## **Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands**

As approved by Rec.C.4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Montreux, Switzerland - July 1990

NOTE: Please read the accompanying guidelines before attempting to complete this form. An example of a completed data sheet is also included.

Completed sheets should be returned to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL27BX, England

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approved by Montreux Rec.C.4.7)	Salt Samuel or
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	July 1976  5'N 71°22'E  d nearest large town)  F. P.  the fotal area of the reserv  approved by Montreux Rec.C.4.7)

12. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics) A small water-storage reservoir in semi-and hills in the catchenent of the Kohat Toi river. Much of the should be steep, stony and devoid of aquatic vegetation. Laker levels fluctuate widely during the year.

13. 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 main bource of water in the Wohat Toi river which lies in a neighbouring valley to the north. Water in tothen from the river to the Jan via a concrete canad and tunnel. Only a small amount of water reaches the Jan from its own catchment.

Aithough most of the shorehine is steep & story, there are some areas of gently shelving muddy shore with a little energent vegetation at the west end. Local villagers cultivate mudflats exposed in this area during periods of law water levels

Average depth 30.5m Average around ainfull 300mm.

PH = 6.5 Winter temperature range: 0°C-20°C; summer 24°C-45°C

14. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types) The aqualse vegetation, where it occurs, consists of Cyperus sp., Phylia nodificia, Polygonum plebejum, P. glabrum, Pudicaria cispa o Typha angustata.

Vegetation of the surrounding hills has been much degraded as a result of grazing and wood-cutting. The natural vegetation of the negron is tropical thom forest intergrading with dry sub-tropical broad-leaved forest.

## 15. Land tenure /ownership of:

(a) site state awned

(b) surrounding area a nixture of state, commund & pivate owneship.

16. 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)

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

The Ramsor Monitoring Procedure recommended that the dam be designated a "wetland of nationed importance", in view of its importance for migratory waterfood.

## 18. Current land use: principal human activities in:

(a) site agradune water supply/inigation fishing

(b) surroundings/catchment grazing, agriculture

19. Disturbances/threats, including changes in land use and major development projects: (factors which may have a negative impact on the ecological character of the wetland)

(a) at the site The May 1990 Ramser Monitoring Procedure Mission conducted that whilst no detrimental change have occurred since designation of the site, Tanda Dam should be deleted from the Ramser hist on the grounds that it has clearly never fulfilled any of the Ramser Citeria.

The reservoir may be redeveloped in future for hydro-power.

(b) in the surroundings/catchment

Heavy grazing pressure & wood culting

20. Hydrological and physical values: (groundwar	er recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc.)
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21. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

the reservoir supports against une and a small fishery. It is very important by inig alian purposes.

22. Noteworthy fauna: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important species; include count data etc.)

the dam is of national importance (only) as a wintering onen

for waterfood, principally Analidae, and as a staging area

for a wide variety of migration species, notably should be

thowever, it is reported that numbers of waterfood seldom exceed

500 in nid-winter (mindy Anas platsubjunctions) and 2,000 during

the spring and autumn migrations. No threatened species of

waterfood are known to occur.

See also section 19.

23. Noteworthy flora: (e.g. unique, rare, endangered, or biogeographically important species/communities etc.)

24. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)
Mid-winter count are included in the IWRB database
25. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)
Good potential for development as a conservation education centre.
26. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland used for recreation/tourism; indicate type & frequency/intensity)
There are some facilities for outdoor recreation for the general put from nearly Kohak
27. Management authority: (name and address of body responsible for managing the wetland)
28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept of Environment etc.)
N.W.F.P. Wildlife Deputment.
29. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)
20. Descend for inclusions.
30. Reasons for inclusion: (state which Ramsar criteria - as adopted by Rec.C.4.15 of the Montreux Conference - are applical sections 19 8 22
31. Map of site (please enclose the most detailed and up-to-date map available - preferably at least 1:25,000 or 1:50,000)

Please return to: T.A. Jones, Ramsar Database, IWRB, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BX, England Telephone: 44 - (0)453 890634 Telefax: 44 - (0)453 890827 Telex: 43 71 45 WWF-G