

**A.S.D. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)**

Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



స్త్రీవిద్యాప్రవర్ధకాం

STUDENTS STUDY PROJECT REPORT

on

**Flights of Fantasy: Birds Extinction
2019-2020**

SUBMITTED BY

Sk. Khadarunnisa

I B. Sc. CBMB

1934001

GUIDED BY

Ms. Swarna Sri Yadada, MA, M. Phil, PGDL & (Ph.D)
Lecturer in English, ASDGDCW (A)

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Students Study Project Report on **Flights of Fantasy: Birds Extinction** was taken by the student Sk. Khadarunnisa of I B. Sc. CBMB under the able guidance of Ms. Y. Swarna Sri, Lecturer in English, A. S. D. Govt. Degree College for Women (A), Kakinada. The project work is completed in a systematic way with factual details and interest of the student.


Project Incharge.


H.O.D. of the Department


Principal



SCARLET
MACAW
friendly and
intelligent

Imagine you are walking in a forest in Mexico and in the midst of all that thick foliage you hear a squawk and a streak of electric blue and yellow. what could it be? Well, it's a macaw. It belongs to the parrot family and macaws come in many colours, from blue and yellow, to red, green and orange and more. They are intelligent social birds with outgoing personalities and are native to central and South America.



PARADISE TANAGER (from Google)

The multicoloured paradise tanager delights birdwatchers in the Amazon basin in South America. Its apple-green cap and the blue abdomen make it unique. This songbird is also the

quintessential 'early bird'. It rises early and finishes its clearing and feeding routine while other birds are still asleep.

The Gouldian finch strikes a startling contrast to the landscape of western Australia with its many colours. Also known as the rainbow finch, it looks almost hand crafted because of the blocks of colours on its body. There are different types, generally differentiated by the colour of their head. It is because of its wonderful colours that it is one of the region's most



Gouldian Finch

Endangered Birds.

'The keel-billed toucan,'
lives in South America in
holes in trees. It has one
of the most colourful beaks
in the world - a mixture
of green, red, yellow, blue
and orange. The beak is
made of keratin, the same
substance that makes up human hair and fingernails.



Keel - Billed Toucan.

Loud screeching parrots in any
woodland are common, but imagine if you were
to be blinded by the colours. The rainbow lorikeet



RAINBOW LORIKEET. Distinct and unmistakable

with their bright red
beaks, blue heads and
bellies, green wings, tail
and back and a yellow
breast are a sight to behold.
It is common along the
Eastern seaboard, from
northern Queensland to south
Australia.



SPLENDID FAIRY-WREN: Electric hues Photos: Flickr, Pixabay, Wikimedia Commons, Pexels

The Splendid fairy-wren lives up to its name. It shimmers in electric shades of blue and turquoise, with inky black features in between. Yet another native of Australia, the bird is much like the Peafowl - males are decked in

attractive colours while females look relatively dull.

With a splashing of pinkish-coral colours, the "Oriental dwarf kingfisher" is a tiny predator. Only 13cm long, it has a rich diet of geckos, frogs, snails, crabs and spiders. It dives deep into the water to catch its prey. It is found all over south-east Asia..'



ORIENTAL DWARF KINGFISHER: Tiny predator

"The amazing beauty and history of St. Kilda in Scotland will leave you in no doubt as to why won the status"



The island a sanctuary for birds especially the northern gannets. The other sea birds are the Atlantic puffin, also known as the common puffin and the northern fulmars. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 birds use these islands. In the old days, the feathers of the fulmars and gannets were collected to be paid as rent.

Endemic to the island is the 'St. Kilda's wren', and field mouse that has black eyes and peaked ears. The wren is a little heavier with longer wings and with a longer, thicker bill and legs than the mainland wren. It is paler and has more stripes. It has a slightly different songs and lays larger, heavier eggs than the wrens found on the mainland.



Fig-1 Gooty Tarantula spider

Of the four species from India that featured in the list of the world's 100 most threatened species, two are from Andhra Pradesh.

In the list released by International Union for conservation of nature and zoological society of London.

Gooty tarantula spider, a spider found in Nandyal and Giddalur areas of Kurnool and Giddalur areas of Kurnool and Prakasam and the great Indian Bustard found in Kollapudi Bird Sanctuary in Kurnool are mentioned as the most threatened. Gooty tarantula, scientifically known as *Pocillotheria metallica*, is sold online in the US and Europe markets. Habitat loss, deforestation and firewood collections are said to be the reason for the number of this spider to be dwindling. It was suggested that habitat protection, awareness at community levels, inclusion in the National wildlife protection act and national and international trade legislation would help these species.

"The great Indian Bustard, estimated now to be numbered anywhere between 50 to 249 in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, is threatened due to diversion of forest land."



Fig-2 Great Indian Bustard

Shreyas
20/10/20