

KAZINAG

Annexure-II

Government of Jammu and Kashmir  
Civil Secretariat Forest Department

Notification.

Jammu, the 18 of December, 2007.

SRO 435 Whereas the area specified in Annexure to this Notification has adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and natural significance of zoological association for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing Wildlife and its environment.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978, the Government hereby declares its intention to constitute the said areas as a National Park.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir

Sd/-  
Commissioner/Secretary to Government,  
Forest Department

No. PST/WL/71/2007

Dated: 18.12.2007

Copy to the:-

- 1 Principal Secretary to government, General Administration Department.
- 2 Commissioner/Secretary to Government Law Department (w 5s c)
- 3 Pr. Chief Conservator of Forests.
- 4 Secretary to Government R&B Department.
- 5 Chief Engineer Mughal Road Jammu.
- 6 Chief Conservator of Forests Jammu/Srinagar.
- 7 Government Press for publication of the SRO in next government gazette.

*[Signature]*  
Under Secretary to Government  
Forest Department

# Status Survey Report of the Proposed Kaz-i-Nag National Park

## Nomenclature:

The proposed Kaz-i-nag National Park derives its name from Kaz-i-nag lake situated amidst Kaz-i-nag forests, that drains into Langate Forest Division. The area comprises Limber and Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuaries and Naganari Conservation Reserve, which stand already notified as Protected Areas.

## Location:

The Limber & Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuaries located in Baramulla district about 80 kms North of Srinagar city, are named after the villages Limber & Lachipora, which are situated on the southern side of the sanctuaries. Limber village gets its name from Limber stream (Nallah) & Lachipora from Lachipora Nallah, which drain independently into river Jehlum near Channanwari and Shahkoot villages respectively. Naganari Conservation Reserve falls on the eastern side of the Limber Sanctuary

Area and geographical coordinates of these Protected Areas are as under:

Protected Area	Latitude	Longitude	Altitudinal Range (Above msl)	Area (Sq. kms)
Lachipora	34° 07' to 34° 16'	74° 00' to 74° 06'	1916 - 4212	93.50
Limber	34° 07' to 34° 15'	74° 09' to 74° 12'	1509 - 3909	43.75
Naganari	34° 10' to 34° 14'	74° 14' to 74° 15'	1588 - 3145	21.75

Area and the coordinates of the proposed Kaz-i-Nag National Park will be as under:-

Kaz-i-Nag	34° 11' to 34° 16'	74° 0' to 74° 15'	3200 - 4212	89
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The area comes under two forest series i.e Kathai Forest series & Khadinyar Forest series. Compt. 3 to 7 and upper reaches/ Lachipora & un-commercial forest (upper reaches)/ Limber fall under Kathai series & un-commercial forest (upper reaches)/Naganari under Khadinyar series.

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#### Boundaries:

The boundaries of the core area of Kaz-i-Nag National Park will be as under:-

North..... Kaz-i-nag Dhar and Langate Forest Division

South..... Harwaji bahak, Milsar, Dragan bahak,  
Nagrin bahak, Kafarinori & Chitarkoot (3093 m)

East..... Zahanpora Forest (CO 1E/K)

West..... Line of Control (Siridhar Range)

#### Status:

The areas are already notified as Wildlife Sanctuaries vide SRO 150 dated 19-03-1987 (Lachipora) and SRO 157 dated 19-03-1987 (Limber). The area of Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary was under the Administrative Control of Forest Department and has been recently taken over by the Department of Wildlife Protection.

#### Topography:

The topography is mountainous with slopes of moderate to steep gradient broken by rocky cliffs. The terrain is undulated, criss-crossed by gullies & numerous smaller mountain drains or *nars*. The altitude varies from 1509 m to 4212 m above mean sea level (msl). The map of the area is appended with the report.

#### Geology, Rock & Soil:

There are heavy deposits of Gypsum & Limestone neighbouring the river Jehlum.

#### Climate:

The climate of the area may be described as Sub-mediterranean to typically temperate. Snow is the main source of precipitation and in some parts persists till June. Uri receives about 700-800 mm of rain annually. Four distinct seasons occur in a year: spring (March-May), summer (June-August), autumn (September-November) and winter (December-February). During winter the average temperatures remain between  $-3^{\circ}$  -  $4^{\circ}$  (minimum) and  $8.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  (maximum) while in summers the average temperatures have been recorded between  $9.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  (minimum) and  $22.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  (maximum).

#### Flora:

The dominant tree cover represents Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Kail (*Pinus wallichiana*) etc. The broad-leaved species include Horse chestnut (*Asculus indica*) and Walnut (*Juglans regia*) associated with *Morus alba*, *Robinia pseudoacacia* etc. The dominant shrubs include *Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*, *Viburnum continifolium*, *Berberis lycium*, etc. The ground layer is dominated by the herb cover of *Sambucus wightiana*, *Stipa sibirica* etc. The alpine scrub lands support Birch (*Betula utilis*) associated with *Rhododendron companulatum* & *Juniperus* spp. when the alpine pastures are carpeted with *Fritillaria* spp., *Polygonum* spp. *Anemone* spp. etc. The rocky cliffs & hill tops are dominated by dwarf evergreen shrubs including *Juniperus recurva*, *Rhododendron anthropogon* etc. associated with herbs, *Stachya sericea*, *Sieversia salata* and *Veronica melissaeifolia*.

#### Fauna:

The tract harbours a rich wealth of Wildlife. The key animal species for which the area is ecologically significant is Kaz-i-nag Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), classified as critically endangered population in the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN's) Red Data Book and included in the Appendix - I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna & Flora (CITES). Other mammal species include: Himalayan Musk Deer (*Moschus crysgaster*), Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*) and Himalayan Palm Civet (*Paguma larvata*) etc.

#### Avi-fauna:

Bird life of the area is rich & varied. The important pheasant species include Monal, Koklass, besides endangered species of Western Tragopan and Cheer pheasants.

  
WILDLIFE WARDEN  
North Kashmir Division  
Sopore