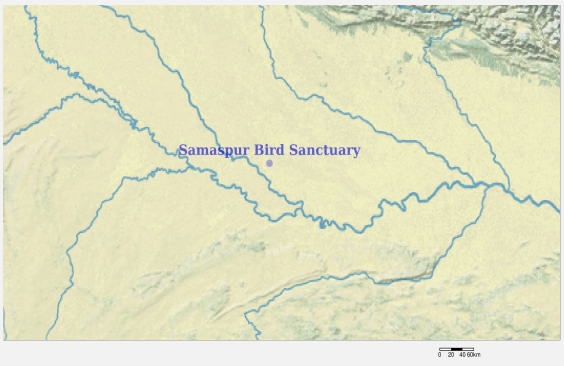
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 February 2020

India

Samaspur Bird Sanctuary



Designation date	3 October 2019
Site number	2415
Coordinates	25°59'44"N 81°23'19"E
Area	799,37 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

Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is a lowland marsh located in Salon tehsil of Raebareli district of Uttar Pradesh. Covering an area of 800 hectares, the S shaped wetland comprises of six connected lakes namely Samaspur, Mamani, Gorwa, Hasanpur, Hakganj and Rohnia. The seventh lake Bissaiya is close by but not connected to the main water body. It also forms a part of the sanctuary. The wetland is perennial and receives water from Sharda canal supplemented by monsoon run-off. The Sanctuary is a hotspot of biological diversity having a population of 149 species of higher plants, at least 46 species of fish, over 250 species of resident and migratory birds, several invertebrates such as molluscs, butterflies, both terrestrial and water snakes, turtles, frogs and higher vertebrates such as the blue bull. The Sanctuary is an important site of migratory bird species that arrive in the winter months and more than 75000 water birds can be sighted within the wetlands complex. Some of the migratory species recorded in the Sanctuary are great crested grebe, spoonbill, ruddy shelduck, northern shoveler, northern pintail, gadwall, common teal, common pochard, tufted duck and greylag goose. Of the 46 fish species known to use the wetlands as habitat, 12 migrate between the riverine and wetlands habitat, exemplifying the role of wetlands in sustaining fish diversity in the region.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Abu Arshad Khan
Institution/agency	UP Forest and Wildlife Department
Postal address	Aranya Sadan, Shisham Bagh, Sector-19, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016
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Compiler 2

Name	Asad R. Rahmani
Institution/agency	Scientific Adviser, The Corbett Foundation, and Hem Chand Mahindra Foundation. Board Member of Wetlands International South Asia, New Delhi, and former Director, Bombay Natural History Society.
Postal address	701, Solitaire II, Eldeco Eden Apartments, Kursi Road, Tedhipullia, Lucknow 226 024, Uttar Pradesh, India.
E-mail	rahmani1.asad@gmail.com
Phone	+91 9820516394

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

From year	2013
To year	2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

North :
1- Village Ataulabad Agriculture Land
2- Village Netrampur Human settlements
3- Village Karemua Human settlements
4- Village Visaiya Agriculture Land
South :
1- Village Rohaniya Human settlements
2- Village Saidpur Agriculture Land
3- Village Hawkganj Agriculture Land
4- Village Godwahasanpur Human settlements
East :
1- Village Mamuni Human settlements
2- Village Gosai ka purwa Human settlements
3- Village Shiv Sevak ka purwa Agriculture Land
4- Village Naripar Human settlements
5- Village Paksrawan Human settlements
West :
1- Village Harikishanpur Agriculture Land
2- Village Tikra Human settlements
3- Village Kushal purwa Human settlements

The site overlaps with boundaries of Samaspur bird sanctuary

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Raebareli district in state of Uttar Pradesh, India

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

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): 799.371

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 800.084

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Gangetic Plains and Delta

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The wetland falls within Indo- Gangetic Plains.

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: The Sanctuary is a hotspot of biological diversity having a population of 149 species of higher plants, around 60 varieties of fish (46 species documented in recent survey) and over 250 species of resident and migratory birds. The forest department has also recorded the presence of several invertebrates {such as molluscs (Pila globose), (Limex sp.) and butterflies (Graphium sarpedon sarpedon), (Princepts paris paris) etc.}, both terrestrial and water snakes, turtles, frogs and higher vertebrates such as the blue bull . Of the 46 species of fish documented, 45 are indigenous species having distribution in the Gangetic system. A delicate food web exists in these wetlands as a result of this biological diversity.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 74,009

Start year: 2013

Source of data: Departmental census

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification: At least 46 fish species are known to use the wetlands as habitat. Of these 12 species are know to migrate between the riverine and wetlands habitat, exemplifying the role of wetlands in sustaining fish diversity in the region.

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	Common 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	*Anas acuta*	Northern Pintail	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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	*Anas clypeata*	Northern Shoveler	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas poecilorhyncha*	Spot-billed Duck; Indian Spot-billed Duck	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Native to India, species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas strepera*	Gadwall	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	4800	2015	1.6	LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anhinga melanogaster*	Oriental Darter; Darter	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Native to Indian subcontinent, it contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser anser*	Greylag Goose	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila clanga*	Greater Spotted Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Site provides habitat for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya ferina*	Common Pochard	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	3250	2015	1.02	VU	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	Tufted Duck	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	6400	2015	1.64	LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	Black-necked Stork	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Native to Indian subcontinent, it contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus antigone*	Sarus Crane	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Site provides habitat to the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*	Pallas's Fish Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		Wetland is wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed Godwit	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Site provides habitat to the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Mycteria leucocephala*	Painted Stork	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Site provides habitat to the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Neophron percnopterus*	Egyptian Vulture	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		Wetland is wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Netta rufina*	Red-crested Pochard	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Site provides habitat to the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*	Eurasian Spoonbill	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Podiceps cristatus*	Great Crested Grebe	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Psittacula eupatria*	Alexandrine Parakeet	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Site provides habitat to the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tadorna ferruginea*	Ruddy Shelduck	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Wetland is a wintering site for the species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	Black-headed Ibis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Resident to India, the species contributes to biodiversity of the site
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ailia coila*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				NT	☐	☐		Native to Indian subcontinent, species contributes to biodiversity of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Chitala chitala*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				NT	☐	☐		Native to Indian subcontinent, Species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Clarias batrachus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		Native to south east Asia, the species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Eutropiichthys vacha*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		Native to south Asia, species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Monopterus cuchia*	Mud eel; Rice eel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		Native to Asia, the species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Mystus vittatus*	Striped dwarf cat fish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		Native to Asia, this species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ompok pabda*	Pabdah catfish; Pabdah catfish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				NT	☐	☐		Native to Asia, this species contributes to biodiversity of the site
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ompok pabo*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				NT	☐	☐		Native to South and South east Asia, species contributes to biodiversity of the site

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 Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is a lowland marsh located in Salon tehsil of Raebareli district of Uttar Pradesh. Covering an area of 800 hectares, the S shaped wetland comprise of six connected lakes namely Samaspur, Mamani, Gorwa, Hasanpur, Hakganj and Rohnia. The seventh lake Bissaiya is close by but not connected to the main water body. It also forms a part of the sanctuary. Of the 800 ha declared as Sanctuary, only about 207 ha is underwater, the remaining area is dryland where the Forest Department has created some plantations. It also includes 271 ha of private land, which include crop fields and orchards. The wetland is perennial receiving water from Sharda canal and is supplemented by monsoon run-off. The depth of the wetland varies from 0.1 to 5 m. This International Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) hosts more than 110 bird species. Among those recorded were 14 duck species, 13 wader species, 10 raptors species and 4 stork species. A pair each of black – necked stork (Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus) and Pallas's fish eagle (Haliaeetus leucoryphus) regularly breeds in this sanctuary. The wetland also supports 10 fish species of economic importance. Blue bull (Boselaphus tragocamelus) and golden jackal (Canius aureus) are very common in the area. The endangered Egyptian vulture (Neophron percnopterus) is also seen in and around nearby villages. The wetland also supports 149 species of higher plants belonging to 60 families and distributed in 129 genera. Exotic plants represent 41.6% of the floral species.

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 > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		1	800	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Azadirachta indica		
Azolla pinnata		
Bacopa monnieri		
Datura stramonium		
Lemna perpusilla		
Luffa echinata		
Nelumbo nucifera	sacred lotus	
Ricinus communis		
Spirodela polyrhiza		
Trapa incisa		

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	
Eclipta prostrata		Potentially	No change
Eichhornia crassipes		Actually (minor impacts)	No change
Ipomoea carnea		Potentially	No change
Ludwigia perennis		Potentially	No change
Typha domingensis		Potentially	No change

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

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 average rainfall is about 850 mm per annum with maximum and minimum temperatures generally varying between 46 °C and 5.5° C respectively.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 99

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 104

- 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)

Most of the barren area comes in the category of usar land which is characterized by saline- sodic soils. Vegetation cover becomes sparse due to the soil condition. Under this soil layer there is a hard layer of ‘kankar’ (stone) which often acts as a barrier for the percolation of water. The pH level of soil varies from 7.5 to 10.

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 inputs from rainfall	☐	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 lakes receive rain water as well as canal water. The water level reduces during the summer months by 1-1.5 m.

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: 1.3 NTU

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑
Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☐
Unknown ☐

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 ☐

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 ☐

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	Water for irrigated agriculture	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Low
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Low

Cultural Services

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

Supporting Services

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

Within the site: 5000

Outside the site: 20000

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

<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)	☑	☐

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	1- Range Forest Officer, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary, Salon, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, India. 2- Wildlife Warden, Endangered Project, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. 3- Conservator of Forests, Endangered Project, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Amit Srivastava, Range Forest Officer. Abu Arshad Khan, Wildlife Warden. Neeraj Kumar, Conservator of Forests.
Postal address:	Conservator of Forest, Endangered Project, Uttar Pradesh, Aranya Sadan, Shisham Bagh, Sector-19, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, Pin-226016
E-mail address:	cfendpro@gmail.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Water regulation

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

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		☑	☐

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Sanctuary	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary		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	Implemented

Species

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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	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 quality	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Rahmani, A.R., Islam, M.Z. and Kasambe, R.M. (2016) Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in India: Priority Sites for Conservation (Revised and updated). Bombay
Natural History Society, Indian Bird Conservation Network, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and BirdLife International (U.K.). Pp. 1992 + xii.
2. Islam, M.Z. and Rahmani, A.R. (2008) Existing and Potential Ramsar Sites in India. Indian Bird Conservation Network, Bombay Natural History Society, BirdLife
International, and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Oxford University Press, New Delhi. Pp 592.
3. Rahmani, A. R., Islam, M.Z., Singh, V.P., Chaudhari, S. (2011) Important Bird Areas of Uttar Pradesh. Katerniaghat.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

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

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

A panoramic view of Samaspur Wetlands (*Abu Arshad Khan, 01-08-2018*)

A panoramic view of Samaspur Wetlands (*Amit Kumar Srivastava, 09-12-2019*)

A panoramic view of Samaspur Wetlands (*Amit Kumar Srivastava, 09-12-2019*)

A panoramic view of Samaspur Wetlands (*Amit Kumar Srivastava, 09-12-2019*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2019-10-03