



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 31 October 2022

India

Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex



Designation date	8 April 2022
Site number	2492
Coordinates	08°09'03"N 77°27'14"E
Area	94,23 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

Suchindram Theroor Wetland complex is part of the Suchindram-Theroor Manakudi Conservation Reserve. It is declared an Important Bird Area and lies at the southern tip of the Central Asian flyway of migratory birds. The wetlands have two mounds, each one at Suchindram and Theroor. It was formed for birds' nesting purposes and it attracts thousands of birds every year. The total population dependent upon Theroor is about 10,500 and 75% of the population's livelihood hinges on agriculture which in turn is dependent upon the water released from the Theroor tank. The total population dependent upon Suchindram is about 25,000 and 75% of the population's livelihood hinges on agriculture which in turn is dependent upon the water released from the Suchindram tank.

This is a man-made, inland Tank and is perennial. The history of this wetland complex is age-old, but it is known that kings contributed a great deal to the irrigation facilities. Copper plate inscriptions from the 9th century mention Pasumkulam, Venchikulam, Nedumarthukulam, Perumkulam, Elemchikulam and Konadunkulam. These tanks were located in Tirunelveli district on the northeast of the Gulf of Mannar. On the south and southwest, the wetland complex is bounded by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. Kanyakumari district receives rainfall from both the southwest and the northeast monsoons. The southwest monsoon starts in June and ends in September, while the northeast monsoon extends from October to the middle of December. As mentioned above, the wetland complex forms part of the Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) and hence part of the BirdLife International Data Zone.

The wetland complex lies at the intermittent point of Kodaiyar river drainage system, where water stored at Perunchanidam, Pechipparai and Kodaiyar dams are released into the channel which drains thousands of ponds. While Theroor tank receives water from thovalai channel, Suchindram tank receives water from Pazhaiyar river Channel. Around 250 species of birds have been recorded in the area, of which 53 are migratory, 12 endemic, and 4 threatened.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority
Postal address	O/o Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Member Secretary Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority No.1, Jeenis Road, Panagal Building, VIII Floor, Saidapet, Chennai 600 015 Tamil Nadu, INDIA

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
Postal address	Office of the Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road New Delhi - 110 003 INDIA

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

From year	<input type="text" value="2004"/>
To year	<input type="text" value="2021"/>

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	<input type="text" value="Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex"/>
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	<input type="text" value="0"/>
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Boundaries description

Site comes under the jurisdiction of Tamil Nadu Forest Department, Kanniyakumari. Suchindram tank & Theroor tank is part of the Suchindram-Theroor Manakudi Conservation Reserve. Both are Located in Agestheeswaram Taluk. Nagercoil to Kanniyakumari State highway passes adjacent to Suchindram tank. The District Road Connecting Ozhuginasery to Marungoor passes adjacent to Theroor tank. Suchindram Wetland complex has Survey no. 7 over an extended area of 94.229 ha., Theroor Wetland complex as survey No. 895/1 & 914/4 over an extended area of 108.86 hectares.

Boundaries of Suchindram wetland: Re.Sy.No. 7 of Suchindram Village:--North- Survey Number 12 of Vadiweeswaram village; East- Survey number 8/1A2, 11/1A1, 7A1, 10, 12/1, 2B, 3, 4, 5, 16/1, 2, 17, 55/1,56/1,2,6,7, 62/1,2,3, 63/1,4,5,6,8, 64/3,4,5, 72/1,2, 72/4,5, 73/1,2,3,8, 80/1,2,6, 81/1,2,3, 88/1,2,3,9 89/1,3,7, 96/1, 67,8,10, 97/1,2, 90/1,6,7,9, 99/1,108/1,2;109/1,2,3, 110/1,2,3 and 111/7 of Suchindram village; South-Survey Numbers 111/1, 11/2, 11/3, and Parakkai village & West-Nagercoil town; Boundaries of Theroor wetland: Re Sy.No. 895/1 and 914/4 of Theroor village:-- North-Survey Number: 886/3, 4, 5; 887/1,2,3B, 4; 893, 894/1,6,735/12,13,734/4 and 732 of Theroor village; Survey Number: 709/1 A2, 1A1, 1AC, 1A1D, 4A, 710, 711/2 a, 2b, 731/3A4, 3C and 732 of Theroor village; East-Survey number: 875/1,2,21; 874/1,2,8,9,12,14; 896/8,95/10,11; 864/13 and 14 of Theroor Village; Survey number: 905,906,907,908 and 902 of Theroor village; South-Survey No 5 of Marungoor village, Sy.No. 967/1,5,968/1,2,3,5,6, 969/8,9,970/1, 105/1,2,3, 1053/1,3,4,5, 1054/1,2, 1055/1,2,3,6, 1056/10, 1068/1, 1071/1,4,5,6,7,10,11 and 1074 of Theroor Village; West-Survey numbers 908,909,907,906,905,901,902, and 1794 of Theroor village; Sy.No. 935/4,5, 924/7, 9, 918/1,3,4,5,6,2 and 919 of Theroor village.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Commonly known as Suchindrum Eri & Theroor kulam; located at Kanniyakumari Dist. of Tamil Nadu State; is a Protected Area; declared as Conservation Reserve as per Sec 36 A of Wild Life Protection Act 1972; Env.& Forest Dept.,G.O.(Ms)No.41, Dated:19.3.2015
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b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Village that has surrounded by wetland include Pudugramam, Theroor, Suchindrum, Nalloor, Idallakkudi, Parakkai.
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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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Southeastern Ghats-716
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Tropical & Sub tropical Moist Deciduous Forest with specific biogeographic region being Malabar Coast Moist Forest

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Site comes under WWF Terrestrial Ecoregion of the World-Tropical & Sub tropical Moist Deciduous Forest with specific biogeographic region being Malabar Coast Moist Forest. More than 95% of the Eco region's natural habitat is cleared/converted. Moist southern regions have been converted to coconut plantation, rice paddy & northern forest into teak, rosewood & rubber plantations. No large areas of intact forest habitat exists although many forest fragments are being preserved by local people as sacred groves. The site is placed as the lowland moist deciduous forests of Malabar coast moist deciduous Forest (IM0124).

Other biogeographic regionalisation-The area covers the South Deccan Plateau Dry Deciduous Forests with a predominantly deciduous vegetation and also known for thorn forests & pockets of Semi Evergreen Forests. It also represents catchment area of major Indian rivers. The main contribution to the rainfall is from the NE Monsoon (Oct-Dec), and to considerably lesser degree, the SW monsoon (Jun-Sep). There is much variation in the quantum of rainfall from year to year, as it is vulnerable to cyclonic storms influencing the distribution and quantum of rainfall considerably. The rainfall ranges from 1000-1500 mm annual rainfall is 1460mm. Highest temperatures of 38°C are recorded in May, and minimum of 10°C in Jan & Feb. Humidity remains relatively high and constant throughout the year. Further the area has Central Asian Flyway (CAF) covers Indian Oceans. This flyway comprises several important migration routes of birds. As per the IUCN category this area is one of the IBA (Important Birds Area) Site name as Suchindram, Therur and Vembanoor Wetlands, IBA category as A1, A4i.

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 wetland houses the following floral species qualifying for Criteria 2:
Cayratia pedate
Commelina tricolor
Tephrosia purpurea
And the following faunal species qualifying for Criteria 2: :
Channa orientalis
Sterna aurantia
Tringa guttifer
Horadandia atukorali

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The wetland complex sustains more than 183 floral and faunal species. The estuarine unit alone provides important habitats for at least 84 species of resident and migratory water birds. These habitats serve as crucial staging and foraging grounds for the resident and migratory birds.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex has a diverse habitat including large and deep reservoirs with a number of inlets and surrounding agricultural fields which provide good nesting and foraging habitats for birds. This diversity of habitats enable the wetland to act as an important breeding site for some important bird species including Tringa guttifer, Threskiornis melanocephalus, Pelecanus philippensis, and Anhinga melanogaster. Thus, the site provides support to the species listed above during critical stages of their life.

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

31960

Start year

2017

End year

2021

Source of data:

Tamil Nadu Forest Department; Indian Bird Conservation Network and Bird Life International

Optional text box to provide further information

Fifteen plus waterbird species contribute to more than 20000 population of waterbirds.

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

The site supports more than 1% threshold population of Threskiornis melanocephalus.

Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

About nine species of fish are known to use this site for feeding, breeding, and migration purposes from adjoining wetlands and vice-versa. Some of these fish are exclusively restricted to this area. Some of these fish species show migration cues i.e., some are local migrants while others are long distance migrants. These species include *Anguilla bengalensis*, *Anguilla bicolor*, *Channa orientalis*, *Channa punctata*, *Glossogobius giuris*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, *Horadandia atukorali*, *Macrognathus guentheri*, and *Xenentodon cancila*.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cayratia pedata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	Listed Vulnerable under IUCN and available in the India Biodiversity Portal	Has a wider use for different ailments due to its high medicinal value. Pharmacognostical profile has been generated from macroscopical analysis, studies, powder analysis, physico-chemical constituent values, fluorescence analysis and preliminary phytochemical evaluation. The antibacterial activity of this plant confirms the therapeutic power.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Commelina tricolor</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable Species	Vulnerable Species hence requires attention for conservation.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	Endangered as per national records	An indigenous species, serving as roosting vegetation for the visiting birds. Has strong positive correlation with the vegetation structure of the site and the bird diversity. Used by local communities as cattle feed, manure, fish poison, as well as in ethnomedicine

Rare, endemic and threatened flora are present in the Site. Two species namely *Alocasia macrorrhizos* and *Kyllingasquamulata* are the new distributional record for the flora of Tamil Nadu. The rare and endemic plants (*Commelina hasskarlii*, *Cyrtococcum longipes*, *Indotristichara mosissima* and *Eriochrysis rangacharii*) have also been collected from the wetlands of the study area. The present collection clearly indicates that wetlands are conservation pockets of some rare and endemic plants.

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								
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Anguilla bicolor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.

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/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Channa orientalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Channa punctata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Glossogobius giuris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Horadandia atukoralii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Macrognaathus guentheri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The wetland houses significant population of this indigenous fish species.
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		These Near Threatened Species are spotted in the site every year and they also breed here. This site is an Important Bird Area Zone.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Contributes to 20000 plus waterbird population and is representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic region.

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>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4143	2019-2022		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		These Near Threatened Species are spotted in the site every year and they also breed here. This site is an Important Bird Area Zone.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Vulnerable. Representative of the biodiversity of the biogeographic realm.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	225	2019-2022	5.62	NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		These Near Threatened Species are spotted in the site every year and they also breed here. This site is an Important Bird Area Zone.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The wetland supports about 3% population of this species.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

References:

Collar, N.J., Andreev, A.V., Chan, S., Crosby, M.J., Subramanya, S., Tobias, J. a., Rudyanto. And Crosby, M.J., (2001) Spot-billed pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) Threatened birds of Asia, Birdlife International (2001) Threatened bird of Asia: The Birdlife International Red Data Book".
 Kannan, V. and Ranjit Manakadan (2005) the status and distribution of spot billed pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* in southern India. Forktail. 2:9-14
 Kannan, Vaithianathan & Pandiyan, Jeganathan. (2012). Nesting Ecology of the Spot-Billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* in Southern India. World Journal of Zoology. 7. 295-302. 10.5829/idosi.wjz.2012.7.4.6519.

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 Theroor and Suchindrum tanks are manmade created primarily for the purpose of irrigation. These two wetland receives water from kodayar river basin which receives water from western Ghats as Kanniyakumari District receives rainfall both in north east monsoon and south west monsoon kodayar river basin of agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve is effectively able to supply these in land manmade wetlands permanently except some drought years. This wetland complex is ideal for winter migratory birds. The migratory Birds like northern shoveller cotton teal, Garganey arrives here for nesting these to tanks are surrounded by agricultural fields and rural and urban settlement area the pond supports number of mollusks, Fishes reptiles, amphibians etc. more than 108 species were recorded during bird census carried out by Tamil Nadu Forest Department. This water was once used for drinking purpose and for preparing food but as Nagercoil city expanded and subsequent population surge around the ponds without adequate drainage facility led to discharge of waste water into pazhayar river channel and directly into the wetland complex thereby making the water non-potable As these wetlands are surrounded by human habitations and agricultural fields, there are no wild large mammal. Various species of commercial fish are found. Five rare, endemic and threatened flora are present in the site. Two species namely *Alocasiamacrorrhizos* and *Kyllingasquamulata* are the new distributional record for the flora of Tamil Nadu. The rare and endemic plants. (*Commelinahasskarlii*, *Cyrtococculongipes*, *Indotristichamosissima* and *Eriochrysisrangacharii*) have also been collected from the wetlands of the study area. The present collection clearly indicates that wetlands are conservation pockets of some rare and endemic plants. These wetlands are one of the important staging and foraging grounds for several species of waterbirds. The wetland harbors two IUCN red-listed threatened species which are namely The vulnerable River tern (*Sterna aurantia*) and Endangered Spotted Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*). Moreover, the site also supports 3% of the individuals in a population of the endangered spotted greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*).

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		1	94.229

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSISIDA	<i>Commelina caroliniana</i>	Endemic to TN

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSISIDA	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Actual (major impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Actual (major impacts)

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range / endemism / other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>				

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris minuta</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Channa striata</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Columba livia</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocygna vagabunda</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haliastur indus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>				
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>				
ARTHROPODA/MALACOSTRACA	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Merops orientalis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Merops philippinus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Microcarbo niger</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>				

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Passer domesticus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pastor roseus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Rhinella achavali</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rhopodytes tristis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Turdoides caudata</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Turdoides leucocephala</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Actual (major impacts)
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Actual (major impacts)
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Actual (major 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)

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.

The wetland complex lies at intermittent point of Kodaiyar river drainage system, where water stored at Perunchanidam, Pechipparai and Kodaiyar dams is released into channel which drains thousands of ponds. While Theroor tank receives water from thovalai channel, Suchindram tank receive water from Pazhayarriver Channel.

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 Physiography around Theroor and Suchindram Is plain area with parental material gneiss while the top layer of the soil comprises sandy clay, clay content increases with respect to increase in depth of the tanks. Major part of the Kodayar river basin area is underlain by gneissic terrain of hard crystalline rocks which include Charnotites and Khondalites. Migritite Gneiss and granites over lain the hard drops and are identified as Warhalai sand stones

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change
Marine	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 main source of water for the wetland is rainfall, the surrounding runoff from the catchment area and from the Pazhayar river channel and Thovalai channel originating from Petchipparai and Perunchanidam. The water also helps in replenishing the groundwater of surrounding land areas

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

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Siltation is observed

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour	Turbid; usually brownish green in colour
(ECD) Light - reaching wetland	Wetland lies in Photic zone
(ECD) Water temperature	32.82 ± 0.36 degree Celsius

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

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Salinity Level is 0.1

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

Dissolved Oxygen (ppm) - 4.6 ± 0.18

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

Mesotrophic

Oligotrophic

Dystrophic

Unknown

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

Increasing nutrients from anthropogenic discharges emulate the growth of phytoplanktons. Though the water is polluted, it supports many varieties of macrophytes. Various studies carried out indicates that due to increased nutrient content from sewage as agricultural runoff there is decline of Phytoplankton diversity.

(ECD) Water conductivity 178.22 ± 13.79(us)

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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different site itself.

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:

Suchindram-Theroor wetland complex supports agriculture in the surrounding areas on which more than 1500 families are dependent. In addition, Indian Lotus planting and cultivation is another important economic activity. The surrounding area has drinking water supply from Panchayat board and bore wells for their regular needs and the wetland water is used for irrigation. They also are engaged in Fishing for their own consumption as well as to sell in the local market.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	High
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	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
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

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, Sediment retention, Accumulation of organic matter, Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients, Carbon storage/sequestration

Within the site:

Outside the site:

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

Description if applicable

There are no historical monuments or archeological buildings in the vicinity. The wetland does have five temples and one church religious institution along its bank. A few cultural activities are organized around the wetland during some specific festivals. While agriculture is practiced around the wetland, no commercial fishing activities are undertaken. They wetlands receive a good population of Nature enthusiast as tourists. In addition, Theroor and Suchindram play the primary role off buffering by acting as a sponge during events of floods and extreme rainfall. It is major source of ground water recharge. There is a significant runoff from the surrounding catchment area and the wetland acts as a sink for sediments.

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

Description if applicable

There are five temples and a church which are the religious institution along its bank. A few cultural activities are organized around the wetland during some specific festivals

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

Description if applicable

Agricultural needs, Drinking water purposes, Cultural activities

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE

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

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER & WILDLIFE WARDEN

E-mail address: kkforestdiv@yahoo.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	High impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water releases	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Gathering terrestrial plants	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Household sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Garbage and solid waste	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Storms and flooding	Medium impact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Conservation Reserve	Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	wienvis.nic.in	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/suchindram-therur-vem-banoor-iba-india	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	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented
Re-vegetation	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	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? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

Birds population is estimated every year for understating the migratory birds and residential bird population status.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Collar,N.J., Andreev, A.V., Chan, S., Crosby, M.J., Subramanya, S.,Tobias,J a., Rudyanto. And Crosby, M.J., (2001) Spot –billed pelican (Pelecanusphilippensis) Threatened birds of Asia, Birdlife International (2001) Threatened bird of Asia: The Birdlife International Red Data Book”.

Kannan, V. and Ranjit Manakadan (2005) the status and distribution of spot billed pelican Pelecanusphilippensis in southern India. Forktail. 2:9-14

Kannan, Vaithianathan & Pandiyan, Jeganathan. (2012). Nesting Ecology of the Spot-Billed Pelican Pelecanus Philippensis in Southern India. World Journal of Zoology. 7. 295-302. 10.5829/idosi.wjz.2012.7.4.6519.

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:



Landscape of Suchindram Tank (Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority, 17-01-2022)



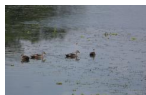
Indian Cormorant (Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority, 17-01-2022)



Heronry in Suchindram Theroor (Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority, 17-01-2022)



Panoramic view of the wetland complex (Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority, 17-01-2022)



Spot-billed Duck (Tamil Nadu State Wetland Authority, 17-01-2022)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2022-04-08