

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CIVIL SECT. FOREST DEPARTMENT
(WILDLIFE PROTECTION)

NOTIFICATION

JAMMU, THE 19th 1987

SFO 15/:- Whereas, it appears to the Government that the area specified in Annexure "A" to this Notification, has adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological significance for purposes of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife and its environment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (protection) Act, 1978, the Government hereby declare the said area as a sanctuary

By Order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/
(N. R. Gupta)

Secretary to Government.

NO: 15/157/San/157 Dated: 19.3.1987

Copy for information and necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary to Government, Law Department.
2. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
3. Chief Wildlife Warden, Srinagar.
4. Deputy Commissioner of the concerned District.
5. Manager Government press for favour of Publication in Government Gazette.
6. Stock File.

(Haid-Jilab) 19/3
Deputy Secretary to Government
Forest Department

Handani 19/3

Status Survey Report of the Proposed
Lamber Wildlife Sanctuary.

Introduction:-

It is called so after the name of Nalla and a popular village falling in the heart of the catchment.

Location:-

It is situated on the right bank of the river Jehlum, at about a distance of 74 Kms. from Jammu city in the west. It faces the said river from Pringal village in the south.

Boundaries:-

North.....Dhurji Forest of Langer Forest Division.
South.....River Jehlum, Baramulla- Uri road and
village Pringal.
East.....Katha Forest.
West.....Islamabad Forest.

Area:- The total area of the whole water catchment of the Lamber Nalla is about 26 Sq.Kms, but the demarcated Game Reserve is about 12 Sq Kms. and embraces the upper reaches of the catchment.

It is represented on the G.T.Sheet No.43J/4.
Map in view of the area is enclosed for ready reference.

Climate:-

All the four seasons are well marked, Spring sets in mid March or early April, when snow begins to melt. The season is cold with frequent rains. The streams are flooded in the summer which sets in June and lasts till August. Autumn lasts till October, during which nights are very cold. The winter is long extending till mid March or late March. Seasons resembles more or less with the rest of the Kashmir valley. Extensive avalanches and occasional landslides are characteristics of the upper reaches of the catchment.

Configuration:-

The topography is conspicuously sloopy mountainous and broken by the big rocky cliffs at the upper reaches of the catchment, i.e, the demarcated Game Reserve. The folds are thrown into number of undulations enclosing gulleys (nars).

Approach:-

The area is very accessible, being well connected to Baramulla- Uri road at Chuhula, by a bridge in south. A consolidated road leads to the Bourali Village along the right (western) mountainous ridge of the catchment.

Inhabitants:-

Five villages are inhabiting of 2312 human population in the catchment zone of the Lamber Nalla. The inhabitants have their fields and orchards in the said catchment. Moreover, they enjoy the concessions of collecting fuel, fodder and take their live stock of 1840 heads during summer to the alpine pastures of the catchment for grazing. Besides this the upper reaches of the Nalla are being occupied by the live stock of the Bukhwalis from Chourai and Poonch areas.

Vegetation:-

General Vegetation:-

The catchments exhibits varied vegetational types manifested by the habitat, form and density of dominant species and controlled by a number of factors including habitat condition, exposure, altitude and above all the biotic interferences vegetation which includes Deodar (Cedrus deodara) Kail (Pinus griffithii) Fir (Abies pindrow) with the sprinkling of spruce (Picea smithiana).

The floral complex could be resolved into different biotopes.

1. Blue Pine Zone:-

This biotope is a pure crop of pine stands (Pinus griffithii) and is often accompanied by scattered stands of Deodar at low altitudes and at higher reaches with the individuals of Fir and Spruce.

Its broad-leaved associates include Acer spp., Aesculus indica, Juglans regia and Betula utilis. It is richly accompanied by Indigofera heterantha, Viburnum spp. and sparsely mix with Rosa webbiana and Lonicera spp. In Kawchi (Grathar) area, the patches of Juniperous spp. do come into association.

It is verriually restricted to the grooves, scattered pockets and gentle exposed southern slopes.

2. Deodar Forest :-

The deodar crop forms a pure biotope along the right but low-lying mountainous ridge of the main catchment. The under story is very rich and is being dominated by the Parrotiopsis Jacquemontiana scrub besides this stray stands of Viburnum do mix it at a few places.

3. Silver Fir Forest:-

This forest abounds in mainly the Himalayan silver Fir (Abies pindrow). The scattered stands of spruce and kail tree often mix it at higher altitude. Its main broad-leaved associates are Juglans regia, Acer spp., Aesculus indica, Betula utilis and Fuaxinus spp.

The under growth includes Skimmis laureole, Viburnum spp, sparsely dotted with Rosa webbiana and patches of Juniperous spp.

The crop occupies the steep and dry slopes at higher altitudes.

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4. Parrotiopsis Scrub:

It is small community of Parrotiopsis (Stunt growth) distributed along the left mountainous limb of the said nalla near the Limber village. It is mixed with the scattered stands of Viburnum spp.

5. Juglans regia community:

This assemblage is purely dominated by the Juglans regia, mixed with the individuals of Acer sp., Aesculus indica stands.

The under story is chiefly formed of Aesculus indica and Viburnum spp.

This community occupies the main valley of the Lagrin nall.

6. Aesculus Indica Zone:

This forest cover abounds in mainly Aesculus indica mixed with individuals of Juglans regia stands. It is luxuriantly associated with Sorbus lomentosa, Viburnum sp. and Aesculus indica.

This community covers the main valley of the said nalla ((With wani)).

7. Birch Cover:-

This association chiefly dominates the Betula utilis stands it gets mixed with Acer sp., Aesculus indica, Juglans regia and Abies pindrow at low altitudes. The under story includes patches of Juniperus spp., Lonicera spp. and Phacocarpus spp.

This cover occupies the gentle alpine gulleys.

8. Plantanus orientalis community:-

The main Limber nalla is sparsely covered along its banks near the Limber village by the stands of Plantanus Orientalis.

9. Sal Scrub:-

This pure association covers the exposed low lying mountainous ridges below the Limber village. It is mixed with the individuals of Sal, Teak trees. The mountain ridges its other species are Parrotiopsis montana and Viburnum spp.

10. Sal Scrub:-

A pure association of Sal covers mixed with Sal Teak trees. It is richly supported by the scrubby Salix spp. and Salix spp. along the exposed Salix spp. and Salix spp. along the exposed

