

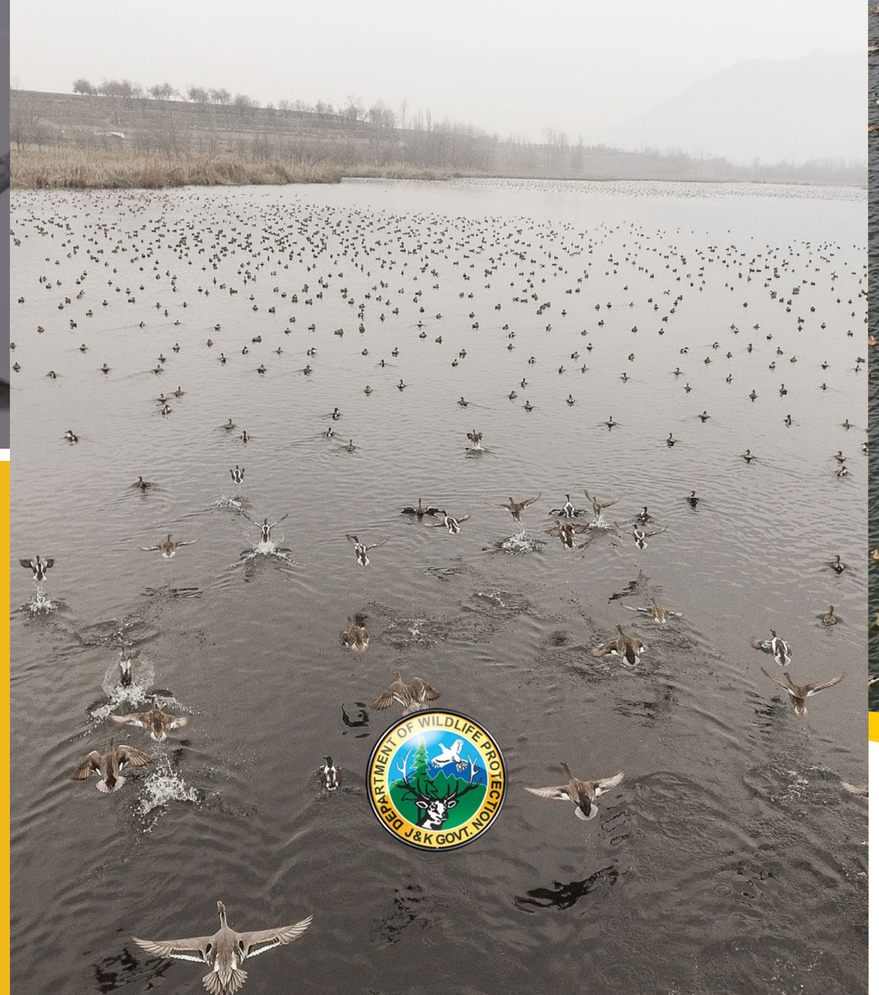


DOs ✔

- ✔ Get necessary permission before visiting
- ✔ Maintain a safe distance from all wildlife
- ✔ Appreciate the wetland and local regulations
- ✔ Neither visit alone nor in a group of too many
- ✔ Respect wildlife's private space
- ✔ Take nothing and leave only puddled footprints
- ✔ Tune down

DON'Ts

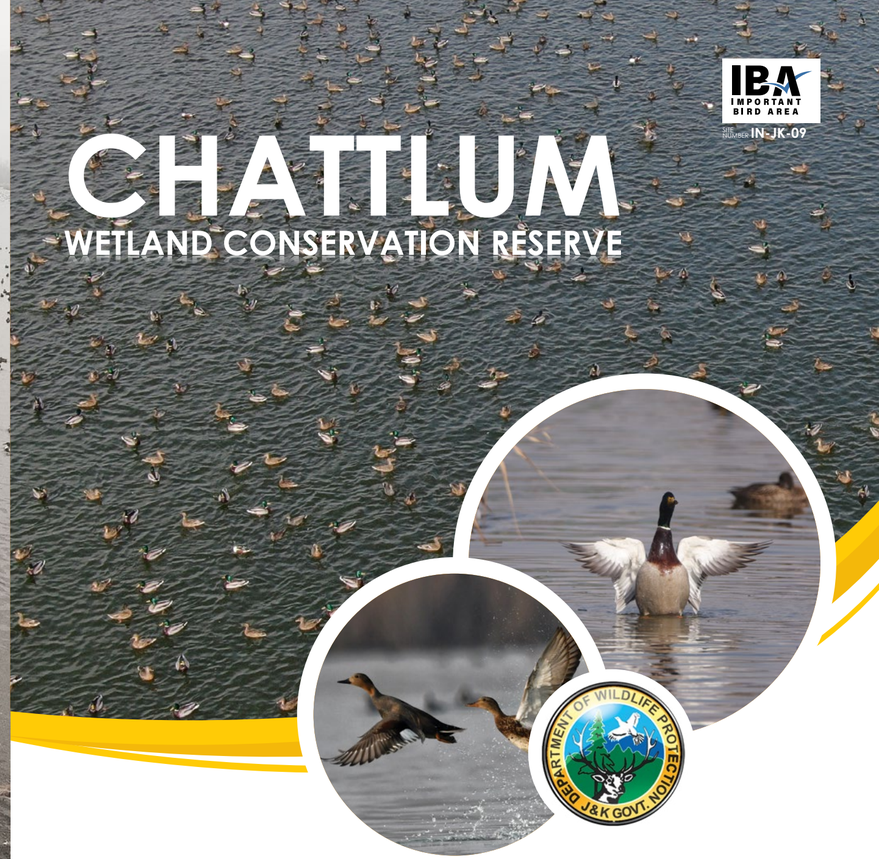
- x Don't litter and ensure that waste is disposed only in bins earmarked for the purpose
- x Don't throw away plastic bags
- x Don't collect any form of fauna or flora from any locations
- x Don't take photographs of people without their consent
- x Don't damage plants by walking, driving, or landing on extensive moss beds or lichen-covered areas
- x Don't make noise to avoid frightening wildlife



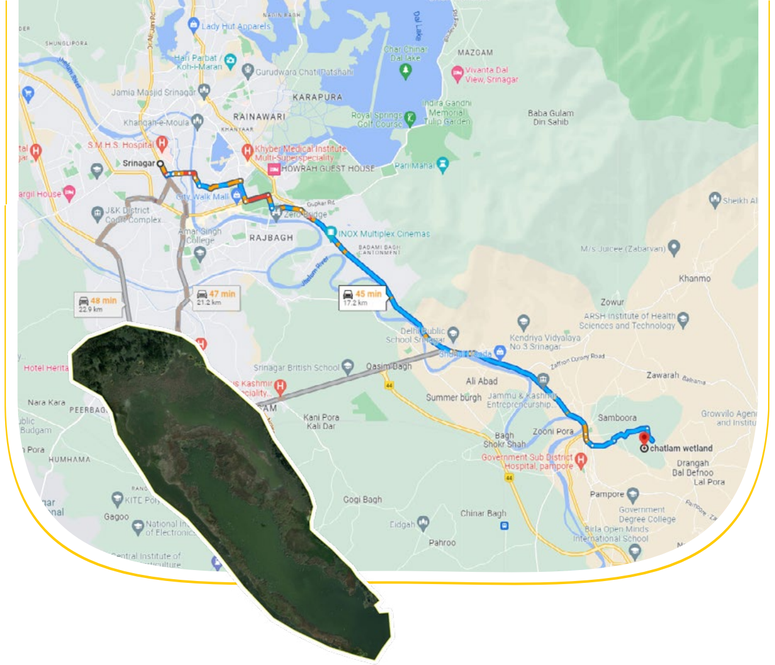
IBA IMPORTANT BIRD AREA
IN-JK-09

CHATTLUM

WETLAND CONSERVATION RESERVE



DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE PROTECTION, GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR



Latitude
34.020 N

Longitude
74.930 E

Altitude
1574 meters (5150 feet)

Area
0.55 sq km

Distance
11 km from Srinagar

How to reach
By road transport from Srinagar

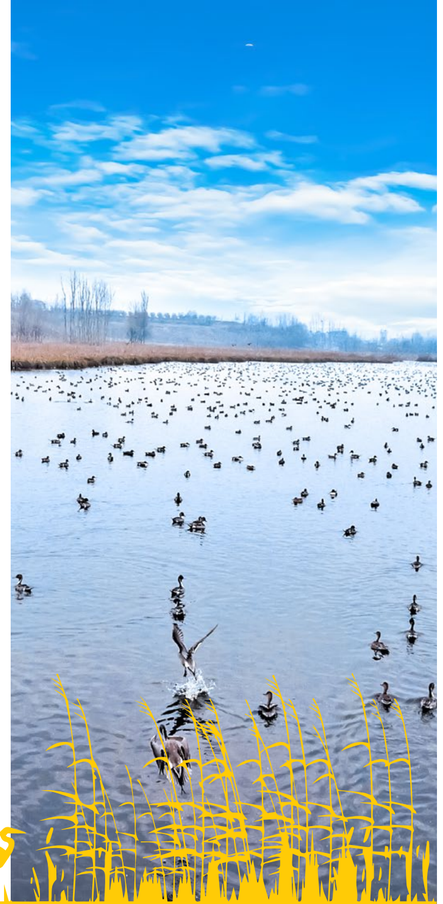
Best time to visit **October to April**

Situated on the eastern bank of River Jhelum, Chattlum Wetland Conservation Reserve lies in Pampore, a small town in south Kashmir where some satellite wetlands are located and dotted with archaeological marvels, renowned for production of its cash crop saffron. There are three wetlands in the Pampore area which include Chattlum, Krunsoo, Moanpora, Manibugh and Freshkhori. Thousands of migratory birds from Russia, Siberia, and other Central Asian republics arrive at these wetlands each year from early October and stay here up to April. These wetlands provide critical wintering and breeding habitat for a diversity of migratory and resident birds particularly ducks, geese, coots, and waders.

The oval shaped Chattlum Wetland starts at the base of Konibal Plateau and is spread up to Meej, a village 1 km from Konibal in the Pampore.

Chattlum Wetland Conservation Reserve is locally called Bodsar. The wetland's basin area is bounded by a vast catchment area extending from Pampore and Bagi Inayatullah in the west and Konibal to Wuyan in the east. The wetland is a permanent but relatively shallow water body with fluvial origin and enjoys a Sub-Mediterranean climate. It is fed by the perennial water channel of adjoining areas originating from the eastern mountain slopes, which makes its way to the wetland in the west in Chattlum village of tehsil Pampore of district Pulwama apart from being largely spring fed.

The shores of this wetland are elevated due to the deposits of fine grained sand and loam. Migratory fowls are majorly found in these areas.



FLORA AND FAUNA

Apart from local resident birds which breed here, the wetland provides ample and conducive habitat for breeding Mallards. The vegetation ranges from submerged, attached, and free floating to emergent. Shallow areas support thick stands of Typha and Phragmites. Trapa natans, Nymphoides peltatum, Nymphoide candida, and Nymphoides tellata occur in the open water areas. There are many floating gardens in the lake. Plantation of Salix alba has been taken up along the shoreline while rice is grown in the surrounding areas. These crop fields also provide foraging areas for birds.

There is a mention of Pampore wetlands in the National Wetland Atlas which has been prepared by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. This mega wetland atlas is part of the project on National Wetland Inventory and Assessment (NWIA).

AVIAN FAUNA

- Graylag Goose (Anser anser)
- Ruddy Shelduck (Tadorna ferruginea)
- Northern Shoveller (Spatula clypeata)
- Common Shelduck (Tadorna tadorna)
- Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)
- Euraisian Wigeon (Mareca penelope)
- Northern Pintail (Anas acuta)
- Garganey (Spatula querquedula)
- Common Teal (Anas crecca)
- Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)
- Gadwall (Maraca strepera)
- Purple Swamphen (porphyria porphuyrio)
- Common Moorhen (Gallinula chloropus)
- Common Coot (Fulica atra)
- Little Grebe (Tachybatus ruficollis)
- Great Cormorant (phalacrocorax carbo)
- Grey Heron (Ardeola cineria)

FLORA

- Phytoplanktons belonging to families Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, and Cyanophyceae
- Free floating hydrophytes like Lemna, Wolfia, Azolla, and Salvinia
- Rooted hydrophytes with floating leaves like Trapa (locally known as Gaer)
- Nymphaea, Nelumbo (Bumb), Marsilea (Sol)

FISH DIVERSITY

- Common Carp (Cyprinus carpio)
- Scale Carp (Cyprinus carpio communis)
- Mirror Carp (Cyprinus carpio carpio)
- Silver Carp (Hypopthalmichthys molitrix)
- Grass Carp (Ctenopharyngodon idella)
- Mosquito Fish (Gambusia holbrooki)
- Gang-e-gad (Carassius carassius)



Take Care While Visiting