

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Netravali Wildlife sanctuary forms part of Protected Area (PA) network of Western Ghats in the state Goa, covering an area of 211.05 sq. kms. The sanctuary is connected with Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary in the South and Bhagvan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary in the North and Anshi National Park (Kali Tiger Reserve) on the East. The major forest type in this area is Moist mixed deciduous [3B/C2]. On high elevation areas, there is presence of Semi evergreen forests [2A/C2] and Lateritic semi evergreen forests [2E4].

Major tree species in the area include *Calamus roxberghii*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Tectona grandis* (planted) *Lannea coromandalica*, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, *Careya arborea*, *Artocarpus lakoocha*, *Hydnocarpus spp*, *Bombax malabarica*, *Terminalia crenulata*, *Terminalia paniculata*, *Terminalia bellirica* etc.

Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary is rich in wildlife and has reported evidence of carnivores like tiger, leopard, wild dogs, leopard cat and herbivores such as gaur, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, wild boar etc. There are also reports and sightings of species such as porcupine, hare, civet cat species, mongoose and slender Lories. Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary has diverse population of snakes such as (king cobra, malabar pit viper, bamboo pit viper, ornate flying snake, bronze-back snake, forstens cat snake etc),

Avian Diversity such as birds (srilankan frog mouth, forest owlet, malabar grey hornbill, great hornbill, malabar trogon, fairy bluebirds, forest wagtail, blue robbin etc. along with butterflies (southern bird wing, malabar nymph, crimson rose, common rose etc,) moths (atlas moth, moon moth, tussar moth, owl eyed moth), frogs (tree frogs and toads) and other insects such as three species of honey bees, crickets, stick insect, praying mantis are also found in the sanctuary.

From the records placed before this office and site inspections undertaken by the undersigned along with the RFO, Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary, it is seen that the proposed area for the work of conversion of existing 11 KV overhead electricity line to underground cabling project covers forest areas of Verlem, Netravali, and Mangal Beat. The entire length of the



cablings are aligned along the existing tar road from Netravali to Salgini village. Similarly a small part of the project in Nundem village is also aligned along the existing road. The same can be verified from the documents placed on record during the submission.

User agency has ensured that bare minimum forest land is diverted by aligning the underground cabling with the existing motor able roads inside the sanctuary as the only access to these villages of Velem, Salgini and Nundem is through the existing forest road.

Presently, the overhead lines pass through thick forest areas wherein some of the places the electricity lines are hanging dangerously, which is a constant threat to the mega fauna such as Gaur, Sambar, Spotted deer, leopard etc. and also arboreal animals such as Monkeys, civet cats, slender Loris etc. The stretch of forest land proposed for diversion is not vulnerable to destruction, exploitation, erosion or removal of any wildlife from the sanctuary as no clearing/ felling of tree or hill cutting are involved.


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