



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 30 January 2026

India

Patna Bird Sanctuary



Designation date	4 December 2025
Site number	2589
Coordinates	27°31'29"N 78°18'42"E
Area	108,86 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

The Patna Bird Sanctuary is located in Jalesar tehsil of Etah district in the South-western part of the State of Uttar Pradesh is one of the most significant birding grounds of the region. Lying between 27° 31' 12" and 27° 31' 51" N and 78° 18' 26" and 78° 19' 06" E, the sanctuary falls administratively in the Etah revenue district of Uttar Pradesh State, covering an area of 108.86 ha. The sanctuary is a mosaic of wetland, woodland and grassland ecosystems and therefore supports a large number of avian and non-avian species. The biodiversity of the site is represented by 178 species of birds in addition to many mammalian species. It is home to several threatened taxa, which include four vulnerable species of birds and two near-threatened species (one mammal, one bird). The site regularly supports more than 44 water bird species (population size: 48339; 2021 – 2023) and over 1% of the biogeographic population of four wetland bird species- Sarkidiornis melanotos, Anhinga melanogaster, Mareca strepera and Anser anser. Among other animals, the sanctuary supports a healthy population of Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus), Golden Jackal (Canis aureus), Bengal Monitor (Varanus bengalensis), Jungle cat (Felis chaus) and Indian crested porcupine (Hystrix indica). The sanctuary's floral diversity is represented by 252 plant species, including 24 aquatic plants, belonging to 71 families. It has been identified as an Important Bird Area (IBA) based on criteria A1 (threatened species), A4i (>1% of the biogeographic population) and A4iii (>20000 waterbirds) of Birdlife International. Considering the ecological significance of the wetland, it was brought under the Protected Area (PA) network by declaring it a sanctuary under Section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 vide notification number 2432/14-3-127/88 dated 22.12.1990 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP).
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2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	UTTAR PRADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT
Postal address	DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NATIONAL CHAMBAL SANCTUARY PROJECT, U.P., AGRA POSTAL CODE/ PIN CODE: 282005

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India
Postal address	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan Jorbagh Road, New Delhi - 110 003 INDIA

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

From year	2020
To year	2023

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Patna Bird Sanctuary
Unofficial name (optional)	Patna Bird Sanctuary, Jalesar, Etah

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

Patna Bird Sanctuary was notified vide notification number 2432/14-3-127/88 dated 22-12-1990 of the Uttar Pradesh Government. The boundary of the proposed Ramsar site corresponds exactly to the area of the Patna Bird Sanctuary notified by the government. The northern fringe of the sanctuary is surrounded by agricultural fields of village Patna, while the eastern fringes are surrounded by the agricultural fields of village Sarsela, Ganeshpur Panchayat, and village Prahalad Nagar. Similarly, the southern boundary of the sanctuary is adjacent to Mudai Prahalad Nagar, while the western boundary is in proximity to the village Sikandarpur Madhi. All these villages are located in the Jalesar tehsil of Etah district of Uttar Pradesh, India.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Jalesar tehsil of Etah district of Uttar Pradesh
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Jalesar, district Etah, Uttar Pradesh, India

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):	108.86
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	109.905

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Ganges Delta & 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

Patna Bird Sanctuary is home to a large number of birds, including those listed in the IUCN Red List and the Wildlife Protection Act of India, 1972. This includes three (03) vulnerable waterbird species- Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*) and one (01) bird species- Kashmir Flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*). This site supports vulnerable species of reptile, such as the Marsh crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).

☒ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

This site is rich in biodiversity and it an important habitat for birds that rely on wetlands. In total, 178 bird species have been documented in and around the Site, among which 44 are water birds from the site. During the migratory season, this Site provides essential habitat for waterfowls namely Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*), Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), Lesser-whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Common Coot (*Fulica atra*), Tufted Pochard (*Aythya fuligula*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and Bar-Headed Goose (*Anser indicus*). Among other animals, the sanctuary supports a healthy population of Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*) and Monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*). The floral diversity of the sanctuary is represented by 252 species of plants, including 24 aquatic plants, belonging to 71 families.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The Site supports four species of birds during the breeding cycle – Oriental darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*), Little cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*), Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) and Black crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), along with supporting multiple species of birds by providing refuge during adverse conditions, such as Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) etc.

☒ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

48339

Start year

2021

End year

2023

Source of data:

Uttar Pradesh Forest Department

Optional text box to provide further information

Annual Bird Count: (average): 48339
2021: 46825
2022: 42607
2023: 55585

☒ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

The site regularly supports a population of more than 1% of four water bird species.

Based on the available census data from 2021 to 2023, the Site supported 1057 individuals of Knob-billed duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*), representing 4.2% of the biogeographic population; 751 individuals of Oriental darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*), representing 18.7% of the biogeographic population; 10824 individuals of Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), representing 3.06 % of the biogeographic population; 2085 individuals of Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), representing 8.36 % of the biogeographic population.

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 / MAMMALIA	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		The site provides refuge for this species
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Canis aureus aureus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		The site provides refuge for this species
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☐		The site supports habitat for this threatened species.
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		The site provides shelter for this near threatened species.
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	7	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	75	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	2917	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Crit.4: staging Site during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas crecca</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	492	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	85	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	988	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	44	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	751	2021-23	18.7	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: S Asia (1% threshold = 40)., Crit.4: Site provides breeding habitat

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>Anser anser</i>	☐	☒	☒	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2085	2021-23	8.36	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: S Asia (1% threshold = 250). Crit.4: staging Site during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser indicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	83	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	3	2021-23		VU	☐	☐		This is a globally threatened species, site provides refuge
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	149	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	91	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	258	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	378	2021-23		VU	☐	☐		This globally threatened species, site provides roosting habitat
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	2875	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	153	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Crit.4: site provides breeding habitat
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	30	2021-23		NT	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	8495	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	307	2021-23			☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	2	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	0	2021-23		VU	☐	☐		This globally threatened species, site provides refuge to the species
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	6976	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	473	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus antigone</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	2	2021-23		VU	☐	☐		This is a globally threatened species
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	332	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	10	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	10824	2021-23	3.06	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: S Asia (1% threshold = 3000).

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>Metopidius indicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	100	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	244	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Crit.4: site provides breeding habitat
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	61	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	1216	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Crit.4: staging Site during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	157	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	57	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Crit.4: site provides breeding habitat
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	504	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	26	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	251	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	68	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	1057	2021-23	4.2	LC	☐	☐		Crit. 6: S Asia (1% threshold = 250).
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	5519	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	351	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	730	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Largely distributed across the site, spread across the entire landscape and thus characterizing its biodiversity
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	0	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		Crit.4: staging Site during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	29	2021-23		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides microhabitats such as marshes, shallow water and meadows for foraging, /roosting.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Duck Community	☐	It is mainly composed of Common pochard, (Aythya farina), Ferruginous pochard (Aythya nyroca) and Tufted pochard (Aythya fuligula).	Common pochard is a threatened species as per IUCN Red List.
Stork Community	☐	It is mainly composed of Painted stork and Black necked stork.	Black necked stork is a near threatened species as per IUCN Red List.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Site serves as an important habitat for birds that rely on wetlands. In total, 178 bird species have been documented in and around the Site, among which 44 are water birds from the site. Out of the documented bird species, one is near threatened. During the migratory season, this Site provides essential habitat for waterfowls namely Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*), Gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*), Garganey (*Spatula querquedula*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), Lesser-whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Common Coot (*Fulica atra*), Tufted Pochard (*Aythya fuligula*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), Ruddy Shelduck Duck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*) and Bar-Headed Goose (*Anser indicus*).

The Site is essentially a freshwater marsh. During summer, when most of the nearby wetlands dry completely, the Patna jheel becomes a refuge for a large number of Sarus cranes (*Grus antigone*). Some noteworthy emergent wetland plants are *Eleocharis palustris*, *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Vallisneria natans*, *Spirodela polyrhiza*, *Marsilea quadrifolia* and *Azolla pinnata*, etc. Some notable tree and shrub species in the surroundings include *Vachellia nilotica*, *Phoenix sylvestris*, *Ziziphus mauritiana*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Delonix regia*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Albizia procera*, *Syzigium cumini* and *Ficus religiosa*. Among other animals, the site is the only legal home to Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*), Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), etc in this area.

The site has an interface with private agricultural fields. Over the years, the land around the site, which remained fallow for many decades, has been brought under agriculture. This has reduced the natural flow of water to the lake. The increasing use of insecticides and pesticides in the fields has also increased the organic load in the site. This site is very important for religious tourism as the ancient temple situated inside the sanctuary is an important centre of faith and pilgrimage for the people of this area.

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 > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	Patna	1	50	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
woodland	58.86

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Non endemic and sparsely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/POLYPODIOPSIDA	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Non endemic and sparsely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Non endemic and sparsely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Non endemic and Widely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/POLYPODIOPSIDA	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Non endemic and Widely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Came with flood water.
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Polalthia longifolia</i>	Non endemic and sparsely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Non endemic and Widely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Non endemic and Widely distributed
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Vallisneria natans</i>	Non endemic and common
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Non endemic and sparsely distributed

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pontederia crassipes</i>	Actual (minor impacts)

Optional text box to provide further information

The wetland is infested by alien invasive species, including water hyacinth, alligator weed, Ipomoea and Lantana. However, the management authority regulates the number of weeds through regular weeding exercises.

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	<i>Felis chaus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Hystrix indica</i>				

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)

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.

Ganga 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 soil around the lake is sandy, and there is a kanker pan below the surface whose depth varies at different places in the sanctuary. The topsoil of Patna Bird Sanctuary is alkaline. As the soil is sandy and loose, even a light rain dislodges the soil particles and increases siltation in the lake.

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
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The wetland receives water from direct precipitation and also through surface runoff. One major inlet called Hasayan nalla brings the majority of the water into the wetland. The water is usually present all year; however, the levels fluctuate during the course of the year.

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

Water turbidity level in the lake ranges from 15-60 NTU with an average value of 25 NTU. The water colour value 20 Hazen

(ECD) Water temperature

Water temperature lake water ranges from 29.9-30.8 degree centigrade with an average value of 30.3 degree centigrade.

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):

Water pH level in the lake ranges from 6.91- 7.11 with an average value of 7.01.

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 ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The TDS value in the lake ranges from 108-140 mg/L with an average value of 117.25 mg/L.

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

The DO value in the lake ranges from 4-6 mg/L with an average value of 5.38 mg/L.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐Mesotrophic ☒Oligotrophic ☐Dystrophic ☐Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The Ammoniacal nitrogen value in the lake ranges from 0.07-0.9 mg/L with an average value of 0.41 mg/L. The Phosphate phosphorus value in the lake ranges from 0.06- 1.56 mg/L with an average value of 0.64 mg/L.

(ECD) Water conductivity

The water conductivity value in the lake ranges from 220-277 micro siemens with an average value of 235.25 micro siemens

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 ☐

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	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
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 ☐
- 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 ☐

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Primary production	During field observation growth of following macrophyte species cover was observed: Nelumbo spp, Alternanthera spp. and Pistia spp.
(ECD) Animal reproductive productivity	Breeding colony of following heronry species of water birds observed: Oriental darter, Little cormorant, Cattle egret and night heron.
(ECD) Vegetational productivity, pollination, regeneration processes, succession, role of fire, etc.	During field observation 10 species of pollinators mostly butterfly species were observed.
(ECD) Notable species interactions, including grazing, predation, competition, diseases and pathogens	Jackal and Blue bull were notable species observed during the field visit.
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration	This site is an important habitat for winter migratory birds such as Northern pintail, Graylag goose, Bar headed goose, common pochard etc. and it is an important part of Central Asian Flyway.
(ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem integrity	Agricultural runoff from upper catchments.

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)	☐	☒

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

1. Deputy Conservator of Forest, National Chambal Sanctuary Project, Agra
2. Wildlife Warden, National Chambal Sanctuary Project, Etawah
3. Range Forest Officer, Patna Bird Sanctuary, Jalesar, Etah

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

Ms. Chandni Singh, Deputy Conservator of Forest, National Chambal Sanctuary Project, Agra

Postal address:

Deputy Conservator of Forest, National Chambal Sanctuary Project, Mau Road, Khandari, Agra, Pin Code: 282005

E-mail address:

dfochambal@rediffmail.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	Medium impact	High impact	☐	☒
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☒	☒

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	High 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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	☒

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified/others	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	High impact	☒	☐

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Bird Sanctuary	Patna Bird Sanctuary	https://upecotourism.in/PatnaWildlifeSanctuary.aspx	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Patna Bird Sanctuary	http://www.bnhsevis.nic.in/Data base/Important-Bird-And-Biodiversity-Areas-In-India_18738.aspx	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 ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Research	Partially implemented

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 regime monitoring	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Water quality	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented
Soil quality	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

- Monitoring of weed eradication is done.
 - Monitoring of fire control measures suggested in the theme plan for fire.
 - Monitoring of avian flu.
 - Monitoring of pilgrimage to the temple complex.
 - Monitoring of tourism-related activities, the impacts and the extent of benefit.
 - Daily monitoring of migratory birds during winter.
 - Mid-winter waterfowl census in association with the Department of Wildlife, AMU.
- Quarterly monitoring of lake water quality.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Management Plan of Patna Bird Sanctuary, Jalesar, Etah, for 2020-21 to 2029-30.
Bird count data for Patna Bird Sanctuary by UP Forest Department for 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23.

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
<no file available>
- iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>
- v. site management plan
<1 file(s) uploaded>
- vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Landscape after rainy season. (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 15-09-2024)



Landscape after rainy season. (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 15-09-2024)



Landscape after rainy season. (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 15-09-2024)



Winter Migratory Bird (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 07-12-2024)



Winter Migratory Bird (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 07-12-2024)



Winter Migratory Bird (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 06-12-2024)



Winter Landscape (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 06-12-2024)



Visiting Population of Sarus Crane in Summer (Wildlife Warden, NCSP Etawah, 18-04-2024)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation

2025-12-04