

# Study of Diversity Status on Bird Species In And Around Lalgarh Government College Campus

Atmaja Avirupa Das<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Debabrata Das<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor

<sup>1</sup>Vidyasagar Shishu Niketan (H.S.), Midnapore, West Bengal-721102

<sup>2</sup>Govt. General Degree College Lalgarh, Jhargram, 721516

Members, Indian Bird Conservation Network, BNH, Mumbai

**Abstract-** Birds are very interesting creatures of nature. They act a key role to govern the ecosystem processes. They help to complete the process of pollination in some plants, disperse seeds and plant parts, help to break seed dormancy and helps in many ways to make vegetation. Vegetation make a key role to settle birds in a habitat and regulate the population size and structure even make a complete bonding between plants and birds. Common phenomenon is found in case of woodland birds. Grass land birds help to reduce the insects and some animals in a same habitat. Water birds control the quality of ecosystem and make a complete aquatic environment. Indeed it is true that birds have negative role in some cases, but the positive role is more in terms of ecological process. In this communication divers bird species in and around Lalgarh, Jhargram district in West Bengal have been presented with key ecosystem processes. Here, 26 bird species and their status have been presented.

**Keywords-** Ornitho-fauna, winter migrants, Lalgarh, Conservation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Lalgarh Government College is commonly known as Government General Degree College. It is situated in Sakhakhuliya mouza near river Kansai (Kanswabati) that adds additional beauty and landscape diversity to the area. Jungle areas like Purnapani, Kantapahari, Lalgarh, Jhitka etc. are rich in bio-diversity. Lalgarh Government college campus synonymously Govt. General Degree College Lalgarh, Jhargram, is a place which is full of bio-diversity both species and landscape basis. Here we see many plants including flying creatures especially birds. Many creatures are seen well in the college campus also like owlets in night. The campus is full of bird species like warblers, babblers, munias, Eurasian collared dove, drongos, green bee-eaters, spotted doves etc.

Threatened birds like black-headed ibis are also seen during winter. Wagtails and Asian open bill storks are winter migrant here. Locally available rare birds like grey francolin; red-napped ibis etc. are also seen in rice field. There are many

more interesting birds, plants and flying creatures found in this area and the place is full of diversity in terms of ornitho-fauna. Mammals like elephants, deer, hare, fishing cats, jackal, jungle cat, wild boar, porcupine etc. are found here. Recently royal Bengal Tigre was recorded and it has died due to man and animal conflict. Rodents like rat, mole, mice etc. are common. Nocturnal birds like night heron, owls, nightjars etc. are found here. As a whole the landscape of the Lalgarh is a treasure house of many diverse but wild flora and fauna. In this communication, only ornitho-fauna have been documented which have been recorded during 3-day National training workshop held at Lalgarh Govt. College, Binpur-IJhargram, during 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.

## II. AREA UNDER STUDY

Study are includes Sankhakhuliya Mouza area, Lalgarh Chowk, Khas Jungle, Purnapani and Amkala including river basin in and around Govt. College campus. It is under Binpur-I block of Jhargram District in West Bengal, India. It is 40 km away from Jhargram district town in West Bengal, India.

## III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field study was done during 6.00 am to 9.00 am in the morning and 4.00 pm to 6.00 pm in the evening. Camera, binocular, notebook, guide book, pen, altimeter, sound recorder etc. were used during study. Line transect was most commonly used to record birds during field. Night trails were done to study nocturnal birds during bio-resource study workshop in the month of July 2018 organized by Lalgarh Govt. College, Jhargram. References used mentioned below <sup>1-30</sup> for further study.

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Many bird species was observed during 2 years study in Lalgarh of Jhargram. Grassland birds are common while many woodland birds are seasonal. During monsoon common birds found here are egrets and cormorant including two types

of kingfisher. Indian Black ibis seen in the month of October to March but the number is a few. Bulbuls and munias are common while in winter wagtails and green bee-eaters were recorded. Indian roller was found round the year. Landscape diversity supports the flourish of many birds like hoopoe and paddy field pipits. Shrikes were found during winter while in summer the juvenile bird species of the same have been found with low number. Many scavenger birds like black kite (Fig. 1) and house crows including Indian black ibis was observed.

Night birds like nightjars, owls and night herons are common but the frequency is low in compare the community based protected site like Kuldiha. Most of the species are least concerned while a single species like black-headed ibis is near threatened. Birds like red whiskered bulbuls seen at Lalgargh prominently during summer when the birds are actively engaged in nesting (Fig. 2, 3). As a whole statistical analysis of 26 species were documented during study (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Status of some birds in and around Lalgargh Govt. College Campus, Jhargram, W.B.

Sl. No	NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCAL NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
1.	Brahminy starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	Bamuni kathsalikh	Open country yard	Least concern
2.	Asian openbill stork	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Samuk khol	Rice fields	Least concern
3.	Black headed ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Kalomatha kastechora	Freshwater water bodies	Near threatened
4.	Red-naped ibis	<i>Pseudibid papilosa</i>	Lal tiki kastechora		Least concern
5.	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Khanjana	Fields and trees	Least concern
6.	Red whiskered bulbul (Fig. 2,3)	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Sipahi bulbul	Open forests	Least concern
7.	Red vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Bangla bulbul	Open forests	Least concern
8.	Spotted owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Khurule pancha	Cultivable land	Least concern
9.	Rufous treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Harichancha	Open wooded country	Least concern
10.	Asian pied starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	Go salikh	Cultivation field	Least concern
11.	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Chotto bok	Water bodies	Least concern
12.	Jungle myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Jhuti salikh	Cultivation	Least concern
13.	Common trailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Tuntuni	Bushes, trees	Least concern
14.	Scaly breasted munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Tila munia	Bushes	Least concern
15.	White throated kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Dholagola mach ranga	Water bodies, cultivation land	Least concern
16.	Black crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Nishi bok	Trees near water bodies	Least concern
17.	Indian roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Nilkantha	Cultivation, open land	Least concern
18.	Purple sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Niltuni	Gardens, bushes and open land	Least concern
19.	Black kite (Fig.1)	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Bhuban chil	Cities and garbage pits	Least concern
20.	Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Bhatsalikh	Habitation	Least concern
21.	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Mete khanjana	Open land	Least concern
22.	Grey francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Mete titir	Open lands and dry cultivation	Least concern

23.	Green bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Banspati	Open country with trees	Least concern
24.	Jungle babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Chatare	Cultivations, forests and gardens	Least concern
25.	Red wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Huttiti	Submerged rice fields	Least concern
26.	Yellow footed green pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Hariyal	Fruiting trees and cultivation field and in woodland	Least concern



**Fig. 1** Black Kite on Palmyra palm tree



**Fig. 3** Red whiskered bulbul (Individual)



**Fig. 2** Red whiskered bulbul (pair) during nesting on *Trema orientalis* tree

## V. CONCLUSION

Birds are important part of the nature and ecosystem as they play a vital role in maintaining the ecosystem services. They pollinate flowers, clean the environment by eating the dead carcasses, and protect plants by eating their parasites and pests which can damage the parts of plants. They also indicate the healthy environment. Birds also maintain a balance in nature and all the creatures of nature are independent on each other directly or indirectly. So, we humans one of the most intelligent creatures of the nature should play our key role by protecting animals and birds and doing afforestation.

## VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge local people of Lalgargh and forest officials for rendering help during study at training course. Thank goes to OIC, Lalgargh Govt. College, Lalgargh for various help as and when required. Deputy Librarian, Vidyasagar University is well acknowledged. We owe to the director BNHS, and officer, IBCN, for help to make complete this article.

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**How to write reference:**

Das, A. A and Das, D. 2019. Study of diversity status on bird species in and around Lalgah Government College Campus, *IJSART*, 5(3): pp.