

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties

[\[Français\]](#) [\[Español\]](#)

Note: It is important that you read the accompanying Explanatory Note and Guidelines document before completing this form.

1. **Date this sheet was updated:** 19th August 2002.
2. **Country:** India
3. **Name of wetland:** DEEPOR BEEL
4. **Geographical coordinates:** 91°35'- 91°43' E longitude , 26°05' - 26°11' N latitude
5. **Elevation:** (average and/or maximum and minimum): 53m above MSL
6. **Area:** (in hectares): 4000 ha
7. **Overview:** (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics)

Deepor beel is a permanent, freshwater lake, in a former channel of the Brahmaputra river, now to the south of the main river south-west of Guwahati city. It is a large natural wetland having great biological and environmental importance besides being the only major storm water storage basin for the Guwahati city (Deka and Goswami, 1992). The beel is endowed with rich floral and faunal diversity. In addition to huge congregation of residential water birds, the Deepor beel ecosystem harbours large number of migratory waterfowl each year.

8. **Wetland Type:** (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Annex I of the Explanatory Note and Guidelines document)

<i>marine-coastal:</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Zk(a)
inland:	L	M	N	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O	P	Q	R	Sp	Ss	Tp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ts	
	U	Va	Vt	W	Xf	Xp	Y	Zg	Zk(b)			
human-made:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Zk(c)		

**Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant:
O,Ts**

9. **Ramsar Criteria:** (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12 below)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to this site:

4

10. Map of site included? Please tick **YES** --or-- **NO**

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits.)

Yes

11. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

World Wide Fund for Nature- India,
Secretariat, 172-B, Lodi Estate
New Delhi- 110 003
Website: www.wwfindia.org
Tel: 91(11)4616532, 4691760-62

12. Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page.

(i) Criterion 1:

Deepor Beel is one of the largest and most important beels in the Brahmaputra valley of lower Assam and is a representative wetland type found within the Biogeographic province *4.09.04 (Burma Monsoon Forest).

* It means Burma Monsoon Forest.

(ii) Criterion 2:

Deepor Beel supports some globally threatened species of birds like Spotbilled Pelican (*Pelicanus philippensis*), Lesser Adjutant Stork (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Palas Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Greater Adjutant Stork (*L. dubius*)

(iii) Criteria 4:

Deepor beel is one of the staging sites on the migratory flyways and some of the largest congregations of aquatic birds in Assam can be seen here, particularly in winter. Highest number of single day count of waterbirds in Deepor beel recorded is 19,000 birds. See list of Birds in Table 1.

(iv) Criterion 7:

Deepor Beel supports 50 fish species belonging to 19 families (Table 2). The wetland supports high diversity and concentration of indigenous freshwater fish species. Natural breeding of some of these species takes place within the beel itself.

(v) Criteria 8: Deepor Beel supports 50 fish species belonging to 19 families (Table 2). These fishes depend on the wetland for food, spawning and nursery. Natural breeding of some of these species takes place within the Beel itself.

13. General location: (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)

Located South of the Brahmaputra river in Kamrup district, 10 km South west of Guwahati, Assam.

14. Physical features: (e.g. geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

The Deepor Beel is set in a unique physiographic framework and is characterised by its active hydrologic regime. Geomorphologically, its origin and development are intimately linked with the geologic and tectonic history of the region, hydrology and channel dynamics of rivers and pattern and intensity of land use in the area. It is commonly believed that the beel together with those adjoining it represents an abandoned channel of the Brahmaputra system. The beel is located in a broad U-shaped valley rammed between the steep highlands on the north and south. The highlands lying immediately to the north and south of the beel are made up of gneisses and schists of the Archaean age, whereas the beel and its lowland fringe is underlain by recent alluvium consisting of clay, silt, sand and pebbles.

At maximum flooding, it is about four metres deep; during the dry season, the depth drops to about one metre. The main sources of water are the Basistha and Kalmani rivers and local monsoon run-off between May and September. The beel drains into the Brahmaputra river 5 km to the north, through the Khonajan channel. About half of the beel dries out during the winter months, and at this time, the exposed shores are converted into rice paddies to a width of up to one kilometre. Humid, tropical monsoon climate with a prolonged monsoon season from May to September, a relatively cool, dry winter, and a pre-monsoon period in March-May with occasional storms. Temperatures range from 10.6⁰ to 32.0⁰C.

15. Hydrological values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.)

Deepor beel acts as a natural stormwater reservoir during the monsoon season for the Guwahati city. At maximum flooding, it is about four metres deep: during the dry season, the depth drops to about one metre. The main source of water are the Basistha and Kalmani rivers and local monsoon run off between May and September. The beel drains into the Brahmaputra river five km. to the North, through the Khonajan channel.

16. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

The water area of Deepor beel itself offers a variety of habitats through out the year as the water regime changes. During the summer, large part of the beel is covered by aquatic vegetation, like, water hyacinth, aquatic grasses, water lilies and others submerged, emergent and floating vegetation. The highland areas, which are completely dry during winter, are also covered by aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation. The water regime touches the surrounding boundaries, such as, edges of hilly terrain and National Highways, etc, during peak of the monsoon season, hence it is a part of the Deepor beel ecosystem. During the winter a variety of habitat, such as, deep open water area (hydrophase), marshy lands, mud flat, emergent vegetation, water hyacinth patches, wet-grassland patches, paddy field area, dry grassland areas, and scattered forest areas, etc., support manifold habitats for migratory waterfowl, residential waterfowl and terrestrial avifauna. The scattered forest present within the beel area supports a large variety of lizard species. These habitats support specific overlapping communities. These communities are linked by feeding relationships forming a very complex energy transformation system and food web.

17. Noteworthy flora: (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc.)

Phytoplankton is one of the major components of the lowest level of the producers in the Deepor beel ecosystem. Again, the fluctuations of water regime during summer and winter also influence the diversity

and abundance of the lowest level of the food web. The dominant species are represented by *Oscillatoria sp.* and *Microcystis sp.* A total of 18 genera of phytoplankton are reported only from the core area of the Deepor beel ecosystem. The population density of phytoplankton reaches fairly high levels during winter season and re-treating monsoon but remain low during summer season.

The dominant aquatic plants include *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Pistia stratiotes*, *Ottelia alismoides*, *Lemna minor*, *Potamogeton crispus*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Ipomoea reptans*, *Azolla pinnata*, *Spirodela polyrhiza*, *Eleocharis plantaginea*, *Nymphaea alba*, *N. rubra* and *Sagittaria sagittifolia*. The giant water lily (*Euryale ferox*) also grows here. The lake shore vegetation includes *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Cyperus esculentus*, *Phragmites karka*, *Vitex trifolia*, *Accium basilium*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, and *Imperata arundinacea*. Dominant tree species in the nearby deciduous forests include *Tectona grandis*, *Ficus bengalensis*, and *Bombax malabaricum*. The giant water lilies (*Euryale ferox*) are of considerable botanical interest and economic importance.

18. **Noteworthy fauna:** (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

The special floral and faunal value of Deepor beel ensures its inclusion among the wetlands of international importance. The huge congregation of migratory and residential birds at Deepor beel are well known. Less often highlighted is the large number of invertebrate, fish, reptiles and mammals which make it a unique ecosystem.

- Altogether 21 genera of Zooplanktons were identified in Deepor beel, the dominant species were from the groups of *Cladoceran*, *Copepod*, *Rotifers* and *Protozoans*, such as, *Paramecium sp.* Etc. (Chetry 1999). The beel is rich with high Zooplanktonic diversity during the pre-monsoon, monsoon and winter seasons.
- The important benthic fauna in the Deepor beel ecosystem includes *Tubifex sp.*, *Nais sp.*, *Pheritima sp.*, *Dero sp.*, *Limnodrilus sp.*, *Chaoborus sp.*, *Chironomus sp.*, *Bellemya sp.*, *Bortia sp.*, *Chaoborous sp.*, *Culicoids sp.*, Dragon fly larvae, stone fly larvae, Cybister larvae, *Pyla globosa*, *Unio sp.*, etc.
- The diversity and concentration of indigenous fresh water fish species is very high in Deepor beel area owing to the diverse habitat types and high productivity of the wetland. Deepor beel is a permanent deep and shallow water wetland, hence, the natural breeding of some of them takes place within the beel itself. According to Chetry (1999), Deepor beel supports 50 different fish species under 19 families.
- The rich fish fauna includes *Labeo rohita*, *L. ceatetus*, *L. gonius*, *Notopterus chitala*, *N. kapirot*, *Channa striatus*, *Ophiocephalus gachua*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, *Wallago attu*, *Anabas testudineus*, *Clarias batrachus*, *Mystus seenghala*, *M. vitatus*, *Kryplopterus biscirrrthus*, and *Ompok bimaculatus*.
- Wild Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) still visit the beel despite its proximity to Guwahati.
- There are no comprehensive study reports on Herpeto fauna in Deepor beel, however, preliminary survey revealed the presence of at least 20 amphibian, 12 lizards, 18 snakes and 6 turtle and tortoise species in Deepor beel (Saikia P.K. 2000, Unpublished).
- Deepor beel harbours a large number of terrestrial and aquatic birds species, most of which are either endemic, threatened and endangered. Altogether 219 bird species have been recorded, of which 70 species are waterfowl (Saikia and Bhattacharjee 1987, Barman et al. 1996 and Saikia 2000 unpublished). Highest numbers of single day count of water birds in Deepor beel (Table 1).
- *Rostratula benghalensis* and *Gallinago solitaria* were reported in February 1988. Breeding species include *Nettapus coromandelianus*, *Gallixrex cinerea*, *Porphyrio porphyrio*, and *Metopidius indicus*.

19. **Social and cultural values:** (e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site, etc.)

Deepor beel supports an important fishery, providing a means of livelihood for a number of local families, and is used for domestic water supply. *Nymphaea* nuts, flowers, etc., are harvested for sale in the local markets, and these constitute valuable natural crops. The seeds of Giant water lily – *Euryale ferox*, annually leased by the government revenue department, are also another major revenue earning source after fish. Several commercial species, such as, ornamental fish, aquarium plants and medicinal plant species are also available within the beel ecosystem. Orchids of commercial value are to be found in the neighbouring forest. The neighbouring forests also harbours valuable trees, such as, *Shorea robusta* and many others.

Local people traditionally utilise the beel to collect fodder for domestic cattle, natural food, such as, vegetables, flowers, aquatic seeds, fish, molluscs and other essential requirements. Poor people inhabiting the vicinity of the beel ecosystem, collect their required protein in the form of fish and other animal meats. The people of southern boundary communicate with the city people through the beel water by country boats.

20. **Land tenure/ownership of:** (a) site (b) surrounding area

(a) Site:

State-owned, Fishery Department, Government of Assam.

(b) Surrounding:

Surrounding areas are privately owned, except for the Gorbhanga Reserve Forest which is state-owned.

21. **Current land use:** (a) site (b) surroundings/catchment

(a) Site:

The entire beel area is utilised as traditional fishing ground by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. Apart from this, the local people regularly using the beel water as a waterway for transporting the villagers of the Southern boundary to the N.H. 37. The villagers collect fodder from the beel area for their domestic cattle and collect aquatic seeds such as, Giant water lily, *Nymphaea sp.* etc.

(b) Surroundings/catchment:

In the north-east of the beel lies the thickly populated village called Tetelia (population 525) which extends up to the National Highway on the east. The tribal villages are located on the southern fringes of the beel, e.g. Pamohi and Mikirpara. The major crop raised by the villagers is Boro paddy which is a winter variety transplanted in December-January and harvested in April-May. The outer fringe areas are used for roads, industries and human settlement, especially in the eastern and north-eastern sides. The northern and north-eastern sides are occupied both for human settlement as well as public and semi-public purposes. The Assam Engineering College, the Assam Ayurvedi College, the Govt. Sanskrit College and a part of Gauhati University are major educational institutions located in the northern margins of the beel. The Tetelia High School and a few primary schools in the neighbouring villages are the other educational institutions in its fringe areas.

The beel is surrounded by the National Highway No. 37 on the east and north-east. The PWD road skirting the northern fringe of the Rani and Garbhanga Reserve Forest on the south, the Dharapur-Kahikuchi section of the N.H. 37 on the west and the Engineering College Road on the north. Besides, a few other minor roads and tracts also exist in the vicinity of the beel. The newly established Mother Teresa Hospital is also situated in the north western border of the Deepor beel.

Before the start of construction work of B.G. line, there was no railway line passing through or in the vicinity of the beel except the Rangia – Guwahati B.G. lines that touch part of the Borhola beel system lying to the north-east of the Deepor beel and originally forming a part of it. A number of temporary farm houses have been constructed in recent years all around the Deepor beel. Besides, several settlements and industrial units including the Border Security Forces housing complex and the Artfed industrial complex have come up in the swampy area of the beel. A number of brick kilns also operate within the beel area itself.

22. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects: (a) at the site (b) around the site

(a) Site :

The intensive fishing activities, prevalent both by day and night, causes a considerable disturbance and also there is heavy hunting pressure on water birds. Large number of water birds are netted illegally during the winter months (December to March) for sale in local markets. Pesticides and fertilizers are widely used on adjacent agricultural land, and enter the lake in runoff. The fertilisers have accelerated eutrophication, and infestation with *Echhornia crassipes* is now becoming a serious problem.

(b) Surroundings/catchment:

The forests in the catchment area to the south are often being felled illegally to supply timber for the saw-mills, resulting in increased erosion, which in turns, is causing rapid siltation in the beel. Settlements and permanent agriculture are steadily encroaching on the wetland and reducing the extent of the marsh vegetation. A government proposal to dig a canal from Guwahati city to the beel to dispose of the city's sewage would, if carried out, have disastrous effects on the wetland ecosystem. The major threats are summarised as follows:

- Construction of railway line along the southern boundary of the Deepor beel;
- Industrial development within the peiphery of the beel;
- Large scale encroachment and government as well as private settlement within the Deepor beel area;
- Allotting the government vacant land to private party by Government settlement department;
- Brick making factory and soil cutting within the beel ecosystem;
- Hunting, trapping and killing of wild birds and mammals within and in the adjoining areas of Deepor beel;
- Unplanned fishing practice without controlling mesh size and using water pump, etc.

The newly constructed railway line through the southern periphery of Deepor beel is a major threat to the ecosystem, particularly, in view of encroachments, forest destruction, erosion, disturbance etc.

23. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made: management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)

The Government of Assam vide Gazette Notification No. FRW.1/80/26 declared 414 ha of the beel area as a Sanctuary (Dipor Beel Sanctuary). Shooting and bird-trapping are prohibited by law, but enforcement is poor. The area is patrolled by the Fishery Department.

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g, management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area, etc.)

The newly constructed railway line through the southern periphery of Deepor beel is a major threat to the ecosystem, particularly, in view of encroachments, forest destruction, erosion, disturbance, etc. Therefore the following measures should be taken:

- Halting of trains should be avoided within the boundary of Deepor beel;
- Land adjacent to the railway line should be kept free from any encroachment;
- To keep the noise level down, suitable plantations should be raised on either side of the line;
- Any form of settlement should not be allowed within the low-lying parts of Deepor beel (all through the Deepor beel) even if private owned land are available;
- Further destruction of adjacent hilly forest should not be allowed (destroyed during construction of railway line) and eco-restoration should be initiated immediately;
- Saikia and Bhattacharjee (1987) have proposed that the entire beel be notified as a bird sanctuary;
- The effectiveness of the Deepor beel system as a storm water detention basin for Guwahati city should be preserved and the increasing pressure of storm runoff from the city to the beel should be lessened through creation of additional storage capacity in the naturally depressed areas within the greater metropolitan area;
- Considering the urgency for solution of the water logging problem of the city, the use of the Deepor beel system as a storm water reservoir should receive high priority and other uses of the beel system should be so planned as to be compatible with this overriding objective;
- The city runoff which includes sewage should be treated before being discharged into the Deepor beel system;
- More area should be covered under Bird sanctuary which includes highland within it, and other small naturally depressed areas also should be included and proper plantation programme should be initiated to create breeding ground of residential waterfowl;
- Land cutting, brick making factory and industrial development should be stopped within and in the surrounding areas of Deepor beel;
- All forms of government settlements should be stopped immediately and the area should be preserved as a natural state.
- Development of bird related ecotourism for the benefit of local habitants and for conservation education.

25. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g., details of current projects; existence of field station, etc.)

The beel has been studied in some detail by biologists from the Animal Ecology Laboratory in the Department of Zoology, Gauhati University.

26. Current conservation education: (e.g., visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits, etc.)

Information currently not available.

27. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)

Traditionally the beel has been used as a recreational ground for boating, sightseeing, picnic etc. by the people of Gauhati especially at weekends.

28. **Jurisdiction:** (territorial, e.g., state/region and functional, e.g., Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment etc.)

Territorial: Indian State of Assam

Functional: Fishery Department, State Forest Department

29. **Management authority:** (name and address of local body directly responsible for managing the wetland)

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests

Assam State, P.O. Rehabari

Guwahati- 8 (Assam)

30. **Bibliographical references:** (scientific/technical only)

Government of Assam, 1990. Report of the Committee on Environmental Implications associated with the B.G. Railway Alignment through the Deepor Beel Area, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati 781 006, P.1-116

Saikia, P.K. and P.C. Bhattacharjee, 1987. A study of the Avifauna of Deepor Beel A Potential Bird Sanctuary in Assam. Parisah, D. and Prentice, R. C. (Eds) 1989. Wetland and Waterfowl Conservation in Asia. Asian Wetland Bureau/IWRB, Kuala Lumpur.

Sarma, D.M. Nuvaïd, M.S. Sheikh, J. Kalita and A. Dutta, 1993. Diel Fluctuations of Plankton Population in two freshwater ecosystems. J. NATCON. Vol: 5(2) Pp. 29-35

A. Dutta, J.Kalita, M. Nuvaïd, M.S. Sheikh, and D. Sarma, 1993. Diurnal variations of Certain Physico-Chemical Parameters of two Standing water Bodies in the Vicinity. Environment and Ecology. Vol: 11(4): 820-824

Boruah P., C.R. Deka and D.C. Goswami, 1992. Study of Seasonal variation in Waterspread and Landuse Pattern in the Deepor Beel Area Using Digital Image Processing and GIS Techniques. Proc. Zool. Soc. Assam (SP1.Ed.) Pp. 34-48.

Deka, S.K. and Goswami, D.C. 1992. Hydrology, Sediment Characteristics and Depositional Environment of Wetlands: A case study of Deepor Beel, Assam. J. Assam. Sc. Soc. Vol: 34(2) : 62-84

Deka, S.K. and Goswami, D.C. 1993. Water Quality and Sediment Characteristics of Wetlands : A Geo-environmental study of the Deepor Beel, Assam. Unpublished report.

Assam Pollution Control Board, Guwahati, 1989: An Environmental Impact Assessment report on Deepor Beel Basin Area.

ACNE Publication on behalf of the Worldwide Fund for Nature: Directory of Asian Wetland, p.p. 442-443.

Table 1: Birds of Deepor Beel

S.No.	Species of Birds	Number Counted
1	Little grebe – <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	348
2	Great Crested Grebe – <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	04
3	Blacknecked Grebe – <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	01
4	Spotbilled pelican – <i>Pelicanus philippensis</i>	05
5	Large Cormorant – <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	05
6	Little Cormorant – <i>P. niger</i>	1056
7	Indian Shag – <i>P. fuscicollis</i>	01
8	Giant Heron – <i>Ardea goliath</i>	01
9	Pond Heron – <i>Adreola graii</i>	261
10	Little Egret – <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	216
11	Cattle Egret – <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	63
12	Intermediate Egret – <i>Egretta intermedia</i>	195
13	Great Egret – <i>Casmerodius alba</i>	86
14	Purple Heron – <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	17
15	Black Bittern – <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	01
16	Black Crowned Night Heron - <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	17
17	Cinamon Bittern – <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	16
18	Yellow Bittern – <i>I. Sinensis</i>	07
19	Grey Heron – <i>A. cinerea</i>	03
20	Asian Openbill Stork – <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	17
21	Lesser Adjutant Stork – <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	24
22	Greater Adjutant Stork – <i>L. dubius</i>	56
23	Blacknecked Stork – <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	01
24	Barheaded Geese – <i>Anser indicus</i>	11
25	Large Whistling Teal – <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	27
26	Lesser Whistling Teal – <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	3000
27	Ruddy Shelduck – <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	769
28	Indian Cotton Teal – <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	07
29	Eurasia Wigeon – <i>Anas penelope</i>	27
30	Gadwall – <i>Anas strepera</i>	500
31	Common Teal – <i>Anas crecca</i>	1689
32	Spot billed Duck – <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	65
33	Mallard – <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	35
34	Northern Pintail – <i>Anas acuta</i>	5349
35	Gargany – <i>Anas querquedula</i>	317
36	Northern Shoveler – <i>Ans clypeata</i>	914
37	Red Crested Pochard – <i>Netta rufina</i>	07
38	Common Pochard – <i>Aythya ferina</i>	1000
39	Baer's Pochard – <i>A. baeri</i>	1018
40	Ferruginous Duck – <i>A. nyroca</i>	609
41	Tufted Duck – <i>A. fuligula</i>	175
42	Water Rail – <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	11
43	White breasted Waterhen – <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	22
44	Watercock – <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	03
45	Purple Swamphen – <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	60
46	Common Coot – <i>Fulica atra</i>	95

47	Pheasant Tail Jacana – <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	20
48	Bronze Winged Jacana – <i>Metopidius indicus</i>	90
49	Painted Snip – <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	08
50	Oriental Partincole – <i>Iglareola maldivarum</i>	10
51	Northern Lapwing – <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	19
52	Grey-headed lapwing – <i>V. cinereus</i>	24
53	Red-Wattled lapwing – <i>V. indicus</i>	24
54	Asiatic Golden Plover – <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	235
55	Little Ringed Plover – <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	150
56	Spotted redshank – <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	305
57	Marsh Sandpiper – <i>T. stagnatilis</i>	150
58	Green Shank – <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	10
59	Green Sandpiper – <i>T. ochropus</i>	10
60	Spoonbilled Sandpiper – <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	01
61	Wood Sand Piper – <i>T. glareola</i>	20
62	Common Sand Piper – <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	65
63	Solitary Snip – <i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	12
64	Pintail Snip – <i>G. stenura</i>	12
65	Common Snip – <i>G. gallinago</i>	21
66	Little Stint – <i>Calidris minuta</i>	22
67	Black Headed Gull – <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	08
68	Whiskered Tern – <i>Chlidonius hybridus</i>	04
69	Indian River tern – <i>Sterna aurantia</i>	05
70	Black bellied Tern – <i>S. acuticauda</i>	01

Table 2: Fishes of Deepor Beel

S.No.	Family	Scientific Name
1	Notopteridae	<i>Notopterus chitolus</i>
2		<i>N. notopterus</i>
3	Clupeidae	<i>Gadusia chapra</i>
4	Anabantidae	<i>Anabus testudineus</i>
5	Cyprinidae	<i>Amblyphraygodon mola</i>
6		<i>Aspidoporaria morar</i>
7		<i>Puntius sophore</i>
8		<i>P. ticto</i>
9		<i>P. sarana</i>
10		<i>P. conchoniis</i>
11		<i>Catla catla</i>
12		<i>Labeo rohita</i>
13		<i>L. calbasu</i>
14		<i>L. gonius</i>
15		<i>L. gonius</i>
16		<i>L. diagonelis</i>
17		<i>Cirrhinus reba</i>
18		<i>C. mrigala</i>
19		<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
20		<i>Hypophthalmiethys molitrix</i>
21		<i>Cyprinus carpio var communis</i>
22		<i>Rasbora daniconius</i>
23		<i>R. bacaila</i>
24		<i>Barilius barila</i>
25		<i>B. bola</i>
26	Cobitidae	<i>Botia dario</i>
27		<i>Lepidocephalus guntea</i>
28	Bagridae	<i>Aorichtys seenghala</i>
29		<i>Mystus vitatus</i>
30		<i>M. tengra</i>
31	Siluridae	<i>Ompok pabo</i>
32		<i>Wallago attu</i>
33	Schilbeidae	<i>Ailia colia</i>
34	Claridae	<i>Clarias batrachus</i>
35	Heteropneustidae	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>
36	Belonidae	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>
37	Amphipnoidae	<i>Monopterusuchia</i>
38	Centropomidae	<i>Chanda nama</i>
39		<i>C. ranga</i>
40	Gobidae	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>
41	Belontiidae	<i>Colisa fasciata</i>
42	Channidae	<i>Channa punctatus</i>
43		<i>C. orientalis</i>
44		<i>C. marulius</i>
45		<i>C. striatus</i>
46		<i>C. gachua</i>

47	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembalus armatus</i>
48		<i>M. aculeatus</i>
49	Tetradontidae	<i>Tetradon cutcutia</i>
50	Cobitidae	<i>Lepidocephalus gunted</i>