



A BRIEF PRESENTATION
ON
RAJAJI NATIONAL PARK

By –

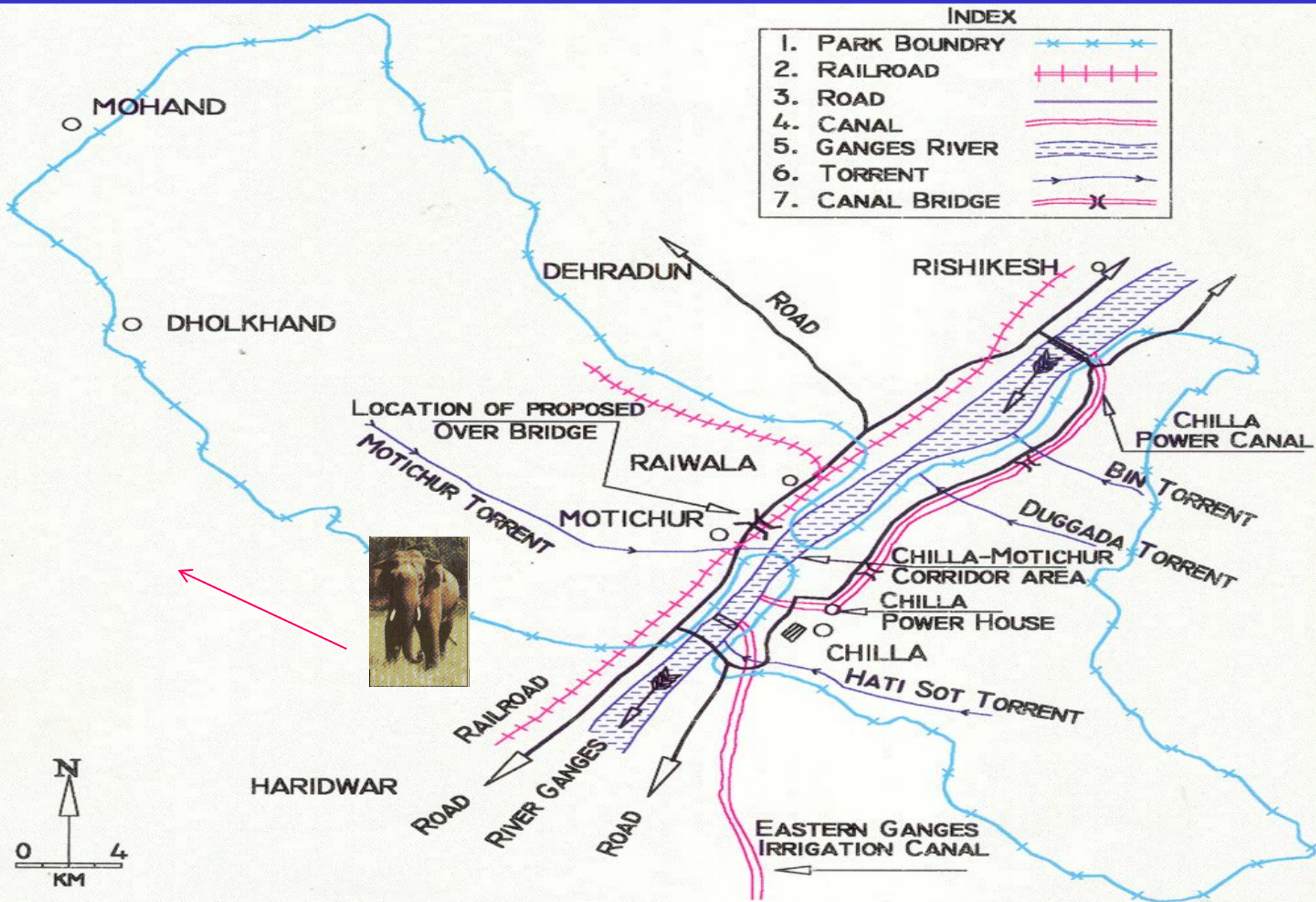
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I.F.S

Director,

Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand, Dehradun

Location Map of Rajaji National Park



INTRODUCTION

☞ **Rajaji National Park – Area 820.42 sqkm. spread over in Dehradun, Haridwar and Pauri Garhwal districts of Uttarakhand.**

☞ **Three sanctuaries namely Rajaji, Motichur, Chilla and some Reserve Forest areas were amalgmated into a large protected area and named Rajaji National Park in the year 1983 after the famous freedom fighter and last Governor General Late Shri C. Rajgopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji.**



Biodiversity values

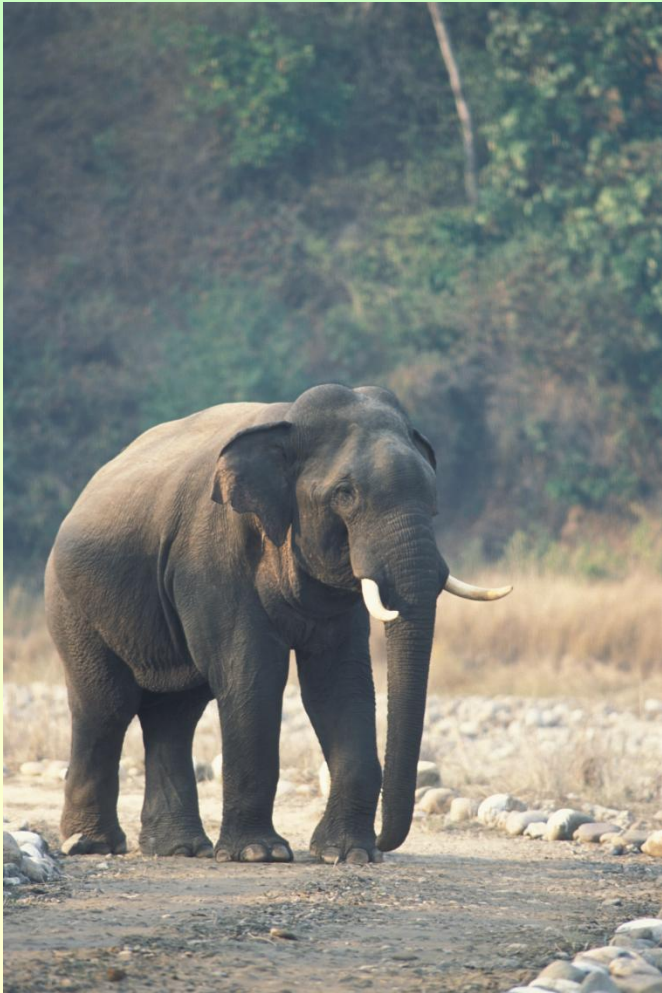
1. A magnificent ecosystem nestling in the Himalayan foot hills and beginning of the Vast *Indo-Gangetic* plains.
2. The P.A. represents several distinct zones and forest types, like riverine forests, broad leaf mixed forests, chirpine forests, scrubland and grassy pasture land.
3. It possess as many as 23 species of mammals and 315 avifauna species.
4. North Western most habitat of Asian Elephant and Tiger in Asia.

6. Rajaji is home of Asian Elephants and Indian Tiger.



Flagship species-

Other Species-



Asian Elephant



Tiger



Leopard



Hyena



H. Black Bear



Sloth Bear



Ghural



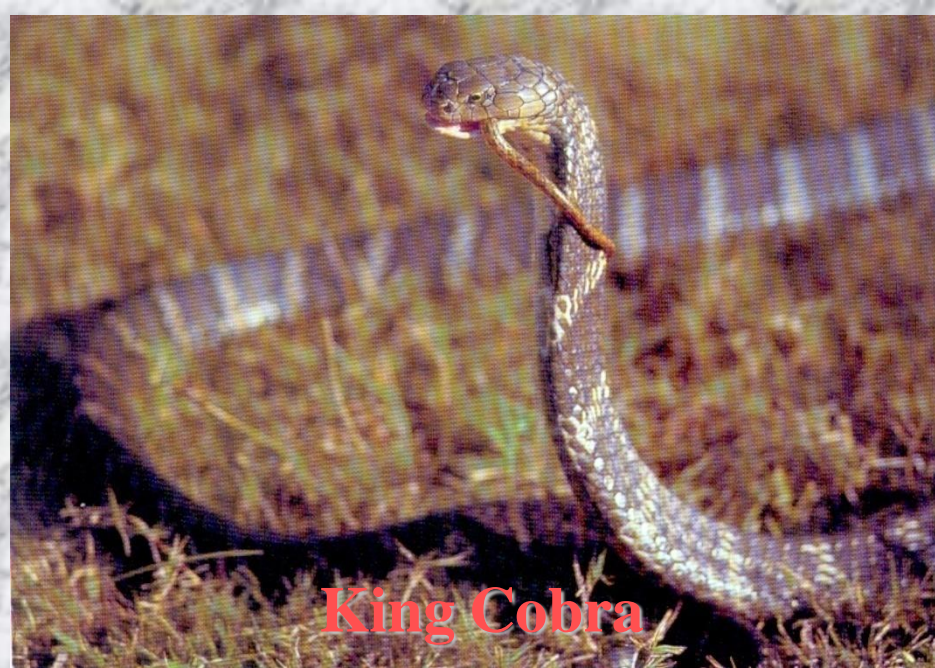
Deer Spp.



Wild boar



Tiger



King Cobra



Spotted Deers



Leopard

Census Figures of 2007/2008

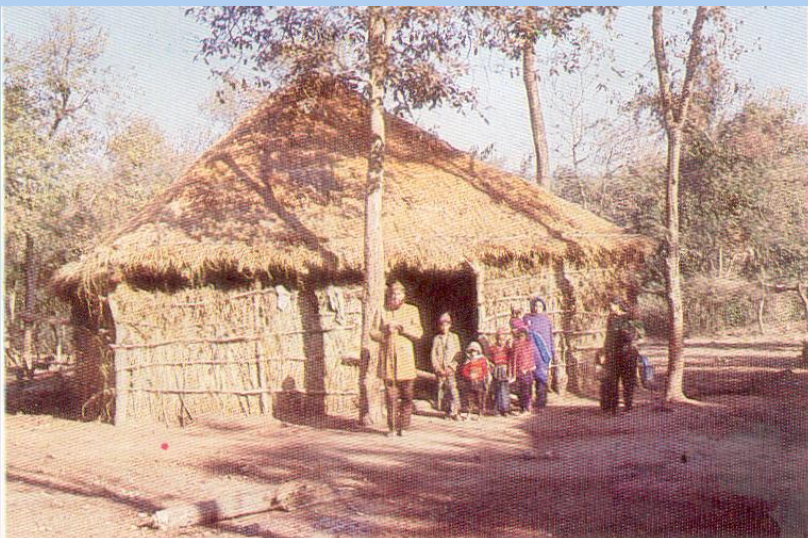
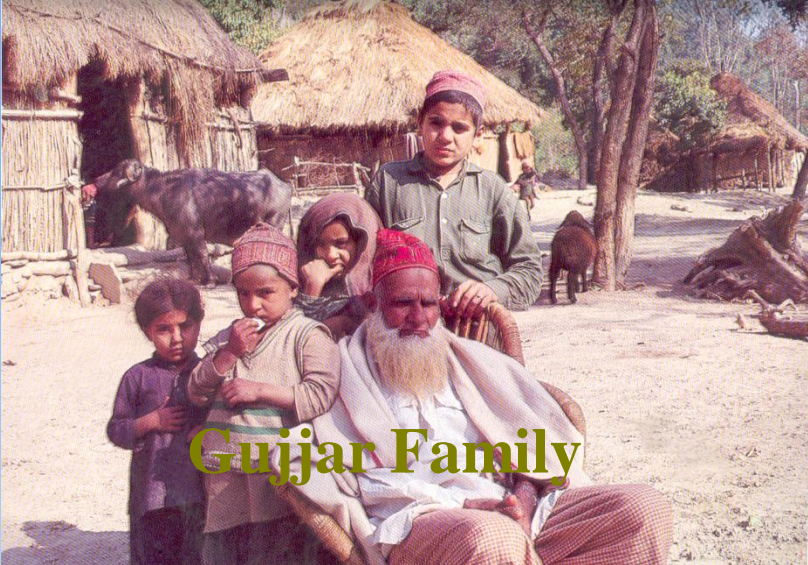
Species	M	F	C/J	Total
Elephant	95	212	111	418
Tiger	09	12	03	24
Leopard	95	106	19	220
Sambar	947	1791	518	3256

FLORA OF RAJAJI NATIONAL PARK

- The forest ecosystem of the Rajaji N.P. are quite varied and diverse.
- Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the characteristic dominant trees species.
- Other forests are mixed forests (T.belerica, Mallotus, B.ceiba etc.), Riverene forests, (S. cumini, Ficus racemosa, Trewia nudiflora, Calamus tenuis etc.) , Scurb forests (Aegle marmelos, Cassia fistula etc.)

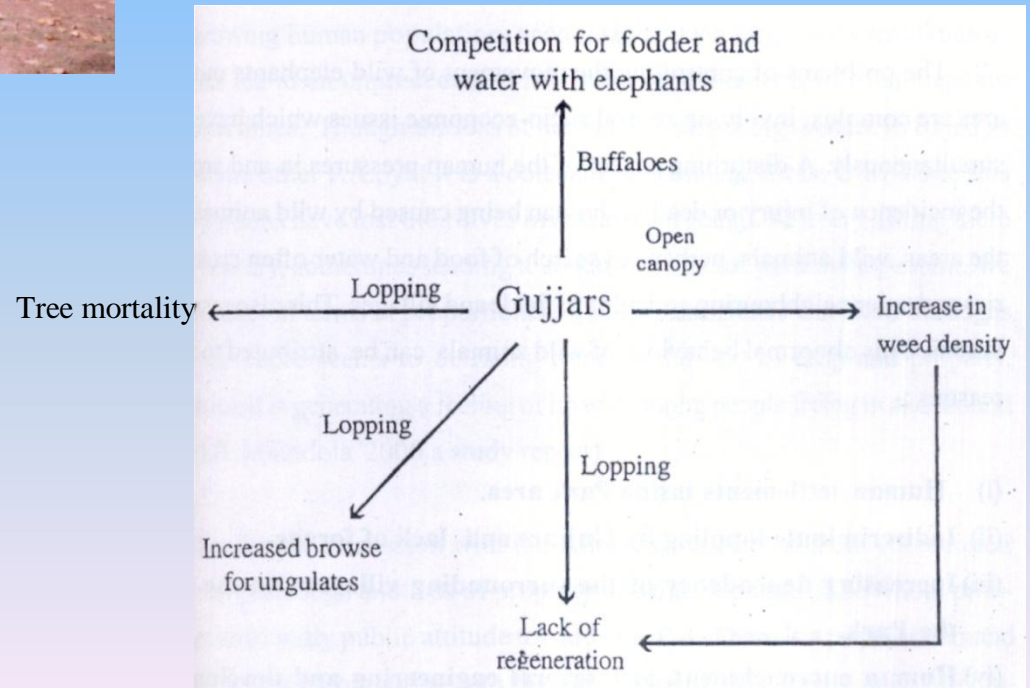
THREATS

1. Human settlements inside Park Area :-



Indiscriminate lopping by
Gujjar

Gujjars buffaloes inside R.N.P



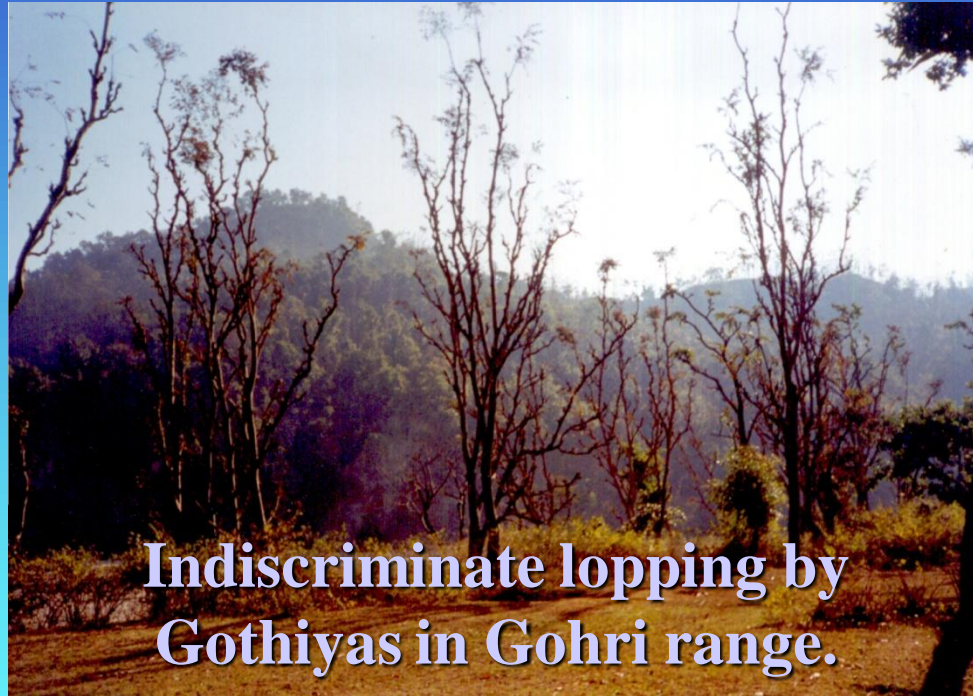
Taungya Cultivators: At present there are three Taungya settlements inside the Park.



Taungya Village

- The entire outer boundary of Rajaji National Park is heavily influenced by local people who are largely dependent on natural resources (fuel, fodder and M.F.P.) for their livelihood.
- Villagers in southern, northern and north-east fringe own a large number of cattle which are sent into the park for grazing everyday. Large scale grazing by cattle of Gujjars and local people leads to shortage of fodder for the herbivorous.

Gothiya: At present 36 Gothia families are living inside park area in Kunou Chaur having 7.383 ha. area.



- Park management are trying to relocate these Gothiyas with the help of district administration.

2. Fragmentation of habitat

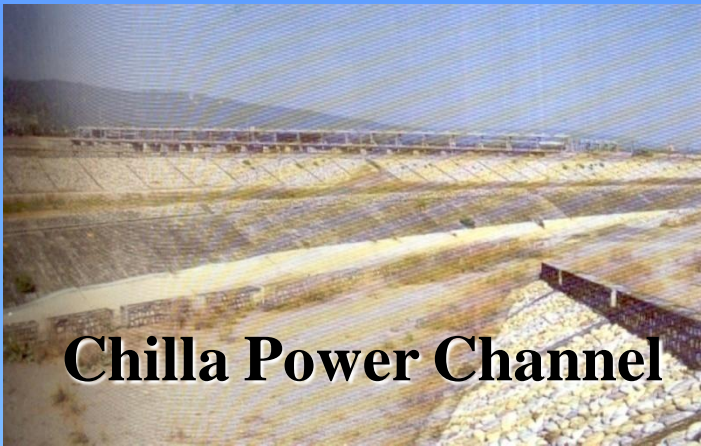
Habitat came under tremendous pressure by following development works:-

- * During 50s and 60s establishment of B.H.E.L.
- * I.D.P.L.
- * Ammunition dump of Army at Raiwala

During 70s establishment of

- * **Chilla hydroelectric power station and 14km. Chilla power channel**





Chilla Power Channel

Two highways

Railway Track

- * Relocation of Tehri Dam oustees near Railwala at **Johra** Block.
- * Delhi-Mussoorie State high way & Dehradun-Haridwar
- * **Haridwar-Dehradun Railway line and Haridwar-Rishikesh Railway line.**



Railway track passes through Kansro, Motichur and Haridwar ranges of Rajaji National Park

Other problems



Proliferation of noxious weeds : **Lantana camera**, Cannabis sativa, Parthenium hysterophorous and Cassia tora .

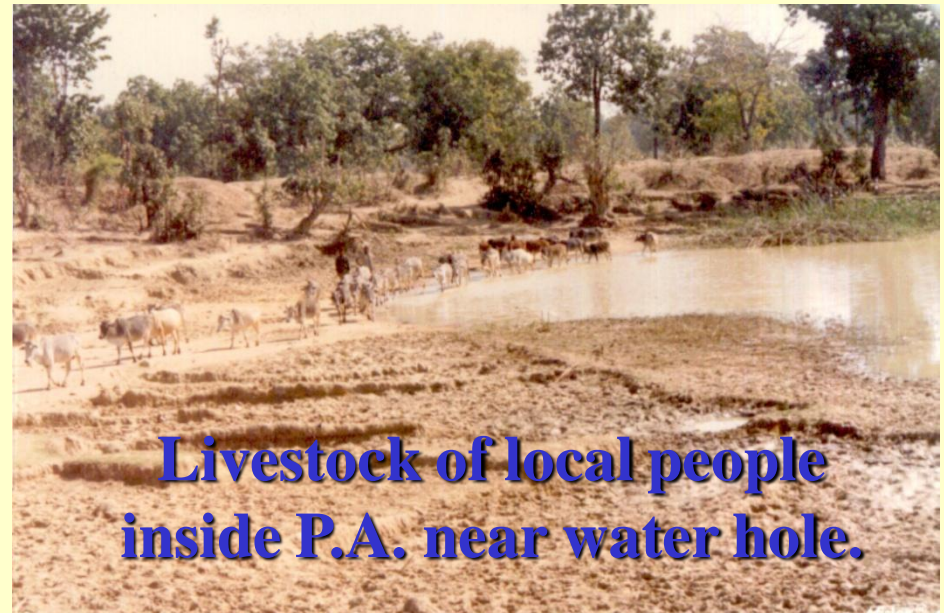
2. Pressure on Park resources from surrounding villages.



Collection of fuel wood by local people



Illegal collection of Baib grass (*Eullaliopsis Binata*) by local community



Livestock of local people inside P.A. near water hole.

Scarcity of water during summer and soil erosion during rainy season.



During the rains the run-off in these raus is very high. Most of the raus are dry between February and June when small water bodies in these raus are the source of water for elephant and tiger and other wild animals.

Fire incidents



- ❖ **The entire park is very sensitive to fire.**

❖ The southern and south-eastern part of the park is more vulnerable to the forest fires.

❖ Number of fire incidents occurred in R.N.P during a last four years are as under:

Year	No. of Fire Incidents	Fire Affected Area (in ha.)
2008	35	138.00
2009	34	101.25
2010	66	160.75
2011	Nil	Nil

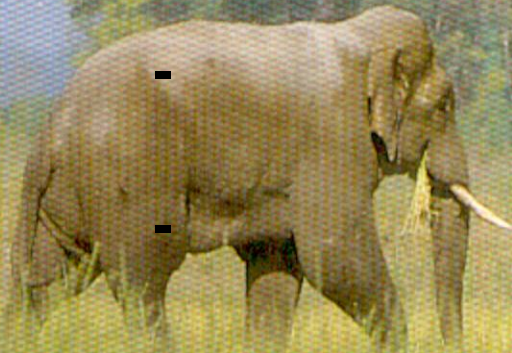
5. Man-Animal Conflict

The broad Man-animal conflict issues are as follows:

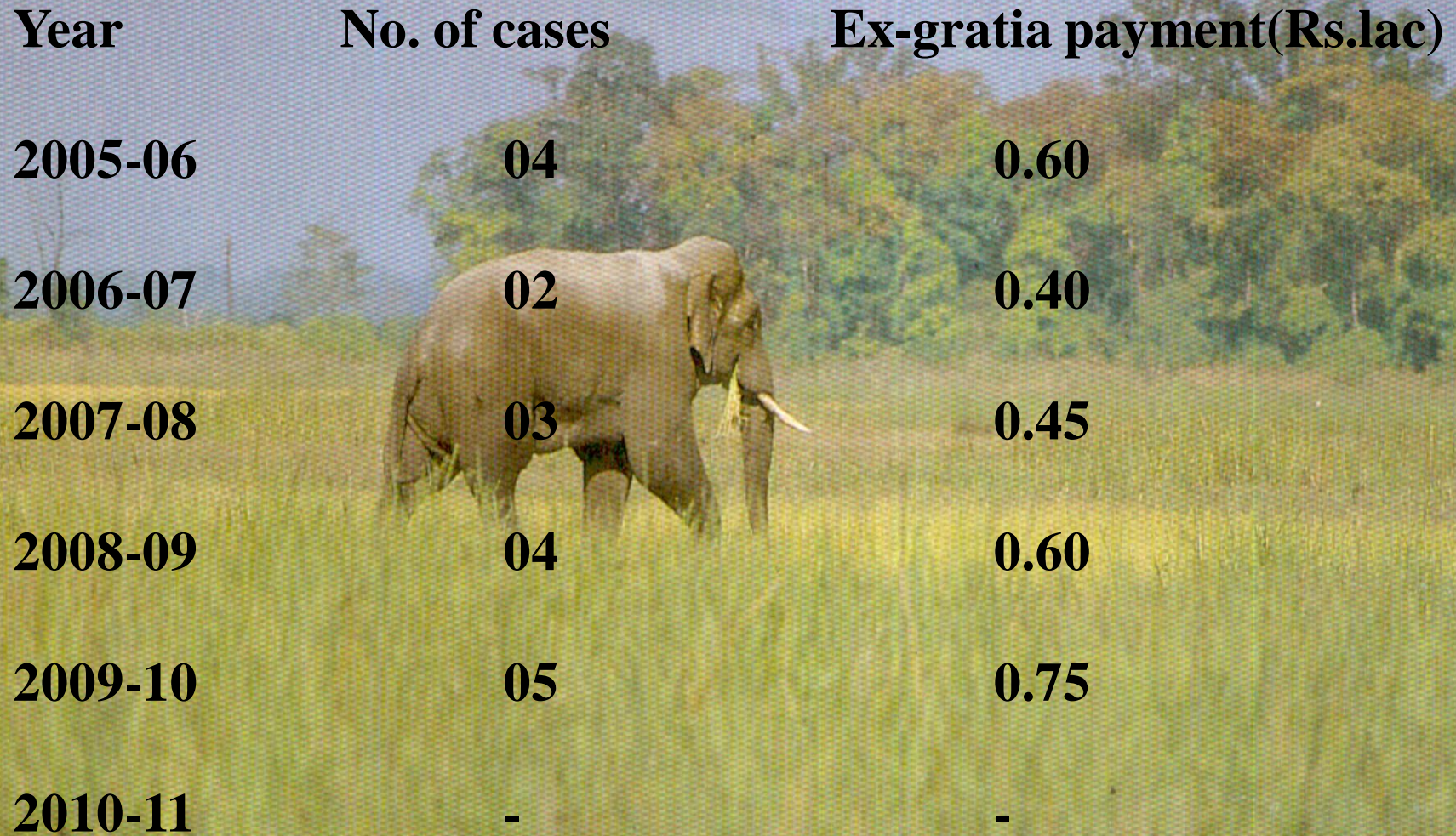
- Crop raiding & human deaths by wild elephants.
- Human & domestic animal death by carnivores.
- Crop raiding by herbivores.
- Menaces by monkeys, the Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta* Zimmermann).

Cases of human killing

Year	No. of cases	Ex-gratia payment(Rs.lac)
2005-06	-	-
2006-07	-	-
2007-08	03	3.00
2008-09	-	-
2010-11	01	1.00

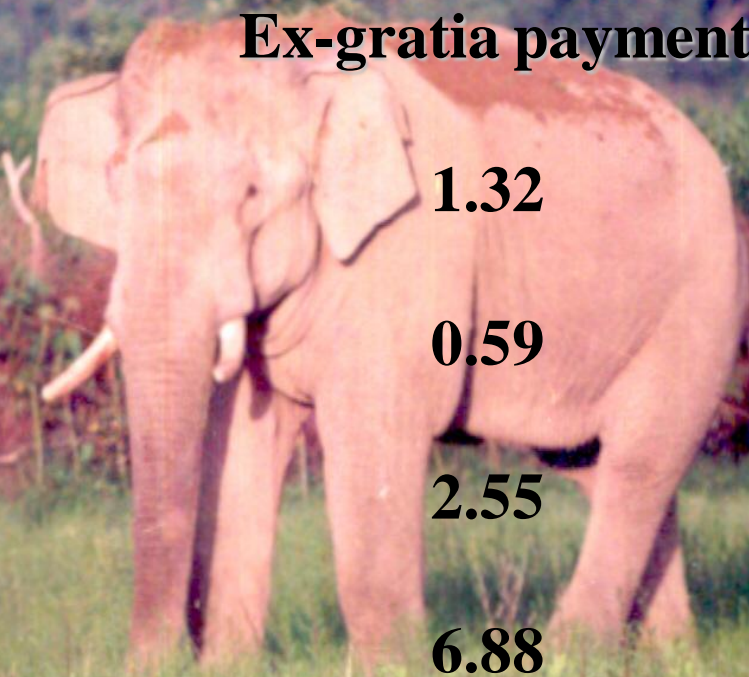


Cases of injuries



Year	No. of cases	Ex-gratia payment(Rs.lac)
2005-06	04	0.60
2006-07	02	0.40
2007-08	03	0.45
2008-09	04	0.60
2009-10	05	0.75
2010-11	-	-

Cases of crop depredation and property damage



Year	No. of cases	Ex-gratia payment(Rs.lac)
2005-06	90	1.32
2006-07	45	0.59
2007-08	179	2.55
2008-09	390	6.88
2009-10	183	2.89
2010-11	180	2.09

Management activities in R.N.P :

1- HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

A-Fodder development by planting of suitable species.

Bamboo Plantation



B- Restoration of grasslands & creation of chaur.

By uprooting of lantana and other weeds.



C. REHABILITATION OF GUJJARS



As per order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Park management doing their best efforts to relocate the Gujjars from RNP

REHABILITATION OF GUJJARS TILL DATE

NO. OF FAMILY REHABILITATED					
S.No.	Range	1998	Pathri	Gandi	Total
1.	Ramgarh	99	42	55	97
2.	Kansrau	85	43	42	85
3.	Moitchur	115	102	13	115
4.	Gohri	149	-	129	129
5.	Chilla	193	-	193	193
6.	Hardwar	254	188	66	254
7.	Dholkhand	235	135	100	235
8.	Chillawali	260	02	112	114
Total		1390	512	710	1222

E- Fire protection measures



Cutting and cleaning
of existing fire lines



Burning of Fire line

2. WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. Soil & Water Conservation Works:

Highly erosive catchments have been treated by soil conservation measures.

The results are very encouraging.



Gully plug



Check dam

Improvement & Construction of new water holes





**An innovative method
for impounding the
water by gunny bags**

**Installation of Handpump
in remote areas to provide
drinking water facility for
staff**



3. STRENGTHING OF ANTI-POACHING INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. Purchase of arms and ammunitions, Cartridges, Motorcycles, Anti-Poaching equipments and wire less equipments.
- b. Improvement of Anti-Poaching Camps.
- c. Creation of new Anti-Poaching camps.



Improvement of Staff quarter



Improvement of Staff quarter

E- Management of railway track by

- (i) Regular night patrolling on railway track.
- (ii) Regular interaction with railway authorities.



Night patrolling unit near railway track.

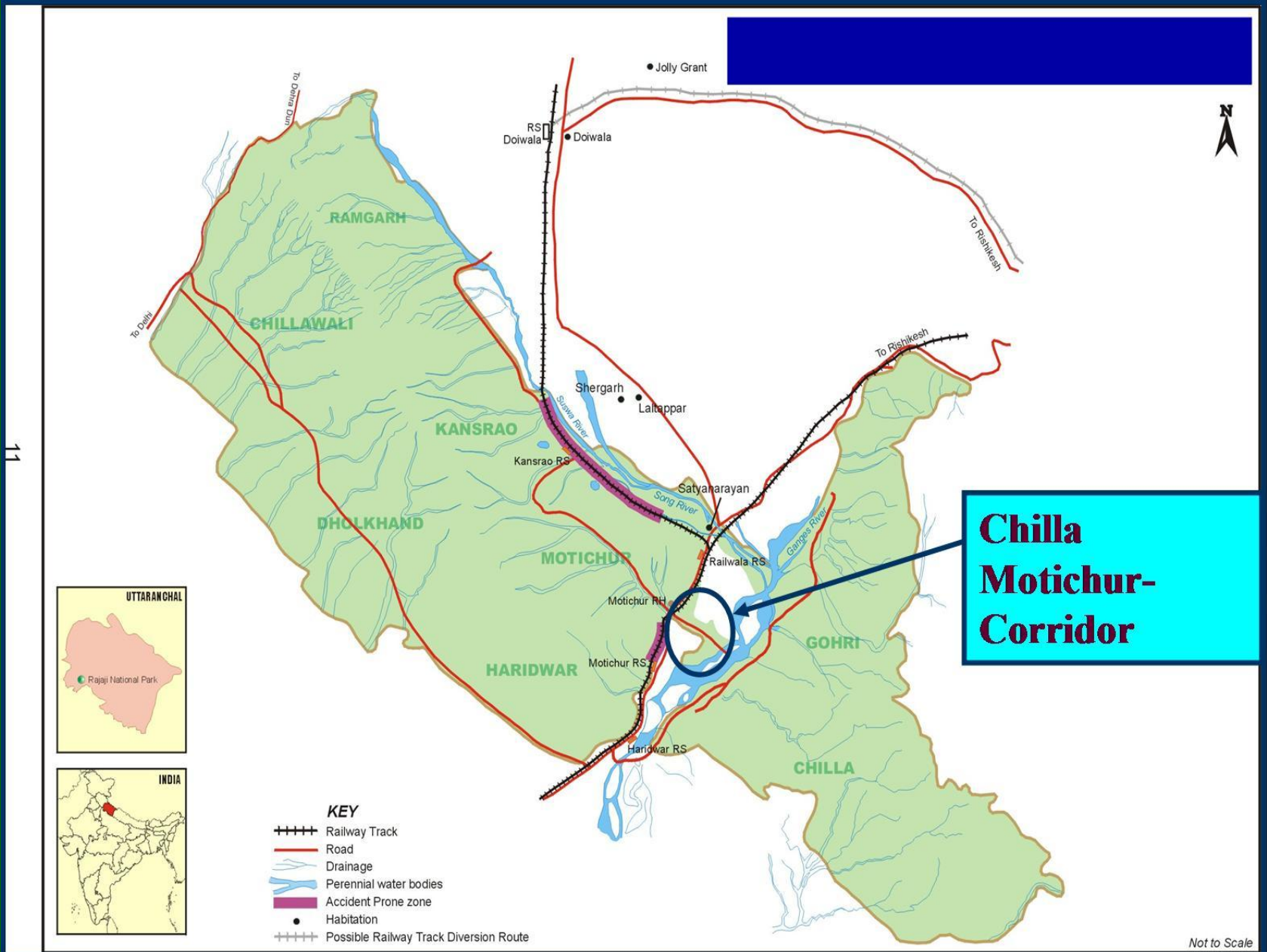


WTI representative inspecting railway track with railway persons

F--Ex-army persons engaged for effective patrolling.
G- Month wise group patrolling have also been introduced to reinforce patrolling strategies.
H- Effective communication network round the clock.
I. Distribution of Mobile phones to all beat guards and Section Officers.



4. Restoration of Chilla-Motichur corridor



Existing Situation

- ❑ Only existing link between forests on the western side of river Ganga including western half of the Rajaji National Park to the forests on eastern side.
- ❑ Important for the movement of large mammals, such as elephants and tiger.
- ❑ Critical for genetic exchange between fragmented populations on either side.
- ❑ Contributing to increased human-wildlife conflicts in the region

Some Other activities:

- Rescue operations to save the wild elephants



Creation of effective barriers to prevent elephants straying out to agriculture fields and human habitats



Power fence erected in Ramgarh and Kansrau Range during 2001-02 under Project Elephant. The total length of this electric fence is about 8 km. The cases of crop depredation in this area have sharply reduced.

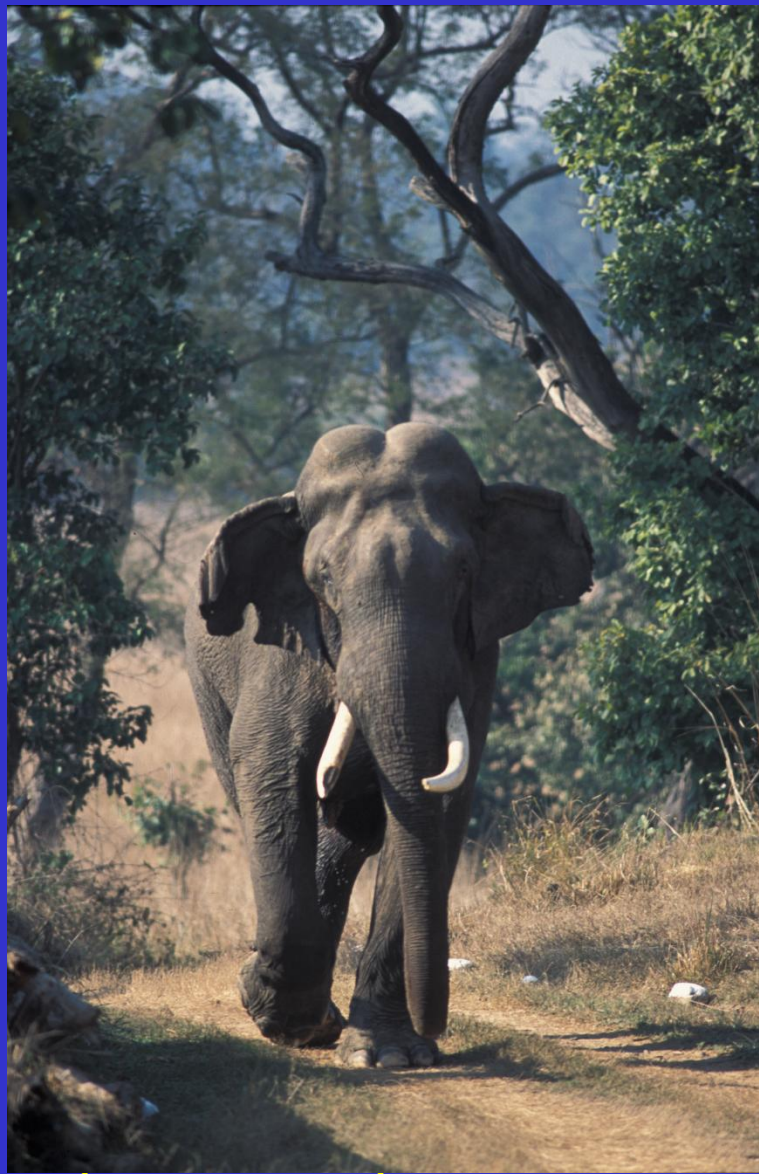
Mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts

A leopard in a human habitation being rescued





Improvement of elephant camps



Thank you