INTERESTING FACTS

- Due to the River's ecological significance, Corbett National Park was named Ramganga National Park for a brief period of three years, from 1954 to 1957.
- The bank of the Ramganga River is also famous for Ganga Dussehra celebration.
- Moradabad, famous for its brassware industry, is situated along the Ramganga River.

DRIVERS OF RIVERSCAPE CHANGE

- Extensive water abstraction from the Kalagarh Dam and Harewali Barrage are causing significant depletion in the river discharge. They also act as longitudinal barriers, causing habitat fragmentation and degradation.
- Untreated industrial effluent discharged in and around Moradabad city has altered the water quality of the River.
- Riverbed mining has altered or blocked the river channel.
- Extensive sandbar cultivation has rendered the habitat unsuitable for use as nesting sites by turtles and island-nesting birds.



VARIUE

NMCG
National Mission for Clean Ganga
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resource,
River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation,
Major Dhyan Chand Stadium,
New Delhi 110001



GACMC
Ganga Aqualife Conservation Monitoring Centre
Wildlife Institute of India,
Post Office Mohbewala,
Dehradun – 248002, Uttarakhand
T: +91-135-260112-115
Wii.gov.in/nmcg_phase 2_introduction

SARASWATI PRESS | 9358865676



Ramganga River

THE CRADLE OF CORBETT







GENERAL INFORMATION

- Ramganga River is the first major tributary to join the Ganga River on the north bank.
- The River originates from the Dudhatoli Range, near Village Diwalikhal, at an altitude of 2926 m asl in the lower Himalayas (near Gairsain), and traverses about 596 km through Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh before joining the Ganga River in Kannauj District.
- Ramganga shows a degree of variation in its watershed features ranging from steep mountains to deep and narrow Himalayan valleys, and a vast alluvial plain.
- Important tributaries of the Ramganga River are Ban, Khoh, Gangan, Gagas, Aril, Kosi, Mandal, Nair and Badangad.

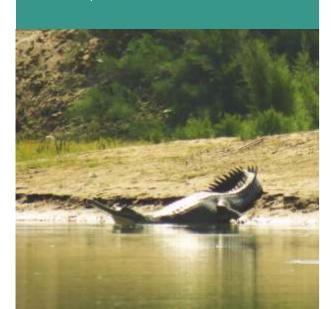




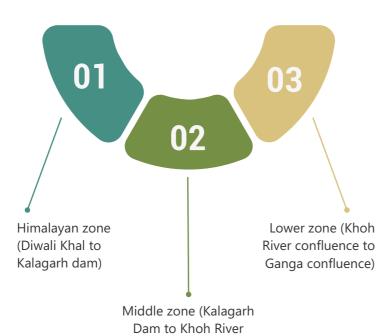


SALIENT FEATURES

- A major portion of the total catchment area of the Ramganga basin (32,493 km²) falls in Uttar Pradesh (64%) and the rest in Uttarakhand (36%).
- The River passes through two biogeographic zones, the Himalayas and the Gangetic Plains.
- The River supports two species of otters, two species of crocodilians, seven species of turtles, 90 species of water and water dependent birds, and 102 species of fish.



Ramganga River can be divided into three zones, viz.



confluence)



- Ramganga supports populations of Eurasian otter, smooth-coated otter, gharial and mugger key indicator species.
- Seven turtle species viz., three-striped roofed turtle (Batagur dhongoka), spotted pond turtle (Geoclemys hamiltonii), Indian roofed turtle (Pangshura tecta), Indian tent turtle (Pangshura tentoria), brown roofed turtle (Pangshura smithii), Indian softshell turtle (Nilssonia gangetica), and Indian flapshell turtle (Lissemys punctata) are reported from the River.

ENDANGERED SPECIES Reptiles

Spotted pond turtle

Avifauna

Indian skimmer Black-bellied tern Steppe eagle

Fishes

Golden mahseer

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES

Reptiles

Gharial

Three-striped roofed turtle



