Largest fresh water natural lake of North-eastern India, is...

LOKTAK PAT
- Largest fresh water natural lake of North-eastern India, is located 38 km south of Imphal.
- Characterize by phumdis, a heterogenous mass of vegetation. Phumdis are the characteristic features of floating lake which covers about 47 per cent of the lake area.
- It has an extent of 24672 hectares with a perimeter of 167 km.
- It has a direct catchment area of 1,040 sq. km. and indirect catchment area of 7,157 sq. km.
- Altogether 42 rivers or streams flow into the lake either perennially or seasonally.
- Rivers like Nambul, Nambol, Khujairok, Thongjaorok, Moirang etc. flow into the lake. Also, Khordak channels, Ungamel channels and Phoubakchao canals serve as both inlets and outlets of this lake.
- About 288 floral species comprising of 80 terrestrial, 52 aquatic, 124 marsh and 32 plankton species are found in the lake. About 48 species colonized the phumdi of the lake.

PUMLEN / KHOIDUM / LAMJAO PAT
- The total area of the main Pumlen lake is 32.26 sq. km and has a direct catchment area of 127.75 sq. km and indirect of 335.45 sq. km and it lies at an elevation of 765.5 m above mean sea level.
- The direct catchment area of the lake is 127.75 sq.km
- It is a shallow weed-infested lake with two-third of its water surface covered with Phumdi.
- Situated at about 55 km from Imphal.
- The Pumlen pat is a conjoined lake formed by Khoidumpat in the north, Lamjaopat in the north-east and Pumlen main basin in the south. During the rainy season all these merges into a single water body covering a total area of 84 sq. km.
- The floral species consists of 194 species and 52 species thcolonize the phumdis. About 244 faunal species comprising of 46 species of invertebrates and 198 species of vertebrates were found.

IKOP AND KHARUNG PAT
- 29 species of floral species is found in ikop pat comprising of submerged, floating floral species.
- These lakes have great economic and cultural significance to the people.
- Important villages surrounding the lake are Leishangthem, Irong, Mayang Imphal, Thenth etc.

LOUSI PAT
- All the smaller lakes are generally old, eutrophic, marshy and seasonal i.e. they remain flooded only during the rainy season and rest of the year they dry up and the land is used for agricultural purposes.
- Loushipat is one of such lake that is situated about 40 km from Imphal.
- Important villages surrounding the lake are Khongjom, Kakching, Irengband etc.

WAITHOU/ PUNNEM PAT
- Situated at about 17 km from Imphal in Thoubal distt. 34 species of floral species are found in this lake.
USOIPOKPI PAT
Ushoipokpi pat is located at a distance of about 16 km from Imphal and lies in the Thoubal district.

LAMPHEL PAT

YARAL PAT

HEINGANG PAT

ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS TO WETLANDS
- Encroachment
- Pollution
- Aqua culture development
- Siltation
- Weed infestation

CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS
4. Sustainable Resources Development and Livelihood Improvement through
   - Fisheries Development
   - Economic Utilization Of phumdis
   - Livelihood Improvement

MAJOR WETLANDS OF MANIPUR

Sponsored by:
National Mission on Himalayan studies (NMHS)
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

Developed by:
Nature Learning Centre (NLC)
Forest Department, Government of Manipur

Contact us: NATURE LEARNING CENTRE, Forest Complex, Mantripukhri, Imphal - 795002, Manipur