

महाराष्ट्र शिक्षण समिती द्वारा संचलित

महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा



प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येते की, कुमार / कुमारी Cholap satyaprakash
Nagnath इयत्ता BA (I) हजेरी क्रमांक _____


शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०-२०२३ मधील प्रकल्प कार्य नामशेष पक्षा
या विषयावर मार्गदर्शक शिक्षक / प्राध्यापकाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली अपेक्षित
सर्व कामकाज, माहिती संकलन व अहवाल लेखन विद्यापीठाच्या कला लेखन
नियमाप्रमाणे प्रकल्प कार्य तयार केलेले आहे. सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित
विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेले आहे.

सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेल्या
लेखन सामग्रीवर आधारित असून स्वतःच्या हस्ताक्षरात लिहिले आहे.

दिनांक : १७/१०/२३


मार्गदर्शक

परिक्षक


प्राचार्य / उपप्राचार्य
Principal
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Nilanga 413521 Dist Latur

Crow

- Crow any of various glossy black birds found in most parts of the world with the exception of southern South America. crows are generally smaller and not as thick-billed as ravens which belongs to the same genus.

A large majority of the 40 to 50 corvus species are known as crows, and the name has applied to other, unrelated birds large crows measure about 0.5 metre (20 inches) long, with wingspans that can reach 1 metre (39 inches).

Crows feed chiefly on the ground, where they walk about purposefully. They are omnivores that enjoy meat and may even attack and kill ~~some~~ young weak animals. A crow may live 13 years in the wild and more than 20 years in captivity.



Peacock

peacock also called peafowl, any of three species of resplendent birds of the pheasant family phasianide. Strictly the male is a peacock, and female is peahen;

In blue and green peacocks the male has 90-130cm (35-50-inch) body and 150-cm (60-inch) train of tail feathers that are coloured a brilliant metallic green. This train is mainly formed of the birds upped tail coverts, which are enormously elongated.

The blue peacock's body feathers are mostly metallic blue green. The green peacock, with a train much like that of the blue has green and bronze body feathers. Hens of both species are green and brown and are almost as big as the male but lack the train and the head ornament.



Parrot

Parrots, also known as psittacines are birds of the roughly 398 species in 92 genera comprising the order psittaciformes, found mostly in tropical and subtropical regions.

Parrots have a beak with a characteristic curved shape, the jaw with a mobility slightly higher than where it connects with the skull, and a generally upright position also have a large cranial capacity and are one of the most intelligent birds groups they are good fliers and skillful climbers on branches of trees. Parrots are distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical continents and regions including Australia and Oceania South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central America, South America and Africa. The African grey parrot (*Psittacus*) are particularly noted for their advanced cognitive abilities.



Kingfisher

Kingfishers are known for their looks: stocky body, long thick bill and striking colours and markings. Many kingfishers are decked out in feathers of bright blue, green, turquoise, red or gold. Some have splotches, dashes, stripes or speckles.

They are found in a variety of habitats on all continents but Antarctica.

Kingfishers are territorial birds.

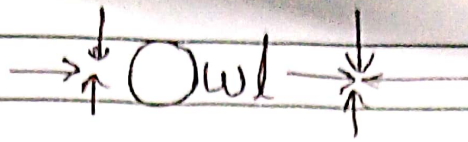
They stake out an area with good food sources, convenient perches and a safe place to roost at night.

They are active in the morning and evening but if it's not too hot, they may also hunt during

the afternoon. As you might guess, kingfishers do eat fish.

'Kookaburras' are one of the few kingfishers that live in groups.





owls are birds from the order Strigiformes, which includes over 200 species of mostly solitary and nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large, broad, head, binocular vision, binaural hearing, sharp talons, and feathers adapted for silent flight. Owls possess large, forward-facing eyes and ear-holes, a hawk-like beak, a flat face, and usually a conspicuous circle of feathers, a facial disc, around each eye. The feathers making up this disc can be adjusted to sharply focus sounds from varying distance onto the owl's asymmetrically placed ear cavities.

Owls can rotate their heads and necks as much as 270°. Owls have 14 neck vertebrae (compared to seven in humans), which makes their necks more flexible. Owls exhibit specialized hearing functions.

