

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 February 2022

# **India**Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary



Designation date 29 June 2021 Site number 2465

Coordinates 26°54'36"N 83°07'47"E

Area 2 894,00 ha

# Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

# 1 - Summary

#### Summary

Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh, comprises largely of a shallow river connecting freshwater marshes and is located to the west of Rapti river. Famed as the largest natural floodplain wetland of eastern Uttar Pradesh, the wetland spans across an area of 2,894 ha. The terrain of the wetland is mostly flat with an average elevation of 100 meters above mean sea level, characteristic of a typical terai landscape. The major source of water is precipitation and inflows from Ami river which ensures a perennial source of water to this wetland, forming conducive habitats for myriad forms of plant and animal species. The presence of Phragmites sp., in patches within the wetland, makes it a unique habitat for migratory birds.

Bakhira wetland provides a safe wintering and staging ground for a large number of migratory bird species of Central Asian Flyway, with prominent ones being red-crested pochard (Netta rufina), Northern pintail (Anas acuta) and Northern shoveller (Anas clypeata). Besides, the site also acts as a breeding ground for resident birds, such as swamphen (Porphyrio porphyrio) and is a known congregation site of the vulnerable Sarus crane (Grus antigone). The wetland is also known to support at least 45 species of commercially important fish and 119 species of flora belonging to 42 families. Aquatic vegetation like Typha angustifolia, Phragmites karka, Vallisneria spiralis, Lemna minor and Potamogeton sp. provide staging and nesting sites to avian species.

# 2 - Data & location

## 2.1 - Formal data

## 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

#### Responsible compiler

Institution/agency | Department of Forest

Office of the Divisional Forest Officer

Postal address

Sant Kabirnagar Uttar Pradesh

## National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency | Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan Jor Bagh Road

Postal address Delhi-110003

#### 2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year 2014

To year 2017

# 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish) Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary

Unofficial name (optional) Bakhira Bird Sanctuary

#### 2.2 - Site location

## 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

#### Boundaries description

The entire wetland area is located within Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary and is thus protected under the Wildlife Protection Act. The wetland is surrounded by an eco-sensitive zone that expands up to one kilometer on all sides. Barring North, this zone is dotted with villages on all sides with maximum settlement present towards southern end. Villages of Gaighat, Birar, Banganwa and Matkhas are situated on eastern side while those of Jhungla, Bag nagar, Kanhapar and Dhongia located at the western end. The southern side has more than 20 villages with some villages such as Nawapar, Niwas and Mahla situated near the wetland boundary.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does	The site is situated in Sant Kabir Nagar district in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
the site lie?	

b) What is the nearest town or population Ledwamahua

centre?

# 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

#### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2894

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from

2894.452 GIS boundaries

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ganges delta and plains

# 3 - Why is the Site important?

# 3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The diverse habitats enable the wetland to sustain several species that includes over 80 species of avifauna, comprising 47 resident, 28 migrant and 9 resident migrant species. The wetland also supports 119 species of flora belonging to 42 families and 45 species of fish belonging to 17 families, Justification many of which are also commercially important. Globally vulnerable fish Wallago attu and nearthreatened species of Ailia coila are also found in the wetland. Populations of smaller mammals like golden jackal (Canis aureus), jungle cat (Felis chaus) and small Indian mongoose (Herpestes auropunctatus) have been reported from the site.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary serves as spawning ground for at least 45 fish species belonging to 7 Justification orders, 17 families, and 32 genera. Globally vulnerable Wallago attu and near-threatened species of Ailia coila are also found in the wetland.

# 3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

3.3 - Animai	species wit	ose prese	ince relate	ียร เบ	the internal	ionai iiii	porta	ance or	the site		
Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Size	Period of pop. Est.	occurrence		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Fish, Mollusc a	nd Crustacea										
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Ailia coila			]			NT				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Amblypharyngodon mola			]			LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Cabdio morar			]			LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Chanda nama			]			LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Channa marulius			)			LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Cirrhinus mrigala						LC				spawns in the wetland

Phylum Scientific nam	criterion	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Pop. Period of pop. Size Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					VU				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Eutropiichthys ACTINOPTERYGII vacha					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Hypophthalmichthy ACTINOPTERYGII molitrix					NT				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Mastacembelus ACTINOPTERYGII armatus					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII Mystus bleekeri	0000				LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Notopterus ACTINOPTERYGII notopterus					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Pangasius ACTINOPTERYGII pangasius					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Parambassis ACTINOPTERYGII ranga					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII Puntius sophore					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII Setipinna phasa					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII					LC				spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / Trichogaster fasciata					LC				Spawns in the wetland
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII Wallago attu					NT				spawns in the wetland
Birds									
CHORDATA / Actitis hypoleucos					LC				Wetland is a wintering site for the species that also contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / Anas acuta					LC				wetland is a wintering site for species that contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / Anas clypeata					LC				Wetland is a wintering site for the species and contributes to it's biodiversity

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	con u cri	pecies tributes inder iterion	1) List		ITES pendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas crecca				] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species that contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas penelope		<b>2</b>		] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species that contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas platyrhynchos		<b>2</b>		] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species which contributes to its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas querquedula		<b>2</b>		] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species which also contributes to its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas strepera		<b>2</b>		] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species that contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Anhinga melanogaster		<b>2</b>		] NT	1				A resident species that contributes to the biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser anser		<b>2</b>		] LC					Wetland is wintering site for the species and contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser indicus		<b>2</b>		] LC					Wetland is a wintering site for the species that contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila clanga		<b>2</b>		] VU					Wetland is a wintering site for this vulnerable species that also contributes to biodiversity of the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya ferina		<b>2</b>		] vu					wetland is a wintering site for the species that also contributes to it's biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya fuligula				] LC	ı				Wetland is wintering site for the species that contributes to its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Calidris minuta		<b>2</b>		] LC	1				wetland is wintering site for the species which contributes to its biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia ciconia				] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species that also contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia episcopus				] NT	ı				Wetland serves as habitat for the species that also contributes to biodiversity of the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Francolinus gularis		<b>2</b>		] vu					Vulnerable resident species that contributes to biodiversity of the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Fulica atra		<b>2</b>		] LC	1				Wetland is a wintering site for the species which contributes to it's biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Gallinago nemoricola		<b>2</b>		] vu					wetland serve as a wintering site for the species which contributes to it's biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	Grus antigone	Ø000	<b>2</b>		] vu	1				Wetland serves as habitat for the species that contributes to its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	lcthyophaga ichthyaetus	0000	<b>2</b>		] NT	ı				Resident species that contributes to the biodiversity of the wetland site.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Mycteria leucocephala			]			NT				Resident species that contributes to biodiversity of the wetland
CHORDATA / AVES	Neophron percnopterus			]			EN		<b>/</b>		This endangered species is resident to the wetland, contributing to it's biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	Netta rufina			]			LC				wetland is a wintering site for the species that also contributes to it's biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	Porphyrio porphyrio			)			LC				Wetland is a breeding ground for this resident species that contributes to its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	Tadorna ferruginea			]			LC				Wetland is wintering site for the species and also contributes to biodiversity of the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa totanus			]			LC				wetland is a wintering site for the species which contributes to its biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	Vanellus duvaucelii			)			NT				Wetland provides habitat to this resident species which contributes to its biodiversity.

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

# 3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

# 4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

# 4.1 - Ecological character

Bakhira wildlife Sanctuary is a freshwater marsh spread over an area of 2894 ha and consists of a shallow, river connecting perennial wetland that forms a part of natural floodplain. The terrain is majorly flat, characteristic of "terai" landscape. Wetland receives water from Ami river and outflow from the site drains into Rapti river through Churna nala. Marshy conditions interspersed with patches of Phragmites makes it a unique habitat for migratory avian fauna. Around 80 waterbird species have been observed at the site, with the prominent waterbird species being red-crested pochard (Netta rufina), Northern pintail (Anas acuta) and Northern shoveller (Anas clypeata). Besides, the presence of several species of aquatic flora such as Typha angustifolia, Phragmites karka, Eichhornia crassipes, Hydrilla verticillata, Vallisneria spiralis and Lemna minor, the wetland facilitates conditions necessary for wintering and staging grounds for migratory waterbirds. The site is known to support breeding population of purple moorhens and also act as congregation site for sarus cranes. Being a river connected wetland, Bakhira wetland acts as a spawning site for 45 species of commercially important fish, including globally vulnerable Wallago attu and near-threatened species of Ailia coila.

# 4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

#### Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1	2894	

# 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Ceratophyllum demersum	leaves are eaten by waterfowl;
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Hydrilla verticillata	aquatic keystone species provide food and breeding site to the aquatic organisms
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	lpomoea aquatica	tropical plant used as food and fodder
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Lemna minor	widely distributed in Asia, species is used as medicine, fodder and in bioremediation
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Ludwigia adscendens	Native to sub-tropical Himalayas, species is a source of food for waterfowl and habitat for invertebrates
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Phragmites karka	tropical plant, provides nesting site to waterfowl
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Vallisneria spiralis	cosmopolian in distribution, the species is signifant source of food for waterfowl.

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Eichhornia crassipes	Actual (major impacts)

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Canis aureus				Found throughout India, species is protected under schedule 2 of Indian wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Felis chaus				species is protected under schedule II of CITES and Indian wildlife (protection) Act, 1972
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus				Native to South, South- East Asia, species is protected under Schedule III of CITES and Schedule 2 of Indian Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972

# 4.4 - Physical components

# 4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Am: Tropical monsoonal (Short dry season; heavy monsoonal rains in other months)

The temperature ranges from 4 °C to 23 °C. Average rainfall is 800-1200 mm. The relative humidity is high and reaches above 70%.

4.2 - Geomorphic setting
a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres) 73
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 77
Entire river basin
Upper part of river basin □
Middle part of river basin   ✓
Lower part of river basin
More than one river basin $\square$
Not in river basin □
Coastal
lease name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
Ganga River Basin
4.3 - Soil
Mineral

Organic 🗹

No available information  $\Box$ 

# 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

The state of the s	
Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from surface water	<b>/</b>	No change
Water inputs from precipitation		No change

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?

Dressense?			
Presence? Feeds groundwater	No chang	ge	
To downstream catchment	No chang	ge	
Stability of water regime			
Presence?			
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No chan	ge	
			ant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:
vvater levels are large	ly determined	by intiows from Ami r	iver and outflow to Rapti river.
1.4.5 - Sediment regime	9		
_		diments occurs on the site $\Box$	
_		diments occurs on the site $\Box$	
•	•		
		curs on or through the site $\Box$	
Sediment regime is highly		easonally or inter-annually $\Box$	
	\$	Sediment regime unknown 🗹	
1.4.0			
1.4.6 - Water pH			
		Acid (pH<5.5) □	
	Ci	rcumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4 )	
		Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑	
		Unknown	
Please provide further information	ation on pH (optic	nal):	
		•	between 7.23 - 9.02. Lower pH values are recorded in monsoon whereas higher
pH values prevail in su		3	J
1.4.7 - Water salinity			
·		Fresh (<0.5 g/l)	
	Aivobalina (braaki	sh)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)	
IV.	•	haline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)	
		_	
	Hyperh	aline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)	
		Unknown $\square$	
Please provide further information	• •		
Salinity ranges from 0.	.18-0.20 g/l w	rith highest values reco	orded during March and July.
1.4.8 - Dissolved or sus	nonded nutri	onto in water	
1.4.0 - Dissolved of Sus	репиеи пиш		
		Eutrophic	
		Mesotrophic 🗹	
		Oligotrophic	
		Dystrophic	
		Unknown	
Please provide further information	ation on dissolved	or suspended nutrients (option	onal):
Chloride- 8.0±0.01-19	.0±0.01 mg/l;	Phosphate- <0.003±0	01 (January) to 0.39± 0.01 mg/l (May); Sulphate- 2.36±0.09 (May) to 16.20±0.0
		06 to 4.25±0.06 mg/l; 1	otal nitrogen- varies from 3.36±0.09-10.08±0.09 mg/l, Fluoride - ranges from
0.30±0.05 to 1.54±0.09	9 mg/i		
(ECD) Wa	ater conductivity		etween 212.6±4.6-371.7±6.8 µS/cm. It is generally low in winters and high in
		summer and monsoor	•
1.4.0 Footures of the	currounding o	vroa which may affect t	ha Sita
1.4.9 - Features of the s	_	•	TIC SILC
Please describe whether, a			proadly similar O ii) significantly different
onaraotensuos in the died t	can canding the F	site itself:	soday on mar 2 ii) olyimoditty dinorott 2
Surrounding are	ea has greater ur	panisation or development	
		human population density	
Surrounding	, area mas mynel	marrian population density	

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use 🗹

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types  $\Box$ 

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

At least 24 villages surround the sanctuary with majority of land under agriculture.

# 4.5 - Ecosystem services

# 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	High
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Low

#### **Cultural Services**

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Within the site:	10000
Outside the site:	5000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

## 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

# 4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

# 5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

# 5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

# 5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Pub			

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Provincial/region/state government	<b>/</b>	

#### Private ownership

Category		Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
	Other types of private/individual owner(s)		<b>2</b>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Out of the total area of the 2894 ha of the wetland, 1819 ha is Gram Samaj land, 1059 ha is agricultural land and 15 ha is Reserve Forest area. The Gram Samaj land forms the core zone of Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, which contains the main water body.

# 5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Divisional Forest Officer, Sant Kabir Nagar district Uttar Pradesh
managing the site:	
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Mr. T. Rangaraju
Postal address:	Office of Divisional Forest Officer Sant Kabir Nagar District Uttar Pradesh
E-mail address:	dfosantkabirnagar@gmail.com

Within the site In the surrounding area

1

# 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

# 5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Medium impact

Water regulation
Factors adversely

affecting site	71010011111001			and danieung and
Drainage	Low impact		<b>~</b>	
griculture and aquaculture				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non- timber crops	Medium impact			<b>✓</b>
iological resource use				
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact		<b>✓</b>	
vasive and other problemation	species and genes			
Factors adversely	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area

Potential threat

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

affecting site
Invasive non-native/ alien

species

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Sanctuary	Bakhira wildlife sanctuary		whole

#### Non-statutory designations

ton statutory assignations			
Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN	protected	areas	categories	(2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve
Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

# 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

# Legal protection

Legal protection	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

#### Habitat

Measures	Status	
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed	

#### Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Proposed
management programmes	Troposed

#### **Human Activities**

Measures	Status
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented

# 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes O No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No opposesses with another Contracting Party?

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

An Interpretation centre is present at the site.

# 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

# 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Proposed
Water quality	Proposed
Birds	Proposed
Plant community	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

Population of Sarus crane in the wetland and surrounding areas are proposed to be monitored

# 6 - Additional material

# 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Mishra Sanjay, Satya Narain (2010) Floristic and Ecological Studies of Bakhira Wetland, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Mishra Himanshu, Kumar Vikas (2019) Population Structure and Habitat Utilization of Migratory Birds at Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh, India

Pandey A.K, Chandra Prakash (2015) MONTHLY VARIATIONS IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF WATER OF PROTECTED WETLAND, BAKHIRA LAKE, SANT KABIR NAGAR (UTTAR PRADESH), INDIA National Journal of Life Science, Vol. 12(2) 2015 : 145-154

Rahmani, A.R., Islam, M.Z. and Kasambe, R.M. (2016) Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in India: Priority Sites for Conservation (Revised and updated). Bombay Natural History Society, Indian Bird Conservation Network, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and BirdLife International (U.K.). Pp. 1992 + xii.

Verma Hari Om, Krishna Gopal, Tripathi Suyash and Singh Abhay (2018) Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies 2018; 6(3): 1357-1361

#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

# 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site



A pair of bar-headed goose at Bakhira ( *UP State Wetlands Authority*, 02-02-2018 )



Raft of Red-crested Pochards at Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary ( Chandan Pratik, 18-11-



Bird's eye view of Bakhira Wetland ( DFO, Sant Kabir nagar, 18-11-2020 )



Panoramic view of Bakhira wetland ( *DFO*, *Sant kabir* nagar, 18-11-2020 )



Congregation of Gull-billed terns at Bakhira wildlife sanctuary ( Chandan Pratik, 18-11-2020 )



Flock of birds at Bakhira wildlife sanctuary ( *Chandal Pratik*, 18-11-2020 )



Ferruginous ducks at Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary ( *Chandan Pratik*, 18-11-2020 )

# 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

Date of Designation 2021-06-29