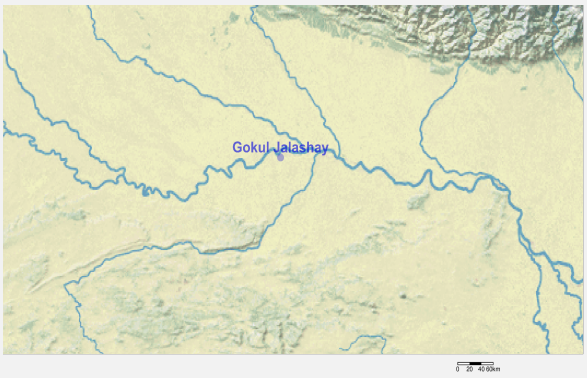
# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 26 September 2025

# India

## Gokul Jalashay




| | |
|---|---|
| Designation date | 13 May 2025 |
| Site number | 2576 |
| Coordinates | 25°38'29"N 84°17'18"E |
| Area | 448,00 ha |

## Color codes

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

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

## 1 - Summary

Summary

Gokul Jalashay is a natural inland permanent oxbow lake spread over an area of 448 hectare on the southern edges of river Ganges in Buxar district of Bihar. Gokul Jalashay and the adjacent area is rich in biodiversity of flora and fauna especially Avifauna. 57 species of birds were identified in Gokul Jalashay and nearby areas. Gokul Jalashay is also an important habitat of Blackbuck (Antilope cervicapra), a schedule I species protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Gokul Jalashay is a societal asset that has sustained the region's prosperity across generations. It also offers the livelihood opportunities to the local population.

# 2 - Data & location

## 2.1 - Formal data

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

#### Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: Climate Change and Wetland wing,Department of Environment,Forest and Climate Change,Bihar,India

Postal address: Aranya Bhawan, Shaheed Peer Ali Khan Marg, Patna- 800014, Bihar,India

#### National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

Postal address: Office of the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road,
New Delhi - 110 003
INDIA

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

From year: 2022

To year: 2023

### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Gokul Jalashay

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

Gokul Jalashay is situated on the southern edge of the Ganges. Gokul Jalashay is connected to the Ganges through the Dharmavati River near Gayaghat.' The River Ganga has shifted its course 8-10 km north and at some places 3-4 km shifted towards Uttar Pradesh during 1952-53 leaving this oxbow segment known as Gokul Jalashay. Gokul Jalashay spreads across Chakki(Block:Chakki) , Gayaghat, Baluan, Dallupur, Chandrapura, Udhaura, Mahuar and Nainijor(Block:Berhampur) villages.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Gokul Jalashay is located at 25.625899 N, and 84.290909o E in Buxar district in the state of Bihar

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Buxar is the nearest town

### 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 ◉

### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 448

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 448.442

### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

| Regionalisation scheme(s) | Biogeographic region |
|---|---|
| Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW) | Indo-Gangetic plain |

# 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 information | Species of high global conservation significance have been recorded from Gokul Jalashay. These are, Vulnerable species such as Smooth Coated Otter (Lutrogale perspicillata) of class Mammalia and Mugger Crocodile (Crocodylus palustris) and the the fish species whiskered catfish(Wallago attu) are available in this wetland |

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

| | |
|---|---|
| Justification | Gokul Jalashay wetland falls in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. These natural landscapes comprise of tropical dry deciduous forests and are exceptionally rich in biological diversity including endemic and threatened species. 183 plant species and six faunal species of high global conservation significance have been recorded from the wetland. The Near-Threatened category include Black Buck (Antilope cervicapra) of class Mammilia, Black-headed Ibis (Threskiornis melanocephalus) and Painted Stork (Mycteria leucocephala) of class Aves and Common Indian Monitor Lizard (Varanus bengalensis) of class Reptilia and also the least concerned species Banded Kukri (Oligodon arnensis) of class Reptilia is survive in this wetland. The endemic species like Pied Bushcaht, Large grey Babbler, Eastren Orpheen Wabbler,Pacfic Golden Plover,Yellow wattled Lapwing are regularly seen in Gokul Jalashay in abundance unlike other parts of the state of Bihar. The aquatic plant species Eichhornia crassipes, Nymphoides indica Duck Weed(Lemna minor). Potamogeton crispus and Hydrilla verticillata plant species have the significant role to enrich the bilogical diversity of this wetland. |
| End year | 2024 |

## 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 | *Alternanthera philoxeroides* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Aponogeton natans* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA | *Azolla pinnata* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Butomus umbellatus* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| CHAROPHYTA / CHAROPHYCEAE | *Chara globularis* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Cyperus iria* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | *Ipomoea aquatica* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Lemna minor* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | This species is plentiely available in this wetland.,due to which the population density and species richness of migratory birds are observed |
| CHAROPHYTA / CHAROPHYCEAE | *Nitella mucronata* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | *Nymphaea nouchali* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA | *Nymphoides indica* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Oryza rufipogon* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Pistia stratiotes* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Pontederia crassipes* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Potamogeton crispus* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | This species is plentiely available in this wetland.,due to which the population density and species richness of migratory birds are observed |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Spirodela polyrhiza* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Stuckenia pectinata* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |
| TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA | *Typha angustifolia* | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | LC | ☐ | | |

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

| Phylum | Scientific name | Species qualifies under criterion | | | | Species contributes under criterion | | | | Pop. Size | Period of pop. Est. | % occurrence 1) | IUCN Red List | CITES Appendix I | CMS Appendix I | Other Status | Justification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| **Others** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA / REPTILIA | *Crocodylus palustris* | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | VU | ☑ | ☐ | | It is an Aquatic animal species,Which has the major role to maintain the biological diversity of this wetland |
| CHORDATA / MAMMALIA | *Lutrogale perspicillata* | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | VU | ☑ | ☐ | | Smooth-coated Otter is essentially an otter of lowlands and floodplains. The most severe threat to the species is habitat degradation and loss due to increasing anthropogenic pressure on wetlands and waterways.In view of all of these threats, it is concluded that although the quantitative data on population sizes and trends are lacking, it is suspected that the global population of the Smooth-coated Otter has declined by more than 30% over the past 30 years (or three generations, based on Pacifici et al. 2013) (criteria A2) owing to an inferred decline on area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO), and/or habitat quality (subcriteria c, d, e), which qualifies the species to be cate |
| CHORDATA / SQUAMATA | *Oligodon arnensis* | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | | ☐ | ☐ | | It is an Aquatic animal species,which maintain Biological diversity of thid Wetland. |
| CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII | *Wallago attu* | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | VU | ☐ | ☐ | | It is a Vulenerable species,This wetland support the life cycle of this species. |
| **Birds** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORDATA / AVES | *Pluvialis fulva* | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | LC | ☐ | ☐ | | This species is endemic to the Gokul Jalashay,which is abudantly seen in this wetland. It is endemic for the sate of Bihar not to the Country |
| CHORDATA / AVES | *Saxicola caprata* | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | LC | ☐ | ☐ | | This species is endemic to the Gokul Jalashay,which is abudantly seen in this wetland. It is endemic for the sate of Bihar not to the Country |
| CHORDATA / AVES | *Sylvia crassirostris* | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | | ☐ | ☐ | | This species is endemic to the Gokul Jalashay,which is abudantly seen in this wetland. It is endemic for the sate of Bihar not to the Country |
| CHORDATA / AVES | *Turdoides malcolmi* | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | | ☐ | ☐ | | his species is endemic to the Gokul Jalashay,which is abudantly seen in this wetland. It is endemic for the sate of Bihar not to the Country |
| CHORDATA / AVES | *Vanellus malabaricus* | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | | | LC | ☐ | ☐ | | This species is endemic to the Gokul Jalashay,which is abudantly seen in this wetland. It is endemic for the sate of Bihar not to the Country |

*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

Gokul Jalashay wetland complex is a riverine wetland, the functioning of which is governed by flood pulses of River Ganga, as well as the catchment inputs derived from the seasonal Dharmawati River. Like other riverine wetland ecosystems, the Gokul Jalashay wetland complex has its character driven by the hydrology of its associated river as well as by the changes in the land use and land cover within its catchment. The variation in the land use land cover of the wetland complex is mainly driven by the water extent of the wetland complex. The seasonal variation in the ecosystem of the wetland complex includes an increase in marshes and agricultural areas during the pre-monsoon period and increased inundation during the post-monsoon period. Apart from the water collected from its catchment, the hydrological regime of the wetland complex is also governed by the
characteristics of the upstream Gangetic catchment. Therefore, regular flow monitoring of the river Ganga becomes imperative in terms of managing the hydrology of the wetland
complex. Ecosystem components and processes taking place within the wetland complex that plays a major role in the maintenance of ecological character and in providing services to the community are fish migration from river Ganga, flood buffering capacity, and wetland vegetation, The key values of the Gokul Jalashay wetland complex are:
• As a flood buffer for the community living around it
• As a major source of fish
• As a mosaic of habitats
• As a source of groundwater recharge
• As a cultural destination
The following key ecosystem components and processes are critical to sustaining its diverse values:
• Connectivity with river Ganga and Dharmawati
• Maintenance of storage capacity
• Regulation of sedimentation from river Ganga
• Maintenance of water quality
• Conservation of wetland plants and animals
• Maintenance of migration of fishes from river Ganga

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

Inland wetlands

| Wetland types (code and name) | Local name | Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least) | Area (ha) of wetland type | Justification of Criterion 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks | Gokul Jalashay | 0 | 448 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| (ECD) Habitat connectivity | Monsoon inundations connect the wetland to the riverine environment of Ganga, leading to exchange of water, nutrients, animal species and plant species. |

## 4.3 - Biological components

### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

| Phylum | Scientific name | Position in range / endemism / other |
|---|---|---|
| TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA | *Nelumbo nucifera* | |
| CHAROPHYTA/ZYGNEMATOPHYCEAE | *Spirogyra porticalis* | |

Invasive alien plant species

| Phylum | Scientific name | Impacts |
|---|---|---|
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA | *Eichhornia crassipes* | Potential |
| TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA | *Phragmites karka* | Actual (minor impacts) |

### 4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

| Phylum | Scientific name | Pop. size | Period of pop. est. | % occurrence | Position in range /endemism/other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | *Antilope cervicapra* | | | | |
| CHORDATA/AVES | *Mycteria leucocephala* | | | | |
| CHORDATA/MAMMALIA | *Sus scrofa* | | | | |
| CHORDATA/AVES | *Threskiornis melanocephalus* | | | | |
| CHORDATA/REPTILIA | *Varanus bengalensis* | | | | |
| CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII | *Ailia coila* | | | | |

## 4.4 - Physical components

### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

The inundation pattern of Gokul Jalashay is closely related to rainfall and inundations received from Ganga River and Dharmavati River. Since 2000, the Buxar district has witnessed high seasonal variability, particularly rainfall deficits as compared to seasonal averages. Significant rainfall deficits were also observed for the monsoon months of June to September(JJAS).This period has also corresponded with a rapid decrease in areas under inundation. The local population have increased groundwater abstraction to meet water deficits for agriculture and fisheries. Further research is required to establish the extent to which the variability in monsoon is related to changing climate.

### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 25

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 36

- 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 ☐

### 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)

The Indo-Gangetic plains are mostly comprised of primarily unaltered alluvium, and texturally vary from sandy loam to loam in the meander scroll and levee areas, to silty loam and silt in the flood basin areas and loam in the levees of Ganga.

### 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 precipitation | ☐ | No change |
| Water inputs from surface water | ☐ | No change |

Water destination

| Presence? | |
|---|---|
| Feeds groundwater | No change |

Stability of water regime

| Presence? | |
|---|---|
| Water levels fluctuating (including tidal) | 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 water regime of Gokul Jalashay is governed by bank inundations as a result of water flow received from Ganga and Dharmavati rivers as well as rainfall. During peak rainfall, the water extends to the entire wetland and adjacent farmland. However, as the monsoon recedes, the inundation area rapidly shrinks, exposing large areas for agriculture and the rest of the area naturally maintained as grasslands around the wetland.In the recent times, low rainfall has promoted the communities to extract water from shallow to deep borewells to irrigate agricultural fields.

(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime: Not relevant for Gokul Jalashay, as it is shallow ecosystem

### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- [x] Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site
- [x] 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):

Bank inundations have a significant influence on sedimentation within Gokul Jalashay

(ECD) Light - reaching wetland: Transparency was observed to be low (1 m)

### 4.4.6 - Water pH

- [ ] Acid (pH<5.5)
- [ ] Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4 )
- [x] Alkaline (pH>7.4)
- [ ] Unknown

### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

- [x] 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

### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- [ ] Eutrophic
- [x] 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 site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

- [ ] Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
- [ ] Surrounding area has higher human population density
- [x] Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use
- [x] Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

## 4.5 - Ecosystem services

### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|---|---|---|
| Food for humans | Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains) | High |
| Fresh water | Drinking water for humans and/or livestock | Medium |
| Wetland non-food products | Livestock fodder | High |

Regulating Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance of hydrological regimes | Groundwater recharge and discharge | High |
| Erosion protection | Soil, sediment and nutrient retention | Medium |
| Pollution control and detoxification | Water purification/waste treatment or dilution | Medium |

Cultural Services

| Ecosystem service | Examples | Importance/Extent/Significance |
|---|---|---|
| Recreation and tourism | Picnics, outings, touring | Medium |
| Spiritual and inspirational | Inspiration | Medium |
| Scientific and educational | Educational activities and opportunities | Medium |

Supporting Services

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

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

### 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

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

Description if applicable

The villageers around this wetland celebrtate local festival "Chhatt Puja", which is one of the cultural significance of this wetland. This festival observe for a period of one week. Villagers are taking care of the wetland like removal of weed and cleaning of the cathcment area, which enhance the ecological charecter of this wetland,

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

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

## 4.6 - Ecological processes

| | |
|---|---|
| (ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration | Inundation plays an important role in migration of fish riverine environment to the wetland system; however, specific assessments need to be carried out. |
| (ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem integrity | Inundation patterns of Gokul Jalashay have drastically changed over the years, with a large part remaining dry in most part of the year and used for agriculture. Moreover, solid waste and untreated domestic sewage are discharged in the wetland from adjace |

# 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. | ☑ | ☐ |

Private ownership

| Category | Within the Ramsar Site | In the surrounding area |
|---|---|---|
| Other types of private/individual owner(s) | ☑ | ☑ |

### 5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:
Divisional Forest Officer, Bhojpur
HPG2+RHR, Nasriganj - Chandi - Bihta - Piro Rd, Ibrahim Nagar, Dhanupara, Arrah, Bihar 802301

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:
Divisional Forest Officer, Bhojpur Forest Division,Bhojpur,Bihar,India

Postal address:
Divisional Forest Officer, Bhojpur
HPG2+RHR, Nasriganj - Chandi - Bihta - Piro Rd, Ibrahim Nagar, Dhanupara, Arrah, Bihar 802301

E-mail address:
dfobhojpurfdivision@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 | High impact | | ☑ | ☑ |
| Water abstraction | High impact | | ☑ | ☑ |

Agriculture and aquaculture

| Factors adversely affecting site | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site | In the surrounding area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livestock farming and ranching | Medium impact | Medium impact | ☑ | ☑ |

Transportation and service corridors

| Factors adversely affecting site | Actual threat | Potential threat | Within the site | In the surrounding area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roads and railroads | Medium impact | Medium impact | ☑ | ☑ |

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 | Medium impact | ☑ | ☑ |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural and forestry effluents | Medium impact | Medium impact | ☑ | ☑ |
| Garbage and solid waste | Medium impact | Medium impact | ☑ | ☑ |

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 | ☑ | ☑ |

### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

<no data available>

### 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 ☐

<no data available>

### 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Habitat

| Measures | Status |
|---|---|
| Catchment management initiatives/controls | Proposed |
| Improvement of water quality | Proposed |
| Habitat manipulation/enhancement | Proposed |
| Hydrology management/restoration | Proposed |
| Soil management | Proposed |
| Land conversion controls | Proposed |

Human Activities

| Measures | Status |
|---|---|
| Management of water abstraction/takes | Proposed |
| Fisheries management/regulation | Proposed |
| Harvest controls/poaching enforcement | Proposed |
| Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities | Proposed |

### 5.2.5 - Management planning

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

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

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 ◉

### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

| Monitoring | Status |
|---|---|
| Water quality | Proposed |
| Water regime monitoring | Proposed |
| Soil quality | Proposed |
| Plant community | Proposed |
| Plant species | Proposed |

# 6 - Additional material

## 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Integrated management Plan (2023) , Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bihar.
.
Arvind Mishra(2022).MONITORING OF GOKUL JALASHAY, BUXAR AND DARAULI WETLANDS OF KAIMUR, BIHAR: A TOURISM PERSPECTIVE.,

Prasad, S. (2020). Fish transportation and marketing in Dumraon and Buxar, South Bihar, India. Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies 2020; 8(4): 1634-1638,

Sinha, K.R. and R.K Sinha (2013), Diversity of Selective and Non-Selective Fishing Gears and Their Impact on Ganga Fishery in Bihar, International Journal of Bioassays ISSN:
2278-778X www.ijbio.com.

### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<1 file(s) uploaded>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<1 file(s) uploaded>

### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Arial view of Gokul Jalashay ( *Dr. Jai Kumar, GIS & Remote Sensing Officer, BSBB, DoEFCC, Bihar, 10-03-2025* )

Black Buck at catchment area of Gokul Jalashay ( *Arvind Mishra, 10-02-2022* )

Traditional fishing at Gokul Jalashay ( *Arvind Mishra, 08-02-2022* )

Yellow wattled Lapwing ( *Arvind Mishra, 09-04-2024* )

Lesse whistling Duck and Garganey ( *Arvind Mishra, 11-02-2023* )

Lesser whistling Duck ( *Arvind Mishra, 03-04-2025* )

Asian Openbill ( *Arvind Mishra, 03-04-2025* )

Site view of Gokul Jalashay ( *Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert,Department of Environment,Forest and Climate Change, Bihar, 12-03-2024* )

### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2025-05-13