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Effect of anthropogenic factors and climatic variables on butterfly diversity Debanjana Basu^{*}, Puja Ray

Multitrophic Interactions and Biocontrol Research Laboratory, Department of Life Sciences,

Presidency University, Kolkata, India

Introduction and Aim

Butterflies are good bioindicators for biodiversity assessment, therefore habitat destruction can affect the butterfly communities.

The study has been conducted at Twelve field sites in Southern West Bengal, India.

The aim of the study is :

1. To study the diversity profile of butterfly populations in anthropogenically changing habitats.



2. To analyse the effect of temperature and humidity on butterfly diversity.

Study Sites



Rural areas





Suburban areas



fig 3: Comparison of species diversity across the season, <math>p < 0.05







Conclusion

1. There is a statistically significant difference in species number and individuals between rural areas and suburban grassland, as well as between rural areas and reserve forests.





Pollard Walk Method 500m transect lines will be considered in each study sites. Butterflies were recorded by 'Pollard Walk' transect method (Pollard and Yates, 1993), seasonally.

*The authors declare no conflict of interest

2. This study shows a positive correlation between individual butterfly numbers and humidity, while species evenness and humidity correlate negatively.



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