

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 31 October 2022

India Yashwant Sagar



Designation date 7 January 2022 Site number 2495 Coordinates 22°48'14"N 75°41'44"E Area 822,90 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2495 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 31 October 2022

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

Yashwant Sagar is one of the two Important Bird Areas (IBA) in the Indore region as well as one of the most important birding sites in Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Yashwant Sagar is a man-made reservoir on Gambhir river, located around 26 kilometers west of Indore near Hatod village on Indore-Depalpur Road in the Indore district of Madhya Pradesh. It is geographically at 22° 48' 33.6" N 75° 41' 39.8" E. The submergence area of this lake is 822 ha. and its catchment area is 2,650 ha. approximate. It is also one of the 19 important bird areas of Madhya Pradesh. It's a freshwater reservoir with open fields on almost all its sides. Yashwant Sagar reservoir was built by erstwhile ruler of Holker State of Indore, Yashwant Rao Holkar in 1930 to fulfill multipurpose objectives such as irrigation and supply of drinking water. Presently it is mainly used for water supply to the city of Indore and is also being used for fish culture on a commercial scale. Yashwant Sagar reservoir comes under the jurisdiction of Indore City Municipal Corporation. Indore which has bagged the title of one of the cleanest cities in India is also often known as center of economic growth of Madhya Pradesh.

The catchment area of this wetland is predominantly agriculture. Yashwant Sagar is considered to be a stronghold of the vulnerable Sarus Crane in central India. The lake backwaters have plenty of shallow areas, conducive for waders and other waterfowl. As the water level recedes, many islands serve as roosting sites for waterfowl. Due to its vast shallow reed beds, the wetland is considered heaven to a large number of winter migratory birds.

2 - Data & location

- 2.1 Formal data
- 2.1.1 Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler Institution/agency MP State Wetland Authority and Environmental Planning & Coordination Organization (EPCO) MP State Wetland Authority Environmental Planning & Coordination Organization (EPCO) Postal address Paryavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal 462016 Madhya Pradesh, India

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
Postal address	Office of the Additional Secretary (Wetlands) Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Indira Paryavaran Bhawan Jor Bagh Road New Delhi 110003

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

From year	2013
To year	2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or	Yashwant Sagar
Spanish)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Yashwant Sagar Dam

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

Yashwant Sagar reservoir was constructed on Gambhir river, located around 26 kilometers west of Indore near Hatod village on Indore-Depalpur Road in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh. The boundary of the Ramsar site is defined by the full tank level of the reservoir. Malwa agro-ecological zone has around 1000 mm of annual rainfall and is marked by black cotton soil. The area is underlaid by Deccan traps which are more than 300 meters thick. Agriculture is the main activity in the catchment area of Yashwant Sagar. River Gambhir enters the wetland adjoining Gurda Khedi village, which forms the southern end of the Ramsar site. Open fields on almost all sides surround the reservoir.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	District Indore, Madhya Pradesh
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Indore City

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

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

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes O No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 822.9

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from	823 105
GIS boundaries	020.100

2.2.5 - Biogeography

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

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The wetland is situated in Indore District in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Yashwant Sagar reservoir falls under biographic class 6A Deccan peninsula- Central highlands

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further	The wetland supports globally conservational significant species like Cyprinus carpio, Wallago attu,
information	Aythya ferina, Grus antigone, Neophron percnopterus, Sterna aurantia.

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

All species recorded in Yashwant Sagar play an important role in maintaining the characteristic biological diversity of this particular region. They provide for significant functioning of the ecosystems services. They provide many livelihoods, such as those of farmers, fishermen and timber workers. Yashwant Sagar wetland fulfilled the IBA criterion for being a home for threatened species like ferruginous pochard. In 2002, on the basis of threatened bird diversity. It sustains a spectacular congregation of waterbirds and waders within Central India. The wetland supports significant populations of species like Apus affinis, Acridotheres tristis, Bubulcus ibis, Microcarbo niger, Amaurornis phoenicurus, Hirundo rustica, Pastor roseus, Columba livia, Hirundo smithii, Himantopus himantopus, Psittacula krameria, and Dendrocygna javanica, which is representative and significantly helps in maintaining the biodiversity of the region owing to the large variety of ecological functions performed by the above-mentioned diverse range of species.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	23420
Start year	2018
Endvear	2020
Life year	
Source of data:	State Forest Department

The contributing species are Apus affinis, Acridotheres tristis, Bubulcus ibis, Microcarbo niger, Amaurornis phoenicurus, Hirundo rustica, Pastor roseus, Columba livia, Hirundo smithii, Himantopus Himantopus, Psittacula krameria, Dendrocvona javanica, Mareca strepera, Avthva ferina, Nettapus coromandelianus, Spilopelia senegalensis, Motacilla cinerea, Anas acuta, Gallinula chloropus, Mareca Penelope, Phalacrocorax fuscicollis, Porphyrio poliocephalus, Psittacula cyanocephala, Psittacula eupatria. Ptvonoprogne concolor. Ardeola gravii, Egretta garzetta, Fulica atra, Hydrophasianus chirurgus. Metopidius indicus. Anthus trivialis. Anas poecilorhyncha. Anastomus oscitans. Ardea intermedia. Corvus splendens, Ploceus philippinus, Sturnia pagodarum, Tachybaptus ruficollis, Actitis hypoleucos, Ammomanes phoenicura, Cecropis daurica, Dumetia hyperythra, Motacilla flava, Treron phoenicoptera, Dicrurus macrocercus, Eremopterix griseus, Passer domesticus, Sterna aurantia, Tringa glareola, Vanellus malabaricus. Rostratula benghalensis, Tringa nebularia, Cercomela fusca, Charadrius alexandrines, Euodice malabarica, Francolinus pondicerianus, Gallinago gallinago, Gracupica contra, Motacilla alba, Spatula guerguedula, Spilopelia chinensis, Anser indicus, Motacilla citreola, Tringa ochropus, Vanellus indicus, Charadrius dubius, Glareola lacteal, Chrysomma sinense, Turdoides striata, Optional text box to provide further Anthus richardi, Anthus rufulus, Phalacrocorax carbo, Saxicola rubicola, Dicaeum ervthrorhynchos, Milvus information migrans, Petrochelidon fluvicola, Prinia hodgsonii, Prinia sylvatica, Sylvia curruca, Turdoides malcolmi, Cinnyris asiaticus, Orthotomus sutorius, Phylloscopus collybita, Prinia socialis, Acrocephalus dumetorum, Amandava amandava, Anas crecca, Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus, Emberiza melanocephala, Limosa limosa, Lonchura punctulate, Merops philippinus, Mirafra ervthroptera, Mycteria leucocephala, Perdicula asiatica. Plegadis falcinellus, Prinia inornate, Saxicola caprata, Saxicoloides fulicatus, Streptopelia decaocto, Streptopelia tranquebarica, Turdoides caudata, Grus Antigone, Copsychus saularis, Corvus macrorhynchos, Eudynamys scolopaceus, Merops orientalis, Sarkidiornis melanotos, Spatula clypeata, Calidris minuta, Calidris temminckii, Dicaeum agile, Dicrurus leucophaeus, Iduna caligata, Luscinia svecica, Merops superciliosus, Muscicapa latirostris, Oriolus kundoo, Pericrocotus cinnamomeus, Svlvia hortensis, Turnix suscitator, Ardea alba, Centropus sinensis, Cisticola juncidis, Cyornis tickelliae, Halcyon smymensis, Lanius isabellinus, Phylloscopus trochiloides, Pycnonotus cafer, Rhipidura aureola, Tringa erythropus, Aegithina tiphia, Anser anser, Athene brama, Burhinus oedicnemus, Carpodacus erythrinus, Cervle rudis, Ciconia episcopus, Clamator iacobinus, Francolinus pictus, Hierococcvx varius, Hypothymis azurea, Leiopicus mahrattensis, Motacilla maderaspatensis, Nycticorax nycticorax, Parus cinereus, Pericrocotus erythropygius, Phylloscopus griseolus, and others.

Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

The wetland serves as an important habitat for indigenous carp species like Cyprinus carpio, Labeo rohita, and Wallago attu, which are native to South and South-East Asia. These three species form an important component of reservoir fishery.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Yashwant Sagar serves as feeding and spawning grounds for several fishes such as Cyprinus carpio, Labeo rohita, and Wallago attu. These species periodically use (disperse/migrate) the site throughout the year to complete their life-cycles.

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

<no data available>

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

Phylum	Scientific name	2	Spe qual unc crite	cies ifies der rion 6	9	co co c	Spec ontrik und rite	ies oute er rion 7	s 8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Es	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Fish, Mollusc a	nd Crustacea	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•				1 1		1		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Cyprinus carpio	V	V					1	1				VU			Indigenous fish.	Wetland supported the species. VU IUCN category,
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Labeo rohita		Z			1		s	J				LC			Indigenous fish.	Indo-riverine wetland species that is also used in polyculture. Species is widely distributed in tropical freshwater in Indian Subcontinent. this species is indigenous.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Wallago attu	V				V		1	1				VU			Indigenous fish.	Wetland supported the species.VU IUCN category,
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Accipiter badius		V				Ø			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acridotheres tristis					1	2			750	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus dumetorum						Ø			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Acrocephalus stentoreus						Ø			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Actitis hypoleucos						Ø			140	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aegithina tiphia						Ø			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alauda gulgula						Ø			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis						Ø			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Amandava amandava						Ø			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Amaurornis phoenicurus					1	Ø			700	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ammomanes phoenicura						Ø			140	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas acuta						Ø			300	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata						Ø			50	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca						Ø			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas penelope						Ø			300	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha						2			150	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas querquedula						Ø			120	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera					1	2			400	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anastomus oscitans						Ø(150	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anhinga melanogaster		V				Ø			2	2018 -2020		NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser						Ø(30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterio	s Species s contributes under n criterion 9 3 5 7 8	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser indicus			110	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthus richardi			75	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthus rufulus			75	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anthus trivialis			170	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Apus affinis			800	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea cinerea			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardeola grayii			250	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Athene brama			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina			350	2018 -2020		VU				Vulnerable species. Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bubo bengalensis			2	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bubulcus ibis			750	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Burhinus oedicnemus			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Butastur teesa			4	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Butorides striata			6	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cacomantis passerinus			8	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calandrella brachydactyla			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris minuta			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Calidris temminckii			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Caprimulgus affinis			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Caprimulgus asiaticus			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Carpodacus erythrinus			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cecropis daurica			140	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Centropus sinensis			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ceryle rudis			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius alexandrinus			120	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Charadrius dubius			100	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus			60	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chrysocolaptes festivus			8	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chrysomma sinense			80	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia episcopus			30	2018 -2020		NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cinnyris asiaticus			65	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circaetus gallicus			3	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus			6	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus pygargus			2	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cisticola juncidis			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Clamator jacobinus			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Columba livia			650	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Copsychus saularis			50	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracias benghalensis			15	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracias garrulus			10	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracina macei			10	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coracina melanoptera			2	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Corvus macrorhynchos			50	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Corvus splendens			150	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coturnix coromandelica			10	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Coturnix coturnix			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cuculus varius			30	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Culicicapa ceylonensis			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cursorius coromandelicus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cyornis tickelliae			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocitta vagab unda			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos mahrattensis			30	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocopos moluccensis nanus			6	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dendrocygna javanica		IRROO	500	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dicaeum agile			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dicaeum erythrorhynchos			70	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dicrurus caerulescens			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dicrurus Ieucophaeus			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dicrurus macrocercus			130	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dinopium benghalense			10	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Dumetia hyperythra			140	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta			250	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta intermedia			150	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Elanus caeruleus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Emberiza lathami			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Emberiza melanocephala			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Eremopterix griseus			130	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Eudynamys scolopaceus			50	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Eumyias thalassinus			6	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Euodice malabarica			120	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco chicquera			1	2018 -2020		NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco peregrinus			2	2018 -2020		LC	V			Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco subbuteo			1	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco tinnunculus			7	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ficedula albicilla			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ficedula parva			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ficedula superciliaris			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Francolinus pictus			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Francolinus pondicerianus			120	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Fulica atra			250	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Galerida deva			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago gallinago			120	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinula chloropus			300	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Glareola lactea			100	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gracupica contra			120	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus antigone	ØOOO		55	2018 -2020		VU				Vulnerable species. Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gymnoris xanthocollis			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Halcyon smyrnensis			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hemiprocne coronata			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Himantopus himantopus			600	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hirundo rustica			700	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hirundo smithii			650	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hydrophasianus chirurgus			250	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Hypothymis azurea			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Iduna caligata			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Iduna rama			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Jynx torquilla			6	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius cristatus			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius isabellinus			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius schach			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lanius vittatus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Leptocoma zeylonica			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa limosa			60	2018 -2020		NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Dhuduum	Solontifio nomo	Spo	ecies alifies	co	Spec	cies bute:	s I	Pop.	%		CITES	CMS	Other Status	lug tiffen time
Phylum	Scientific fiame	crit	erion		crite	rion		Size	1)	List	Appendix I	Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lonchura punctulata				c V		8	60	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Luscinia svecica				V			40	2018 -2020					Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Megalaima haemacephala				V			25	2018 -2020					Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Merops orientalis				V			50	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Merops philippinus				Ľ			60	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Merops superciliosus				V			40	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Metopidius indicus				V			250	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microcarbo niger				ø			750	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans				Ø			70	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mirafra erythroptera				V			60	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Monticola solitarius				V			5	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Motacilla alba				V			120	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Motacilla cinerea				Ø			330	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Motacilla citreola				Ø			110	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Motacilla flava				Ø			140	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Motacilla maderaspatensis				V			30	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Muscicapa Iatirostris				Ø			40	2018 -2020					Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Mycteria Ieucocephala				V			60	2018 -2020	NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Neophron percnopterus	Ø			V			2	2018 -2020	EN		Ø		Endangered species. Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nettapus coromandelianus				Ø			350	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Netta rufina				Ø			20	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata				V			5	2018 -2020	NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax				V			30	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ocyceros birostris				V			15	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Oenanthe fusca				V			120	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Oriolus kundoo				V			40	2018 -2020	LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterio	s Species s contributes under n criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Orthotomus sutorius			65	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Parus cinereus			30	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Passer domesticus			130	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pastor roseus			700	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pavo cristatus			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Perdicula argoondah			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Perdicula asiatica			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pericrocotus cinnamomeus			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pericrocotus erythropygius			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pernis ptilorhynchus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Petrochelidon fluvicola			70	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax fuscicollis			300	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax			25	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phoenicopterus roseus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phoenicurus ochruros			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phylloscopus collybita			65	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phylloscopus griseolus			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phylloscopus trochiloides			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea Ieucorodia			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Plegadis falcinellus			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ploceus philippinus			150	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus			300	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
AVES	Prinia hodgsonii			70	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
	Prinia inornata			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
AVES	Prinia socialis			65	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Prinia sylvatica			70	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pseudibis papillosa			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Psittacula cyanocephala			300	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Psittacula eupatria			300	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Psittacula krameri			600	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pterocles exustus			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ptyonoprogne concolor			300	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pycnonotus cafer			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rhipidura albogularis			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rhipidura aureola			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Rostratula benghalensis			125	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sarkidiornis melanotos			50	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Saxicola caprata			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Saxicola rubicola			75	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Saxicoloides fulicatus			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Spilopelia chinensis			120	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Spilopelia senegalensis			350	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Spilornis cheela			2	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sterna aurantia	ØOOO		130	2018 -2020		VU				Vulnerable species. Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Streptopelia decaocto			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Streptopelia tranquebarica			60	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sturnia pagodarum			150	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sylvia curruca			70	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Sylvia hortensis			40	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tachybaptus ruficollis			150	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tadorna ferruginea			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tephrodornis pondicerianus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Terpsiphone paradisi			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion	Species contributes under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Threskiornis melanocephalus			20	2018 -2020		NT				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Treron phoenicopterus			140	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa erythropus			35	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa glareola			130	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa nebularia			125	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa ochropus			110	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa stagnatilis			20	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus			30	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Turdoides caudata			60	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Turdoides malcolmi			70	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Turdoides striata			80	2018 -2020						Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Turdus simillimus			5	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Turnix suscitator			40	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tyto alba			2	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Upupa epops			15	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus indicus			110	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus malabaricus			130	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Zosterops palpebrosus			25	2018 -2020		LC				Uses the wetland for nesting and breeding purposes.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Yashwant Sagar reservoir was built by the erstwhile ruler of Holker State of Indore, Yashwant Rao Holkar in 1930 to fulfill multipurpose objectives such as irrigation and drinking water supply. Presently, it is mainly used for water supply to the city and is also being used for fish culture on a commercial scale. The area has a typical humid subtropical climate having three distinct seasons winter (October to March), summer (April to June), and monsoon (July to September) and the temperature varies from 3 to 40 degrees Celsius. The site lies in the lower river sub-basin of river Chambal which falls in the major Ganges basin where the terrain is essentially flat but has gentle undulations. It has predominantly black cotton soil having very fine grain.

It is also one of the 19 important bird areas of Madhya Pradesh. Yashwant Sagar is one of the two IBAs in the Indore region and one of the most important birding sites in Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. The lake backwaters have plenty of shallow areas, conducive for waders and other waterfowl. As the water level recedes, many islands serve as roosting sites for waterfowl. Because of its vast shallow reed beds, the wetland is an important staging and breeding ground for many winter migratory birds. Yashwant Sagar reservoir, in the central India region, is one of the important congregations and nesting sites for Sarus crane. The wetland supports around 239 species of avifauna and 39 species of fishes along with other flora and mammals. Apart from the source of fresh water, the wetland also plays a vital role in maintaining the hydrological regime of the site and also is known for its aesthetic and tourism value, as it attracts thousands of tourists every year for recreation and scientific study purpose.

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

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	Yashwant Sagar	1	822

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Othor	notoworth	(plant species	
Oulei	HOLEWOILIN	v platit species	

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Nelumbo nucifera	Wetland product as lotus farmer

Invasive alien plant species

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

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Aw: Tropical savanna (Winter dry season)

The climate of the area is characterized by hot summer and well distributed rainfall during the southwest monsoon season. Monsoon arrives generally in the middle of June and the weather becomes pleasant. January is generally the coolest month. Sometimes in December, the minimum temperature drops down to even as low as about 2 to 3 C. Normal annual rainfall of the district is about 1000 mm. The area receives maximum rainfall during the south west monsoon period. Thus about 91.2 % of the total annual rainfall takes place during the south west monsoon period (June to September) alone. The maximum monthly rainfall takes place during the month of July. During the monsoon, relative humidity is usually about 98%. Rest of the year the air is generally dry and the relative humidity is less than 24%.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting	
a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)	
a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 556	
Entire river bas	sin 🗆
Upper part of river ba	sin 🗆

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.

Yashwant Sagar build on Gambhir river a tributary of Chambal river. Chambal river lie in the Yamuna basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral 🗹 Organic 🗹

No available information \Box

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

District can be divided into three units; extrusive origin, denudational origin and fluvial origin (Plate II). The units of extrusive origin comprise of Region of middle level plateaus (Region of low level plateaus and Plain. The Region of middle level plateaus is scattered, while the Regions of low-level plateaus form the main unit in the district. The Plain occupies a very small area around the border of Khandwa district. Of the units of denudational origin, denudational slope on deccan Trap occupy a large area in Mhow block and is mostly covered with forests. The undifferentiated colluvial fans occupy a very small area in Mhow block. The unit of fluvial origin viz; floodplain is confined to the drainage of the main rivers in the district. It is covered by medium black soils. These soils are 0.46 to 0.9 meters thick and are rich in lime and lime nodules. The sub-soil and the partially rock below allows easy drainage and hence these medium black soils can be freely integrated

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 groundwater		No change
Water inputs from surface water	V	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	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.

The Yashwant Sagar at its full reservoir level stores up to 16.99 MCM of water. The maximum depth of lake is 15-16 m.

S	Sediment regime unknown
Sediment regime is highly variable, either se	easonally or inter-annually
Significant transportation of sediments oc	curs on or through the site \Box
Significant accretion or deposition of sec	diments occurs on the site \blacksquare
Significant erosion of sec	diments occurs on the site \blacksquare
4.4.5 - Sediment regime	

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Fresh (<0.5 g/l) 🗷
- Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) \Box
 - Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) 🗖
 - Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)
 - Unknown 🗖

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic 🗹

- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic
- Dystrophic
- Unknown

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 i) broadly similar O ii) significantly different I site itself:

- Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
 - Surrounding area has higher human population density \Box
 - Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

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

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

The about 100% of the catchment of lake is agricultural land with scrub or without scrub .

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service Examples		Importance/Extent/Significance	
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High	

Regulating Services		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High

Cultural Services

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

Supporting Services

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

Within the site: 10000

Outside the site: 2000000

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

Description if applicable

The Yashwant Sagar reservoir was built by erstwhile ruler of Holker State of Indore, Yashwant Rao Holkar in 1930 to fulfil multipurpose objectives such as irrigation and drinking water supply.

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

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

Description if applicable

Presently the wetland is a major source of water for the city of Indore. The wetland is also an important site for fish culture.

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

The wetland has immense historical and cultural significance, especially for the local inhabitants of the city of Indore, given the fact that it was built by erstwhile ruler of Holker State of Indore, Yashwant Rao Holkar. Over time this has become an important bird area and attracts tourist because of it aesthetics, biodiversity and historical value.

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership				
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area		
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	V	V		
Private ownership				
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area		
Other types of private/individual owner(s)		Ø		

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

Yashwant Sagar is a reservoir on Gambhir river, located around 26 kilometers west of Indore near Hatod village on Indore-Depalpur Road in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh. It's a freshwater reservoir with open fields on almost all its sides. The catchment area id this wetland is predominantly agriculture. The main cultivation in the area surrounding to it is that of wheat, soyabean, corn, pulses and vegetables. Presently it is comes under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation Indore. The land around the water body belongs to the farmers and different types of crops are grown by the farmers. The wetland comes in the rural area of the Indore district and in the surrounding area is belongs to revenue land.

(a) Within the Ramsar Site: Govt. land under the jurisdiction of Indore Municipal Corporation (Urban Administration & Development (Govt. of M.P.)

(b) Surrounding area: Government and private land.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Commissioner Indore Municipal Corporation (M.P) Collector, Indore District Divisional Commissioner, Indore Commissioner, Department of Urban Development & Housing, Government of Madhya Pradesh Revenue Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh Environment Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh
	Site Management: Indore Municipal Corporation, Madhya Pradesh
	MP State Wetland Authority-Nodal Department: Environment, Deptt. GoMP, Secretariat: EPCO, Bhopal
Provide the name and/or title of the person	Ms Pratibha Pal. (Indian Administrative Services) Commissioner. Indore Municipal Corporation (M.P.)
or people with responsibility for the wetland:	
Postal address:	1. Office of the Commissioner Municipal Corporation, Indore Narayan Sing Saput Marg, Shivaji Market Nagar Nigam Square, Indore Madhya Pradesh 452007 0731-253 5555 E-mail - nn.indore@mpurban.gov.in,commindore@mpurban.gov.in
	2. Office of Member Secretary, MPSWA & Executive Director, EPCO Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO) Paryavaran Parisar, E- 5, Arera Colony, Phone - +91 755 2466859 E-mail - msswaepco@mp.gov.in
E-mail address:	nnindore@mpurban.gov.in

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	
Housing and urban areas	Low impact		×	×	

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	Low impact			
Water abstraction	Medium impact		×	

Agriculture and aquaculture

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Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact		×	×.

Transportation and service corridors					
Fa	actors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Ro	ads and railroads	Low impact			1

Biological resource use					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area	
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact		×	×	
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact			Ø	

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		×	×

I	Natural system modifications					
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area	
	Dams and water management/use	Medium impact		×	V	

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		×	×

Pollution

	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Ho	ousehold sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact		×	×.
1	Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact		×	Ø

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Temperature extremes	Low impact		×	×
Storms and flooding	Medium impact		×	

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area		http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/yeshwantsagar-reservoir- iba-india/details	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve

- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
 - Il 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

<no data available>

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Partially implemented

Habitat

Measures		Status	
	Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed	
	Improvement of water quality	Proposed	
	Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented	
	Land conversion controls	Partially implemented	

Species

Measures	Status	
Control of invasive alien plants	Proposed	
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed	

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Proposed
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Research	Proposed

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes $O\,\text{No}\,\textcircled{\text{o}}$

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

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water quality	Proposed
Birds	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. The Nature Volunteers (2019-21). Bird survey of Yashwant Sagar MP.https://www.tnvindia.org/.

2. Priyanka Chouhan (2018). Studies on Aquatic Mycoflora of Yashwant Sagar Dam Indore MP. PhD Thesis.

http://hdl.handle.net/10603/292044

3. Archana Sharma (2014). Commercially important Fishes on Yashwant Sagar Reservoir, Indore, India. Research Journal of Animal,

Veterinary and Fishery

Sciences. Vol. 2(6), 6-7.

4. Physico-Chemical Investigational Review on Limnology of Fresh Water Holder Yashwant Sagar Talab Madhya Pradesh. The SAGE Journal of Innovative Research in

Computing. The SAGE Journal of Innovative Research in Computing. https://sageuniversity.in/journal/admin/jupload/NCIRIT-SCI05.pdf

- 5. Central Ground Water Board (2013). District Ground Water Information Booklet, Indore
- 6. IBA Bird Life, International.www.birdlife.org.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yashwant_Sagar
- 7. Yashwant Sagar: A Home to The Vulnerable(sic) Sarus Crane India's Endangered". indiasendangered.com
- 8. Birding Spots of Indore". wordpress.com. 20 February 2013.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3) $^{<1}$ file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format) <1 file(s) uploaded>

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

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

vi. other published literature

<4 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

2021)

Heronry birds, Yashwant sagar (MP SWA, 29-09-





Lotus farming, Yashwant Sagar (*MP SWA, 29-09-*2021)



Expansion of Yashwant Sagar (*MP SWA*, 29-09-2021)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

Date of Designation 2022-01-07