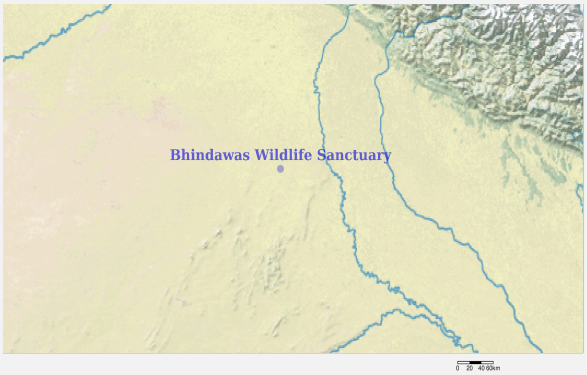
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 6 August 2021

India

Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary



Designation date	25 May 2021
Site number	2459
Coordinates	28°32'01"N 76°33'01"E
Area	412,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary is a human-made wetland ecosystem carved out from a saucer shaped depression. Spreading over 412 ha, Bhindawas is the largest wetland in the state of Haryana, India, with a periphery of 12 km (28º28'00'' to 28º36'00''N; 76º28'00'' to 76º38'00''E) (BirdLife International, 2021). The wetland was declared as a protected area in the year 1986 and was designated as an Eco-sensitive zone by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change, Govt. of India in 2011 (Saluja & Garg, 2015). Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Jhajjar district of the state of Haryana and is about 80 km from the city of Gurugram and about 105 km from New Delhi, the capital of India. The villages Kanwah, Niwada, Shahjanpur, Chadwana, Bilochpura and Reduwas surround the wetland. Bhindawas wetland receives its water supply from an escape channel constructed to receive water from Jawahar Lal Nehru (JLN) canal. Excess water from the wetland exits through drain no. 8, an outlet (two ways regulator) located at south east corner. The wetland is surrounded by private agricultural lands and is separated from these fields by a 12 km long elevated bund, circumscribing this lake. The site boundary is the same as the existing wildlife sanctuary. The wetland ecosystem is home to thousands of migratory as well as resident birds. Bhindawas wetland lies on the western route of migratory birds, and is used as a stopover by birds heading towards Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur. Several birds use Bhindawas wetland as their resting and roosting site. Over 250 species visit Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary throughout the year. This wetland supports globally threatened species including four endangered species (Egyptian vulture, steppe eagle, Pallas's fish eagle and black-bellied tern) and seven vulnerable species (greater spotted eagle, eastern imperial eagle, Indian spotted eagle, common pochard, lesser white-fronted goose, sarus crane and Asian woollyneck).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana

Postal address: 1. Office of the PCCF & CWLW, Haryana, Plot no. C-18, Sector-6,
Panchkula, Haryana – 134109

2. Mini Zoo, Tiliyar Complex, Rohtak-124001
Haryana

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Postal address: Office of the Additional Secretary (Wetlands), Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi 110003

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

From year: 2017

To year: 2020

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Bhindawas Wildlife 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

The boundary of the site is exactly the same as Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary lies between:
28º 31’ 37.682” N; 76 º 33’ 58.77” E towards east,
28º 32’ 31.663” N; 76 º 31’ 58.409” E towards west,
28º 32’ 42.613” N; 76 º 32’ 57.067” E towards north, and
28º 31’ 14.639” N; 76 º 33’ 39.565” E towards south.
Six villages surround Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary: Bilochpura and Shahjanpur towards north, Nawada towards south Kanwah towards south-east, Chadwana towards west and Reduwas towards north-west.

The Central Government has notified a distance up to 100 meters all around Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary as Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone. The Eco-Sensitive Zone exists between 28º31’35.471" N and 76º34’0.906" E towards east; 28º32’35.294" N and 76º31’54.658" E towards west; 28º32’45.969" N and 76º32’54.878" E towards north and 28º31’12.445" N and 76º33’42.089" E towards south.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Rohtak, Haryana

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

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): 412

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 412.226

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The site falls in the semi arid biogeographic zone based on the classification of Roger and Panwar 1988.

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 wetland provides a safe habitat to numerous animals and plants which support the biological diversity of the wetland. Bhindawas wildlife sanctuary is an important habitat for birds and a total of 265 species of birds have been reported from the site. Notable avifaunal species include mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), red-crested pochard (Rhodonessa rufina), ferruginous duck(Aythya nyroca) and Baer's Pochard (A. baeri). Subject to water conditions, large flocks of great white pelicans (Pelecanus onocrotalus), glossy ibis (Plegadis falcinellus), Eurasian Spoonbill(Platalea leucorodia) and greater flamingos (Phoenicopterus ruber) have also been reported from the site. The site also supports various mammalian species such as nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus), golden jackal (Canis aureus), common mongoose (Herpestes edwardsi), and black-naped hare (Lepus nigricollis).

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

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird 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								
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	435	2020	1.74	LC	☐	☐		Crit 4: Migration Crit 6: 1 %threshold for rubrirostris, South Asia (non-bre) is 250 as of 2012.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser erythropus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑		Crit 4: Migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila clanga*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	VU as per IUCN (Global Assessment)	Crit 4: Migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila hastata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	VU as per IUCN (Global Assessment)	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila heliaca*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑		Crit 4: Migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila nipalensis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		Crit 4: Migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Crit 4: Migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑		Crit 4: Migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia episcopus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus antigone*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	VU as per IUCN (Global Assessment)	
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Neophron percnopterus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☑		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	624	2020	2.08	LC	☐	☐		Crit 6: 1 %threshold for S & SE Asia is 300 as of 2012.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sterna acuticauda*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		

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

Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary is a human-made freshwater wetland in Jhajjar district of Haryana. Spreading across 412 ha, Bhindawas is the largest wetland in the state of Haryana supporting a rich diversity of floral and faunal species. The overall topography of the area is marked by alluvial plain and at some places by undulating dunes. The average plain elevation of the area is about 215 meters above mean sea level. The climate of the area can be classified as subtropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly characterized by extreme dryness of air except during monsoon months. The main habitat types of the wetland include large open deep water areas and shallow water area with emergent vegetation which include Typha sp. and various sedges of Scirpus and Cyperus species. The edges of the wetland consist of areas with swamps with emergent vegetation. The wetland ecosystem is home to thousands of migratory as well as resident birds. Bhindawas wetland lies on the western route of migratory birds, and is used as a stopover by birds heading towards Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur. More than 30,000 migratory birds belonging to over 250 species visit Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary throughout the year. A total of 265 species of birds have been reported from the site. Notable species of birds are mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), red-crested pochard (Rhodonessa rufina), ferruginous duck(Aythya nyroca) and Baer's Pochard (A. baeri), white pelicans (Pelecanus onocrotalus), glossy ibis (Plegadis falcinellus), Eurasian Spoonbill(Platalea leucorodia) and greater flamingos (Phoenicopterus ruber). The wetland supports globally threatened species including four endangered species (Egyptian vulture, steppe eagle, Pallas's fish eagle and black-bellied tern) and seven vulnerable species (greater spotted eagle, eastern imperial eagle, Indian spotted eagle, common pochard, lesser white-fronted goose, sarus crane and Asian woollyneck). Some of the mammals reported from the site include nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus), golden jackal (Canis aureus), common mongoose (Herpestes edwardsi), and black-naped hare (Lepus nigricollis). The wetland helps in maintaining the water table by recharging groundwater and is a natural flood buffer. At times when lift irrigation system does not work due to power failure, the water is diverted towards the lake which could otherwise flood the fields.

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	Bhindawas Jheel	1	412

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Hydrilla verticillata*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Phragmites karka*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Saccharum bengalense*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Saccharum spontaneum*	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Typha elephantina*	

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Actual (minor 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	*Anas acuta*				IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas clypeata*				IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas crecca*				IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas querquedula*				IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anas strepera*				IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*				Schedule III species(Wildlife Protection Act, 1972); IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Canis aureus*				Schedule II species(Wildlife Protection Act, 1972); IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Herpestes edwardsi*				Schedule II species(Wildlife Protection Act, 1972); IUCN(LC)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Hystrix indica*				(schedule IV species- INDIAN WILDLIFE (PROTECTION)) ACT, 1972)Found in good population
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Lepus nigricollis*				(schedule IV species- INDIAN WILDLIFE (PROTECTION)) ACT, 1972)Found in good population
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*				IUCN(LC)

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
B: Dry climate	BSh: Subtropical steppe (Low-latitude dry)

The climate of the area can be classified as subtropical steppe, semi-arid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the air, intensely hot summers and cold winters. During the monsoon months extending between July-September, moist air of oceanic origin causes high humidity, cloudiness and rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails up to the last week of June. Annual rainfall is 550.76 mm with temperature ranging between 1ºC (minimum) and 47ºC (maximum).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 200

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 230

- 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 area of Jhajjar District is a part of an Digenetic Alluvial Plain. The sediment consists of sand, silt, gravel and kanker. The soil texture varies from sandy to clay having a heterogeneous composition with frequent calcium carbonate layers at shallower depths. Some area of the catchment of Bhindawas wetland is affected by salinity and alkalinity problem due to poor drainage.

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 precipitation	☑	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 wetlands help in maintaining water table by recharging groundwater. It plays a very important role in flood control as when power fails and lift irrigation system does not work, the entire water is diverted towards the lake which could otherwise flood the fields.

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 ☑

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

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	Low
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Low

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
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Within the site: 100s

Outside the site: 100s

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	☑	☐

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

The State Government of Haryana owns the lake area. The whole area of the lake was declared as Wildlife Sanctuary in the year 1986 under provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The State Forest and Wildlife Department manages the protected area.

The surrounding area comprises of agricultural fields belonging to the adjoining farming community. The ownership of surrounding fields lies with individual farmers.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana, India

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Divisional Wildlife Officer, Rohtak

Postal address: Mini Zoo, Tiliyar Complex, Rohtak
Haryana-124001

E-mail address: dwlorohtak@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 intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact		☑	☐

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact		☑	☐

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact		☑	☑

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Storms and flooding	Low impact		☑	☑

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Wildlife Sanctuary	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/bhindawas-wildlife-sanctuary-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	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed
Improvement of water quality	Partially implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	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
Birds	Implemented
Water quality	Proposed
Plant species	Proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Birdlife International (2001) Threatened Birds of Asia: The Bidlife International Red Data Book Birdlife International, Cambridge, U.K.
Bombay Natural History Society (2017). Monitoring waterfowl population at Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary, Haryana 2015-2017.
Islam, Z.A. and Rahmani, A.R. (2008) Potential and Existing 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. Pp. 592.
Meena, K.C., Sharma, S. S., Hooda D., Bhagwan J., Naveen, Kumar, S, Mondal, A. and Prakash., V. (2015) Population and distribution of Waterfowl at Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary, Dist. Jhajjar, Haryana. Unpublished Report. Submitted to Chief Wildlife Warden Haryana.
Roger W. A. and Panwar, H. S. (1988): Planning a Wildlife Protected Area Network in India. A report prepared for the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife, Government of India at Wildlife Institute of India. WII, New Forest, Dehradoon.
Saluja, R. & Garg, J. K. (2015). Surface water quality assessment of Bhindawas Lake (Haryana, India) using multivariate statistical techniques. Journal of Global Ecology and Environment, 2(1), 34-46.
Wetlands International (2020). "Waterbird Population Estimates" . Retrieved from wpe.wetlands.org.
BirdLife International (2021) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 29/07/2021.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<2 file(s) uploaded>

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

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<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:


Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (*Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana, India, 09-12-2019*)


Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (*Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana, India, 09-12-2019*)


View of Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (*Yajphaba Akoijam, 26-09-2019*)


Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (*Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana, India, 09-12-2019*)


Waterbirds at Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (*Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana, India, 29-01-2018*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2021-05-25