

A. Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary –

The Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary is well protected, exploring full range of habitat. It is important from geological point of view as it contains Khair and Dhok in fairly good percentage. It is under administrative control of wildlife division Kota. It is situated in Northern Vindhya. The sanctuary comprises of forest of Earst while Hdoti state and Shikargahs of Kota. It was very rich in wildlife during pre-independence period and was well known for tigers, sloth Bears, Panthers, Sambars, Chinkra etc. but later on tiger disappeared.

The forest of the sanctuary is dense. There are several gorges in the Chambal river bed which are ideally suited for crocodile and Gharial. The sandy bed of the Nallahs joining Chambal is good breeding grounds for both crocodile and Gharial.

(i) Location

The Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the south eastern region of the Rajasthan in Chittorgarh district, between 24° 56' and 25° 7' North latitude and 75° 26' and 75° 41' East longitude.

(ii) Approach

The Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated 35 km from Rawatbhata and 75 km from Bundi. The nearest railway station and airport is Kota which is 50 Kms away. Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is ecologically important as it forms a part of the largest viable forest track among the fragmented forest belt of Rajasthan.

(1) Legal Status

The whole area of the sanctuary consists of twelve blocks having total area 220.09 Km². The Govt. has notified all the blocks. The sanctuary area has been notified by the state Govt. vide notification no. F (5) (13) Rev.8/75 dated 09.10.1975 wildlife Protection Act 1972.

S. No	Name of Block	Type of Forest	Area of Block (In ha)
1	Borabas	RF	3018.008
2	Tholanpur	RF	635.016
3	Guda Rajpur	RF	3014.528
4	Amba Rani	RF	6745.920
5	Peer Magra	RF	3615.00
6	Kania Talab (Part)	RF	145.00
7	Bhunjar	RF	700.00
8	Shripura A, B (Part)	PF	425.00
9	Madar Chauk	PF	401.027
10	Balapur	PF	289.491
11	Khalgaon	PF	124.681
12	Bhains Roadgarh	PF	197.00
Total (A)			19310.671

S. No	Name of Block	Type of Forest	Area of Block (In ha)
1	Loh Dungary (Part of)	RF	525.00
2	Akel garh (Part of)	RF	775.00
Total (B)			1300.00

S. No	Name of Block	Type of Forest	Area of Block (In ha)
Grand Total (A+B)			41992.335

(2) Management Plan

The Management Plan for the year 2004-05 to 2014-15 is approved by the Chief Wild Life Warden Rajasthan. The tiger conservation plan (TCP) is under approval.

(3) Current status of Wild Life (Census)

The estimated figures of important animal species in the sanctuary during last five years as per the census are listed below:

SN	Species of Wild Animal	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Panther	6	5	5	4
2	Hyena	40	35	48	65
3	Jackal	84	74	104	128
4	Crocodile	8	10	-	3
5	Fox	36	35	46	42
6	Porcupine	23	15	18	24
7	Peacock	296	222	397	389
8	Indian Wolf	20	16	28	20
9	Sambhar	7	-	2	-
10	Chital	17	18	20	30
11	Nilgai	169	161	343	388
12	Chinkra	78	64	192	249
13	Sloth Bear	17	9	13	18
14	Wild cat	31	23	17	35
15	Monkey	986	989	-	-
16	Hare	-	-	-	-
17	Civet	13	3	9	18
18	Wild cock	47	33	41	29
19	Valture	29	22	28	42
20	Indian longbiled Vulture	-	35	-	-
21	Crane	4	8	7	5
22	four Horned antelope	0	0	0	-

(4) Animals found in the sanctuary:

The Jawahar Sagar Wild Life Sanctuary has rendered protection to some rare and endangered fauna such as sloth bear, Panther, Rattel, Pangolin, Gharial etc including breeding ground of most endangered species Vulture.

(5) Flora found in the sanctuary:

The floral diversity of the sanctuary is unique. The interspersed varied habitat makes available wide range of plant species. A number of taxa of algae, fungi, bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Angiosperm are available here. The sanctuary is rich in tuberous plants, climber as well.

The valleys and moist Nallahs are full of variety of medicinal plants. Their large number is very important from ethnomedicological point of view.

(6) Type of forest with Major Species

The Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary fall under Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest are found on plateau the following sub type and group along with their subsidiary edaphic types are also recognised.

- Type 5 B- Northern tropical dry deciduous forest
- Type C 2 - Northern dry mixed deciduous forest

The main tree species found are Haldu, Mahua, Amwla, Gurjan, Dhaora, Salar, Tendu, Khirni, Karanj, Umbia, Bahera, Arjun, aam, Karpata, bad etc. the average density is 0.4 to 0.8 and average height is 5 to 11 mtrs.

Status of the Protected Area

WLS	Area	Date of Notification	Section Under which notified	Settlement Proceeding completed or not
Jawahar Sagar Wild Life Sanctuary	220.10 Km ²	. F (5) (13) Rev.8/75 dated 09.10.1975	Wild Life Protection Act 1972 Section - 18	Completed

B. Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary –

The sanctuary derives its name from the historical town Bhainsroadgarh. The sanctuary lies in the civil district of Chittorgarh in South Eastern part of Rajasthan. Approximately 1/3 part of the sanctuary boundary is surrounded by “RANA PRATAP SAGAR DAM” Rawatbhata and the Brahamini River.

Prior to independence this area was rich in forest and was covered by dense vegetation. The sanctuary area harbours good bio-diversity along with rare and endangered wildlife species. Forest of the sanctuary provides ecological securities and ameliorated environment to the arid region of south Rajasthan which is threatened by the frequent droughts. RANA PRATAP SAGAR DAM constructed over the Chambal River lies on eastern limits of the sanctuary on opposite bank of the Chambal River.

(i) Location

The Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the south eastern region of the Rajasthan in Chittorgarh district, between 75⁰ 20' and 75⁰ 35' East longitude and 24⁰ 40' and 25⁰ North latitude.

(ii) Approach

The Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary lies on the Chittorgarh- Rawatbhata road at a distance of 140 km from Chittorgarh. The nearest railway station and airport is Kota which is 50 Kms away.

(1) Legal Status

The whole area of the sanctuary consists of eleven blocks having total area 193.08 Km². The Govt. Has notified all the blocks. The sanctuary area has been notified by the state Govt. vide notification no. F (11)/44/raj/8/81 dated 05.02.83 wildlife Protection Act 1972.

Final notification by the collector, Chittorgarh vides no. 971 dated 20.08.1998 & 10.09.1998.

S. No	Name of Block	Type of Forest	Area of Block (In ha)
1	Padajhar	RF	3036
2	Kolgarh	RF	6086
3	Bandarmutha	RF	1750
4	Richa Kho	RF	1059
5	Mamorgarh	RF	1823
6	Nimri	RF	1929
7	Kalakheth with Hathipaga	RF	2003
8	Mandesara part B.C.D.F	PF	796
9	Dudhi Talai	PF	734
10	Agra B	PF	593
11	Gol Dungri	PF	25
12	Kalakheth B	UF	117
Total			19951.99
Total R. F.			17686.00
Total P. F.			2148.00
Total U. F.			117.99

(2) Management Plan

The Management Plan for the year 2013 -2014 to 2022-23 is approved by the Chief Wild Life Warden Rajasthan.

(3) Current status of Wild Life (Census)

The estimated figures of important animal species in the sanctuary during last five years as per the census are listed below:

SN	Species of Wild Animal	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Panther	9	9	7	7	7
2	Hyena	11	18	12	14	24
3	Jackal	80	73	72	89	158
4	Crocodile	17	18	13	37	97
5	Indian gazelle	6	0	0	5	22
6	Fox	20	33	26	30	39
7	Porcupine	12	26	14	16	29
8	Peacock	94	104	109	118	246
9	Wolf	4	09	03	03	09
10	Blue Bull	71	108	110	172	275
11	Sambhar	2	0	0	0	0
12	Wild boar	119	152	85	105	383
13	Bear	1	06	0	0	-
14	Wild cat	8	19	16	20	49
15	Monkey	399	453	386	888	963
16	Hare	22	38	36	-	-
17	Mongoose	44	41	41	-	-
18	Civet	0	05	2	20	31
19	Python	0	0	0	-	-
20	Wild cock	7	18	14	40	76
21	Vulture	36	25	139	205	180
22	Crane	14	02	12	14	05
23	four Horned antelope	0	02	04	04	-

(4) Animals found in the sanctuary:

The Bhainsroadgarh Wild Life Sanctuary is known for crocodile and different type of Vulture such as red headed, Egyptian, white backed, cylinder billed, Eurasian, Griffon, Indian vulture. However it is an ideal Habitat for herbivores, carnivores and varieties of territorial, arboreal and water birds.

Panther, Python, Hyena, Wolf, Bear, Jackal, Fox, Porcupine, Mongoose, lizard, Blue bull, Indian Gazelle, Chital, wild boar, Langoor, Wild cat etc. are common mammals.

Crocodile, Saras, Cormorant, Nakata, Kingfisher, Ibis Chamcha, Cotton teal, Spot bolt-duck, Egrets, Storks, are the water prominent aquatic animals.

Peacock, Jungle fowl, Partridge, Fly catcher, Babbler, Aba Beel, tree pic, Baj, Kite are common birds found in PA.

Pintail, Vision, Mallard, Brahamani duck, Shvoler are the important migratory birds of PA

(5) Type of forest with Major Species

5B Northern tropical dry deciduous forest are found on plateau and Adaphic E1 Anogesus pendula forest is found on hilly slopes and underlying grounds patches of Adaphic type B2 Boswellia forest. Principal species in this sub type Dhokra. Block Bandarmutha, Kolgarh, Momorgarh, Ravajhar and Nimri represent the C2 Northern dry mixed deciduous forest.

(6) Any other relevant information

- 1) A famous temple of Lord Shiva located in the sanctuary area having a cave of 30 m in length. In which a natural Shin Ling is located. A water fall also exists near the temple having 35 meters height.
- 2) A number of cliffs exist in the sanctuary providing good habitat for wild animals. Some cliffs are breeding centre for vultures.
- 3) Two third part of the sanctuary surrounded by water of Rana Pratap Sagar dam and Brahmini River.
- 4) A number of other holly places like Kalasia Mahadev, Mordi Mahadev, Padajhar Mataji temple are situated in the sanctuary area having great opportunity of development.
- 5) There are 12 gorges in sanctuary. It can be developed to improve Eco-tourism.
- 6) Excess biotic pressure, presence of many revenue villages causing honey combed situation thus degrading habitat quality; frequent and periodic droughts, number of poor herbivore constituting food chain are the major limiting factor for the wildlife are

Status of the Protected Area

WLS	Area	Date of Notification	Section Under which notified	Settlement Proceeding completed or not
Bhainsroadgarh Wild Life Sanctuary	193.08 Km ²	F (11)/44/ Raj/8/81/ 05.02.83	Wild Life Protection Act 1972 Section - 18	Completed

Impact on Biodiversity:

The proposed feasibility study is required to carry out topographical surveys, geotechnical and other investigations in sanctuary as well as other areas. The survey/investigation work will require to be carried out by a small team of about 10 technical and other staff. The survey work will be carried out during day time only. The survey/investigation work will not involve tree cutting, blasting, use of chemical and requirement of fuel except for vehicles.

No residential camp will require to be established in forest area for survey team. **Since no cutting of trees or excavation of earth except drilling of bore holes (3 inches dia) is required during survey work, hence no adverse effect on biodiversity is likely.**