

grates seamlessly into the clients' existing websites and allows them to retain their current shipping cart and payment process. Such technology helps maximize print and non-print sales.

Traditional libraries and librarianship are losing their significance for several reasons. These include: (i) libraries have become white elephants, (ii) budgetary constraints, (iii) too much manpower required for maintaining print resources, (iv) technology has been developed enough to convert traditional libraries into digital libraries, (v) Easier accessibility, rendering librarians redundant, (vi) space constraints, and (vii) preservation and maintaining printed volumes becoming difficult.

The traditional libraries may henceforth be maintained more as archival sources than as general-purpose libraries. Science community has to be more active so that constraints posed by private publishers can be significantly overcome. Review mechanism of journals from public institutions need to be adequately strengthened for the sake of public libraries and academic institutions insulating them from the challenges posed by private publishers.

It is curious that Balaram does not hesitate to refer to the impact of journals even while being highly critical of scientometrics. And another odd thing is that he singles out librarians in India for 'dabbling in the arena of scientometrics',

overlooking their substantial contributions to scientometric studies published in journals of standing, like *Scientometrics* (Springer).

1. Balaram, P., *Curr. Sci.*, 2010, **98**, 879–880.

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Resettlement of weaver birds (*Ploceus philippinus*) in Ousteri Lake

Puducherry is situated on the Coromandal Coast between 11°52'N, 79°45'E and 11°59'N, 79°52'E. Ousteri Lake is located towards north at a distance of 10 km from Puducherry town (Puducherry–Villupuram road). The wetland covers an area of about 390 ha (lies in both Tamil Nadu and Puducherry) with a wide range of aquatic species and is mainly a bird sanctuary. The vegetation ranges from small herbs to trees, which supports mi-

gratory avifauna as well as native birds during summer and winter. The study area experiences mean annual temperature of 30.0°C and mean annual rainfall of about 1311–1172 mm. The mean number of annual rainy days is 55 and the mean monthly temperature ranges from 21.3°C to 30.2°C. The climate is tropical dissymmetric with the bulk of the rainfall during northeast monsoon (October–December).

The Government of Puducherry is taking various steps to protect the lake biodiversity, especially the birds. During 2009–10, the government stopped issuing leases to extract toddy from palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) trees in the lake riparian area. During the leasing period, the weaver birds had completely disappeared from the lake riparian. The lake riparian is abundant with palm trees growing along with other natural vegetation. Now, that toddy extraction has been stopped, the weaver birds (*Ploceus philippinus*) have begun to resettle in their original habitat on the palm (*B. flabellifer*) trees. This action is bound to enrich the native biodiversity status of the lake.

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Figure 1. Weaver birds resettled in some palm trees in Ousteri Lake riparian.