

Geographical publications and justification of the status of *Emberiza bruniceps* species in central and southeastern Afghanistan and the world

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Abstract

This study investigates geophysical publications and justifies the status of *Emberiza bruniceps* species in the Central and Eastern Zone of Afghanistan and the world. Unintentional hunting and selling of birds raises concerns about the decline or abundance of species. Current studies are in 2019-2020 in the Central Zone and the provinces of Logar, Kabul, Wardak and Parwan. In this sampling, 1000 samples were collected from different regions. Among the 900 samples were collected from the bird markets of Kabul, Logar, Parwan, Paktia. These birds are hunted and sold for their good singing and beauty. Twelve specimens were obtained from different regions and morphological and morphometric studies revealed that the species (*Emberiza bruniceps*) belonged to the genus (*Emberizidae*). This bird is about 15 to 16.5 cm long. In the adult male bird, the head, face, throat, and reddish brown are yellow and under the trunk and tail are yellow. Its stripe trunk and olive green background. Adult female with brown head, rotunda with brown veins, yellowish green, under pale yellow trunk. Therefore, the male and female birds have a plumage pattern, morphometric ally different size, and the male has seasonal variations, which proves that it has sexual dimorphism. Studies show that in the past ten years, nearly 10,000 samples have been sold in the Afghan market each year, and that figure has increased to the point where it is found to be in good standing or of least concern Has. And it also has its geophysical publications in Afghanistan in all areas of the north-east and north-west in low-lying areas and abroad .Afghanistan; Bangladesh; China; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan Vagrant: Belgium.

Keywords: Afghanistan, publishing, geography, justification and *Emberiza Bruniceps*

Introduction

The species (*Emberiza bruniceps*) belongs to the genus *Emberiza*, the family (*Emberizidae*), and the *Passeriformes* (Arianmal, 2014) [4]. This family is distributed in holarctic, neotropical, afrotropic and oriental geographical areas, and most open habitats, The semi-open and the margin of the forest are preferred for livelihoods, and Afghanistan also includes these opportunities (Arianmal, 2019) [3]. This family has 76 genera and 326 species. Of these species, there are only 35 species in Eurasia, all with the exception of four species (*Emberiza*). 19 species of this genus have been reported in Afghanistan so far. There are problems with the identification of some of these species and there has been no work to identify them. The bird markets in Afghanistan raise many concerns about the increase and decrease of species. In Afghanistan, the greatest threats from humans are due to regional wars and unprecedented hunting and lack of awareness of the value of the country's natural resources (Arianmal, 2020) [5]. The purpose of this research is to accurately identify and stabilize the geographical location and justify how they and species currently have *Emberiza bruniceps* in Afghanistan, as well as to find out the extent of their predation in the Afghan markets.

Materials and Methods

In this sampling: 1000 adult specimens including 800 male and 200 female specimens in spring and summer of 1398 and during 10 days of limited operation at 4 Kabul bird

markets (Kafroshi, North Saraj and Kabaragh) Kabir, Logar, Gardez It was also collected from 4 field sites such as Kemer, Sarubi and (around Kabul). Samples were taken at each station by mounting a 16 mm mesh netting and audio player. After measuring 9 morphological traits, samples were taken. The sampling location is shown in Fig. 5. Samples of pure samples in Afghanistan were collected from central Kabul provinces, districts around Kabul and then sampled by key identification, at least seventy morphology detection and maps of geographical publications provided by the IUCN network. Reflect and continue to find out just how their situation is now.



Fig 1: A map of the sampling site from central and southeastern Afghanistan

Results

The study was carried out in the area of the center Zone and south of the country from spring of 2019 and 2020 until winter of this year. It was sampled 20 times from the 10 points recorded on the map. As a result, there were 1000 samples of which 800 were obtained from Kabul retail market. 2 samples from Sarobi field site, 5 samples from Charekar field, 50 samples from Charekar market, 2 samples from lumbar field and 20 samples from different areas. The samples were mostly in cages in the market we

investigated 9 samples from the field caught by the net and 5 samples were purchased from inside the cages. The specimens were released again after morphological studies in Table (1) and photographed.

Morphometric and morphological results of *Emberiza bruniceps* species in central and southern Afghanistan:
At this stage of the study, nine criteria were identified that indicate differences between these samples.

Table 1: Color coded traits and traits modes used in this study

1 has absolutely no yellow collar (0), has (1)
2 brown-red heads (0), yellowish (1)
3 Back of Olive Neck (0), Olive-Yellow (1), Yellow (2), Reddish Yellow (3)
4 backgrounds olive-yellow (0), olive-brown (1), brown-2 (2)
5 Dark body lines High (0), Low (1), No dark lines (2)
6 Yellow (0), Yellow-Gray (1), Yellow-Brown (2)
7 reddish-green (0), reddish-green (1), blackdish (2)
8 throat and upper chest dark red (0), pale red (1)
9 Redness of throat and wide chest (0), resolved (1)

Table 2: Morphometric characteristics of males and females

Type of Male Sexual Properties of Painting
Wing Length 78 82 4
Tail Length 62 62 0
Beak length.
Beam width 6.5 6.2 0.3
Beak height 6.74 7.80 0.6
Tarsus length 19 19.45 0.45

morphometric traits of *Emberiza bruniceps* are about 15 to 16.5 cm long. In the adult male bird, the head, face, throat and chest are yellow, and the trunk and tail are yellow. Its stripe trunk and its background are green. The adult female has a brown head, a rotunda with brown veins, a green tail, under the trunk of the Crimea. Therefore, the male and female birds differ in plumage, morphometric ally (Table 2), and the male has seasonal variations. (Del Hoyo, D., 2011) [8].

According to these criteria, the morphological and



Fig 2: Samples taken from a set of properties with slightly different properties (Arian Mel, 2019)

Geographical location of *Emberiza bruniceps*

Depending on the sampling we had in different areas. Reports and studies show that this bird is present in Kabul, Parwan, Wardak and Nangar.

At present, given that the market in Afghanistan has sold about 10,000 samples per year over the past ten years, we were unable to accurately quantify the country because of lack of national security, but this type of abundance was for the past ten years it has been clear that this bird is in the least concern (Felsenstein, J. 2005) [9].

Justification



Fig 3-4: Photo of *Emberiza bruniceps* in a cage at a straw market by a researcher in Kabul

Conflict and Conclusion

Discussion and Conclusion Morphology and Sexual Morphology of Male and Female in *Emberiza bruniceps*

The results of this study showed that *Emberiza bruniceps* belonged to the class (birds), Eder (Passeriformes), family (Emberizidae) and genus (*Emberiza*). This bird had grain size diet and size due to beak structure. Their full-bodied vocal appeal has attracted the attention of customers who sell 10,000 or more annually in the Afghan market, especially the coffee shop. In Afghanistan, the bird is known as the local name for yellow and yellow fins. And according to studies done in the past, this bird has a remarkable hybridization with northern and eastern fauna, and many variations have been observed within this species. Due to its specific geographical location, climate and topography, Afghanistan is also an important area of dispersal overlap for a significant number of western and eastern Palaearctic animal assemblages and the Sahara-Sindh Great Belt, which in some cases overlaps overlap. Cross-breeding has been reported by (Aliabadian, M., Kaboli, 2007) [2]. (Aliabadian, M., and Nijman 2007) [1]. The studies in this study confirm the previous studies by Kepler and McGregor in a brief 1985 paper on sexual selection and Winged color variations of five species of *Emberiza hortulana* ‘*Emberiza citrinella* ‘ *Emberiza circlus* ‘*Emberiza schoeniclus* ‘ *Emberiza calandra* The field yields indicated that monogamous species are very different in color but show little difference in size (Catchpole 1985) [7]. (Our results showed that of the 9 traits studied in red aphid, 3 traits were significantly different between males and females). The difference between females and males was larger in all these traits, but the principal components analysis showed a significant amount of overlap (Ali Hosseini *et al.* 2015) [10]. As well as male and female weight measurements as an indicator of size. It shows that males are 1.15 times heavier. Sexual deformity in birds usually manifests itself in size and fitness. In terms of size, males are usually larger, but this is not always the case. From the probability point of view, males also tend to have brighter colors (Studies show that sexual dimorphism in size and color is related to different aspects of reproductive and social behaviors in birds (the *Emberiza calandra* males and females have almost no morphological features, but males are usually 40%). They are heavier than females and their dominant mating system is polygamy, whereas species such as lemongrass and lagoon, which usually follow the monogamous reproductive system, show little difference in size between males and females (males between five and fifteen percent). Older and males and females are recognizable The same applies to the *Emberiza bruniceps*, the larger size of the male *Emberiza bruniceps*, and some of the traits apparently related to its reproductive system, the male sex determination and the defense of the territory.

Discussion and Conclusion on the Status of *Emberiza bruniceps* in Afghanistan and the World

In the current study conducted in the central and southern parts of the country, most samples are sold from Kabul province to the market for coffee. This is about 200,000 species over a period of ten years and 20,000 species per year. This number is increasing every year. So it is the most abundant species in Afghanistan. By world standards too this species has an extremely large range, and hence does

not approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the range size criterion (Extent of Occurrence 30% decline over ten years or three generations). The population size has not been quantified, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure). For these reasons the species is evaluated as Least Concern (Ashpole, 2017) [6].

Discussion and Conclusion The geographical location of *Emberiza bruniceps* species in Afghanistan and worldwide

Studies in this study confirmed by the IUCN map show that this animal is present in all areas of your country, northeast and northwest of the country and outside the drawer (5).Afghanistan; Bangladesh; China; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan Vagrant: Belgium; And still in countries Czech Republic; France; Germany; Iraq; Israel; Italy; Netherlands; Norway; Oman; Saudi Arabia; Spain; Sri Lanka; Sweden; Switzerland; Syrian Arab Republic; Turkey; United Arab Emirates.



Fig 5: A map of the geographical distribution of *Emberiza bruniceps* species in Afghanistan and the world

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