

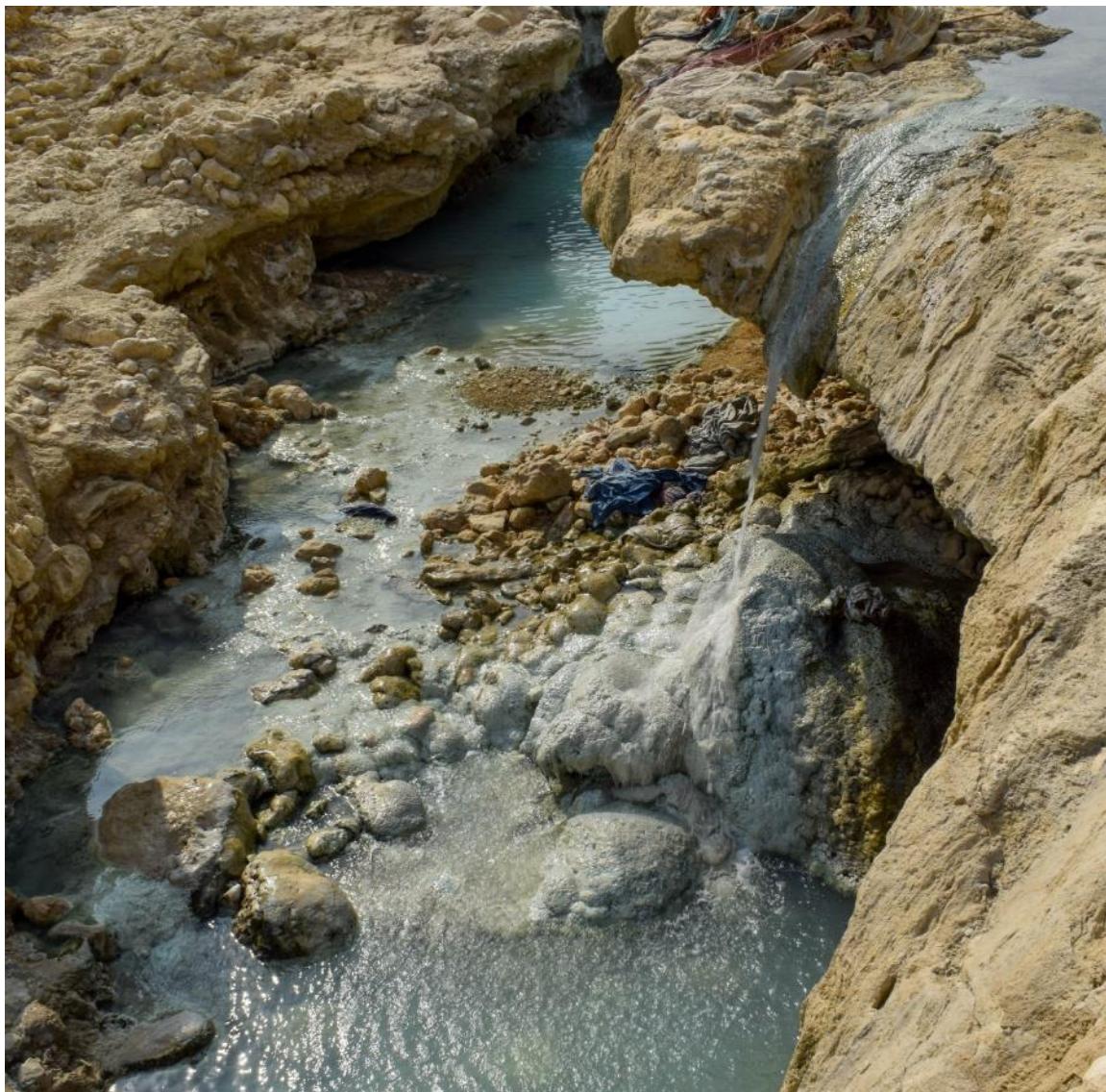


Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
Pakistan	1. Lakhī Shah Saddar I	26°16'50.98"N, 67°50'41.33"E  Z = 100-150 m asl  Sindh Province, Kirthar Range Indus Basin	- / 7 / -  Not tapped, used by local villagers for irrigation	<b>H, S, E, A, Ec</b>  <i>The group of springs issuing from limestones of Kirthar Formation (Eocene age). The springs emerge at the foothills of the structurally controlled zone of Kirthar range (fissures, fractures, and joints at the contact with alluvium. Laki Shah Saddar is a historic pilgrimage site associated with Sufi shrines and ancient settlements. The springs have provided drinking water to travelers, pilgrims, and local communities for centuries. Oral traditions and cultural practices link the springs to spiritual rituals of the Kirthar Range, surrounded by limestone cliffs and desert landscape. The contrast between lush greenery near spring outlets and the arid surroundings gives the area high scenic value. Springs provide essential water for agriculture (irrigation of small farms and orchards), domestic supply, and livestock. Local communities depend on them for survival in this semi-arid region. The perennial springs create small oases that support local vegetation and biodiversity, including bird species and aquatic life not commonly found in the surrounding drylands. They act as ecological refuges in the desert landscape.</i>	Gulfam Hussain

### MIKAS – Lakhī Shah Saddar I



*Laki Shah Saddar Overview*



*Laki Shah Saddar Spring (summer)*