



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 21 April 2026

India

Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary



Designation date	19 January 2026
Site number	2594
Coordinates	27°51'27"N 78°13'03"E
Area	40,31 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

1.1 - Summary description

Please provide a short descriptive text summarising the key characteristics and internationally important aspects of the site.

You may prefer to complete the four following sections before returning to draft this summary.

Summary

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary located in Koil tehsil of Aligarh district in the Western part of the State of Uttar Pradesh is one of the most significant birding grounds associated with Upper Ganga River in area. Extending between N 27°51'22.567" E 78°12'50.884" to N 27°51'28.661" E 78°13'13.986", the sanctuary falls administratively in the Aligarh revenue district of Uttar Pradesh State, covering an area of 40.309 ha. It is a fresh water perennial water body that came into existence after the formation of the Upper Ganges Canal in 1852 which flows adjacent to the lake. The site produces a mosaic of ecological niches resulting in diversity of flora and fauna and therefore supports a large number of avian and non-avian species. The biodiversity of the site is represented by 249 species of birds in addition to many reptilian and mammalian species.

Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary includes a lake called Sheikha Jheel encapsulated by the surrounding dry deciduous forest. It is home to several threatened taxa which includes two endangered and one vulnerable species of turtles, four vulnerable species of birds. The site regularly supports 62 water bird and wetland dependent species.

Among other animals, the sanctuary supports a population of and Indian Flapshell Turtle (*Lissemys punctate*), Indian Soft Shelled Turtle (*Nilssonina gangetica*), Spotted Pond Turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*), Russell's Sand Boa (*Eryx conicus*), Red Sand Boa (*Eryx johnii*), , Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*), Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), and Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*).

The site has been identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA-IN-UP-21) based on criteria A1 (threatened species) and A4i (>1% of the biogeographic population) of Birdlife International. The Sanctuary was notified under section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide government order no. 407/14-4-2016-57/2015 dated 08.02.2016.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Name	Mr. Navin Prakash Shakya
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National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name	Mr. Tanmay Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year

Period when the data and information for the sheet for a newly designated site was compiled

For updated RIS: Period when the data and information for revision of an existing sheet was updated

To year

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary
Unofficial name (optional)	Sheikha Jheel

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

a) GIS boundaries [link](#)

Materials presented on this website, particularly maps and territorial information, are as-is and as-available based on available data and do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

b) Digital map/image

 [IN2594_map260213.jpg](#)

Former maps

<no file available>

Boundaries description

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The boundary of the Ramsar site corresponds exactly to the boundary of Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (Date of establishment - 08.02.2016). The boundary of the Ramsar site is defined by the village boundaries of Bhawankheda, Nagla Banjara and Daulatpur village in the north, while the southern boundary is defined by the boundaries of village Shekha, Dumhaira and Adalpur. Similarly the eastern boundary of the Ramsar site is marked by Upper Ganga canal, while the western boundary is defined by the village boundaries of Bhojpur villages. Sheikha Lake is surrounded on three side by vegetation.

Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary is located in the flat landscape of the Upper Gangetic Plain and is characterized by a mosaic of wetlands, grasslands, forest and peripheral agricultural lands. The surrounding alluvial plain is composed of fertile Gangetic soils that support extensive agriculture, particularly wheat and paddy cultivation. The Upper Ganga canal flows next to the wetland.

Coordinates of the centre of the site, as automatically estimated from the GIS boundaries (for information only)

2.2.2 - General location

- a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?
- b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ☐ No ☒
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ☐ No ☒
- c) Is the site part of a formal transboundary designation with another Contracting Party? Yes ☐ No ☒
- d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name:

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

If you have not established an official area by other means, you can copy the area calculated from the GIS boundaries into the 'official area' box.

Official area, in hectares (ha):

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Please provide the biogeographic region(s) encompassing the site and the biogeographic regionalization scheme applied:

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ganges Delta & Plain

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

-

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

Tick the box against each criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar Site. All criteria which apply should be ticked.

Please explain why you selected a criterion by filling in the relevant fields on this page, on the three other pages of this section 'Criteria & justification' and on the 'Wetland types' page of the section 'What is the site like?'. More guidance on how to justify a criterion will appear when you tick it as well as in the help box.

☐ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

To justify this Criterion, please select at least one wetland type as representative, rare or unique in the section What is the site like? > Wetland types and provide further details in at least one of the three boxes below.

Hydrological services provided

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Other ecosystem services provided

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Other reasons

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

☒ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Justification, see: - relevant plant species in the section Criteria & justification> Plant species (3.2) - relevant animal species in the section Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3) - relevant ecological communities in the section Criteria & justification> Ecological communities (3.4)

Optional text box to provide further
information

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary is home threatened avian species that are included in the IUCN Red List and Wild Life Protection Act of India, 1972. This includes four (04) vulnerable waterbird species- River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*), Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*)

This site supports two non-avian species of endangered turtles - Indian Soft Shelled Turtle (*Nilssonia gangetica*) and Spotted Pond Turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*) and one vulnerable species- Indian Flapshell Turtle (*Lissemys punctata*).

The site supports one endangered plant species – Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

☒ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification, see: - relevant plant species in the section Criteria & justification> Plant species (3.2) - relevant animal species in the section Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3)

The Site is rich in biodiversity (Plants 140, Birds 249, Fish 19, Reptiles 15, Mammals 12, Waterbirds 62) many of which are widely distributed across the Site and the regional Indo-Gangetic floodplain wetlands. These include resident, winter-migratory, and passage migrant species including threatened and near threatened birds highlighting the Site's importance for regional biodiversity. No waterbird species are endemic to the site.

Regionally characteristic / indigenous species: Asian Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*), Black Bittern (*Dupetor flavicollis*), Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Bronze-winged Jacana (*Metopidius indicus*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Cinnamon Bittern (*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*), Indian Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*), Indian Pond-Heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Indian Spot-billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*), Lesser Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Little Cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Grey-headed Swampphen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*), White-breasted Waterhen (*Amauromis phoenicurus*), Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Red-naped Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*), Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), Medium Egret (*Egretta intermedia*), Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), Red-wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*), Eurasian Coot (*Fulica atra*), Eurasian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) and Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).

Justification

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Migratory / widely distributed species: Bar-headed Goose (*Anser indicus*), Common Crane (*Grus grus*), Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus*), Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), Cotton Pygmy-Goose (*Nettapus coromandelianus*), Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*), Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*), Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), Knob-billed Duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*), Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*), Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), White-tailed Lapwing (*Vanellus leucurus*), Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*), Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*), Ruddy-breasted Crake (*Porzana fusca*) used the site as a key stopover, staging and wintering habitat in the regional landscape, enhancing ecological connectivity.

Some of the important aquatic plant species include *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Ipomoea carnea fistulosa*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Pistia stratiotes*, *Lemna minor*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Senna siamea* provides structural diversity, nesting and roosting sites, and landscape connectivity.

☒ **Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions**

Justification, see: - relevant plant species in the section Criteria & justification> Plant species (3.2) - relevant animal species in the section Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3) and explain the life cycle stage or nature of adverse conditions in the accompanying 'justification' box.

Optional text box to provide further information
(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

The Site supports 30 species of birds during breeding cycle or in adverse condition (particularly in summer during periods of regional wetland scarcity, when surrounding seasonal wetlands dry out as well as during extreme winter conditions).This includes Asian Openbill (Anastomus oscitans),Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster),Black-headed Ibis (Threskiornis melanocephalus) Black Bittern (Dupetor flavicollis), Black-crowned Night Heron (Nycticorax nycticorax), Bronze-winged Jacana (Metopidius indicus), Cattle Egret (Bubulcus ibis), Cinnamon Bittern (Botaurus cinnamomeus), Eurasian Coot (Fulica atra), Eurasian Moorhen (Gallinula chloropus), Glossy Ibis (Plegadis falcinellus), Great Cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), Great Egret (Ardea alba), Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea), Grey-Headed Swampphen (Porphyrio poliocephalus), Indian Cormorant (Phalacrocorax fuscicollis), Indian Pond-Heron (Ardeola grayii), Indian Spot-billed Duck (Anas poecilorhyncha), Medium Egret (Egretta intermedia), Lesser-whistling Duck (Dendrocygna javanica), Little Cormorant(Microcarbo niger), Little Egret (Egretta garzetta), Little Grebe (Tachybaptus ruficollis), Painted Stork (Mycteria leucocephala), Pheasant-tailed Jacana (Hydrophasianus chirurgus), Purple Heron (Ardea purpurea), Red-naped Ibis (Pseudibis papillosa), Red-wattled Lapwing (Vanellus indicus), Ruddy-breasted Crake (Porzana fusca) and White-breasted Waterhen (Amauornis phoenicurus).

The Site continues to support water birds during adverse condition by retaining water during dry months, when many comparable wetlands become dry or highly degraded in the region. The site maintains a mosaic of open water, shallow marshes, emergent vegetation, and mudflats, providing suitable feeding, roosting, and nesting conditions for species with differing ecological requirements. Additionally shallow waters and marshy zones support high availability of fish, amphibians, aquatic invertebrates, and macrophytes, which remain accessible even during low-water periods. During periods of reduced habitat availability in the wider landscape, the Site functions as a local refuge for waterbirds.

☒ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Justification,see:- the total number of waterbirds and the period of data collection - relevant waterbird species, and if possible their population size, in the section Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3)

Overall waterbird numbers	21218
Start year	2022
End year	2024
Source of data:	Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and Bombay Natural History Society

Optional text box to provide further information
(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

Annual Bird Count:
2022-23 : 21462
2023-24 : 19827
2024-25 : 22366
Reference: Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and Bombay Natural History Society
The water bird population in Shekha Jheel is estimated at over 20000 individuals during peak winter season.

☐ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Justification,see:Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3)

Optional text box to provide further information (This field is limited to 3000 characters)	
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☐ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification,see:Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3)

Justification

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

☐ **Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.**
To justify this Criterion, please give information in the boxbelow. Completion of details on relevant fish species in the section Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3) is optional.

Justification

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

☐ **Criterion 9 : >1% non-avian animal population**
To justify this Criterion, please give details on relevant non-avian species and their population size in the section Criteria & justification> Animal species (3.3)

Optional text box to provide further information

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	NT GBIF	☐		Indigenous tree of the Gangetic plains occurring on slightly elevated wetland margins; contributes to structural diversity and provides roosting and perching habitat for wetland-dependent birds.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	LC GBIF	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	LC GBIF	☐		Widely distributed indigenous tree contributing to canopy structure and landscape connectivity around the wetland; supports roosting birds and associated insect prey.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	LC GBIF	☐		Characteristic tree of alluvial plains occurring along wetland fringes; contributes to vertical habitat complexity and supports perching and roosting birds.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cassia afrostistula</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	LC GBIF	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	LC GBIF	☐		Flowers and seeds of the plant are eaten by local and migratory birds.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Dalbergia rostrata</i> GBIF	☐	☒	☐	LC GBIF	☐		Characteristic tree of Gangetic riverine systems; supports structural habitat diversity and functions as a nesting and roosting substrate for wetland-dependent birds.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		The species is significant for the conservation of regional biodiversity. Contribute to structural diversity, nesting and roosting sites, and landscape connectivity.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Delonix regia</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Tree species contributing to canopy cover and structural diversity along wetland periphery; provides perching and roosting sites for birds.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Fernandoa adenophylla</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Native tree of moist deciduous and riparian habitats; contributes to habitat heterogeneity and supports bird roosting along wetland margins.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		Keystone riparian tree producing figs and extensive canopy; provides critical roosting, nesting, and foraging habitat for a wide range of waterbirds and other fauna.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ficus salicifolia</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds. Shoots, leaves and flowers are eaten by waterbirds.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ipomoea carnea fistulosa</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Lemna minor</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for food.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Mangifera foetida</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Mangifera indica</i> 	☐	☒	☐	DD 	☐		Common indigenous tree contributing to canopy structure and landscape connectivity; supports nesting and roosting birds in the wetland.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Morus alba</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Tree species supporting roosting and perching birds; contributes to structural diversity along wetland fringes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		Characteristic riparian tree of Gangetic plains preferring moist soils; supports nesting, roosting, and shade along wetland margins
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Serves as a food source for various waterbirds and other aquatic wildlife. The plant offers both direct food and a rich habitat for the macro and micro-invertebrates that these waterbirds consume.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Indigenous riparian tree tolerant of waterlogging; contributes to habitat structure and supports nesting and roosting of wetland birds.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prunus persica</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Psidium quajava</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Senna siamea</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Tree species contributing to vertical structure and roosting habitat for birds around the wetland.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> 	☐	☒	☐		☐		Tree species occurring in moist habitats; contributes to canopy diversity and provides perching and roosting sites.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Indigenous tree of moist deciduous and riparian habitats; supports nesting and roosting birds and adds to structural diversity.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Syzygium acuminatissimum</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Riparian tree preferring moist alluvial soils; supports roosting and nesting of wetland-dependent birds.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Characteristic riparian species of Gangetic wetlands; provides fruits, nesting, and roosting sites and stabilizes wetland margins.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tectona grandis</i> 	☒	☐	☐	EN 	☐		Regionally significant tree contributing to canopy structure and habitat heterogeneity; supports roosting birds and landscape connectivity.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		Key riparian tree species of riverine wetlands; stabilizes banks, provides nesting and roosting sites, and is strongly linked to wetland ecological character.
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds for nesting and roosting.
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> 	☐	☒	☐	LC 	☐		It is used by waterbirds and wetland dependent birds as crucial food source. Several species of herbivorous waterbirds used this species particularly their tubers and overwintering buds.

GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omej> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-07-15.

Optional text box to provide further information on plant species of international importance:

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

अर्जुन Terminalia arjuna, W. & A.
 अमरूद Psidium guava, Linn.
 अमलतास Cassia fistula, Linn.
 अशोक Polyalthia longilfolia, Thw.
 आम Mangifera indica, Linn.
 आमरा/अम्बारा Spondias pinnata, Linn.
 आड़ू Prunus persica, Stokes.
 आंवला Embelica officinalis, Gaetrn.
 इमली Tamarindus indica, Linn.
 कचनार Bauhinia variegata, Linn.
 कदम्ब Anthocephalus cadamba, (mig)
 कंजी Pongamia pinnata, (Linn.) Piers.
 कटहल Artocarpus heterophyllus, Lamk.
 कटसागौन Haplophragma adenophyllum, (Wall.) Dop.
 गुलर Ficus glomerata, Roxb.
 गुलमोहर Delonix regia, (Broj.) Raf.
 जंगल जलेबी Pithececobium dulce, Benth.
 जामुन Syzygium cumini, (Linn.)Skeels.
 नीम Azadirachta indica, A. Juss.
 पीपल Ficus religiosa, Linn.
 बेल Aegle marmelos, Corr.
 शीशम Dalbergia sissoo, Roxb.
 शहतूत Morus alba, Linn.
 सागौन Tectona grandis, Linn. F.
 हरसिंगार Nyctenthes arbortristis, Linn.

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

Animals are listed in the following order: birds; fish, mollusc and curstaceen; other animals

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
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN 	☒	☐		The Site provides shallow freshwater zones, soft substrates, and undisturbed marsh edges that offer feeding areas, basking sites, and refuge essential for the survival of this threatened freshwater turtle.
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Lissemys punctata</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU 	☐	☐		The site provides water, muddy substrates, and abundant aquatic prey within the wetland and provide suitable feeding, burrowing, and refuge habitat for this species.
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Nilssonia gangetica</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN 	☒	☐		The Site supports deep and shallow freshwater zones, sand–mud substrates, and low disturbance, which are critical for feeding, basking, and refuge of this threatened turtle.
Birds																	

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
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Accipiter badius</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	29	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Tree cover and wooded edges provide roosting sites, perches for hunting, and canopy shelter required for foraging.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Acridotheres ginningianus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	597	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Scattered trees and groves provide cavities, roosting sites, and foraging opportunities connected to wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	94	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	272	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open grassland patches and lightly vegetated wetland margins provide suitable foraging habitat.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	6	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Clear shallow waters rich in small fish, along with shaded perches and earthen banks, provide optimal feeding and roosting habitat.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	53	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Dense emergent vegetation and shallow marshes provide nesting cover, feeding grounds, and refuge.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	323	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	578	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	286	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open water and marshy margins support nesting, roosting, and feeding during seasonal stress.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	173	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Shallow wetlands rich in molluscs and nearby trees provide feeding and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	23	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open water for fishing and tall trees for roosting and wing-drying support
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	339	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser indicus</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	223	2022-20255		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	624	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open grassy margins and moist ground conditions support feeding requirements
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anthus similis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	22	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Sparse grasslands and open wetland edges provide suitable foraging habitat and micro-sites.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aquila clanga</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU 	☐	☐		The Site provides extensive open wetlands and adjacent grassland-marsh mosaics that support foraging during the wintering period, offering abundant prey and low-disturbance roosting areas critical for this globally threatened raptor.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	49	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow waters for foraging and trees or reedbeds for roosting and nesting
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	66	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow waters for foraging and trees or reedbeds for roosting and nesting

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CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea purpurea</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	37	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow waters for foraging and trees or reedbeds for roosting and nesting
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	30	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow waters for foraging and trees or reedbeds for roosting and nesting
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Athene brama</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	44	022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Mature trees provide nesting cavities and roosting sites, while open areas support nocturnal foraging.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya ferina</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	33	2022-2025		VU 	☐	☐		The Site provides open-water zones and refuge habitats critical for feeding and survival during winter, supporting this threatened species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	30	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya nyroca</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	46	2022-2025		NT 	☐	☒		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	210	2022-2025			☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Wetland–agriculture interface provides feeding opportunities and nearby trees for roosting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cecropis daurica</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	102	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open water and wetland edges support aerial insect prey and communal roosting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	72	2022-2025		NT 	☐	☐		Shallow wetlands rich in fish and invertebrates and adjacent trees support feeding, roosting
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	57	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides flowering trees and shrubs provide nectar, insects, and roosting cover.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Columba livia</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	306	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides tree cover and open habitats provide roosting, and diverse feeding opportunities.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	34	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides shrub and tree layers support foraging, and shelter.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	241	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides tree cover and open habitats for roosting, diverse feeding opportunities.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Corvus splendens</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	654	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides tree cover and open habitats for roosting, diverse feeding opportunities.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	44	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides shrub and tree layers for foraging, and shelter.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	379	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides open water and floating vegetation for nesting, roosting, and feeding.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	278	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides tree cover and open habitats for roosting, , and diverse feeding opportunities.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2	2022-2025			☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Dense reedbeds and marsh vegetation provide concealment, nesting habitat, and feeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	44	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow water zones and roosting trees to support feeding and communal nesting.

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CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta intermedia</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	62	2022-2025			☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow water zones and roosting trees to support feeding and communal nesting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	12	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	302	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Tree cover supports roosting and Site provides availability of host nests and fruiting trees.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Euodice malabarica</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	267	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides grasslands and reedbeds for nesting material and seed resources.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ficedula parva</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	105	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides tree and shrub cover for foraging substrate, shelter, and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	932	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Floating and emergent vegetation provides nesting platforms, shelter, and feeding habitat.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	3	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	216	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Floating and emergent vegetation provides nesting platforms, shelter, and feeding habitat.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gracupica contra</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	193	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides shrub and tree layers support for foraging, and shelter.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Grus antigone</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	42	2022-2025		VU 	☐	☐		The Site provides extensive shallow areas and adjacent agricultural fields, offering critical feeding and refuge habitat for this threatened species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Grus grus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	16	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Wetland edges with perches support feeding and roosting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	472	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	1190	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open water and wetland edges support aerial insect prey and communal roosting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hirundo smithii</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	352	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open water and wetland edges support aerial insect prey and communal roosting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	30	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Floating vegetation and shallow water provide nesting substrate and foraging habitat.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	5	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Dense reedbeds and marsh vegetation provide concealment, nesting habitat, and feeding areas.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	244	2022-2025		NT 	☐	☐		Mudflats and shallow waters provide foraging grounds during migration or wintering.

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		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	441	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Grasslands and reedbeds provide seed resources
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mareca penelope</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	31	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mareca strepera</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	259	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Merops orientalis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	976	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open sandy patches for nesting burrows and nearby trees for perching support and foraging.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	49	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Floating vegetation and shallow water provide nesting substrate and foraging habitat.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	245	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open water supports feeding, while trees provide roosting and nesting sites.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	316	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides open water and trees for scavenging opportunities and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	208	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Mudflats and shallow waters provide foraging grounds during migration or wintering.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	493	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Mudflats and shallow waters provide foraging grounds during migration or wintering.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	69	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Shallow water rich in fish and invertebrates and adjacent trees support feeding and roosting.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	41	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>  	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	24	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	55	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Dense vegetation and trees near water provide daytime roosting and nesting habitat.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	19	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Mudflats and shallow waters provide foraging grounds during migration or wintering.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	46	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides shrubby vegetation as cover, and insect prey.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ortygornis pondicerianus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	86	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Wooded edges and open ground support feeding, roosting,
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Passer domesticus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	125	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Trees and wetland-agriculture mosaics provide, roosting, and food resources.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	360	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Wooded edges and open ground support feeding, roosting.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>  	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	50	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open water supports feeding, while trees provide roosting and nesting sites.

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CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	55	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open water supports feeding, while trees provide roosting and nesting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	551	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Tree and shrub cover provides foraging substrate, shelter, and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	125	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	31	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Shallow wetlands rich in fish and invertebrates and adjacent trees support feeding, roosting, and nesting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	808	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Grasslands and reedbeds provide seed resources.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	396	2022-2025			☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Floating and emergent vegetation provides nesting platforms, shelter, and feeding habitat.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Porzana fusca</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1	2022-2025			☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Floating and emergent vegetation provides nesting platforms, shelter, and feeding habitat.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Prinia inornata</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	49	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Shrubby vegetation provides cover, and insect prey.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Prinia socialis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	439	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Shrubby vegetation and grass cover provide nesting material, concealment, and insect-rich foraging habitat.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	57	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Shrubby vegetation provides cover, and insect prey.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	51	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: The Site provides shallow water areas rich in fish and invertebrates and adjacent trees support feeding, roosting, and nesting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	188	2022-2025			☐	☐		Mature trees provide nesting cavities, roosting sites, and fruit resources essential for breeding.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	281	2022-2025			☐	☐		Mature trees provide nesting cavities, roosting sites, and fruit resources essential for breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	80	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Trees and wetland-agriculture mosaics provide roosting, and food resources
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Riparia chinensis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	179	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open water and wetland edges support aerial insect prey and communal roosting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	354	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Saxicola caprata</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	56	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Open grassland and scrub habitats provide perching and feeding sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	69	2022-2025			☐	☐		Open grassland and scrub habitats provide perching and feeding sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Spatula clypeata</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	443	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity

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
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Spatula querquedula</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	129	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sterna aurantia</i> 	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU 	☐	☐		Open water and sandbanks provide feeding habitat and refuge critical for this threatened species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	218	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Trees and wetland-agriculture mosaics provide roosting, and food resources.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	99	2022-2025			☐	☐		Tree and shrub cover provides foraging substrate, shelter, and roosting sites.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	69	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open water with floating vegetation supports nesting and feeding.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	17	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	168	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Shallow wetlands rich in fish and invertebrates and adjacent trees support feeding, roosting, and nesting.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	332	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Trees and wetland-agriculture mosaics provide roosting, and food resources
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	61	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	24	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	39	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa totanus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	95	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Turdoides caudata</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	3	2022-2025			☐	☐		Dense shrub and tree cover provides shelter, and stable microclimatic conditions for cooperative breeding groups.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Turdoides earlei</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	256	2022-2025			☐	☐		Dense shrub and tree cover provides shelter, and stable microclimatic conditions for cooperative breeding groups.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	476	2022-2025			☐	☐		Dense shrub and tree cover provides shelter, and stable microclimatic conditions for cooperative breeding groups.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Turdoides striata</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	88	2022-2025			☐	☐		Dense shrub and tree cover provides shelter, and stable microclimatic conditions for cooperative breeding groups.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> 	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	53	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		Cri. 3, 4: Open wetland margins and mudflats provide nesting and feeding areas.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> 	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	57	2022-2025		LC 	☐	☐		The site provides flowering trees and shrubs with nectar, insects prey, and roosting cover.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-07-15.

Optional text box to provide further information on animal species of international importance:

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Crane Community	☒	It is mainly composed of Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone) and Common Crane (Grus grus) that occupy critical habitats in the site	Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone) is a vulnerable species in the IUCN Red List.
Turtle community	☒	It is mainly composed of Soft Shelled Turtle (Nilssononia gangetica), Spotted Pond Turtle (Geoclemys hamiltoni) and Indian flapshell turtle (Lissemys punctata) that occupy critical habitats in the site	Soft Shelled Turtle (Nilssononia gangetica) and Spotted Pond Turtle (Geoclemys hamiltoni) are endangered species and Indian flapshell turtle (Lissemys punctata) is a vulnerable species in the IUCN Red List.
Duck community	☒	It is mainly composed of Common Pochard (Aythya farina) and Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) that are especially adapted to the freshwater habitat and occupy critical habitats in the site.	Common Pochard (Aythya farina) is a vulnerable species in the IUCN Red List.

Optional text box to provide further information

(This field is limited to 4000 characters)

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Please summarize the ecological components, processes and services which are critical to determining the ecological character of the site. Please also summarize any natural variability in the ecological character of the site, and any known past or current change

(This field is limited to 4000 characters)

The sanctuary is situated on the bank of Upper Ganga Canal in Aligarh district. Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary includes a lake called Sheikhha Jheel which is encapsulated dry deciduous forest. The site produces a mosaic of habitats resulting in diversity of flora and fauna in this sanctuary. The biodiversity of the site is represented by 249 bird species of out of which 62 species are water and wetland dependent birds. This site supports many threatened reptilian and provides habitat for mammalian species. During the migratory season, this site provides essential habitat for waterfowls including Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*), Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*), Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*) etc. During summer, when water becomes the limiting factor for most of the surrounding wetlands as they dry completely, the Sheikhha lake becomes the favored habitat of resident birds.

The Site is essentially a freshwater swamp. Silt and top-soil from agricultural land are carried out as surface run off and deposited into the sanctuary wetland, reducing depth and water holding capacity steadily through the years. Spread of water hyacinth and other invasive species has intensified the problems of eutrophication of the site.

One of the observed change in this site is increase in frequency of drought years. There is no village settlement inside the sanctuary area. During 2023-24 the site provided revenue of USD 7880 through nature tourism.

To mitigate these impacts and maintain the ecological character of the Site, desiltation is undertaken as a periodic and planned management activity under the Wetland Management Plan. Approximately 10–12 hectares of the water body have already been desilted, contributing to the restoration of optimal water depth and improved habitat conditions. In addition, the entire wetland has been scientifically surveyed by experts from the Central Ground Water Board, Lucknow, who conducted detailed lithological studies and recommended regular desiltation to sustain appropriate water depth over the long term.

Water availability and hydrological stability are further supported through the maintenance and management of established lift canals, ensuring continuity of water supply, particularly during lean seasons. These combined measures aim to retain adequate water depth to support the ecological requirements of both resident and migratory bird species, while sustaining a mosaic of wetland habitats for wildlife.

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

Please list all wetland types which occur on the site, and for each of them:

- rank the four most abundant types by area from 1 (greatest extent) to 4 (least extent) in the third column,
- if the information exists, provide the area (in ha) in the fourth column
- if this wetland type is used for justifying the application of Criterion 1, indicate if it is representative, rare or unique in the last column
- you can give the local name of the wetland type if different from the Ramsar classification system in the second column

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
<no data available>				

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
<no data available>				

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
6: Water storage areas/Reservoirs	Sheikha Jheel	1	31.1

What non-wetland habitats are within the site?

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forest	9.209

idem

(ECD) Habitat connectivity

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
<no data available>		

GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omej> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-07-15.

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pontederia crassipes</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Actual (minor impacts)

Optional text box to provide further information

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omej> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-07-15.

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	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Canis aureus</i>				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Eryx conicus</i>				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Eryx johnii</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Felis chaus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Hystrix indica</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>				

GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omej> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-07-15.

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Actual (minor impacts)

GBIF Secretariat (2019). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omej> accessed via GBIF.org on 2020-07-15.

Optional text box to provide further information

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Data on non-avian populations at Sheikhha Jheel is sparse, with most studies focusing on birds; available records indicate moderate diversity but limited quantitative estimates. The adjacent area is surrounded by agriculture, supports grassland and wetland-edge habitats favorable for herbivores and piscivores. This broader landscape is impacted by grazing, encroachment, and pollution.

Non avian species like Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), and Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) are seen in the site and its immediate periphery.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Please indicate the prevailing climate type(s) by selecting below the climatic region(s) and subregion(s), using the Köppen-Gieger Climate Classification System.

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cwa: Humid subtropical (Mild with dry winter, hot summer)

If changing climatic conditions are affecting the site, please indicate the nature of these changes:

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Source- <https://www.britannica.com/science/Koppen-climate-classification/World-distribution-of-major-climate-types>

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

b) Position in landscape/river basin:

Entire river basin ☐

Upper part of river basin ☒

Middle part of river basin ☐

Lower part of river basin ☐

More than one river basin ☐

Not in river basin ☐

Coastal ☐

Please 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.

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Ganga River Basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☐

Organic ☒

No available information ☐

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ☐ No ☒

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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	☒	No change
Water inputs from precipitation	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Feeds groundwater	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.
(This field is limited to 2000 characters)

Upper Ganga Canal Connectivity

(ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and of groundwater

(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐
- Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☐
- Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐
- Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐
- Sediment regime unknown ☒

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):
(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour

(ECD) Light - reaching wetland

(ECD) Water temperature

Mean Temperature 20 degree centigrade Highest – 22 degree centigrade Lowest – 18 degree centigrade

4.4.6 - Water pH

- Acid (pH<5.5) ☐
- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☒
- Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☐
- Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):
(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Mean pH
Highest – 8.59±0.16
Lowest – 6.15±0.82

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☒
- Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐
- Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐
- Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐
- Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):
(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

The Dissolved Oxygen value in the wetland ranges from 8-10 mg/lit with an average value of 8.6 mg/lit

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic ☐
- Mesotrophic ☐
- Oligotrophic ☐
- Dystrophic ☐
- Unknown ☒

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

The Phosphate phosphorus value in the wetland ranges from 0.2-1 mg/lit with an average value of 0.56 mg/lit

(ECD) Dissolved organic carbon

(ECD) Redox potential of water and sediments

(ECD) Water conductivity

The water conductance value in the wetland ranges from 322-359 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ with an average value of 355 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ☐ ii) significantly different ☒

If the surrounding area differs from the Ramsar Site, please indicate how: (Please tick all categories that apply)

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☒

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

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

(This field is limited to 2000 characters)

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Please select below all relevant ecosystem services/benefits currently provided by the site and indicate their relative importance in the right-hand column.

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

(This field is limited to 2000 characters)

Optional text box to provide further information

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Please make a rough estimate of the approximate number of people (**distinguish between residents and visitors if possible**) who directly benefit from the ecological services provided by this site (estimate at least in orders of magnitude: 10s, 100s, 1000s, 10 000s etc.):

Within the site:

Outside the site:

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☒

Where economic studies or assessments of economic valuation have been undertaken at the site, it would be helpful to provide information on where the results of such studies may be located (e.g. website links, citation of published literature):

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

Is the site considered internationally important for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning? If so, please describe this importance under one or more of the four following categories. You should not list here any values derived from non-sustainable exploitation or which result in detrimental ecological changes.

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 ☐

Description if applicable

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

Description if applicable

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

Description if applicable

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

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 ☐

Description if applicable

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

4.6 - Ecological processes

This section is not intended for completion as part of a standard RIS, but is included for completeness as part of the agreed format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description (ECD) outlined by Resolution X.15

(ECD) Primary production	During the field observation growth of following macrophyte species cover was observed – Alternanthera sp., Nymphaea sp., Lemna sp. etc
(ECD) Nutrient cycling	
(ECD) Carbon cycling	

(ECD) Animal reproductive productivity	Breeding colony of following heronry species of water birds observed – Black Headed Ibis, Egrets etc.
(ECD) Vegetational productivity, pollination, regeneration processes, succession, role of fire, etc.	
(ECD) Notable species interactions, including grazing, predation, competition, diseases and pathogens	
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning animal and plant dispersal	
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration	The site is an important habitat for winter migratory birds such as Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>), Northern Shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>), Gadwall (<i>Mareca strepera</i>), Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), Red-crested Pochard (<i>Netta rufina</i>), Common pochard (<i>Aythya fer</i>
(ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem integrity	Agricultural runoff from upper catchment.

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Provincial/region/state government	☒	☐

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☒

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>		

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

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Uttar Pradesh Forest Department

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Postal address:

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

(1) Mr. Navin Prakash Shakya (2) Mr. Gaurav Singh (3) Mr. Sanjay Kumar

Forest Colony, Railway Crossing, Hamdard Nagar-D, Jamalpur, Aligarh-202001

E-mail address:

dfoaligarh@gmail.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	☒	☐

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact	☒	☐

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>				

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>				

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>				

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>				

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	☒	☐

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>				

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact	Medium impact	☒	☐

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Excess heat, sound, light	Medium impact	Medium impact	☒	☐

Geological events

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
<no data available>				

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Temperature extremes	Medium impact	Medium impact	☒	☒

Please describe any other threats (optional):

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Please list any other relevant conservation status, at global, regional or national level and specify the boundary relationships with the Ramsar Site:

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
<no data available>			

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
<no data available>			

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Bird Sanctuary	Sheikha Jheel Bird Sanctuary	https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-04/9%20Compendium%20Book_2021_Low%20%281%29%20%282%29.pdf	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Sheikha Jheel	https://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/18436-sheikha-jheel	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

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
<no data available>	

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented

Other:

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Is the management plan/planning implemented? Yes ☐ No ☒

The management plan covers All of Ramsar Site

Is the management plan currently subject to review and update? Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Please give link to site-specific plan or other relevant management plan if this is available via the Internet or upload it in section 'Additional material':

(This field is limited to 500 characters)

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data

and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ☐ No ☒

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

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant):

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

Has the plan been implemented? Yes ☒ No ☐

The restoration plan covers: All of Ramsar Site

Is the plan currently being reviewed and updated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Where the restoration is being undertaken to mitigate or respond to a threat or threats identified in this RIS, please indicate it / them:

(This field is limited to 1000 characters)

Restoration and management interventions are being implemented under the approved 10-year Management Plan (2022–23 to 2031–32, approved by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife U.P., Lucknow vide letter no. 2072/23-7-9 dated 22.12.2022) and the Annual Plan of Operation (2024–25) aimed for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats in the site.

Ongoing actions include strengthening protection through boundary demarcation and patrolling, control of illegal grazing and fishing, fire management, and invasive species removal (e.g., water hyacinth, Ipomea, Lantana, Parthenium). Wetland restoration measures include water level management and creation of hide/ islands to improve habitat availability for waterbirds.

Eco-development initiatives support local communities through alternative livelihood promotion and regulated eco-tourism, reducing biotic pressure on the sanctuary. These measures are aimed to maintain and enhance the Site's ecological character.

Further information

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Proposed
Plant community	Proposed
Animal community	Proposed

Please indicate other monitoring activities:

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

(This field is limited to 3000 characters)

- Kidwai, Z. (2015). CONSERVING SHEIKHA LAKE: A REVIEW. Indian Journal of Life Sciences, 5(1), 119.
- Akram, F., & Ilyas, O. (2022). Assessment of wetland dynamics in terms of status and temporal changes using RS & GIS in Aligarh District, UP, India. International Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 48(6), 817-825.
- Hussain, M. M., Ilyas, O., & Imam, E. (2022). Wetland Inventory of Aligarh District. In Case Studies of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation in India (pp. 250-265). Routledge.
- 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
- Conservator of Forest Aligarh Circle, Aligarh (2024) Annual Plan of Operation "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary, Aligarh". Pp- 1-22.
- eBird (2024) Bird List - Sheikhha Jheel (IBA IN-UP-21), Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India - eBird Hotspot, <https://ebird.org/hotspot/L4050212/bird-list>
- PCCF (WL) UP, Lucknow (2024). Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary Management Plan (2022-2032), Pp 1-158
- Ilyas, F. A. O (2021). Seasonal variation in water bird community structure in Shekha wetland an IBA site and their association with physico-chemical parameters. International Journal of Fauna and Biological Studies 2021; 8(4): 04-11 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/23940522.2021.v8.i4a.836>
- Singh, A. K., Sarkar, U. K., Abidi, R., & Srivastava, S. M. (2011). Fish biodiversity and invasion risks of alien species in some aquatic bodies under forest areas of Uttar Pradesh. In National Conference on Forest Biodiversity: Earth's living Treasure. Online: <http://www.upsbdb.org/pdf/Souvenir2011/6.pdf> (accessed: 1 August 2021).
- Mohit, K., Kumar, S., Rahmani, A. R., Khan, J. A., Belal, S. M., & Khan, A. M. (2011). Satellite tracking of bar-headed Geese Anser indicus wintering in Uttar Pradesh, India. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, 108(2), 79-94.
- M.C. Peel, B.L. Finlayson, and T.A. McMahon (2007), updated world map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification, Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 11, 1633-1644.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

 [IN2594_taxo260217.docx](#)

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

 [IN2594_mgt260122.pdf](#)

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

Please note that any documents uploaded here will be made publicly available. For more information about licence terms visit the [licence information page](#).

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



View of Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department, 01-01-2022)



View of Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department, 17-09-2025)



Nesting of birds in Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (WWF-India, 17-09-2025)



View of Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department, 17-09-2025)



Macrophytes in Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (WWF-India, 17-09-2025)



View of Sheikhha Jheel Bird Sanctuary (WWF-India, 17-09-2025)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

 [IN2594_DesLet260119_19.01.2026 AA to SG_Sheikha Jheel BS.pdf](#)

Date of Designation 2026-01-19