

Species Composition and Relative Abundance of Birds at Nansebo Forest, Southern Ethiopia

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Abstract

Ethiopia is rich in biodiversity resources. Birds are one of the components of biodiversity. The status of birds in the present study areas is very little known. The objective of the study was to assess species composition and relative abundance of birds at geremba mountain fragment in southern Ethiopia. A stratified random sampling technique was employed. Accordingly, to collect data for the study, the whole habitat of the study area was each divided into dominant vegetation types. Consequently, Modified habitat, Alpine bamboo forest, and Sub-Afro alpine /Ericaceous belt were identified in geremba mountain fragment. A line transects count aided by binocular was employed to investigate avian species diversity, relative abundance and habitat association. Thus, 10 transect lines of 0.75km with a width of 0.15km or less was used to cover 30% of the area in geremba mountain fragment. Quantitative Biodiversity indices such as H' , E , γ and α to measure species richness were used to calculate the bird species diversity and two way- ANOVA was used to test for significant variation in species richness and abundance per season among habitats. A total of 74 bird species consisting of 5 near endemics, 2 globally threatened and 3 Palearctic migrants were recorded in geremba mountain fragment. Species richness and abundance varied between the three habitats in geremba mountain fragment. There was significant difference in species richness among habitats in geremba mountain fragment ($F_{2, 11}=54.932$ $P=0.000$) at 0.001 significance level. In geremba mountain fragment the highest Shannon-Wiener diversity index ($H' = 3.78$) was recorded from the modified habitat while the lowest from the Sub Afro -alpine habitat ($H' = 1.84$). It can be concluded that the area has high species diversity good potential for bird watching tourism that can integrate economic gain with biodiversity conservation. Hence, urgent conservation measures and further detail research is recommended to conserve the bird species.

Keywords/Phrases: Avian species, Habitat types, Species richness, Species similarity

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Introduction

Ethiopia has diverse ecosystem ranging from humid forest and extensive wetlands in the west and southwest to the desert of Afar depression in the northeast. The country's flora and fauna are scattered from the highest mountain peaks over 4000 m asl to one of the lowest and hottest places on earth in Dallol depression, 116 m below sea level (Ethiopian Mapping Authority, 1988). This has helped to contribute for the existence of various forms of life in Ethiopia

Among 2100 bird species so far recorded in Africa (Sinclair and Ryan, 2003), Ethiopia harbors 926 species (Lepage, 2006) of which 21 species are endemic and 19 species are globally threatened (Redman *et al.*, 2009). Out of the threatened bird species of the country, two species are critically endangered, five species endangered, and 12 species vulnerable (Collar *et al.*, 1994). In Ethiopia, 73 hot spots have been identified as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and grouped into three conservation categories: 19 critical sites, 23 urgent sites and 31 highly sited areas (Mengistu, 2004).

Birds are one of the most important components of biodiversity with ecological, economic and esthetic values. Birds are known as efficient and cost-effective insect pest controllers, Fruit-eating birds help in dispersal of seeds and seeds may sprout wherever the droppings fall and certain birds like hummingbirds and sunbirds pollinate flowers that produce nectar. Birds through the ages have been the source of considerable fascination and folklore and have been used as symbols (Clout and Hay, 1989).

The distribution and abundance of many bird species are determined by the composition of the vegetation or habitat (Lee and Rotenberry, 2005). Climate influences habitats and movements of resident and migratory birds. Many species are characteristic of particular habitats or biomes (Metzger *et al.*, 2009).

Studies from different parts of the world focused on characterizing the bird's species composition and abundance on specific regions of the country (eg. Study by Girma Mengesha and Afework Bekele, 2008). There are a few isolated reports of bird species diversity outside of protected areas in Ethiopia (Aerts *et al.*, 2008), although there is better documentation of birds in protected areas (EWNHS, 1996). Comprehensive baseline information is lacking even for several of the endemic bird species. The status of birds in the present study areas is very little known. As a result, the present study is aimed to investigate bird species diversity, relative abundance and habitat association in geremba mountain fragment and contribute to the conservation of the species in the area.

Materials and Methods

Study area

Arbegona district is located between 6°38' - 6°49' N and 38°34' - 38°49' E (Fig.1). It is located 261 Km South from Addis Ababa and 77 Km South East from Hawassa town, the capital city of the zone. Geremba mountain fragment was the specific site where the present study was conducted. The area is found in Arbegona district in Sidama Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regional state of Ethiopia (Fig. 1).

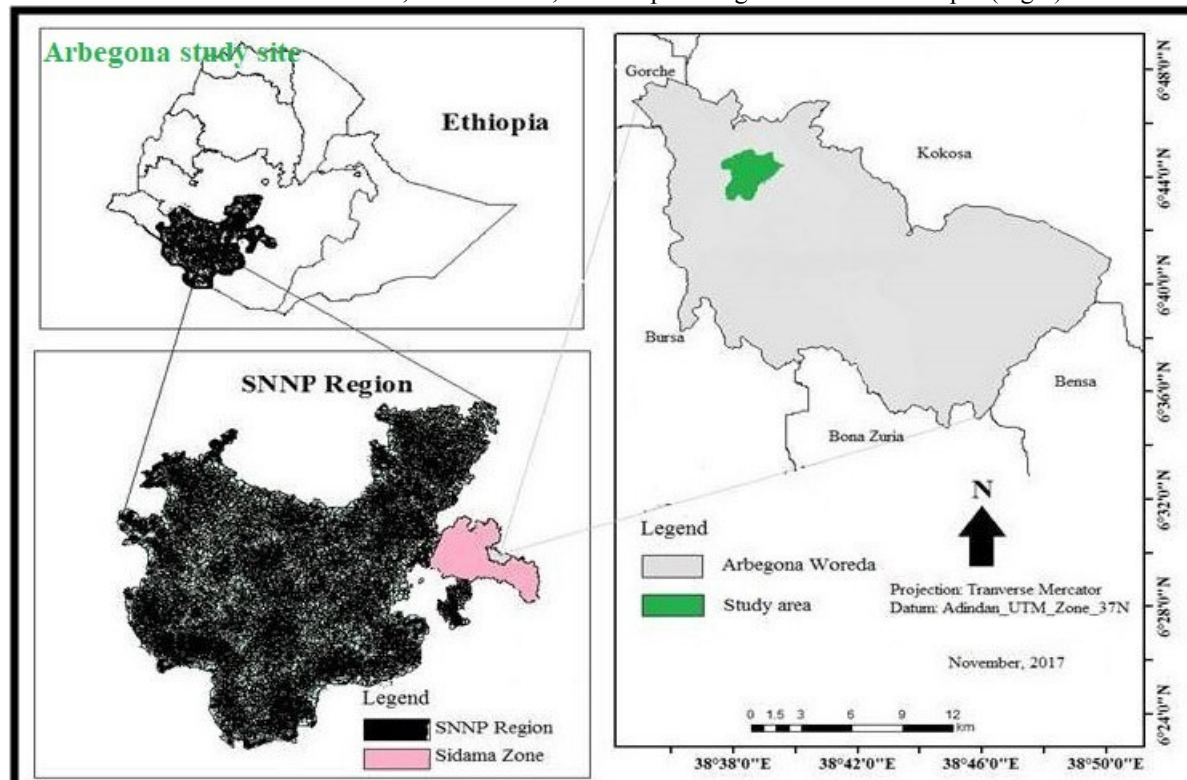


Figure 1: Location Map of Study Area

The district exhibit bimodal rainfall pattern, Arbegona district has a minor rainy season between the months of February to April and major rainfall between the months of July to October with an annual rain fall which ranges between 1250 to 1300 mm, the temperature ranges between a minimum of 14C° and a maximum of 18 C°.

Stratification of the study area and sampling design

For this study, the Geremba mountain fragment was stratified into three habitat types [modified habitat at the lower , Alpine bamboo forest at the middle and Sub Afro-alpine habitat (Ericaceous belt)]at the higher altitude following vegetation type and altitudinal gradient. In Geremba mountain fragment, modified habitat represents areas with altitudes occurs from 3075-3165 m a.s.l. This habitat was disturbed habitat with livestock grazing and human encroachments.

The Alpine bamboo habitat represents valley and middle altitude areas between 3189-3229 m a.s.l., and was dominated by highland Bamboo (*Arundinaria alpina*). This habitat was relatively intact and undisturbed compared to other habitat types . The Sub Afro-alpine habitat (Ericaceous belt) habitat covers the upland areas with rugged topography (3291-3305 m a.s.l.) and little remnants of *Erica arborea* at the summit of mount garembe and intermixed with predominantly scattered stands of trees like *Hypericum revolutum*, *Giant lobelia* and *Arundinaria alpina* in Geremba Mountain fragment.

Based on the reconnaissance survey, sampling transects was systematically generated in a geographic information system (GIS) using ArcGIS software v. 10.1 (ESRI, 2012) in the Geremba mountain fragment. The total area of Garembe Mountain was 125, 0000 m² (1250 ha). Of these 30% (375 ha) of the area were sampled in Garembe Mountain. A stratified random sampling technique was employed in which transect placement was proportional to the area of the habitat types and represents each of the habitat types (Bibby *et al.*, 1998; Lambert *et al.*, 2009; Shimelis and Afework, 2008). Accordingly, a total of 10 transect lines, (Five (5) transects in modified habitat, four (4) transects in alpine bamboo forest and one (1) transect conducted in Sub Afro-alpine (ericaceous belt) habitat in Garembe Mountain fragment (Fig.2). The distance between two adjacent transects was 0.25 km in Geremba mountain fragment. The length of each transect line was 0.75km with a width of 0.15km or less in Garembe mountain fragment. To avoid edge effect, transect lines were spaced 250m in

Garemba Mountain fragment from the road side (edge of the forest). Line transect method was used since the study area is accessible and species can be detected along transect line. With line transect method it is possible to cover large areas and can generate more species richness efficiently (Bibby *et al.*, 1992).

Therefore, this method is very important since comprehensive baseline information and status of bird species in Garemba Mountain fragment is lacking.

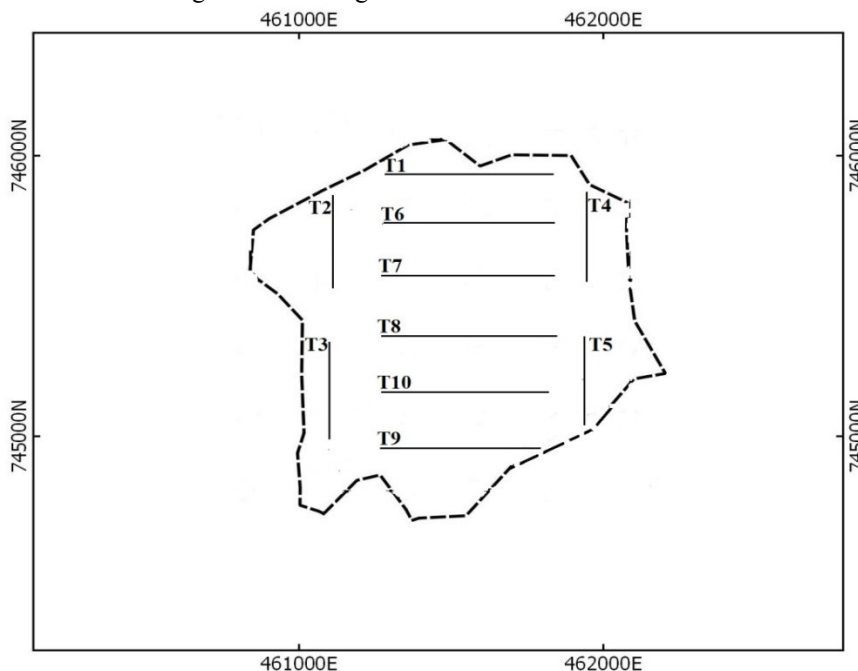


Figure 2: Line transect layout of the Garemba Mountain fragment.

Data collection and analysis

Data collection was carried out on foot walking along transect lines. Bird identifications and counting of individuals conducted by direct observations aided with naked eye and binoculars (10x50). Sound records and photography were also taken for further confirmation by using Digital Camera. Location and distance of the observed birds was determined and recorded along transect lines using Geographic positioning system (GPS). Each day of survey, arrive at the starting point approximately 20 minutes before sunrise so that counting can begin at sunrise to minimize the effect of time and weather conditions on bird detectability. Birds were counted when they were active in the mornings from 06:30–10:00 h and in the afternoon from 15:30–18.00 h (Daviosdottir, 2010). Unfavorable weather (strong wind or rain) was also being considered.

A bird flying over the area was observed and recorded on data gathering worksheets to identify for species richness. For identification of species, plumage pattern, size, shape, color, songs and calls were considered as important parameters (Afework and Shimelis, 2009). Songs and calls were also used for identifying nocturnal species.

Avian diversity of each habitat analyzed using Shannon-Wiener diversity Index (H') (Shannon and Wiener, 1949). Quantitative indices to measure species richness was used as α -diversity the average species richness per transect within a given habitat and γ -diversity as the habitat level richness (Schmitt *et al.*, 2010).

Percent relative abundance was calculated using formula (%) = $n/N \times 100$ where, n is the number of individuals of particular species recorded and N is the total number of individuals of the species. Data obtained during the survey was analyzed by using two-way ANOVA to analyze the effect of season and habitat on bird species richness and abundance.

Results

Species Composition and Relative Abundance

A total of 618 individuals of birds grouped into 12 orders, 35 families and 74 species were recorded from Geremba mountain fragment (Table 3). Among the recorded species, Wattled ibis (*Bostrychia carunculata*), Thick billed raven (*Corvus crassirostris*), Alpine chat (*Cercomela sordida*), Black winged love bird (*Agapornis taranta*) and Rouget's Rail (*Rougetius rougetii*) were endemic to Ethiopia and Eritrea in Geremba mountain fragment. Two globally threatened bird species i.e Hooded vulture (*Psophocichla litsipsirupa*) was endangered and Rougets rail (*Onychognathus morio*) was near threatened bird species (IUCN red list, 2016) (Table 3).

Among the recorded bird species 71 were resident and 3 were Palearctic migrants in Geremba mountain

fragment (Table 3). The order Passeriformes accounted, the highest number of families consisting 21 families and 43 species recorded in the Arebgona followed by the family Accipitridae with 9 species recorded and Sylviidae which had 5 species record (Table 3).

Table 1: Bird species recorded at Geremba mountain fragment (a, Near Endemic c, endangered b, Endemic e, near threatened NM, Northern Migratory AM, Inter-African migrant)

Order	Family	Common name	Scientific Name	Abundance			RA (%)	Rank
				Wet	Dry	Total		
Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Yellow bellied waxbill	<i>Coccyzygia quartinia</i>	17	22	39	6.31	1 st
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Alpine chat	<i>Cercomela sordida</i>	20	19	39	6.31	1 st
Passeriformes	Rallidae	Rupels robin chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	20	15	35	5.66	3 rd
Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	Mountain thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	16	15	31	5.02	4 th
Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Wattled Ibis	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i> ^a	14	12	26	4.21	5 th
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Streaky seed eater	<i>Columba guinea</i>	17	9	26	4.21	5 th
Passeriformes	Passeridae	Takazze sun bird	<i>Passer swainsonii</i>	17	6	23	3.72	7 th
Passeriformes	Buphagidae	Red winged starling	<i>erythrorhynchus</i>	15	7	22	3.56	8 th
Passeriformes	Sylviidae	Cinnamon bracken warbler	<i>Batis minor</i>	11	8	19	3.07	9 th
Passeriformes	Alaudidae	Thick billed raven	<i>Galerida theklae</i> ^a	10	7	17	2.75	10 th
Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Montane white eye	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	6	11	17	2.75	10 th
Passeriformes	Ploceidae	Baglafaecht weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	11	5	16	2.59	12 th
Passeriformes	Sylviidae	Brown rumped seed eater	<i>Parisoma lugens</i>	10	6	16	2.59	12 th
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	Tawny flanked prinia	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	8	5	13	2.10	14 th
Galliformes	Phasianidae	Chestnut naped francolin	<i>Bubo capensis</i>	7	6	13	2.10	14 th
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Variable sun bird	<i>Corvus crassirostris</i>	10	2	12	1.94	16 th
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Bush petronia	<i>Crithagra tristriatus</i>	7	4	11	1.78	17 th
Galliformes	Phasianidae	Chinspot batis	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis</i>	11	0	11	1.78	17 th
Coraciiformes	Bucerotidae	Dusky turtle dove	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>	2	9	11	1.78	17 th
Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	Green backed eremomela	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	8	2	10	1.62	20 th
Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Yellow breasted apalis	<i>Motacilla flavida</i>	6	3	9	1.46	21 th
Passeriformes	Sylviidae	Ground scraper thrush	<i>Eremomela canescens</i>	5	4	9	1.46	21 th
Passeriformes	Accipitridae	Malachite sun bird	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	5	4	9	1.46	21 th
Passeriformes	Paridae	White backed black tit	<i>Parus leuconotus</i>	5	4	9	1.46	21 th
Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Abyssinian slaty fly catcher	<i>chocolatina</i> ^a	4	3	7	1.13	25 th
Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Sealy francolin	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	3	4	7	1.13	25 th
Columbiformes	Columbidae	African olive pegion	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	0	7	7	1.13	25 th
Piciformes	Indicatoridae	Green backed cameroptera	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	5	1	6	0.97	28 th
Passeriformes	Monarchidae	African dusk flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	4	2	6	0.97	28 th
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	Swaisons sparrow weaver	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>	3	3	6	0.97	28 th
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Abyssinian ground thrush	<i>Zoothera piaggiae</i>	2	4	6	0.97	28 th
Passeriformes	Passeridae	Cape crow	<i>Petronia dentata</i>	2	4	6	0.97	28 th
Passeriformes	Pipridae	Barn swallow	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	4	1	5	0.81	33 th
Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Tawny eagle	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>	3	2	5	0.81	33 th
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	African citril	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>	2	3	5	0.81	33 th
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	Augur buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	3	2	5	0.81	33 th
Columbiformes	Columbidae	Fantailed raven	<i>Streptope lialugens</i>	4	1	5	0.81	33 th
Coliiformes	Collidae	Speckled pegion	<i>Colius striatus</i>	3	2	5	0.81	33 th
Coliiformes	Apodidae	African black swift	<i>Apus parvus</i>	5	0	5	0.81	33 th
Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	Yellow bellied eremomela	<i>icteropygialis</i>	5	0	5	0.81	33 th
Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Common waxbill	<i>phylloscopus collybita</i>	3	2	5	0.81	33 th
Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Pallid harrier	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	1	3	4	0.65	42 th
Passeriformes	Sylviidae	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	3	4	0.65	42 th
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Pied crow	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	2	2	4	0.65	42 th
Piciformes	Accipitridae	Greater honey guide	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	2	2	4	0.65	42 th
Falconiformes	Emberizidae	Lammargier	<i>Emberiza striolata</i>	2	2	4	0.65	42 th
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Olive sun bird	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	3	0	3	0.49	48 th
Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	Speckled mouse bird	<i>pammelania</i>	2	1	3	0.49	48 th
Passeriformes	Motacillidae	Yellow wagtail ^{NM}	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	1	2	3	0.49	48 th
Passeriformes	Monarchidae	*African paradise flycatcher ^{AM}	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	0	3	3	0.49	48 th
Passeriformes	Turdidae	Hooded vulture	<i>litsipsirupa</i> ^a	0	5	3	0.49	48 th
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	House bunting	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	3	0	3	0.49	48 th
Psittaciformes	Sylviidae	Collared sun bird	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	3	0	3	0.49	48 th
Piciformes	Indicatoridae	Southern black fly catcher	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	White and black manninkin	<i>Bostrychia carunculata</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	Black chested snake eagle	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th

Passeriformes	Nectariniidae	Common bulbul	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Pycnonotidae	Common chifchaff	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Sturnidae	Rougets rail	<i>Onychognathus morio</i> **	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	Thekla lark	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Estrildidae	Crowned hombill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	1	1	2	0.32	55 th
Galliformes	Phasianidae	Scaly throated honey guide	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Psittaciformes	Accipitridae	Black winged Love bird	<i>Milvus migrans</i> ^a	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Red billed oxpecker	<i>Corvus albus</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	Blue headed coucal	<i>Agapornis taranta</i>	2	0	2	0.32	55 th
Psittaciformes	Corvidae	Cape eagle owl	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	1	1	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Accipitridae	Black kite	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	0	2	2	0.32	55 th
Passeriformes	Corvidae	Great sparrow hawk	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>	1	0	1	0.16	69 th
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	Brown parisoma	<i>Centropus monachus</i>	1	0	1	0.16	69 th
Apodiformes	Apodidae	*Alpine swift ^{NM}	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	1	0	1	0.16	69 th
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	Yellow billed kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	1	0	1	0.16	69 th
Accipitriformes	Timaliidae	Abyssinian cat bird	<i>Parophasma galinieri</i> ^b	1	0	1	0.16	69 th
Falconiformes	Falconidae	African hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	1	0	1	0.16	69 th

Based on the percent relative abundance computation, Alpine chat (*Cercomela sordida*) (6.31%) was the most abundant bird species when all habitat types considered together in Geremba mountain fragment (Table 3). When each habitat type was considered separately, in decreasing order Alpine chat (*Cercomela sordida*) (6.31%), Rupels robin chat (*Cossypha semirufa*) (21.21%) and Chinspot batis (*Castaneis collis*) (7.31%) were the most abundant species in the modified habitat, Sub Afro-alpine, and Alpine bamboo forest respectively in Geremba mountain fragment (Table 4).

Table 2: Top five ranking abundant species among three habitat types and across the study area based on percent relative abundance in Geremba mountain fragment

Species Name	Habitat Types							
	Sub		Alpine		Modified		Across	
	Afro-alpine	Rank	bamboo forest	Rank	RA (%)	Rank	the study area	Rank
Alpine chat	-	-	-	-	10.46	1 st	6.31	1 st
Yellow bellied waxbill	-	-	-	-	9.38	2 nd	6.31	1 st
Rupels robin chat	21.21	1 st	4.91	5 th	4.96	5 th	5.66	3 rd
Mountain thrush	-	-	-	-	6.17	3 rd	5.02	4 th
Streaky seed eater	-	-	-	-	6.17	4 th	4.21	5 th
Takazze sun bird	7.58	5 th	-	-	-	-	3.72	6 th
Cinnamon bracken warbler	12.12	2 nd	5.61	3 rd	-	-	3.07	7 th
Thick billed raven	10.61	4 th	-	-	-	-	2.91	8 th
Montane white eye	-	-	4.91	4 th	-	-	2.75	9 th
Tawny flanked prinia	10.61	3 rd	-	-	-	-	2.10	10 th
Bush petronia	-	-	7.02	2 nd	-	-	1.78	11 th
Chinspot batis	-	-	7.37	1 st	-	-	1.78	11 th

Diversity

In Geremba mountain fragment variation in the number of bird species was observed among the habitats and between seasons in the same habitat. In Geremba mountain fragment the highest mean number of species per transect was recorded from modified habitat during wet (13.20±1.02) and dry (8.00±5.000) seasons (Table 1).

The highest variation in mean abundance per transect between dry and wet seasons was recorded in the modified habitat while Sub Afro-alpine (Ericaceous belt) had the least mean number of species richness in wet season (4.25±0.48) and dry season (3.00±0.41) (Table 1). The evidence from the present study also shows variations were also observed in species diversity among the different habitat types during the wet and dry seasons in Geremba mountain fragment. The modified habitat supported the highest avian diversity during wet ($H' = 3.710$) and dry ($H' = 3.281$) seasons in Geremba mountain fragment (Table 1). In Geremba mountain fragment, Sub Afro-alpine (Ericaceous belt) supported the least diversity of avian during the wet ($H' = 2.272$) and dry ($H' = 1.840$) seasons (Table 1).

There was also seasonal variation of species evenness with in habitat between seasons Sub Afro-alpine (Ericaceous belt) accounted species evenness during wet ($E = 0.947$) and dry ($E = 0.946$) seasons in Geremba mountain fragment. However the even distribution that were recorded in modified habitat during wet (0.885) and dry (0.895) seasons in Geremba Mountain fragment (Table 1).

Table 3: Seasonal variation in bird diversity in Geremba mountain fragment among the different habitat types

Study areas	Habitat types	Diversity Measures							
		Sea son	BSRPH(γ -diversity)	BMSRPT(α -diversity)	BSA PH	BMSAP T	H' H'	H' max	Even ness
Geremba mountain fragment	Alpine bamboo forest	dry	21.000	5.25±2.95	116.000	22.67±1.465	2.8	3.04	0.925
		wet	32.000	7.80±2.27	197.000	23.83±4.103	3.2	3.46	
	Modified	dry	39.000	8.00±5.00	319.000	31±8.00	3.2	3.66	0.895
		wet	66.000	13.20±1.02	495.000	39±2.43	3.7	4.19	
	Sub Afro - alpine	dry	7.000	3.00±0.41	17.000	17.33±9	1.8	1.94	0.946
		wet	11.000	4.25±0.48	49.000	19.67±7	2.2	2.39	
								0.947	

BSRPH: Bird species richness per habitat
 BMSRPT: Bird mean species richness per transect
 BSAPH: Bird species abundance per habitat
 BMSAPT: Bird mean species abundance per transect

Discussion

Diversity

In Geremba mountain fragment the modified habitat had the most diversified avian species and most evenness as compared to the other habitat types. This variation could be due to variation in habitat heterogeneity. The more heterogeneous vegetation and vegetation strata in the modified habitat compared to the other habitat types could have provided several niches for birds making the modified habitat with high diversity of birds. The importance of the availability of different vegetation strata for different bird species is also supported by other studies. For example, Cueto and Casenava (1999) reported positive correlation between bird species richness and the availability of vegetation strata. Similarly, Erdelen (1984) indicated significant correlation between bird species diversity and vegetation structure.

The highest number of species recorded from modified habitat during wet and dry seasons. The outcome of this result coincides with the report of Karr (1976); Janzen (1967) and Smythe (1970) where structurally complex vegetation buffers the influence of seasonality and there is a great stability in resource availability, which allows species to occur as residents throughout the year. Species richness of different feeding guilds might respond differently to changes in vegetation structure and complexity across tropical ecosystems (Oliveira-Filho *et al.*, 2013). During the wet season, flowering plants were flourishing and as a result, food was plentiful for birds in almost all the habitats. However, during the dry season, the deciduous trees defoliate and in the absence of food, many species of birds were restricted to specific habitat where sufficient resource was available.

The variations in species composition recorded during the wet and dry seasons among habitats were significantly different. This is also reported by Aynalem and Afework (2008) who showed the important effect of season or the role of climate in affecting the diversity of birds of a particular habitat. According to Karr (1976), the distinct seasonality of rainfall and seasonal variation in the abundance of food resources result in seasonal changes in the abundance of birds.

The lowest species richness from the Sub Afro-alpine habitat in Geremba mountain fragment was mainly attributed due to altitudinal, light, edaphic factors and climatic factor (Ahmed, 2013).

Relative Abundance

The relative abundance of bird species during wet and dry seasons might be related to the availability of food, habitat condition and breeding season of the species. Therefore, species distribution and abundance can be influenced by seasonal variation. Many factors could account for this. For example, Karr (1976) related the seasonality in the number of bird species with the availability of resources such as food and vegetation strata and found that the number of bird species varied seasonally with peaks in the late dry and early wet seasons.

In Geremba mountain fragment in terms of percent relative abundance both Yellow bellied waxbill (*Coccyzygia quartinia*) and Alpine chat (*Cercomela sordida*) had the highest relative abundance in modified habitat. The relative abundance of birds in the study area is related to the availability of food, habitat condition and breeding season of the species. Similar result was also obtained by Girma and Afework (2008) who reported positive correlation between bird species richness and the availability of vegetation strata. Similarly, Chace *et al.* (2006) reported that birds respond to changes in vegetation composition and structure, which in turn affects their

food resources.

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