

B.L.D.E. Association's

S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.



ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ B.Sc.^{IInd} Semester
2018 - 2019

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Subject Zoology

Assignment No.	Date	Marks Assigned	Marks Obtained	Name and Signature of Teacher	Remarks
1	27/3/19	3	3		
2					
3					
4					

Man has looked up in wonder as clouds of migrating birds darkened the skies. Many animals migrate but none to such distances & with such regularity as the birds.

I] Definition of migration :

Migration is defined by Cain, 'is a periodic passing of animals from one place to another'. When applied to other animals, it means their dispersal or immigration, implying no return journey. On other side, bird migration is two-way journey. It means regular, periodic, to & fro movement of population of some birds between their summer & winter homes, or from breeding & nesting place to feeding & resting place.

II] Migratory & Resident birds :

Birds which remain throughout the year in country are known as residents. Every gradation may be found between resident birds which do not migrate & migratory birds which cover thousands of miles in their periodic journeys.

III] Kinds of migration :

Migration in birds takes place in variety of manners, some of which are as follows -

① Latitudinal migration ⇒ Because of the gift of wings, birds conveniently exploit two different parts of the earth. The most familiar migrations are latitudinal that is, north to south & vice versa. Birds move during summer over temperate. The birds

return to the south for shelter during winter, when north is covered with ice & snow. Some birds of Siberia visit the plains of Himalayas in India. An opposite but lesser movement occurs in southern Hemisphere, where seasons are reversed.

② Longitudinal migration ⇒ Some birds make migrations that are longitudinal rather than latitudinal rather than that is east to west & vice versa. So, the stork moves from breeding area in east Europe or Asia towards the Atlantic coast, to avoid the continental winter.

③ Altitudinal migration ⇒ Whenever large mountains are found in temperate regions, the birds migrate regularly up & down their slopes, as weather changes. The birds pass the summer in mountainous regions, but return to the lowlands in winter. It is merely a dispersal or short journey from the bleaker slopes to the more protected valleys & has been called altitudinal or vertical migration.

④ Partial migration ⇒ Many species of temperate regions are only partial migrants. An addition is made in constant residents, which do not migrate at all by influx of new individuals of same species for short period. Song thrush, redbreast, titmouse, etc., seen throughout the year, actually represent partial migrants, as birds seen in winter are not the same as seen in summer.

⑤ Irregular or vagrant migration ⇒ In some birds, such as herons, after breeding, the adults & young may stray from their home to disperse in all directions over many or few hundred miles in search of food & safety from enemies.

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN EARTHWORM

