



Counting Of Butterflies and Identification of Species in the Village Pichugoundanhalli, Mathur, Krishnagiri Tamilnadu

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Abstract- Butterfly plays a key role in the environment and its changes were visible and noted with the help of the population of butterfly in selected area. This key indicators can show the drastic change in selected area due to various factors involved. Increase in the butterfly number can be the good thing but the decrease or disappearance of an species shows the negative conditions and climatic changes..

Keywords- Butterfly, Population , Climatic change.

I. Introduction

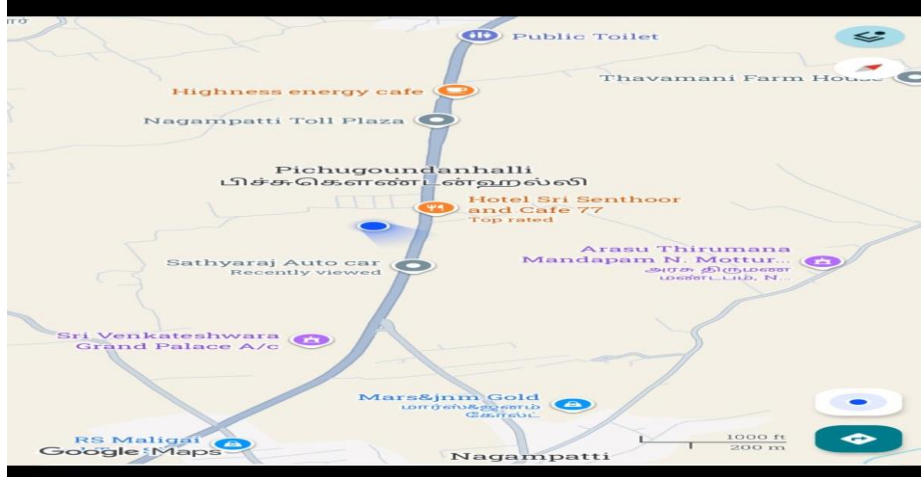
Butterfly counting in Tamil Nadu have revealed a diverse range of species. According to 329 species of butterflies found in Tamil Nadu. Some tropical butterflies show change in species composition in response to selective logging (Hamer et al., 2003) that would be unlikely to affect ungulates or carnivores to the same degree. Anthropogenic environment stresses such as rising human land use and global climate change are altering natural ecosystem.

Urbanization is perhaps the most major anthropogenic modify the globally, with a significant fraction of world's rural inhabitants migrating to large and small urban agglomerations (Nagendra et al., 2001). Rapid ecological changes threaten local and regional biodiversity (De Caceres et al., 2010), requiring the establishment of a monitoring system to address diverse environmental challenges.

In the rainy season June -September, more species are directly correlated with the increased relative abundance of species assemblage. In contrast, the species richness remained the same in the summer and winter, but the relative abundance varied between season.

Material and Methods

Study area



FAMILY : NYMPHALIDAE



Dingy Bush brown



Common evening brown



Caralima satyr



Angled castor



Plain tiger



Common caster



Tawny caster



Common crow









Blue tiger



Danaid eggfly (male)



FAMALY: PIERIDAE

	
<p><i>Common migrant</i></p>	<p><i>Sulphur orange - tip</i></p>
	
<p><i>Cabbage white</i></p>	<p><i>Common grass yellow</i></p>
	
<p><i>Common jezebel</i></p>	<p><i>Crimson-tip</i></p>

FAMILY : LYCAENIDAE



FAMILY : PAPILIONIDAE



FAMILY : HESPERIIDAE

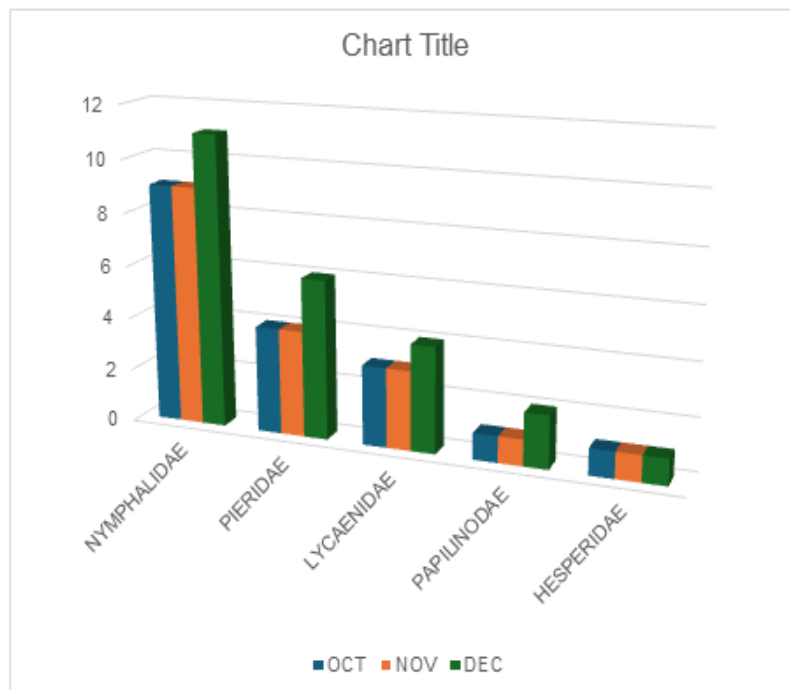


Grassdart



Family Name and Counting Of Species

Family	<i>Oct</i>	<i>No</i> <i>v</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Nymphalidae	7	9	11
Pieridae	4	3	6
Lycaenidae	3	3	4
Papilionidae	1	2	2
Hesperiidae	1	1	1

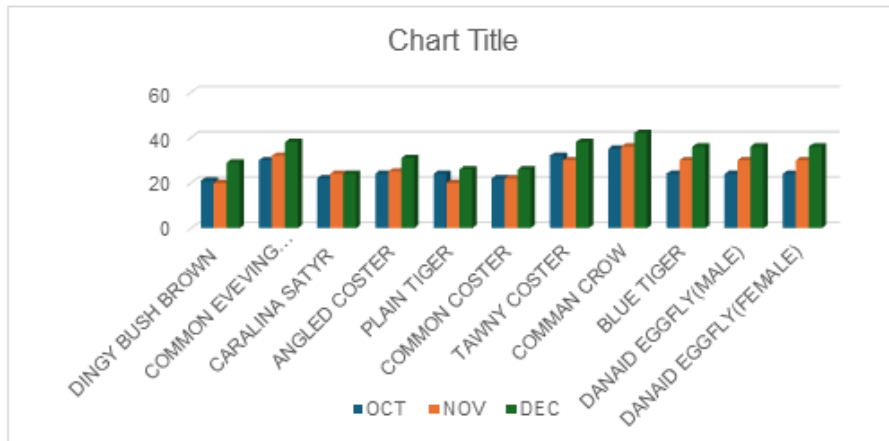


Nymphalidae Family

SPECIES	OC T	NO V	DEC
Dingy Bush brown	21	20	29
Common evening brown	30	32	38
Cavalina satyr	22	24	24
Angled castor	24	25	31
Plain tiger	24	20	26
Common castor	22	22	26
Tawny castor	32	30	38
Common crow	35	36	42

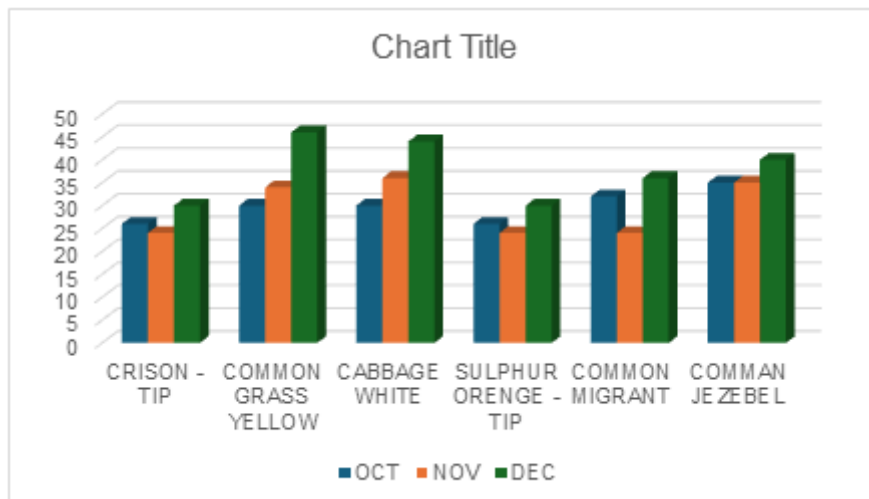


Blue tiger	24	30	36
Danaid eggfly (male)	24	30	36
Danaid eggfly (female)	24	30	36



FAMILY : PIERIDAE

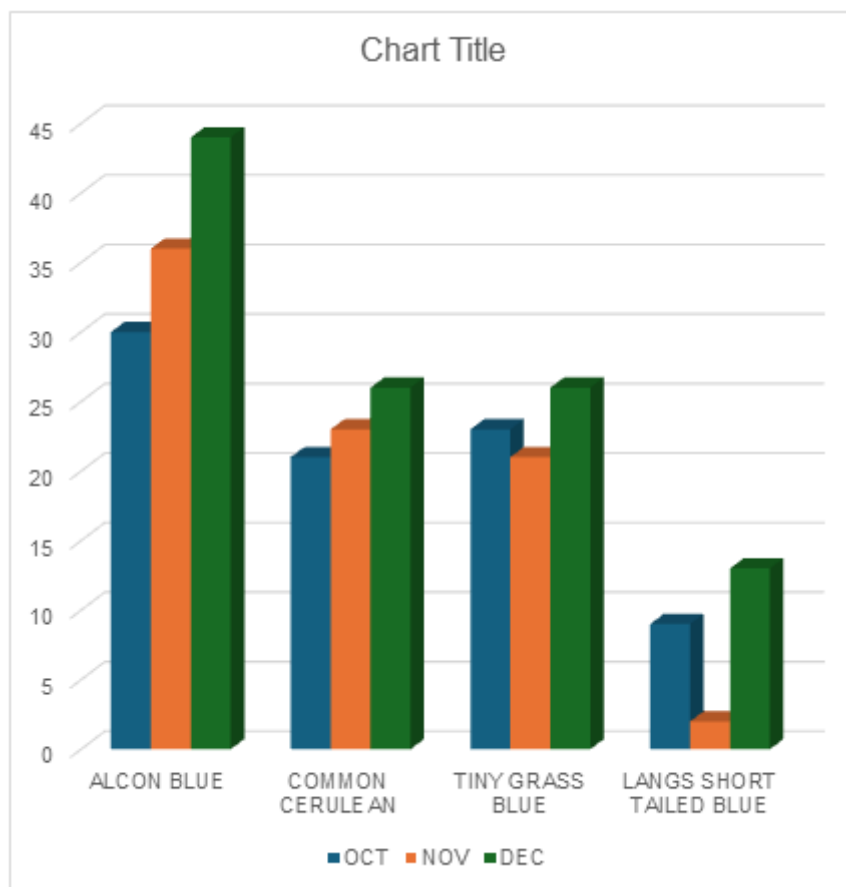
SPECIES	OC T	NOV	DEC
Crimson-tip	26	24	30
Common grass yellow	30	34	46
Cabbage white	30	36	44
Sulphur orange - tip	26	24	30
Common migrant	32	24	36
Common jezebel	35	35	40





Family :Papilionidae

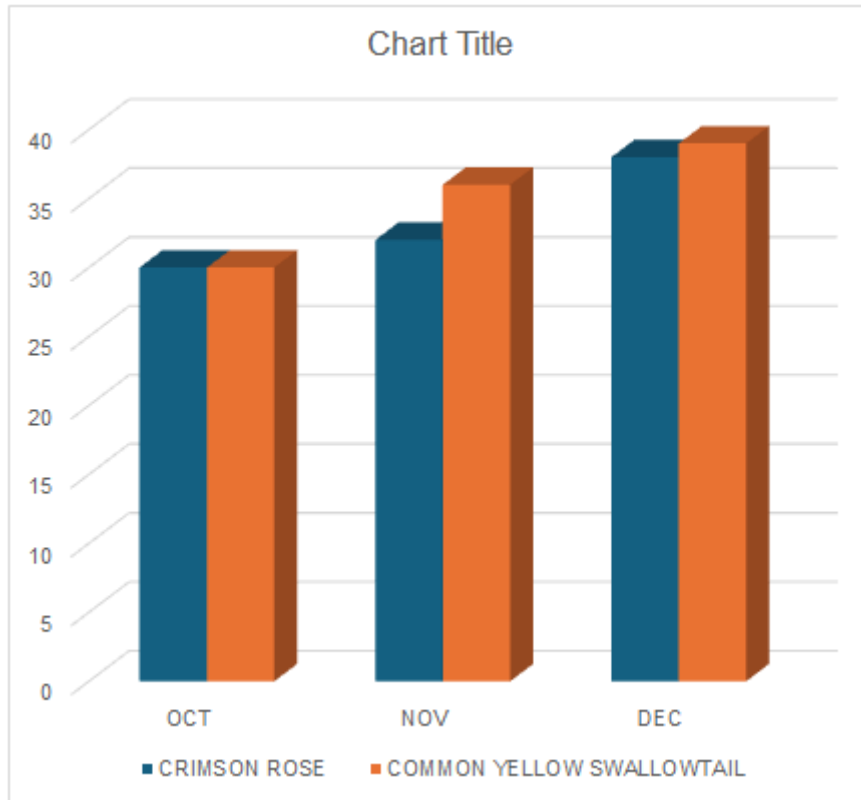
SPECIES	OCT	NO V	DEC
Alcon blue	30	36	44
Common cerulean	21	23	26
Tiny grass	23	21	26
Long short tailed blue	9	2	13



Family :Papilionidae

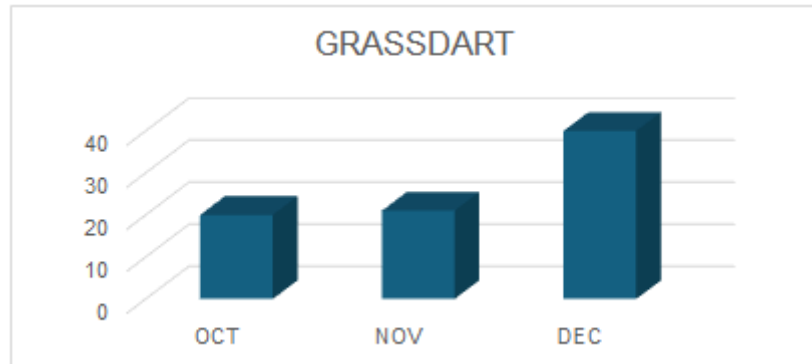


SPECIES	OCT	NOV	DEC
Crimson rose	30	32	38
Common yellow swallow tail	30	36	39



FAMILY : PIERIDAE

SPECIES	OCT	NOV	DEC
Grass dart	20	21	40



II. Result

In our elaborate survey had been conducted in for primary data collection and butterfly observation 2000 butterflies studied and recorded grouped in 5 category of different species such as, Nymphalidae, Pieridae ,Papilionoidea, Lycaenidae, Hesperidae. In our study a number of 24 species were recorded, among the five various family species Nympalidae-11,Pieridae-6,Lycaenidae- 4. Papilionidae - 2. Hesperidae-1

III. Discussion

Huge population of the butterfly indicates the biodiversity bloom,and abundance in the population can enhance the ecosystem.Hence, occurrence of the butterfly plays an important role in the environment.

Due to the urbanization,the various species of the butterfly may undergone to the extinction,only certain specific species is in the cycle of the present in every year,all other can be in the mode of eradication due to several activities of the human being

IV. Conclusion

The present study on the counting of butterflies and identification of species in Pichugoundanhalli village, Mathur, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, highlights the rich diversity of butterfly species present in the rural landscape. The observation and documentation of different butterfly species indicate that the village ecosystem supports a variety of host plants, nectar sources, and favorable microhabitats essential for butterfly survival.

Butterflies, being sensitive indicators of environmental health, reflect the overall ecological balance of the area. The presence of diverse species suggests that Pichugoundanhalli maintains relatively stable environmental conditions despite increasing human activities. However, factors such as habitat disturbance, agricultural practices, and climate variation may influence butterfly populations in the future.



This study emphasizes the importance of conserving natural vegetation and promoting eco-friendly practices to protect butterfly diversity. The findings can serve as baseline data for future ecological and biodiversity studies in the region. Overall, the study contributes to a better understanding of local butterfly fauna and underlines the need for continued conservation efforts to preserve biodiversity in rural ecosystems.

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