



Ramsar Sites in India

Safeguarding Wetlands of International Importance

October 25, 2026

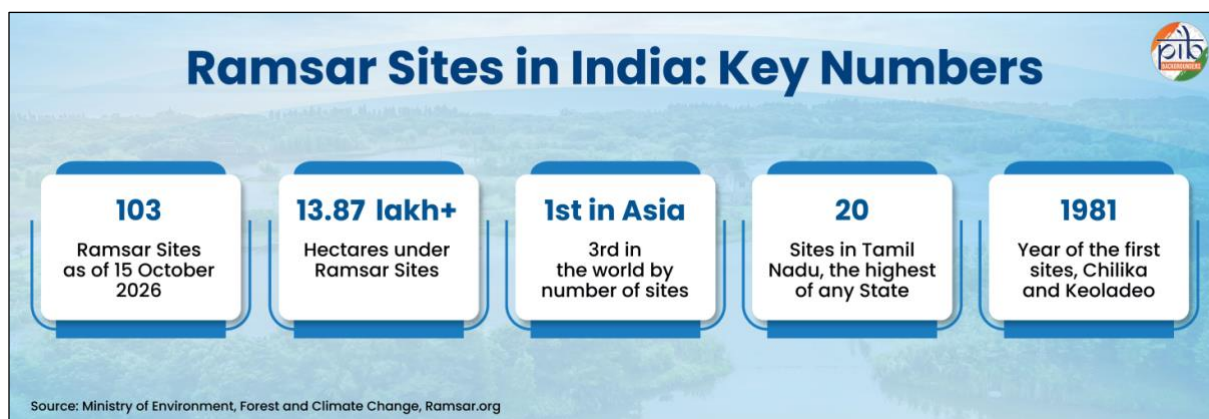
India's network of Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention has expanded nearly fourfold since 2014. It has grown from 26 to 103 designated sites covering over 13.87 lakh hectares. Ranking first in Asia and third globally, these ecosystems safeguard biodiversity, buffer floods, recharge groundwater, and sustain livelihoods. Anchored by the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, the Government of India drives scientific and participatory conservation through the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), Amrit Dharohar, MISHTI, and Mission Sahbhagita to secure long-term ecological resilience.

Ramsar Sites in India — At a Glance

As per the Ramsar Convention, "Wetlands are the areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Linking land and water, wetlands store fresh water, recharge groundwater, buffer floods and sustain fisheries and farming. They also shelter migratory birds and rich biodiversity, placing them among the most productive ecosystems on Earth.

Globally, these habitats are protected under the **Convention on Wetlands** or the **Ramsar Convention**, an intergovernmental treaty. It was adopted at Ramsar, Iran, on **2 February 1971** and entered into force in 1975. As on October 2026, it now includes **172** Contracting Parties and over **2,536** designated "**Ramsar Sites**" worldwide.

India, home to a large number of wetlands, became a Party to the Convention on **1 February 1982**. It has steadily expanded its network since then. The country now has **103 Ramsar Sites**, a nearly fourfold rise from just 26 sites in 2014. India's network ranks **first in Asia** and **third in the world** in terms of number of sites. Collectively, these sites cover more than **13.87 lakh hectares** across 28 States and Union Territories.



Understanding Ramsar Sites

A Ramsar Site is a wetland designated as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. These sites are recognised for their ecological, botanical, zoological, limnological or hydrological significance. The Ramsar Convention rests on three pillars. These are the wise use of all wetlands, the designation and effective management of Ramsar Sites, and international cooperation on wetland conservation.

How a Wetland is Designated

In India, the process begins with the State Government or Union Territory Administration identifying a suitable wetland. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change then coordinates approval and forwards the proposal to the Ramsar Secretariat.



Criteria for Designation

A wetland must meet at least one of nine criteria to qualify as a Wetland of International Importance. The criteria fall into two groups, covering wetland types and the conservation of biological diversity.

Group	Criteria	A wetland should be considered internationally important
Group A: Wetland types		
	Criterion 1	If it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region.
Group B: Biological diversity		
Criteria based on species and ecological communities	Criterion 2	If it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.
	Criterion 3	If it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region.
	Criterion 4	If it supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions.
Specific criteria based on	Criterion 5	If it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.

Group	Criteria	A wetland should be considered internationally important
Group A: Wetland types		
waterbirds	Criterion6	If it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.
Specific criteria based on fish	Criterion7	If it supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages, species interactions and/or populations that are representative of wetland benefits and/ or values and thereby contributes to global biological diversity.
	Criterion8	If it is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend.
Specific criteria based on other taxa	Criterion9	If it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of wetland-dependent non-avian animal species.

Did You Know? A taxon is a group of organisms classified together based on shared characteristics, while taxa is the plural form, referring to multiple groups. For example, flowering plants, such as roses, form a plant taxon, while butterflies belong to an insect taxon. Major taxa in biodiversity include amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

Benefits of Designating Wetlands to Ramsar List

Designating wetlands to the Ramsar list and meeting Ramsar Convention commitments is a contribution to global efforts for biodiversity conservation. Ramsar Sites are recognized as being of significant value not only for a country but for humanity as a whole. Designating Ramsar Sites and ensuring their conservation and wise use:

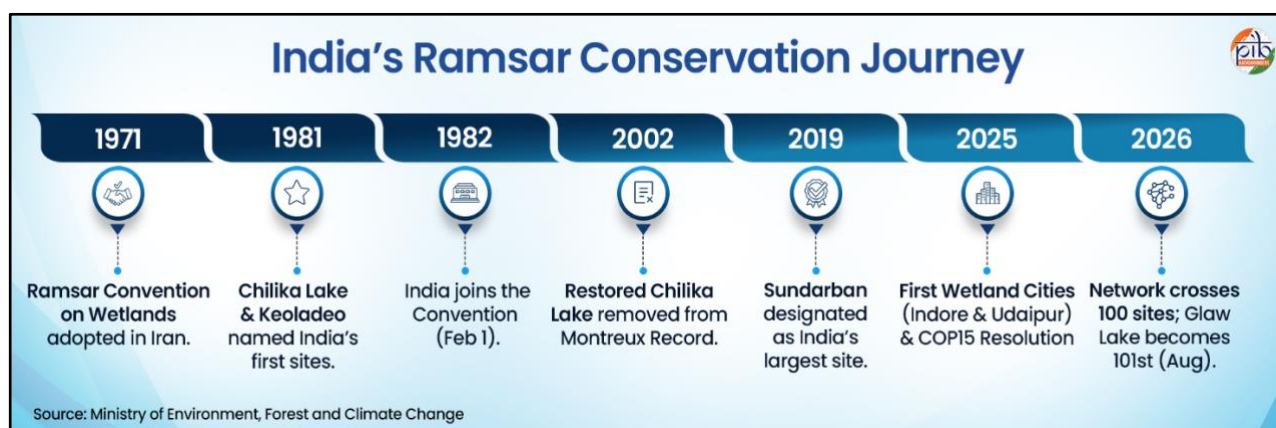
- **Provides a platform for international representation:** Enables countries to voice their concerns at the principal intergovernmental forum on wetland conservation and wise use. At the Ramsar 15th Conference of Parties held at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, India introduced a Resolution on '**Promoting Sustainable Lifestyles for the Wise Use of Wetlands**'. The resolution was adopted at the Conference. The resolution received overwhelming support from the 172 Ramsar Contracting Parties, Six International Organisation Partners, and other observers.
- **Enhances visibility and recognition:** Increases the international visibility and recognition of Ramsar Sites. This can strengthen support for their conservation and wise use.
- **Provides access to international standards and guidance:** Offers access to the latest information on internationally accepted standards for identifying wetlands of international importance. It also provides guidance on wise use and wetland management planning.
- **Facilitates expert assistance:** Enables access to expert advice on national and site-specific wetland conservation and management challenges. Support is available through the Ramsar Secretariat, its collaborators, and Ramsar Advisory Missions, where appropriate.
- **Promotes international cooperation and financial support:** Encourages cooperation on wetland

conservation and management. It can also facilitate project support through the Convention's small-grant programmes and links with multilateral and bilateral funding agencies.

Commitments After Designation

Designation commits the State or Union Territory to the wise use of the wetland and its resources. The site is deemed notified under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, and also the guidelines recommend to be formally notified under these rules with an Integrated Management Plan. The Ramsar Information Sheet must be updated every six years, and the site's ecological character monitored regularly. Guided by these criteria and commitments, India has built a large and remarkably diverse network of Ramsar Sites.

India's Ramsar Sites — From 26 to 103



India's Ramsar Sites span high-altitude lakes, river floodplains, mangroves, coral reefs, village tanks and urban marshes. **Tamil Nadu** has the highest number with **20 sites**, followed by **Uttar Pradesh** with **14 sites**. Growth has been rapid, and in 2025 alone, 11 wetlands were added, taking the national total to 96. Surha Tal in Uttar Pradesh became the **100th site** in June 2026, and Glaw Lake the **101st** in August. India's Ramsar site tally has reached **103** on October 15, 2026, with the designation of **Sukhna Wetland** in **Chandigarh** and **Sauj Jheel** in **Uttar Pradesh** as the latest additions to the list.

Did You Know?

The First Ramsar Sites

Chilika Lake in Odisha and **Keoladeo National Park** in Rajasthan became India's first Ramsar Sites on 1 October 1981. After successful ecological restoration, Chilika was removed from the Montreux Record in 2002. Chilika Development Authority later won the Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award.

What is Montreux Record: It is a register of Ramsar Sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur. It identifies wetlands requiring priority conservation attention and guides monitoring, remedial action and resource allocation. Sites are included in consultation with the concerned country and relevant scientific experts. Sites may be removed from the record once successful remedial measures are documented or when the threat of ecological change no longer exists.



India's latest additions to Ramsar Sites

Sukhna Wetland (Chandigarh) is a human-made reservoir created in 1958 at the foothills of the Shivalik hills. It shelters threatened species such as Pallas's fish eagle, the common pochard and the black pond turtle. Migratory birds on the Central Asian Flyway rely on it for feeding and wintering.

Sauj Jheel (UP) is a shallow floodplain lake in Mainpuri district that regularly hosts more than 30,000 waterbirds. It provides nesting and foraging grounds for threatened birds such as the sarus crane and the greater spotted eagle. Its sacred lotus and wild sugarcane beds offer cover for nesting birds, fish and amphibians.



State-wise List of Ramsar Sites

The table below lists all 103 Ramsar Sites by State and Union Territory, with their key conservation value.

	State/UT	Ramsar Site	What is special about it
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kolleru Lake	Freshwater lake; grey pelican and migratory waterbirds
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Glaw Lake	Eastern Himalayan Lake; 150+ tree and 49 orchid species
3.	Assam	Deepor Beel	Brahmaputra floodplain wetland; migratory waterbirds
4.	Bihar	Kanwar Jheel (Kabartal)	Floodplain wetland; migratory waterbirds and fish
5.		Nagi Bird Sanctuary	Human-made reservoir; wintering waterbirds
6.		Nakti Bird Sanctuary	Human-made reservoir; wintering waterbirds
7.		Gokul Jalashay	Ganga oxbow lake; birds, fisheries and flood buffering
8.		Udaipur Jheel	Oxbow lake; wintering migratory birds
9.		Gogabil Lake	Oxbow lake; resident and migratory birds
10.	Chandigarh	Sukhna Wetland	Rain-fed, peri-urban reservoir; migratory and resident birds
11.	Chhattisgarh	Kopra Jalashay	Reservoir; resident and migratory waterbirds
12.	Goa	Nanda Lake	Freshwater marsh; wintering waterbirds
13.	Gujarat	Nalsarovar	Natural freshwater lake; sarus crane and waterbirds
14.		Wadhvana Wetland	Irrigation reservoir; wintering migratory birds
15.		Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Human-made reservoir; waterbirds including sarus crane
16.		Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary	Coastal freshwater and salt marsh wetland near Gulf of Kutch; diverse birds
17.		Chhari Dhand	Seasonal desert wetland near Banni; cranes and flamingos
18.	Haryana	Sultanpur National Park	Resident and migratory waterbirds
19.		Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Human-made freshwater wetland; migratory birds
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Pong Dam Lake	Beas reservoir; wintering waterbirds
21.		Chandertal Wetland	High-altitude lake; snow leopard habitat
22.		Renuka Wetland	Spring-fed lake; aquatic and forest biodiversity
23.	Jharkhand	Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary	Twin Ganga-linked lakes; migratory and resident waterbirds
24.	Karnataka	Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	Kaveri islets; nesting waterbirds and mugger crocodile
25.		Aghanashini Estuary	Estuary and mangroves; fisheries
26.		Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve	Human-made tank; wintering bar-headed goose
27.		Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve	Village irrigation tank; nesting waterbirds
28.	Kerala	Ashtamudi Wetland	Estuarine backwaters; fisheries and mangroves
29.		Sasthamkotta Lake	Spring-fed freshwater lake; drinking water source
30.		Vembanad-Kol Wetland	Largest brackish wetland on the southwest coast
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhoj Wetlands	Upper and Lower Lakes of Bhopal; water supply and birds
32.		Sirpur Wetland	Human-made wetland in Indore; migratory birds
33.		Sakhya Sagar	Reservoir in Madhav National Park; mugger crocodile
34.		Yashwant Sagar	Reservoir near Indore; sarus crane and water supply

	State/UT	Ramsar Site	What is special about it
35.		Tawa Reservoir	Reservoir in Satpura Tiger Reserve; aquatic and bird life
36.	Maharashtra	NandurMadhameshwar	Bird sanctuary; migratory waterbirds
37.		Lonar Lake	Meteorite impact crater lake; saline-alkaline ecosystem
38.		Thane Creek	Mangroves; flamingos and migratory birds
39.	Manipur	Loktak Lake	Floating phumdis; habitat of the Sangai deer
40.	Mizoram	Pala Wetland	Largest natural wetland of Mizoram; hoolock gibbon
41.	Odisha	Chilika Lake	Brackish lagoon; Irrawaddy dolphin, waterbirds and 118 fish species
42.		Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Mangroves; saltwater crocodile and olive ridley turtle
43.		Satkosia Gorge	Mahanadi river gorge; gharial and mugger crocodile
44.		Tampara Lake	Freshwater lake; fish and waterbirds
45.		Hirakud Reservoir	Large reservoir; fish and waterbirds
46.		Ansupa Lake	Mahanadi oxbow lake; birds and fish
47.	Punjab	Harike Lake	River confluence reservoir; migratory waterbirds
48.		Kanjli Lake	Barrage-formed wetland on Kali Bein; waterbirds
49.		Ropar Lake	Sutlej barrage reservoir; waterbirds
50.		Beas Conservation Reserve	River stretch; Indus River dolphin and gharial
51.		Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	Community-managed wetland; waterbirds
52.		Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	Shivalik foothill reservoir; waterbirds
53.	Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	Waterbirds; historic wintering ground of Siberian crane
54.		Sambhar Lake	Large inland saline lake; flamingos
55.		Menar Wetland Complex	Community-protected village wetlands; migratory birds
56.		Khichan Wetland	Wintering demoiselle cranes; community conservation
57.		Siliserh Lake	Reservoir near Alwar; wetland biodiversity
58.	Sikkim	Khecheopalri Wetland	Sacred Himalayan Lake with peatland and forest
59.	Tamil Nadu	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	Coastal wetland; flamingos and migratory shorebirds
60.		Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary	Largest waterbird breeding reserve in South India
61.		Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	Breeding and wintering ground for waterbirds
62.		Karikili Bird Sanctuary	Breeding waterbirds
63.		Pichavaram Mangrove	One of India's largest mangroves; fish nursery
64.		Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest	Urban marsh; flood buffer and birds
65.		Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve	Coral reefs and dugong
66.		Vembannur Wetland Complex	Human-made irrigation tank; waterbirds
67.		Vellode Bird Sanctuary	Waterbirds
68.		Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary	Migratory waterbirds
69.		Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	One of India's oldest bird-protected areas; heronry
70.		SuchindramTheroor Wetland Complex	Irrigation tanks; migratory birds
71.		Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	Wintering waterbirds
72.		Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	Nesting herons and painted storks
73.		Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary	Large inland freshwater lake; nesting waterbirds
74.		Longwood Shola Reserve Forest	Nilgiris shola forest; endemic birds

	State/UT	Ramsar Site	What is special about it
75.		Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary	Brackish coastal lake; migratory birds
76.		Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary	Lake; resident and migratory birds
77.		Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary	Migratory waterbirds
78.		Therthangal Bird Sanctuary	Nesting waterbirds
79.	Tripura	Rudrasagar Lake	Reservoir lake; fish and three-striped roof turtle
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora)	Gangetic dolphin, gharial and turtles
81.		Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Migratory waterbirds
82.		Sarsai Nawar Jheel	Sarus crane habitat
83.		Sandi Bird Sanctuary	Freshwater marsh; waterfowl and sarus crane
84.		Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	Waterbirds
85.		Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary	Twin oxbow lakes; waterbirds and vultures
86.		Saman Bird Sanctuary	Oxbow lake; wintering waterbirds
87.		Sur Sarovar	Human-made reservoir near Agra; waterbirds
88.		Haiderpur Wetland	Ganga floodplain; gharial, swamp deer and waterbirds
89.		Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	Largest natural floodplain wetland of eastern UP
90.		Patna Bird Sanctuary	Waterbirds
91.		Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary	Wintering bar-headed geese and painted storks
92.		Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary (Surha Tal)	Rich avifauna; migratory and resident birds
93.		Sauj Jheel	Shallow, perennial floodplain wetland; migratory and resident waterbirds
94.	Uttarakhand	Asan Conservation Reserve	Asan-Yamuna confluence; migratory waterbirds
95.	West Bengal	East Kolkata Wetlands	Wastewater-fed fisheries and agriculture
96.		Sundarban Wetland	Mangroves; Royal Bengal tiger
97.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	Wular Lake	Large freshwater lake; fisheries
98.		Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	Twin freshwater lakes
99.		Hokera Wetland	Reedbeds; white-eyed pochard
100.		Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve	Flood absorption basin; waterbirds
101.		Shallbugh Wetland Conservation Reserve	Waterbirds
102.	Ladakh (UT)	Tsomoriri	High-altitude lake; black-necked crane and bar-headed goose
103.		Tso Kar Wetland Complex	High-altitude lakes; black-necked crane breeding

Did You Know?

The Largest Ramsar Site

Sundarban Wetland in West Bengal, designated on 30 January 2019, is India's largest Ramsar Site at **4,23,000 hectares**. It holds over 60 per cent of India's mangrove area and a tiger population with unique aquatic hunting skills.



How Ramsar Sites Aid in Conservation

Ramsar status brings global recognition, scientific guidance and access to expert advice for designated wetlands. It also places clear duties on States to protect each site's ecological character through planning and

monitoring.

- **Restoring Ecosystems:** Chilika Lake shows how sustained restoration can revive a wetland and the communities that depend on it. Today, the lagoon supports 118 fish species and serves as a breeding, wintering and staging ground for waterbirds.
- **Sustaining Livelihoods:** The East Kolkata Wetlands treat the city's wastewater naturally through about 4,000 hectares of fish ponds. They yield about 10,500 tonnes of fish a year and directly support about 50,000 people.
- **Building Climate Resilience:** The Sundarban mangroves shield inland areas from storms, cyclones, tidal surges and saltwater intrusion. They also serve as nurseries for fish and shellfish, sustaining fisheries along India's entire eastern coast.
- **Reviving Threatened Species:** The Beas Conservation Reserve in Punjab holds India's only known population of the endangered Indus River dolphin. A reintroduction programme launched in 2017 released 47 gharials, nearly three decades after they vanished from the river. The 185-kilometre river stretch also supports more than 500 bird species and over 90 fish species.
- **Community Stewardship:** Khichan Wetland in Rajasthan hosts more than 22,000 wintering demoiselle cranes each year on just 54 hectares. Residents of the adjoining village actively protect the birds from power line collisions and stray dog attacks.

Government Initiatives for Wetland Conservation

India's Ramsar network is backed by a strong framework of laws, schemes and people's participation.

Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017

Notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, these Rules provide the regulatory framework for wetland conservation. They establish State/UT Wetlands Authorities and prohibit activities such as encroachment, waste dumping and untreated effluent discharge.

National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)

NPCA merged the national programmes for lake and wetland conservation into one scheme. Updated NPCA Guidelines issued in 2024 give States an integrated and scientific framework for managing wetlands.

Amrit Dharohar

Amrit Dharohar promotes the unique conservation values of India's Ramsar Sites. It covers species and habitat conservation, nature tourism, wetland livelihoods and wetland carbon assessment. Under this, studies for the inventory of flora and fauna of 75 Ramsar Sites have been conducted by the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India, respectively. A 'Standard Operating Procedure for Assessment of Carbon Stock in Wetlands' was released, and has been utilised to assess the Carbon stock of 39 Ramsar Sites across the country.

Mission Sahbhagita and the Save Wetlands Campaign

Mission Sahbhagita promotes participatory conservation; its Save Wetlands Campaign began in Goa on 4 February 2023. Over 2 million citizen volunteers have since helped map more than 1.7 lakh wetlands across the country.

Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)

MISHTI targets mangrove restoration over 540 square kilometres in nine States and four UTs. So far, ₹88.44

crore has been released to restore 9,949.5 hectares of degraded mangroves.

Wetlands of India Portal

Inaugurated on 2 October 2021, the portal serves as a dynamic knowledge repository on India's wetlands. It offers single-point access to information on sites, projects, initiatives and training for managers and citizens.

Wetland City Accreditation

Indore and Udaipur became India's first Ramsar-accredited Wetland Cities in January 2025, joining the global network of Ramsar-accredited Wetland Cities.

Way Forward

India's expanding Ramsar network offers an opportunity to strengthen wetland conservation through science, effective management and community participation. The focus ahead must be on translating international recognition into lasting ecological outcomes. Regular monitoring, evidence-based planning and coordination among governments, institutions and local communities can help maintain the ecological character of these wetlands. Sustained efforts will be essential to ensure that wetlands continue to support biodiversity, water security, climate resilience and livelihoods for future generations.

Equally important is the need to integrate wetland conservation into wider development planning. Strengthening local stewardship, improving data and knowledge sharing, and promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities can deepen conservation efforts. By combining ecological priorities with the needs of communities, India can build a more inclusive and resilient approach to wetland management, ensuring these ecosystems remain productive and protected over the long term.

References

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

- <https://moef.gov.in/ramsar-convention>
- <https://indianwetlands.in/wp-content/uploads/library/1761126102.pdf>
- <https://moef.gov.in/uploads/2019/09/Identifying-and-Managing-Wetlands-of-International-Importance -Brochure.pdf>
- <https://moef.gov.in/wetlands-of-india-portal>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2324120®=48&lang=1>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2294036>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2269189>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2210100>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2150496®=48&lang=2>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2096165>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1913469®=3&lang=2>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1896301>
- <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2025/apr/doc202541530201.pdf>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2221114>
- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2254357>

Parliament of India (Lok Sabha)

- https://sansad.in/getFile/lsapps/loksabhaquestions/annex/188/AS5_IJmRc2.pdf
- https://sansad.in/getFile/lsapps/loksabhaquestions/annex/188/AS105_4hTDo4.pdf
- https://eparlib.sansad.in/bitstream/123456789/2983889/1/AU1097_O7TPwY.pdf

- http://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/187/AU317_5cMQH9.pdf?source=pgals

Ministry of Jal Shakti (National Water Mission)

- <https://nwm.gov.in/node/102>

Tamil Nadu State Wetlands Authority

- <https://tnswa.tn.gov.in/pdf/wetlands%20rules.pdf>

Government of Bihar

- <https://betastate.bihar.gov.in/Gogabeel>

Government of Gujarat (Gujarat Tourism)

- <https://gujarattourism.com/kutch-zone/kutch/chhari-dhand-wetland-reserve.html>

Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Secretariat)

- <https://ramsar.org/document/present-text-convention-wetlands>
- <https://ramsar.org/about/convention-wetlands-and-its-mission>
- https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/2025-03/COP15NR_India_e.pdf
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/229>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1208>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2370>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2474>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2559>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2560>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2561>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2562>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2567>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2568>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2576>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2577>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2602>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2603>
- <https://www.ramsar.org/news/india-adds-two-more-wetlands-international-importance-list>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2408>
- <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2568>

PIB Research