

# International Journal of Allied Practice, Research and Review

Website: www.ijaprr.com (ISSN 2350-1294)

# A Short Communication towards Color Preference of House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Dr. Meera Srivastava P.G. Department of Zoology, Government. Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

## I. Introduction

The house sparrow *Passer domesticus* is a member of the Old World Sparrow family Passeridae. It occurs naturally in most of Europe and much of Asia. It is now mostly widely distributed bird on the planet. Whenever people build houses this bird sooner or later come to share their abodes. House sparrows are noisy birds that roost in flocks on branches of city trees. They have adapted to nest in urban structures and eat human scraps. It is a small seed eating bird. Sparrow's main diet consists of grain seeds, especially grains from waste and animal feed stock. Alternative to seed diet is very wide varies from arthropods such as small insects, larva of mosquitoes, butterflies, and garbage chuck by human.

#### II. The study area

The present observations were taken in the garden of my house in Bikaner, Rajasthan, India (23°3' to 30°12' N and 69°30' to 78°17' E), where, there is a plantation of ornamental plants and trees. Many species of bird rest on trees here.

#### **III.** Observations

It was observed that in the months of August and September when the flowers were in their full bloom, these birds' preferred orange colored flowers to yellow. The flowers in the garden comprised *Tecoma stans* (yellow color) and *Tecoma capensis* (orange color), both belonging to family Bignoniaceae and *Portulaca oleracea* (yellow and orange color) belonging to family Portulacaceae and the sparrows were observed to feed on orange colored flowers of *T.capensis* and *Portulaca*.

### **IV. Discussion**

Adults eat mainly grain, including cereal and maize crops, but also the buds, flowers, nectar, fruit and seeds of a wide range of other introduced plants (especially amaranth, birch, knotweed, meadow grass, fat-hen, chickweed and mouse-ear (Dawson, 2013). According to Anandan et al. (2014) at the time of spring the sparrows prefer to feed on flowers with yellow colour, fruits etc. The present findings suggest that if the flowers of both yellow and orange colors are available then the sparrows preferred orange color to yellow, these observations are somewhat different than the earlier available reports. Many studies on different birds have been conducted earlier in the area which include the study on white eared bulbul (Srivastava, 2012), purple sunbird (Srivastava 2013a), babbler (Srivastava, 2013b), parakeet (Srivastava 2019a) and various faunal species (Srivastava, 2019b). According to the literature available, during the spring, the house sparrow eats yellow flowers, particularly yellow primroses and crocuses, but the present findings are a bit different, the reason yet to be explored.

#### V. References

- 1. Anandan G, Kumaresan M, Thomas A, Benickson C, Devi RC, et al. 2014. The House Sparrow is Homeless: A Small Attempt to Conservation. *J Biodivers Endanger Species* 2 (2): 124-128.
- 2. Dawson, D.G. 2013. House sparrow. In Miskelly, C.M. (ed.) New Zealand Birds Online. www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz.
- 3. Srivastava, Meera 2012. Breeding behaviour of White-eared bulbul *Pycnonotus leucotis* as observed in a house courtyard at Bikaner, Rajasthan. *Our Nature*, 10(1): 284-285.
- 4. Srivastava, Meera 2013a. Parental care as observed in purple sunbird *Leptocoma zeylonica*. *Poult Fish Wildl Sci*, 1:1.

- 5. Srivastava, Meera 2013b. Breeding behavior of babbler *Turdoides striata* as observed in a house courtyard in Bikaner, Rajasthan (India). *Poult Fish Wildl Sci.*, 1:1.
- 6. Srivastava, Meera 2019a. A short note on food preference of parakeet *Psittacula krameri* as observed in a house garden at Bikaner, Rajasthan, India. International Journal of Allied Practice, Research and Review, VI (V):13-15.
- 7. Srivastava, Meera 2019b. A note on faunal diversity as noted on the tree of *Moringa oliefera* in a house garden at Bikaner, Rajasthan (India). EC Veterinary Science 4.5: 322-323.

