PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Kokrobite has a landing beach where set and ali nets are used for fishing. There are 338 fishermen and 46 canoes.

Oshiyie has one landing beach practicing both purse and beach seining. There are a total of 548 fishermen and 91 canoes.

Recreation/tourism
There is a hotel at the waterfront at Langma and one at Kokrobite.
There is also a popular public bathing beach at Kokrobite.
**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope.

Sakumo I Lagoon (Densu Delta) is situated in the area. The Sakumo Lagoon is semi closed. It is closed most of the year except when water is released from the Weija reservoir.

**ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Sakumo I Lagoon (Densu Flood Plain)
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

Protection: Sakumo I (Densu Floodplain) was designated Ramsar site in 1992 (Ramsar site no 564).

**Vegetation:** The major mangrove species are the black mangrove *Avicennia germinans* and the button mangrove *Conocarpus erectus*.

**Birds:** The Densu Flood Plain has a record of 57 species of seashore birds with an estimated population of 35,000. The site is particularly important for terns, being the second most important tern site (after Songor) on the Ghana coast. The importance of the Densu flood plain site is further enhanced by its population of Roseate terns, a threatened species. The peak count of 200 Roseate terns at this site accounts for approximately 20% of the European breeding population of the rare species. Other water birds, which occur in significant numbers on the site, include waders and herons. The site supports internationally important populations of four species of waders: Curlew sandpiper, Little stint, Spotted redshank and Black-winged stilts. Fifteen other species of water birds occur in nationally important numbers. Seashore birds are most abundant from August to March.

**Fish and crustaceans:** The lagoon is a nursery site for fish and crustaceans. Fish species include cichlids *Sarotherodon melanochromis* and *Tilapia zillii*, catfish *Clarias*, *Ethmalosa fimbriata* and *Mugil curema*, *Mugil* and *Liza falcipinnis* mudskippers *Periophthalmus* spp. Crustaceans include *Callinectes latimanus*, *Uca tangerii*, prawns *Macrobrachium* sp., *Parapenaeus longirostris* and *Penaeus notialis*.

**Other fauna:** Other fauna in the lagoon include oysters *Crassostrea tulipa*, gastropods *Tympanotonus fuscatus*, *Turitella meta* and *Tivela tripla* and barnacles *Balanus* sp.

**Turtle nesting sites**
There are turtle nesting sites at Faana.

**HUMAN ACTIVITY**

**Fishery**

Coastal Fishery: Bortianor has two landing beaches located at Tsokome and Bortianor. The gears used are mainly purse seines and line nets. There are a total of 726 fishermen and 83 canoes.

Faana has three landing beaches located at Shiyan Naa, Wiedzoshishie (which was not used at the time of survey) and Faadziemohe. The main fishing method is beach seining. There are 364 fishermen and 18 canoes.

Lagoon Fishery: There are lagoon fisheries mainly for cichlids and lagoon crab

Industrial/Domestic utilization
There are salt pans in the Densu Delta area. Locals gather fuel wood in the area.

Recreation/tourism
Bortianor has a popular recreational beach.
**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope. Sakumo I Lagoon (Densu Floodplain) is situated in the area. The Sakumo Lagoon is semi closed. It is closed most of the year except when water is released from the Weija reservoir. The Kyemu Lagoon is closed without any connection to the sea.

**ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity. Sakumo I Lagoon (Densu Flood Plain)
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

**Protection:** Sakumo I (Densu Flood Plain) was designated Ramsar site in 1992 (Ramsar site no 564).

**Vegetation:** The major mangrove species are the black mangrove *Avicennia germinans* and the button mangrove *Conocarpus erectus*.

**Birds:** The Densu Flood Plain has a record of 57 species of seashore birds with an estimated population of 35,000. The site is particularly important for terns, being the second most important tern site (after Songor) on the Ghana coast. The importance of the Densu Flood Plain is further enhanced by its population of Roseate terns, a threatened species. The peak count of 200 Roseate terns at this site accounts for approximately 20% of the European breeding population of the rare species. Other water birds, which occur in significant numbers on the site, include waders and herons. The site supports internationally important populations of four species of waders: Curlew sandpiper, Little stint, Spotted redshank and Black-winged stilt. Fifteen other species of water birds occur in nationally important numbers. Seashore birds are most abundant from August to March.

**Fish and crustaceans:** The lagoon is a nursery site for fish and crustaceans Fish species include cichlids *Sarotherodon melanotheron* and *Tilapia zillii*, catfish *Clarias* sp., *Bonga Ethmalosa fimbriata*, Grey mullets *Mugil curema*, *Mugil* sp, *Liza falcipinnis* Mudskippers *Periophthalmus* spp. Crustaceans include Swimming blue-legged crab *Callinectes latimanus*, Fiddler crab *Uca tangerii*, prawns *Macrobrachium* sp., *Parapenenaeopsis atlantica* and *Penaeus notialis.*

**Other fauna:** Other fauna in the lagoon include oysters *Crassostrea tulipa*, gastropods *Tympanotonus fuscatus*, *Turitella meta* and *Tivela tripla* and barnacles *Balanus* sp.

**Turtle nesting** There are turtle nesting sites in the area.

**HUMAN ACTIVITY**

**Fishery**

**Coastal Fishery:** Grefi has one landing beach where the main fishing method is beach seining. There are 87 fishermen and 6 canoes.

Gbegbe has one landing beach practicing mainly purse seining. There are 199 fishermen and 14 canoes.

Gbegbeyisee has one landing beach with 554 fishermen and 64 canoes. The gears used are predominantly ali nets, purse seines and beach seines.

Chorkor has four landing beaches located at Woeli Amli, Mantuu, Lateman and Chemu Naa. The dominant fishing methods are purse seining and ali netting. There are 3768 fishermen and 246 canoes.

**Lagoon Fishery:** There are lagoon fisheries mainly for cichlids and lagoon crabs.

**Industrial/Domestic utilization**
Water is abstracted from the sea for large-scale salt production in the Densu Flood Plain. Local people gather fuel wood in the area.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse grained sand in the eastern part and fine grained sand in the western part of the area. There are also steep rocks in the area. There is a lagoon in the area, Korle Lagoon, which is open and permanently connected to the sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Korle Lagoon.
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

Vegetation. There are mangroves (Avicennia germinans) in Korle lagoon.

Birds. Korle Lagoon is an important feeding and roosting site for migrant waterfowl with a maximum number of recorded birds of 12,000. Species include Little egret, Wood sandpiper, Common sandpiper, Sanderling and Little stint.

Pollution. Korle Lagoon is heavily polluted. It receives effluents from industries and domestic wastewater from Accra municipality.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery
Coastal Fishery. Accra has three landing beaches located at Ga Mashie, Korley Naa and Mensah Guinea. The dominant fishing methods practiced are purse seining (mainly Ga Mashie), beach seining, line fishing (mainly Ga Mashie) and ali nets. There are a total of 2943 fishermen and 229 canoes.

Recreation/tourism
There is a recreational beach at Chorkor and a hotel at the water front in Accra.

Other
There are two historical buildings in the area, the Usher and James forts. Usher fort was built by the Dutch in 1662 and James fort by the British in 1673.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is predominantly coarse sand with moderate slope. There is an area with exposed rocks with low to moderate slope at Labadi. There is also a lagoon in the area, i.e. the semi closed Kpeshie Lagoon, which is seasonally open to the sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

The rocks are substrate for a wide variety of species of macroalgae and barnacles and are important habitats for snails, limpets, crustacean and fish. Species of macroalgae attached to the rocks include Saragassum vulgare, Dictyopteris delicatula, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha sp. and Lithothamnia sp.

Kpeshie Lagoon.
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

Fish and crustaceans. The fish fauna include true lagoon species such as the cichlid Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum and the mudskipper Priapulinae kaeru. Freshwater species such as Oreochromis niloticus and Tilapia zillii, and when the lagoon is open marine species like Albula vulpes and Lutjanus fulgens.

When the lagoon is open, it is a nursery area for marine species that spawn at sea, but have their juvenile forms washed into the lagoon including the fish Mugil sp., Gerres melanoperus and the shrimps Penaeus duorarum and Penaeus atlantica.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Osu has one landing beach at Alata, where the main fishing practices is line fishing. There are 167 fishermen and 30 canoes.

La has two landing beaches located at Pleasure beach and Abese with a total of 462 fishermen and 44 canoes. The main fishing methods are purse seining and beach seining.

Other
There is a castle in the area the Christiansborg, which was built by the Danes in 1661. The Castle has been the seat of the Government from 1876 to the present day. There are two hotels at the waterfront at La.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope and exposed rocks with low to moderate slope. There is also a lagoon in the area, the semi-closed Songo Lagoon, which is seasonally open to the sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

The rocks are substrate for a wide variety of species of macroalgae and barnacles and are important habitats for snails, limpets, crustacean and fish. Species of macroalgae attached to the rocks include Saragassum vulgare, Dictyopteris delicatula, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha sp. and Lithothamnia sp.

Songo Lagoon.
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

Fish and crustaceans. The fish fauna include true lagoon species such as the cichlid Sarotherodon melanotheron and the mudskipper Priolepturus kaehlerti. Freshwater species such as the cichlids Oreochromis niloticus and Tilapia zillii, marine species such as Albula vulpes and Lutjanus fulgens.

When the lagoon is open it is nursery ground for marine species that spawn at sea, but have their juvenile forms washed into the lagoon. This includes for instance the fish Mugil sp., Gerres melanopterus and the shrimps Penaeus duorarum and Penaeus atlantica.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Teshie has one landing beach at Sangonaa where the main gears used are purse seines and ali nets. Beach seine is also used. There are 968 fishermen and 110 canoes.

Recreation/tourism

There is a hotel at the waterfront in Teshie.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The coastline is coarse sand with moderate slope and areas with exposed rocks with low to moderate slope. There is a closed lagoon in the area, the Mokwe lagoon. This lagoon will not be affected by an oil spill at sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity. The rocks are substrate for a wide variety of species of macroalgae and barnacles and are important habitats for snails, limpets, crustacean and fish. Species of macroalgae attached to the rocks include Sargassum vulgare, Dictyopteris delicatula, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha sp. and Lithothamnia sp.

Intertidal rocks covered by abundant algal growth, which are exposed at low tide, are encountered in the rocky area between Nungua and Sakumoanya. This habitat is very important as nursery area for fish.

Turtle nesting
There are turtle nesting sites in the eastern part of the area.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery
Coastal Fishery: Nungua has a landing beach at Tsienaa with 751 fishermen and 91 canoes. The fishermen use various set nets but the dominant fishing gears are ali nets and pursing nets.

Recreation/tourism
There are two hotels at the water front at Nungua.
**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The beach is coarse grained sand with moderate slope. Sakumo II lagoon is situated in the area. Originally the lagoon was closed but to protect the important trunk road linking Accra and Tema from the hazards of overflooding, the lagoon is kept open by culverts.

**ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Intertidal rocks covered by abundant algal growth, which are exposed at low tide, are encountered at Sakumanya. This habitat is very important as nursery area for fish.

**Sakumo II Lagoon.**

The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

**Protection:** Sakumo II was designated a Ramsar site in 1992 (Ramsar site no 565).

**Vegetation:** The open lagoon water surface is often dominated by periodic luxuriant growth and cover of water lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*. In the northern less saline area the *Pistia stratiotes* is intermingled with *Ludwigia stolonifera* and *Alternanthera sessilis*.

**Birds:** The lagoon and its wetlands support 66 species of seashore birds with estimated population of 32,500 making the site the third most important seashore bird site on the Ghanaian coast. Over 80% are paleoarctic migrants. The site supports internationally important populations of six wader species: Spotted redshank, Greenshank, Curlew sandpiper, Little stint, Black-tailed godwit and Black winged-stilt; and nationally important populations of at least 30 species of waterfowl. At some times of the year, Sakumo supports 90-100% of the total population of Black heron, Teal, Black-tailed godwit and Ruff recorded on the Ghana coast. Birds are most abundant during September to March/April.

**Fish and crustaceans:** The lagoon is a nursery site for fish and crustaceans. Though the cichlid *Sarotherodon melanotheron* make up over 90% of fish catches in the lagoon, species such as *Ethmalosa fimbriata*, *Elops sonogorosus* and to a lesser extent *Carassius hippop* and *Oreochromis niloticus* occur. Crustaceans include the blue-legged lagoon swimming crab *Callinectes latimanus*.

**HUMAN ACTIVITY**

**Fishery**

**Coastal Fishery:** Sakumono and Mukwena are the two landing beaches of Sakumono and employ set nets for fishing. There are a total of 332 fishermen and 29 canoes, none of which is motorized. There are 15 one-man canoes.

Tema has two landing beaches namely Ashamang and Awudun practicing mainly line fishing and occasionally using Ali nets. There are 332 fishermen and 29 canoes, none of which are motorized.

**Lagoon Fishery:** The lagoon supports subsistence fisheries.

**Industrial/Domestic utilization**

Tema harbor is the biggest harbor in Ghana. In case of fire, the water in the harbour is used for firefighting. There are salt ponds at Sakumo Lagoon.

**Recreation/tourism**

There is a recreational beach in the area.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach facing the sea is coarse sand with moderate slope and productive rocky flats with abundant crevices (tidal pools).

There is a small open lagoon in the area, the Chemu Lagoon.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

The rocks are substrate for a wide variety of species of macroalgae and barnacles and are important habitats for snails, limpets, crustacean and fish. Species of macroalgae attached to the rocks include Saragassum vulgare, Dictyopteris delicatula, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha sp, and Lithothamnia sp.

On rocky flats with abundant crevices there are tidal pools where pools of water collect in hollows and depressions of the rocks at low tide. The tide pools house a rich vegetation of algae and a diverse fauna of crabs, sea urchins and fish.

Intertidal rocks covered by abundant algal growth, which are exposed at low tide, are encountered along the coast from the mouth of Chemu lagoon and towards north-east. This habitat is very important as nursery area for fish.

Chemu Lagoon is heavily polluted by factory effluents discharged from Tema, which is the most industrialised town in Ghana.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Tema has two landing beaches namely Ashamang and Awudun practicing mainly line fishing and occasionally using Alley nets. There are 332 fishermen and 29 canoes.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is predominantly coarse sand with moderate slope. The southern part of the area has productive rocky flats with abundant crevices (tidal pools). The open Gao lagoon discharges to the sea in the area. The larger Laloi lagoon is a semi closed type, which is seasonally opened to the sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

The rocks are substrate for a wide variety of species of macroalgae and barnacles and are important habitats for snails, limpets, crustacean and fish. Species of macroalgae attached to the rocks include Saragassum vulgare, Dictyopteris delicatula, Ulva fasciata, Chaetomorpha sp. and Lithothamnia sp.

On rocky flats with abundant crevices there are tidal pools where pools of water collect in hollows and depressions of the rocks at low tide. The tide pools house a rich vegetation of algae and a diverse fauna of crabs, sea urchins and fish.

Intertidal rocks covered by abundant algal growth, which are exposed at low tide, are encountered south of the mouth of Gao lagoon and at Kpone. This habitat is very important as nursery area for fish.

Gao and Laloi Lagoons.
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

*Vegetation.* There are mangroves in Gao lagoon.

*Birds.* The Laloi Lagoon serves as habitat for migratory birds. The maximum number of birds recorded for the lagoon is 5000. Common species include: Little egret, Reef heron, Black-winged stilt and common tern.

*Fish and crustaceans.* The fish fauna include true lagoon species such as the cichlid Sarotherodon melanotheron and the mudskipper Priophthalmus kaelruti. Freshwater species such as Oreochromis niloticus and Tilapia zillii, and marine species such as Albula vulpes and Lutjanus fulgens.

The lagoons are nursery areas for marine species that spawn at sea, but have their juvenile forms washed into the lagoon which is used as nursery grounds (examples Mugil sp. Gerres zillii and the shrimps Penaeus duorarum and Penaeus atlantica.

*Other species:* Oysters and clams are found in the lagoon.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

*Fishery.*

Coastal Fishery: Kpone has three landing beaches situated at Lao Loi Naa, Odunyaoma and Sega. There are 1151 fishermen and 147 canoes. The fishermen practice purse seining and line fishing.

Industrial/Domestic utilization

There are Salt Ponds in Laloi lagoon.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Intertidal rocks covered by abundant algal growth, which are exposed at low tide, are encountered from Prampram to Abia/Akokrom. This habitat is very important as nursery area for fish.

Turtle nesting sites.
The beaches in the whole are important nesting sites for marine turtles. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery

*Coastal Fishery*: Prampram has 2 landing beaches situated at Fukudornya and at Lighthouse. There are a total of 3708 fishermen and 275 canoes of which 137 are motorized. The gears used here are mainly purse seines with lines, lobster nets are used to a lesser extent.

Abia has one landing beach and the main method is line fishing. There are 440 fishermen with 40 canoes.

Recreation/tourism
There is a hotel at the waterfront at Prampram.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope. There is an open lagoon in the area, the Gyankai lagoon.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Gyankai Lagoon.
The lagoons are important and vulnerable ecosystems, housing a wide variety of fish, shrimps, crabs and mollusc species. They are important nursery areas for juveniles of marine fish and shrimps.

Vegetation. There is a degraded stand of mangrove around the Gyankai Lagoon

Birds. The lagoon is a feeding ground for birds including Little egret, Reef heron, Black-winged stilt and Common tern.

Fish and crustaceans. Fish and crustaceans. The fish fauna include true lagoon species such as the cichlid Sarotherodon melanotheron and the mudskippers Prieskornus lacustris, freshwater species like Oreochromis niloticus and Tilapia zillii and marine species like Albula vulpes and Latanapus fulgens.

The Gyankai Lagoon is nursery ground for marine species that spawn at sea, but have their juvenile forms washed into the lagoon. This includes for instance the fish Mugil sp., Gerres melanopterus and the shrimps Penaeus duorarum and Penaeus atlantica.

Turtle nesting sites. There are nesting sites for marine turtles on the beaches. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery
Coastal Fishery: New Ningo has a landing beach at Torah with 750 fishermen and 148 canoes. Line fishing is the main fishing method used.

Old Ningo has 1926 fishermen and 74 canoes. The fishing gears used are pursing nets, line nets and lobster nets.

Industrial/Domestic utilization
Salt is extracted from the Gyankai Lagoon.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope. There are two closed lagoons in the area: one lagoon at old Ningo and the Moyo Lagoon. They will not be affected by an oil spill at sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Turtle nesting sites.
The beaches are important nesting sites for marine turtles. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampam to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Ahwiam has one landing beach with 788 fishermen and 113 canoes. The main gear used is line net with lobster nets, pursing nets and set nets used with less frequency.

Industrial/Domestic utilization
There are salt ponds in connection with the lagoons.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope. There are two lagoons in the area; the Afitsedor and the Paka Lagoon. They are both closed lagoons and will therefore not be affected by an oil spill at sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Turtle nesting sites.
The beaches are important nesting sites for marine turtles. The area is included in main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery
Coastal Fishery: Mangotosnya has one landing beach with 604 fishermen and 30 canoes. The predominant gear used here is purse seines with lobster nets, ‘nifa nifa’ and set nets occurring with less frequency.

Ayetepah Kpormya has a landing beach at Afienya, which was not used at the time of survey.

Ayetepah has one landing beach practicing mainly beach seining in addition to line fishing and purse seining. Ayetepah has 131 fishermen and 10 canoes.

Kpogunor has two landing beaches, at Afiyonya and Kpungor, respectively. The landing beach at Afiyonya was not used at the time of survey. There are a total of 296 fishermen and 21 canoes. The gears used are mainly purse seines, beach seines, hook and line and set nets.

Industrial/Domestic utilization
Salt is mined from the lagoons during the dry season. There are also saltponds.
MAP 75

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Turtle nesting sites.
The beaches in the whole are important nesting sites for marine turtles. The area is included in the main turtle nesting sites in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Kpogunor has two landing beaches located at Afioynya and Kpogunor. The landing beach at Afioynya was not used at the time of survey. There are a total of 296 fishermen and 21 canoes. The gears used are mainly purse seines, beach seines, hook and line and set nets.

Wekumagbe has one landing beach. The dominant fishing method there is purse seining. Beach seining and line fishing is also carried out but to a lesser extent. There are a total of 876 fishermen and 28 canoes.

Map 75
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope. There is a closed lagoon in the area, the Anyaman Lagoon. This lagoon will not be affected by an oil spill at sea.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Turtle nesting sites.
The beaches west of Anyama are important nesting sites for marine turtles. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery
Coastal Fishery: Akplabanya has one landing beach. Mainly purse seines are used. Beach seining is also carried out, but to a lesser extent. There are 3131 fishermen and 121 canoes.

Anyaman has one landing beach. The dominant fishing method is purse seining. Beach seining is also carried out to a lesser degree. There are 2031 fishermen with 73 canoes.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with a moderate slope.

Songor lagoon covers an area of 7,920 ha. It is a closed lagoon without connection to the sea. However, at certain times an opening is made using a bulldozer in connection with salt mining.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
Sandy beaches generally have low species diversity.

Songor Lagoon.
Protection: Songor Lagoon was designated a Ramsar site in 1992 (Ramsar site no 566).

Birds. The Songor supports spectacular concentrations of seashore birds comprising terns, waders, herons and ducks with an estimated population of 110,000. The site supports the highest total tern count on the Ghanaian coast and it is particularly important for the Roseate tern (Sterna dougalli), one of two bird species in Ghana listed as rare by the IUCN. Furthermore, over 80% of the total number of waterfowl is of Paleartic migrant origin.

The wetland supports internationally important populations of seven species of waders: Spotted redshank, Greenshank, Ringed plover, Curlew sandpiper, Little stint, Avocet and Black-tailed godwit. The site has the highest tern count on the Ghanaian coast and supports nationally important populations (over 10% of the total coastal count) of at least 32 species of water birds. Birds are most abundant during September to January.

Fish and crustaceans: The lagoon is a nursery site for fish and crustaceans. The main fish species include Sarotherodon melantheron, and Tilapia guineensis. Crustaceans include the swimming blue-legged lagoon crab Callinectes latimanus and the land crab Cardiosoma armatum.

Turtle nesting sites. There are important nesting sites for marine turtles at Lolonya. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY
Fishery
Coastal Fishery: Goi has one landing beach, 838 fishermen and 38 canoes. The gears used are mainly pursing nets with beach seines and other set nets used to a lesser degree.

Lolonya has one landing beach, 713 fishermen and 25 canoes. Mainly pursing nets are used. Beach seines are used to a lesser extent.

Lagoon Fishery: Local communities fish in the lagoon.

Industrial/Domestic utilization
Salt mining is carried out in the lagoon. The sandbar is breached with a bulldozer to link to the sea and allow inflow of sea water at high tide.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand with moderate slope.

Songor lagoon covers an area of 7,920 ha. It is a closed lagoon without connection to the sea. However, at certain times an opening is made using a bulldozer in connection with saltmining.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Songor Lagoon

Protection: Songor Lagoon was designated a Ramsar site in 1992. (Ramsar site no 566).

Birds. The Songor supports spectacular concentrations of seashore birds comprising terns, waders, herons and ducks with an estimated population of 110,000. The site supports the highest total tern counts on the Ghanaian coast and it is particularly important for the Roseate tern (Sterna dougalli), one of two bird species in Ghana listed as rare by the IUCN. Furthermore, over 80% of the total number of waterfowl is of Paleartic migrant origin.

The wetland supports internationally important populations of seven species of waders: Spotted redshank, Greenshank, Ringed plover, Curlew sandpiper, Little stint, Avocet and Black-tailed godwit. The site has the highest tern count on the Ghanaian coast and supports nationally important populations (over 10% of the total coastal count) of at least 32 species of water birds. Birds are most abundant during September to January.

Fish and crustaceans. The lagoon is a nursery site for fish and crustaceans. The main fish species include Sarotherodon melanotheron, Tilapia guineensis. Crustaceans include the swimming blue-legged lagoon crab Callinectes latimanus and the land crab Cardiosoma armatum.

Turtle nesting sites. There are nesting sites for marine turtle near Vunya. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Kahlevu has two landing beaches located at Kahlevu and Kpottiskepe. They were, however, not used at the time of survey.

Lagoon Fishery: Local communities fish in the lagoon.

Industrial Domestic utilization
Salt mining is carried out in the lagoon. The sandbar is breached with a bulldozer to link to the sea and allow inflow of sea water at high tide.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach facing is coarse sand with moderate slope.

Songor lagoon covers an area of 7,920 ha. It is a closed lagoon without connection to the sea. However, at certain times an opening is made using a bulldozer in connection with salting.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Songor Lagoon
Protection: Songor Lagoon was designated a Ramsar site in 1992 (Ramsar site no site no 566).

Birds. The Songor supports spectacular concentrations of seashore birds comprising terns, waders, herons and ducks with an estimated population of 110,000. The site supports the highest total tern counts on the Ghanaian coast and it is particularly important for the Roseate tern (Sterna dougalli), one of two bird species in Ghana listed as rare by the IUCN. Furthermore, over 80% of the total number of waterfowl is of Paleaestic migrant origin.

The wetland supports internationally important populations of seven species of waders: Spotted redshank, Greenshank, Ringed plover, Curlew sandpiper, Little stint, Avocet and Black-tailed godwit. The site has the highest tern count on the Ghanaian coast and supports nationally important populations (over 10% of the total coastal count) of at least 32 species of water birds. Birds are most abundant during September to January.

Fish and crustaceans. The main fish species include Sarotherodon melanotheron, Tilapia guinensis. Crustaceans include the swimming blue-legged lagoon crab Callinectes latimanus and Cardiosoma armatum.

Turtle nesting sites.
There are nesting sites for marine turtles at Totokpoe and Pute. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: Totope has one landing beach, 985 fishermen and 37 canoes. The gears used are mainly purse seines with beach seines and lobster nets used to a lesser extent.

Pute has one landing beach, 1008 fishermen and 48 canoes. The main fishing practice is purse seining with beach seining and all fishing being practiced to a lesser extent.

Lagoon Fishery: Local communities fish in the lagoon.

Industrial/Domestic utilization
Salt mining is carried out in the lagoon. The sandbar is breached with a bulldozer to link to the sea and allow inflow of sea water at high tide.
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
The beach is coarse sand.

ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Turtle nesting sites.
There are nesting sites for marine turtles at Ayikutsekope and Otrokope. The area is included in the main turtle nesting site in Ghana extending from Prampram to Volta estuary.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Fishery

Coastal Fishery: There is a fish landing site at Alavanyo. The main gear used is beach seine. Purse seine is used to a lesser extent. There are a total of 257 fishermen and 6 canoes.

Patukope has one landing beach, 148 fishermen and 5 canoes. The fishermen use both beach and purse seining.

Songutsokpa has one landing beach where the dominant method of fishing is purse seining. Ali nets are also used. There are a total of 171 fishermen and 8 canoes.

Adedetse has one landing beach at Adedetsekope. The landing beach was, however, not used at the time of survey.

Anyakpor has one landing beach and the main fishing gear used is the ali net. Other methods used are beach seining and purse seining. There are 23 canoes and 370 fishermen.

Okansako has one landing beach with 265 fishermen and 8 canoes. The main fishing method is beach seining.