BRIEF DOCUMENT OF SASTHAMKOTTA LAKE

State / Union Territory

: Kerala

Name and address of person(s) compiling this information :

- 1. Member Secretary, State Wetland Authority, Kerala (Director, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Govt. of Kerala), 4th Floor, KSRTC Terminal Complex, Thampanoor, Thiruvananthapuram-1.
- 2. Dr. Jude Emmanuel, Environmental Scientist, Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Govt. of Kerala, 4th Floor, KSRTC Terminal Complex, Thampanoor, Thiruvananthapuram-1.

Section 1: Identification, Location and Jurisdiction

1.1 Name of the Wetland (Alternative names, including in local language should be given in parenthesis after official name) : Sasthamkotta Lake

1.2 Name of the Village(s), T	ehsil(s), Municipal area(s):
Villages	: Sasthamkotta, Mynagappally & West Kallada
Taluk	: Kunnathur
Panchayats	: Sasthamkotta, Mynagappally, West Kallada

- **1.3** District(s) in which wetland complex is located: Kollam
- **1.4** Geographical coordinates (Latitude and Longitude, to degree, minutes and second):

: Latitude: From 9°1'45.885''N to 9°3'28.397''N

- : Longitude: From $76^\circ 36' 43.072''E$ to $76^\circ 38' 52.318''E$
- 1.5 Name of the Department / Agency which has jurisdiction over the wetland / wetlands complex
 - : Local Self Governments, Irrigation Department and State Wetland Authority Kerala.

Section 2: Site Characteristics

- 2.1 Area of wetland / wetlands category (ha) : 360.95 ha.
- **2.2** Wetland type (Please tick appropriate categories and sub-categories)

Category	Subcategory
☑ Natural (Inland)	☑ Permanent lakes

	Category	Category Subcategory							
		Seasonal/ intermittent lakes							
		□ Permanent streams/ creeks							
		Seasonal/ intermittent streams/ creeks							
		☐ River floodplain							
		Permanent freshwater marshes							
		□ Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes							
		□ Shrub-dominated wetlands							
		Tree-dominated wetlands							
		Geothermal wetlands							
		□ Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems							
	D Natural (Coastal)	Coastal lagoon							
		Estuary							
		□ Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats							
		□ Mangroves							
		Coral reefs							
	Human-made	Aquaculture pond							
		Tank							
		□ Saltpan							
		Dam / Reservoir							
2.3 I	Depth (m below mean se	ea level) : Average – 5, Maximum -13							
2.4 I	Elevation (m above mea	n sea level) : 20 to 50 (Including Zone of Influence)							
2.5	Water regimes								
2	 a) Main source of water (tick all applicable) ☑ Rainfall ☑ Groundwater ☑ Catchment runoff □ Direct / indirect inflow from river □ Others, please specify								
ł	b) Water permanence	Water permanence							
	Mostly permanent	□ Mostly intermittent							
0	c) Destination of water	Destination of water from wetland							

	☑ Feeds groundwater	☑ To downstread	am catchment	D To river	🗖 To sea
d)	Water pH				
	Acid (< 5.5)	Circumneutra	al (5.5 – 7.4)	□ Alkaline (> 7	$\square Not known$
e)	Water salinity				
	 ✓ Fresh (< 0.5 g/l) (>40g/l) □ Not known 	Brackish (0.5	5 – 30 g/l))	Euhaline (30-	- 40 g/l) 🗖 Hypersaline
f)	Nutrient in water				
	□ Eutrophic □ Mes	otrophic 🗹 Oligo	otrophic 🗖 Not 🛙	known	
2.6 Cli	matic setting				
	a) Annual Rai	nfall (mm)	: 2251.57		
	b) Temperatur	re (°C)	: Minimum - 22	2, Maximum - 3	3
	c) Humidity (%)	: Minimum - 63	3%, Maximum -	87 %
2.7 Are 2.8 Ma	ea of zone of influence (i jor land use within zone	n ha) of influence (pr	: 1124.89 ovide as approxi	9 imate % of catch	ment area)
	Forests		: 0.00		
	Plantation		: 1.82		
	Agriculture		: 15.55		
	Settlements (Rural) and	(Urban)	: 50.53		
	Water body		: 32.10		

2.9 Map of wetland complex and zone of influence

(To be enclosed as Annex I and II to this proposal): To be provided by KSREC

: 0.00

Section 3: Biodiversity

Industrial

3.1 Notable plant species present in wetland

Aponogeton natans, Blyxa octandra, Colocasia esculenta, Hydrilla verticillata, Hygroryza aristata, Ipomoea aquatica, Limnophila heterophylla, Monochoria vaginalis, Nymphaea nouchali, Nymphoides indica, Oryza rufipogon, Paspalidium geminatum, Utricularia reticulata, Vallisneria spiralis

Patches of Screw Pine (*Pandanus odoratissimus*) exist near the Velanthara embankment. The eastern shoreline has patches of the insectivorous plant, Indian Sundew (Drosera sp.). Macrophyte distribution is largely confined in the regions adjoining Velanthara embankment, Rajagiri, Bharanikavu and Sasthamkotta Town. These areas are also significant sources of pollution into the lake. *Vallisneria*, *Salvinia* and *Blyxa* are the dominant amongst submerged macrophytes, whereas, *Ipomoea* and *Nymphoides* form the dominant floating forms. *Monochoria* and *Hygrophila* often mix with *Colocasia* and *Pandanus* to form thick vegetation growth.

Phytoplanktons : Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae and Dinoflagellata. *Cocconeis* sp., *Fragilaria sp., Melosira sp., Nitzschia sp., Navicula sp.* and *Synedra sp.,*

3.2 Notable animal species present in wetland

Fishes: Etroplus suratensis, Pseudetroplus maculatus, Parambassis dayi, Channa diplogramma, Channa pseudomarulius, Channa striata, Dawkinsia filamentosa, Mystus occulatus, Ompok malabaricus, Horabagrus brachysoma, Horabagrus brachysoma, Xenentodon cancila, Aplocheilus lineatus, Dayella malabarica, Macrognathus guentheri, Nandus nandu

Waterbirds: Egrets, Herons, Bitterns, Sandpipers and Lapwings

3.3 Species of conservation significance (rare, endangered, threatened, endemic species)

Fishes: Parambassis dayi, Channa pseudomarulius (NE), Horabagrus brachysoma, Channa diplogramma (VU).

Waterbirds: Oriental Darter and Black-headed Ibis. A sporadic sighting of Asian Woolly Neck (*Ciconia episcopus*), a vulnerable waterbird species, was reported in 2015 by Sasthamkotta Biodiversity Management Committee.

3.4 Major plant invasive alien species

Mats of *Salvinia molesta*, *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Pistia stratiotes* have been recorded in post monsoon seasons along the shorelines.

3.5 Major animal invasive alien species

Not recorded

Section 4: Ecosystem services

Importance	Relevant for the site		If Yes, Details (upto 50 words for		
	(please t	tick yes or	each category)		
	no)				
Source of drinking water for people living	🗹 Yes	🗖 No	Sasthamkotta Lake caters largely to the		
and around			District of Kollam as a source of		
			drinking water. 10.9 Mm ³ is withdrawn		
			from the lake to support half a million		
			people of the City of Kollam.		
			Withdrawal of another 12.2 Mm ³ also		
			supports the surrounding / Panchayats.		
Source of water for agriculture	∎Yes	□ No	Low scale agricultural practices		
			around the lake use water from the		
			lake.		
Fisheries	☑ Yes	🗖 No	Nearby inhabitants are using the fishery		
			resource for their livelihood		
Cultivation of aquatic food plants	🗖 Yes	🗹 No	-		
For buffalo wallowing and use of	□ Yes	🗹 No	-		
domesticated animals					
Medicinal plants	🗖 Yes	🗹 No	-		
Is a recreational site	🗹 Yes	🗖 No	Sasthamkotta is distinct for its placid		
			waters surrounded by lush green hills.		
			Therefore, it provides scenic beauty to		
			tourists and locals.		
Buffering communities from extreme events	🗖 Yes	🗹 No	-		
as floods and storms					
Groundwater recharge	🗹 Yes	🗖 No	Nearby inhabitants are sufficiently		
			dependent on well waters which are		
			mainly recharged by the lake.		
Water purification	🗖 Yes	🗹 No	-		
Acts as a sink for sediments	🗹 Yes	D No	Siltation is reported in the lake.		
Has significant cultural and religious values	🗹 Yes	🗖 No	The region around the lake has high		
			cultural value. The lake is believed to		
			have been named after the local deity,		
			Lord Sastha, who has a temple adorning		
			the shoreline. The new moon day of each		
			month is considered auspicious, drawing		
			a large number of locals to the temple		
			and to the lake. Besides, Ammankovil		
			Devi or Bhadrakali temple situated in		

Importance	Relevant for the site	If Yes, Details (upto 50 words for
	(please tick yes or	each category)
	no)	
		Sasthamkotta Mannakkara,
		Thalayinakkavu Shiva Parvathi Temple,
		Poruvazhy Peruviruthi Malanada
		Duryodhana Temple, and Anayadi
		Narsimhaswamy temple are significant
		religious sites located around the lake.
		Mount Horeb Ashramam, a monastic
		community of the Malankara Orthoodox
		Church, was established in 1991 on the
		banks of Sasthamkotta.
Supports noteworthy plants species	🗹 Yes 🗖 No	37 phytoplankton, 18 macrophytes and 158
		terrestrial vegetation species have been
		recorded from the lake.
Supports noteworthy animal species	🗹 Yes 🗖 No	Available records indicate the presence of
		six genera of zooplankton, 23 insect
		species (butterflies), 16 fish and 35
		waterbird species.
Site of high congregation of migratory	🗹 Yes 🗖 No	Sandpipers and lapwings are found
water birds		
Supports life cycle of fish or amphibians	🗹 Yes 🗖 No	Supports life cycle of fishes as
		mentioned in section 3.2
Mining	🗖 Yes 🗹 No	-
Any other, please list		

Section 5: Pre-Existing Rights and Privileges

Nature of right and privilege	Relevant for the site (please tick		Does this negatively impact the wetland's		Brief description (upto 50 words for each category)
	yes or no)	ecological health?		
Community Fishing (without any	🗹 Yes	🗖 No	🗖 Yes	🗹 No	Local peoples use the fishery
lease or permission from					resources for their livelihood
government department)			🗖 Not a	ssessed	and dietary requirements
Fishing under lease from	□ Yes	🗹 No	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	-
government department					
			🗖 Not a	ssessed	
Harvest of plants (without any	□ Yes	🗹 No	□ Yes	🗖 No	-
lease or permission from					
government department)			🗖 Not a	ssessed	

Nature of right and privilege	Relevant for the		Does this negatively		Brief description (upto 50
	site (ple	ase tick	impact the wetland's		words for each category)
	yes or n	0)	ecologica	al health?	
Harvest of plants under lease	🗖 Yes	🗹 No	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	-
from government department					
			🗖 Not as	ssessed	
Agriculture or horticulture within	□ Yes	🗹 No	□ Yes	🗖 No	-
wetland					
			🗖 Not as	ssessed	
Religious practices	☑ Yes	🗖 No	□ Yes	☑ No	Several important sacred
					sites, including the Sastha
			□ Not as	ssessed	Temple, are located on the
					banks of the lake and around
					it. The lake has high
					religious value and is used
					for holy dip every year.
Withdrawal of water for domestic	🗹 Yes	🗖 No	☑ Yes	🗖 No	The Quilon Water Supply
use					Scheme (QWSS) withdraws
			🗖 Not as	ssessed	10.9 Mm3 from the lake to
					support half a million
					people in the City of
					Kollam. In addition, 12.2
					Mm3 are also withdrawn
					from the lake daily to
					provide for the water supply
					needs of communities living
					within Chavara, Panmana,
					Sasthamkotta, Sooranad,
					West Kallada, Thevalakkara
					and Thekkumbhagam
					grama panchayats.
Withdrawal of water for	□ Yes	🗹 No	□ Yes	🗖 No	-
agriculture of fisheries			_		
			□ Not as	ssessed	
Bathing or wallowing of domestic	□ Yes	🗹 No	□ Yes	🗖 No	-
animals					
			□ Not as	ssessed	
Plying of boats	☑ Yes	🗖 No	□ Yes	🗖 No	Local country boat ferry
					service is present here.
			□ Not assessed		tourism purposes
Any other please list here					tourisiii purposes.
They other, please list liele					
	1				

Nature of right and privilege	Relevant for the	Does this negatively	Brief description (upto 50
	site (please tick	impact the wetland's	words for each category)
	yes or no)	ecological health?	
		□ Not assessed	

Section 6: Present and Potential Threats

Threat	Degree	Present or	Additional information, if
		Potential	any
Changes in water inflow	🗖 High	Present	Most of the lateritic hillocks
and outflow	□ Medium	D Potential	around the lake, which has
	☑ Low		the capability of storing
			groundwater and releasing
			that to the lake during the
			non-monsoons periods are
			being mined for building
			materials and affected the
			assessment need to be done
Pollution		Drogent	Littering of plastics and
1 onution			domostic sowage discharge
		D Potentiai	in the labe are reported
			In the lake are reported.
Mining	🗖 High	✓ Present	Mining has adversely
	Medium	Potential	connectivity of the lake with
	☑ Low		its drainage basin and river
			floodplains. As a result, water
			regimes have shifted from
			multiple inflow sources to
			being governed largely by
			monsoon.
Siltation	🗖 High	Present	The human intervention in
	Medium	Potential	the lake catchment is leading
	□ Low		to high sedimentation and
			siltation which will lead to
Engageschement	A 11' 1		The slares have been
Encroachment	∐ High	Present	The slopes have been
		D Potential	encroached for Tapioca,
	Low		Kubber and other plantations,
			and runoff and sedimentation
			enhancing agricultural
			practices.
Spread of invasive	🗖 High	Present	Presence of 3 common aquatic
species			invasives such as Salvinia

Threat	Degree	Present or	Additional information, if	
		Potential	any	
	🗹 Medium	Potential	molesta, Eichhornia crassipes,	
	□ Low		Cabombo caroliniana are	
			reported in the lake and the	
			spread is increasing in its trend.	
Any other, please list	🗖 High	D Present		
	□ Medium	D Potential		
	□ Low			

Section 7: Activities Proposed to be prohibited (other than those listed in Rule 4(2) of Wetlands Rules)

Activity	Place a tick mark if relevant	Prohibition within wetlands or zone of influence	Level of Prohibition (in terms of people, restricted area or any other)	Name of departmen t / agency responsible for Prohibition	Additional information , if any
		 Wetland / Wetlands complex boundary Zone of influence 			

Section 8: Activities Proposed to be regulated

Activity	Place a tick mark if relevant	Regulation within wetlands or zone of influence	Level of regulation (in terms of people, restricted area or any other)	Name of departmen t / agency responsible for regulation	Additional information , if any
Withdrawal of water / impoundment/diversion or any other hydrological intervention	Ø	 Wetland / Wetlands complex boundary Zone of influence 	The wetland and its whole catchment has to be regulated for this activity	SWAK, Wetland Manageme nt Unit (WMU), Irrigation Department	Large scale hydrological intervention s need prior permission from the WMU/SWA K
Discharge of treated sewage/ effluent / wastewater	Ø	 Wetland / Wetlands complex boundary Zone of influence 	The wetland and its whole catchment has	SWAK, Wetland Manageme nt Unit,	Need to get prior permission from

Activity	Place a tick mark if relevant	Regulation within wetlands or zone of influence	Level of regulation (in terms of people, restricted area or any other)	Name of departmen t / agency responsible for regulation	Additional information , if any
			to be regulated for this activity	Irrigation Department , KSPCB, LSGs	WMU/SWA K
Construction of boat jetties, and facilities for temporary use, as pontoon bridges	Ø	 Wetland / Wetlands complex boundary Zone of influence 	Within the wetland	SWAK, Wetland Manageme nt Unit, Irrigation Department , LSGs	Prior permission is to be taken from the WMU/SWA K
Aquaculture, agriculture and horticulture activities within the wetland boundaries.	Ø	 Wetland / Wetlands complex boundary Zone of influence 	Within the wetland	SWAK, Wetland Manageme nt Unit, Agriculture, Fisheries Department s, LSGs, District Collector	Large scale commercial level activities need to get prior permission from the Wetland Managemen t Unit/SWAK
Soil erosion and silt removal	Ø	 ✓ Wetland / Wetland complex boundary ✓ Zone of influence 	Activities causing soil erosion & siltation has to be regulated within the wetland and catchment.	SWAK, Wetland Manageme nt Unit, Soil Conservatio n Department , LSGs,	Large scale removal need to get prior permission from WMU/SWA K
Any other, please list		 Wetland / Wetlands complex boundary Zone of influence 			

Section 9: Activities Proposed to be permitted

Activity	Place a	Within wetlands or	Additional information, if any
	tick	zone of influence	
	mark if		
	relevant		
Traditional community level	M	☑ Wetland /	Will ensure the proper conservation of the
sustenance fishing		Wetlands complex	lake with community participation and it
		boundary	is ensuring the use value of the wetland
		Zone of influence	

Section 10: Listing of Available Scientific Resources Used

- 1. Raghavan, R., Renjeet, K and Ali, A., 2021, Current status of fish diversity of Sasthamkotta Lake with particular focus on Pearl Spot, Etroplus suratensis (Interim project report submitted to SWAK)
- 2. CWRDM, 2010. Sasthamkotta Wetland: Management Action Plan. Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM), Kozhikode
- 3. DoT, 2014. Kerala Tourism Statistics 2014. Kerala: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Tourism (DoT), Government of Kerala.
- 4. George, A. V. and Koshy, M., 2008. Water quality studies of Sasthamkotta Lake of Kerala. Pollution Research, 27(3), pp. 419-424.
- 5. Nayar, M. P., Alexander, T. and Thushara, L., 2011. Biodiversity and Conservation of Sasthamkotta Fresh Water Lake of Kerala. Dehradun: Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh.
- 6. Raghavan, R., Renjeet, K and Ali, A., 2021, Current status of fish diversity of Sasthamkotta Lake with particular focus on Pearl Spot, Etroplus suratensis (Interim project report submitted to SWAK)

CHECKLIST

- Responsible agency has been clearly identified and details of contact person included
- Wetland/ wetlands complex boundary has been delineated using GIS and firmed up by adequate ground truthing
- Wetland/ wetlands complex map has been provided at required scale
- **D** Zone of influence has been delineated and included in wetland map or a separate map
- Wetland zone of influence is sufficient to manage all activities
- Site's importance have been listed, and for major categories, justification is provided
- Site's biodiversity values are listed, and for major categories, justification is provided

- □ List of pre-existing rights and privileges is provided
- Consistency or inconsistency of pre-existing rights and privileges is indicated to be best of available knowledge
- Threats to site are listed, and for major categories details are provided
- Activities prohibited, beyond those already listed in Rule 4(2) have been mentioned
- □ List of activities to be regulated within wetlands and zone of influence is provided
- □ List of activities to be permitted is provided





Annexure II :

