

**PROJECT REPORT**  
**ON**  
**SURVEY AND STUDY OF FISHES, AMPHIBIA,**  
**REPTILES AND MAMMALIAN FAUNA IN AND**  
**AROUND NAGI AND NAKTI DAM BIRD**  
**SANCTUARIES, JHAJHA, DIST. JAMUI, BIHAR**

**WORK ASSIGNED BY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST**  
**GOVT. OF BIHAR, PATNA**

**2014-15**



**INVESTIGATOR**

***DR. D.N. CHOUDHARY***

**ASST. PROFESSOR**  
**DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY, T.N.B. COLLEGE, BHAGALPUR**  
**BIHAR, 812007**

**Mob. No. - 9430088707**

**E-mail- [dnc\\_gopal08@rediffmail.com](mailto:dnc_gopal08@rediffmail.com)**

## Acknowledgement

I express my gratitude to the Department of Environment and Forest, Govt. of Bihar, for assigning me this project and to work at Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries, Jhajha Dist. Jamui, Bihar.

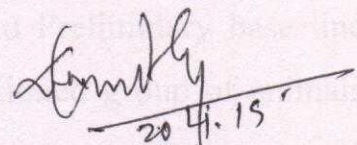
I express my sincere regards to Mr.A.K.Pandey, Regional Chief Conservator of Forest (RCCF), Bhagalpur for his constant support and taking keen interest into this project.

I am also thankful to D.F.O, Jamui Sri A.K Dwibedi for providing me necessary facilities during the study.

I gratefully acknowledge the contribution of Mr. Anand Kumar, Range Officer, Jhajha for providing me all kinds of facilities on various fronts. He spent much time with me while studying in the sanctuary areas. He and his staffs also helped me to interact with the local villagers of nearby areas.

Contribution made by Some of the villagers of Laharnia Tar near Nagi Dam, Sri Sahdeo Yadav, Sri Raj Kumar and forest guards deputed at Nagi & Nakti Dams are highly acknowledged.

At the last, I also extend my thanks to Dr T.K Ghosh, Dr Sunil Kumar Agarwal, Mr.Arvind Mishra and Dr T.K Pan of Mandar Nature Club Bhagalpur for their constant support and encouragement during the study.



20.11.15

**Dr. D.N Choudhary**

**PROJECT : SURVEY AND STUDY OF FISHES, AMPHIBIA,  
REPTILES AND MAMMALIAN FAUNA IN AND  
AROUND, NAGI AND NAKTI DAM BIRD  
SANCTUARIES, JHAJHA, DIST. JAMUI, BIHAR**

**WORK ASSIGNED BY**

Department of Environment & Forest. Govt. of Bihar  
(Through : RCCF, Bhagalpur-Letter No: 1149/ 21.10.2014)

**INVESTIGATOR : DR. D.N. CHOUDHARY**

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Zoology

T.N.B College Bhagalpur – 812007, Bihar

**Study Area:** 1. Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary and its surrounding areas.  
2. Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary and its surrounding areas

**Scope of work :**

- (a) Systematic and scientific study of Fishes in the Nagi and Nakti dams
- (b) Systematic and scientific study of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals in and around Nagi and Nakti dams
- (c) Preparation of checklist and Preliminary base line data, about the above mentioned group of animals with their present states
- (d) Study of economic importance of these animals

## **FRAME WORK OF THE STUDY**

1. **Fauna studied in and around Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries**
  - (a) Total listing of Fishes with their local and scientific names with present status.
  - (b) Total listing of amphibian, reptiles and mammals with their local and scientific names with present status.
2. **Methodology Adopted**
  - (a) Physical verification of both the sites
  - (b) Visual observation by using some key Books
  - (c) Line transect method was adopted for the study of reptiles and mammals.
  - (d) Fishing nets (castnet & dragnets) were used by the Permission of the Forest Deptt. for spot identification of Fishes and Frogs
  - (e) After identification animals were released soon in the water
  - (f) Sometimes binocular (Jingjang, 9x40) was used to study the reptiles and mammals in nearby study areas
3. **Key books used for identification:**
  - (a) Fishes of U.P & Bihar by Gopal Ji Srivastava–vishwavidyalaya Prakashan, Varanasi
  - (b) An introduction to Fishes by S.S.Khanna–Central Book Depot, Allahabad
  - (c) A Field Guide of common Indian Snakes by R. Whitaker – McMillan India Press, Channai
  - (d) The book of Indian Mammals by S.H Prater, BNHS, Oxford Univ. Press, Mumbai

#### 4. Interaction with the local people

Sighting and the presence of different animals and fishes in the study areas were also confirmed by interacting with forest guards, local people and villagers too. Few folklore and new information were also collected from the people living at nearby villages. Encounter of the villagers with few snakes and mammals were also noted down. Sighting of large carp and cat fishes by the villagers during rainy season in the dams and its adjoining areas were also listed down.

#### 5. Work Schedule

I worked in the study areas (Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries) from October, 2014 to March, 2015. I conducted one visit in a month. Total five visits were conducted by me for this study.

I spent two days in every visit, one day for Nagi dam and another day for Nakti dam. This schedule was suitable for me to study systematically. Interesting data which were collected during the fieldwork in these two Bird sanctuaries are presented in the tables. Few suggestions are also made in this report to improve the status of these two Nagi and Nakti dam Bird sanctuaries.

## INTRODUCTION

Bihar is the home of Emperor Ashoka who Perched "Ahinsa" or non violence and spread the message of Budhism throughout the world. The first ever known effort in the history of conservation of biodiversity, and the concept of "Sanctuaries" for Protecting wild fauna and flora was made by him by establishing the rules to protect them.

Bihar is the state of Budha and Ashoka where one can see large member of Sanctuaries and protected areas which one specially formed for conserving wild flora & fauna.

Geographically Bihar constitutes different habitats, the northern Terai tract bordering the lower Himalayan foot hills in Bihar, extending east to west is distinctly different from the vast stretch of Gangetic plain while the northern Gangetic plain is unique in adunadance of wetlands. The southern Gangetic plain is composed of old alluvium derived from seasonal rivers originating from southern plateau region of Bihar. This part of Bihar consists of some hilly areas of Rajmahal hills around Bhagalpur, Kharagpur hills in Munger, Rajgir hills, Mirzapur hills and kaimur hills in the south-west part of Bihar. Each of these is unique for its floral and faunal diversities. The zonal climate variations within the state along with its different physiological variations provide numerous habitational conditions for a variety of animals like fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals.

The river systems of Bihar form numerous wetlands in the form of Dam, Maan, chaur, oxbowlake, smamps & bills etc. These wetlands support excellent ichtlyo and avian diversity with enough food and habitat for

roosting nesting and breeding purposes. Invertebrates and fishes attract large number of their predators like reptiles, birds and mammals for foraging in these wetlands. Scientifically these animals form a food chain of eating and being eaten. In many of the wetlands, trapa, water hyacinth and phragmitis are very common. The macrophytes provide favorable nesting and breeding ground for resident water birds like Jacana, Moorhen, Dabchick and water hen. Aannelids, crustaceans, insects, fishes, frogs, and snakes are found in plenty that are the food for various birds and Mammals.

Dams, Reservoir, Big tanks and lakes are the best source of water. Dams provide the cheapest water for the farming. Good dams do not dry up in summer and form a dependable source of water. Dams and streams in which clear water is available even in the rainy season also support many life forms to survive. Dams are mainly constructed for irrigation but at the same time it also provide habitat for large number of animals like fishes, frogs, birds and many invertebrates, thus enriches our biodiversity. A water body with enriched biodiversity is a indicator of a healthy ecosystem. It is more sustainable and life supporting system.

## STUDY AREA

### 1. Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary

#### Geography:-

Nagi dam bird sanctuary is a small persistent water body under Jhajha revenue block of Jamui district. It was created by the construction of Nagi dam over the river Nagi. The water body is heaven for large number of resident and migratory birds since last few decades. Its natural climate, permanent occurrence of water, rich micro & macro vegetation and presence of other aquatic fauna like mollusks, crustaceans and fishes are the major factors which provide foraging & breeding ground for a large number of birds.

#### Notification:-

The total notified area of Nagi dam Bird Sanctuary is 191.51 Hectare or 1.915 sq km. After construction of dam on the river Nagi state Government has declared it as Nagi dam Bird Sanctuary vide its notification No. S.O 643/22.07.1987 under section 18 of the wildlife protection Act, 1972. The collector of Jamui District issued a proclamation in the district Gazette under section 21 of the wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 on 16.11.97. Final notification of the Sanctuary under Section 26 A of the wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 was issued by the state government on 04.09.2009. The sanctuary comprises of the reservoir area only. The dam structure and installation related to



the dam are within the Sanctuary. There is no private installation inside the sanctuary area. The sanctuary is very small and it consists of mainly of the water body of the Nagi dam and some older plantation areas around the dam site.

#### **Approach:-**

The sanctuary site is accessible by road only. It is located just near the Jhajha- Belhar road in North East direction of Jhajha. It is about 31 km from Jamui Railway Station and 12 km from Jhajha Rly. Station.

#### **Significance :-**

The clear water surface of the dam attracts a variety of migratory birds like teals, ducks, geese along with many resident birds. The presence of these large numbers of water birds like cormorants, grebes, ducks, herons, egrats, teals, ibies and storks clearly indicate the presence of these foraging animals like mollusks, crustaceans, fishes, snakes and frogs in large number in the water body.

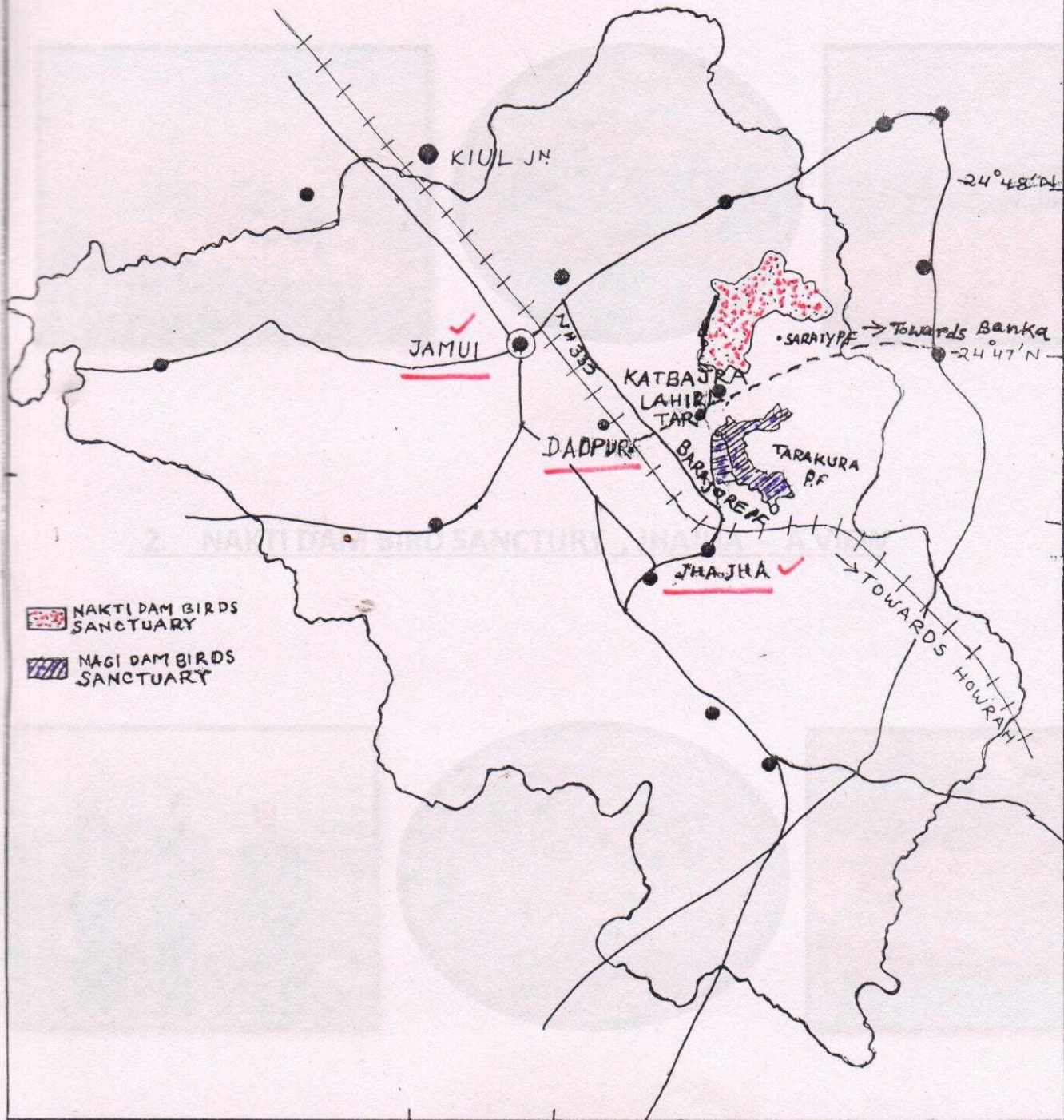
During winter season it is a unique picnic spot for the villagers and outsiders. It is a very good bird watching point for the birdwatchers and nature lovers in Jamui district.

Though, there is no natural forest around the sanctuary but some plantations of miscellaneous species have been done in the year 1984. The dam is surrounded by private farm lands.

86°22'E 86°23'E 86°24'E

MAP OF JAMUI DISTRICT, BIHAR

SCALE - 1 CM. - 11 KM



- NAKTI DAM BIRDS SANCTUARY
- MAGI DAM BIRDS SANCTUARY

1. NAGI DAM BIRD SANCTUARY , JHAJHA - A VIEW



2. NAKTI DAM BIRD SANCTURY , JHAJHA - A VIEW



### **Water source:-**

The main source of water in this sanctuary is River Nagi on which the Nagi dam has been constructed. The reservoir is recharged by the rain water coming from the catchment area through various narrow streams and channels.

### **Management Practices:-**

Since, the creation of sanctuary in 1987 very little has been done over its development. In the last, more than twenty years no substantial work has been done for the development of sanctuary. It is being managed by the existing foresters and forest guards of the

## **2. Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary**

### **Geography:-**

Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary is also a small persistent water body under Jhajha revenue block in Jamui district. It was created by the construction of Nakti dam over the river Nakti. Similar to Nagi dam it is also a roosting and foraging ground for a large number of birds including resident and migratory species.

The dam structure and installation related to the dam are within the sanctuary area. There is no private installation inside the sanctuary. The sanctuary area is very small and it consists of mainly the water body of the Nakti dam and some older and new plantation areas around the site the plantation area is

comparatively more rich than Nagi dam also providing shelter for the garden birds.

Sanctuary is surrounded by Sariya and Paridha villages on the East, Kathbajra village on the West, Bajla and Jugra villages on the North and Kasauna, Balbinda villages on the south.

#### **Notification :**

The total notified area of this sanctuary is 332.55 Hectare or 3.325 sq km. After construction of dam on the river Nakti, State Government has declared it as Nakti dam Bird Sanctuary vide its same notification as of Nagi.e Not no S.O 643 dated 22.07.1987. under section 18 of wildlife protection Act 1972.

#### **Approach:-**

The sanctuary area is accessible by road only. It is located at about 3 kms North east to Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary. It is about 36 kms from Jamui Rly. Station and about 16 kms North east from Jhajha Rly. Station.

#### **Significance:-**

Same as that of Nagi dam bird sanctuary, Resident and migratory bird species are found in large numbers. In winter season migratory species of teals ducks, storks, geese are seen in flocks.

There is no natural forest around the sanctuary but some plantations of miscellaneous species have been done in recent past. The dam is surrounded by private farm lands.

### Water source:-

The main source of water in this sanctuary is River Nakti on which the Nakti dam is constructed.

Both the Nagi and Nakti dam Bird Sanctuaries are closely located and their geographical characteristics are more or less the same i.e high and rich catchment area with variable base. Rocky and muddy catchment areas surrounded by agricultural lands are the common features of both the sanctuaries. Plantation by the forest department in these recent years in the nearby areas of both the sanctuaries will certainly increase the wildlife (flora and fauna). Birds are taking full advantage from both the closely located sanctuaries for their roosting, feeding as well as breeding.

Assemblage of large number of birds in these two <sup>dams</sup> (sanctuaries) clearly indicates the presence of their forage animals in large quantities like fishes, crustaceans, mollusks, amphibians, reptiles and certain mammals is certainly a matter of investigation.

However, only fishes, amphibians, reptiles and mammals were surveyed and studied in detail to prepare a baseline data of these animal groups. Tables were also prepared separately with their local and scientific names. These data will be helpful to prepare a perfect management plan of both the Nagi & Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries in future.

## **Economic Importance of animals studied in Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries and its surrounding areas**

Since time immemorial human beings have always been linking towards other living animals to use them as food, shelter and for other agricultural purposes. Some animals are very useful to mankind while others cause great loss to the economy of man

Though, each and every individual right from ant to elephant, planktons to Banyan tree and herbivour small shrew to large carnivore lion has its own importance in the nature. Somehow or others they are interlinked and maintaining the ecological balance being a member of the food chain. But a few of them such as some fishes, birds, mammals, prawn and insects (silk worm, lac worm and honey bee ) in the modern era of technology are gaining too much importance. Some pests are competitors of human beings for natural resources for food and other purposes. Some have a very good status in small scale industries, which suit the aim of our nation. So the study of the economy of animals would be much fruitful especially for mankind

### **Fishes:**

Fishes form one of the most important groups of animals for man influencing his life in various ways. From prehistoric period fishes have been used as protein rich diet for human beings. It provides a means to tide over the nutritional difficulties of man the popularity of fishes has been mentioned in our religious books like Ramayana and Mahabharat also. In Bihar, Bengal and Orissa the fish industry is about 1500 years old. Flesh of fish is a highly perishable commodity constituted by 60-80% of water and 13-20% protein and greater and lesser amount of fat and some amount of phosphorous and vitamins ( A & D ).

Fresh fish meat is usually cooked for human consumption. However, large quantities are refrigerated, salted, smoked, canned or pickled. It provides several

byproducts to us like fish meal, fish manure, fish skin and leather, fish glue, medicines like vit. A and D rich capsules, fish pickle and fish flour etc.

Several fishes are larvivorous in habit and feed upon insect larvae eg. Chelwa, Puntius, Colisa, Channa, anabas etc. helping in reducing the population of mosquitoes thus acting as biological controller. On the other hand some fishes are harmful to mankind. Some are intermediate host of many parasites causing diseases in man and other animals.

Apart of all these, fishes are important member of the food chain of any aquatic ecosystem. These are not only the food items of human beings but many aquatic and terrestrial animals depend upon them. They attract large number of their predators in the aquatic ecosystem and in this way play important role to enrich the biodiversity.

### **Amphibia :**

The transition from water to land is a very remarkable step in the history of the vertebrates. Amongst the vertebrates, the amphibians are credited as the first land dwellers. They are not fully adapted to the terrestrial environment. They constitute a short of transitional group, neither fully aquatic nor fully terrestrial but they have made a compromise between the two opposite environment.

Nearly all amphibians are beneficial to mankind but frogs and toads are of special economic importance. Frogs and toads are destroyers of noxious insects. Toads in particular are of great importance because they live in gardens where insects are most injurious. In France, the control of harmful insects in the gardens are done by releasing toads. *Bufo marinus*, a species of toad has been introduced in tropical sugarcane fields to destroy injurious insects. Millions of frogs are consumed as food in U S A, Japan and many other countries. Frogs are dissected in laboratories by school and college students all over the world including India. They are extensively used for physiological experiments and as fish baits also. Skins of frogs are used for glue, book bindings and making delicate purses. Frogs and toads are kept as pets in aquaria.



Apart of all these, frogs and toads are also the important member of aquatic ecosystem attracting large number of their predators like water snake, turtles, egrets, storks, herons, cormorants etc. thus maintaining the biodiversity of Rivers and wetlands.

### Reptiles :

Reptiles form a heterogeneous group of animals. They are the true land vertebrates that gave up the practice to go back to water to lay eggs. Reptiles are probably the most misunderstood and universally disliked animals in the world since time immemorial. Snakes in particular are hated by all because these sleepy creatures dispatch man to his heavenly abode within seconds. It is true that bite of a poisonous snake is sometimes fatal but most of them are harmless and even beneficial to man. They are ecofriendly creatures and protect our crops by killing harmful insects and rats. Unfortunately most of our fear about snakes is based on sheer ignorance and baseless superstitions.

Snakes are intrinsically fascinating and form an important component of the biota. They play important role in maintaining a balance between pests and crops, On the other hand some snakes produced compounds and venoms of great importance. So they have a economic as well as scientific interests.

Snakes should be called as "Farmers best Friends ". No other animal is so perfectly suited to pursue and trap rats right down their holes. In many areas people recognize the rat snakes and realize its value as a rat killer. A single rat snake may kill and eat more than thousands of rats in a year. Even the most insignificant of snakes has its vital niche and role in the maintenance of a natural environment.

Besides, Snakes, varanus, turtles and crocodiles are also the important reptiles associated with food chain to maintain the ecological balance. Turtles and crocodiles are the scavengers mainly feed upon dead and decayed animals thus play an important role to keep the aquatic ecosystem clean and pollution free.

## Mammals :

The mammals are the most important group of animals from human point of view. They are economically important for many reasons. Mammals have attracted the attention of human beings since time immemorial because *Homo sapiens* have been always gazing for their food, shelter, protection and comfort. The status of mammals may be considered from the point of view of their value in nature and to their importance in raising the economy of mankind. Mammals have always dominated the regions they inhabit thus influence the direction of evolution and maintain a balance of complex ecological conditions.

Since the beginning of civilization man has been domesticating various mammals for work, food and clothing. Without mammals particularly the domesticated species man would probably not be able to survive. Mammals have been serving as food for man since very ancient times. The domesticating species provide enormous quantities of various kinds of meat and meat products.

In nature, a large number of mammals like rodents, lagomorphs and ungulates damage the trees by feeding on bark but others help to reseed the vegetation by burring nuts and seeds. The activities of carnivorous animals like jackals, foxes, cats and dogs are also of much value in controlling the number of mice, rats, other rodents and rabbits.

On the other hand, alongwith a lot of gifts, mammals are also harmful to mankind. The loss due to mammals may be their mode of life. They harm the human economy as pests of crops, predators and by transmitting a large number of diseases. Rats are one of the most dangerous crop pests throughout the world.

Squirrels cause great loss to fruits, nuts, vegetables, flowers and lac crops. Monkey cause great damage to standing crops. Besides, mammals play an important role to maintain the ecological balance by acting as a top carnivore in the ecosystem. Their presence and importance <sup>in</sup> any ecosystem can not be ignored.

## CONCLUSION

Considering all these studied facts in view, it is quite clear that Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries are not only the roosting, feeding and breeding ground for the birds only but the present study indicates that these two dams are important habitats of a variety of animals (Tables 1-5) like fishes, amphibian, lizards, snakes, turtles, birds and mammals which are present in and around of both the dams in large numbers. More than 35 species <sup>of fishes</sup> belong to 4 orders (Cypriniformes, perciformes, Clupeiformes and Mastacembelliformes), three species of amphibian, about five species of lizards, 20 species of snakes (poisonous and non poisonous) and more than 25 species of mammals are reported from both the study sites during investigation. Numbers may be more but the study needs some more duration. The number and diversity of animals studied in both the sites clearly show a positive correlation among themselves. They all are interdependent. Some show prey and predator relationship eg, some fishes and frogs are important food items of birds and water snakes. Cormorants, egrets, herons, ducks, geese and storks are mostly dependent on these animal groups. Open bill storks mainly prefer snails besides fishes and frogs. Occurrence of large numbers of Open bill storks in the rivers and wetlands indicate the presence of snails thus they act as biological indicators. Similarly other storks like Black neck stork, black storks, Lesser and greater Adjutants mainly feed upon large fishes like Rohu, Catla, Mrigal, Wallago, Channa, kalbasu, larger frogs and water snakes. Eagles, ospreys and king fishers are good surface divers. They specially dive on the water surface from the air only to get good catches. These activities are regularly seen in both the Nagi and Nakti dams. Other reptilian fauna like snakes and varanus found moving at the dam area to get water and food. Lizards are mostly

insectivorous whereas varanus and snakes feed on lizards, rats, small birds and even on large insects. Sometimes they approach water to catch frogs and crabs.

Similarly mammalals like jackals, foxes, mangoose and cats are carnivorous animals. They mainly feed upon small birds, rodents, hares and squirrels. Monkey, langur, squirrels and bats are herbivorous animals and they are generally found searching their food on the trees of nearby areas. Some of the villagers reported the presence of hares, wild boars and blue bulls in the nearby cultivated fields. Cows, goats, horses, dogs, buffaloes and cats are very commonly seen because both the dams are surrounded by cultivated lands and villages.

In this way, it was found that both the Nagi and Nakti dam bird sanctuaries show a diversity of flora and fauna of its own. It may enrich its biodiversity if some more precautions and managements are taken into consideration by the Forest department.

## SUGGESTIONS

Few suggestions which may enhance the status and potentiality of Nagi and Nakti dam bird sanctuaries are given herewith. I hope these will be taken into consideration for the betterment of these two sanctuaries

- i. Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary requires more plantation of miscellaneous habit in its adjoining areas. It will attract not only birds but other wild lives also
- ii. Care and maintenance of both the Sanctuaries should be done properly and regularly
- iii. Some more persons and forest guards should be deputed to avoid tree cutting and illegal poaching and fishing in these two Sanctuaries.
- iv. Some artificial bamboo machans may be fitted on the bank of the reservoirs for easy roosting of birds particularly in the winter season. In this way a bird watcher can visualize the birds from a long distance.
- v. Some fish species may be released in both the reservoirs to enrich the fish diversity. Specially Mangur, Singhi and Kawai, these three species are rapidly vanishing from the nature, may be released. By releasing these air breathing fishes <sup>we</sup> can conserve them in the natural condition
- vi. Some other air breathing fishes like channa, cuchia and American koi (Tilapia) may be released in to the reservoir. These are fast growing species and even can breed in stagnant and oxygen deficient water without special care. They may also act as forage fishes for other fish eating animals living in and around the reservoirs.
- vii. Nagi dam and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries are natural and persistent water bodies and have vast catchment areas. During Rainy season these collect huge amount of water from nearby areas. Sometimes they receive flood water from the rivers of that region. So there is a chance of chemical contamination also. It may be fatal So time to time. Water quality of the reservoirs should be checked to maintain the biodiversity of both the Sanctuaries.

Table-1 Ichthyofauna (fishes) in and around Nagi and-Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries, Jhajha, dist, Jamui, Bihar

S.No	Common Name	Scientific Name	Order	Feeding habit	Status/Occurrence	
					Nagi Dam	Nakti Dam
1	Rehu	<i>Labeorohita</i>	Cypriniformes	Herbivorous	Very Common	Very common
2	Bata	<i>L. bata</i>	"	Insectivorous	Common	Common
3	Kalbasu	<i>L. calbasu</i>	"	Omnivorous	Absent	"
4	Catla	<i>Catla catla</i>	"	Herbivorous	Very Common	Very Common
5	Mirka	<i>Cirrhinia mrigala</i>	"	"	"	"
6	Pothia	<i>Puntius tictus</i>	"	Insectivorous	"	"
7	Bara Pothia	<i>P. sarana</i>	"	"	"	"
8	Chelwa	<i>Oxygaster bacaila</i>	"	"	"	"
9	Garai	<i>Channa punctatus</i>	"	Air breathing and carnivorous	"	"
10	Sauri	<i>C. maruleus</i>	"	"	"	"
11	Chenga	<i>C. gachna</i>	"	"	"	"
12	Mangur	<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	"	"	Rare	Rare
13	Singhi	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	"	"	"	"
14	Buari	<i>Wallago attu</i>	"	Highly Carnivorous	Common	Common
15	Tengra	<i>Mystus tengra</i>	"	"	"	Very Common
16	Belonda (Tengri)	<i>M. menoda</i>	"	"	"	"
17	Tinkatia	<i>Gagata caenia</i>	"	Insectivorous	"	"

Table 1. Fishes

18	Baspatta	<i>Ailia colia</i>	"	"	"	Very Common	"
19	Pabda (Jalkapoor)	<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	"	"	"	Common	Common
20	Neta or Natma	<i>Nemacheilus botia</i>	"	"	"	Very Common	Very Common
21	Natwa (Baluari)	<i>N. aureus</i>	"	"	"	"	"
22	Bagha	<i>Botia dario</i>	"	"	"	Common	Common
23	Nakti	<i>Lepidocephalichthys</i>	"	"	"	Very Common	Very Common
24	Morla	??	"	"	"	Rare	Rare
25	Kawai	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	"	Perciformes	"	Common	Common
26	Khosti	<i>Colisa fasciatus</i>	"	"	Larvivorous	"	"
27	Chotkakhosti	<i>C. luttus</i>	"	"	"	Very Common	Very Common
28	Patharchatta (Bulla)	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	"	"	Insectivorous	"	"
29	Chanari	<i>Ambassis nama</i>	"	"	"	"	"
30	Chanda	<i>A. ranga</i>	"	"	"	Common	Common
31	Chital (Moi)	<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	"	Clupeiformes	Highly Carnivorous	"	"
32	Falli or Palas	<i>N. notopterus</i>	"	"	"	Very Common	Very Common
33	Chapri	<i>Gadusia chapra</i>	"	"	Insectivorous	"	"
34	Gainchi	<i>Mastacembelus punctatus</i>	"	Mastacembellifera <del>-formis</del>	"	Common	Common
35	Bami	<i>M. armatus</i>	"	"	"	"	Very Common
36	Gainchi	<i>Macragnathus aculeatus</i>	"	"	"	"	Very Common

Table-2 Amphibian Fauna in and around Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries, Jhajha, dist. Jamui, Bihar

S. No	Hindi Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Nature	Feeding Habit	Status/occurrence	
						Nagi Dam	Nakti Dam
1	Dhausa Beng or Medhak	Indian Bull Frog	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Harmless	Insectivorous	Very Common	Very Common
2	Dadur or Ghrelu Beng	Common Toad	<i>Bufo melonostictus</i>	"	"	"	"
3	Per ka Medhak	Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>	"	"	Common	Common

Table-3 Lizards (Reptilian Fauna) in and around Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries, Jhajha, Dist. Jamui, Bihar

S. No	Hindi Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Nature	Feeding Habit	Status/occurrence	
						Nagi Dam	Nakti Dam
1	Tiktiki	Wall lizard	<i>Hemidactylus plaviviridis</i>	Harmless	Insectivorous	Very Common	Very Common
2	Udyan Girgit	Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	"	"	"	"
3	Bitgoi, Goh	Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus monitor</i>	"	Carnivorous	"	"
4	Chamkain	Skink	<i>Mabuia carinata</i>	"	Insectivorous	"	"
5	Jangli Girgit	Chameleon	<i>Chameleon vulgaris</i>	"	"	Rare	Rare



Table-4 Snakes and turtle (Reptilian Fauna) in and around Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries, Jhajha, dist. Jamui, Bihar

S.No	Hindi Name	English Name	Scientific name	Nature	Feeding Habit	Status/occurrence	
						Nagi Dam	Nakti Dam
1	Gehuwan (kharish)	Common Indian Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	Deadly Poisonous	Carnivorous	Common	Common
2	Dhaman	Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Non poisonous	"	Very Common	Very Common
3	Baheragorhi (Do muha sap)	Sand Boa	<i>Eryx johinii</i>	"	"	Common	Common
4	Ajgar	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	"	"	Rare	Rare
5	Harhara	Grass Snake (Stripped keel back)	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	"	"	Very common	Very common
6	Dhorwa (pani ka sap)	Water Snake (Checked keelback)	<i>Xenocorpis piscator</i>	"	"	"	"
7	Telia sap	Common worm snake	<i>Typhlina brama</i>	"	Insectivorous	"	"
8	Per ka sap	Bronze back Tree snake	<i>Dendriliphis tristis</i>	"	"	Rare	Rare
9	Sugua sap (Hara sap)	Vine Snake	<i>Aphaetula masutus</i>	"	"	Common	Common
10	Saakar	Wolf Snake	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	"	"	Very common	Very common
11	Krait	Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Deadly poisonous	"	Common	Common
12	Fursa	Russel Viper	<i>Vipera russeli</i>	"	Carnivorous	Rare	Rare
13	Abhuakachua	Pond Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Harmless	"	Common	Common

Table-5 Mammalian Fauna in and around Nagi and Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuaries, Jhajha, dist. Jamui, Bihar

S. No	English Name	Hindi Name	Scientific Name	Feeding Habit	Status/occurrence	
					Nagi Dam	Nakti Dam
1	Chuha	House Rat	<i>Rattus ratus</i>	Herbivorous	Very Common	Very Common
2	Gilhari	Common squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Frugivorous	"	"
3	Chuchundar	White tailed mole	<i>Talpa leucora</i>	Insectivorous	"	"
4	Newla	Common Indian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Carnivorous	"	"
5	ChotaNewla	Small Indian Mongoose	<i>H. auropunctatus</i>	"	"	"
6	Sahil	Porcupine	<i>Histrix indica</i>	Herbivorous	Common	Common
7	Kharha	Black naped hare	<i>Lepus nigricolis</i>	"	"	"
8	Billi or Bilar	Domestic cat	<i>Felis domesticus</i>	Carnivorous	Very common	Very common
9	Jangli Bilar	Jungle cat	<i>F. chauris</i>	"	common	Common
10	Muchuva or Gandhbilao	Toddy cat (Common palm Civet)	<i>Paradoxyrus hermaphroditus</i>	"	Very common	Very common
11	Kasturi Muchuva	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	"	"	"
12	Lomri	Indian Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	"	"	"
13	Siar or Gidar	Jackal	<i>Canisauris</i>	"	"	"

Table 5 Mammals

14	Phal Chamgadar	Short nosed Fruit bat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	Frugivorous	"	"
15	Chotki Chamgadar	Insect eating Bat	<i>Rhinolophus sp.</i>	Insectivorous	"	"
16	Badur	Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganticus</i>	Herbivorous	Rare	Rare
17	Lal Bandar	Red faced Monkey	<i>Macaca mulata</i>	"	Rare	Rare
18	Hanuman	Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	"	Common	Common
19	Banela Suar	Wild boar	<i>Suss crofa</i>	"	"	"
20	Suar	Domestic pig	<i>S. sp.</i>	Scavenger	Very common	Very common
21	Gai	Cow	<i>Bos indicus</i>	Herbivorous	"	"
22	Bakri	Goat	<i>Capra ibex</i>	"	"	"
23	Bhainsa	Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	"	"	"
24	Kutta	Dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Carnivorous	"	"
25	Ghora	Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>	Herbivorous	"	"
26	Lakar Bagha	Striped Hyena	<i>Hyena hyena</i>	Carnivorous	Rare	Rare
27	Nilgai	Blue Bull	<i>Boswlephus tragocamelus</i>	Herbivorous	Rare	Rare
28	Gadha	Domestic Ass	<i>Equus equus</i>	"	Common	Common

**PLATE 1- SOME COMMON FISHES OF NAGI AND NAKTI DAMS, JHAJHA**



**1. *Ambassis nama* (Chanari)**



**2. *Ambassis ranga* (Chanda)**



**3. *Oxygaster bacila* (Chelwa)**



**4. *Puntius tictus* (Pothia)**

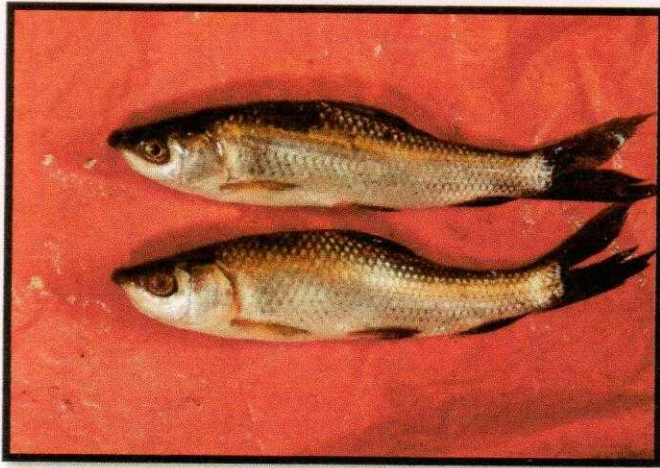


**5. *Glossogobius giuris* (Patharchatta or Bulla)**



**6. *Mystus tengara* (Tengra)**

PLATE 2- SOME COMMON FISHES OF NAGI AND NAKTI DAMS, JHAJHA



1. *Labeo rohita* (Rehu)



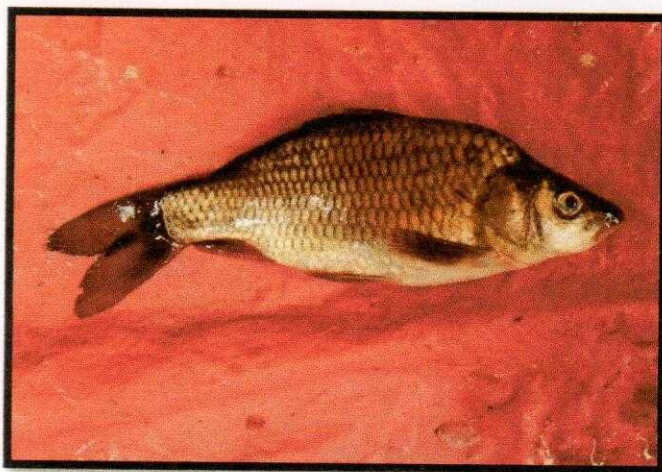
2. *Catla catla* (Catla)



3. *Labeo calbasu* (Kalbasu)



4. *Labeo bata* (Bata)

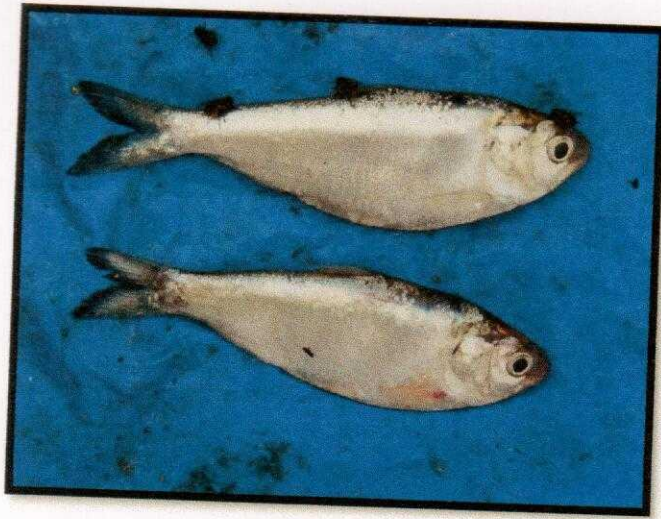


5. *Cyprinus carpio* (Golden carp)

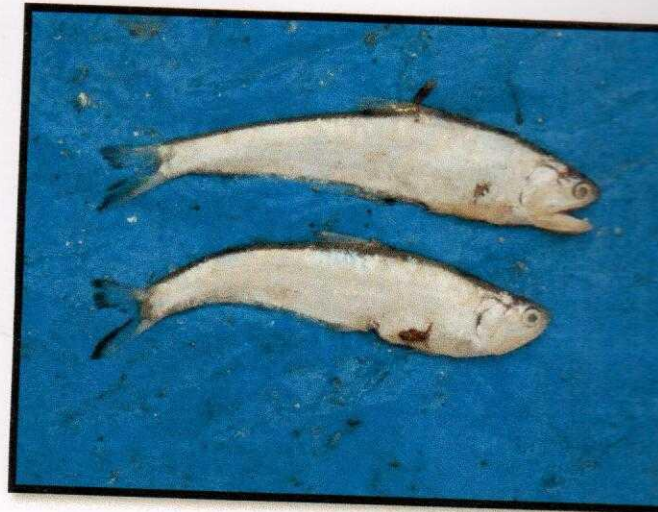


6. *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Mirka)

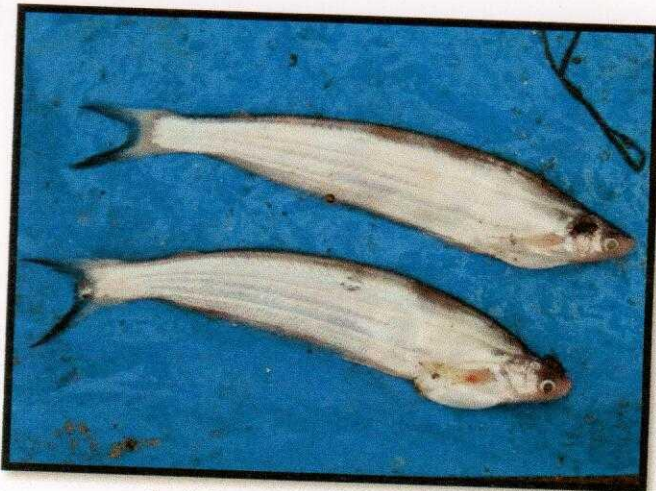
PLATE-3 SOME COMMON FISHES OF NAGI AND NAKTI DAMS, JHAJHA



1. *Gadusia chapra* (Chapri)



2. *Setipinna phasa* (Phaswa)



3. *Ailia colia* (Sutri)



4. *Channa punctatus* (Garai)



5. *Gagta cenia* (Tinkatia)



6. *Mystus seenghala* (Tengar)

PLATE-4 SOME COMMON ANIMALS IN AND AROUND NAGI AND NAKTI DAMS, JHAJHA



1. *Calotes versicolor* (Girgit-male)



2. *Calotes versicolor* (Girgit-female)



3. *Varanus monitor* (Bitgoi or Goh)



4. *Eryx johinii* (Baheragorhi)



5. *Amphiesma stolata* (Harhara)



6. *Lissemys punctata* (Abhua- Kachua)



7. *Funambulus pennanti* (Gilhari)



8. *Canis aureus* (Siyar)



बिहार सरकार  
पर्यावरण एवं वन विभाग  
कार्यालय : क्षेत्रीय मुख्य वन संरक्षक, भागलपुर

Let. No. 1149 Date 21.10.2014

To; Sri D.N. Chaudhary, Dept. of Zoology,  
T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.

Sub:- To Survey and study of fishes, amphibia, reptiles and mammalian fauna in and  
around the Nagi and Nakti dam birds Sanctuary, Jamui.

Scope of work :-

- (i) Systematic and Scientific study of fishes in the lakes .
- (ii) Systematic and Scientific study of amphibia, reptiles and mammals in  
around the sanctuary area.
- (iii) Preparation of Preliminary baseline data about the above mentioned  
groups of animals.
- (iv) Preparation of checklist of these fauna with their present status.
- (v) Study of economic importance of these animal groups.

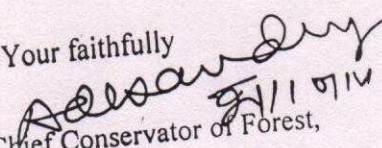
Sir,

It is to inform you in this regard that as discussed earlier with you, you are  
being entrusted to prepare baseline data of fishes, amphibia, reptiles and mammalian fauna in  
and around the Nagi dam and Nakti dam birds Sanctuary .

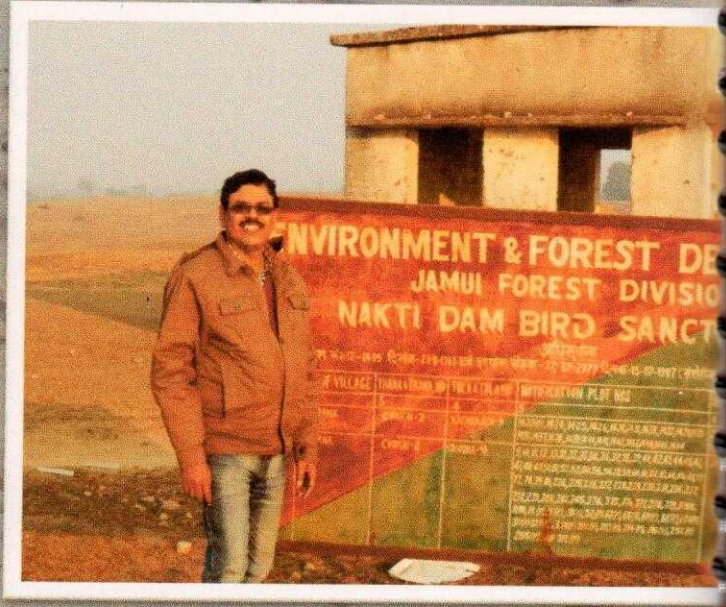
It is also to intimate that Division Forest officer , Jamui will be providing all  
necessary help regarding your visit in the Sanctuary area. As discussed earlier, you will be paid  
70,000/- (Seventy thousand) for this task which includes transportation, fooding,  
Photography, Stationary, data Collection document and report preparation.

You are requested to submit you report within 3-4 months to Divisional Forest  
officer, Jamui with a copy to Regional Chief Conservator of Forest, Bhagalpur. You can use  
the knowledge/data generated for scientific journals/research publication with the Departments  
permission.

Your faithfully

  
Regional Chief Conservator of Forest,  
Bhagalpur





NAGI DAM, JHAJHA



NAKTI DAM, JHAJHA