

4TH Sundarban Bird Festival

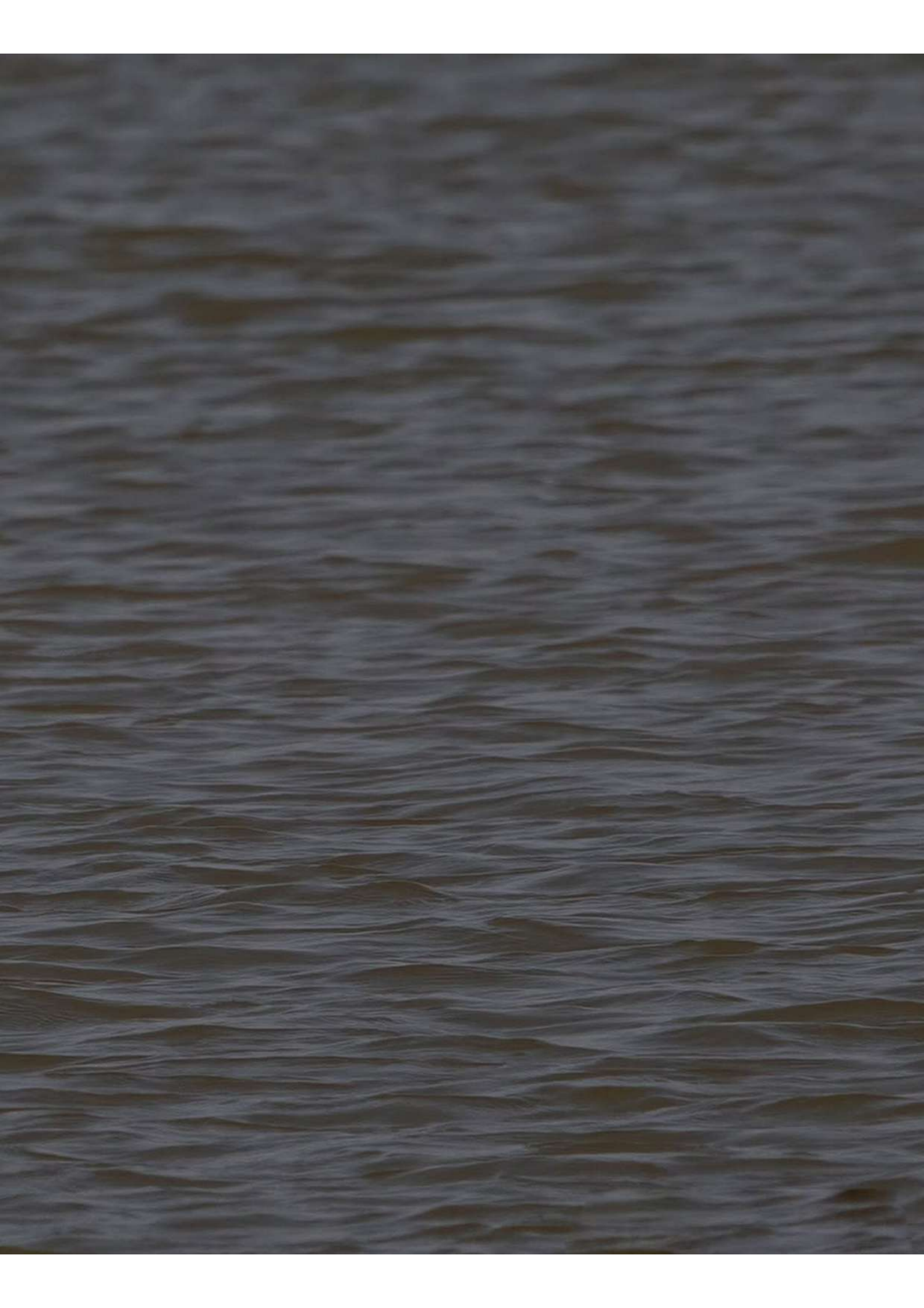


2026
Conservation of Avifauna
in Sundarbans



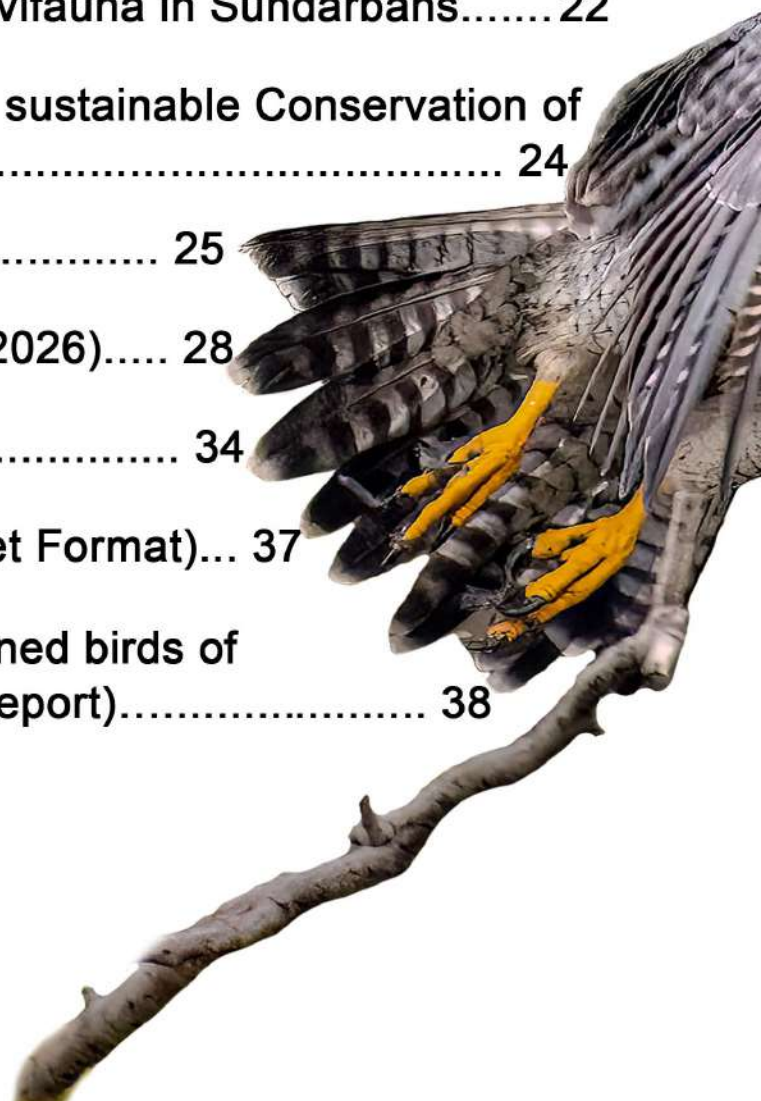
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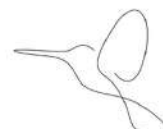
Executive Summary

Sundarban Tiger Reserve (STR) and South 24 Parganas Division under the guidance of Wildlife Wing of the West Bengal Forest Department has organized the 4th Sundarban Bird Festival (SBF) on 23rd to 27th January, 2026 with the objective of bringing in awareness about the conservation of Avifauna and provide interesting insights into the world of avifauna in Sundarbans.

The festival was inaugurated with the photography exhibition at Sajnekhali MIC Hall. Post the inaugural session, sessions on orientation of the participants to the objectives of the festival and informative sessions on the topics like Evolutionary aspect of ornithology, Training and identification of waders, Bird migration all with specific focus to Sundarbans were organized. This was followed by a conservation photography session by world renowned conservationist and photographer Shri Dhritiman Mukherjee. A thorough training on the data collection protocol, roles of different persons in the team, and the expected outcome of the exercise was completed.

Six (06) resource persons along with twenty-four (24) participants and other field staff were then divided into six (06) different teams each with the responsibility to cover the specific routes within a 3-day period (January 24th- 26th, 2026). Each team was led by the Resource person as the knowledge head and a staff member of the Forest Department as the team head. The weather condition was mostly good during the exercise. A total of 168 avian species under 60 different families were recorded. A total of 30986 numbers of birds were sighted in the 3-day field exercise. The authority adopted the one- day extra field survey from 2025 with more hotspot area coverage. Hence, the total recorded species of birds sighted also have considerably increased.

Bashirhat team (106) recorded the most number of species sightings, followed by Kalas (86); Matla (76); NP West (75); Sajnekhali WLS (71) and NP East (70) and some of the birds species are common between different range areas. 7 species of Kingfishers were recorded in the 3rd Sundarban Bird Festival, 2026. 45 species of mudflat birds; 5 waterfowls; 11 raptors; 100 forest birds and 7 kingfishers were recorded in the 4th SBF, 2026. Seeing the numbers through the lens of the Protection Regime, 97 species were observed in the core area; 119 in the buffer and 102 species (mostly passerine birds) beyond the protected areas alongside human habitations.



Out of all the threatened species of birds as per the State of Indian Birds Report (SolB) 2023, 14 species were recorded during the bird trails. Quite interestingly, a pair of the near threatened Himalayan Griffon Vulture was photographed in Netidhopani forest area. The panel discussion on the 27th January, 2026 with the resource persons and the participants, existing and emergent issues related to the conservation of avifauna were discussed in detail and deliberated for determining the future course of action.

STR owes their deep gratitude to the officials of the South 24 Pgs forest division, the resource persons, the Indian and foreigner participants, the research range of STR and all the frontline staff for their support, dedication and effort that made the 4th Sundarban Bird Festival a resounding success.



SUNDARBAN BIRD FESTIVAL, 2026 *at a Glance*



168

Bird Species
sighted



30986

Total Number of
Bird Sighted



14

Threatened Bird
Species Sighted



7

Number of
Species
of Kingfisher
Sighted



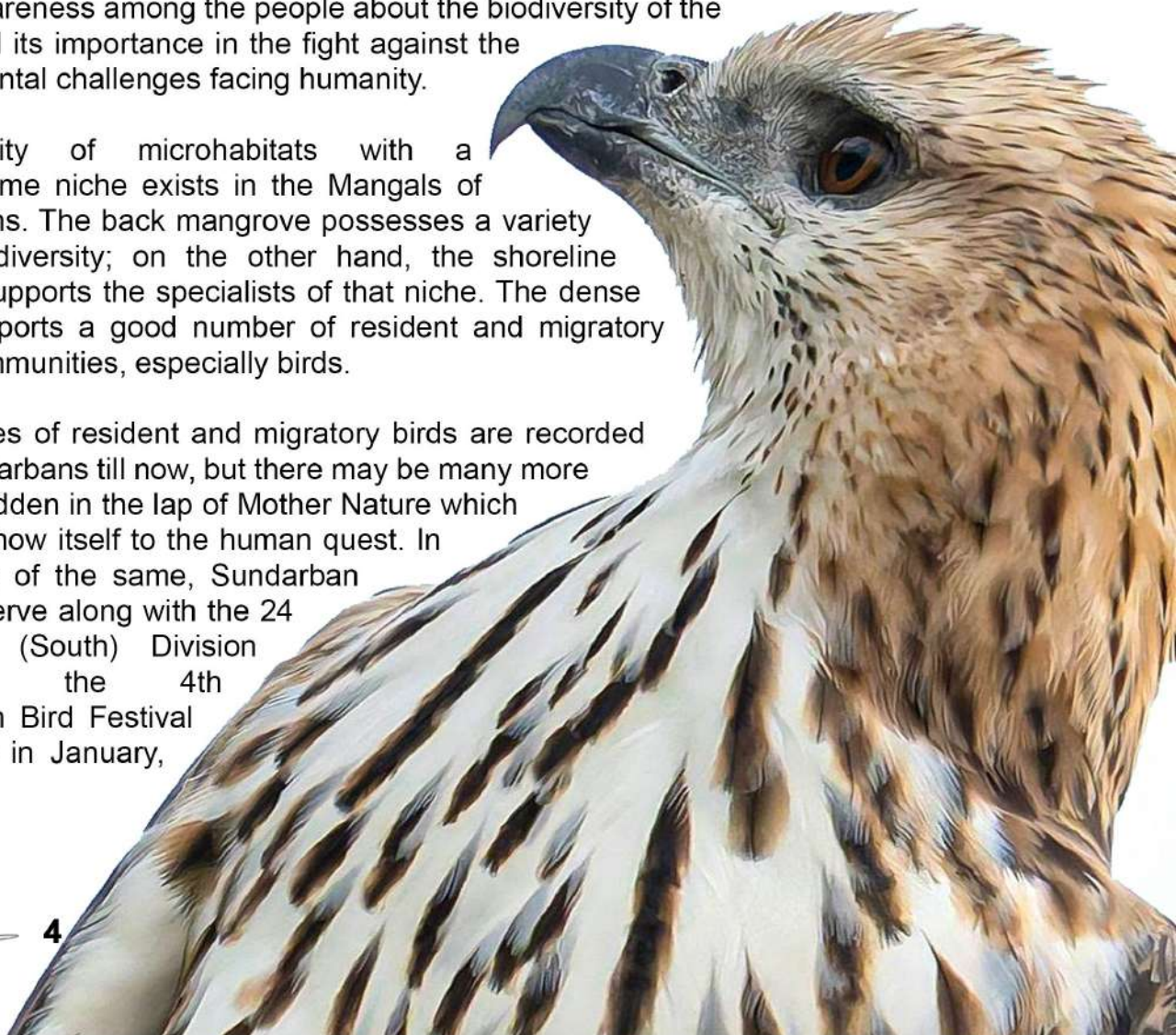
Bird's eye view of the festival

The Sundarban – the only mangrove tiger-land, is composed of numerous islands interspersed in a maze of rivers, rivulets, and creeks. The Dampier-Hodges line separates the Sundarbans from the rest of West Bengal. On the eastern boundary, neighbouring country Bangladesh is separated by the rivers like- Kalindi, Raimangal and Harinbhanga. On the western boundary lies the territorial division of 24-Parganas (South) and towards the south lies the Bay of Bengal. As we know this pristine forest has several diamonds on its crown, being designated as part of the Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Ramsar Site of international importance and the CATS accredited land of Mangals.

Daily inundation of the landscape by high tides and low tides and silt deposition makes the mangrove delta a haven for natural coastal barrier- the 'Mysterious Mangrove'. Some of the areas are inaccessible throughout the year, due to natural constraints. Tiger reserves are not only the land of tigers, it is also an abode for a lot of co-predators, avian biodiversity, invertebrates, insects and some unidentified natural wonders. It is our duty to create awareness among the people about the biodiversity of the region and its importance in the fight against the environmental challenges facing humanity.

A diversity of microhabitats with a hyper-volume niche exists in the Mangals of Sundarbans. The back mangrove possesses a variety of avian diversity; on the other hand, the shoreline ecotone supports the specialists of that niche. The dense forest supports a good number of resident and migratory faunal communities, especially birds.

429 species of resident and migratory birds are recorded from Sundarbans till now, but there may be many more species hidden in the lap of Mother Nature which is yet to show itself to the human quest. In pursuance of the same, Sundarban Tiger Reserve along with the 24 Parganas (South) Division organized the 4th Sundarban Bird Festival (4th SBF) in January, 2026.





Registration:

Registration was done through online mode and was widely published by Sundarban Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Wing under Directorate of Forests in their respective websites and through media channels from November 2025. Enthusiastic birders from all over India and abroad had registered and participated in the exercise. The overwhelming registration numbers meant that a selection process was done to select the participants.

Inaugural Ceremony & Orientation Program:

The 4th Edition of the Sundarban Bird Festival (4th SBF) program was timed as per the neap tide phase of the moon from 23rd - 27th January, 2026. The inauguration and orientation program started from 2.00pm on 23rd January followed by team selection and sending off the teams to their respective Bird trial regions.



Team Composition:



6 Birding Teams

Each Team comprising - A Resource Person - as Knowledge Head, A Staff Member - as Team Head, 4 Participants and Boat crew.

Equipment and Materials



Necessary Gears for birding - Binoculars, Cameras, Birds of Sundarbans field guide book

Data sheet for collection of Sighting data along with Excel sheet

Fooding and lodging arrangements for the next 3 Days

Birding Trails



6 Trails covering the Maximum area of Indian Sundarbans:



National Park East, National Park West, Basirhat, Sajnekhali Wildlife Sanctuary, Kalas, Matla.

The teams covered the trails within the 3 day period recording the occurrence of bird species, their numbers and other habitat related aspects of the sightings.

The route maps of the 4th Sundarban Bird Festival 2026 are attached in Annexure 2.

Data Collection and Submission:

Data were collected as per the standard protocol established. The format for Data Collection is attached as Annexure 3.

On 27th January, 2026 the teams submitted the data to the concerned personnel of the Research Range of Sundarban Tiger Reserve for further compilation and analysis.



DETAILED RESULT & ANALYSIS

During the whole exercise of 2026, 168 different species of birds were sighted and 30986 numbers of birds were counted in total. The checklist of the sighted species with numbers are attached as Annexure 1.

Bird sightings with respect to their broad Habitats and Ecotones

Upon further analysis of the bird species with respect to broad categories of avian community in the following detail emerges (Fig. 1).

Habitat	Number of species
Mudflat, Waders & Shore birds -	45
Raptors -	11
Forest birds -	107
Waterfowl -	05

Birds Species count with respect to Habitats

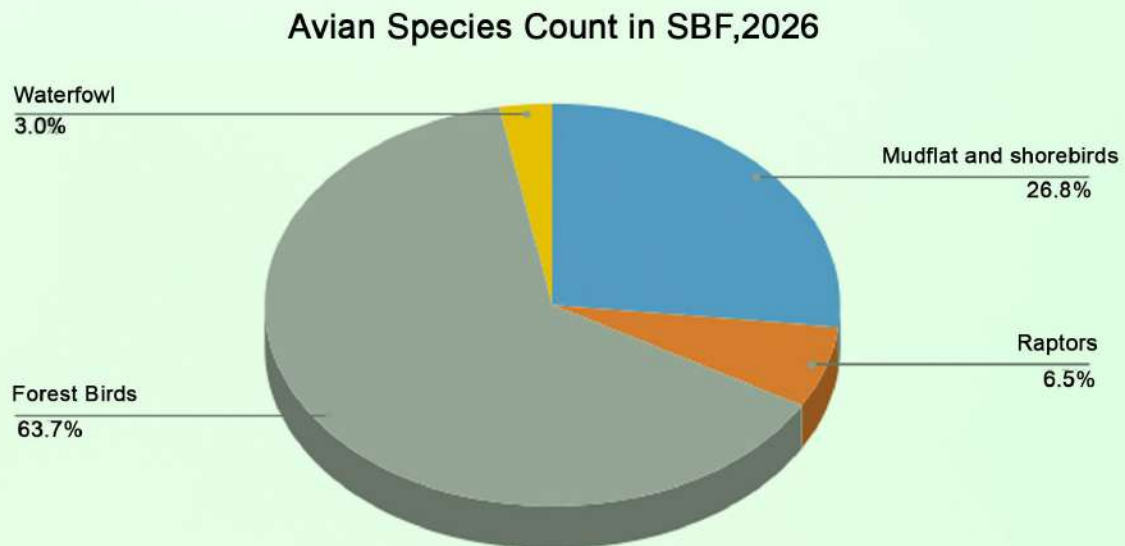


Fig. 1. Avian species count with respect to different avian categories, based on SBF 2026.



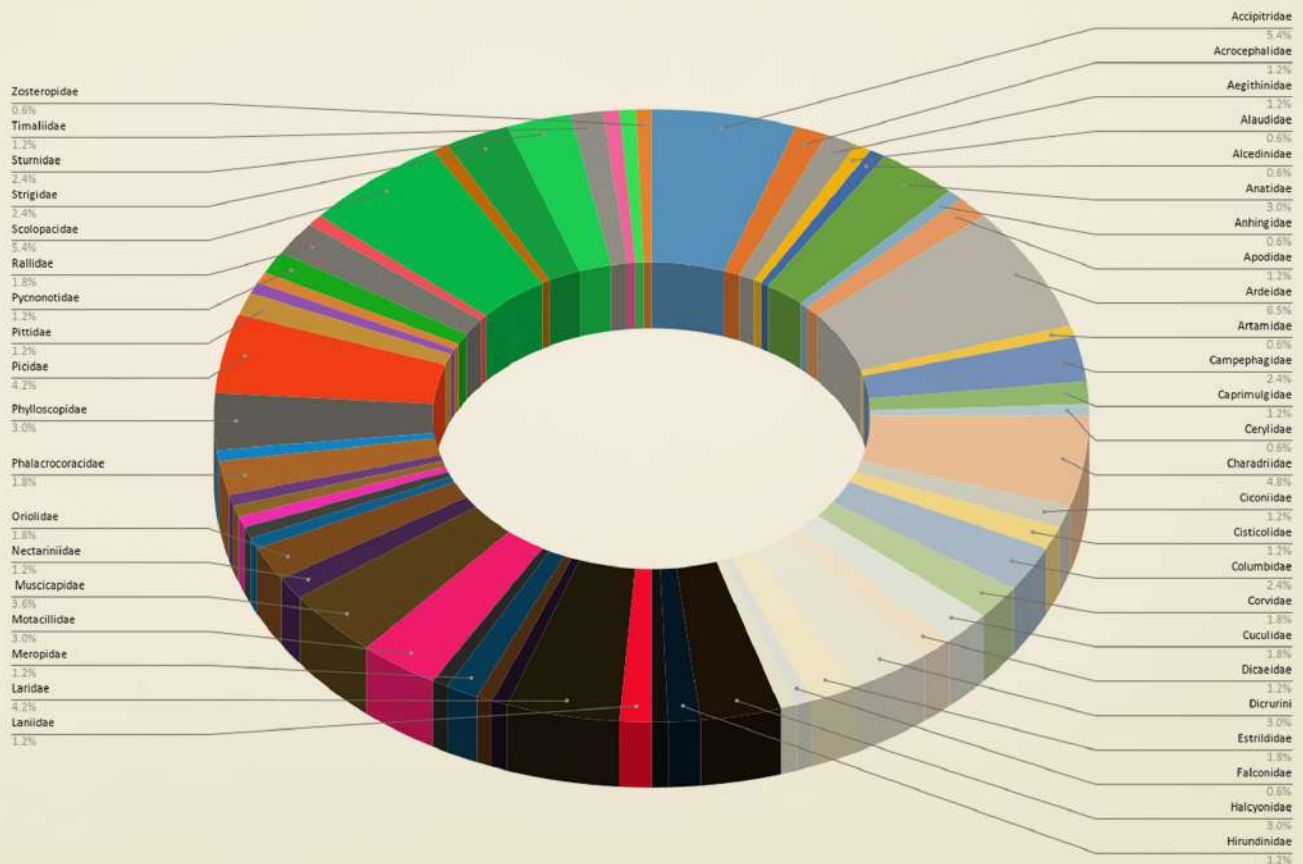
The mangrove forests in Sundarbans covers almost 70% of the total area of Sundarbans remaining of which is covered by the major rivers and tidal mudflats. The numbers of species recorded is in line with the habitat area as forest birds (107 sp., 63.7%) dominate in the number of species sighted. But the numbers are merely the birds sighted along the river banks and creeks. The actual numbers should be much greater but due to the dangers in accessing the interiors of the forest it is difficult to take it as part of the exercise.

Secondly, it is clearly seen that the wetland ecosystem of the Sundarbans dominates the Avian landscape in comparison to the other habitats of the Sundarbans. The shallow depth in most of the mudflat zones - shore regions and the influx-replenishment of the nutrients in every tide cycle clearly provides a richer habitat and niche for many waders and shore birds in Sundarbans.

The mudflats and shoreline form the most vital zone of nutrient cycling in the Sundarbans, acting as the ecotone where land meets aquatic systems. Here, brackish tidal water mixes with mudflat and sandy substrates, driving exchange of energy and nutrients. Bio-turbators like fiddler crabs, mudskippers, and macrofauna, enriched by natural leaf litter, accelerate this cycling and sustain the dynamic ecotone. These intertidal flats support obligate shorebirds such as Sand Plovers, Eurasian Curlew, and Whimbrel. Mudflat specialists function as key bio-indicators of mangrove ecotone health. The habitats are therefore critical for avifauna, especially species prioritized under the Central Asian Flyway. Mudflats occur across both forest areas and inhabited islands, with the largest extent on human-inhabited islands. For long-distance migrants, conservation depends on maintaining the integrity of critical habitats: intertidal mudflats, mangroves, grasslands, open wetlands, paddy fields, and reedbeds. Protecting these ensures birds can forage and build energy reserves for arduous migrations.



Avian Diversity of SBF 2026 (family wise)



The different microhabitats:

Shoreline Ecotone

Mudflat ecotone and Sandy beaches
e.g. Whimbrel, Eurasian Curlew,
Plovers, Great Knot, River tern etc. are
found.

Canopy

Mostly Raptors are observed along
with a few columbidae birds .
e.g. White breasted Sea Eagle,
Brahminy Kite etc. are found.

Typical Mangrove Forest Floor

Highest mixing of organic matters, leaf
litter with nutrients,
e.g. Red Jungle Fowl, Ruddy-breasted
Crake etc. are found.

Mangrove Branches and hollow deadwoods

Birds do nesting in seasons,
Kingfishers, various Owls and
Parakeets are found in this habitat.



Avifaunal distribution and occurrence with respect to degree of Protection: SBF 2026

	BHT		SWLS		NP EAST		NP WEST		MATLA		KALAS	
	Buffer area*				Core Area*				Outside Protected Area*			
	Sp. count	Individual Count	Sp. count	Individual Count	Sp. count	Individual Count	Sp. count	Individual Count	Sp. count	Individual Count	Sp. count	Individual Count
Species observed	106	1084	71	708	70	1039	75	5220	76	15058	86	7877
Waterbirds (Mudflat, Waders & Shore birds)	21	350	15	368	16	672	19	3980	31	3191	32	2978
Raptors	6	13	3	11	4	30	9	47	2	4	5	43
Forest Birds	79	721	52	303	50	337	45	316	38	397	47	851
Waterfowl	0	0	1	26	0	0	2	877	5	11466	2	4005

*N.B. Birds species are common between ranges.

Interestingly, the number of birds sighted in non-protected areas along the Matla route is much higher than the number of birds sighted in protected areas. This clearly depicts that for certain species of birds the habitats found in non-protected areas are more suitable that they congregate in those locations in greater numbers. This shows there needs to be a considerable degree of protection and habitat conservation in those hotspots. New char areas (accreted areas) on the rivers are the potential habitats for birds.



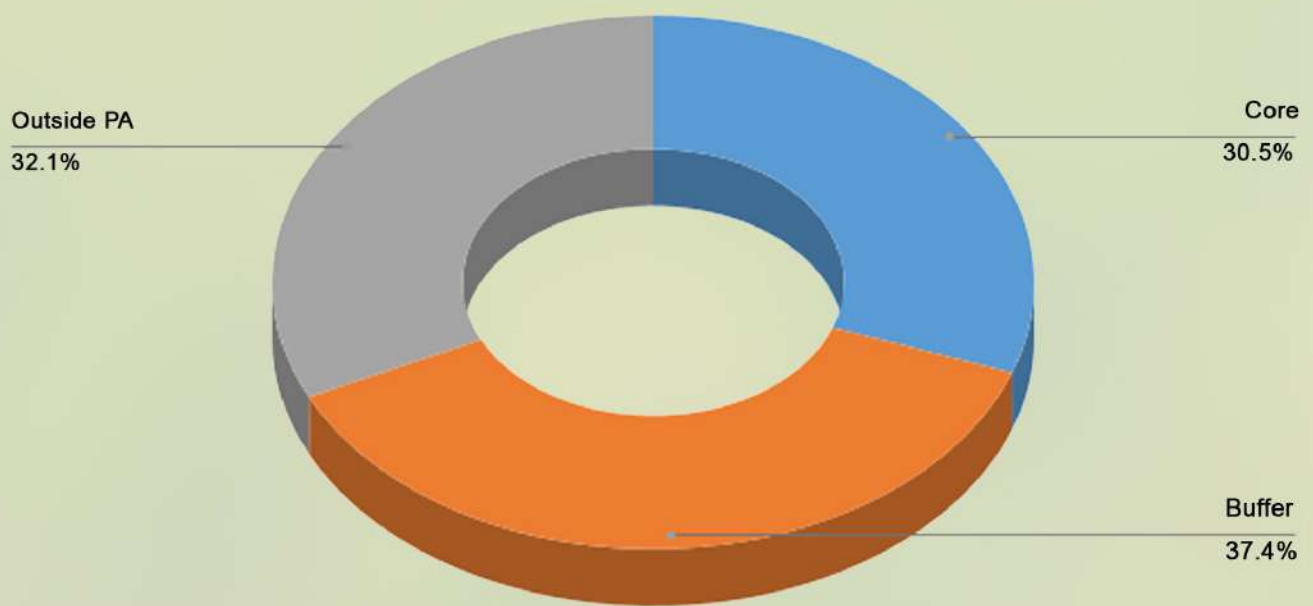


Fig. 2 Avian Species recorded in terms of protected areas of Sundarban Landscape, SBF 2026 (common species also recorded).

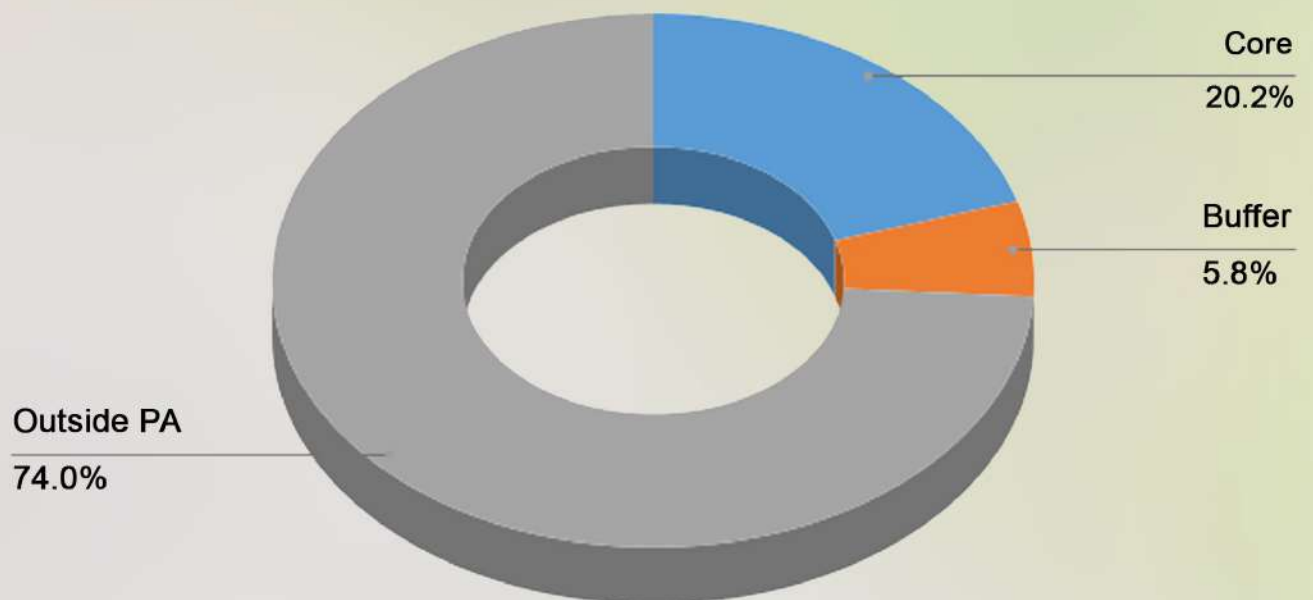


Fig 2a. Number of birds recorded in terms of protected areas of the Sundarban Landscape, SBF 2026.



Sundarban's importance in the migratory pathway of threatened birds:

The Sundarbans is a very dynamic ecosystem, which has various types of avian habitats and it is in the overlapping zone of two of the important Bird flyways in the world namely the Central Asian Flyway and East Asian- Australasian Flyway. Hence an important question to answer is which habitats are most important in connection with the Central Asian Flyway and East Asian- Australasian Flyway and the status of those habitats to ensure conservation of the habitats in the long run.

Based on the State of Indian Birds Report (SoIB) 2023, 14 species of threatened birds were recorded in the two days bird trail. Among the 14 threatened species, four species are considered as the highest priority species of West Bengal, namely: Brown- winged Kingfisher, Black- capped Kingfisher, Himalayan Griffon Vulture and Great Knot etc.

The list of the Bird species along with the status of population as per the SoIB 2023 is attached as Annexure 4.

Studying the threats to the habitats and the conservation of these threatened species will invariably protect the habitats of all the other species as they include birds from all the habitat ecotypes mentioned in the previous discussion. And hence the threats and measures to be taken to protect the species is discussed in detail.





Threatened Birds* recorded in the 4th SBF 2026



**Black Capped
Kingfisher**



Eurasian Curlew



**Terek
Sandpiper**



**Brown winged
Kingfisher**



Grey Plover



**Lesser Sand
Plover**



Lesser Adjutant



Osprey



Common Tern



Brown Headed Gull



Common Redshank



Great Knot



Black Headed Gull

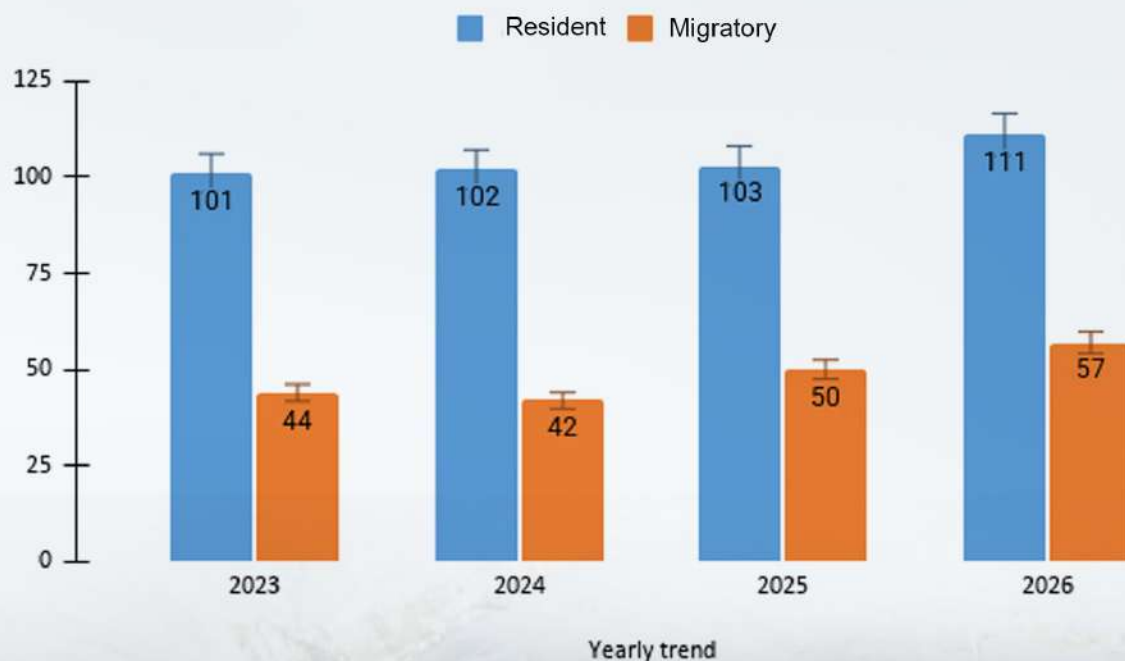


Comparative study of avi- faunal diversity from last three Sundarban bird festivals: 2023-2026

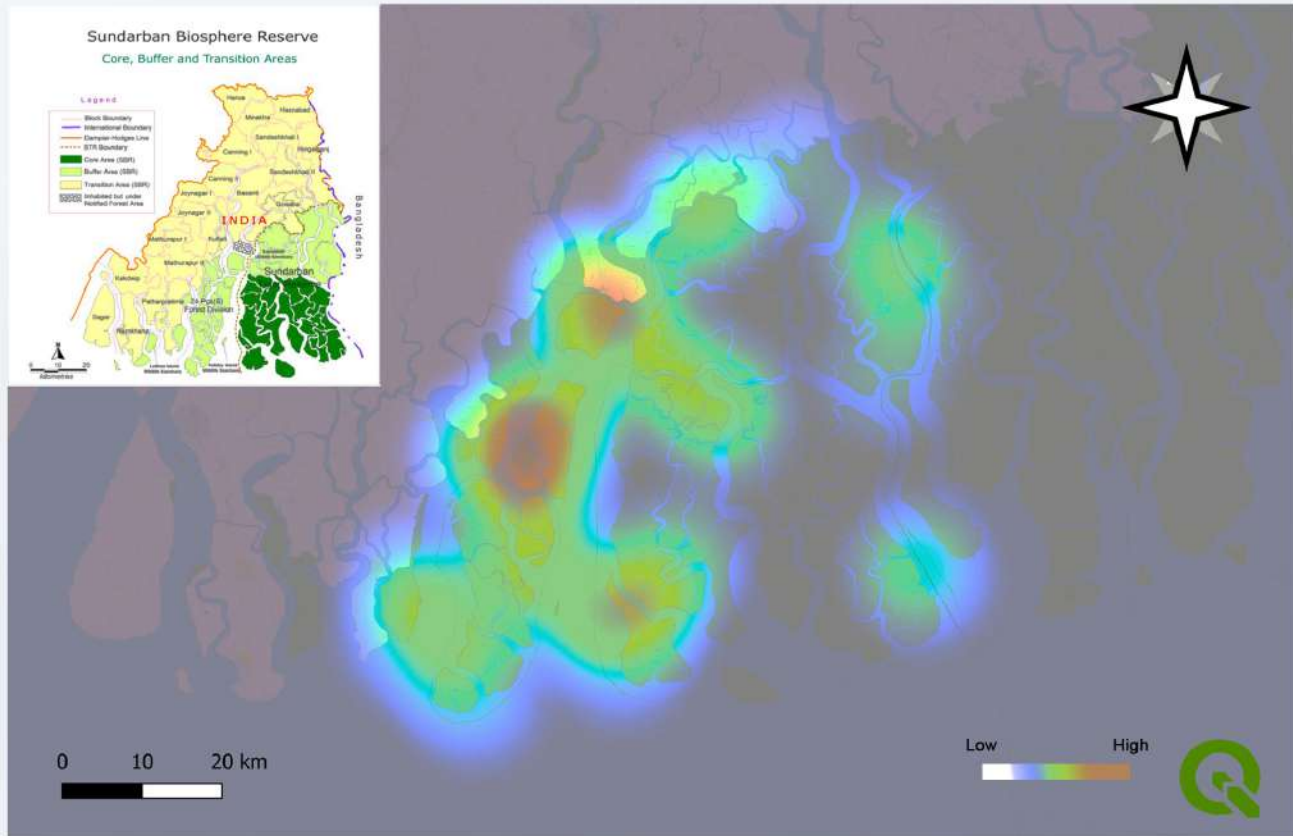
Bird diversity and abundance fluctuate annually due to a complex interplay of factors including seasonal changes, weather patterns, habitat quality, and anthropogenic interventions. These variations can impact individual species and entire communities of birds.

Resident and migratory category:

Resident and Migratory Bird species found in SBFs



Migratory Birds Hotspot of the Sundarbans (SBF 2023-2026):



Plotting the locations of the sightings of the migratory species on the landscape clearly shows that there are specific regions which are preferred and are of greater importance in the migratory pathway in comparison to others. It is also clearly visible that it majorly falls within Dhanchi forest, Dhukibasanj and Herobhanga forest under South 24 Pgs division and shorelines of Choto Hardi, Bagmara and mudflats of Haldibari, Netidhopani and Dobanki region of Sundarban Tiger Reserve.



Diversity Index:

We used Shannon- Weiner Index (Equation 1) to calculate the avian biodiversity in the Sundarbans, in the sampled area. Boat transect method was followed up during the Bird Festivals in three consecutive years. Note that, in 2025 and 2026 the field survey was for 3 days, and in the previous years (2023 and 2024) the festival was held for 2 days.

$$\text{Shannon- Weiner Index (H')} = - \sum (p_i * \ln(p_i)) \dots\dots\dots (\text{Equation 1})$$

(Where p_i is the proportion of individuals belonging to species i in the total population. $\ln$ represents the natural logarithm).

SBF	Species Richness	Shannon Diversity Index (H')	No. of families recorded during the survey
2023	145	3.55	58
2024	144	3.03	51
2025	153	2.24	53
2026	168	2.50	60

The Shannon index usually falls between 1.5 and 3.5 in most real-world studies. A score of 2.50 lands right on the threshold of being considered "moderately" to "highly" diverse. This means the landscape is relatively stable and healthy, as no single dominant species is taking over the entire area. The Shannon index declines each year, signaling that fewer species dominate the community (e.g. Lesser Whistling Duck, Brown- headed gull etc.) even as total species count stays high. The steady drop in Shannon diversity despite stable or increasing species counts points to a loss of evenness, a handful of species are becoming abundant while others dwindle. The partial rebound in family richness in 2025 did not prevent further unevenness, implying a real shift in community structure rather than just sampling variation. Such dominance patterns often emerge under habitat stress, where resilient species outcompete more vulnerable ones. Resource shifts (prey availability, nesting sites etc), and climate vulnerability may affect migration and breeding in Sundarbans. The trend shows the differences in sampling coverage and timing across years.

To find out the dominant species of the Sundarban Landscape we apply Berger-Parker Index (Equation 2), as follows:

$$\text{Berger-Parker Index (d)} = N_{\max} / N \dots\dots\dots (\text{Equation 2})$$

(Where, $N_{\max}$ = Number of individuals of the most abundant species, and N = Total number of individuals in the community)

Note that Berger-Parker Index is a measure of species dominance in a community. Here, it is observed that not a single species is completely dominant, rather there is an assemblage of the birds within a given time and space indicating the dynamic nature of the ecosystem of mudflats and the shoreline.

	2023		2024		2025		2026	
Rank	Sp Id	d2023	Sp Id	d2024	Sp Id	d2025	Sp Id	d2026
1	Lesser whistling duck	0.352	Lesser whistling duck	0.4	Lesser whistling duck	0.525	Lesser whistling duck	0.488
2	Brown-headed gull	0.114	Brown-headed gull	0.194	Fulvous whistling duck	0.209	Lesser Sand Plover	0.0584
3	Eurasian whimbrel/ Common whimbrel	0.089	Eurasian whimbrel/ Common whimbrel	0.056	Brown-headed gull	0.051	Eurasian whimbrel/ Common whimbrel	0.0578
4	Common shelduck	0.065	Eurasian Wigeon	0.042	Eurasian whimbrel/ Common whimbrel	0.037	Eurasian curlew	0.043
5	Eurasian curlew	0.048	Gadwall	0.031	Asian Openbill	0.031	Brown-headed gull	0.033

From the comparative study, it is observed that Lesser whistling ducks have higher presence throughout the habitat during the four consecutive years. Moreover, Lesser whistling ducks and Brown-headed gulls are two species which show their continuous command over shorelines and mudflats of the Sundarbans.

Ecological significance of mudflat and shorebirds in the Sundarbans landscape:

The mudflat and the shoreline are the exclusive ecotone zones of the Sundarbans. Mudflat birds serve as indicators of ecosystem health, reflecting changes in habitat quality and prey populations. This ecotone supports a rich diversity of avian species, many of which are migratory or threatened. Birds contribute to nutrient cycling by transporting nutrients from one location to another through their guano. These shoreline birds play a crucial role in the food web, preying on invertebrates, ichthyofauna, and other small animalcules. Some bird species, like shorebirds, can influence sediment structure, its dynamics and vegetation through their foraging and nesting activities. As discussed earlier about the international migration flyways, Sundarban serve as critical stopover sites for migratory birds, providing essential refueling and resting areas. Mudflat birds are prey for larger predators, viz. raptors (like Peregrine falcons) and reptiles (Monitor lizards), supporting the food chain. Birds help maintain coastal ecosystem balance, which can contribute to shoreline stability. Mudflat birds are an important component of biodiversity, and their conservation is essential for maintaining ecosystem resilience.



Trend of Kingfishers from the Kingfisher's Paradise:

Twelve species of kingfishers are found in India. According to ornithologists, these birds are divided into three categories, based on their particular habitats and hunting skills, namely- tree, water, and river kingfishers. The wide range of foraging skills of these kingfishers in Sundarbans thereby explains the diverse and dynamicity of the mangrove delta.

Note that, tree kingfishers (subfamily Halcyoninae) hunt on grounds, while water and river kingfishers rely on the aquatic environments. River kingfishers (subfamily Alcedininae) are typically found near creeks or forest settings, whereas water kingfishers (subfamily Cerylinae) are mostly piscivorous, known for gracefully hovering and diving into the waters with their agile nature.

The Sundarbans stands out as perhaps one of the richest regions in India for kingfisher diversity. Sundarbans is denoted as the Kingfisher's paradise. Total 9 species of kingfishers are predominantly found in the Sundarbans and the SBF records 7 out of them in consecutive years. The Blue-eared kingfishers are not easily available as it prefers clear water, forest with canopy coverage. Sundarban is a dynamic ecosystem with muddy-turbid water, hence it is very difficult to spot the species. Ruddy kingfisher is a monsoon migrant and hence it is not recorded during the winter months when the bird festival is conducted. But a good number of Ruddy Kingfishers are found during the monsoon months. White-throated kingfishers are usually spotted far from the waters; when near aquatic areas, they sometimes dive for fishing but are more often seen hunting frogs, shrimps, squilla, rodents, and insects. In contrast, common kingfishers are found close to waterbodies and beside the forest camp areas of the Sundarbans, feed on small fish or fish fingerlings. Pied Kingfishers fall under the water kingfisher category and are best known for their hovering activity above the waters. These kingfishers are mostly found in the village side of the Sundarbans. The hovering behaviour for their foraging demonstrates the extraordinary control on their flight.

The brown-winged kingfisher and black-capped kingfisher are tree kingfishers commonly found in the edges of the mangroves. Last but not the least, collared kingfishers are mostly found in the edges and the top canopy of the mangroves displays several flight patterns in the winters, in Sundarbans. Interestingly, these collared kingfishers nest on the old-used woodpecker holes in the mangroves.

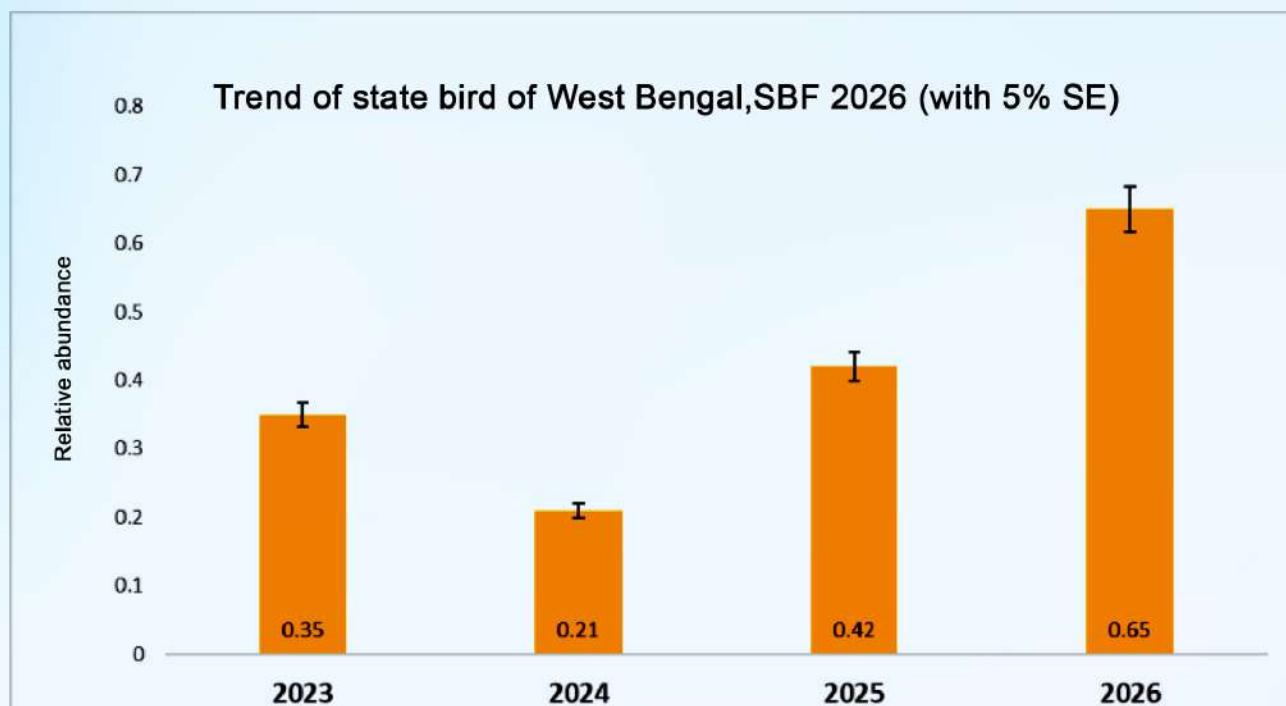
The seven (7) species of kingfishers were recorded in the Sundarban Bird Festivals (2023-2026), enlisted in the following table.

From the table, it is clearly seen that the Stork-billed kingfishers are sighted in less numbers during the bird festivals. Let's know the reason! These Stork-billed kingfishers mostly prefer freshwater rivers, slow-moving streams, and inland wooded areas over salty mangrove forests. The dynamic ecosystem of the Sundarbans is highly saline, making it better suited for other kingfishers.

Sl.	Species (Common Name)	2023	2024	2025	2026	Mean
1	Common Kingfisher	45	35	79	73	58
2	Brown-winged Kingfisher	38	31	28	23	30
3	Stork-billed Kingfisher	11	8	1	1	5.25
4	White-throated Kingfisher	34	21	41	63	39.75
5	Black-capped Kingfisher	36	45	207	217	126.25
6	Collared Kingfisher	28	11	75	93	51.75
7	Pied Kingfisher	3	4	20	23	12.5

White- throated kingfisher: the State bird of West Bengal

As, White- throated kingfisher (aka. White- breasted kingfisher) is the state bird of West Bengal and also found in good numbers in the Sundarbans, hence an attempt to make an account of findings of the species is given here.



Recording of The Himalayan Griffon Vulture in 4th SBF:

Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*) is a high-altitude scavenger, has been recorded in the survey with a sighting near the Netidhopani forest. Its earlier occurrence and this recent observation highlight the Sundarbans's ecological significance as an important refuge and seasonal stopover for rare and migratory bird species.

Threats to the Conservation of Avifauna in Sundarbans:

The threats of the avifauna of Sundarbans can be broadly categorized into two sections-

a.) Drastic habitat loss due to natural and Climate Change related events-

Sundarban Landscape Dynamism: Geologically, Sundarbans being a very active and young estuary the landscape is being sculpted by the influence of the tidal forces and the energy in the system. This has resulted in accretion and erosion in various regions resulting in creation and destruction of habitats like the mudflats, low slope banks, grass dominated flats etc.

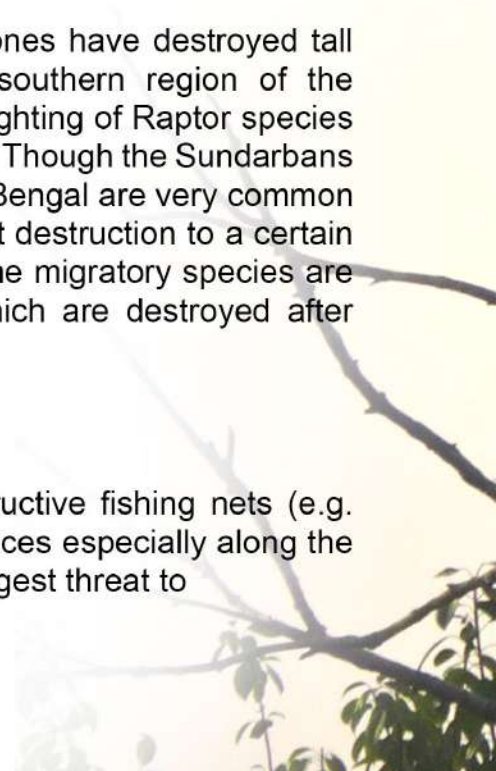
With the current trends, more of such land is being eroded in the southern coastline which is relatively much protected as they fall under the protected areas. While newlands/ chors are formed along the northern sides along the inhabited islands which are relatively less protected and subject to much human disturbances like fishing, netting etc.

This is an important aspect to look for as the habitats that are vital for the migratory routes of the birds are now widely prevalent in the inhabited areas and hence the conservation policy and interventions should focus beyond the protected areas and involve local community and administration in the picture.

Increasing frequency and intensity of Cyclones: Frequent cyclones have destroyed tall trees and mangroves especially along the shorelines and southern region of the Sundarbans. This has resulted in the marked decrease in the sighting of Raptor species in the Sundarbans which prefer highly elevated trees for nesting. Though the Sundarbans falls under the subtropical climatic zone, cyclones in the Bay of Bengal are very common in summer seasons. These catastrophic events push the habitat destruction to a certain level, and thereby the habitats preferred by the residents and the migratory species are destroyed. The raptors mostly prefer tree canopy layers, which are destroyed after severe cyclones.

b.) Anthropogenic disturbances-

Fishing activities and related destruction of Habitats: Destructive fishing nets (e.g. Trawling nets, Khal-pata, Chor-pata, Benti Jal) and fishing practices especially along the shorelines and mudflats regions in the inhabited areas is the biggest threat to



conservation of the bird migratory and residential bird species. This destroys the most active and replenishing habitat of the Mangrove ecotone which is the prime niche and foraging habitat for many waders, waterfowls and most of the forest birds.

Pollution & Waste Disposal: Though STR has banned single- use plastic in the entire Tiger Reserve area, it is not restricted throughout the lower Gangetic basin. Entire pollutants, specifically the plastics carried out through the Hooghly-Matla River system and mixed with the Bay of Bengal. As the daily twice tidal influx, these plastics and microplastics penetrate into the mudflats, sandy shores and other mangrove entities. These should be checked for the good health of the habitat of the mudflat birds as well as waders.

Vessel movements and related disturbances: Huge barges moving along the river channels in Sundarbans has destroyed the natural accretion cycles due to the huge propellers. Oil spillages and Fly Ash mixing in the habitat is another big threat to conservation of the fragile habitats found in Sundarbans.

The vibration created by the propellers of the fishing trawlers, mechanized boats may restrict the breeding and normal behaviour of birds and other associated fauna which is a threat to the conservation.

Indiscriminate Plantation activities: Mangrove plantation has become the buzzword for coastal protection and indiscriminate plantation activities by NGOs, government agencies, and local population on ecotones like mudflats, grasslands have resulted in destruction of the niches of many waders and shorebirds.



Possible interventions to ensure sustainable conservation of avifauna in Sundarbans:

Sundarbans is one of the large wintering sites for a whole host of trans-boundary migrants and is critical to the future of many globally threatened species. The following interventions are proposed for the conservation of birds in Sundarbans.

1.) **Detailed Habitat Study throughout the landscape:** Mapping the important habitats for birds both in protected areas and in non-protected areas to create the base line map to ensure that the conservation measures are more focused. The maps should be updated on a yearly basis as the delta and the landscape is very dynamic and the protection measure shall be focused with respect to the changes. Habitat study may contain the following categorization of Habitats.

a.) **Critical Habitat:** Habitats like the mudflats, grasslands and shores that are critical for the migration, foraging, breeding of the migratory and residential birds need to be demarcated.

b.) **Buffer Habitat:** The resting and occasionally visited areas and the wetland areas adjoining the critical habitats are to be demarcated as the Buffer habitat.

c.) **Potential Habitats:** The study should also include the potential habitats - i.e. emerging mudflats, shorelines so that efforts in the future can be concentrated in those areas.

d.) **Breeding and Roosting Sites:** To demarcate out the remote breeding and nesting habitats of migratory species through bird survey and local knowledge base.

2.) **Critical and Buffer Habitat Plans:** Separate plans for protection and conservation of the critical habitats and buffer habitats which are demarcated in the detailed habitat study. Specific focus should be placed on involving the local communities wherever these habitats are falling in the human dominated areas.

3.) **Creation of Small Protected areas** (i.e. conservation reserve) in non-Forest areas which are critical for Bird breeding, foraging and Migration. No disturbance zone (Silence Zone) may be declared in such Conservation reserve/ Community Reserve.

4.) **Access & Benefit Sharing among Stakeholders:** Benefit sharing mechanism from Tourism, Bird watching for the locals to ensure sustainable protection of the habitats and the birds.

a.) Pakhimitras for every such habitat may be engaged who will pioneer the cause of conservation of the birds in the areas.

5.) **Communication with Line Departments:** Constant communication with line departments like Panchayat & Rural Development department, Irrigation department so as to ensure minimum disturbance to the habitats due to earthworks, construction of embankments etc.



6.) **Pollution Prevention Measures:** Plastic and other pollution prevention measures should be planned and integrated for the whole Sundarban Biosphere Reserve and all the upstream rivers.

7.) **Monitoring of Migration Patterns:** GPS- based rings, tags and other advanced methods and coordination with the other countries for monitoring the migration patterns and better understanding the importance of Sundarbans as a migratory route is to be taken up.

SBF- WAY FORWARD:

- **Yearly Survey and Regular Update**

Yearly surveys should be carried out for habitat conservation; thereby a master plan can be prepared in which the Bird festival can play an important role. The trends in the bird sighting can be done from next year with respect to the species sighted and the numbers of such sightings. This can be utilized to make a plan for conservation in the longer run.

- **Method of Survey for the future exercises**

- Each team is provided with a Spotting scope for bird identification.

- **Ethological Study-**

- Recording of daily tidal fluctuation with respect to the birds behaviour with their specific habitat by training staff.
- Regular update in an e-based platform by the staff during their normal patrolling duties (e.g. e-bird handle of Sundarban).
- An intensive monitoring and conservation effort should be given to two species, namely, Goliath heron and Buffy Fish Owl.



Acknowledgements:

The STR management sincerely thank all Beat Officers, Ranger Officers, Research Personnel, Resource Persons, Forest Staff and designer at every level for making the 4th Bird Festival 2026 a grand success. My gratitude to PCCF & HoFF, PCCF (WL) and CWLW, APCCF and Director of the Sundarban Biosphere Reserve, National and International participants, and HQ Range, STR for their guidance and exemplary management. Your collective efforts made the festival memorable.

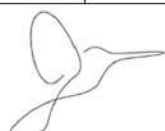
We act contrite in advance for any unintentional errors (typing and typesetting etc.) made in the report.



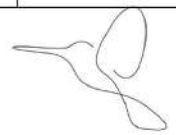


ANNEXURE 1

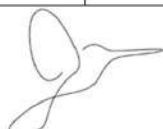
Sl	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (1/0)	Total bird count	Berger- Parker Index (Nmax/ N)
1	Phasianidae	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	15	0.0004841
2	Anatidae	Lesser Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	1	15143	0.4887046
3	Anatidae	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	1	963	0.0310786
4	Anatidae	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	1	128	0.0041309
5	Anatidae	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	1	139	0.0044859
6	Anatidae	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	1	1	0.0000323
7	Picidae	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1	1	0.0000323
8	Picidae	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i>	1	3	0.0000968
9	Picidae	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	1	3	0.0000968
10	Picidae	Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chloralophus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
11	Picidae	Grey-cappted pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
12	Picidae	Lesser Goldenback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	1	6	0.0001936
13	Picidae	Greater Goldenback/ Greater Flamebacked Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	1	16	0.0005164
14	Megalaimidae	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	1	2	0.0000645
15	Upupidae	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	10	0.0003227
16	Alcedinidae	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	73	0.0023559
17	Halcyonidae	Brown-winged Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	1	23	0.0007423
18	Halcyonidae	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	1	1	0.0000323
19	Halcyonidae	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrensis</i>	1	63	0.0020332
20	Halcyonidae	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	1	217	0.0070032
21	Halcyonidae	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	1	93	0.0030014
22	Cerylidae	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	1	23	0.0007423
23	Meropidae	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	1	65	0.0020977
24	Meropidae	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	1	44	0.0014200
25	Cuculidae	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	1	3	0.0000968
26	Cuculidae	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes viridirostris</i>	1	2	0.0000645
27	Cuculidae	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1	22	0.0007100
28	Psittaculidae	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	1	270	0.0087136
29	Apodidae	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	1	80	0.0025818
30	Apodidae	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	1	5	0.0001614
31	Strigidae	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	1	3	0.0000968



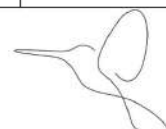
SI	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (1/0)	Total bird count	Berger- Parker Index (Nmax/ N)
32	Strigidae	Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	1	1	0.0000323
33	Strigidae	Buffy Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa ketupa</i>	1	4	0.0001291
34	Strigidae	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	1	6	0.0001936
35	Caprimulgidae	Large-tailed Nightjar/ JUNGLE NIGHTJAR	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	1	17	0.0005486
36	Caprimulgidae	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
37	Columbidae	Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	1	7	0.0002259
38	Columbidae	Spotted Dove	<i>Stigmatopelia chinensis</i>	1	76	0.0024527
39	Columbidae	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	140	0.0045182
40	Columbidae	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	1	8	0.0002582
41	Rallidae	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
42	Rallidae	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	1	33	0.0010650
43	Rallidae	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	1	2	0.0000645
44	Scolopacidae	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1	1793	0.0578648
45	Scolopacidae	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	1342	0.0433099
46	Scolopacidae	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	525	0.0169431
47	Scolopacidae	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	1	15	0.0004841
48	Scolopacidae	Terek Sandpiper	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	44	0.0014200
49	Scolopacidae	Common Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	1	403	0.0130059
50	Scolopacidae	Great Knot	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	16	0.0005164
51	Scolopacidae	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	1	5	0.0001614
52	Jacaniidae	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	1	6	0.0001936
53	Charadriidae	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	1	63	0.0020332
54	Charadriidae	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	1	40	0.0012909
55	Charadriidae	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1	3	0.0000968
56	Charadriidae	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1	248	0.0080036
57	Charadriidae	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1	1811	0.0584457
58	Charadriidae	Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	1	518	0.0167172
59	Charadriidae	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	1	410	0.0132318
60	Charadriidae	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	1	11	0.0003550
61	Laridae	Pallas's Gull	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	1	7	0.0002259
62	Laridae	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Ichthyaelus ichthyaelus</i>	1	1024	0.0330472
63	Laridae	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	1	363	0.0117150



Sl	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (1/0)	Total bird count	Berger- Parker Index (Nmax/ N)
64	Laridae	Great Crested Tern	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1	5	0.0001614
65	Laridae	Common Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	1	2	0.0000645
66	Laridae	Little Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1	286	0.0092300
67	Laridae	Whiskered Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1	15	0.0004841
68	Pandioninae	Osprey	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	1	2	0.0000645
69	Accipitridae	Black Kite	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	4	0.0001291
70	Accipitridae	Brahminy Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1	104	0.0033564
71	Accipitridae	White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	1	9	0.0002905
72	Accipitridae	Himalayan Griffon Vulture	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	1	2	0.0000645
73	Accipitridae	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	1	2	0.0000645
74	Accipitridae	Besra	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	1	1	0.0000323
75	Accipitridae	Shikra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	1	18	0.0005809
76	Accipitridae	Oriental Honey-Buzzard	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
77	Accipitridae	Changeable Hawk Eagle	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
78	Falconidae	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Nisaetus limnaeetus</i>	1	3	0.0000968
79	Anhingidae	Oriental Dater	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
80	Phalacrocoracidae	Little Cormorant	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	1	149	0.0048086
81	Phalacrocoracidae	Great Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	1	9	0.0002905
82	Phalacrocoracidae	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	27	0.0008714
83	Ardeidae	Little Egret	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	1	410	0.0132318
84	Ardeidae	Great Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1	514	0.0165881
85	Ardeidae	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	43	0.0013877
86	Ardeidae	Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	1	13	0.0004195
87	Ardeidae	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1	362	0.0116827
88	Ardeidae	Grey Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	1	8	0.0002582
89	Ardeidae	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	3	0.0000968
90	Ardeidae	Striated Heron/ LITTLE HERON	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1	42	0.0013555
91	Ardeidae	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	1	2	0.0000645
92	Ardeidae	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1	1	0.0000323
93	Ardeidae	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	1	187	0.0060350
94	Ciconiidae	Asian Openbill	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	1	741	0.0239140
95	Ciconiidae	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	1	35	0.0011295
96	Pittidae	Indian Pitta	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	1	1	0.0000323



SI	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (1/0)	Total bird count	Berger- Parker Index (Nmax/ N)
97	Pittidae	Mangrove Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	1	6	0.0001936
98	Laniidae	Brown Shrike	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	1	12	0.0003873
99	Laniidae	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
100	Pachycephalidae	Mangrove Whistler	<i>Lanius schach</i>	1	2	0.0000645
101	Corvidae	Rufous Treepie	<i>Pachycephala cinerea</i>	1	20	0.0006455
102	Corvidae	House Crow	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	1	38	0.0012264
103		Eastern Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	1	6	0.0001936
104	Corvidae	Large-billed Crow/ LONG BILLED CROW	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	1	88	0.0028400
105	Artamidae	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	1	32	0.0010327
106	Oriolidae	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	1	3	0.0000968
107	Oriolidae	Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	1	3	0.0000968
108	Oriolidae	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	1	15	0.0004841
109	Campephagidae	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	1	2	0.0000645
110	Campephagidae	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	1	1	0.0000323
111	Campephagidae	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	1	113	0.0036468
112	Campephagidae	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
113	Vangidae	Common woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
114	Rhipiduridae	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	1	25	0.0008068
115	Dicrurini	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	1	20	0.0006455
116	Dicrurini	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	1	3	0.0000968
117	Dicrurini	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	1	2	0.0000645
118	Dicrurini	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	1	212	0.0068418
119	Dicrurini	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
120	Monarchidae	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	1	2	0.0000645
121	Aegithinidae	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	1	16	0.0005164
122	Aegithinidae	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	1	1	0.0000323
123	Muscicapidae	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	1	22	0.0007100
124	Muscicapidae	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	1	2	0.0000645
125	Muscicapidae	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	1	2	0.0000645
126	Muscicapidae	Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	1	2	0.0000645
127	Stenostiridae	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	1	1	0.0000323
128	Muscicapidae	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	1	120	0.0038727
129	Muscicapidae	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	1	0.0000323



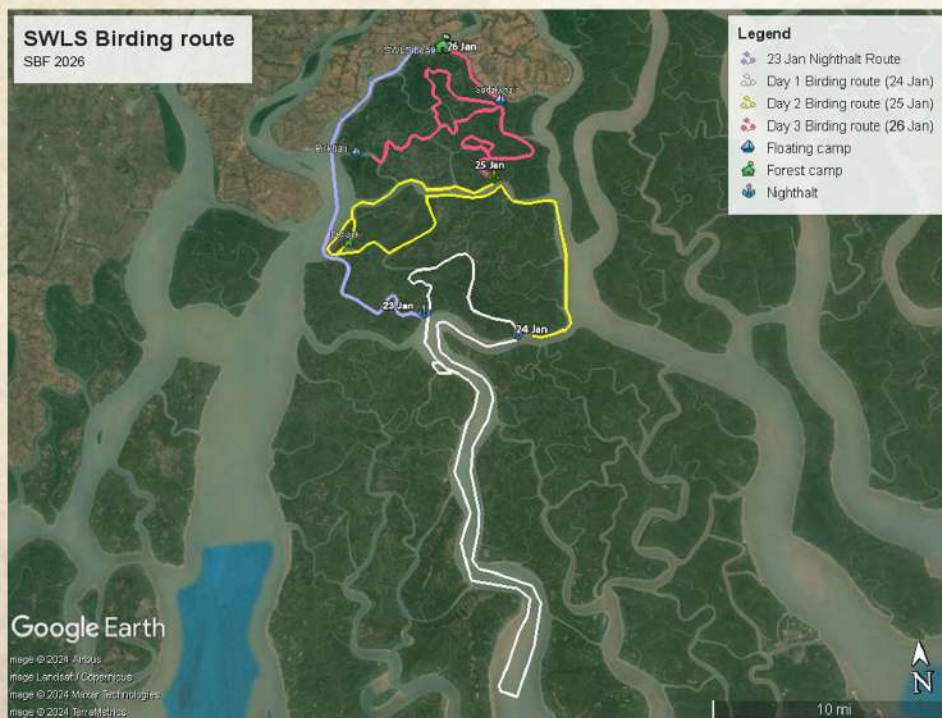
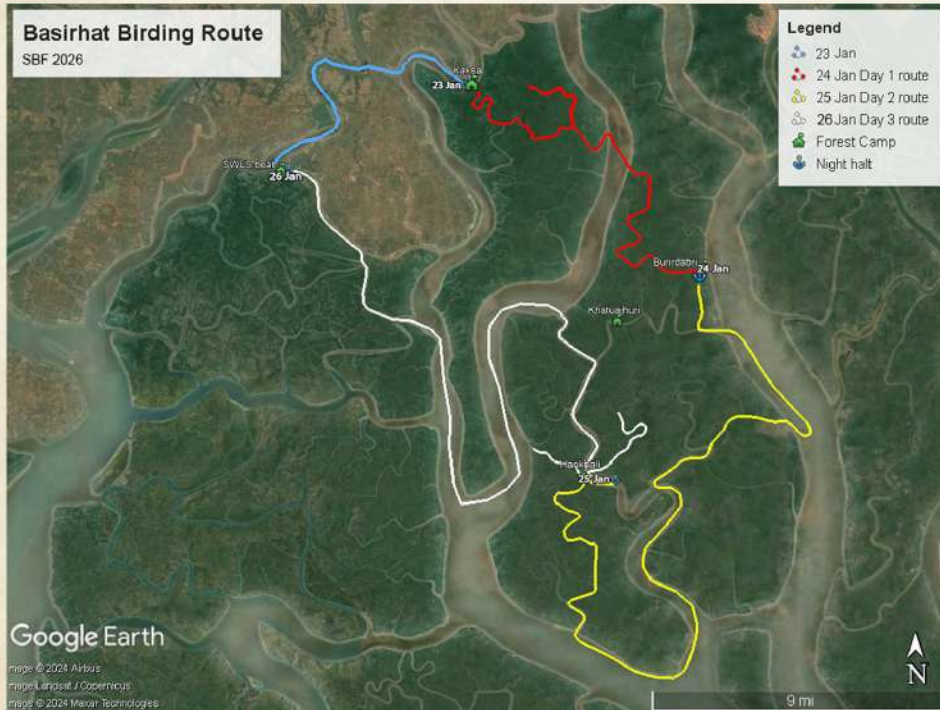
Sl	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (1/0)	Total bird count	Berger- Parker Index (Nmax/ N)
130	Sturnidae	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	1	4	0.0001291
131	Sturnidae	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	1	9	0.0002905
132	Sturnidae	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	1	134	0.0043245
133	Sturnidae	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	1	66	0.0021300
134	Paridae	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	1	0.0000323
135	Hirundinidae	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	60	0.0019364
136	Hirundinidae	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	1	1	0.0000323
137	Pycnonotidae	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	1	74	0.0023882
138	Pycnonotidae	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	1	92	0.0029691
139	Cisticolidae	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	1	2	0.0000645
140	Zosteropidae	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	1	37	0.0011941
141	Acrocephalidae	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	1	3	0.0000968
142	Acrocephalidae	Large-billed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
143	Cisticolidae	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	1	35	0.0011295
144	Phylloscopidae	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	1	44	0.0014200
145	Phylloscopidae	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
146	Phylloscopidae	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	1	6	0.0001936
147	Phylloscopidae	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	1	57	0.0018395
148	Phylloscopidae	Large-billed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	1	1	0.0000323
149	Pellorneidae	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	1	1	0.0000323
150	Timaliidae	White-browed Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	1	8	0.0002582
151	Timaliidae	Pin-striped Tit babbler	<i>Macronus gularis</i>	1	23	0.0007423
152	Leiothrichidae	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	1	25	0.0008068
153	Alaudidae	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	1	1	0.0000323
154	Dicaeidae	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	1	1	0.0000323
155	Dicaeidae	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	1	3	0.0000968
156	Nectariniidae	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	1	32	0.0010327
157	Nectariniidae	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	1	36	0.0011618
158	Passeridae	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	8	0.0002582
159	Motacillidae	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	1	3	0.0000968
160	Motacillidae	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	2	0.0000645
161	Motacillidae	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	1	1	0.0000323
162	Motacillidae	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	1	3	0.0000968
163	Motacillidae	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	1	1	0.0000323

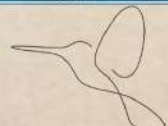
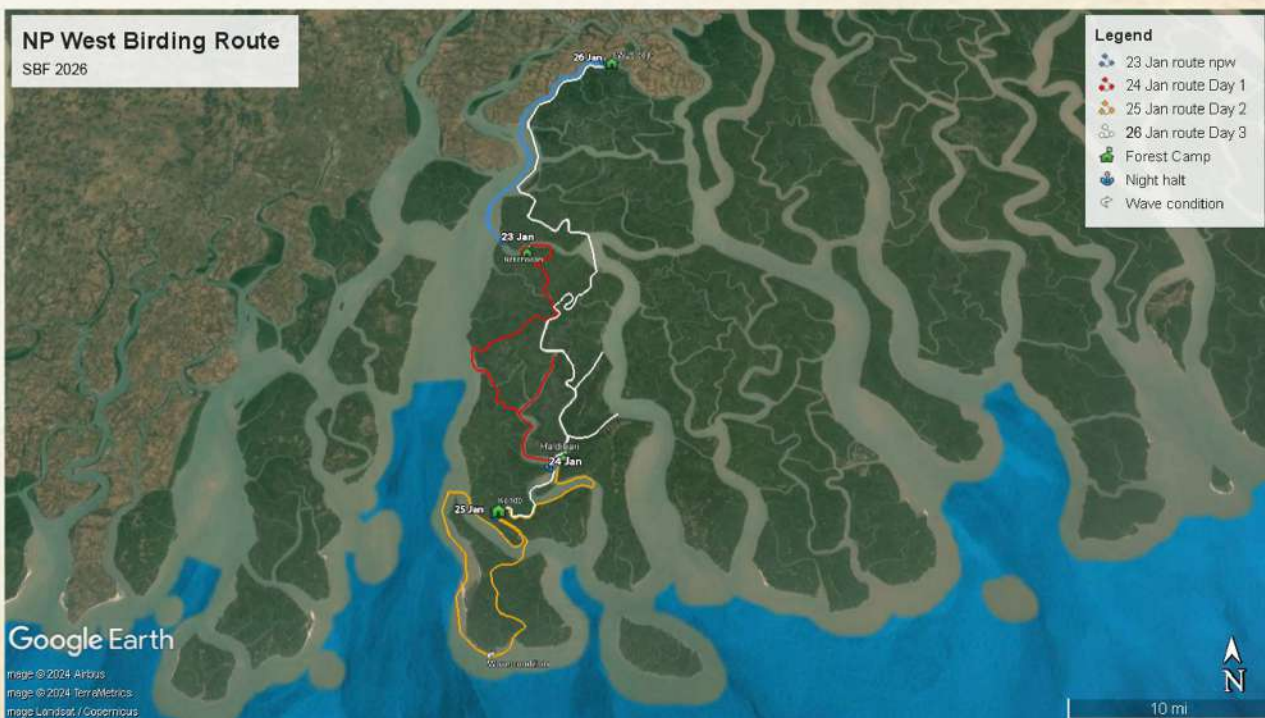


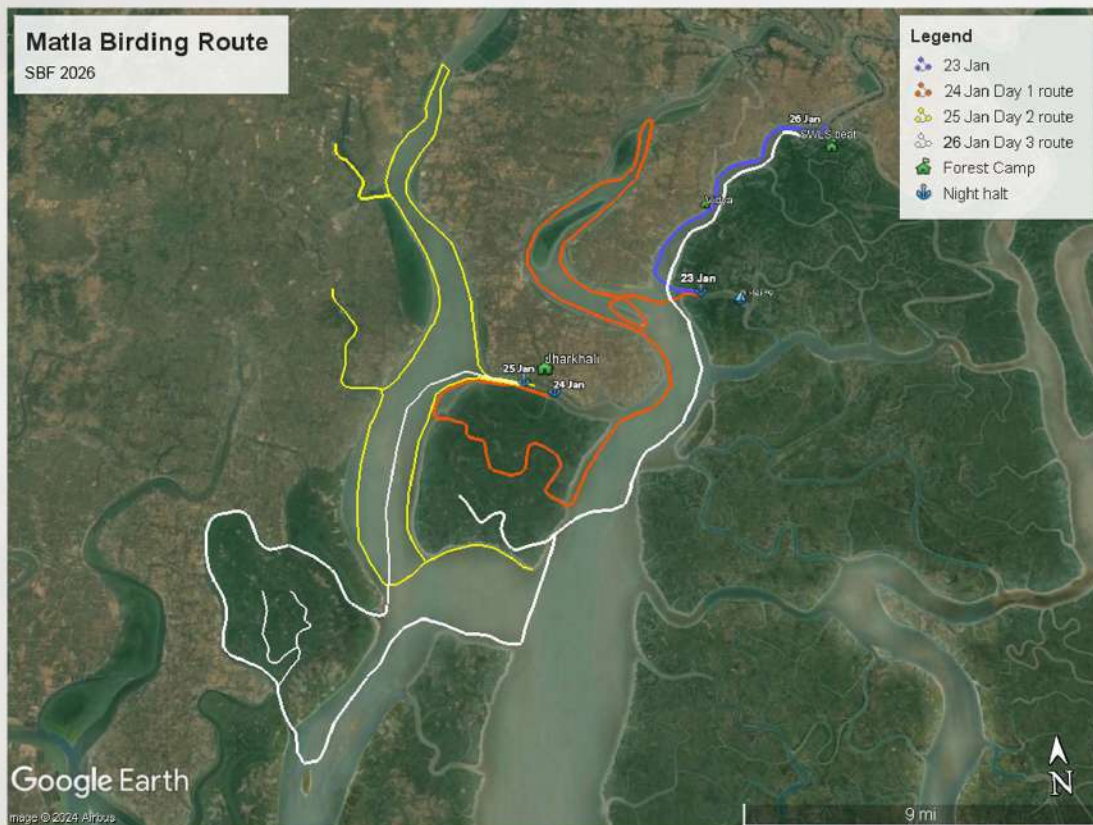
SI	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance (1/0)	Total bird count	Berger- Parker Index (Nmax/ N)
164	Ploceidae	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	1	50	0.0016136
165	Estrildidae	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	1	1	0.0000323
166	Estrildidae	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	1	9	0.0002905
167	Estrildidae	Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	1	2	0.0000645
168	Fringillidae	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	1	1	0.0000323
Total				168	30986	1.0000000



ANNEXURE 2







ANNEXURE 3

Status of Avifauna in Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve												
Bird Transect Data Sheet												
Observer				Date			Start Time			End Time		
Location												
Transect Distance				Start Lat			Start Long			End Lat		
Sampling Code				Tide			Sun			Wind		
1	2			3	4a	4b	4c	5		6	7	
Obs'n No.	Speices			Time	No.	Sex	Ad/Juv	Microhabitat		Activity	Dis. In Mtr.	



ANNEXURE 4

Sl.	Name of the Species	Long term Trend	Current Trend	IUCN Red List	WPA Schedule
1	Himalayan Griffon Vulture	Rapid Decline	Rapid Decline	NT	I
2	Brown winged Kingfisher	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	NT	II
3	Black- Capped Kingfisher	Rapid Decline	Rapid Decline	VU	II
4	Grey Plover	Rapid Decline	Decline	LC	II
5	Lesser Sand Plover	Rapid Decline	Decline	LC	II
6	Great Knot	Decline globally	Insufficient Data	EN	I
7	Terek Sandpiper	Rapid Decline	Rapid Decline	LC	II
8	Common Redshank	Rapid Decline	Decline	LC	II
9	Brown Headed Gull	Rapid Decline	Decline	LC	II
10	Black Headed Gull	Rapid Decline	Decline	LC	II
11	Common Tern	Rapid Decline	Rapid Decline	LC	II
12	Lesser Adjutant	Trend inconclusive	Decline	NT	I
13	Osprey	Rapid Decline	Rapid Decline	LC	I
14	Eurasian Curlew	Rapid Decline	Rapid Decline	NT	II

List of Threatened birds found in the 4th SBF 2026, as per SolB report 2023.

Ref. <https://stateofindiasbirds.in/>

(abbreviations: IUCN- International Union for conservation of Nature, NT- Near Threatened, VU- Vulnerable, LC- Least Concerned, WPA -Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Govt. of India).







Sundarban Tiger Reserve

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