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## Complete List of RAMSAR Sites in India free PDF

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# What is the meaning of RAMSAR Sites

Ramsar sites are wetlands. Wetlands have a lot of significance internationally. The wetlands treaty is called the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Convention is an international wetland treaty established by UNESCO in 1971. This convention came into action in 1975.

The place called Ramsar is located in Iran and where the International Wetlands Treaty was signed in 1971.

## What are wetlands

A wetland is a specific ecosystem that is filled with water, either permanently or seasonally. Its primary factor is the distinctive vegetation of aquatic plants that differentiates wetlands from terrestrial land forms or water bodies. Which is adapted to unique anoxic hydric soils.



wetland Chilika Lake

Wetlands are considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems, serving as home to a wide range of plant and animal species. Methods for assessing wetland functions, wetland ecological health and general wetland status have been developed for many regions of the world. These methods have contributed to increasing public awareness of actions that protect some wetlands.

Wetlands occur all over the world. Wetlands have fresh water or salt water. Mainly the types of wetlands are classified on the basis of predominant plants or source of water. For example, marshes are wetlands, which are dominated by emerging vegetation.

The largest wetlands in the world include the Amazon River Basin, the West Siberian Plain, the Pantanal in South America, and the Sundarbans in the Ganges – the Brahmaputra Delta.

## List of 64 RAMSAR Sites in India 2022

RAMSAR sites in India – There are 64 Ramsar sites in India. These are wetlands that are considered to be of “international importance” under the Ramsar Convention.

There are many reasons for the loss of vegetation – salinization, excessive flooding, water pollution, invasive species, excessive development and road construction etc. All these have damaged the country’s wetlands. Fifteen new sites were added in 2022 which include Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest and Pichavaram mangroves from Tamil Nadu, Pala Wetland from Mizoram, Sakhya Sagar from Madhya Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, famous for 10 Ramsar sites, are the states with the highest number of Ramsar sites in India.

## complete list of ramsar sites in India 2022:-



Kolleru Lake

1. Andhra Pradesh – Kolleru Lake
2. Assam – Deepor Beel

3. Bihar – Kanwar lake

4. Goa – Nanda lake

5. Gujarat –

I) Khijadiya

II) Nalsarovar

III) Thol Lake

IV) Wadhvana Wetland

6. Haryana –

I) Sultanpur National Park

II) Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary

7. Himachal Pradesh –

I) Chandra Taal

II) Pong Dam Lake

III) Renuka Lake

8. Jammu and Kashmir –

I) Hokersar Wetland

II) Surinsar-Mansar Lakes

III) Tsomoriri Lake

IV) Wular Lake

9. Karnataka – I) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

10. Kerala –

I) Ashtamudi Wetland

II) Sasthamkotta Lake

III) Vembanad-Kol Wetland

11. Ladakh – TSO KAR

12. Madhya Pradesh –

I) Bhoj Wetland

II) Sakhya Sagar

III) Sirpur Lake

13. Maharashtra –

I) Nandur Madhameshwar

II) Lonar Lake

14. Manipur – Loktak Lake

15. Mizoram – Pala Wetland

16. Odisha –

I) Bhitarkanika Mangroves

II) Chilika Lake

III) Satkosia Gorge

17. Punjab –

I) Beas Conservation Reserve

II) Harike Wetland

III) Kanjli Wetland

IV) Keshopur – Miani Community Reserve

V) Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary

VI) Ropar Wetland

18. Rajasthan – I) Keoladeo National Park

II) Sambhar Lake

19. Tamil Nadu –

I) Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve

II) Karikili Bird Sanctuary

III) Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary

IV) Pallikarnai Marsh Reserve Forest

V) Pichavaram Mangrove

VI) Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary

VII) Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary

VIII) Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary

IX) Vellode Bird Sanctuary

X) Vembannur Wetland Complex

19. Tripura – Rudra Sagar lake

## 20. Uttar Pradesh –

- I) Bakhira Sanctuary
- II) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
- III) Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
- IV) Saman Bird Sanctuary
- V) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
- VI) Sandi Bird Sanctuary
- VII) Sarsai Nawar Jheel
- VIII) Sur Sarovar
- IX) Upper Ganga River
- X) Haider Lake

## 21. Uttarakhand – Asan Barrage

## 22. West Bengal –

- I) East Kolkata Wetlands
- II) Sundarban Wetland

Discription:-

Andhra Pradesh	1	<a href="#">Kolleru Lake</a> is one of the largest freshwater lakes in India located in state of Andhra Pradesh and forms the largest shallow freshwater
Assam	1	<a href="#">Deepor Beel</a> is located to the south-west of Guwahati city, in Kamrup Metropolitan district of Assam, India It is a permanent freshwater lake, in a former channel of the Brahmaputra River, to the south of the main river.
Bihar	1	<a href="#">Kanwar Lake</a> located in Begusarai district of Bihar, India, is Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. It is approximately six times the size of the Bharatpur Sanctuary. In November 2020, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) declared it the first Ramsar site in Bihar.
Goa	1	<a href="#">Nanda Lake</a> in Goa, Kurchoram is one of the ten new wetlands in India that have been awarded wetlands of international importance. The lake in South Goa was notified as a wetland last October under the Central Government's Wetlands (Protection and Management) Rules, 2017.
Gujarat	4	I) <a href="#">Khijadiya</a> is a bird sanctuary located in Jamnagar district of Gujarat, India. About 300 species of migratory birds have been recorded here.

		<p>II) <b>Nalsarovar</b> Bird Sanctuary, consisting primarily of a 120.82-square-kilometre (46.65 sq mi) lake and ambient marshes, is situated about 64 km to the west of Ahmedabad near Sanand Village, in the Gujarat state of India.</p> <p>III) <b>Thol Lake</b>- Thol Lake is an artificial lake near Thol village in Kadi in Mehsana District in the Indian state of Gujarat. It was constructed as an irrigation tank in 1912. It is a fresh water lake surrounded by marshes. It was declared the Thol Bird Sanctuary in 1988; it is a habitat to 150 species of birds, about 60% are waterbirds. Many migratory birds nest and breed in the lake and its periphery.</p> <p>IV) <b>Wadhvana Wetland</b> This reservoir was created in 1910 by the former Baroda State. It is located in a semi-arid agricultural landscape and it is surrounded by wheat and paddy fields and villages.</p>
Haryana	2	<p>I) <b>Sultanpur National Park</b> (formerly Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary) is located at Sultanpur village on Gurugram-Jhajjar highway, 15 km from Gurugram, Haryana and 50 km from Delhi in India. This covers approximately 142.52 hectares.</p> <p>II) <b>Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary</b> is located in Jhajjar district, which is about 15 km from Jhajjar in Haryana. On 3rd June 2009, it is also declared as bird sanctuary by Indian Government.</p>
Himachal Pradesh	3	<p>I) <b>Chandra Taal</b> a lake in the Lahaul part of the Lahul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, India. Chandra Taal is near the source of the Chandra River.</p> <p>ii) <b>Pong Dam Lake</b> Maharana Pratap Sagar, also known as Pong Reservoir or Pong Dam Lake is a large reservoir in Fatehpur, Jawali and Dehra tehsil of Kangra district of the state of Himachal Pradesh in India.</p> <p>iii) <b>Renuka Lake</b> is in the Sirmour district of Himachal Pradesh in India and it is 672 m above the sea level. It is the largest lake in Himachal Pradesh, with a circumference of about 3214 m. This lake was named after the goddess Renuka.</p>
Jammu and Kashmir	4	<p>I) <b>Hokersar Wetland</b> is a wetland conservation area in Zainakote near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir, India. It lies in the Kashmir Valley, 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) northwest of Srinagar. The Hokersar, which spreads over 1,375 hectares (13.75 km<sup>2</sup>), is a designated bird sanctuary.</p> <p>II) <b>Surinsar–Mansar Lakes</b> a lake located 62 km from the city of Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is fringed by forest-covered hills, and is over a mile (1.6 km) in length and half-a-mile (0.80 km) in width. Surinsar-Mansar Lakes are designated as Ramsar Convention in November 2005.</p> <p>III) <b>Tsomoriri Lake</b> or “Mountain Lake”, is a lake in the Changthang Plateau of Ladakh in India. The lake and surrounding area are protected as the Tso Moriri Wetland Conservation Reserve.</p>

		IV) <b>Wular Lake</b> also known as Wolar in Kashmir is one of the largest fresh water lakes in South Asia. It is located near Bandipora town in Bandipora district of Jammu and Kashmir, India.
Karnataka	1	<a href="#">Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary</a> is a bird sanctuary in the Mandya District of the state of Karnataka in India. It is the largest bird sanctuary in the state, 40 acres in area and comprises six islets on the banks of the Kaveri river. It is also known as PAKSHI KASHI of Karnataka.
Kerala	3	I) <a href="#">Ashtamudi Wetland</a> is located at the Kollam District of the Indian state of Kerala and it is the most visited backwater and lake in the state. It possesses a unique wetland ecosystem and a large palm-shaped (also described as octopus-shaped) water body. II) <a href="#">Sasthamkotta Lake</a> is the largest fresh water lake in Kerala, a state of India on the south of the West Coast. The lake is named after the ancient Sastha temple (a pilgrimage centre) located on its bank. It meets the drinking water needs of half million people of the Quilon district and also provides fishing resources. III) <a href="#">Vembanad-Kol Wetland</a> the longest lake in India, as well as the largest lake in the state of Kerala. With an area of 2033 square kilometers and a maximum length of 96.5 km. it is the second largest Ramsar site in India only after the Sunderbans in West Bengal.
Ladakh	1	<a href="#">Tso Kar</a> or Tsho kar is a fluctuating salt lake known for its size and depth situated in the Rupshu Plateau and valley in the southern part of Ladakh in India. It is also recognised as India's 42nd Ramsar site.
Madhya Pradesh	3	I) <a href="#">Bhoj Wetland</a> Wetland consists of two lakes located in the city of Bhopal, the capital of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The two lakes are the Bhojtal (Upper Lake) & the Lower Lake, which lie to the west of the city center. The Bhojtal has an area of 31 km <sup>2</sup> , and drains a catchment or watershed of 361 km <sup>2</sup> . II) <a href="#">Sakhya Sagar</a> is a human-made reservoir on the outskirts of Shivpuri town within the Madhav National Park. The Site features a mosaic of landforms including open water and surrounding marshes, plantations and a small patch of agricultural land. III) <a href="#">Sirpur Lake</a> is located on Indore-Dhar Road in Indore. The total area of the lake and its surrounding protected region is 800 acres (around 3.6 square kilometers) and falls under the jurisdiction of the Indore Municipal Corporation.
Maharashtra	2	I) <a href="#">Nandur Madhameshwar</a> , The Site is a mosaic of lakes, marshes and riparian forest on the Deccan Plateau. Construction of the Nandur Madhameshwar Weir at



		<p>the confluence of the Godavari and Kadwa Rivers helped create a thriving wetland: originally designed to overcome water shortages in the surrounding area, the Site now also serves as a buffer against floodwaters and as a biodiversity hotspot.</p> <p>II) <a href="#">Lonar Lake</a> also known as Lonar crater, is a notified National Geo-heritage Monument, saline, soda lake, located at Lonar in Buldhana district, Maharashtra, India.</p>
Manipur	1	<p><a href="#">Loktak Lake</a> is the largest freshwater lake (ancient supervolcanic caldera) in India. It is a pulsating lake, with surface area varying from 250 sq km to 500 sq km during rainy season with a typical area of 287 sq km. The lake is located at Moirang in Manipur state, India.</p>
Mizoram	1	<p><a href="#">Pala Wetland</a> the largest and biggest lake in Mizoram, northeast India. It is located in near Phura village in Saiha district, within the Mara Autonomous District Council in the southern most district of Mizoram. It is also known as Palak Dil or Pala Tipo.</p>

Odisha	3	<p>I) Bhitarkanika Mangroves is a mangrove wetland in Odisha, India, covering an area of 650 km (400 mi) in the Brahmani River and Baitarani River deltas.</p> <p>II) Chilika Lake covering an area of over 1,100 km<sup>2</sup>. It is the biggest lake of India after Vembanad Lake. This lake is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the largest brackish water lagoon in the world.</p> <p>III) <a href="#">Satkosia Gorge</a> a gorge in eastern Odisha, India and carved by the Mahanadi River. The gorge is located within the Satkosia Tiger Reserve which is a United nations Protected area. It is also a Ramsar site designated in 2021.</p>
Punjab	6	<p>I) <a href="#">Beas Conservation Reserve</a> covers an 185km stretch of the river Beas. The area of the Reserve lies primarily in north-west Punjab. It was declared a conservation reserve by the government of Punjab, India in 2017.</p> <p>II) <a href="#">Harike Wetland</a> also known as “Hari-ke-Pattan”, with the Harike Lake in the deeper part of it, is the largest wetland in northern India in the border of Tarn Taran Sahib district and Ferozepur district of the Punjab state in India.</p> <p>III) <a href="#">Kanjli Wetland</a>, a man-made Wetland that subsumes the Kanjli Lake, and is located in the Kapurthala district of Punjab state in India. It was created in 1870 by constructing the headworks across the perennial Bien River, a tributary of the Beas River to provide irrigation facilities to the hinterland.</p> <p>IV) <a href="#">Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve</a>-The Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve is located in the State of Punjab. The Reserve is a mosaic of natural marshes, aquaculture ponds and agricultural wetlands maintained by the annual rainfall runoff. It is heavily human-influenced, and includes a series of managed fishponds and</p>

		<p>cultivated crops such lotus and chestnut.</p> <p>V) <a href="#">Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary</a>– Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the foothills of Shivalik in the city of Nangal, Punjab. It covers an area of 116 hectares, most of it water. The Nangal Wetland is situated on the banks of Sutlej River It serves as a home to various varieties of both flora and fauna.</p> <p>VI) <a href="#">Ropar Wetland</a> – The wetland is located close to the city of Rupnagar, 45 km northwest of Chandigarh City, in Rupnagar and Nawanshahr districts of Punjab. It is situated in the Shivalik foothills of the Lower Himalayas and was created in 1952 on the Sutlej River, in the Punjab state of India.</p>
Rajasthan	2	<p>I) <a href="#">Keoladeo National Park</a>– Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. It is a famous bird sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India which hosts thousands of birds, especially during the winter season. Over 350 species of birds are known to be resident. It was declared a protected sanctuary in 1971 and established as a national park on 10 March 1982. It is also a World Heritage Site.</p> <p>II) <a href="#">Sambhar Lake</a>– It is also known as Sambhar Salt Lake and India’s largest inland salt lake. It is located in Sambhar Lake Town, Jaipur district of Rajasthan, India and 80 km southwest of the city of Jaipur and 64 km northeast of Ajmer, Rajasthan. It surrounds the historical Sambhar Lake Town.</p>
Tamil Nadu	10	<p>I) <a href="#">Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve</a>– The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is a protected area of India consisting of 21 small islands and adjacent coral reefs in the Gulf of Mannar in the Indian Ocean. It lies 1 to 10 km away from the east coast of Tamil Nadu, India for 160 km between Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) and Dhanushkodi.</p> <p>II) <a href="#">Karikili Bird Sanctuary</a>– Karikili Bird Sanctuary is located in the Kancheepuram District of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It’s total area is 61.21-hectare (151.3-acre). The sanctuary is about 75 kilometres from Chennai, south of Chengalpattu. About 100 species were recorded from this sanctuary.</p> <p>III) <a href="#">Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary</a>– Kunthankulam is a 1.2933 km<sup>2</sup> protected area of the Bird sanctuary and declared as a sanctuary in 1994. It adjoins the tiny village of Koonthankulam in Nanguneri Taluk of Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, India. It is just 38 km away from Tirunelveli.</p> <p>IV) <a href="#">Pallikarnai Marsh Reserve Forest</a>– is a freshwater marsh in the city of Chennai, India. It is situated adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, about 20 kilometres (12 mi) south of the city centre, and has a geographical area of 80 square kilometres (31 sq mi).</p> <p>V) <a href="#">Pichavaram Mangrove</a>– is a village near Chidambaram in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India. It is located between the Vellar estuary in the north and Coleroon estuary in</p>

the south.

VI) [Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary](#)– Point Calimere also known as Kodiakkarai or Cape Calimere. It is a low headland of the Coromandel Coast, in the Nagapattinam district of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The Cape is located about 9 kilometres south of Vedaranyam in the delta region of the Cauvery River and marks a nearly right-angle turn in the coastline.

VII) [Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary](#)– is a 45 km<sup>2</sup> protected area in Tiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu, India. In 1999, It is declared as Bird sanctuary.

VIII) [Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary](#)– is a 30-hectare (74-acre) protected area located in the Madurantakam taluk of the Chengalpattu District in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The sanctuary is about 75 kilometres from Chennai on National Highway 45. More than 40,000 birds (including 26 rare species) from various parts of the world visit the sanctuary during the migratory season every year.

IX) [Vellode Bird Sanctuary](#)– is 200-acre sanctuary located in the Erode District in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. X) [Vembannur Wetland Complex](#) is a man-made land tank that forms the southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula. This wetland is part of the Important Bird and Biodiversity Area and is therefore part of the BirdLife International Data Zone. About 250 bird species have been recorded in this district.

Tripura	1	<a href="#">Rudrasagar Lake</a> also known as Twijilikma. It is located in Melaghar, Tripura, India.
Uttar Pradesh	10	I) <a href="#">Bakhira Sanctuary</a> – the largest natural flood plain wetland of India in Sant Kabir Nagar district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The sanctuary was established in 1980. It is situated 44 km west of Gorakhpur city 18 km away from khalilabad and 55 km away from basti. II) <a href="#">Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary</a> – It is renamed in 2015 Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary and it is a bird sanctuary located in Unnao district on the Kanpur-Lucknow highway in Uttar Pradesh, India. It's consisting of a lake and the surrounding environment. III) <a href="#">Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary</a> – is situated in the Gonda District and about 45 Km. from Gonda at Mankapur-Nawabganj Road and Mankapur-Faizabad Railway Line in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The sanctuary is spread over an area of 1084.47 ha. The lake is naturally able to sustain resident birds throughout the year and migratory birds during winter season. It was a part of the Saryu River. IV) <a href="#">Saman Bird Sanctuary</a> – is situated in Mainpuri district, in western Uttar Pradesh. It has been designated as a protected Ramsar site since 2019. The sanctuary is spread over an area of 5 km <sup>2</sup> . There are many birds and also there are different animals such as Jackal, Mongoose, Hare and various local and

migratory birds.

V) [Samaspur Bird Sanctuary](#)– situated near Salon in Raebareli district, Uttar Pradesh, India, about 122 km from Lucknow on Lucknow-Varanasi highway. It was established in 1987 on about 780 hectares of land. VI) [Sandi Bird Sanctuary](#)– The sanctuary is located at a distance of 19 km on Hardoi-Sandi Road in Sandi in Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh. Sandi Bird sanctuary was created in the year 1990 in order to protect the natural habitats and aquatic vegetation for the local residents and migratory birds. It has been designated as a protected Ramsar site since September 2019

VII) [Sarsai Nawar Jheel](#),It is also known as ‘Sarsai Nawar Jheel’. it’s a bird sanctuary in Sarsai Nawar, Etawah district, Uttar Pradesh, India. It aims to conserve waterbirds, specially the Sarus Crane. It has been designated as a protected Ramsar site since 2019.

VIII) [Sur Sarovar](#)– Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake and it’s a human-made reservoir. originally created to supply water to the city of Agra in summer, the wetland soon became an important and rich ecosystem. The Site’s patchwork of different habitat types provides refuge to resident and migratory birds, and more than 60 species of fish.

IX) [Upper Ganga River](#)– or Ganga Canal is a canal system that irrigates the Doab region between the Ganges River and the Yamuna River in India. Its location is Upper Ganga River Brijghat to Narora Stretch, Uttar Pradesh. Area covered 26,590 ha. The river provides habitat for IUCN Red listed Ganges River Dolphin, Gharial, Crocodile, 6 species of turtles, otters, 82 species of fish and more than hundred species of birds.

X) [Haiderpur wetland](#) – is one of the largest human-made wetland that was formed in 1984 after the construction of Madhya Ganga Barrage. The region is fed by the Ganges and its tributary Solani river, constituting an area of 6908 hectare within the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts. The wetland lies in the strategic Central Asian Flyway which is as an important stop over site for the winter migratory birds.

Uttarakhand	1	<a href="#">Asan Barrage</a> – is a barrage in the Uttarakhand-Himachal Pradesh border region in Doon Valley, (Dehradun district), north India and situated at the confluence of the Eastern Yamuna Canal and the Asan River and about 11 km from Dakpathar and 28 km. northwest of Dehradun in Uttarakhand.
West Bengal	2	<a href="#">East Kolkata Wetlands</a> – are a complex of natural and human-made wetlands lying east of the city of Kolkata of West Bengal in India. The wetlands cover 125 square kilometres and include salt marshes, and agricultural fields, sewage farms and

settling ponds. The wetlands are also used to treat Kolkata's sewage, and the nutrients contained in the wastewater sustain fish farms and agriculture.

II) [Sundarban Wetland](#) The Sundarbans National Park is a National Park, Tiger Reserve and Biosphere Reserve in West Bengal, India. It is part of the Sundarbans on the Ganges Delta and adjacent to the Sundarban Reserve Forest in Bangladesh. It is located to south-west of the Bangladesh. The delta is densely covered by mangrove forests and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger. It is also home to a variety of bird, reptile and invertebrate species, including the salt-water crocodile. The present Sundarban National Park was declared as the core area of Sundarban Tiger Reserve in 1973 and a wildlife sanctuary in 1977. On 4 May 1984 it was declared a national park. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site inscribed in 1987 and it has been designated as a Ramsar site since 2019.

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