



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 12 December 2025

India

Kopra Jalashay



Designation date	8 August 2025
Site number	2583
Coordinates	22°03'53"N 82°03'08"E
Area	210,00 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

Kopra Jalashay (Jalashya here means Reservoir) between 22.065" Latitude and 82.0518" Longitude at Takhatpur Block of Bilaspur district Chhattisgarh. It varies in elevation ranging from 287-295m above mean sea level, and situated at Bilaspur- Katghora Bypass Road NH 130. The reservoir is about 10 Kilometers west of Bilaspur City via road-route. This Jalashay is a catchment of river Mahanadi upper basin. The length of the Jalashay is 1680m with 113x103 M3 Volume area, 210 Ha. Chhattisgarh Water Resources Department (CGWRD). It was constructed in the year 1993 to alleviate regional water stress, the Jalashay serves both domestic and irrigation needs. The overflow from Kopra Jalashay is coupled to the Ghonga River, which subsequently joins the Maniyari River before converging with the Sheonath River. An irrigation canal, built in 2002, is utilized by villagers as needed, through coordination with the local irrigation department. Local communities also rely on the Jalashay for freshwater needs for livelihood through fisheries, collection of aquatic plants as vegetables, anthropogenic usages, agricultural necessities, religious rituals, recreation activities. The habitat at and around the Jalashay supports good populations of plants, birds, butterflies, insects, reptiles, amphibians etc. The Jalashay supports about 149 species of birds, more than 150 species of plants and different species of reptiles, amphibians and fishes.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh State Wetland Authority
Postal address	Chhattisgarh State Wetland Authority, Aranya Bhawan, Capital Complex, Sector-19, Naya Raipur, Atal Nagar, Chhattisgarh, 492101 India

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India
Postal address	Office of the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi- 110003, INDIA Phone No. 011-20819308, 011-20819408 and Email - secy-moef@nic.in

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

From year	2019
To year	2024

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Kopra Jalashay
Unofficial name (optional)	Kopra Jalashay

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

Kopra Jalashay is bordered in the north by a government grain storage warehouse and agricultural fields. In the east it is bordered by NH130 bypass road. Towards the south village Kopra is located and agricultural fields small canal is located. Towards the west a low-lying area is fed by a small anicut with several agricultural fields and a long stony bund of about 2 kilometer runs parallel forming western boundary of the tank. The site is surrounded by villages Belmundi, Sarseni, Singhri, Bahtarai.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Kopra Jalashay is situated in Bilaspur Dist. Takhatpur Block, Chhattisgarh, India.
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Bilaspur

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):	210
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	209.753
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2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Central Indian Highlands (Northern Deccan Plateau, 713)

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 Kopra Jalashay provides habitat to Vulnerable bird species like Egyptian vulture, River tern, Greater spotted eagle, Common pochard

Vulnerable fish species Wallago attu, Oreochromis mossambicus

Vulnerable Reptiles species Lissemys punctata.

☒ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Kopra Jalashay is a rich bio-diversity spot. This rich flora supports several species of Butterflies, Reptiles. Mollusca, Amphibians, Birds, Mammals and Plants. The fishes found mainly Catla catla, Labeo rohita, Pethia conchoni and Puntius sp. More than 149 species of birds like Bar-headed goose, pochards, teals, storks, herons, plovers, and local birds such as river tern, openbilled, grey heron, cormorants recorded in the migratory season. The common butterflies are Common Line blue, Dark Grass Blue and Gram Blue recorded. The Buff-striped Keelback Chequered Keelback, Indian Rat Snake and Indian Bark Gecko reptiles are present. Mollusca are Bellamya benghalensis, Pila globosa, Lamellidens marginalis. and Amphibians are Indian skipper frog, Fejervarya sp. and Indian burrowing frog.

Kopra Jalashay is rich diversity of aquatic plants Najas marina, Ipomoea aquatica, Nelumbo nucifera, Nymphaea sp, Vallisneria spiralis, Typha sp. Aeschynomene americana, Lippia nodiflora, Persicaria glabra, Senna tora, Scirpus articulatus, and other tree species are Mangifera indica, Phoenix sylvestris, Acacia nilotica, Pithecellobium dulce, Tamarindus indica, Butea monosperma, Ficus religiosa, Ficus benghalensis, Aegle marmelos, Dendrocalmus strictus, Azadirachta indica are found.

☒ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

22172

Start year

2019

End year

2024

Source of data:

Field survey by forest department and Survey Team of Parimal Prayas Sansthan Bilaspur.

Optional text box to provide further information

A total of 149 bird species are recorded which belongs to 18 orders and 47 families. Among these 149 birds, 88 species are resident and 61 species are migratory. 138 species are listed under Schedule IV of the Wildlife protection Act 1972 while 11 species are listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife protection Act 1972. Egyptian Vulture are recorded which is Endangered species as per the International Union for Conservation of Nature. These species are facing a serious risk of Extinction in Nature and are a priority for conservation which requires immediate action. A majority of the avian (140) species recorded belonged to the Least concern category.

Dr. Fergus Mark Anthony, Ph.D. Forestry & Wildlife, Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur

Waterbirds Population recorded during winter, survey conducted in the year of 2019-2024 by the forest department.

Annual Bird Count:-

2019:- 25500

2020:-22000

2021:- 22500

2022:-20000

2023:-21000

2024:-22034

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	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Wallago attu</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	172	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	411	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2207	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	9600	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1211	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2671	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	474	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anser indicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	290	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	15	2019-2024		VU	☐	☒	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2200	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	176	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	190	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1903	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	190	2019-2024		VU	☒	☐	Migratory	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1715	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	3520	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Calidris alba</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	152	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	174	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	125	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	287	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	168	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	423	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	172	2019-2024			☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	921	2019-2024		NT	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	10700	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	5470	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	3313	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	12000	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	186	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	9000	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Glaucolactea</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	154	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	802	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1415	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	4222	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	243	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	170	2019-2024		NT	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	172	2019-2024		NT	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1320	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1411	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	4752	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	6170	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	871	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	18	2019-2024		EN	☐	☒	Resident	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2200	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	5200	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	142	2019-2024		NT	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	470	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	760	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	164	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	13000	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1217	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	167	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	7580	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	-	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1580	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	27	2019-2024		VU	☐	☐	Resident	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1970	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1712	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	1724	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	357	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	193	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	204	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2205	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	406	2019-2024		LC	☐	☐	.	The species contributes to the biodiversity in this wetland

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 Kopra Jalashay has been constructed for irrigation purposes and presently serves also drinking purpose. Water from the dam overflows into the Ghonga river to meet Maniyari river and Shivrath river which is the longest tributary of Mahanadi. The wetland and its catchment area are a treasure of biodiversity. The Kopra Jalashay is surrounded by agriculture field with rural settlement and serves as a habitat for a variety of animals, including several species of birds, fish, and aquatic organisms. It is an important site for birdwatching and supports both resident and migratory bird populations. The submergence area is vast, open and the backwater is shallow and nutrient-rich freshwater wetland. Hydrological and ecological connectivity is supporting high biological diversity and habitat heterogeneity found in Wetland. The area has a typical humid sub-tropical, semi-arid, continental, and monsoon-influenced climate. subtropical climate having three distinct seasons: winter (October to March), summer (April to June), monsoon (July to September). The temperature variation is 10 to 42 degrees Celsius. Kopra Jalashay supports species richness in terms of flora and fauna and presence of rare and threatened species along with species of evolutionary significance makes it unique and call for the effective measures to maintain its biodiversity value. Littoral region of the Jalashay forms most suitable habitat for the dragonflies and their reproduction, fishes are found throughout the aquatic bodies with the species differing according to the depth and vegetation cover of the water. The wetland supports 176 species of terrestrial flora, 64 species of macrophytes, 30 species of fishes (natural and cultured species), 13 species of reptiles and amphibians. The wetland is an important site for congregation of water birds, supporting 149 species of avifauna, including resident and migrant species. The local communities also accrue benefit through recreation, education, and cultural religious values. Recreation and Tourism: While serving ecological functions, Kopra Jalashay is also a popular bird area, attracting visitors for camping, and other recreational activities.

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	Kopra Jalashay	1	210

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lippia javanica</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Actual (minor impacts)

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	Actual (minor impacts)

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Am: Tropical monsoonal (Short dry season; heavy monsoonal rains in other months)

The climate of Kopra is sub-tropical, semi-arid and monsoon type. Normally it experiences pleasant, mild winter and hot summer. During winters average temperature goes down to 10-20°C. The summers are very hot and humid with average temperature of 36°C. During summer the hottest month is May when the heat rises to 45°C. Annual rainfall of the district is about 120 cm.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Entire river basin ☐

Upper part of river basin ☒

Middle part of river basin ☐

Lower part of river basin ☐

More than one river basin ☐

Not in river basin ☐

Coastal ☐

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Shivnath river (sub-basin), Mahanadi River basin.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☐

Organic ☒

No available information ☐

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The area has fertile, well-drained soil that is rich in organic content and have good water holding capacity. Alluvial soil forms its major part. Some of the area has soil that are sandy loamy to sandy clay loam in texture and have developed from sedimentary rocks.

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 destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	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.

Shoreline sampling was done on the outlet towards the irrigation channel; the water was clear with floating and submerged macrophytes. The sample was collected in the afternoon at about 14:30 hrs., with the weather conditions partly sunny with clouds. The DO (dissolved Oxygen) was 8.27 mg/L indicating good oxygen levels for the aquatic life. The NO₃-N (dissolved Nitrogen) was at 0.4 mg/L and PO₄ -P (dissolved phosphate) was at 0.06 mg/L which indicates a mesotrophic status of the lake.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☒

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐

Sediment regime unknown ☐

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour

The water was clear with floating and submerged macrophytes during pre and post monsoon period.

(ECD) Light - reaching wetland

Maximum transparency 124 cm and minimum transparency 15 cm.

(ECD) Water temperature

The temperature varies from 16 to 27-degree C. The minimum water temperature is observed during the month of January – F

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☒

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH value of the water was found to be between 7.6 - 8.2

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☒

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐

Unknown ☐

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

The DO (dissolved Oxygen) was 8.27 mg/L indicating good oxygen levels for the aquatic life. The NO3 –N (dissolved Nitrogen) was at 0.4 mg/L and PO4 –P (dissolved phosphate) was at 0.06 mg/L which indicates a mesotrophic status of the Kopra jalashay.

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 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 ☒

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☒

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

The tank is bordered in the north by a government grain storage warehouse and agricultural fields. In the east it is bordered by NH130 bypass road. Towards the south there are human settlements as village Kopra (Population ≥ 1200 individuals), few small pools and agricultural fields span around this area, a small canal for irrigation and other domestic purposes discharge water are in this zone. Towards the west a low-lying area is fed by a small anicut with several agricultural fields and a long stony bund of about 2 kilometer runs parallel forming western boundary of the tank. The site is surrounded by villages Belmundi, Sarseni, Singhri, Bahtarai

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

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	Picnics, outings, touring	High

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The fauna especially migratory water birds are dependent on reservoir for nesting, fooding and overlay during their migration. The locals and other tourist visit the site throughout the year for aesthetic value.

Within the site: 2500s

Outside the site: 1000s

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 ☒

Description if applicable

Local Communities depends on wetland for food, agriculture, fisheries, irrigation and their cattle

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

<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
Provincial/region/state government	☒	☐

Private ownership

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

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Commoners/customary rights	☒	☐

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

1. Chhattisgarh State Water Resource Department, Naya Raipur, Atal Nagar
2. Chhattisgarh State Wetland Authority-Nodal Department: Raipur

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

1. Engineer-In-Chief, Water Resource Department, GoCG 2. Member Secretary, CG-SWA

Postal address:

1. Water Resources Department, Sector-19, Shivanth Bhawan, Atal Nagar, Raipur (Chhattisgarh).492002
2. Chhattisgarh State Wetland Authority, Aranya Bhawan, Capital Complex, Sector-19, Naya Raipur, Atal Nagar, Chhattisgarh, India 492002

E-mail address:

enc-wrd@cg.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
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
Water abstraction	Low impact	Low impact	☒	☒

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Low 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	Low impact	☒	☐

Human intrusions and disturbance

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

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Vegetation clearance/land conversion	Low impact	Low 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	High 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	☒	☒

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	High impact	Medium impact	☒	☒

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The major threats to Kopra are:

1. Gradual reduction in water depth due to siltation.
2. Catchment area is mostly agricultural land and causing pesticides and fertilizers in the wetland which may cause eutrophication in future.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Wetland under Wetland Conservation & Management Rules 2017	Kopra Jalashay	https://www.cgsbb.in/	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

<no data available>

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Proposed

Habitat

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

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Proposed
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Proposed
Research	Proposed

Other:

If the linkages of livelihood in this wetland and surrounding area are strengthened then this could bring about exemplary model of participatory wetland management.

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 need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Proposed
Birds	Proposed
Water quality	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Vishwakarma, A., Anthony, F.M., Tiwari, S. et al. Avifaunal Diversity of Winter Season in Kopra Reservoir of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India. ProcZoolSoc 74, 118–126 (2021).

Davis, T.J. (Editor). 1994. The Ramsar Convention Manual: A guide for the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitat. Ramsar Convention Bureau, Gland, Switzerland. 207p.

Sanjula Swarnkar¹, Atiya Niyazi¹, Devendra Sahu², Naresh Raj Keer³ and Jaspreet Singh FISH BIODIVERSITY STUDY OF GHONGHA DAM IN BILASPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH. J. Exp. Zool. India Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 1931-1936, 2020 H. N. Tandan, G.Chand, R. Naidu, Swati Tandan, G. K. Sahu, R. Agarwal & Tanuja (2021).

Sharan, Lokesh, and Pratik Thakur. 2025. "First Sighting Record of Black-Necked Grebe Podiceps Nigricollis from Chhattisgarh, India". UTTAR PRADESH JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY 46 (5):160-63. <https://doi.org/10.56557/upjoz/2025/v46i54832>.

ATREE (NGO) Wetland survey report.

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Ali, S. (1941). The Indian birds. Mumbai: Oxford.ook of India.

Ali, S., & Futehally, L. (2008). Indian Birds. New Delhi: Wisdom Tree.

Grewal, B., Sen, S., Singh, S. D., Devasar, N., & Bhatiya, G. (2016). Birds of India. New Delhi: Om Book international.

R, Grimmer, R., Inskipp, C., & Inskipp, T. (2011). Birds of Indian Subcontinent. New Delhi: Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd.

<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L5392458?yr=cur&rank=mrec>

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<https://ebird.org/species/rivter1/L5392458>

<https://ebird.org/species/bahgoo/L5392458>

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<2 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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<6 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

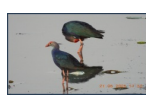
Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Water Spread area in Kopra Jalashay in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 21-05-2025)



Water Spread area in Kopra Jalashay in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 21-05-2025)



Grey-headed swamphen (Porphyrio poliocephalus) in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 21-05-2025)



Water Spread area in Kopra Jalashay in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 28-10-2024)



Tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus) in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 28-10-2024)



Red-crested pochard (Netta rufina) in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 12-01-2025)



Black-headed ibis (Threskiornis melanocephalus) in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 21-05-2025)



Common sandpiper (Actitis hypoleucos) in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 28-10-2024)



Eurasian coot (Fulica atra) in Kopra in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 21-05-2025)



Lesser whistling duck (Dendrocygna javanica) in Kopra Jalashay (CGSWA, 21-05-2025)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2025-08-08