

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

1.	Name of the Project	Proposal for diversion of Forest land over 746.3325 ha. of balance forest area (553.0659 ha. in Keonjhar Wildlife Division, Anandapur in Rebana Reserve Forest and village Talapada under Harichandanpur Tahasil of Keonjhar district) by M/s OMC Ltd. pertaining to Daitari Iron Ore Mines.		
2.	Name of the District/Division.	District: Keonjhar/ Division: Keonjhar (WL) Division, Anandapur		
3.	Date of Inspection.	09 th March 2015		
4.	Name and designation of Inspecting Officer.	Sangram Keshari Behera, IFS Divisional Forest Officer		
5.	Name and designation of the Officers who attended the inspection including representative of user agency.	<p>A. Name & designation of officers of Forest Department who attended the inspection.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sh. Saroj Kumar Mahakud, OFS ACF I/C Brahmanipal Range 2. Sh. Dilleswar Behera, OFS RO I/C Daitari Section 3. Sh. Nabakishore Naik, Forester, Brahmanipal Section 4. Sh. Dibakar Munda, FG, Talapada Beat 5. Sh. Rashmi Ranjan Rout, FG, Baliparbat Beat <p>B. Name and designation of the Officers & representatives of user agency who attended the inspection.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sh. Sibanarayan Patro Regional Manager Daitari Mines of M/S OMC Ltd. 2. Sh. Birendra Kumar Panda Manager (Geology), Daitari Mines of M/S OMC Ltd. 3. Sh. Purnachandra Padhi Asth. Manager Surveyor, Daitari Mines of M/S OMC Ltd. 		
6.	Legal status of Forest land with area proposed for diversion.	Legal status of forest land		Area proposed for diversion
		1. Rebana RF		Rebana RF: 499.3579 ha.
		2. Gramya Jungle		Gramya Jungle: 53.708 ha.
				Total: 553.0659 ha.
7.	If area required for diversion has been demarcated on the ground.	Yes, area required for diversion has been demarcated on the ground.		
8.	Item wise break up of Forest land proposed for diversion.	Item	Forest area in ha.	
			Rebana RF	Total
		Mining	383.1188	401.7153
		Dumping	16.0229	50.5983
		Magazine & its Safety zone	91.9608	91.9608
		Safety zone	8.2554	8.7915
		Total	499.3579	553.0659

9.	Condition of Vegetation and type of Forest in applied area.	The vegetation of the site applied for diversion consists of very dense forest with a canopy closure ranging between 0.8 to 1.0. This stretch of land consists of almost virgin forest. The type of forests seen in this area belongs to the following groups as per Champion and Seth classification of the forest types of India: 1. 3C/C _{2e} (iii) Moist Peninsular Valley Sal. 2. 5B/C ₂ Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest. 3. E4 Lateritic Semi Evergreen Forest. 4. 5B/C _{1c} Dry Peninsular Sal Forest.				
10.	Position of Wildlife.	The forest area proposed for diversion is a known habitat of the following wildlife:				
		Sl. No.	Class/Phylum of the Wildlife	Common Name	Scientific Name/ Family	Schedule as per the WL(P) Act,1972
			Mammals	Indian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Schedule-I
				Indian wolf	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	Schedule-I
				Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Schedule-I
				Leopard cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Schedule-I
				Mouse deer	<i>Trangulus meminna</i>	Schedule-I
				Pangolin	<i>Manis crapsicaudata</i>	Schedule-I
				Ratel	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	Schedule-I
				Sloth bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Schedule-I
				Common langur	<i>Presbytis entolus</i>	Schedule-II
				Rhesus macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Schedule-II
				Wild dog	<i>Cuon alpines</i>	Schedule-II
				Small Indian civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Schedule-II
				Large Indian civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Schedule-II
				Common fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Schedule-II
				Indian giant squirrel	<i>Ratufa indica</i>	Schedule-II
				Jackel	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Schedule-II
				Jungle cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Schedule-II
				Indian grey mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Schedule-II
				Ruddy mongoose	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>	Schedule-II
				Barking deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Schedule-III
				Spotted deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	Schedule-III
				Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Schedule-III
				Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	Schedule-III
				Wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Schedule-III
				Five-striped palm squirrel	<i>Funambulus penanti</i>	Schedule-IV

			Common Indian hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Schedule-IV
			Indian crested porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Schedule-IV
			Fruit bats		Schedule-V
			Mice		Schedule-V
			Rats		Schedule-V
		Birds	Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Schedule-I
			Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Schedule-I
			Babblers	<i>Timaliinae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Barbets	<i>Capitonidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Bulbuls	<i>Pycnonotidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Cormorants	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Cranes	<i>Gruidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Cuckoos	<i>Cuculidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Doves	<i>Columbidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Drongos	<i>Dicruridae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Ducks	<i>Anatidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Egrets	<i>Ardeidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Falcons	<i>Falconidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Flycatchers	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Jays	<i>Corvidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Jacanas	<i>Jacanidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Junglefowl	<i>Phasianidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Kingfishers	<i>Alcedinidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Lorikeets	<i>Psittacidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Magpies including the Hunting magpie	<i>Corvidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Minivets	<i>Campephagidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Munias	<i>Estrildinae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Mynas	<i>Sturnidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Nightjars	<i>Caprimulgidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Orioles	<i>Oriolidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Owls	<i>Strigidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Parakeets	<i>Psittacidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Partridges	<i>Phasianidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Pheasants	<i>Phasianidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Pittas	<i>Pittidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Quails	<i>Rhasianidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Rollers or Blue Jays	<i>Coraciidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Storks	<i>Ciconiidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Sunbirds	<i>Nectariniidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Tree pies	<i>Corvidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Weaver Birds or Bayas	<i>Ploceidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Woodpeckers	<i>Picidae</i>	Schedule-IV
			Common crow		Schedule-V

			Reptiles	Indian soft-shelled turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Schedule-I																															
				Large Bengal monitor lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Schedule-I																															
				Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	Schedule-I																															
				Chameleon	<i>Chameleon calcaratus</i>	Schedule-II																															
				King cobra	<i>Ophiophagos hannah</i>	Schedule-II																															
				Russel's viper	<i>Vipera ruselli</i>	Schedule-II																															
				Indian cobras	<i>Naja naja</i> <i>Naja kouthia</i>	Schedule-II																															
				Red snake	<i>Plyas mecosus</i>	Schedule-II																															
				Checkered keelback snake	<i>Xenochrophis piscatar</i>	Schedule-II																															
				Tortoise	<i>Testudinidae</i>	Schedule-IV																															
			Amphibians	Fresh water frogs	<i>Rana spp.</i>	Schedule-IV																															
11.	Whether the applied area involves any Eco-sensitive Zone/ National Park/ Sanctuary.	As per the records available in this office, the area applied for diversion does not involve any notified Eco-sensitive Zone/ National Park / Sanctuary. However, this area was supporting Royal Bengal Tigers in the recent past. The last confirmed presence of Tigers in this area was in the year 1997. Recently, National Tiger Conservation Authority has proposed a Tiger corridor interlinking Similipal Tiger Reserve & Satkosia Tiger Reserve in Odisha which is essential for long term Tiger/ Wildlife conservation in our country. Field verification of the proposed corridor is going on. The area proposed for forest diversion comes within the proposed Tiger corridor.																																			
12.	No. of trees to be felled and its impact on the eco-system.	1,65,869 nos. of trees to be felled. (Extrapolated from the enumeration of trees in 38 sample plots of 2.0 ha. each totaling 22793 nos.). The impact of felling of such large number of trees if taken at a single point of time will be severe which can be minimized by phase wise felling of the trees as when required.																																			
13.	Details of broken up land and reclamation done if any.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Item</th><th colspan="3">Forest area in ha.</th></tr><tr><th>Rebana RF</th><th>Gramya Jungle</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Mining</td><td>27.064</td><td>Nil</td><td>27.064</td></tr><tr><td>Dumping</td><td>4.22</td><td>Nil</td><td>4.22</td></tr><tr><td>Ore stacking and processing</td><td>13.50</td><td>Nil</td><td>13.50</td></tr><tr><td>Camp office, workshop etc.</td><td>5.50</td><td>Nil</td><td>5.50</td></tr><tr><td>Road</td><td>8.97</td><td>Nil</td><td>8.97</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>59.254</td><td>Nil</td><td>59.254</td></tr></table> <p>As claimed by the User Agency, no reclamation has been done so far due to existence of mineral.</p>					Item	Forest area in ha.			Rebana RF	Gramya Jungle	Total	Mining	27.064	Nil	27.064	Dumping	4.22	Nil	4.22	Ore stacking and processing	13.50	Nil	13.50	Camp office, workshop etc.	5.50	Nil	5.50	Road	8.97	Nil	8.97	Total	59.254	Nil	59.254
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14.	Position of displacement of people and adequacy of rehabilitation if any.	As claimed by the User Agency no displacement of people is going to take place; so, there is no requirement of rehabilitation.																																			

15.	Position of rare and endangered species available and importance of the applied area from archeological point of view.	Detailed description of species diversity has been provided earlier at Serial No. 10. No record is available in this office showing any archeological point of interest in the area proposed for diversion. During field inspection such archeological sites has not been noticed. However, the User Agency is advised to obtain NOC from Competent Authority of Archeological Survey of India in this regard.
16.	Non-Forest land selected for Compensatory Afforestation has been included in the DLC or not	Non-Forest land selected for Compensatory Afforestation has not been included in the DLC as the C.A. land is non-forest Govt. land as intimated by DFO, Kalahandi South Division.
17.	Suitability of the identified non-forest land/ degraded Forest land for Compensatory Afforestation.	The DFO, Kalahandi South Division has given suitability certificate for the C.A. land.
18.	Violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 if any and action taken thereon	Upon scrutiny of the High resolution satellite image provided by the User Agency, it was noticed that, a big patch of Gramya Jungle was found without vegetative cover, which was abnormal considering the dense canopy of the adjacent forest. Moreover, the area was adjacent to village Talapada. So, during field inspection the area was verified in detail and approximately 28.67 ha. of Gramya Jungle coming within the lease hold area was found to be Podu/ Jhoom/ Shifting cultivation ravaged. GPS readings of that area was taken and it was cross verified in Google Earth imagery using timeline feature. The Google Earth image dated 16.04.2010 corroborated the above findings. So, this is a violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as Podu/ Jhoom/ Shifting cultivation within the lease hold area is a non-forestry activity. The matter is under further investigation.



(S.K. Behera, IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer,
Keonjhar Wildlife Division,
Anandapur.