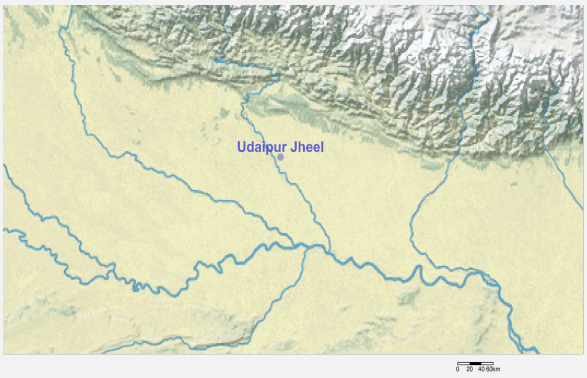
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 26 September 2025

India

Udaipur Jheel



Designation date	13 May 2025
Site number	2577
Coordinates	26°47'49"N 84°26'14"E
Area	319,00 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

Most of the part of Udaipur Jheel falls within the Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary (26.812952o N, 84.431371o E) in the West Champaran district. The wetland is an oxbow lake formed in the floodplains of the Gandak River. The wetland covers an area of 319.70 ha. The wetland forms a refuge to diverse flora and fauna. Due to high bird diversity the wetland has been recognized as an Important Bird Area (IBA). It provides habitat for 26 waterbird species (AWC 2024). 41 species of Zooplanktons, 13 species of Benthic macro-invertebrates, 29 fish species and five mammalian species have also been recorded from the wetland (Sinha and Kedia 2015). ~ 3000 members of local communities of villages Majharia, Patrakha-Naurangia, Balua-Rampurva, Tumkuria, Siswa Saria, Bhataul, Harhi Nala and Sirsia-Mathia are benefitted by the several ecosystem services provided by the wetland. The wetland is also a potential tourism site in the state. The peripheral areas of the sanctuary are anthropogenically controlled. Sporadic incidences of illegal fishing and intensive agricultural activities with frequent use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the adjoining areas are the major threats reported. A canal that joins the wetland and the Gandak River serves as an inlet. This inlet has choked and is being cleaned to maintain the hydrological regime of the wetland. The management of the wetland falls under the jurisdiction of the Bettiah Forest Division. A Sanctuary Management Plan is being implemented.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

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

Postal address: Aranya Bhawan,Saheed Peer Ali Khan Marg,Patna,Bihar,PIN:800014

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: 2014

To year: 2024

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Udaipur Jheel

Unofficial name (optional): Sarayaman Lake

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

Most of the area of Udaipur Jheel(lake) falls within the Udaipur Wildlife Sanctuary (26.812952o N, 84.431371o E) in the West Champaran district. The wetland is an oxbow lake formed in the floodplains of the Gandak River. The wetland covers an area of 319.70 ha. encircling the land of Majharia village more or less in the form of an island. A small patch of forest exists on the other side of the Jheel (lake) in the village Majharia and along its border. The Udaipur Jheel (Lake) is connected with a river, called ‘Haraha’, which forms a part of the western boundary of Udaipur forest. The Haraha is not an aggressive river and as there is not much of undulation on the forest floor, the configuration of this forest land is comparatively stable. The Jheel(lake) surrounded by the Patrakha-Naurangia village in North,Balua-Rampurva and Tumkuria village in South, Siswa Saria and Bhatauliavillage in East and Harhi Nala and Baghambarpur and Sirsia-Mathia village in west.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?: The site lies in West Champaran District of Bihar State in India

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?: The Udaipur Jheel situated 14.5 km west of the Bettiah town in the West Champaran district.The population in West Champaran district is 3,93,5042 (2011 census).

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): 319

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 319.011

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ecoregion: Ganges Delta & Plain; Ecoregion ID: 709

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	The Vulnerable bird species recorded from Udaipur Jheel are Black-capped kingfisher (Halcyon pileata), Common pochard (Aythya ferina). Since the Near Threatened Ferruginous Duck (Athya nyroca) is listed in CMS Appendix I, it also meets Criterion 2."

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	Udaipur Jheel (Sarayaman Lake) falls in the Indo Gangetic Plain. These natural landscapes comprise of mixed deciduous forests and are exceptionally rich in biological diversity including endemic and threatened species. Alysicarpus roxburghianus (L.) Benth. ex Kurz endemic to India (Singh et al. 2015) and two species [Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Benth. ex Kurz and Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don] listed in appendix-II of CITES have been documented. The endemic species to India 283 plant species recorded in the sanctuary,out of which 14 aquatic macrophytes and three faunal species of high global conservation significance have been recorded from the wetland and there are 26 species of birds, 29 species of fish belonging to 12 families, 13 benthic and 41 zooplanktons recorded in the Udaipur Jheel. The aquatic plant species Eichornia crassipes,Nymphoides hydrophylla,Nelumbo nucifera ,Najas indica,Potamogeton malaianus and Limnophila indica are significantly contributed the biological diversity of this wetland. The Bird Species Black Drongo (Dicrurus macrocercus),Brown headed Barbet (Megalaima zeylanica),Crested serpent Eagle(Spilornis cheela),Common Moorhen (Gallinula chloropus).Northern Pintail(Anas acuta) and Pond Heron (Ardeola grayii) species are significantly contirbuted the biological diversity of theis wetland.
Optional text box to provide further information	The wetland is an important wintering site for around 35 migratory bird species of the Central Asian flyway notably, Black francolin(Francolinus francolinus) etc. supporting the life cycle stage. Various wetland dependant plant species, such as Water nymph(Najas Marina), Cattail(Typha angustifolia),Smaller najas(Najas Minor),Grey Orchid(Vanda tessellata) etc. hence support the life cycle stage.
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	*Alysicarpus roxburghianus*	☐	☑	☐		☐		Endemic to India
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Caldesia parnassifolia*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Hydrilla verticillata*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Limnophila indica*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Najas indica*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nelumbo nucifera*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nymphaea pubescens*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nymphoides indica*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Pontederia crassipes*	☐	☑	☐		☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rauvolfia serpentina*	☐	☑	☐		☐	appendix-II of CITES	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Utricularia foveolata*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Vanda tessellata*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	appendix-II of CITES	

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								
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Halcyon pileata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		

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

The Udaipur Jheel constitute an aquatic ecosystem in the area of the wildlife sanctuary and bear tremendous ecological importance. The Jheel (Lake) is uniquely surrounded by the Jamun trees, and fruits fall in the jheel, adding the ethno-medicinal value of water. The fruits of the Jamun tree act as an adsorbent for purification of water through adsorption of organic pollutants, heavy metal, toxins and dyes etc. The local people used this water for drinking purposes for the benefit of their health.

- A natural oxbow wetland is supporting a diversity of resource use co-existing with rich biological diversity. This wetland supports the spawning ground for vulnerable fish species, whose market value is high, and the local people are benefitted in the way of using this resource for their livelihood.
- As an important habitat for aquatic birds.
- As a source of groundwater recharge and a buffer for floods.
- As a place for recreation and an integral part of local culture and belief systems.

Maintenance of the aforementioned ecological character element is underpinned by the following processes:

- Surface-groundwater connectivity which support maintenance of groundwater tables and overall inundation regime.
- Connectivity with the riverine environment which through exchange of water, sediments, nutrients and species enables fisheries productivity, maintenance of water quality and macrophytic diversity.
- Resource harvest, particularly of macrophytes as Phragmites and Eichhornia which help prevent overspread.
- Farmers get the irrigation benefits from the wetland resources

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	Sarayaman Lake	1	319	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nymphoides hydrophylla*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Potamogeton nodosus*	

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ipomoea aquatica*	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Phragmites karka*	Actual (minor impacts)

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)

The water level in Udaipur Jheel is largely dependent on the rainfall which have witnessed variability in recent years. Monsoon rainfall deficit has also been witnessed in West Champaran district. The jheel (lake) also receives water from the Gandak river. The villagers report that the inflow of water from Gandak River has significantly decreased in the wetland. Moreover, the depth of water has decreased in the Udaipur Jheel due to multiple reasons including the over-abstraction of groundwater by farmers to meet water deficit for the cultivation of crops. Further research is required to establish the extent to which the variability in the monsoon is related to climate change

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 3

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 10

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [x] Middle part of river basin
- [ ] Lower part of river basin
- [ ] More than one river basin
- [ ] Not in river basin
- [ ] Coastal

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] Mineral
- [x] 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 catchment area is occupied by old alluvium, no rock is visible. The soil is clayey, sandy loam at places and is grayish in color. Humus is present and soil is deep. The configuration of ground is plain and low-lying.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change

Water 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 Udaipur Jheel is governed by bank inundations received from Gandak river as well as rainfall. During peak rainfall, the water extends to the adjacent farmland. However, as soon as the monsoon passed, the large areas are exposed for agriculture. In the recent years, low rainfall has increased the dependency of communities on shallow to deep borewells to irrigate agricultural fields.

(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime: Not KNown

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- [ ] 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 Udaipur Jheel.

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour: Turbidity was 22.9 FNU and light green in colour

(ECD) Light - reaching wetland: Transparency was observed to be 1.75 m

(ECD) Water temperature: 22 °C

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

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Surface water of Udaipur Jheel is fresh.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- [ ] Eutrophic
- [x] Mesotrophic
- [ ] Oligotrophic
- [ ] Dystrophic
- [ ] Unknown

(ECD) Redox potential of water and sediments	ORP of water was found to be 75.4 mV
(ECD) Water conductivity	Electrical conductivity of water was found to be 344 µS/cm

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

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

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

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

Udaipur Jheel is located within the Udaipur wildlife sanctuary with an agrarian landscape, with paddy, sugarcane and vegetables as the major crops. There are 8 villages located around the wetland, which are directly or indirectly benefitted from the wetland and its resources. The Udaipur Jheelis uniquely surrounded by the Jamun trees, is a horse-shoe shaped natural lake and whole area drains in this Jheel.

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)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Wetland non-food products	Fuel wood/fibre	Low
Genetic materials	Medicinal products	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Biological control of pests and disease	Support of predators of agricultural pests (e.g., birds feeding on locusts)	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	Low
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	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
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Within the site: 5000

Outside the site: 5000

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 ☑

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.

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, Bettiah

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

Postal address: Divisional Forest Officer, Bettiah
QGV6+HJ8, Hathikhana, Bettiah, Bihar, Pincode- 845438

E-mail address: dfo.bth@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
Housing and urban areas		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		☑	☑
Canalisation and river regulation	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		☑	☑

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact		☐	☑

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	Low impact		☑	☑
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	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		☑	☑

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	☑	☐

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	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

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed
Improvement of water quality	Partially implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Soil management	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Proposed
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Implemented

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 ○ 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?	No, but a plan is being prepared

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Soil quality	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Plant community	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

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6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<3 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
<no file available>

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

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

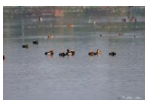
Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

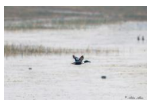

Site Photograph (*Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bihar, 12-12-2023*)

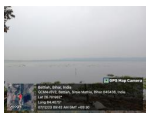

Site Photograph (*Dr. Jai Kumar, GIS & Remote sensing Officer, BSBB, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ,Bihar, 12-12-2023*)


Birds (*Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert,Department of Environment,Forest and Climate Change,Bihar, 28-04-2025*)


Flock of BIRDS (*Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert,Department of Environment,Forest and Climate Change,Bihar, 28-04-2025*)


Birds citing area (*Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert,Department of Environment,Forest and Climate Change,Bihar, 23-07-2025*)


Udaipur Jheel (*Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert, Department of Environment,Forest and Climate Change,Bihar, 23-07-2025*)


Site Photograph (*Dr. Saroja Kumar Barik, Wetland Expert,Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bihar, 07-12-2023*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2025-05-13