



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research  
Vol. 11, Issue, 02, pp.1458-1462, February, 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.34311.02.2019>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN PEAFOWL (*PAVO CRISTATUS*) IN DIFFERENT ALTITUDINAL GRADIENTS AND HABITATS IN THE MEGHAMALAI FORESTS AREAS, WESTERN GHATS OF TAMIL NADU

<sup>1</sup>Rameshkumar, C., <sup>1</sup>Kalaiyarasi, G. and <sup>\*2</sup>Subramanian, C.

<sup>1</sup>Post Graduate Department of Zoology & Wildlife Biology, Government Arts College, Udthagamandalam-643 002, The Nilgiris, Tamilnadu, India

<sup>2</sup>Post Graduate and Research Department of Zoology, Government Arts College (Autonomous), Kumbakonam-612002, Tamilnadu, India

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Received 05<sup>th</sup> November, 2018  
Received in revised form  
09<sup>th</sup> December, 2018  
Accepted 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2019  
Published online 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2019

#### Key Words:

Peafowl status distribution  
Meghamalai western ghats.

### ABSTRACT

The distribution of Indian Peafowls in the Meghamalai forest area was studied in all the available habitats. The habitats includes southern dry deciduous scrub forest (SDSF), southern dry mixed deciduous forest (SDMDF), southern moist mixed deciduous forest (SM MDF), southern sub-tropical hill forest (SSTHF) and Miscellaneous and plantation forests (MISC+PL). The overall encounter rate of Indian peafowl in the study area was 1.86/km walked. The highest encounter rate was estimated in the SDSF habitat (ER=3.5/km walked). The minimum encounter rate was recorded in the SSTHF (ER=0.35/km walked). The other habitats such SDMDF (3.07), SM MDF (1.72) and Misc Plantation (0.71) were showed the moderate number of encounter rate of Indian peafowl Meghamalai forest areas. The present study revealed the distribution of Indian Peafowls in different habitats and the wide range of altitudinal gradients (altitude 330 to 950 msl) in the Meghamalai forest areas. This study also revealed that the populations of Indian Peafowls were found higher number in particular habitat when compared to others and it showed the fondness in the open areas of forests in the study area.

Copyright © 2019, Rameshkumar et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Rameshkumar, C., Kalaiyarasi, G. and Subramanian, C. 2019. "Status and distribution of indian peafowl (*pavo cristatus*) in different altitudinal gradients and habitats in the Meghamalai forests areas, Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu", *International Journal of Current Research*, 11, (02), 1458-1462.

## INTRODUCTION

The Indian Peafowl is regarded as protected species through the Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and listed as least concern (LC) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). According to Bird Life International (Bird Life International 2012) *Pavo cristatus* is a threatened species. Even though there are several threats against this species and for their survival in many parts of the fragmented areas in the country. The Indian Peafowl is native to south Asia, but introduced and semi feral in many other parts of the world. The Indian Peafowl is under the inclusion of Order Galliformes, Family Phasianidae, Genus *Pavo* and the species is *cristatus* (Ali and Ripley 1980). Many workers draws particular attention to the need of quantitative accurate and comprehensive maps of species distribution and abundance. Without such a database in many fragmented areas it will not be possible to plan priorities in conservation. Hence this species is highly emphasized and it is essential to take up an in depth research on the population and habitats in the fragmented areas in the southern parts of India.

Keeping in view, the aforesaid facts, that term study on Indian Peafowl at the Meghamalai forests, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats was studied. The present study is focused mainly on the population in different seasons during the period of 2013 to 2014 in the Meghamalai forests, Western Ghats south India. The Indian subcontinent is home for wide range of flora and fauna owing its to varied range climatic, topographic and vegetation structure. The present survey is not only served as first step to determine the distribution and abundance of a species but also it helped in understanding its habitat requirements. Miller (Miller 1994) highlighted the importance of distribution and abundance of species in assessing the status. Knowledge of the number in a population is a prerequisite for effective wildlife resource management. Conroy and Noon (Conroy and Noon 1996) opined that in gaining a useful understanding of the conservation status of a particular species, the biologists must have information on the distribution of the species, and occupancy of available and relative population estimates. It is reported that estimates or measures of a population are useful making comparisons of related species of populations of the same species in different habitats or of the same population at different times. The selection might thus be expected to exert rather strong influences on habitat selection patterns (Lack 1993; Ramesh and Mc Gowan 2009 and Odum,

\*Corresponding author: Subramanian, C.

Post Graduate and Research Department of Zoology, Government Arts College (Autonomous), Kumbakonam-612002

1950). No detailed information is available on abundance and distribution of Indian Peafowl. The current study has not only served as a first step to determine the distribution and abundance of a species by also it helped in understanding its habitat requirements. The objectives the study was to document the distribution of Indian Peafowl and its abundance in different seasons in the Meghamalai Forests, Western Ghats.

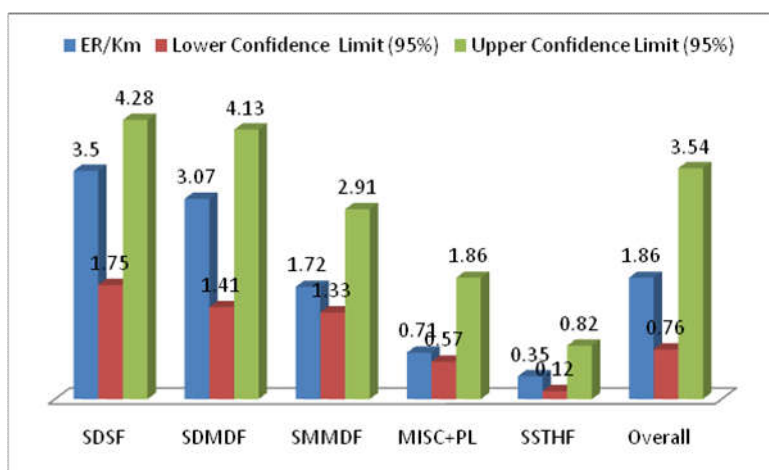
The data on sighting, number, perpendicular distance, date, time, habitat type and attitude were recorded. The abundance of Indian Peafowl was estimated by using the data on Distance software (Burnham *et al* 1980 and Lack *et al* 1993). The Encounter Rate (ER) of Indian peafowl sightings was obtained in different habitats and altitudes.

**Table 1. Encounter Rate of Indian Peafowl in different habitats in Meghamalai forest area during 2017-2018**

Sl.No	HABITATS TYPES	ER/Km (n)	Lower Confidence Limit (95%)	Upper Confidence Limit (95%)
1	SDSF	3.5	1.75	4.28
2	SDMDF	3.07	1.41	4.13
3	SMMDF	1.72	1.33	2.91
4	MISC+PL	0.71	0.57	1.86
5	SSTHF	0.35	0.12	0.82
	Overall	1.86	0.76	3.54

**Table 2. Encounter Rate of Indian Peafowl in different Altitudinal groups in Meghamalai forest area during 2017-2018**

Altitude Groups	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group IV
Altitude (msl)	330-360	330-370	400-600	650-750	800-900	800-950
ER/Km walk (n)	3.5	3.07	1.72	0.67	0.17	0.08



**Fig. 1. Encounter Rate of Indian Peafowl in different Habitats in the Meghamalai forest area during 2017-2018 (ER=n/km walk)**

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Study area:** The Theni forest division (9° 31-10 ° 10'N, 77 ° 20'-77 ° 40'E) is located in Theni district, Tamil Nadu, south India. This area forms part of the Western Ghats and it is located on the boundary of Tamilnadu and Kerala state. This forest covers an area of 723 sq.km. It comprises of Bodi, Cumbum, Gudalur, Varushanadu and Meghamalai forest ranges in which Meghamalai range was chosen to study the population of Indian Peafowl. At present most of the forest area has declared as Meghamalai Wildlife Sanctuary. The elevation ranges from 300 m to 1965 m. The rainfall varies between 700mm and 2000 mm. The important rivers are Periyar, Suruliyar, Palar and Vaigai. The forest types (Champion and Seth 1968) are classified into southern dry deciduous scrub forest (SDSF), southern dry mixed deciduous forest (SDMDF), southern moist mixed deciduous forest (SMMDF), southern sub-tropical hill forest (SSTHF) and miscellaneous and plantation forests (MISC+PL). The study on the abundance and distribution of Indian Peafowl was carried out from November 2017 to October 2018. The standard line transects method described by Burnham *et al* (1980) was adopted and followed. The length of each line transect was laid depends on the availability of habitats in study area.

The habitat availability, use of habitats by Indian Peafowl, microhabitat variables were also studied.

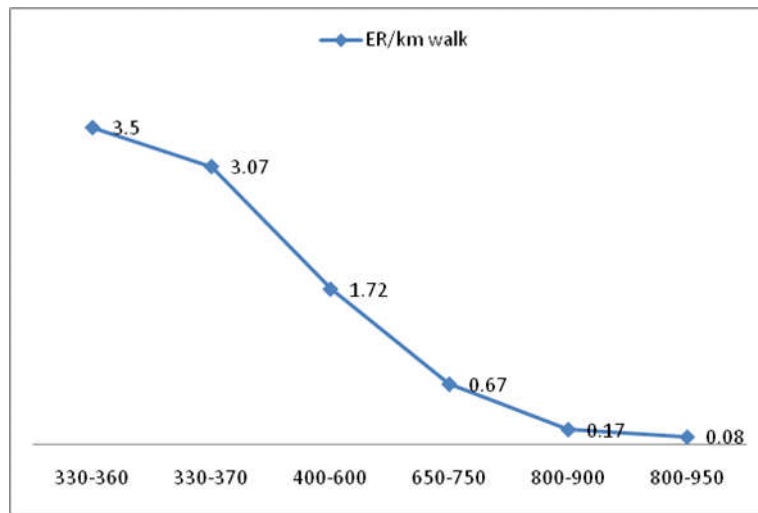
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Encounter rate of Indian Peafowl in different Habitats:** The distribution of Indian Peafowls was sighted in all the habitats. The sightings of Indian peafowl were expressed in the encounter rate (ER= n/km walked in the study area). The habitats includes southern dry deciduous scrub forest (SDSF), southern dry mixed deciduous forest (SDMDF), southern moist mixed deciduous forest (SMMDF), southern sub-tropical hill forest (SSTHF) and Miscellaneous and plantation forests (MISC+PL). The overall encounter rate of Indian peafowl in the study area was 1.86/km walked. The highest encounter rate was estimated in the SDSF habitat (ER=3.5/km walked). The minimum encounter rate was recorded in the SSTHF (ER=0.35/km walked). The other habitats such SDMDF (3.07), SMMDF (1.72) and Misc Plantation (0.71) were showed the moderate number of encounter rate of Indian peafowl Meghamalai forest areas (Table 1 & Fig 1).

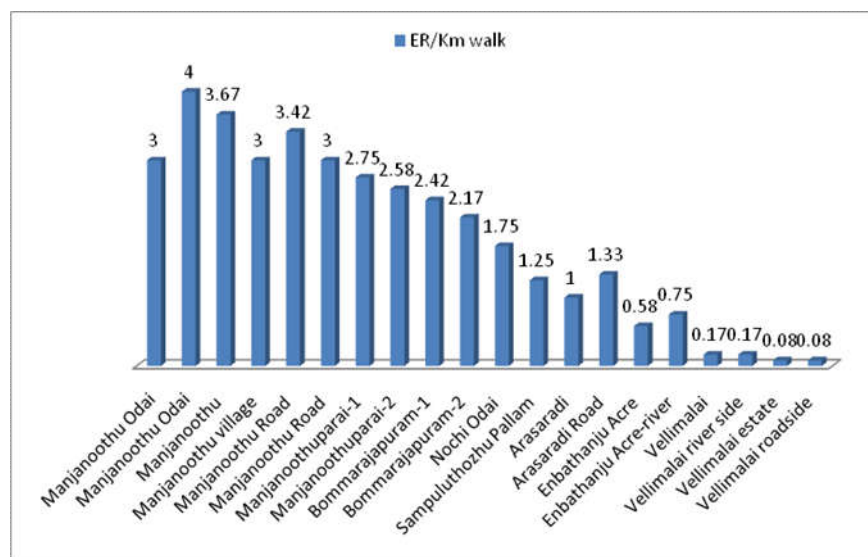
**Encounter rate of Indian Peafowl in different altitudinal gradients:** In the study area, there is a wide range of altitudinal gradients which are described.

**Table 3. Encounter Rate of Indian Peafowl in different Altitudinal gradients in Meghamalai forest area during 2017-2018**

Transect No	Location	Habitat/forest Type	Altitude (m)	No. individuals (n)	ER/Km walk (n)
1	Manjanoothu Odai	SDSF	330-360	36	3.0
2	Manjanoothu Odai	SDSF	330-360	48	4.0
3	Manjanoothu	SDMDF	330-370	44	3.67
4	Manjanoothu village	SDMDF	330-370	36	3.0
5	Manjanoothu Road	SDMDF	330-370	41	3.42
6	Manjanoothu Road	SDMDF	330-370	36	3.0
7	Manjanoothuparai-1	SDMDF	330-370	33	2.75
8	Manjanoothuparai-2	SDMDF	330-370	31	2.58
9	Bommarajapuram-1	SMMDF	400-600	29	2.42
10	Bommarajapuram-2	SMMDF	400-600	26	2.17
11	Nochi Odai	SMMDF	400-600	21	1.75
12	Sampuluthozhu Pallam	SMMDF	400-600	15	1.25
13	Arasaradi	SMMDF	400-600	12	1.0
14	Arasaradi Road	MISC+PL	400-600	16	1.33
15	Enbathanju Acre	SSTHF	650-750	7	0.58
16	Enbathanju Acre-river	SSTHF	650-750	9	0.75
17	Vellimalai	SSTHF	800-950	2	0.17
18	Vellimalai river side	SSTHF	800-900	2	0.17
19	Vellimalai estate	MISC+PL	800-950	1	0.08



**Fig. 2. Encounter Rate of Indian Peafowl in different altitudinal gradients in the Meghamalai forest area during 2017-2018 (ER=n/km walk)**



**Fig. 3. Encounter Rate of Indian Peafowl in different Transects in the Meghamalai forest area during 2017-2018 (ER=n/km walk)**

The six different altitudinal groups in the study areas such namely Group I (330-360 m), Group II (330-370m), Group III (400-600), Group IV (650-750), Group V (800-900) and Group IV (800-950) as discussed.

The Indian peafowls were recorded with varied range in different groups of altitudinal gradients. The maximum number of encounter raftes was in the Group I (ER=3.5/km walked) and the minimum encounter rate was noticed in the

Group VI (ER=0.08/km walked). The abundance of Indian peafowl in the other altitudinal groups such Group II, Group III, Group IV and Group V were moderate encounter rate (ER=3.07/km walked, ER=1.72/km walked, ER=0.67/km walked and ER=0.17/km walked) respectively (Table 2 & Fig 2).

**Encounter rate of Indian Peafowl in different Transects (Locations):** The sightings of Indian Peafowls were recorded in all the twenty transects in different locations in the Meghamalai forest area. The high number of encounter rate (ER=4/km walked) was noticed in the Transect 2 (Manjanoothu Odai). The low number of encounter rate was obtained (ER=0.08/km walked) in the transect number 19 (Vellimalai roadside) and 20 (Vellimalai roadside). The other transects were moderate encounter rate was recorded (Table 3 & Fig 3).

## DISCUSSION

The distribution of Indian Peafowls was sighted in all the habitats in the study area such southern dry deciduous scrub forest, southern dry mixed deciduous forest, southern moist mixed deciduous forest, southern sub-tropical hill forest and Miscellaneous and plantation forests. The highest encounter rate was estimated in the SDSF habitat and the minimum encounter rate was recorded in the SSTHF. The other habitats such SD MDF, SMMDF and Misc Plantation were obtained the moderate number of encounter rate of Indian peafowl Meghamalai forest areas. The present study revealed the distribution of Indian Peafowls in all the wide range of altitude 330 to 950 msl in the Meghamalai forest areas. This study also revealed that the distributions of Indian Peafowls were found in the all groups of altitudinal gradients in the study area. The abundance of Indian peafowl in the Meghamalai forests particularly high in the lower altitudinal group when compared to the other groups. Sathyanarayana and Veeramani (1993) reported at Tamilnadu, the abundance of Indian Peafowls in scrub jungle may be due to the availability of sufficient food plants, insects, roosting trees and good ground cover for breeding and protection. According to Subramanian et al (2008) the Grey jungle fowl prefers mostly scrub jungle when compared to southern sub-tropical hill forests and further stressed that the ground litters and fruiting plants plays significant role for Grey junglefowl (Subramanian et al (2000); and Subramanian et al 2002). Veeramani (2013), Johnsingh and Murali (1978) stated that more abundance of Indian Peafowls were recorded in scrub jungle in Mudumalai Wildlife sanctuary.

The rare sightings of Indian Peafowl in SSTHF in the study area may be a high altitude and sparse availability of shrubs and bushes. The present study on abundance and distribution revealed that Indian Peafowl densities in the study area were highest in the summer season and similarly the maximum densities were noticed in the Deciduous habitats when compared to higher altitudinal habitats such hill forest. It seems to be an ideal microhabitat variables as well as clearings in the summer and it may be the preference of open areas. Ahmed and Musavi (1993) have observed 65% white-crested Kalij pheasants in the scrub jungle when compared to other habitats Ranikhet, Kumaun, in the Himalayas. Silva et al (1992) stated that the thorn scrub vegetation in Ruhuna National Park is ideal for the Ceylon Junglefowl especially in the dry season. According to Gaston (1980), Easa (1990), the

line transect method is the simplest method to get an index of pheasant population and can be carried out at any time of year. Hence this method is most suitable to estimate the abundance of pheasants. Easa (1990) reported the reappearance Indian peafowl in Parambikulam area in Kerala. Rameshkumar et al., (2017) studied the high encounter rate in the Southern Deciduous Scrub Forest habitat in the Meghamalai forest in 2014. The present study also recorded highest number of abundance in the Transect number 2 (lower elevation and Southern Deciduous Scrub Forest habitat). The lowest encounter was in the transect 19 and 20 (higher elevation and Southern Sub-Tropical Hill forest habitat). The more abundance of Indian Peafowls in scrub jungle may be due to the availability of sufficient food plants, insects, roosting trees and good ground cover for breeding and protection purposes. Peafowl prefers mostly scrub jungle when compared to southern sub-tropical hill forests and may be a reason for the ground litters and fruiting plants plays significant role. The rare sightings of Indian Peafowl in SSTHF in the study area may be a high altitude and sparse availability of shrubs and bushes.

## Conclusion

The distribution of Indian Peafowl was obtained in all the habitats in the study area with the wide range of altitude. The sightings of Indian Peafowls were found in all the transects in the study areas. The overall encounter rate of Indian peafowl in the study area was 1.86/km walked. The maximum number was in the SDSF habitat and minimum number was recorded in the SSTHF habitat. In the other habitats such SMMDF, MISC+PL and SD MDF, were obtained the moderate densities of Indian Peafowl respectively. The present study revealed the distribution of Indian Peafowls in different habitats and the wide range of altitudinal gradients (altitude 330 to 950 msl) in the Meghamalai forest areas. This study also revealed that the populations of Indian Peafowls were found higher number in particular habitat when compared to others and it showed the fondness in the open areas of forests in the study area.

## REFERENCES

- Ahmed, A., and Musavi, A.H. 1993. Preliminary ecological studies in 1991 on the white-crested Kalij pheasant at Ranikhet, Kumaun, Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh, India, v In Pheasant in Asia 1992. Jenkins.D.(ed.), World Pheasant Association, Reading, UK. Pp 73-75.
- Ali, S and Ripley, S D. 1980. Handbook of the birds of India and Pakistan 2 (2 ed.). Oxford University Press. pp. 123–126.
- Bird Life International. 2012. "Pavo cristatus". IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version (2012). International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- Burnham, K.P. and Anderson., D.R. and Laake., J.K. 1980. Estimation of density from line transects sampling of biological populations. Wildlife Monograph.72:1-292.
- Champion, H.G., and Seth, S.K. 1968. A revised survey of Forest types of India. Government of India, New Delhi.
- Conroy, M.J., and Noon, B.R. 1996. Mapping of species richness for conservation of biological diversity: Conceptual and methodological issues. Ecological application. 6: 763-773.
- Easa,P.S 1990. Reappearance of Common Peafowl "Pavo cristatus" Linn. in Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala. *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society*. 87(2):292-293.

- Gaston, A.J. 1980. Census techniques for Himalayan pheasants including notes on individual species. *Journal of the World Pheasant Association*. 5: 40-53.
- Johnsingh, A.J.T., Murali, S. 1978: "The ecology and behaviour of the Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) Linn. of Injar". *Journal of Bombay Natural History Society* 75 (4): 1069–1079.
- Lack, D. 1993. Habitat selection in birds. *Journal of Animal Ecology*. 2:239-262.
- Miller, R.J.1994. Mapping the diversity of Nature. Chapman and Hall, London.
- Odum, E.P.1950: Bird population of high lands (North Carolina) Plateau in relation to plant succession and avian invasion. *Ecology*. 31:587-605.
- Ramesh, K., and McGowan, P. 2009. "On the current status of Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus* (Aves: Galliformes: Phasianidae): keeping the common species common". *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 1 (2): 106–108.
- Rameshkumar, C., G. Kalaiyarasi and C. Subramanian. 2017. Density and distribution of Indian Peafowl (*pavo cristatus*) in the meghamalai Forests, Tamil Nadu, Western Ghats of Southern India. *Int. J. Adv. Res.* 5(8), 789-794. Article doi:10.21474/ijar01/5120. Doi url: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/5120>
- Sathyannarayana, M.C., and Veeramani, A 1993. Roosting tree used by Indian Peafowl at Tamil Nadu. In Pheasant in Asia 1992. Jenkins.D.(ed.), World Pheasant Symposium held in Srinaagar, Kashmir, September 1982. Pp1-3.
- Silva, M., Dissanayake, S.R.B, and Santiapillai, C 1992. Status of the ceylon junglefowl in Ruhuna National Park, Srilanka. *Journal of World Pheasant association* XVII & XVIII: 62-66.
- Subramanian, C., Kambarajan, P., and Sathyannarayana.M.C 2000. Grey Junglefowl surveys in Theni Forest Division, Western Ghats, south India. International Galliformes symposium, Nepal.Proceding.
- Subramanian.C .2002. Habitat associations of Grey Junglefowl *Gallus soneratii* in the Western Ghats: A Ph.D Synopsis. Tragopan, UK(16) Pp 32-33.
- Subrmanian,C., Ramesh Kumar, C, and Sathyannarayana. M.C 2008. Microhabitat use by Grey junlefwol (*Gallus soneratii*) at Theni Forest Division, Western Ghats, south India. *International journal of Applied Ecology and Environmental Research, Hungary*. 6 (4) pp 57-64.
- Veeramani, A. 2013. Ecological study of the Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) in Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nilgiri Biospher Reserve. Abstract, NBRJSC held in Government Arts College-Udhamanadalam, Tamil Nadu.pp 80.

\*\*\*\*\*