted dove, Whiteheaded Babler, Commonmynah, Black drongo, Whitebreasted waterhen, Kingfishers, Warblers, Redvented Bulbul, Green Bee-eaters, Sunbirds, Koel Tailorbirds, Iora, minivets and Oriole are the commonest birds one finds here. Pariah Kite, Shikra, Tree pie and woodpeckers are not uncommon. Some of the major migrants are Wagtails, Redstart several species of Waders and ducks. During the last one year the zoo has to increase areas for enclosure shrinking the wilderness but also has added vegetationless areas also. Low rainfall has also decreased the marshes. It now remains to be seen how this habitat is changing. No other place provides a living laboratory in Hyderabad as the zoo does.