

## Geographical publications and hunting and sales rate of *Melanocorypha calandra* species in Kabul winter

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### Abstract

This study examines the geographical distribution and extent of hunting and sale of *Melanocorypha calandra* species in Kabul winter and justifies their status in Afghanistan and worldwide. Specimens sampled during the 10 times mobile and resident birdwatching areas of Kabul, Chowk, Mandawi, ten Afghans and Carta New in the winter of 2020 showed that the bird was of the Alaudidae family and the genus *Melanocorypha*. This bird is a bit smaller than the *melanocorypha calandra*. The fly beneath them is ash and brown. The objects are not white. And still the white tail end and the brown outer feathers. The throat under the throat is thinner than the species *Melanocorypha calandra*. Beneath the white trunk are the brown and pea flanks, the white eyebrow line, and the leg and fleshy legs (Arian Mel, 2013). The head still has white and brown veins, and the hind paw nail is a characteristic of the family in this species of bird in low hillside areas and on patrols near shore at altitudes of 1,200 to 1,400 meters in winter in Afghanistan. Close to the farmland makes Nest. And still, in the rainy season, all the areas where the snow has melted earlier are herded. The sound of the animal is heard in drelit and trelit. In one season, about 20,000 specimens of *Melanocorypha calandra* are hunted and sold. This is causing concern for population decline, but the IUCN has relatively low LC compliance with the environment, and this bird can still be found throughout Afghanistan except in Badakhshan. The cause of most bird hunting in Afghanistan is bird noise, the use of meat, which is just a culture of meat for many diseases, and the lack of awareness of the country's living resources.

**Keywords:** geography, Afghanistan, Publications and *Melanocorypha calandra*

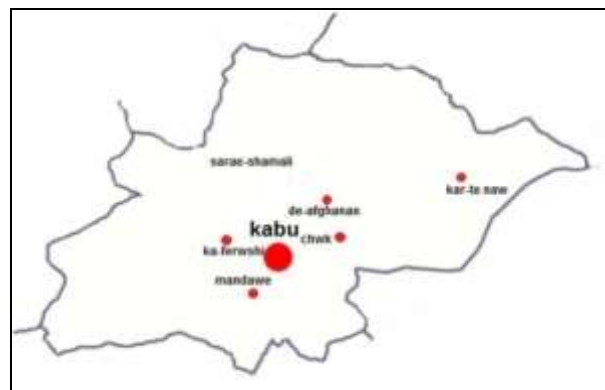
### Introduction

The natural resources of the country, especially the variety of rich birds of the country are valuable (Ali Abadian, 2005) <sup>[2]</sup>. With a population of more than five million, which accounts for 17 per cent of the country's population, Kabul has come together with a diverse population of all provinces in Afghanistan, due to factors such as insecurity in the country's provinces. This affects the entire food chain of humans and animals (Arian mal 2016) <sup>[3]</sup>. Human resources are considered to be good markets for all provinces including handicrafts, biofuels such as wool, milk, leather, silk, as well as hunting (legal and illegal) gains especially for birds and mammals (Azimi, 2012). These illegal gains cause food chain anomalies and diminish the value of

wildlife biodiversity of some species, such as the Tawak Cheetah (Qazlaq), which is brutally hunted and sold to Kabul and Provincial markets (Arian Mal, 2013) <sup>[3]</sup>. The purpose of this research is to identify precisely the species of toddler and its sales and hunting in Kabul markets. And we will continue to be credible, if possible, from world-class data from reliable sources, if possible.

### Materials and Methods

Current research in winter 2020 during 10 sampling of 10 bird sales sites that were notoriously limited to their hunting abundance but also dozens of live and dead species in Kabul Downtown (2). They were sampled to 10,000 or more.



**Fig 2:** Map of Kabul City Sampler location and mobile bird shops are marked in red

The specimen was returned to the seller after morphological and morphometric studies and due to insufficient funds we were unable to release the birds to nature because most species were in the hunters' mobile stores and there were no government or environmental constraints. Needless to say, samples were taken from the lending market.

The tools used in this research do not require the use of bird catching equipment, but just a ruler, a pen, a cam, an envelope for specimens, a cage and a computer and its accessories.

The methods used in this study are quantitative and qualitative, which are quantitative methods to reduce and reduce this species, as well as their predation rate in one season (winter) in Kabul, and are still qualitative methods for morphological and geographical location studies. They are used by the map.

The sources of this research are authoritative books, articles, bird species atlases and particularly reputable internet sites (IUCN).

**Results and Findings**

At this stage of the research, which was conducted in the winter of 2020, 10,000 samples were collected from the city of Kabul from the live and dead mobile bird hunters. After more than 20 samples of morphology and morphometric studies and recording the total number of hunting birds in the Kabul market, the number of which reached 20,000 throughout the season. The sampling location was not recorded due to the mobile shops being poultry. So, they are

within 10 kilometers of downtown Kabul. And, according to the report, sellers and hunters from various regions, such as Kabul districts of Logar Paktia Ghazni and northern Iran, were caught for seasonal migration to stop feeding and wintering 3.



**Fig 2:** Mobile bird shops for sale in Kabul City more than a dozen locations

**Results of morphological and morphometric studies of *Melanocorypha bimaculata***

This bird is a bit smaller than the *melanocorypha calandra*. The fly beneath them is ash and brown. The objects are not white. And still the white tail end and the brown outer feathers. The throat under the throat is thinner than the species *Melanocorypha calandra*. Beneath the white trunk are the brown and pea flanks, the white eyebrow line, and the leg and fleshy legs (Arian Mel, 2013) [3]. And the head still has white and brown veins and the hind paw nail is a family characteristic of this species (Fig. 4) (Mansouri, 2008) [9].



**Fig 4:** Morphology of *Melanocorypha calandra* specimens taken from mobile bird markets in Kabul

**Table 1:** Morphometry of *Melanocorypha calandra* Species from Cable Markets from 7 Study Traits

poll	tell	tibia	Bill length	Bill height	Width bill	wing	length	location	No
5000	60	32	17	8	5	121	162	Kah-feroshi	1
1000	55	32	17	8	5	110	160	Mandawe- kabul	2
2000	57	32	17	8	5	110	163	Chwk- kabul	3
500	56	32	17	8	5	111	163	Kar-te- naw	4
1500	60	32	17	8	5	110	160	De- afghanan	5

**Justification**

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 is extremely large, and hence does not 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. (Butchart, S. & Symes, A 2017) [7].

**Geographic Range**

Country Occurrence: Native: Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; China; Cyprus; Egypt; Eritrea; Ethiopia; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lebanon; Oman; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan (Alström, P. 2004) [1].

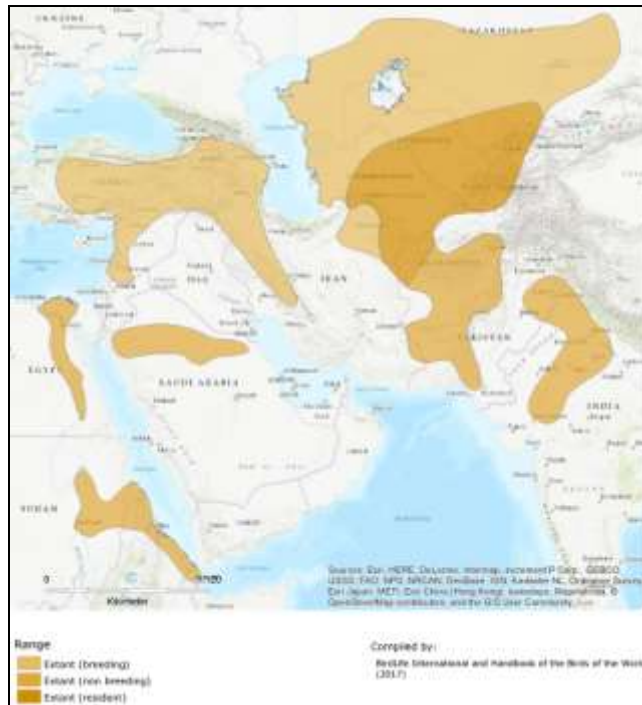


Fig 5: is a map of the Taqwak species from Afghanistan and the world (iucn, 2017).

**Habitat**

It flies in low hills and in the hashish patrols near the cliffs at an altitude of 1,200 to 1,400 meters in winter in Afghanistan Close to the farmland makes Nest. And still, in the season when it rains, all the areas where the snow has melted earlier are collected as a herd (Arian Mel, 2013) [3]. The animal has been sounded in drelit and trelit (Mansouri, 2008) [9].

**Conflict and Conclusion**

In this part of the research, the information obtained from the results was analyzed with the corrections previously made by the scientists. These surveys include studies (morphology), hunting and bird sales, and, if possible, geographical location of Afghanistan and the world.

**Moranology and morphometric information analysis and analysis of *Melanocorypha calandra***

Emphasizing from previous studies, this bird is 16 cm tall (1), a slightly more like-sounding bird with a slightly smaller bird (Arian Mel, 2013) [3]. The only feature of this family is the long finger nail in the bird. This bird is from the family (Alaudidae). Genus (*Melanocorypha*). And with a little sex morphology. As (Table (2)), the information of the traits considered in this study shows little difference, so the possibility of hybrids in this bird is low.

**Analysis and analysis of hunting and selling rates (*Melanocorypha calandra*) in Kabul center markets**

According to the results of this study, 10 times sampling of 5 straw areas, Chowk Kabul, Mandui Kabul, ten Afghans and Carte No Kabul shows that Kabul straw sale with 5000 samples of this bird had the highest sales. has it. This is due to the general bird market in Kabul. In the second step, Chowk has 2000 samples due to overcrowding in the area. And it goes without saying that Kabul Choke is the place where all used objects are sold. The lowest is karte- nw Kabul area with 500 samples. Your new area where ordinary people live and where there are minimal decorative

uses. There were dozens of other sites, such as Carte Nova, that we could not sample for relatively little time.

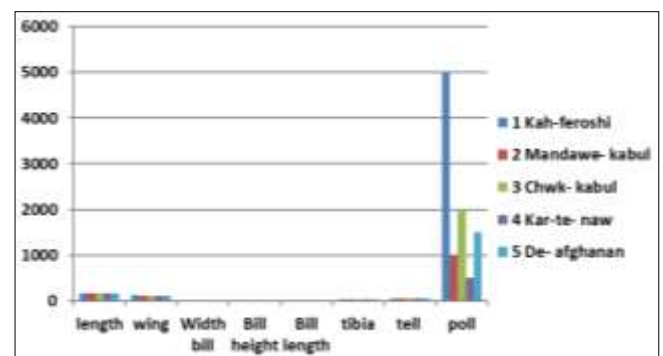


Chart 1: has the highest sales area with 5,000 samples and the new Cart with 500 samples the lowest sales area. Also, no differences were observed among the 7 morphometric traits of the species

Hunted for sale and sale of large numbers of 10,000 specimens at one site of the *melanocorypha calandra* is the lucid bird and lizards. Research shows that the 50% increase in hunting and selling of the animal is poverty and unemployment in Afghanistan.

**Geographical position analysis and justification of *Melanocorypha calandra* species in Afghanistan and worldwide**

Current research shows that this bird is abundant throughout Afghanistan, especially in winter. And the reason for this bird's abundance in our country is the proper habitat. And it's still the cutest bird in the world

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; China; Cyprus; Egypt; Eritrea; Ethiopia; India; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lebanon; Oman; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; United Arab Emirates; Uzbekistan (Alström, P. 2004) [1]. 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 is extremely large, and hence does not 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. (Butchart, S. & Symes, A, 2017)<sup>[7]</sup>.

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