

A H O M E F O R A W H I L E

BIRDS OF BAKRESWAR RESERVOIR





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A Home for a While...

Commissioned in July 2000, Bakreswar Reservoir with a catchment area of 109.42 square-kilometre, is a backup water body to supply raw water to Bakreswar Thermal Power Station (BkTPS) under West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd (WBPDC). BkTPS generates 1050 megawatts of power to meet the increasing demands of electricity in the state.

This wide open reservoir retains about 25 million cubic-meter of rainwater when full, and is a major

source of drinking water for the neighbouring rural households. It also creates an ecosphere thriving with life, food and shelter.

Every year, starting early December, the reservoir welcomes its charming friends—the migratory birds—who fly across the barren Sahara desert, over the snowy peaks of Himalayas, traversing the chilly polar winds. They travel thousands of miles and Bakreswar Reservoir comes alive with a diverse flock of around 150 species of birds roosting at its bay.

Every year they come by, hatch eggs and bring up babies. When the chicks grow strong, and the sun begins to flare up, they wave goodbye by end-March, only to come back again in the winter. There are some resident birds and aquatic species as well, who also find this place their safe haven.

On behalf of WBPDC, we wanted to document this beautiful story of nature and fill in a little more to the quest of the seekers of Mother Earth. While there are many more species of birds which could not be covered, the effort has been to start somewhere and offer it to the research-minded readers, who can find out more and add value to it in the days to come.

I hope you will like it.

Thank you

P.B. Salim, IAS
Chairman and Managing Director

The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited





Bakreswar Thermal Power Station

Located in Birbhum district, Bakreswar Thermal Power Station (BkTPS) is 220 km away from Kolkata. The plant generates 1050 MW of power to meet the increasing demand of electricity in West Bengal. The plant has been consistently performing over the years. In 2014-15, it achieved 87.10%, the best plant load factor. Similarly in 2017-18, it performed the best ever SOC of 0.31 ml/kwh. Lowest yearly auxiliary power consumption 9.09% was achieved in 2018-19. BkTPS achieved best ever monthly load factor of 97.05% in April 2019. Ranked the 18th best plant in 2017-18 in India, as per CEA merit order based on plant load factor. Achieved the highest ever instantaneous generation of 1119.46 MW at 18.56 on 16.10.2018. BkTPS achieved Zero Boiler Tube Leakage at Unit 2 in 2016-17 and 2018-19 and no BTL at Unit 5 in 2017-18 and 2018-19. It achieved zero C&I tripping in 2019-20.

Bakreswar Dam and Reservoir

Bakreswar Dam and Reservoir were built on the river Bakreswar—3 km away from Bakreswar Thermal Power Station. Commissioned in July 2020, Bakreswar Reservoir is a back-up waterbody to supply raw water for power generation, during April, May and June, when water from Tilpara Reservoir on the river Mayurakshi, cannot be used. Bakreswar Reservoir has a catchment area of 109.42 square-kilometre, surface area of 9.4 square-kilometre and live storage volume of about 25 million cubic-metre when full.





A Home for a While

Every winter more than 150 species of migratory birds as well as resident birds make Bakreswar Reservoir their home. They travel long distances to finally perch at this beautiful waterbody, set amidst a natural landscape. Their population reaches the peak in the last week of December and the first week of January. The migratory birds start leaving the wetlands in February-March, only to come back again to their much-loved abode the next winter.



M I G R A T O R Y B I R D S



Bluethroat

Scientific name: *Luscinia svecica*

Family: Muscicapidae

Local Bengali name: নীলগলা ফিঙ্গা

It is a small, brightly coloured passerine bird, distinguished by the gleaming blue feathers below its neck. It has a rich, varied and warbling song, which includes much mimicry of other species. It flies low with rapid wing beats. The nest is built by the female with grass, bark, roots and moss, concealed in a shallow hole or in tussocks. It forages in low vegetation to catch insects. It is about 14 cm long and breeds in northern Europe, Eurasia, western Alaska and Yukon Territory. It winters in north Africa and the Indian subcontinent.



Wood Sandpiper

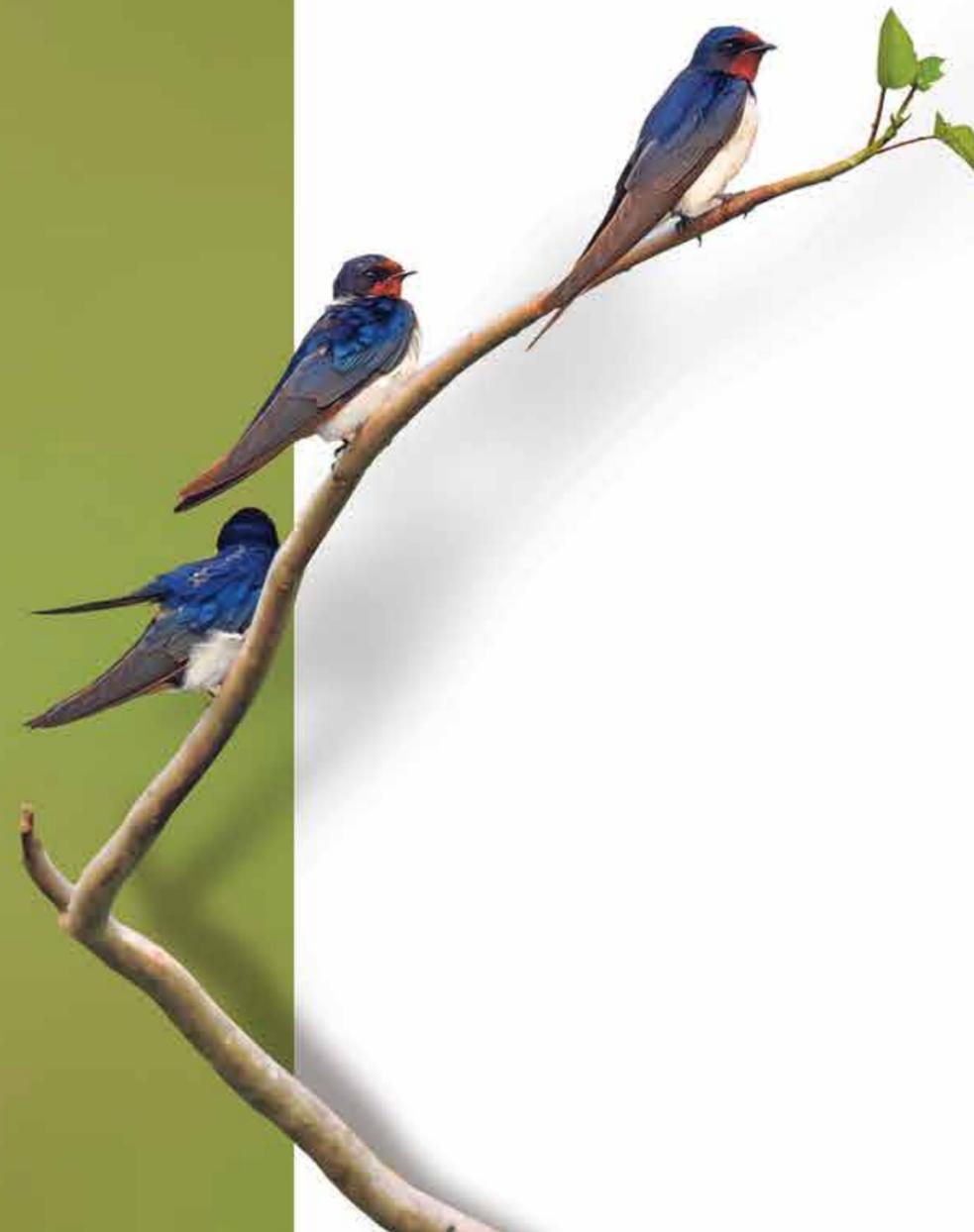
Scientific name: *Tringa glareola*

Family: Scolopacidae

Local Bengali name: বন বাটান/বালুবাটান

It is a small wader. It forages by probing in shallow water or wet mud. It eats mollusks, earthworms, arthropods, crustaceans, fish, spiders, frogs, seeds, grains, nuts and algae. It makes loud vocalisations, with low-frequency, repetitive sounds when flying. They make sharp, repetitive 'chip' alarm calls when they sense danger. When breeding, it splits off into solitary pairs. Both males and females incubate the eggs. After hatching, females leave the nest. When it is attacked, it sticks together in thick, coordinated flocks that move together quickly and turn often, forming waves of motion.





Barn Swallow

Scientific name: *Hirundo rustica*

Family: Hirundinidae

Local Bengali name: মেঠো আবাঝিল/পাতি আবাঝিল

It is the national bird of Austria and Estonia and can be found in close proximity to humans all around the world. An adult barn swallow weighs 17–20 gm. They travel in large groups and can travel as many as 600 miles a day. They catch and eat insects in the air as they fly. They build nests and raise young in large colonies. Nests are made of mud, lined with grass and feathers. They migrate to spend the winter in Africa, Arabia and the Indian subcontinent.



Citrine **Wagtail**

Scientific name: *Motacilla citreola*

Family: Motacillidae

Local Bengali name: হলদে মাথা খঞ্জর

The term citrine refers to its yellowish colour. It is a small bird with a long, constantly wagging tail. It breeds in Europe and Asia, and migrates in flocks southwards to more temperate regions of Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. It forages by picking items from ground or water surface. While searching for insects, it sometimes plunges the head into the water. Its typical call is short, harsh and loud. It breeds in wet meadows, marshy tundra with willow thickets, mountain meadows and generally in wet areas including marshes and edges of lakes.





Blyth's Reed Warbler

Scientific name: *Acrocephalus dumetorum*
Family: Acrocephalidae
Local Bengali name: টিকরা

It is one of the most common winter warblers. It is found in scrub or clearings, often near water, but not in marshes. It lays 4-6 eggs in a nest in a bush. It feeds on Insects, spiders, snails and berries. In the breeding season, its best identification feature is the song, which is slow and repetitive, with much mimicry of other birds, punctuated with scales and typically acrocephaline whistles. The songs are varied with many repetitions and lots of mimicry. Its call is high-pitched and loud.



Brown Shrike

Scientific name: *Lanius cristatus*

Family: Laniidae

Local Bengali name: বাদামি কসাই/কাজল পাখি

It is found mainly in northern Asia, from Mongolia to Siberia in the summer and in South Asia in the winter. It is known as butcher bird because it usually impales its prey on thorns. It has a distinctive black 'bandit mask' through the eye, and is found mainly in open scrub habitats. It is a migratory species and often returns to the same locations every year in August and September, and then departs in April. Its breeding habitat includes the taiga, forest to semi-desert, where they build a nest in a tree or bush.





Great **Cormorant**

Scientific name: *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Family: Phalacrocoracidae

Local Bengali name: বড় পানকোড়ি

It is found in Indian subcontinent, Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and Australia. It winters in Africa, India and Southeast Asia. Great Cormorants are expert divers and can spend several minutes underwater searching for food. Underwater, it swims and pursues prey using its feet and not its wings. Due to its wettable feathers, it spends much time drying and preening. It dries its feathers in a particular pose, with the wings spread out, while perched on a branch. It feeds mainly on fish, supplemented in freshwater by crustaceans, various aquatic insects and frogs.



Golden Oriole

Scientific name: *Oriolus kundoo*

Family: Oriolidae

Local Bengali name: হলুদ পাখি/হলদে বেনেবউ

It is found in the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia. This shy song bird is rarely seen in the wild because it spends most of the time inside the canopy. It breeds in central Asia and the Indian subcontinent. These migratory golden oriole breeding populations move southwards from September onwards to Indian peninsula for wintering. Orioles feed on fruits, nectar and insects. The natural ecosystems and habitats of these oriole species include tropical and subtropical montane forests, foothill forests, temperate forests, deciduous and semi-evergreen forests, thorny forests, mangroves, open country with scattered trees.





Long Tailed **Shrike**

Scientific name: *Lanius schach*

Family: Laniidae

Local Bengali name: কালোমাথা কসাই/খয়েরি কারকটা/ল্যাঞ্জা
লাটোরা/বাঘটিকি

It perches on bushes, from which it sallies out lizards, large insects, small birds and rodents. Prey may be impaled upon a sharp point, such as a thorn. The species is found across Asia from Kazakhstan to New Guinea. It is found mainly in scrub and open habitats. Many of the temperate zone populations are migratory, moving south in winter while those in the tropics tend to be sedentary although they may make short distance movements. They are found in scrub, grassland and open land under cultivation. They are capable of vocal mimicry.



Eurasian or Common **Kestrel**

Scientific name: *Falco tinnunculus*

Family: Falconidae

Local Bengali name: পাতি চিল/পাতি বাজবাধি

It is found in Europe, Asia and Africa. It has long wings as well as a distinctive long tail. The most common bird of prey, it migrates south in winter. It lives in open habitats such as tundra, taiga, grassland, shrub land, marshland, fields, and heaths. It can also be found in forested areas. They are diurnal hunters and perch on wires and posts, and typically hunt by hovering, at times fairly high overhead. It starts breeding in April or May in temperate Eurasia, and between August and December in the tropics and southern Africa.





White **Wagtail**

Scientific name: *Motacilla alba*
Family: Motacillidae
Local Bengali name: সাদা খঞ্জনা

It is the national bird of Latvia. It is so popular throughout its range that it has been featured on stamps of many countries. It prefers bare areas for feeding, where it can see and pursue its prey. The species breeds in much of Europe and the Asian Palearctic and parts of North Africa, but migratory in much of the rest of their range. Asiatic birds migrate to the Middle East, India, and Southeast Asia. It forages in shallow water catching prey in the mud. Its most conspicuous habit is continuous tail wagging.



Siberian Stonechat

Scientific name: *Saxicola maurus*

Family: Muscipidae

Local Bengali name: পাতিল শিলাফিদ্দা/সাইবেরিয় শিলাফিদ্দা

It breeds in temperate Asia and easternmost Europe. The breeding range covers most of temperate Asia, northern Siberia, south to the Himalayas and southwest China, and west to eastern Turkey and the Caspian Sea area. Their wintering range is from southern Japan to Thailand and India, and west to northeast Africa. On migration, small numbers reach as far west as western Europe, and as far east as Alaska in North America. They feed on small insects using the typical perch-and-pounce method. They fly, glide, or hop, picking prey up on landing.





Blue Throated **Barbet**

Scientific name: *Megalaima asiatica*
Family: Megalaimidae
Local Bengali name: নীলগলা বসন্তবৌরি/বড় বসন্তবৌরি

It is a medium-sized green bird with a bluish face and throat. It has a red forehead and a black-edged red cap. There are two small reddish patches on the throat. Its natural habitats include subtropical and tropical lowland forests, subtropical and tropical montane forests, primary and secondary evergreen forests and deciduous forests. Its courtship behaviour consists of mutual feeding, and paired birds will 'duet' and display. It uses holes in dead tree trunks as its nest. It gets its name from the bristles which fringe its heavy bill. These birds are monogamous and territorial.



Bar Headed **Goose**

Scientific name: *Anser indicus*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: বাদি হাঁস

It breeds in Ladakh once a year, and visits West Bengal and parts of India in the Winter. It feeds on lakeside grasses where it nests. It also eats grains, occasionally snacking on insects and crustaceans. It is one of the world's highest-flying birds as it is able to slow its metabolism, decrease its heart rate and chill its blood to maintain flight in hypoxic conditions. It is considered to be the model for the *Hamsa* of Indian mythology. Another interpretation suggests that it is likely to be the *Kadamb* in ancient and medieval Sanskrit literature.





Black Headed **Ibis**

Scientific name: *Threskiornis melanocephalus*

Family: Threskiornithidae

Local Bengali name: কালোমাথা কাস্তেচরা

It is a near-threatened species found in Asia, Japan and Russia. It breeds during the Monsoons in Western India, and migrates locally to West Bengal and its marshes. It is a carnivore and feeds on fish, frogs, tadpoles, snails, worms, crustaceans and insect larvae. It does not have a voice-producing mechanism, and is silent except for grunts during the nesting season. It is a social bird, flying in groups and nesting in colonies.



Plaintive Cuckoo

Scientific name: *Cacomantis passerinus*

Family: Cuculidae

Local Bengali name: করুণ পাঁপিয়া/সরগম/সুরেলা কোকিল/
পীক/ধূসর কোকিল/বর্ষা প্রিয়/চাতক

It is often referred to as 'Brainfever Bird'. It is a short distance migrant. It is a brood parasite with the habit of laying an egg in the nest of another bird, then leaving the offspring to be hatched and fed by its 'foster parents'. This cunning tactic allows for more young cuckoos to be reared than would otherwise be possible. It is usually found high up in the canopy and it descends to catch insects on the ground. It is solitary and difficult to see. It is very vocal. The male's songs rises mournfully, and trails off in a crescendo.





Greater Spotted **Eagle**

Scientific name: *Clanga clanga*
Family: Accipitridae
Local Bengali name: বড় গুটিসিঁগল

It is a large bird of prey with dark brown plumage. It is generally a quiet bird, becoming more vocal during the breeding season. It produces a low pitched, repetitive 'yep yep', often likened to the whimpers of a dog. It becomes territorial during the breeding season and nests in solitary pairs. It hunts in flight, from a perch, or by stalking its prey on the ground. It is also known to be a kleptoparasite, one who steals the prey of other raptors. It feeds on small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, water-birds, fish, insects, and carrion.



Tufted Duck

Scientific name: *Aythya fuligula*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: কালো হাঁস/ঝুঁটি হাঁস

It is a small diving duck, found in large flocks on open water during Winter in India. It is a migratory bird with a broad geographic range that extends from Eurasia and Africa to the North American coasts. Throughout the breeding season it is mostly found in shallow lakes. It is omnivorous, and feeds on molluscs, zebra mussels, crustaceans, aquatic insects and aquatic plants. It is monogamous and breeds once a year. It is diurnal for most of its life. It has a unique dive considering of launching itself slightly out of the water first.





Eurasian Marsh **Harrier**

Scientific name: *Circus aeruginosus*

Family: Accipitridae

Local Bengali name: টিকা বাউরি/পান চিল

It is a large bird of prey. It is commonly seen over marshes, reed beds, lakes, coastal lagoons, flooded paddy fields, grassy plains and hills up to 2000m. It is the largest of all Harrier species. Males are tri-coloured with black wing tips, grey wings and tail and brown wings and body. Females and juveniles are brown with white to yellowish crown. Its diet includes large insects, fish, snakes, lizards, birds and rodents. It also scavenges from carcasses. Its call consists of a mewling and a chattering alarm call. It is a territorial bird. It depends on communal roost sites for survival both predators and cold weather.



Common Pochard

Scientific name: *Aythya ferina*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: বামুনিয়া হাঁস

It is a medium-sized gregarious duck, and forms large flocks in winter, often mixed with other diving ducks which they are known to hybridise with. It dives to feed at night on plants, mollusks, insects, and small fish. In case of danger, it prefers to swim away, because, as with all diving ducks, it first has to run on the water surface to be able to take off. Once they are in the air, they fly fast and mostly in close formation. It breeds in marshes and lakes. Due to threats from over-hunting and habitat disturbance, its conservation rating is Vulnerable.





Common Sandpiper

Scientific name: *Actitis hypoleucos*

Family: Scolopacidae

Local Bengali name: পাতি বাটান

It is a small to medium sized bird with long legs. It nests on the ground near fresh water. When seen running in groups, remarkable coordination of movement is seen. It is a social bird with around 30 in a flock. It is a ground feeder, a carnivore which eats coastal creatures, insects, crustaceans and small amphibians. In flight, it has a stiff-winged style and flies to the water or ground. It calls with a distinctive three-note, piping-like cry. It has a characteristic bobbing teetering walk.



Common Snipe

Scientific name: *Gallinago gallinago*

Family: Scolopacidae

Local Bengali name: কাদাপোঁচ

It is a small, stocky wader with low forest dependence. The ecosystems and habitats of this bird include all kinds of water bodies and their surroundings. It has a rough rasping call. Though its wings look long and pointed in flight, its legs and neck are somewhat shorter. During display flights, birds stoop from high overhead and produce a pulsating, bleating sound from air passing through their fanned tail. It feeds on worms, insects, crustaceans, mollusks, amphibians, aquatic plant material and seeds.





Common Teal

Scientific name: *Anas crecca linnaeus*
Family: Anatidae
Local Bengali name: পাতারি হাঁস/পাতি তিলিহাঁস

It got its name from the teal colour around its eyes and on its wings. It is one of the smallest but prettiest common Winter migrants to India and West Bengal. It is a gregarious duck outside the breeding season and can form large flocks. It is commonly found in sheltered wetlands and feeds on seeds and aquatic invertebrates. It feeds by dabbling, upending or grazing. It may submerge its head and even dive occasionally for food. In winter, it shifts to a largely granivorous diet. It is a monogamous bird.



Eurasian Wigeon

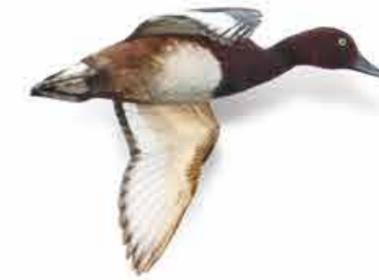
Scientific name: *Mareca penelope*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: ইউরেশীয় সিঁথিহাঁস/লালশির/দুবরাখাওরি হাঁস

It is the most terrestrial among all surface ducks. In the non-breeding season it inhabits marshes, swamps, freshwater lakes, brackish lagoons and flooded grasslands. In breeding season it prefers shallow lakes and water bodies with submerged, floating and emerging vegetation. It feeds on water plants. It is seasonally monogamous. It goes through a flightless moult each year. When it senses a predator in flight, it hides in nearby plants and lie motionless with their necks stretched out until the threat has passed.





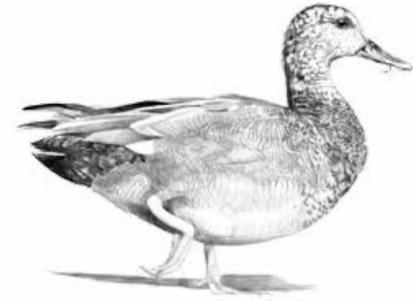
Ferruginous Duck

Scientific name: *Aythya nyroca*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: মরচেরঙ ভুতিহাঁস/রাঙামুরি/ভুতিহাঁস

It is a medium-sized shy diving duck. It is highly gregarious and forms large flocks in winter, often mixing with other diving ducks. It mostly feeds at night, and will upend, or dabble, for food as well as dive. It prefers calm places in wetlands with rich aquatic vegetation and especially extended reed beds, broken by patches of open water. It feeds on seeds, roots, aquatic plants, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and small fish. It has been recorded even feeding on potatoes. During migration, they can be found in open areas or small lakes with densely vegetated banks.



Gadwall

Scientific name: *Mareca strepera*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: পিয়ং হাঁস

It is a medium sized bird that lives in a variety of watery habitats. It frequently inhabits ecosystems including wetlands, grasslands, marshes, lakes and ponds with abundant emergent vegetation and slow flowing waters. Beaver-built ponds and wildlife refuges are incredibly important for its survival, and it often return to them. It feeds on aquatic vegetation, weeds, seeds, shoots, roots, tubers and leaves. It often steals food from other water birds as they return to the surface. It is not very gregarious and tends to form small flocks. It is monogamous.





Garganey

Scientific name: *Anas querquedula*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: গিরিয়া হাঁস/নীল পাখনা টিল/ছেট বুনোহাঁস

It is a small migratory dabbling duck. It has a distinctive white stripe around its eye and blue and white patches along its wings. It is a good swimmer and diver. It has one of the most elaborate mating dances of all ducks. It feeds mainly by skimming rather than upending. It feeds both by day as well as by night. It feeds on mollusks, aquatic insects, crustaceans, worms, leeches, young frogs and small fish. It also feeds on sedges roots, tubers, stems, leaves and buds from sedge, grass and other aquatic plants. It is monogamous and not colonial.



Great Crested Grebe

Scientific name: *Podiceps cristatus*

Family: Podicipedidae

Local Bengali name: বড় খোঁপাড়ুবুবি

It is a large graceful water bird noted for its elaborate mating display. The adult is unmistakable in summer with head and neck decorations. It is a diurnal bird and spend their day foraging, cleaning and resting. It may sometimes gather in colonies of up to 5,000. It prefers to swim and dive rather than fly. They communicate vocally. It feeds on whole fish, crustaceans, insects, small frogs and newts. It is serially monogamous. It does a mating water dance with its partner which ends in with head-shaking. It eats its feathers. It is suggested that they do so to create pellets that can be ejected in order to get rid of parasites in the gastric system.





Grey Headed Lapwing

Scientific name: *Vanellus cinereus*

Family: Charadriidae

Local Bengali name: মেটেমাথা টিটি

It is a migratory bird with a bluish grey head, neck and upper breast. It nests in wet grassland, rice fields, marshland edges, flooded grasslands, wetlands, swamps, marshes, peatlands, riverbeds in the lowlands, rivers, streams and creeks. It is gregarious and feeds in shallow waters on invertebrates, insects, small fish, shrimp, worms and mollusks. It is monogamous and highly territorial. Sometimes two or more breeding pairs form a defensive flock. Along with them it makes alarm calls and flies in circles over the predator while launching attacks.



Greylag **Goose**

Scientific name: *Anser anser*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: ধুসর রাজহাঁস/মেটে রাজহাঁস

It is the ancestor of most domestic geese. It is the largest and bulkiest of them. Its chicks bond with whatever they lay their eyes on first after hatching. It is a migratory bird. It eats plants, seeds, root crops, and very rarely, fish, amphibians, and insects. It is social in nature, flying in large flocks. It digests its food very quickly as it needs to keep itself light enough to fly at all times. After the breeding season it undergoes a complete simultaneous replacement of all its flight feathers, leaving it flightless for a month.





Indian Cormorant

Scientific name: *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*
Family: Phalacrocoracidae
Local Bengali name: দেশি পানকৌড়ি

It is found mainly along the inland waters of the Indian Subcontinent but extending west to Sind and east to Thailand and Cambodia. It migrates locally in search of feed and waterbodies. It is a gregarious species that can be easily distinguished by its blue eye, small head with a sloping forehead and a long narrow bill ending in a hooked tip. Its nest is a platform of twigs placed in the forks of partially submerged trees. In northern India, it breeds from July to February and in Sri Lanka, between November and February.



Mallard

Scientific name: *Anas platyrhynchos*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: নীলমাথা হাঁস/বন্য হাঁস/নীলশির

It is the ancestor of almost all domestic ducks. It has a tendency to breed near the place where it was hatched. It is called a 'dabbling duck' as it feeds by tipping itself forward, butt in the air, to graze on underwater plants or grab insects. It is omnivorous and very flexible in its choice of food. Its diet is two-thirds plant matter and one-third animal protein. It is generally monogamous. Twice a year, it moults, and is rendered temporarily flightless. It sleeps with one eye open, allowing one brain hemisphere to remain aware while the other half sleeps.





Northern Pintail

Scientific name: *Anas acuta*
Family: Anatidae
Local Bengali name: লেনজা হাঁস/উত্তরে ল্যাঞ্জা হাঁস/কালদিঘেড়ি

It is an elegant duck. It is called the 'greyhound of the air' because of its trim form and swift flight at 65 km/hour. It is an omnivore. In winter it eats plant material. During the nesting season it eats invertebrate animals, insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and the like. It feeds in the evenings and at night. The male calls with a soft 'proop-proop' whistle, whereas the female has a descending quack, and a low croak when flushed. The female protects its nests by distracting the predator with the injured duck act.



Northern Shoveler

Scientific name: *Spatula clypeata*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: পাস্তামুখি হাঁস/উল্লুরে খুন্তেহাঁস

It is a common duck. Its wings make a rattling noise when the birds take off. It is somewhat territorial. The male has a clunking call, whereas the female quacks. It feeds by dabbling and by swinging its bill from side to side and using the bill to strain food from the water. It has 110 lamellae – comb-like structures on the edge of the bill, allowing it to sieve crustaceans and plankton from the surface. It works together in groups while feeding, rotating like a pin-wheel, stirring up the surface water and skimming it for food.





Osprey

Scientific name: *Pandion haliaetus*

Family: Pandionidae

Local Bengali name: মাছমুরাল/সিঙ্কু ঈগল/সিঙ্কুশোন/বকপাখি/সমুদ্র ঈগল

It snatches fish with a shallow dive from the surface of the water. It closes its nostrils during dives, and an outer toe better grasps the fish. It also catches birds, reptiles and crustaceans. It may continue breeding aged 10 or more. It has eight distinctive vocalisations to express feelings, including excitement, alarm, requests for food, and 11 physical displays to convey messages of courtship, protection, rest, and attack. The courting male performs a 'sky-dance' during which it brings food while hovering in flight, making a screaming sound to attract the female.



Red Crested **Pochard**

Scientific name: *Netta rufina*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: লালকুঁচি ভূতিহাঁস

It is the largest of the Pochards. It's a diving duck that breeds in the lowland marshes of Europe. The male is responsible for courtship-feeding in which the female approaches him, takes the food from his bill, and feeds the ducklings. It is partially migratory. The adult male has a large orange head, red bill, black breast, white flanks, brown back and black tail. It upends for food more than most other ducks. It feeds on aquatic plants, grains, seeds and fungus. It is an acoustic bird using chemical stimuli for communication.





Ruddy Shelduck

Scientific name: *Tadorna ferruginea*
Family: Anatidae
Local Bengali name: চখাচখি

Also known as the Brahminy duck, it is distinctive with its rusty orange plumage. The male has a black collar. It flies high, attaining heights of 6800 metres. It is usually found in pairs or small groups. However, moulting and wintering gatherings can be very large. It feeds on a mixture of plants and invertebrates. It has a spatula-shaped bill. There is a strong pair bond between the male and female and it is thought they pair for life. In their breeding quarters, the birds are very aggressive towards their own kind and towards other species.



Clamorous Reed Warbler

Scientific name: *Acrocephalus stentoreus*

Family: Acrocephalidae

Local Bengali name: বাচাল নলফুটকি

It is a large thrush-sized warbler. The adult has an unstreaked brown back and whitish underparts. Found in Australasia, the Afrotropics, the Indo-Malayan realm, and the Palearctic, this passerine bird winters in peninsular India and Sri Lanka. It gives a characteristic short, rasping call, the intensity and speed of delivery of which depends on the nature and urgency of the situation. It favours reed beds as their habitat during breeding months.





Short Toed **Snake Eagle**

Scientific name: *Circaetus gallicus*

Family: Accipitridae

Local Bengali name: খাটো আঙ্গুল সাপঈগল

It is a medium-sized bird of prey. It is generally silent but sometimes emits a variety of musical whistling notes. It feeds on snakes, lizards, small monitors, chameleons, geckos, worms, skinks, rodents, shrews, rabbits, hares, hedgehogs, birds and insects. It swiftly parachutes down on a prey, once located, often after hovering above it. Aerial courtship displays are usually brief, and can easily be missed.



R E S I D E N T B I R D S



Greater Coucal

Scientific name: *Centropus sinensis*
Family: Cuculidae
Local Bengali name: কুবো/কানাকুয়া/কানাকোকা/কুকা

It is a large non-brood-parasitic member of the cuckoo family though it resembles a crow more. It has a long tail and coppery brown wings. It is an opportunistic omnivorous predator which feeds on a large variety of food including a wide range of insects, invertebrates, lizards, frogs, small birds, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, fruits and seeds. It catches prey by probing, gliding, jumping, chasing and flying. Courtship involves the male wooing the female by chasing after her on the ground and bringing her gifts of food. If she accepts, they start the nesting process.



Ashy **Prinia**

Scientific name: *Prinia socialis*
Family: Cisticolidae
Local Bengali name: কালচে পিঁনা

It is a small sociable bird that's easy to spot, owing to its ashy head, greyish-brown back and buff-orangey underpart. It has an upright white tail, red eyes, and a white eyebrow. It loves to show itself with its constantly shaking tail. It is usually seen in pairs. It has a sharp call, which gets shriller as it flies higher. It is fast and has jerky reflexes, catching insects in midair. It mainly feeds on small insects. It stitches leaves together with silk from spiders webs, line them with grass strands, leaving a small entrance on one side.





Asian Pied Starling

Scientific name: *Gracupica contra*
Family: Sturnidae
Local Bengali name: গোবর শালিক/গো শালিখ/গুবরে শালিখ

It gathers in flocks in the evening and perform amazing aerobic displays before dropping into their roosting sites. Flocks provide safety in numbers for birds returning to roost. In addition, it benefits from the warmth of other birds. It produces a wide repertoire of calls consisting of whistles, trills, buzzes, clicks and warbling notes. It can mimic human speech and imitate tunes. It eats frogs, worms, snails, spiders, insects, fruit, nectar, flowers, and seeds. Communal roosts contain up to 300 individuals. The large domed nest is made from twigs, grass stems, rootlets, palm leaves and feathers.



Black Hooded Oriole

Scientific name: *Oriolus xanthornus*

Family: Oriolidae

Local Bengali name: ইষ্টি কুঁচুম/বেনে বউ/খোকা হোক/আম পাখি/হলদেপাখি

It is a passerine bird which builds its nest on trees, and breeds throughout the year, with two or more breeds per season. Its main diet is fruits and insects. It takes nectar from flowers. It has a rhythmic flight which consists of alternately flapping its wings and then stopping. It is a strikingly turmeric yellow in colour. The head is black as are parts of the tail and wings. The beak is peach and the eyes are reddish with a black pupil. The female and the juvenile have slightly duller heads.





Black Drongo

Scientific name: *Dicrurus macrocercus*
Family: Dicruridae
Local Bengali name: কালো ফিঙে

It is an all-black bird with a distinctive forked tail. It has a fearless attitude. It is very aggressive towards much larger birds, never hesitating to dive-bomb any that invades its territory. It often lands on falcons and eagles and pecks repeatedly to drive them away. It feeds on insects, smaller birds, reptiles and even bats. It is an enthusiastic mimic of other birds, and uses this skill to fool them away from their prey. Courtship involves aerobic chases and they lock their wings and beaks together, sometimes falling on the ground.



Asian **Openbill** Stork

Scientific name: *Anastomus oscitans*

Family: Ciconiidae

Local Bengali name: শামুকখোল পাখি/শামুকভাঙ্গা পাখি

Also known as the Openbill Stork, it is found mainly in India and South East Asia. It is a broad-winged soaring bird, which relies on hot thermals for sustained flight. As an adult, it has a gap between its upper and lower mandibles, which it did not have when young. It uses this adaptation to separate the shells from mollusks. It forages in wetlands. Farmers have found it useful as it eats golden apple snails, which is a pest.





Black Winged Kite

Scientific name: *Elanus caeruleus*

Family: Accipitridae

Local Bengali name: কালো ডানা চিল/কটুয়া চিল/কাপাসি

It is a small diurnal bird of prey with a wingspan of less than 1m across. It hovers about 50m over open grasslands, and glides gracefully straight down into the grass when it sees its prey. It has an excellent eyesight. It alone eats about 1,000 mice per year on an average. It also eats large insects, lizards, birds, small snakes and frogs. It roosts communally with groups of 15 to 35 converging at a large leafy tree. It is extremely silent and the calls recorded include a high-pitched squeal or a soft whistle.



Black Crowned Night Heron

Scientific name: *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Family: Ardeidae

Local Bengali name: ওয়াক/নিশিবক

It is a medium-sized bird which is an expert at 'still fishing'. It stands motionless for long periods in shallow water, waiting for its prey. It catches it with a quick thrust of its bill into the water. It eats fish, frogs, snakes, turtles, lizards, insects, spiders, crustaceans, mollusks, rodents, bats, chicks and eggs. Its digestive acids are so strong that bones dissolve. It hunts at night. It has a harsh crow-like call. The adults do not distinguish between their chicks and the chicks of other nests. It will brood chicks which are not its own.





Cattle Egret

Scientific name: *Bubulcus ibis*

Family: Ardeidae

Local Bengali name: গোবক/গহিবক

It is small and stocky with a white body and pale orange-brown patches on the head, neck and back. The eyes, bill and legs are orange. It feeds in relatively dry grassy habitats, often with cattle or other large mammals. It catches insects and small vertebrates disturbed by these animals. It also captures ticks and flies from cattle. It also feeds on crayfish, earthworms, snakes, nestling birds, eggs and fish. It may also scavenge for edible refuse in dumps.



Bronze **Winged Jacana**

Scientific name: *Metopidius indicus*

Family: Jacanidae

Local Bengali name: জলপিপি/দলপিপি

It is a wader. Its wings are bronzy brown with a green sheen. It likes wetlands with floating and emergent vegetation, flooded grasslands, peatlands, marshes, bogs, swamps, freshwater lakes and ponds. It forages on lilies and other floating aquatic vegetation. Its long feet help in spreading out its weight and preventing sinking. It feeds on insects, small mollusks, worms, seeds and plant material. Its alarm call is a wheezy piping seek-seek-seek. The female is larger, polyandrous, territorial, competing with other females and maintaining a harem of males during the breeding season to incubate its clutches of eggs.





Common Hawk Cuckoo

Scientific name: *Hierococyx varius*

Family: Cuculidae

Local Bengali name: চোখ গেলো পাখি

It is a medium-sized bird. Its plumage is ashy grey above, whitish below, cross-banded with brown. It has a yellow eye ring. Its three-note loud call sounds like the words 'brain fever', the second note of which being longer and higher pitched. It feeds on insects including hairy caterpillars. Caterpillar guts often contain toxins and it removes the guts by pressing and rubbing it on a branch before swallowing it. It is a brood parasite. It lays a single blue egg in the host's nest. The hatchling usually evicts the eggs of its host.



Common Moorhen

Scientific name: *Gallinula chloropus*

Family: Rallidae

Local Bengali name: পাতি জলমুরগি/পাতি পানমুরগি

It has a slate-black breast, dark black head and neck, olive-green back, white rump, and a white stripe on each flank. It has large yellow legs and feet. Each leg has a red band above the upper joint just below the feathers.

It has a bright red shield on the face between the eyes. It lives around well-vegetated wetlands. It is omnivorous and feeds on earthworms, crustaceans, mollusks, insects, spiders, small fish, tadpoles, eggs, algae, moss, aquatic plants, seeds, flowers, berries, and fruits. It swallows sand and gravels in order to help digest the vegetal food.





Eurasian Coot

Scientific name: *Fulica atra*

Family: Rallidae

Local Bengali name: জলকুকুট

It is largely black except for the white bill and frontal shield. It is a noisy bird with a wide repertoire of crackling, explosive or trumpeting calls, often heard at night. It usually wades along the edges of shallow waters in search of food, but can also swim through the water like a duck. Yet it does not have webbed feet. Its long narrow toes has extra skin to help propel through the water. It congregates in large groups known as 'rafts'. It is an aggressive territorial bird. It is an omnivore.



Coppersmith **Barbet**

Scientific name: *Megalaima haemacephala*

Family: Megalaimidae

Local Bengali name: বসন্তবৌরি/ছোট বসন্তবৌরি

It is an Asian barbet with crimson forehead and throat. It is known for its metronomic call, a repetitive 'tuk-tuk-tuk', that sounds similar to a coppersmith hammering a metal object. Its feet are arranged in a manner where two toes face forward, two backward. This helps it grip branches. It loves eating figs, guavas, mangoes and berries. Its nest is built on the under side of branches to protect from predators and rain. The bird is particularly vocal in the heat of the day. Courtship involves preening, singing, puffing of the throat, bobbing of the head, and flicking of the tail.





Grey Heron

Scientific name: *Ardea cinerea*

Family: Ardeidae

Local Bengali name: ধূসর বক

It is a long-legged predatory wading bird that can be seen around lakes, rivers, ponds, marshes and along the coast. Its most common hunting technique is to sit motionless on the edge of or stand in shallow water and wait until the prey comes within range. Then it quickly straightens its S-shaped neck, stabs with its sharp bill, and swallows the prey whole. It eats a wide variety fish, reptiles, amphibians, crustaceans, mollusks, insects, birds, eggs, rodents, and sometimes carrion. It calls with a loud croaking "fraaank", but a soft 'gogogo' expresses anxiety.



Eurasian Hoopoe

Scientific name: *Upupa ceylonensis*

Family: Upupidae

Local Bengali name: মোহনচূড়া পাখি/ছদছদ পাখি

It is a colourful bird with a distinctive 'crown' of feathers. It is named after its main call — a loud 'oop!' in sets of three. It nests in readymade holes in tree trunks, cliffs, and walls which it seals up, leaving an opening for papa bird to bring food. The female and the young secrete a stinky odour to ward off predators. Its long slightly bent beak allows it to forage through vegetation, dig in the ground, quickly feed nestlings mid-flight, and fight. It eats insects, small reptiles, frogs and plant matter.





Asian Koel

Scientific name: *Eudynamys scolopaceus*
Family: Cuculidae
Local Bengali name: কোকিল

It belongs to the cuckoo family. It is a brood parasite that lays its eggs in the nests of crows and other passerines. Unlike most brood-parasitic cuckoos, its nestlings grow up with the foster parents' nestlings. It is largely frugivorous. The hook at the tip of the upper mandible is useful in plucking ripe fruits, catch small birds, large insects and snails. It also feeds on nectar. Adults have ruby-red eyes. Females lay eggs in the nests of other large birds, including crows, shrikes, and starlings. Song is loud and persistent, similar to a peacock's call.



Green Bee Eater

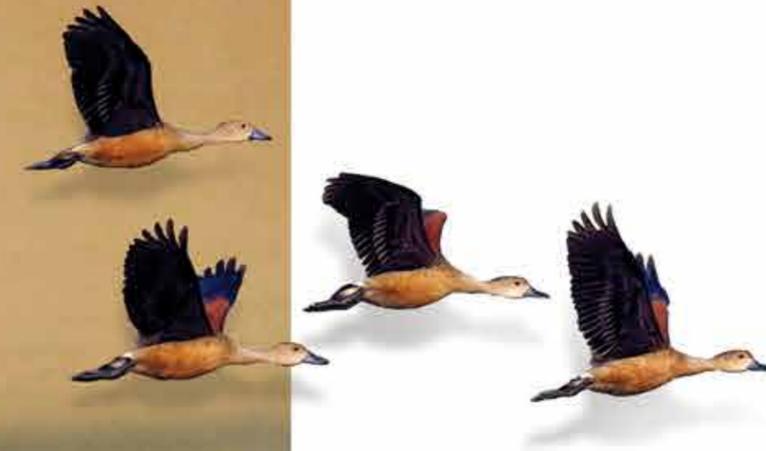
Scientific name: *Merops orientalis*

Family: Meropidae

Local Bengali name: সবুজ সুইচেরা/সবুজ বাঁশপাতি

It is a dainty bright green slender-bodied bird with blood-red eyes. It is a natural-born killer of bees. It hunts by making short swoops before returning to its perch. It disarms the bee by rubbing the sting out against a branch. It eats bees, bugs, beetles, termites, moths, flies, butterflies, crickets, dragonflies, caterpillars and spiders. It indulges in communal dust-bathing. It communicates through soft trill calls and short alarm calls. It avoids entering its own nest if it spots any predator in the vicinity.





Lesser Whistling Duck

Scientific name: *Dendrocygna javanica*
Family: Anatidae
Local Bengali name: ছোট সরালী/সরালী/গেছো হাঁস/পাতি সরালী

It is found in Southeast Asia and India where it breeds. It is nocturnal. It flocks around lakes and wet paddy fields during the day and sometimes makes nests in trees. It is brown with a long neck. Its broad wings produce a loud two-note wheezy call. This is where it gets its name from. It eats aquatic vegetation, small fish, mollusks and worms by dabbling on the water surface in shallow water or by diving. Its courtship involves the male facing the female and dipping and raising its bill in the water and swimming around it.



Indian Pond Heron

Scientific name: *Ardeola grayii*

Family: Ardeidae

Local Bengali name: কোঁচ বক

It is a small heron found wherever there is water in any form. It has great camouflage and is very difficult to see except when it takes off, with bright white wings flashing in contrast to the cryptic streaked olive and brown body. In the breeding season it has a yellowish-buff head and neck with a long white crest. The mantle and scapulars are brown with maroon plumes on its back. The non-breeding plumage is predominantly earthy brown with head, neck and breast streaked with white. It eats frogs, fish, crabs and insects.





Little Ringed Plover

Scientific name: *Charadrius dubius*

Family: Charadriidae

Local Bengali name: জিরিয়া

This little bird measures 15 to 18 cm and weighs 25 to 50 gm. The adult has a grey brown back and wings, a white belly and a white breast with one black neckband. It has a brown cap with a white forehead, a black mask around the eyes with white above and a short but strong black bill. It has webbed toes. Its natural ecosystem and habitats include tropical and subtropical mangroves, flooded grasslands, freshwater lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, sand bars and marine shoreline. Its diet consists of insects, worms, seeds and sedges.



Little Grebe

Scientific name: *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Family: Podicipedidae

Local Bengali name: পানডুবি

This water bird is small and squat, with a short pointed bill and no real tail. It has large feet with lobed toes. Its upper parts and flanks are grey, but in the breeding season the neck and cheeks are reddish brown, with a yellow patch at the base of the bill. It can be found on a wide range of water bodies. If disturbed, it will dive underwater and resurface some distance away, or it will submerge until only its head remains above water. It eats aquatic insects, tadpoles, frogs and crustaceans.





Plain **Prinia**

Scientific name: *Prinia inornata*
Family: Pycnonotidae
Local Bengali name: ফুটকি

It is a small ash-coloured cisticolid warbler found in South and Southeast Asia. The 13-14 cm long bird has short rounded wings, a longish tail, strong legs, and a short black bill. In breeding plumage, the adult has a greyish brown upper part with a short white supercilium and rufous fringes on the closed wings. The under part is whitish buff. In winter the upper part is warmer brown and the under part is more buff. In winter the tail is longer! It lays 3-6 eggs. It feeds primarily on insects. It's call is a 'tree-tlee-tlee'.



Pheasant **Tailed** Jacana

Scientific name: *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

Family: Jacanidae

Local Bengali name: জলময়ূর

This bird breeds around lakes, marshes and ponds. Though it is able to swim, it is usually observed walking on vegetation. The female is more colourful and larger than the male. It is the only jacana to have a separate breeding plumage. The male sports a long pheasant-like tail. The breeding adult is black with white wings, white head and white foreneck. The hind neck is golden. It has a striking white eyestripe. The legs are very long, with grey toes. It feeds on insects, other invertebrates, frogs and fish.





Purple Moorhen

Scientific name: *Porphyrio poliocephalus*

Family: Ardeidae

Local Bengali name: বেগুনি কালেম

It is highly adaptable to changing environments and can run, swim, fly and hide (from predators). It is an omnivore eating a wide variety of plants and small animals. It lives in large extended family groups and shares the responsibility of sitting on the eggs, feeding the young and chasing away predators. It is known to even chase humans away at this time. The hens form a large nest bowl from trampled reeds and rushes and line it with softer reeds and grass. It is found across the Middle East, India, South China's and North Thailand.



Purple Heron

Scientific name: *Ardea purpurea*

Family: Ardeidae

Local Bengali name: লালচে বক

It looks like a snake with wings because of its long narrow body, head and neck. Its plumage is perfect for camouflage in the reeds. It feeds on fish, small mammals and amphibians, birds, snakes, lizards, crustaceans, water snails, insects and spiders. It is a shy and solitary hunter. It hunts by stealth using its sharp long beak. It is a colonial breeder and builds a bulky nest close to the water's edge. It often forms a monogamous pair, or will raise a brood with two females simultaneously in the same nest.





Rufous **Treepie**

Scientific name: *Dendrocitta vagabunda*
Family: Corvidae
Local Bengali name: হাঁড়িচাচা

It is a member of a crow family, corvidae. It is a long and stiff tailed bird with rusty brown upper parts. The head, mantle and neck are a dull, sooty black. The long tail is pale grey with a wide black terminal band. It has silvery grey patterns on its wings. The blackish grey bill is stout with a hooked tip. It calls with a loud metallic 'krowwiiii krow'. It feeds on fruits, seeds, invertebrates, reptiles and young birds. It also eats from recently killed carcasses. It is a cleaning symbiont for deer.



Red Wattled Lapwing

Scientific name: *Vanellus indicus*
Family: Charadriidae
Local Bengali name: হাটিটি

Referred to as the 'did-you-do-it' bird, it is famous for its shrill cry, often heard late in the evening when all other birds have gone to sleep. It is known for its ceaseless vigil and high sense of alertness. It feeds at night, mostly on insects. Its breeding season is from summer into the monsoon. During the Summer months, when ground temperatures shoot up, it indulges in a behaviour called belly soaking. They squat for nearly ten minutes in a water body, letting their specially evolved belly feathers absorb plenty of moisture.





White Breasted **Waterhen**

Scientific name: *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

Family: Rallidae

Local Bengali name: ডাহুক

This water bird has a dark grey upper part and flanks, a white face, neck and breast. The belly and undertail are cinnamon coloured. It has long toes, a short tail and a yellow bill and legs. It has a loud croaky call. Its tail is held up and jerks as it moves about and probes with its bill in mud or shallow water. It feeds on insects, small fish, aquatic invertebrates, grains and seeds. Courtship involves bowing and billing. The nest is built in a dry spot amongst the marsh vegetation.



Stork Billed Kingfisher

Scientific name: *Pelargopsis capensis*
Family: Alcedinidae
Local Bengali name: গুড়িয়াল

It is a sedentary bird that has a life span of two years. It has a grey head, orange neck, bluish green back, and a blue tail. It is solitary, silent, and hardly visible as it perches motionless near the water for long periods at a time. It feeds on frogs, fish, crabs, shrimp, insects, rodents and invertebrates. It hovers over the water and its body weight gives it enough power to swoop fast on a fish. Its call is a low and far reaching 'peer-por-por' repeated every 5 seconds.





Yellow Footed Green Pigeon

Scientific name: *Treron phoenicoptera*

Family: Columbidae

Local Bengali name: হলদে পা হিরয়াল

This bird is a stout bird, 33 cm in length and a wingspan of 17 to 19 cm. It is greenish yellow in colour with blackish wings edged with yellow. It has a small lilac patch on the shoulder. The iris is blue with an outer circle of pink and the bill is soft and swollen at the base. It is very sluggish, often sunning itself on treetops. It moves about the branches and is frugivorous. It also eats buds, shoots and grains. Its nest consists of a thin platform of criss-crossed twigs.



White Throated Kingfisher

Scientific name: *Halcyon smyrnensis*

Family: Alcedinidae

Local Bengali name: সাদা বুক মাছরাঙ্গা

It is the commonest kingfisher in India and probably the least dependent on water. It can be identified by its electric bluish-green tinged back and upper wings. It is large-headed, predominantly chestnut brown with a long, heavy and pointed dark dull red bill and a conspicuous white throat extending across the breast. It is partly migratory. Its habitat lies in and around water bodies, marshes and swamps. It is carnivorous and feeds on small reptiles, amphibians, large crustaceans, crabs, rodents, snakes, frogs and birds. Its call is a chuckling 'chake-ake-ake-ake-ake'.





Zitting **Cisticola**

Scientific name: *Cisticola juncidis*

Family: Cisticolidae

Local Bengali name: ঝাশ ফুটকি/ভোমরা ছোটন

It is a reddish brown, streaky bird. It is found in watery grasslands. During the breeding season, the males have a zigzagging flight display accompanied by regular 'zitting' calls. It is a very small insectivorous bird. It eats small invertebrates, grasshoppers, mantids, dragonflies, moths, caterpillars, mayflies, flies, aphids, weevils, beetles, ants, spiders, snails and grass seeds. It is territorial and polygamous. Its nest is made by binding leaves into the soft fabric of felted plant-down, cobwebs, and grass. The nest is cup-shaped with a canopy of tied-together leaves or grasses overhead for camouflage.



Cotton Pygmy Goose

Scientific name: *Nettapus coromandelianus*

Family: Anatidae

Local Bengali name: বালি হাঁস

It is found near water bodies, mainly foraging at the surface of the water, where it feeds on seeds and other vegetation, especially water lilies, crustaceans, insects, pond vegetation, on small fish, mollusks, crustaceans, insect larvae as well as plant matter from aquatic plant species. It is usually seen in pairs or in larger groups of pairs, roosting and nesting on trees near water. It builds its nest in natural tree hollows. It is a strong flier, swift on the wing, and it can dive well on some occasions.





WBPDC

The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDC) is a State owned premier power generating company in India and the largest in West Bengal. It is committed to produce quality electricity consistently at a competitive price through eco-friendly operations. Incorporated in 1985, WBPDC has a current installed capacity of 5295 MW in its thermal power stations located at Sagardighi, Bakreswar, Kolaghat, Bandel, Santaldih and Durgapur. It has also set up a Power Plant Simulator Training Institute at Bakreswar. It has recently entered the realm of solar power generation on a large scale by installing rooftop, ground-mounted as well as floating solar photovoltaic plants. Owner of seven coal mines and catering to about 60% of the total electricity requirement of West Bengal, the company has led the state onto the path of light.

POWER STATIONS OF **WBPDC**



SAGARDIGHI THERMAL POWER PROJECT

1600 MW (2 x 300 MW + 2 x 500 MW)
P.O. Monigram, P.S. Sagardighi,
Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal 742237



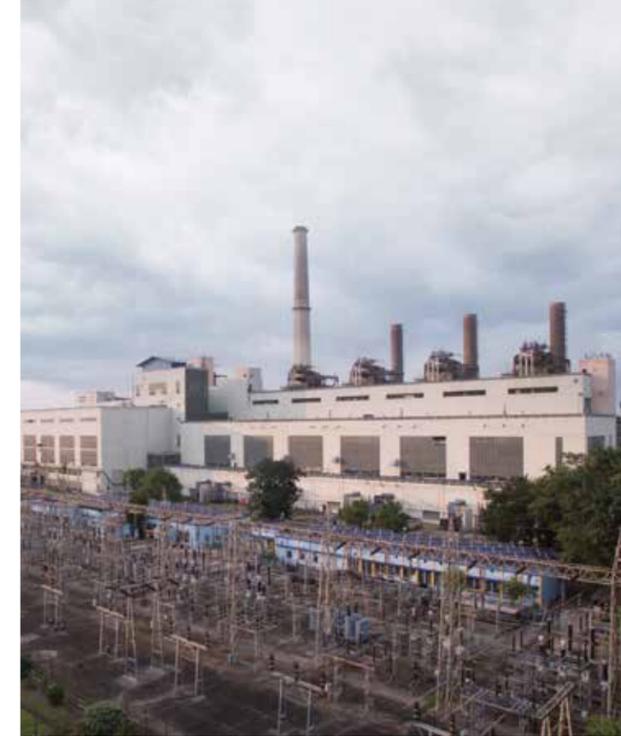
BAKRESWAR THERMAL POWER STATION

1050 MW (5 x 210 MW)
P.O. BkTPP, Dist. Birbhum, West Bengal 731104



KOLAGHAT THERMAL POWER STATION

1260 MW (6 x 210 MW)
P.O. Mecheda, Dist. Purba Medinipur, West Bengal 721137



BANDEL THERMAL POWER STATION

335 MW (2 x 60 MW + 1 x 215 MW)
P.O. Tribeni, Dist. Hooghly, West Bengal 712503



SANTALDIH THERMAL POWER STATION

500 MW (2 x 250 MW)
P.O. Santaldih TP, Dist. Purulia, West Bengal 723146



THE DURGAPUR PROJECTS LIMITED

(A wholly owned subsidiary of WBPDC)

550 MW (1 x 300 MW + 1 x 250 MW)
Dist. Durgapur, West Bengal 713201

COAL MINES OF **WBPDCL**

WBPDCL has been allotted 7 coal mines by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India for supplying coal to its Thermal Power Stations.

1. **Pachwara North Coal Mine**, Pakur, Jharkhand
2. **Barjora North Coal Mine**, Bankura, West Bengal
3. **Barjora Coal Mine**, Birbhum, West Bengal
4. **Gangaramchak & Gangaramchak-Bhadulia Coal Mine**, Birbhum, West Bengal
5. **Tara (East) & Tara (West) Coal Mines**
Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal
6. **Kasta (East) Coal Mine**, Birbhum, West Bengal
7. **Deocha-Pachami-Harinsingha-Dewanganj Coal Block**, Birbhum, West Bengal



Barjora Coal Mine



Barjora North Coal Mine



Gangaramchak & Gangaramchak-Bhadulia Coal Mine



Pachwara North Coal Mine



Deocha-Pachami-Harinsingha-Dewanganj Coal Block

SOLAR POWER PROJECTS OF **WBPDCL**

1. **Sagardighi Thermal Power Project**
10 MW Ground-mounted Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project
3.51 MW Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Plant
2. **Bakreswar Thermal Power Station**
2.87 MW Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project
3. **Kolaghat Thermal Power Station**
2.27 MW Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project
4. **Bandel Thermal Power Station**
1.08 MW Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project
5. **Santaldih Thermal Power Station**
0.80 MW Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project







The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited
(A Government of West Bengal Enterprise)

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