

## CONSERVATION VALUE OF KAIMUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Now a day's conservation of Bio-diversity has become essential for maintenance of ecological processes and life support system. Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is also a part of such conservation practices.

Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the Tropical dry deciduous mixed forest biomes of the Central Vindhyan Ranges, covering a part of the drainage basin of the Ganges river system, has been an ancient home for most of the Indian fauna. It is the largest sector in Uttar Pradesh of the ecological subdivision- "PENINSULAR INDIAN SUB REGIONS."

Kaimoor wildlife sanctuary is situated in the civil districts of Mirzapur & Sonbhadra of Uttar Pradesh. Sanctuary lies between 24°33' & 24°73' North Latitudes and between 82°12' & 82°21' East Longitudes. The Sanctuary was constituted vide U.P. Govt. Notification No. 908/14-3-44-78 dated 10-8-1982. The area was further reorganized vide G.O. No. 263/14-1-97-30(2)/97 dated 26.2.1997 as the territorial control of the sanctuary was transferred to wildlife preservation organization. This wildlife sanctuary along with other reserved forest are now under the control of wildlife organization for the purpose of management.

Area of the sanctuary is 50073.8ha. or	501.00	Sq. km.
(i) Area of the Kaimoor WLS :	500.73	Sq. km.
(ii) Area of the RF:	145.78	Sq. km.
(iii) Area of the PF:	01.07	Sq. km.
	<u>647.58</u>	<u>Sq. Km.</u>

### Statement of Significance:

PA lies in dry deciduous biome of the Chhota Nagpur plateau Biotic province. The percentage of the protected area of this biotic province in U.P. is very small. Therefore the protection of the area becomes very important. However the gradual depletion of forests in this area is resulting in high degree of erosion and low rainfall. Restocking of the area soil is extremely difficult due to very dry climate and rocky terrain. Therefore the complete protection of the forest is the only way to save the much damaged area from further degradation.

### Conservation values:

Representative example of the Vindhyan scarp ecosystem. A potentially viable population of Black Buck, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Indian pangolin, Panthers and also watershed conservation for down stream irrigation.

### Conceptual values:

Caracal : A wild cat species which has been located only in this PA in U.P.

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### Other Perceived values:

Fuel & fodder resources for local people. Potential mining resources e.g. stone & boulders, famous Sone sands. Tourism & recreation value: Fascinating landscape during rains, several water of all wild life and bulk fossils in finest and safest shape.

### Assorted Values:

Several cultural and religious places like Kandakot, Shivdwar Temple Idols belonging to 6th century AD. Can be seen around the P.A.

### Scientific Values:

This P.A. offers research opportunities in the field of biological & geological science.

### Statement of significance can be categorized as below :

S.No.	Value of Category	Illustrative Constituents
1.	Global	Biodiversity conservation.
2.	National	Representative example of Vindhyan ecosystem of dry deciduous Nature.
3.	Biological	A potentially viable population of Panther, Sloth Bears, Black Buck, Chinkara, Indian Pangolin.
4.	Ecological	Watershed conservation for down Stream water-harvesting dams, carbon sink for industrial refuge.
5.	Recreational	Fascinating scenic landscapes, water Falls, Black buck valley, Rock painting at Lekhania, Mukkhawater fall, Echo-valley, Beauty of Sone, wild life viewing, Boating at Meja Dam.
6.	Religious	Shivdwar temple, Kandakot temple: where idols belong to 6th century AD. Lorik stone. Bar Kanhara Temple.

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