

- Document Type** : Thesis
- Document Title** : *ECOLOGICAL STUDY ON MIGRANT PASSERINES IN BANI- MALIK DISTRICT, SOUTH OF TAIIF*
دراسة بيئية على العصفوريات المهاجرة في منطقة بني مالك، جنوب الطائف
- Document Language** : Arabic
- Abstract** : This study has been done at Bani – Malik south of Taif . This area is famous for its mountaineer nature with extremely sloped or gradual slope, and is famous for its plant coverage of Junipers , Olea chrysophylla , Acacia , and Dodonaea Viscosa. In this study, with the classification of migratory passerine immigrated birds was carried at from the beginning of December 2005 to the end of November 2006 in order to cover full year period . (Winter , Spring , Summer and Autumn) by applying land survey to the region . A weekly visits is done with an average of , two days for 12 months as the following : 1- Winter migration (December – January - February) . 2- Spring migration (March – April - May). 3- Summer migration (June - July). 4- Autumn migration (August – September – October - November). Some of the migratory birds were caught by mist nets in order to recording some measurements like weight , Wing , tail , and beak length , to compare them with another studies to know the importance of the region from the attraction of different numbers of migratory birds . Metal rings wear used to mark captured birds, (NCWCD rings). Twenty one bird species which are caught by net. Their numbers were differed from season to others . Migratory bird which are caught during all months of the year are 70 birds .The observed migratory birds during the period of this species study were 52 birds .The migratory birds in winter were 8 species with 58 individuals . The migratory birds in spring were 33 species with 1067 individuals. During summer season three bird species with 114 individuals were recorded. In Autumn, the migratory birds were 34 species, with 854 individuals. In addition to that timing of arrival and departure of all birds to the study area are recorded. One of the objectives of this study is to encourage the field studies and scientific researches in this study, as this study is the first scientific one which done in Bani-Malik. This in order to give more information about the area especially within change climate circumstances as increasing or decreasing of rains falls. Also interference of man-kind investing land.
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