



**GENERAL SURVEY OF SOME WILD BIRD SPECIES IN
NEW RECLAIMED AREAS OF TOW DISTRICTS AT
ASSIUT GOVERNORATE , (UPPER EGYPT)**

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was carried out in order to survey the wild birds during two successive years 2014 to 2015 under the conditions of newly reclaimed areas in New Assiut city (EL-Fath district) and Beni- Auday (Manfalot district) at Assiut Governorate, Egypt. The survey revealed that, 7 noxious and 13 beneficial bird species belonging to the different orders and families were recorded. The noxious bird species were: house sparrow, hooded crow, palm dove, crested lark, rock dove, little green bee eater, and pied kingfisher. However, beneficial bird species were cattle egret, common bulbul, fantailed warbler, hoopoe, swallow, sand martin, rufos-taild robin, spur winged plover, black winged kite, kestrel, little owi, white wagtail and chiffchaff. The house sparrow and palm dove were found in a high numbers in the fields nearby trees in both studied areas (New Assiut and Beni- Auday cites), while they were found in moderate numbers in the fields nearby buildings and field crops. White wagtail, *Motacilla alba alba* was found in few numbers in all other studied areas and chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus collybita* was absent in each fields

nearby buildings and field crops in New Assiut and Beni-Auday cities at Assiut Governorate.

Key words: General survey, bird species, newly reclaimed areas, Assiut Governorate.

INRODUCTION

Birds are sensitive to environmental changes and hence can act as an indicator of ecological balance of particular habitat. Whether land or water due to their unique anatomical and morphological structure. In Egypt, the number of bird species were 515, the resident birds are 186 bird species, while 12 are extinct and 17 are endemic. The rest of bird species and sub species 300 bird species are migratory (Tharwat, 1997). Some bird species, noxious or beneficial, which can be divided to resident and migratory bird. The house sparrow *Passer domesticus niloticus*, hooded crow *Corvus corone cornix* and palm dove *Streptopelia senegalensis egyptica* were the resident birds in Egypt during all seasons of the year and moving to another continent in the so-called migratory birds, i.e. white wagtail, *Motacilla alba alba* bird, who visit Egypt in the winter and spring seasons, (EL-Danasory 2006, Desoky and Omar 2015 and Barakat 2016). Also, many bird species have become closely associated with man and his own activities and to some extent, dependent on him. It was simplest from this association may merely consist of using man – made structures for perching or even nesting. At the other extreme, his crops may be

utilized as food. In addition, birds may be incriminated in transmitting the causative agents of plant diseases such as virus, bacteria and fungi. (Tolba 2006). On the other side they may be considered as natural enemies to Reptiles, Redontia, and harmful Insects parasitic worms when they feed on these pests in considerable amounts. Due to the seriousness of this economically important of bird pests problem. Therefore, the birds both resident and migratory are of great importance in our lives, which made a lot of researchers and scholars to the interest in the study of ornithology and conduct laboratory and field tests to determine the characteristics and behavior of the birds. The present work was done in the different habitats at Assiut Governorate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Survey of noxious and beneficial wild bird species: The birds either that residents noxious or beneficial were surveyed in the newly reclaimed areas in New Assiut city (EL-Fath district) and Beni- Auday city (Manfalot district) at Assiut Governorate during two successive years 2014 and 2015. This work had been conducted at three different locations representing different environmental and ecological areas. These locations were fields nearby (trees, buildings and field

crops) for New Assiut and Beni-Auday cites at Assiut governorate. In these experiments, area of two feddans inside the cultivated area was chosen at Location, according to Redinger and Libay (1979). Numbers of different bird species were counted in each location by using the method of Redinger and Libay (1979) A plot equivalent to two feddans from the cultivated area was taken in each location. The identification and counts of bird species were achieved by using field glass (binoculars) from rising position, which gave clear sighted vision of the plots. This work has been accomplished twice daily, the first at sunrise and second at sunset during one hour for six successive days monthly starting from January 2014 till December 2015.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Survey of wild bird species:

Noxious and beneficial wild bird species in New reclaimed areas (New Assiut and Beni- Auday cites) at Assiut Governorate during two successive years, from January 2014 at December 2015 were surveyed and counted. Data of the relative abundance of different bird species are tabulated in Tables (1, 2, 3 and 4).

I) Noxious wild bird species:

Data in Table (1) showed the survey of 7 noxious bird species in the studied area. The noxious bird species were: house sparrow, *Passer domesticus niloticus*; hooded crow, *Corvus corone cornix*; palm dove, *Streptopelia senegalensis egyptica*;

crested lark, *Galerida cristata*; rock dove, *Columba livia schimpari*; little green bee eater, *Merops orientalis cleopatra* and Pied Kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis rudis*. These bird species were surveyed as resident and presented the through the year.

For more detailed results about the yearly survey of some wild bird species, data in Tables(1) revealed that, 5 noxious bird species were dominant in all surveyed localities nearby (trees, buildings and field crops), at New Assiut and Beni-Auday cities. These bird species were house sparrow, *P. domesticus niloticus*; hooded crow, *C. corone cornix*; palm dove, *S. senegalensis egyptica*; rock dove, *C. livia schimpari* and little green bee eater, *M. orientalis cleopatra*;

The house sparrow, *P. domesticus niloticus* was found in a high numbers in the fields nearby trees in both regions studied (New Assiut and Beni- Auday cites), while it was found in moderate number in the fields nearby buildings and field crops. Followed by, palm dove, *S. senegalensis egyptica* that was in high numbers in the fields nearby trees, and in a few numbers in the fields nearby buildings and field crops in New Assiut and Beni- Auday cites, respectively. Hooded crow, *C. corone cornix*; rock dove, *C. livia schimpari* and little green bee eater, *M. orientalis cleopatra* were found in few numbers in areas mentioned above. On the other hand, crested lark, *G. cristata* was found in few numbers in fields nearby

trees, nearby buildings and field crops at Beni-Auday city, while it was completely absent in New Assiut city. Pied Kingfisher, *C. rudis rudis* was found only with a few numbers in the fields nearby trees at Beni-Auday city and completely absent in all other areas studied. This may be due to nearby these sites from the nests of birds and abundance of food for juveniles of birds.

II) Beneficial wild bird species:

Data in Tables (1) express the presence of 11 beneficial wild bird species in the studied area. The beneficial bird species found were: cattle egret, *Ardeola ibis ibis*; common bulbul, *Pycnonatus barbatus*; fantailed warbler, *Cisticola juncidis*; hoopoe, *Upupa epops epops*; swallow, *Hirundo rustica savignii*; sand martin, *Riparia ripaaria*; rufos-taild robin, *Cercotrichas galactotes*; spur winged plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus*; black winged kite, *Elanus caeruleus*; kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* and Little owi, *Athene noctua*. These bird species were recorded through the months of the year. Afterwards, white wagtail, *Motacilla alba alba* and chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus collybita* were recorded in the study areas as migratory visitors during winter and spring seasons (Table 2).

For more details of results about the yearly survey of the wild bird species, data in Tables 1&2, revealed that, 4 beneficial bird species were dominant in all surveyed localities nearby (trees, buildings and field crops), at New Assiut and Beni-

Auday cites. These bird species were cattle egret, *A. ibis ibis*; hoopoe, *U. epops epops*; swallow, *H. rustica savignii* and white wagtail, *M. alba alba* were found in few numbers in the fields nearby (trees, buildings and field crops) in New Assiut and Beni-Auday cites. Common bulbul, *P. barbatus* was found with in few numbers in fields nearby trees and it is absent in fields nearby buildings and nearby field crops at New Assiut city. Also, it was found with in few numbers in fields nearby trees and nearby buildings. But, it was absent in fields nearby field crops at Beni-Auday city. Fantailed warbler, *C. juncidis* was found with a few numbers in fields nearby trees and buildings in New Assiut and Beni-Auday cites, while, it was absent in the fields nearby buildings.

On the other hand, sand martin, *R. riparia* was found only in few numbers in fields nearby field crops at Beni-Auday city, but it was completely absent in the other studied areas. Also, Rufos-taild robin, *C. galactotes* was found in few numbers in fields nearby trees and nearby field crops at New Assiut city and it was completely absent in Beni-Auday city. Spur winged plover, *H. spinosus* was found only in a few numbers in fields nearby field crops at Beni-Auday city. But, it was completely absent in all other studied areas. Black winged kite, *E. caeruleus*, kestrel, *F. tinnunculus* and chiffchaff, *P. collybita* were found in few numbers in fields nearby trees at

New Assiut and Beni-Auday cities. It was absent in fields nearby buildings and nearby field crops in both surveyed localities above. Finally, little owl, *A. noctua* was found only in a few numbers in fields nearby trees at New Assiut city. It was absent in each fields nearby buildings and field crops at New Assiut city, and it was completely absent in fields studied in Beni-Auday city. The house sparrow, *P. domesticus niloticus* was the predominant noxious bird species in the studied area at Kafr EL –Sheikh Governorate, while palm dove, *S. senegalensis* and crested lark, *G. cristata* ranked in the second order after house sparrow. Soliman (1993) and El-Danasory (2006) recorded the resident birds in El- Behira and El-Menoufia Governorates. Bonnah (2007) surveyed the hooded crow, *C. corone sardonius* on date palm, casuarina and powansiana trees and on electricity wire during December 1999 to November 2002 at Shandaweel Agricultural Research Station, Sohage Governorate, Upper Egypt. Omar (2010) explained that bird species in Assiut district included two types of birds, beneficial and noxious. Fourteen species were identified as harmful birds and 10 species were recorded as beneficial birds and he found that five bird species were considered conceded as example of migratory bird species recorded during the study period were as follow, four species were recorded as harmful birds and one species was

recorded as beneficial bird species. Brakat (2016).

On the other hand, crested lark, *G. cristata* was absent in all fields in New Assiut city nearby (trees, buildings and field crops). It was recorded in fields nearby (trees, buildings and field crops) at Beni-Auday city. Pied kingfisher, *C. rudis rudis* was recorded only in fields nearby trees, but absent in studied areas in New Assiut city and fields nearby (buildings and field crops). It was recorded only in fields nearby trees in Beni-Auday city.

Survey of resident and Classification of wild bird species:

The results obtained revealed that the bird species collected from this area could be classified according to the full description of Thomson (1964) as follows:

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Subphylum: Vertebrata

Class: Aves

From data in Table (3) all bird species in the present study were 18 species of to 18 genera, 14 families and 7 orders. Order: Passeriformes, presented by 8 species belonging to 6 families. These families and species were, house sparrow, *Passer domesticus niloticus*; hooded crow, *Corvus corone cornix*; crested lark, *Galerida cristata*; common bulbul, *Pycnonatus barbatus*; fantailed warbler, *Cisticola juncidis*; rufos-tailed robin, *Cercotrichas galactotes*; swallow, *Hirundo rustica savignii* and sand martin, *Riparia riparia* These

bird species were belonging to the families (Passeridae, Corvidae, Alaudidae, Pycnontidae, Cisticolidae, Muscicapidae and Hirundidae), respectively. Order: Columbiformes, consists of two bird species representing by family, Columbidae. The bird species were palm dove, *Streptopelia senegalensis egyptica* and rock dove, *Columba livia shimpari*. Order Coracuformes, this was represented by the little green bee eater, *Merops orintalis clepatra*; hoopoe, *Upupa epops epops* and pied kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis rudis*. These bird species were belonging three families (Mioropidae, Upupidae and Cerylidae), respectively. Order: Ciconiformes, only one species, cattle egret, *Ardeola ibis ibis* was belonging to family Ardeidae. Order: Charadriiformes, only one species, spur winged plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus* was belonging to family Charadriidae. Order: Accipitriformes, showed that two bird species were representing family Accipitridae and Falconidae. The bird species were black winged kite, *Elanus coeruleus* and kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*. Finally, One species belonging to Order Strigiformes, this was little owl, *Athene noctua* was belonging to family, Strigidae. Metwally et al., (2009) recorded 27 bird species belonging to 9 orders and 21 families from different habitat in old land at Assiut governorate. Desoky and Omar (2015) revealed that, 13 noxious and beneficial bird species are belonging to the different orders and families.

Survey of migratory wild bird species:

In Table (4) it was clear that migratory wild bird species in new reclaimed areas (New Assiut and Beni-Auday cites) at Assiut governorate during two successive years, starting from January 2014 till December 2015 were surveyed and counted. Data of the relative abundance of different bird species are tabulated in Table (1). Surveyed migratory birds could be sorted as follow, Order: Passeriformes, the families and species were white wagtail, *Motacilla alba alba* was belonging to family Motacillidae. And chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus collybita* was belonging family Sylviidae.

Omar (2005) recorded 4 species belonging to order Passeriformes, this species are white wagtail *Motacilla alba alba*; black headed wagtail *Motacilla flava*; Bule throat, *Luscinia svecica svecica* and chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*.

Attia (2006) survey, of the migratory wild bird species of Passeriformes: should that this group included eleven families, and Passeriformes: gold finch *Carduelis carduelis nedicki*, Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, white wagtail *Motacilla alba alba*, blue throat *Luscinia svecica* and stone chat *Saxicola torquata* were the most wild bird species in the three ecosystems of Sharkia Governorate.

Table (1): General survey and identification of some resident wild bird species in New Assiut and Beni- Aудay cites at Assiut Governorate

Identification of birds	Common name	Scientific name	Surveyed localities											
			Beni- Aудay city						New Assiut city					
			Buildings		Field crops		Trees		Buildings		Field crops		Trees	
			P.	P.A	P.	P.A	P.	P.A	P.	P.A	P.	P.A	P.	P.A
Beneficial birds	Cattle egret	<i>Ardeola ibis ibis</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Common bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	+	*	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	+	*
	Fantailed warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	-	-	+	*	+	*	-	-	+	*	+	*
	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops epops</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica savignii</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-
	Rufos-tailed robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	+	*
	Spur winged plover	<i>Hoplopterus spinosus</i>	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	+	*
	Black winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	+	*
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	+	*
Little owi	<i>Athene noctua</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	*	
Noxious birds	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus niloticus</i>	+	**	+	**	+	***	+	**	+	**	+	***
	Hooded crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Palm dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis egyptica</i>	+	*	+	*	+	**	+	*	+	*	+	**
	Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	-	-	-	-
	Rock dove	<i>Columba livia schimari</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Little green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis cleopatra</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Pied kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis rudis</i>	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	-	-

P. (+) = Present P. (-) = Absent. P.A. (Population Abundance) (***) = > 100 P.A. (**) = < 100 P.A. (*) = < 10

Table (2): Survey and identification of some migratory wild bird species in New Assiut and Beni- Aудay cites at Assiut Governorate.

Identificat ion of bids	Commo n name	Scientific name	Surveyed localities											
			Beni- Aудay ciy						New Assiut city					
			Buildin gs		Field crops		Trees		Buildin gs		Field crops		Trees	
			P .	P. A	P .	P. A	P .	P. A	P .	P. A	P .	P. A	P .	P. A
Beneficial birds	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
	Chiffch aff	<i>Phyllosco pus collybita</i>	-	-	-	-	+	*	-	-	-	-	+	*

P. (+) = Present. P. (-) = Absent. P.A. (Population Abundance) (*) = < 10

Table (3) General survey of resident and Classification of wild bird species collected from new reclaimed areas (New Assiut and Beni- Aудay cites) at Assiut governorate.

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name
Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus niloticus</i>	House sparrow
	Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	Hooded crow
	Alaudidae	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested lark
	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	Common bulbul
	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Fantailed warbler
	Muscicapidae	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>	Rufos-taild robin
	Hirundidae	<i>Hirundo rustica savignii</i> <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Swallow Sand martin
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis egyptica</i>	Palm dove
		<i>Columba livia shimari</i>	Rock dove
Coracuformes	Miropidae	<i>Merops orintalis cleopatra</i>	Little green bee eater
	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops epops</i>	Hoopoe
	Cerylidae	<i>Ceryle rudis rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher
Ciconiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola ibis ibis</i>	Cattle egret
Charadrufomes	Charadrudae	<i>Hoplopterus spinosus</i>	Spur winged plover
Accipitres	Acciptridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black winged kite
	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little owi

Table (4): Survey of migratory and Classification of wild bird species collected from new reclaimed areas (New Assiut and Beni- Aудay cites) at Assiut Governorate.

Order	Family	Scientific name	Common name
Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	White wagtail
	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff

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حصر عام لبعض أنواع الطيور البرية بالأراضي المستصلحة حديثاً بمركزين بمحافظة أسيوط بمصر العليا محمد عبدالعظيم الدناصوري⁽¹⁾، حسن محمد صبحي⁽²⁾، محمود مبارك عبدالعال⁽³⁾ مروان أحمد صابر⁽³⁾

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(2) قسم وقاية النبات - كلية الزراعة - جامعة الأزهر - القاهرة.

(3) قسم الحيوان الزراعي والنيماطودا - كلية الزراعة - جامعة الأزهر فرع أسيوط .

استهدفت الدراسة الحالية حصر لأنواع الطيور البرية في الأراضي المستصلحة حديثاً في كل من مدينة أسيوط الجديدة التابعة لمركز الفتح ، ومدينة بني عدي التابعة لمركز منفلوط بمحافظة أسيوط ، وكان الهدف من الدراسة التعرف على أهم أنواع الطيور البرية الضارة والنافعة وكذلك التعرف على أنواع الطيور المقيمة والمهاجرة ، وذلك خلال عامين متتاليين من الدراسة ، ابتداءً من شهر يناير 2014 إلى شهر ديسمبر 2015م ، تحت الظروف الحقلية لثلاثة أنواع من البيئات الزراعية المختلفة ممثلة في الحقول الزراعية (القريبة من الأشجار - القريبة من المباني - القريبة من محاصيل الحقل) ، بهدف دراسة تأثير إختلاف البيئة الزراعية على أنواع الطيور البرية وأعدادها وتواجدها ومجابهة خطر الطيور الضارة بالمزروعات دون الحاجة إلى استخدام المبيدات الملوثة للبيئة. ومن خلال دراسة الحصر أظهرت النتائج التالية :

- تسجيل 20 نوع من الطيور البرية بصفة عامة في البيئات الزراعية المدروسة ، منها 7 أنواع من الطيور الضارة المقيمة على مدار العام وهي (عصفور النيل الدوري - الغراب البلدي - اليمام البلدي - القبرة المتوجة - الحمام البري - الوروار المصري - صياد السمك الأبقع).
- أظهرت النتائج تسجيل 13 نوع من الطيور النافعة منها 11 نوع من الطيور المقيمة في البيئة المصرية وهي (طائر أبو قردان - البلبل المصري - هازجة مروحية الذنب - الهدهد المصري - الخطاف المصري - سنونو الرمال - الدخلة الحمراء - القطقاط البلدي - صقر الكوهيه - العوسق - البومة الصغيرة (أم قويق)) . وتم تسجيل نوعين من الطيور المهاجرة وهما طائر الفتح الأبيض (أبو فصادة الأبقع) وطائر السكسة وذلك خلال فصلي الشتاء والربيع.
- كما أوضحت النتائج تسجيل 9 أنواع من الطيور السائدة في البيئات الزراعية المختلفة (الأشجار - المباني - المحاصيل الحقلية) منها 5 أنواع من الطيور الضارة المقيمة على مدار العام وهي (طائر عصفور النيل الدوري - الغراب البلدي - اليمام المصري - الحمام البري - الوروار المصري) و3 أنواع من الطيور النافعة المقيمة أيضاً وهي (طائر أبو قردان - الهدهد المصري - الخطاف المصري) ونوع واحد من الطيور النافعة المهاجرة وهو طائر الفتح الأبيض (أبو فصادة الأبقع). كما دلت النتائج على أن طائر عصفور النيل الدوري واليمام المصري تواجدا بوفرة عالية في الحقول القريبة من الأشجار وبأعداد متوسطة في الحقول القريبة من المباني وبأعداد قليلة في بيئة المحاصيل الحقلية ، وربما يرجع ذلك لأن هذه الطيور تفضل بناء أعشاشها في بيئتي الأشجار والمباني الوفيرة بالغذاء والمأوى لصغارها.
- كلمات مفتاحية : حصر ، الطيور البرية ، الأراضي المستصلحة حديثاً ، محافظة أسيوط