Conservation of Sparrow *Passer domesticus* in Nature

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Abstract
Changes in bird diversity with changing latitude of earth are renown to the world. The effect of anthropogenic activities through habitat destruction on the bird population decline is increasing every day. The house sparrow *Passer domesticus* population is a declining and is a major issue of scientific and ecological concern. In the present study different sites of successful breeding of the bird have been documented. It has been concluded that the bird seeks for sustainable source of food and water for completion of its life cycle, and an ideal frame work for conservation of bird has been made.

Keywords: Latitude, sustainable source.

1. Introduction
Increase in species richness towards lower latitudes in several groups of organisms including birds is one of the striking patterns in geographic distribution of terrestrial biodiversity [1] along with climatic factors [2]. Birds are an ideal bio-indicators as well as useful models for studying a variety of environmental problems. Thus making the bird census an important biological task [3]. A complex and refined discipline that reflects a greater understanding of populations and their dynamics has come over in birds during past 40 years [4]. The apparent part of declining shore bird populations of Canada is increasing human use of land and resources [5]. Population decline of Corn-crake *Crex crex* [6] and Cirl Bunting *Emberiza* cirlus [7-8] has been clearly linked to loss of habitat and its degradation through changing management and is suspected to be a casual reason for many species [9]. Schemes for assigning conservation properties to species or sites necessarily are based on a number of assumptions and have to be interpreted with caution [10]. One important step in the Partners in Flight is setting of regional conservation priorities [10]. House sparrow is a non-migratory bird found abundantly near human habitation around 10000 years ago [11] and avoids forests in most parts of world. The bird feeds on seeds mainly opportunistic insect eater. The bird is in turn eaten by Cats, Hawks, Dogs and many other mammals. As the bird feeds on mosquitoes and insects helps in control of mosquito and insect-borne diseases. The bird helps in pollination of many ornithophily plants. The bird is compact and with full chest and large rounded head, with stout and conical bill [12]. In urban areas, bird feeders provide more food for these sparrows. The bird population was recorded to be declining in 2009 and had attained endangered status [13]. Study of Cannon A. 1999 suggested that private gardens are already of significant value as wild bird habitat. In the present study we have documented the significant practices being done by some people for conservation of the *Passer domesticus*.

2. Material Method
We investigated a sustainable spot of bird occurrence at Gandhi Chawk, Hingoli with GPS location $19^0$42'N and $77^0$08'E. The birds were being reared by Mr Bajrang Kuril with continuous supply of food and water during every season from last four years. We also investigated few other households from Sengaon City and Lingdari Tanda. The animals were also observed for the optimum foraging and vigilance

3. Result
The bird seeks for sustainable supply of food and water but not shelter, as the shelter is made by the bird of its own at the corners of the buildings. The bird is native to land and shows circadian rhythms. The bird feeds on rice bran and millet preferably. The bird maintains its individual existence in human habitat as a bird when touched with any human is not accepted by its own society and loses its further social life. Thus we conclude that the bird Passer domesticus though have attained Least Concern Status in IUCB Red Data List was endangered some time before and only prefers sustainability of food and water.

4. Discussion
Thus we conclude that though bird *Passer domesticus* though have attained Least Concern Status in IUCB Red Data List was endangered some time before and only prefers sustainability of food and water. We have also clearly depicted the possibilities of extinction of the bird because of habitat destruction and changing management exactly like the studies of Green *et al.* 1997, Evans & Smith 1994 and Peach *et al.* 2001.

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