

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY HAFLONG GOVT. COLLEGE

EDITION-XI



E-Zoobook

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WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the eleventh edition of our e-magazine! We are thrilled to bring you a collection of engaging stories, insightful articles, and creative expressions. This edition reflects the talent, passion and dedication of our contributors and we hope it inspires and resonates with you.

Happy reading!

Warm regards,

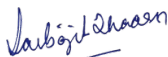
The Editorial Team

MESSAGE FROM THE ADVISOR

I want to feature on the importance of consistency in achieving success. Often we focus on grand goals and forget that small, consistent efforts lead to significant outcomes. Its okay to stumble but always get back up and continue, consistency lays the foundation for progress. Growth is not about perfection, its about persistence.

Together, we can explore ways to overcome challenges and search our fullest potential.

My best wishes..



Dr Sarbojit Thaosen(Principal i/c)
Advisor
E - Magazine
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BIRD MIGRATION



Bird migration is a seasonal movement of some birds between breeding and wintering grounds that occurs twice a year. It is typically between northern and southern regions. Migration carries inherent risks, including predation and other hazards en route.

The Arctic tern holds the long-distance migration record for birds, travelling between Arctic breeding grounds and the Antarctic each year. Some species of tubenoses, such as albatrosses, circle the Earth, flying over the southern oceans, while others such as Manx shearwaters migrate 14,000 km (8,700 mi) between their northern breeding grounds and the Southern Ocean. Shorter migrations are common, while longer ones are not. The shorter migrations include altitudinal migrations on mountains, including the Andes and Himalayas.

Urvash Johari
FYUG 5th Semester



Every Bird Counts

YOUR OBSERVATIONS MATTER!



WorldMigratoryBirdDay.org

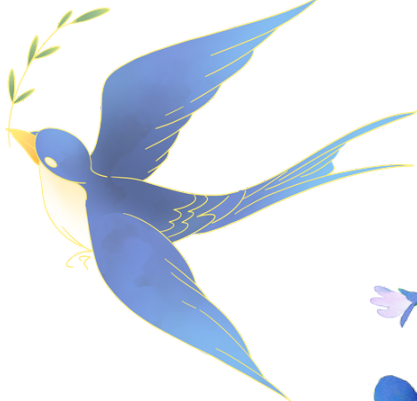


“Every Bird Counts – Your Observations Matter!”

The 2026 campaign shines a spotlight on people-driven efforts that are essential for bird conservation and science, celebrating how individuals, communities, and organizations around the world are helping to build the knowledge base to better conserve migratory birds across borders.

By focusing on the contribution of individuals, participatory science and public bird monitoring efforts, the campaign will celebrate the millions of bird enthusiasts around the world that are contributing to the data and knowledge that inform policy decisions and are essential for bird conservation - through each recorded observation.

Chinu Sharma
FYUG 5th Semester





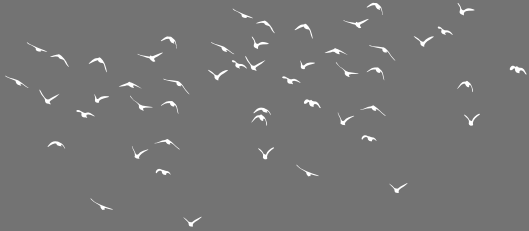
Why Birds Migrate ?

- **Food Supply:** Finding abundant insects, plants, or fish when local northern or Arctic winter supplies freeze over.
- **Breeding and Daylight:** Utilizing long summer days near the poles to feed and raise larger clutches of young safely.
- **Climate Avoidance:** Escaping extreme freezing temperatures or lack of shelter.

Retika Kemprai
FYUG 1st Semester



Types of Migration ...



- **Long-Distance Migrants:** Travel across continents or hemispheres (such as the Arctic Tern or Bar-tailed Godwit).
- **Short-Distance / Altitudinal Migrants:** Move down from high mountain ranges to lower foothills and valleys (such as regional pheasants or flycatchers).
- **Latitudinal Migrants:** Move directly from northern latitudes or Siberia down toward warmer southern regions.

Samir Daulagupu
FYUG 1st Semester

Migratory Birds in Dima Hasao

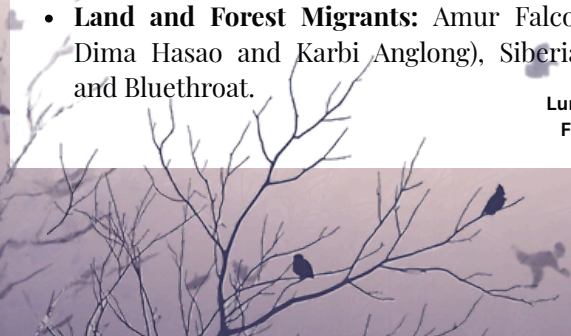


Dima Hasao district in Assam is globally famous for its seasonal bird arrivals, particularly centered around the mystery of Jatinga and the Amur Falcon stopovers in Umrangso. Millions of birds arrive from Siberia, China, Mongolia, Central Asia, and Europe to escape harsh northern winters.

Common and Notable Migratory Species

- **Waterfowl & Ducks:** Bar-headed Goose, Greylag Goose, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Ferruginous Duck, Common Teal, Northern Pintail, Ruddy Shelduck (Brahminy Duck), Falcated Duck, and Smew.
- **Waders & Storks:** Greater Adjutant Stork, Black-necked Stork, and Pied Avocet.
- **Land and Forest Migrants:** Amur Falcon (roosting in Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong), Siberian Rubythroat, and Bluethroat.

Lungsangsuing Nriame
FYUG 3rd Semester



Jatinga : The Sucide Point

What Actually Happens

Disorientation: High-velocity winds, dense cloud cover, and heavy mist trap or confuse birds flying at night.

The Light Trap: Attracted to bright lights and torches from the village, the dazed and exhausted birds fly erratically and collide with trees, buildings, or the ground.

Historical Hunting: In the past, local villagers mistook the fallen birds for evil spirits or a divine gift and captured them using bamboo poles to beat them to death.

Current Status: Strict conservation awareness campaigns, bans on mass bird-killing, and reduced local lighting have significantly decreased both the killings and the number of birds landing in the village.

Anubhav Joishi
FYUG 5th Semester