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**PART I—B**

**Jammu and Kashmir Government—Notifications.**

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR  
CIVIL SECRETARIAT—DEPARTMENT OF FOREST,  
ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

Notification

Srinagar, the 6th July, 2015.

SRO-212.—Whereas, vide Notification SRO-135 dated 10-04-1990, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir declared its intention to constitute the area specified herein below to that notification as Kishtwar High Altitude National Park for purposes of protecting, propagating and developing Wildlife therein and its environment ;

Whereas, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 06-12-2010 while disposing of IANo. 114-115, 133 and 140 in a civil

writ petition No. 337 of 1995 titled Centre for Environment Law, WWF Vs. Union of India and others granted permission for diversion of 386.186 Ha. of land falling within Kishtwar High Altitude National Park for Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Project subject to the compliance of conditions imposed by National Board of Wildlife and Central Empowered Committee. The conditions among others include readjustment of the boundaries of park as under :—

**“The State Wildlife Department may redefine the core area of the National Park considering the human pressure.”**

Whereas, an exercise was carried out jointly by State Wildlife Protection Department and State Forest Department. The proposal involving the rationalization of the boundaries of National Park has been vetted by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and finally approved by National Board for Wildlife in the 31st meeting of its Standing Committee held on 12th and 13th August, 2014. The abstract of area as per proposal after readjustment of boundaries taking into consideration various including human pressure is given as under :—

I. “Existing area of National Park as worked out in GIS platform (instead of 425 Sq. Km. as mentioned in notification issued under SRO-135 of 1990 dated 10-04-1990).	1453.98 Sq. Km.
II. Area to be de-notified (to be excluded)	333.12 Sq. Km.
III. New area to be added to the National Park	1070.64 Sq. Km.
IV. Revised area of the Kishtwar High altitude National Park after rationalization of boundaries	2191.50 Sq. Km.

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by section 35 of the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife Protection Act, 1978 and in supersession of Notification SRO-135 of 1990 dated 10-04-1990, the Government hereby declare its intention to constitute the area, for which the details are given

hereunder, to be the area as a Kishtwar High Altitude National Park for purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife therein and its environment.

### **Kishtwar High Altitude National Park**

Kishtwar High Altitude National Park is named after the famous old town of Jammu province namely “Kishtwar”, The National Park is located on the northern side of the Kishtwar town.

#### **Area, Boundaries and Location of the National Park**

##### **Geographical Location of the National Park :**

- North : The ridge separating the watersheds of Kaintal and Kulhoyan Nallahs.
- South : The orographic left ridge of Kibar nalla from Brammah peak up to Kibar village.
- East : The ridge separating Kargil District from Kishtwar District.
- West : The permanent villages in the bank of Renai, Kiar, Nanth and Kibber Nallahs.

The geographical boundary is mere indicative of the National Park ; the actual area of the National Park in each of the streams is described below with the indication of the forest compartments falling in it.

##### **Area description of the National Park :**

The National Park would consist of part of the upper catchments of following streams :—

- Renai ;
- Kiar ;
- Nanth ; and
- Kibber Nalla.

In each of the aforesaid streams, the area of the National Park starts from the watershed ridge and ends near the first permanent village/hamlet in its downstream.

**Forest Area falling in the National Park :**

The National Park area is clearly defined in terms of the forest compartments as follows. The forest compartments such as 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 of Marwah Range and the forest compartments such as 24c, 24d, 24e, 24f, 24g, 24h, 24i, 24j, 24k, 24l, part of 29d beyond Hokrar, 29e, 29f, part of 30c beyond 1 kilometer from Kibber village, 30d and 30e of Dachhan Forest Range constitute the National Park. The uncompartmentalised upper catchments of Renai, Kiyar, Nanth and Kibber Nallah are also part of the National Park.

The area of the National Park spread on the 1 : 50,000 toposheets published by the Survey of India, numbered 43/0/9, 43/0/13, 43/0/14, 43/0/15, 52/C/1, 52/C/2, 52/C/3 and 52/C/6. The total horizontal area of the National Park measured to be 2191.50 Sq. Km.. in the GIS platform.

The National Park spreads between Latitudes 33° 27' N to 33° 59' N and Longitudes 75° 40' E to 76° 17' E.

**The Renai catchment :**

Kulhoyan nalla, Ain nalla, Srankut nalla, Borzaz nalla and Malgul nalla are confluencing at various places and forms Zaji nalla. Krash nalla originating from the Fariabad glacier confluence with Dech nalla and flows down. The Zaji nalla and Krash nalla confluence at Fariabad and hereafter called as Renai nalla, flows down to Marwah valley. In the Zaji catchment, the entire left bank area and the area on the upstream of left bank of Malgul nalla in the right bank of Zaji nalla would be under the National Park. In the Krash catchment the entire area on its both sides, above Fariabad would form the National Park. In the left bank of Renai nalla, the forest compartments in the upstream of Dund village would be under National Park. The uncompartmentalized glacier areas and the forest compartments such as 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 of the Marwah Forest Range are included in the National Park in the Renai catchment.

**Kiyar catchment :**

The Kiyar nalla originates from Bhillan and Prui glaciers. The right bank tributaries in the National Park area are Padur nalla, Yachkhur nalla, Gumrar, Katlrar, Drayul nalla and Gokul nalla. The left bank tributaries in the National Park area are Maimandoo nalla, Madak nalla, Sipari Rar, Lewar nalla, Wangan nalla and Bhoi rar. The vast stretches of sub-alpine and alpine grass lands are prominent in the catchment. Sarbal and Zim Maidan are the noted examples. The forest compartments such as 24c, 24d, 24e, 24f, 24g, 24h, 24i, 24j, 24k and 24l of Dachhan Range and uncompartmentalized areas beyond 24g and 24h are under the National Park. The first village, Rikinwar in the downstream of Kiyar nalla, will be out of the National Park.

**Nanth catchment :**

The Nanth nalla originates from the Bramah glacier and flows south-west direction and reaches Dachhan area. The areas in the upstream of Hok rar (left bank of Hok rar in the right bank of Nanth nalla) and upstream of Mirwan rar (right bank of Mirwan rar in the left bank of Nanth nalla) and uncompartmentalized area beyond 29d and 29e are under the National Park i. e. part of compartment 29d beyond the left bank of Hok rar, uncompartmentalized areas beyond 29d and forest compartments 29e and 29f are under National Park. In the National Park area, the major right bank tributaries are Trisandhya nalla and Hok rar. Gurohoi nalla, Chogunchan rar, Kutnar and Mirwan rar are the left bank tributaries in the National Park area. The first villages on the downstream of Nanth Nallah in right and left bank respectively, Prasan and Gugat will be out of the National Park boundary.

**Kibber catchment :**

The Kibber nalla is also originating from the Bramah glacier. The National Park spreads from the alpine glacier up to 1 km. from the boundary of the Kibber village in the right bank of Kibber nalla. i. e. the part of the compartment 30c (1 kilometer beyond the Kibber village), and the uncompartmentalized area beyond 30c and 30d, forest compartments 30d and 30e of Dachhan range are under the National Park. The village Kibber will be out of the National Park boundary.

**Description of the area under National Park :**

The forest compartments such as 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 of Marwah Range and the uncompartmentalized areas beyond compartments 75 and 76 are under the National Park in Marwah Forest Range. The forest compartments such as 24c, 24d, 24e, 24f, 24g, 24h, 24i, 24j, 24k and 24l and uncompartmentalized areas beyond 24g and 24h (Kiyar nalla catchment), part of 29d beyond Hok rar, 29e and 29f and uncompartmentalized areas beyond 29d and 29e (Nanth catchment) part of 30c beyond 1 kilometer from Kibber village, 30d and 30e and uncompartmentalized areas beyond 30c and 30d (Kibber catchment) of Dachhan Forest Range are under the National Park.

**Features of the area :**

The area of the National Park is contiguous in nature. The tract is situated on the high altitudes i. e. sub-alpine and alpine zone. The altitude range of 2300 m to 6000 m is observed in this tract. This area is traditionally receiving appreciable quantum of snowfall during winter and rainfall during summer. The water flowing through the tract for millions of years had deeply serrated the land mass into valleys and gorges in all possible directions. It resulted in formation of land mass with varying slopes and aspects. The other local factors such as depth of soil, texture of soil, light availability and duration along with other edaphic factors creates the condition suitable for growth of varied plant species over the land. This produces grass lands, bushy vegetation, marshy land, glacial lakes and varied types of forest. In the bank of the nallas one can observe the growth of conifer trees such as bluepine, fir, spruce and Bhojpatra. In the zone just above, the tree line is occupied by bushy vegetation such as Junipers. Above the Junipers, vast stretches of grass lands are prominent. Above the grass lands, the permanent glaciers are the prominent features. Due to the availability of varied vegetation along the altitudinal gradation, this area is highly suitable for the wildlife. Hence it is supporting various forms of fauna over it.

The area is away from the human habitation. The people living in the peripheral area i. e. outside the National Park will never venture into the National Park since it is located on the upstream of their habitation. For meeting up their fuel wood and fodder requirements, they will visit only the

places near to their habitation. Hence, the National Park will be free of any human interference.

Traditionally some local migratory graziers from plains of Jammu province visiting these high lands during summer months i. e. between June to August every year along with their livestock. The visiting livestock also form the important natural entity in the eco-system. Because of the varied eco-tones and due to the availability of grazing lands and herbivores the wild animals are largely present in these areas.

Inclusion of the uncompartimentalized glacier area under the National Park will offer greater protection to it. As the water availability in the downstream areas for irrigation and energy needs is largely dependent on health of upstream glaciers, hence the inclusion of them under the National Park is justified.

#### **Physical features :**

The area of the National Park is mostly precipitous and rugged comprising of steep slopes and high ridges broken by rocky cliffs and mostly narrow valleys. The altitude of the National Park ranges from 2300 m to 6000 m above M. S. L.

The general rock formation of the National Park falls under the Central Himalayan crystalline group. The geological formation is the result of succession from Precambrian to Triassic. The rocks are composed of mainly granite, gneisses, and schist with occasional marble beds. The soil is mostly alluvial with glacial deposits. The soil cover of the area is shallow with alkaline to natural in reaction.

#### **Drainage :**

There are numerous small streams which drain into Renai, Kiyar, Nanth, and Kibber Nallas and all these independently drain into river Marwah that joins river Chandrabhaga at Bhandarkoot and forms the river Chenab.

The National Park is gifted with numerous perennial streams, Nallas, Ponds, Springs and Glaciers as the result of which the water supply is adequate throughout the year. The best known glacier in the area is Bramah Glacier which is about 18 km. long besides the Metwan Glacier.

### **Climate and Rainfall :**

The climate of the National Park confirms to temperate type and depending upon the duration and magnitude of precipitation and temperature four seasons are clearly recognized. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The upper reaches of the National Park is characterized by severe and prolonged winter and short summer season. The climate becomes temperate and milder in the lower areas. Snowfall takes place mainly during December and January and sometimes even in November, February and March. During winter, the whole National Park is covered under snow. In the upper reaches and unexposed aspects, the snow remains deposited for at least nine months which acts as the source of water to the different nallas during dry summer months. Most of the precipitation is received from December to April. The monsoon is often weak and reaches late in the area. The average annual rainfall is about 920 mm. Considerable winter precipitation and moderate rainfall occur during the summer. Severe winter conditions occur partly due to geographic features and partly as a result of the influences of western disturbances.

Winds are mostly light to moderate. The terrain also gives rise to various types of local winds. These become strong when blowing over fields and glaciers. Winds blowing through mountain ranges emerge out as strong currents.

### **Vegetation :**

The area of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park is characterized by marked variation of topography, climate and altitude as the result of which different types of forest vegetation occur in the area especially on northern and eastern aspects. Due to a wide range of elevation, aspects, slopes and moisture regime, the National Park supports a variety of temperate conifer forests. These includes Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Himalayan Yew (*Taxus Wallichiana*), Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Blue pine or Kail (*Pinus Wallichiana*), and Spruce (*Picea smithiana*). In the alpine regions of the National Park, extensive alpine scrub and meadows, open rocks and glaciers are present. The lower catchment areas of all the four nallas namely Kibar, Nanth, Kiar and Renai support mixed forests.



**Forest Types :**

The Forests of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park have been categorized and described in the light of Revised Forest Types of India by Champion and Seth (1968) as applicable to the Forests of the tract. They are summarized below :—

**MONTANE TEMPERATE FORESTS**

**Group 12-Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests**

1. Moist deodar forest (*Cedrus deodara*) 12/C1c
2. Western mixed coniferous forest 12/C1d
3. Moist temperate deciduous forest 12/C1e
4. Low level blue pine forest (*Pinus Wallichiana*) 12/C1f
5. Himalayan temperate pastures 12/D S3

**Group 13-Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests**

6. West Himalayan high level dry blue pine forest 13/C4  
(*Pinus Wallichiana*)

**SUB-ALPINE FORESTS**

**Group 14-Sub-Alpine Forests**

7. Birch/fir forest 14/C1b

**ALPINE SCRUB**

**Group 15-Moist Alpine Scrub**

8. Birch I Rhododendron scrub forest 15/CI
9. Alpine pastures 15/C3

These types of forests are described below :—

**MONTANE TEMPERTATE FORESTS**

The northern montane temperate forests seem to be best classified by the rainfall during the season of vegetative activity which may be taken

as roughly the months with mean temperature over 13°C. Three stages are distinguishable two of them mainly coniferous, though broadleaved trees (either evergreen oaks or mixed deciduous species) or often associated with the conifers, only the wettest type being predominantly broadleaved evergreen.

### **Group 12-Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests :**

The characteristic feature of the himalayan moist temperate forest is the extensive development of coniferous forest. These coniferous forest are very similar to those of other parts of the north temperate zone in Europe and America. Practically pure crops are almost frequent than the next ones, the species found been dependant mainly on altitude and aspect.

#### **12/C1c. Moist Deodar Forests (*Cedrus deodara*) :**

*Cedrus deodara* is the characteristic species of this type and it often occurs as pure but at times mixed with blue pine, little Fir and spruce. It occurs in the altitudinal zone of 1700 m to 2300 m generally but descends to lower levels on cooler Northern aspects and is replaced here by Kail. Natural regeneration of Deodar and Kail is plentiful and is only lacking over ill drained sites, extremely steep slopes and areas carrying dense undergrowth.

The common associates are *Pinus Wallichiana*, *Abies pindrow*, *Picea smithiana*, *Quercus ilex*, *Quercus dilitata*, *Quercus incana*, *Rhus succdanea*, *Eodrela serrate*, *Prunus padus*, *Fraxinus floribanda*, *Acsculun indica*, *Rhododendron arboreun*, *Celtis australius*, *Populus ciliata* and *Alnusnitida*. Under dense canopy of Deodar, the under storey of broadleaved species is often missing and under growth very sparse. But is open crop, dense under storey of broadleaved species like Rhus, Cedrela, Aesculus, Eorylus colurna, Prunus, etc. is found.

#### **12/C1d. Western Mixed Coniferous Forests :**

This type refers to the Fir Forests with some spruce and Deodar and Kail formation falling within this type having varying intermixture of evergreen and deciduous broadleaved trees and also glades of broadleaved forests. This type is found between 2400 to 3000 m. *Quercus semicarpifola*

and *Quercus dilatata* form upper and lower limits respectively. These forests are dense canopied but lack generally in younger classes. The common associates are *Taxus baccata*, *Quercus semecarpifolia*, *Acer pictum*, *Prunus padus*, *Populus ciliata*, *Juglans regia*, *Fraxinus floribunda*, *Corylus colurna*, *Aesculus* spp. and *Salix* spp. This type is known for carrying important medicinal flora.

#### **12/C1e. Moist Temperate Deciduous Forests :**

This type is found between 1800 to 2700 m met with in 12/C1c, 12/C1d types mostly in shady depressions and along nalla and stream banks, comprising of deciduous broadleaved trees like *Aesculus indica*, *Juglans regia*, *Acer* spp, *Prunus padus*, *Corylus colurna*, *Celtis australis*, *Populus ciliata*, *Salix* spp, *Ulmus Wallichiana*. This type is in adaphic climax and occurs only on moist shady depressions and damp gentler breaks or along the banks of running nallas.

#### **12/C1f. Low Level Blue Pine Forest (*Pinus Wallichiana*) :**

All blue pine (*Pinus Wallichiana*) forests met within the Ban, Moru, Oak and mixed coniferous zones constitute this type. These forests are pure Kail forest but at sometimes with slight mixture of Deodar, spruce and Fir and due to the colonization of blanks which might have occurred by any causes, natural or biotic.

#### **12/DS3. Himalayan Temperate Pastures :**

This type includes blanks conspicuously devoid of all tree growth. The ground is completely covered with grasses and herbaceous flora. This type seems to be in biotic climax.

#### **Group 13-Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests :**

##### **13/C4. West Himalayan High Level Dry Blue Pine Forests (*Pinus Wallichiana*)**

The characteristics species is blue pine. This type is composed of Kail which is young and colonizing with little Deodar and Fir on cooler depressions.

### SUB-ALPINE FORESTS

#### Group 14-Sub-Alpine Forests

##### 14/C1b. Birch/Fir Forest :

The characteristic species are *Betula utilis* (Birch), *Abies pindrow* and *Rhododendron* spp. which forms open forests. This type is finally replaced by Birch, *Rhododendron* and Alpine pasture types. This type is quite extensive and occurs throughout the tract.

### ALPINE SCRUB

#### Group 15-Moist Alpine Scrub

##### 15/C1. Birch/Rhododendron Scrub Forests :

The characteristic trees are *Betula utilis* as forming upper storey and *R. campanulatum* as under storey with herbaceous flora.

##### 15/C3. Alpine Pastures :

The characteristic vegetation is only herbaceous. Anemones and Potentillas and occasional funipe species of family Ranunculaceae compositae and Primulaceae are also found in abundance. This type is also heavily grazed.

### FAUNA OF KISHTWAR HIGH ALTITUDE NATIONAL PARK

The Kishtwar High Altitude National Park is endowed with rich faunal diversity. There are about 25 species of mammals and over 500 species of birds.

#### Checklist of MAMMALS of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park

Common Name	Scientific Name
1	2
Hangul or Kashmir Stag	<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>
Snow Leopard	<i>Uncia uncia</i>
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>

1	2
Himalayan Black Bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>
Brown Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Common Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>
Musk Deer	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>
Beach of Stone Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>
Himalayan Yellow Throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
Himalayan Mouse Hare	<i>Ochotona roylei</i>
Himalayan Marmot	<i>Marmot bobak</i>
Long Tailed Marmot	<i>Marmot caudate</i>
Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Ibex	<i>Capra ibex</i>

#### AVI-FAUNA

Following constitutes the main avi-fauna of the Kishtwar High Altitude National Park :—

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Black-Eared Kite          | <i>Milvus migrans</i>                     |
| 2. Himalayan Golden Eagle    | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>                  |
| 3. Shikra                    | <i>Accipiter badius</i>                   |
| 4. Himalayan Bearded Vulture | <i>Gypaetus barbatus<br/>hemachalanus</i> |

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5. Himalayan Griffon Vulture     | <i>Gyps himalayensis</i>             |
| 6. Kastrel                       | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>             |
| 7. Peregrine                     | <i>Falco peregrines</i>              |
| 8. Monal Pheasant                | <i>Lophophorus impeajanus</i>        |
| 9. Kiklas                        | <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>           |
| 10. Blue Rock Pigeon             | <i>Columba livia</i>                 |
| 11. Himalayan Rufous Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopelia orientalis meena</i> |

CHECK LIST OF BIRDS OF KISHTWAR HIGH ALTITUDE NATIONAL PARK

S. No.	Common Name	Scientific name	Family	Sub-Family	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pariah kite	Milvus migrans govinds	Accipitridae		R
2	Sparrow hawk	Accipiter nisus nisosimilis	Accipitridae		RM
3	Booted eagle	Hieraaetus pennatus	Accipitridae		RM
4	Golden eagle	Aquila chrysaetos	Accipitridae		R
5	Griffon vulture	Gypsfulvus	Accipitridae		RM
6	India white-backed vulture	G. bengalensis	Accipitridae		R
7	Bearded vulture or Lammergeier	Gypaetus barbatus	Accipitridae		R
8	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	Falconidae		RM
9	Snow partridge	Larwa lerwa	Falconidae		R
10	Himalayan snowcock	Tetraogallus Himalayensis	Falconidae		R

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Chukar partridge	Alecturus chukar	Falconidae		R
12	Western tragopan	Tragopan melanocephalus	Falconidae		R
13	Himalayan monal	Lophophorus impejanus	Falconidae		R
14	Red jungle fowl	Gallus gallus	Falconidae		R
15	Koklass pheasant	Pucrasia macrolopha	Falconidae		R
16	Cheer pheasant	Catreus wallichi	Falconidae		R
17	Snow pigeon	Columba leuconota	Columbidae		R
18	Blue rock pigeon	C. Livia	Columbidae		R
19	Rufous trustle dove	Streptopelia orientalis	Columbidae		RM
20	Indian ring dove	S. decaocto	Columbidae		R
21	Red turtle dove	S. tranquebarica	Columbidae		R
22	Spotted dove	Stigmatopelia chinensis	Columbidae		R



23	Rose ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Psittacidae	R
24	Slatyuheaded parakeet	<i>P. himalayana</i>	Psittacidae	R
25	Indian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Cuculidae	RM
26	Common cuckoo	<i>C. canorus</i>	Cuculidae	RM
27	Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceas</i>	Cuculidae	R
28	Eagle owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae	R
29	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Strigidae	R
30	Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Strigidae	RM
31	Himalayan swiftlet	<i>Collocalias brevirostris</i>	Apodidae	R
32	Alpine swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Apodidae	RM
33	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Apodidae	M
34	House swift	<i>Affinis</i>	Apodidae	RM
35	Lesser pied kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Icedinidae	R

1	2	3	4	5	6
36	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Alcedinidae		RM
37	White breasted kingfisher	<i>Halcyon omymensis</i>	Alcedinidae		R
38	European roller	<i>Coracias garrulous</i>	Coracidae		RM
39	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Upupidae		RM
40	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Dicidae		M
41	Scaly-bellied green wood-pecker	<i>Picus squamatus</i>	Dicidae		R
42	Black-naped green wood-pecker	<i>P. canus</i>	Dicidae		R
43	Himalayan pied wood-pecker	<i>Dendrocopos himalayensis</i>	Dicidae		R
44	Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Alaudidae		R
45	Durskey crag-martin	<i>Hirundo concolor</i>	Hirundinidae		R
46	Swallow	<i>H. rustica</i>	Hirundinidae		RM
47	Rofous backed shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Lanidae		R

48	Golden oriole	Oriolus oriolus	Oriolidae		RM
49	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	Sturnidae		RM
50	Common myna	Acridotheres tristis	Sturnidae		R
51	Gold billed blue magpie	Urocissa flavirostris	Corvidae		R
52	Indian tree pie	Dendrocitta vagabunda	Corvidae		R
53	House crow	Corvus splendens	Corvidae		R
54	Jungle crow	C. macrorhynchos	Corvidae		R
55	White cheeked bulbul	Pycnonotus leucogenys Leucogenys	Pycnonotidae		R
56	Variiegated laughing thrush	Garrulax variegates	Muscicapidae	Timalinae	R
57	Rufous-tailed flycatcher	Muscicapa ruficauda	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	M
58	Kashmir red breasted flycatcher	Ficedula subrubra	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	M
59	Little pied flycatcher	F. westermanni	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	R

1	2	3	4	5	6
60	Slaty blue flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa leucomelana</i>	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	R
61	Grey-headed flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	R
62	Paradise flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	RM
63	Plain leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	M
64	Tytler's leaf-warblers	<i>P. tytleri</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	M
65	Tickells leaf-warbler	<i>P. affinis</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	M
66	Olivaceous leaf-warbler	<i>P. griselous</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	RM
67	Plain or yellow browned leaf-warbler	<i>P. inornatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	RM
68	Pallas leaf-warbler	<i>P. proregulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	R
69	Blyth's leaf warbler	<i>P. reguloides</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	R
70	Gold crest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Sylvinae	R

71	Orange flanked bush-robin	Tarsiger cyanurus	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	RM
72	Blue-headed redstart	Phoenicurus caeruleocephala	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
73	Black redstart	P. ochrurus	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	RM
74	White-winged redstart	P. erythrogaster	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
75	Plumbeous water-redstart	Rhyacornis fuliginosus	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
76	Little forktail	Enicurus scouleri	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
77	Spotted forktail	E. maculates	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
78	White-capped water-redstart	Chairmarrornis leucocephalus	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
79	Blue rock thrush	Monticola solitarius	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	RM
80	Blue whistling thrush	Myophonus caeruleus	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
81	Grey winged blackbird	Turdus boulboul	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	R
82	Grey headed thrush	T. rubrocanus	Muscicapidae	Turdinae	RM

1	2	3	4	5	6
83	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	Muscicapidae	Troglodytidae	R
84	White-breasted dipper	Cinclus cinclus	Muscicapidae	Cinclidae	R
85	Brown dipper	C. Pallasii	Muscicapidae	Cinclidae	R
86	Alpine accentor	Prunella collaris	Muscicapidae	Prunellidae	R
87	Rufos-streaked accentor	P. himalayana	Muscicapidae	Prunellidae	M
88	Grey tit	Parus major	Muscicapidae	Pardae	R
89	Green backed tit	P. monticolus	Muscicapidae	Pardae	R
90	Crested black tit	P. melanolophus	Muscicapidae	Pardae	R
91	Black tit	P. rufonuchalis	Muscicapidae	Pardae	R
92	Fire capped tit	Cephalopyrus flammiceps	Muscicapidae	Pardae	RM
93	White throated tit	Aegithalos leucogenys	Muscicapidae	Pardae	R
94	Kashmir nuthatch	Sitta cashmirensis	Muscicapidae	Sittidae	R

95	White cheeked nuthatch	<i>S. leucopsis</i>	Muscicapidae	Sittidae	R
96	Himalayan tree-creeper	<i>Certhia discolor</i>	Muscicapidae	Certhidae	R
97	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Muscicapidae	Motacillidae	RM
98	Yellow-headed wagtail	<i>M. Citreola</i>	Muscicapidae	Motacillidae	RM
99	Grey wagtail	<i>M. cinerea</i>	Muscicapidae	Motacillidae	M
100	Pied or white wagtail	<i>M. Alba</i>	Muscicapidae	Motacillidae	RM
101	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Muscicapidae	Passerinae	R
102	Tree sparrow	<i>P. montanus</i>	Muscicapidae	Passerinae	R
103	Cinamon tree sparrow	<i>P. rutilans</i>	Muscicapidae	Passerinae	R
104	Black and yellow grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas icterioides</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
105	Collared grosbeak	<i>M. affins</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
106	Spot winged grosbeak	<i>M. melanozanthos</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
107	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	M

1	2	3	4	5	6
108	Hodgson's mountain finch	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
109	Pink-browed rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochrous</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
110	Red-mantled rosefinch	<i>C. rhodochlamys</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
111	White-browed rosefinch	<i>C. thura</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
112	Red-breasted rosefinch	<i>C. puniceus</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
113	Brown bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
114	Red-headed bullfinch	<i>P. erythrocephala</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R
115	Orange bullfinch	<i>P. aurantiaca</i>	Muscicapidae	Fringillinae	R

**Status Categories :**

- R - Resident also covers local migrants.  
M - Migrant (extra limital, chiefly long distances).  
RM - Resident with migratory populations (Sub-species)



**Common Medicinal Plants of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park :**

S. No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
1	2	3	4
1	Mooiin	<i>Artemisa maritime</i>	Asteraceae
2	Hillu	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Balsamiaceae
3	Bankakdi	<i>Podophyllum Hexandrum</i>	Berberidaceae
4	Mulam	<i>Inula royeleana</i>	Asteraceae
5	Dhad Kopdi	<i>Bergenia Stracheyi</i>	Saxifragaceae
6	Guggal	<i>Jurinea dolomiaea</i>	Asteraceae
7	Postul	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Taxaceae
8	Mori	<i>Delphinium roylei</i>	Ranunculaceae
9	Kesar	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Iridaceae
10	Tatnu	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Ranunculaceae
11	Kuth	<i>Saussurea lappa</i>	Asteraceae
12	Chalander	<i>Viburnum grandiflorum</i>	Sambucaceae
13	Hamesh bahar	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Asteraceae
14	Gaddo	<i>Salvia moorcroftiana</i>	Lamiaceae
15	Jarjam	<i>Sanecio chrysanthemoides</i>	Asteraceae
16	Murma	<i>Valeriana dubia</i>	Valerianaceae
17	Kanhaji	<i>Sorbaria tomentosa</i>	Ranunculaceae

1	2	3	4
18	Kour	Picrorhiza Kurrooa	Scrophulariaceae
19	Dandjari	Rhodiola himalensis	Crassulaceae
20	Banafsha	Viola odorata	Violaceae
21	Kim	Morina longifolia	Dipsacaceae
22	Chuku	Oxalis corniculata	Oxalidaceae
23	Sheshak	Rhabdosia rugosa	Lamiaceae
24	Aggjari	Saxifraga jacquemontiana	Saxifragaceae
25	Nichni	Rhododendron campannalatum	Ericaceae
26	Suchal	Malva neglecta	Malvaceae
27	Bhang	Cannabis sativa	Cannabinaceae
28	Kalishadi	Daphne oleoides	Thymelaeaceae
29	Kuppadjari	Sedum ewersii	Crassulaceae
30	Patrishi	Aconitum heterophyllum	Ranunculaceae
31	Handh	Taraxacum officinale	Asteraceae
32	Gul-e-snohar	Geranium wallichianum	Geraniaceae
33	Neel Kanth	Ajuga bracteosa	Lamiaceae
34	Brand	Phytolacca acinosa	Phytolaccaceae
35	Belladonna	Atropa belladonna	Solanaceae
36	Kajuban	Arnebia benthami	Boraginaceae

1	2	3	4
37	Feku	Ficus palmata	Moraceae
38	Ban tarnbaku	Verbascum Thapsus	Scrophulariaceae
39	Chora	Angelica glauca	Apiaceae
40	Nag Rus	Acorus ealamus	Araceae
41	Bhutyata	Corydalis govaniana	Papaveraceae
42	Kaimal	Berberis lyceum	Berberidaceae
43	Shemar	Desmodium elegans	Leguminosae
44	Chukri	Rheum australe	Polygoniaceae
45	Kareel Kaimbul	Berberis aristata	Berberidaceae
46	Shutenger	Rhododendren anthopogon	Ericaceae
47	Kinns	Dioscorea deltoidea	Dioscoreaceae
48	Sapp Google	Arisaema flavum	Araceae

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

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