

WILDLIFE

Protected Area Network
of Jammu & Kashmir

ATLAS



Executed by:
Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing
Government of Jammu and Kashmir



Executed by:
Department of Wildlife Protection
Government of Jammu and Kashmir

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WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK ATLAS OF J&K (UT) 2021

Executed by:



Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing Government of Jammu and Kashmir (UT)

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Wildlife Protected Area Network Atlas of J&K (UT)

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References to this Atlas to be made as follows:

“DEE&RS: Wildlife Protected Area Network Atlas of J&K (UT) – 2021”

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Note: The extent of boundaries/mapping doesn't represent the legal boundaries of protected areas.

Department Of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing Jammu & Kashmir

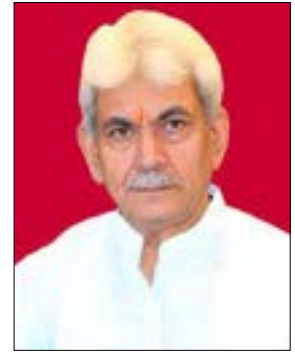
DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

ITEM	DETAIL
Document title	Wildlife Protected Area Network Atlas of J&K (UT)
Report No.	DERS/PAN/1 of 2021
Publication date	September 2021
No. of pages	280
Author	Majid Farooq, PI
Co-Authors	Muzamil Ahmad Rather, SRF.
	Bashir Ahmad Shiekh, JRF.
	Sohail Ahmad Wagay, ACF, DWLP
Originating unit	Department of Ecology, Environment and Remote Sensing
Security classification	Unrestricted
Distribution statement	Officials, academicians and researchers
Abstract	<p>A repository of spatial and non-spatial data in digital format on the protected areas of the J&K has been prepared. The GIS database shall help in development of Decision Support Systems to assist in formulation of conservation and management plans for management of national parks, sanctuaries and wetland reserves. The Atlas is going to lay foundation for utilization of near real time information for evolving effective wildlife conservation strategies. Now the basic geospatial database is created, the department shall have facilities for managing spatial databases relating to wildlife, initiating special studies on the habitat of individual species besides, developing Spatial Decision Support Systems for evolving judicious management action plans. The proposed GIS database shall help in assessing the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wild animal population and its distribution. ▪ Habitat use and preferences ▪ Progress of conservation activities ▪ Status of biodiversity ▪ Monitoring and updating data on the man-animal conflict situation. ▪ Delineation of corridors of different species in the area. ▪ Monitoring the anthropogenic pressures, etc.



सत्यमेव जयते

Manoj Sinha
Lieutenant Governor
Jammu & Kashmir.



MESSAGE

Wildlife plays an invaluable role in sustaining the human and other forms of life and contributes towards the maintenance of the crucial ecological balance. Disturbances in our ecosystems endanger the precious biodiversity which is the basis of all life on planet Earth. The Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir is facing varied ecological challenges which call for urgent and appropriate measures. Considering the scale of the existing and emerging environmental issues, it is important to have extensive information repositories of base line and advanced data on the protected areas of Jammu & Kashmir for their better planning and management.

Realizing the importance of reliable database on protected area, the Department of Ecology, Environment and Remote Sensing, in collaboration with the Department of Wildlife Protection, has published the Atlas of Protected Area Network for Jammu & Kashmir. The Atlas will provide information on location, geo-coordinates, spatial extent and other thematic layers such as landuse/landcover, vegetation, soil, geomorphology, lithology, slope, aspect, elevation, draining and road.

I convey my best wishes and congratulate the teams of Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing and Department of Wildlife Protection for this important endeavour which will be of great value for planners and managers of Protected Area Network in Jammu & Kashmir.


(Manoj Sinha)



सत्यमेव जयते

Arun Kumar Mehta, IAS
Chief Secretary
Government of Jammu & Kashmir



MESSAGE

The Jammu & Kashmir is known for its rich biodiversity. It harbors rich flora and fauna, such as Hangul, Musk Deer and Western Tragopan, which thrive in our varied natural habitats. With about 4907.41 Sq km of area under Protected Area Network, J&K has 4 National Parks, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 16 Conservation Reserves and 14 Wetland Reserves notified to protect its unique biodiversity. The Protected Area Network is a critical tool to conserve biodiversity, providing safe habitation and protection to species. These areas also help to maintain ecological processes to achieve long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services. It is thus imperative on the part of policy makers to keep such precious natural resources in healthy conditions to ensure ecological balance and resilience to climate change. In this background, robust geospatial information on Protected Area network assumes utmost significance for devising strategies for their management with ultimate goal of species protection.

I congratulate and compliment the project team of the Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing and Department of Wildlife Protection for their efforts in bringing out this Atlas. I am confident that this publication will provide very important information on the protected area network and will facilitate formulation of suitable management programme for protected areas in Jammu & Kashmir.

(Arun Kumar Mehta)



Sanjeev Verma, IAS
Commissioner/Secretary to Govt.,
Forest, Environment & Ecology
Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

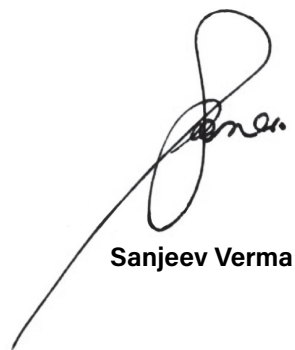


MESSAGE

The biodiversity and gene pool resources of Jammu and Kashmir are priceless treasures that need to be conserved for present and future generations. Protected areas are important tools for the conservation of this biological diversity and are cornerstones of sustainable development strategies. In addition to the biodiversity benefits and ecosystem services that protected areas provide, they can also create economic opportunities through ecotourism. Protected areas can help guard against environmental disturbances and the impacts of climate change by helping society to both mitigate and adapt to stressors.

With the advent of space based inputs, mapping the natural resources get facilitated at much faster rate and more cost-effective prices. Thus, it is important not only develop Remote Sensing based base line data of the Protected Area Network, but also continuously improve upon it to ensure effective conservation programmes.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this Atlas, prepared by Department of Ecology, Environment, and Remote Sensing. This Atlas comprises of maps and information on protected areas of UT of J&K which can play a very vital role in formulating the management plans of the protected areas. I congratulate Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing and Department of Wildlife Protection for this initiative.



Sanjeev Verma



Dr. Neelu Gera, IFS
PCCF/ Director,
Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing,
Government of Jammu & Kashmir.



FOREWORD

GIS technology is an effective tool for mapping, analyzing, visualizing and presenting the wildlife related data in order to target areas where conservation practices are required. An attempt has been made by the Department of Ecology, Environment and Remote Sensing J&K to generate database of different thematic layers pertaining to Protected Areas. The Project was planned in collaboration with Department of Wildlife Protection J&K, with the prime objective to create the basic geospatial data databases pertaining to Protected Areas of J&K for their better management.

This Atlas is first of its kind in Jammu and Kashmir involving mapping of natural and manmade resource layers such as landuse/landcover, vegetation, soil, geomorphology, lithology, slope, aspect, elevation, drainage and road with respect to Protected Area Network. The database has been generated using LISS IV + Cartosat 1 data sets of ancillary data in the form of already published map along with limited field checks and ground truthing. These ecosystem maps finally make it possible to carry out unbiased gap/presence analysis.

I appreciate the hard work rendered by Mr Majid Farooq, Scientist of this Department and his excellent technical team for bringing out the Atlas of protected areas of UT of Jammu and Kashmir. I am certain that this Atlas will be of great use for researchers, planners & policy makers in utilization, conservation & management of natural resources

Dr Neelu Gera



Suresh Kumar Gupta, IFS
Chief Wildlife Warden
Jammu & Kashmir.



PREFACE

Wildlife is an essential natural resource which plays an important role in maintaining the composite ecological balance necessary for survival of human lives and the environment surrounding them. Our Protected Areas which include National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves are important treasure houses of biodiversity. Jammu & Kashmir houses some of the very rare and endangered fauna like Hangul, Markhor, Musk deer, snow leopard, etc. The urbanization and other developmental activities often result in loss of forests, wildlife and impact the nature and environment. Better conservation and management strategies of natural resources, is need of the hour.

To ensure better management of these Protected Areas, it is imperative to have a base line data of different thematic layers which will help in formulating the strategy & management action plan for sustainable, wise-use and conservation planning of wildlife resources.

I congratulate Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing, especially Mr. Majid Farooq & his team for taking a step towards this concern and mapping and generating database of different thematic layers using Remote Sensing and GIS technologies. I hope this Atlas will act as a useful source of information for the Department of Wildlife Protection.

Suresh Kumar Gupta



Majid Farooq
Principal Investigator, PAN Mapping Project
Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing,
Government of Jammu & Kashmir.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Life on Earth is under stress and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken. Well designed and effectively managed systems of Protected Areas are a vital tool for reducing biodiversity loss while delivering environmental goods and services that underpin sustainable development. Keeping in view the implementation of good governance initiatives, the GIS database of Protected Area Network has been generated and presented in the form of Atlas.

This Atlas was developed with the generous financial support of the Department of Wildlife Protection, Govt. of J&K.

This report could not have come into being without the help and support of many people as well as institutions. However, I realized that it is impossible to name them all here. The help of those whose names are not mentioned is as greatly appreciated as the help of those whose names are.

I am highly thankful to Dr. Neelu Gera, IFS PCCF/Director Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing, J&K for her valuable guidance and abundant support in realising this project. She deserves special mention for her tireless efforts in reviewing the entire document which helped in presenting the report in more user-friendly manner. Thanks are also due to Sh. Suresh Kumar Gupta, IFS, Chief Wildlife Warden, J&K for providing necessary field support, guidance and technical insights.

The team acknowledges the unstinted technical and logistic support provided by: Sh. M.K. Kumar, RWLW(J), Sh. Rashid Naqash, RWLW(K) and Wildlife Wardens of respective Divisions especially, Rouf Ahmad Zargar, Imtiyaz Ahmad Lone, Intesar Suhail, Ifshan Deewan, Altaf Ahmad, Maqbool Ahmad Baba, Amit Sharma, Majid Bashir, Nain Chand Sharma, Choudhry Mushtaq Ahmad, Vijay Kumar, Anil Atri and their staff. Sohail Ahmad Wagay, ACF, DWLP helped with technical revisions of the document.

I extend my profound gratitude to Mr. Humayun Rashid (Scientist) and Dr. Tasneem Keng (Scientist) whose guidance enabled me to tackle with practical problems during this project.

If anyone in this compilation truly deserves a commendation, it is my teammates Mr. Muzamil Ahmad Rather, Senior Research Fellow and Mr. Bashir Ahmad Sheikh, Jr. Research Fellow. Thank you for really propelling these past two years to help us meet timely project delivery. Your performance has been excellent and your professionalism to handle this assignment has given a confidence to this organization in handling such works again. We really appreciate your hard work and commitment.

I hope that this report will be used by all the stakeholders for whom it is intended.

Majid Farooq

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page No
Foreword	
Preface	
Acknowledgements	
Contents	
Project Team	
Executive Summary	
1. Introduction	
1.1. Protected Area Network	
1.2. Types of Protected Areas	
1.2.1 National Park	
1.2.2 Wildlife Sanctuary	
1.2.3 Conservation Reserves	
1.3. Protected Areas of Jammu Kashmir (UT)	
1.4. About Project	
2.0 Geospatial Technology	
2.1 Remote Sensing	
2.2 Global Positioning System (GPS)	
2.3 Geographical Information System (GIS)	
2.4 Applications of GIS Technology in Forest and Wildlife Management	
2.5 Methodology	
3.0 National Parks	
3.1 Dachigam National Park	
3.2 Kazinag National Park	
3.3 Kishtwar High Altitude National Park	
3.4 Salim Ali City Forest National Park	
4.0 Wildlife Sanctuaries	
4.1 Bani Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.2 Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.3 Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.4 Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.5 Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.6 Limber Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.7 Nandni Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.8 Overa - Aru Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.9 Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.10 Ramnagar Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.11 Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.12 Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.13 Thajwas (Baltal) Wildlife Sanctuary	
4.14 Tral Wildlife Sanctuary	
5.0 Conservation Reserves	
5.1 Achabal Conservation Reserve	
5.2 Ajas Conservation Reserve	
5.3 Bahu Conservation Reserve	
5.4 Brein Nishat Conservation Reserve	
5.5 Gambir Mughlan Goral Conservation Reserve	

5.6 Jawahar Tunnel Conservation Reserve	
5.7 Kheri Conservation Reserve	
5.8 Khimber Dara Sharazbal Conservation Reserve	
5.9 Khonmoh Conservation Reserve	
5.10 Khrew Conservation Reserve	
5.11 Kulian Conservation Reserve	
5.12 Naganari Conservation Reserve	
5.13 Sheshara Conservation Reserve	
5.14 Sudhmahadev Conservation Reserve	
5.15 Thein Conservation Reserve	
5.16 Wangath Conservation Reserve	
Wetland Conservation Reserves	
5.17 Chatlam Wetland Reserve	
5.18 Freshkoori Wetland Reserve	
5.19 Gharana Wetland Reserve	
5.20 Hygam Wetland Reserve	
5.21 Hokersar Wetland Reserve	
5.22 Kranchoo Wetland Reserve	
5.23 Kukarian Wetland Reserve	
5.24 Malgoam Wetland Reserve	
5.25 Manibugh Wetland Reserve	
5.26 Mirgund Wetland Reserve	
5.27 Nanga Wetland Reserve	
5.28 Pargwal Wetland Reserve	
5.29 Sangral Asa Chak Wetland Reserve	
5.30 Shallabugh Wetland Reserve	
6.0 Control Rooms and Rescue Centres	
6.1 Control Rooms and Rescue Centres Kashmir Division	
6.2 Control Rooms and Rescue Centres Jammu Division	
7.0 Glossary	
8.0 Abbreviations	
9.0 List of Figures & Tables	
References	

PROJECT TEAM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"Maps are more than pieces of paper, they are stories, conversations, lives and songs lived out in a place and are inseparable from the political and cultural contexts in which they are used" (Warren, 2004)

In 2010, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 and its 20 Biodiversity Targets. It has since been endorsed by multiple Multilateral Environmental Agreements as a global framework for biodiversity. In 2015, the members of the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. These constitute two of the most important environment and sustainable development commitments ever made by governments in the international fora, and both recognize the important role of protected areas as a key strategy for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the targets they contain, for example, Biodiversity Target 11, SDG goals 14 and 15. The global protected areas estate, is therefore, an important contribution to achieving these commitments.

The Protected Area Network Atlas of J&K maps the extent and physiographic features that shall contribute to achieving the Biodiversity Targets and relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals by formulation of target-oriented conservation and management plans.

A total of 48 protected areas of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir have been mapped under this project, which include:

- National Parks = 4
- Wildlife Sanctuaries: 14
- Conservation Reserves: 16
- Wetlands: 14

The different thematic maps including statistics were generated for 48 wildlife protected areas of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The thematic maps generated for the protected areas include:

- Land Use Land Cover
- Vegetation
- Geomorphology
- Lithology
- Soil
- Elevation
- Slope
- Aspect
- Drainage
- Road Network

The project is going to lay foundation for utilization of near real time information for evolving effective wildlife conservation strategies. Once the basic geospatial database is created, the department shall have facilities for managing spatial databases relating to wildlife, initiating special studies on the habitat of individual species besides, developing Spatial Decision Support Systems for evolving judicious management action plans.

INTRODUCTION

Wilderness areas and the wildlife habitats in the world are shrinking in time and space due to unprecedented pressure of anthropocentric economic development. Wildlife and human beings co-existed in nature, until humans became dominant organisms. Modern civilization, by clearing the forests for settlements, agriculture and communication purposes, and by fast paced industrialisation and urbanization has done a lot of damage to the natural ecosystems. In recent years, much interest has been shown towards protection and conservation of wildlife at various levels. The realization that biodiversity holds the key for the well-being of humans, has attracted the attention of global and national organizations. While debate on conservation and sustainable use of this wealth in wilderness is on, planning activities are hampered due to non-availability of good quality data on wildlife, species habitats and biodiversity. The problem is more acute in the developing world, where wildlife and biodiversity conservation is often subordinated to more pressing demands like growing economy and agriculture production.

In 2010, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 and its 20 Biodiversity Targets. It has since been endorsed by multiple Multilateral Environmental Agreements as a global framework for biodiversity. In 2015, the members of the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. These constitute two of the most important environment and sustainable development commitments ever made by governments in the international forum, and both recognize the important role of protected areas as a key strategy for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the targets they contain, for example, Biodiversity Target 11, SDG goals 14 and 15. The global protected areas estate, is therefore, an important contribution to achieving these commitments.

1.1 Protected Area Network

Protected Area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN Definition 2008).

There are several kinds of protected areas, based on the level of protection depending on the enabling laws of each country or the regulations of the international organizations involved. The total number of protected area records in the January 2018 release of the World Database on Protected Area (WDPA) is 236,204, covering 245 countries and territories (figure 1), with more added regularly, representing between 10 to 15 percent of the world's land surface area.

Protected areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Community Conserved Areas and so on) are the mainstay of biodiversity conservation. It has been estimated that the global network of protected areas stores at least 15% of terrestrial carbon.

India is one among the 17 mega diverse countries of the world, with 2.4% of the world's land area, 16.7% of the world's human population and 18% livestock population. It shares about 8% of the known global biodiversity. It faces enormous demands on the natural resources. India is home to world's largest wild tiger population and has got unique assemblage of globally important endangered species like Asiatic lion, Asian Elephant, One-horned Rhinoceros, Gangetic River Dolphin, Snow Leopard, Kashmir Stag, Dugong, Gharial, Great Indian Bustard and



Figure 1: Protected Areas of the world

Source: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. 2018a. Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

Lion Tailed Macaque. (Source: National Data Repository, Government of India)

India's conservation planning is based on the philosophy of identifying and protecting representative wild habitats across all the ecosystems. The Indian Constitution entails the subject of forests and wildlife in the Concurrent list. The Federal Ministry acts as a guiding light dealing with the policies and planning on wildlife conservation, while State Forest Departments are vested with the responsibility of implementation of national policies and plans .

Department of Wildlife Protection Jammu & Kashmir is the nodal agency for enhance and conservation of biodiversity. It is responsible for the administration of the Protected areas in Jammu & Kashmir. The organizational setup of the department of Wildlife Protection, Jammu & Kashmir is given below in the figure2.

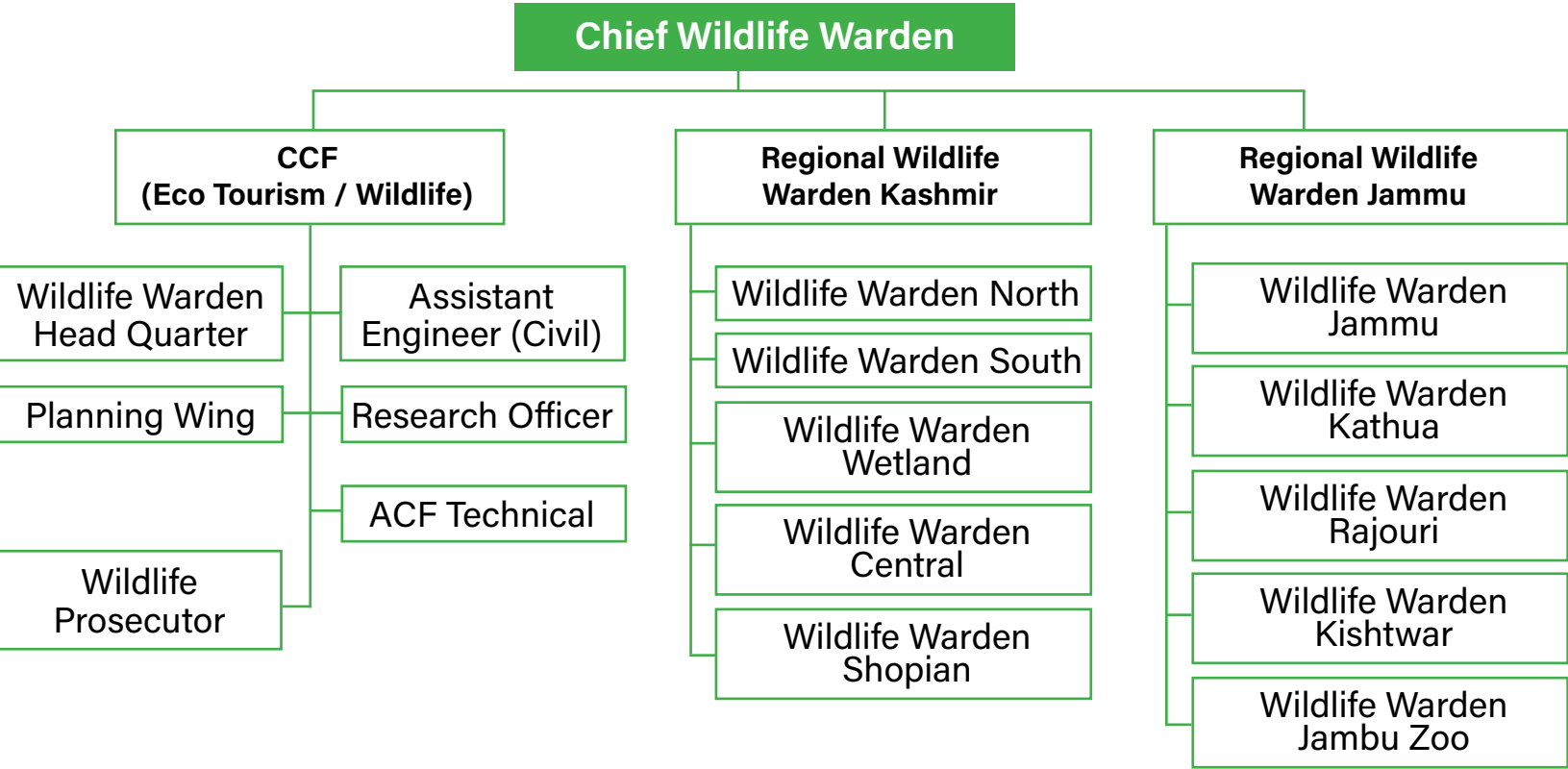


Figure 2: Organizational setup of the Wildlife Protection J & K
 Source: Department of Wildlife Protection Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

1.2 Types of Protected Areas

Four categories of the Protected Areas are recognised (Source: National Wildlife Database, Wildlife Institute of India and National Data Repository, Government of India).

- National Parks
- Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Conservation Reserves
- Community Reservers

However in Jammu and Kashmir following three types of wildlife protected areas are recognised.

1.2.1 National Park

National Park is an area having adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance. The National Park is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment, like that of a Sanctuary. National Parks are notified and declared under section 35 of wildlife protection act.

1.2.2 Wildlife Sanctuary

Sanctuary is an area which is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance. The Sanctuary is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.

1.2.3 Conservation Reserves

Conservation Reserves can be declared by the State Governments in any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and Sanctuaries and those areas which link one Protected Area with another. Such declaration should be made after having consultations with the local communities. Conservation Reserves are declared for the purpose of protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat.

1.3 Protected Areas of Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir often called the 'Paradise on Earth', is also known for its unique bio-diversity. Jammu and Kashmir has been blessed with rich flora and fauna which thrive in our varied natural habitats. Nearly 4440 species of plants, 571 species of animals, 73 species of mammals, 358 species of birds, 68 species of reptiles, 14 species of amphibians, 158 species of butterflies and 225 species of insects have been identified so far in Jammu and Kashmir. The biodiversity and gene pool resource of Jammu and Kashmir are priceless treasures that need to be conserved for the future with wise-use by the present generation. The ecosystem based wildlife conservation has proved to be the best means of conserving biodiversity and the environment. Our national parks, sanctuaries and conservation reserves are important repositories of biodiversity. The Government has notified 4907.41 sq km under Protected Area Network, which is about 11.60 percent of the total geographical area of the UT includes 4 National Parks, 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 16 Conservation Reserves and 14 Wetland Reserves (Table 1) . The rare and endangered species found in Jammu and Kashmir include Kashmir stag (Hangul), Musk Deer, Markhor, Ibex, Serow, BBlack Bear, Brown Bear, Barking Deer, Common Leopard, Snow Leopard, Tahr, Goral and Western Tragopan etc.

Pressures on natural ecosystems over the years continue to affect their stability. Wide spread urbanization, industrialization and other

developmental activities with increasing pressures on forests, threaten our wildlife. Presently, some of the wildlife species are becoming threatened. Such a situation must alert us to enhance our efforts and to take steps for conserving precious species. This is an alarming

situation and there is an immediate need that efforts must be carried out to restore, enhance and conserve our rich wildlife and biodiversity. The responsibility to ensure survival of all species points to the need for care for our natural resources and biodiversity.

Table 1: Protected areas of Jammu & Kashmir

S.No	Protected Area	Notified Area	GIS Area	Key Species
1.	Dachigam National Park	141.00	164.55	Hangul (<i>Cervus hanglu</i>)
2.	Kazinag National Park	89.00	90.86	Western Tragopan (<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>)
3.	Kishtwar High Altitude National Park	2191.50	2191.50	Ibex (<i>Capra sibirica</i>)
4.	Salim Ali City Forest National Park	8.69	8.56	Hangul (<i>Cervus hanglu</i>)
5.	Bani Wildlife Sanctuary	99.76	99.76	Himalayan tahr (<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>)
6.	Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary	180.00	190.65	Kashmir Musk Deer (<i>Moschus cupreus</i>)
7.	Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary	341.25	324.11	Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>)
8.	Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary	10.04	10.04	Sambar (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>)
9.	Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary	80.00	27.77	Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>)
10.	Limber Wildlife Sanctuary	12.00	18.54	Himalayan Brown Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)
11.	Nandni Wildlife Sanctuary	33.34	19.70	Goral (<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>)
12.	Overa Aru Wildlife Sanctuary	425.00	457.38	Kashmir Musk Deer (<i>Moschus cupreus</i>)
13.	Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary	20.00	48.27	Kashmir Grey Langur (<i>Semnopithecus ajax</i>)
14.	Ramnagar Wildlife Sanctuary	31.50	12.02	Barking Deer (<i>Monchus montjia</i>)
15.	Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary	97.82	62.24	Barking Deer (<i>Monchus montjia</i>)
16.	Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary	66.27	116.73	Asiatic Black Bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)
17.	Thajwas (Baltal) Wildlife Sanctuary	203.00	219.19	Asiatic Ibex (<i>Capra sibirica</i>)
18.	Tral Wildlife Sanctuary	154.15	164.49	Hangul (<i>Cervus hanglu</i>)
19.	Achabal Conservation Reserve	20.00	11.92	Barking Deer (<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>)
20.	Ajas Conservation Reserve	48.00	55.36	Kashmir Musk Deer (<i>Moschus cupreus</i>)
21.	Bahu Conservation Reserve	19.75	25.33	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)
22.	Brien Nishat Conservation Reserve	15.75	13.51	Himayan Serow (<i>Capricornis thar</i>)
23.	Gambir Mughlan Goral Conservation Reserve	21.30	21.30	Goral (<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>)
24.	Jawahar Tunnel Conservation Reserve	19.57	19.50	Chakor (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>)
25.	Kheri Conservation Reserve	18.45	18.45	Asiatic Black Bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)
26.	Khimber Dara Sharazbal Conservation Reserve	34.00	31.72	Asiatic Black Bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)
27.	Khonmoh Conservation Reserve	67.00	44.05	Common leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)
28.	Khrew Conservation Reserve	50.25	18.21	Asiatic Black Bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)
29.	Kulian Conservation Reserve	10.29	10.82	Asiatic Black Bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)
30.	Naganari Conservation Reserve	21.75	9.77	Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>)
31.	Sheshara Conservation Reserve	1.43	2.81	Common leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)
32.	Sudhmahadev Conservation Reserve	142.25	174.89	Common leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)
33.	Thein Conservation Reserve	18.90	24.65	Barking Deer (<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>)
34.	Wangath Conservation Reserve	12.00	86.53	Hangul (<i>Cervus hanglu</i>)
35.	Chatlam Wetland Reserve	8.52	0.55	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>),
36.	Freshkhoori Wetland Reserve	3.41	0.14	Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)
37.	Gharana Wetland Reserve	0.75	0.20	Bar-headed goose (<i>Anser indicus</i>),
38.	Haigam Wetland Reserve	7.25	7.62	Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)
39.	Hokersar Wetland Reserve	13.75	13.55	Greylag Goose (<i>Ancor ancer</i>)
40.	Kranchoo Wetland Reserve	1.28	0.22	Common swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)
41.	Kukarian Wetland Reserve	24.25	NA	Pond heron (<i>Ardeola</i>)
42.	Malgoam Wetland Reserve	4.50	2.04	Red crested pochard (<i>Anas rufina</i>)
43.	Manibugh Wetland Reserve	1.06	0.07	Common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)
44.	Mirgund Wetland Reserve	4.00	3.83	Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)
45.	Nanga Wetland Reserve	15.25	NA	Cattle egret (<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)
46.	Pargwal Wetland Reserve	49.25	NA	Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>)
47.	Sangral Asa Chak Wetland Reserve	7.00	NA	Grey partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>)
48.	Shallabugh Wetland Reserve	16.00	16.75	Northern Pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>)

1.4 About Project

There is a need to adopt an integrated approach in the conservation strategies so that a balanced perspective is ensured to restore, enhance and conserve the biodiversity. For evolving such a planning mechanism, we need to have near real time accurate data/information of all the sectors on a common database so that the wild life conservationist analyses the various possibilities and options for arriving at a judicious management strategy. In this situation, GIS presents the best options to integrate and analyze the multi-temporal and multi-seasonal spatial data relating to wildlife protected area network in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Department of Wildlife Protection is involved in the conservation of protected areas and it needs to plan its activities on the basis of accurate and real-time information. The information can be generated using remote sensing technology and while utilizing the improved tools, DWLP will have the capacity to act as a Wildlife Protection Department's standard repository of spatial and non-spatial data in digital format on the protected areas of J&K. In specific areas, the GIS database generated shall help in development of Decision Support Systems to assist in formulation of conservation and management plans for management of national parks, sanctuaries and wetland reserves. The GIS database can also support development of, 'Census Mapping System' under which the census data of the wild animals would be linked to the spatial elements in the natural landscape using latest techniques. This would enable spatial analysis of the population data and environmental factors in a more scientific

way while formulating the management plans.

The present Project was undertaken with the prime objectives to create the basic geospatial data for storage, analysis, retrieval and exchange of digital databases pertaining to Protected Areas of J&K for effective planning and management and summation in the form of Atlas. Besides the officials of the Wildlife Protection Department were also trained on various aspects of GPS applications in wildlife management under the project.

The project is going to lay foundation for utilization of near real time information for evolving effective wildlife conservation strategies. Once the basic geospatial database is created, the department can develop programmes and facilities for managing spatial databases relating to wildlife, initiating special studies on the habitat of individual species, besides developing Spatial Decision Support Systems for evolving judicious management action plans. The GIS database created under the project shall help in assessing various aspects such as:

- Wild animal population and its distribution.
- Habitat use and preferences
- Progress of conservation activities
- Status of biodiversity
- Monitoring and updating data on the man-animal conflict situation.
- Delineation of corridors of different species in the area.
- Monitoring the anthropogenic pressures.

GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY

2 GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY

Geospatial technologies encompass a number of sub-disciplines, including Remote Sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and spatial modelling. Each of the specific sub-disciplines within geospatial technologies plays a unique role, but they are interdependent and most effectively used in an integrated fashion.

2.1 Remote Sensing

Remote sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation (Lillesand, T., Kiefer, R.W. and Chipman, J., 2015). Remote Sensing is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy and processing, analyzing and applying that information. The figure 3 given below illustrates the normal Remote Sensing process.

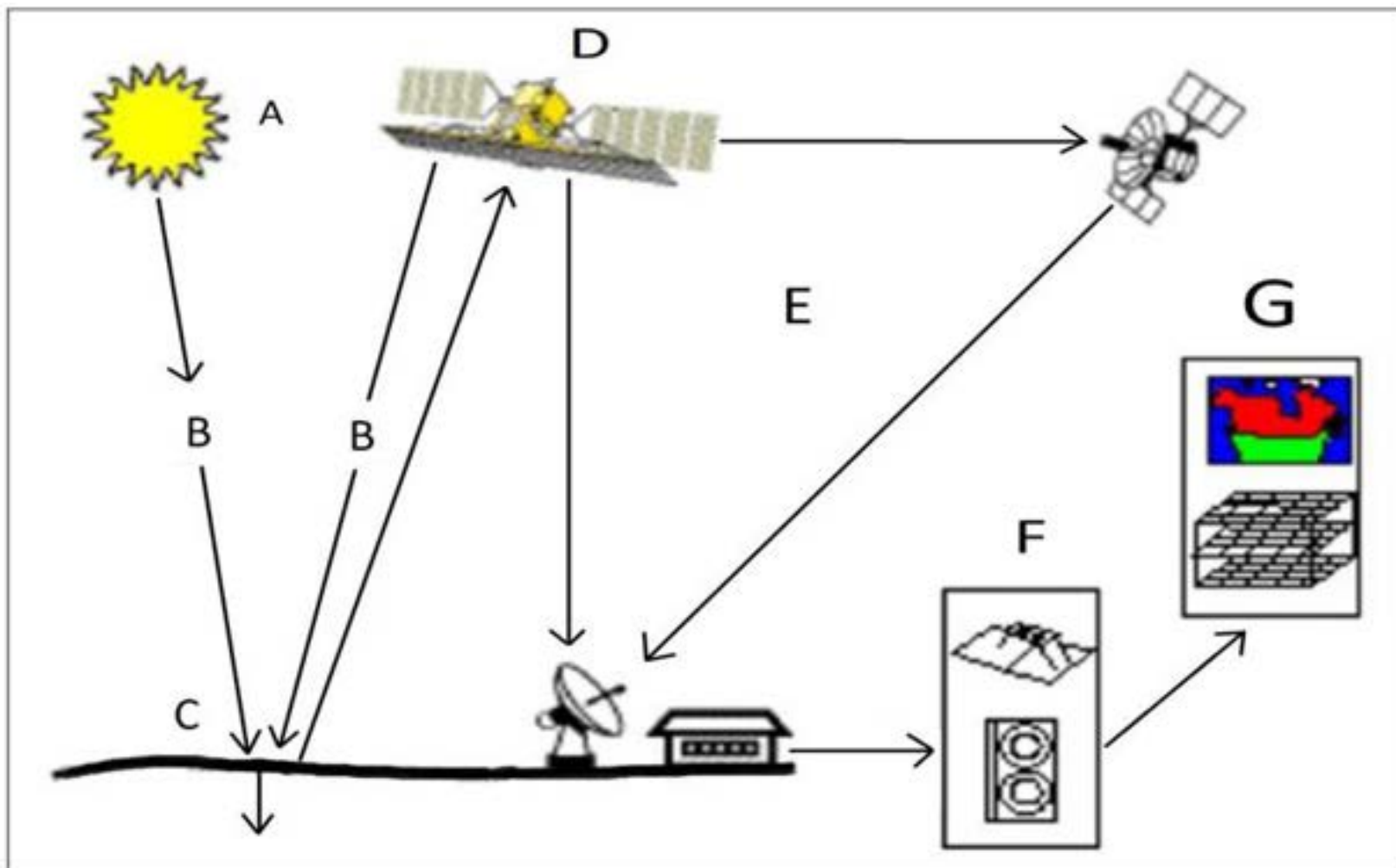


Figure 3: Remote Sensing Process

Source: Canada Center for Remote Sensing, 2007. Tutorial: Fundamentals of remote sensing

Energy Source or Illumination A: The first requirement for remote sensing is to have an energy source which illuminates or provides electromagnetic energy to the target of interest.

Radiation and the Atmosphere B: As the energy travels from its source to the target, it will come in contact with and interact with the atmosphere it passes through. This interaction may take place a second time as the energy travels from the target to the sensor.

Interaction with the Target C: Once the energy makes its way to the target through the atmosphere, it interacts with the target depending on the properties of both the target and the radiation.

Recording of Energy by the Sensor D: After the energy has been scattered by, or emitted from the target, sensor (remote - not in contact with the target) is required to collect and record the electromagnetic radiation.

Transmission, Reception, and Processing E: The energy recorded by the sensor has to be transmitted, often in electronic form, to a receiving and processing station where the data are processed into an image (hardcopy and/or digital).

Interpretation and Analysis F: The processed image is interpreted,

visually and/or digitally or electronically, to extract information about the target which was illuminated.

Application G: The final element of the remote sensing process is achieved when we apply the information we have been able to extract from the imagery about the target in order to better understand it, reveal some new information, or assist in solving a particular problem. emitted from the target, sensor (remote - not in contact with the target) is required to collect and record the electromagnetic radiation.

Transmission, Reception, and Processing E: The energy recorded by the sensor has to be transmitted, often in electronic form, to a receiving and processing station where the data are processed into an image (hardcopy and/or digital).

Interpretation and Analysis F: The processed image is interpreted, visually and/or digitally or electronically, to extract information about the target which was illuminated.

Application G: The final element of the remote sensing process is achieved when we apply the information we have been able to extract from the imagery about the target in order to better understand it, reveal some new information, or assist in solving a particular problem.

2.2 Global Positioning System (GPS)

The NAVSTAR (Navigation System with Time and Ranging) Global Positioning System (GPS) is an all-weather, space based navigation system under development by the U.S (Mishra and Enge 2006). Global Positioning System (GPS) technology has provided an essential tool for management of natural resources. GPS is a satellite and ground based radio navigation and location system that enables the user to determine very accurate locations on the surface of the Earth. The GPS receiver calculates a position (coordinate location) by trilateration (3-dimensional triangulation) of the signals from

the satellites (figure 4). Although GPS is a complex and sophisticated technology, user interfaces have evolved to become very accessible to the non-technical user. Simple and inexpensive GPS units are available with accuracies of 10 to 20 meters, and more sophisticated precision systems can obtain centimeter level accuracies (Leica Geosystems, A.G., 1999). The GPS technology is very effectively used to delineate the boundaries of protected areas and to map the assets available within protected areas, for restoration, enhancement and conservation of our rich wildlife biodiversity.

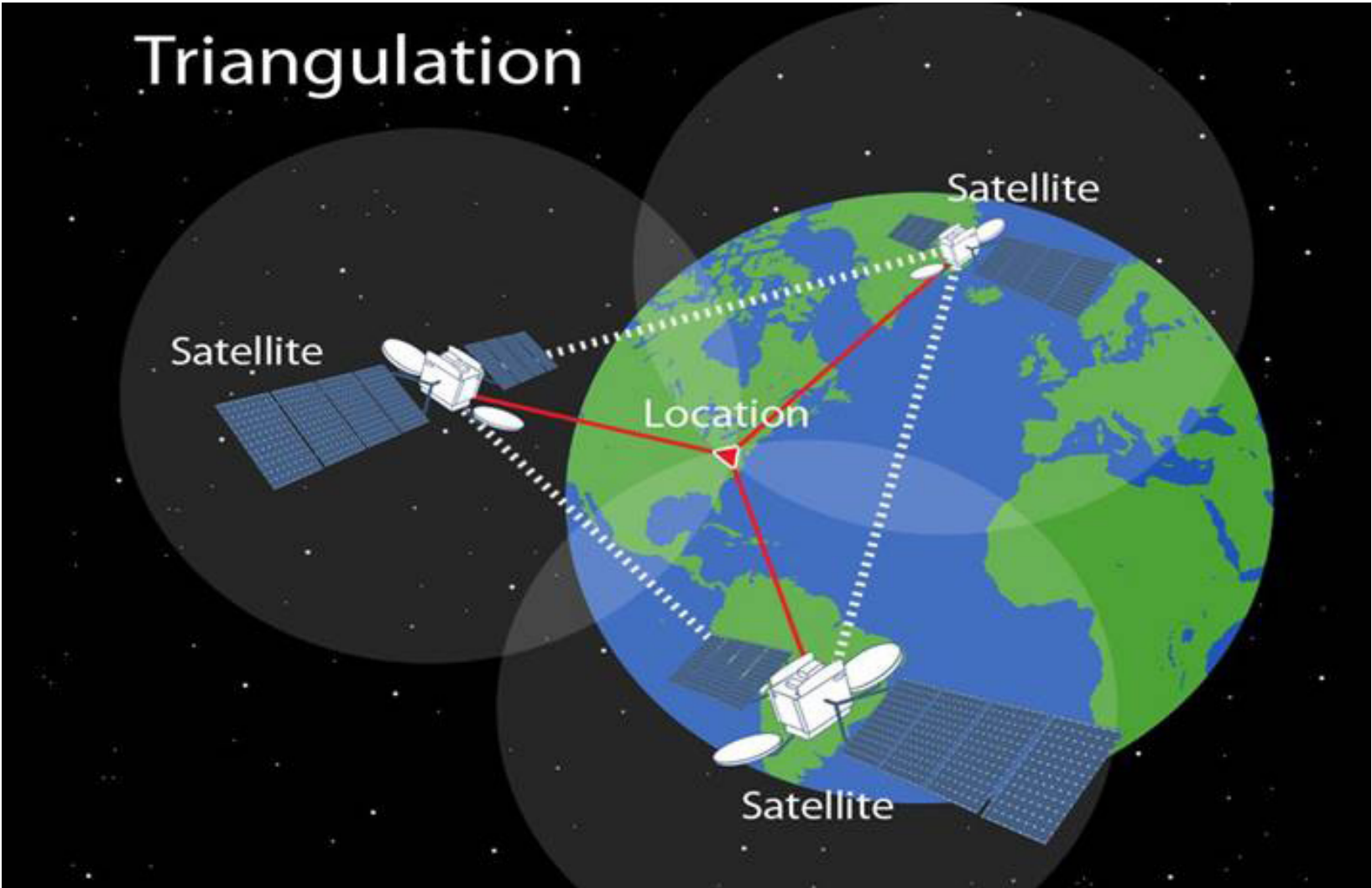


Figure 4: GPS Triangulation

Source: GPS Basics, A Tutorial of GPS from Leica Geosystems AG, Heerbrugg Switzerland 1999.

2.3 Geographic Information System (GIS)

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is defined as a powerful set of tools for collecting, storing, retrieving at will, transforming and displaying spatial data from the real world (Burrough, 1987). Most GIS packages represent geographic features as points, lines, and polygons. The features are illustrated by points or vertices connected by vectors (directional line segments). Each feature in the GIS spatial data base has associated with it attributes and geographic coordinates. Elements that really have no area, such as individual trees, deer stands, watching towers, and property corners, are represented as points whose geographic location is defined by a pair of X and Y coordinates. Linear features, such as roads, streams, and rivers are represented by series of points (each with their own coordinate location) connected by line segments. At each point that the line bends or changes direction, a point called a vertex, designates the location of the change in direction. Areas such as wildlife sanctuary, property boundaries, or crop fields are represented by closed polygons constructed of a series of vertices connected by line segments. GIS software is used to construct spatial databases containing features represented as point, lines, and polygons. The GIS software can be used to measure characteristics of individual features, such as the area of a particular protected area, or to produce summaries of all features in the database with a given characteristic. The use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) has flooded almost every field in the engineering, natural and social sciences, offering accurate, efficient, reproducible methods for collecting, viewing and analyzing spatial data. The GIS has the ability to overlay or simultaneously display multiple layers of spatial information in a dynamic mapping

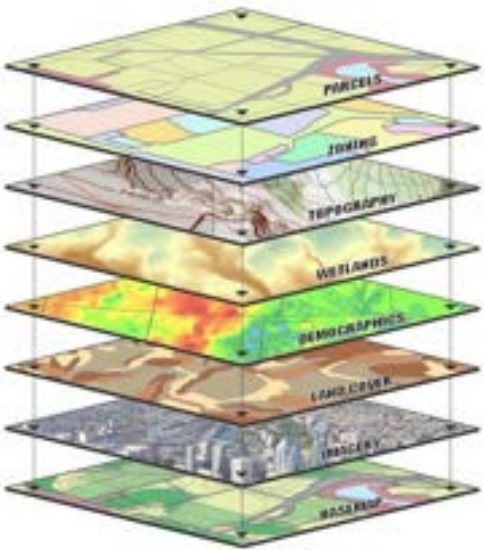


Figure 4: Visual example of overlaying spatial information

Source: Geospatial Historian, A Tutorial of Overlay and spatial analysis (worldpress.com).

environment (figure 5). The evolution of GIS, the Global Positioning System (GPS), and Remote Sensing (RS) technologies has enabled the collection and analysis of field data in ways that were not possible

before the arrival of computers. Nowadays, with improved access to computers and modern technologies, GIS is becoming a good tool for resource management.

2.4 Applications of GIS Technology in forest and wildlife management

Forests are important renewable natural resources and have a significant role in preserving an environment suitable for human life. In addition to timber, forests provide such resources as grazing land for animals, wildlife habitat, recreation areas and a large number of ecosystem services. Human-caused disruptions, such as habitat loss, pollution, invasive species and climate change, are all threats to wildlife health and biodiversity. GIS technology is an effective tool for managing, analyzing, and visualizing wildlife data to target areas where interventional management practices are needed and to monitor their effectiveness. GIS also helps wildlife management professionals examine and envision the planning and management interventions such as

- Habitat requirements and ranges
- Population patches and linkages
- Disease levels within populations
- Progress of management activities
- Historical and present wildlife densities

Understanding the specific needs of wildlife populations is key to prevent local or global extinctions, rehabilitating populations, and restoring habitats. In wildlife management, professionals around the world have successfully implemented GIS to respond to invasive species, manage and facilitate disease prevention, minimize mortality, and determine wildlife movement and habitat ranges.

2.5 Methodology

The methodology essentially involves geo-processing of satellite data (Images and DEM), delineation of protected areas through on-screen digitization with the help of GPS collected ground control points and lines, generation of different thematic layers pertaining to Protected Areas and finally preparation of atlas.

Input Data Used

Merged (from Cartosat 1 PAN band 2.5m Resolution & IRS P6 LISS IV 5.8m Resolution) High Resolution Data (2.5m).

Survey of India Topographical Maps (1:50000 Scale)
Advanced Land Observing Satellite PALSAR (Phased Array type L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar) DEM (12.5 Resolution)
Ancillary Data (Already published maps and reports)

Approach

The approach basically defines procedure for executing the project and involves following steps.

Geo Processing of satellite data (Images & DEM).
Delineation of boundaries of Protected Areas.
Creation of different thematic layers (Land Use Land Cover, Lithology, Geomorphology, Slope, Aspect, Elevation etc).
Extraction of statistics.
Atlas and report.

Ground Truth Collection

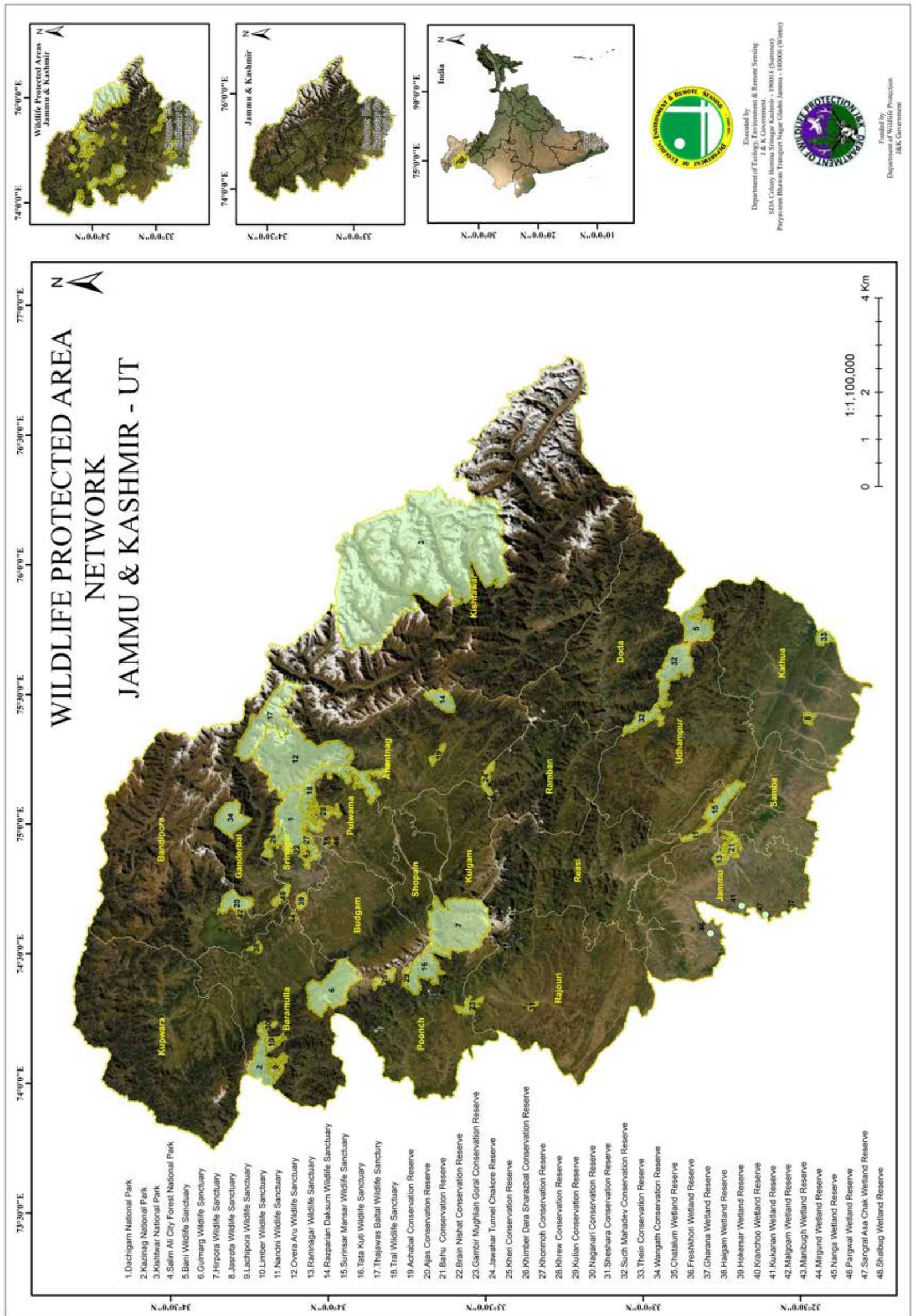
In order to improve the accuracy of the thematic layers generated, the doubtful classes in the database were verified on the ground using GCPs (Ground Control points). It was ensured that ground truth collection was done for at least all doubtful locations.

Outcomes

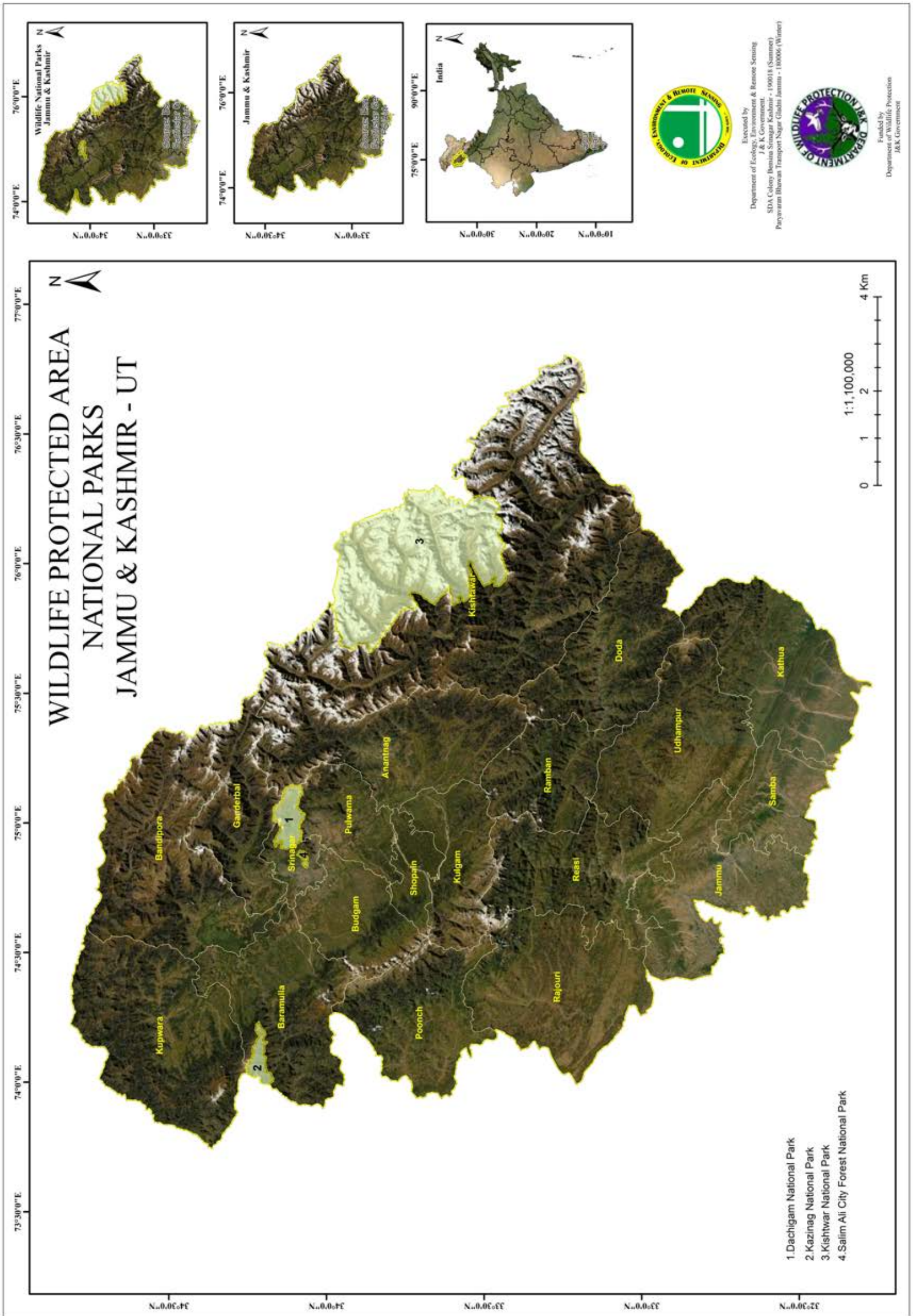
The different thematic maps including statistics were generated for 48 wildlife protected areas of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir which include

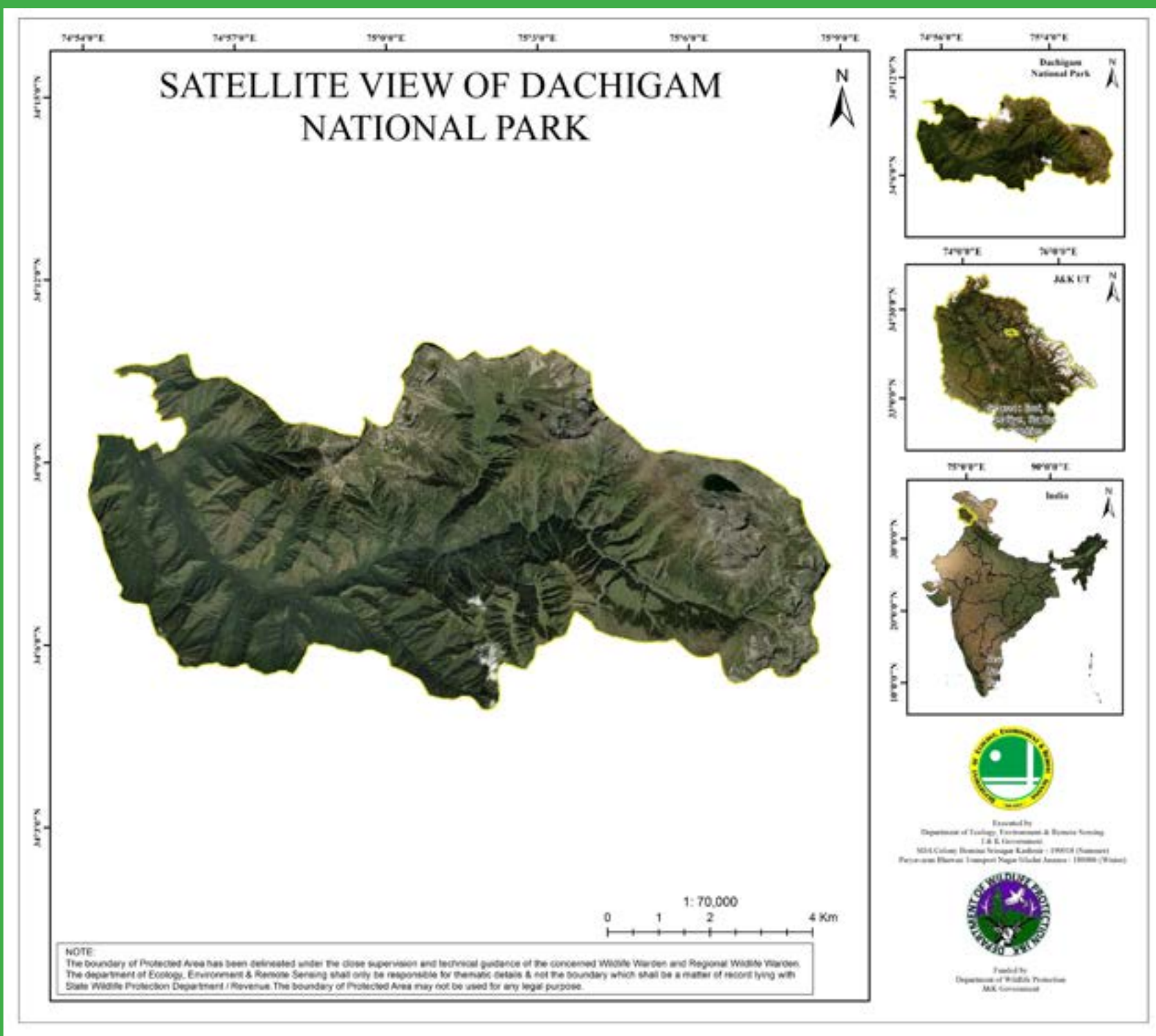
- Land Use Land Cover
- Vegetation
- Geomorphology
- Lithology
- Soil
- Elevation
- Slope
- Aspect
- Drainage
- Road Network.

WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK JAMMU & KASHMIR



**WILDLIFE PROTECTED
AREA NETWORK J&K
NATIONAL PARKS**





DACHIGAM NATIONAL PARK

Dachigam National Park is located in Srinagar. The park has been a protected area since early 20 century and is said to have been created to ensure clean and safe drinking water to Srinagar city. The Park is home to magnificent Hangul or Kashmir stag. The faunal, floral, ecological, and geomorphologic significance and its proximity to Srinagar city gives it a special attention. The park is rich in number of rare and variety of plants with great economic, genetic, and medicinal value. Dachigam National Park occupies almost half of the catchment zone of the famous Dal Lake in Srinagar city.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 134 dated 10.04.1990
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 141.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 164.55
ALTITUDE RANGE (m): 1400 – 4400
PERIMETER (Kms): 73.83
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 4.929' N - 34° 10.994' N, 74° 54.093' E - 75° 8.823' E

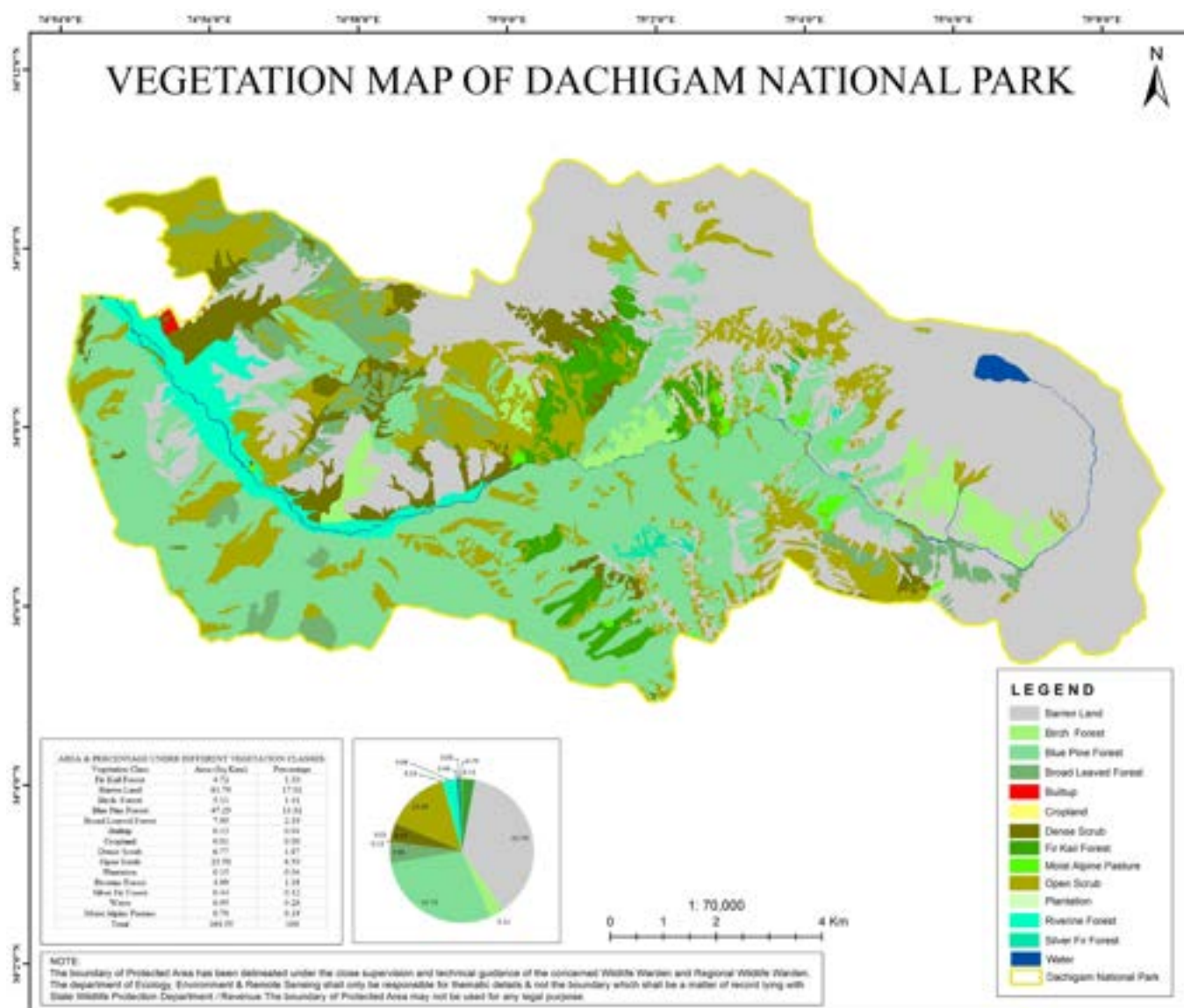
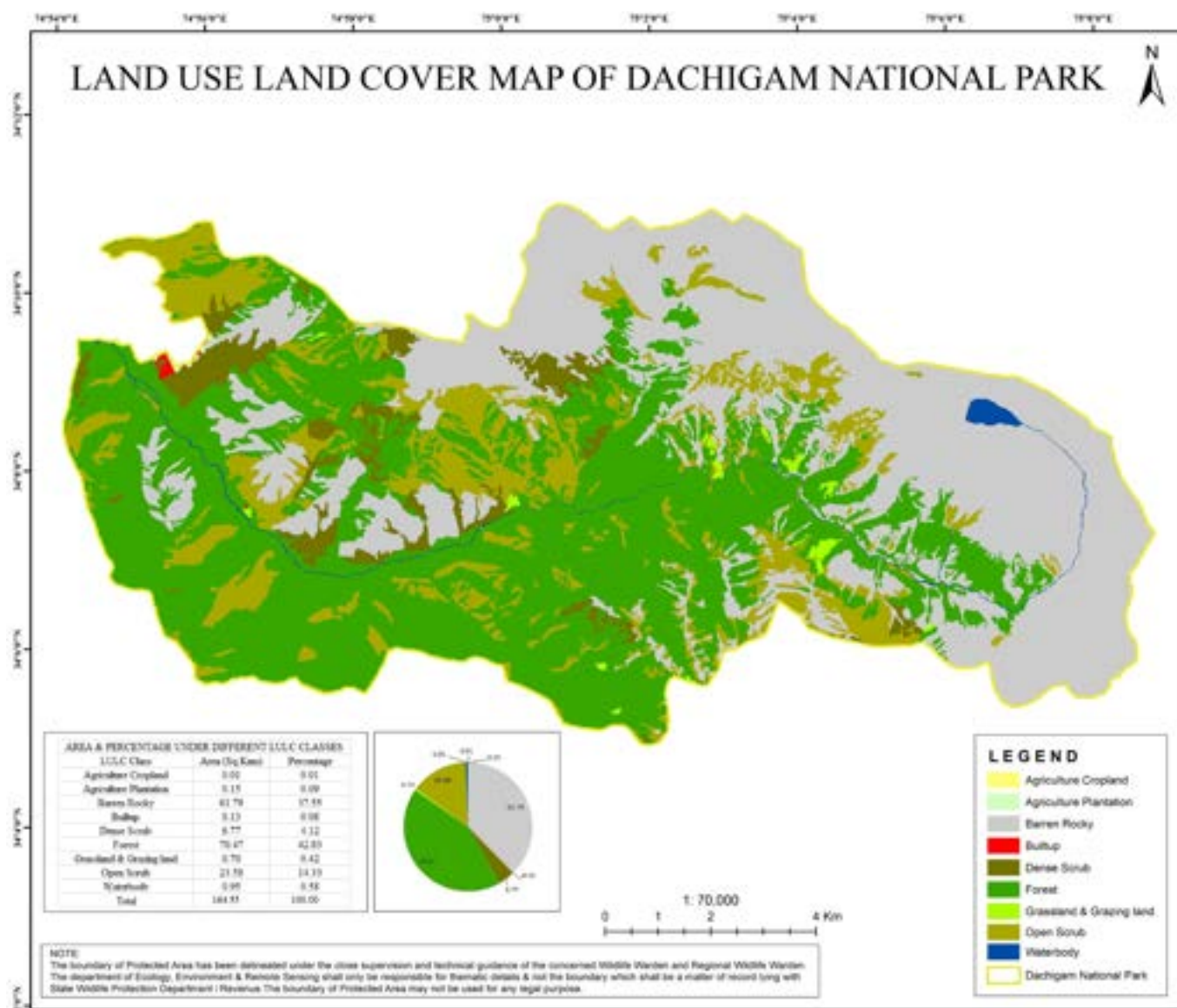
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*),

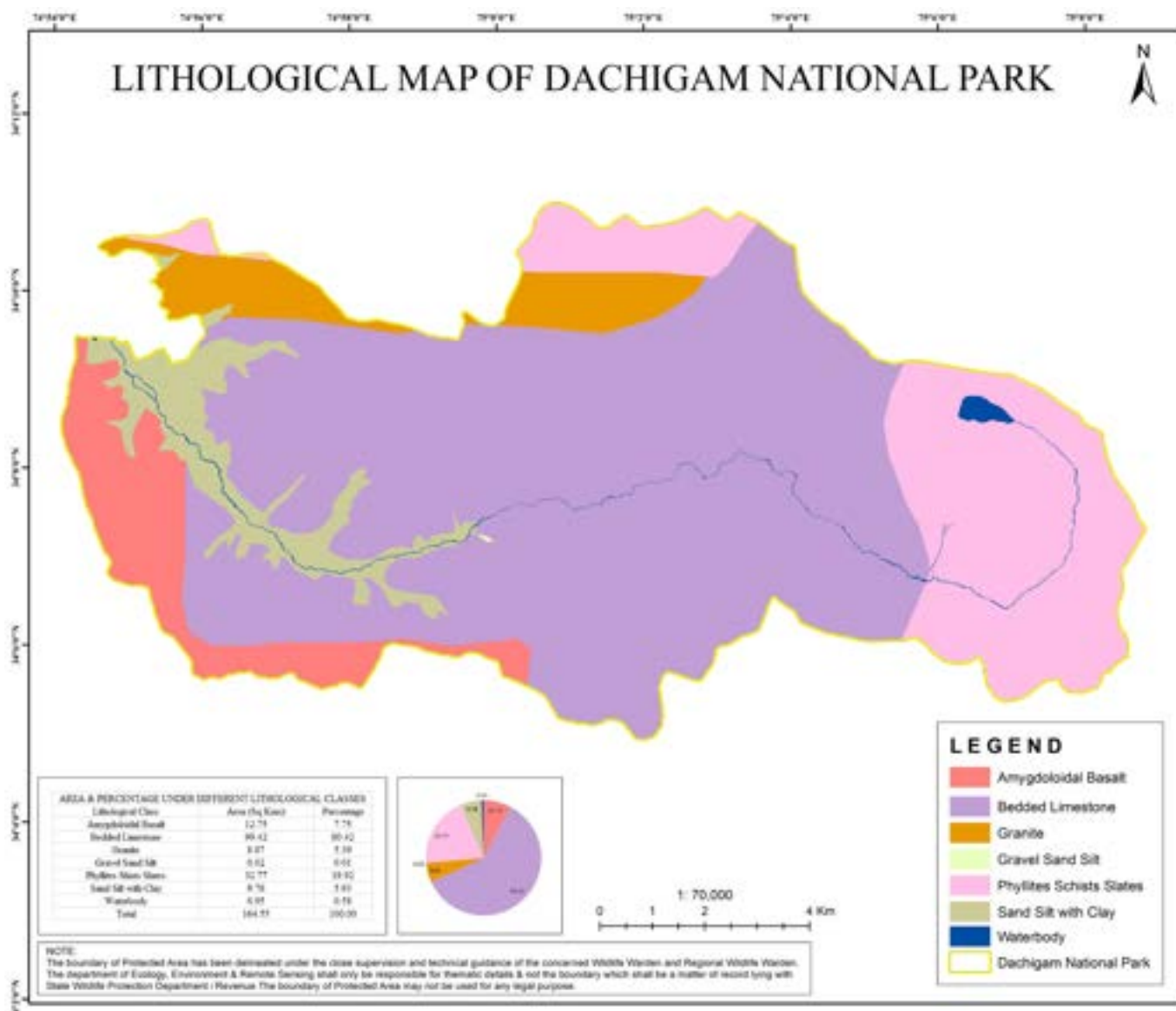
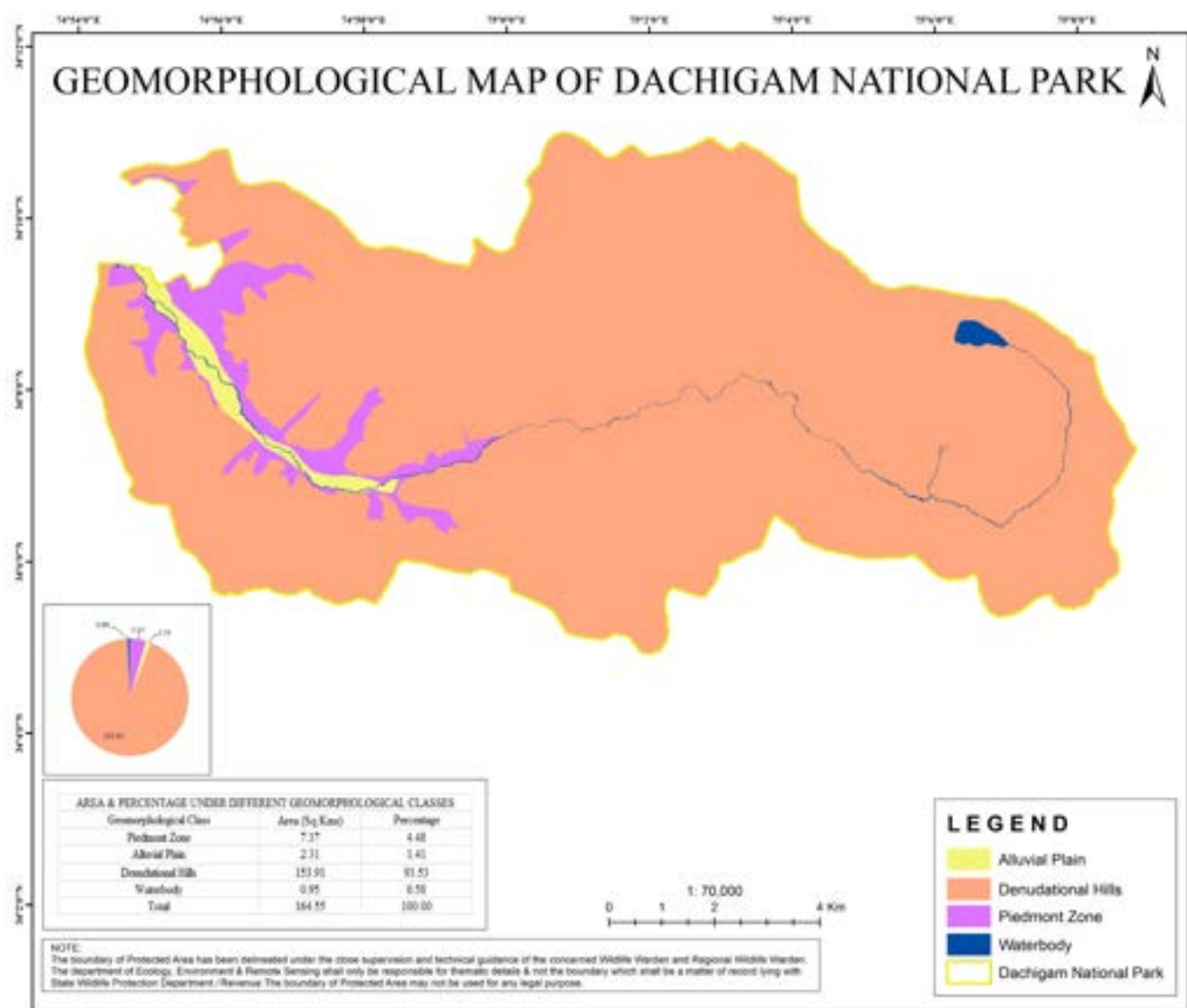
Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

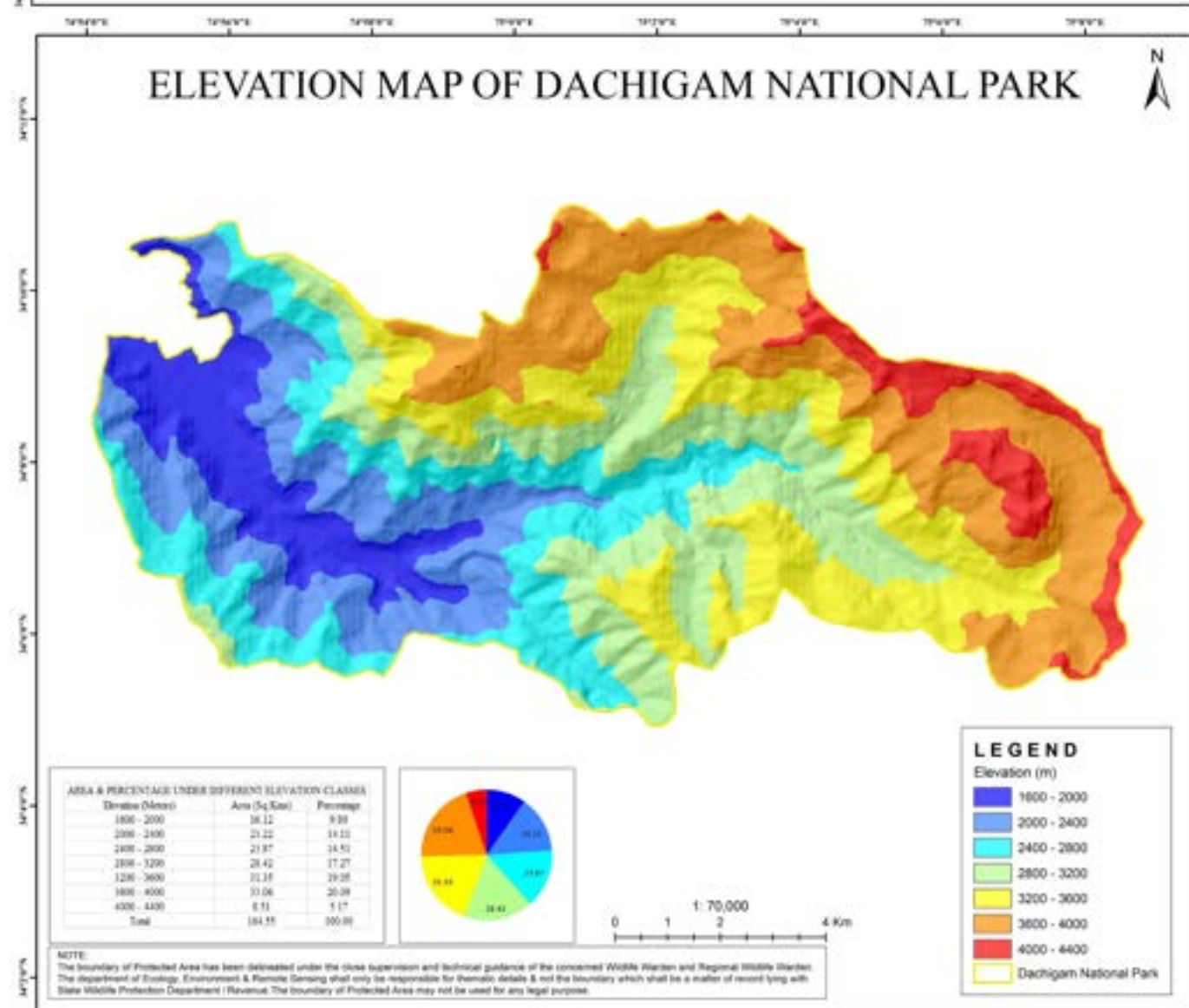
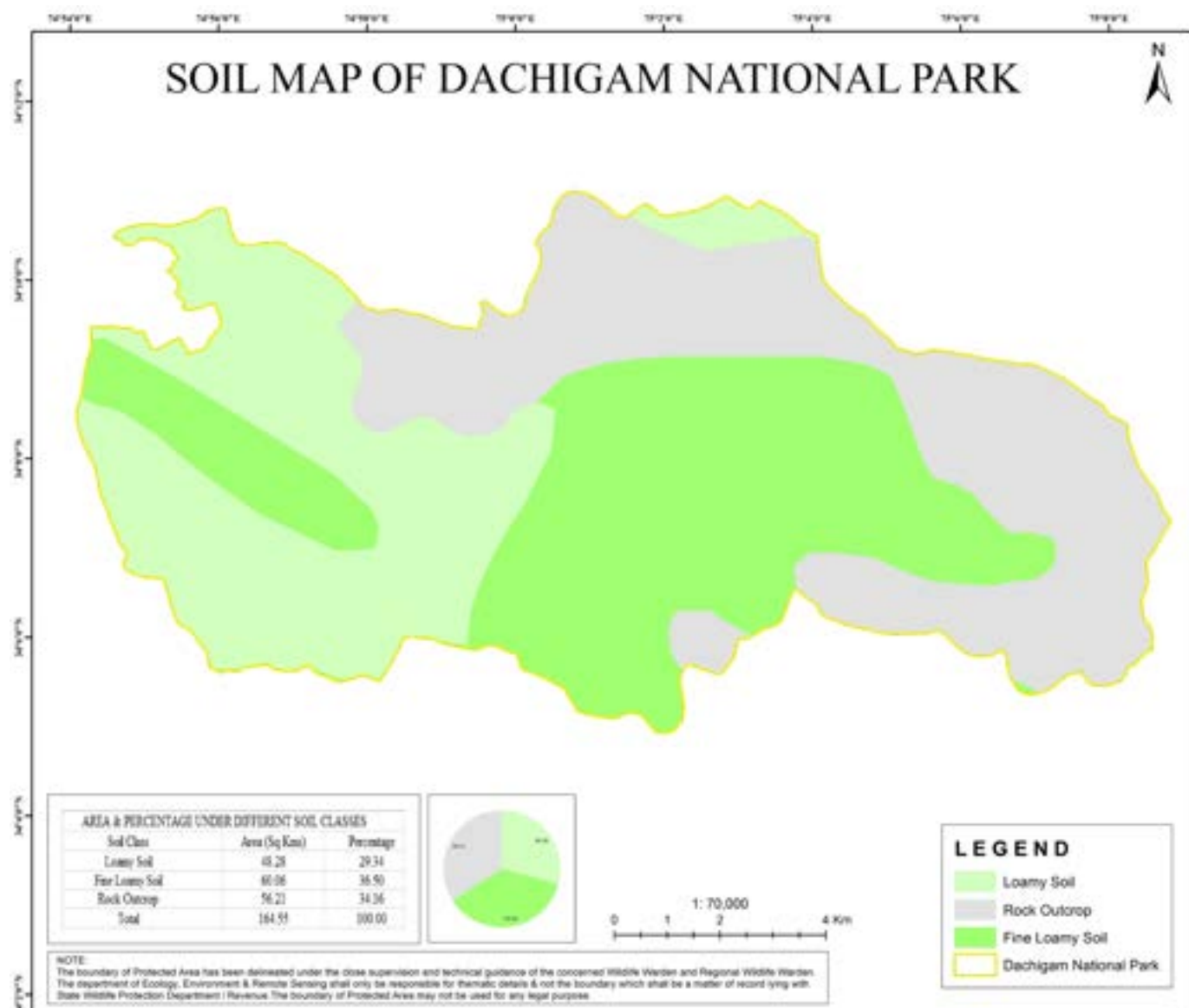
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), Kashmir Woodpecker (*Dryobates himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Checked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Orange bullfinch (*pyrula aurantica*), Spectacled finch (*Callocanthus burtoni*).

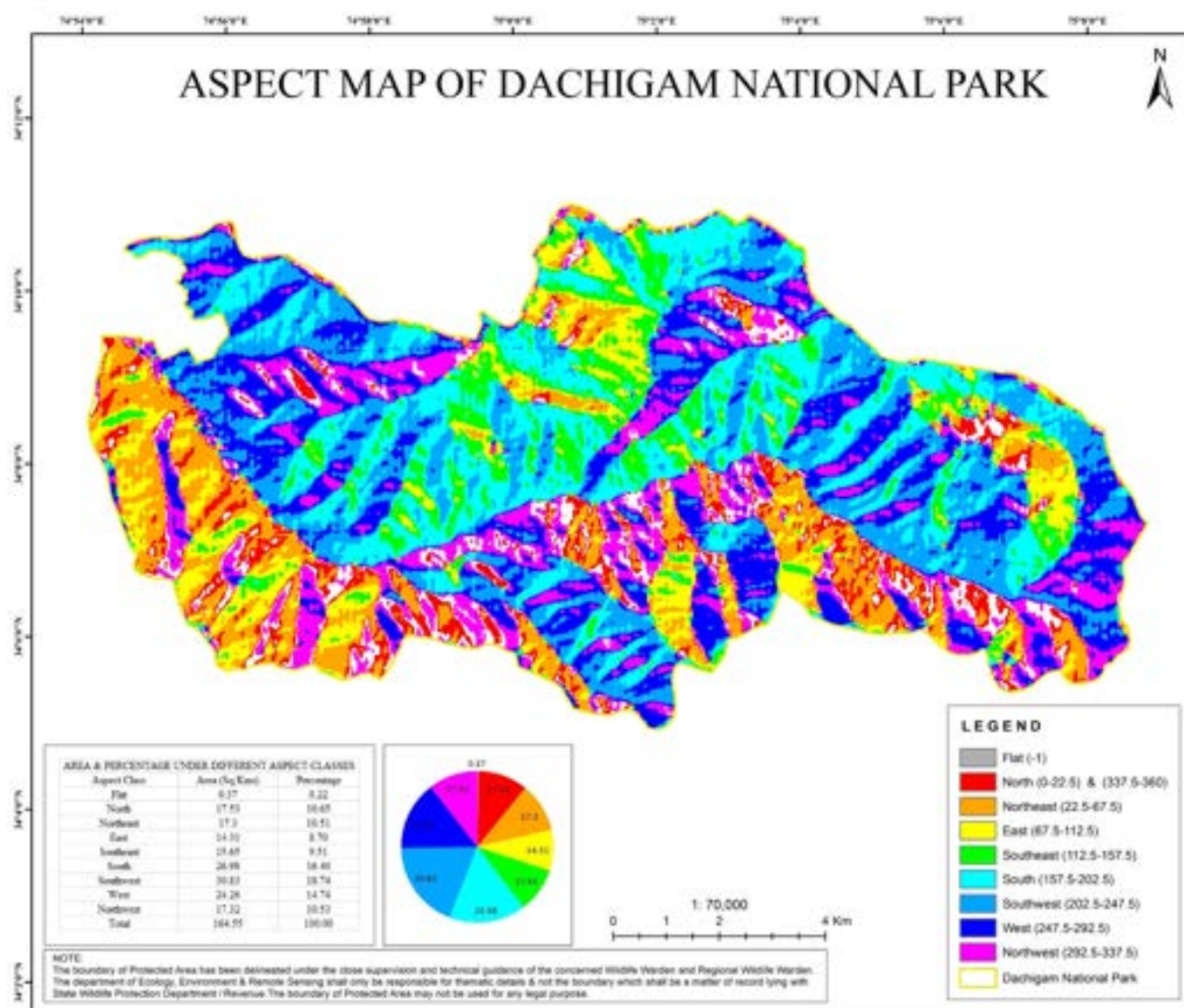
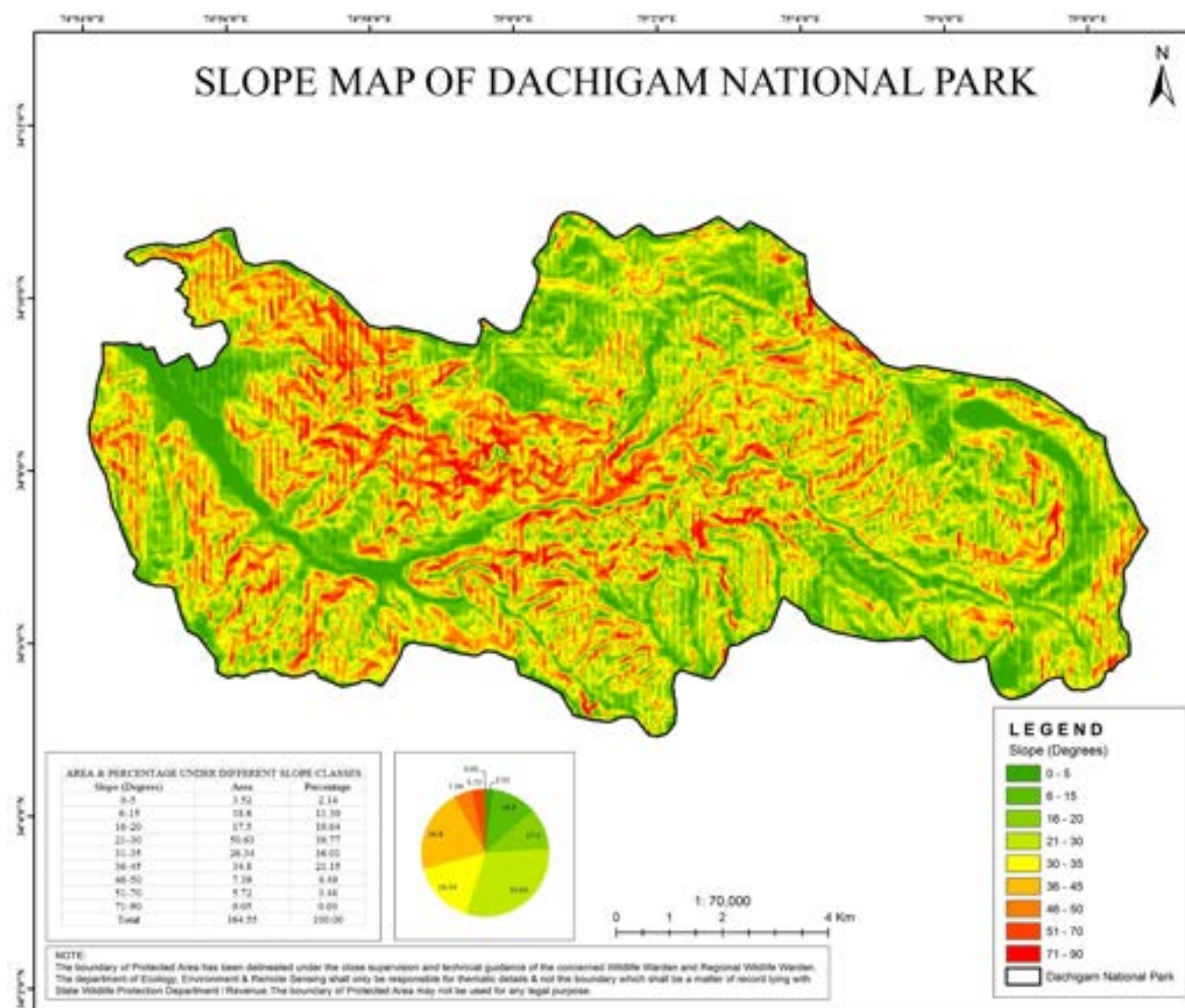
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*).



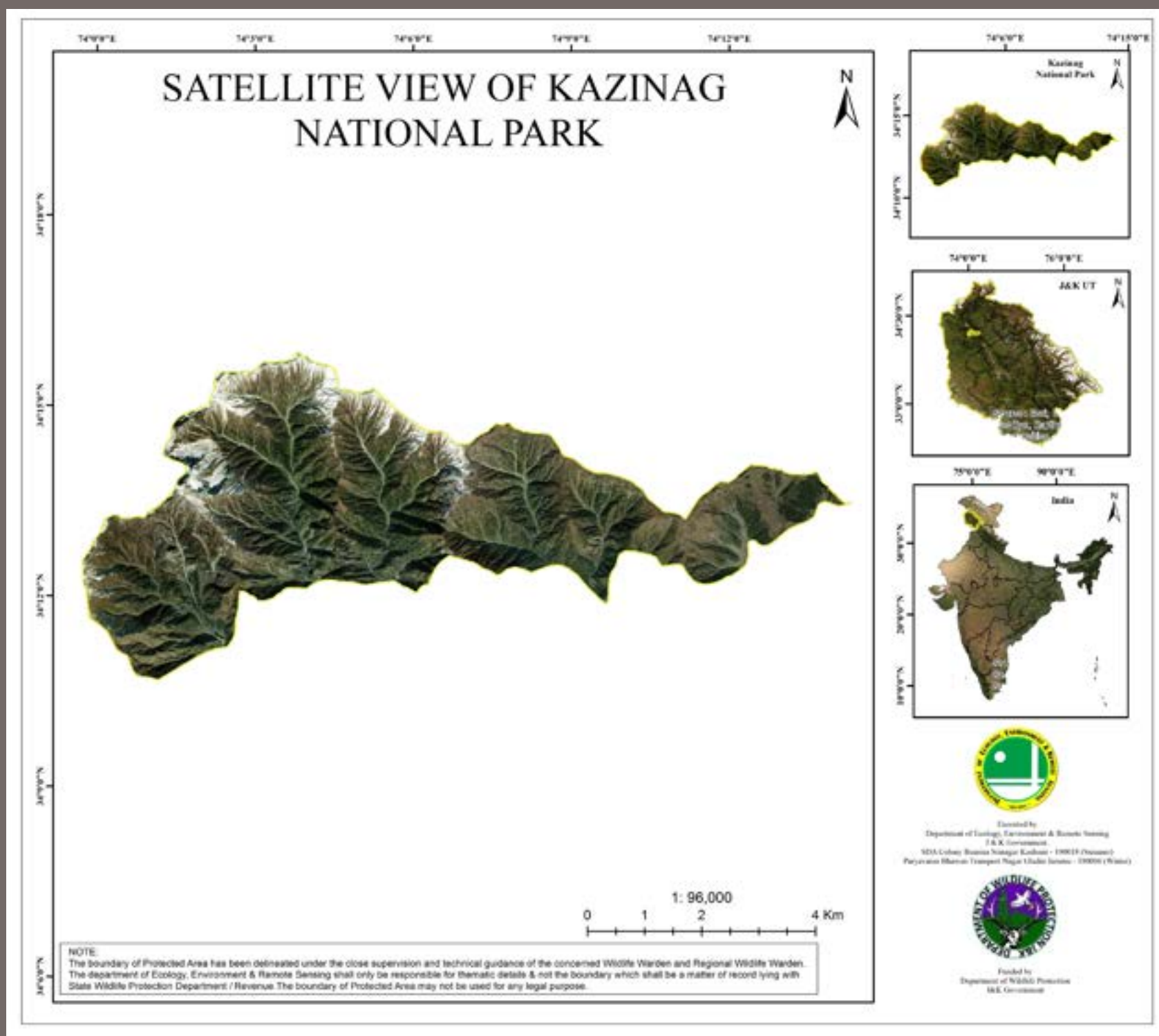












KAZINAG NATIONAL PARK

An area of dense forest, close to line of control. Kazinag National Park is a home to the near threatened Markhor, a majestic mammal with corkscrew horns. It is located about 70 kms away from the capital city Srinagar. The Park is home to about 20 species of mammals, 120 bird species & 17 species of butterflies. Also there are numerous species of medicinal plants.

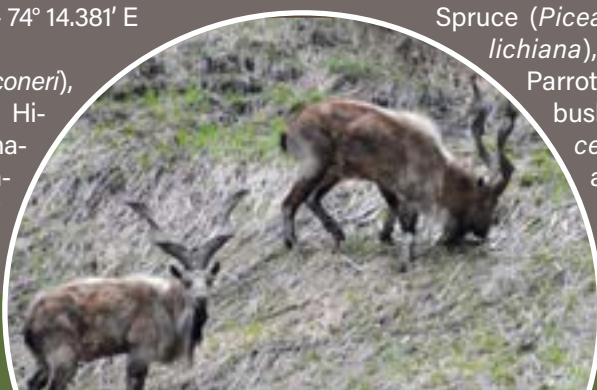
SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 425 dated 18.12.2007
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 89.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 90.86
PERIMETER (KMS): 61.99 **ALTITUDE RANGE (M):** 2100 - 4305
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 10.680' N - 34° 15.878' N, 73° 59.825' E - 74° 14.381' E

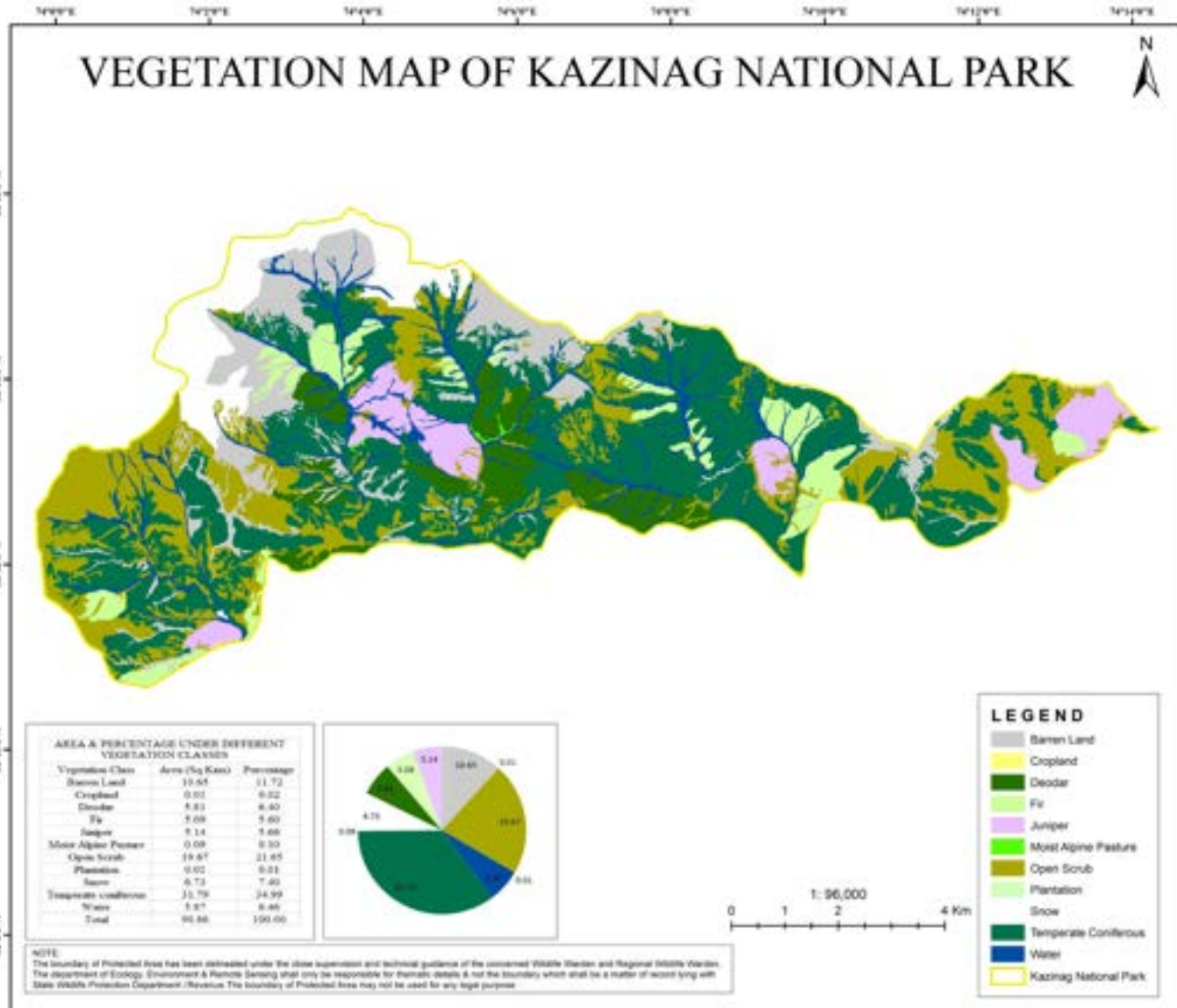
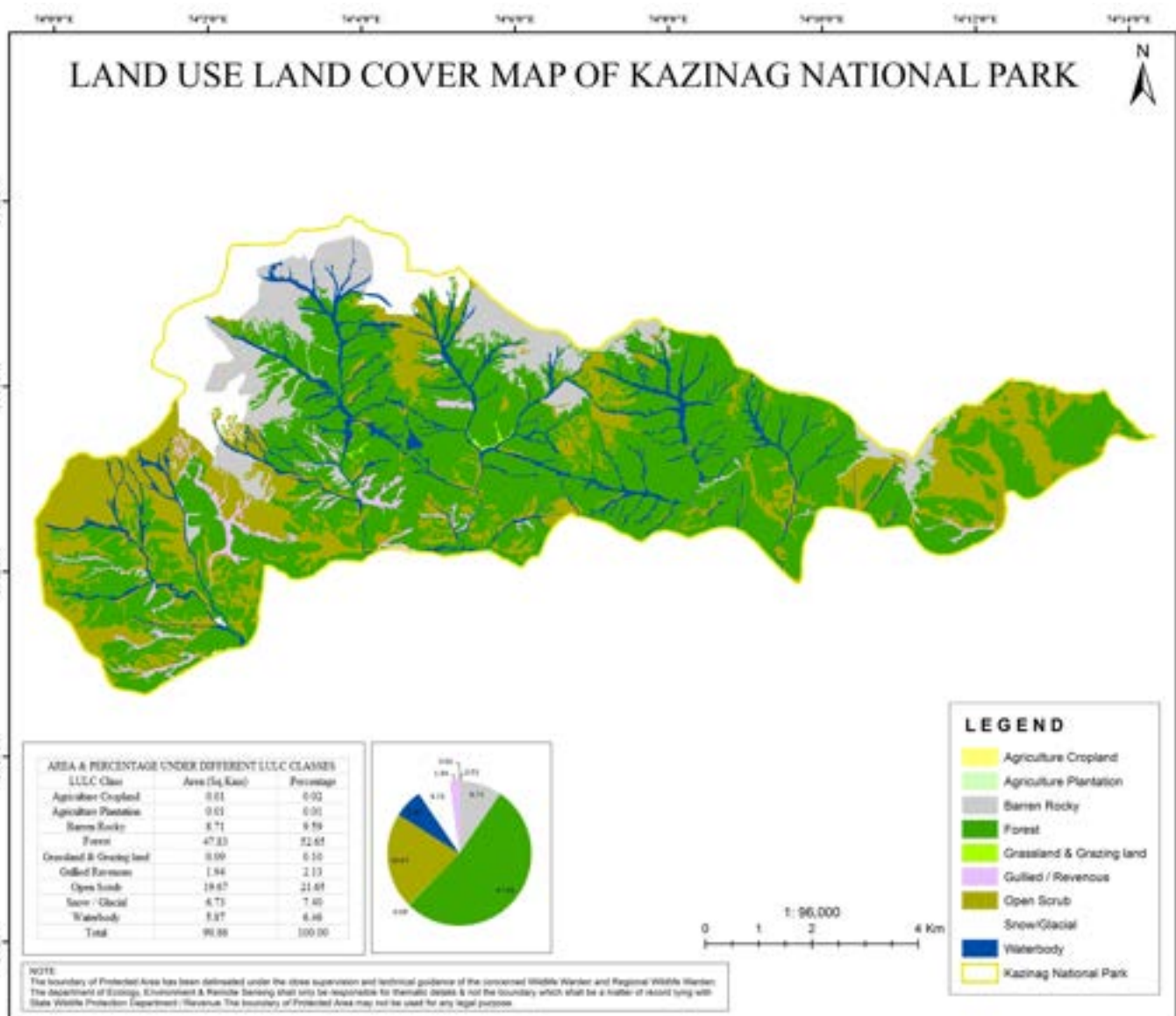
MAJOR FAUNA: Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus Cupreus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Yellow

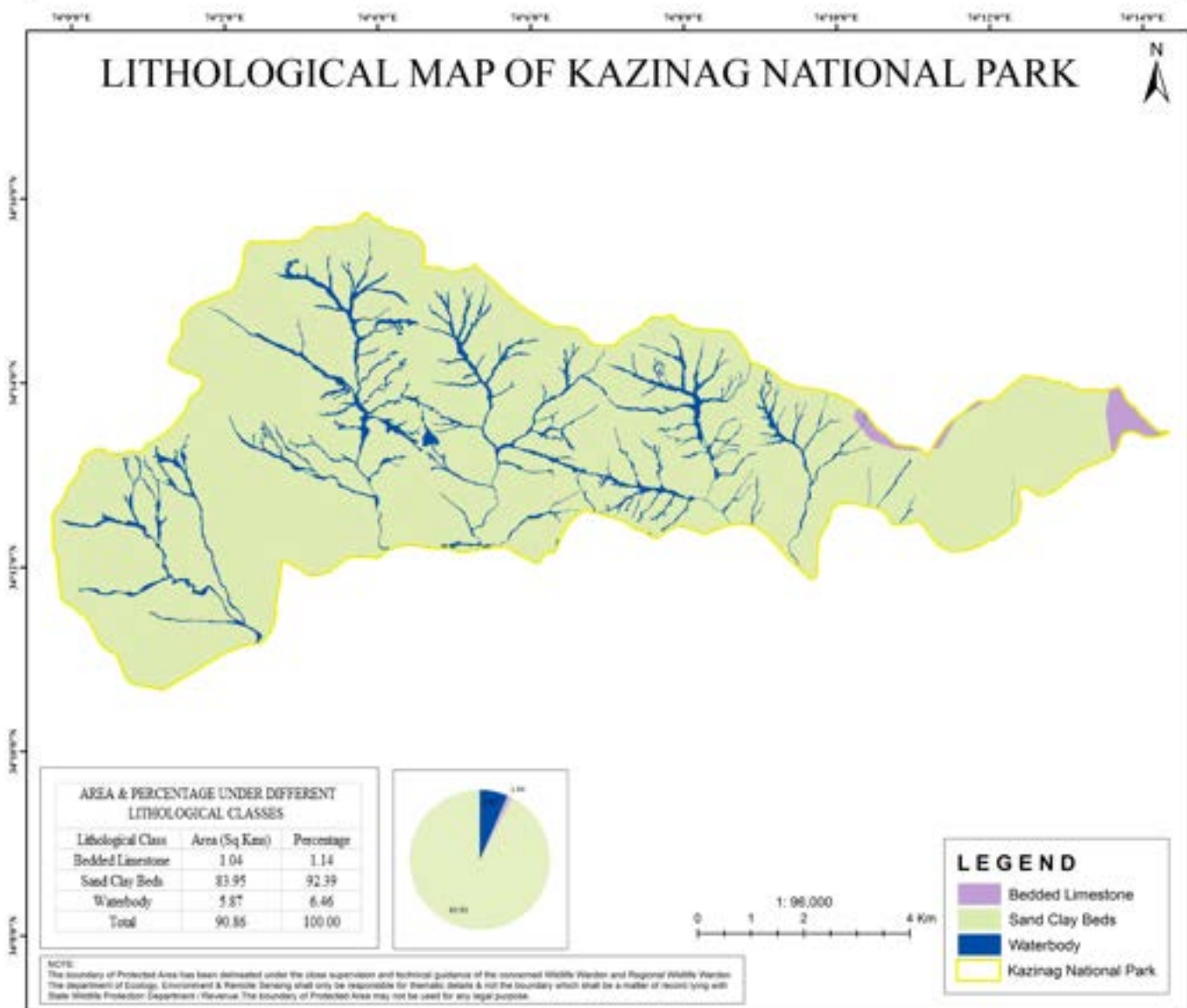
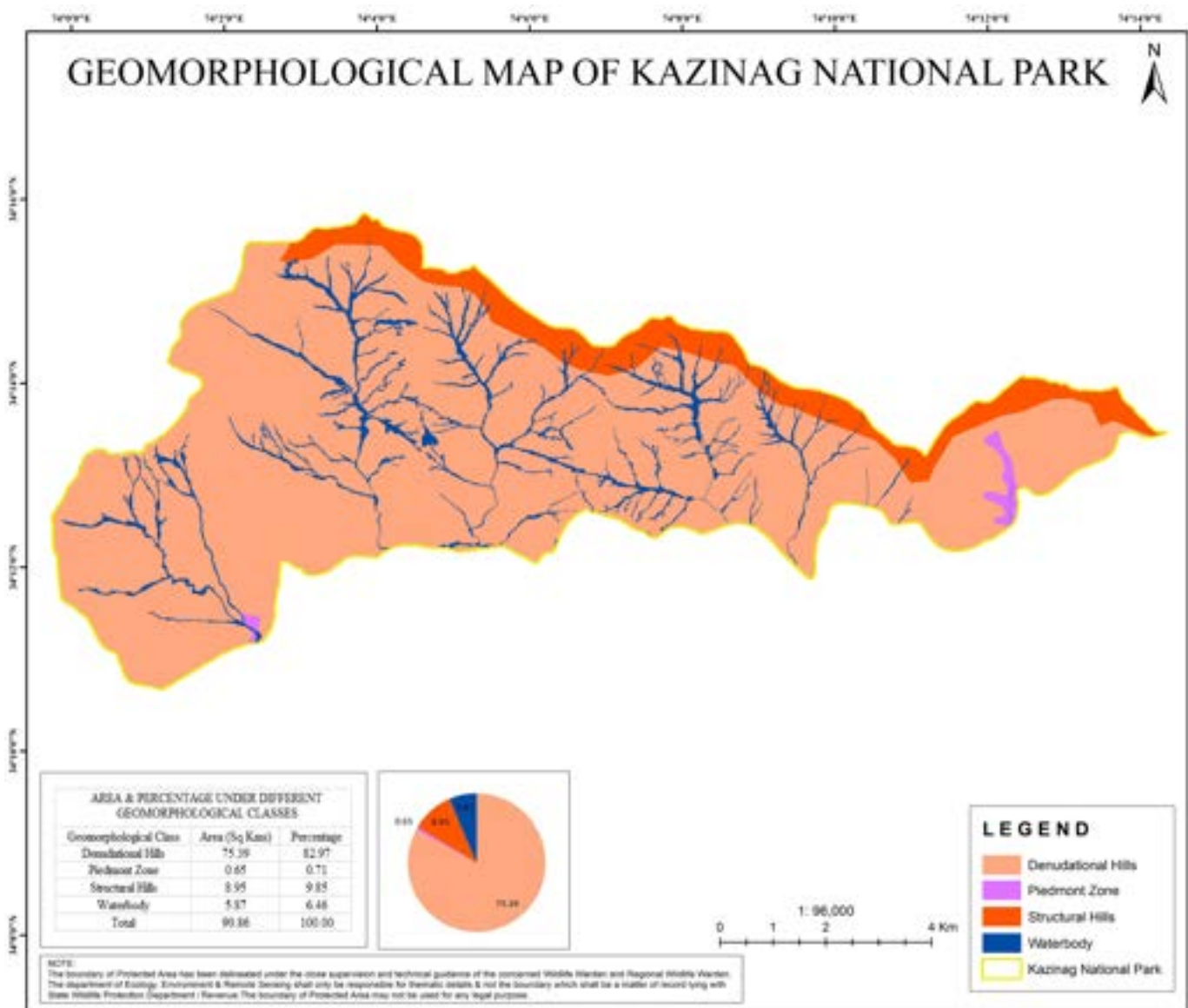
Throated Martin (*Martes flavigula*), Long Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*).

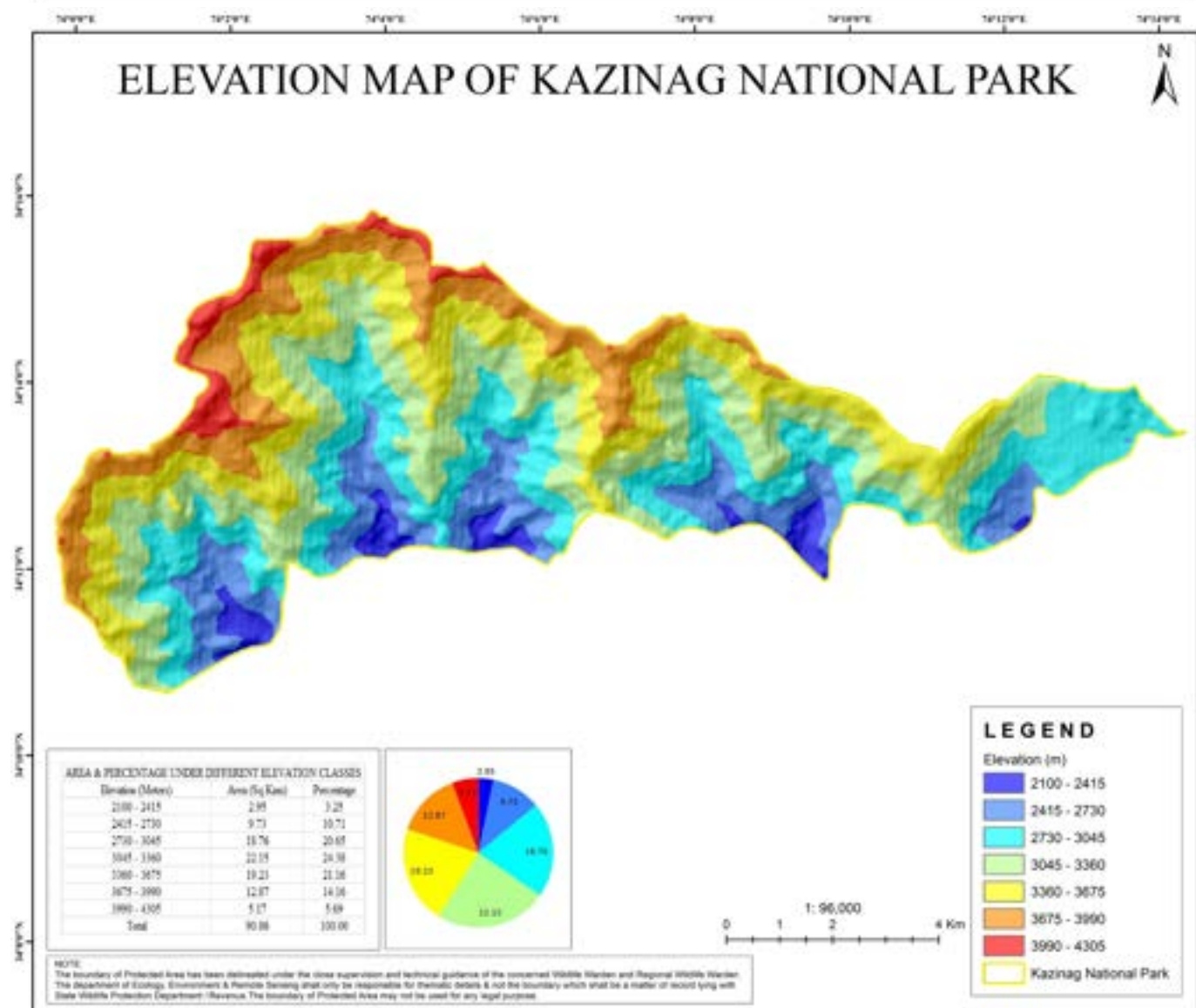
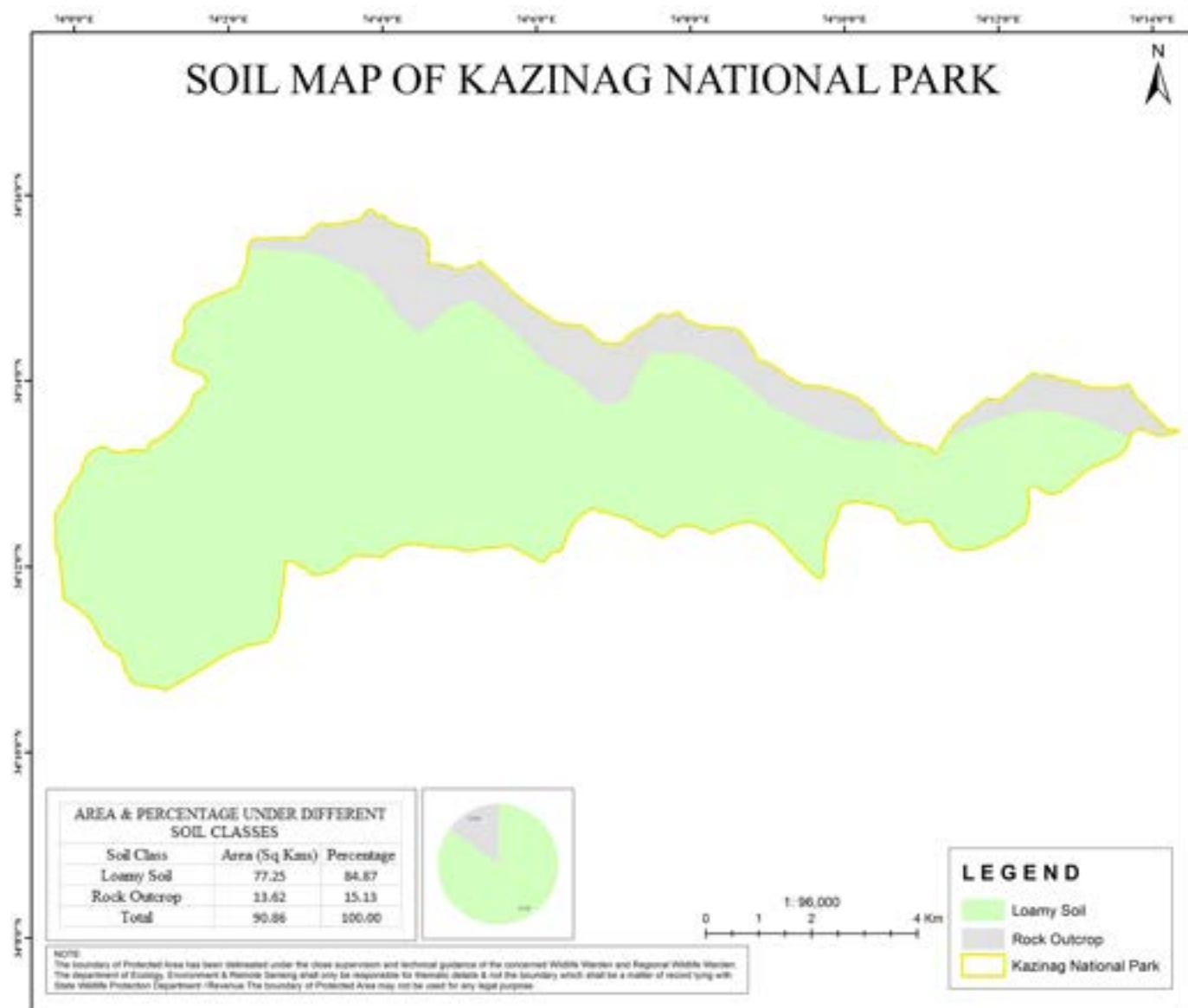
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Eurasian Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), Lesser pied kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Nutcracker (*Nucifraga Caryocatactes*).

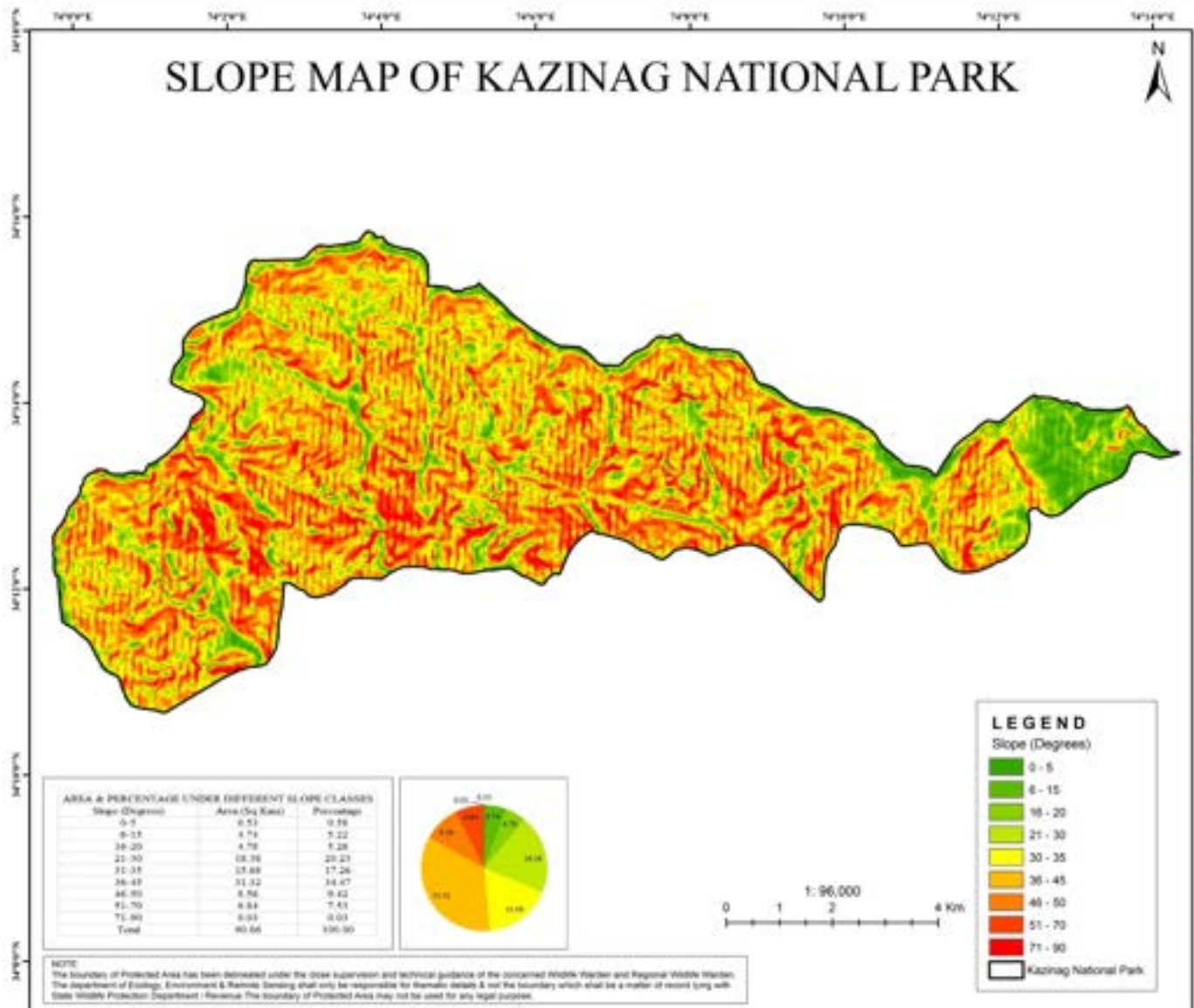
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Cranberry bush (*Viburnum grandiflorum*), Wax tree (*Rhus succedanea*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*).



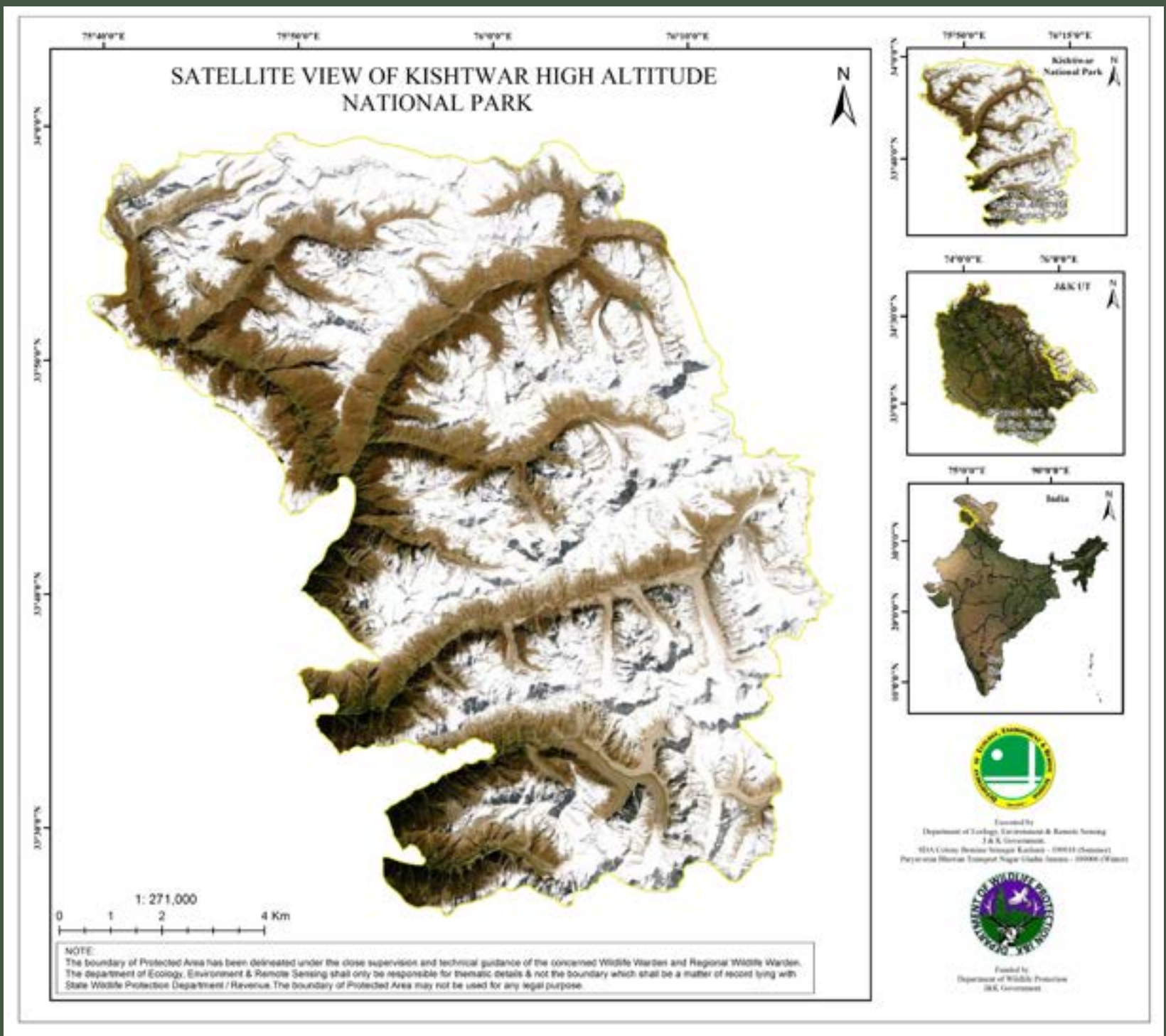












KISHTWAR HIGH ALTITUDE NATIONAL PARK

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 Kishtwar town. The Protected area is mostly precipitous and rugged comprising of steep slopes, high ridges and narrow valleys. The National Park is situated at higher altitudes and this area traditionally receives high snowfall in winters and rainfall during summers.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 212 dated 06.07.2015
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 2191.50 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 2191.50
PERIMETER (KMS): 287.63 **ALTITUDE RANGE (M):** 2148 – 6504
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 26.102' N - 33° 59.636' N, 75° 39.032' E - 76° 17.130' E

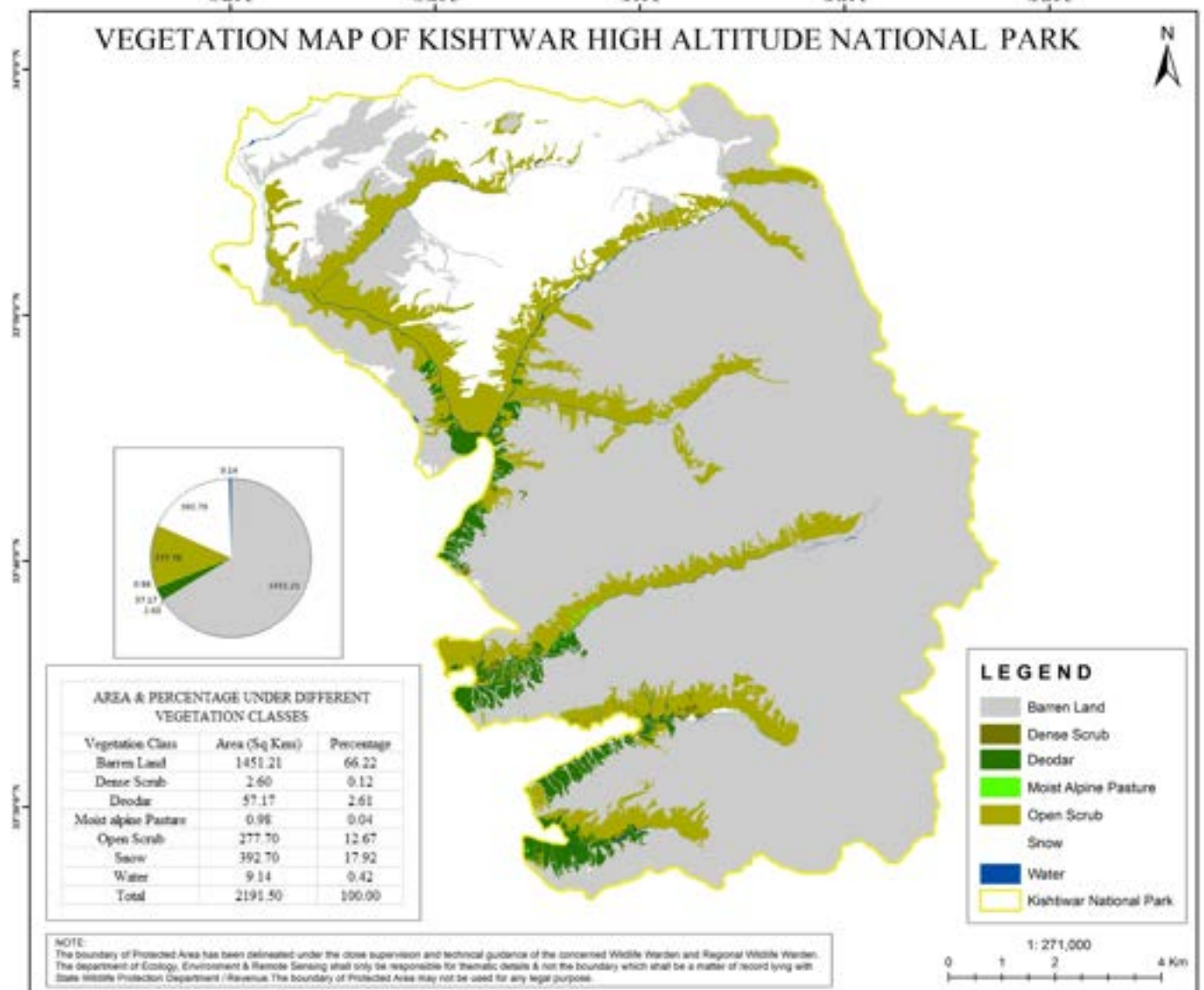
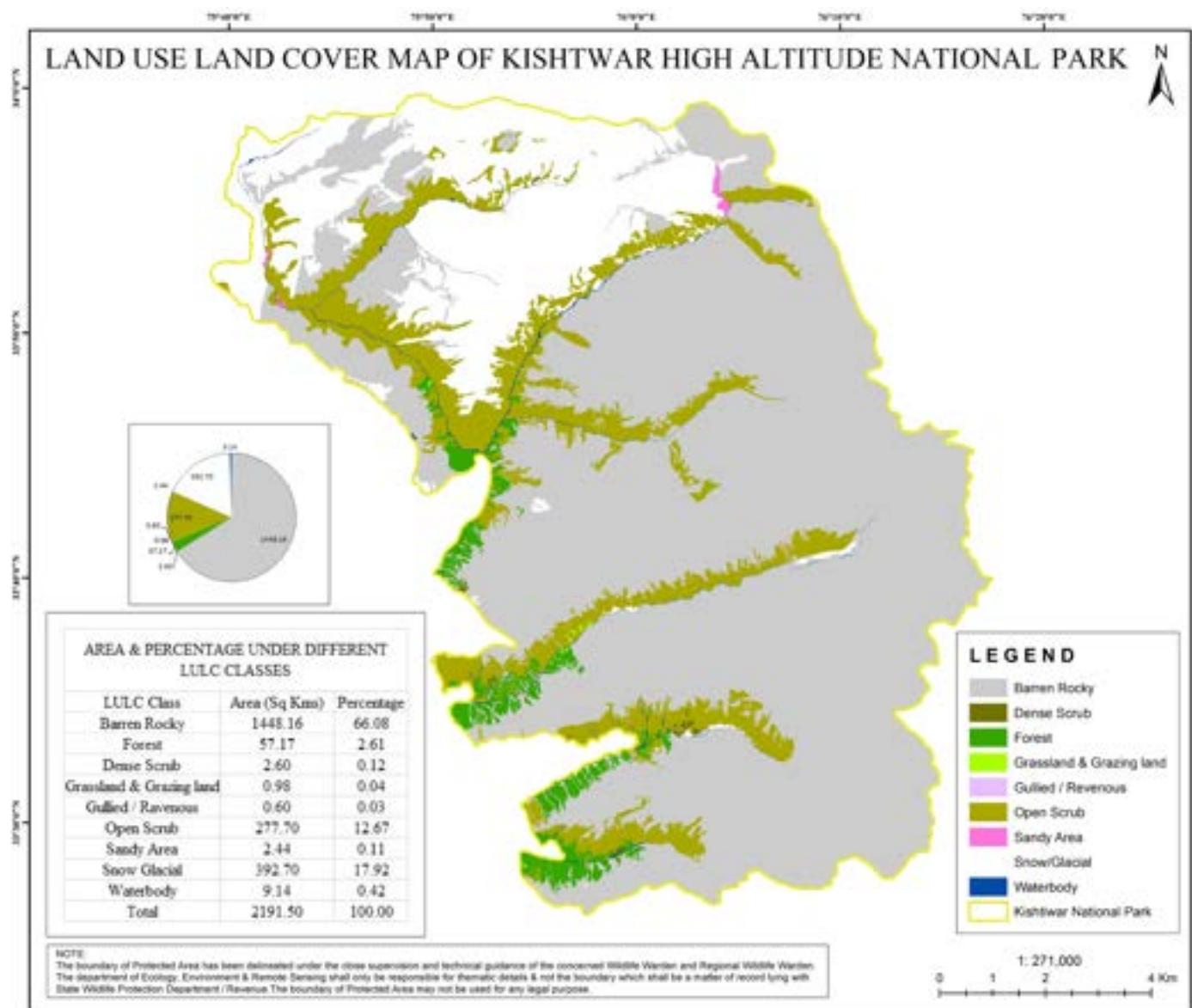
MAJOR FAUNA: Himalayan Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic Ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan

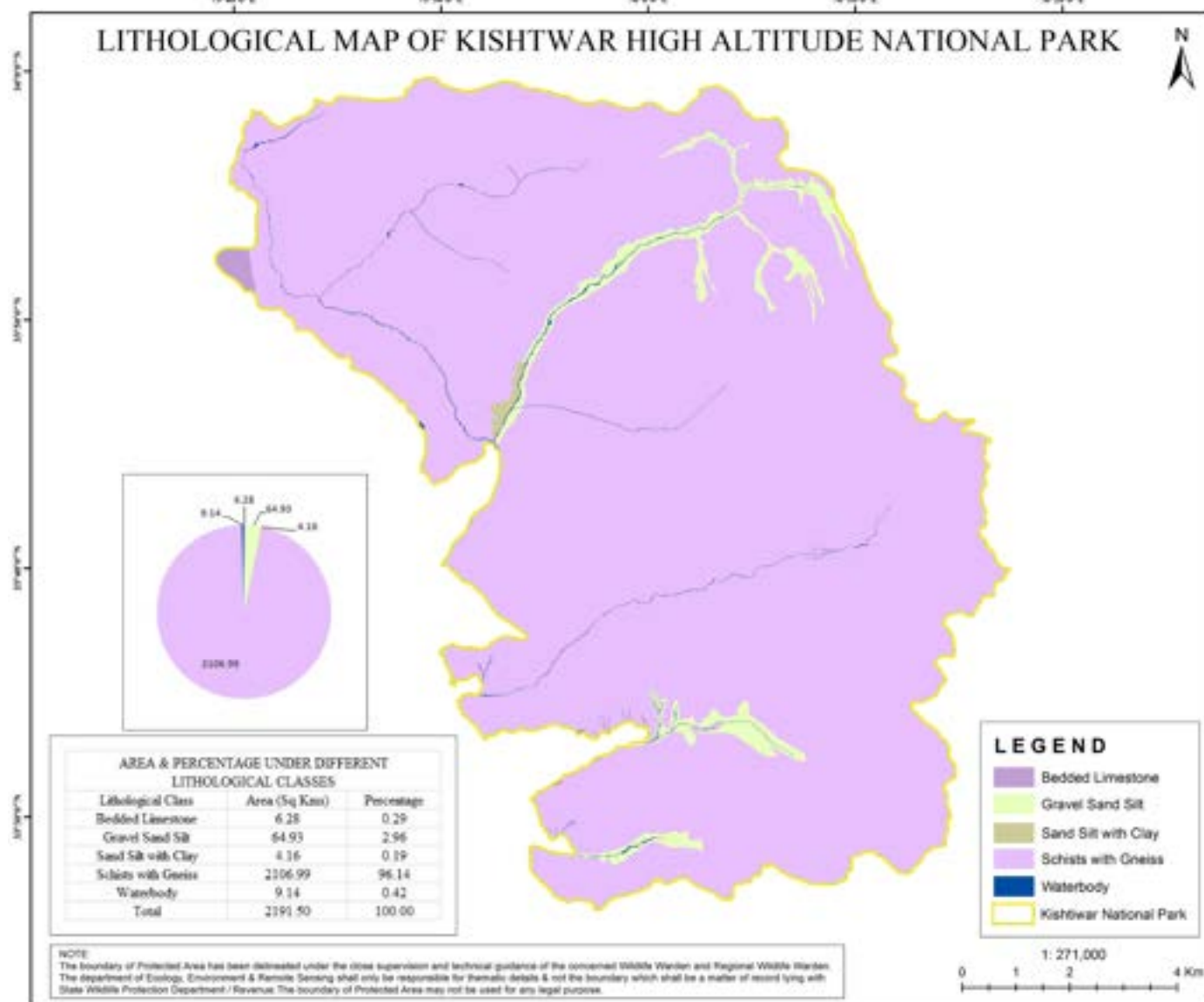
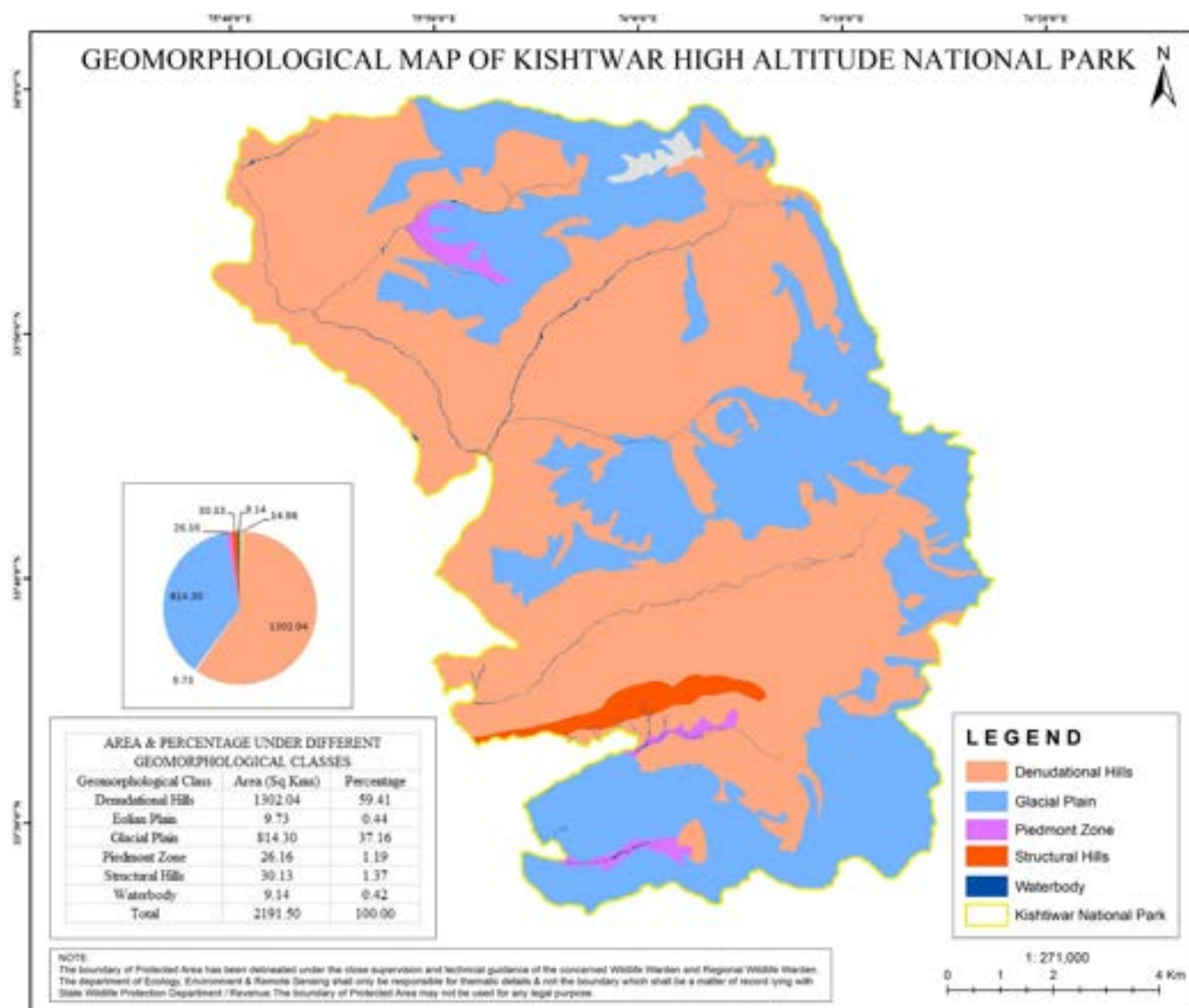
Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

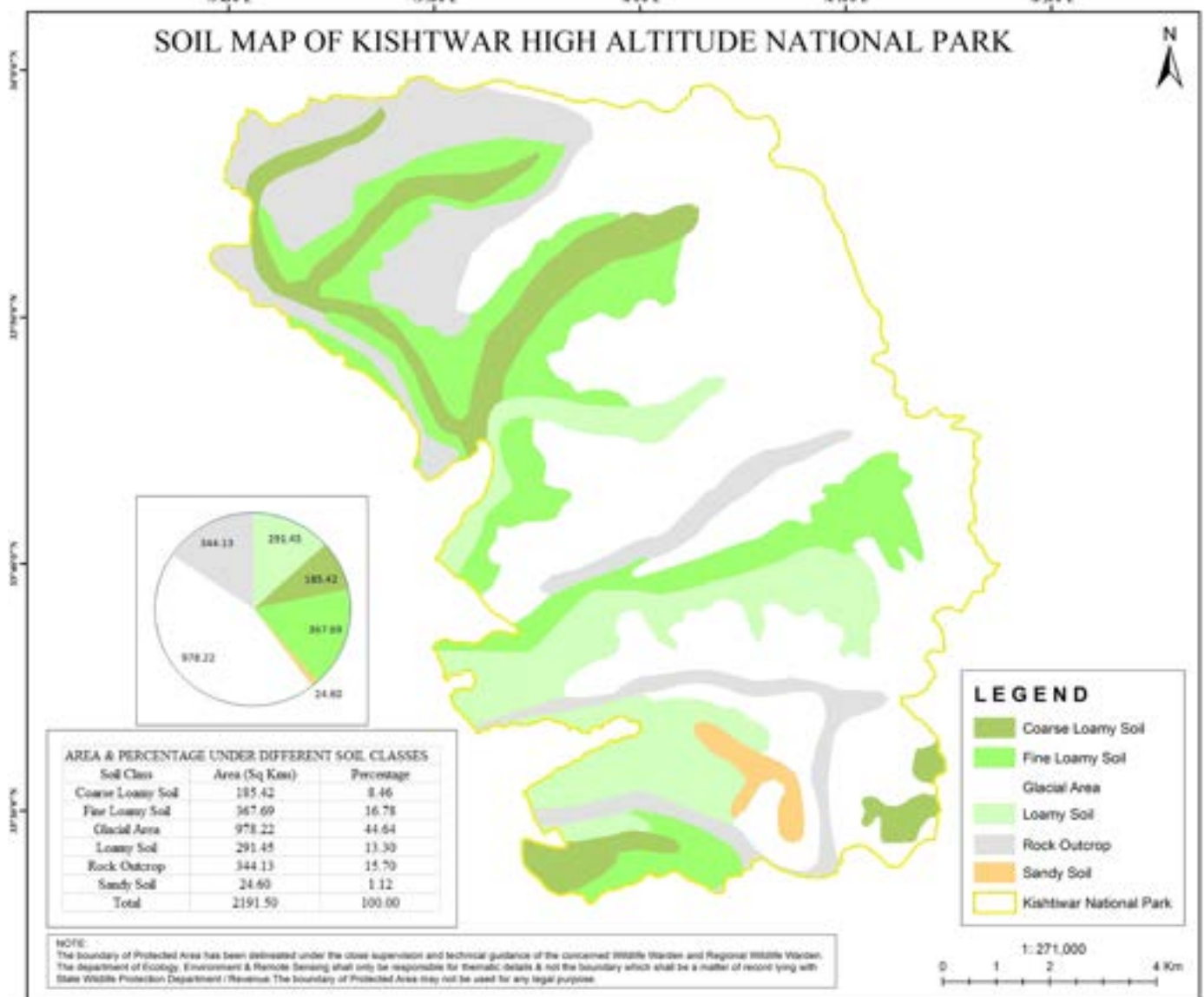
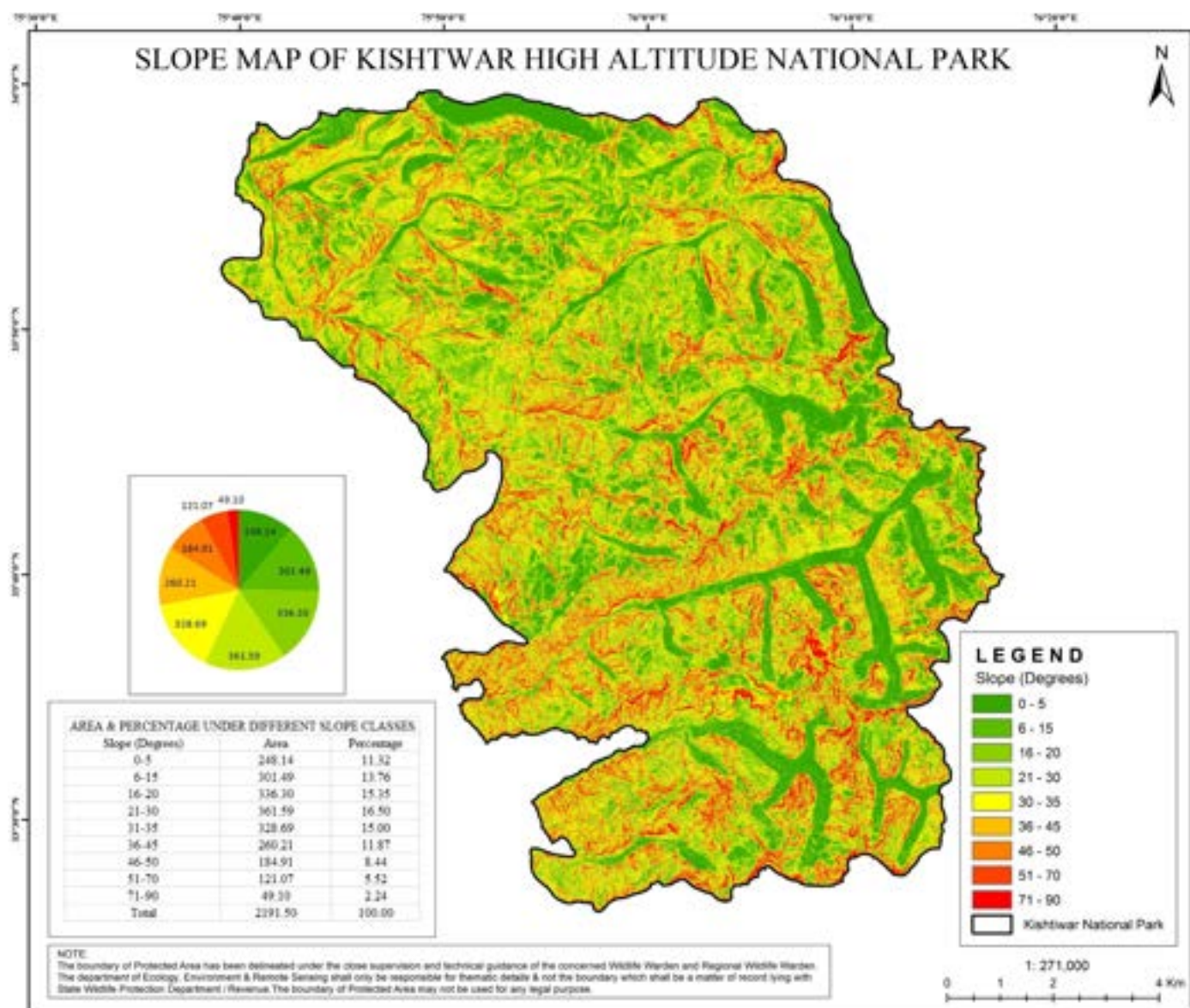
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Snow Cock (*Tetragallus himalayensis*), Western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), White Checked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*) etc.

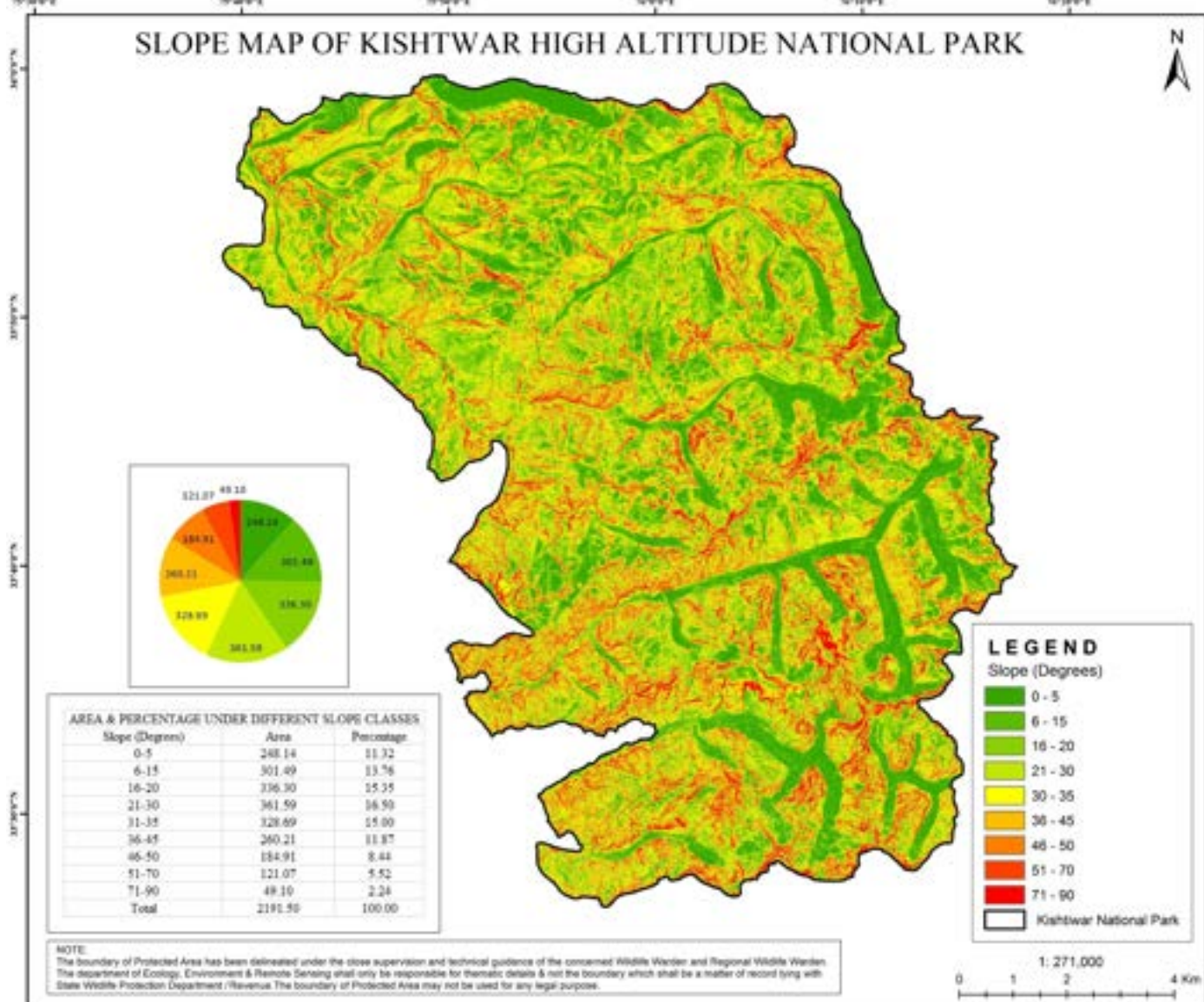
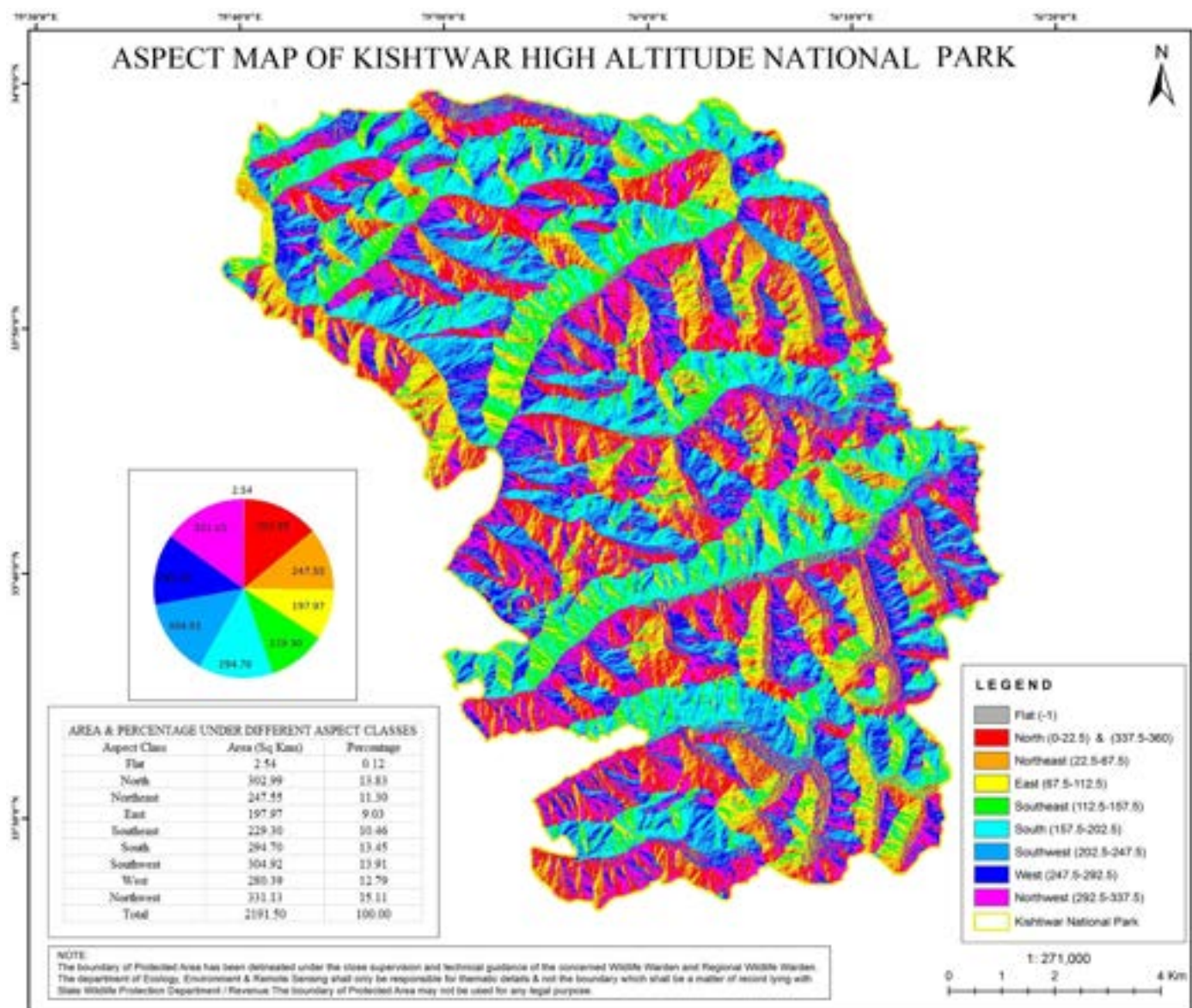
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Oriental plane tree (*Platanus orientalis*), Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*), Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Himalayan juniper (*Juniperus recurva*).

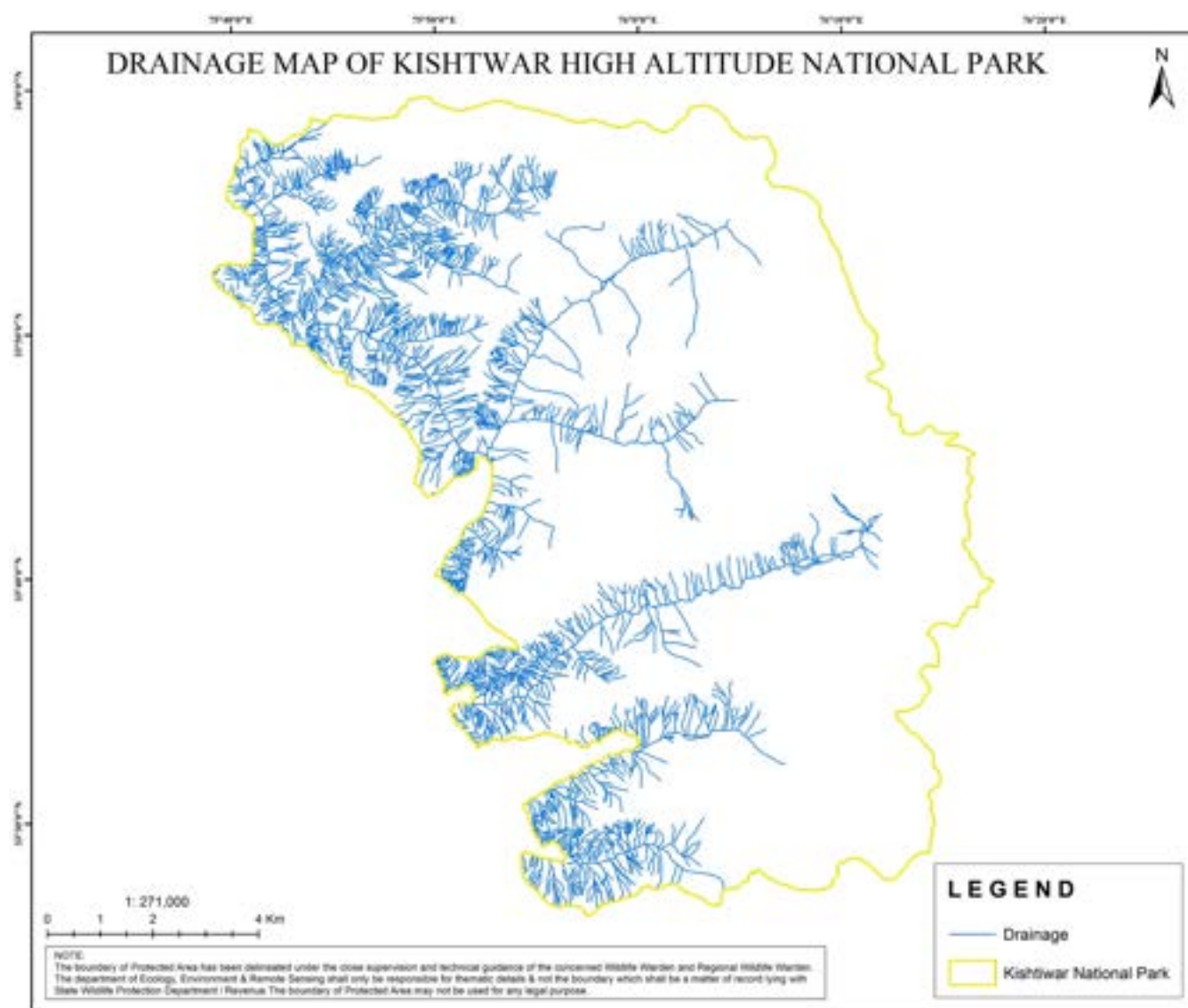


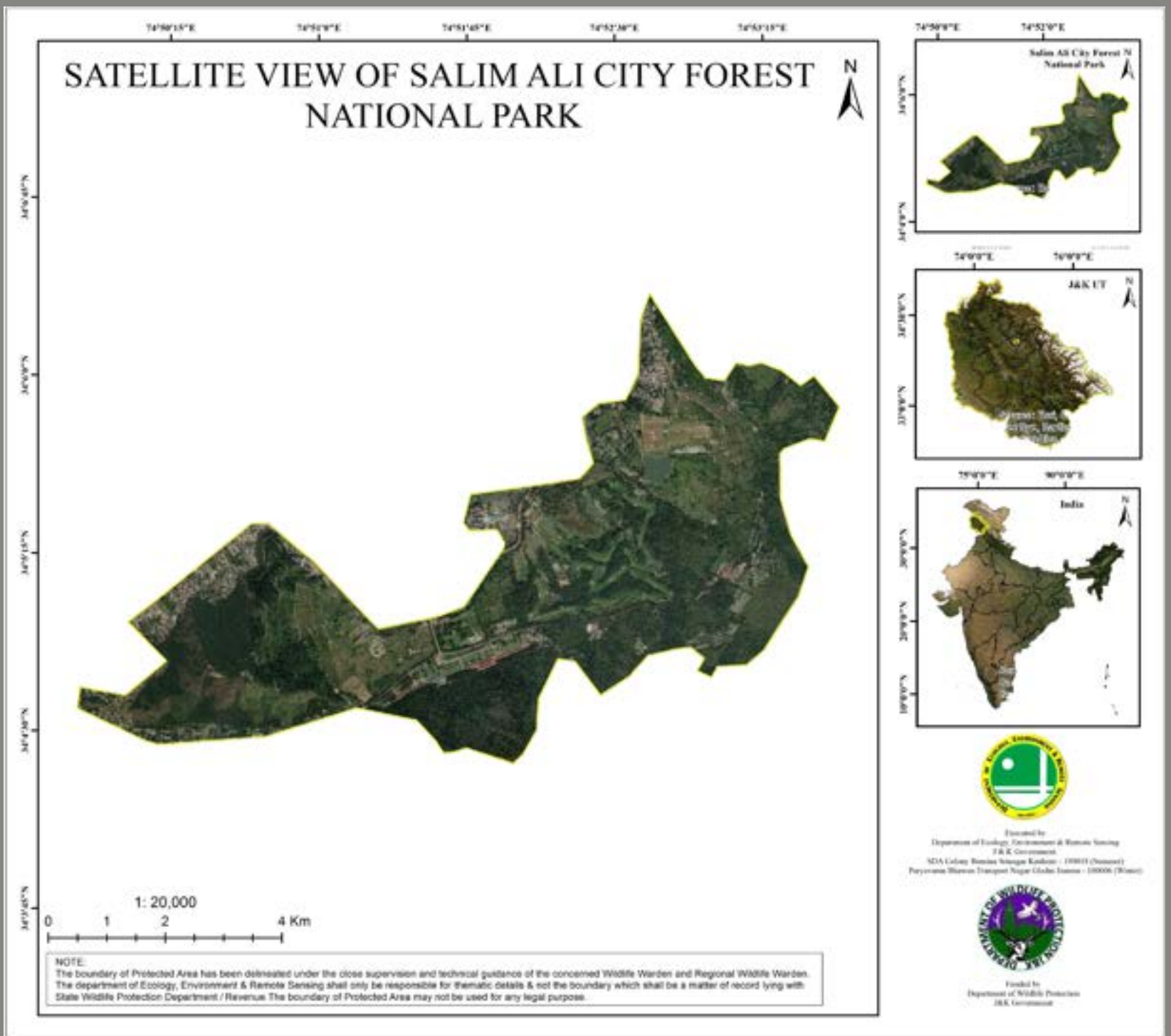












SALIM ALI CITY FOREST NATIONAL PARK

The Salim Ali (City Forest) National Park is located in the Srinagar district of UT of Jammu and Kashmir. It has been named after the renowned ornithologist and naturalist, Mr. Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali. The wildlife of this National Park comprises of Hangul, Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard and Himalayan serow. The National Park is a great place for bird watching. They include birds such as Paradise Flycatcher, Himalayan Monal, Ring dove, Himalayan snow cock and chakore.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 472 dated 22.07.1986
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 8.69 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 8.56
PERIMETER (KMS): 19.73 **ALTITUDE RANGE (M):** 1542 - 1994
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 4.361' N - 34° 6.352' N, 74° 49.774' E - 74° 53.646' E

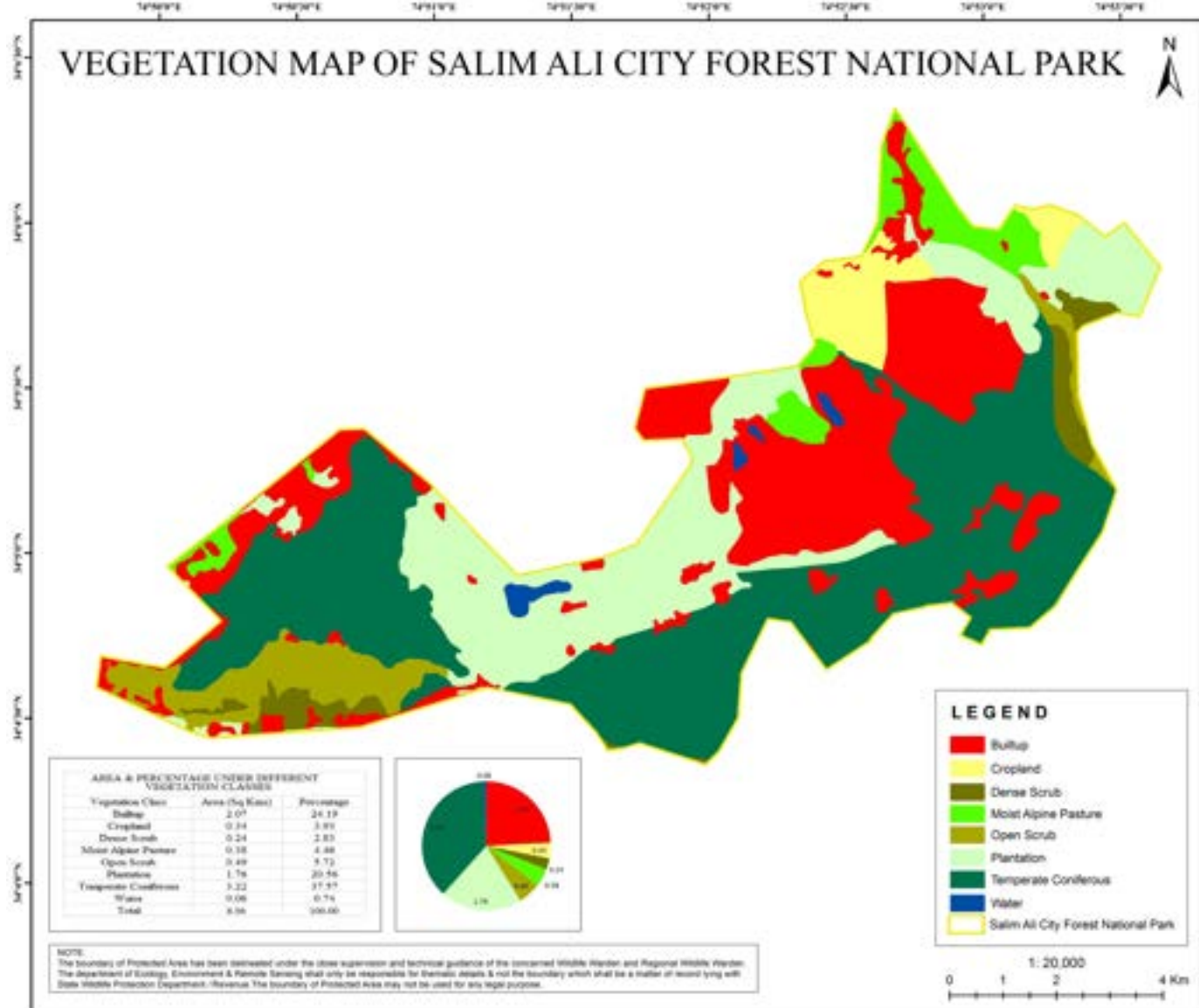
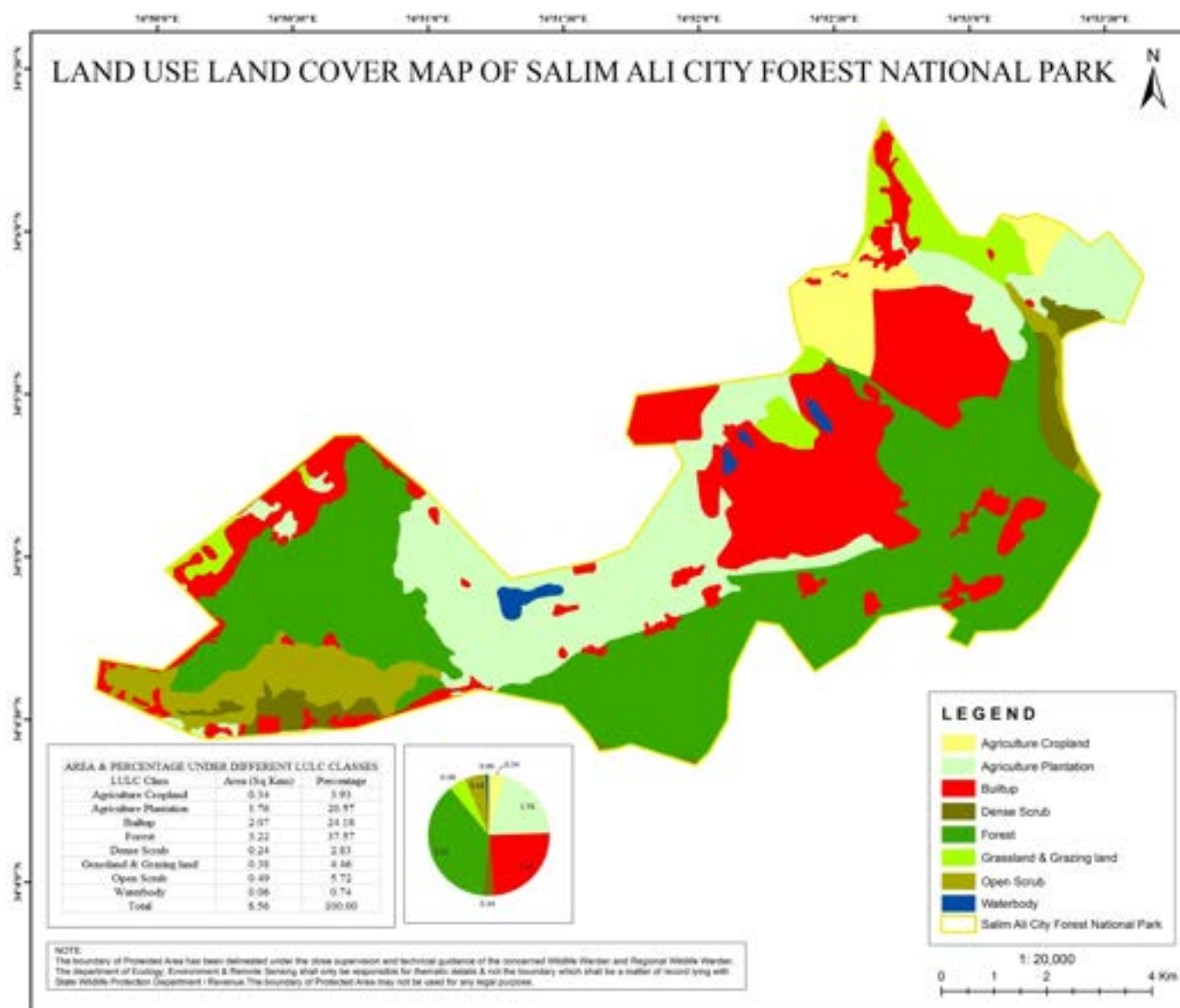
MAJOR FAUNA: Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed

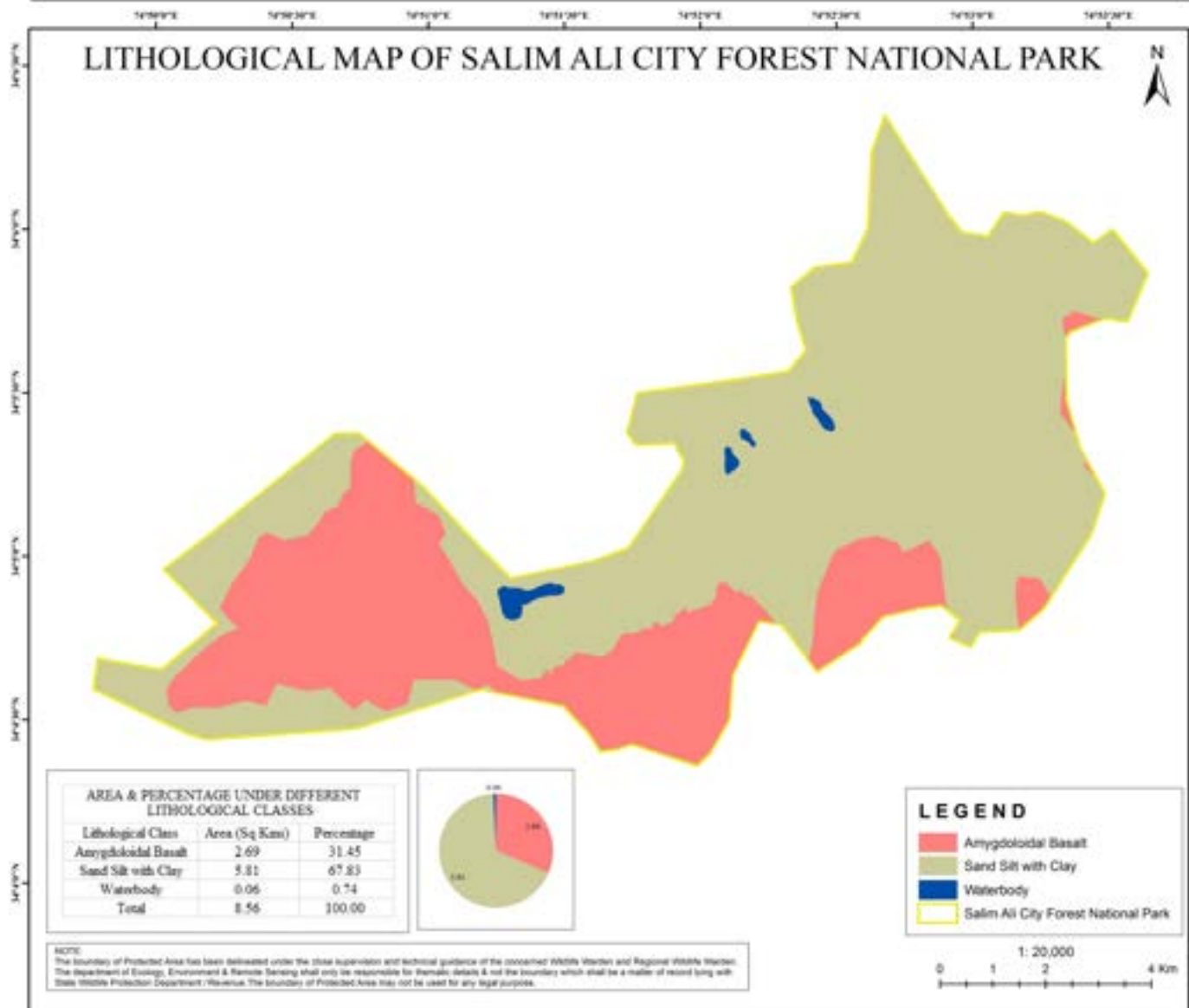
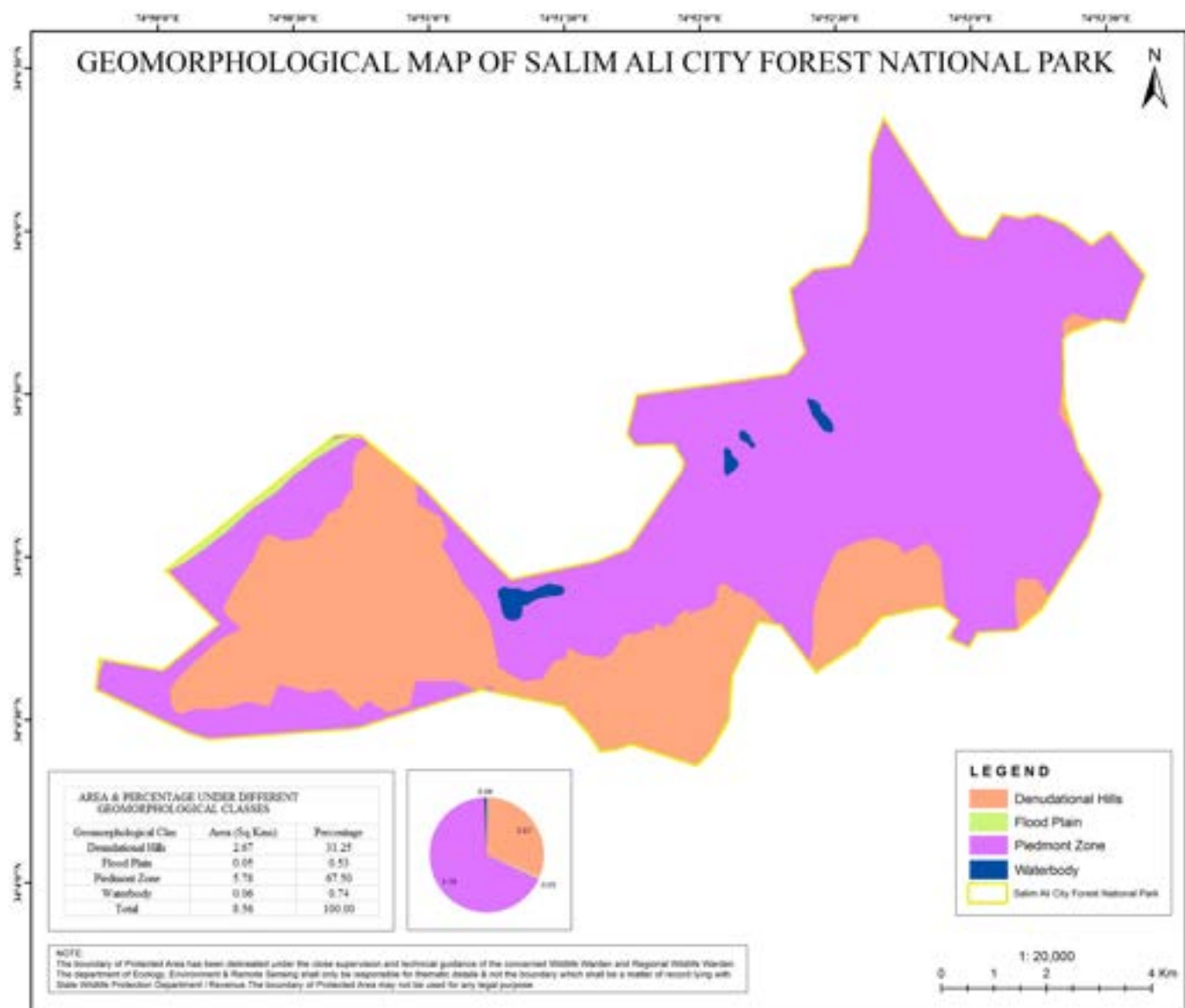
Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*),

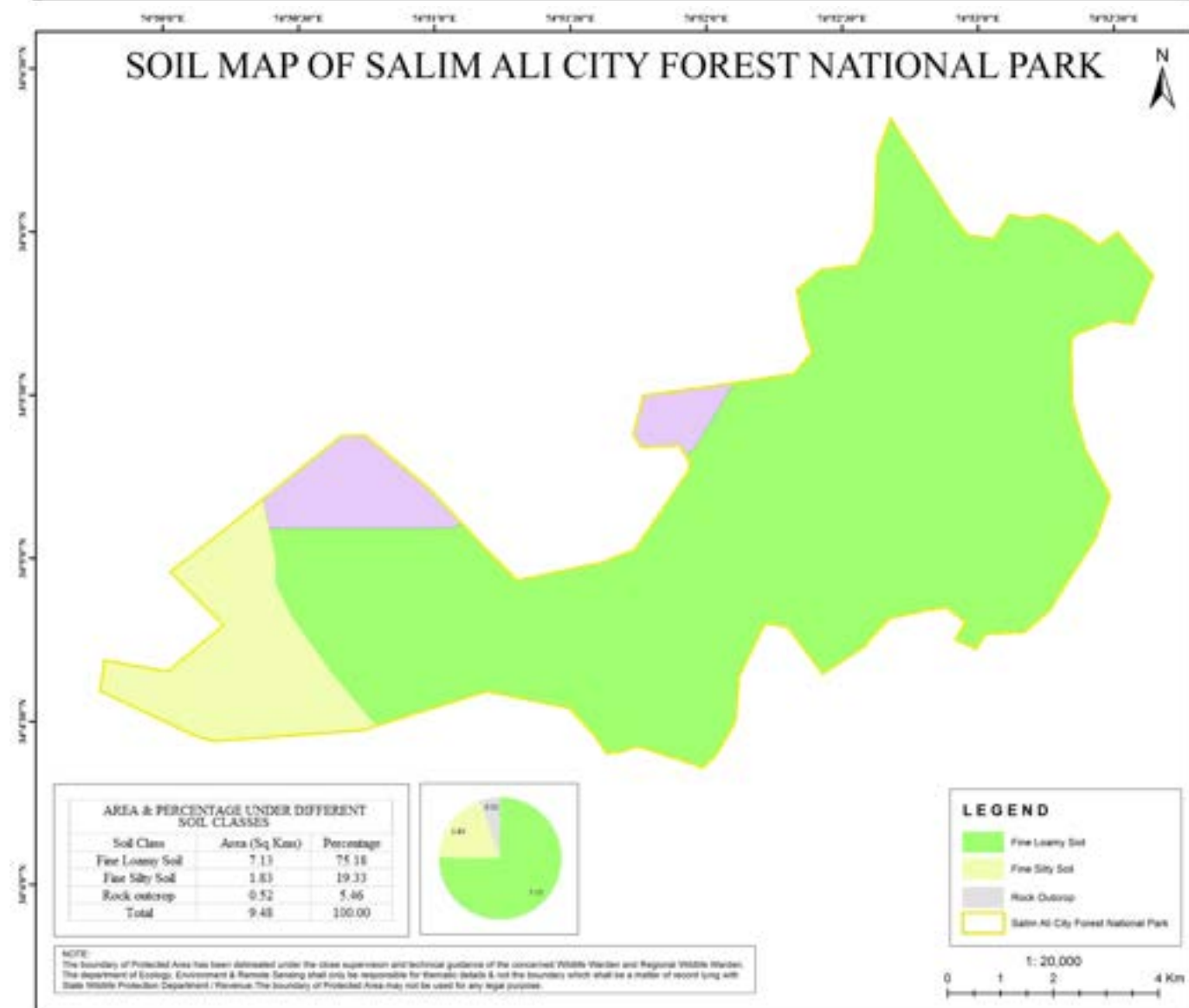
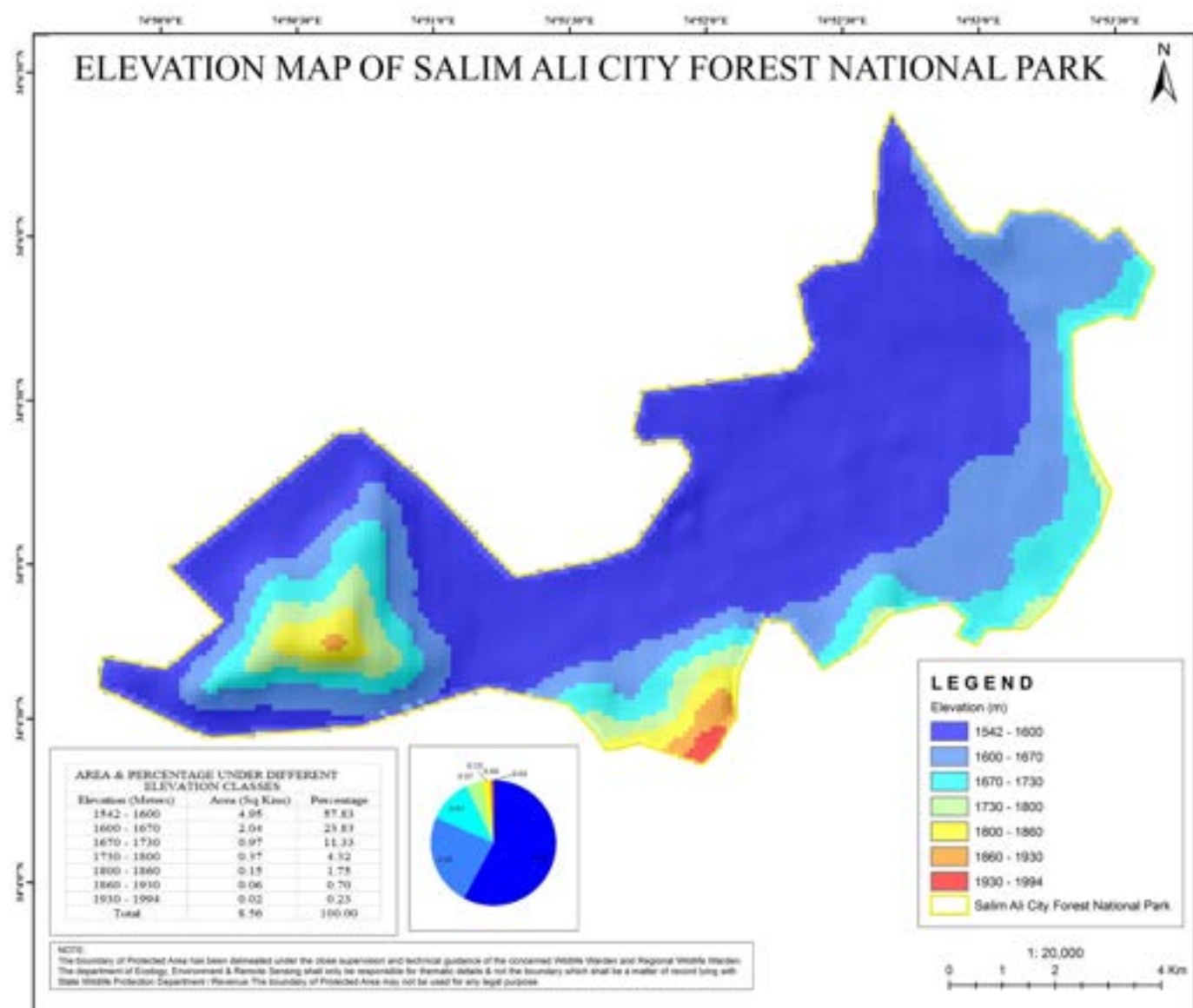
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), Kashmir Woodpecker (*Dryobatus himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) etc.

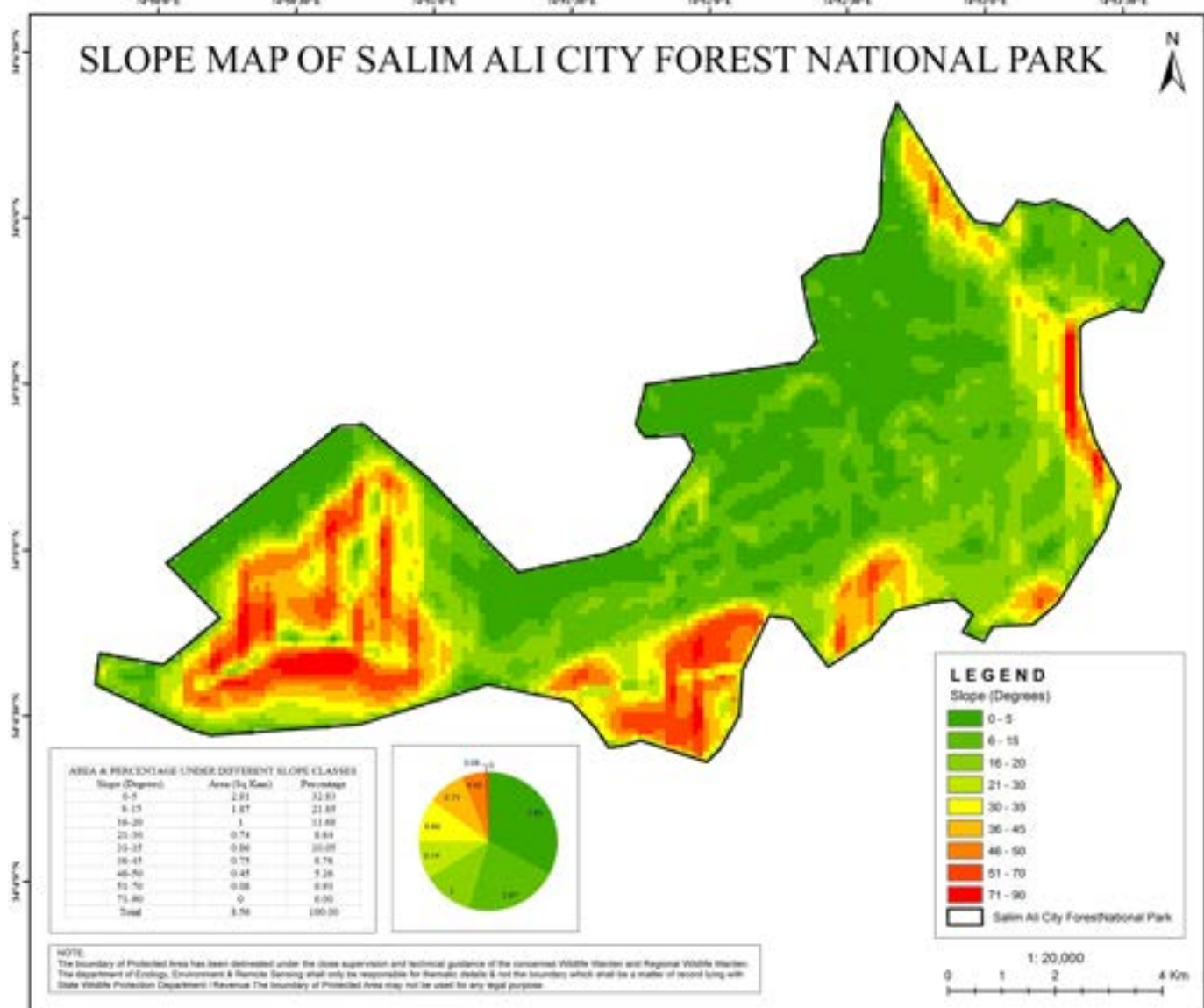
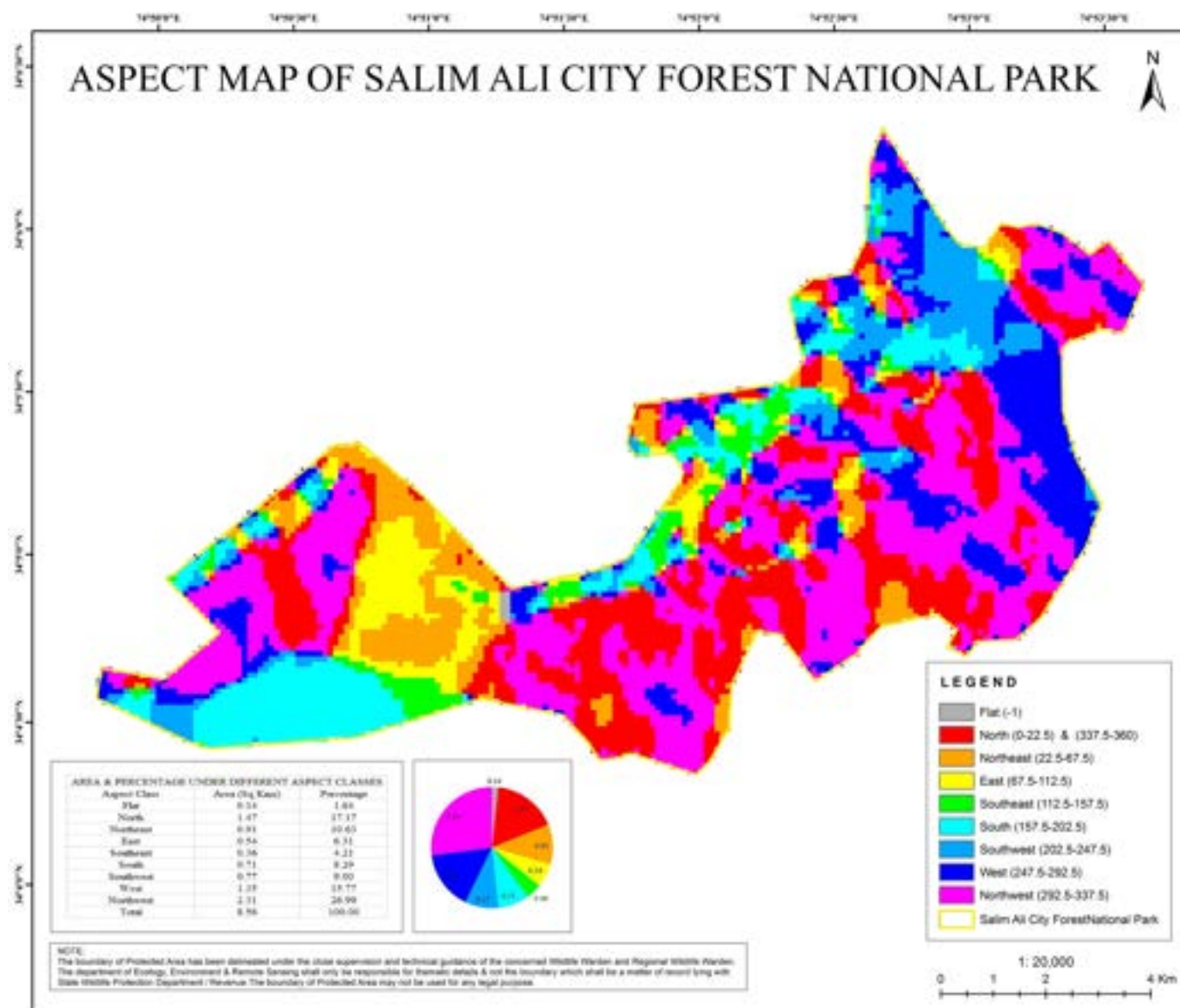
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*), Wild apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), Peach (*Prunus persica*), Himalayan sour cherry (*Prunus cerasoides*).

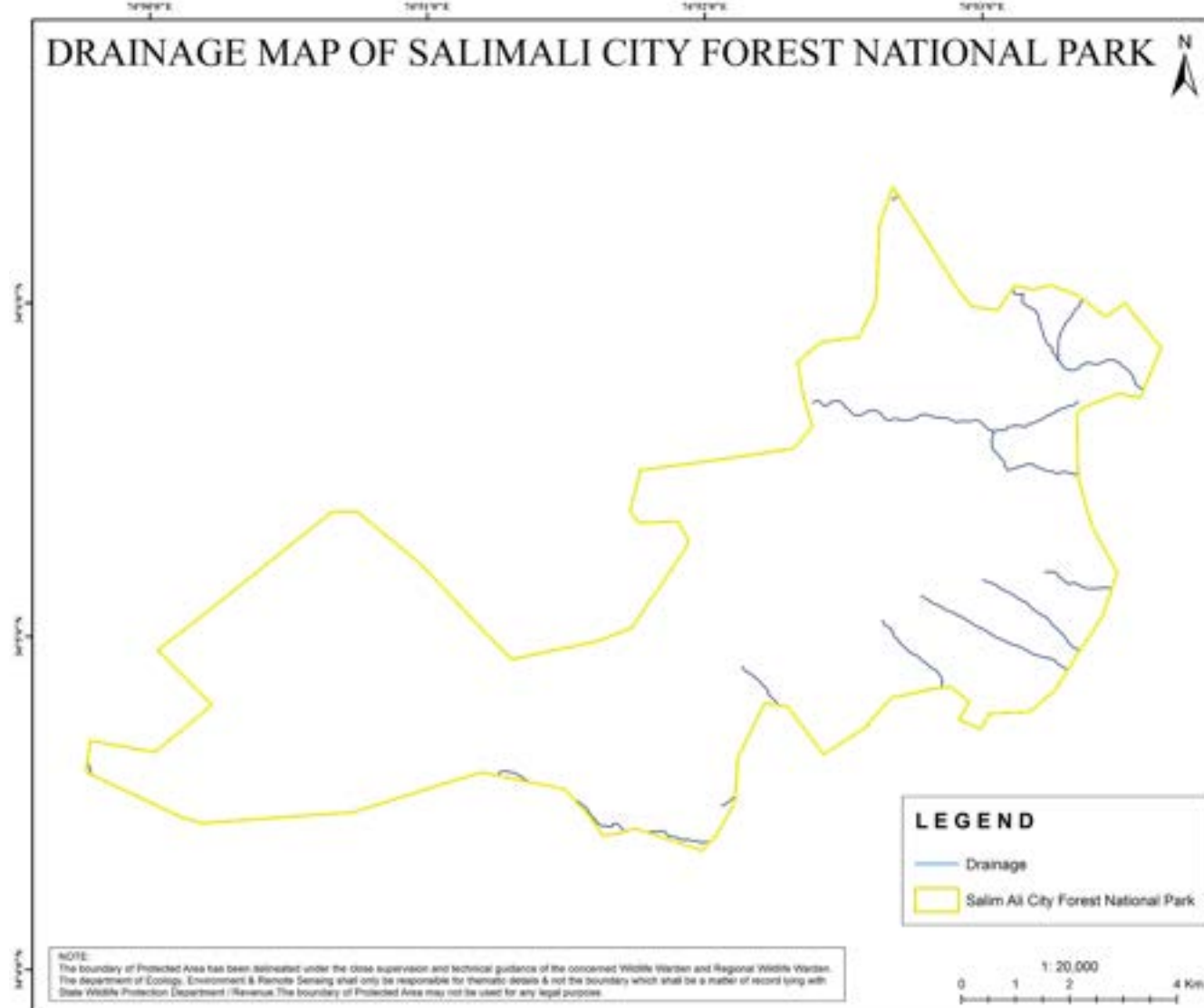
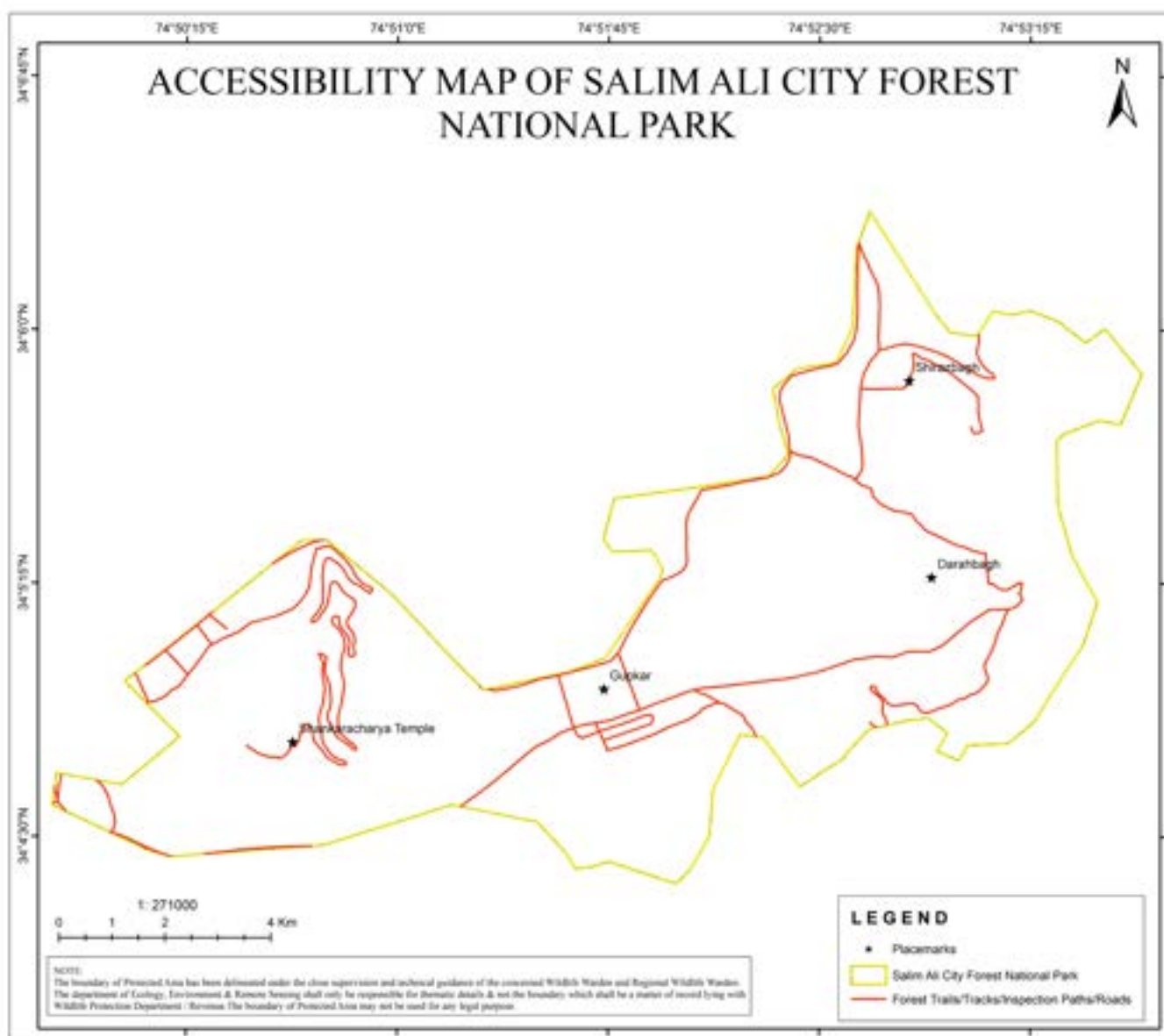






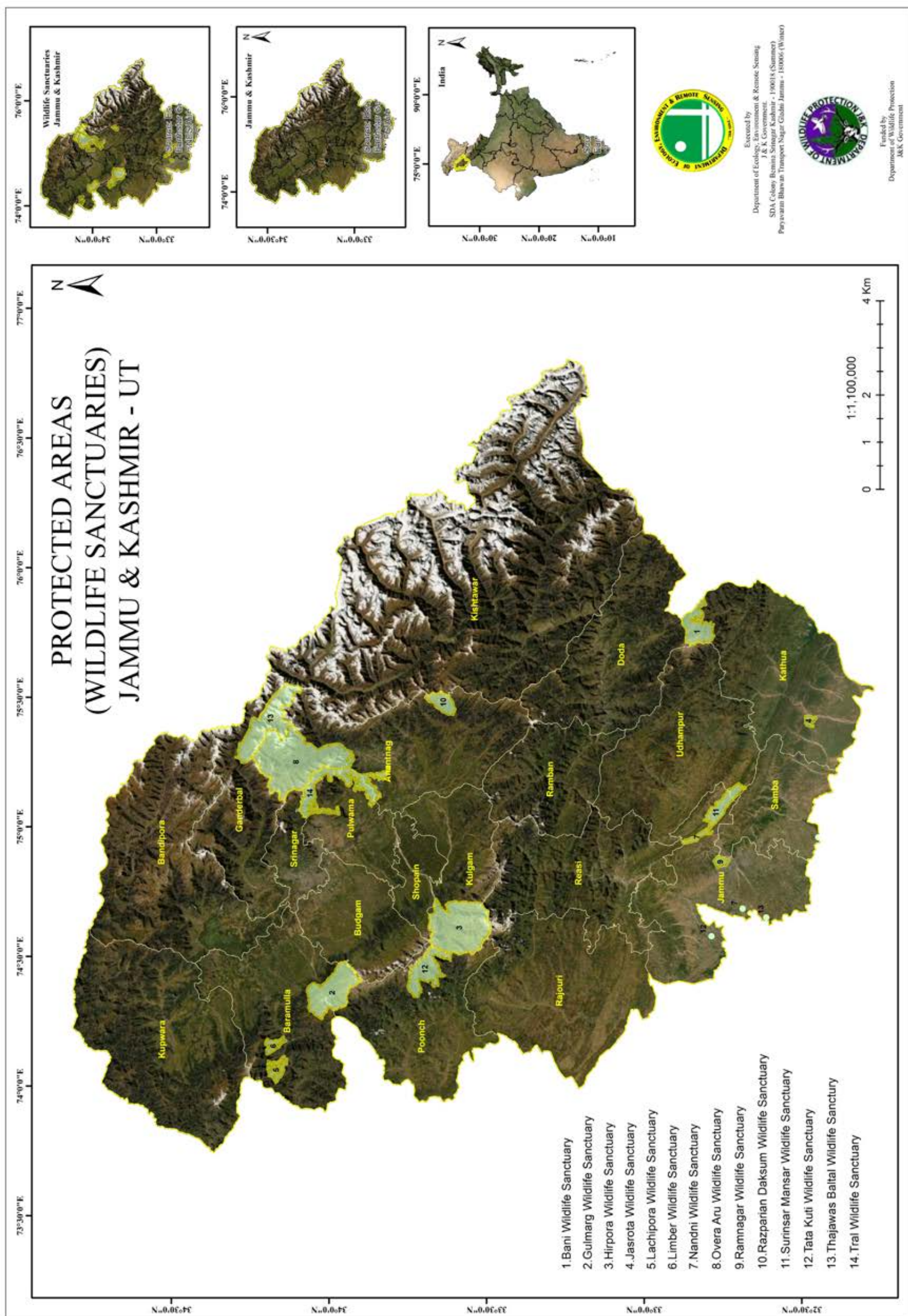


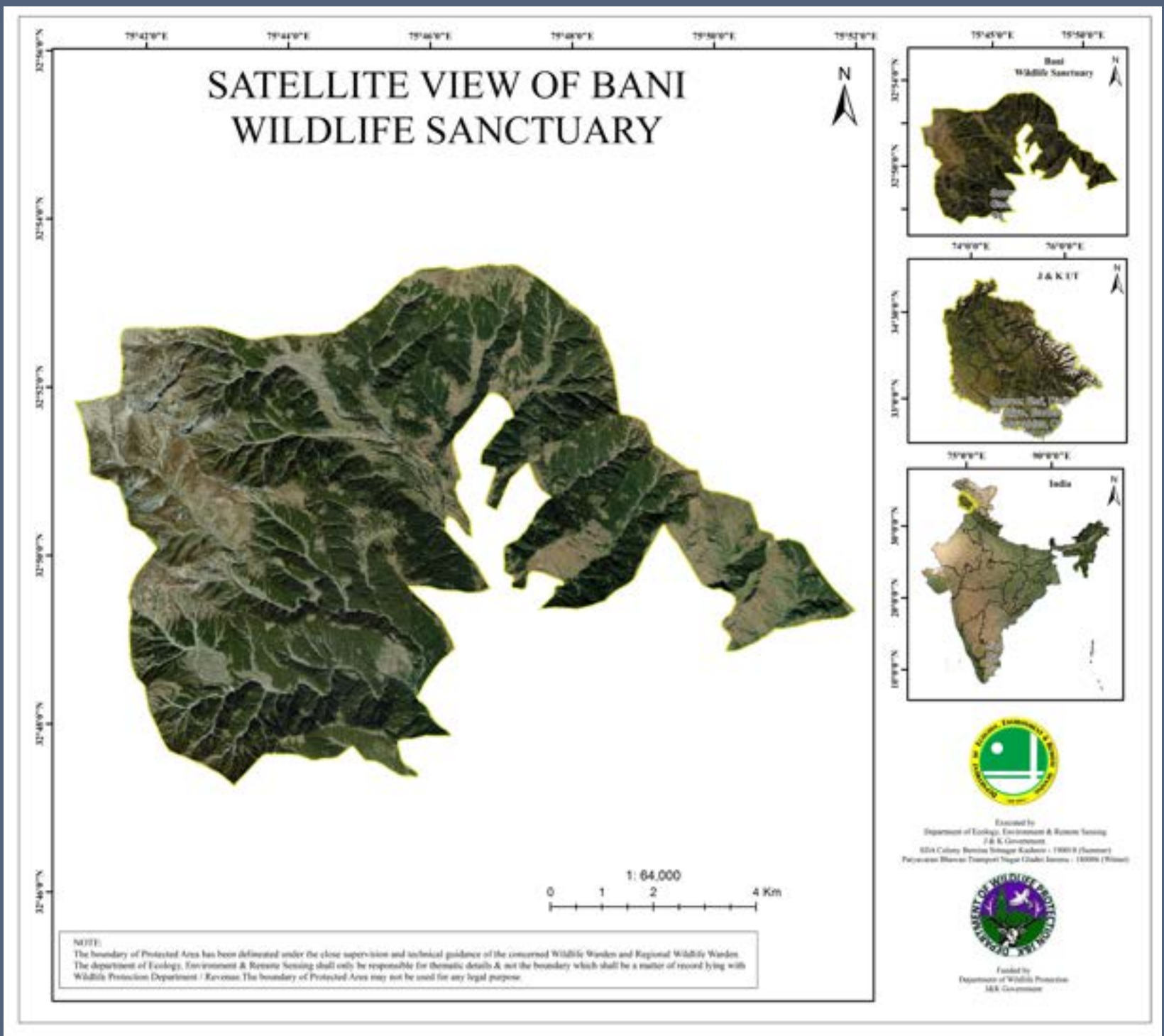




**WILDLIFE PROTECTED
AREA NETWORK J&K**

**WILDLIFE
SANCTUARIES**





BANI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Bani Wildlife Sanctuary is situated between the Chattergala ridge and Sunbain glaciers in north, J&K boundary with Himachal Pradesh in northeast, Kunsun Da Naal in Southwest, spur starting from Kaplash Kund towards South up to Nukunwal in west. The area has adequate flora and fauna, geomorphology and natural significance for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife and Its environment.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 30 dated 10.12.2019
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 99.76 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 99.76
PERIMETER (KMS): 74.18
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1939 – 4293
GEO - COORDINATES:
 32° 47.239' N - 32° 53.412' N, 75° 40.946' E - 75° 51.932' E

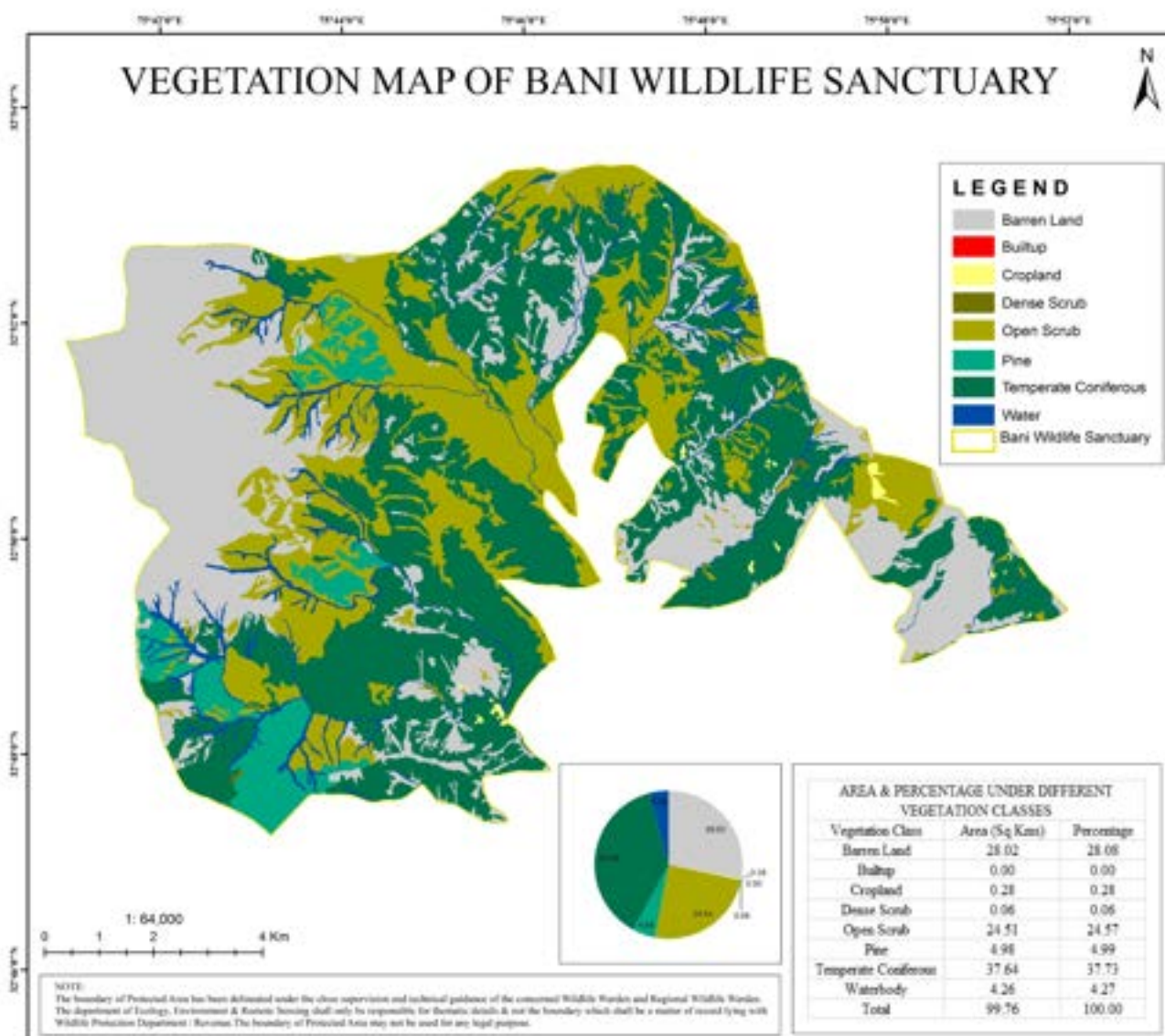
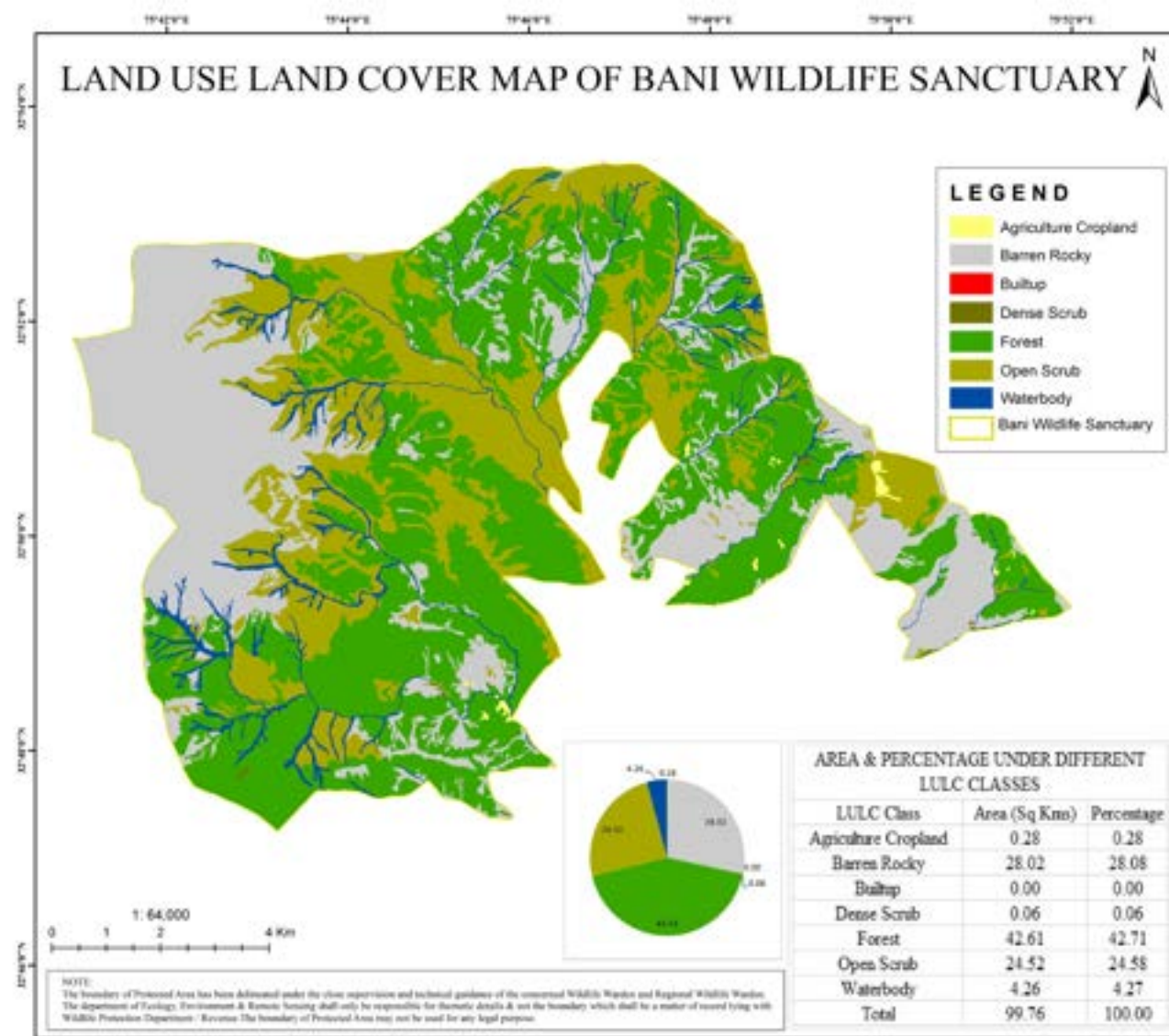
MAJOR FAUNA: Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus Jemlahicus*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Chital (*Axis axis*),

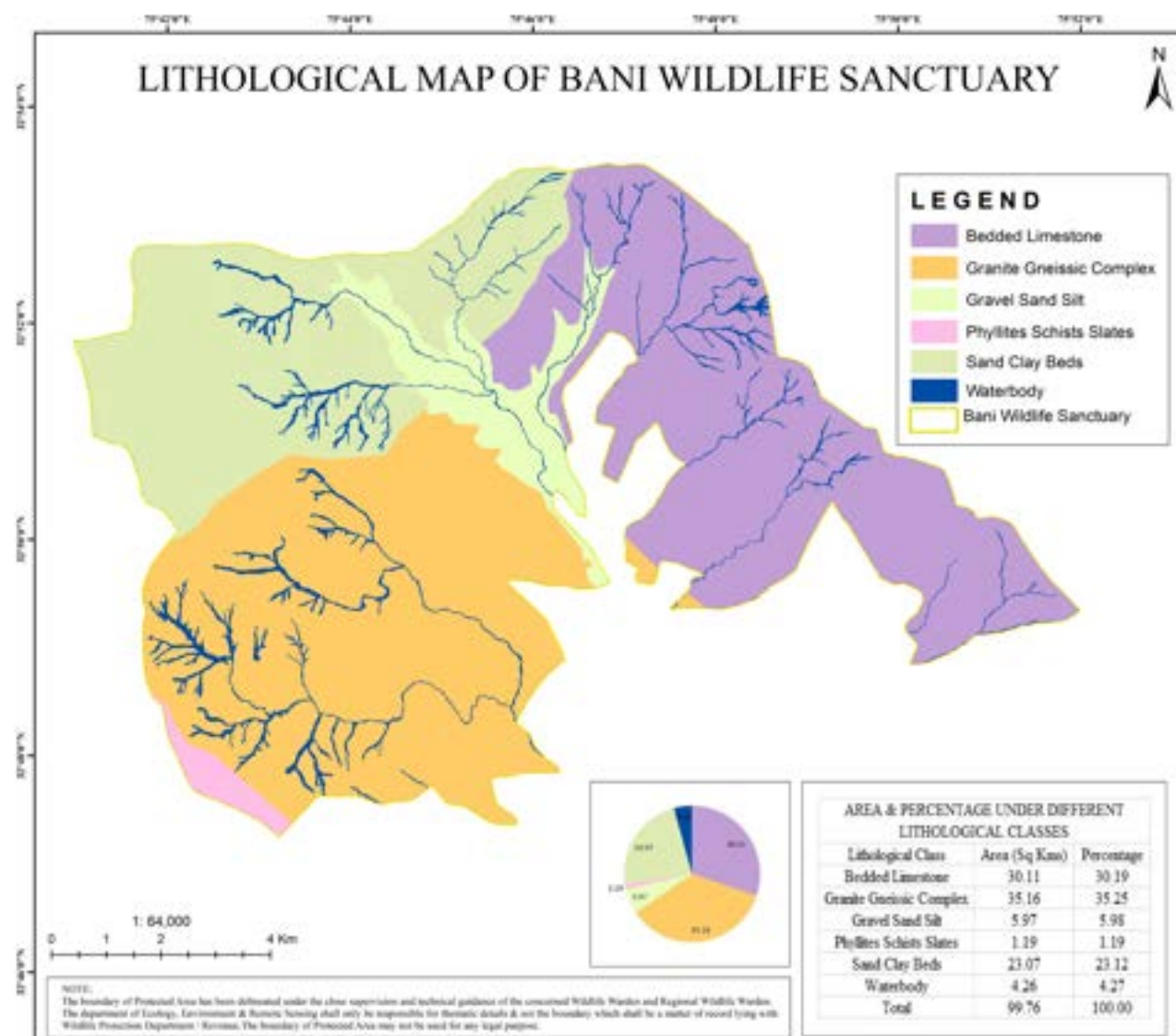
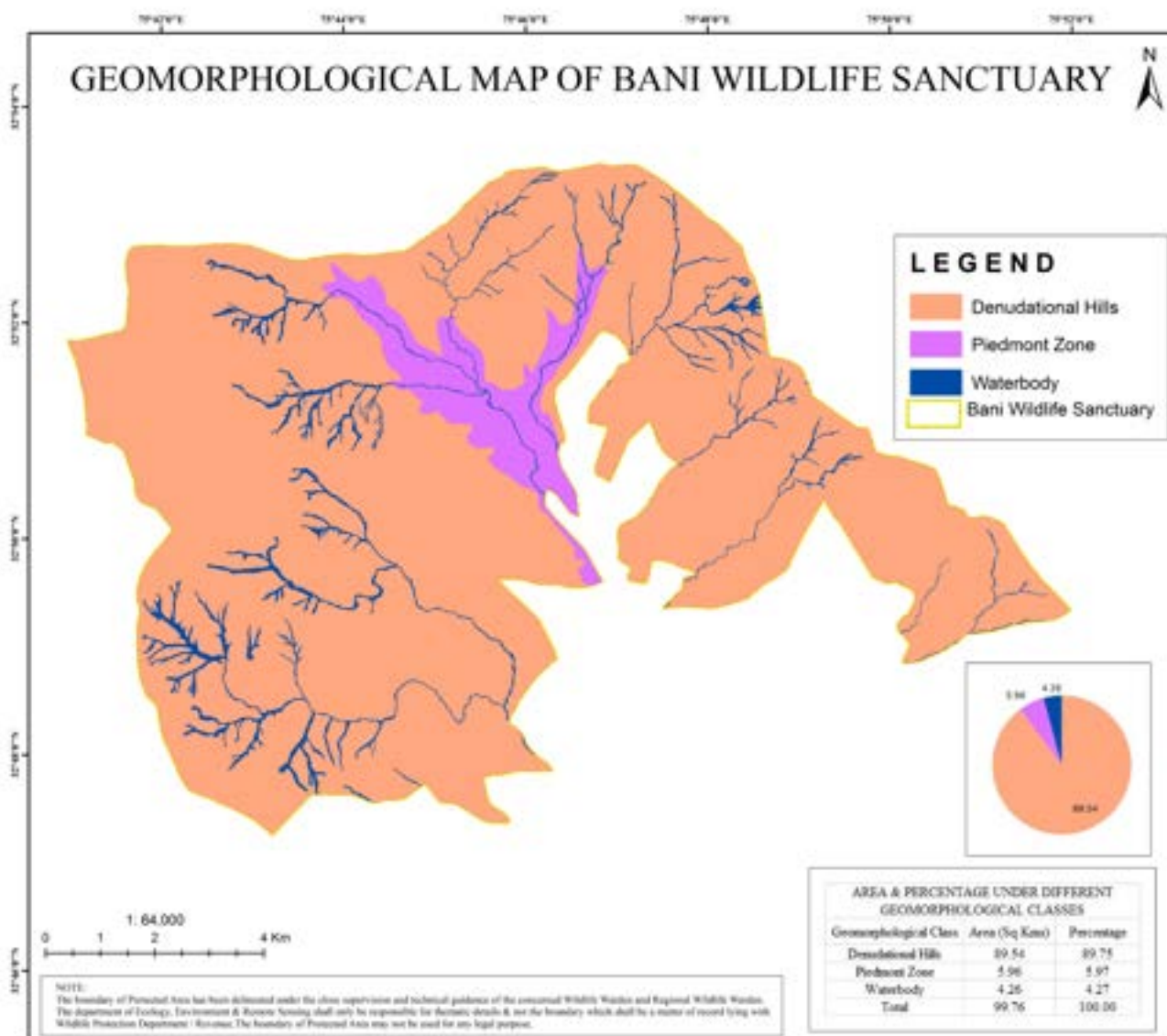
Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*) .

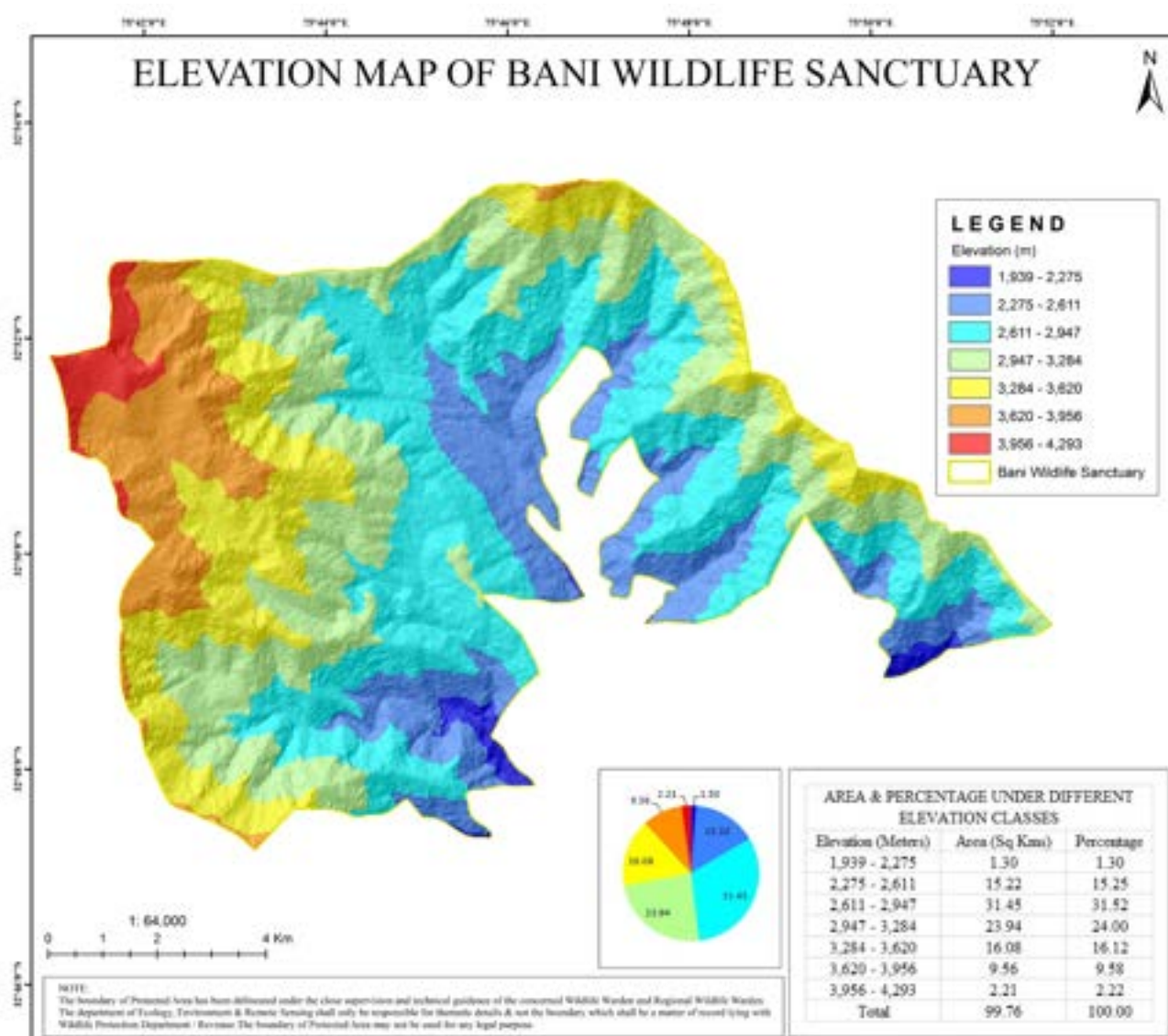
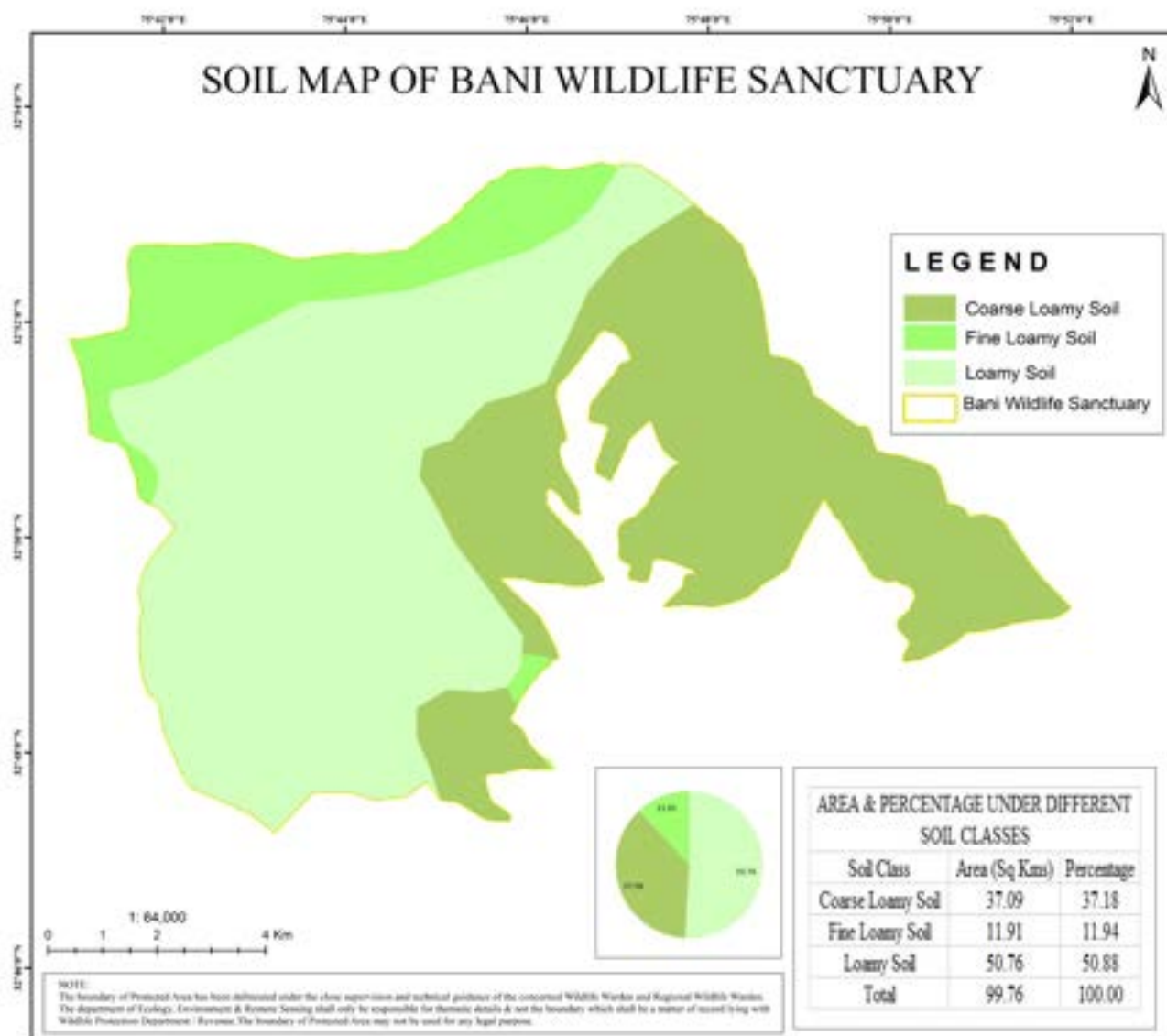
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: White-throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*), Black kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) .

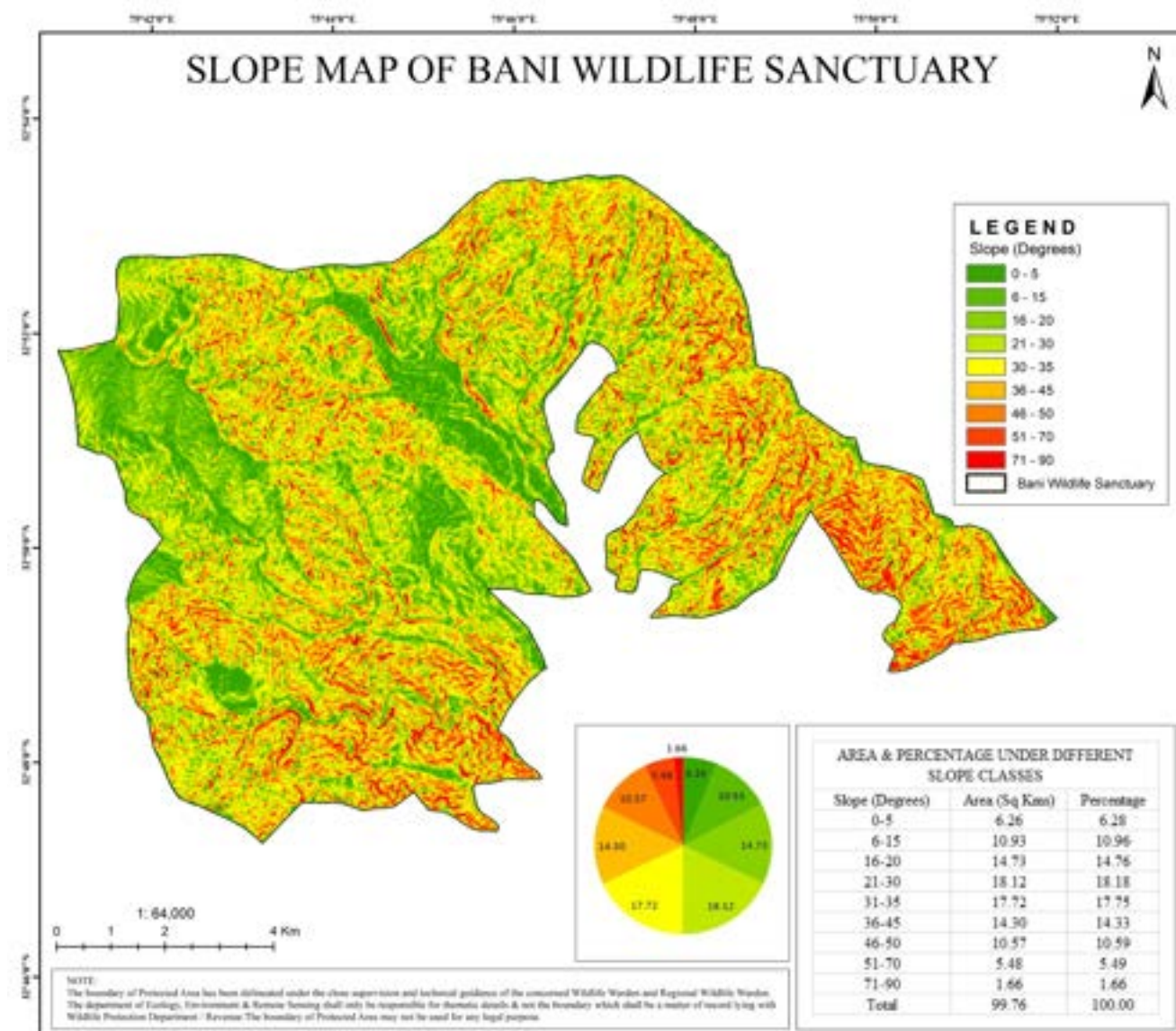
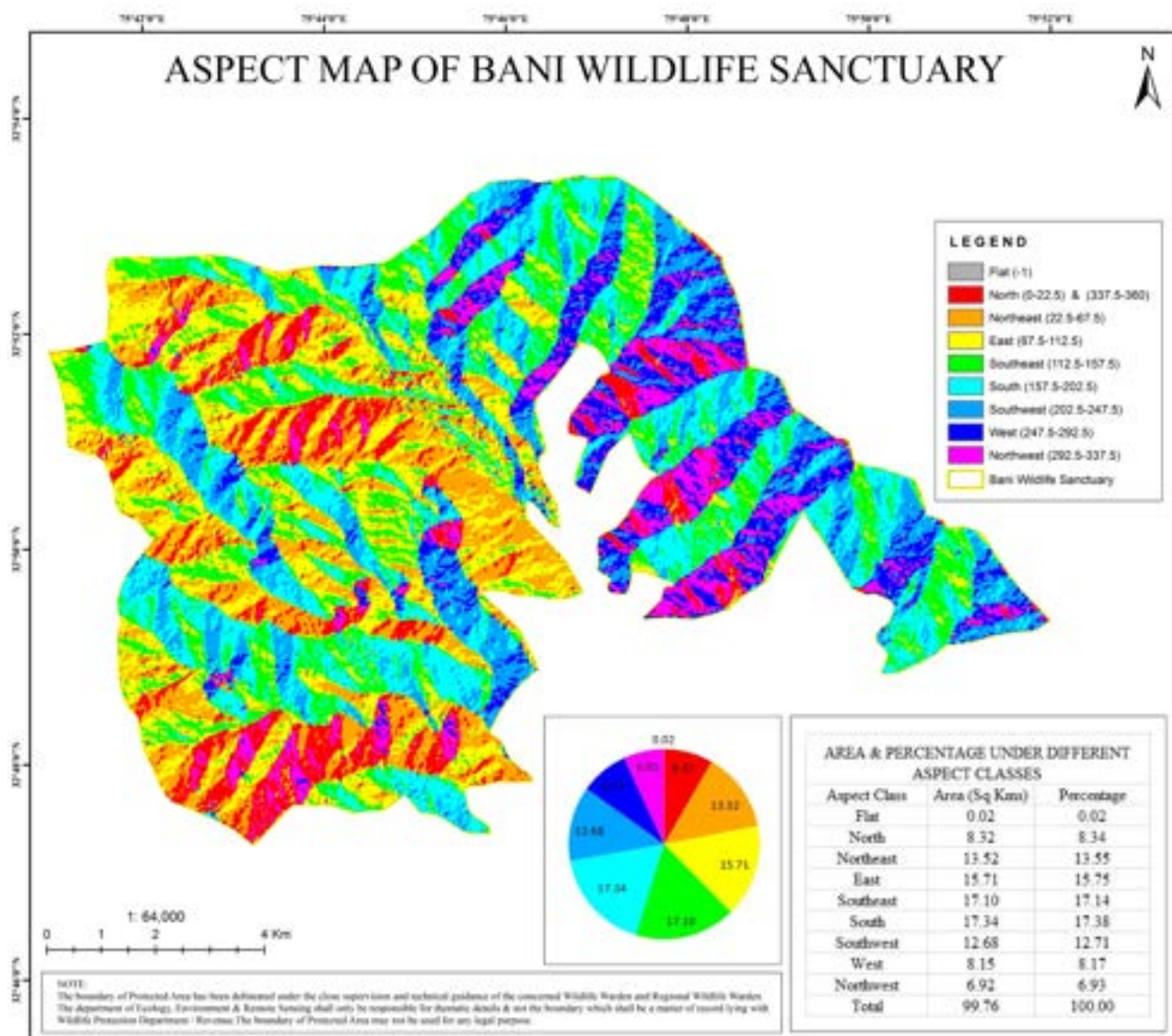
MAJOR FLORA: Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Cutch tree (*Senegalia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbbeck*), Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*), Carrisse (*Carissa spinarum*), Hopseed bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*) and Lantana (*Lantana camara*).

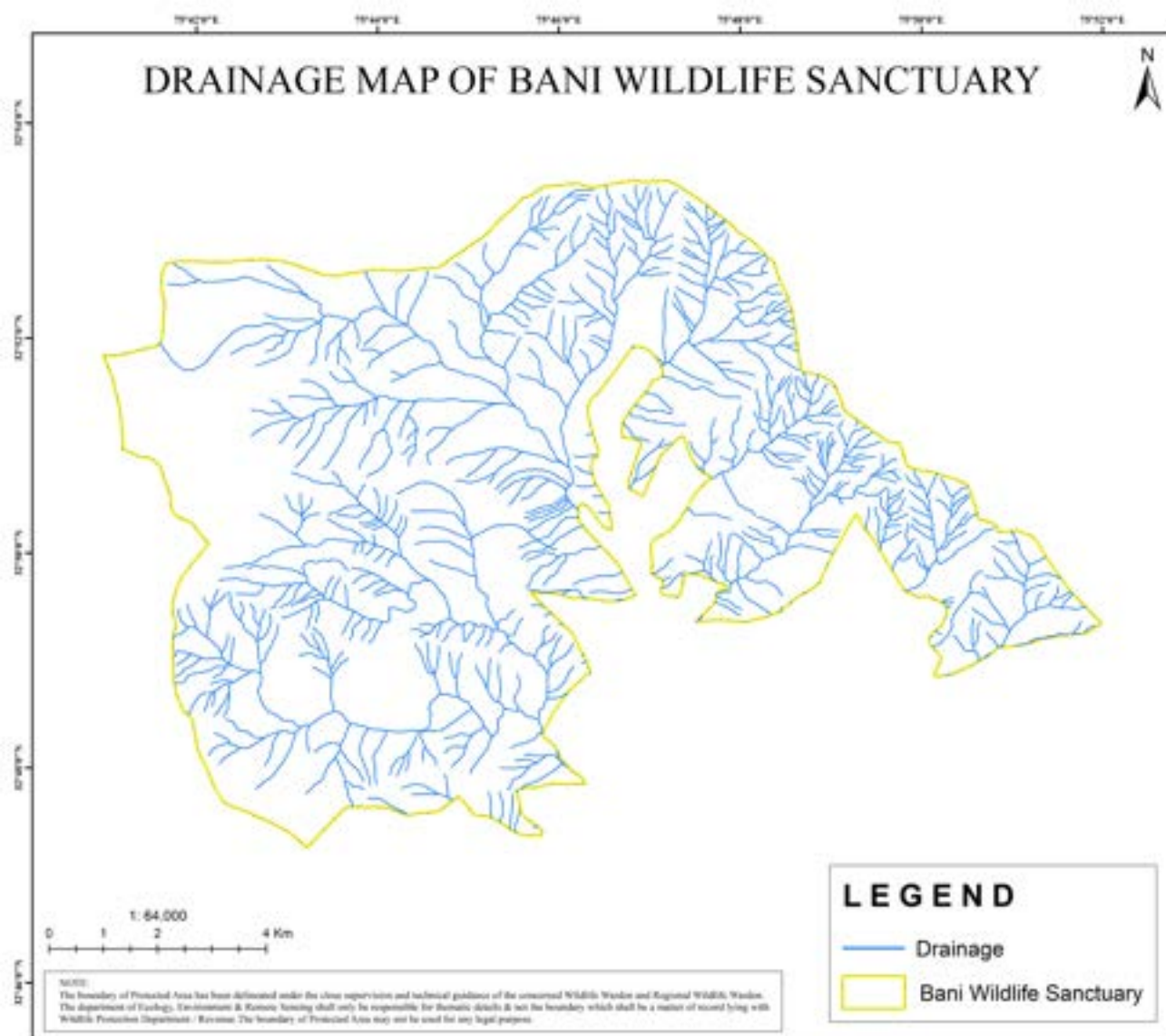


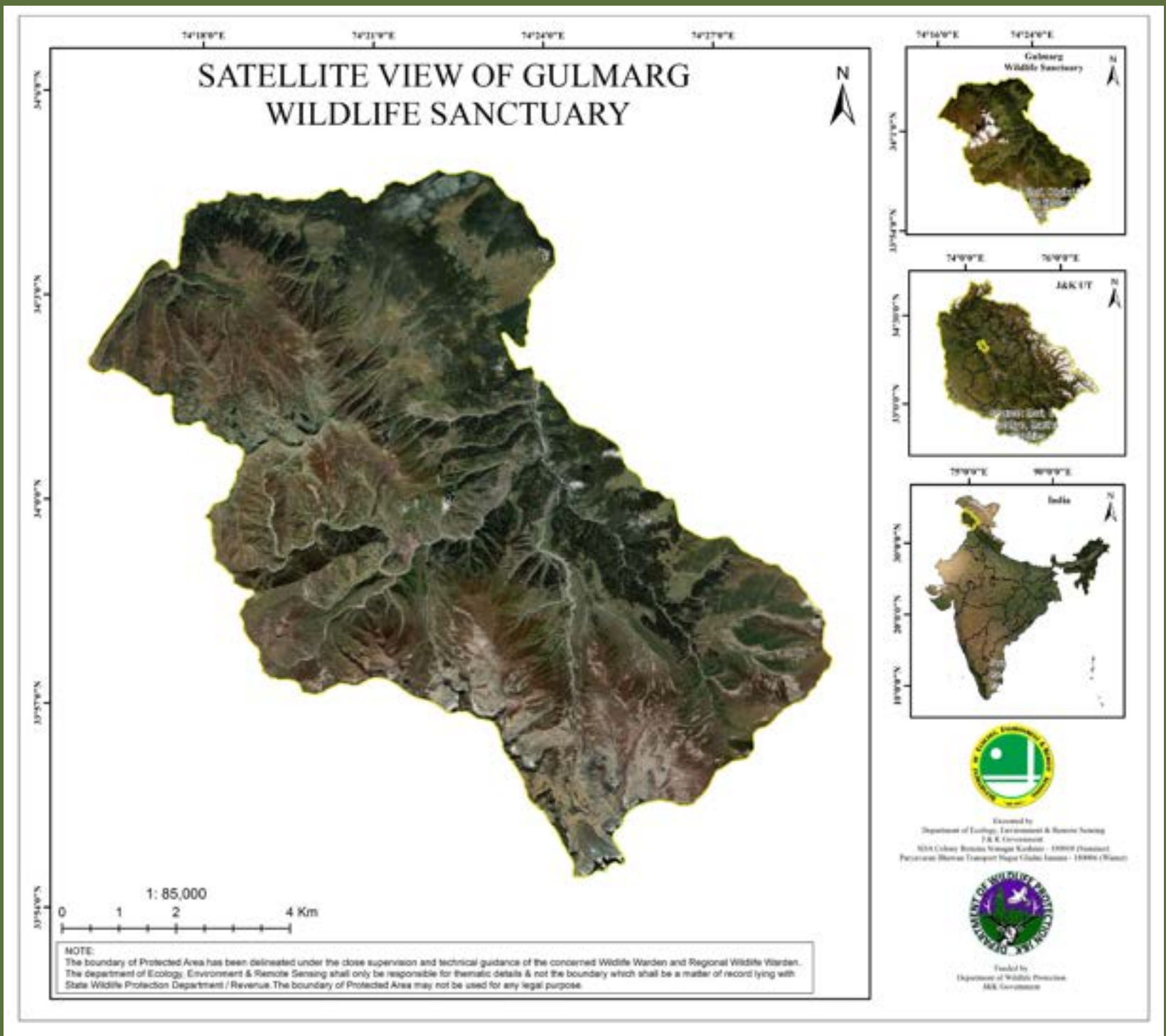












GULMARG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary is located approximately 48 km from Srinagar City. It is located in the stunning peaks of the Himalayan ranges, with lush green beautiful landscapes, flowering gardens, serene lakes. Catchments of this Protected area is source of drinking and irrigation water to dozens of villages, adjacent to the protected area. The area is blessed with innumerable medical plant species.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 149 dated 19.03.1987
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 180.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 190.65
PERIMETER (KMS): 71.71
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 2000 – 4800
GEO - COORDINATES:
 E 33° 54.490' N - 34° 4.872' N, 74° 15.989' E - 74° 29.163' E

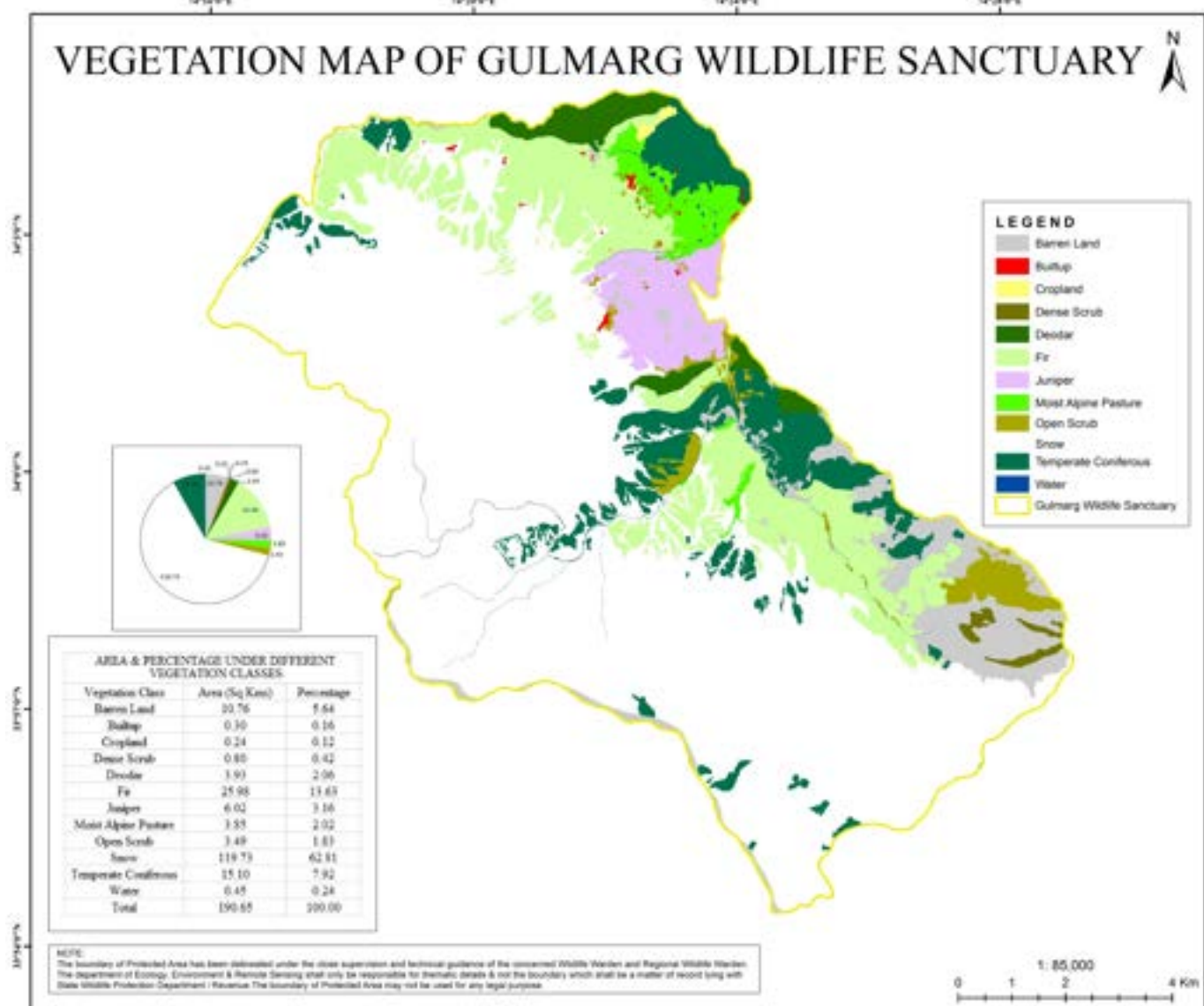
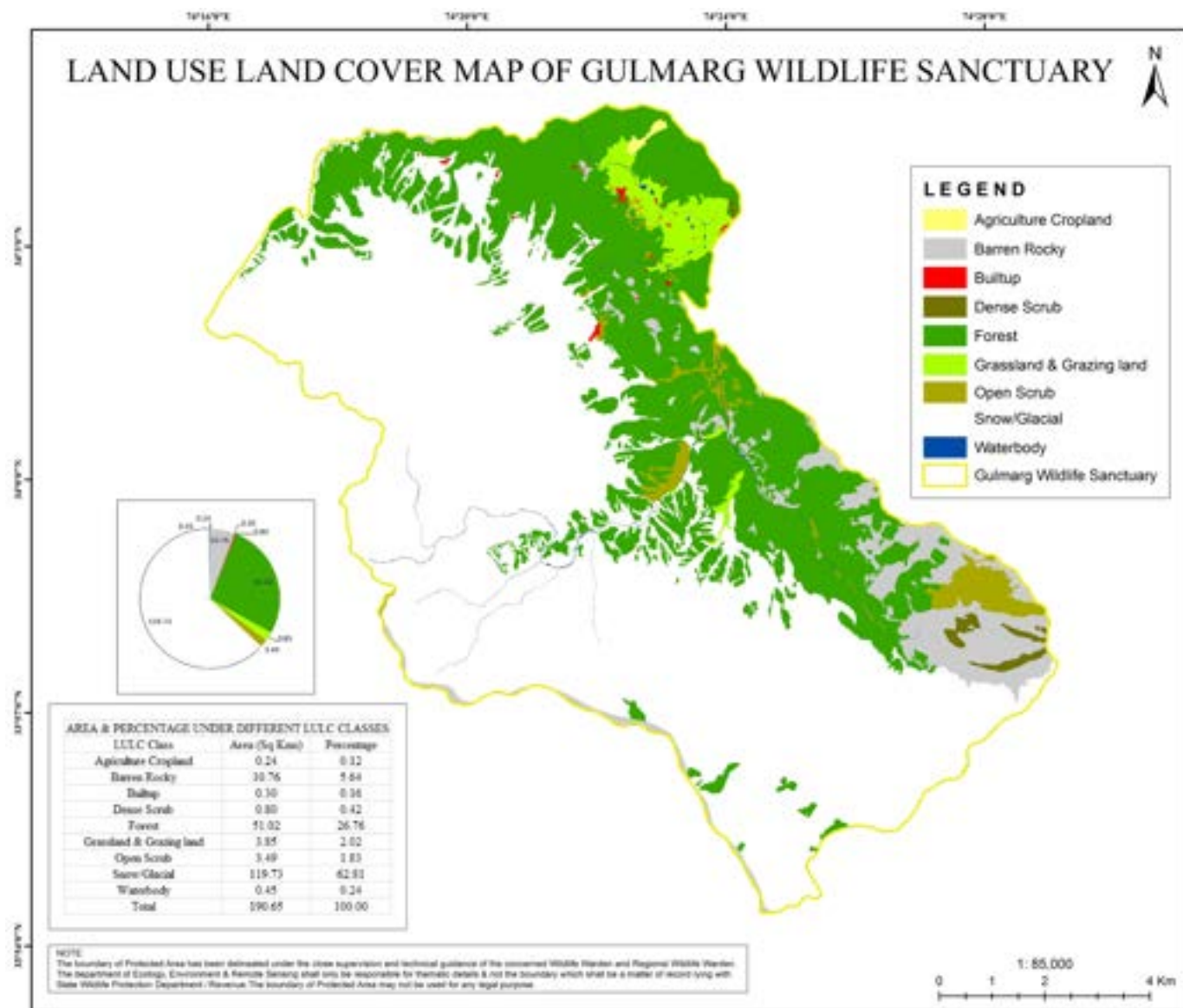
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*),

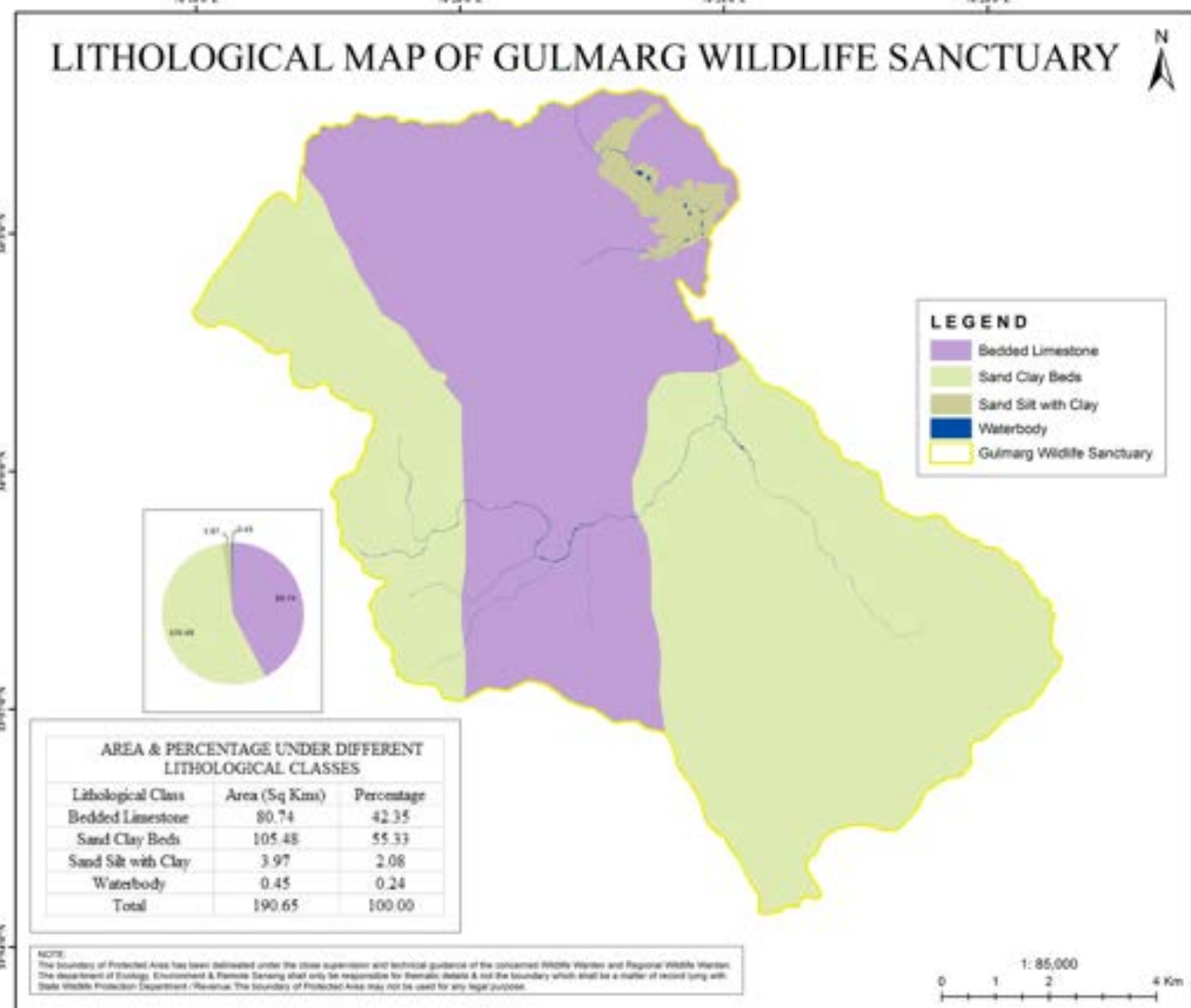
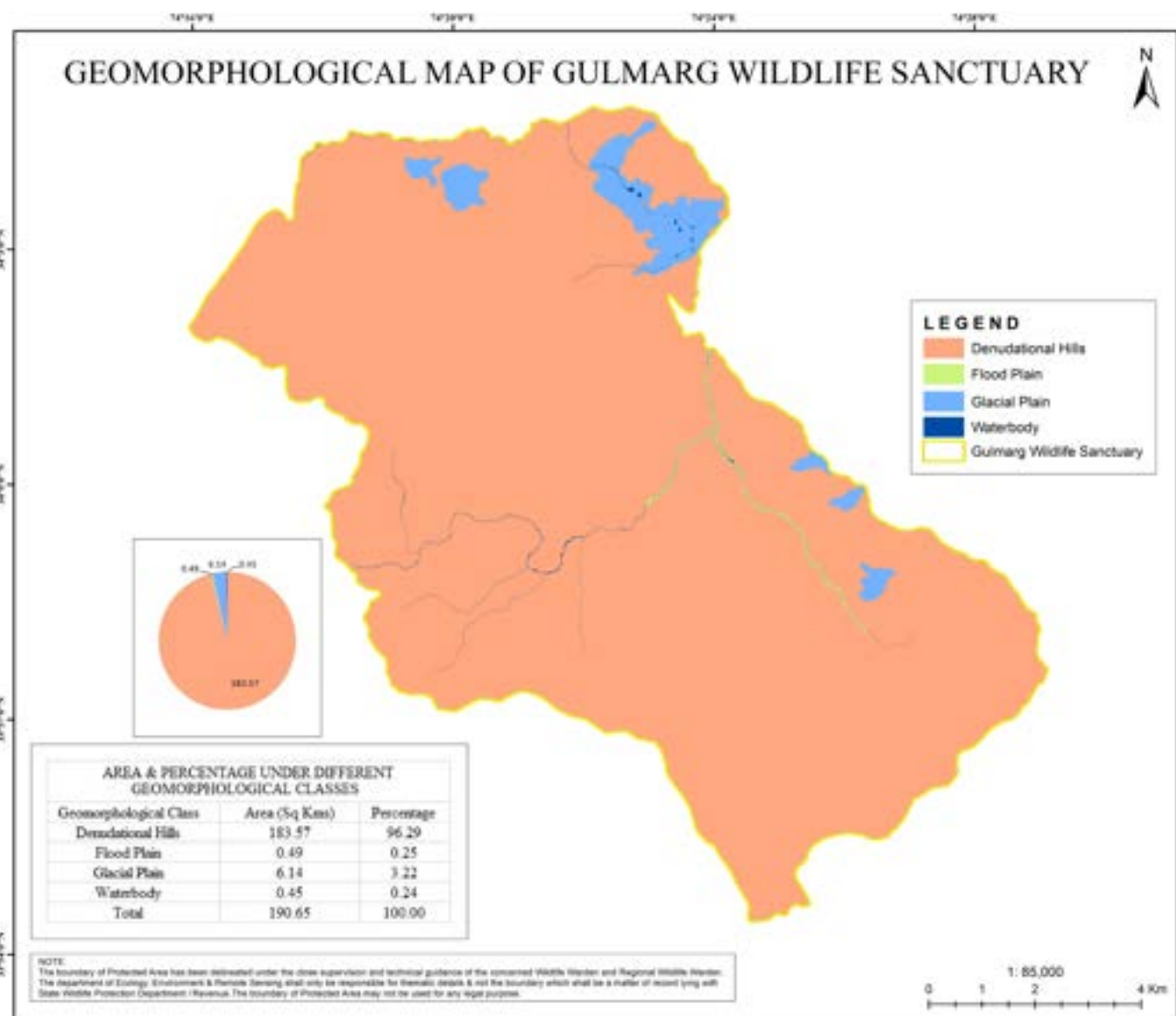
Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Small Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), Kashmir House rat (*Apodemus rusiges*), Short-Tailed Bandicoot (*Nesokia indica*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*) Tibetan Wolf (*Canis lupus filchneri*).

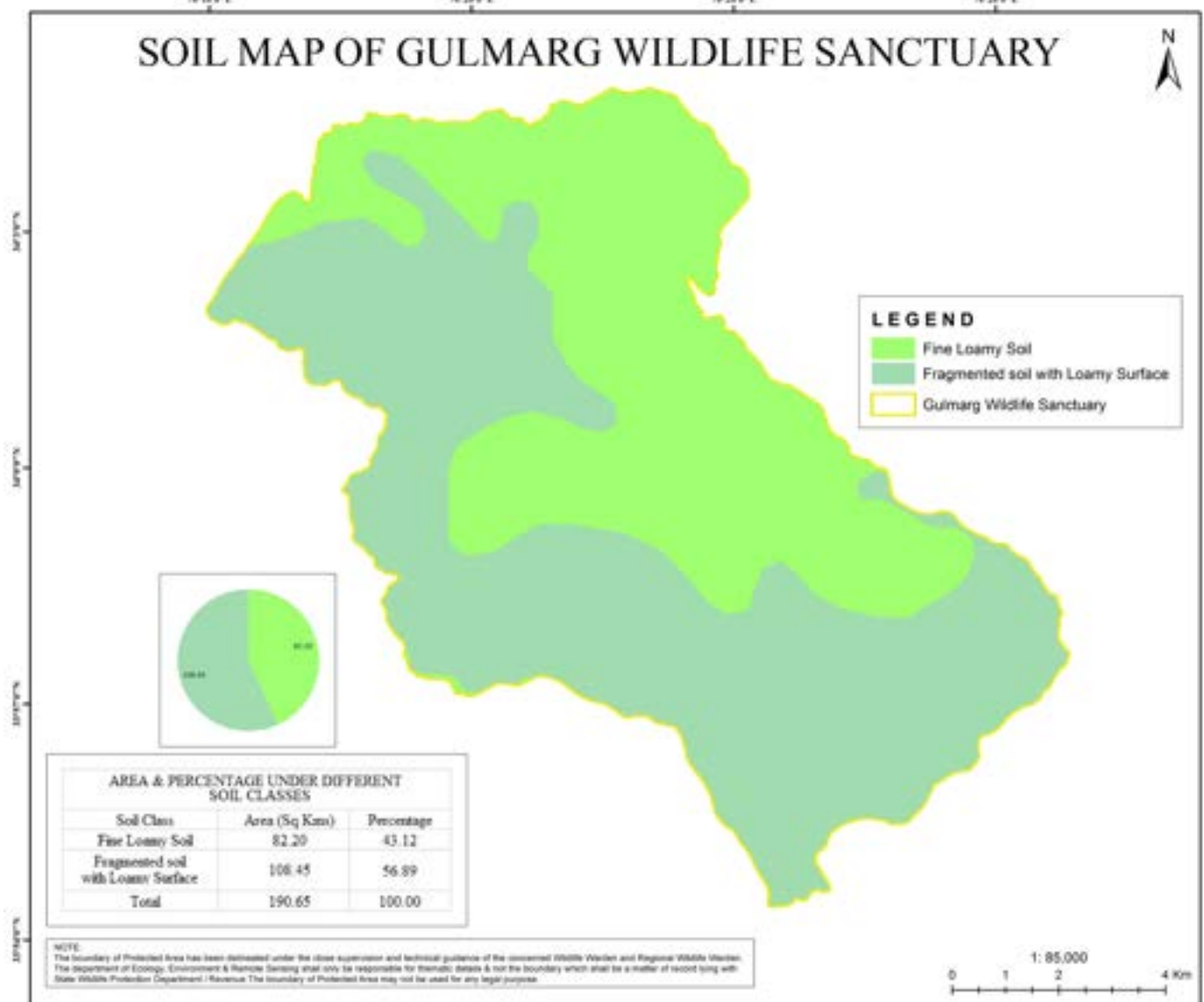
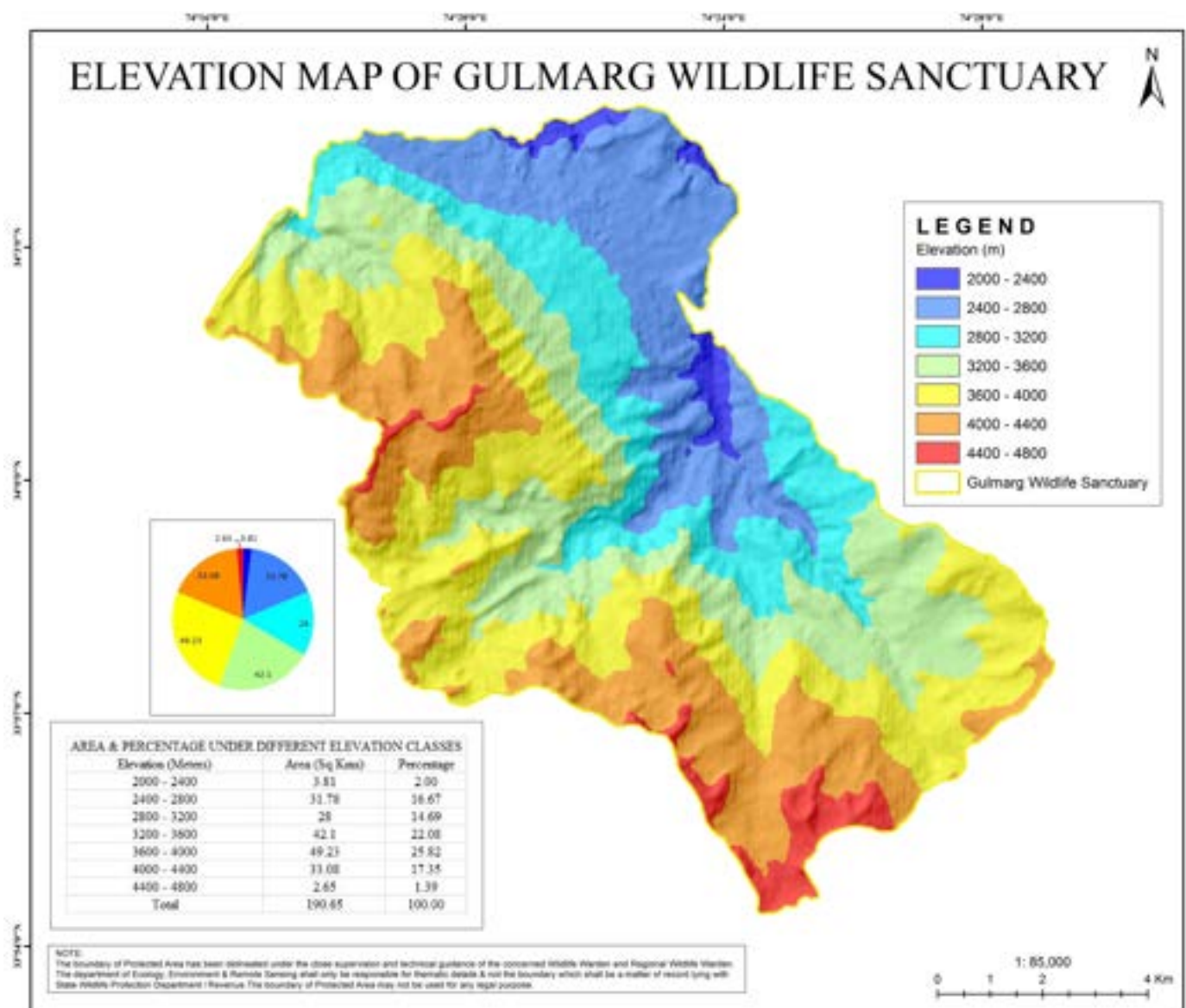
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Grey Heron (*Ardea cinera*), Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), Eurasian Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Kashmir Flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*).

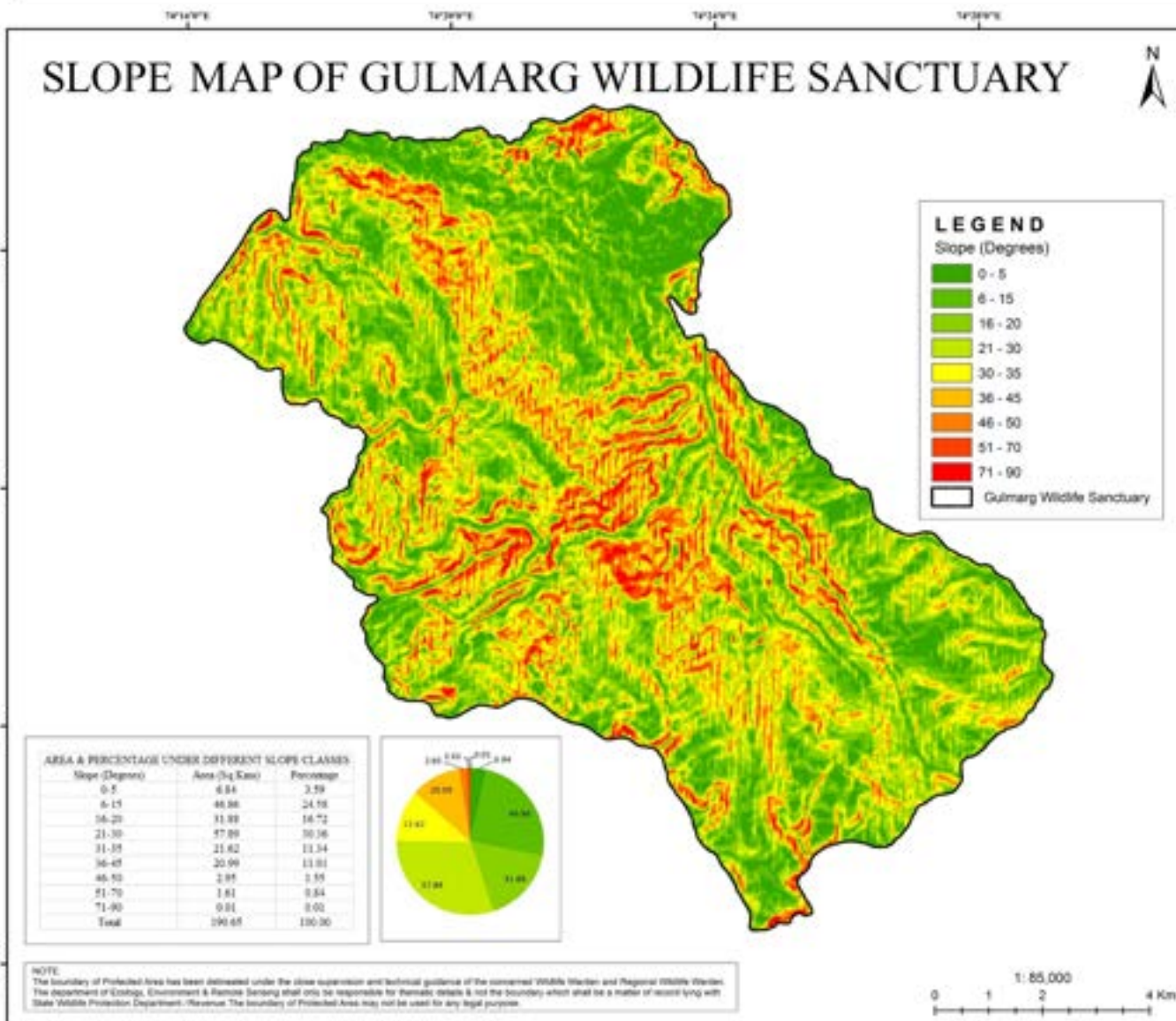
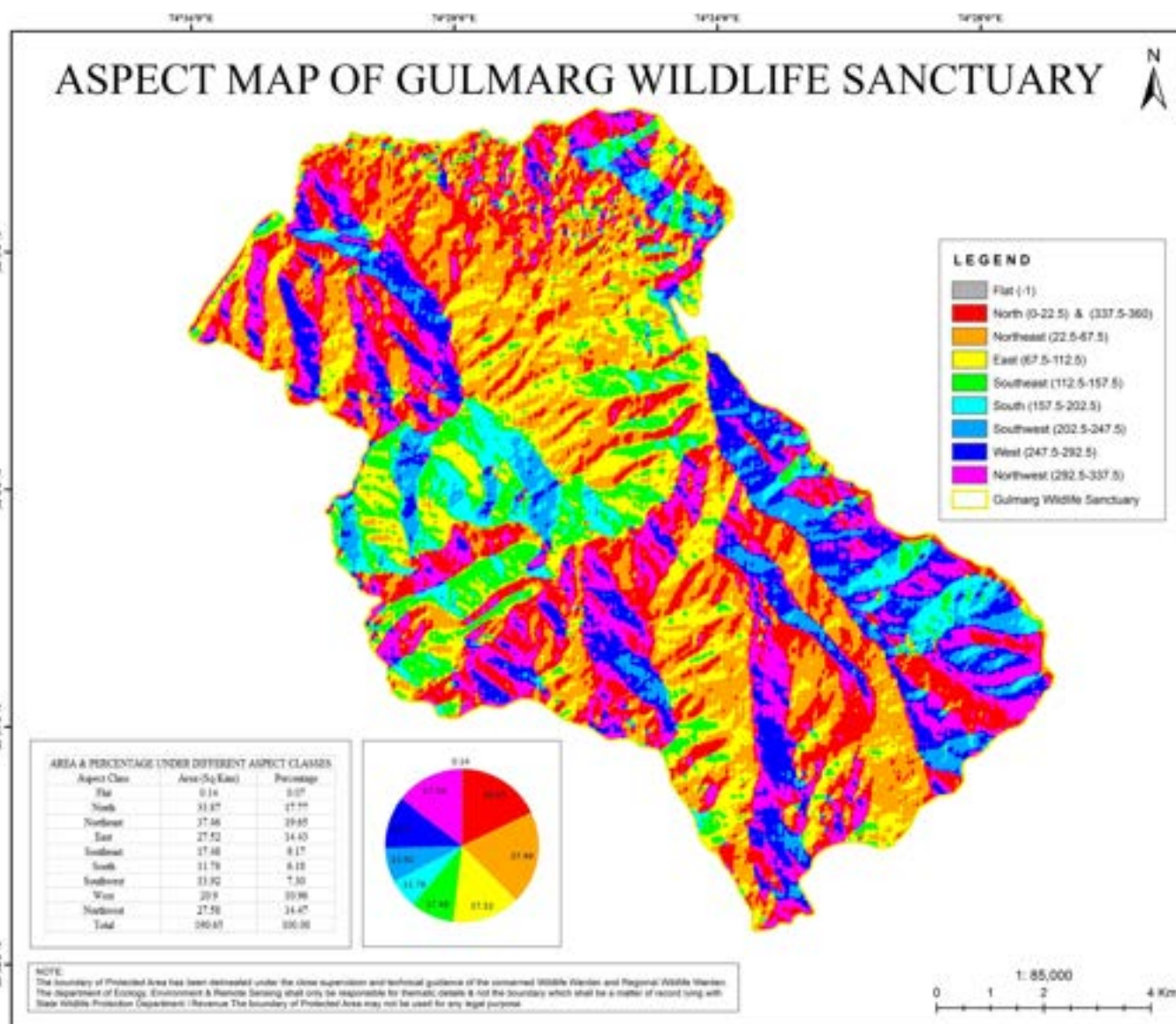
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan yew (*Taxus wallichiana*), Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Nepal Dock (*Rumex nepalensis*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Kuth (*Sassura lappa*).

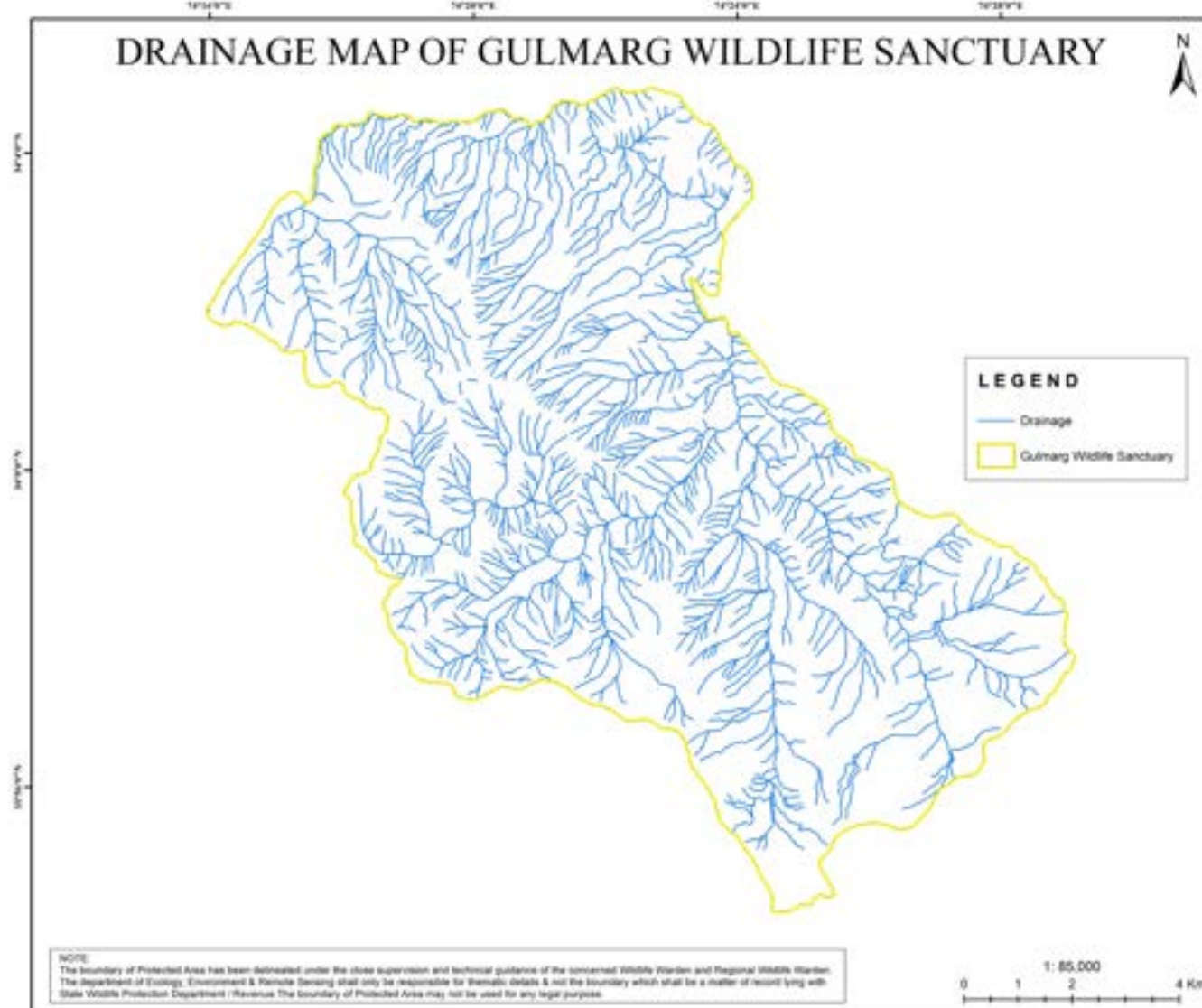
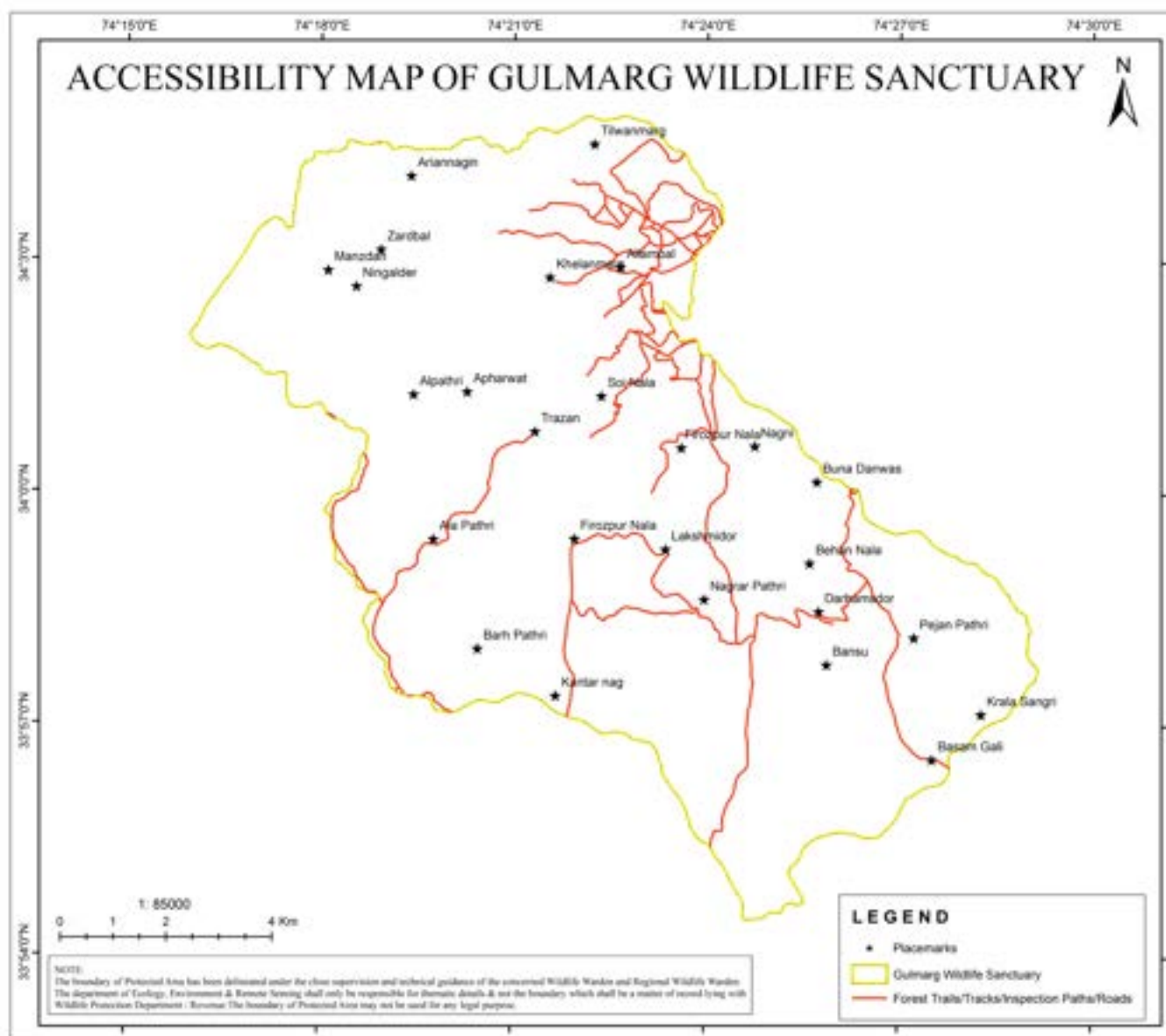


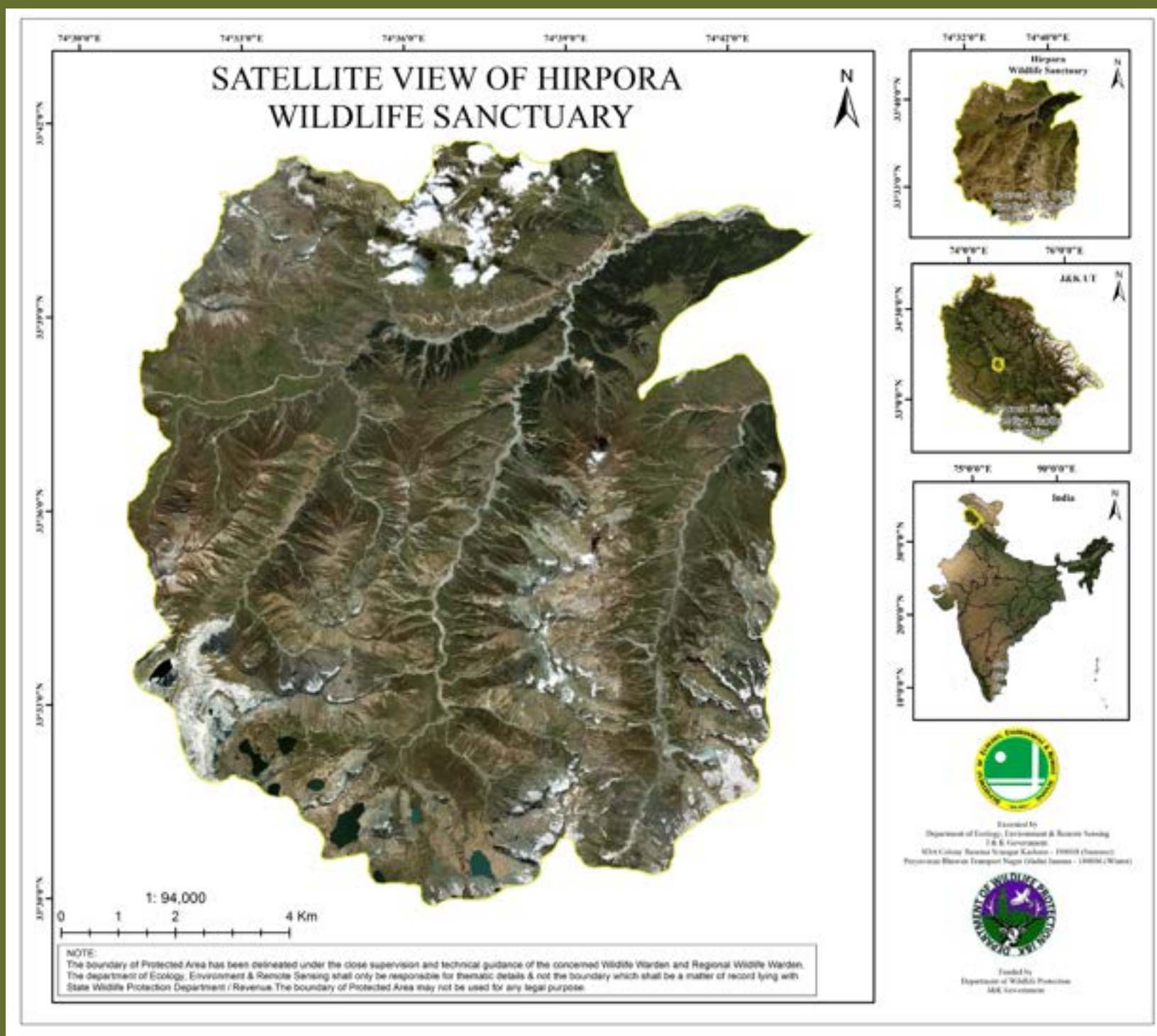












HIRPORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary has been named after the Village Hirpora, a small hamlet that lies on the north eastern boundary of the protected area. It is located about 70km South of Srinagar city, Shopian District of the Kashmir Valley. Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for harboring the Markhor. Around 20 species of mammals, including some rare ones are found within the limits of Hirpora Wildlife Sanctuary. The Hirpora forests are blessed with numerous plant species of great medicinal value.

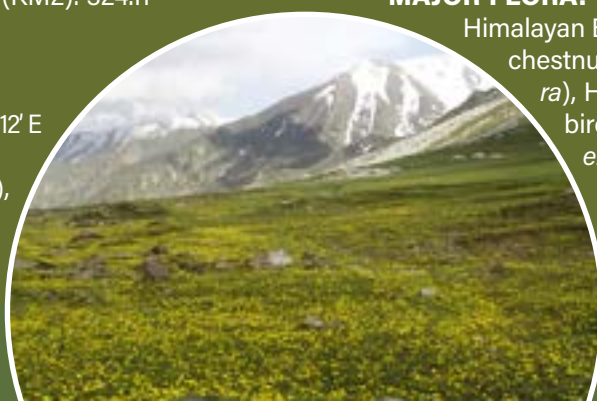
SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 153 dated 19.03.1987
NOTIFIED AREA (KM²): 341.25 **GIS AREA (KM²):** 324.11
PERIMETER (KMS): 88.20
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 2300 - 4610
GEO - COORDINATES:
 E 33° 29.912' N - 33° 41.770' N, 74° 30.909' E - 74° 43.612' E

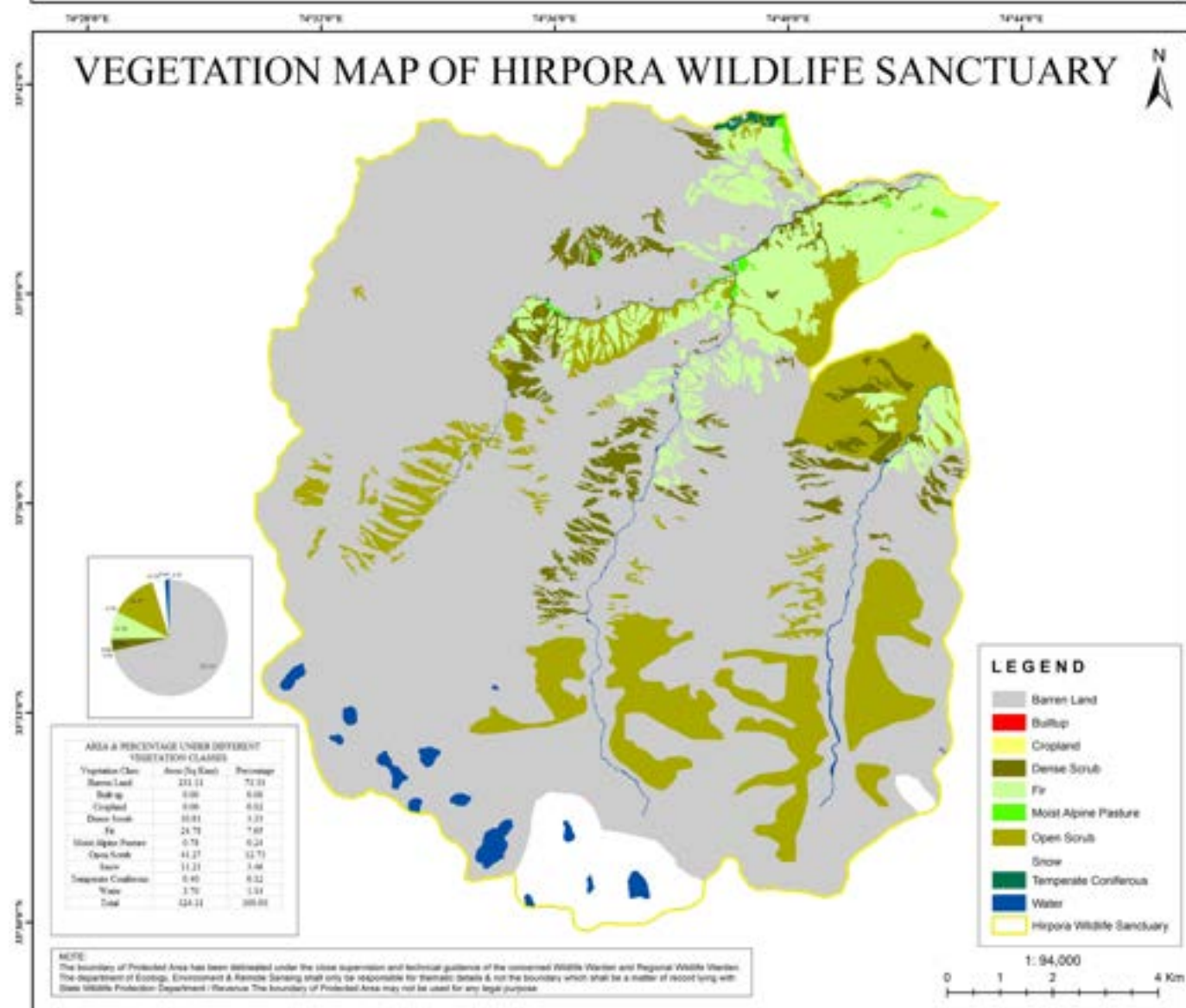
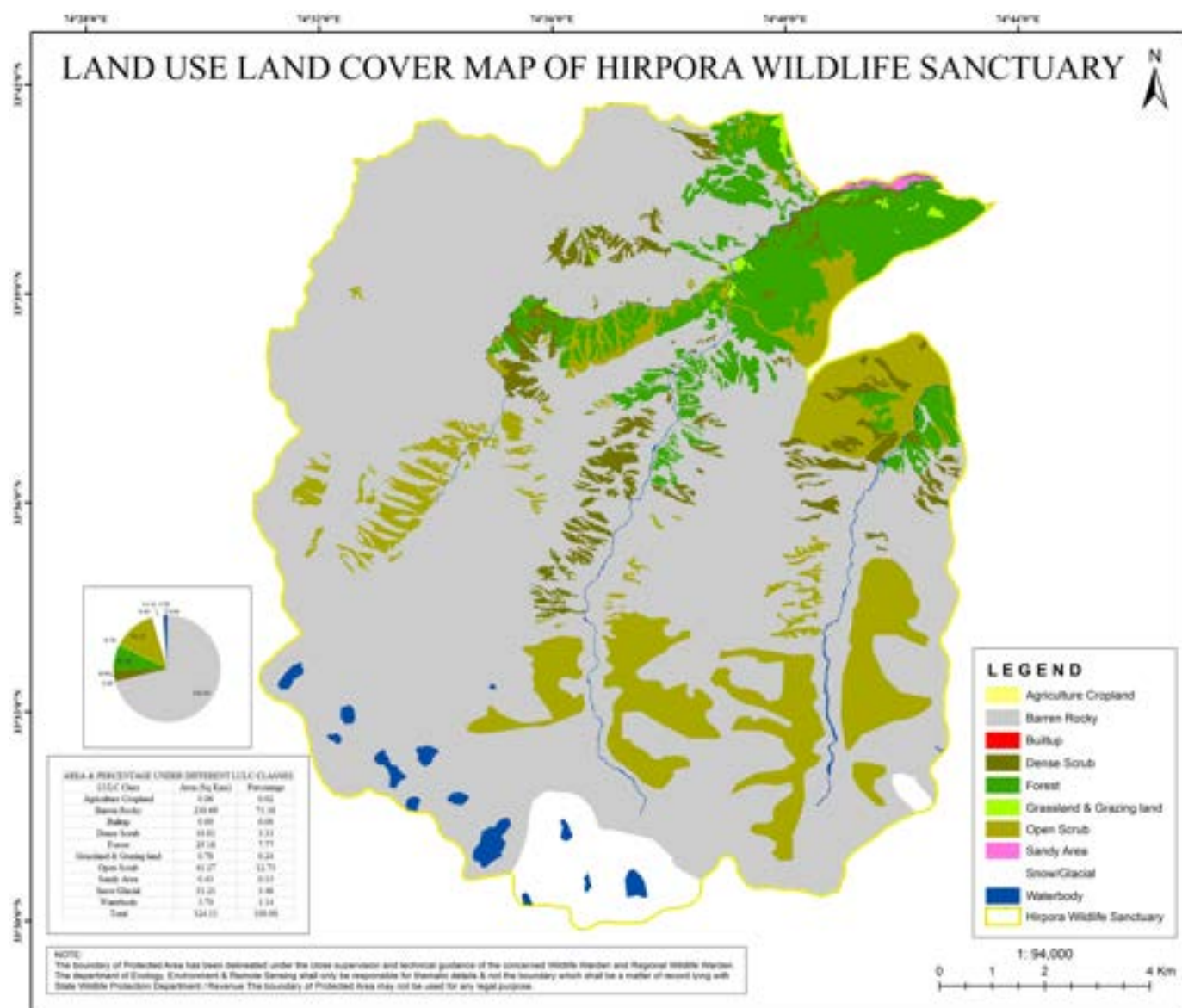
MAJOR FAUNA: Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Kash-

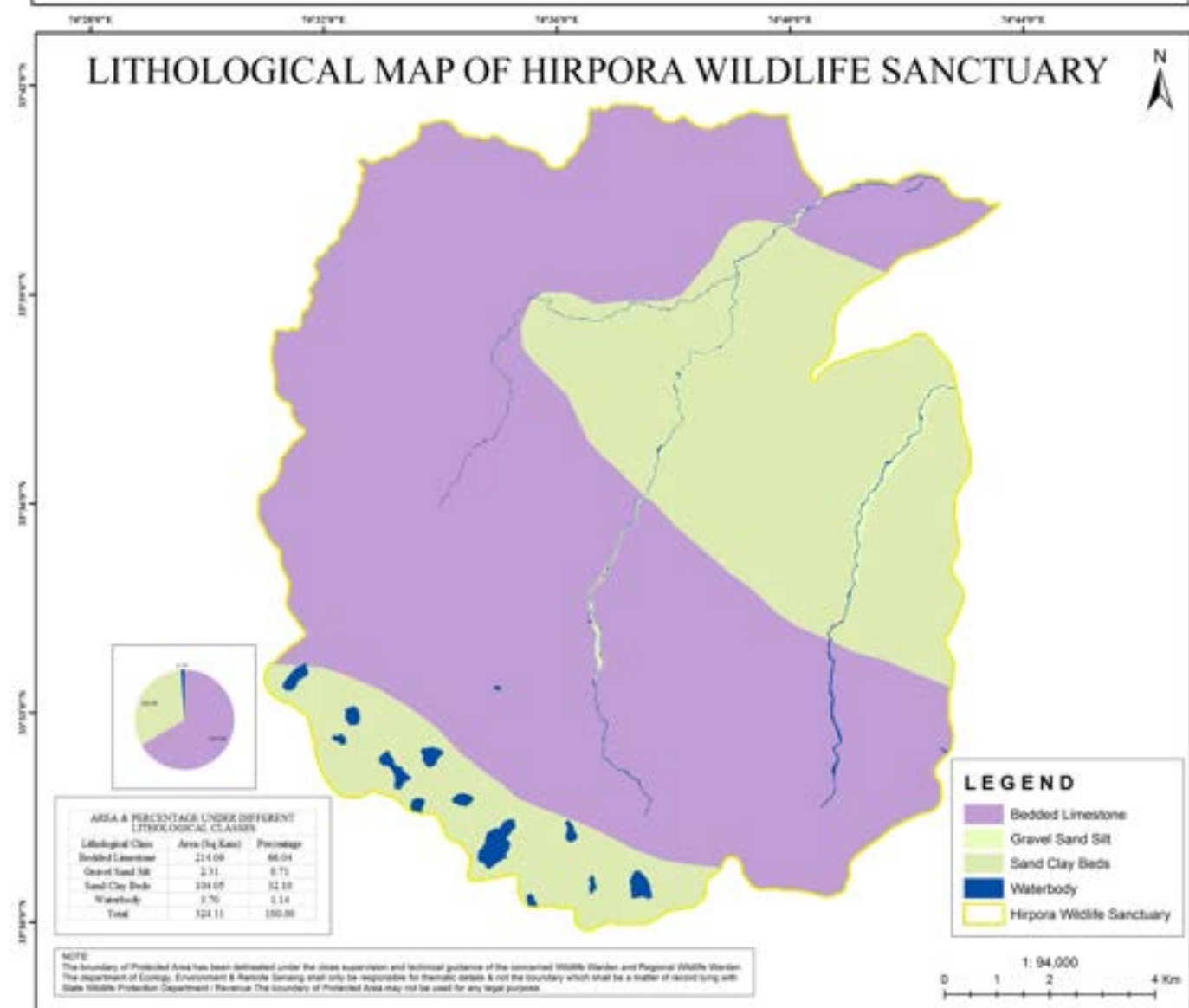
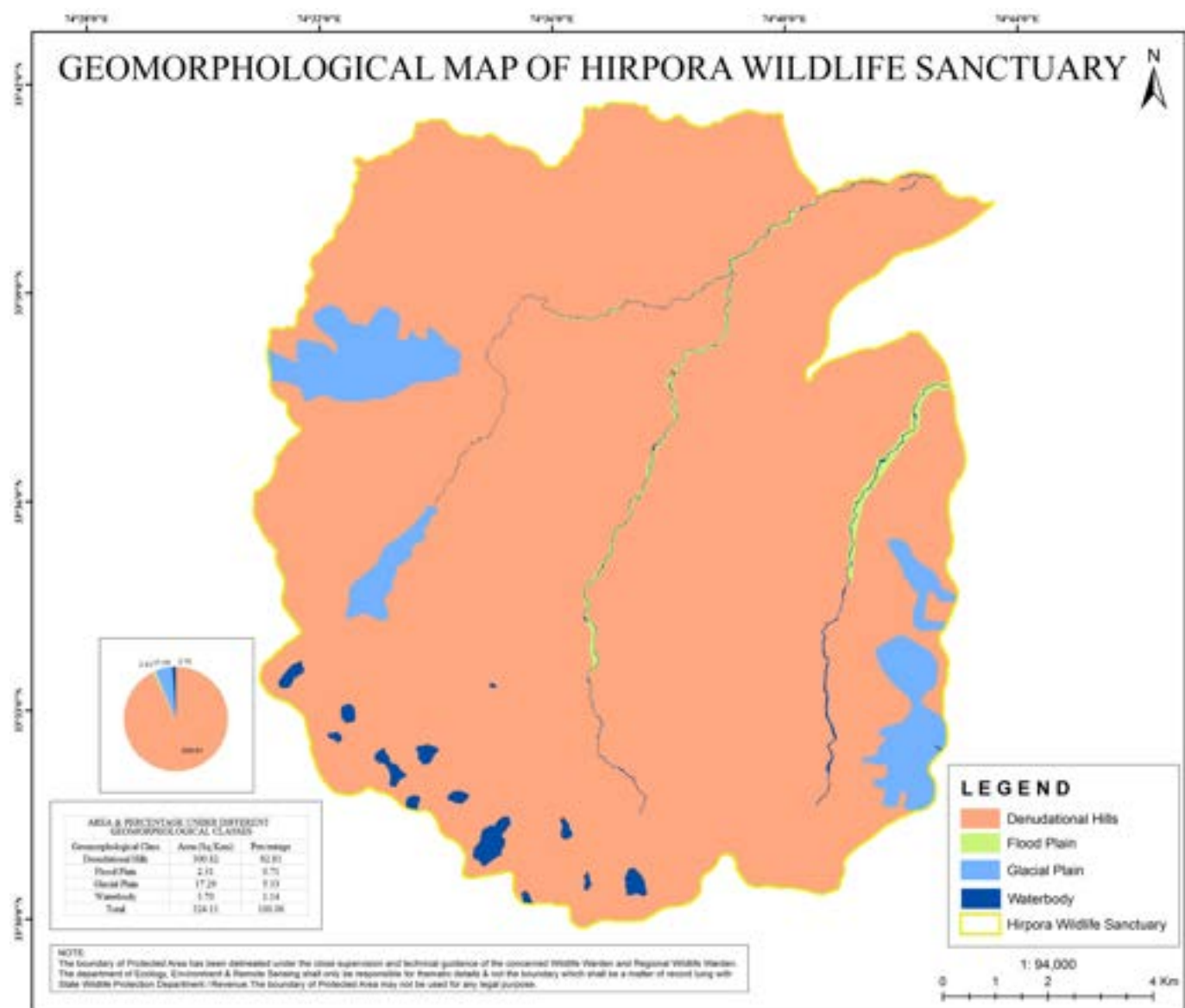
mir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Tibetan Wolf (*canis lupus filchneri*).

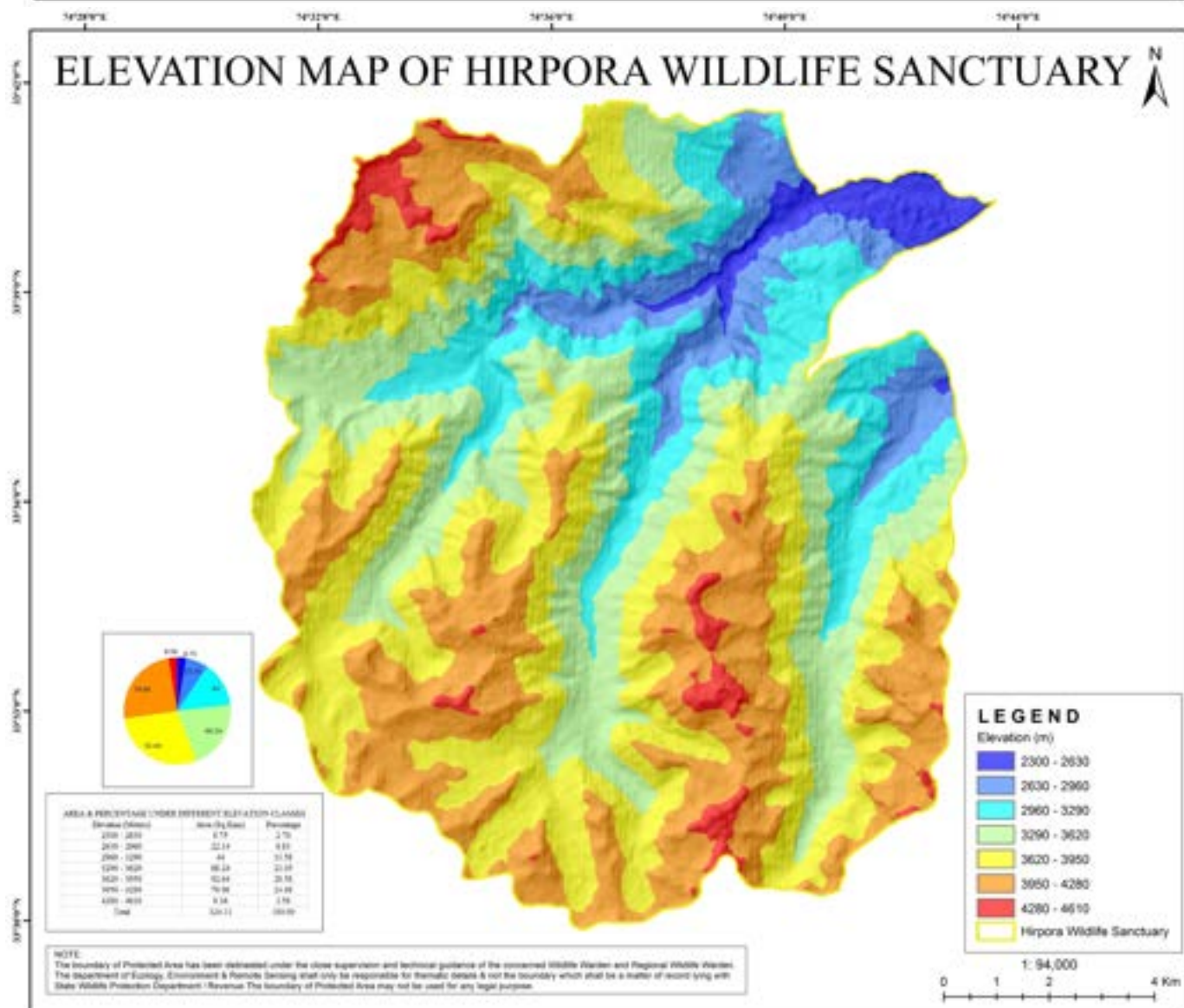
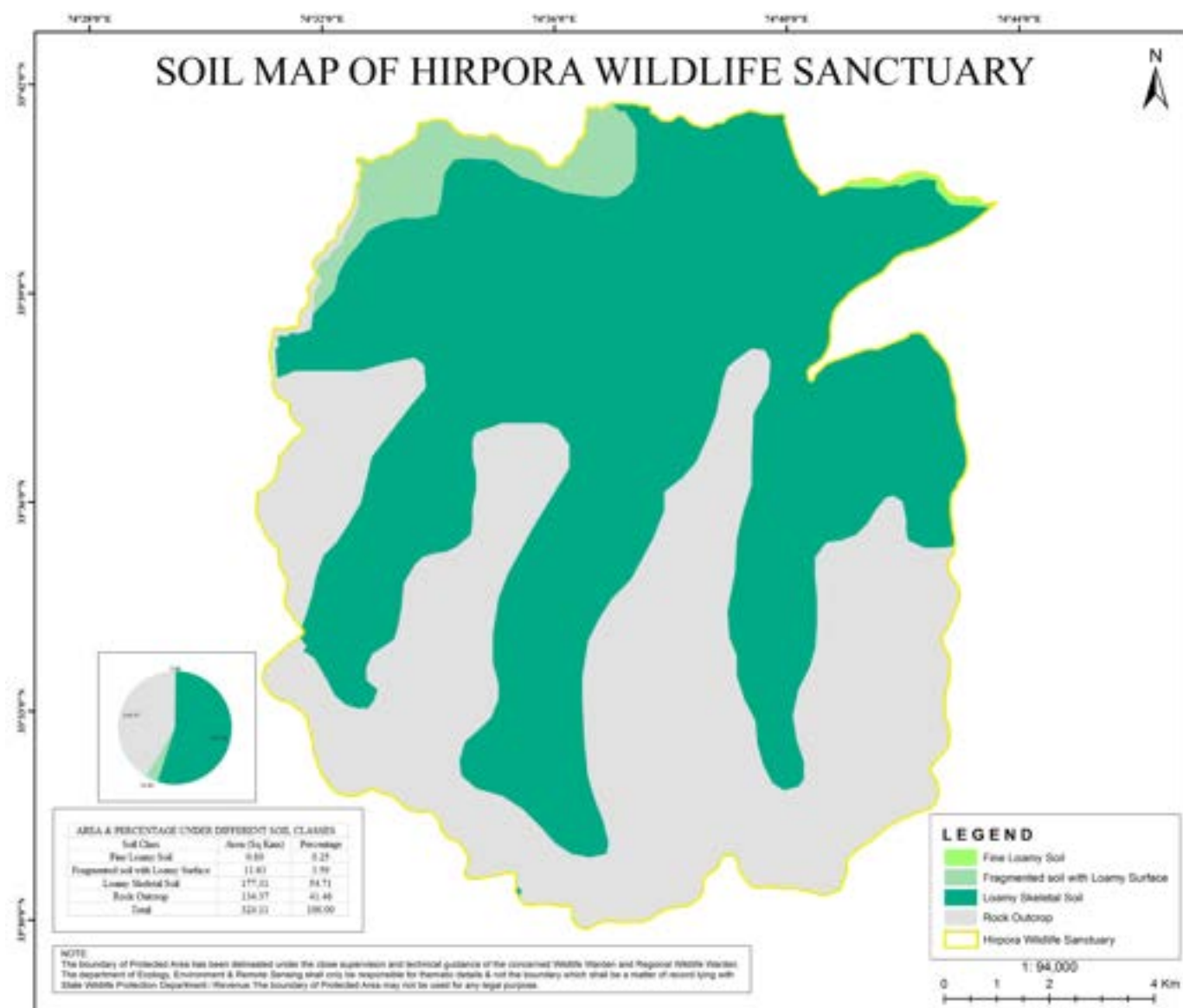
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Black eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Kashmir roller (*Coracias garrulus semenovi*), Eurasian Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Kashmir Flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*), Indian myna (*Acridotheres tristis*).

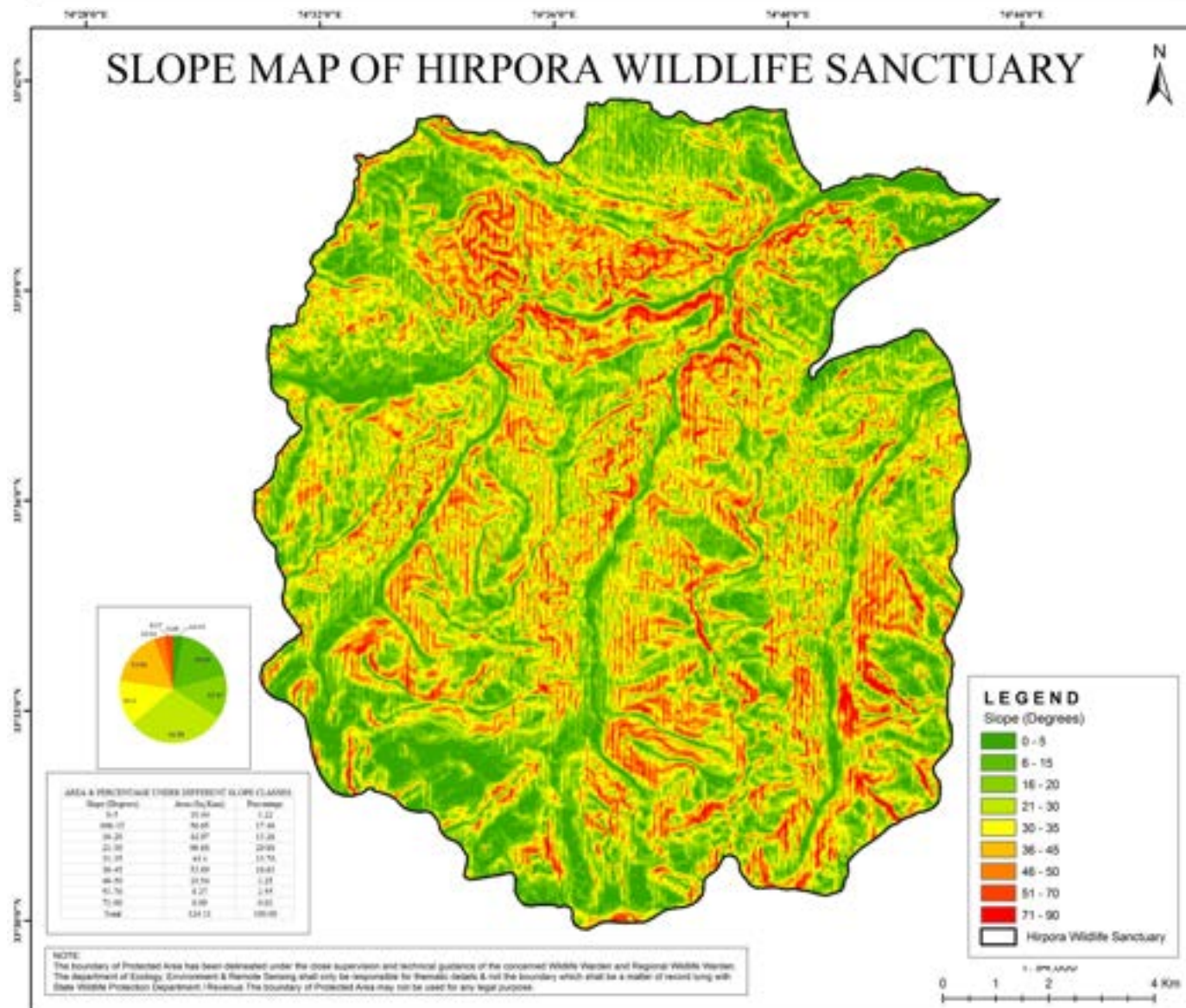
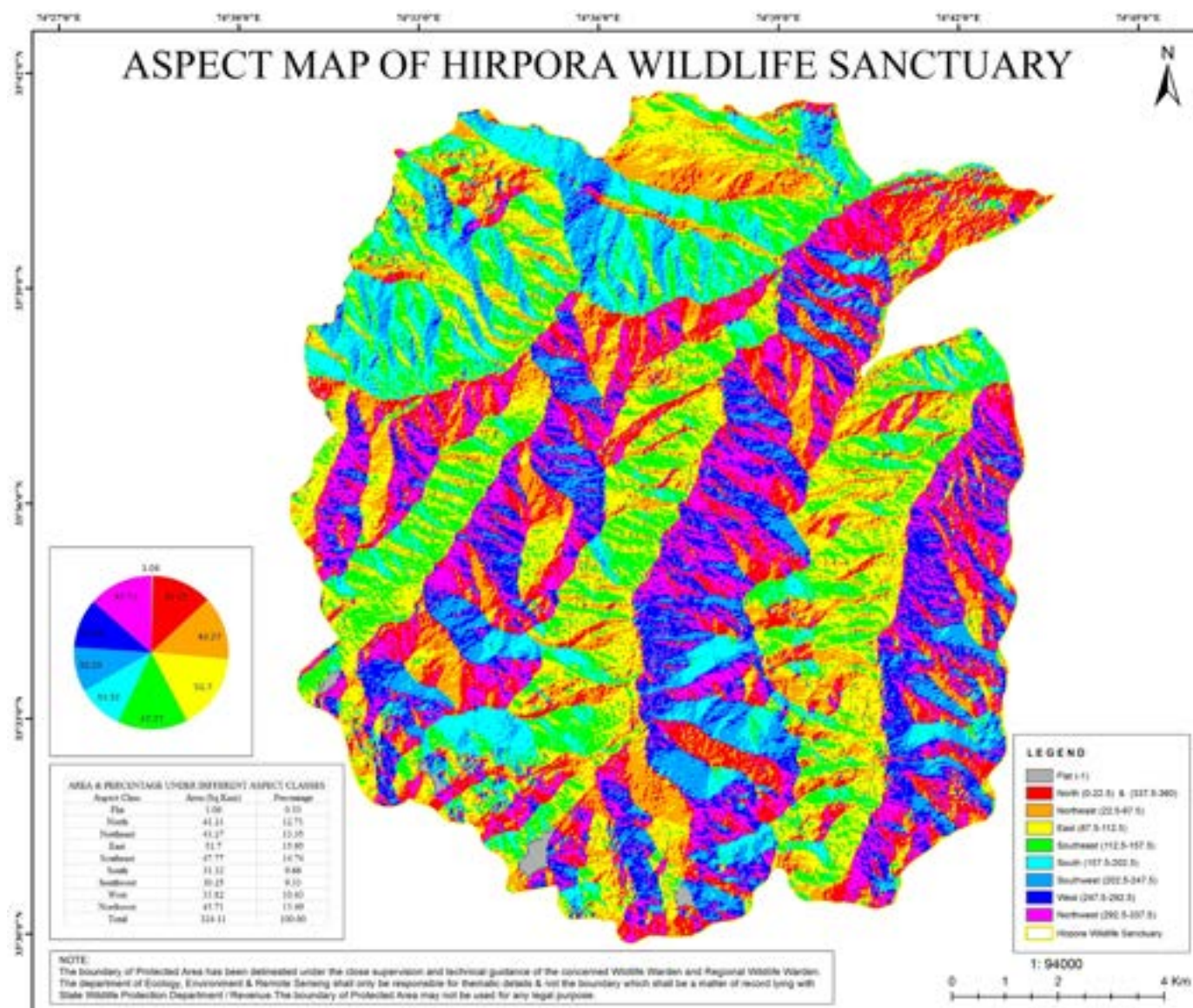
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Black mulberry (*Morus nigra*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Nepal Dock (*Rumex nepalensis*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Kuth (*Aucklandia costus*).

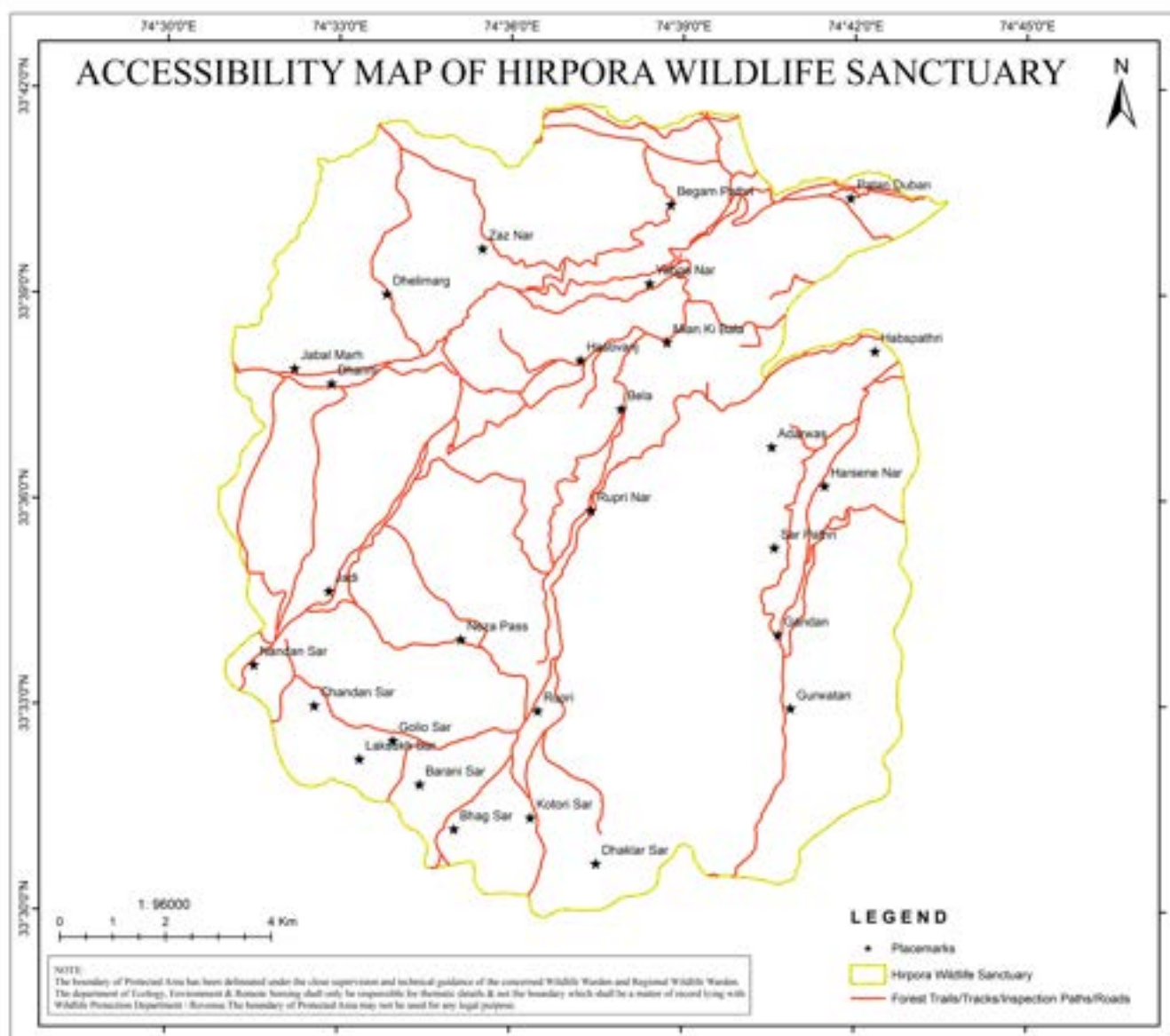
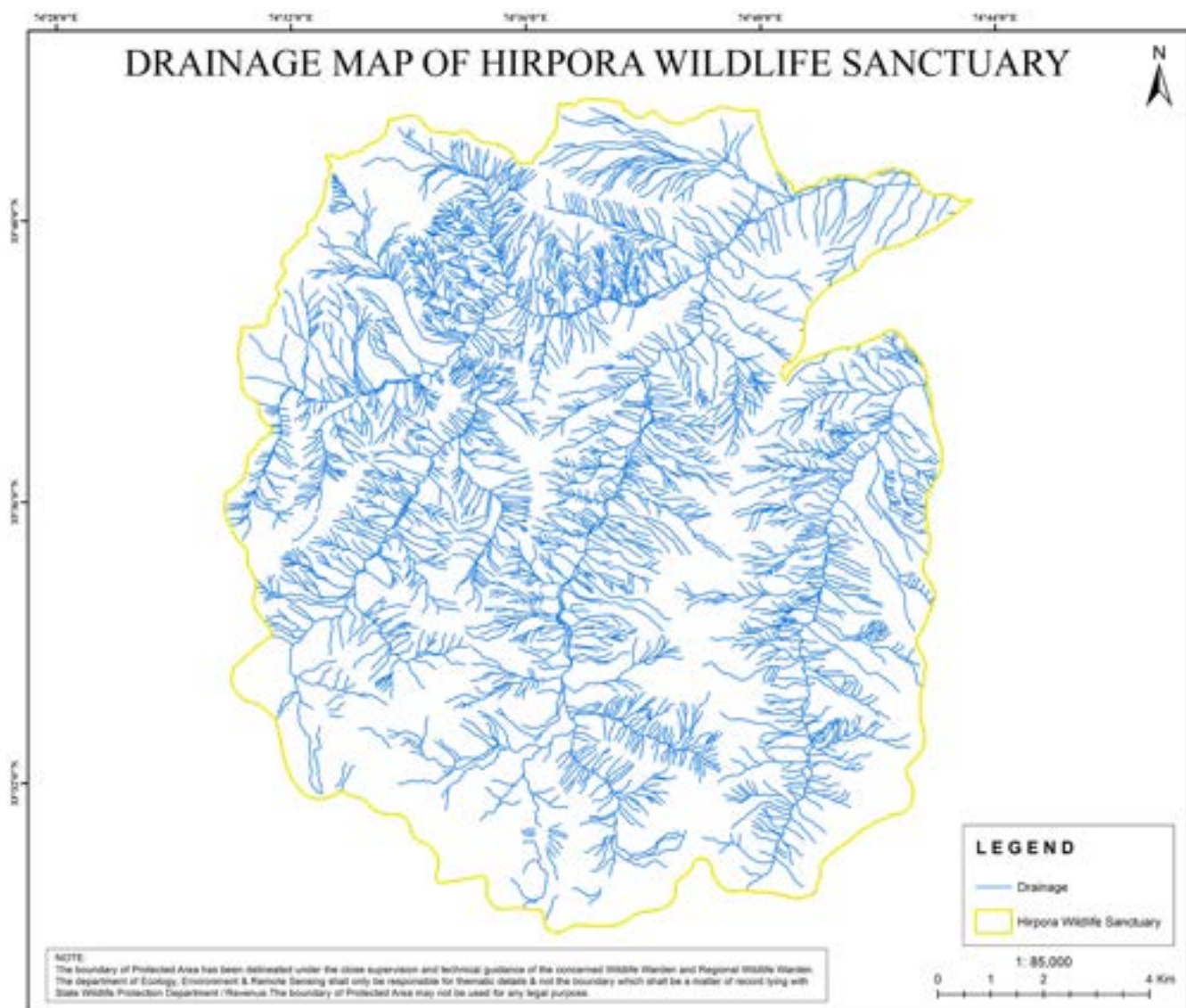


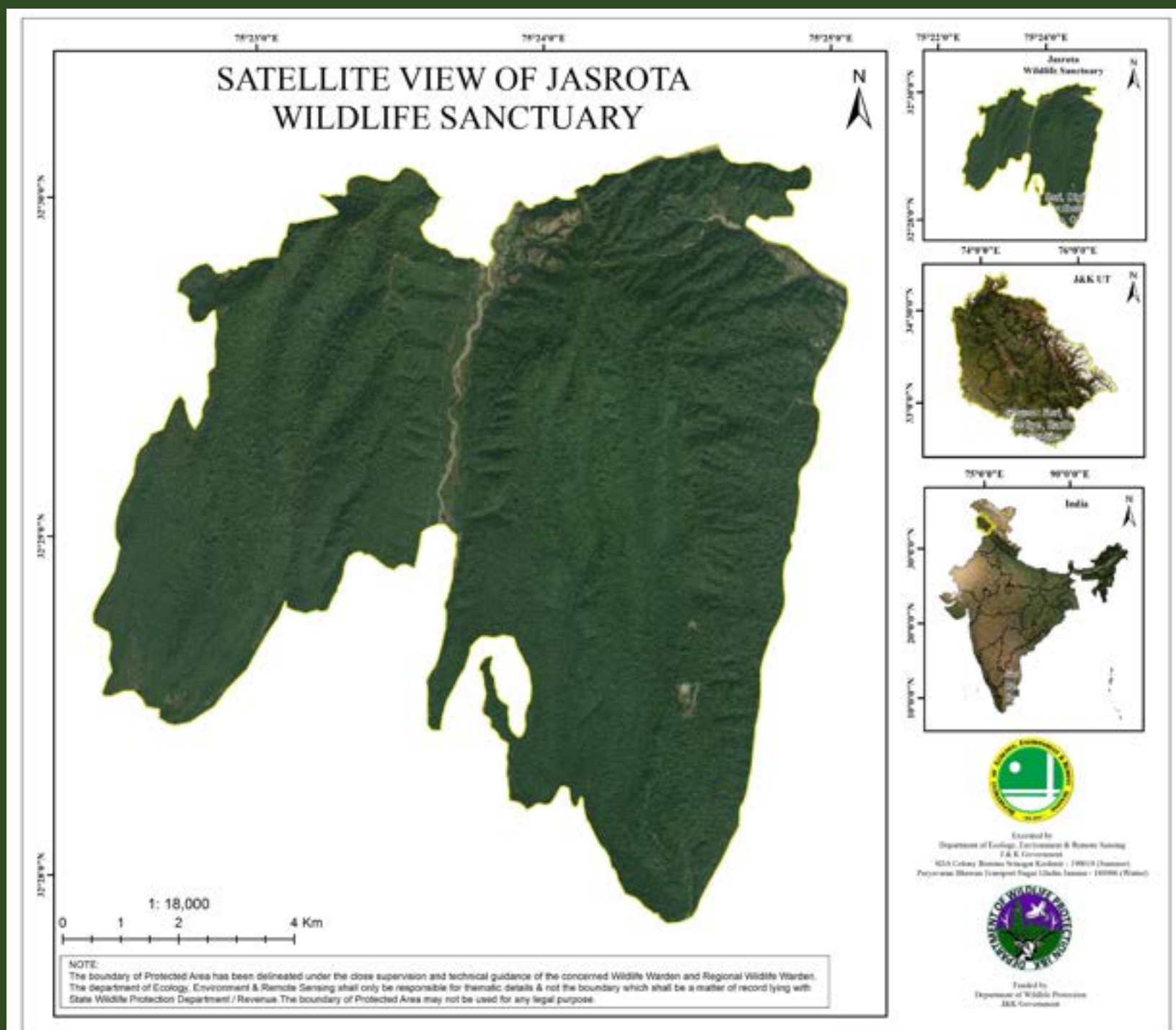












JASROTA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary is located at a distance of 75 kms from Jammu towards East, off the National High Way 1A. It supports a simple diversity of flora and fauna. There is a mixed species of birds as well as animal life. It was declared as Wildlife Sanctuary in 1987 and is under the administrative and technical control of Wildlife Protection Department, Jammu & Kashmir.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 151 dated 19.03.1987
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 10.04 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 10.04
PERIMETER (KMS): 21.58
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 349 – 620
GEO - COORDINATES:
 32° 27.850' N - 32° 30.151' N, 75° 22.421' E - 75° 25.053' E

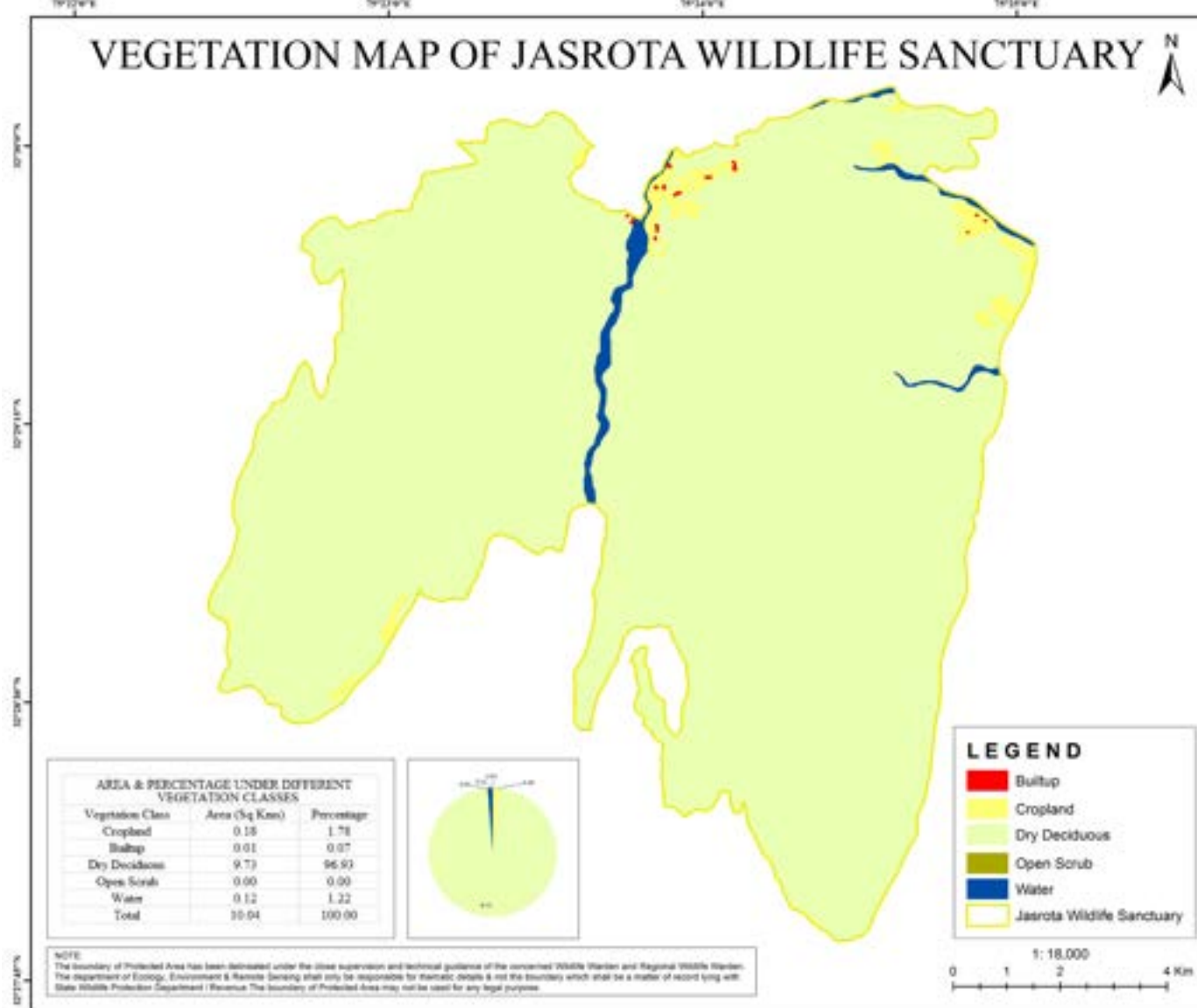
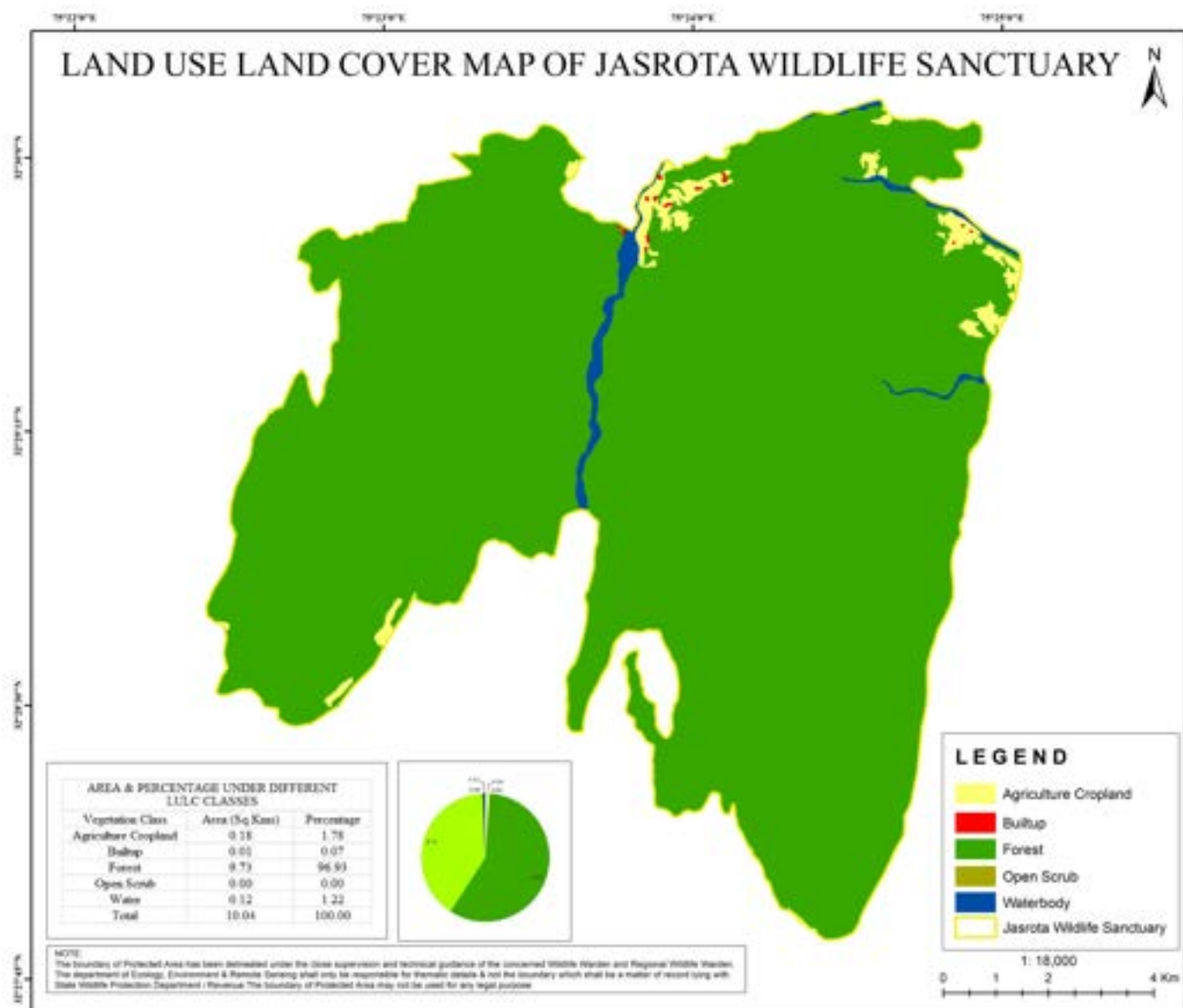
MAJOR FAUNA: Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Indian crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*),

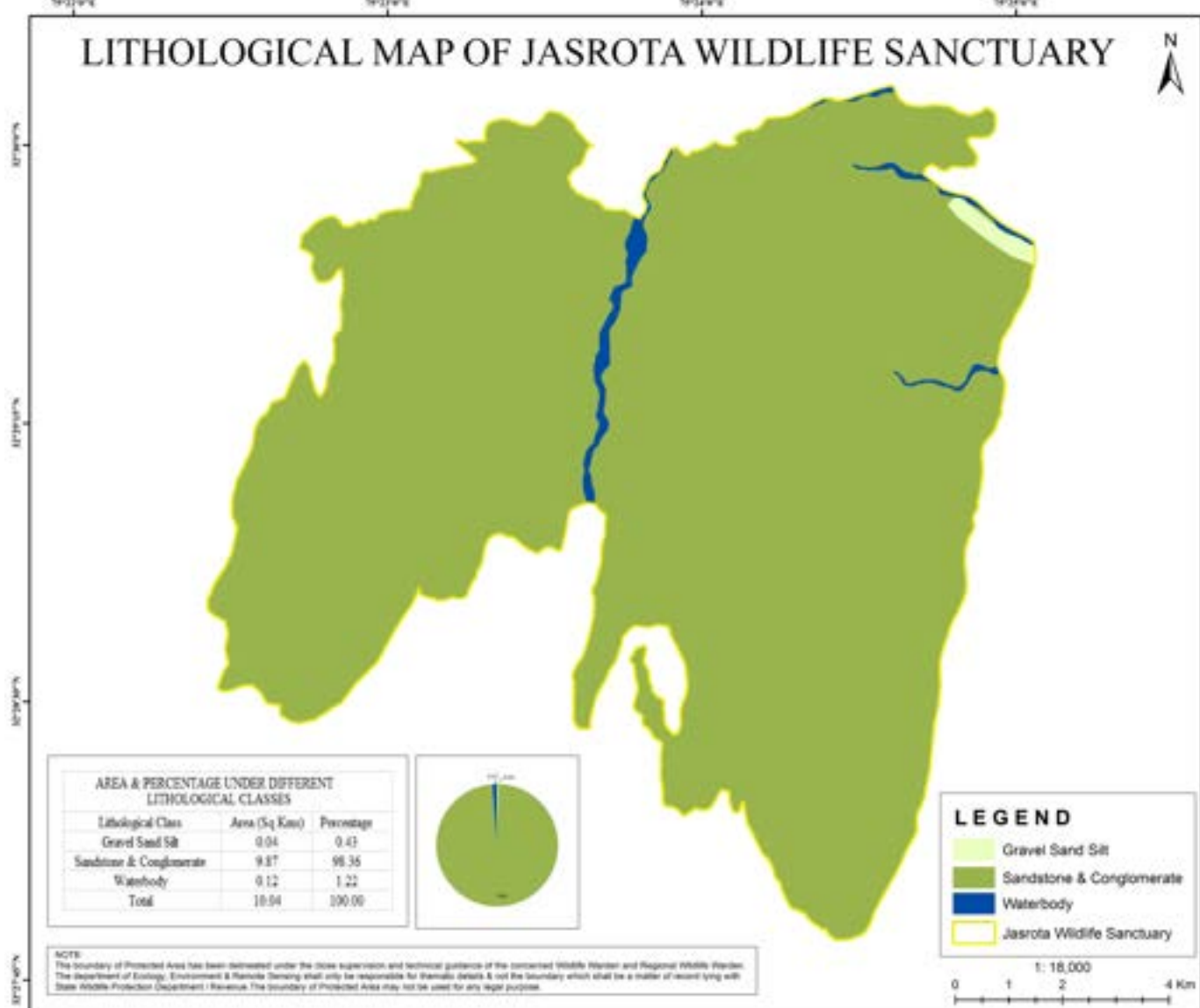
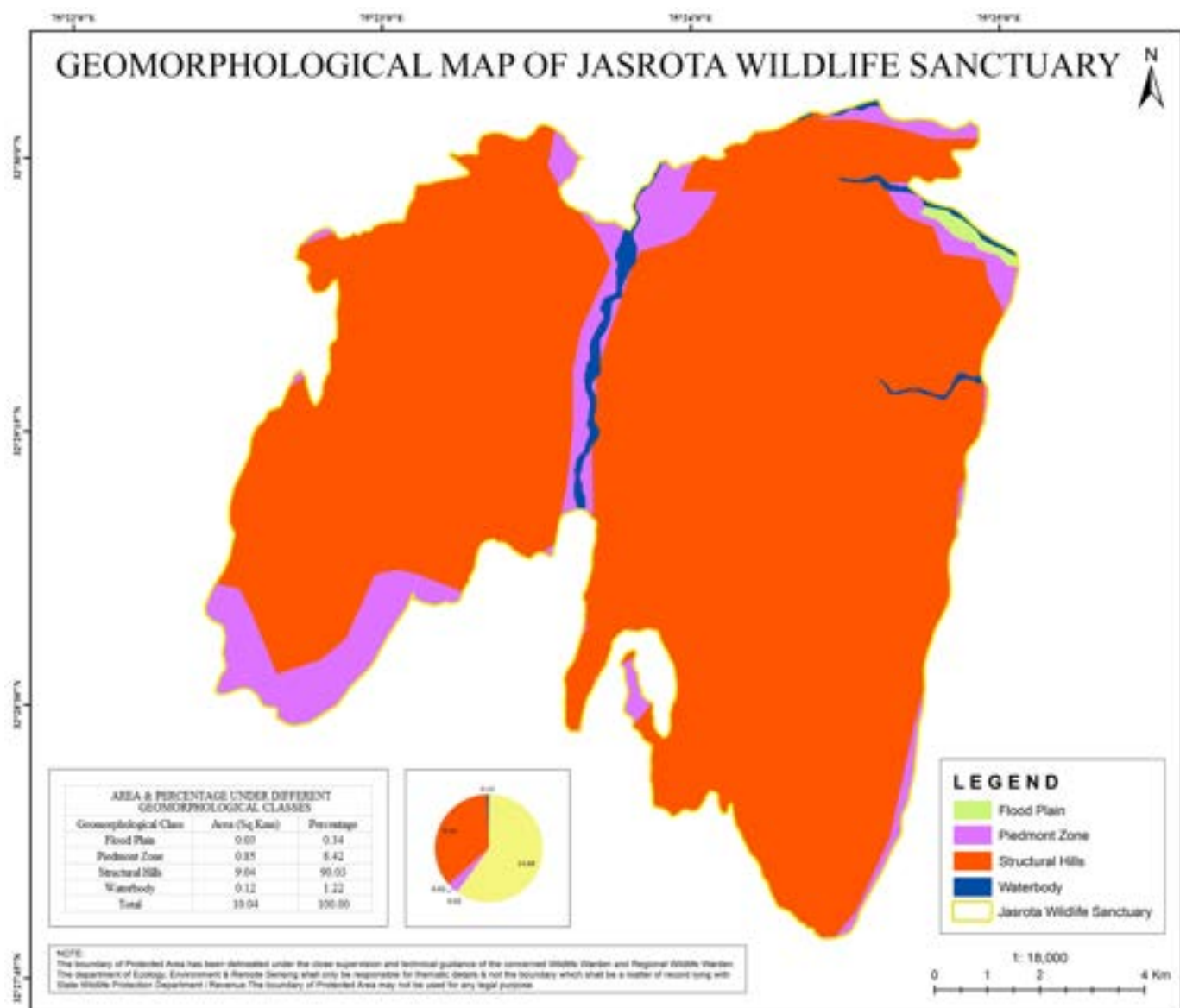
Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

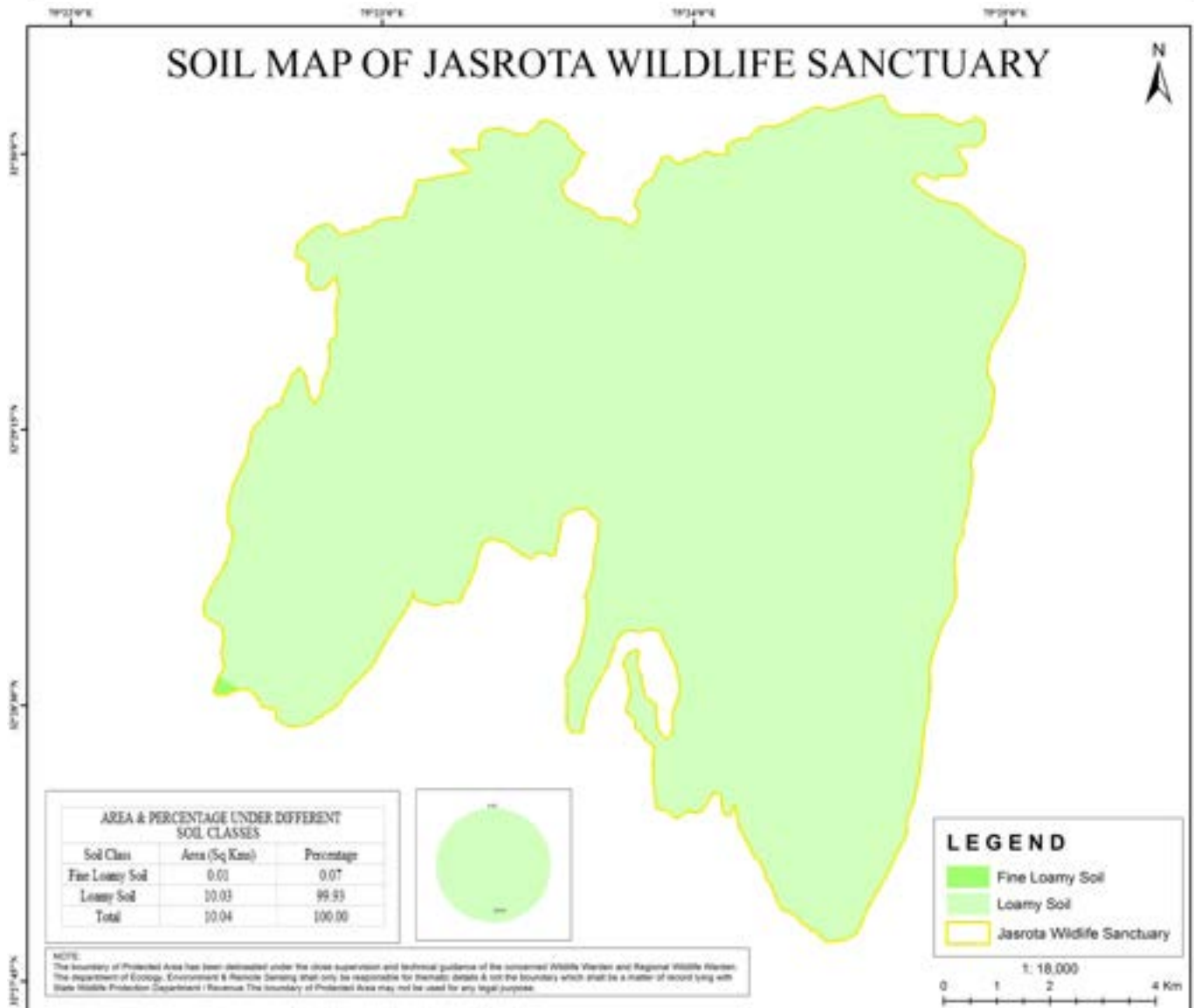
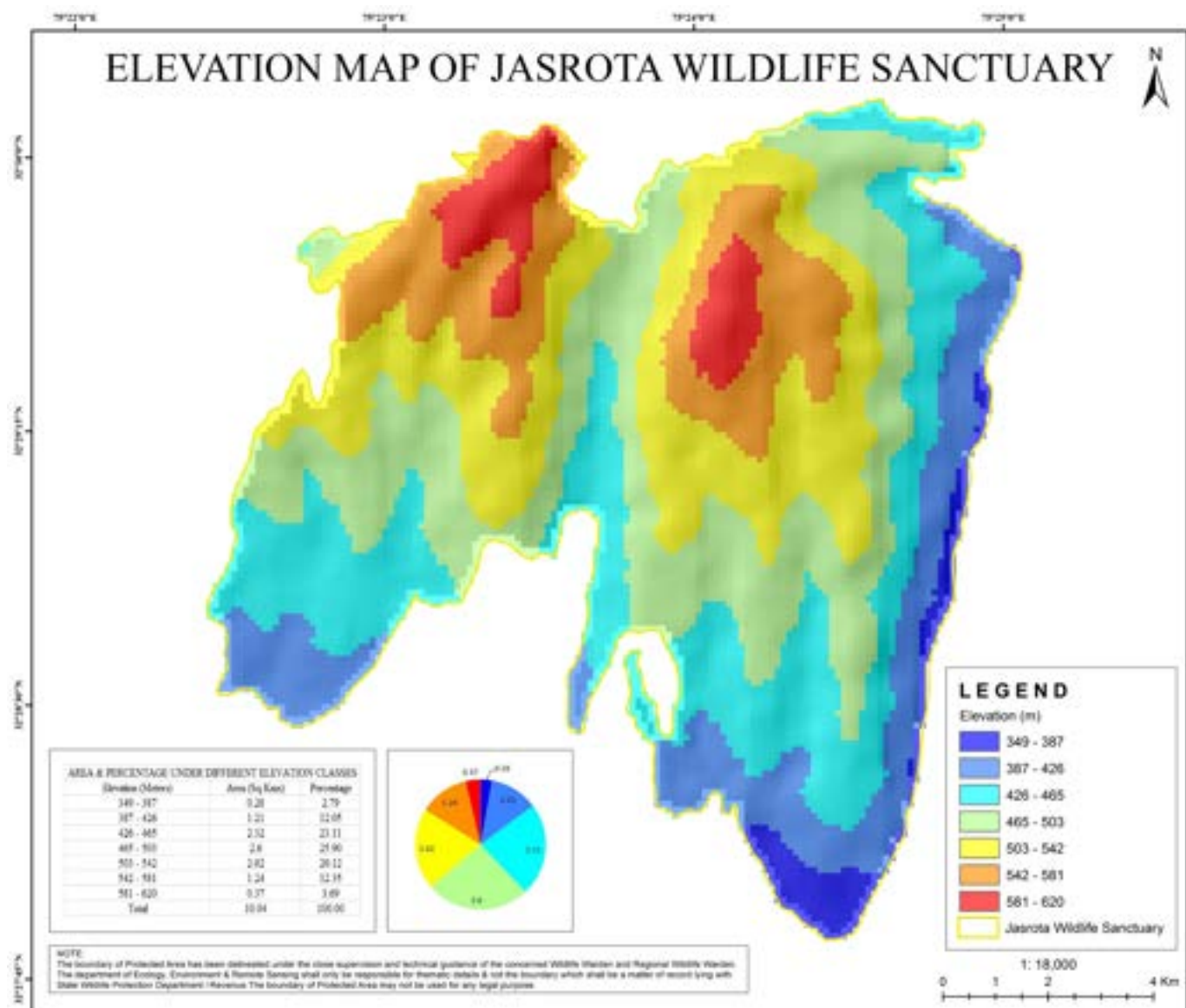
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*), Black kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

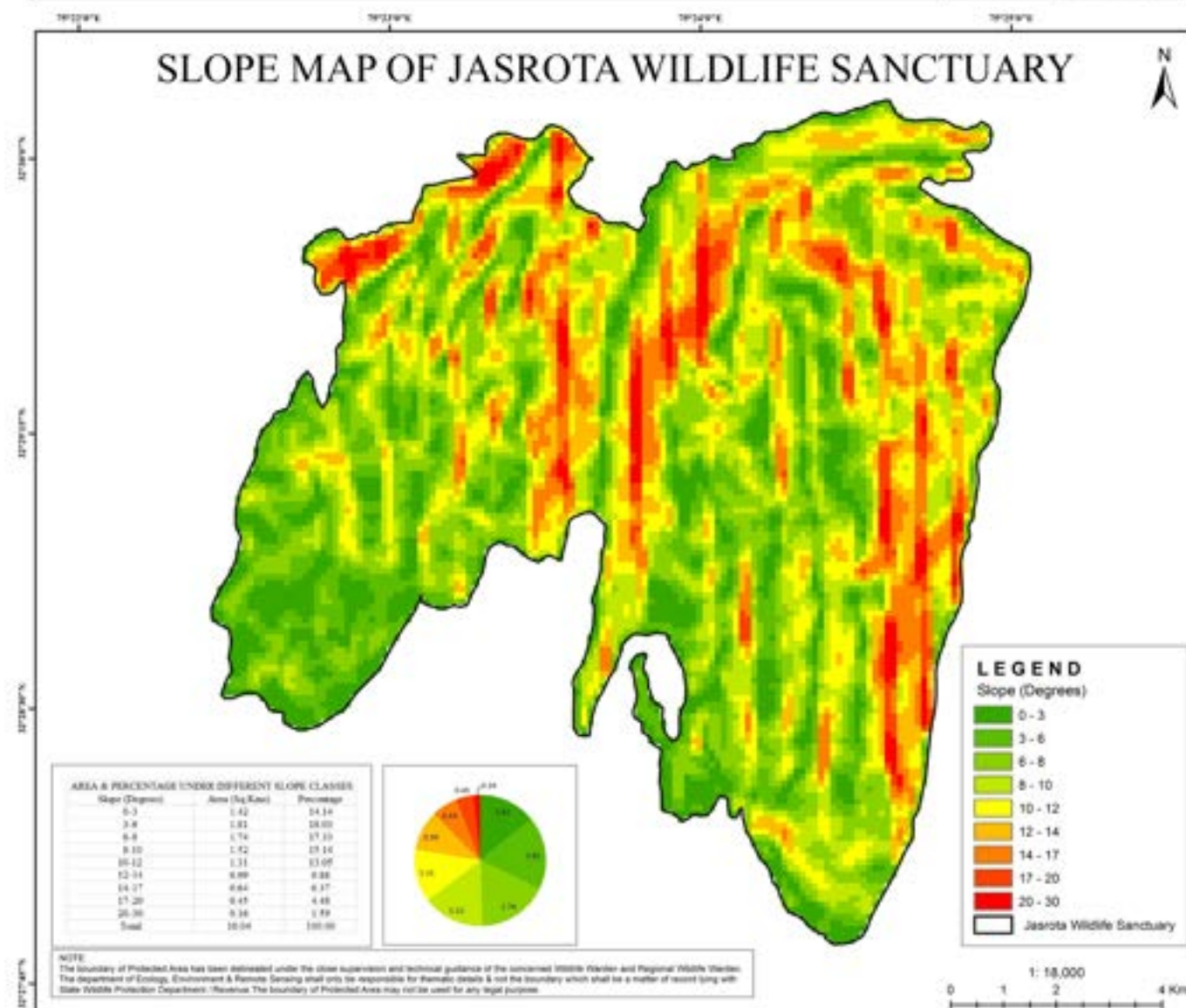
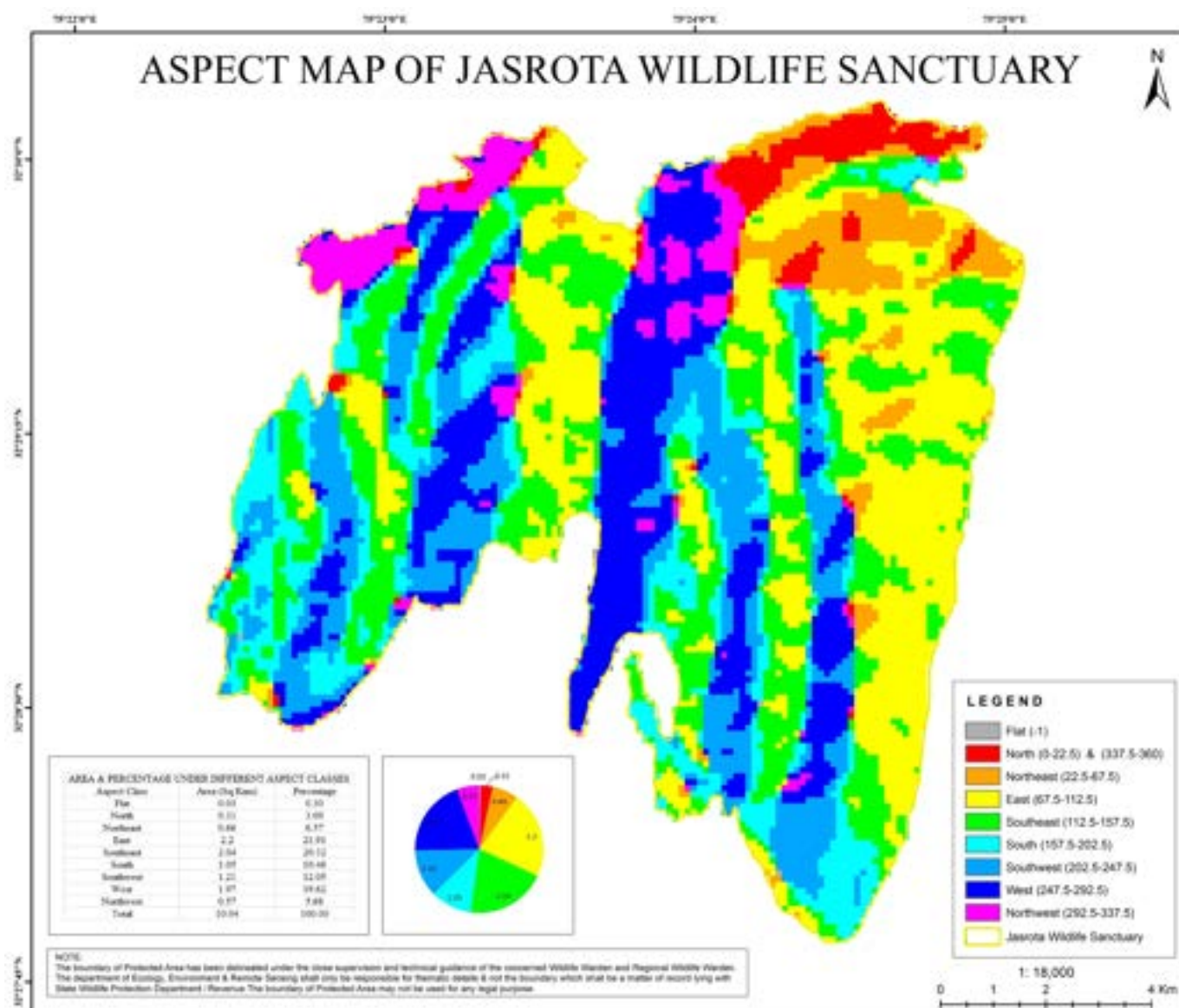
MAJOR FLORA: Cutch tree (*Senegalia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbek*), Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*), Carrisse (*Carissa spinarum*), Hopseed bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*).

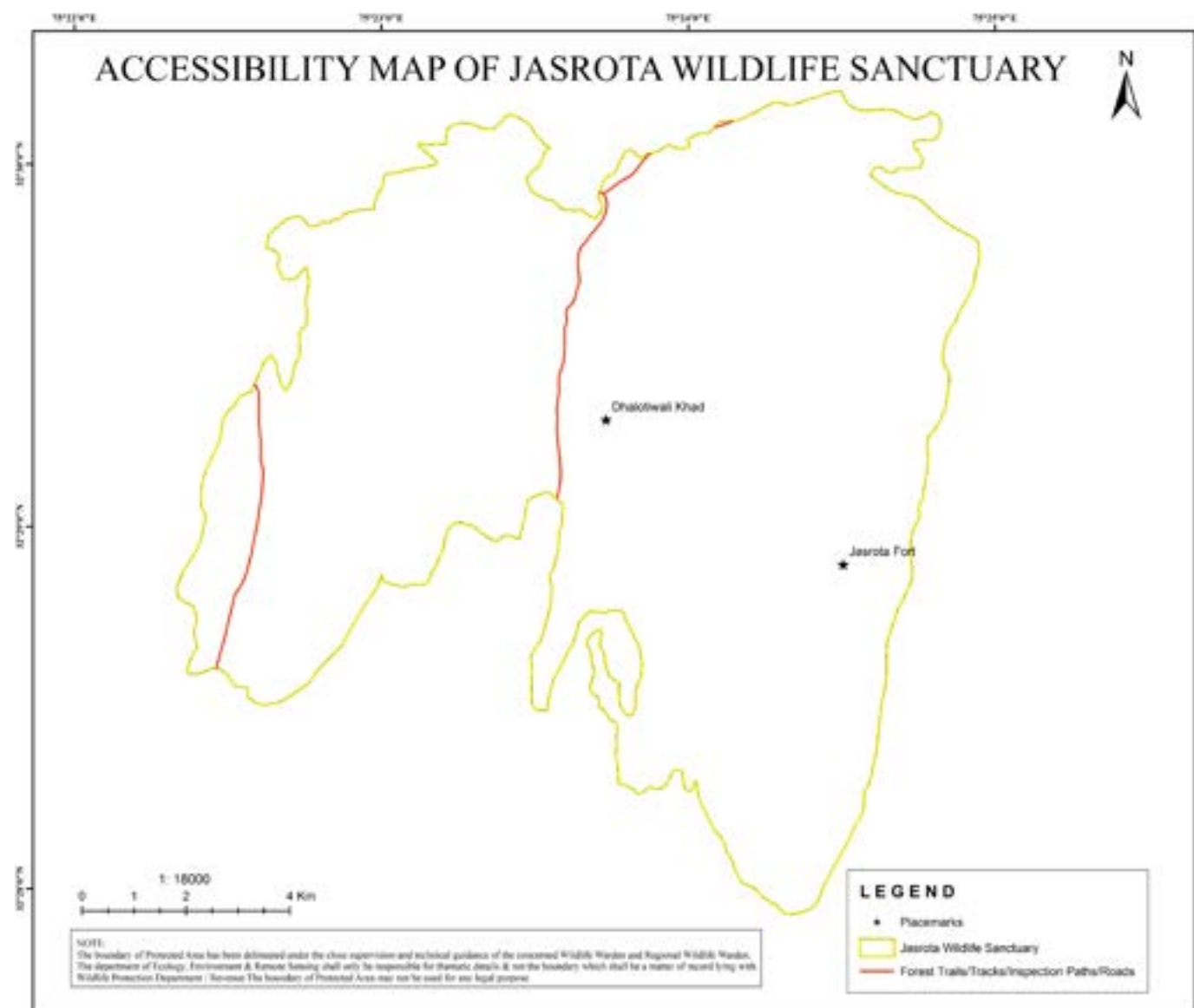


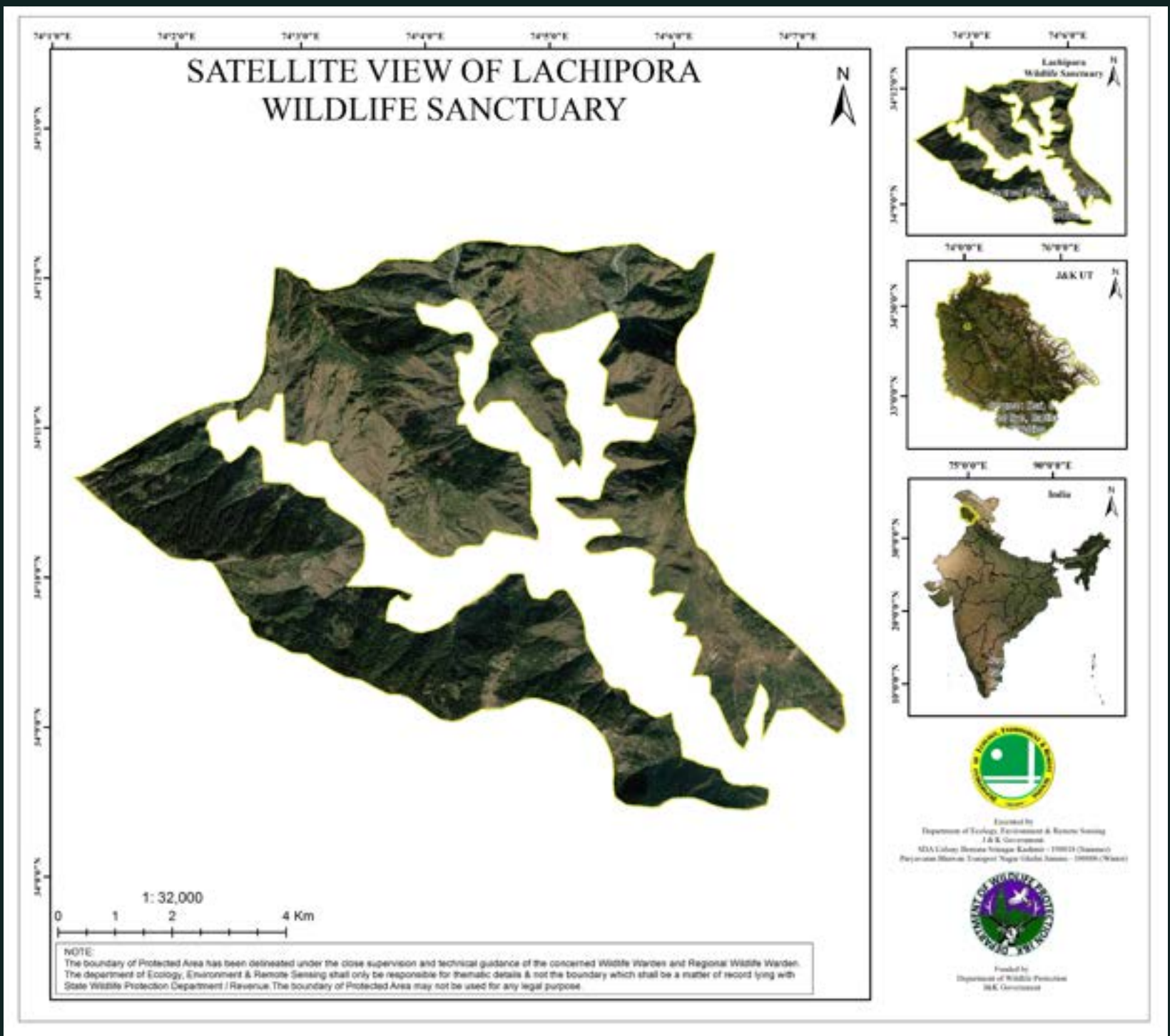












LACHIPORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary has been named after the Village Lachipora near to the protected area. This sanctuary had been developed in order to safeguard Markhor, which is a specie of wild goat found in parts of Kashmir. Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary supports rich vegetation which consists of coniferous forests, Broad leaved forests and meadows of Alpine pastures. Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary is home to several species of birds especially the Western Tragopan, which has been categorized as a 'Vulnerable Species' by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 150 dated 19.03.1987

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 80.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 27.77

PERIMETER (KMS): 70.09

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1300 - 3300

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 8.486' N - 34° 12.260' N, 74° 1.227' E - 74° 7.427' E

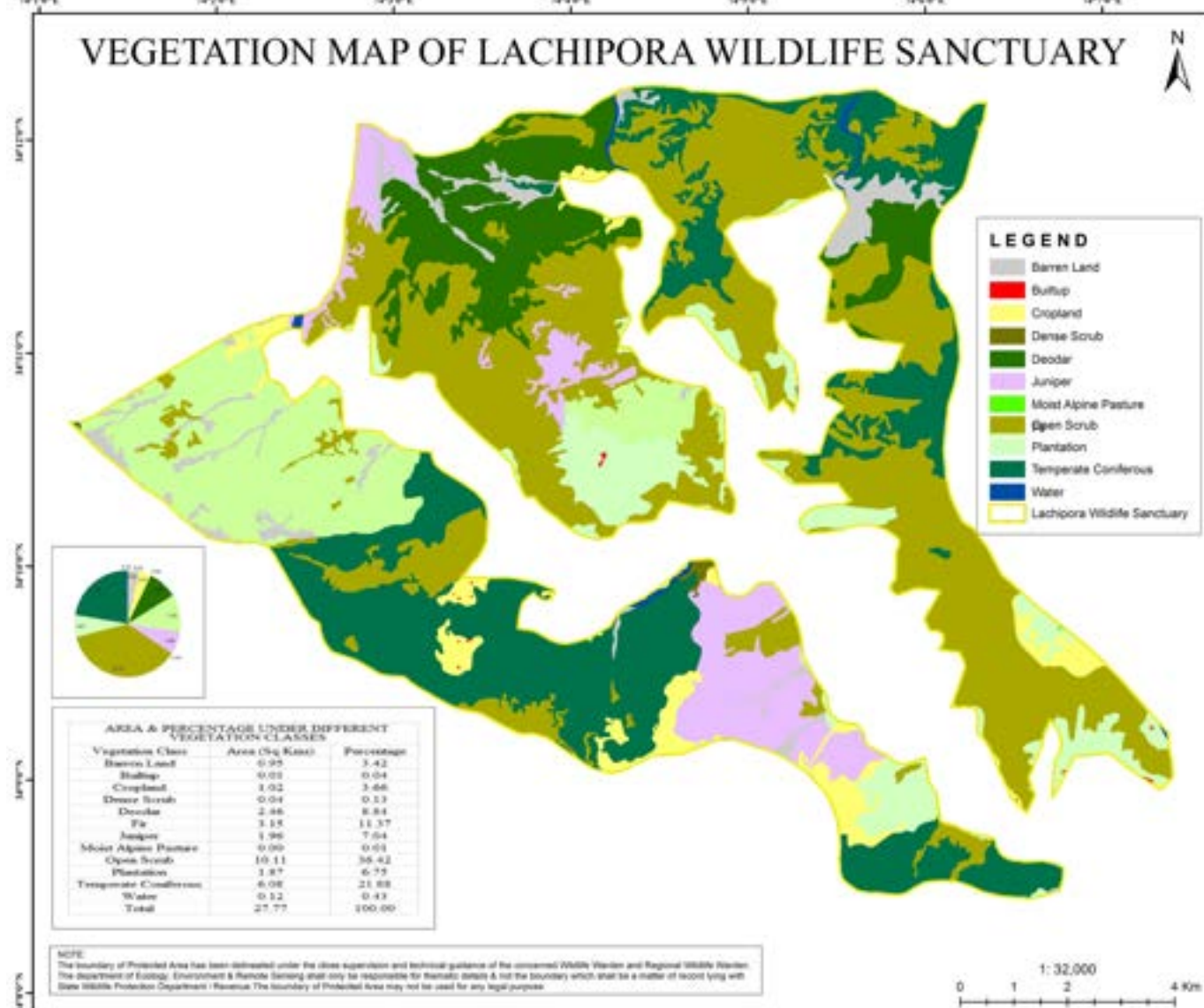
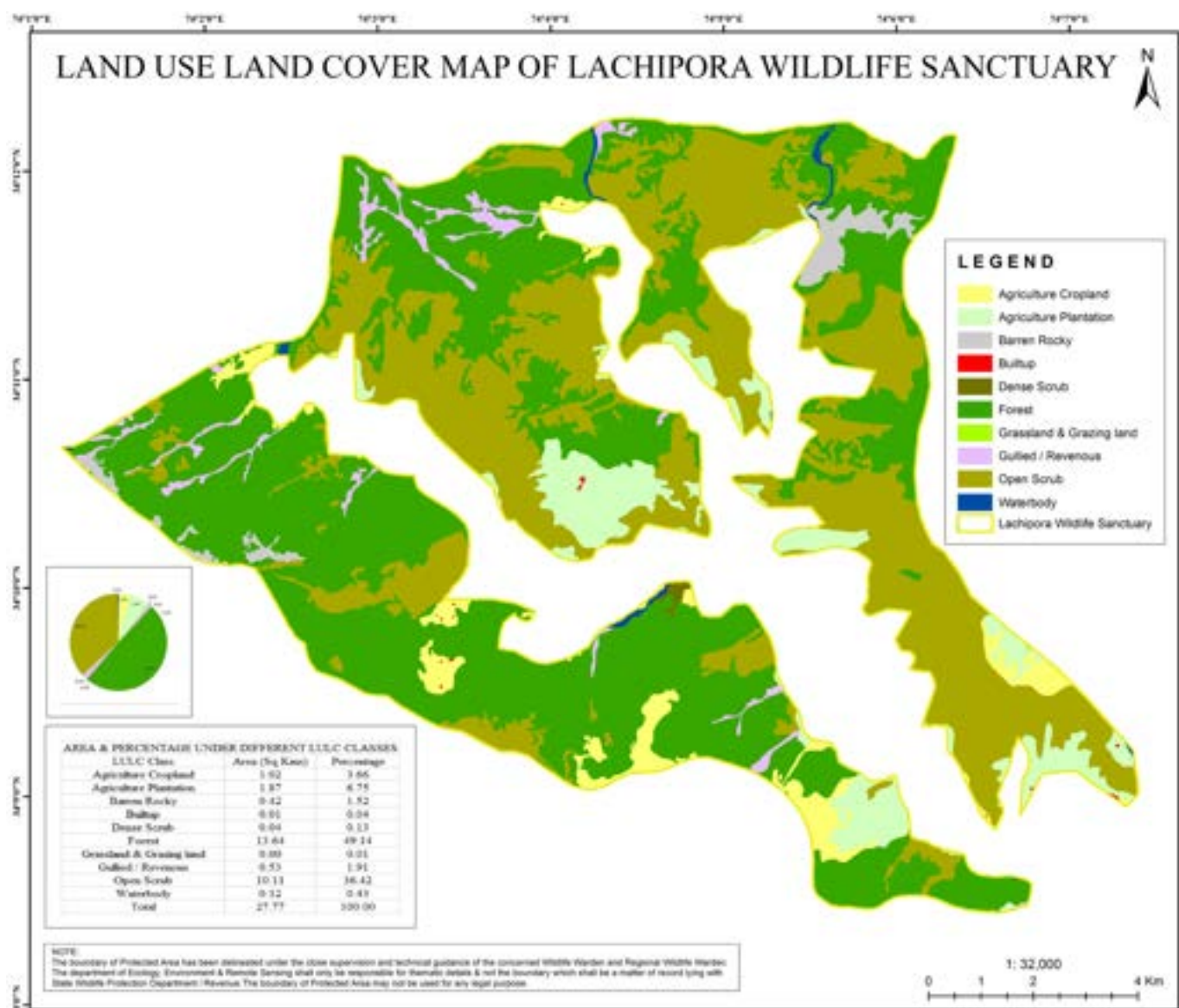
MAJOR FAUNA: Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Yellow Throated Martin (*Martes flavigula*), Long

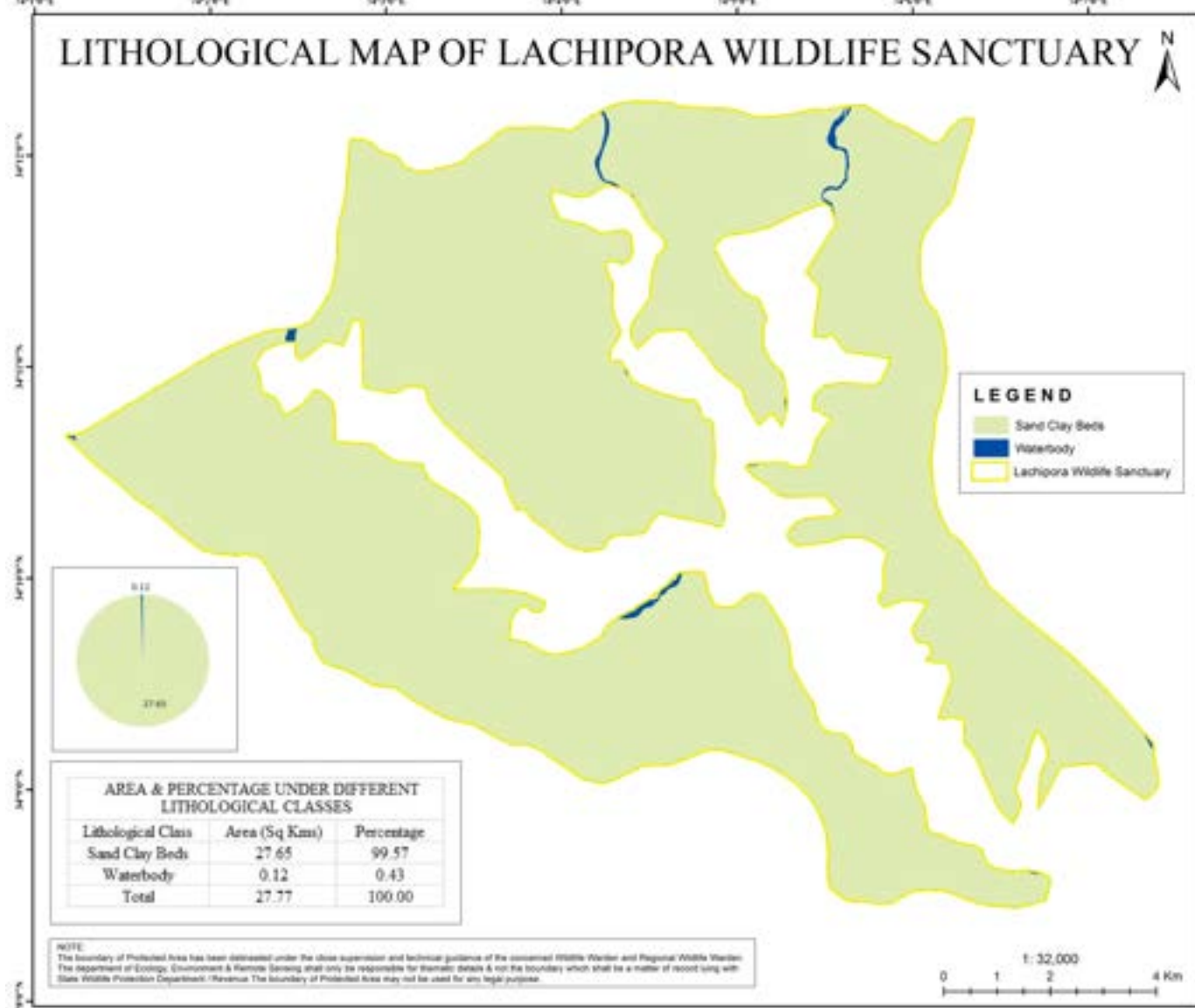
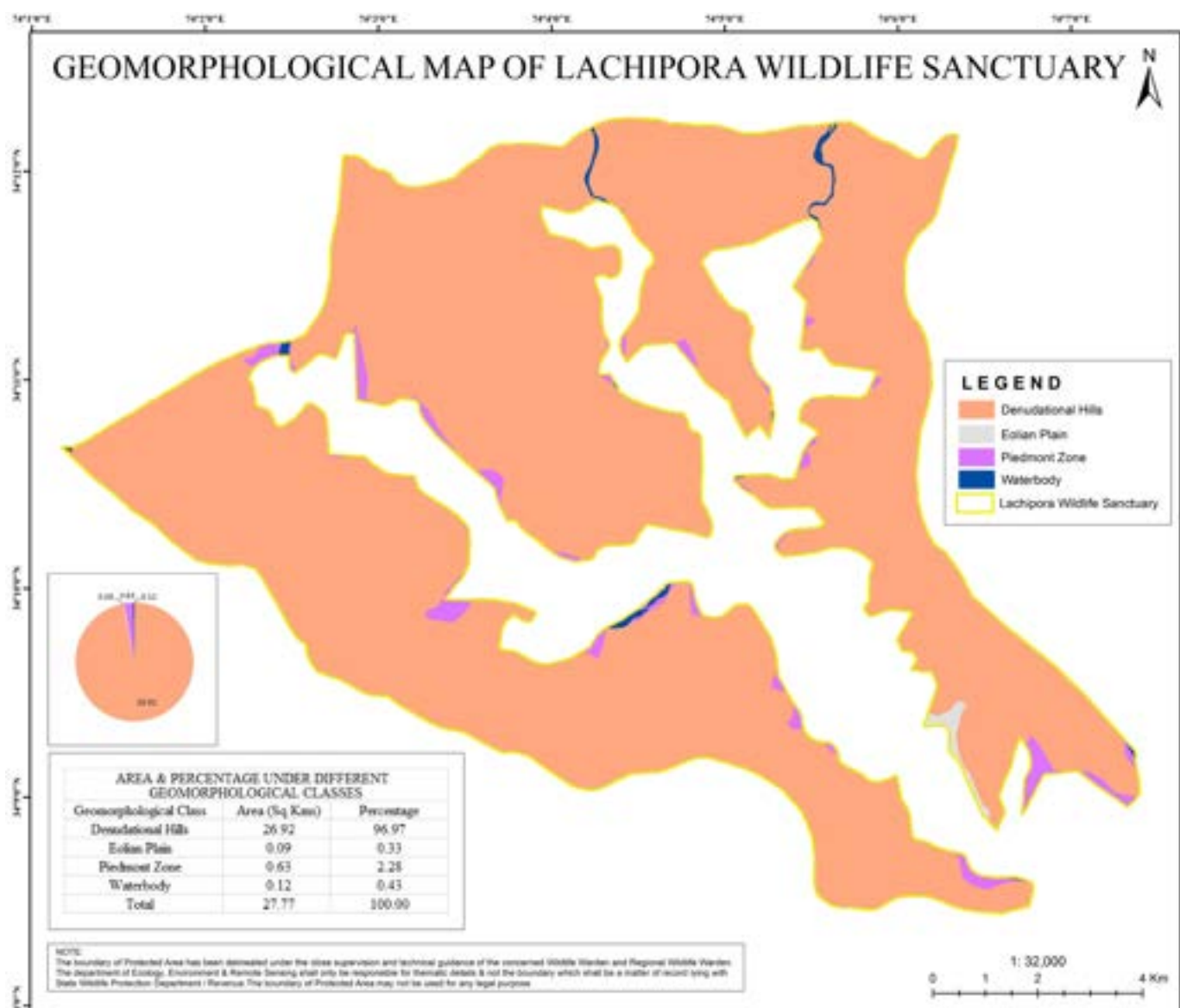
Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cuprecus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*).

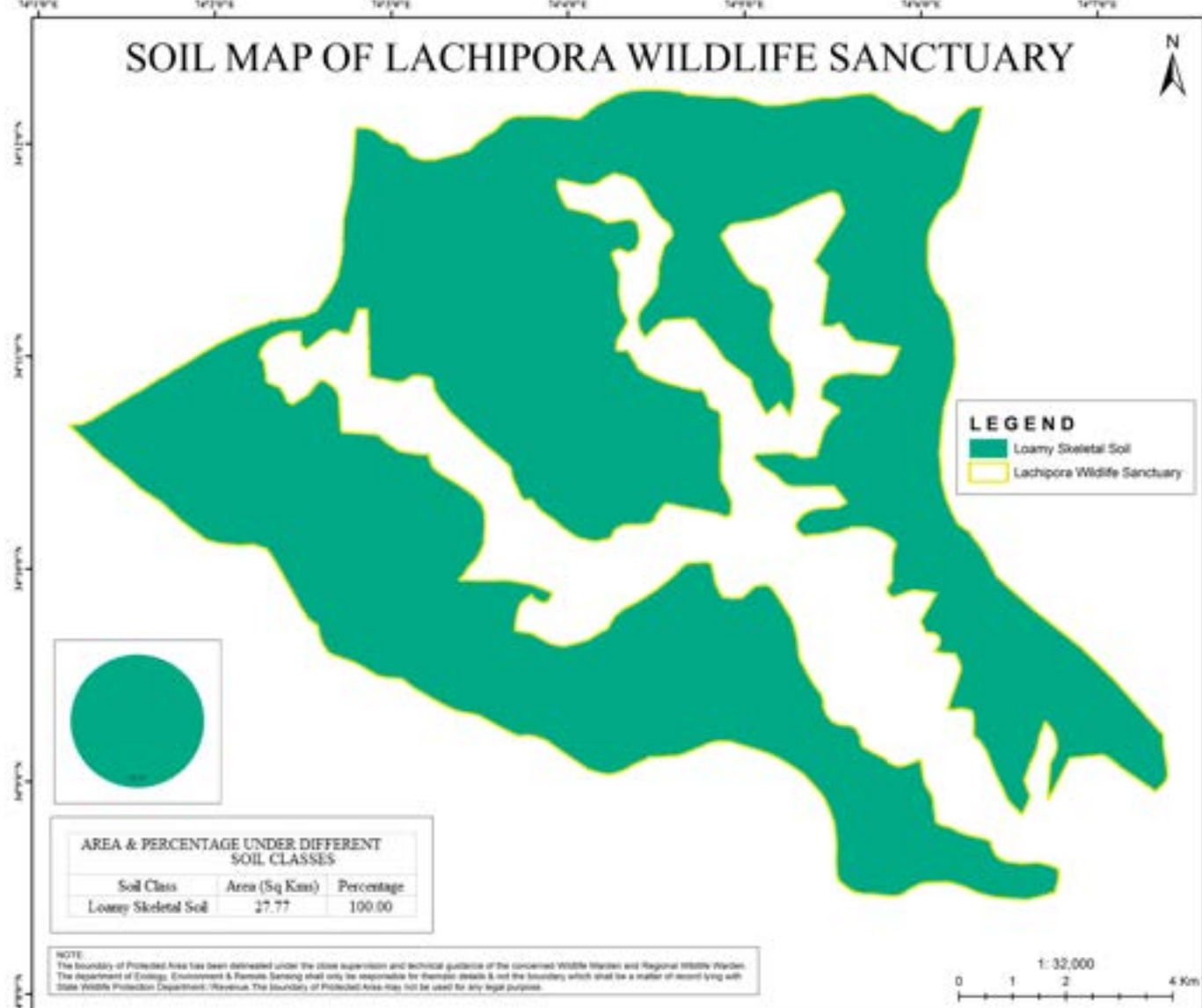
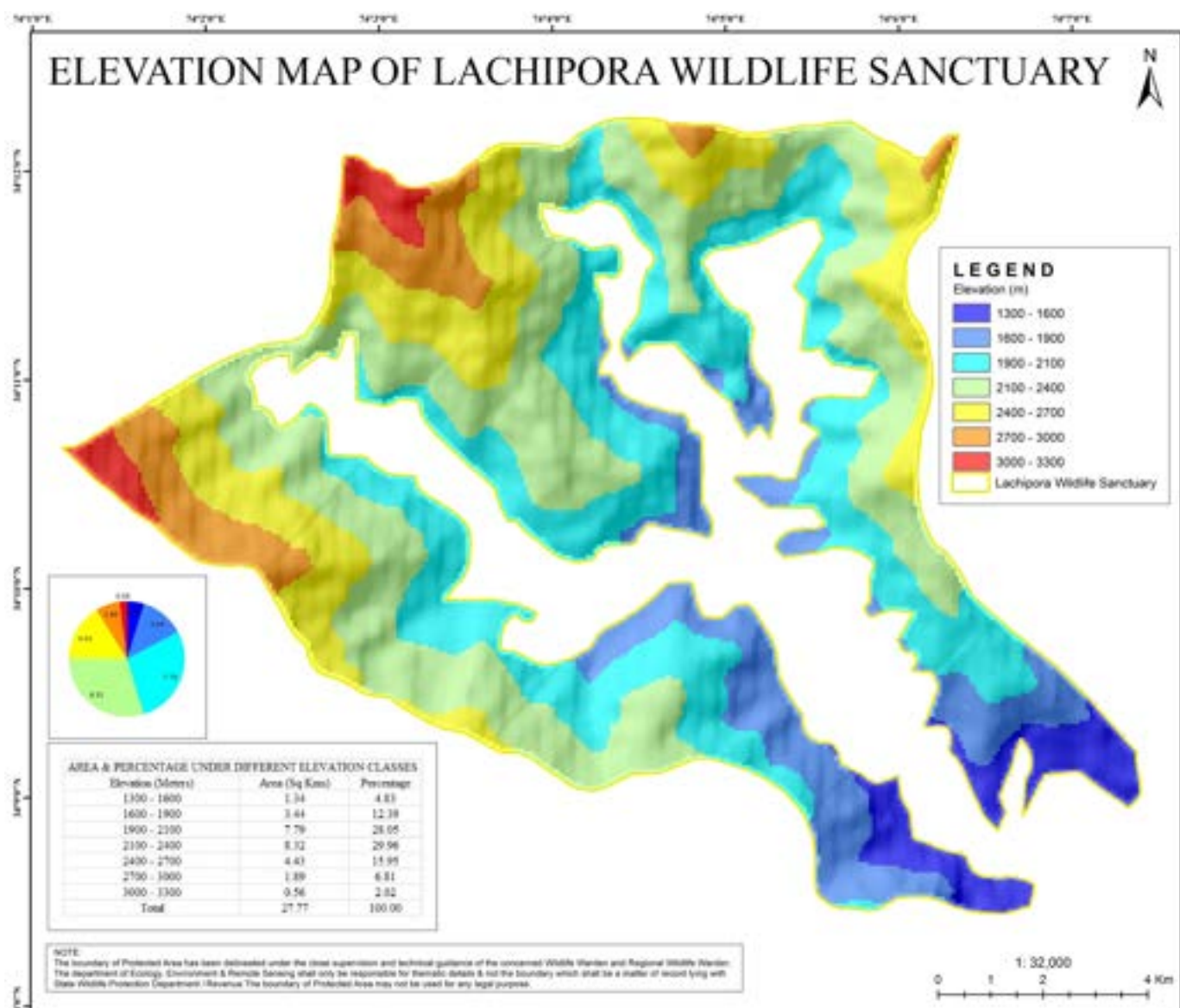
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: The yellow-billed blue magpie (*Urocissa flavirostris*), Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), Lesser pied kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Nutcracker (*Nucifraga Caryocatactes*).

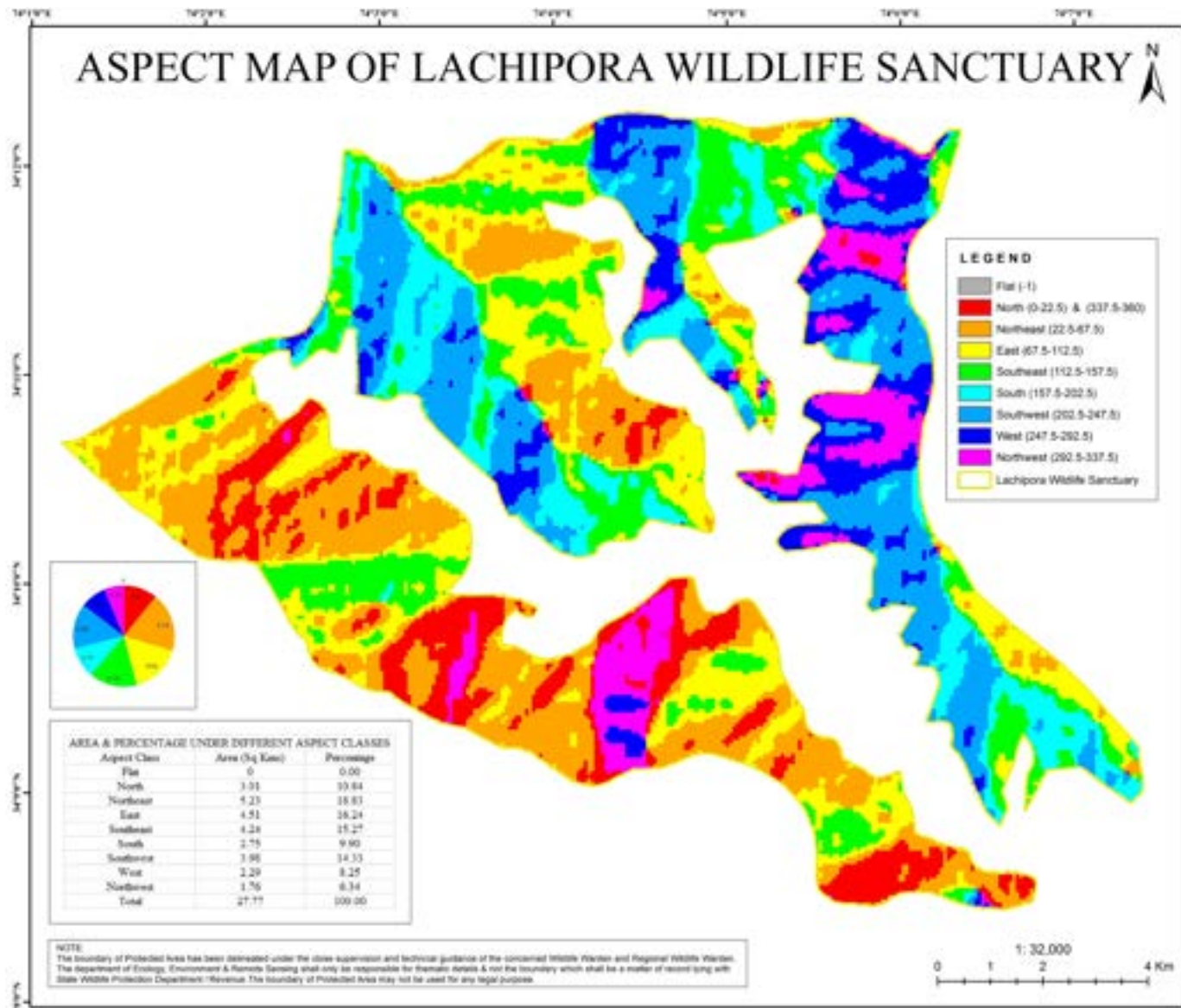
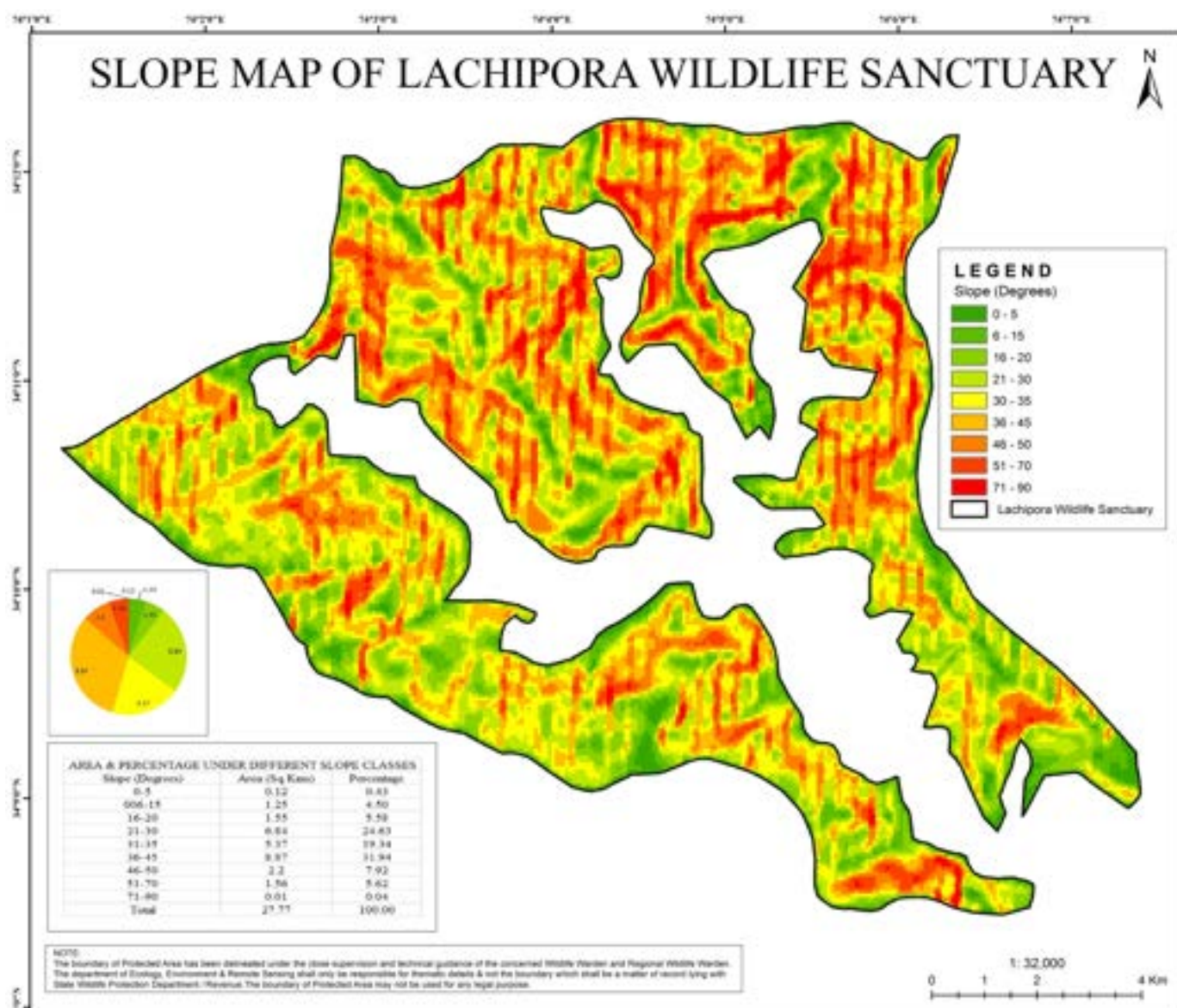
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Cranberry bush (*Viburnum grandiflorum*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*).

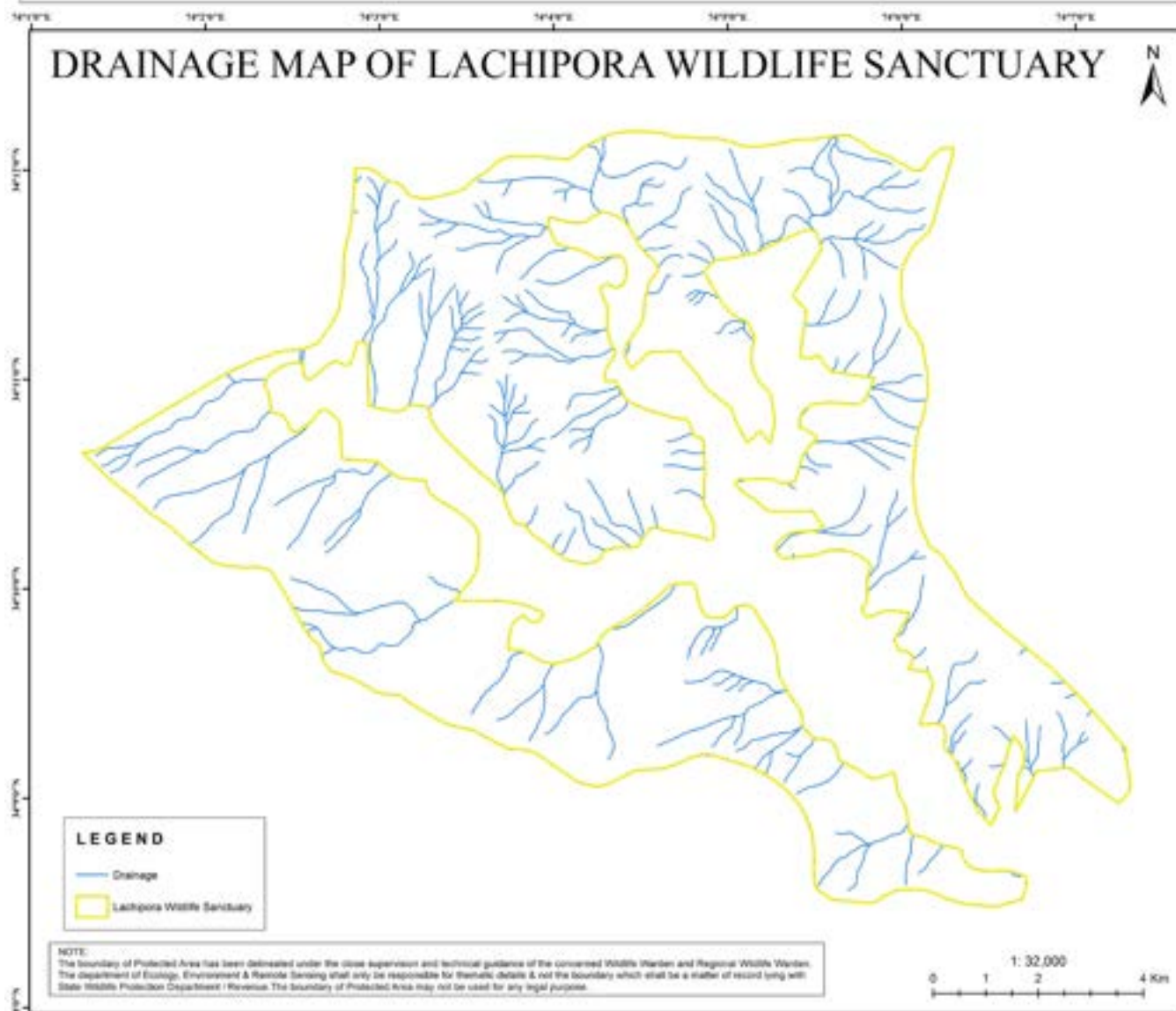
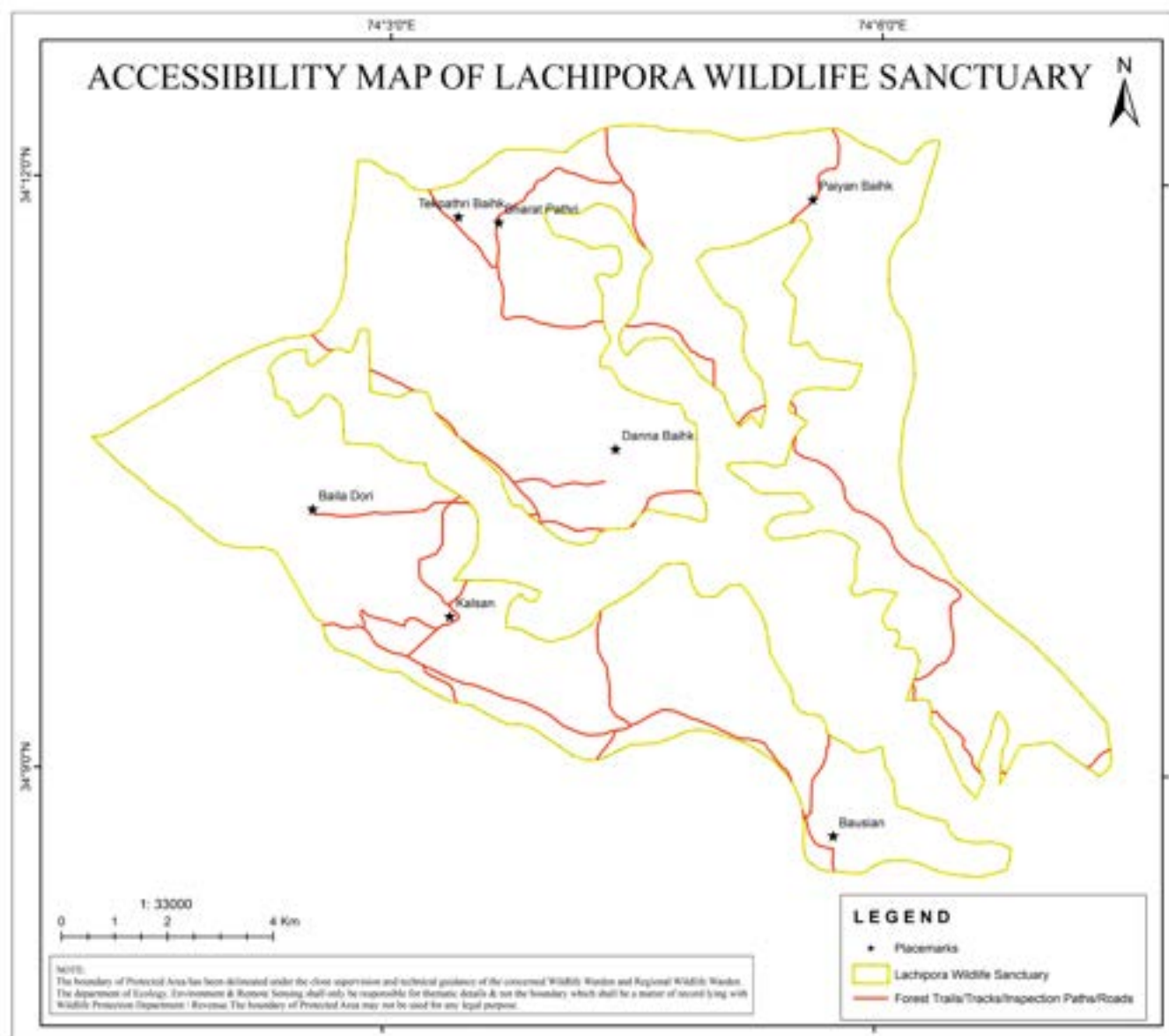


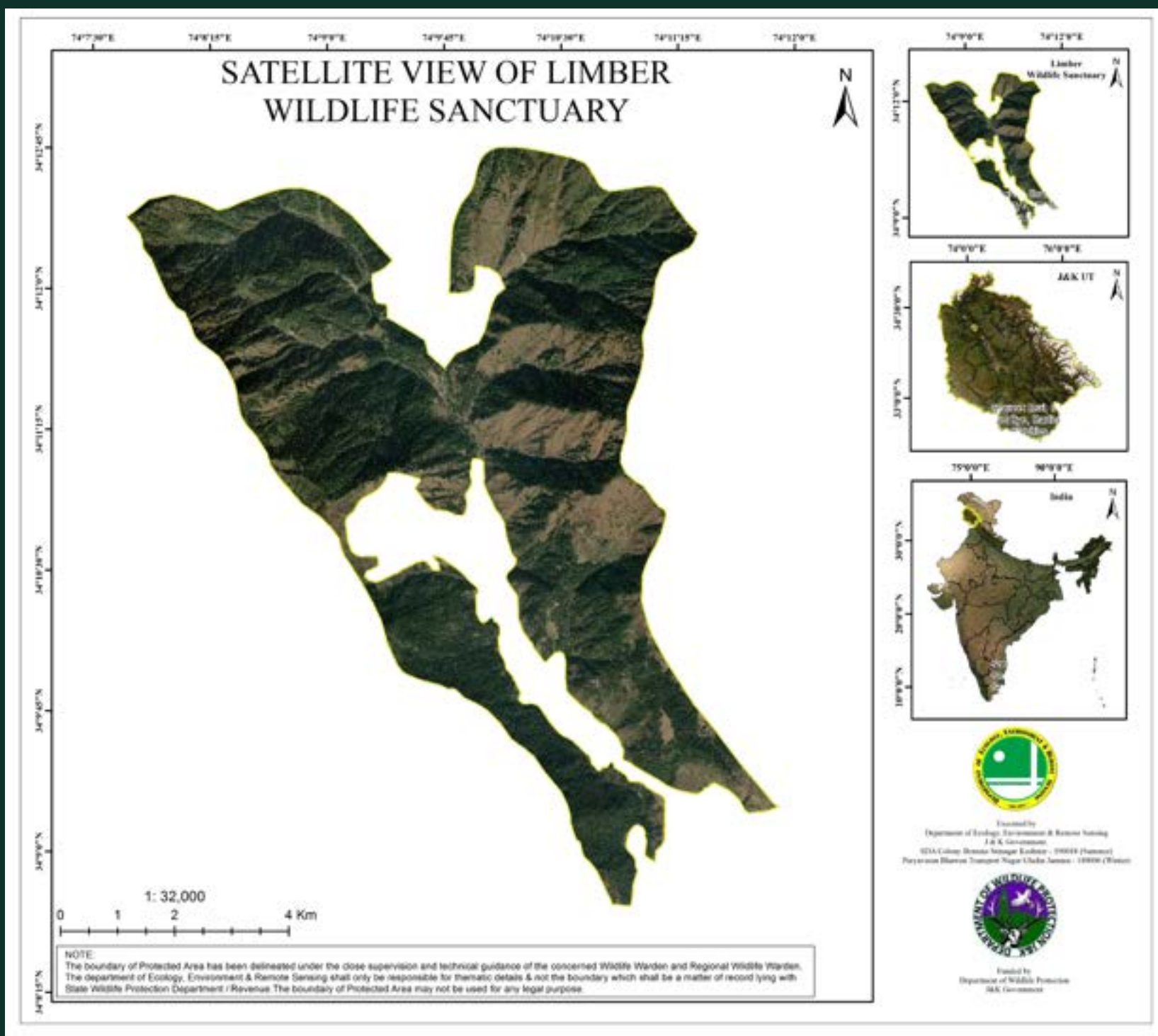












LIMBER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Limber Wildlife Sanctuary was notified in 1987. The wildlife sanctuary is abode of species like Markhor and Musk Deer. It is bounded in the north by Bhurji forest in Langet Forest Division, to the south by the River Jhelum, east by Katha Forest and west by Islamabad nala. Along the west, it is connected with Lachipora wildlife Sanctuary and along the east with Naganari Conservation Reserve. Limber wildlife sanctuary is fed by two main nallahs, Mithwani and gamalitter which drain into the Limber nallah, which drains into River Jhelum. The area consists of steep to moderate slopes broken by rocky cliffs at many places

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 150 dated 19.03.1987
NOTIFIED AREA (KM²): 12.00 **GIS AREA (KM²):** 18.54
PERIMETER (KMS): 41.48
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1400 – 3500
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 12.385' N - 34° 12.775' N, 74° 10.905' E - 74° 11.938' E

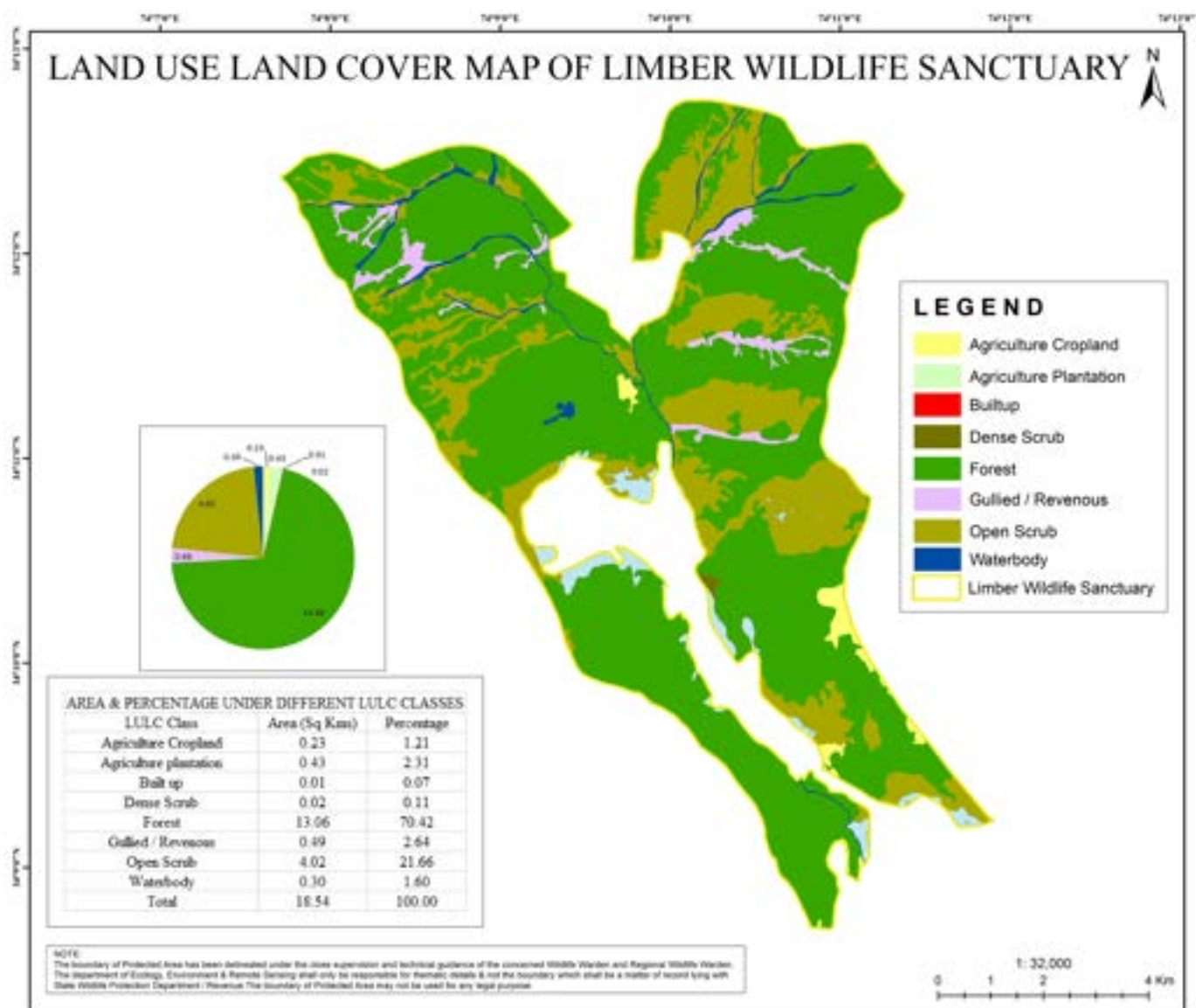
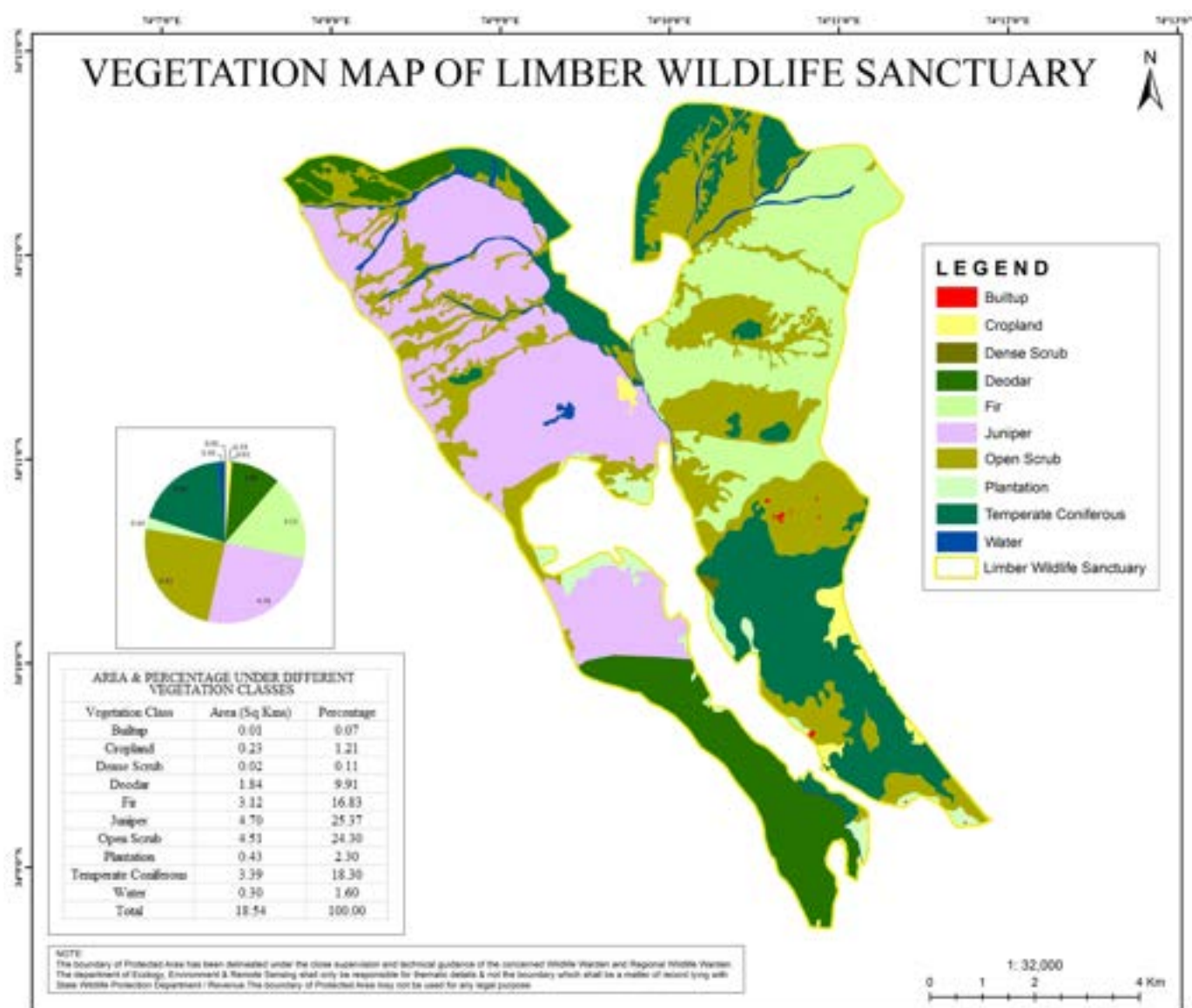
MAJOR FAUNA: Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Yellow

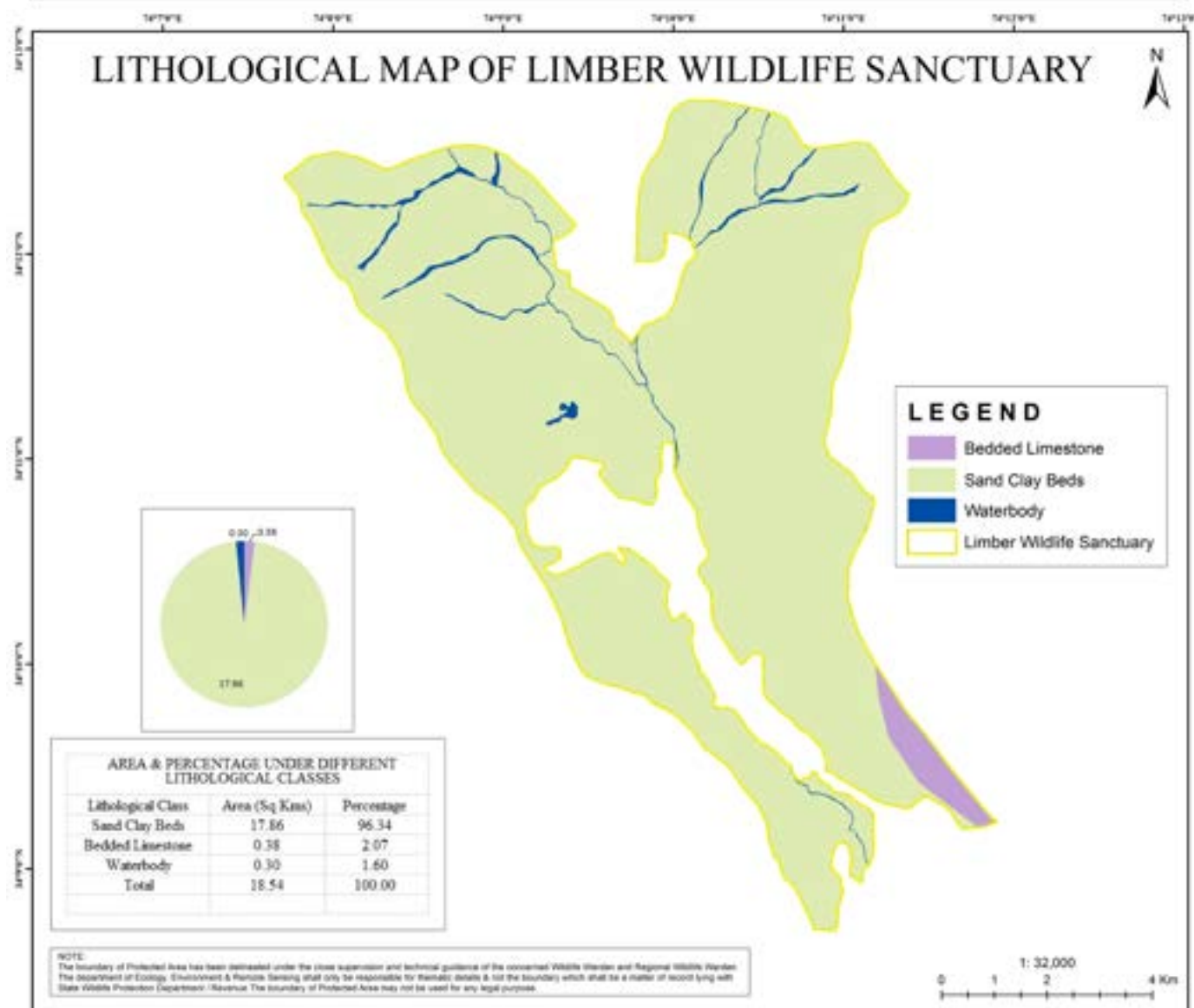
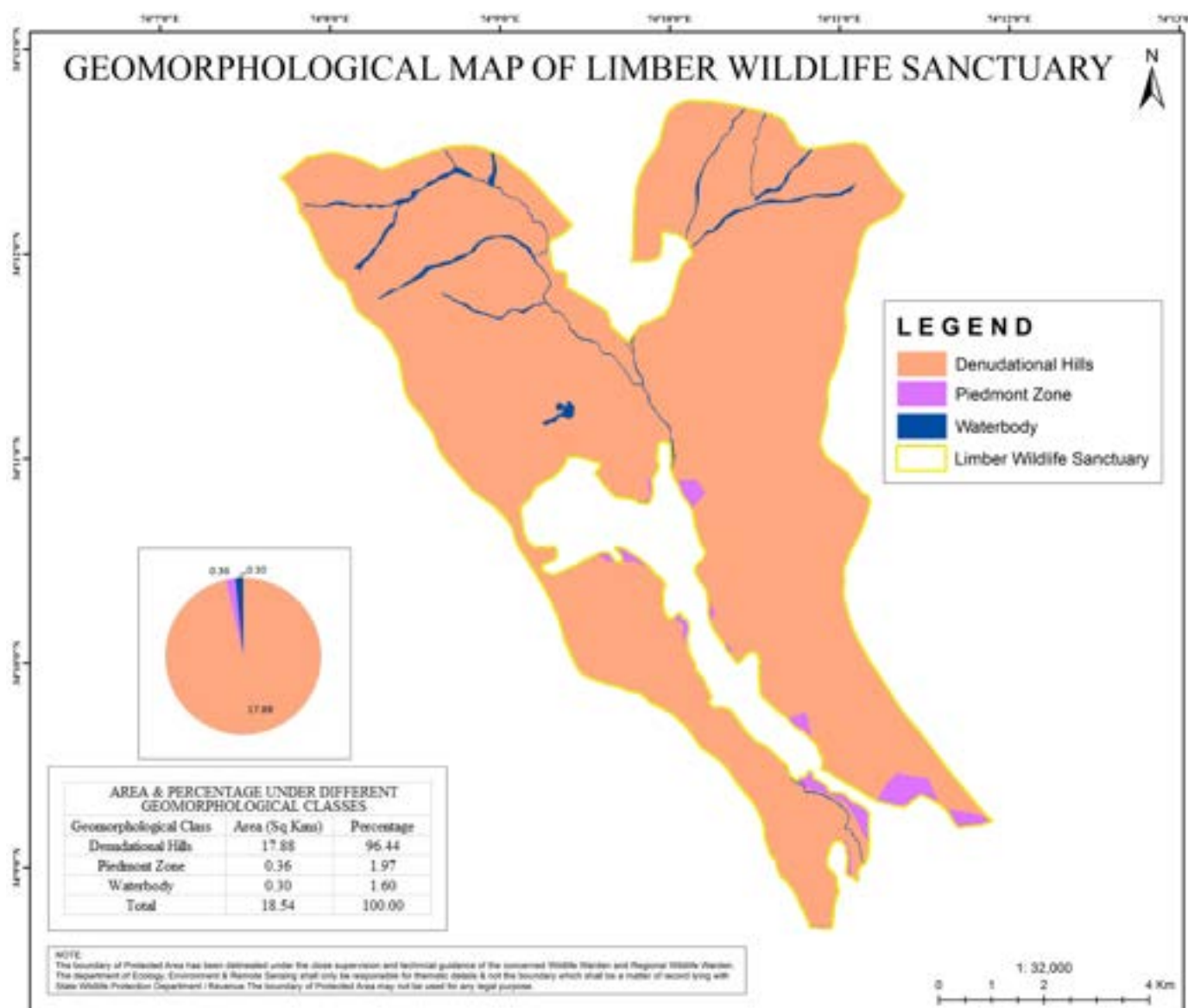
Throated Martin (*Martes flavigula*), Long Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*).

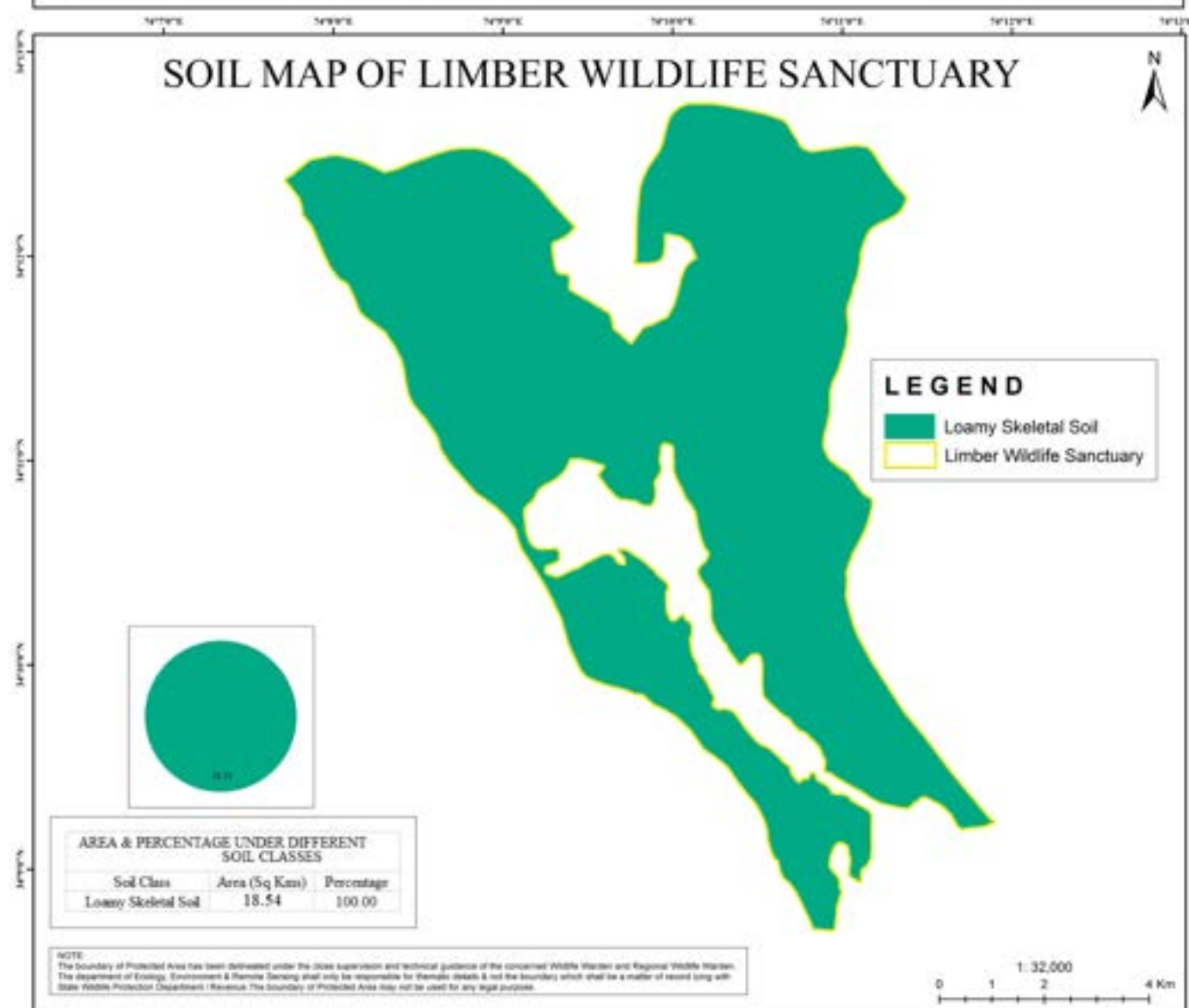
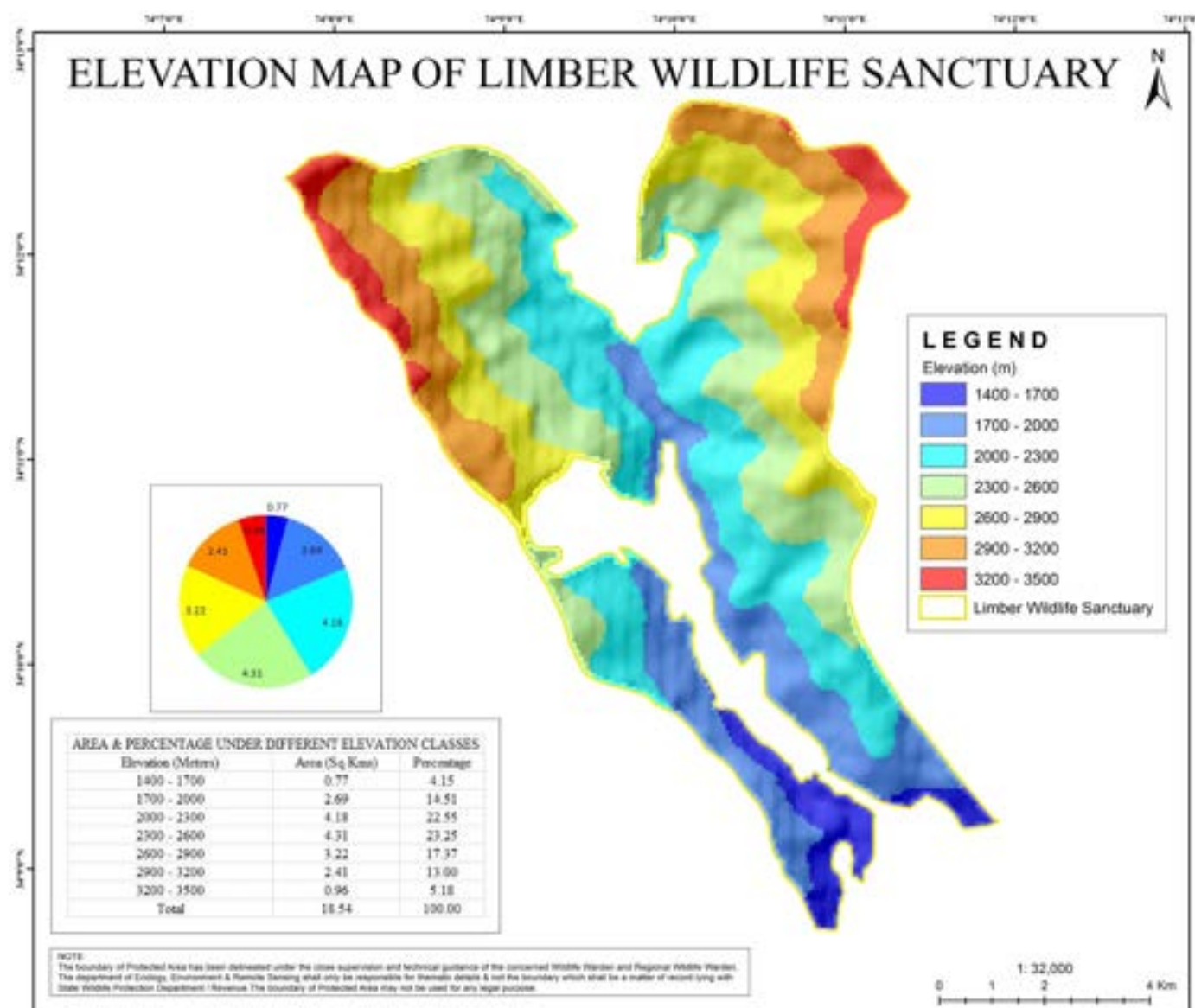
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: The yellow-billed blue magpie (*Urocissa flavirostris*), Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), Lesser pied kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*).

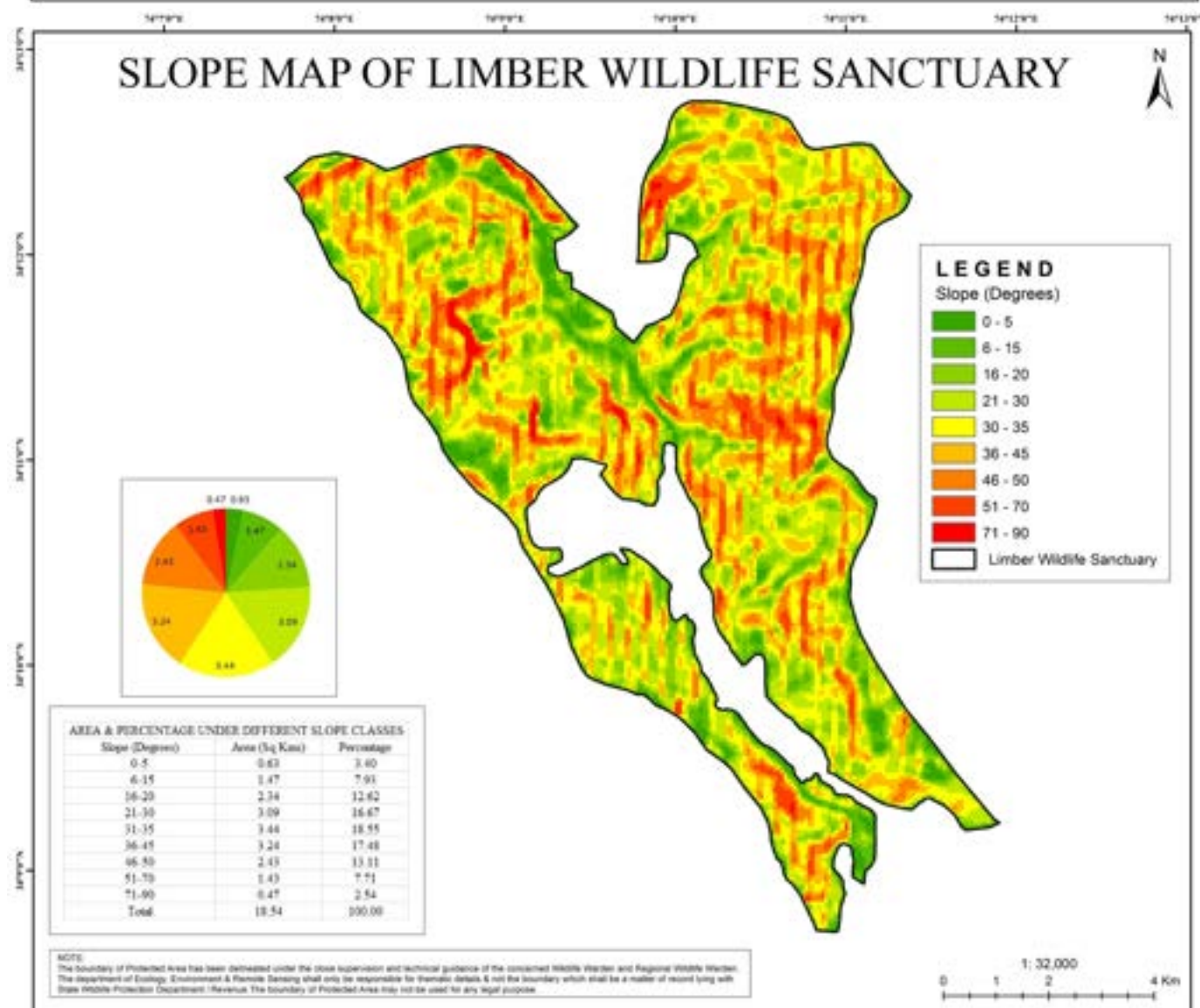
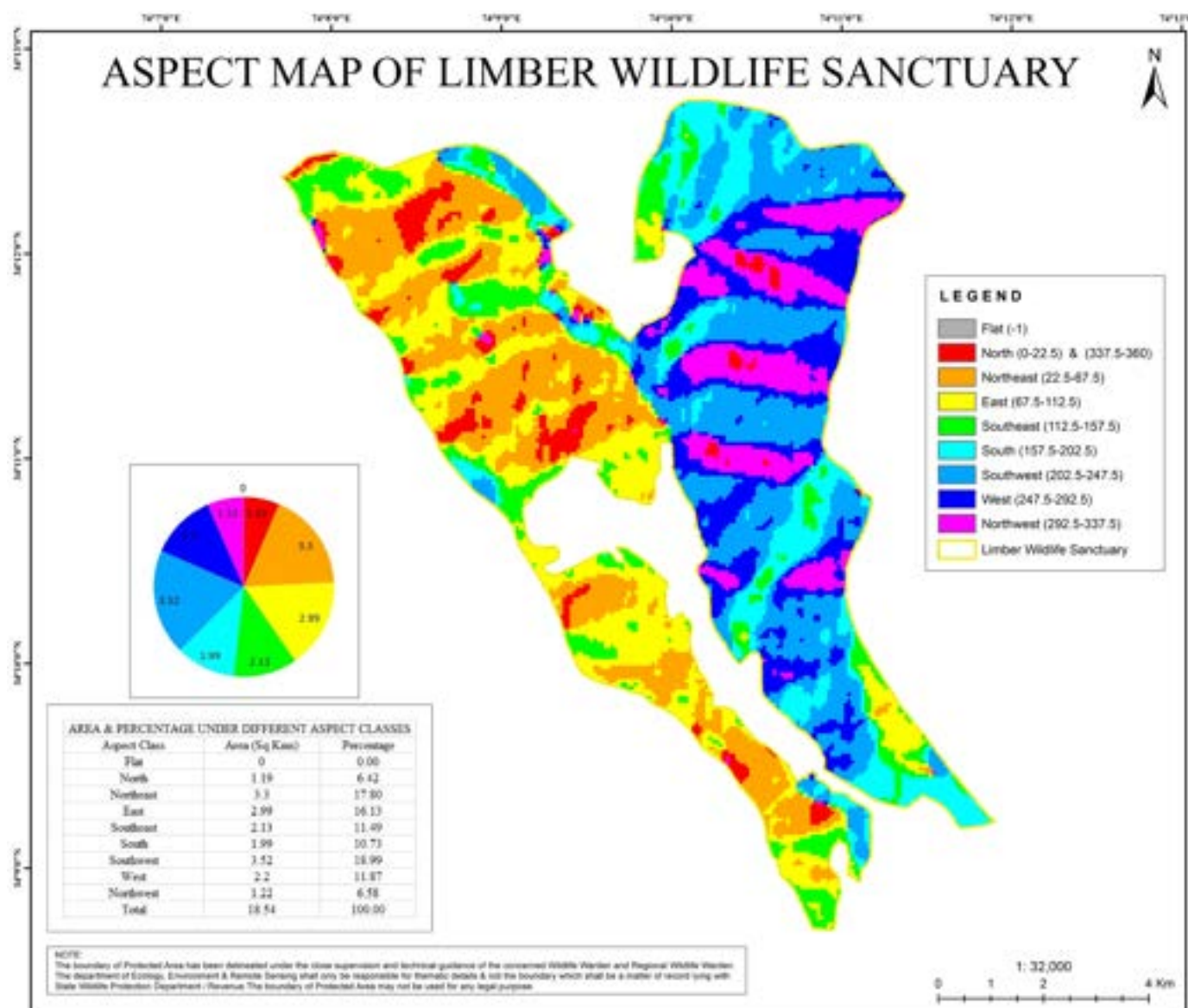
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotia jacquemontiana*), Cranberry bush (*Viburnum grandiflorum*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea* Wall).

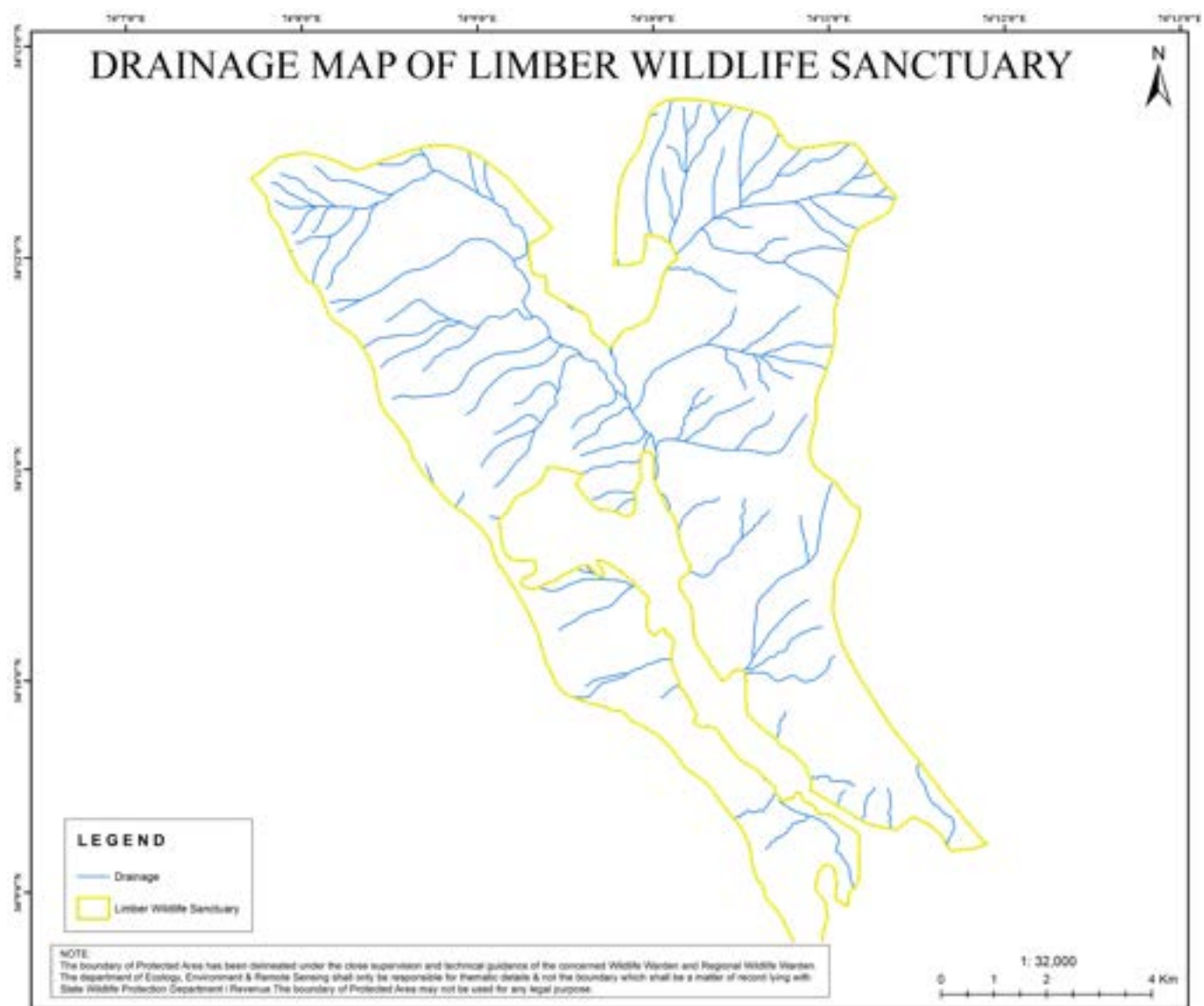


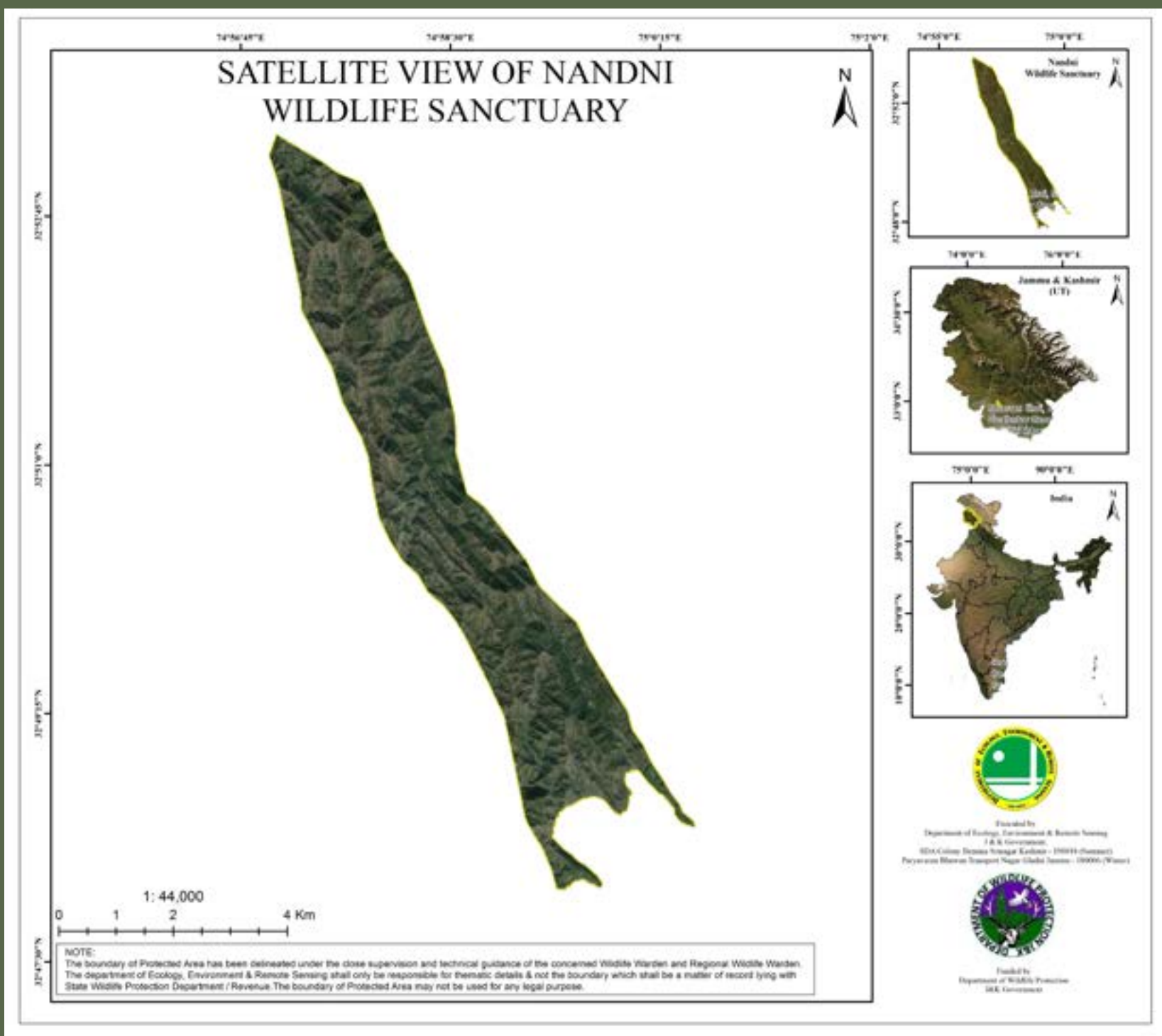












NANDNI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The sanctuary has been named after the Nandni village located at a distance of 28 kms from Jammu. The area is well known for still housing an appreciable and precious pheasants population. The Sanctuary occupies the South Western slopes of Nandni Ridge whereas Jammu-Kashmir highway zigzags right through its middle cutting into two, almost identical halves. The Nandni Tunnel is situated in its middle. The area lying at the slopes of Nandni ridge on the north east aspect has chir pine forests, forming top canopy while the second storey is occupied by other mixed species.

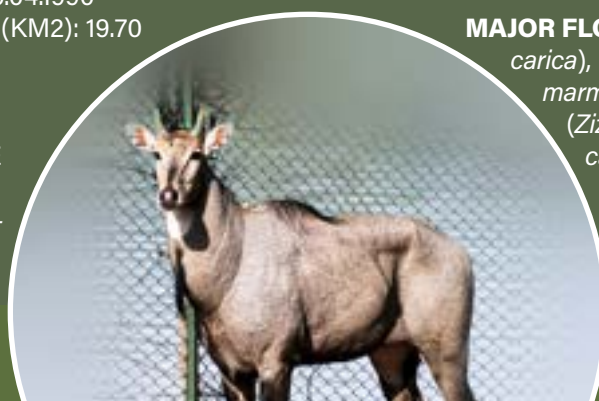
SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 137 dated 10.04.1990
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 33.34 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 19.70
PERIMETER (KMS): 32.48
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 305 - 863
GEO - COORDINATES:
 32° 47.707' N - 32° 54.107' N, 74° 55.501' E - 75° 01.01' E

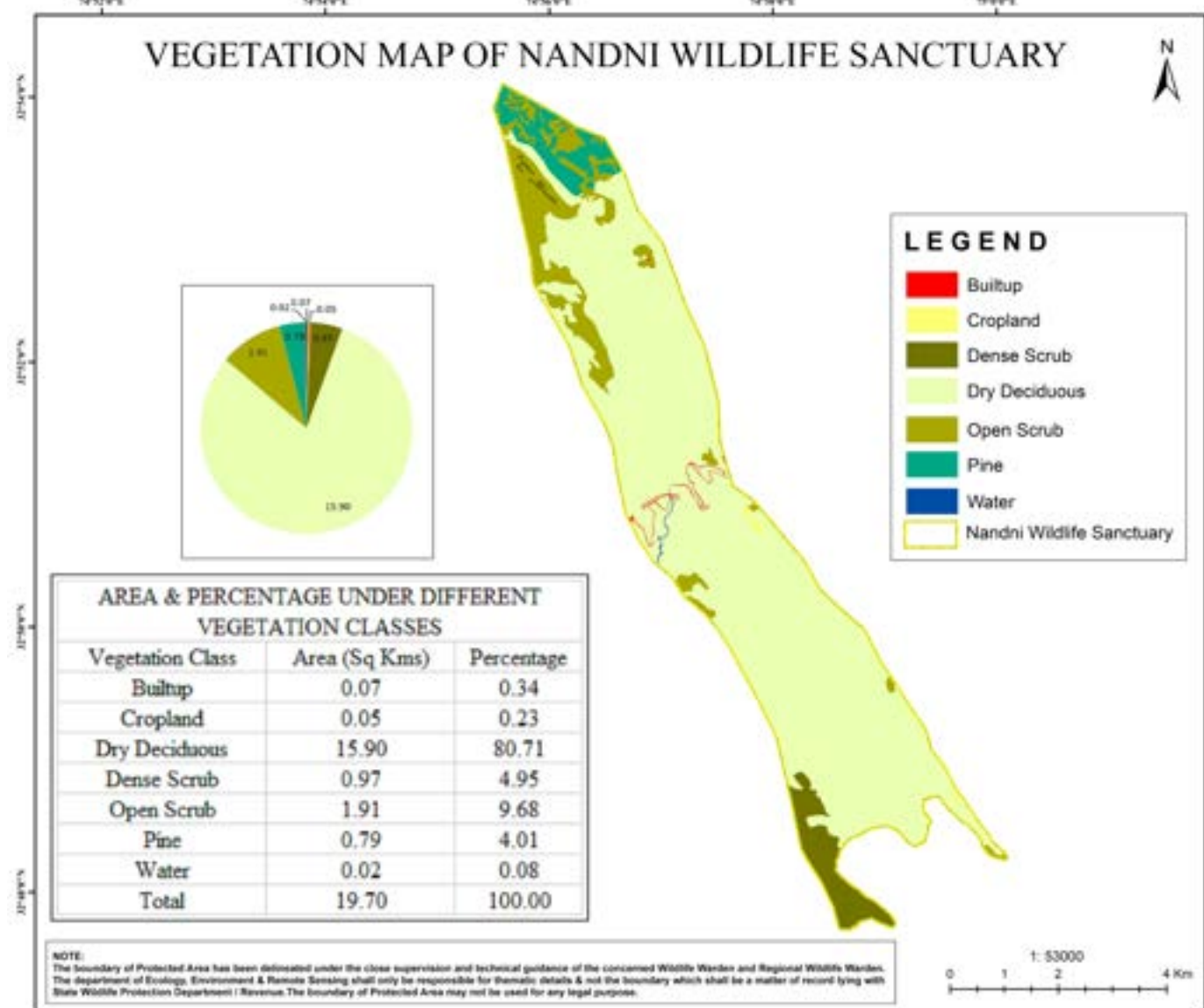
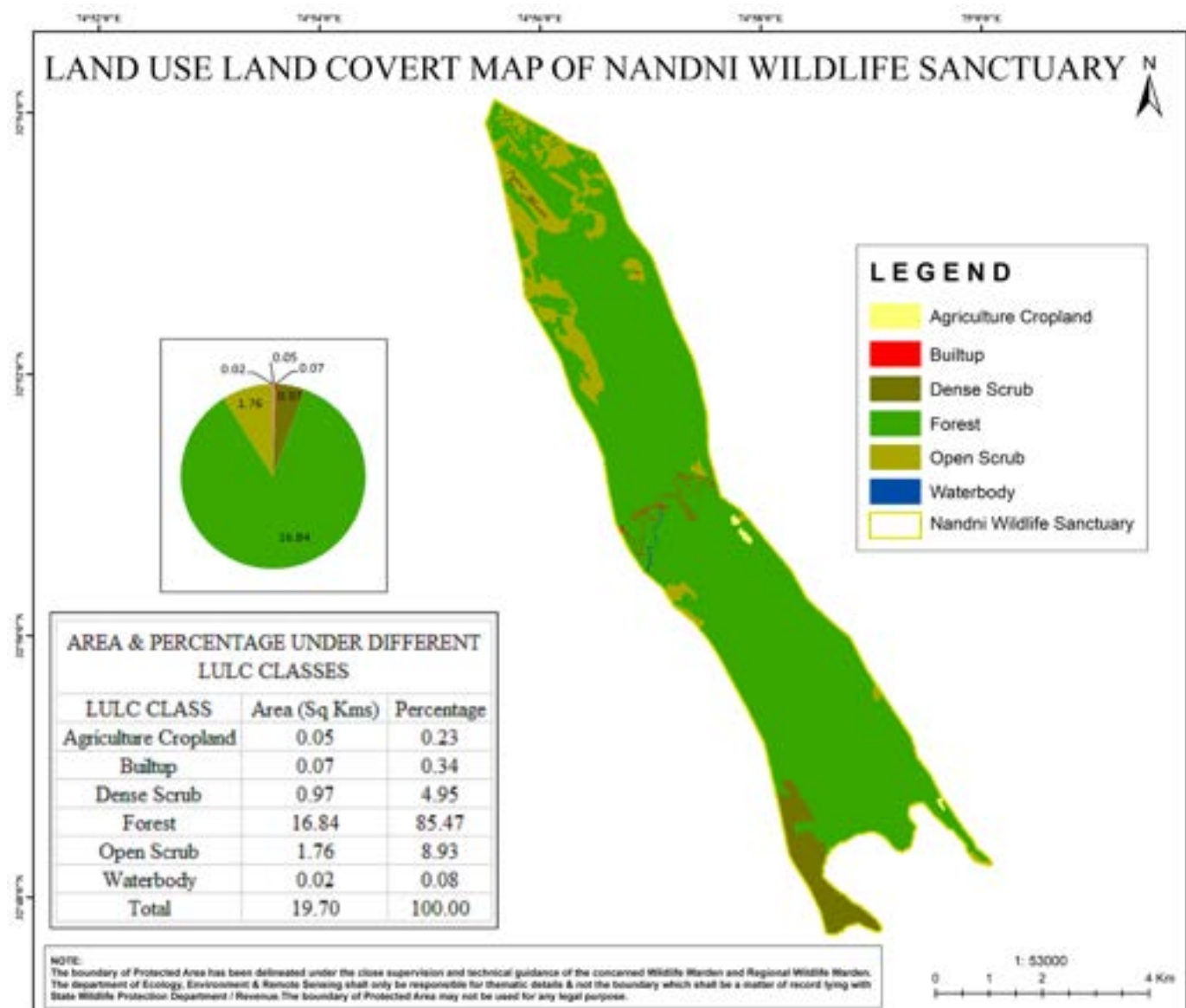
MAJOR FAUNA: Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragor*-

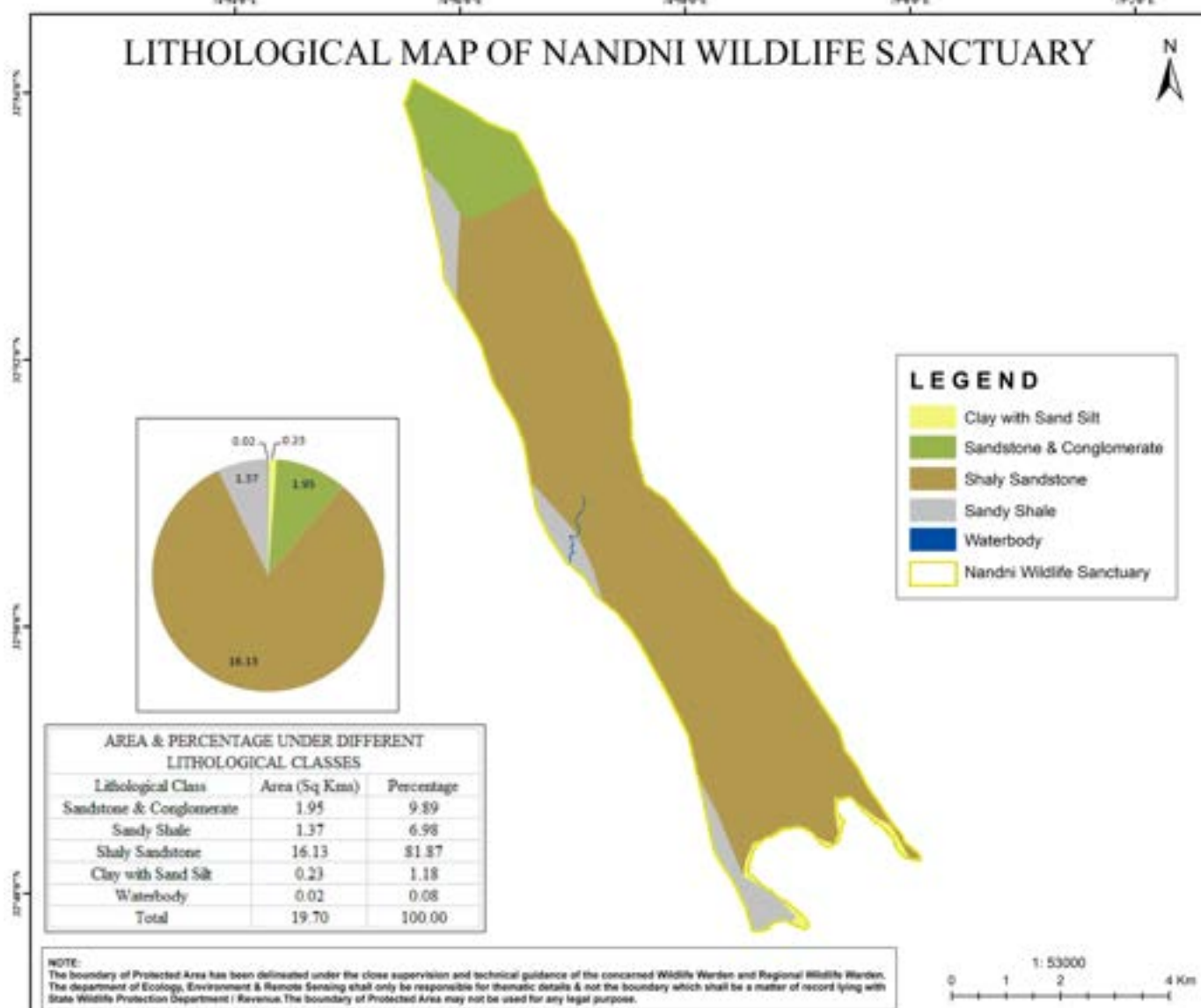
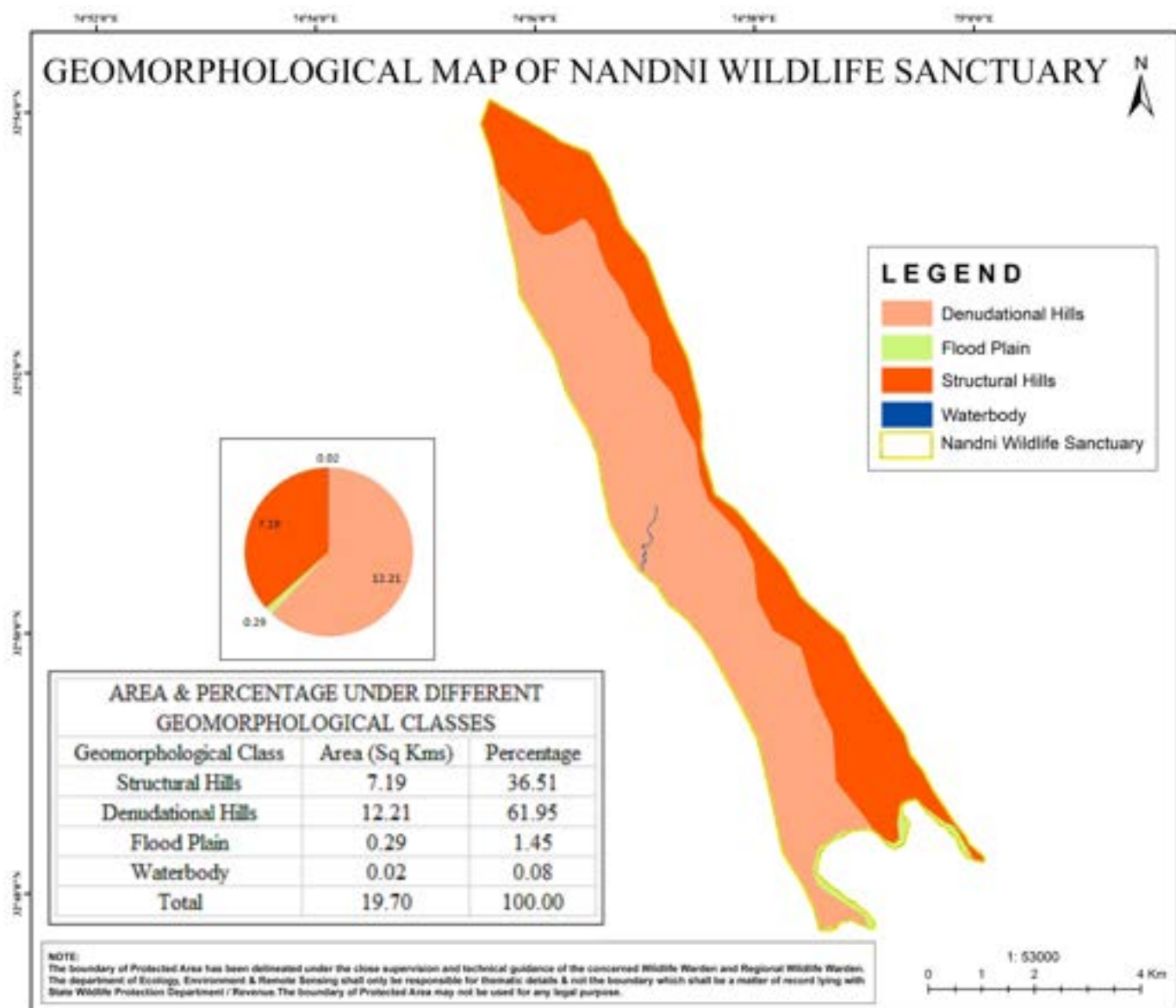
camelus), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

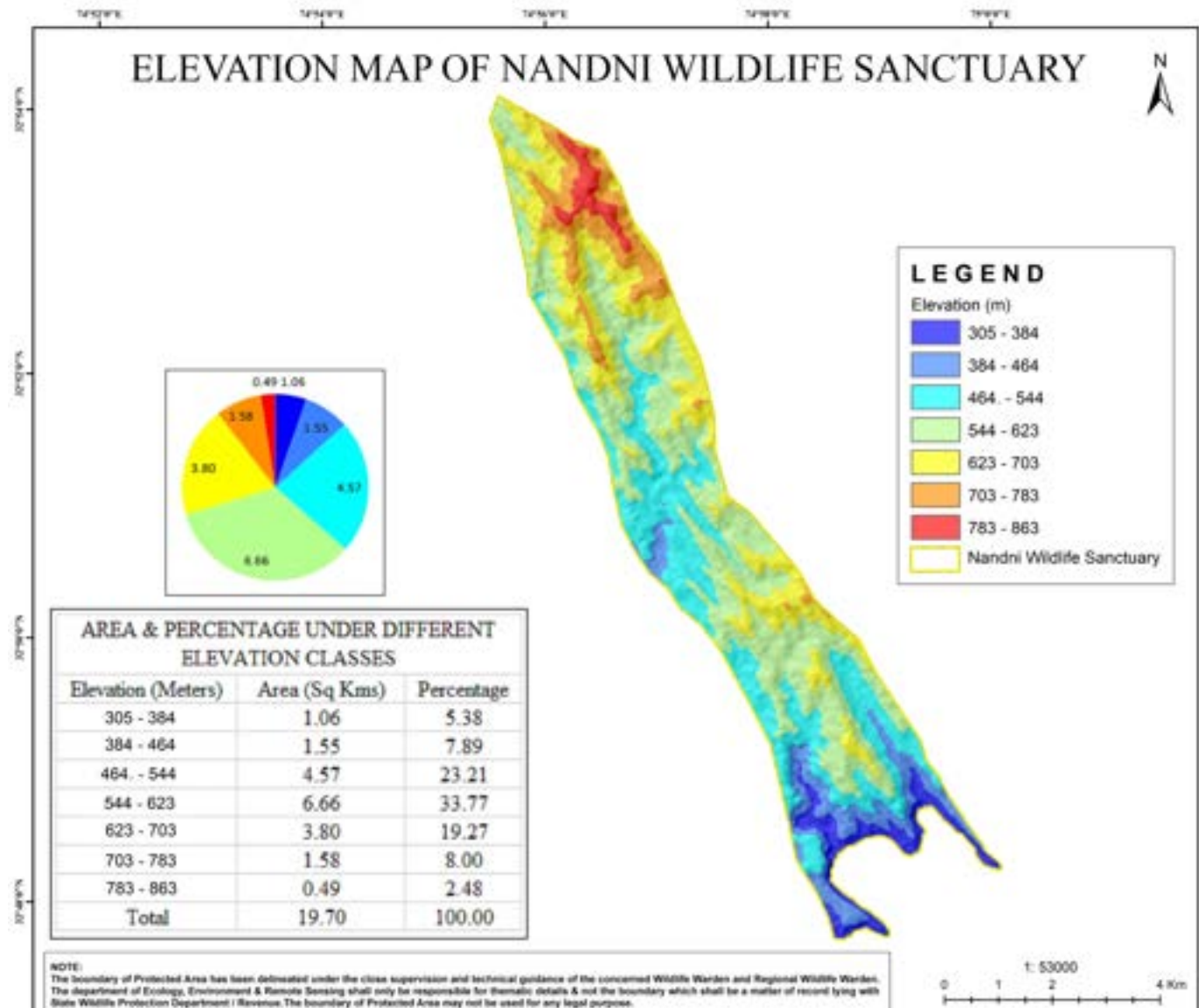
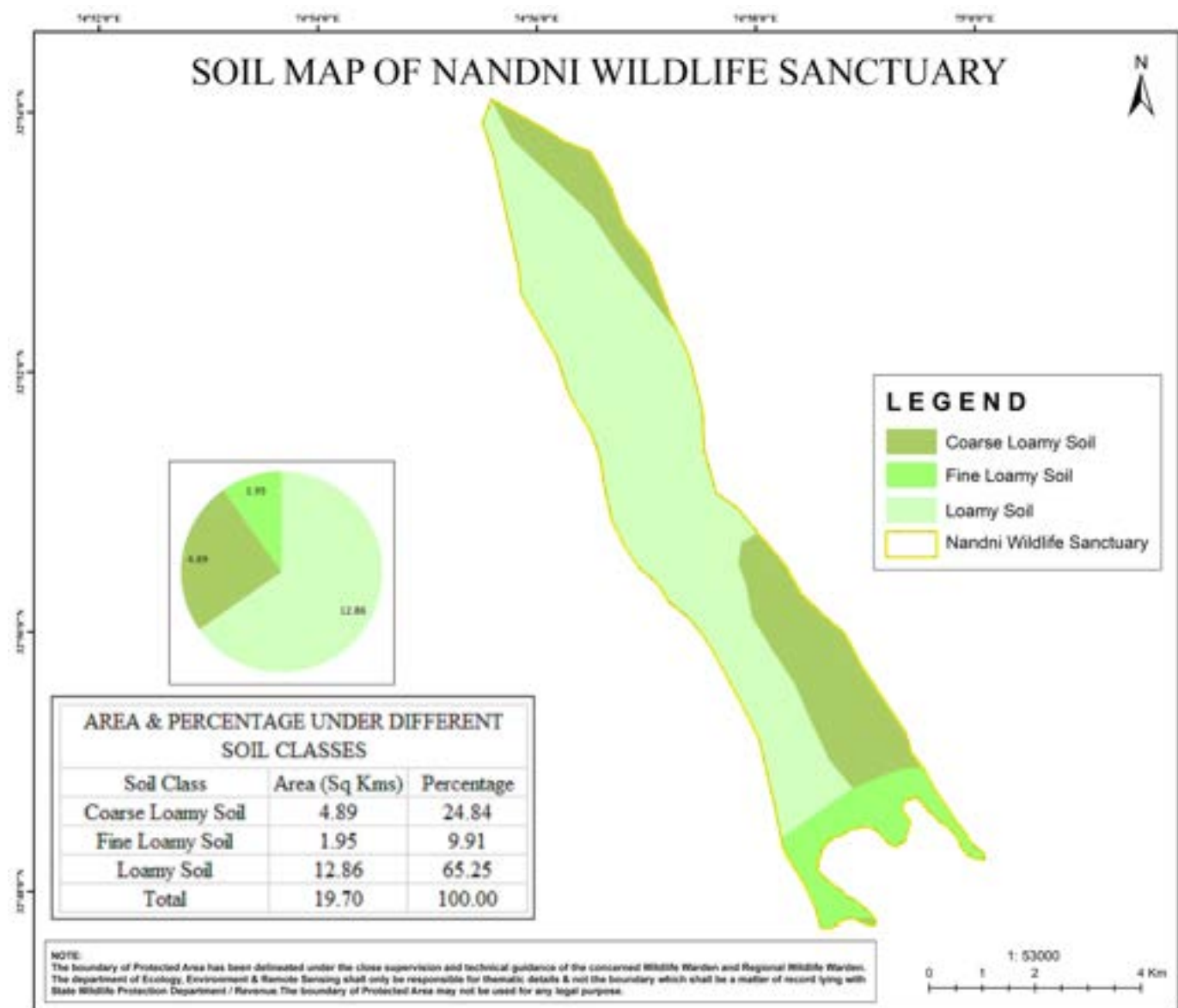
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*), Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Grey Francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

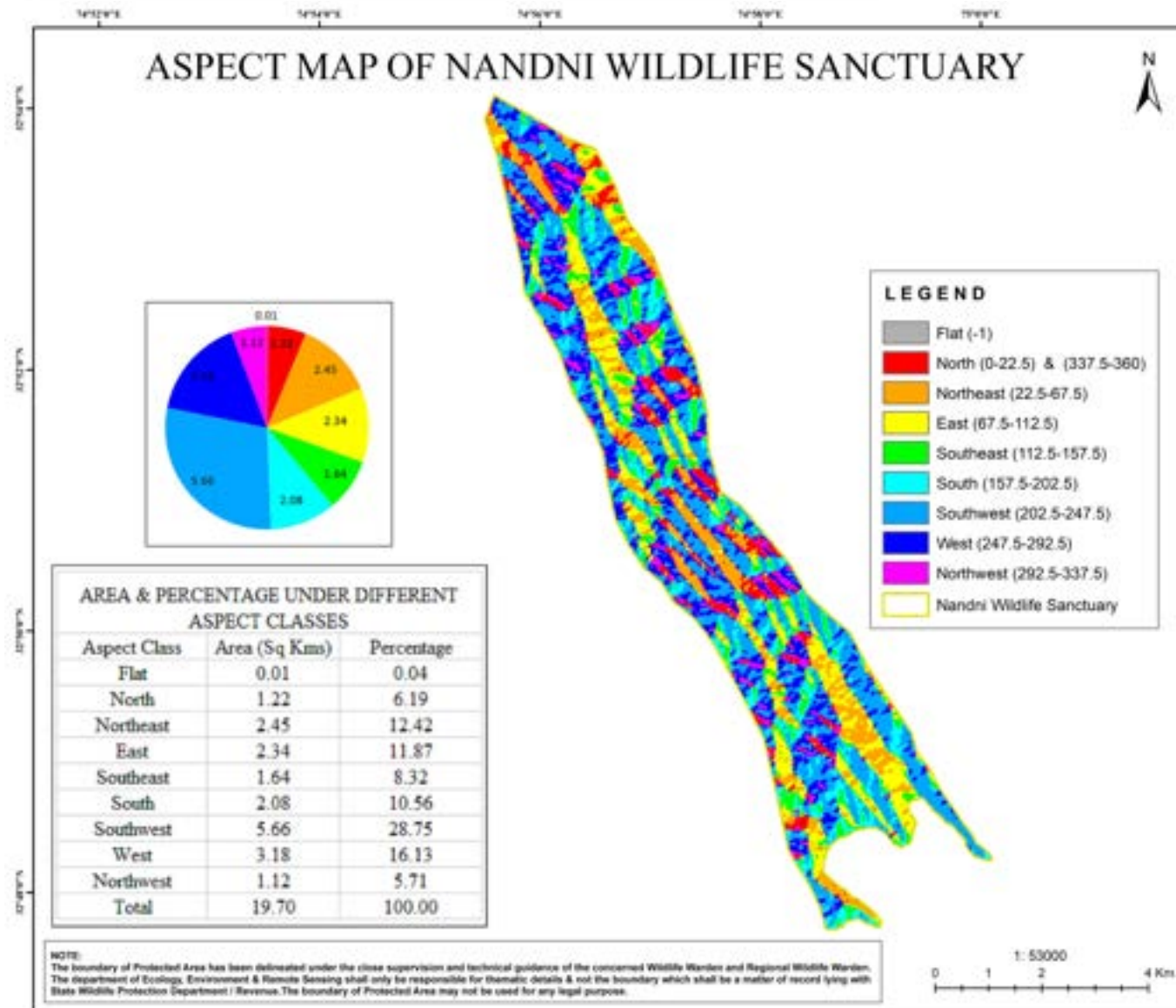
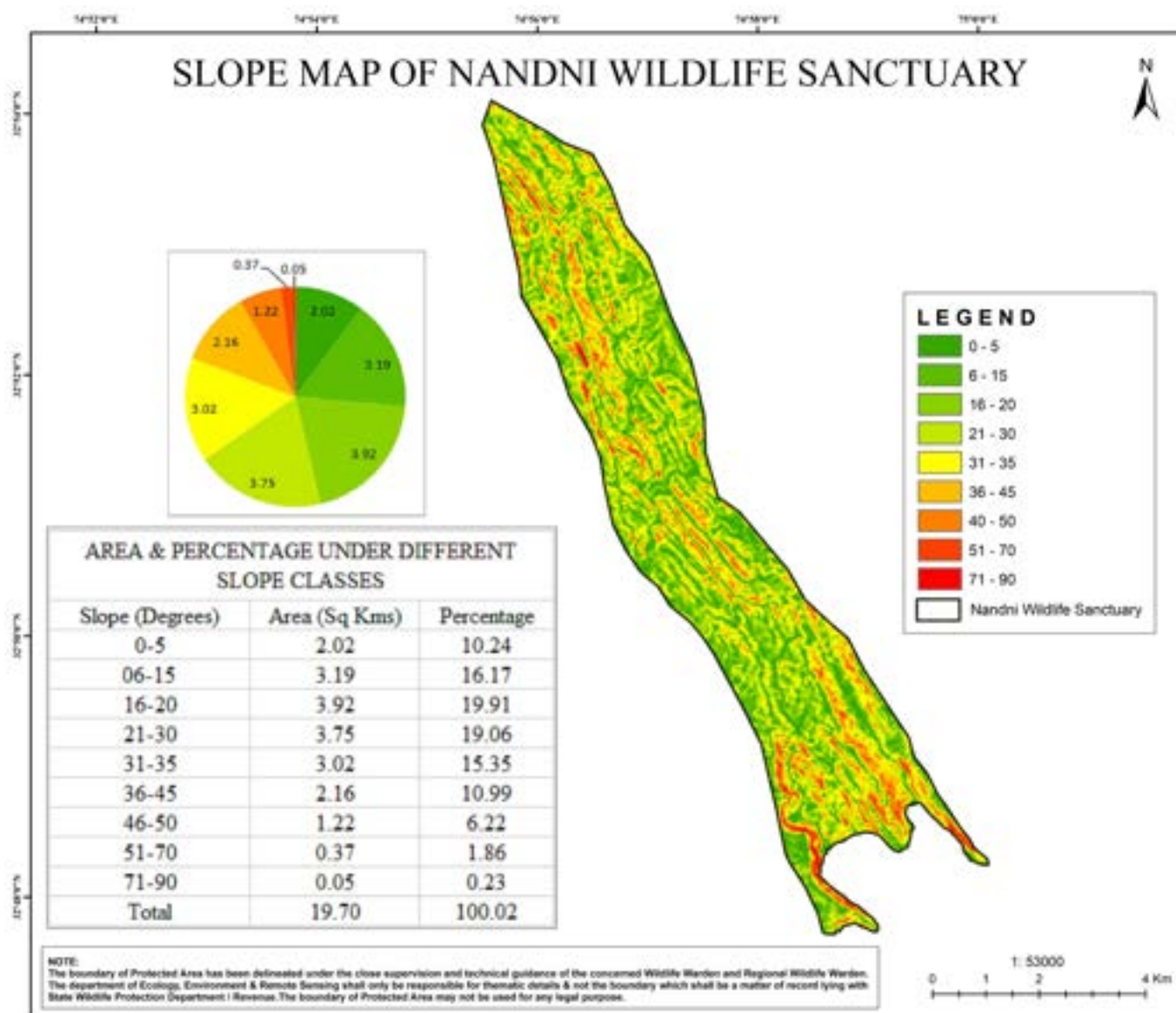
MAJOR FLORA: Cutch tree (*Senegalia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghi*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbeck*), Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*), Carrisse (*Carissa spinarum*), Hopseed bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*).

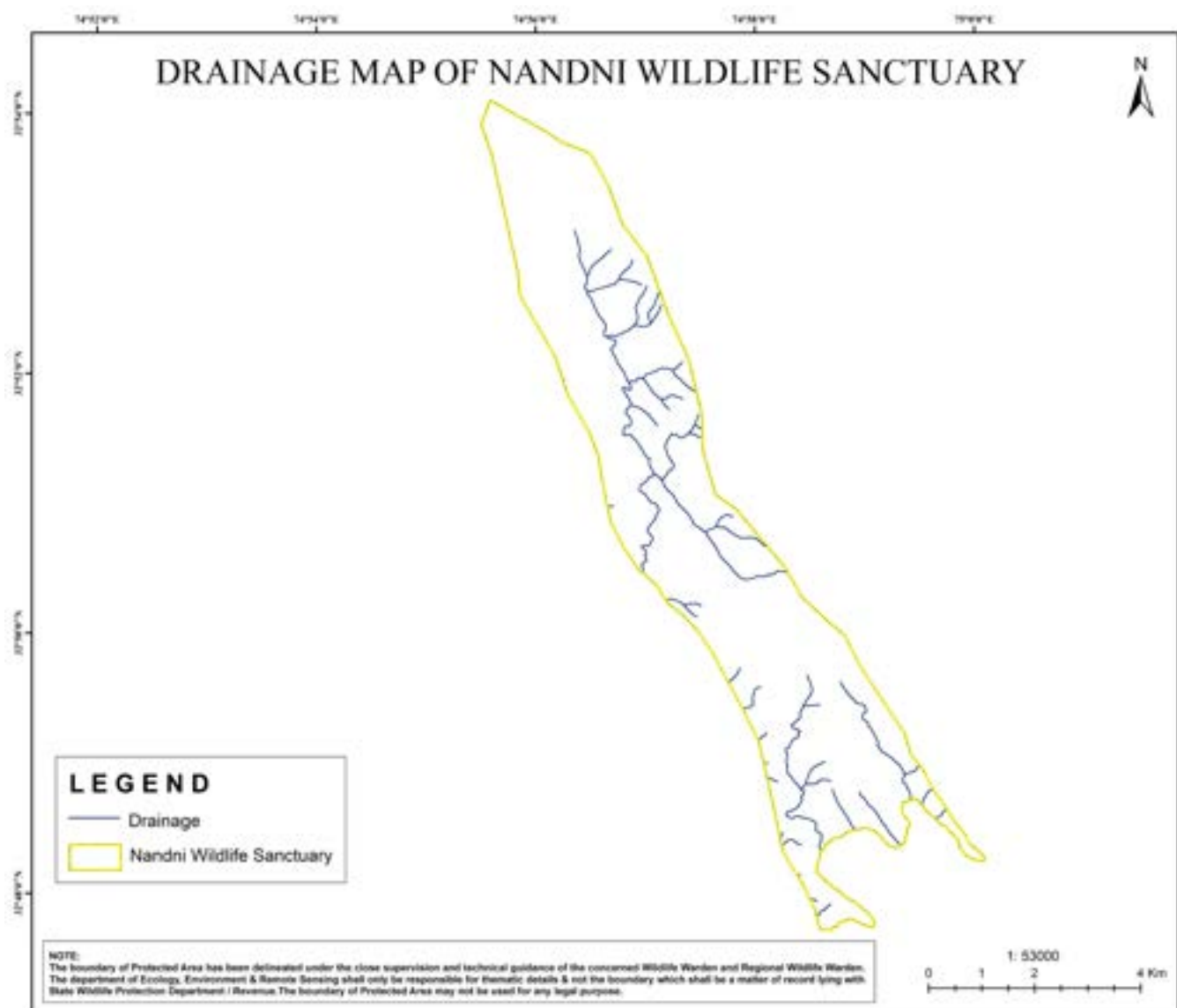


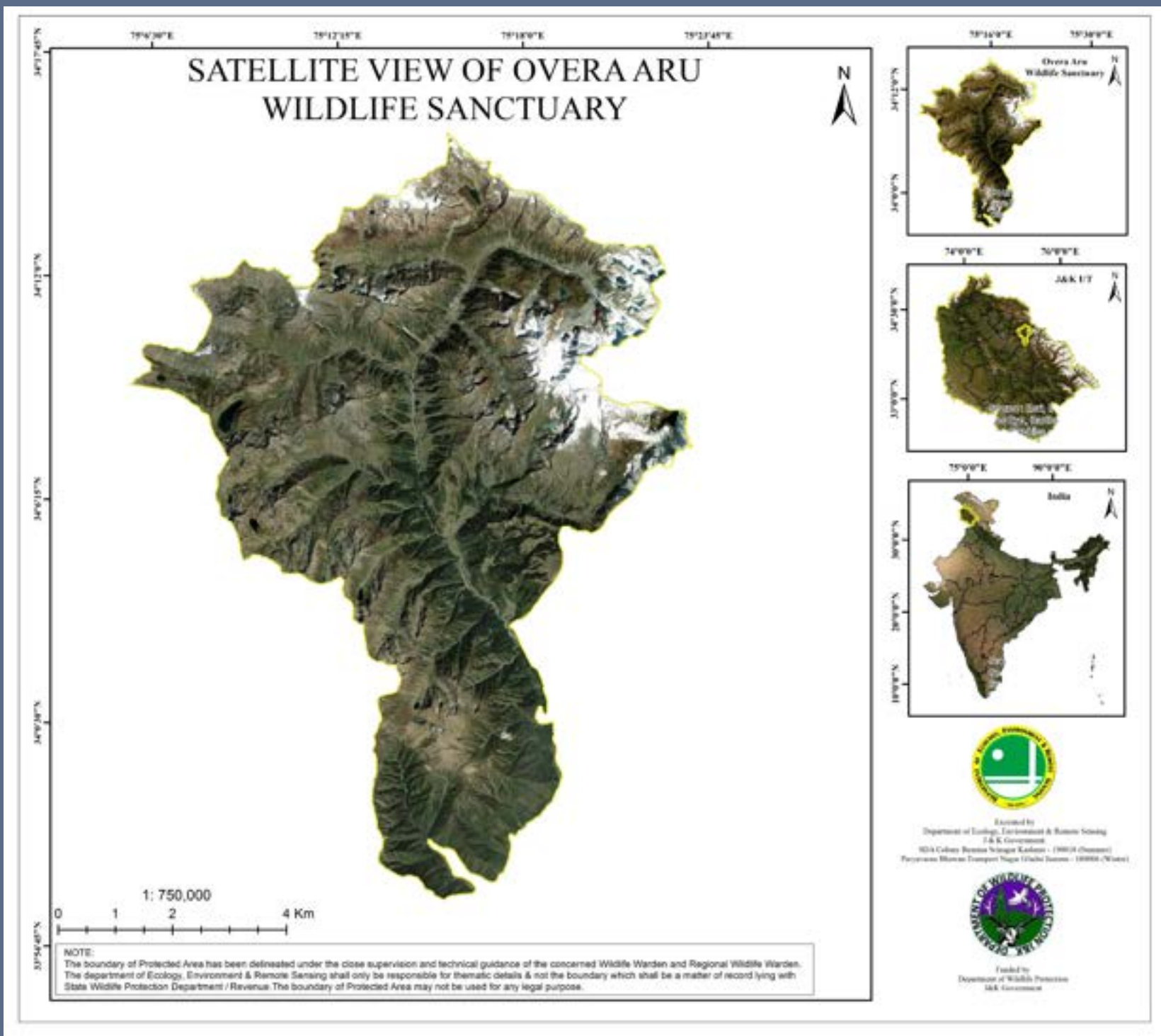












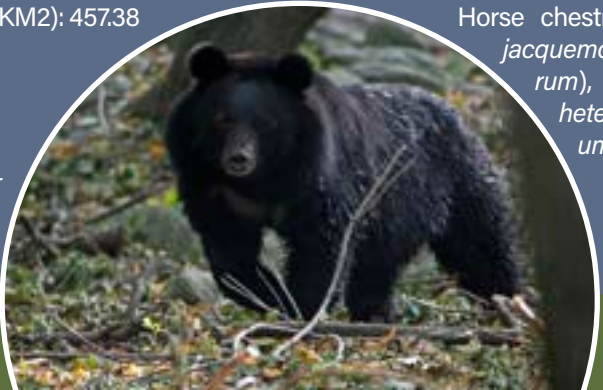
OVERA ARU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

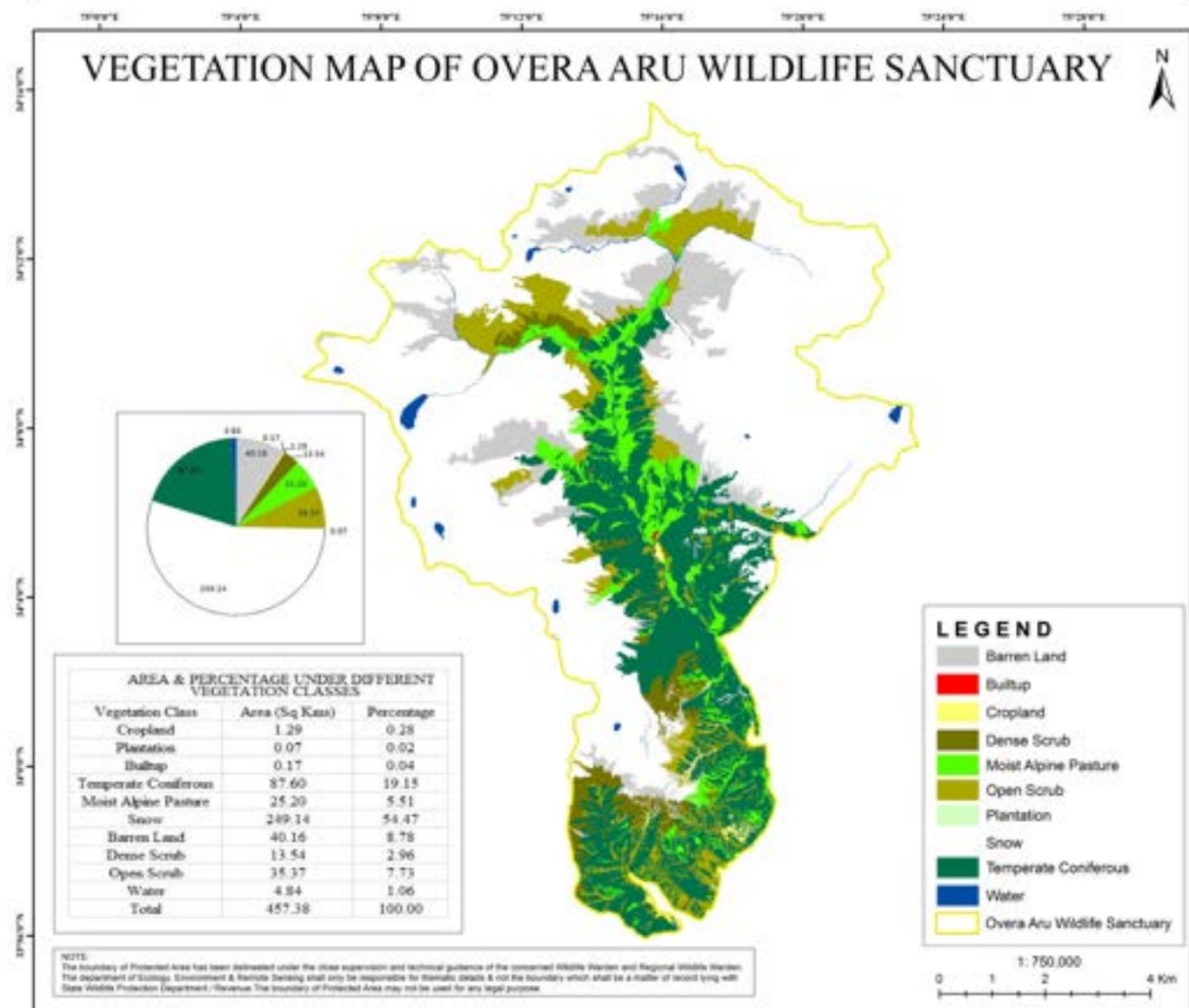
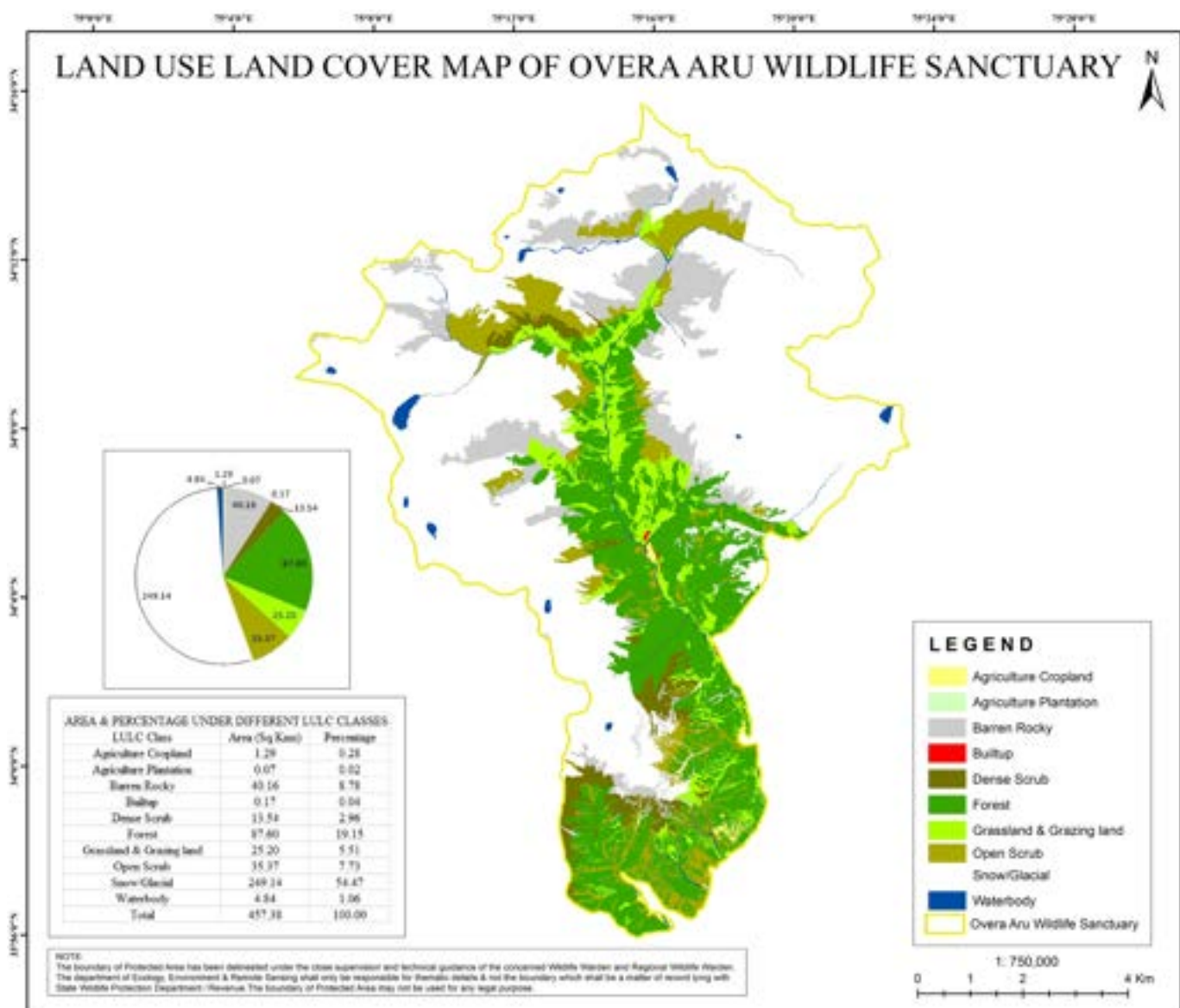
Overa - Aru Wildlife Sanctuary has been named after the two Villages Overa & Aru located at its fringes. It falls in Anantnag district of Kashmir division of Jammu & Kashmir and was notified in the year 1987. It forms a major catchment area of Lidder, a tributary of Jhelum River an important source of water for drinking & irrigation purposes for district Anantnag. The sanctuary is a great repository of bio diversity which includes above more than 15 mammal species, 120 bird species and 20 butterfly species. It forms the distributory range of Kashmir Red Deer or Hangul.

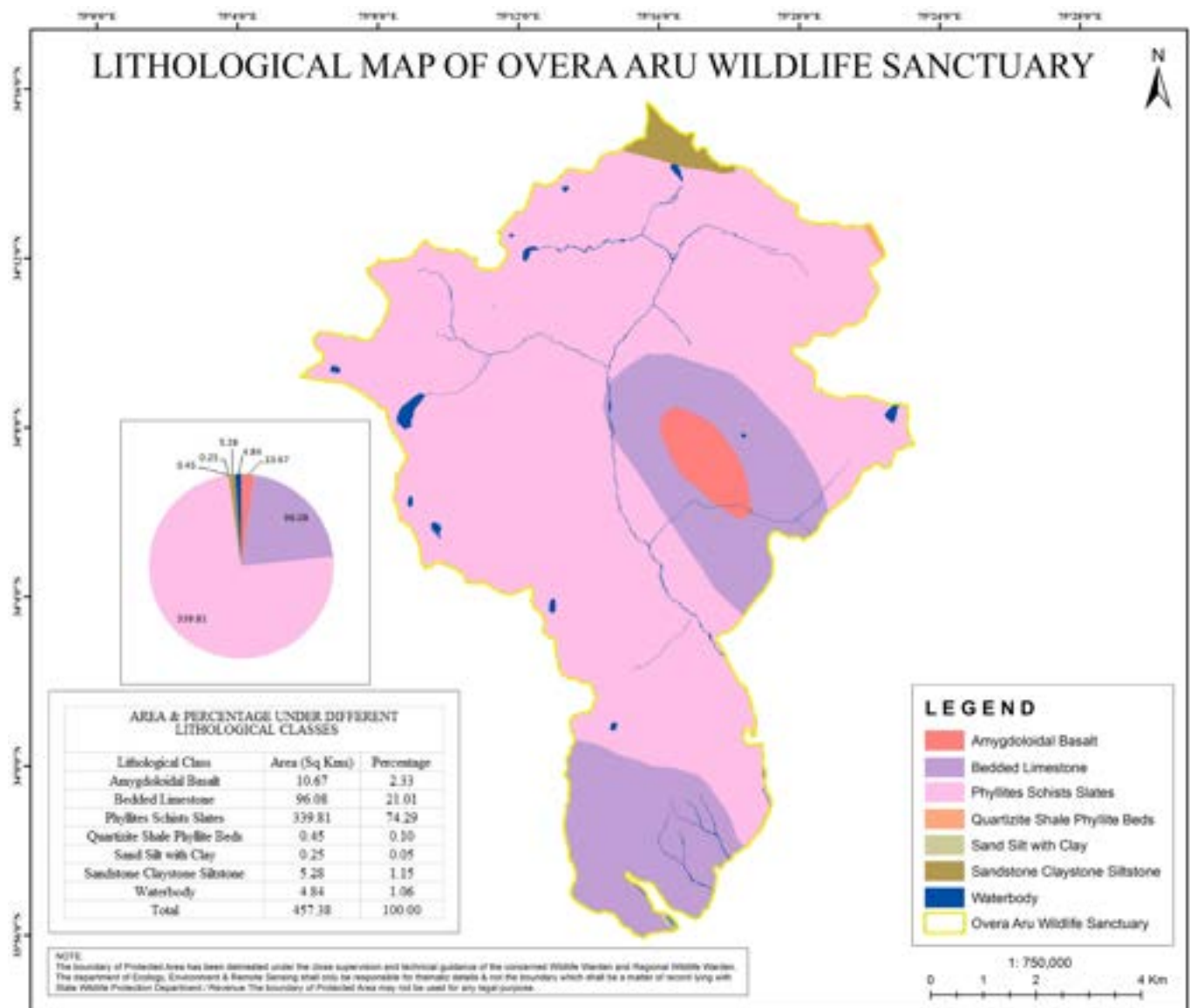
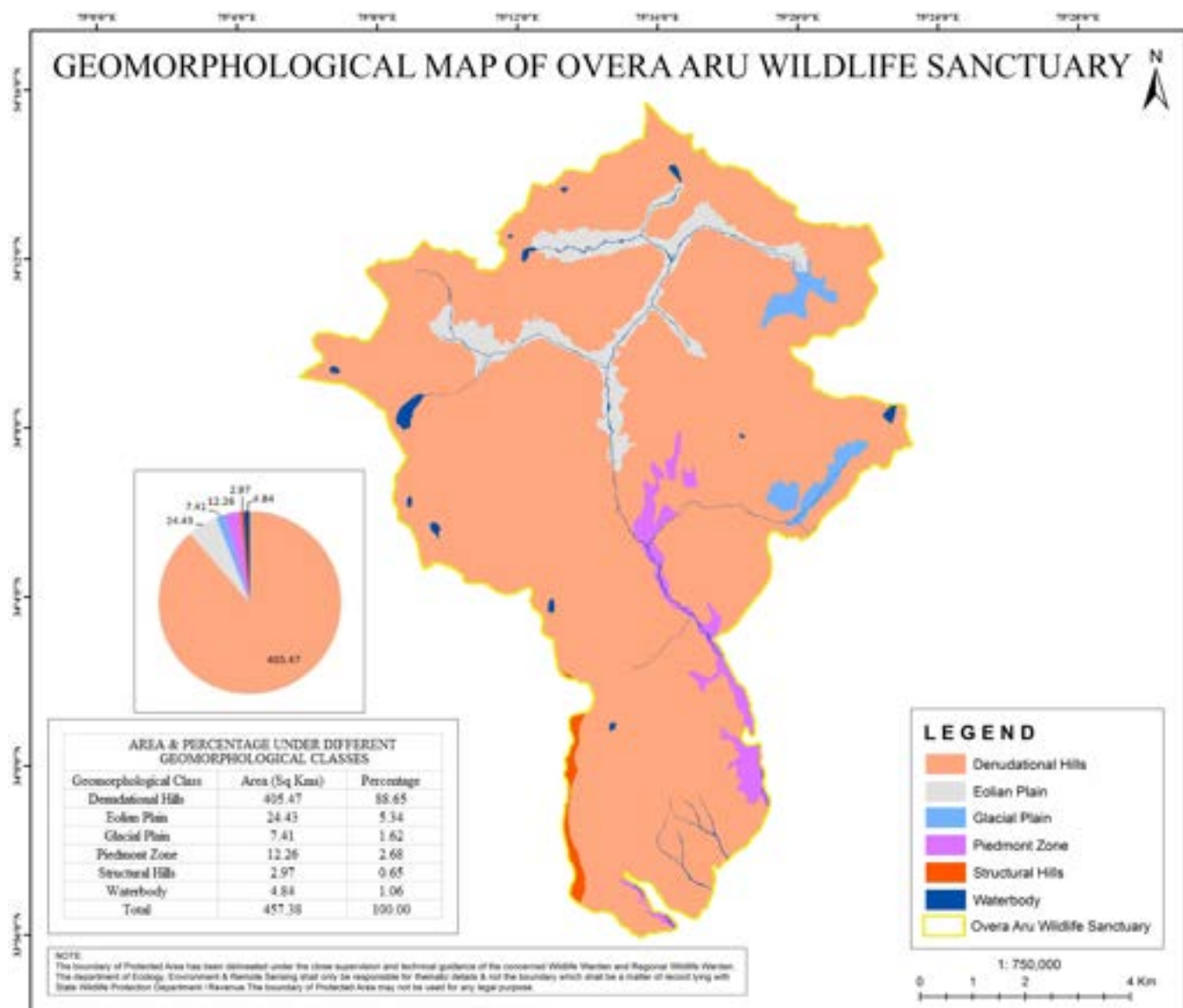
SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 154 dated 19.03.1987
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 425.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 457.38
PERIMETER (KMS): 135.52
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 2200 – 5500
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 55.925' N - 34° 15.660' N, 75° 5.774' E - 75° 23.230' E
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*).

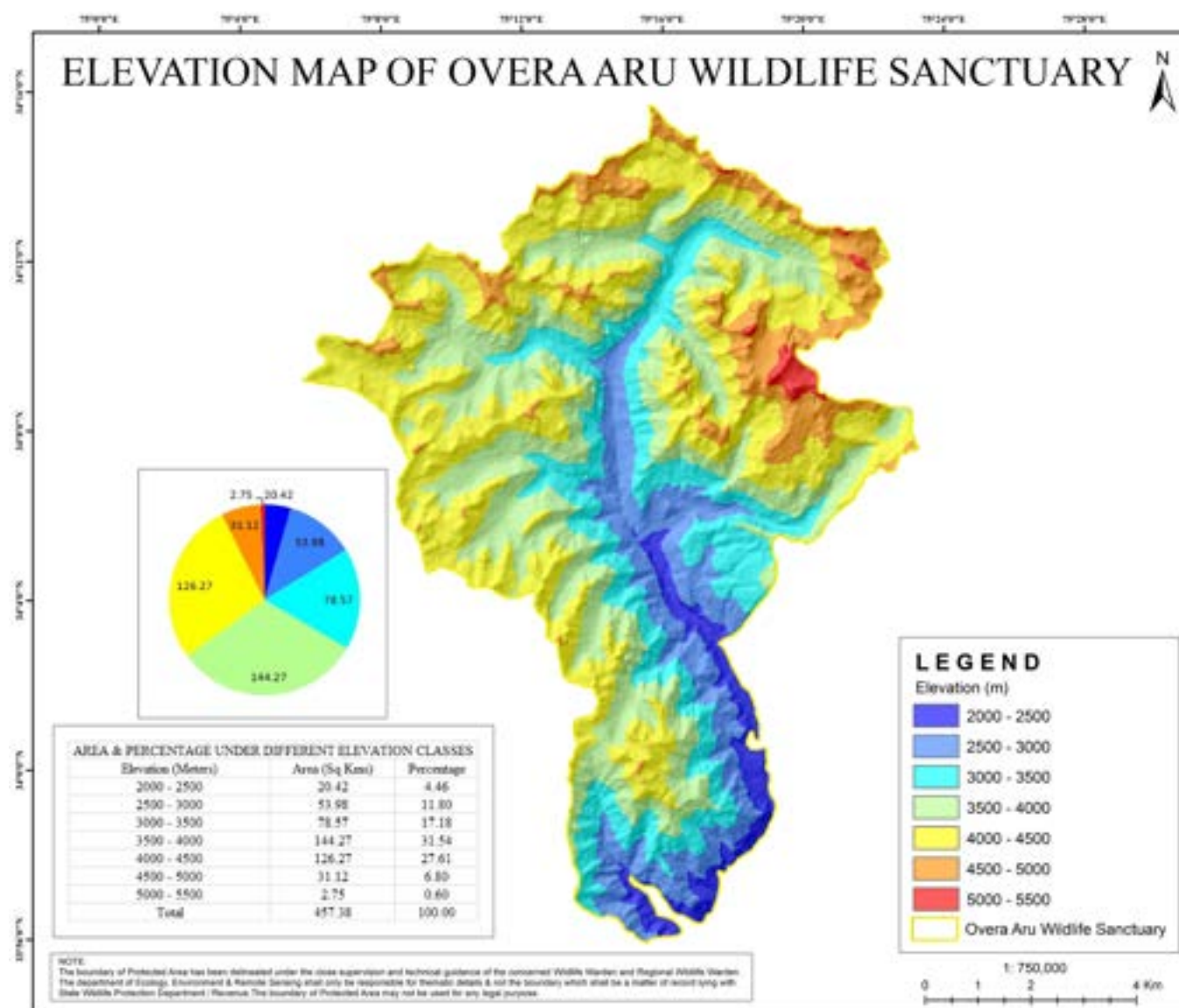
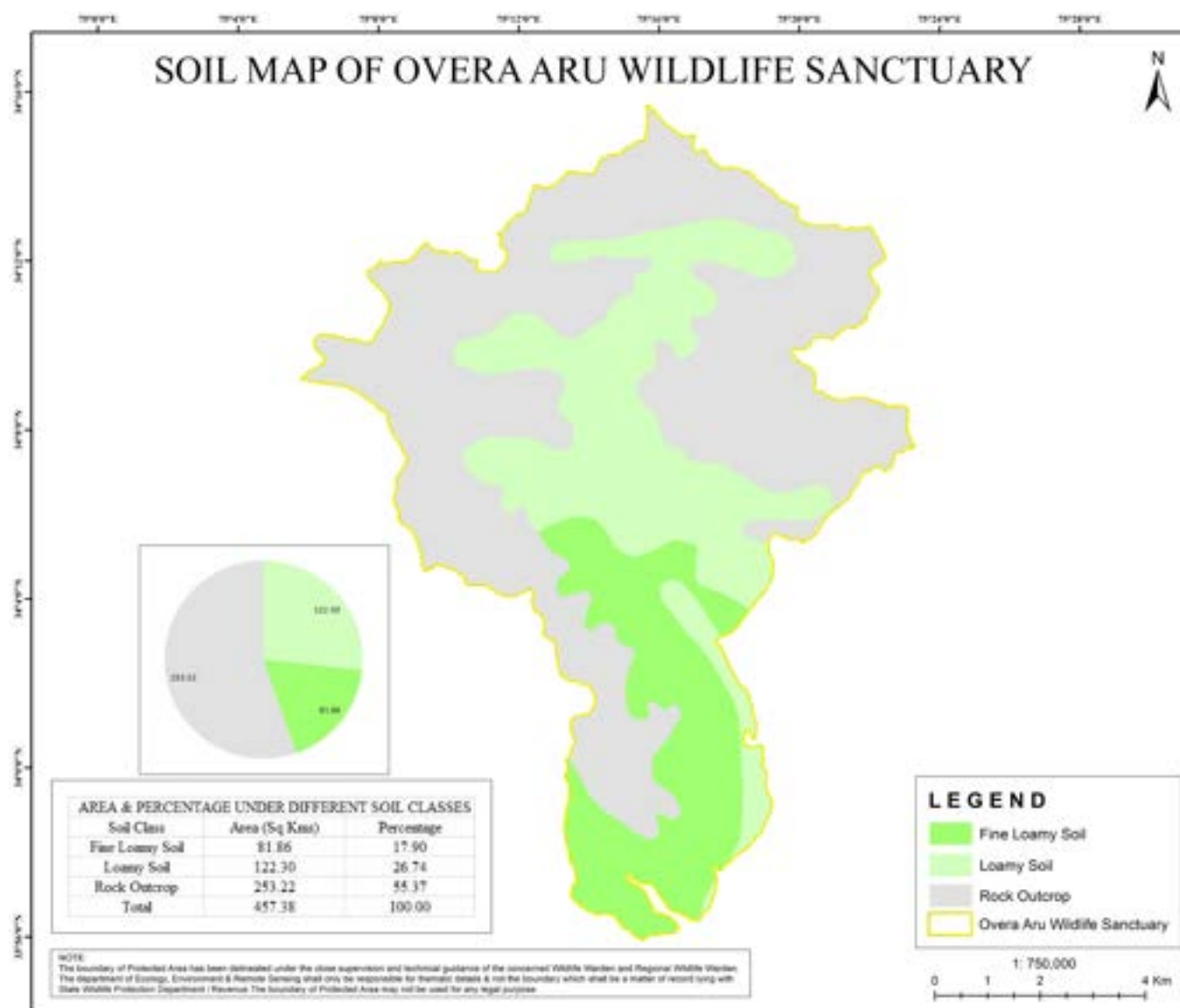
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Kashmir Flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*), European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*), Tytlers leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus tytleri*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*).

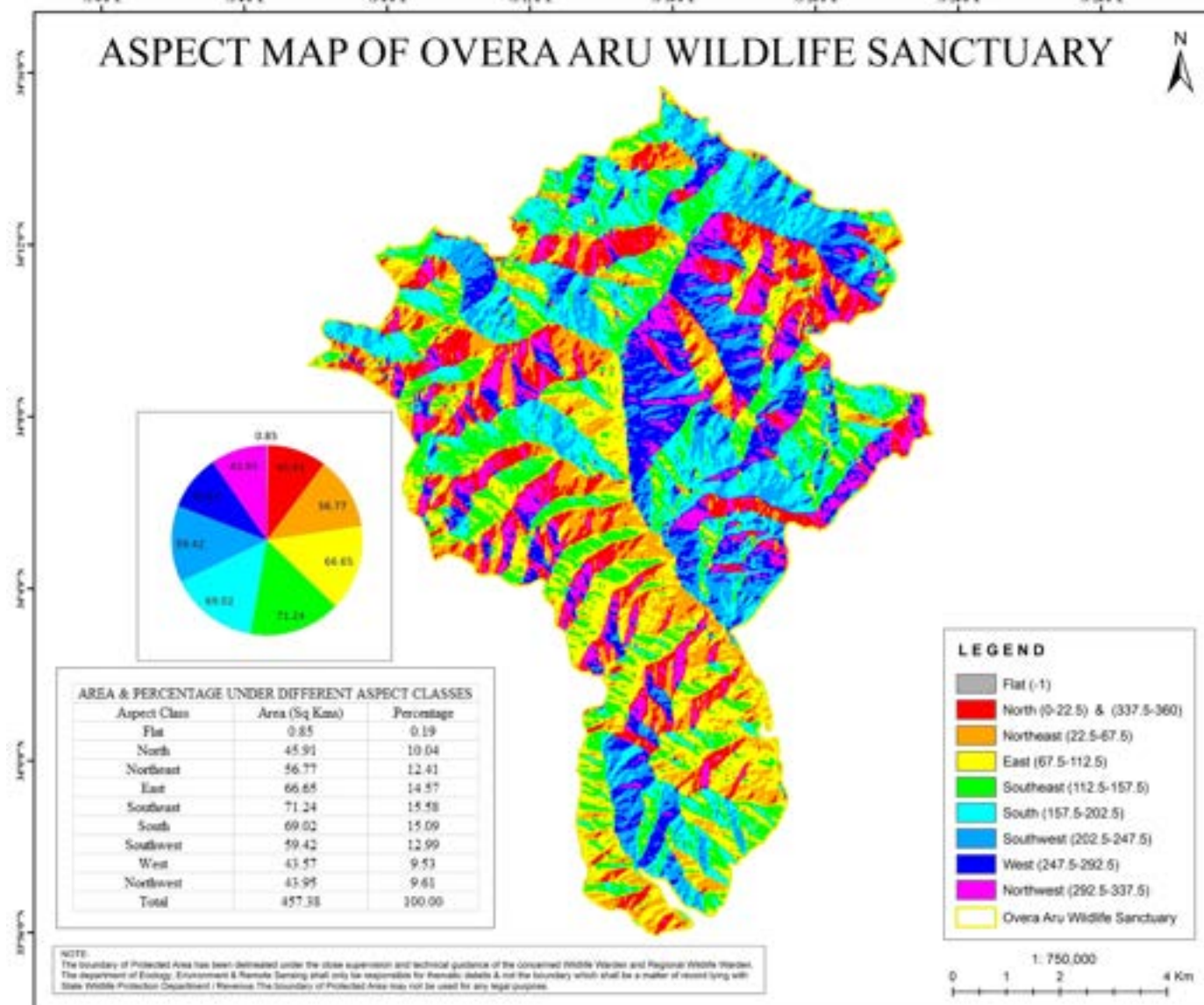
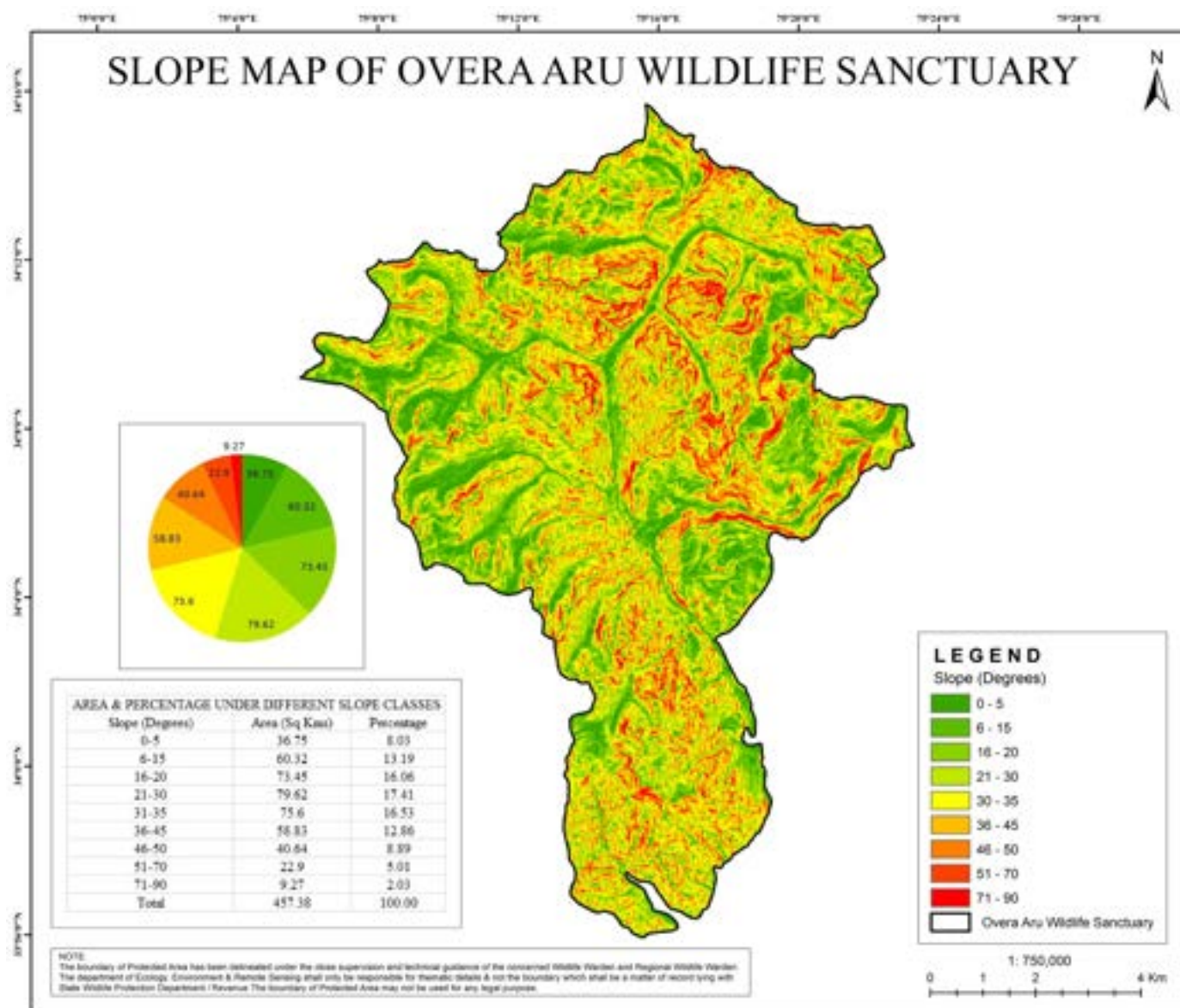
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Cranberry bush (*Viburnum grandiflorum*), Greenish Himalayan Monkshood (*Aconitum heterophyllum*), Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*), Kuth (*Aucklandia costus*).

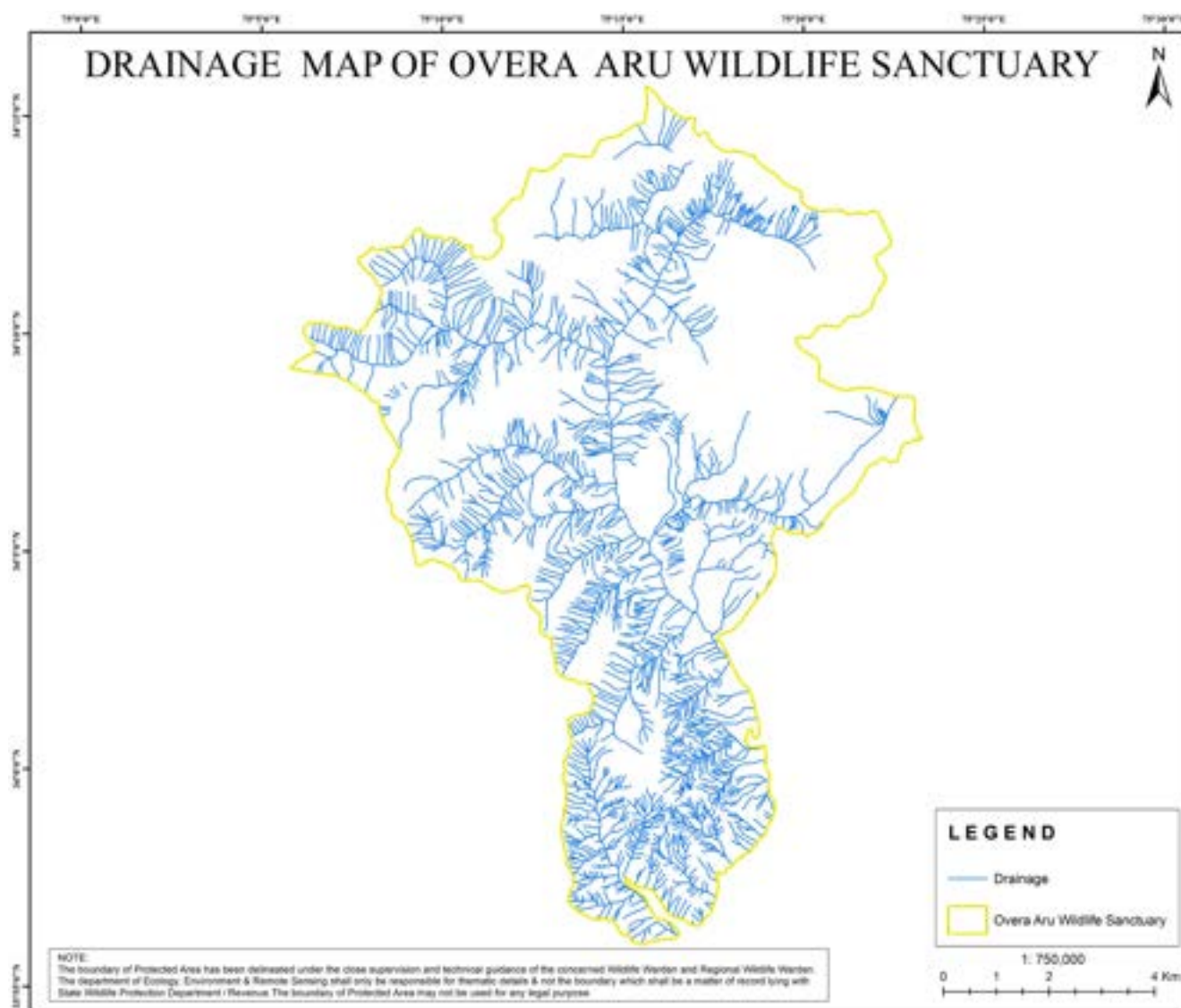


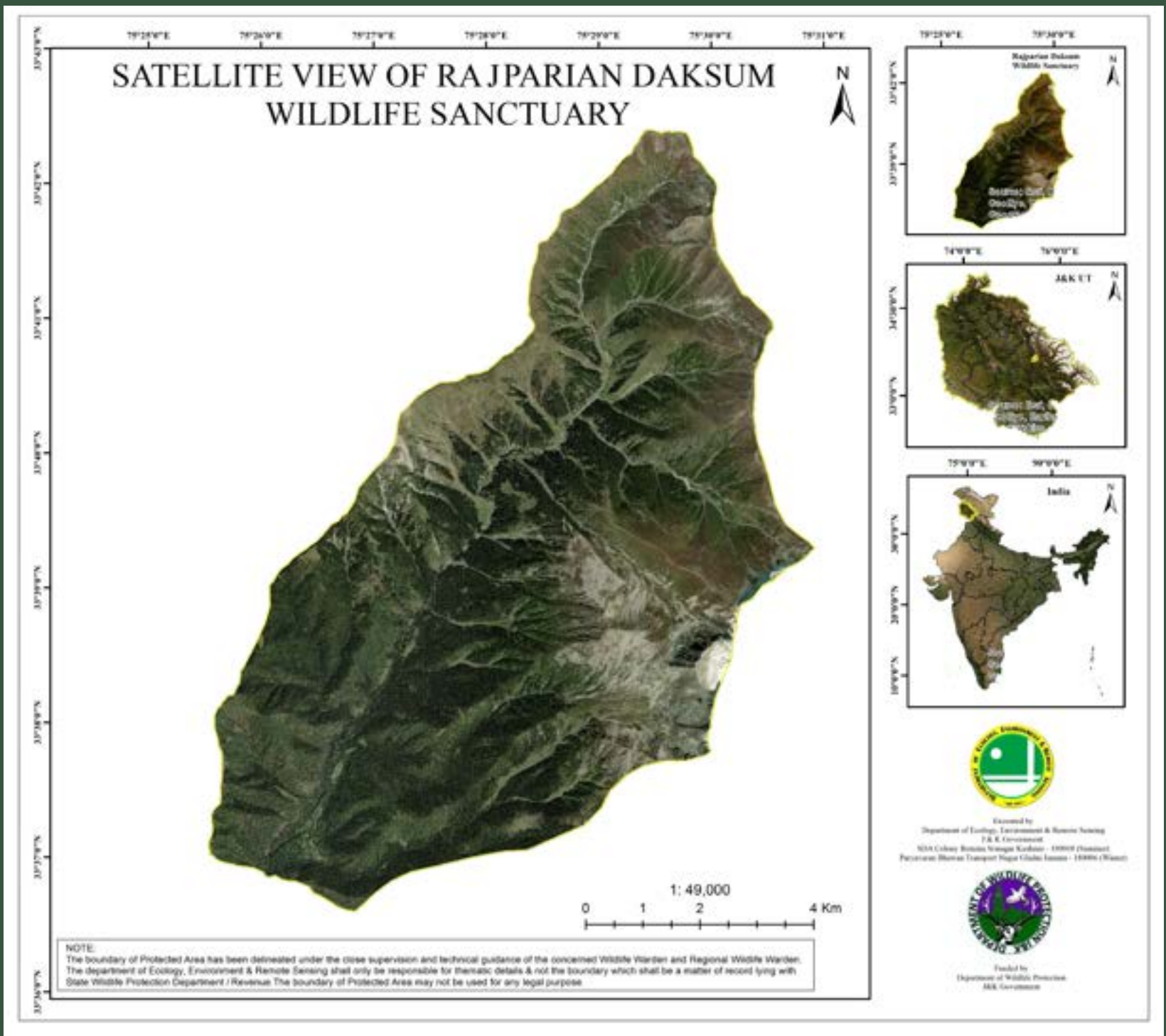












RAJPARIAN DAKSUM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Rajparian Daksum wildlife sanctuary is situated about 100Kms from Srinagar and was notified as Wildlife Sanctuary in the year 1945. Due to variation in altitude, aspect and soil, a diversity of vegetation is discernible in the tract. Rajparian Daksum Wildlife Sanctuary is the home of many common, rare and endangered mammalian species as well as different plant species.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 20.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 48.27
AREA (KM2): 48.27
PERIMETER (KMS): 31.08
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 2360 – 4270
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 36.584' N - 33° 42.385' N, 75° 25.497' E - 75° 30.908' E

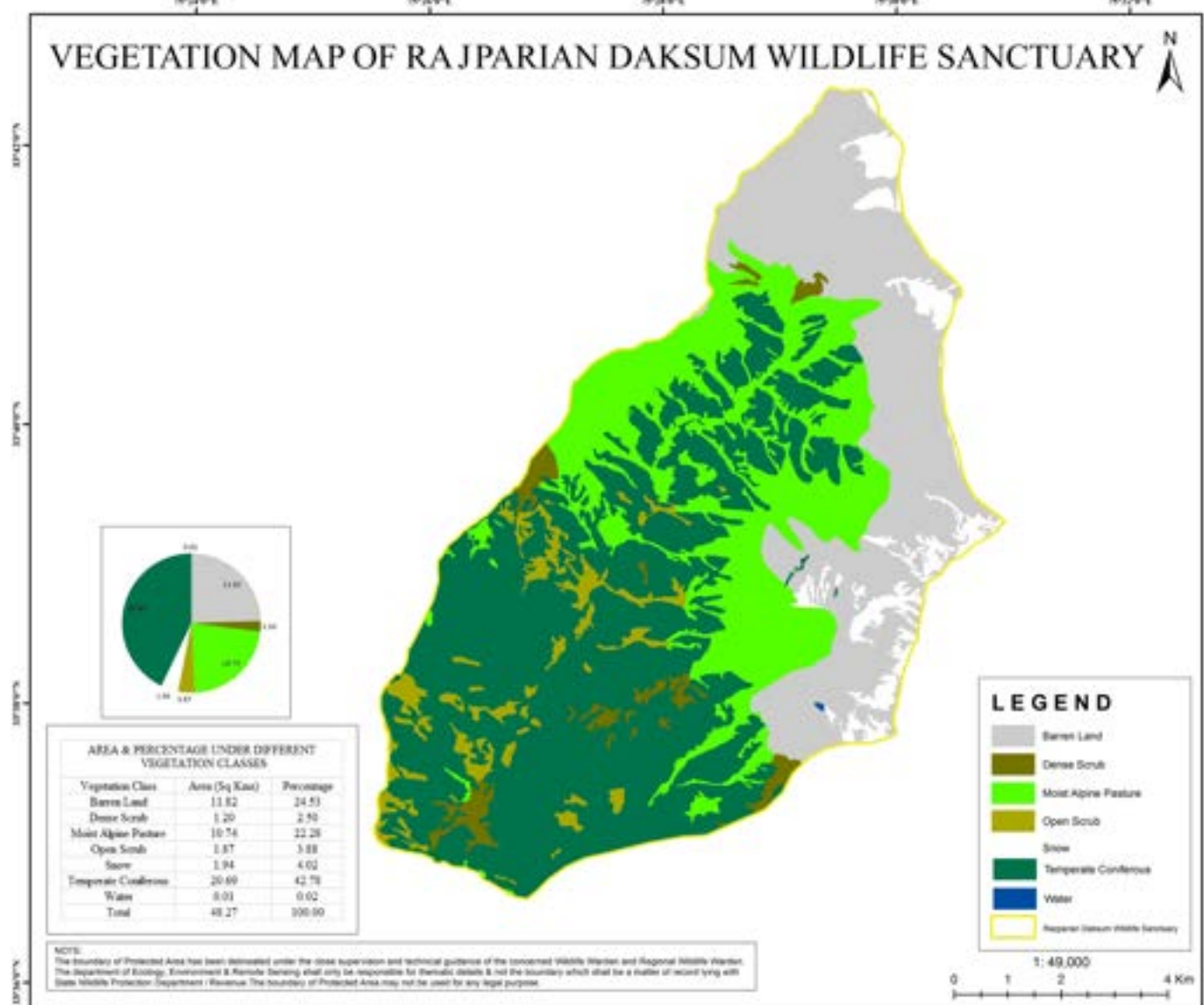
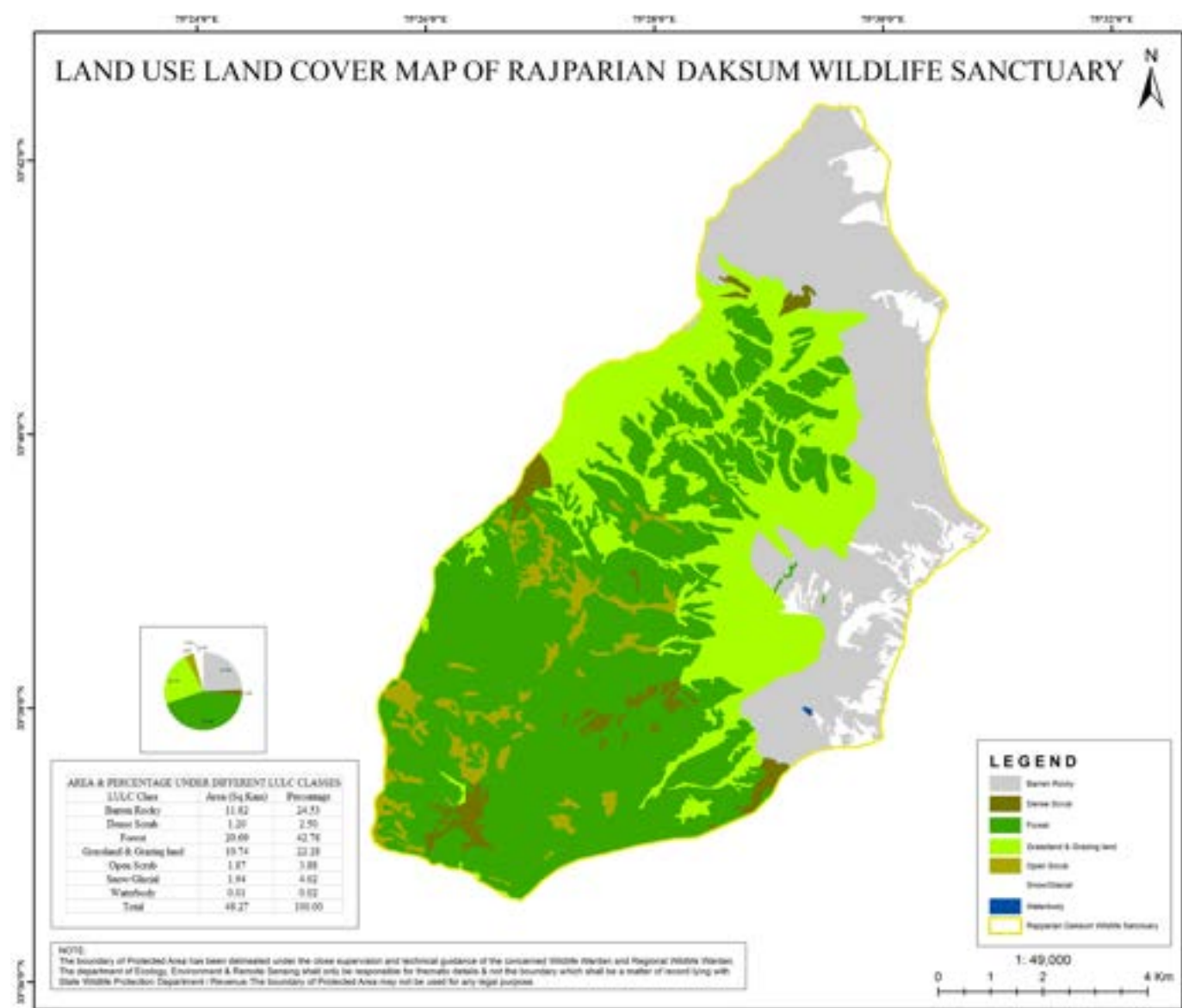
MAJOR FAUNA: Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul

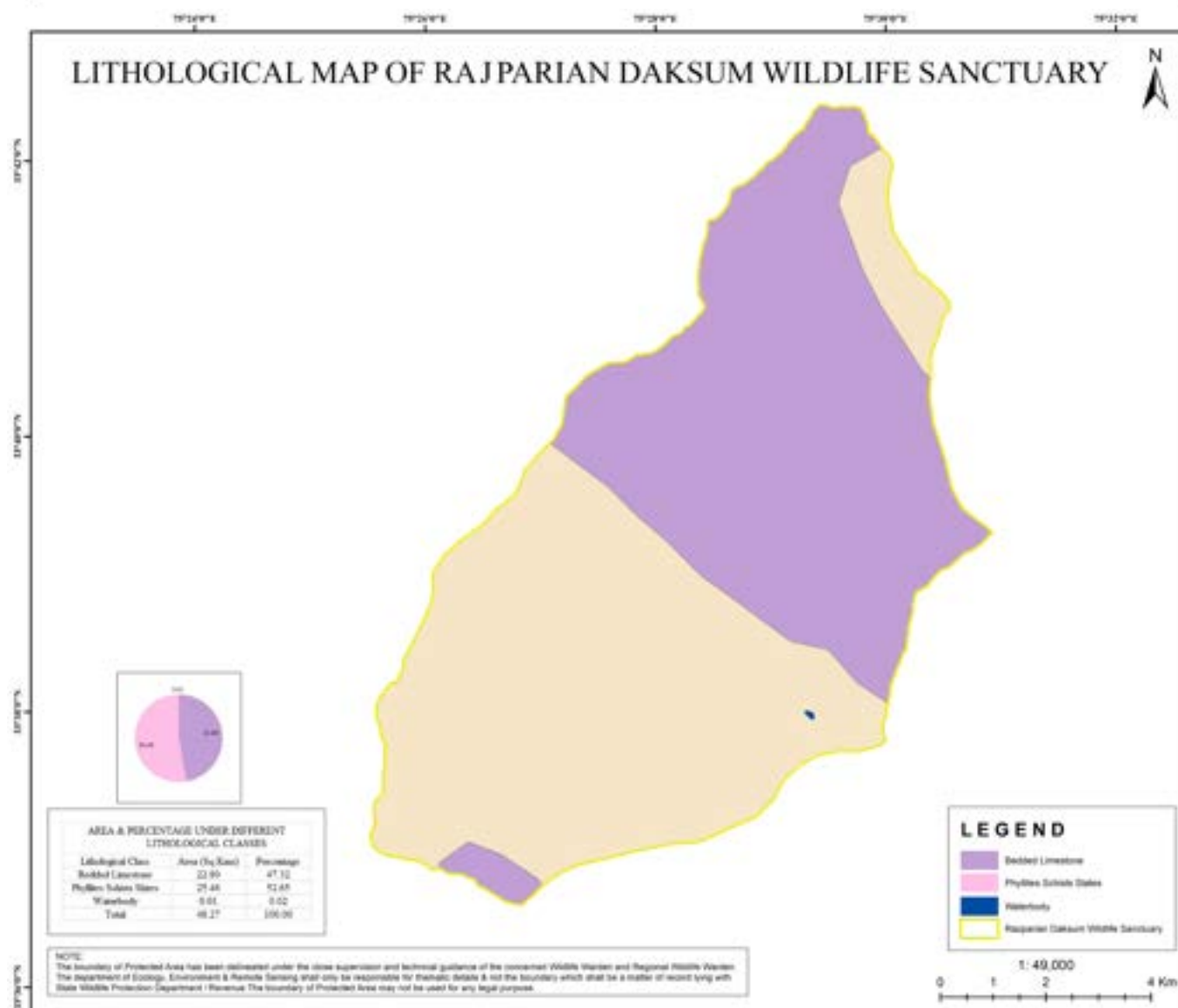
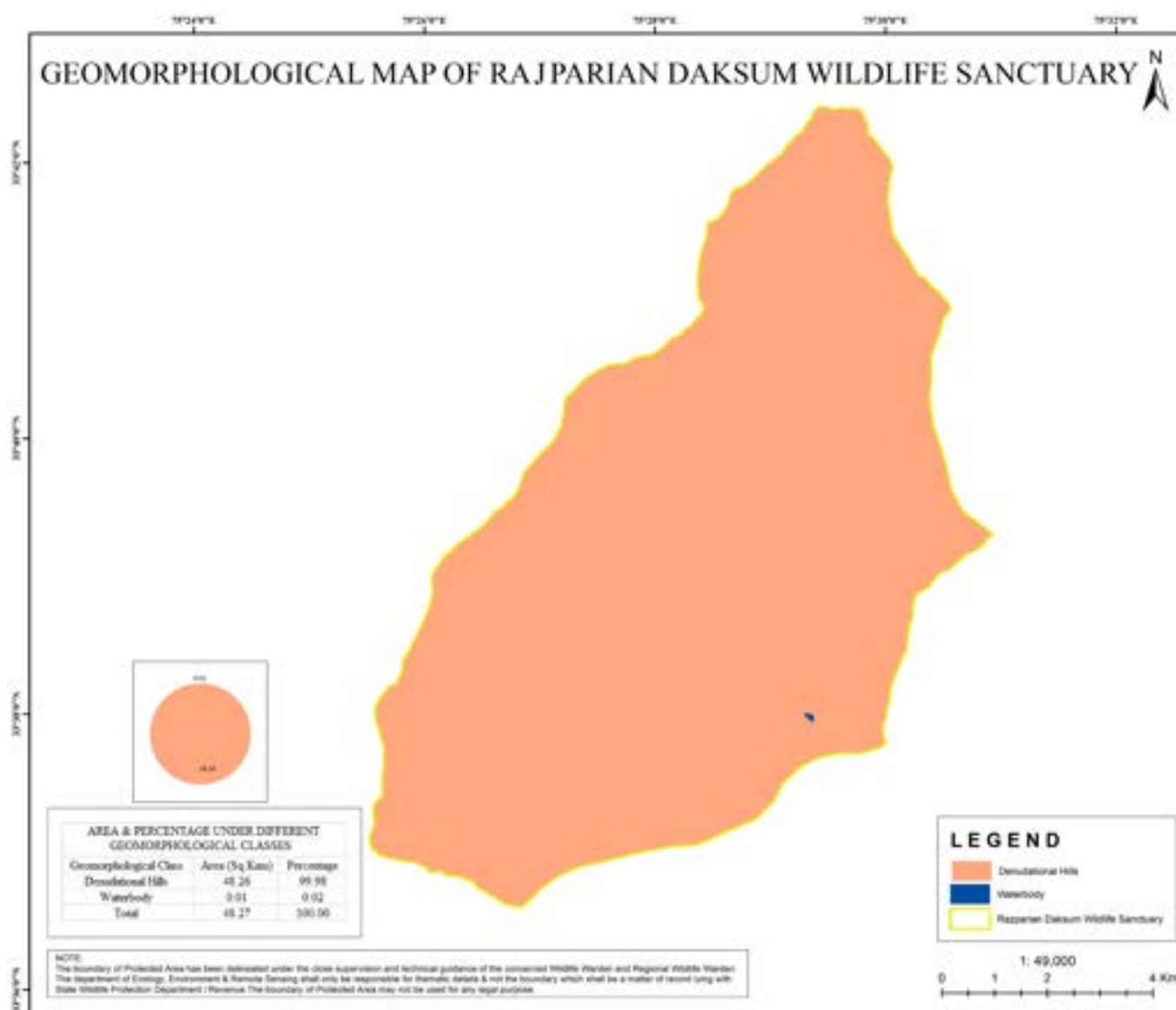
(*Cervus hanglu*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Long Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudate*), Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*).

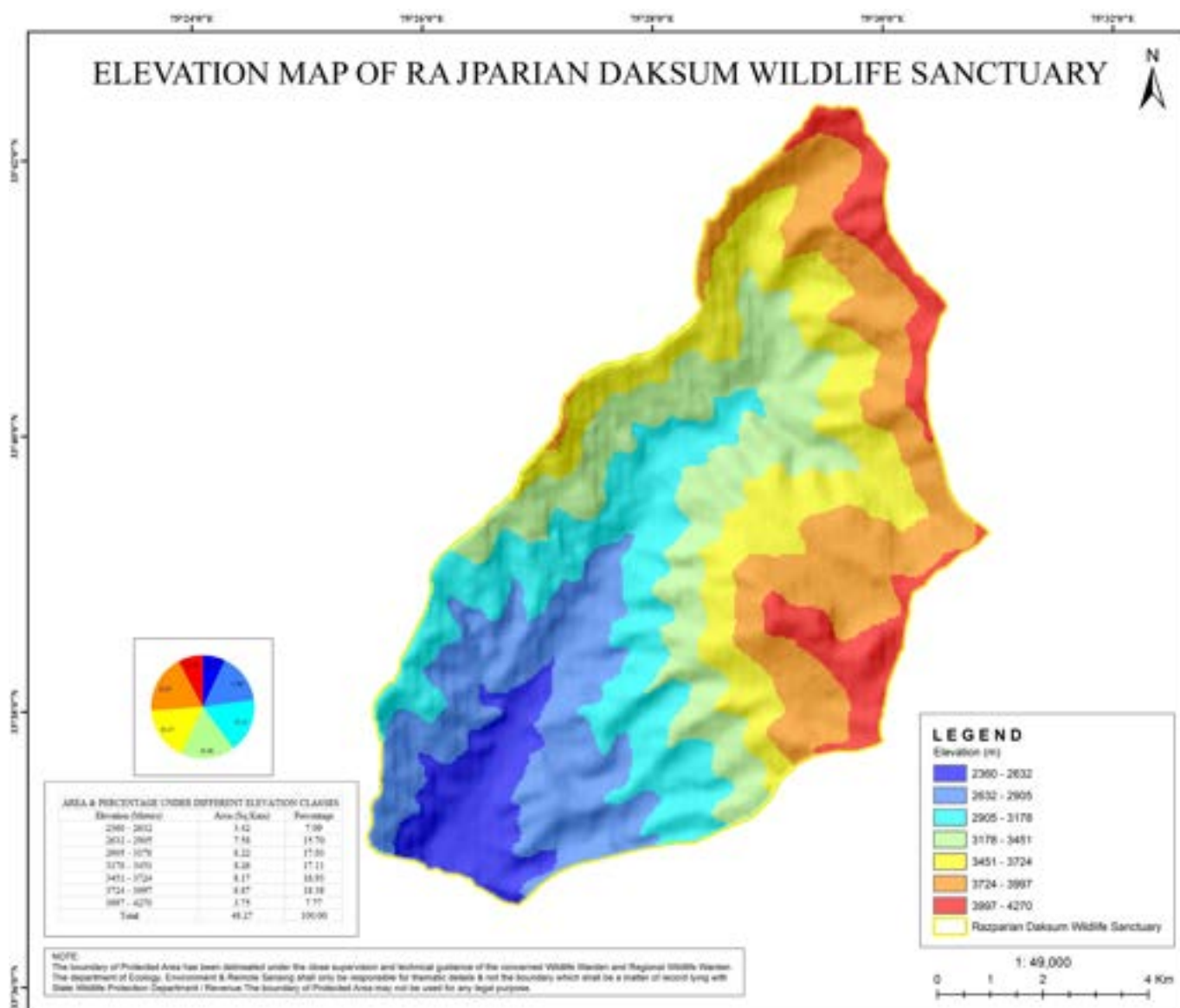
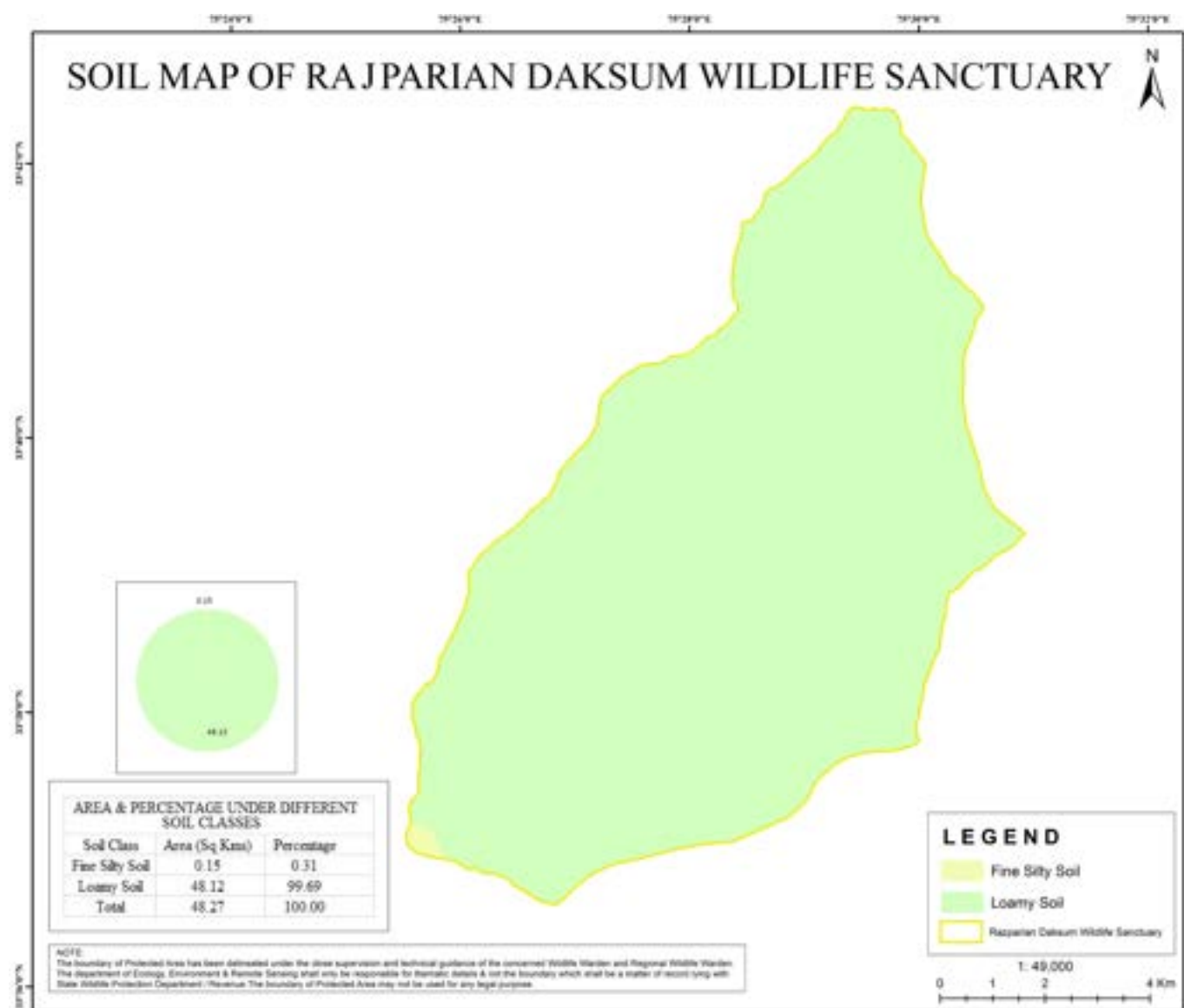
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), White backed Vulture (*Pseudopus bengalensis*), European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), Common Swallow (*Hirunda rustica*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundo*), Grey Tit (*Parus major*), Indian barn Owl (*Tyto alba*).

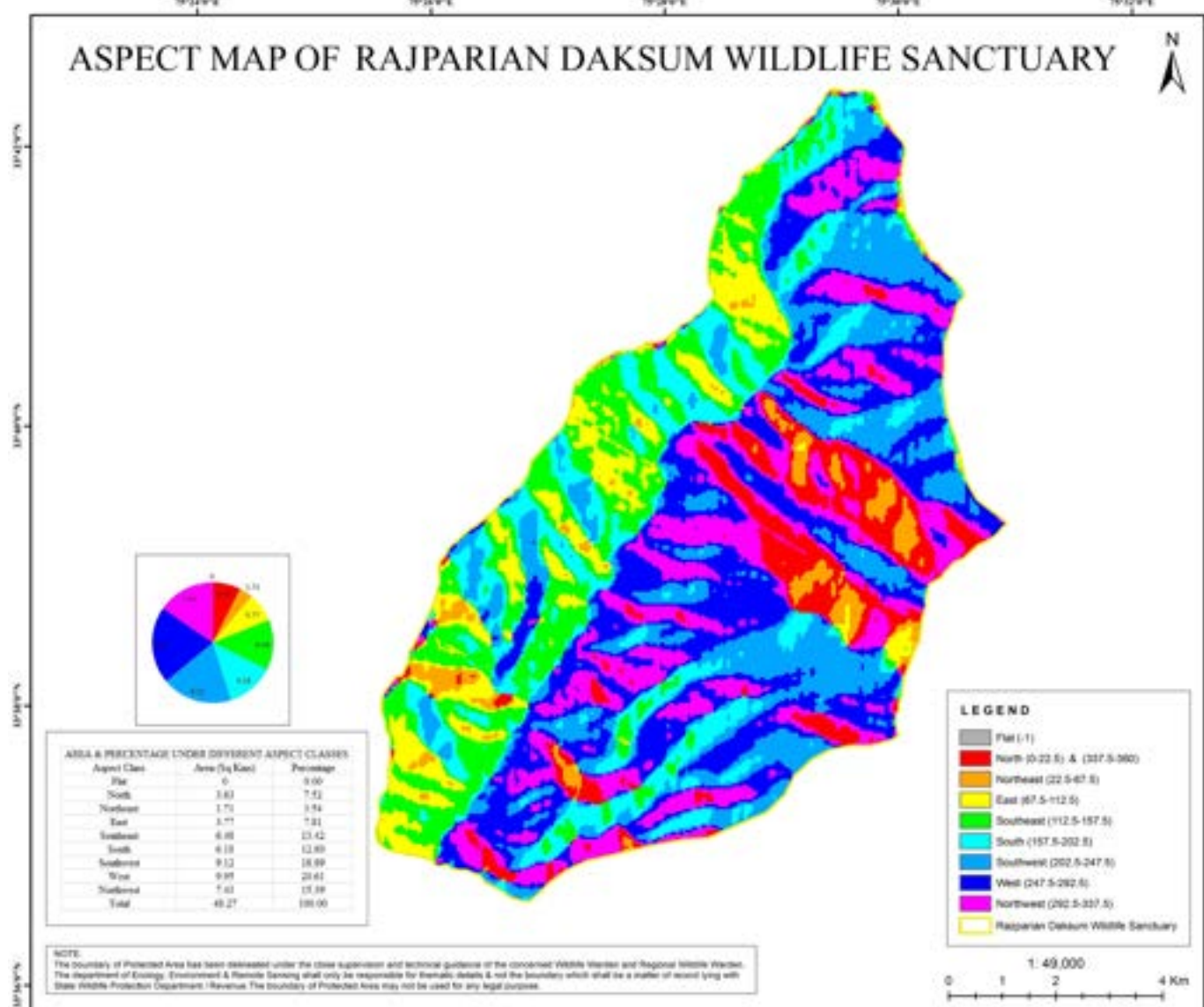
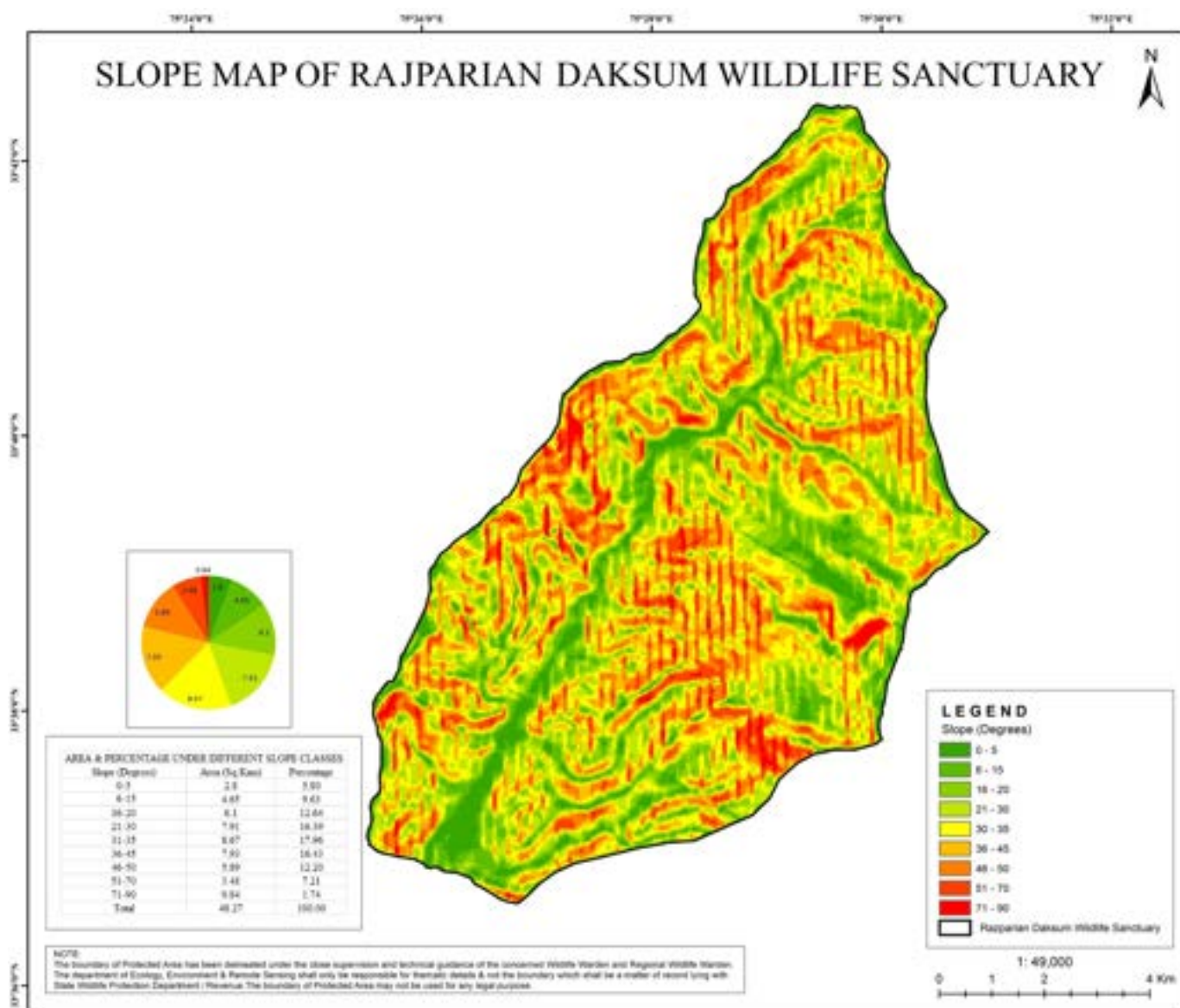
MAJOR FLORA: Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*).

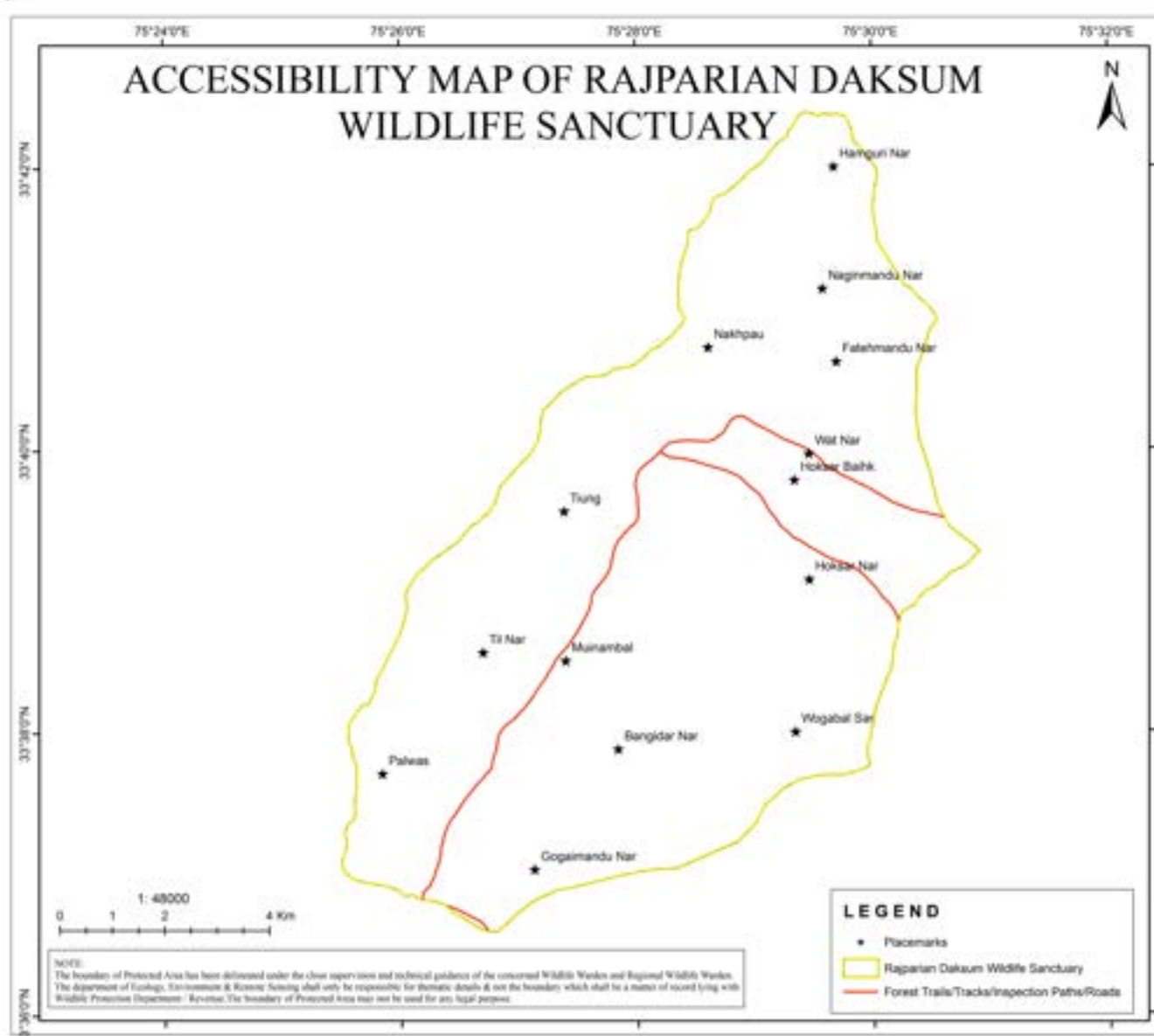
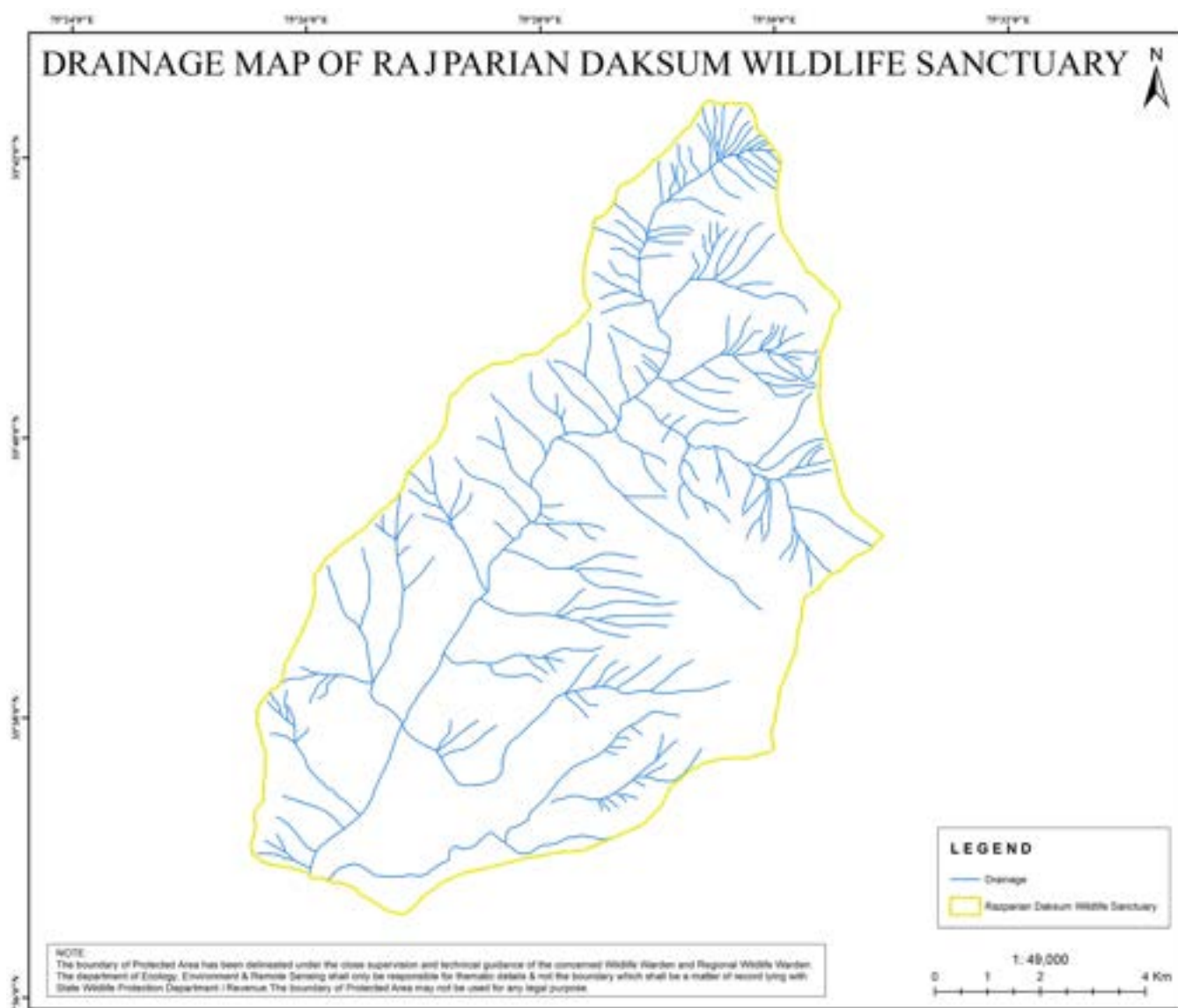


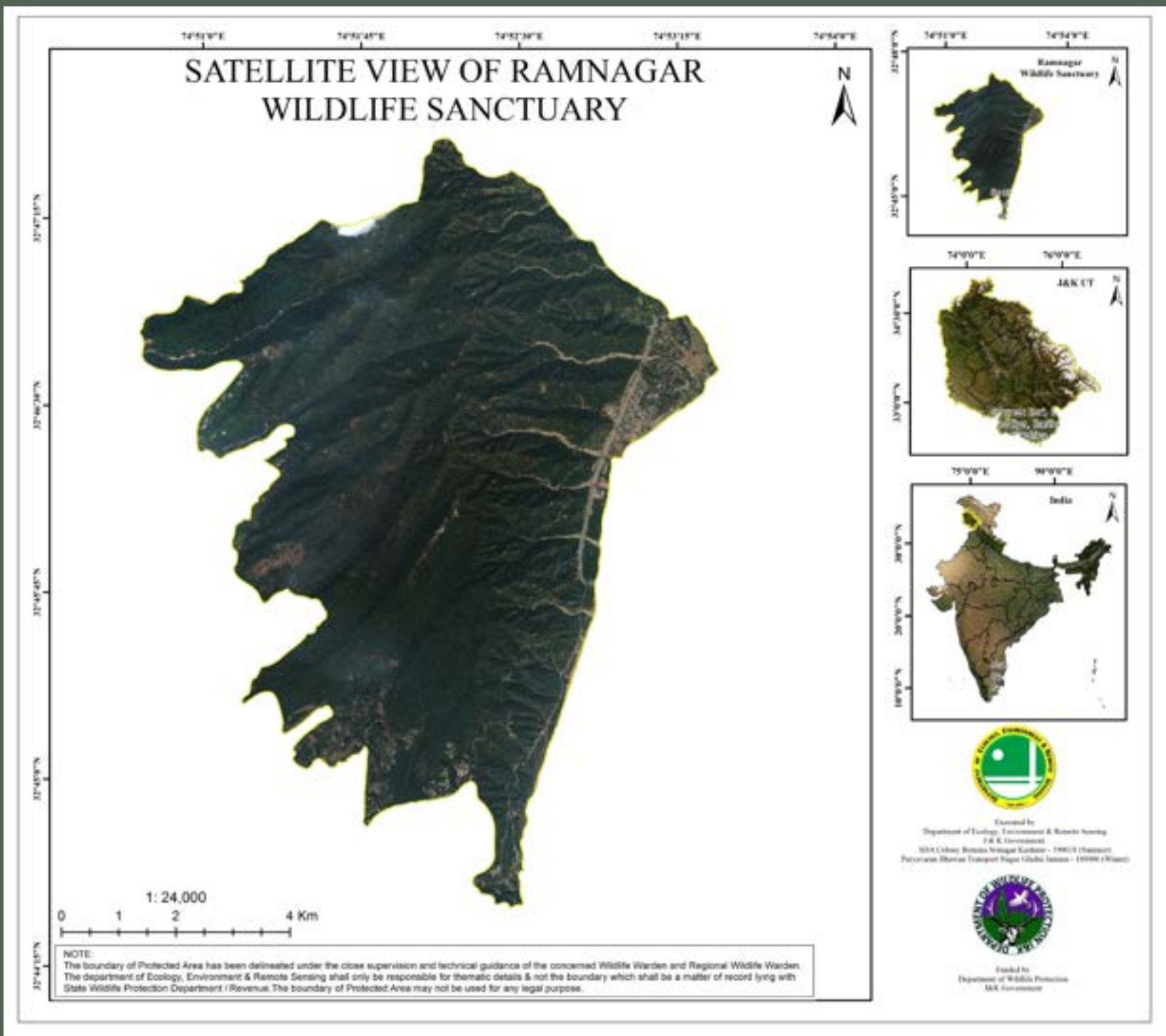












RAMNAGAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Sanctuary is located on the Northern side of Jammu city. The Sanctuary was notified vide Govt. order No. 136 Dated 10-4-1990. It is located in the catchment zone of the Kar nalla of the Tawi River. Ramnagar Wildlife Sanctuary is well known for habitat of large number of herbivores and rich biodiversity of avifauna.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 136 dated 10.04.1990
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 31.50 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 12.02
PERIMETER (KMS): 21.62
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 263 – 559
GEO – COORDINATES:
 32° 44.480' N - 32° 47.576' N, 74° 50.699' E - 74° 53.452' E

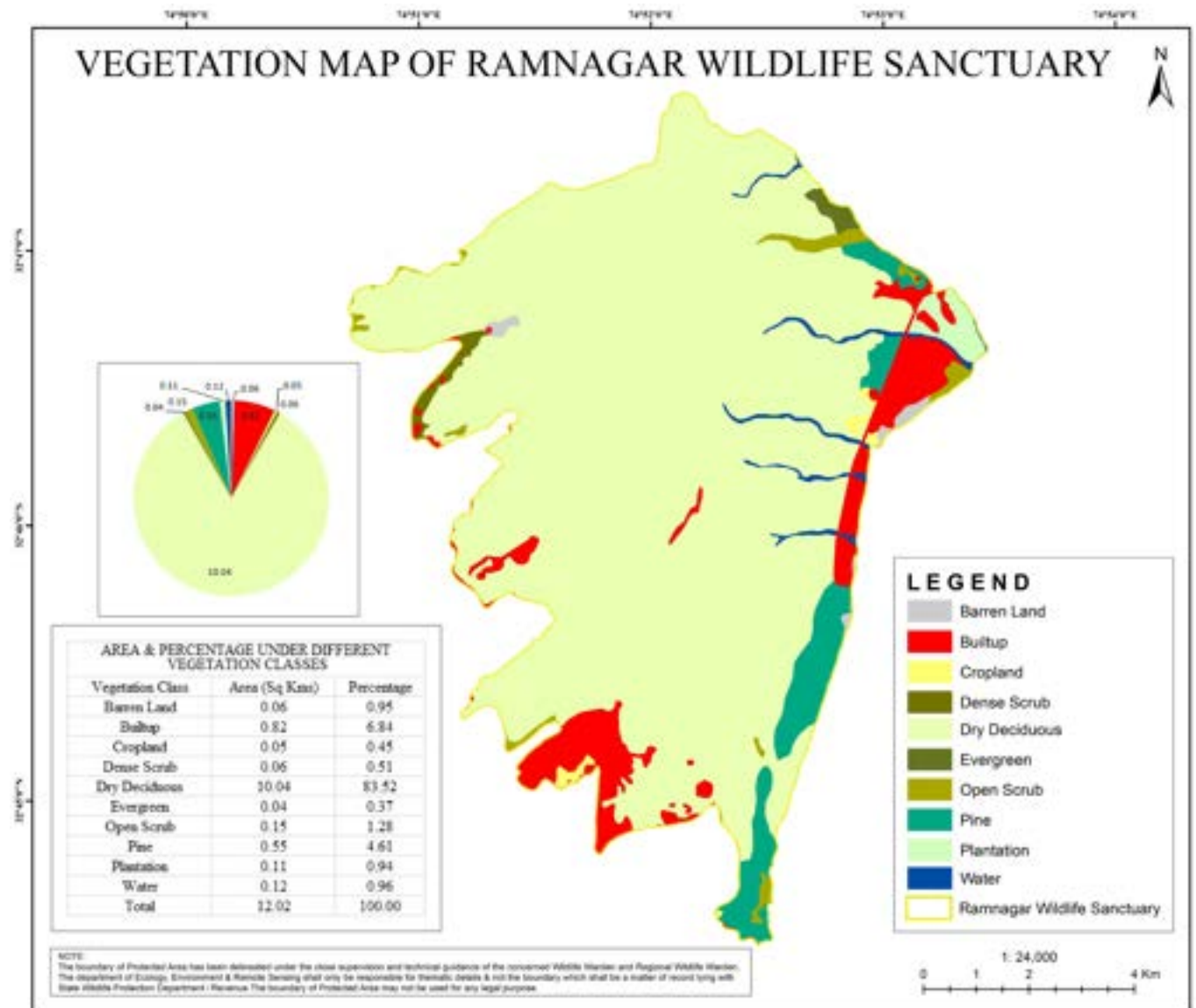
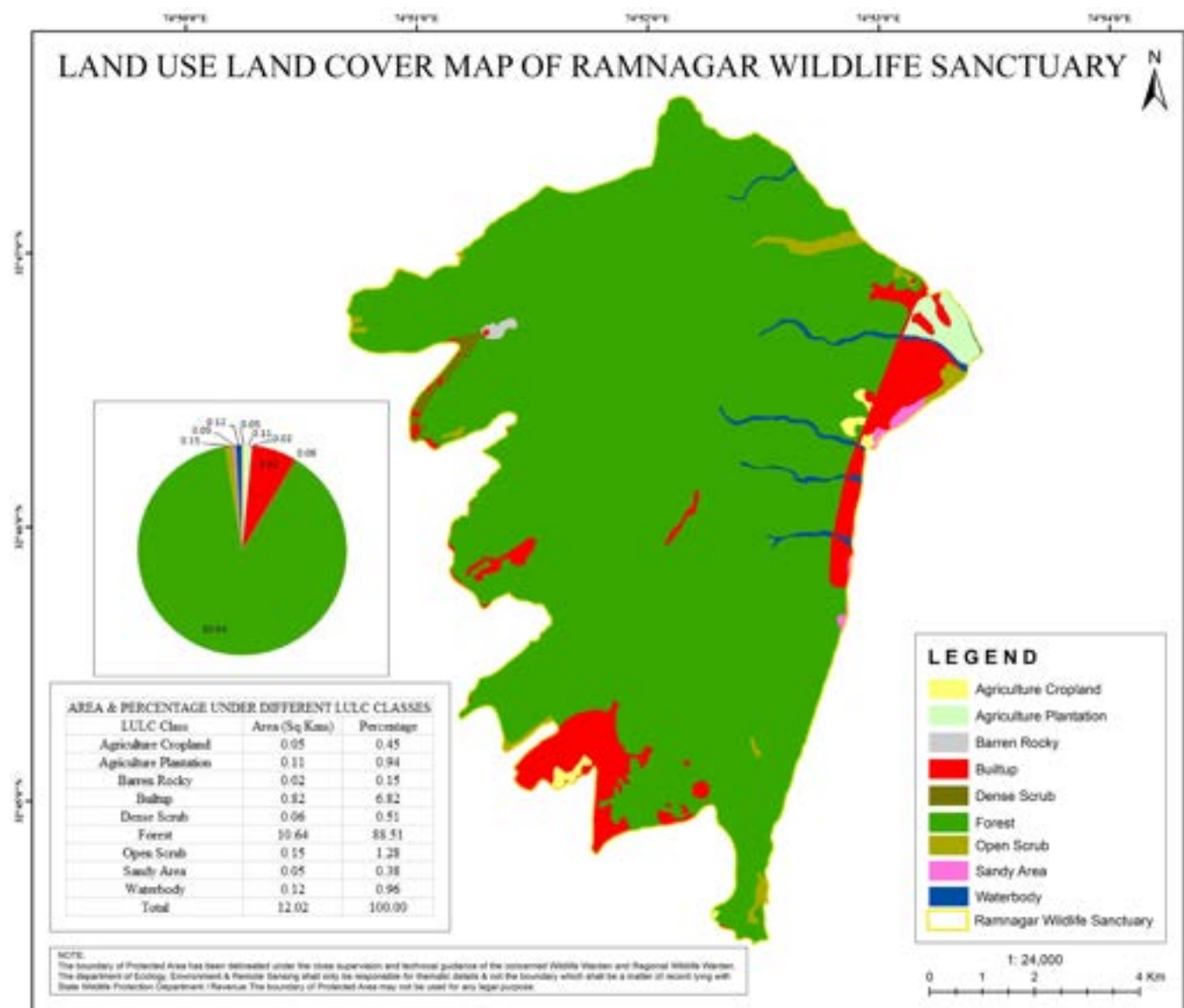
MAJOR FAUNA: Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa cristatus*), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Barking

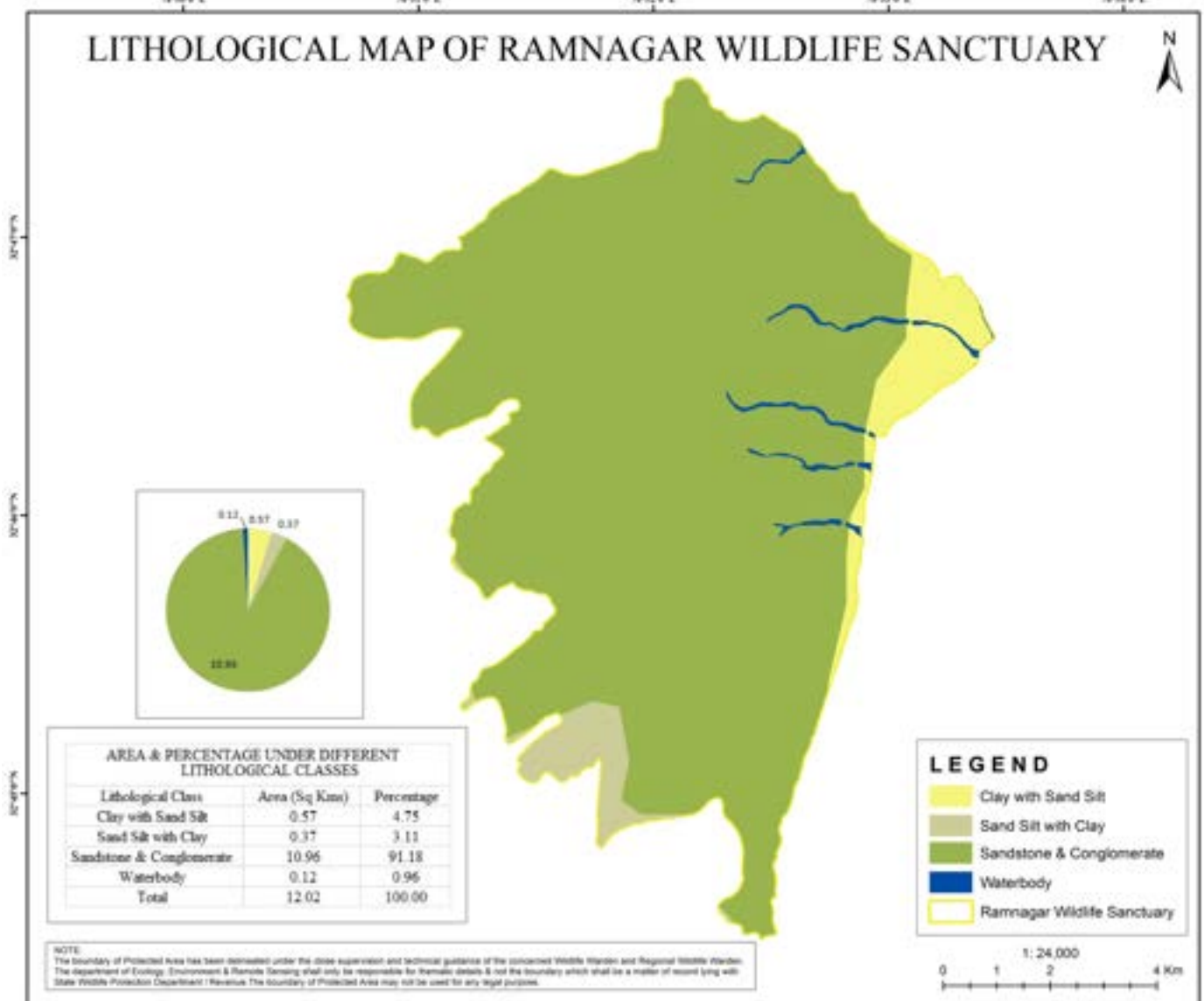
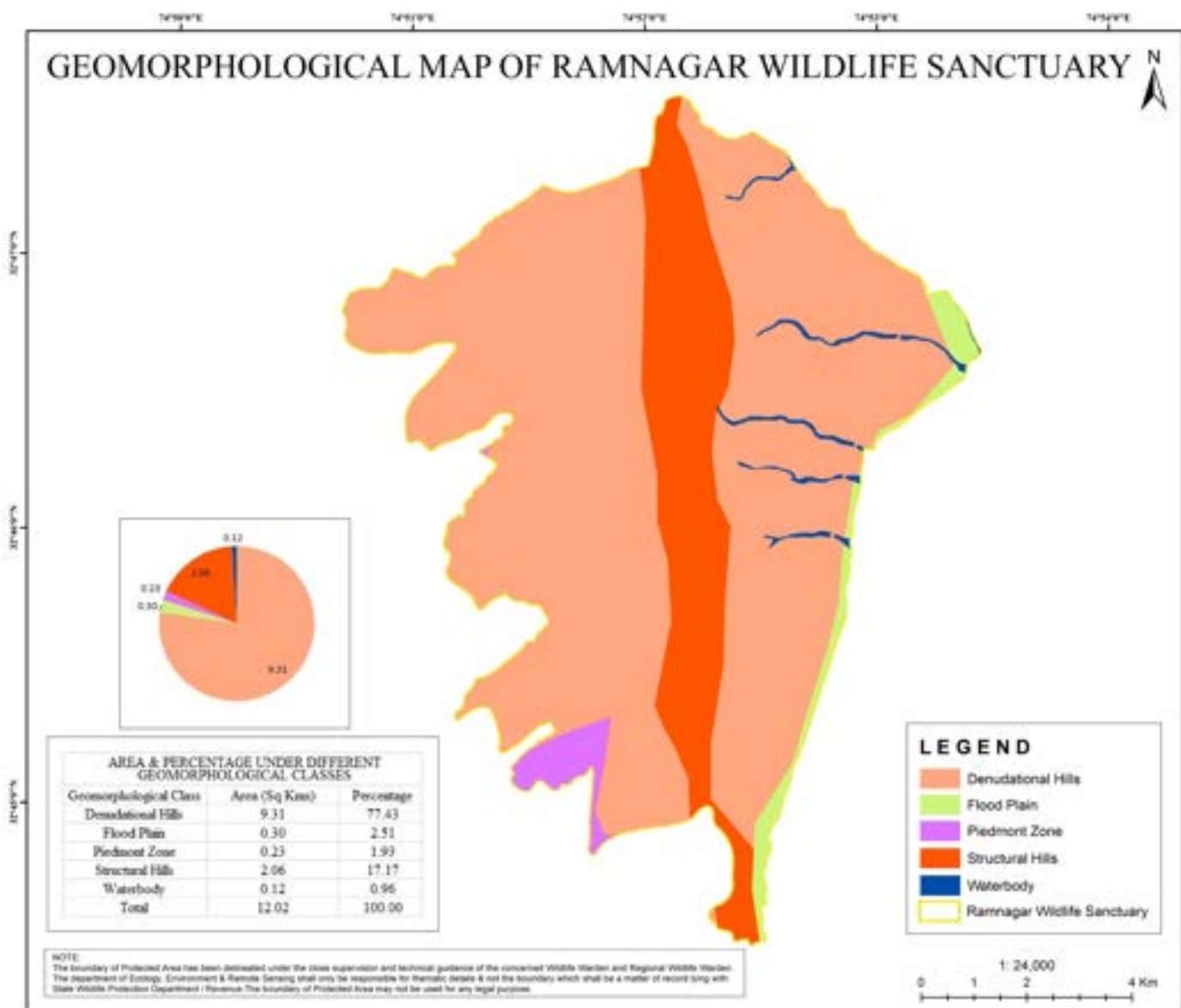
Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

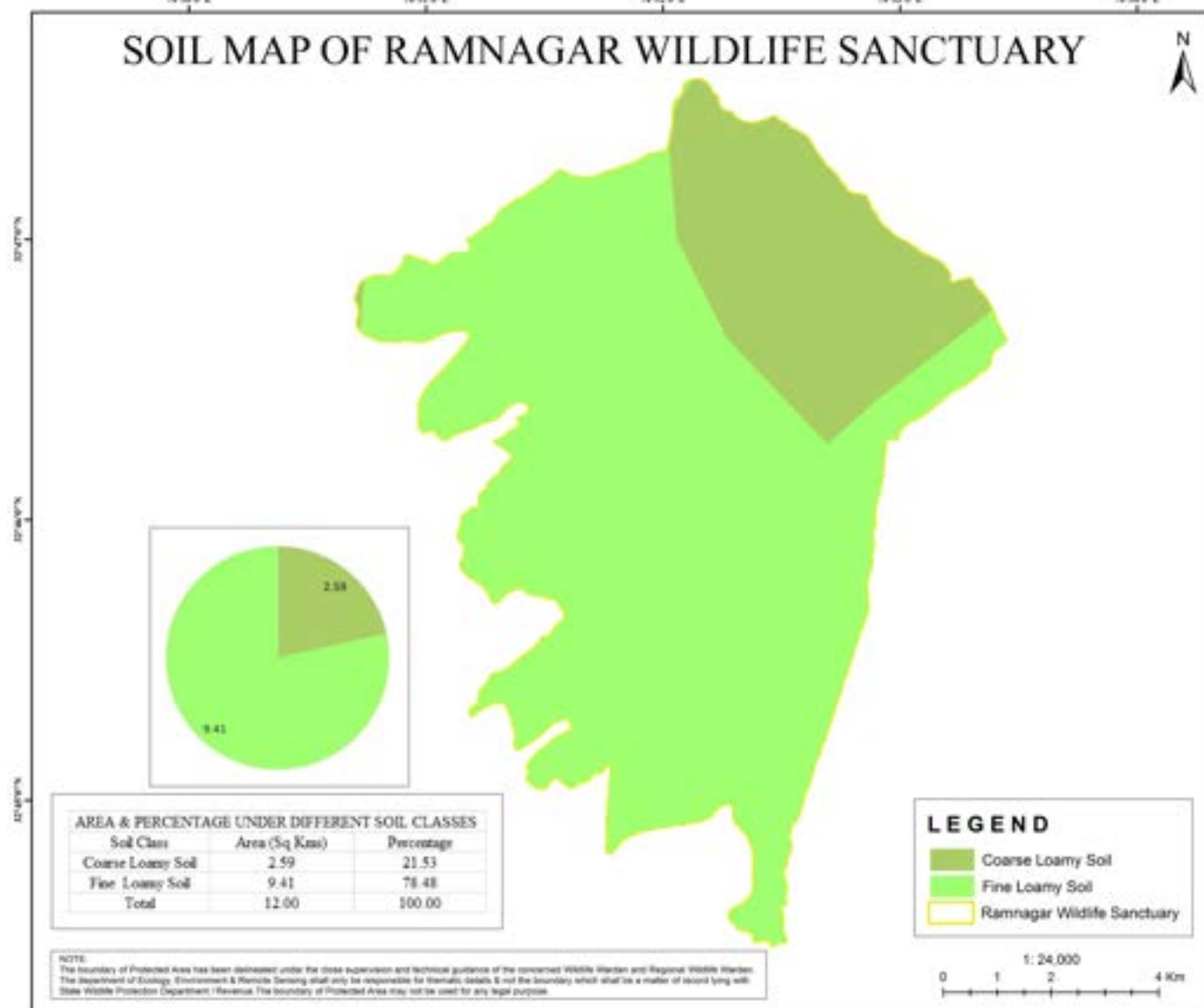
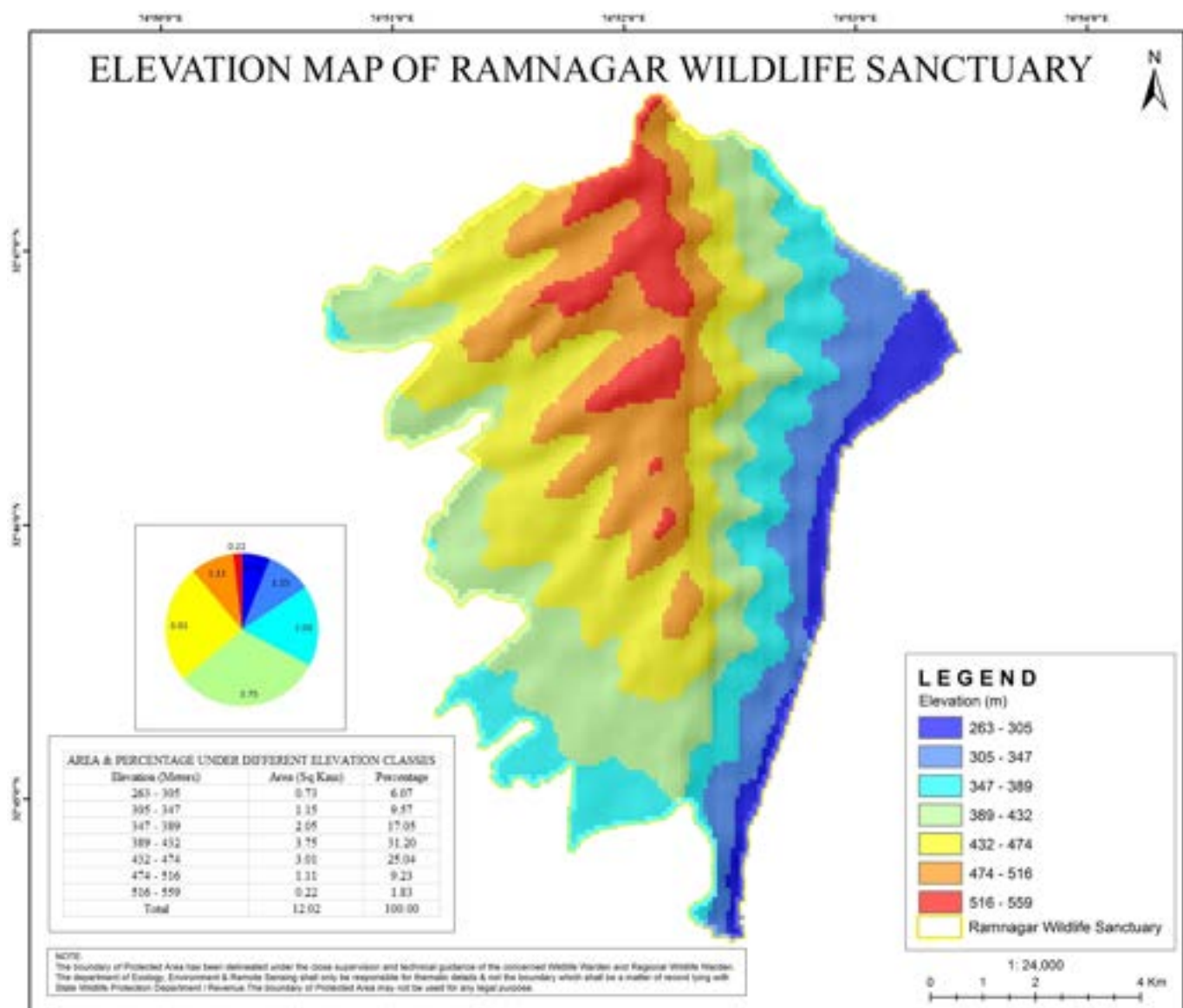
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus*), Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Grey Francolus (*Francolinus ponicerianus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian Collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

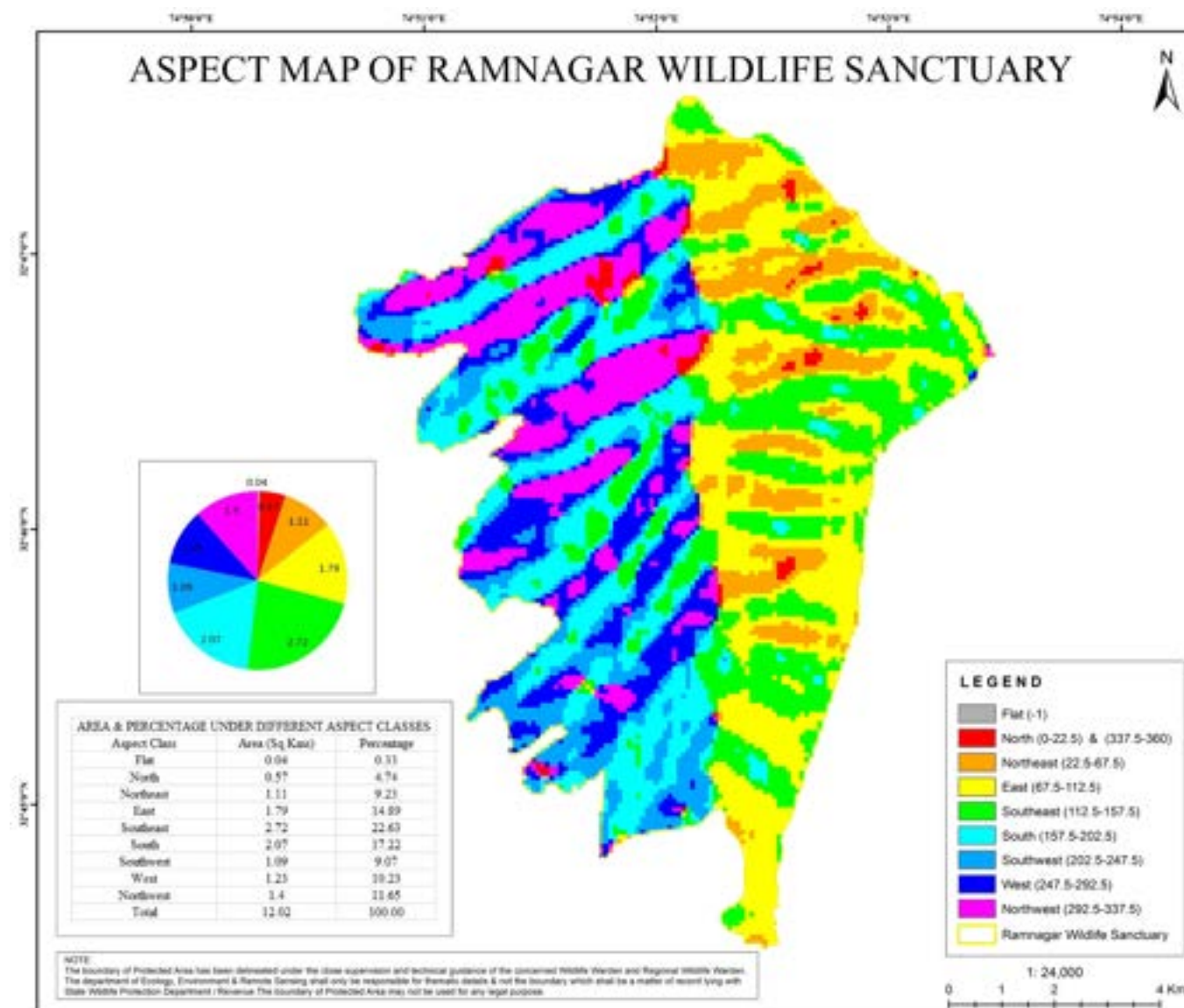
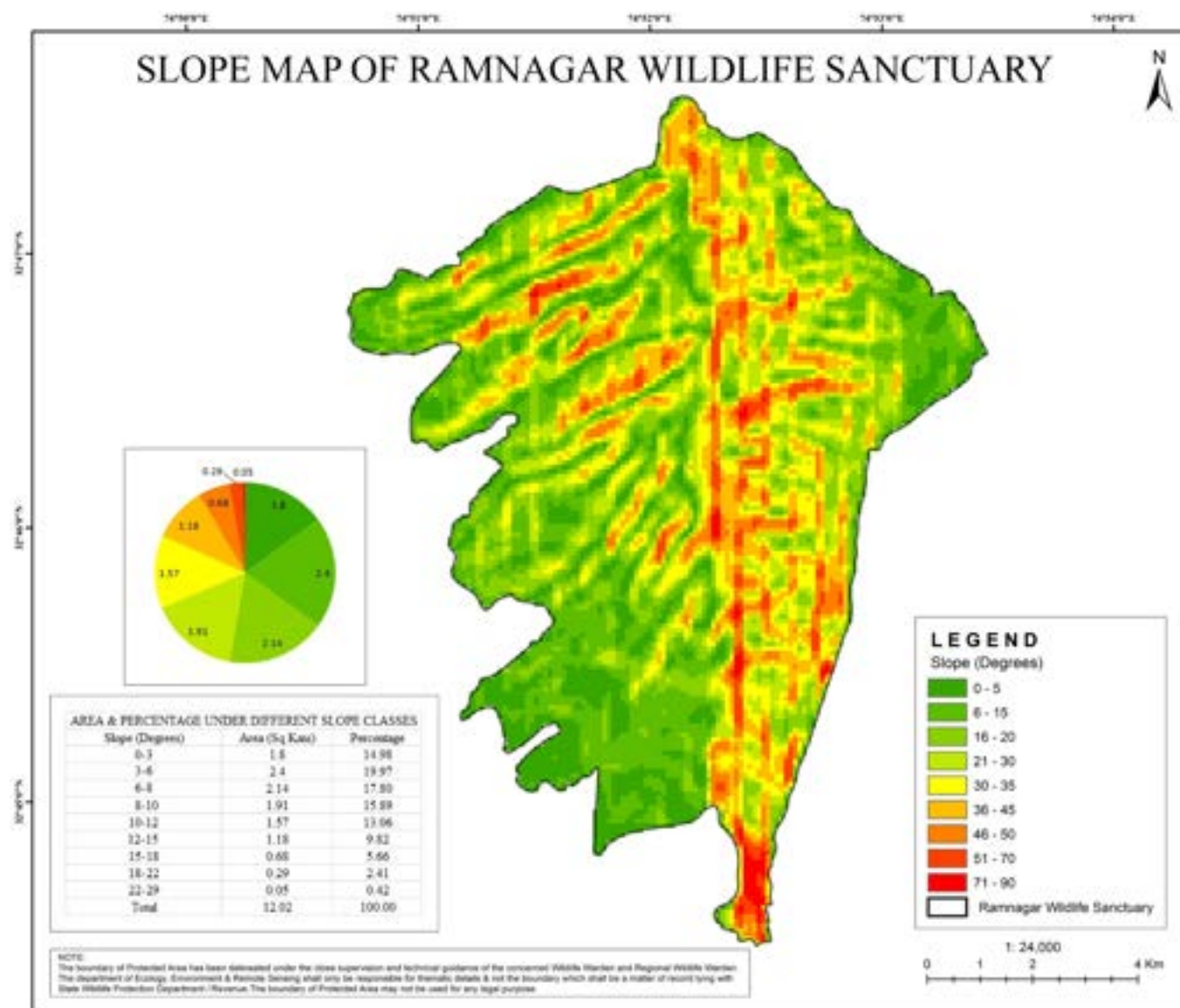
MAJOR FLORA: Cutch tree (*Acacia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Babool (*Acacia arabica*), chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbek*), Indian jujube (*Zyzyphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azardirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*), Hopseed bush (*Dedonea vesicosa*), Bihul (*Grewia optiva*), Hopseed bush (*Dedonea vesicosa*), Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*).

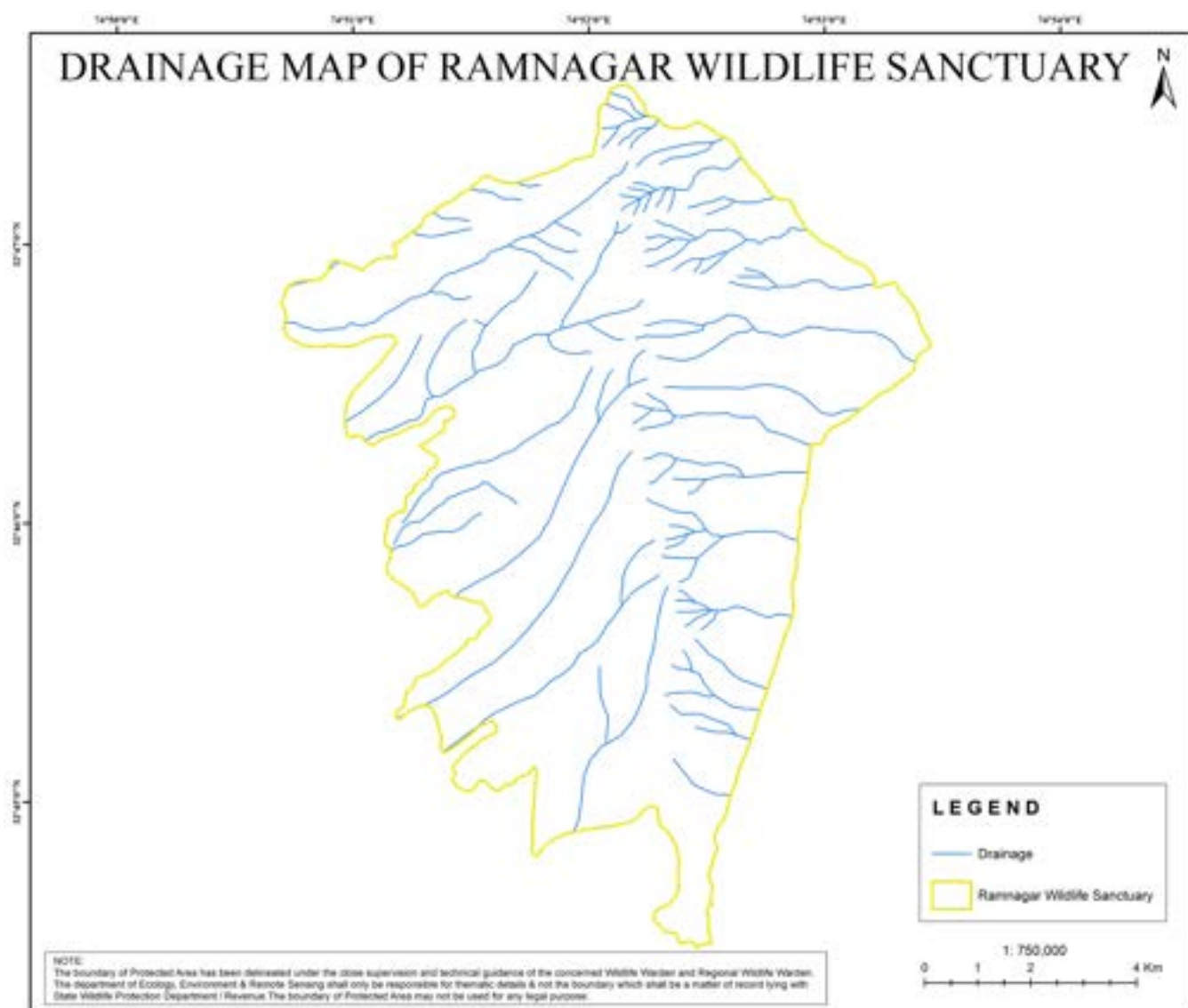


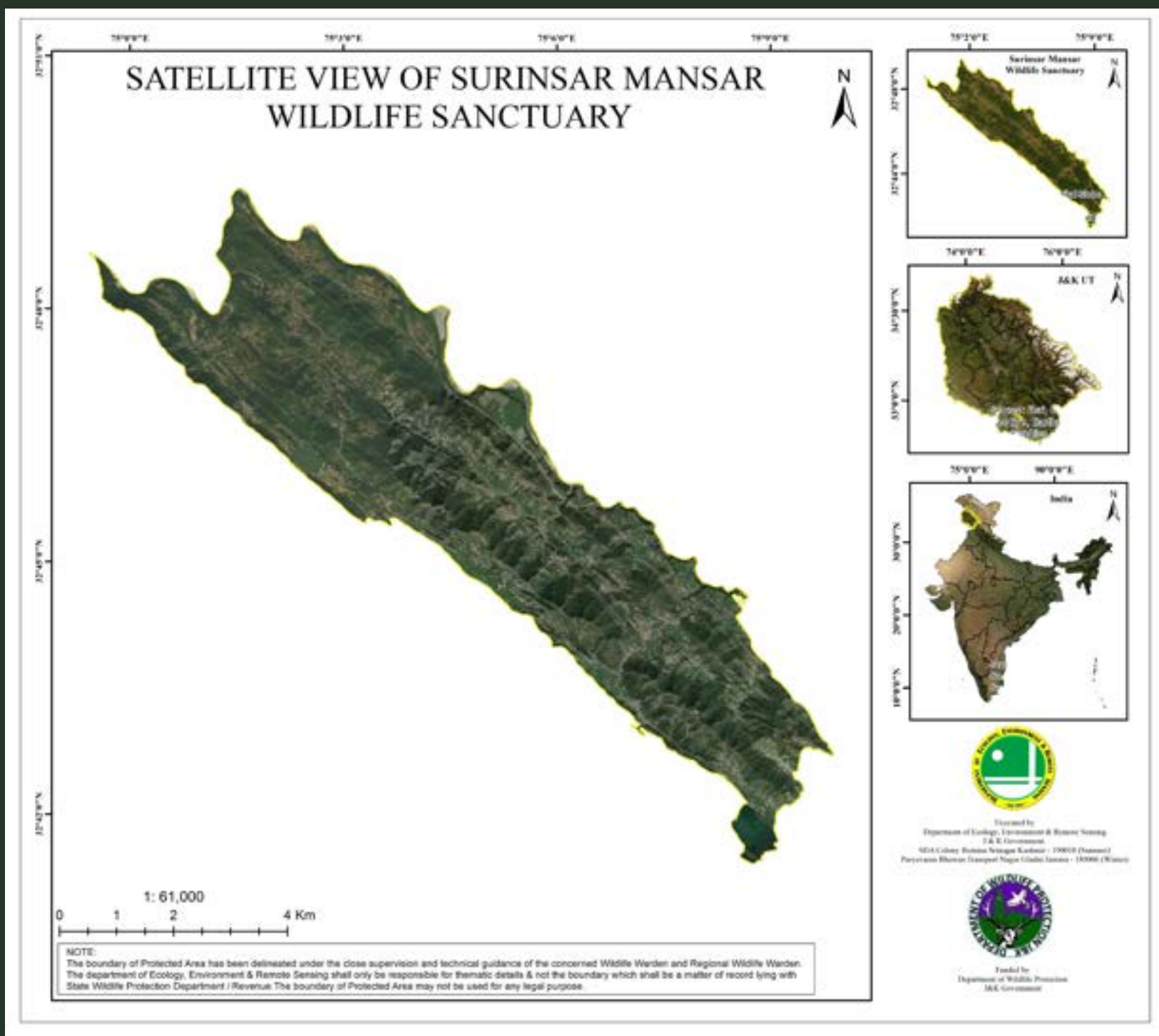












SURINSAR MANSAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary, notified in the year 1981 falls in Jammu division of UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The Sanctuary derives its name from two lakes, located at each corner of the sanctuary. The two lakes are socially and culturally very significant as they owe their origin to the Mahabharata period and form popular tourist destination in Jammu region. The diverse and varied faunal wealth of the area adds to its glory, besides it being easily accessible, aesthetic and ecologically significant.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 138 dated 10.04.1990
NOTIFIED AREA (KM²): 97.82 **GIS AREA (KM²):** 62.24
PERIMETER (KMS): 57.34
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 335 - 790
GEO - COORDINATES:
 32° 41.403' N - 32° 49.437' N, 74° 59.423' E - 75° 9.876' E

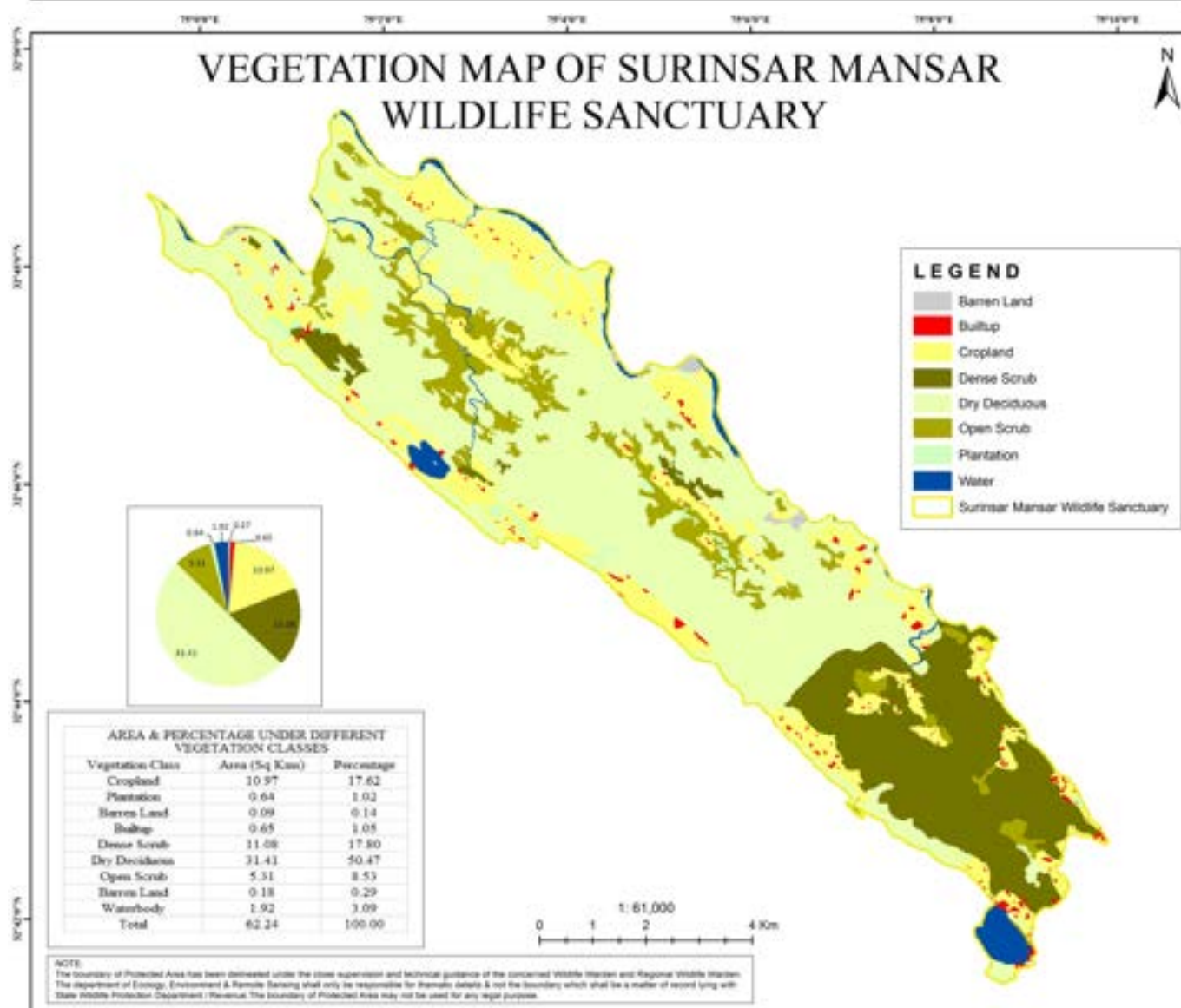
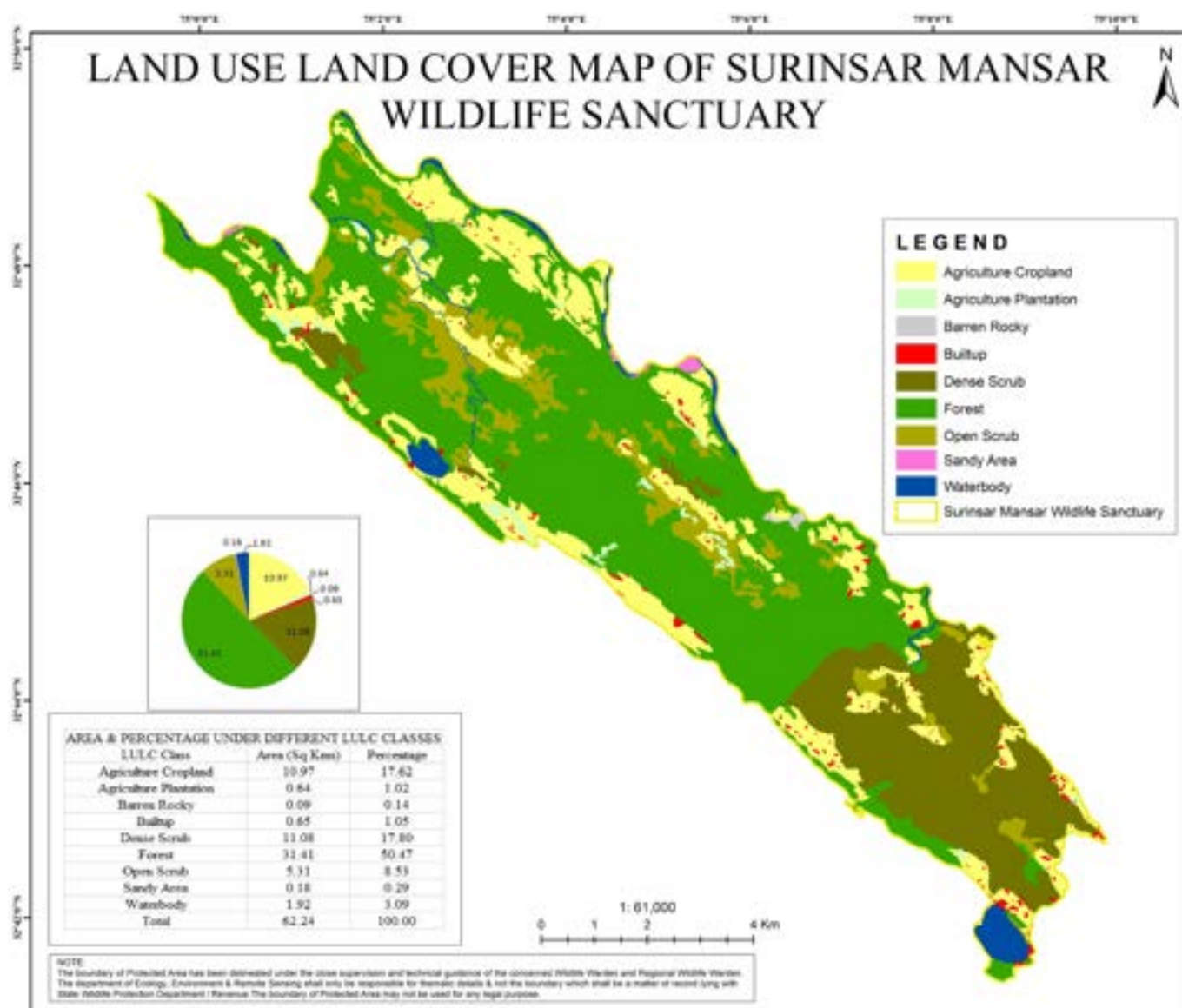
MAJOR FAUNA: Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Rhesus Monkey (*Ma-*

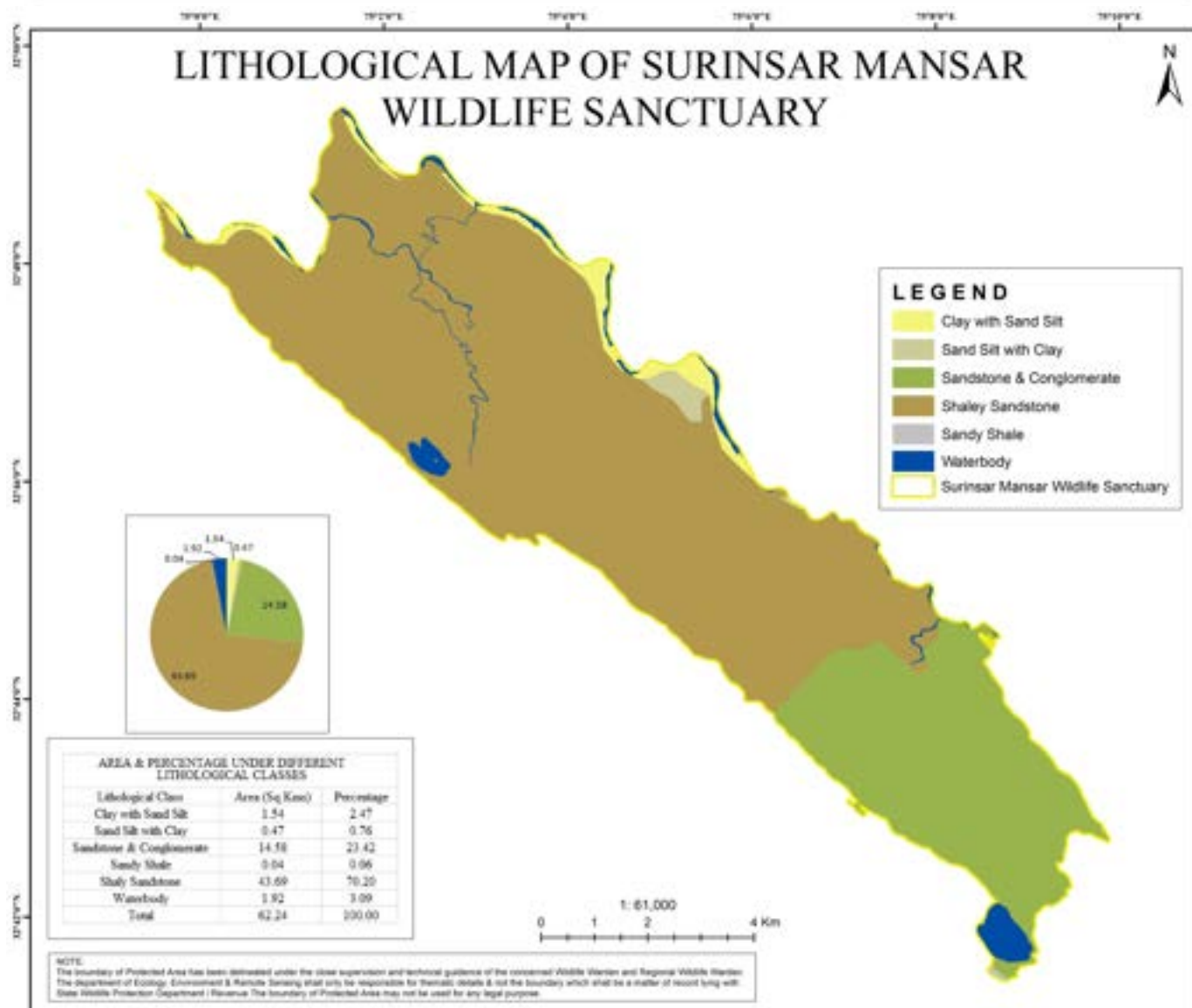
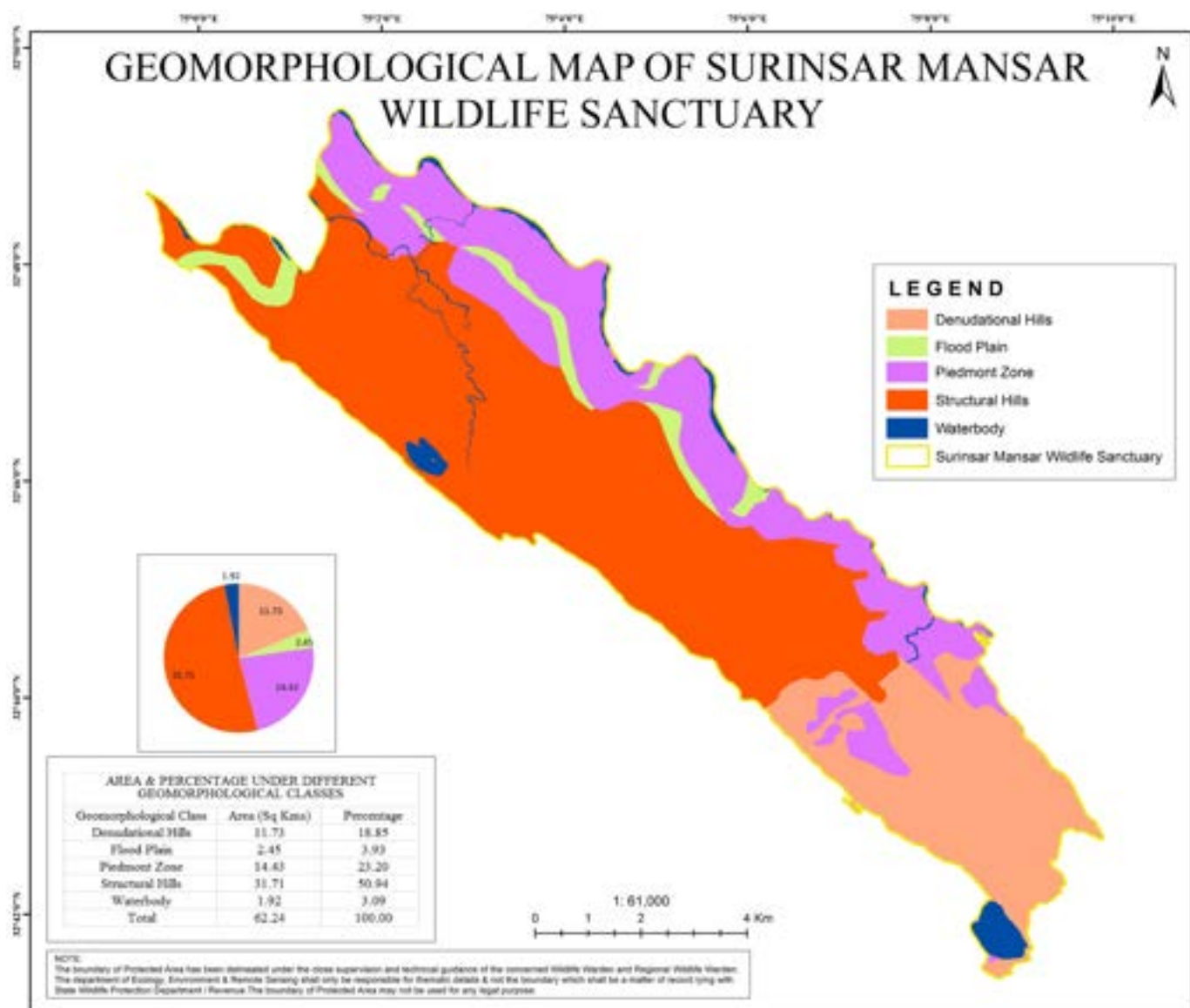
caca mulatta), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa cristatus*), Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Mongoose (*Herpestes*), Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

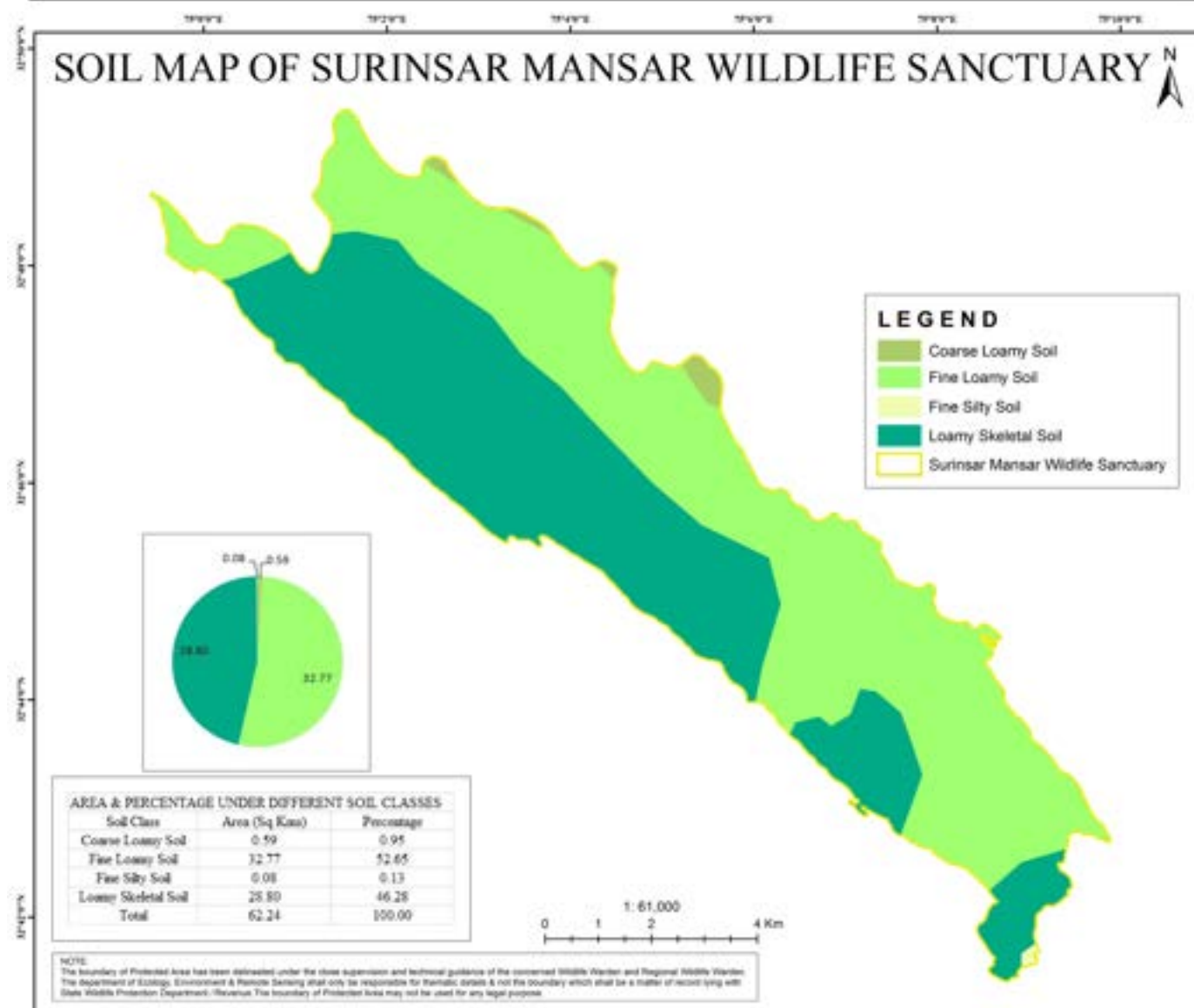
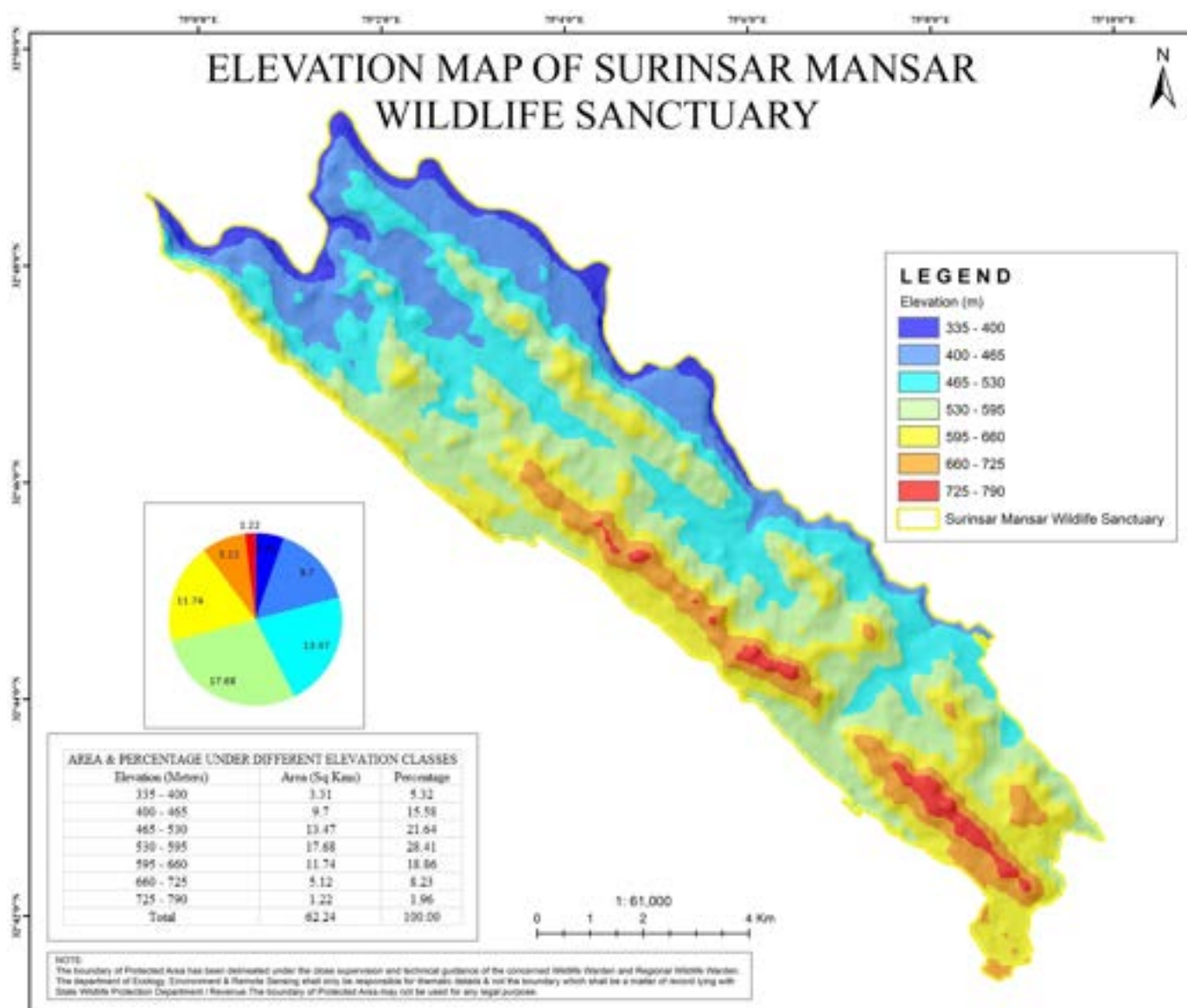
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Grey Francolin (*Francolinus ponicerianus*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

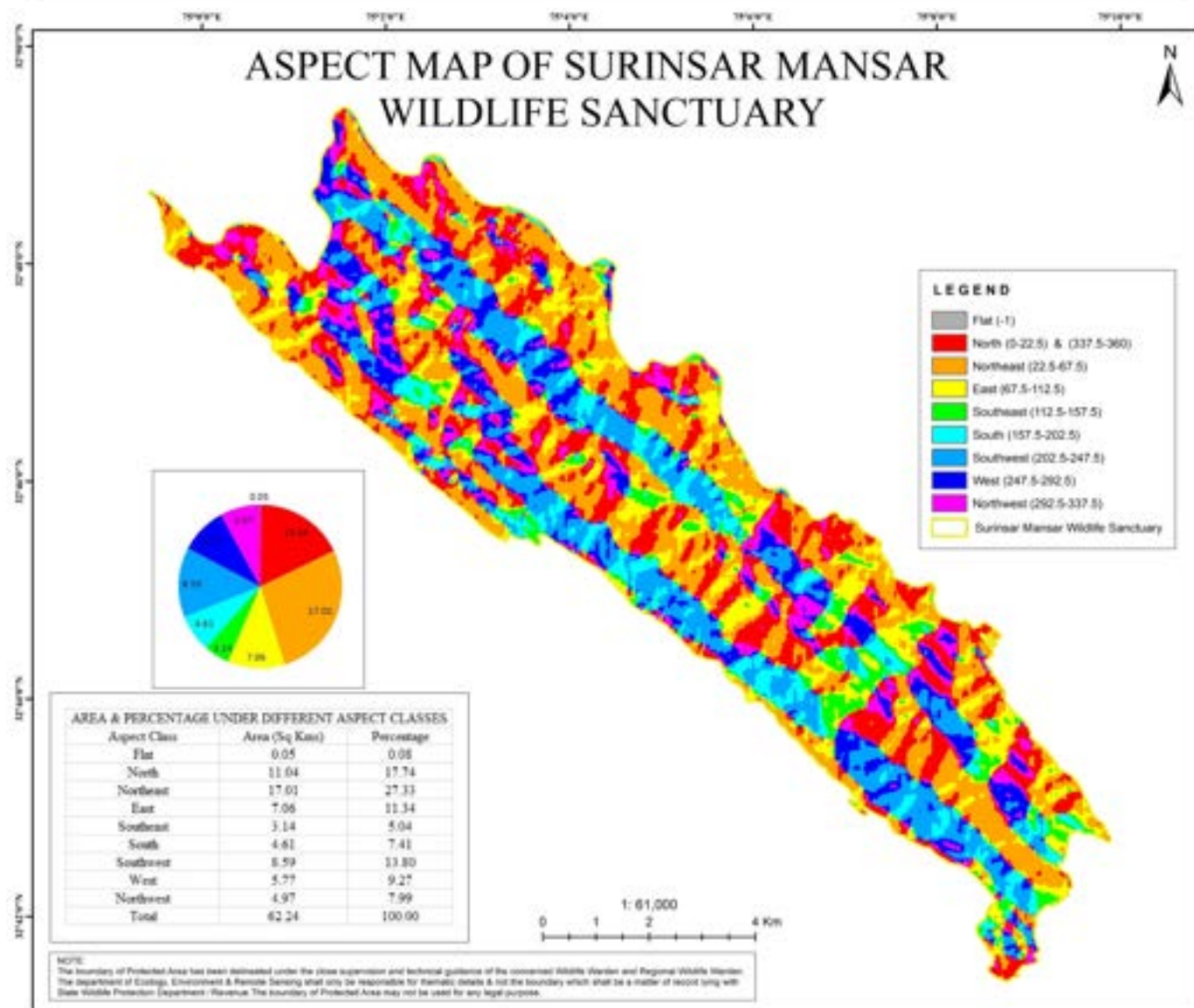
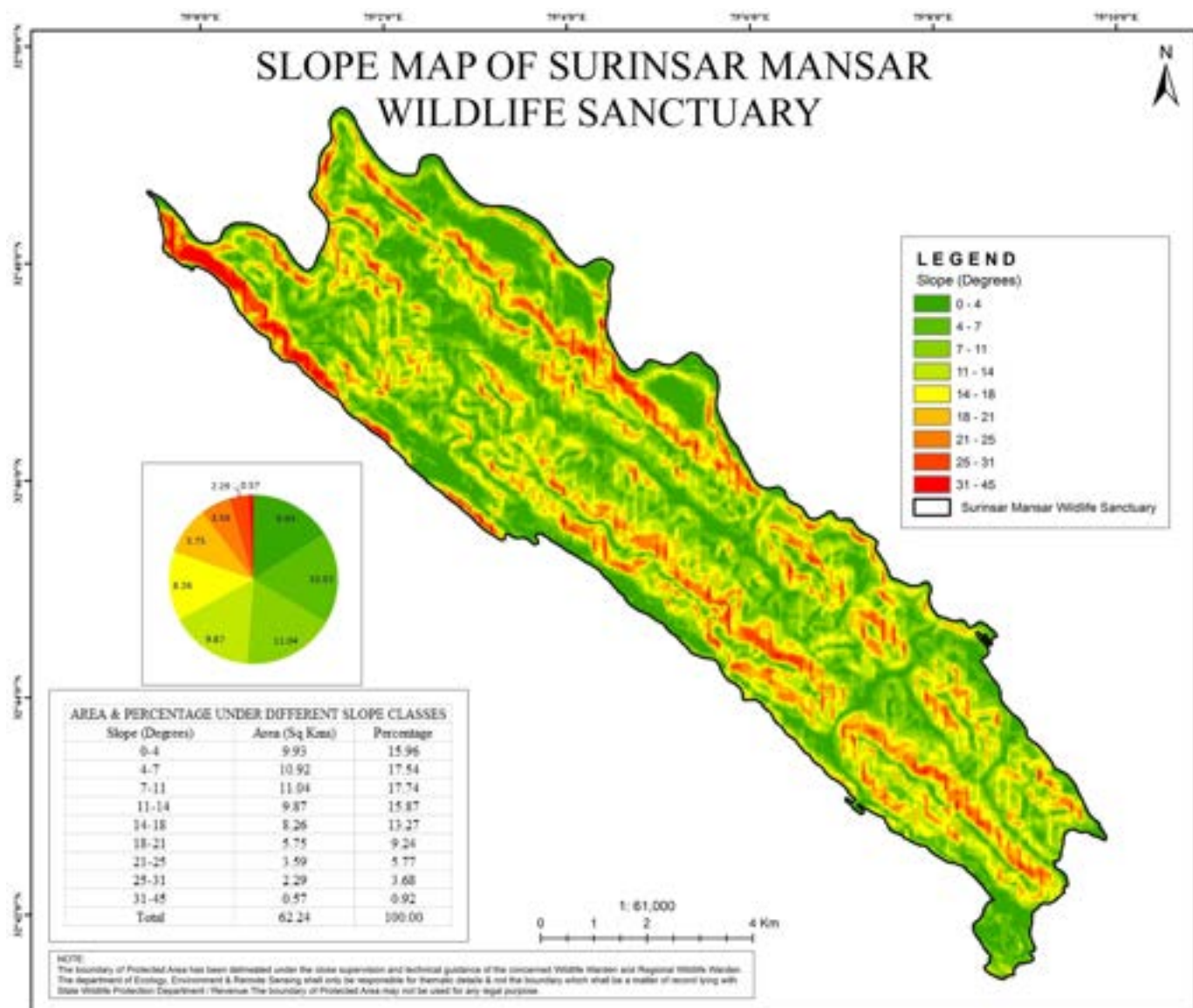
MAJOR FLORA: Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bamboos*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbeck*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), Common Nut Sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*), Munj sugarcane grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*).

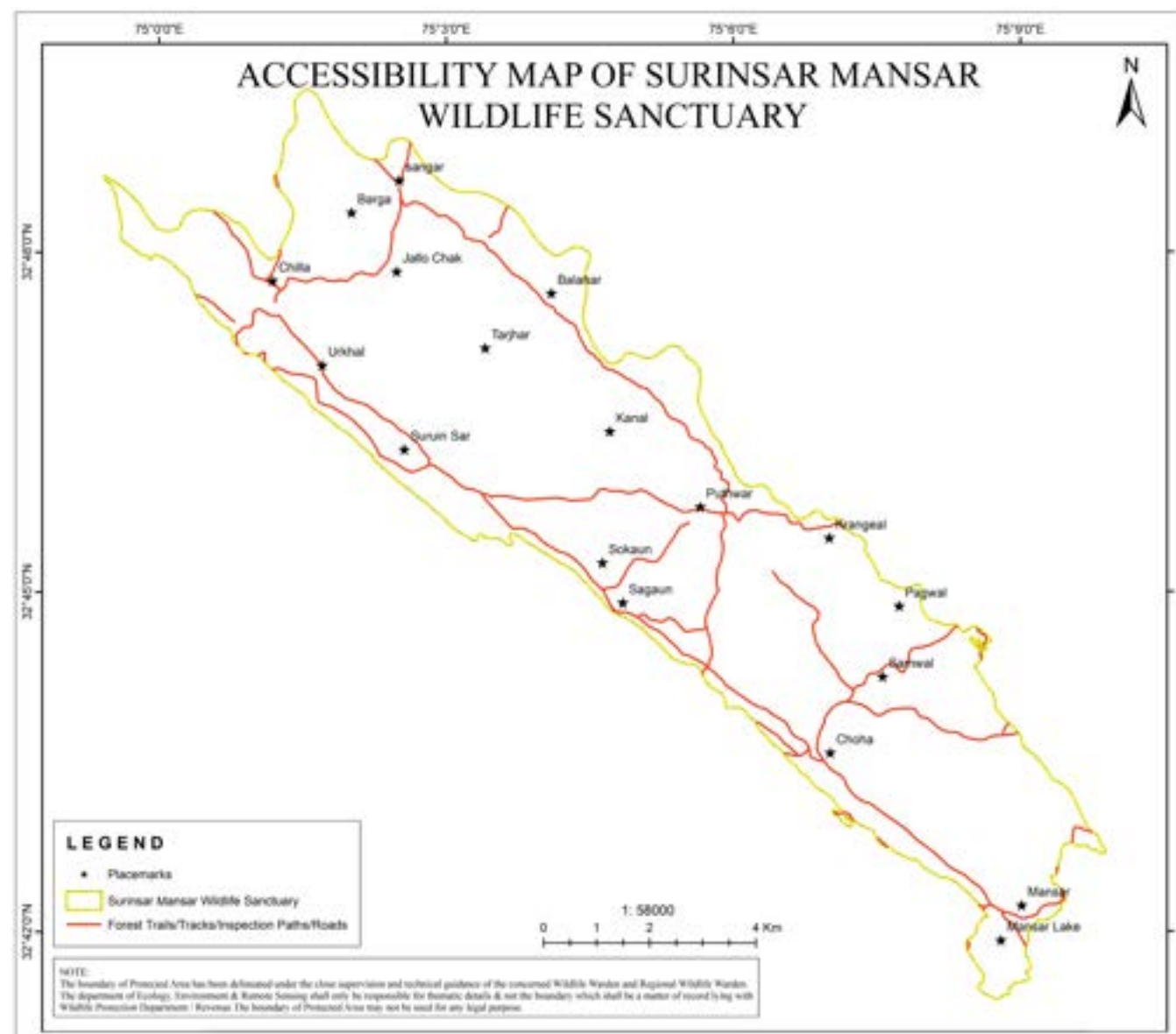
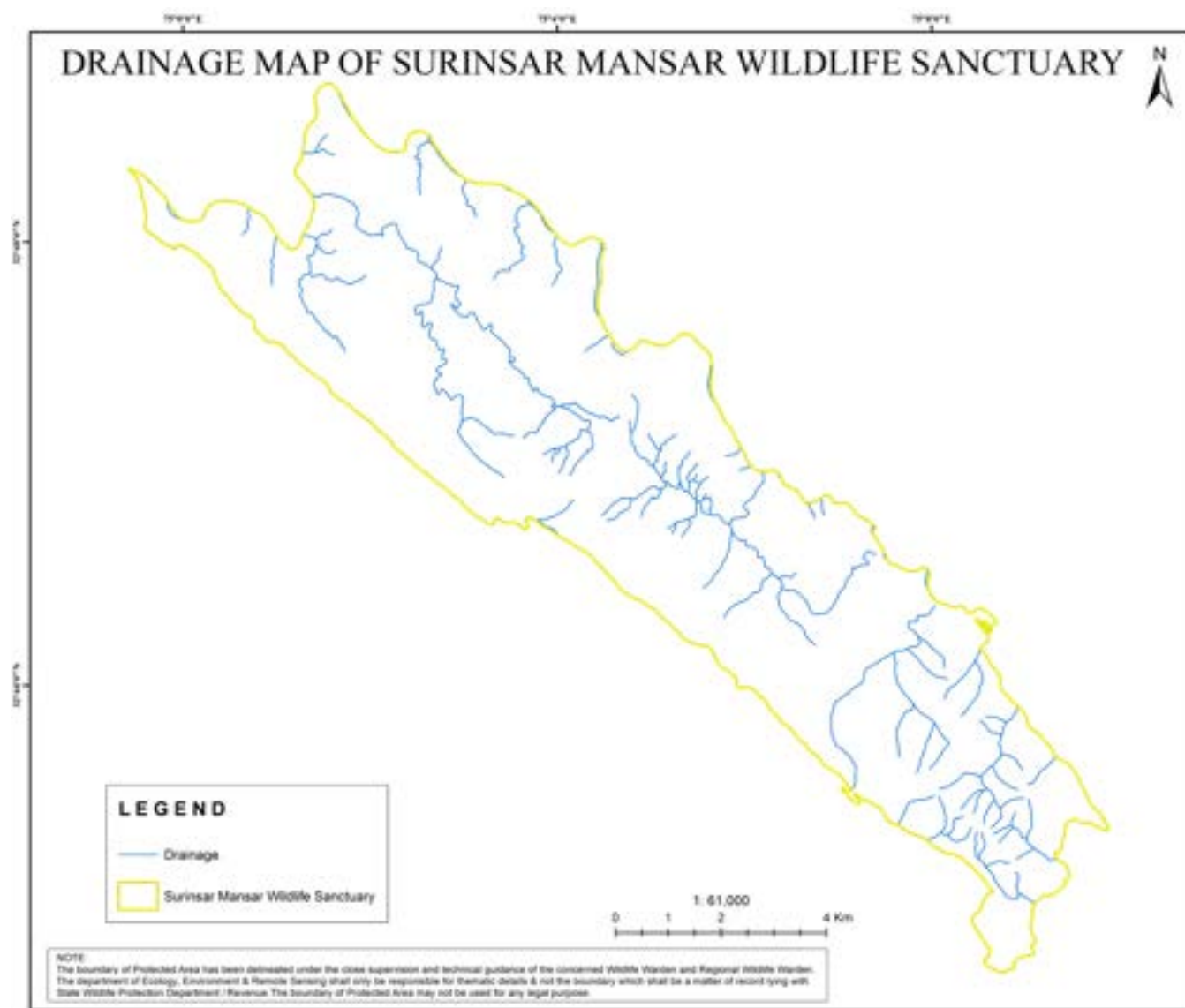


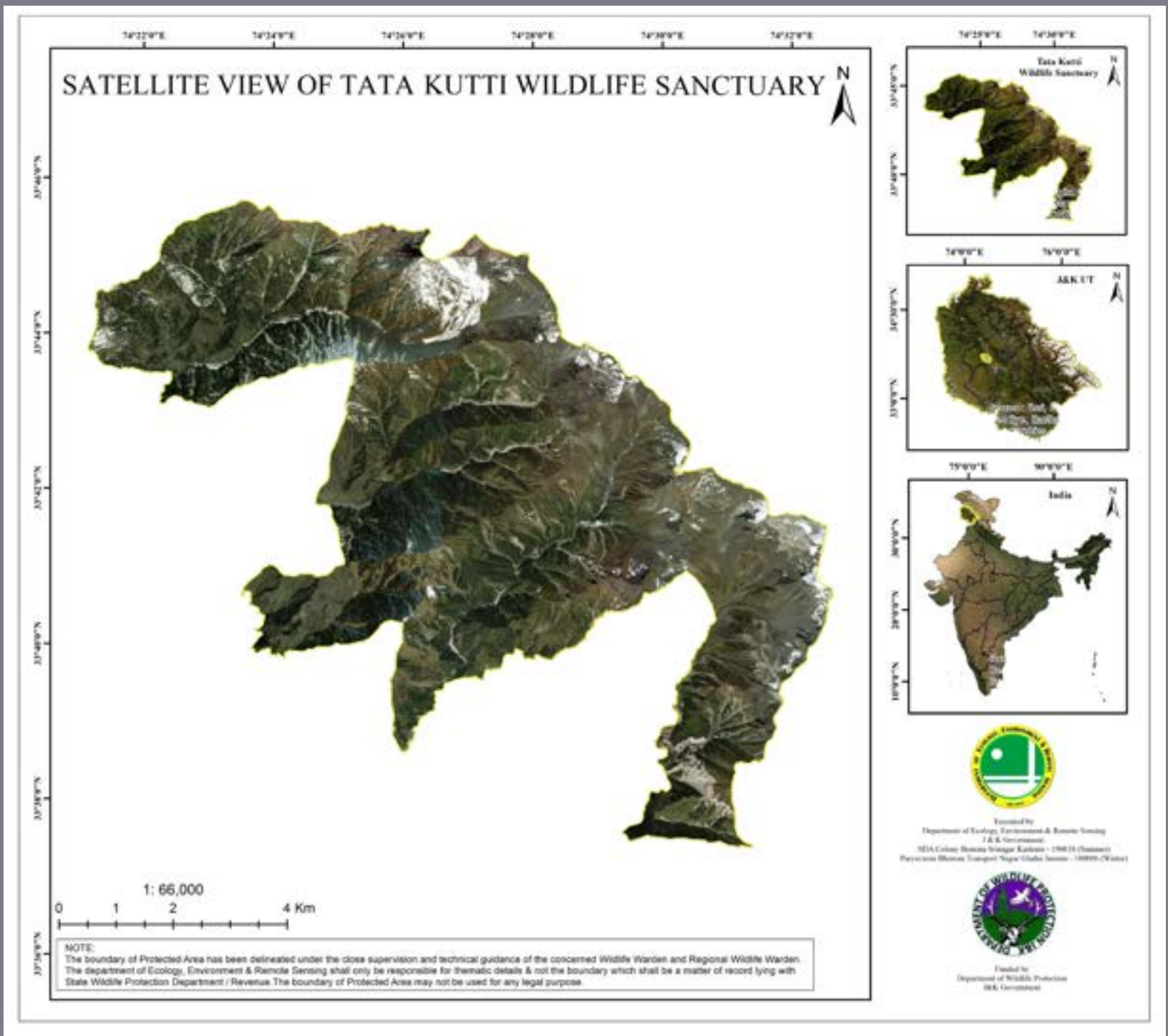












TATA KUTTI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary was notified in the year 2012 because of its adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and natural significance. The Sanctuary is located in Surunkote area of Poonch district. The sanctuary is adjacent to the Hirpora Wildlife sanctuary. The Sanctuary supports diverse plant and animal species.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 47 dated 30.01.2012
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 66.27 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 116.73
PERIMETER (KMS): 84.78
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1833 - 4679
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 37.416' N - 33° 45.718' N, 74° 21.156' E - 74° 32.673' E

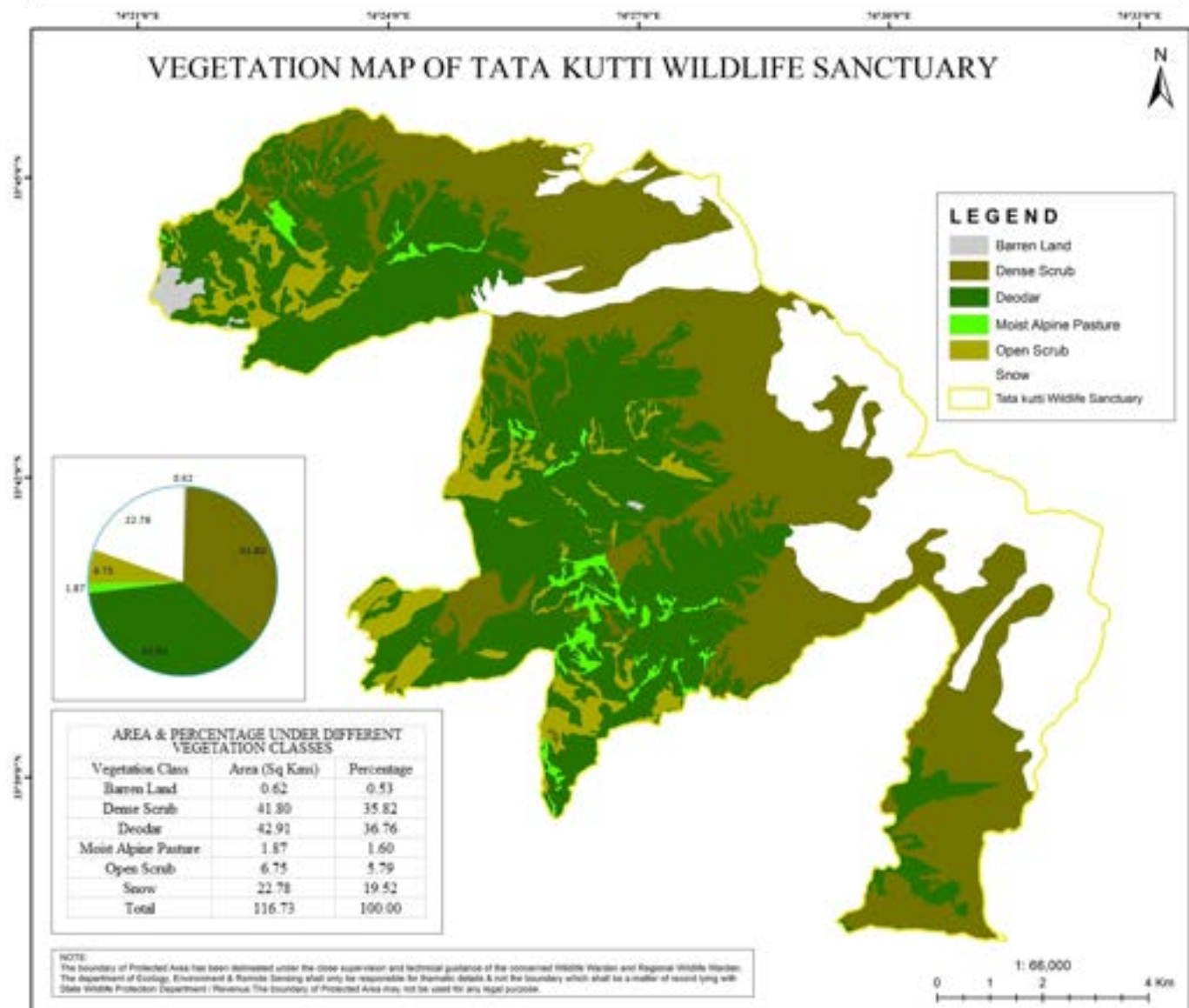
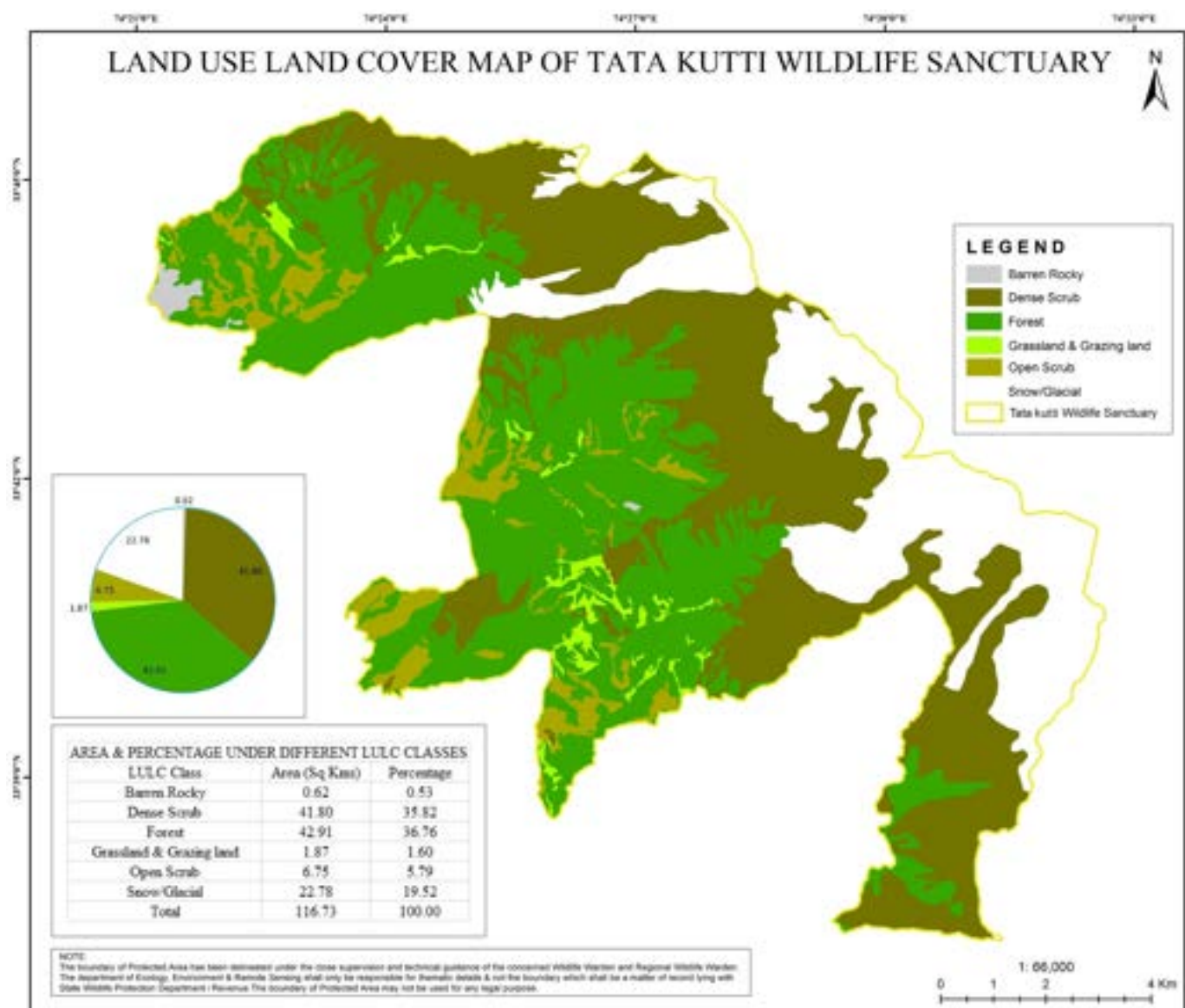
MAJOR FAUNA: Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Com-

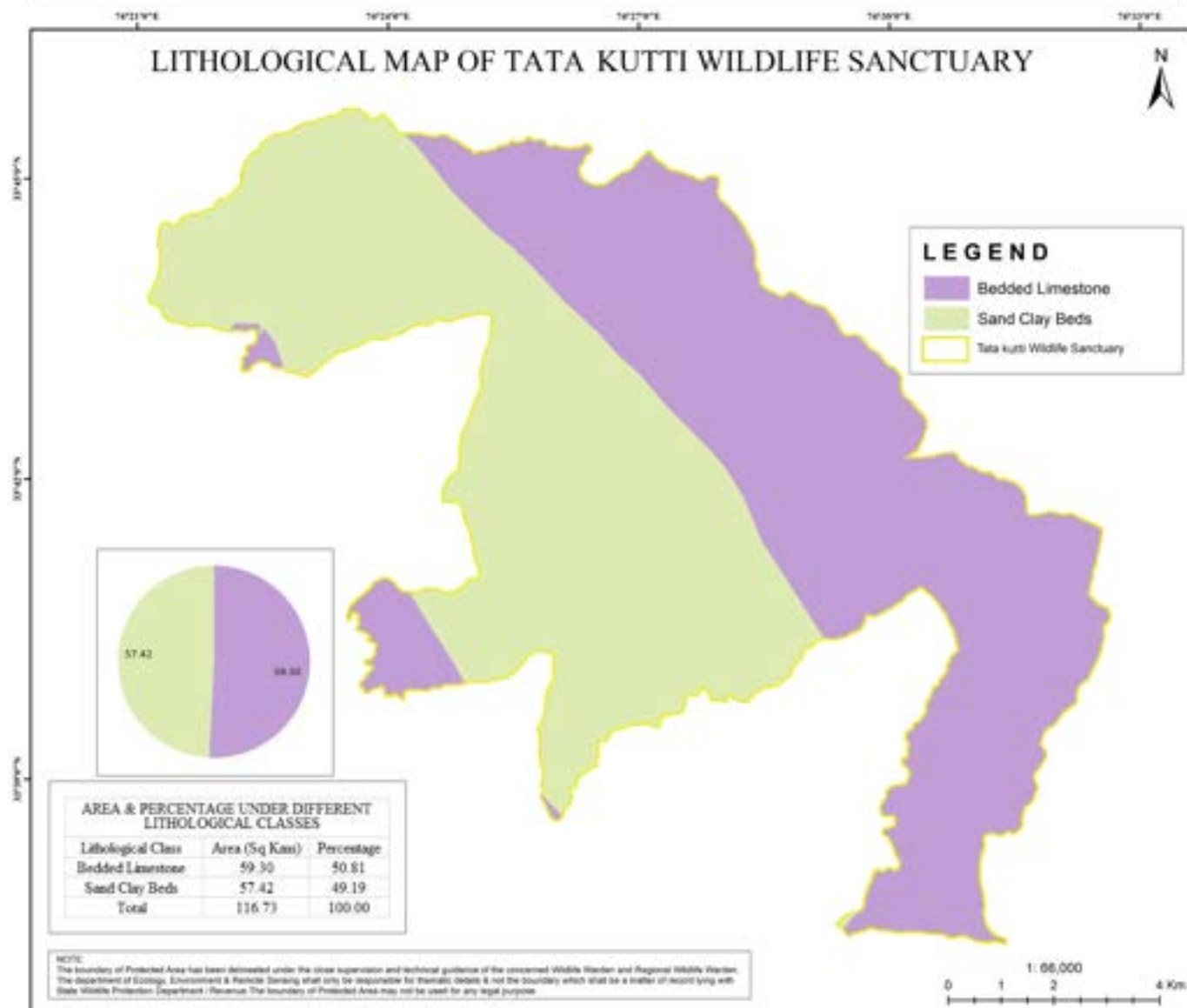
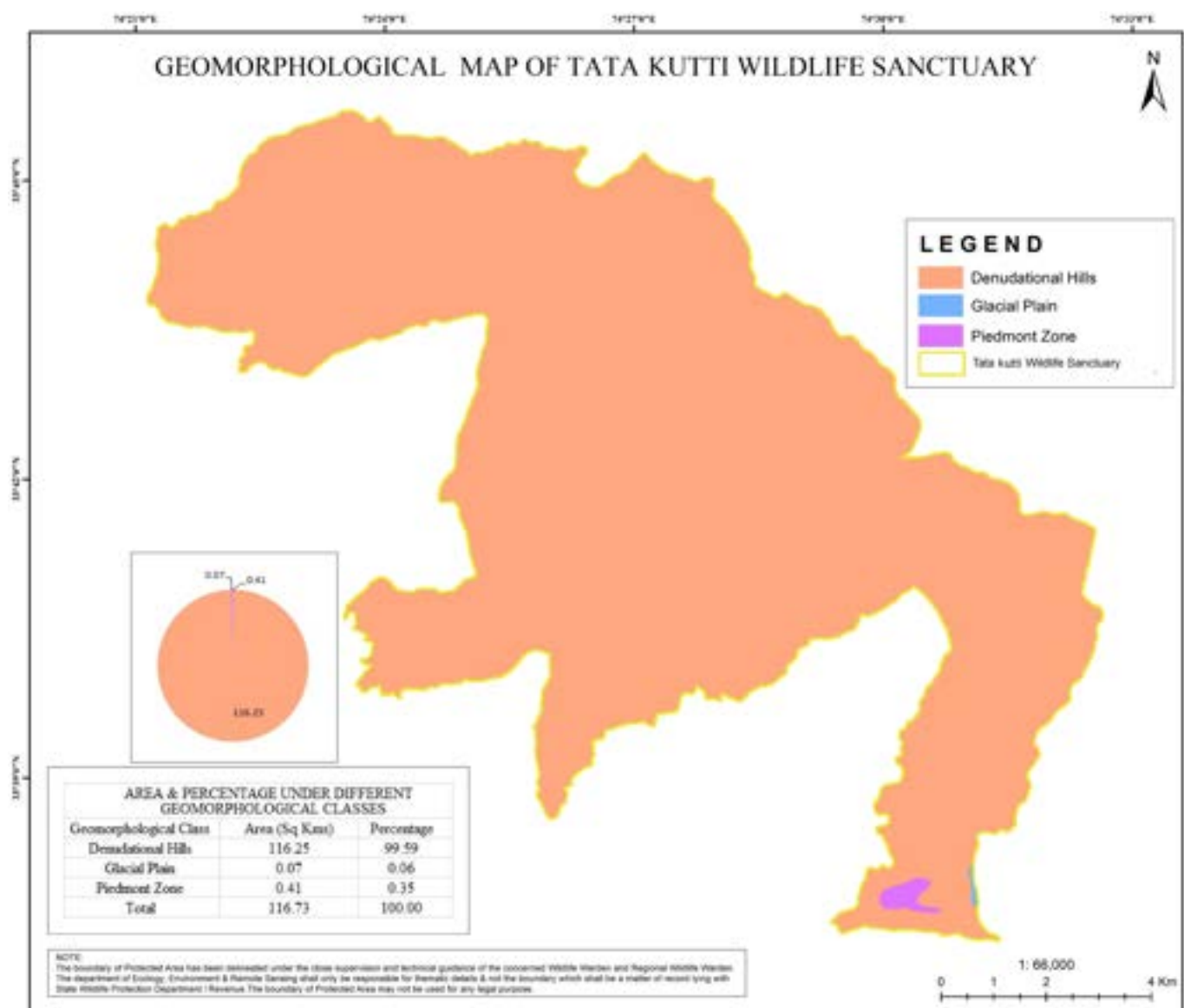
mon Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Rhesus Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Himalayan Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes Montana*).

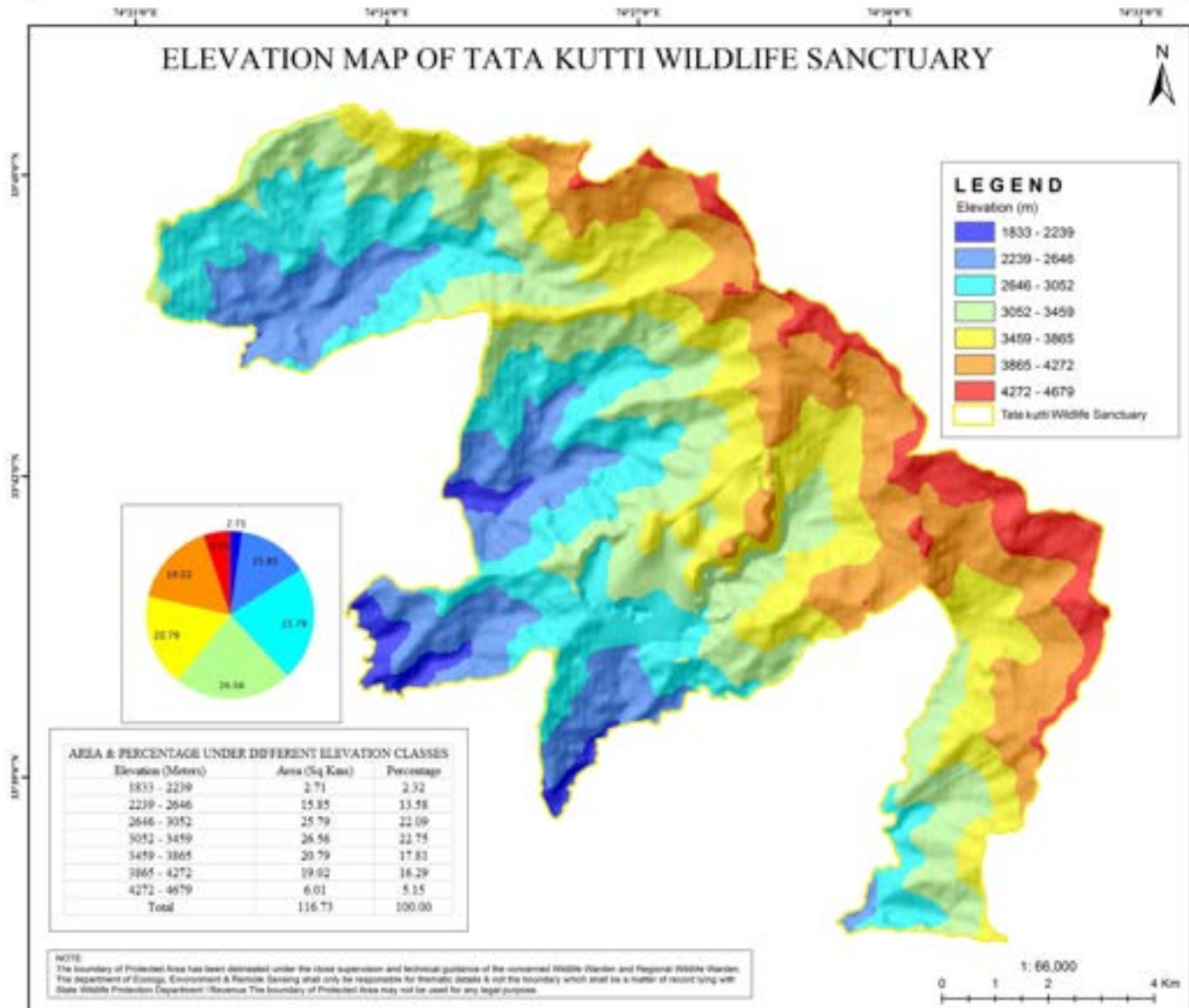
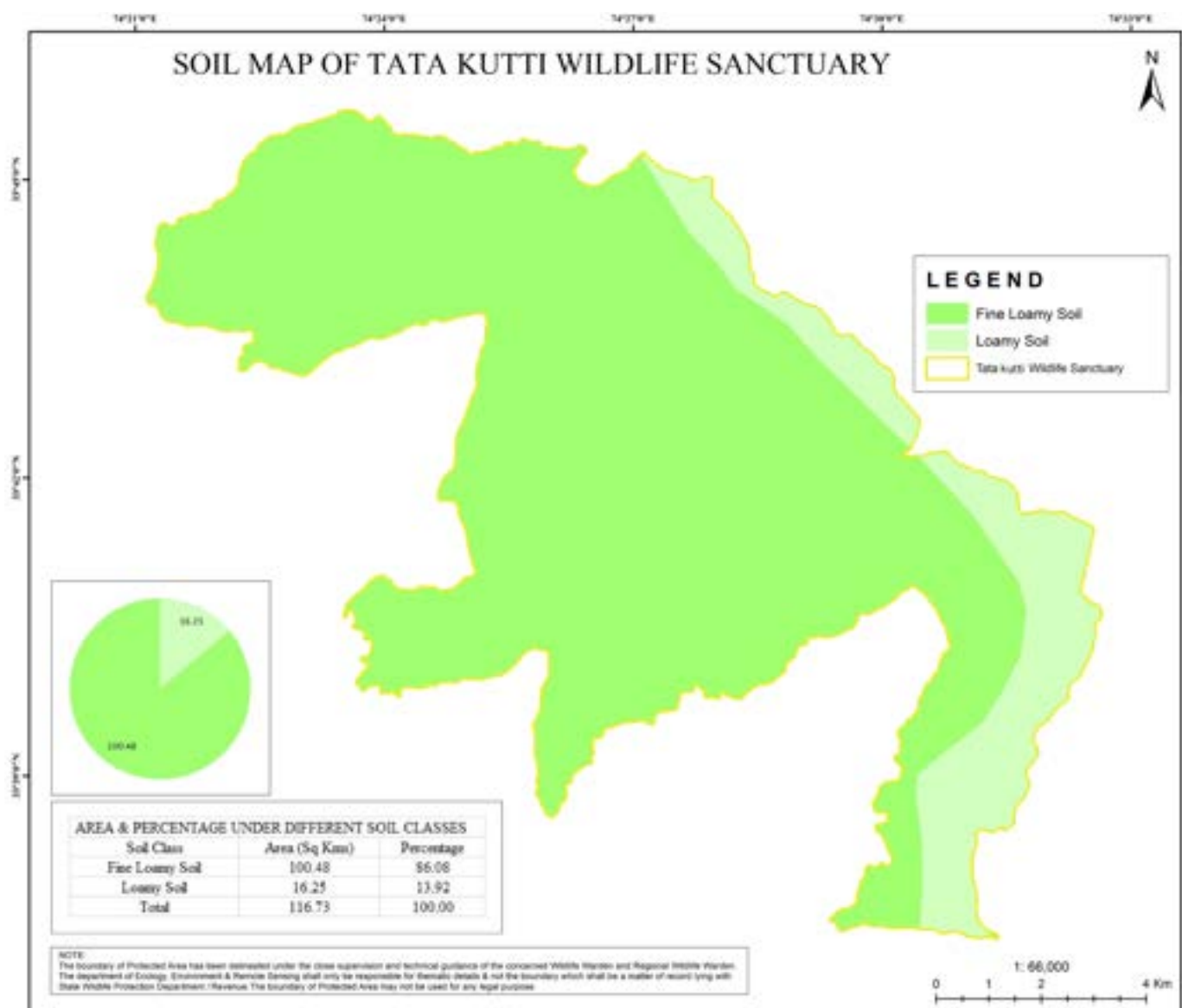
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Booted eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*), Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Himalayan Snowcock (*Tetraogallus Himalayensis*), Western tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Grey francolin (*Francolinus ponicerianus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

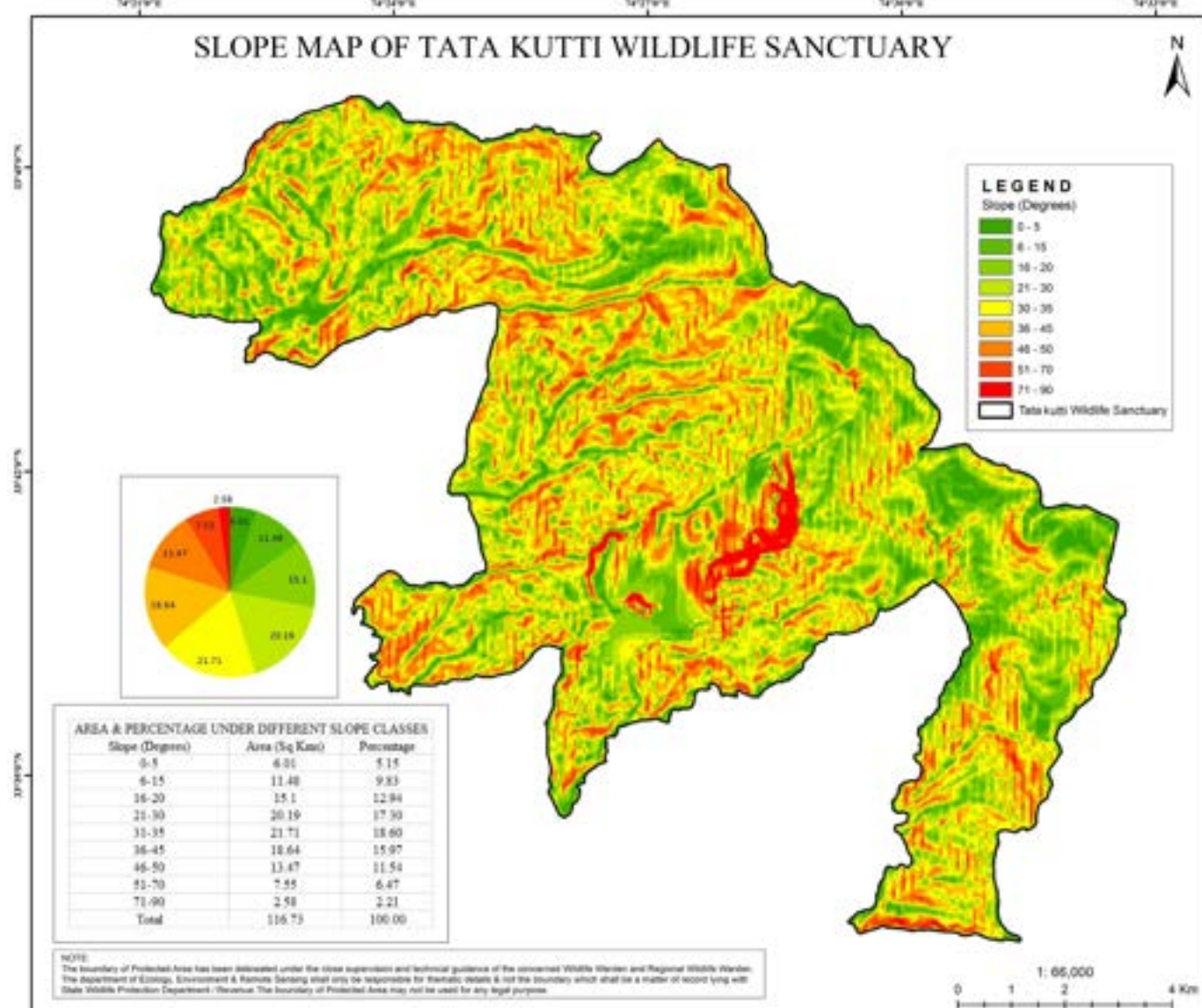
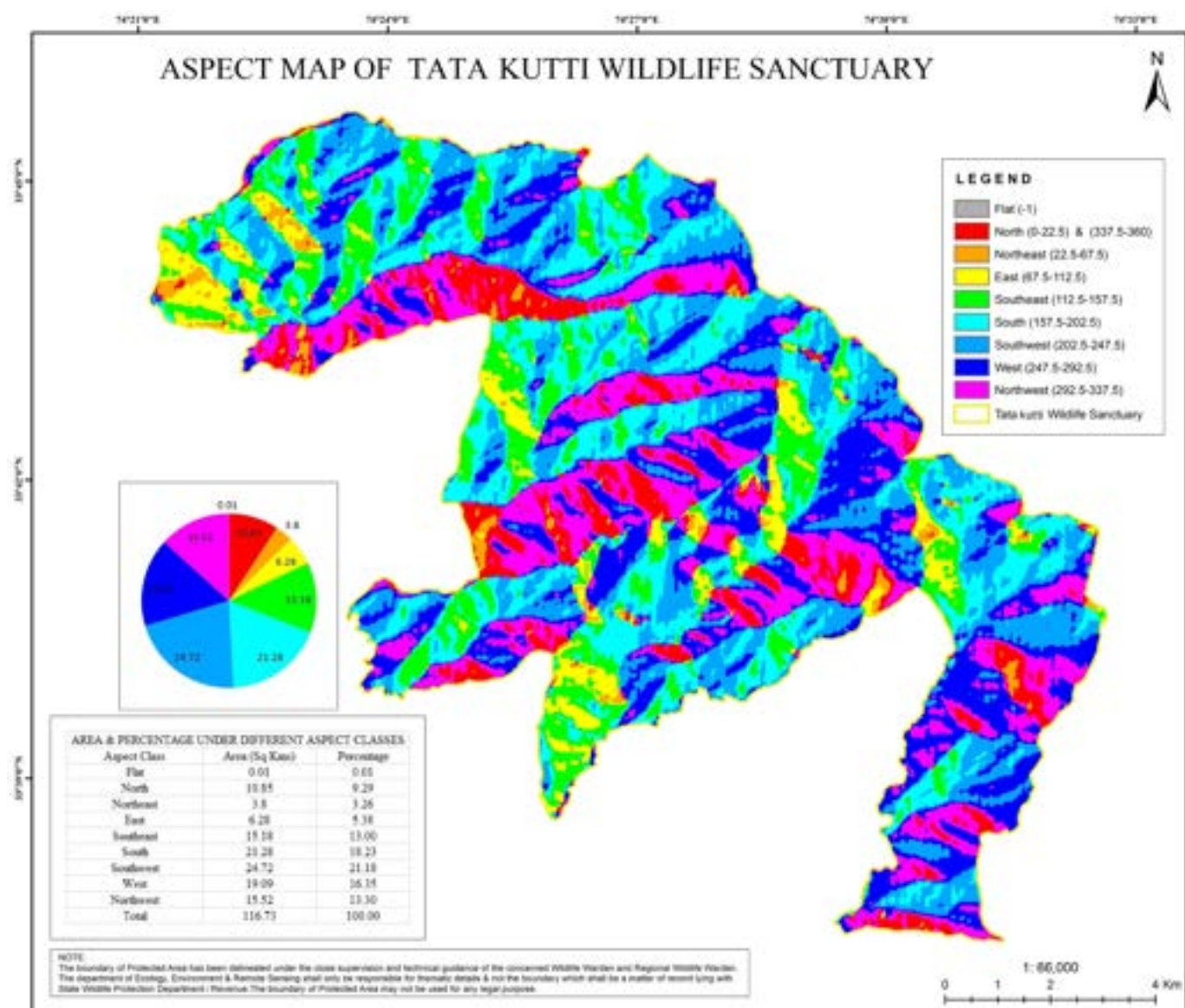
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Deadly nightshade (*Atropa*), Himalayan Mayapple (*Podophyllum hexandrum*).

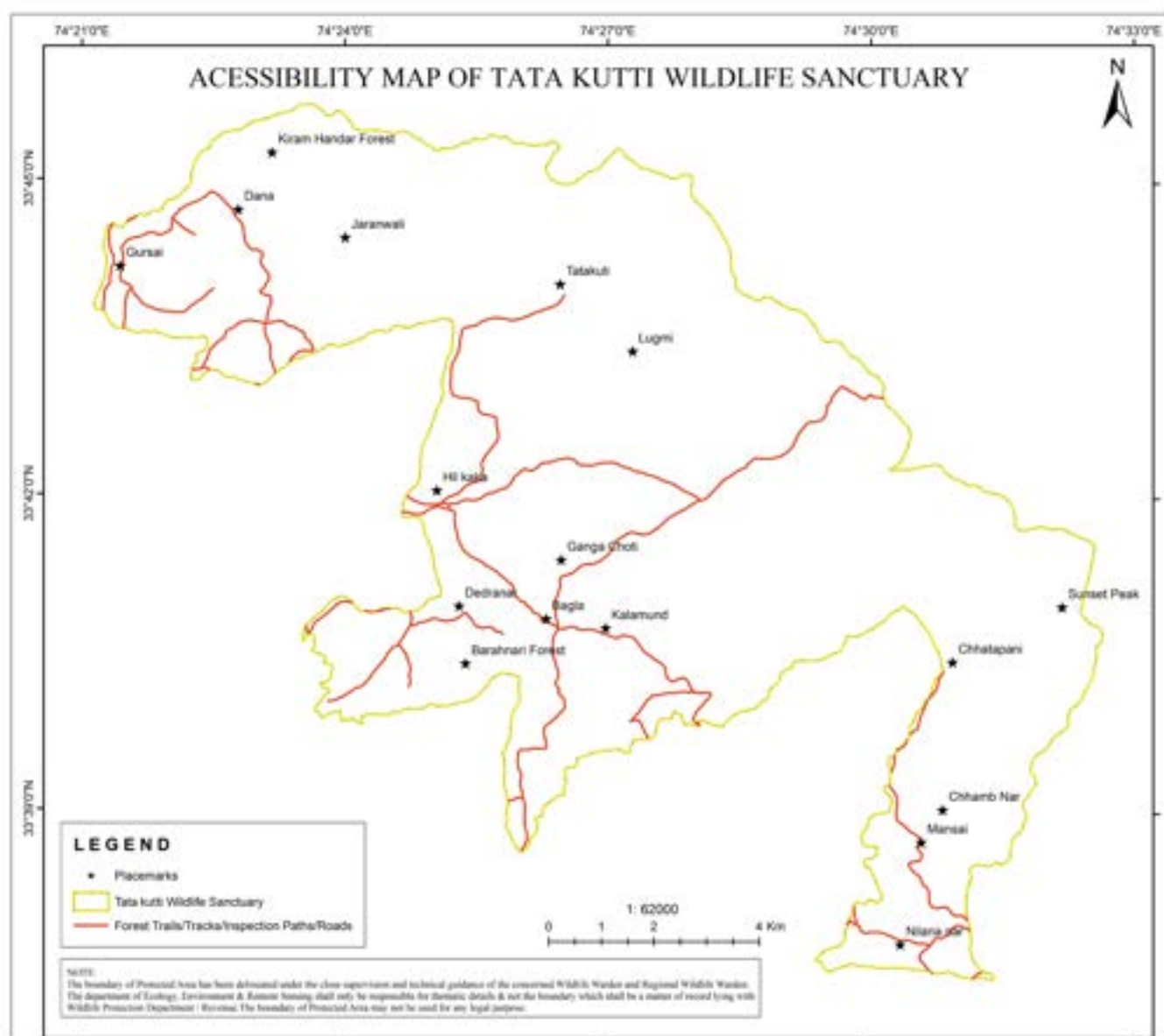
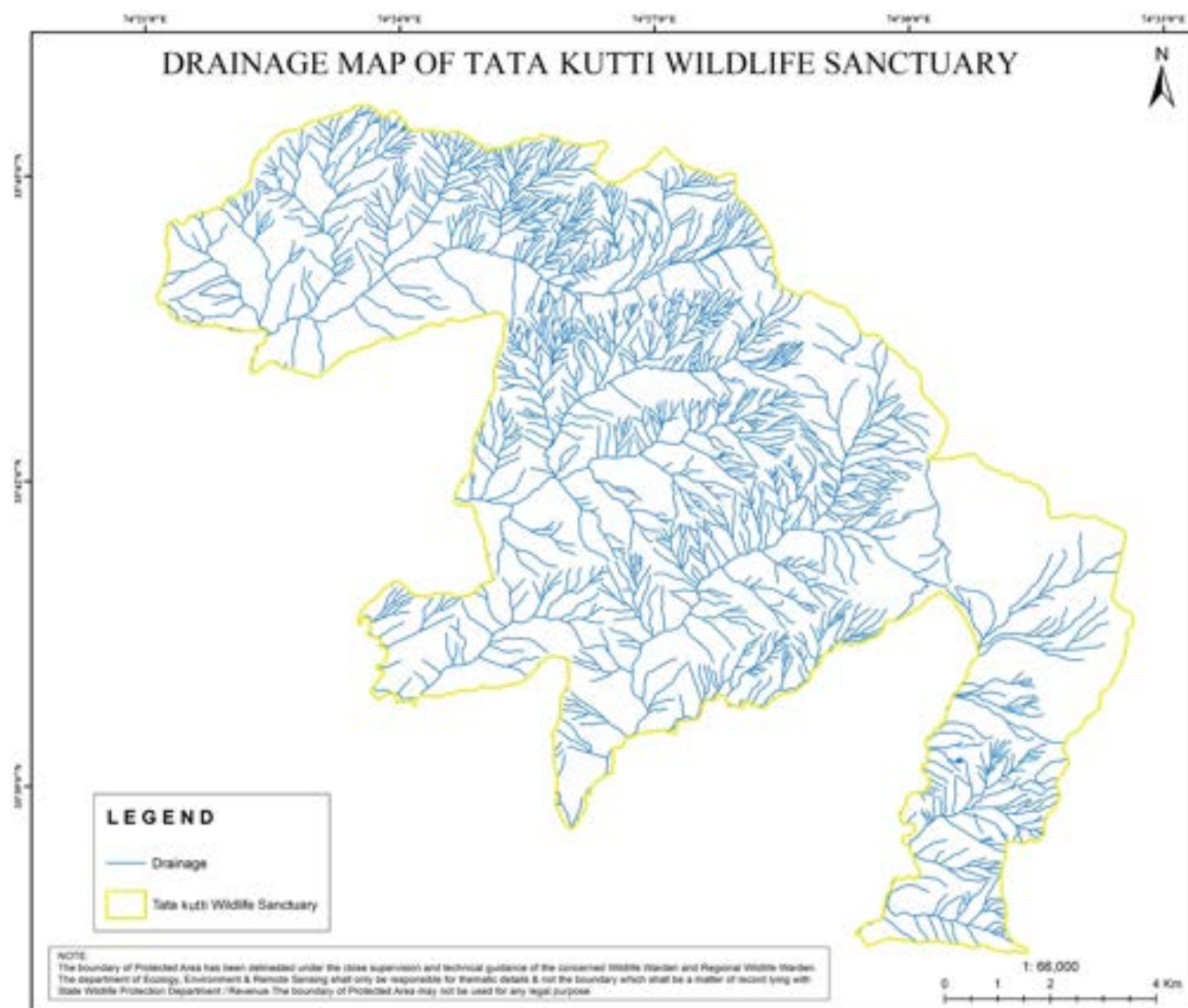


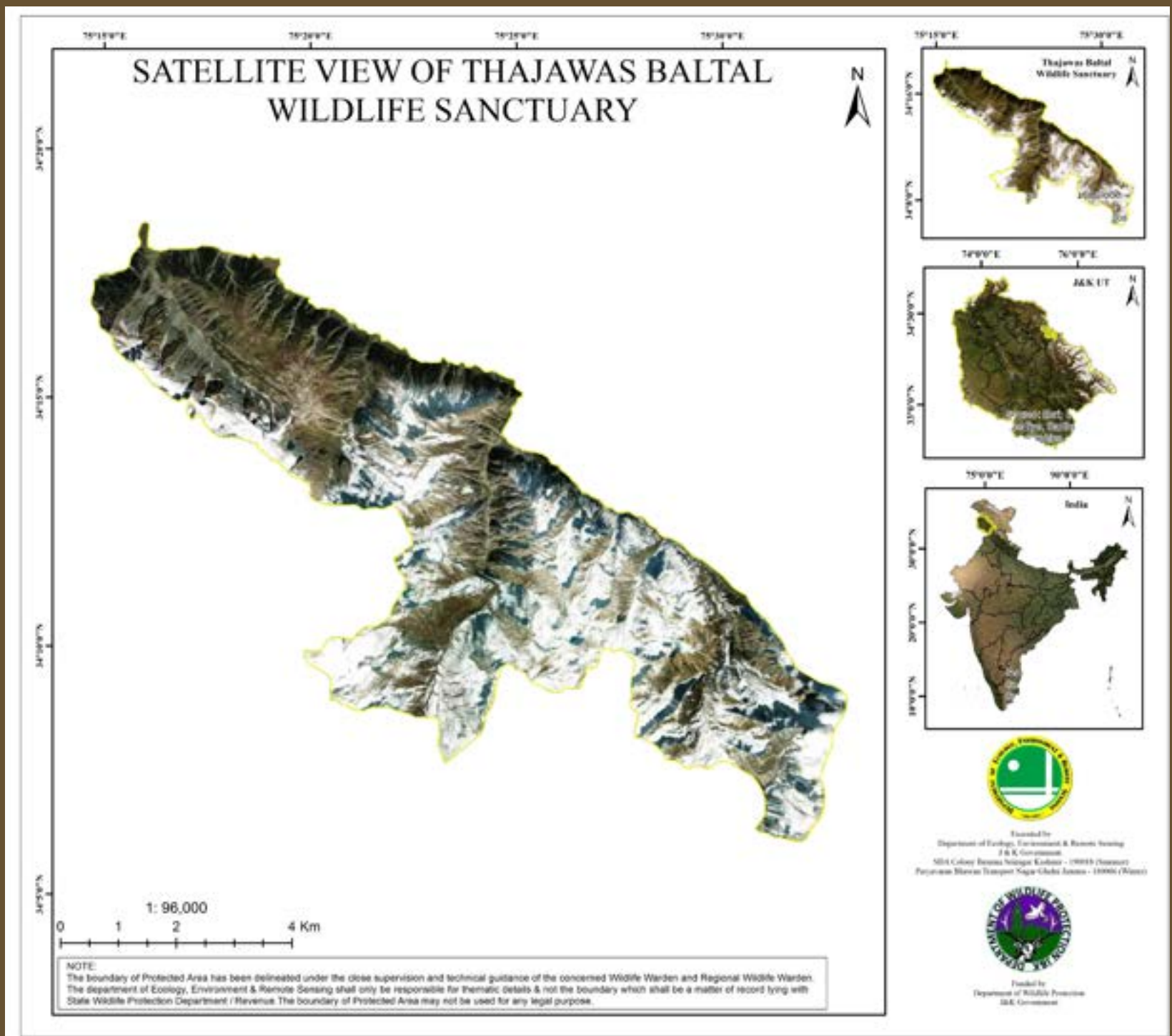












THAJWAS BALTAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Thajwas Baltal Wildlife Sanctuary was notified in the year 1987 because of its adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and natural significance. The sanctuary is connected with other important wildlife areas, like Aru, Upper Dachigam and the Sind forest. The sanctuary has highly diversified ecologically sensitive habitats, comprising of evergreen forests, scrub forests and meadows. The area is inhabited by rare and endangered species like Asiatic Ibex, Snow Leopard and Red Fox.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 156 dated 19.03.1987
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 203.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 219.19
PERIMETER (KMS): 103.44
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 2500 - 5300
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 16.910' N - 34° 18.531' N, 75° 31.800' E - 75° 32.949' E

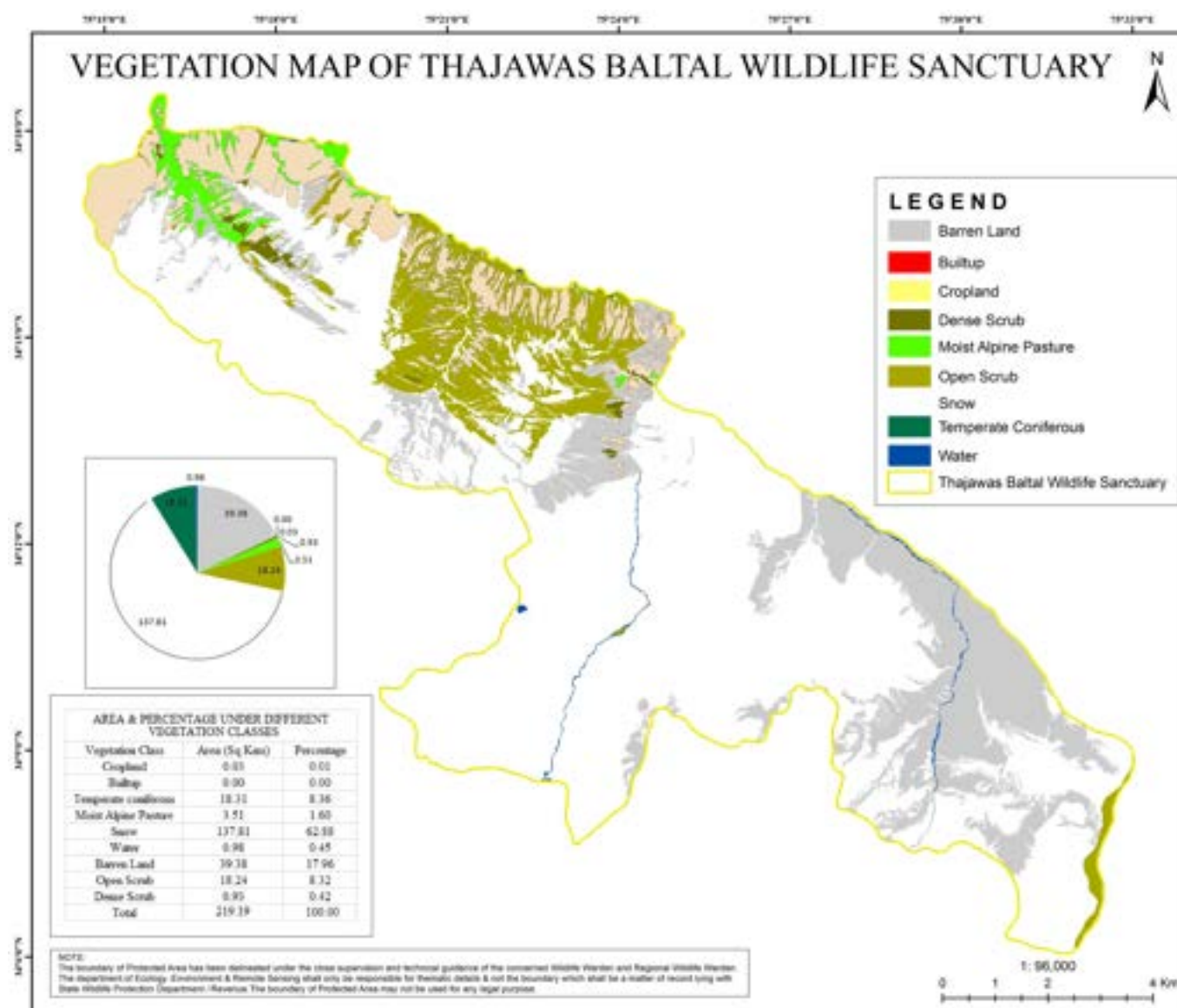
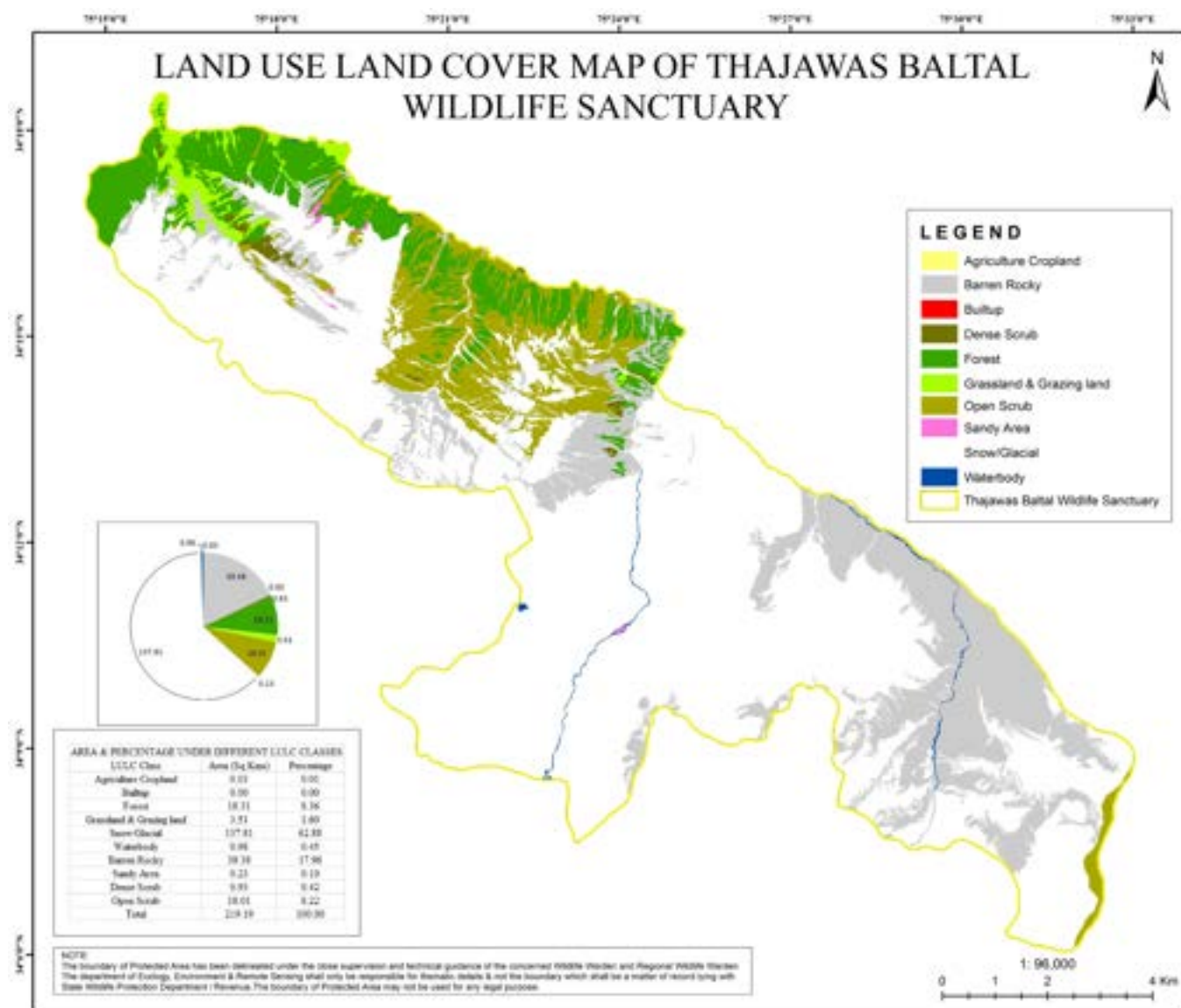
MAJOR FAUNA: Asiatic Ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Kash-

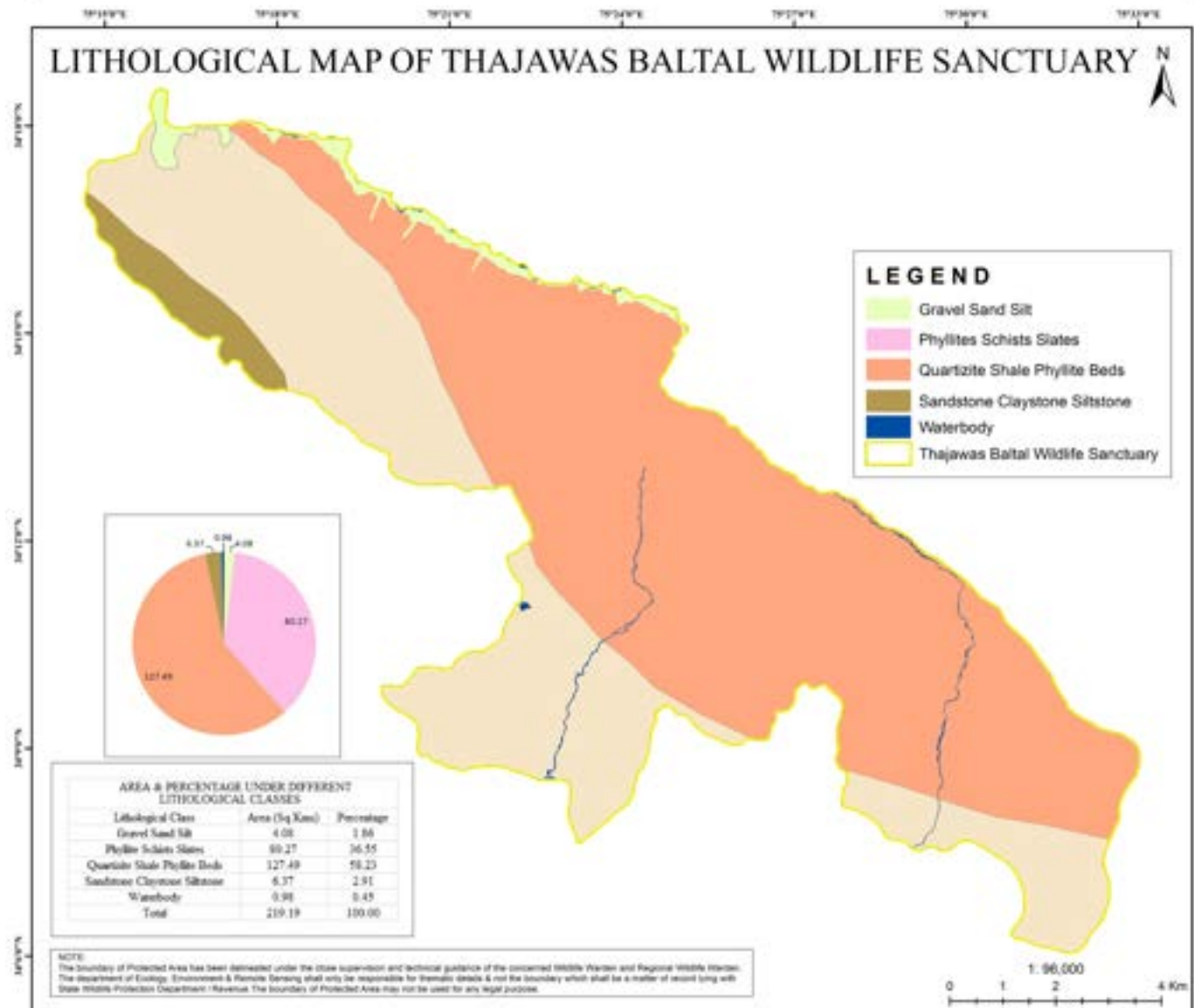
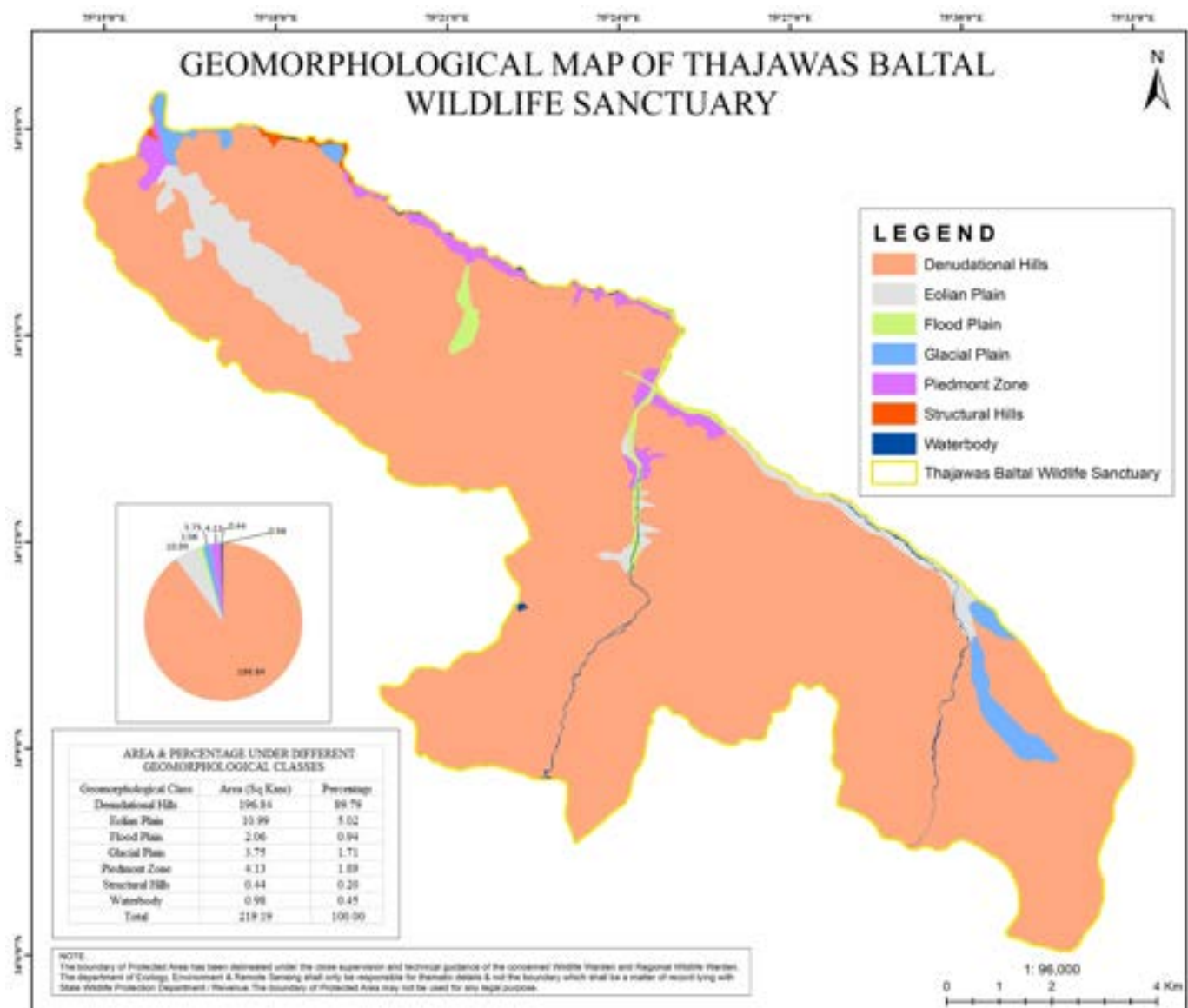
mir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Golden Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Yellow Throated Martin (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Royle's Pika (*Ochotona roylei*).

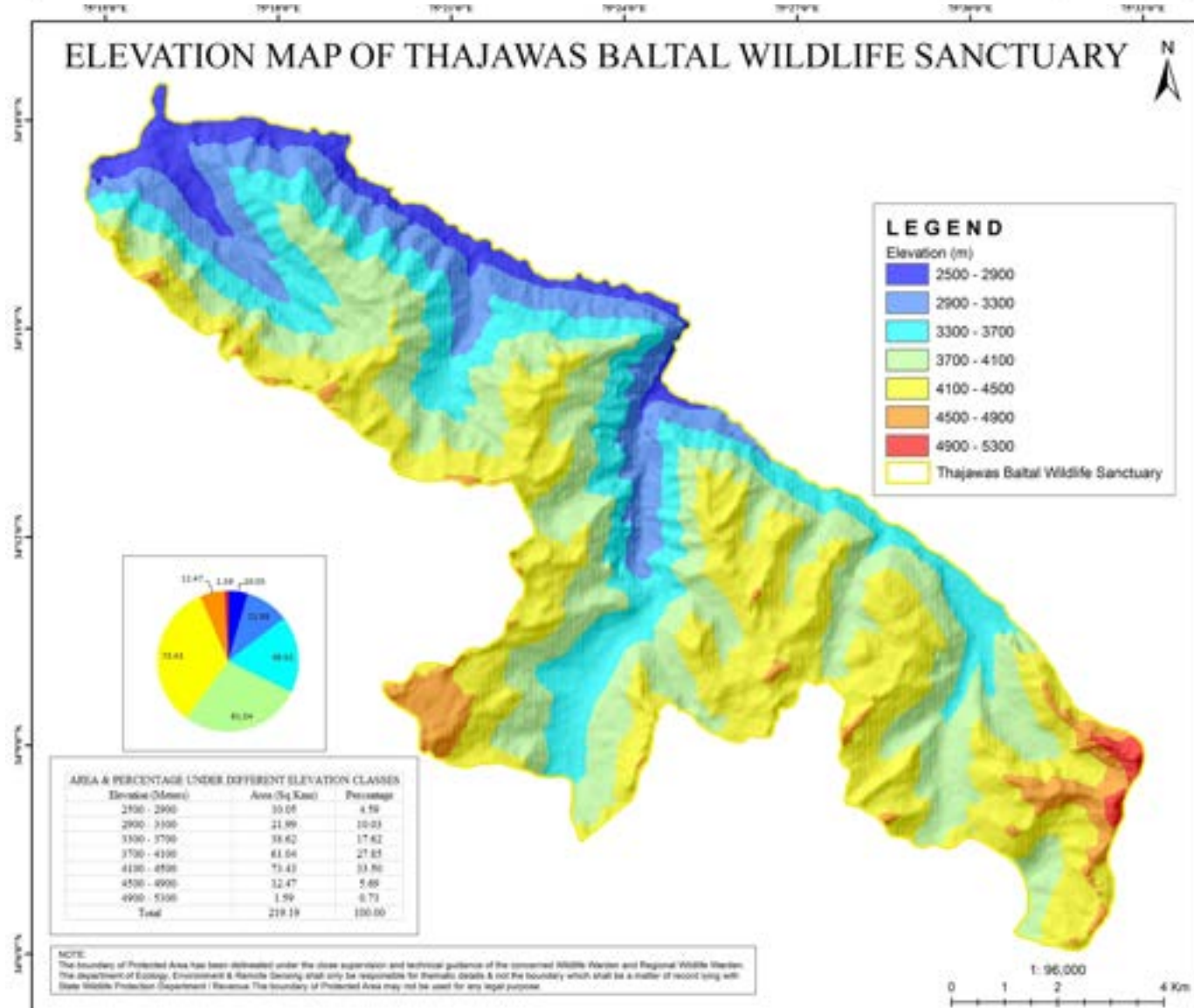
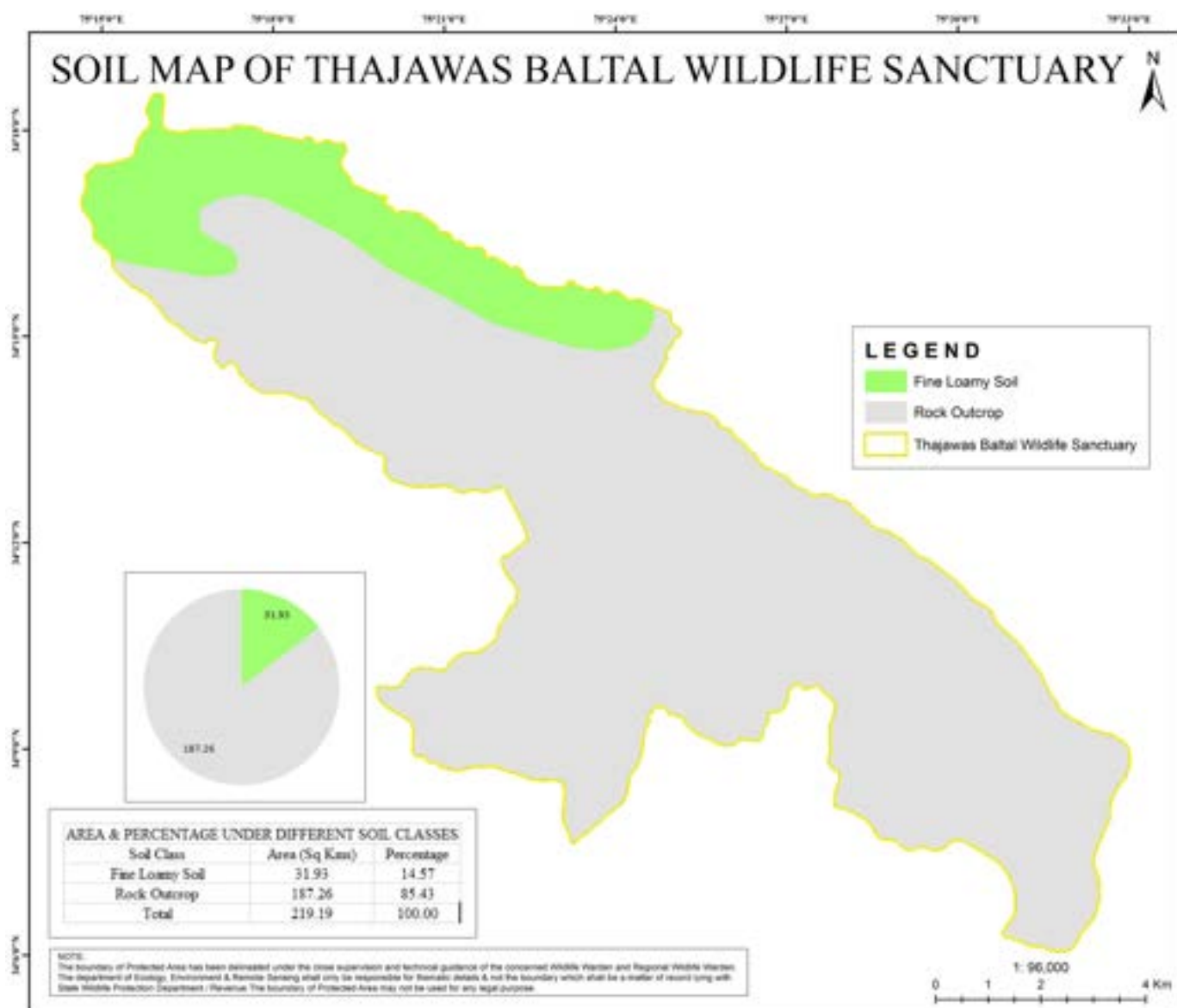
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Black eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), Himalayan Griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Kashmir Flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*), European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Kashmir Roller (*Croscias galrulus semenvi*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Grey Tit (*Parus major*), koklass (*Pucrasia macrolopha*).

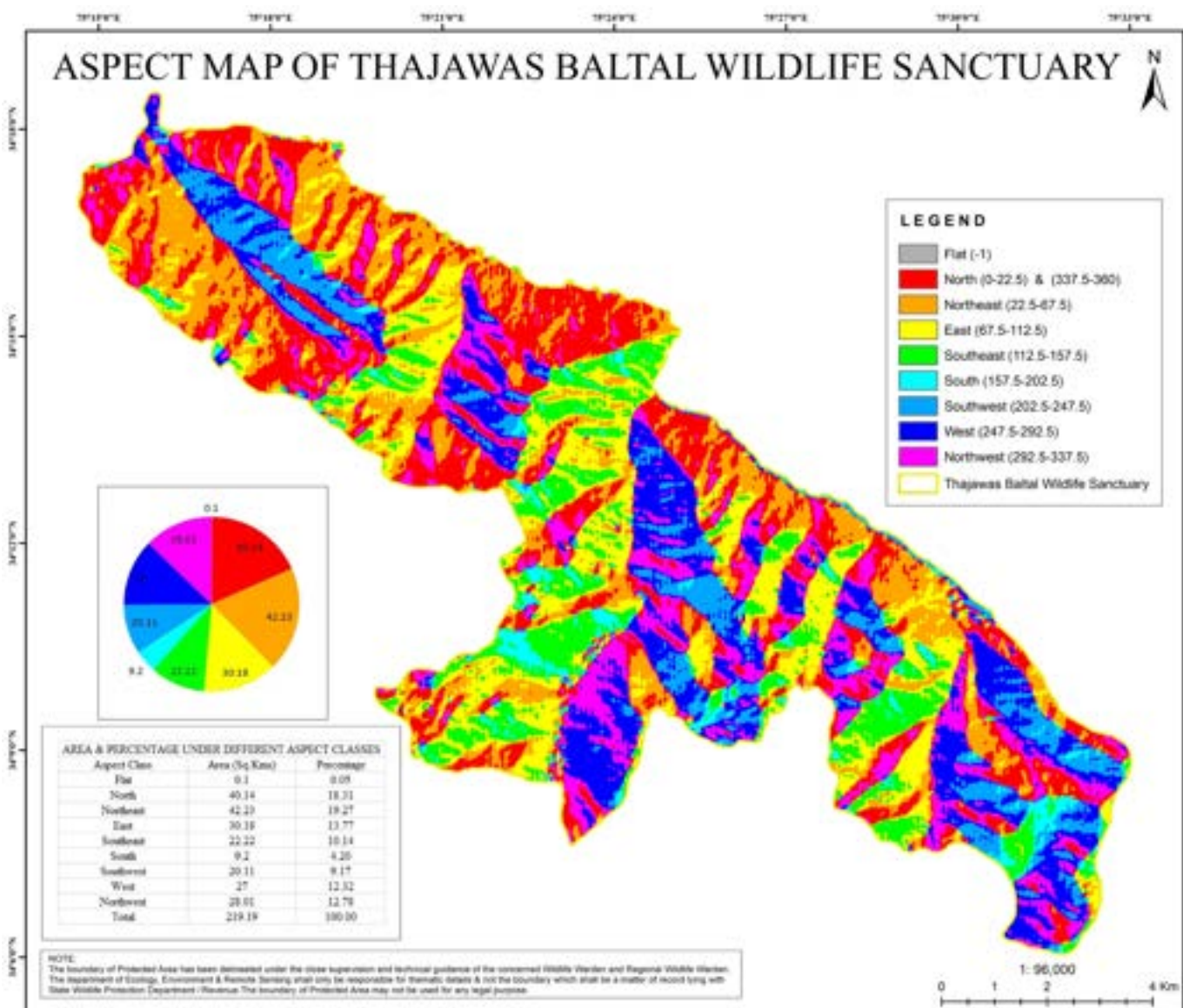
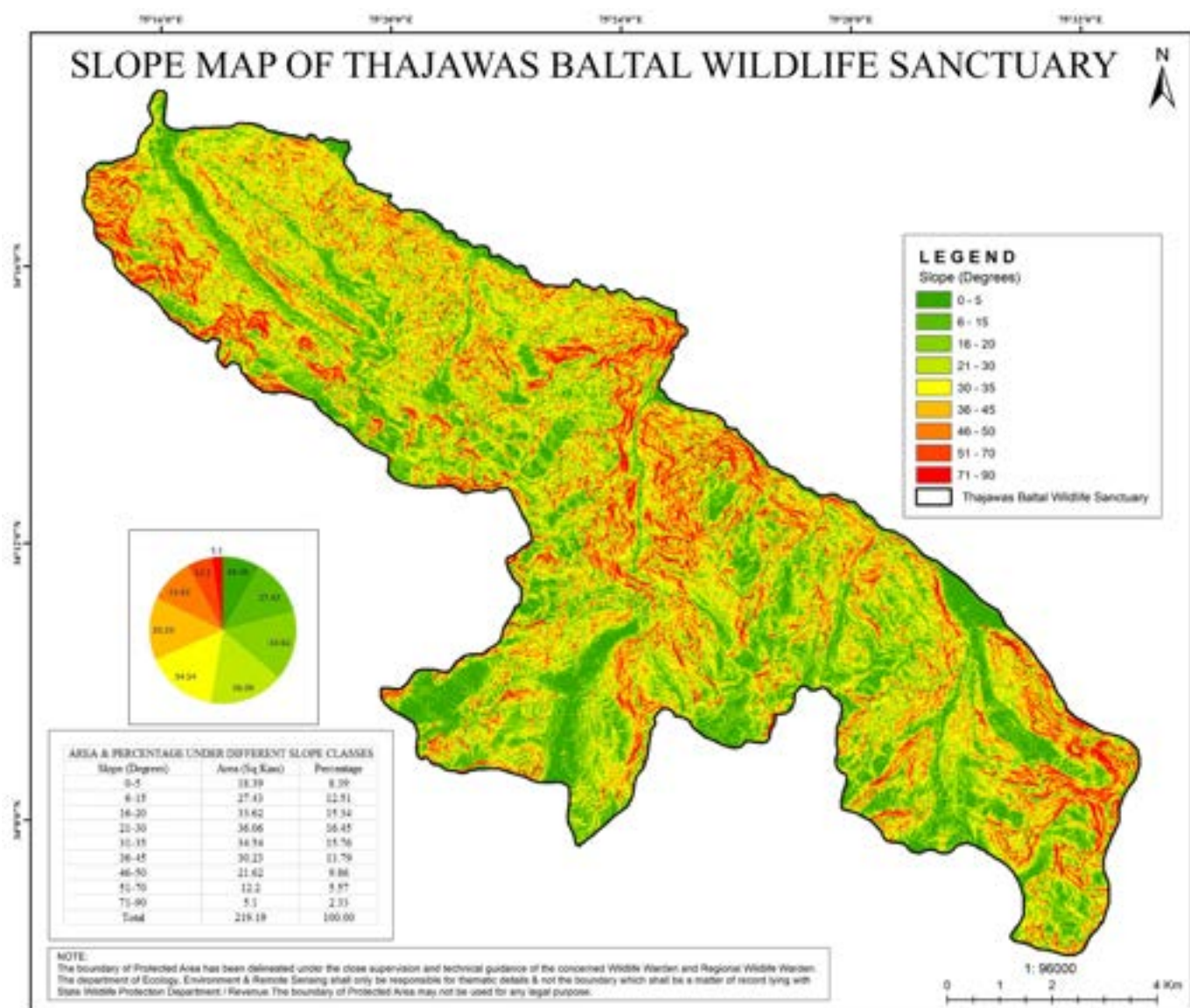
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), True indigo (*Indigofera articulata*), wild blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), Himalayan Teasel (*Dipsacus*).

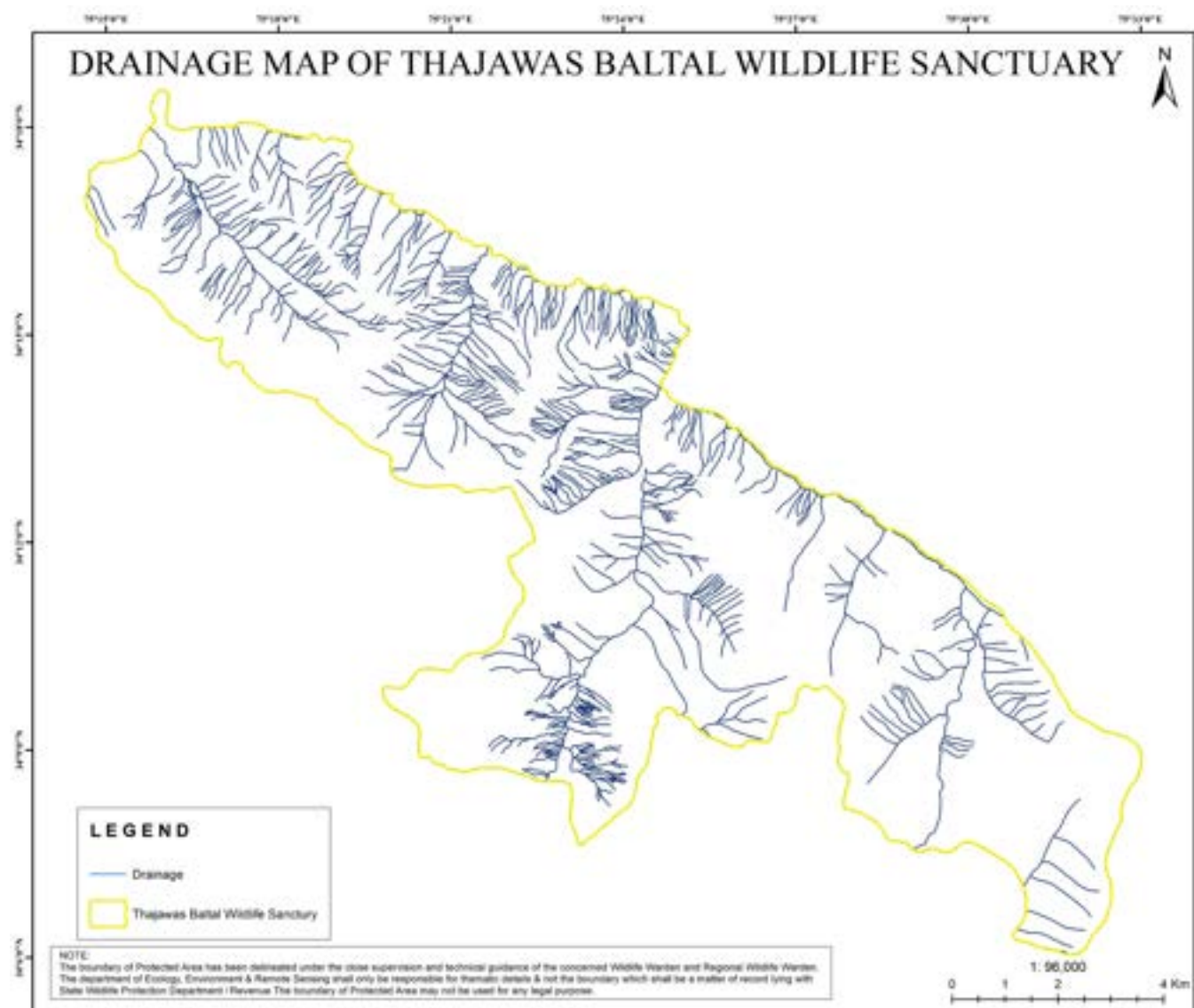


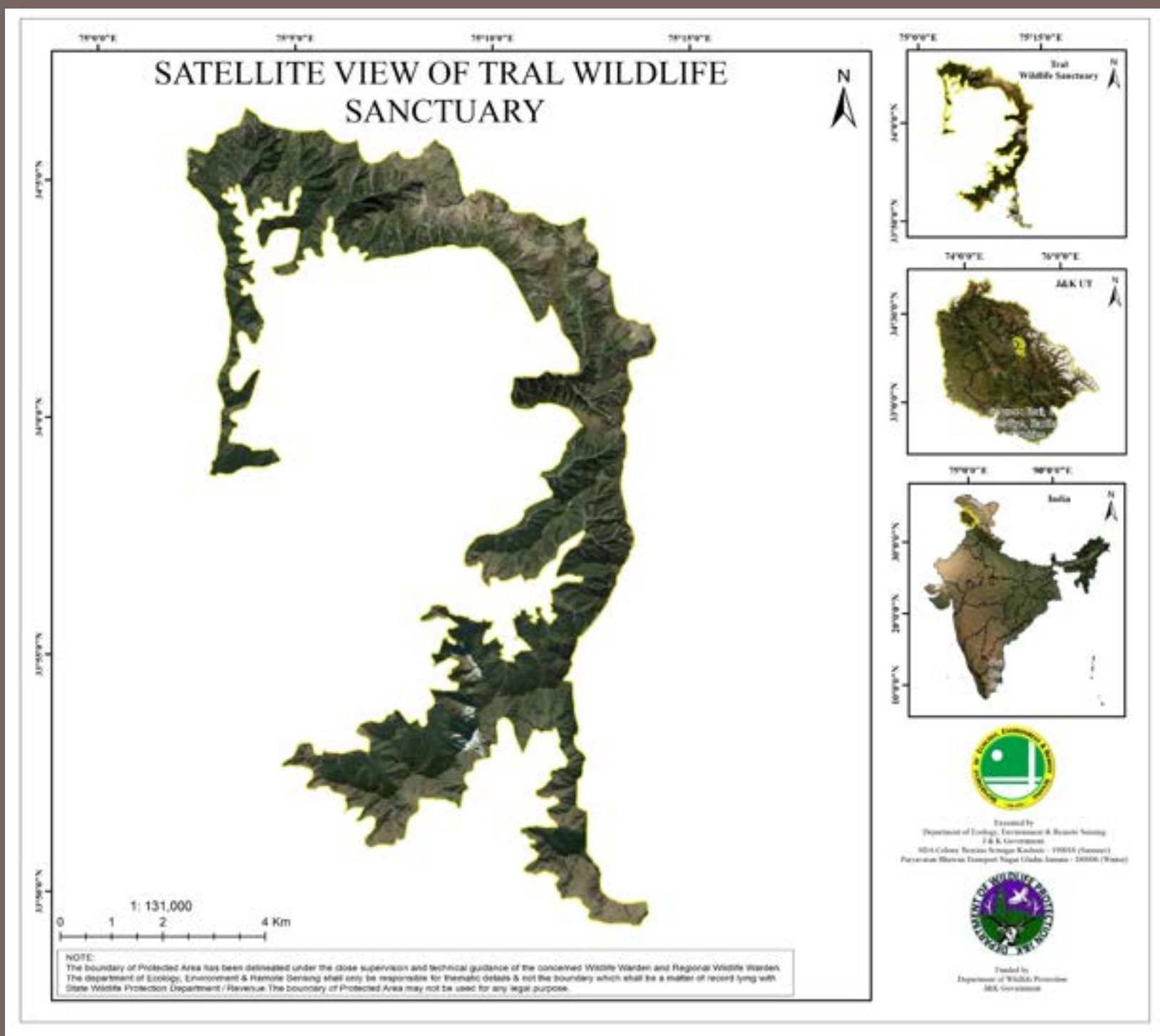












TRAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Tral Wildlife sanctuary falls in the Pulwama district of south Kashmir and was notified in the year 2019 by merging Khangund, Panyar-Shikargah and Khiram wildlife conservation reserves and few other forest compartments of Awantipora forest division. The area harbours Hangul population. Besides, 15 species of mammals, including some rare ones are also found in the limits of the sanctuary. It is also home to more than 200 species of birds. The Tral Wildlife Sanctuary functions as a protected wildlife corridor for the endangered Kashmir Stag, also called Hangul.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 639 dated 23.10.2019

NOTIFIED AREA (KM²): 154.15 **GIS AREA (KM²):** 164.49

PERIMETER (KMS): 226.67

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1588 – 4388

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 5.032' N - 34° 6.541' N, 75° 13.539' E - 75° 13.915' E

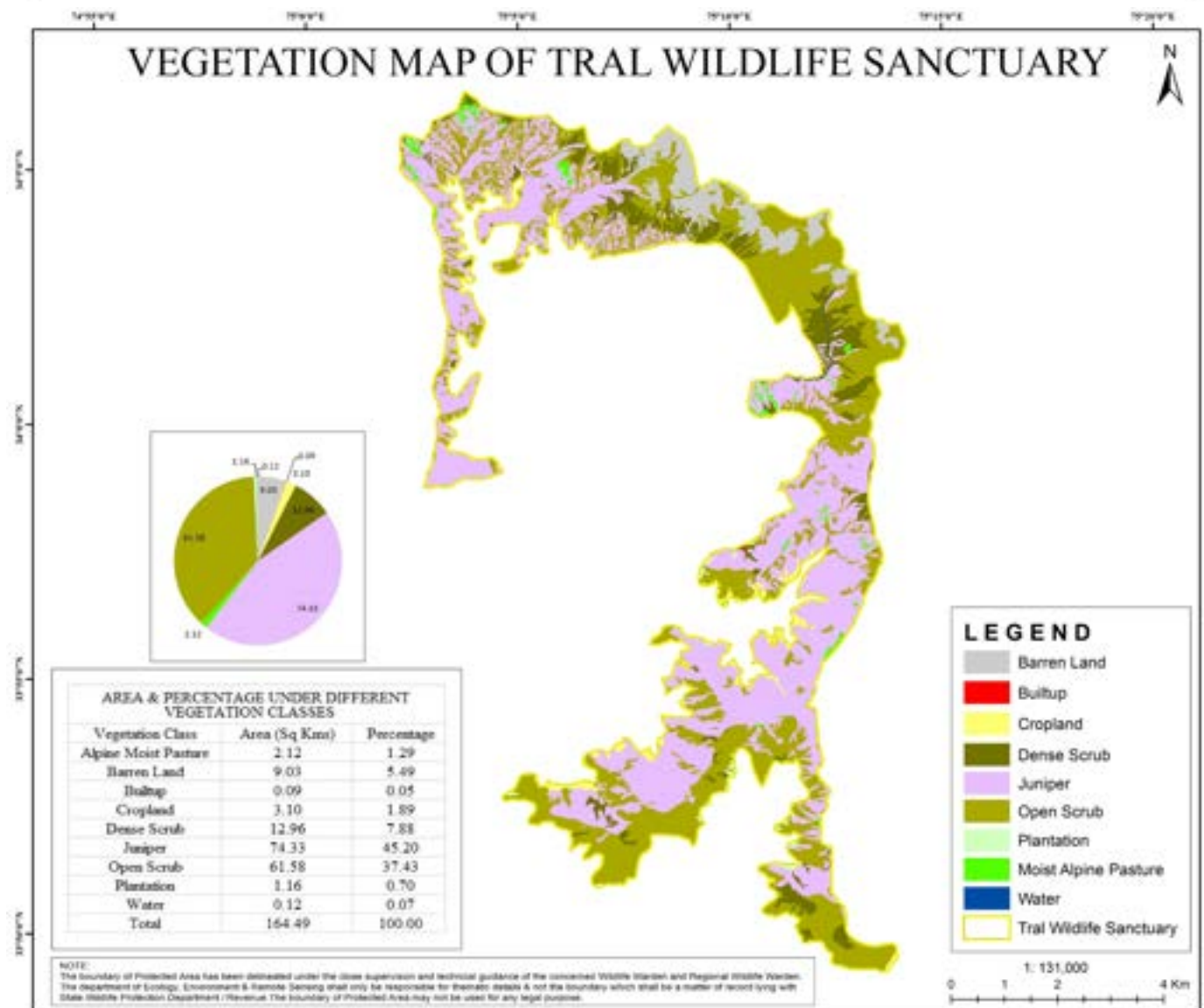
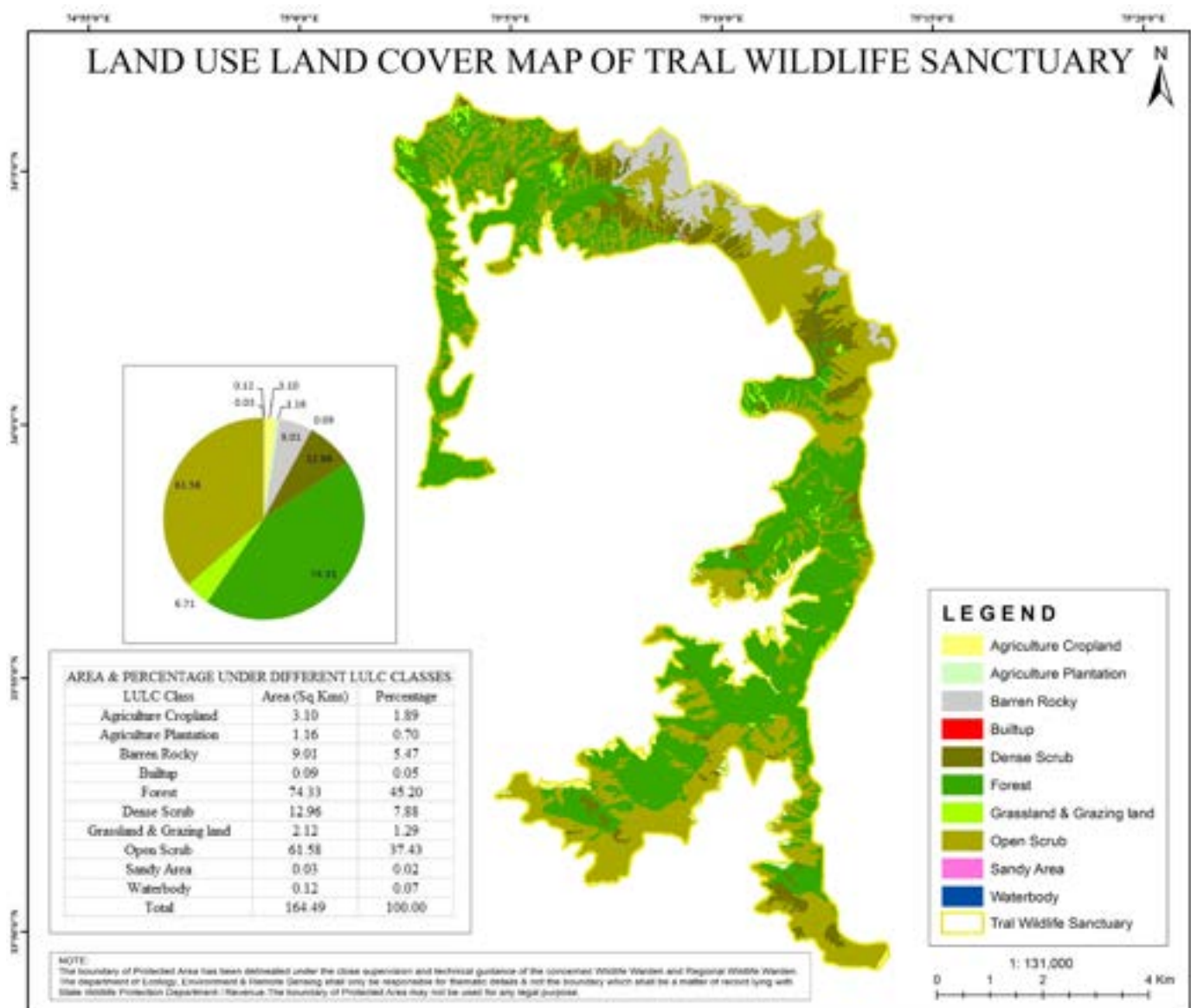
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus*

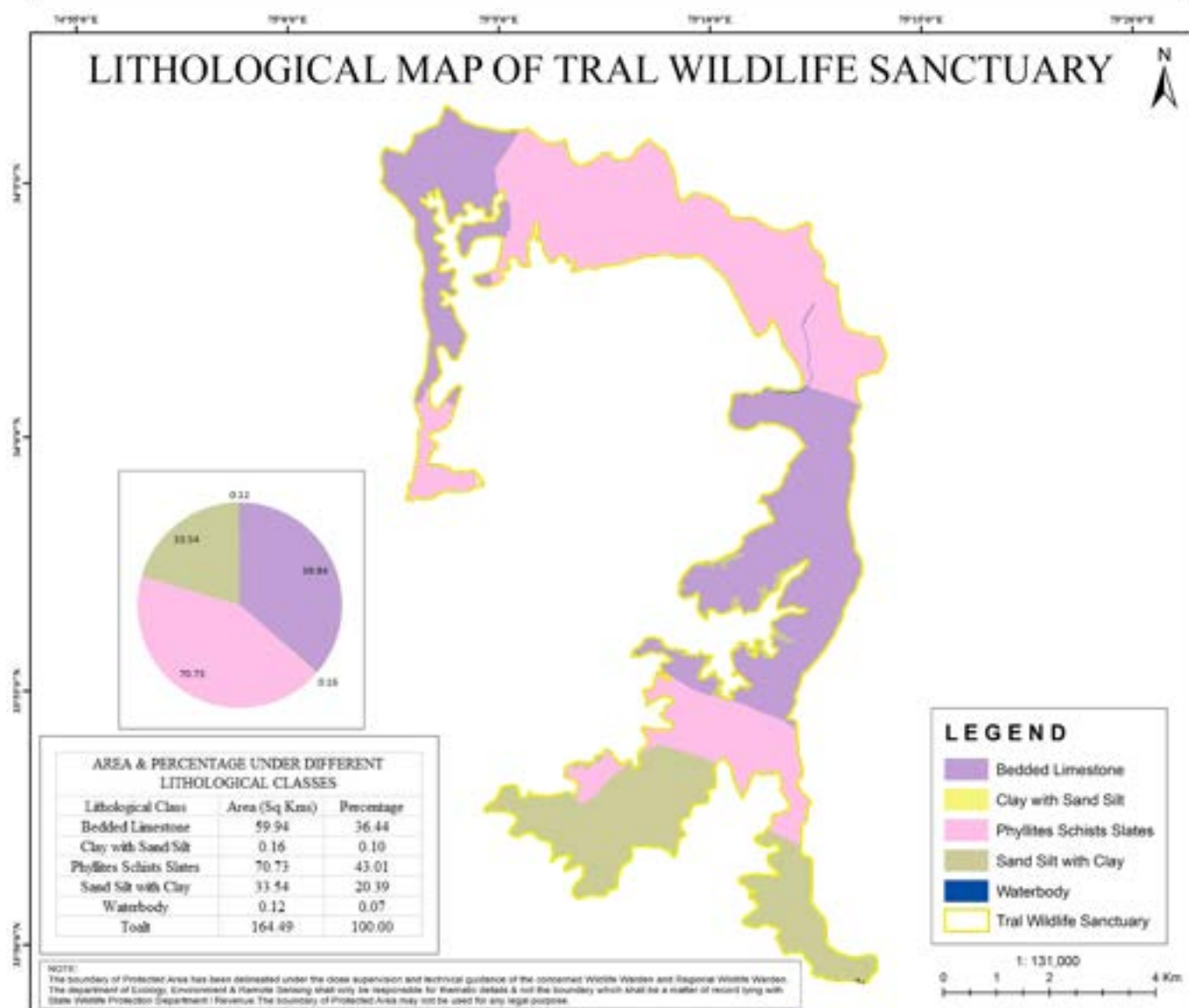
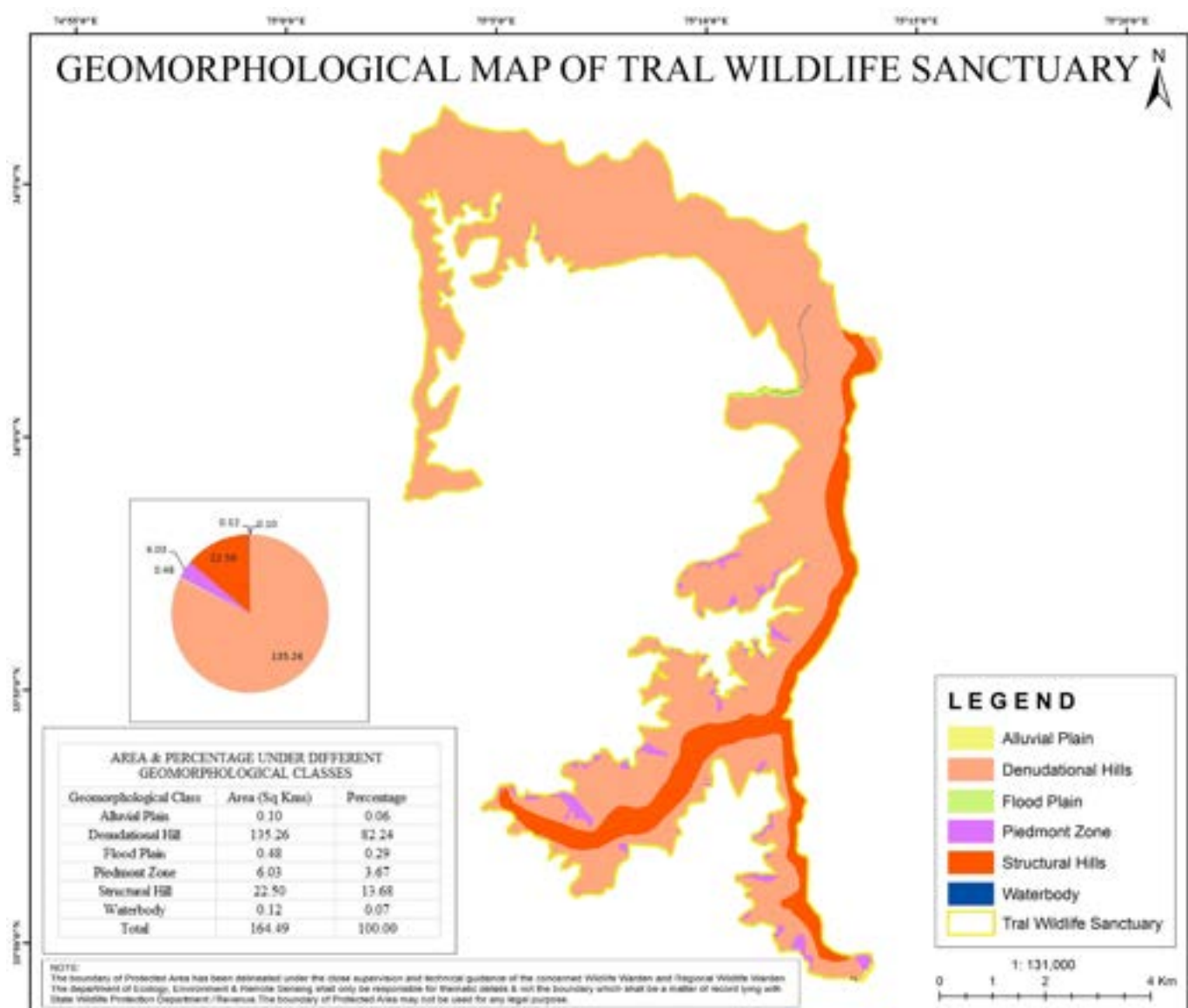
thibetanus), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus ajax*).

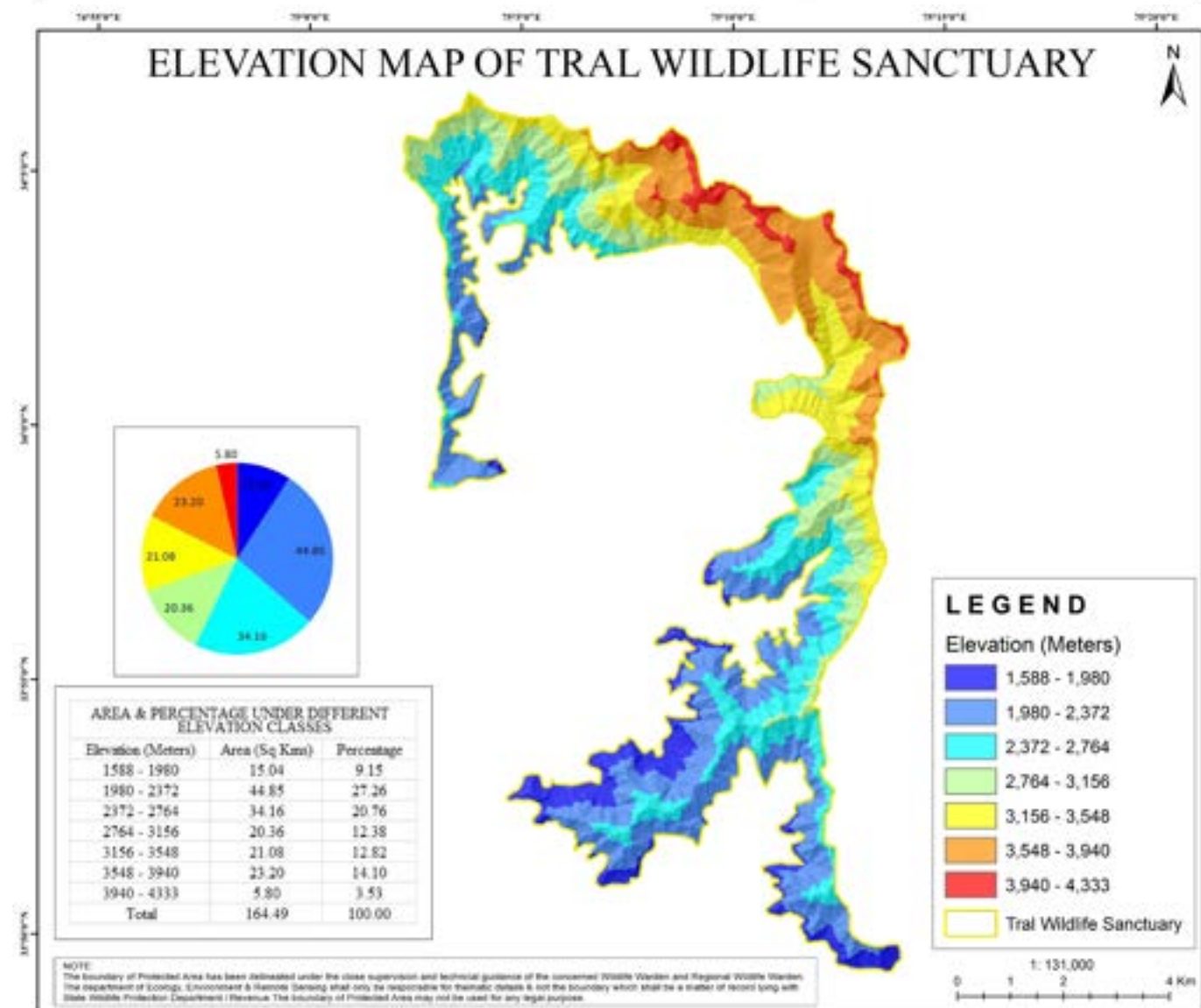
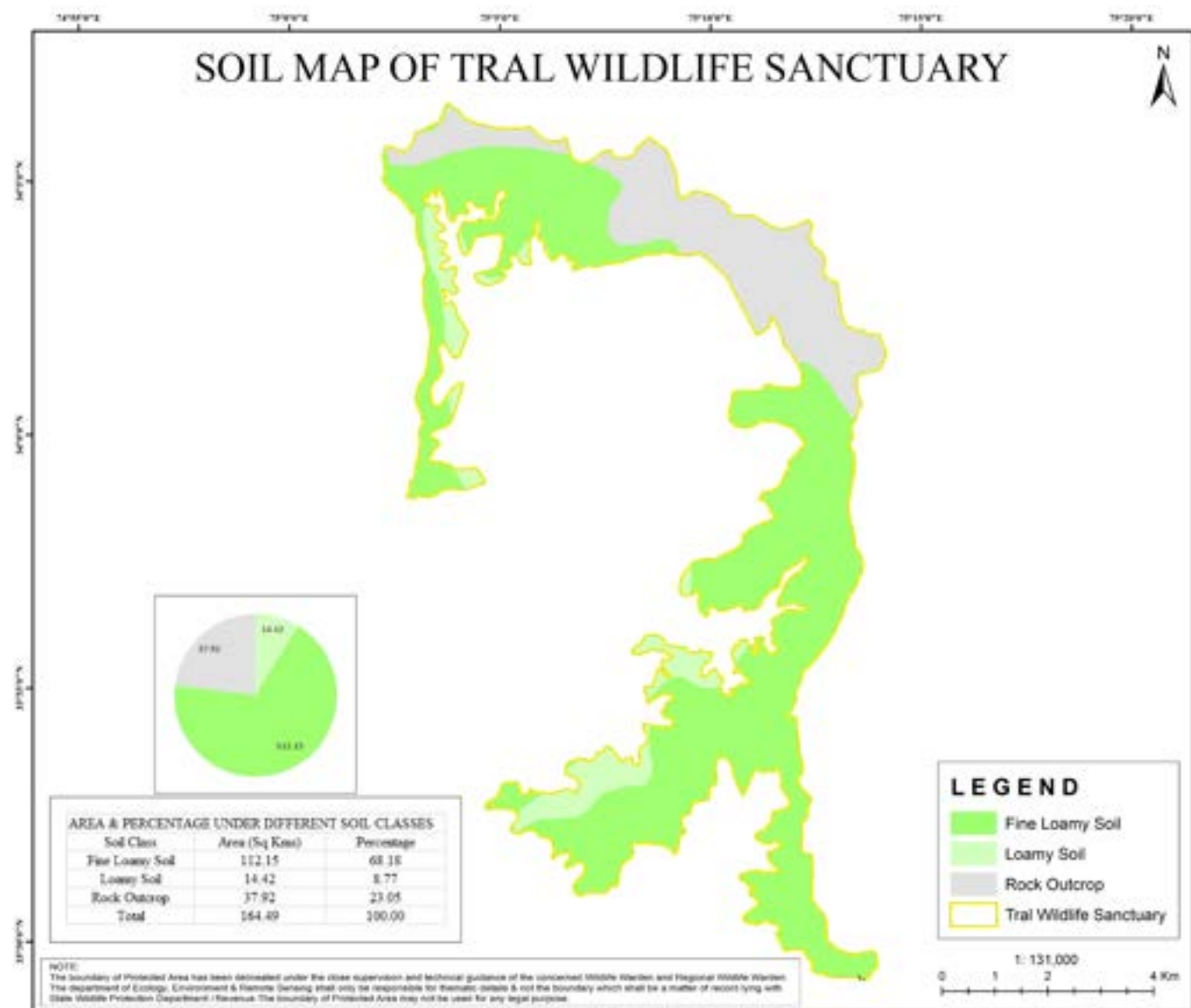
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Black Eared Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Himalayan Griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Kashmir Flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*), European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Kashmir Roller (*Croscias gasrullus semenwi*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Grey Tit (*Parus major*), Tytlers leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus tytleri*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*).

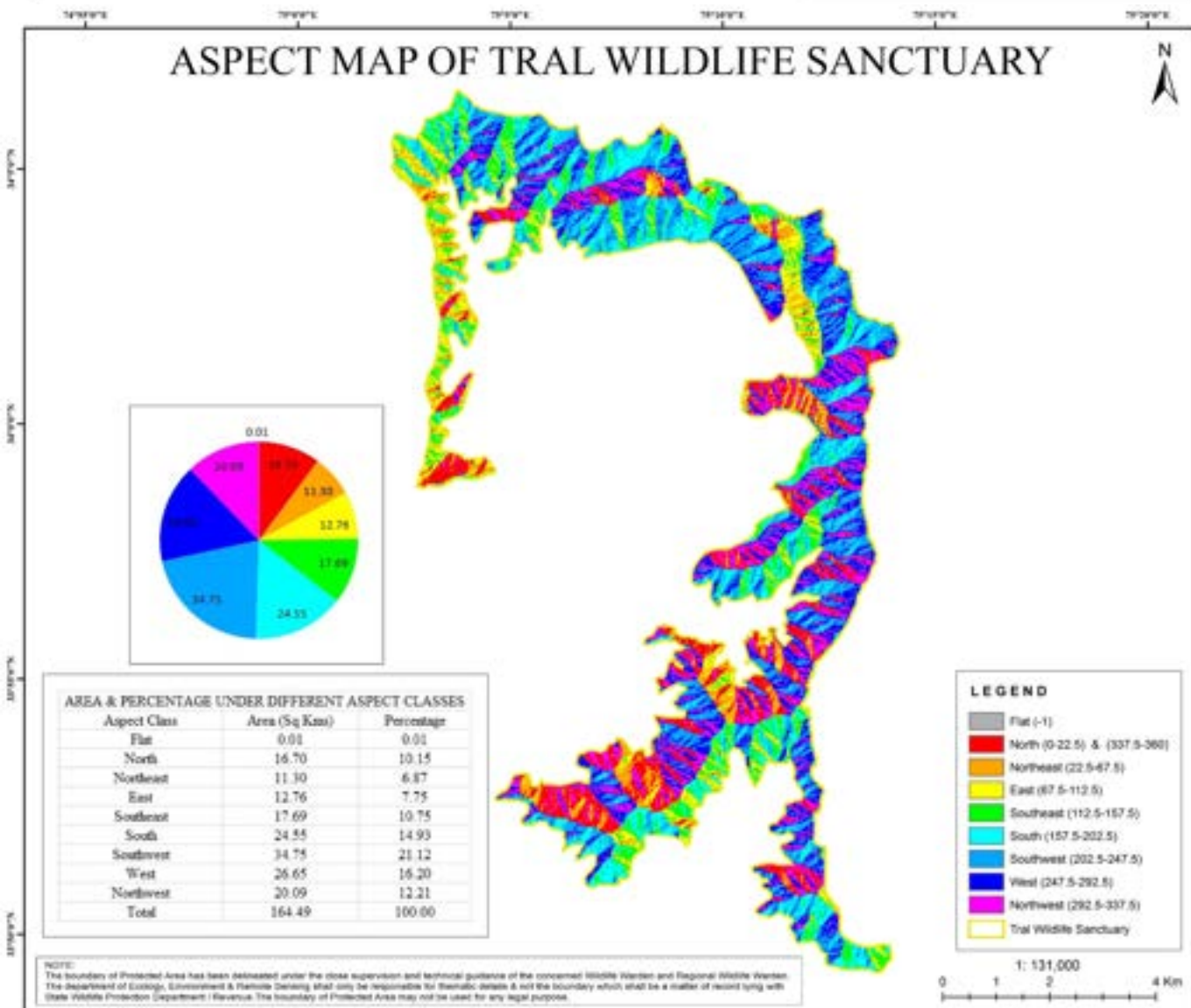
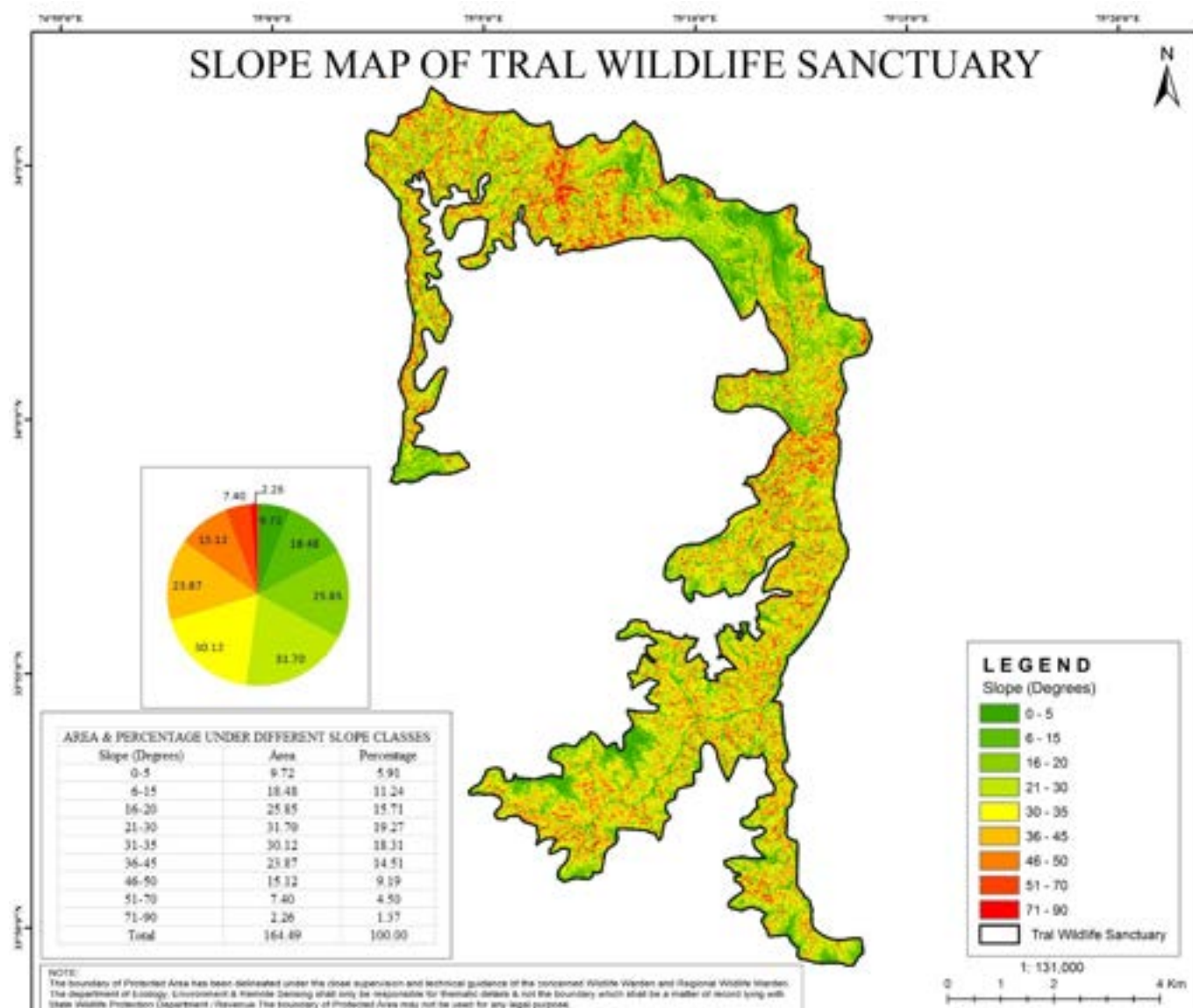
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Himalayan ivy (*Hedera nepalensis*), Cranberry bush (*Viburnum grandiflorum*), Greenish Himalayan Monkshood (*Aconitum heterophyllum*), Hooker's Iris (*Iris hookeriana* Foster), Jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*), Kuth (*Aucklandia costus*).







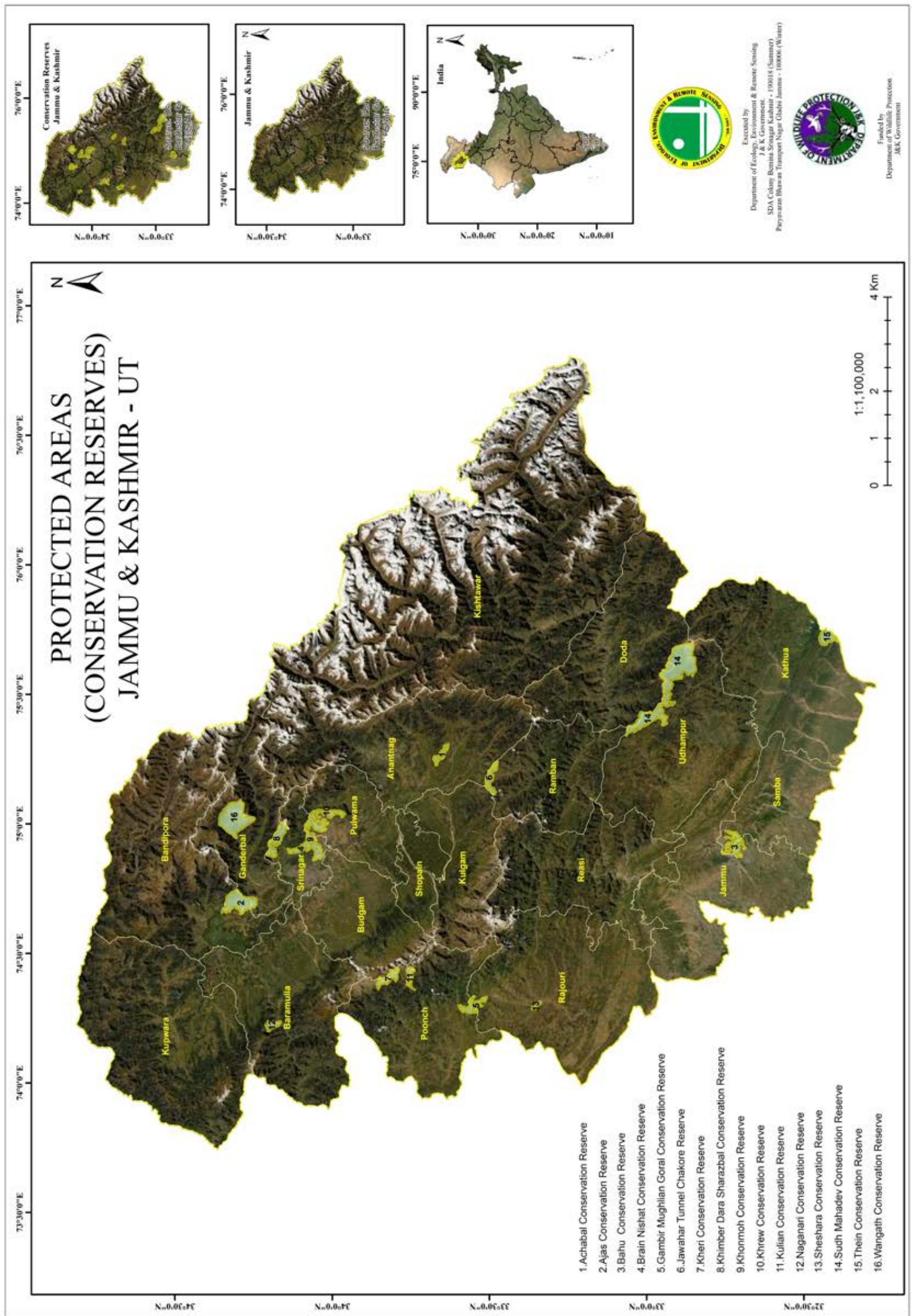


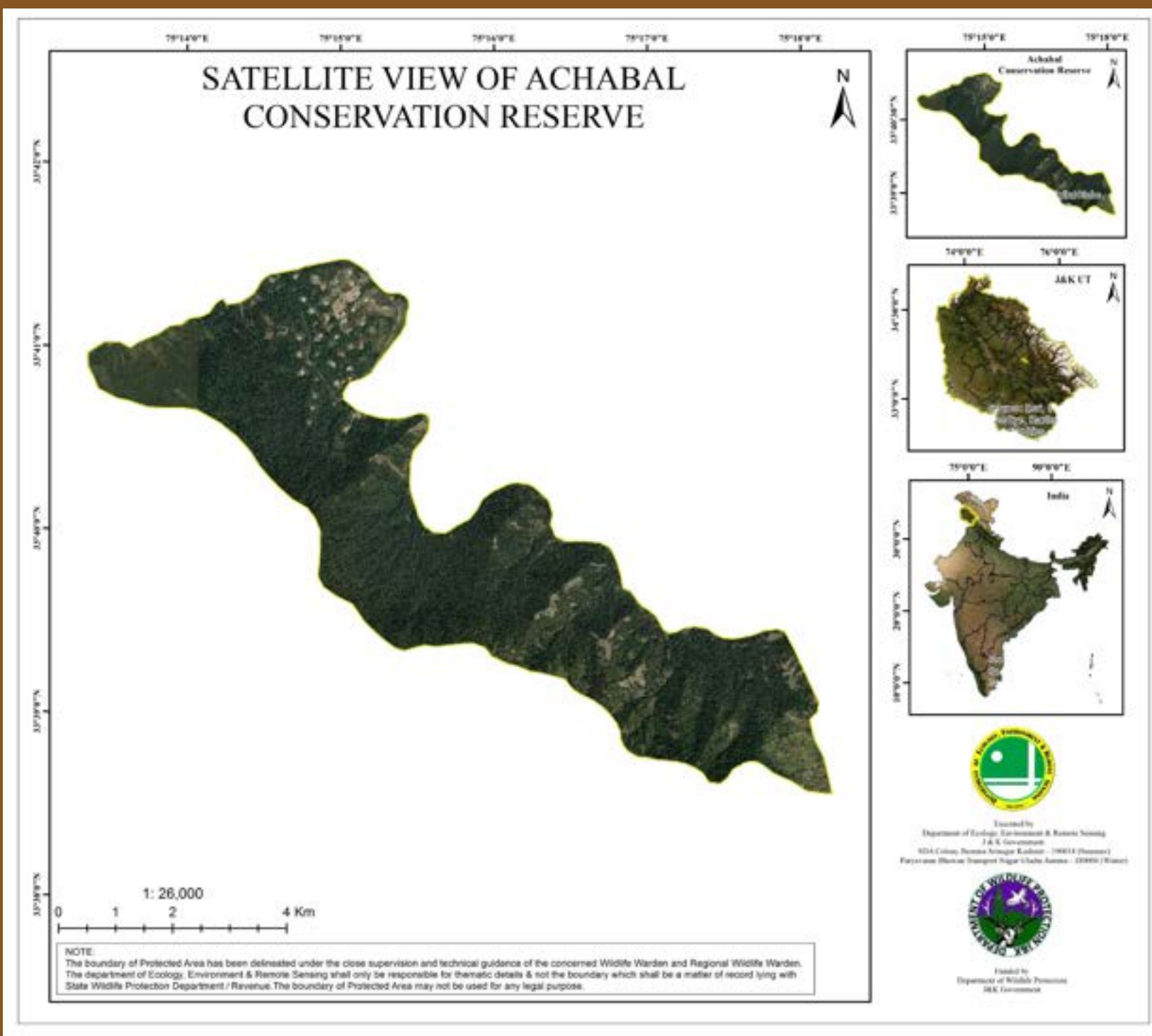




**WILDLIFE PROTECTED
AREA NETWORK J&K**

**CONSERVATION
RESERVES**





ACHABAL CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Achabal Conservation Reserve derives its name from the famous 'Achhabal Garden' built by the Mughal emperors falling on the North-West of the Conservation Reserve. The famous Achhabal Nallah emerges from the Northeast of the reserve and merges finally into River Jehlum. The Reserve was earlier used as game reserve by the earstwhile Maharajas, now harbours good amount of biodiversity. It was notified in the year 1991.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 20.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 11.92
PERIMETER (KMS): 23.65
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1636 - 2434
GEO - COORDINATES:
 E 33° 38.540' N - 33° 41.468' N, 75° 13.341' E - 75° 18.198' E

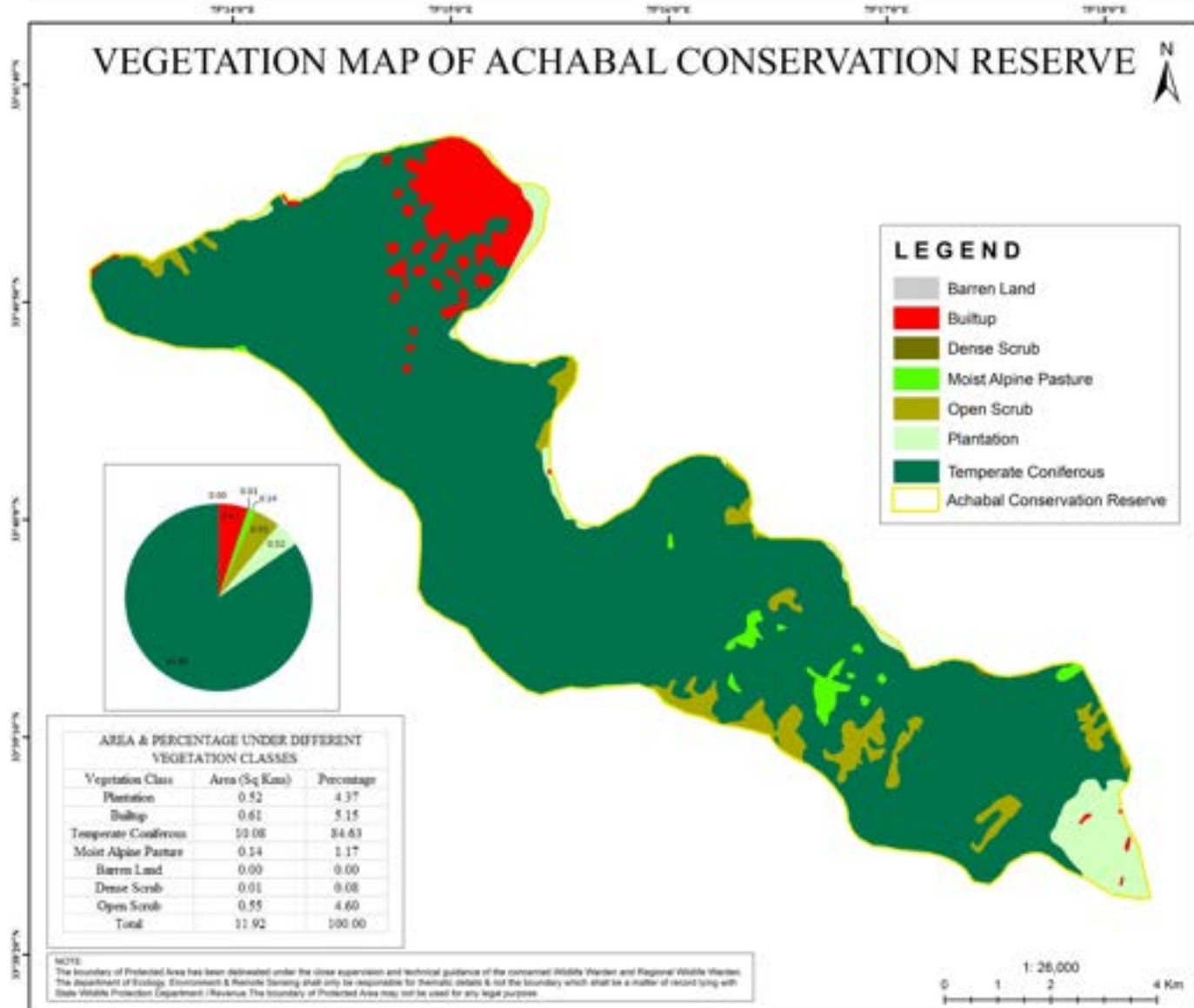
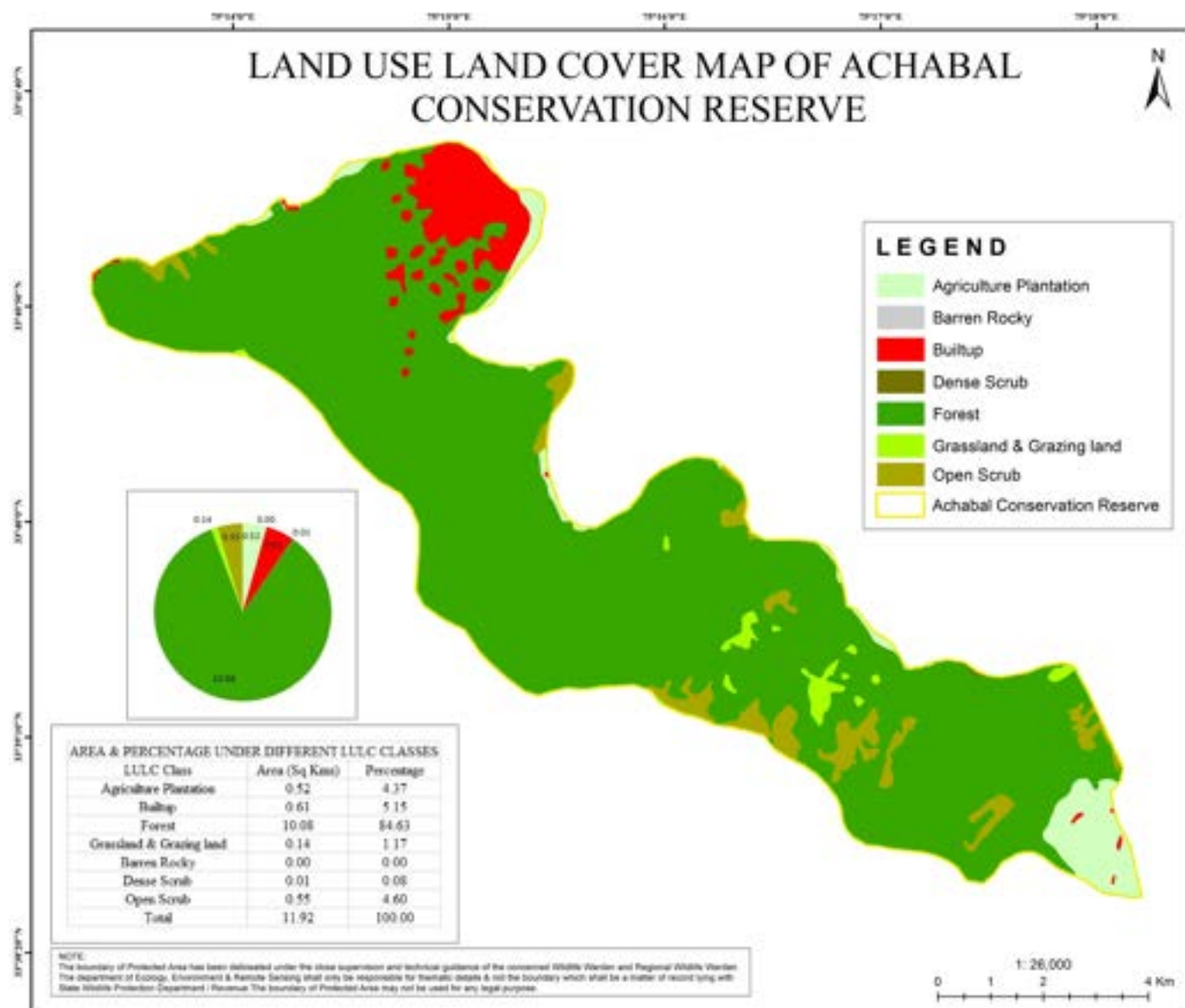
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus ajax*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Himalayan Brown Bear

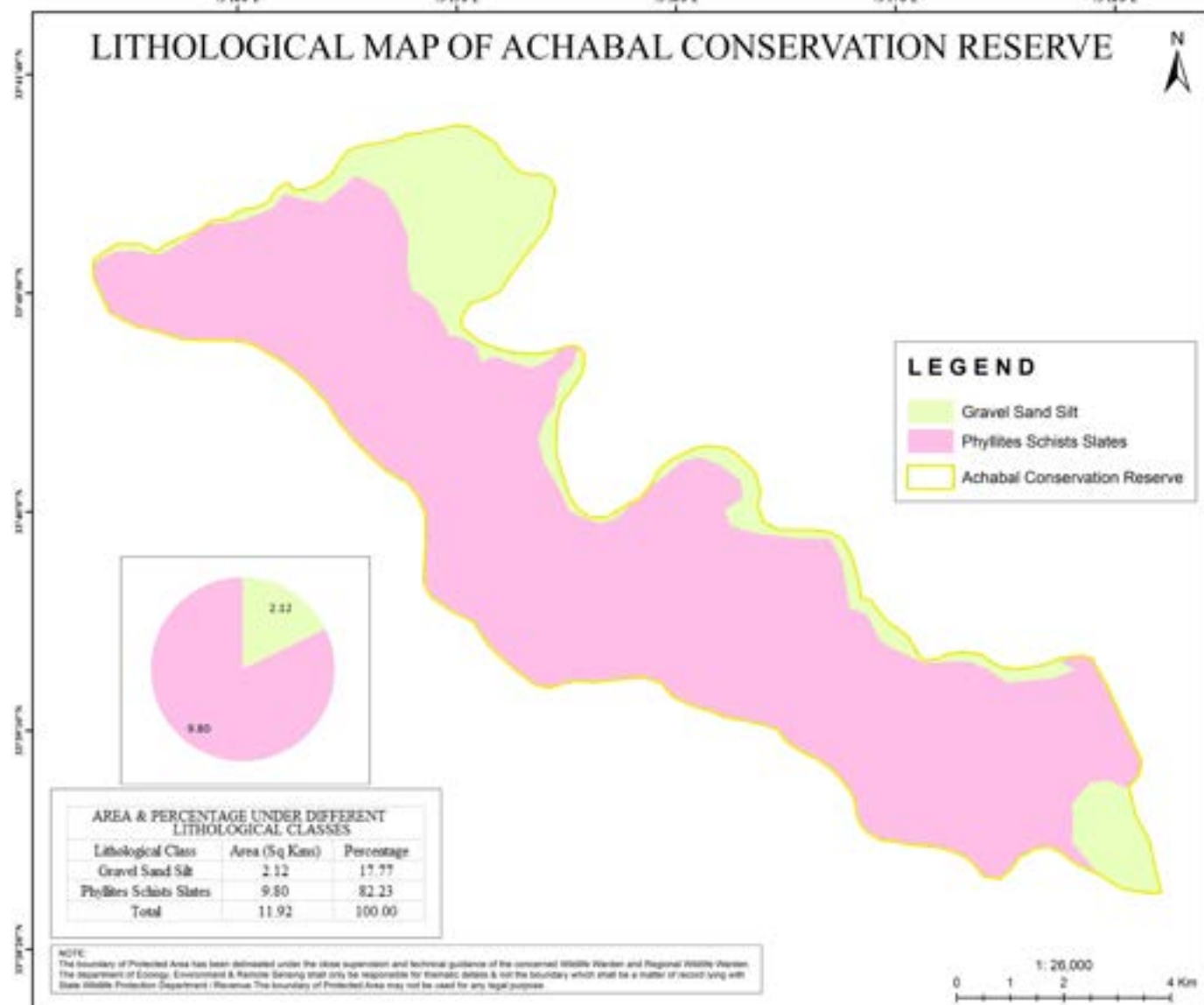
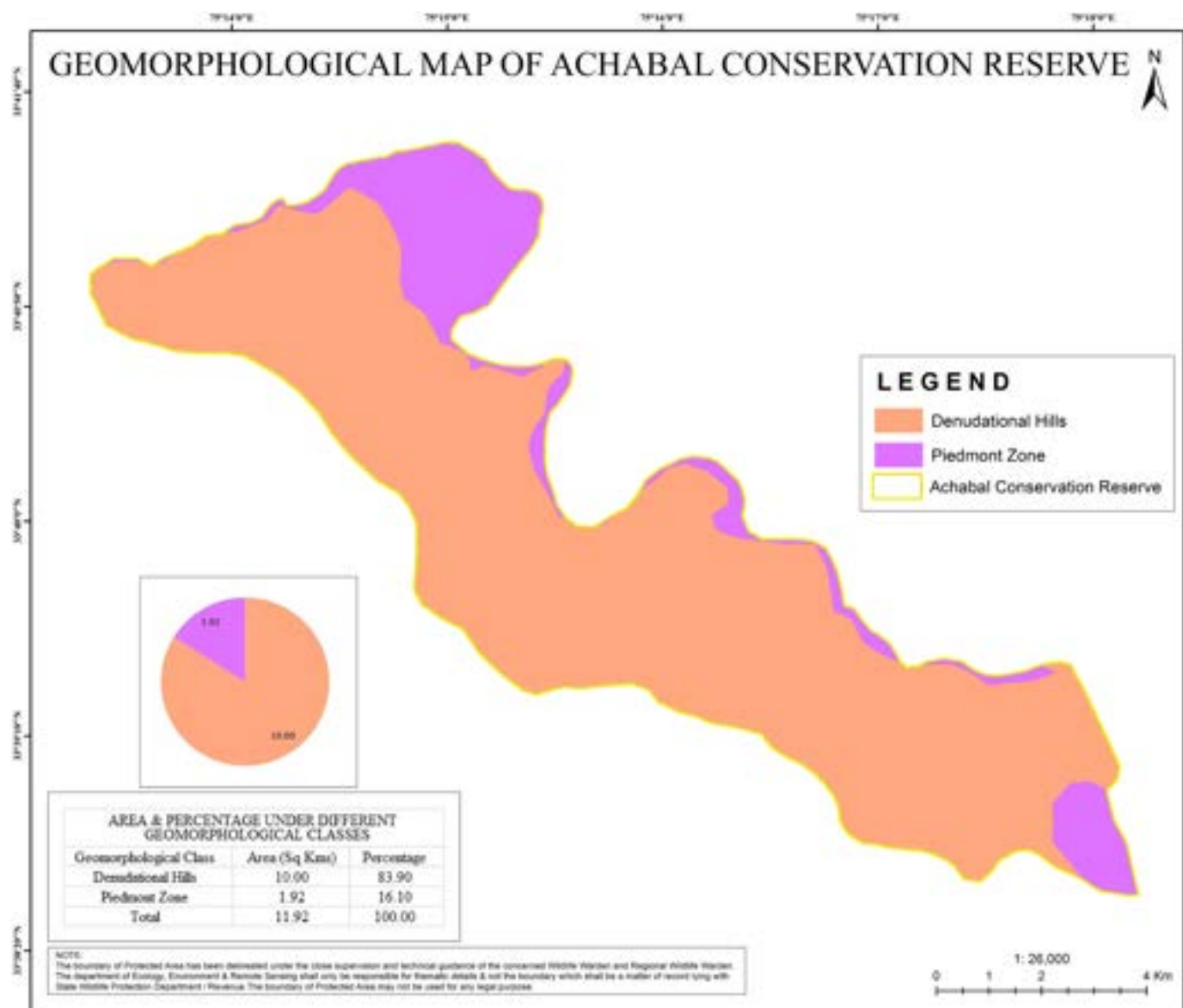
(*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Long Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*), Red Fox (*Vulpus Vulpus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

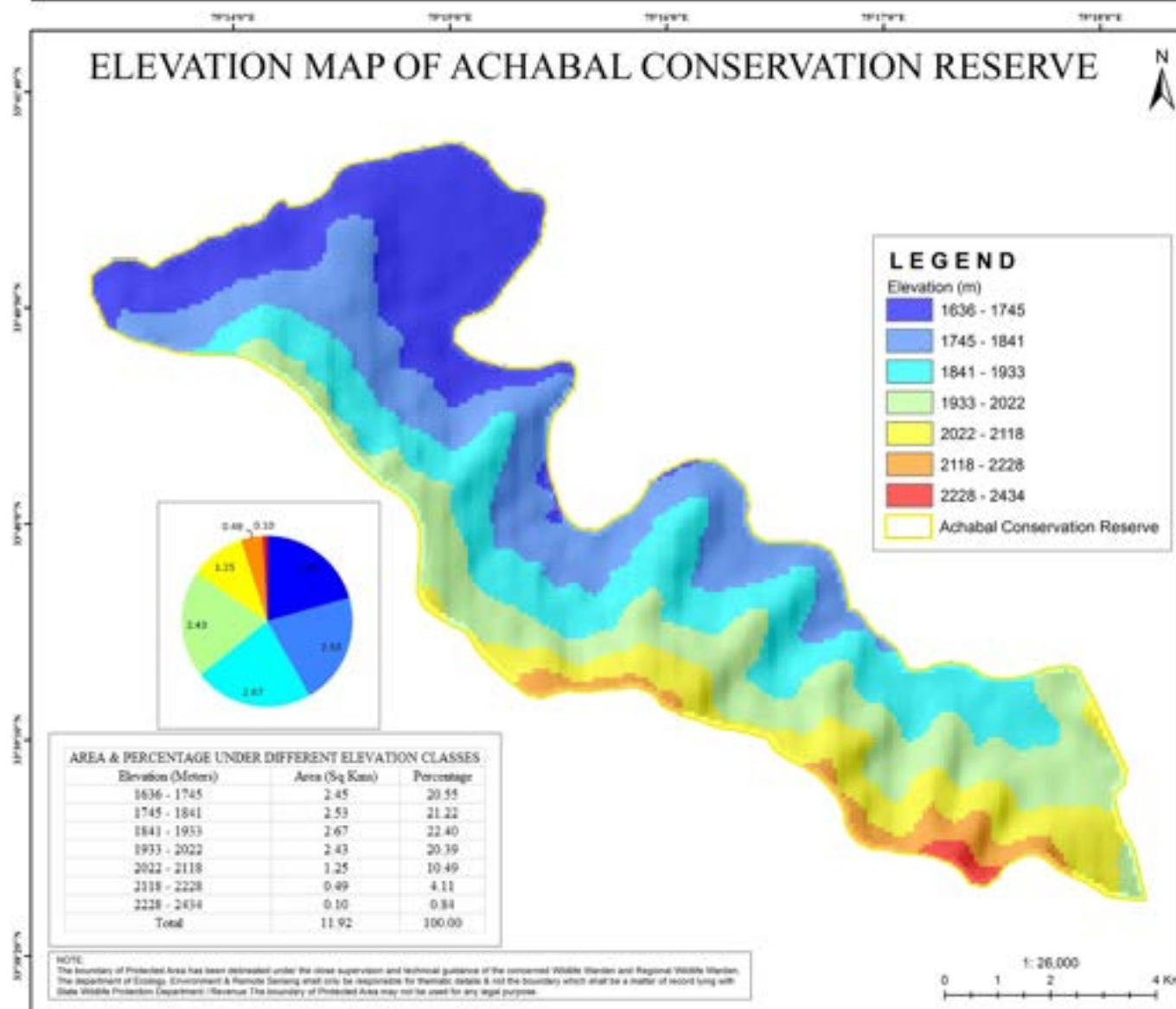
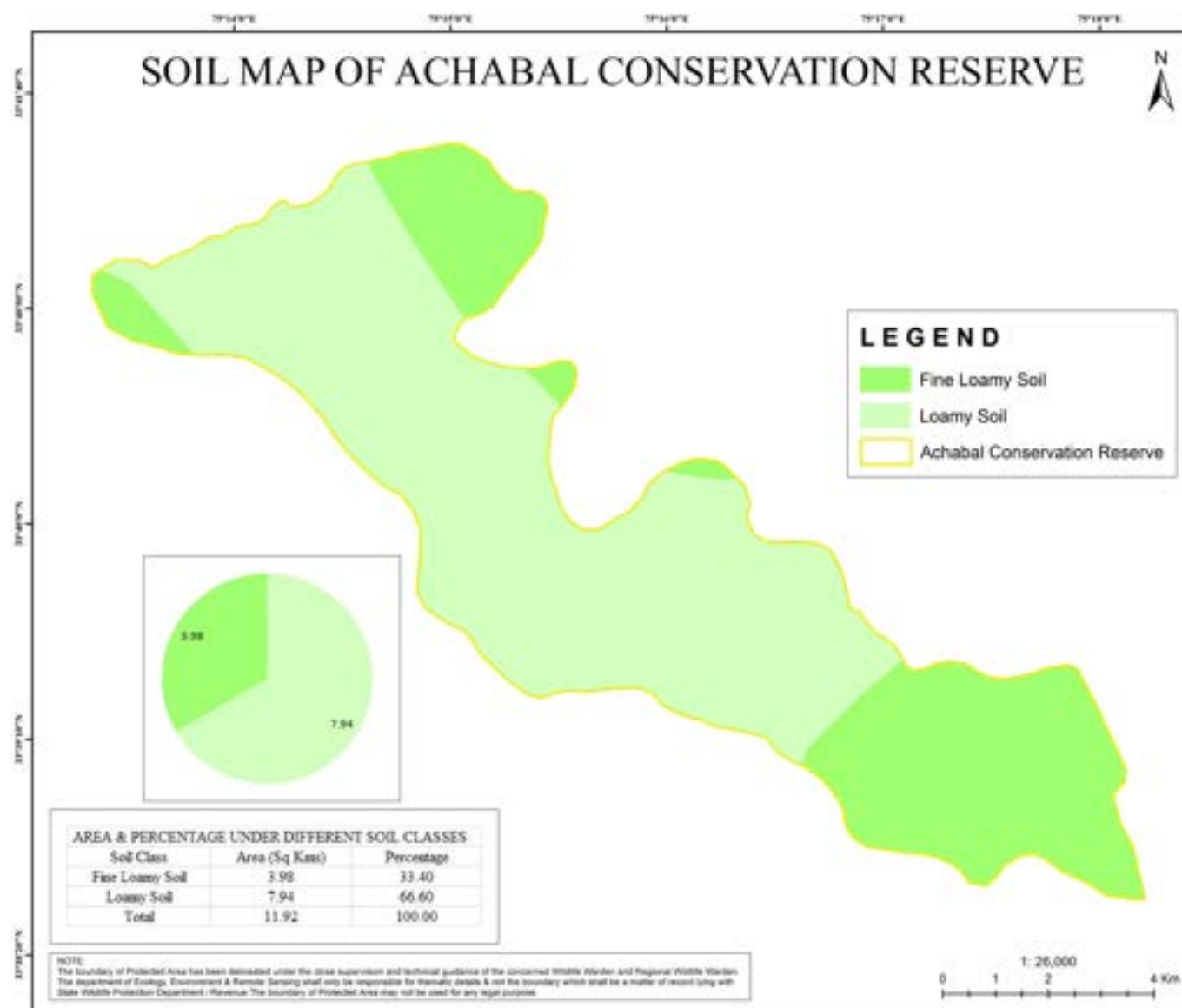
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: The Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), White backed Vulture (*Pseudopus bengalensis*), European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), Common Swallow (*Hirunda rustica*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), White Cheeked nuthatch (*Sitta leucospis*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Grey Tit (*Parus major*), Indian barn Owl (*Tyto alba*).

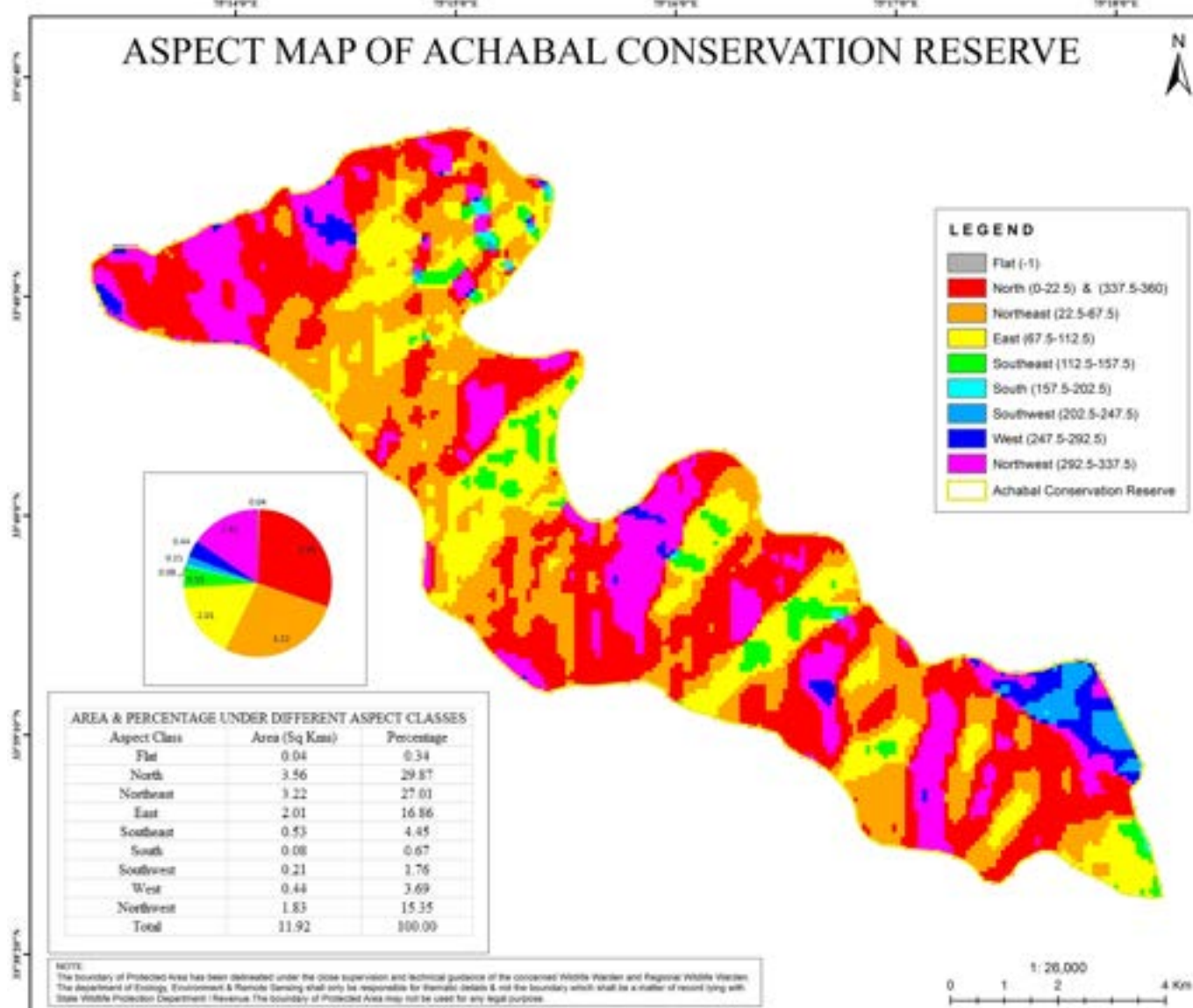
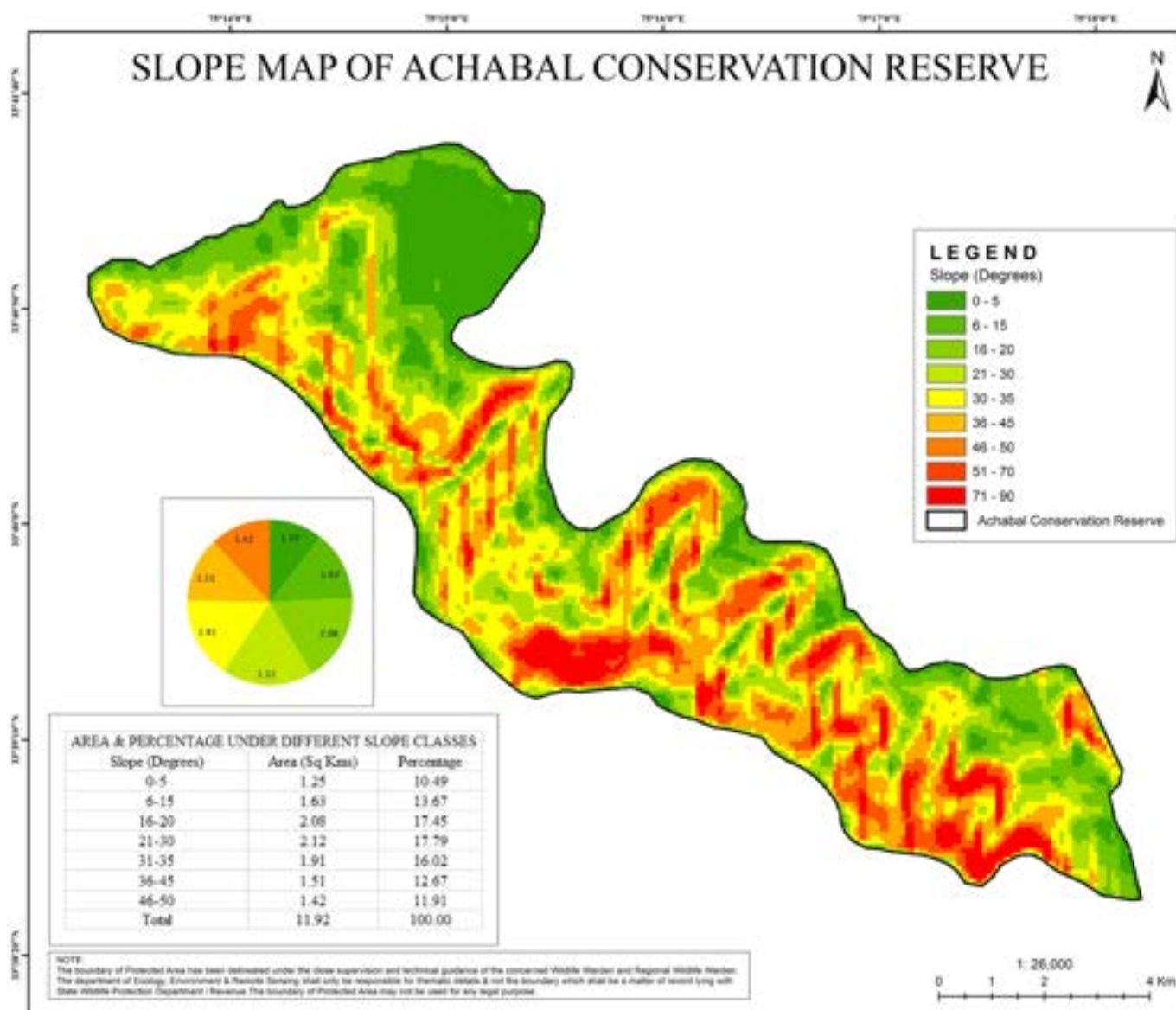
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Common Wallnut (*Juglans regia*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*).

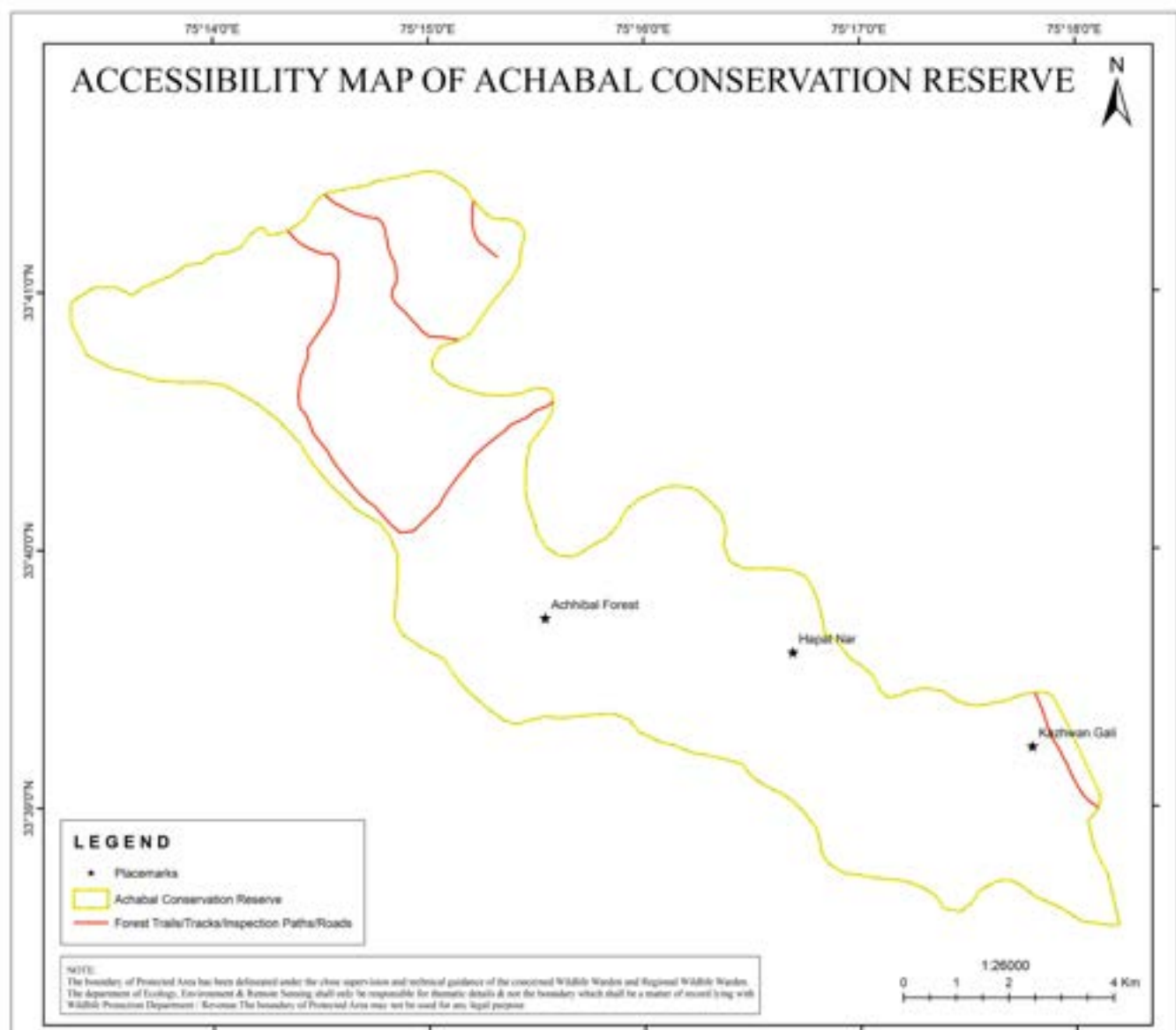
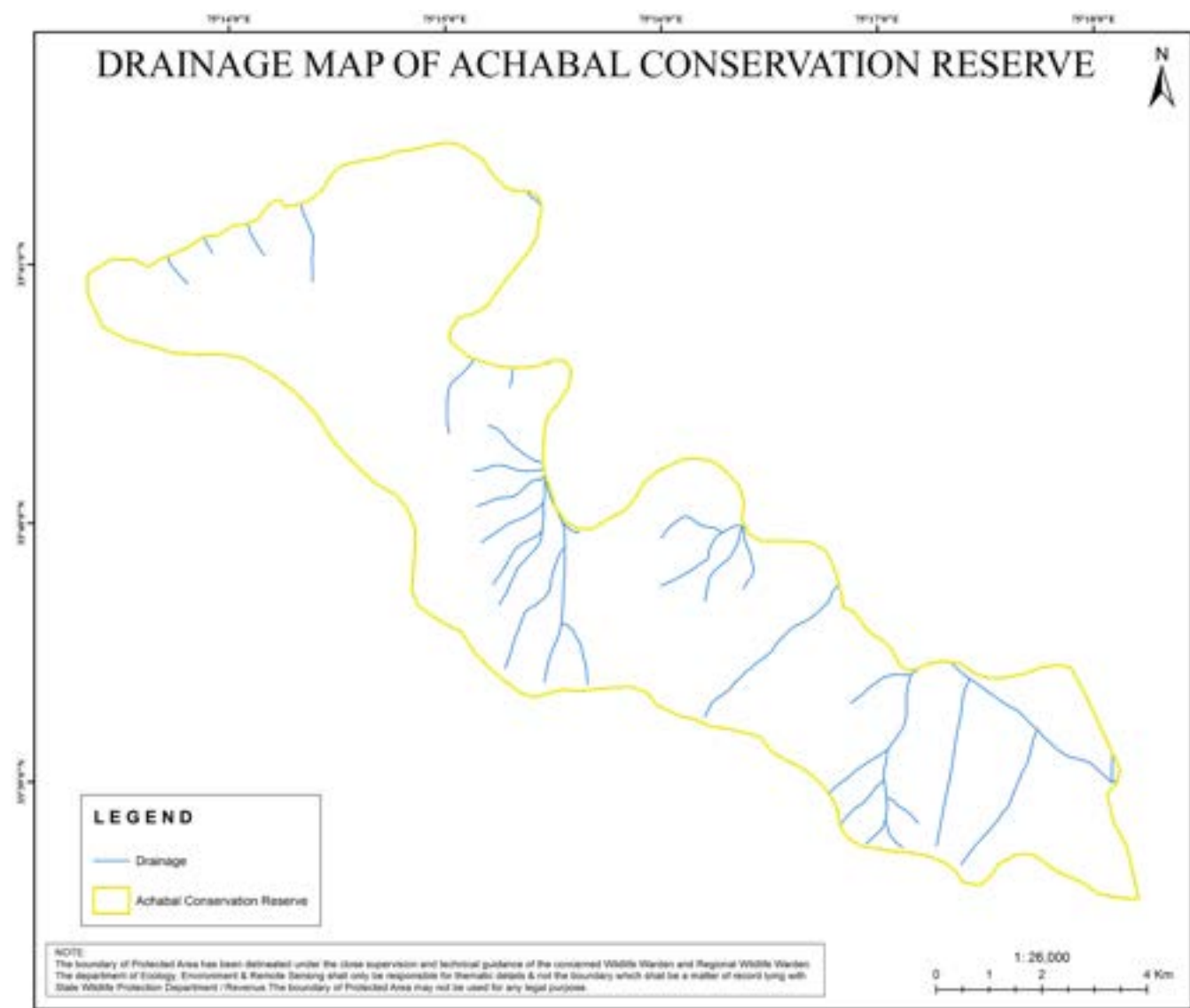


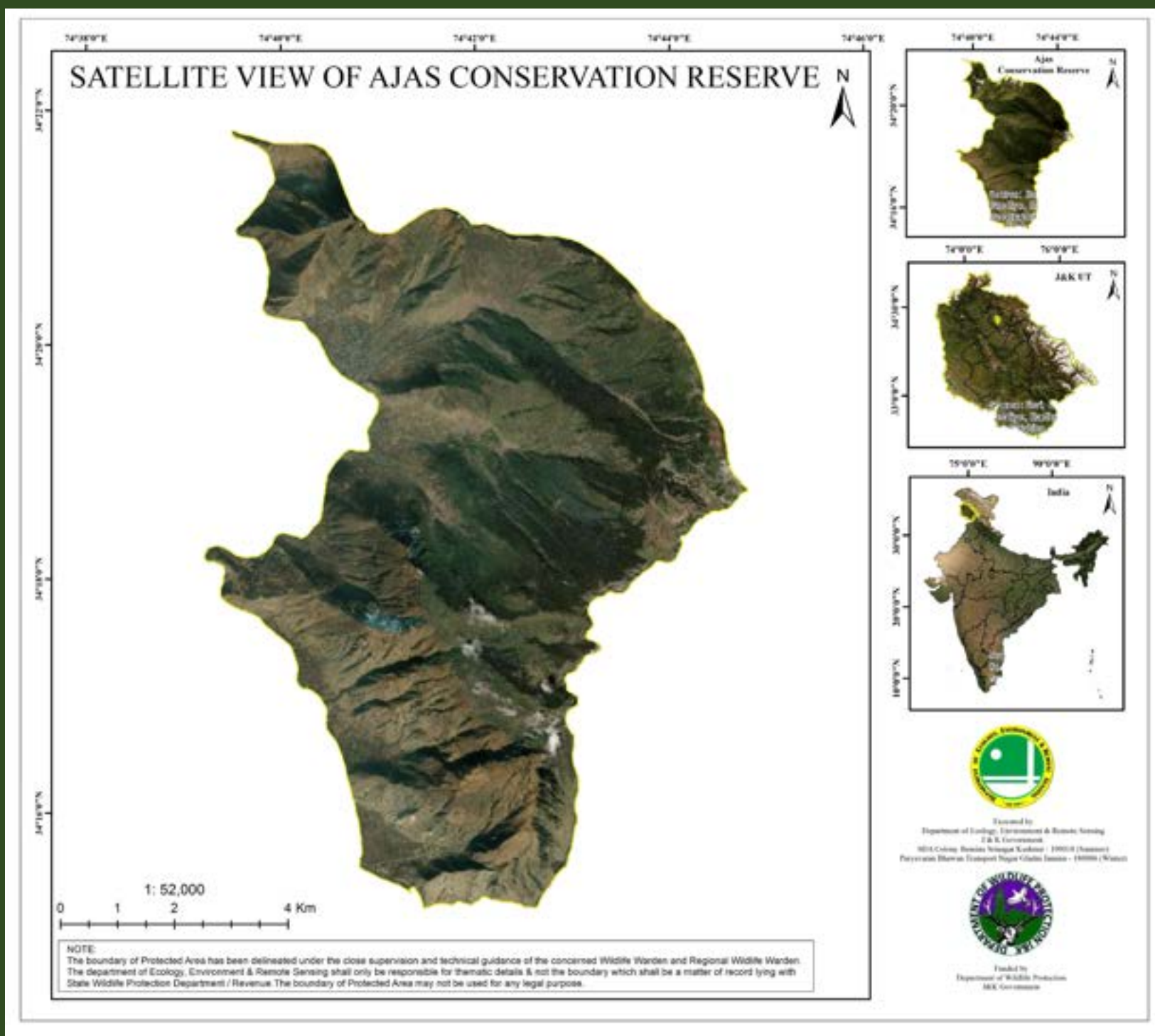












AJAS CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Ajas conservation Reserve has been named after the Village Ajas, situated on the banks of famous and largest fresh water Wular lake of India. The reserve was notified in the year 1945. Ajas Conservation Reserve has wide variety of Flora and Fauna. The conservation reserve is home to Chukor.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 48.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 55.36

PERIMETER (KMS): 41.02

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1500 -3600

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 15.200' N - 34° 21.839' N, 74° 39.229' E - 74° 44.837' E

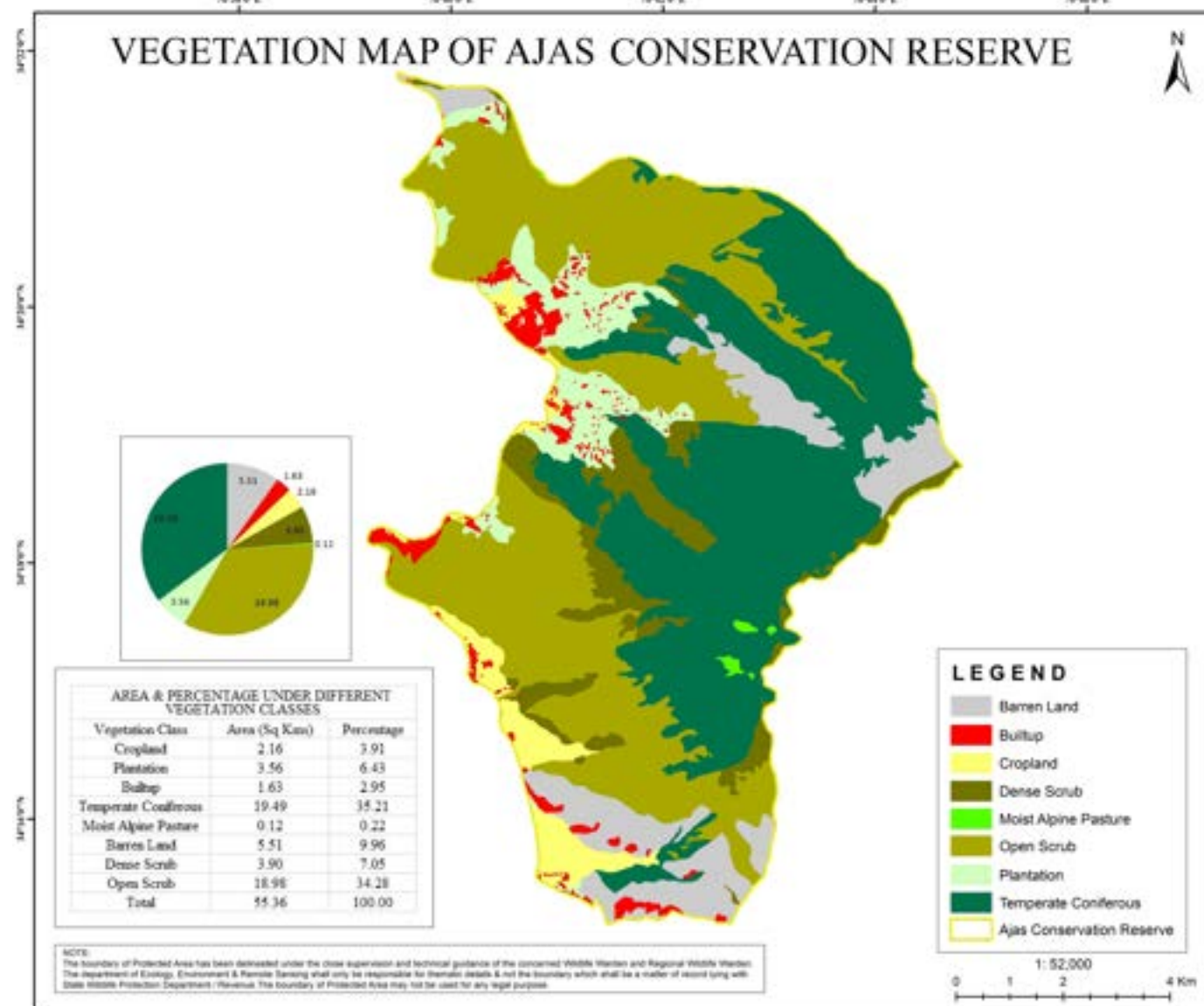
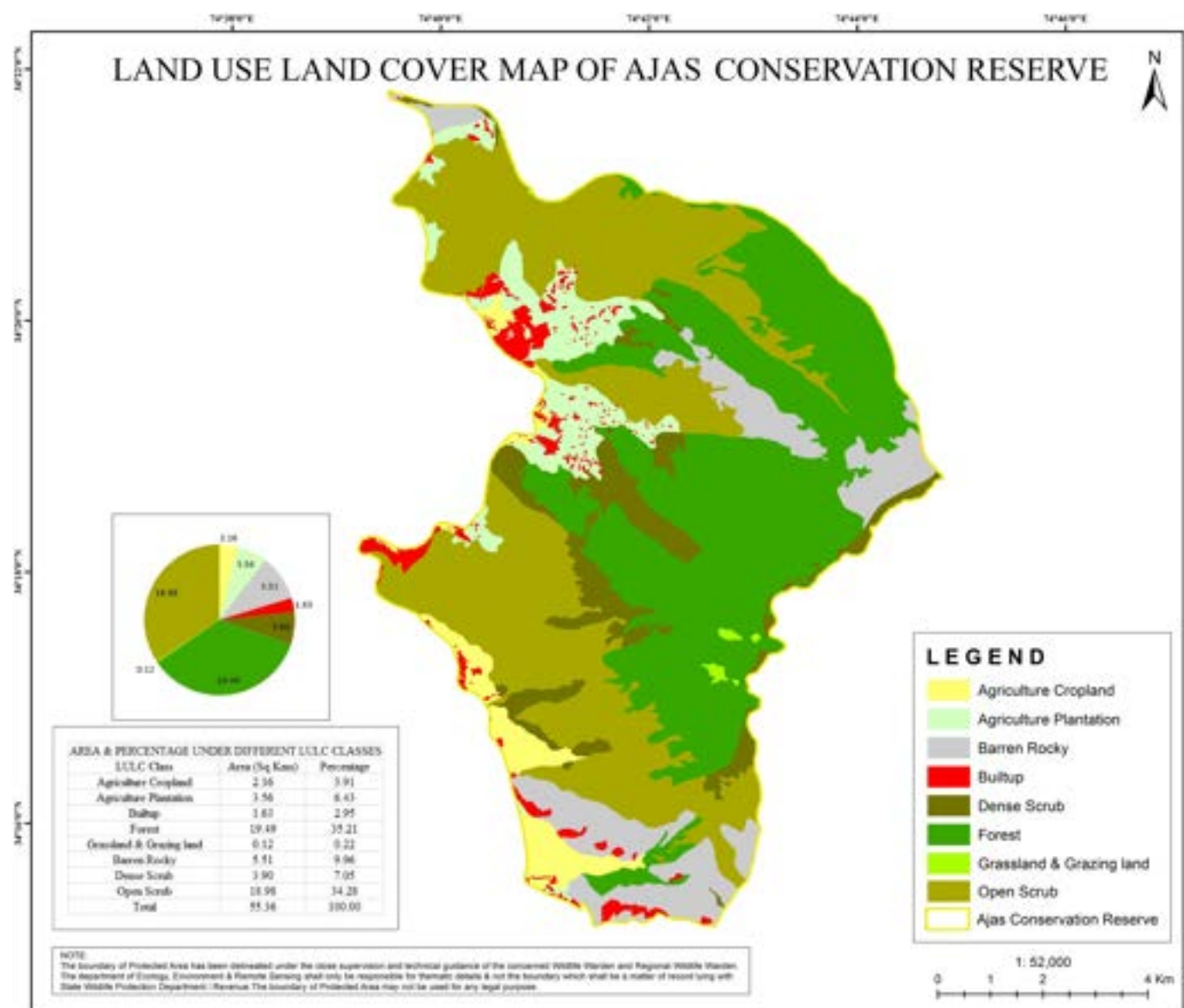
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Yellow Throated Martin (*Martes flavigula*), Long Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Small Kashmir Flying

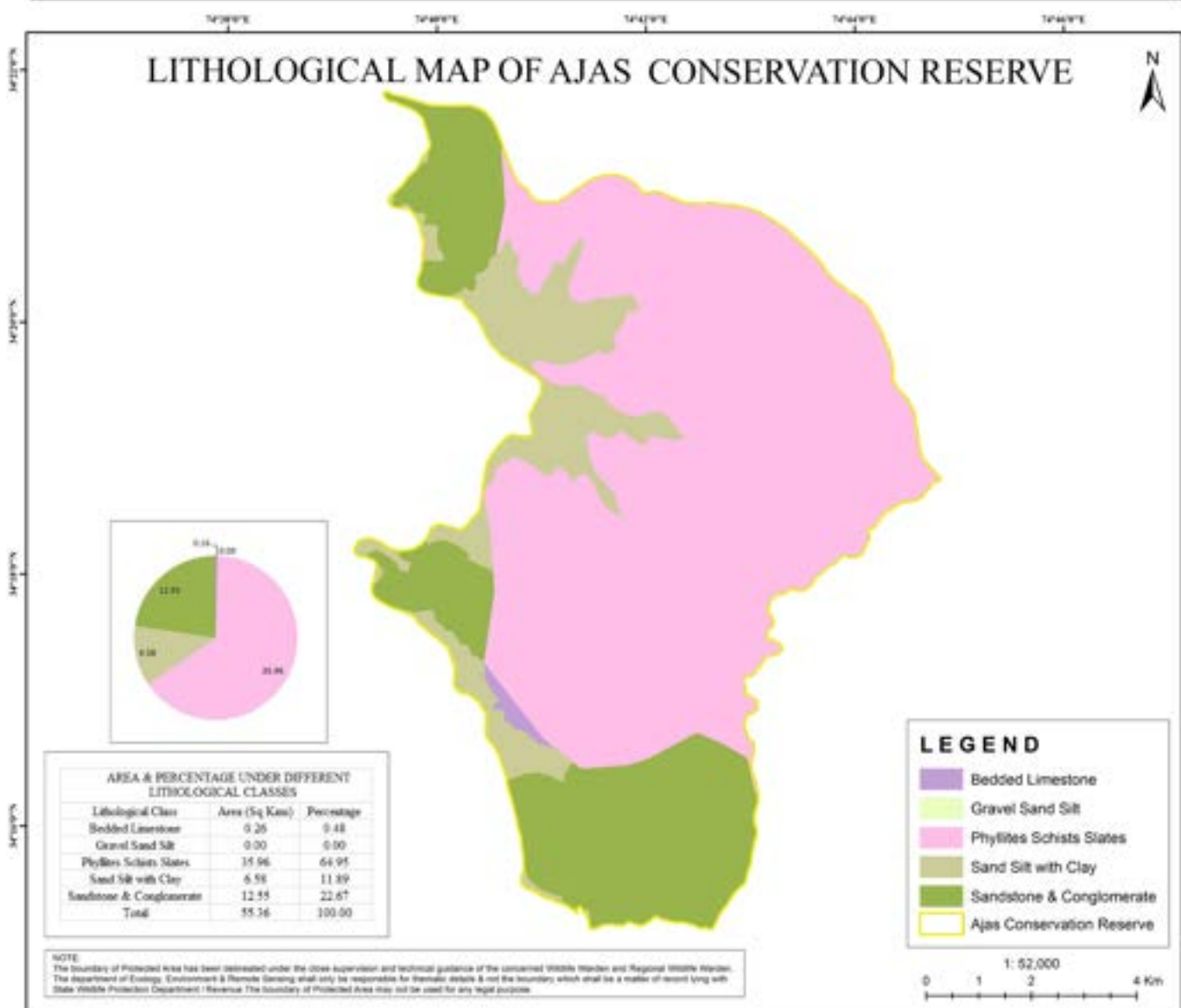
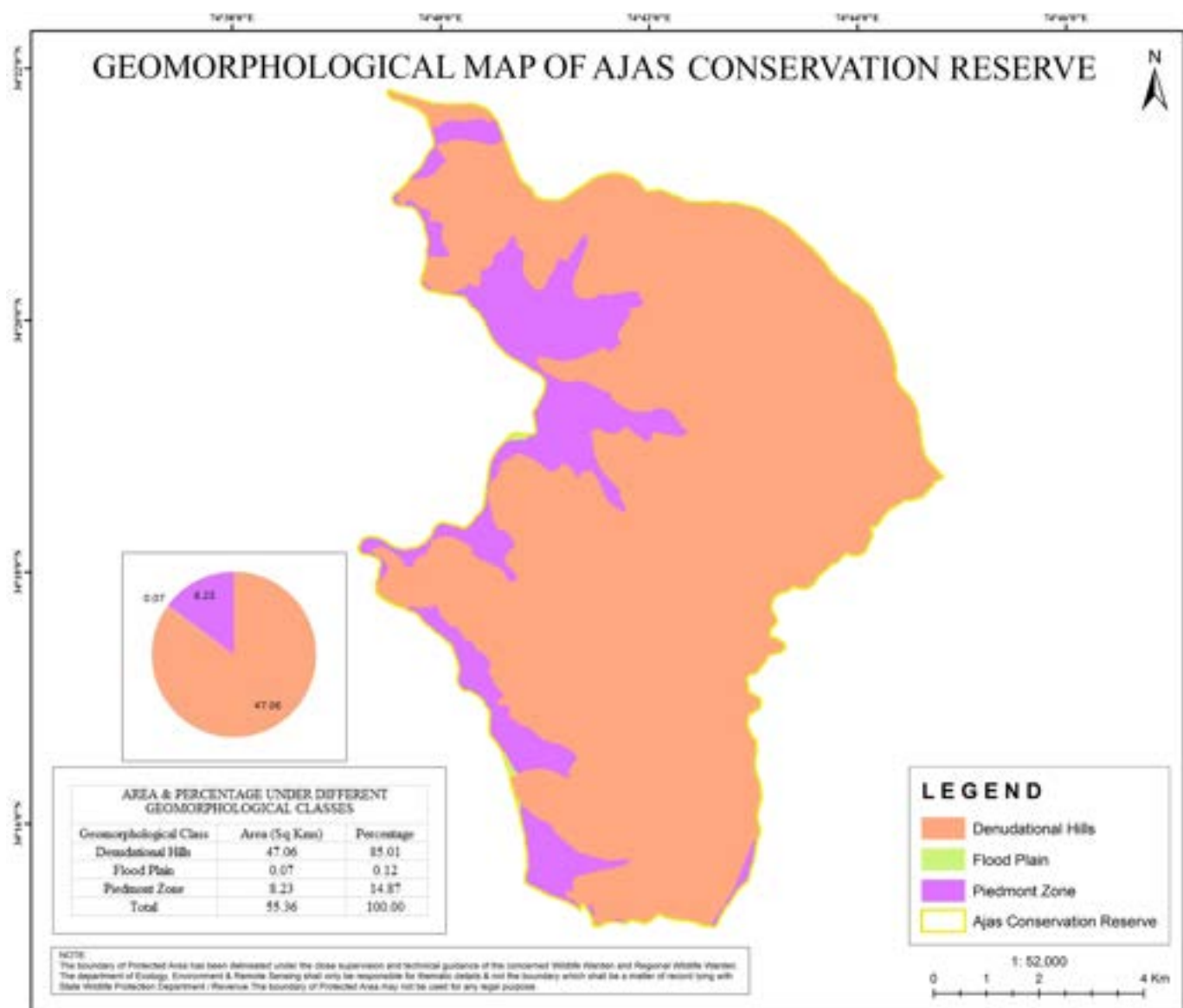
Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*).

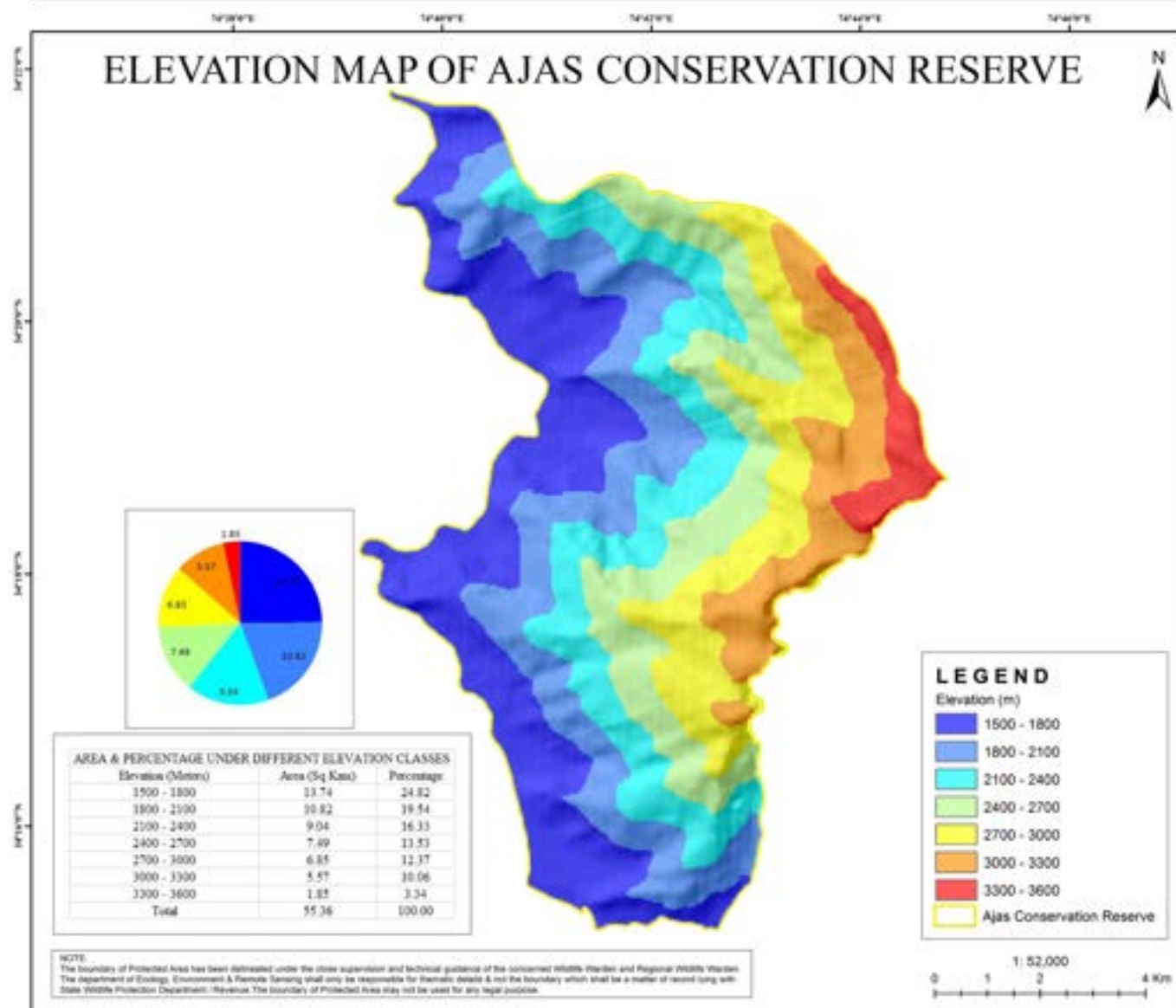
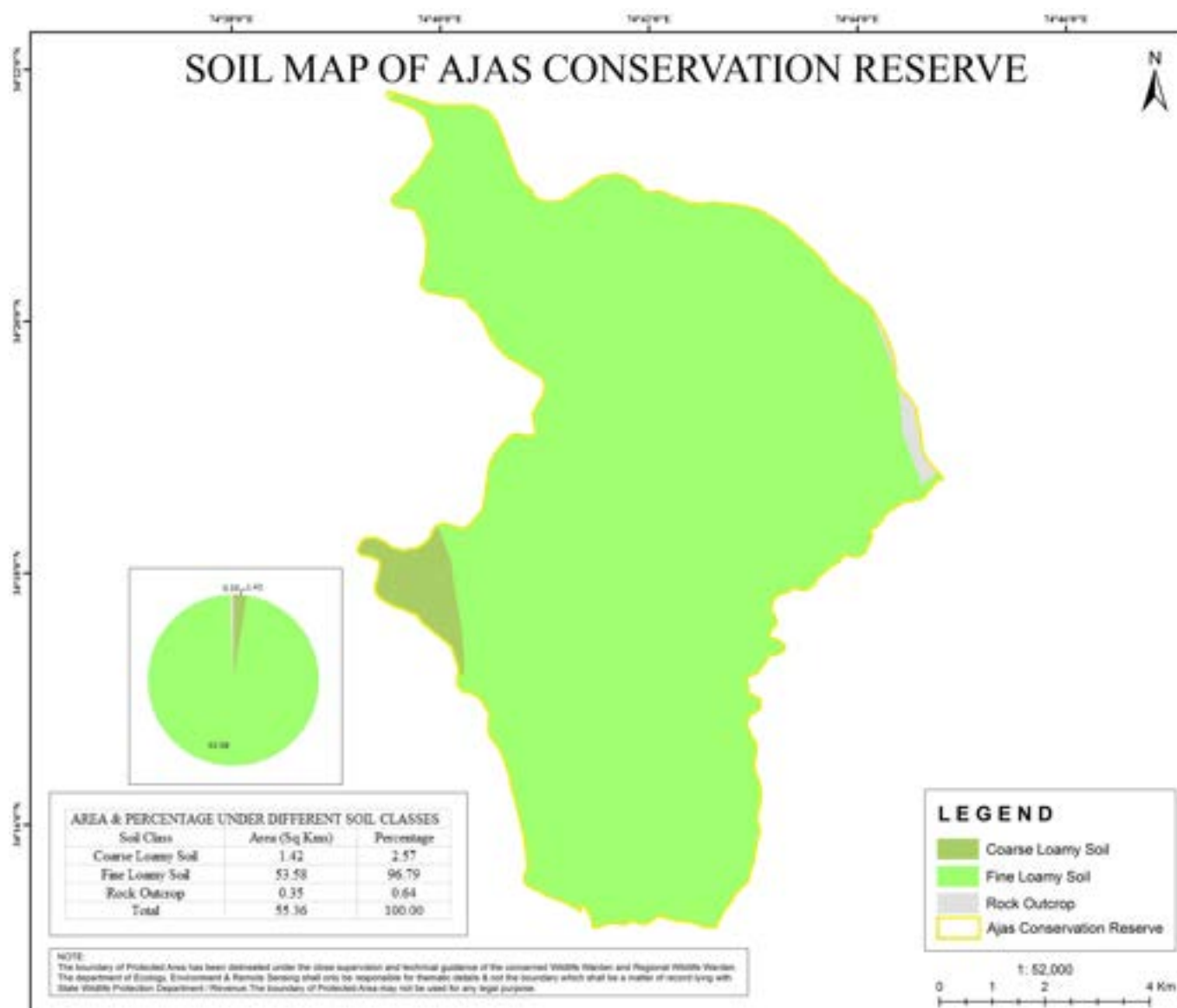
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Chukor (*Alectoris chukar*), Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Yellow-billed blue magpie (*Urocissa flavirostris*), Western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), Lesser pied kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

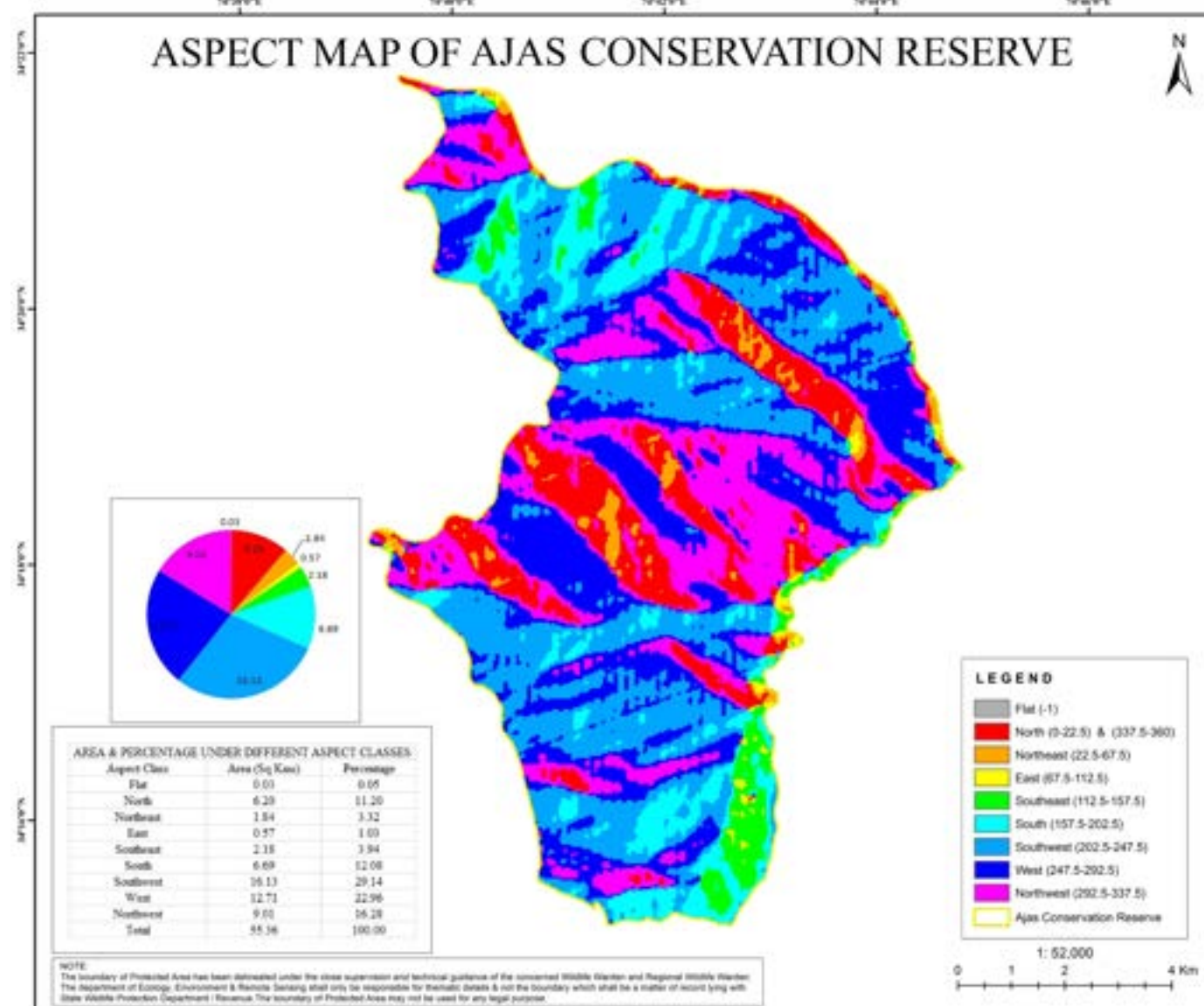
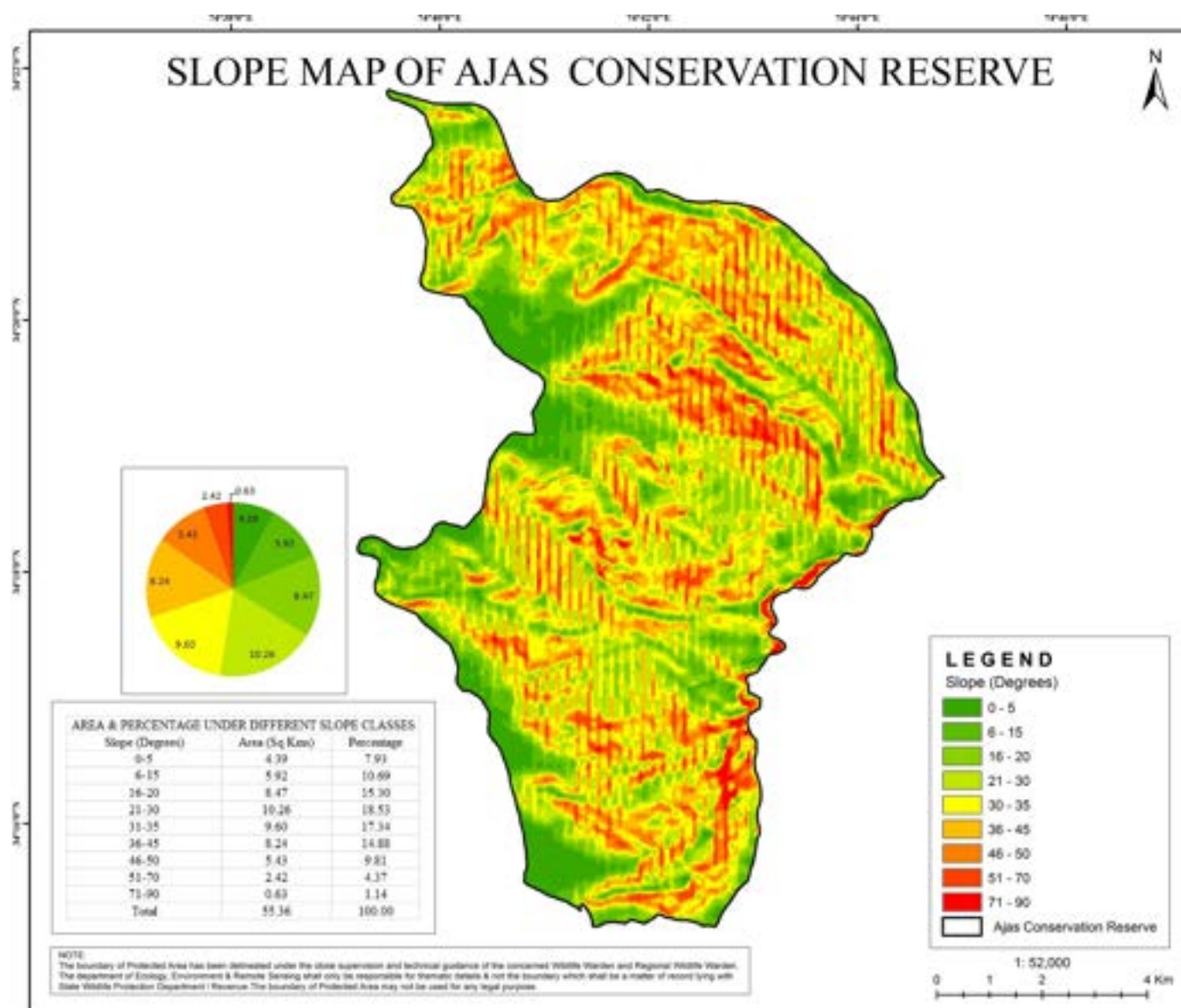
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium* Royle).

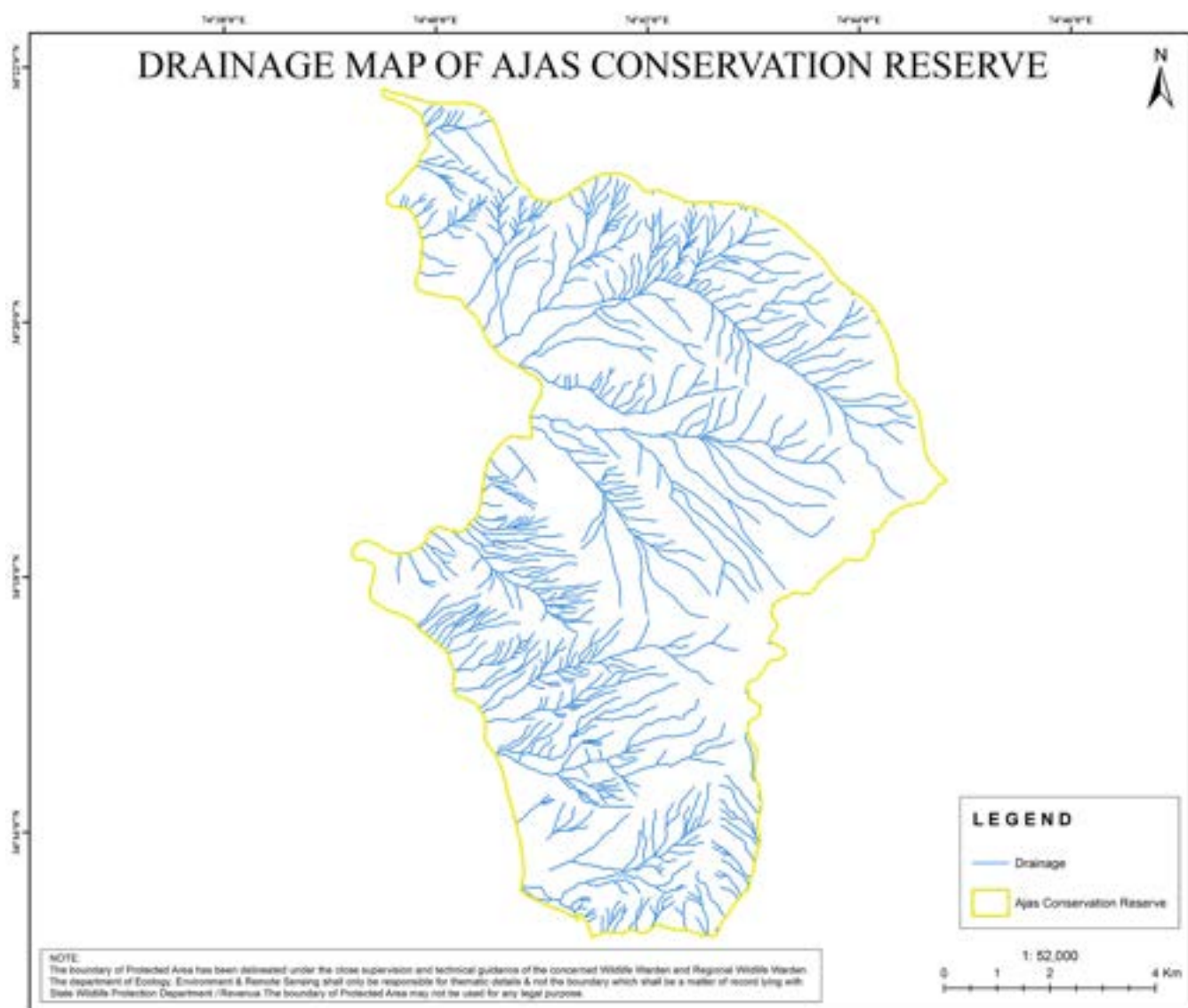


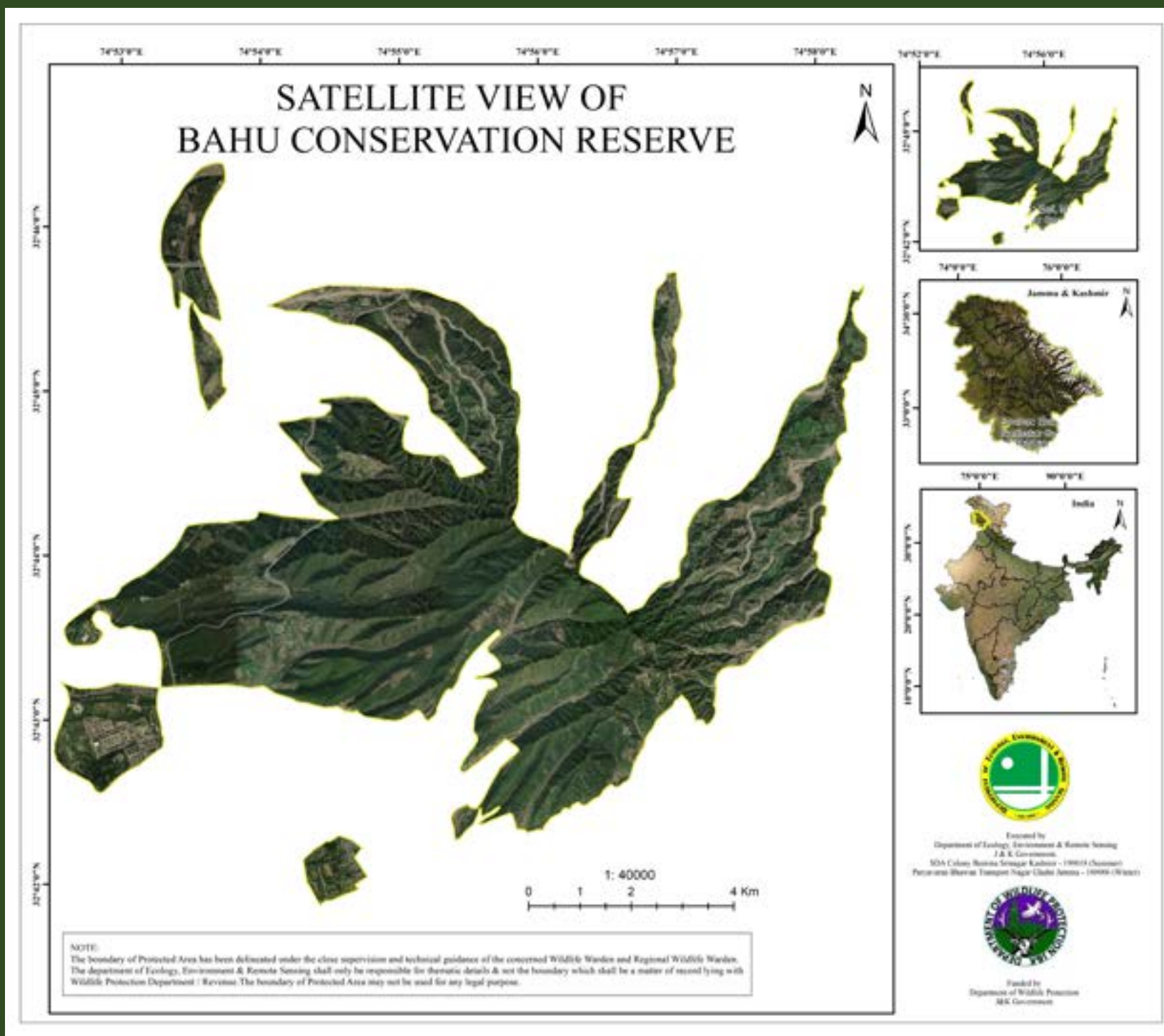












BAHU CONSERVATION RESERVE

The area is situated on the outskirts of Jammu city along the left bank of river Tawi. The area acts as a catchment for river Tawi. The area has adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and natural significance for the purposes of protecting, propagating and developing its wildlife environment.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 19.75 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 25.33
AREA (KM2): 25.33
PERIMETER (KMS): 68.06
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 259 – 740
GEO - COORDINATES:
 E 32° 41.869' N - 32° 46.393' N, 74° 52.514' E - 74° 58.378' E

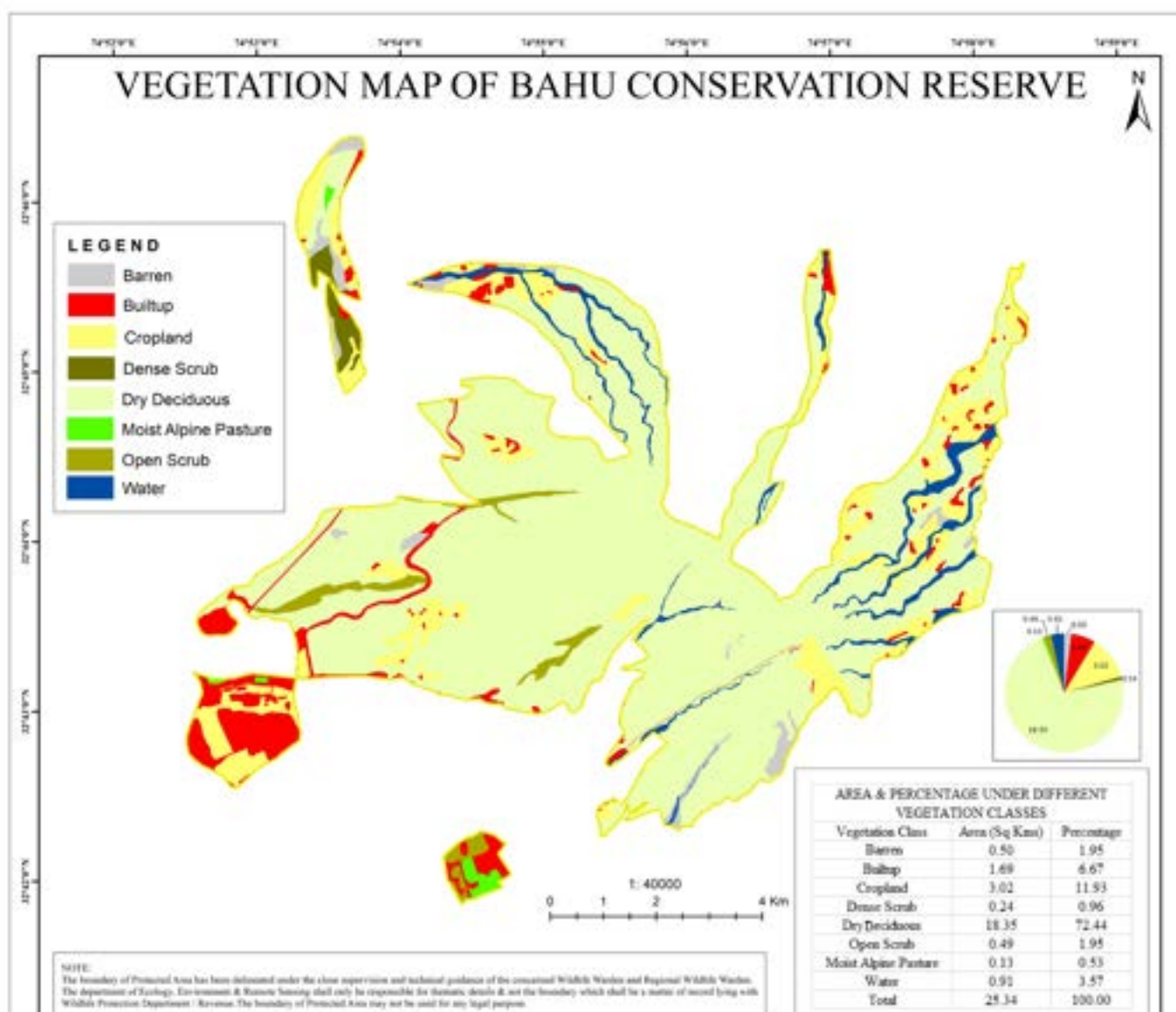
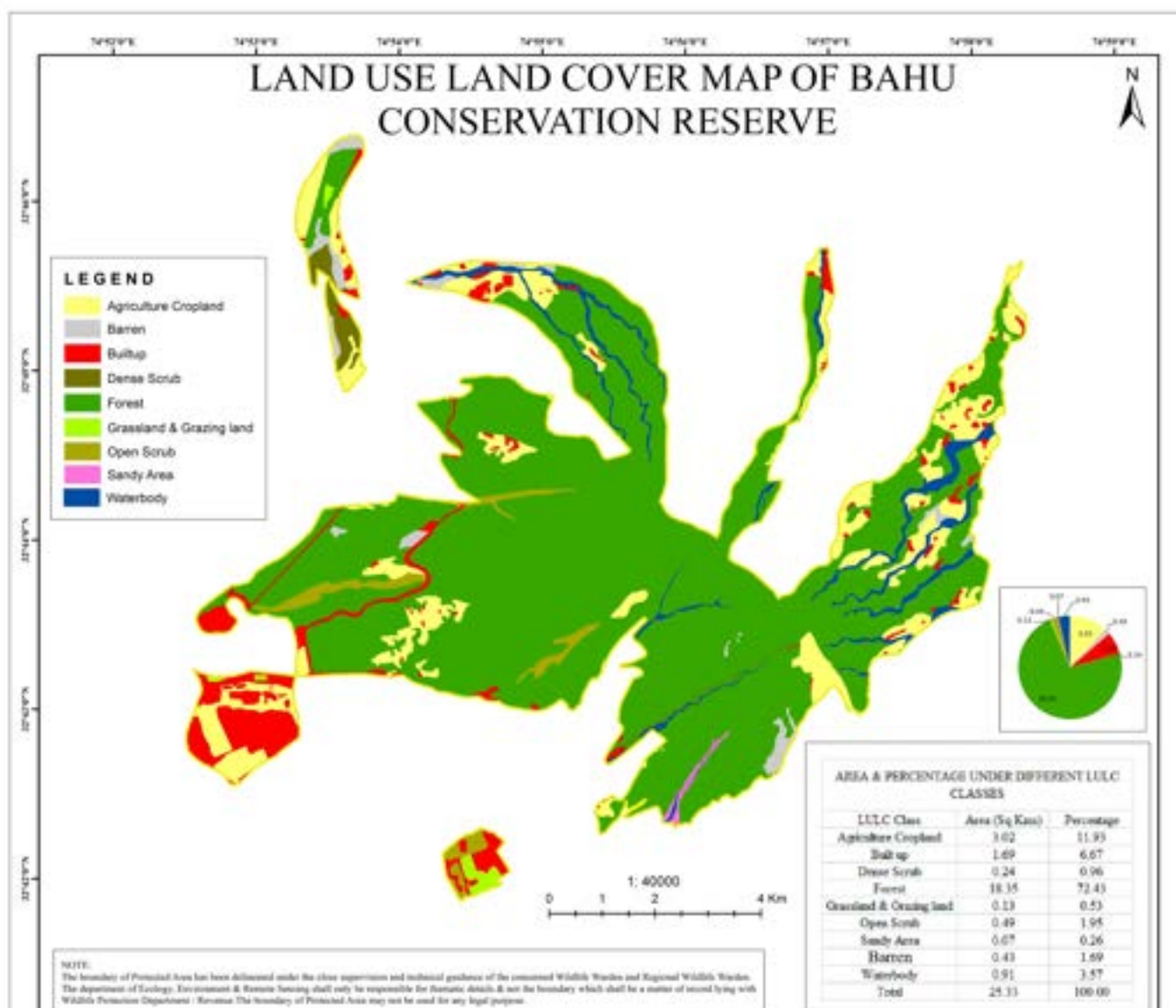
MAJOR FAUNA: Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle

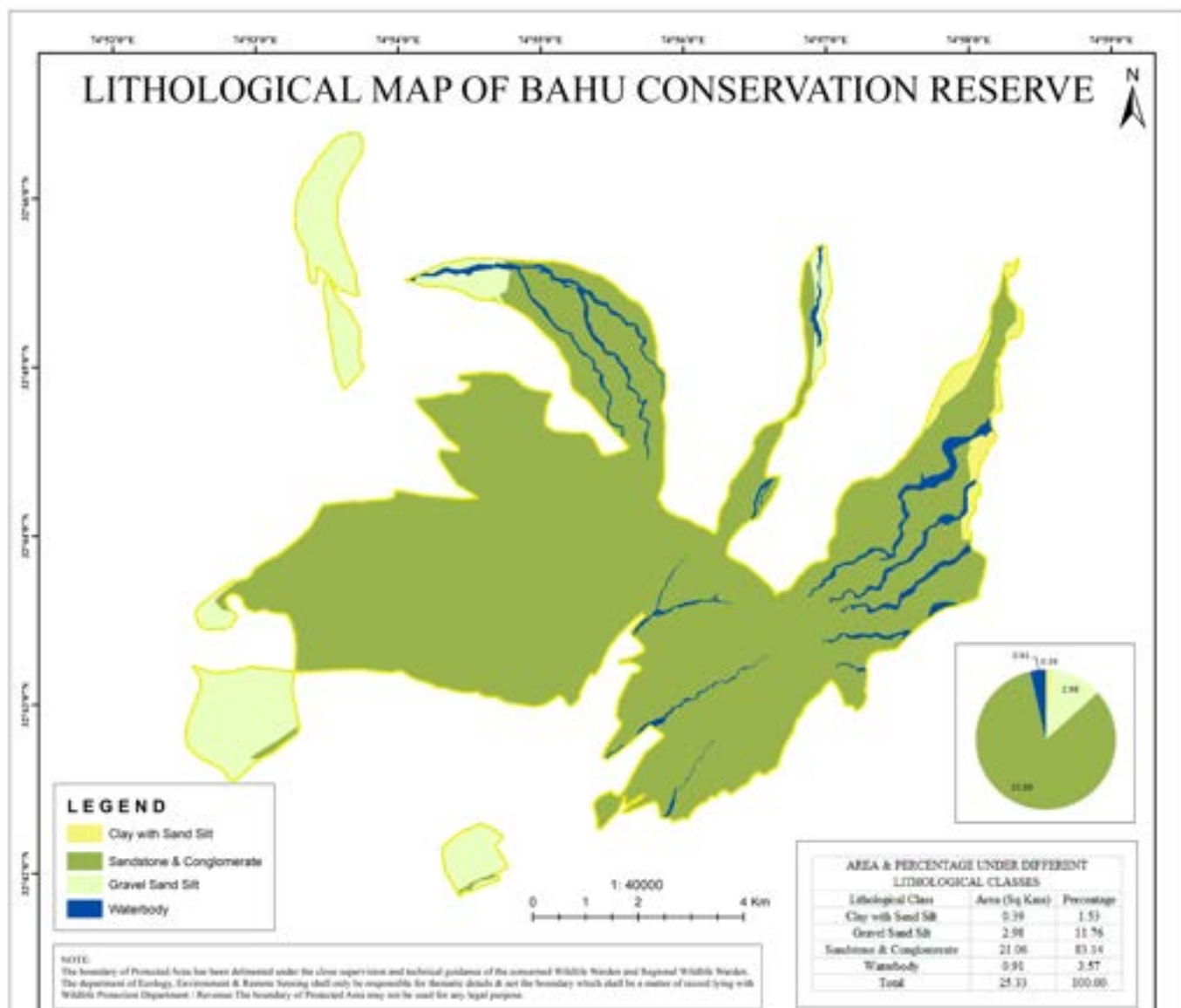
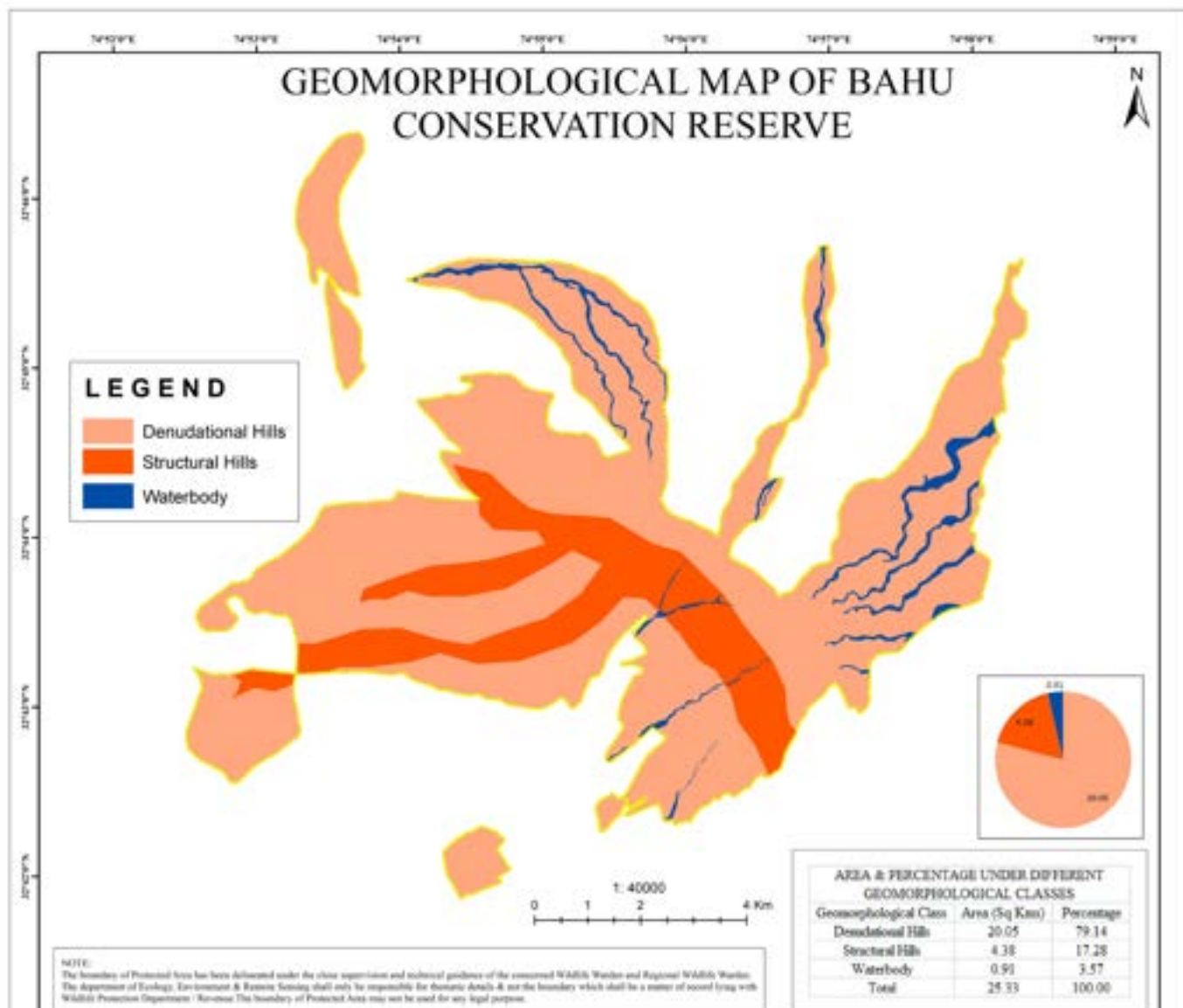
Cat (*Felis chaus*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*).

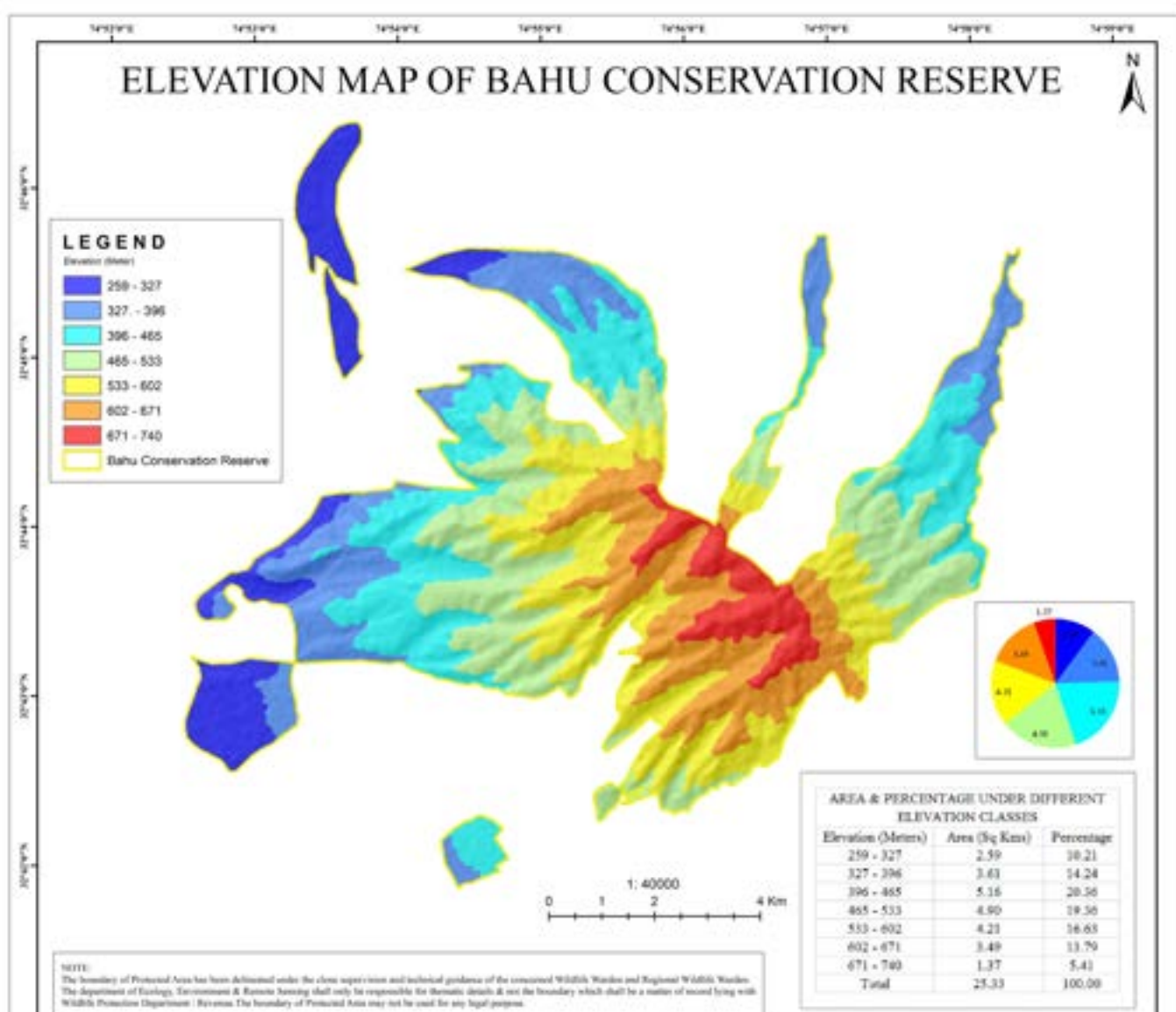
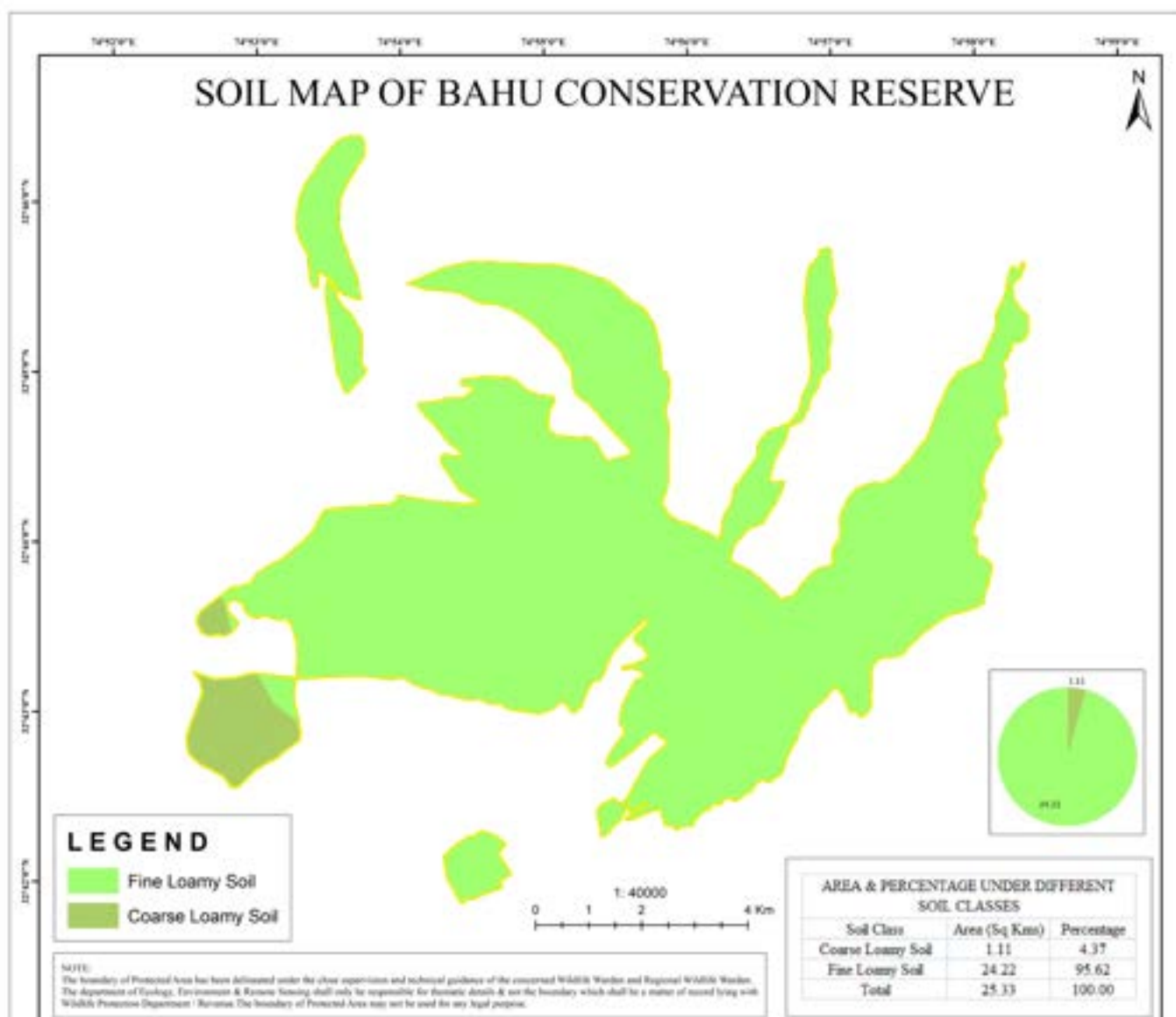
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus*), Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Grey francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian collard dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

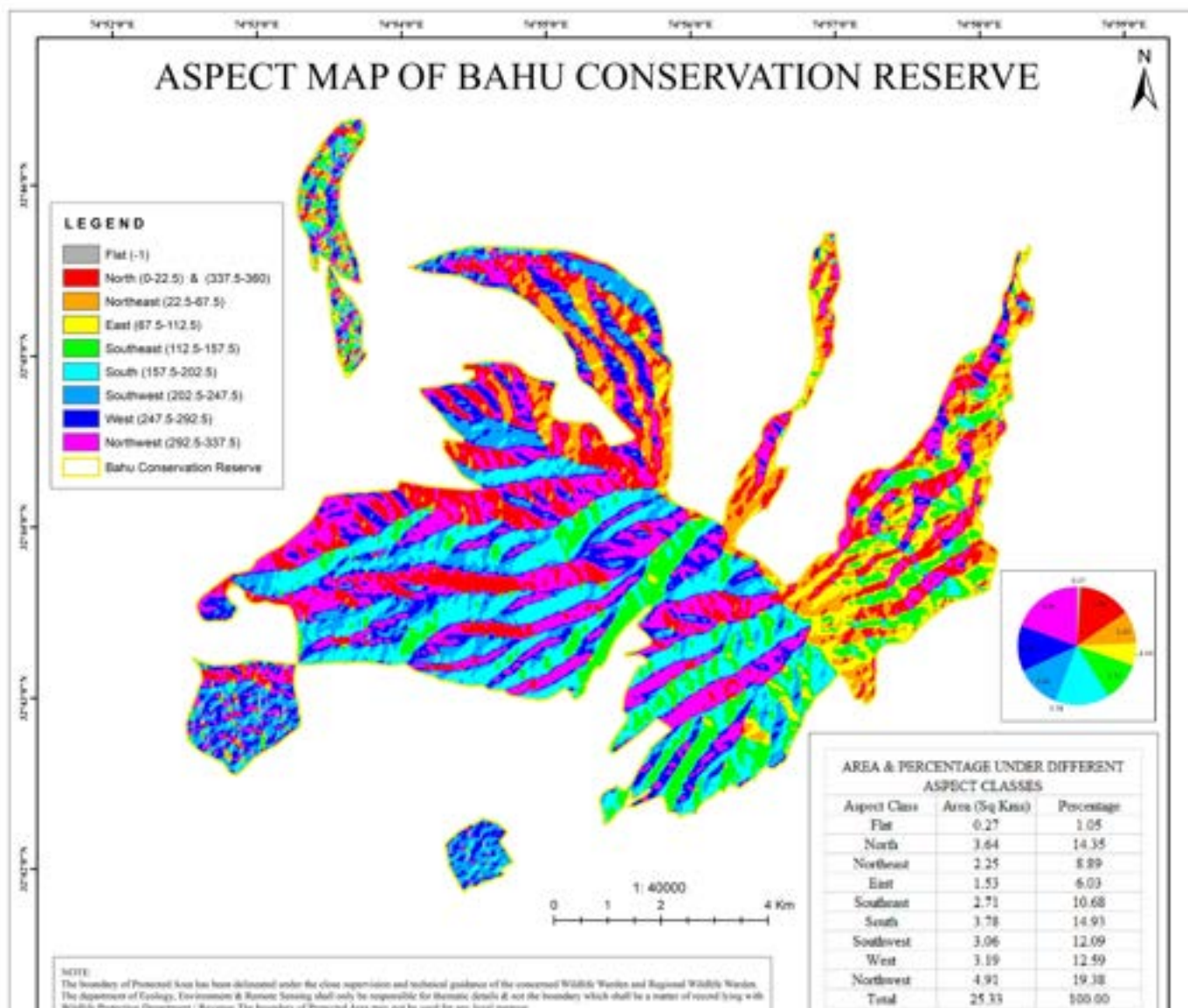
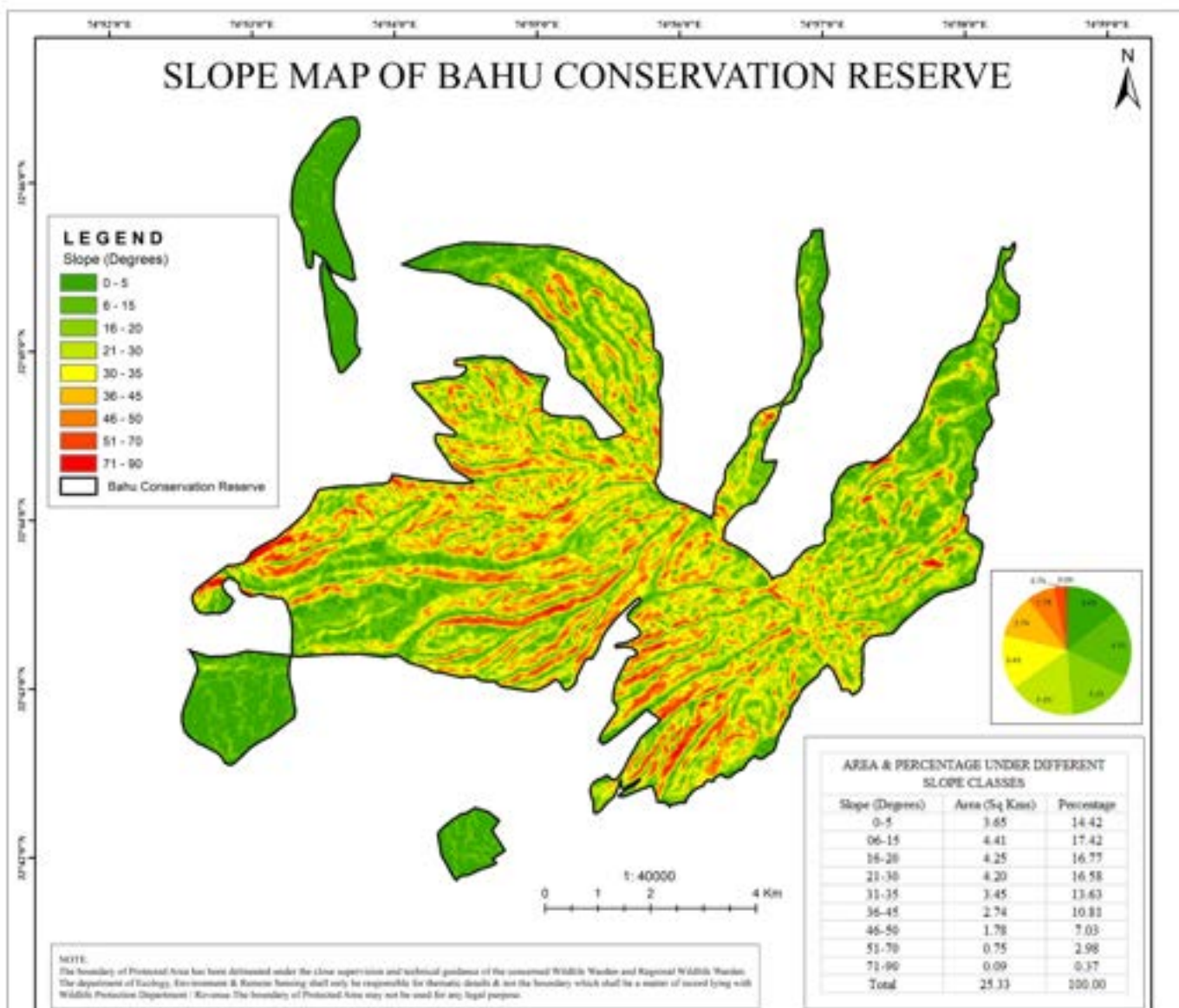
MAJOR FLORA: Cutch tree (*Senegalia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbek*), Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*), Carrisse (*Carissa spinarum*), Hopseed bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*).

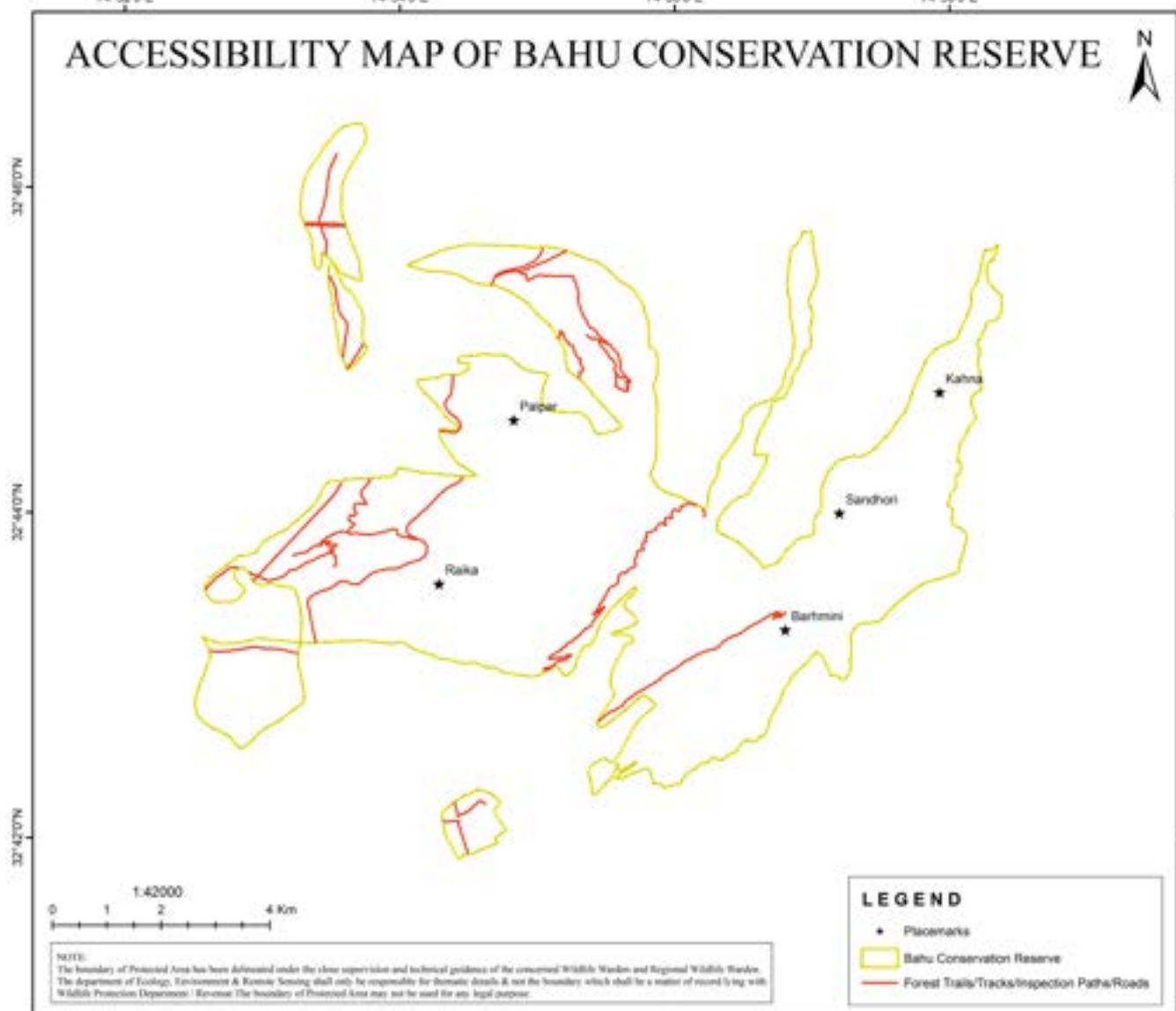
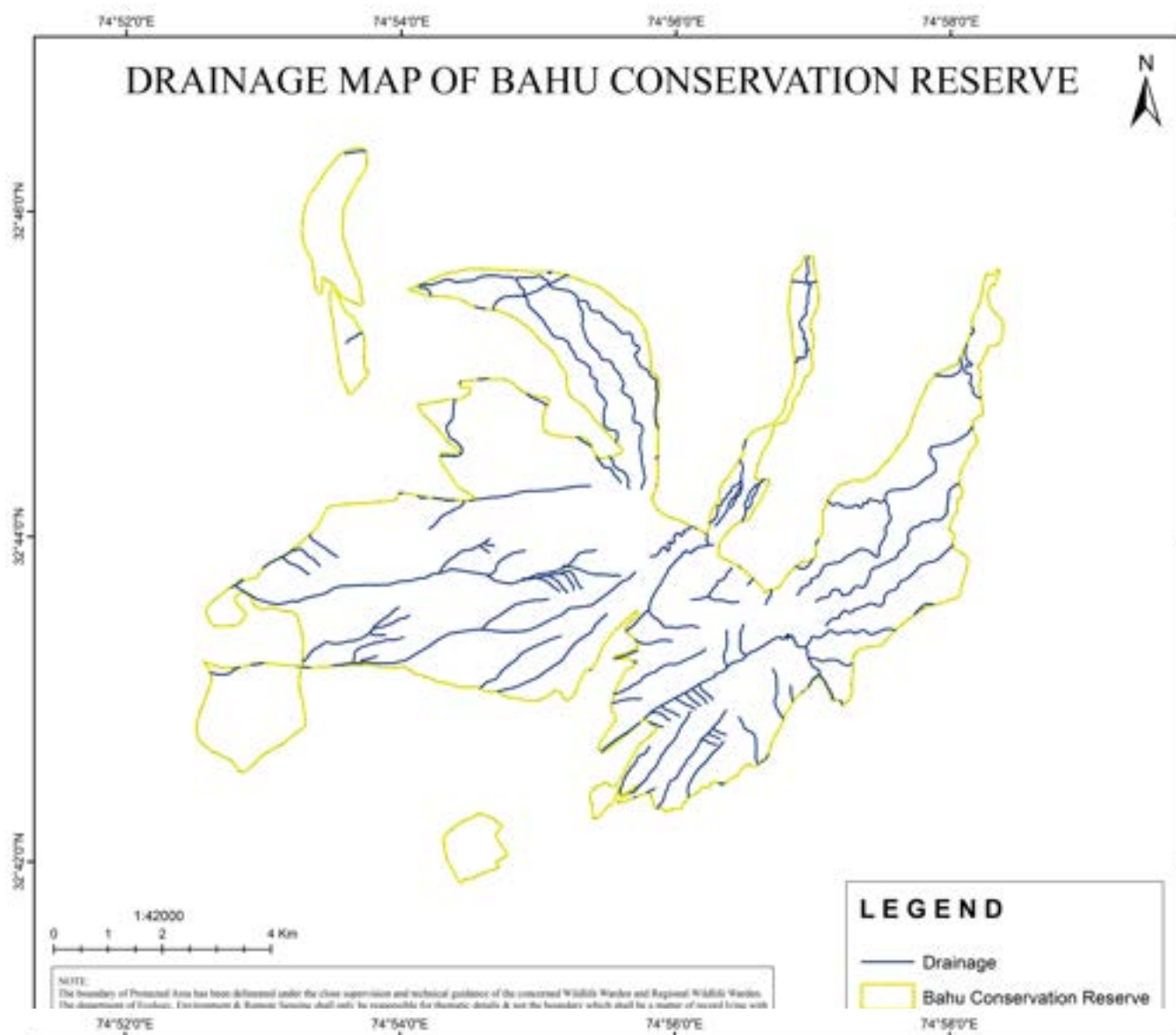


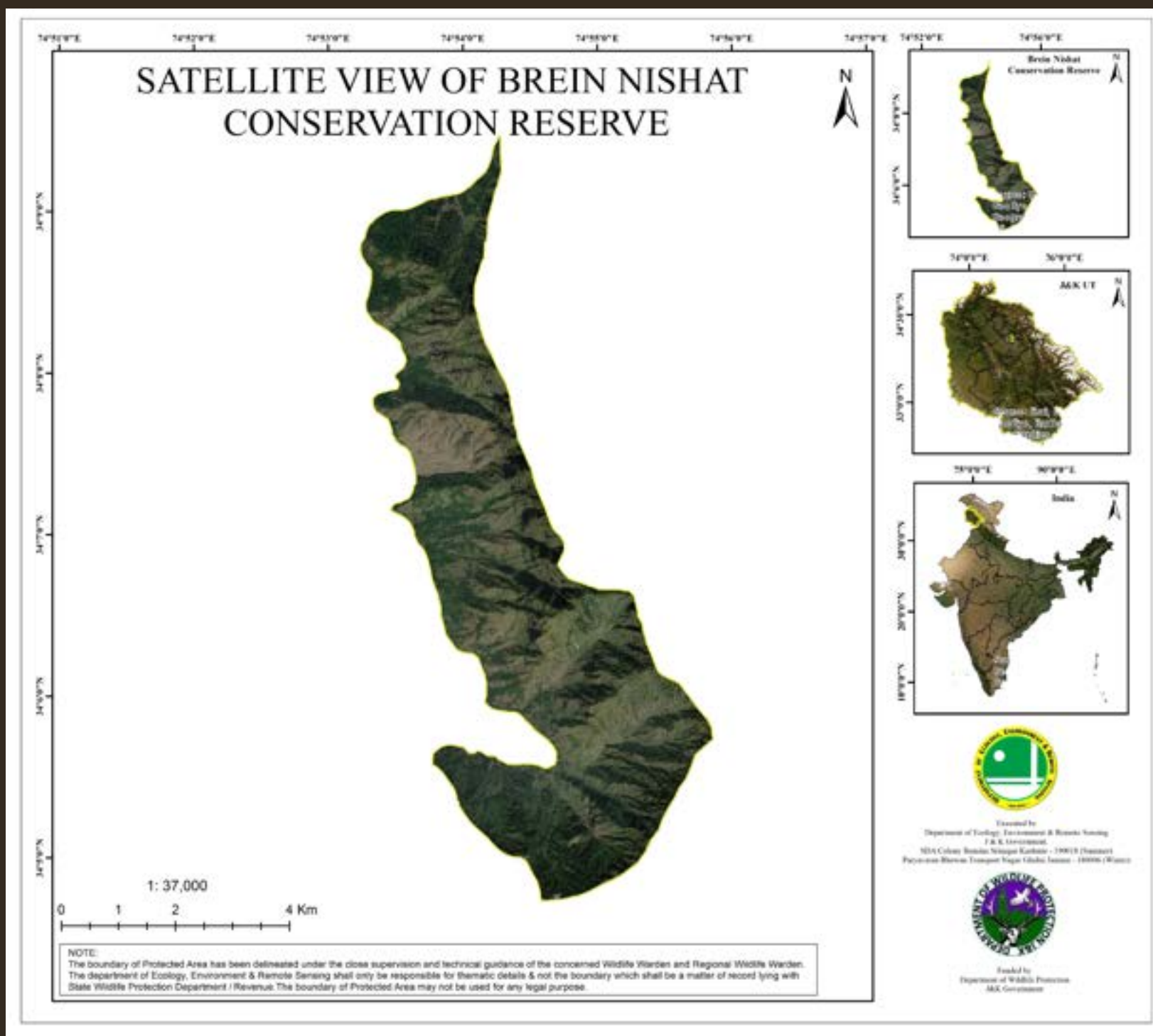












BREIN NISHAT CONSERVATION RESERVE

The reserve is located in the Srinagar district of UT of Jammu and Kashmir. Notified in the year 1945, Brein Conservation Reserve is an important landscape for Hangul. It shares boundary with Dachigam National park in the East and with Khonmoh Conservation reserve in the North. Besides Hangul the Reserve also supports large number of wildlife Species.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 15.75 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 13.51

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1658 - 2913

PERIMETER (KMS): 24.75

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 4.738' N - 34° 9.475' N, 74° 53.238' E - 74° 55.871' E

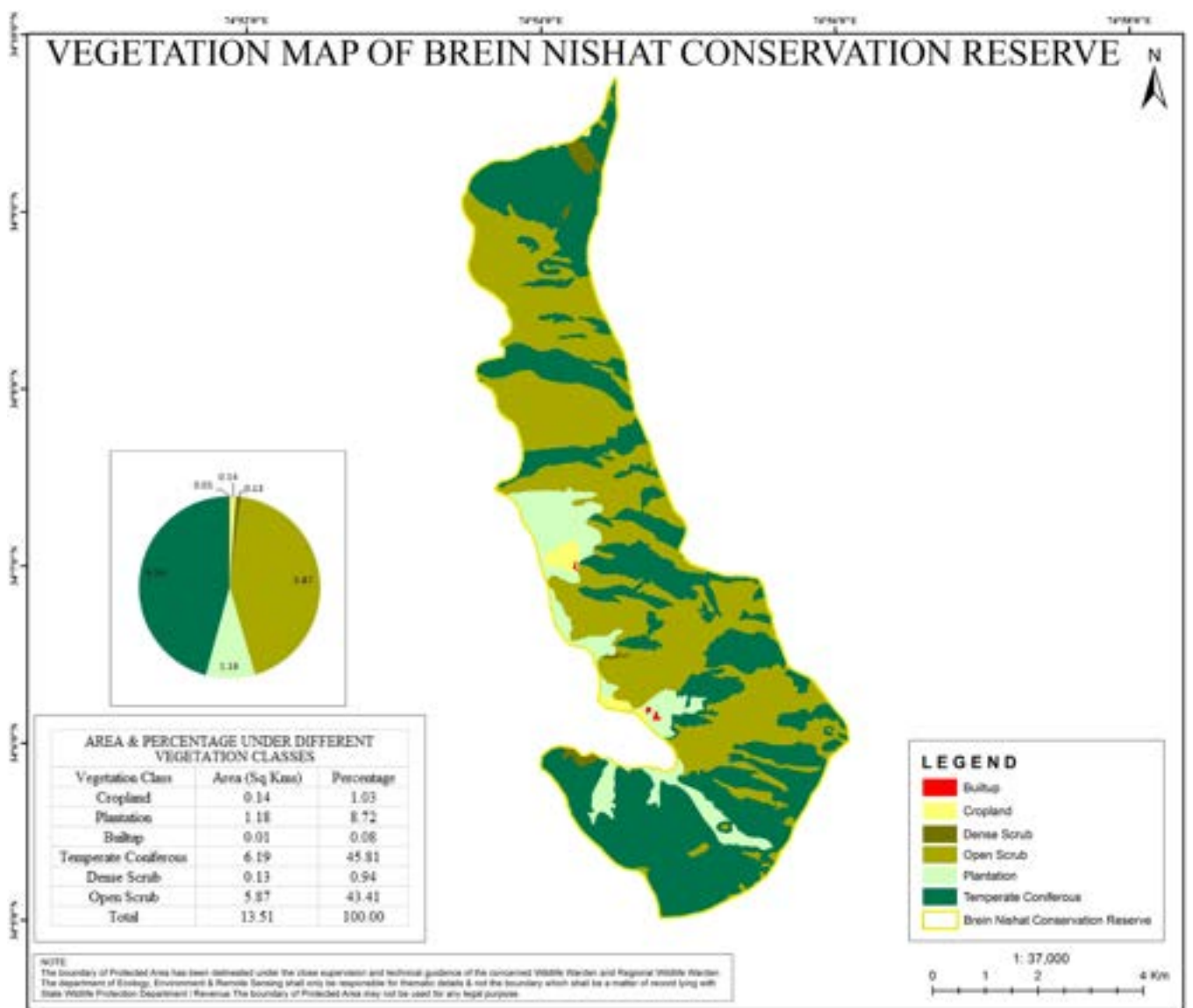
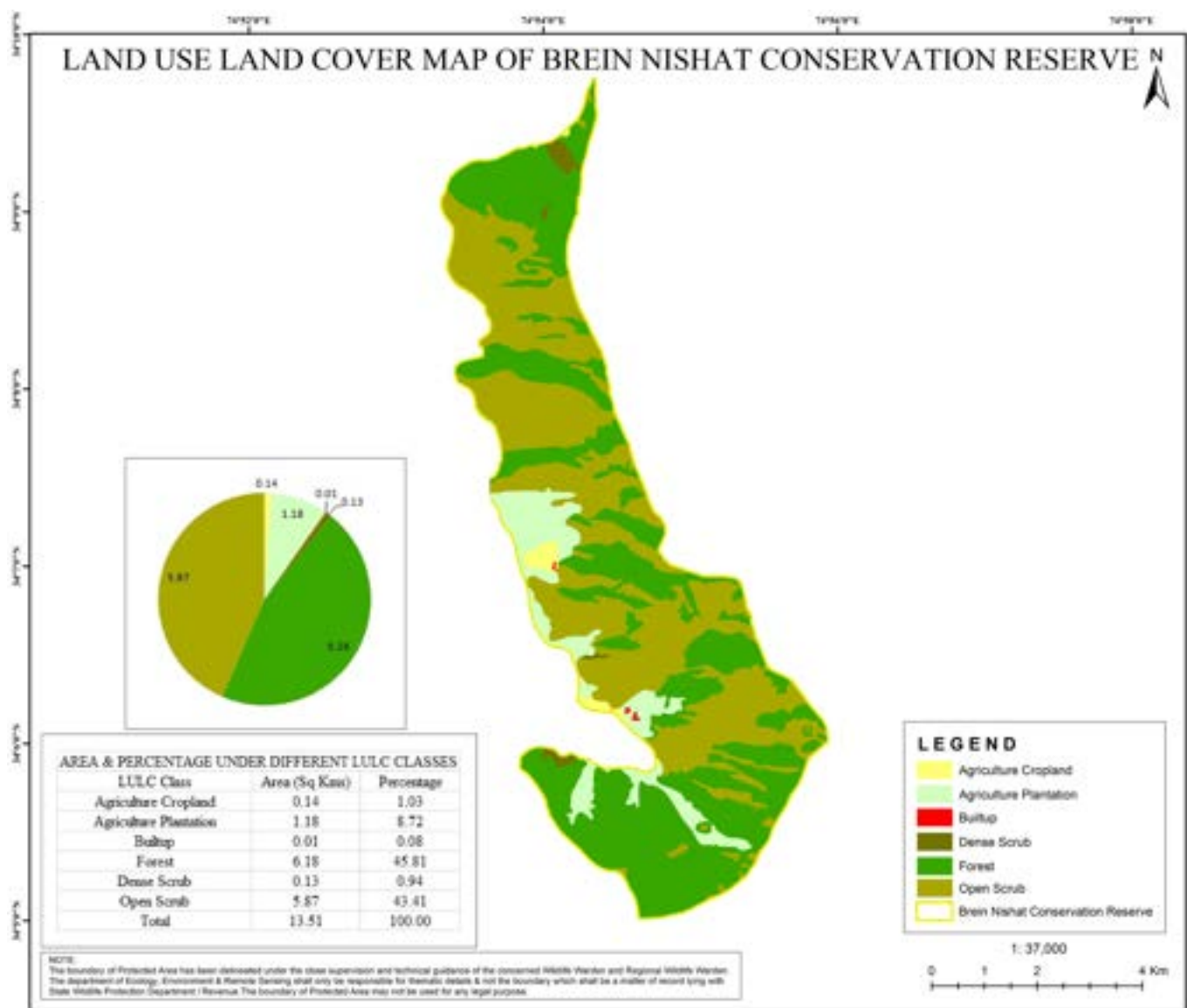
MAJOR FAUNA: Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Brown Bear

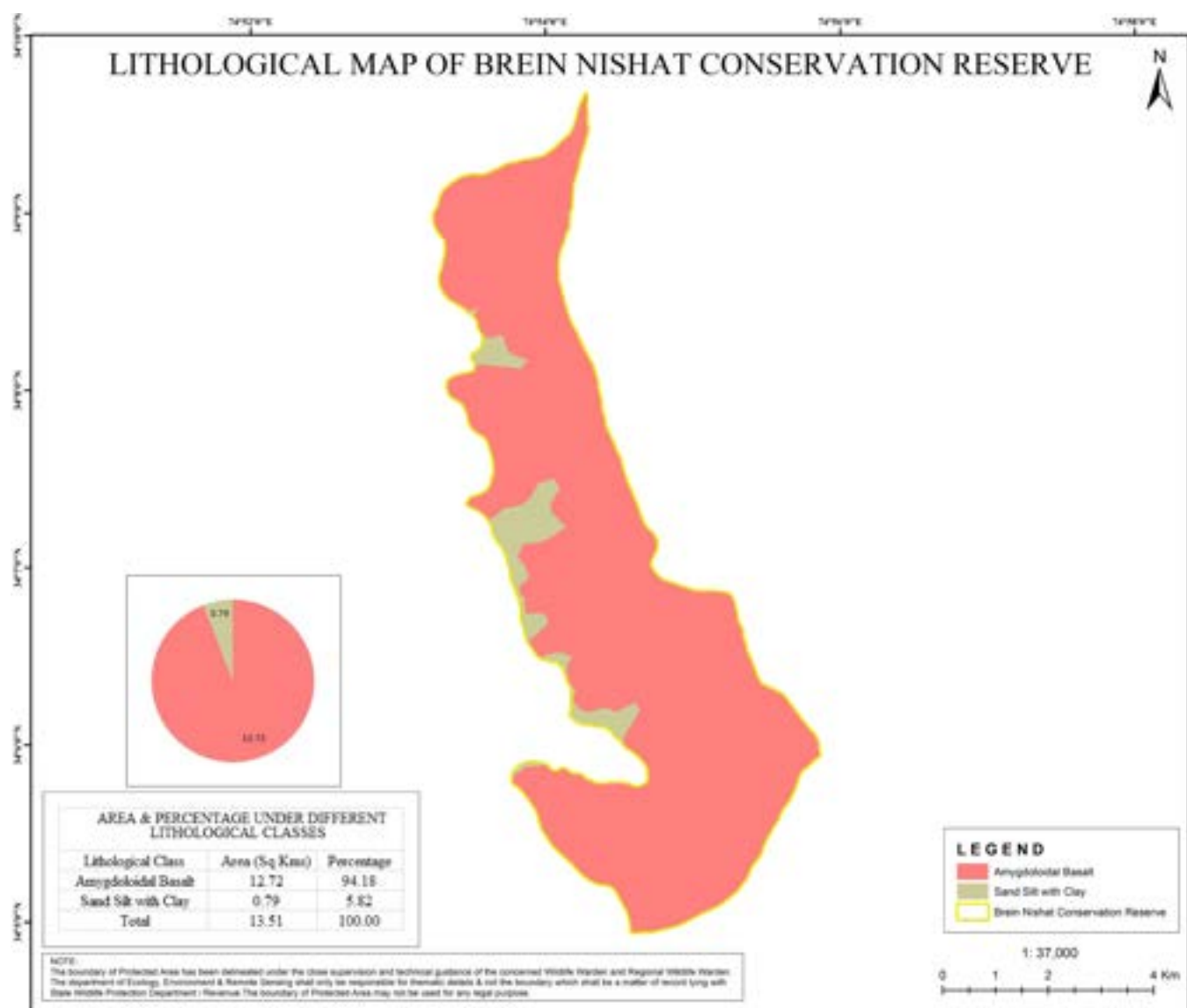
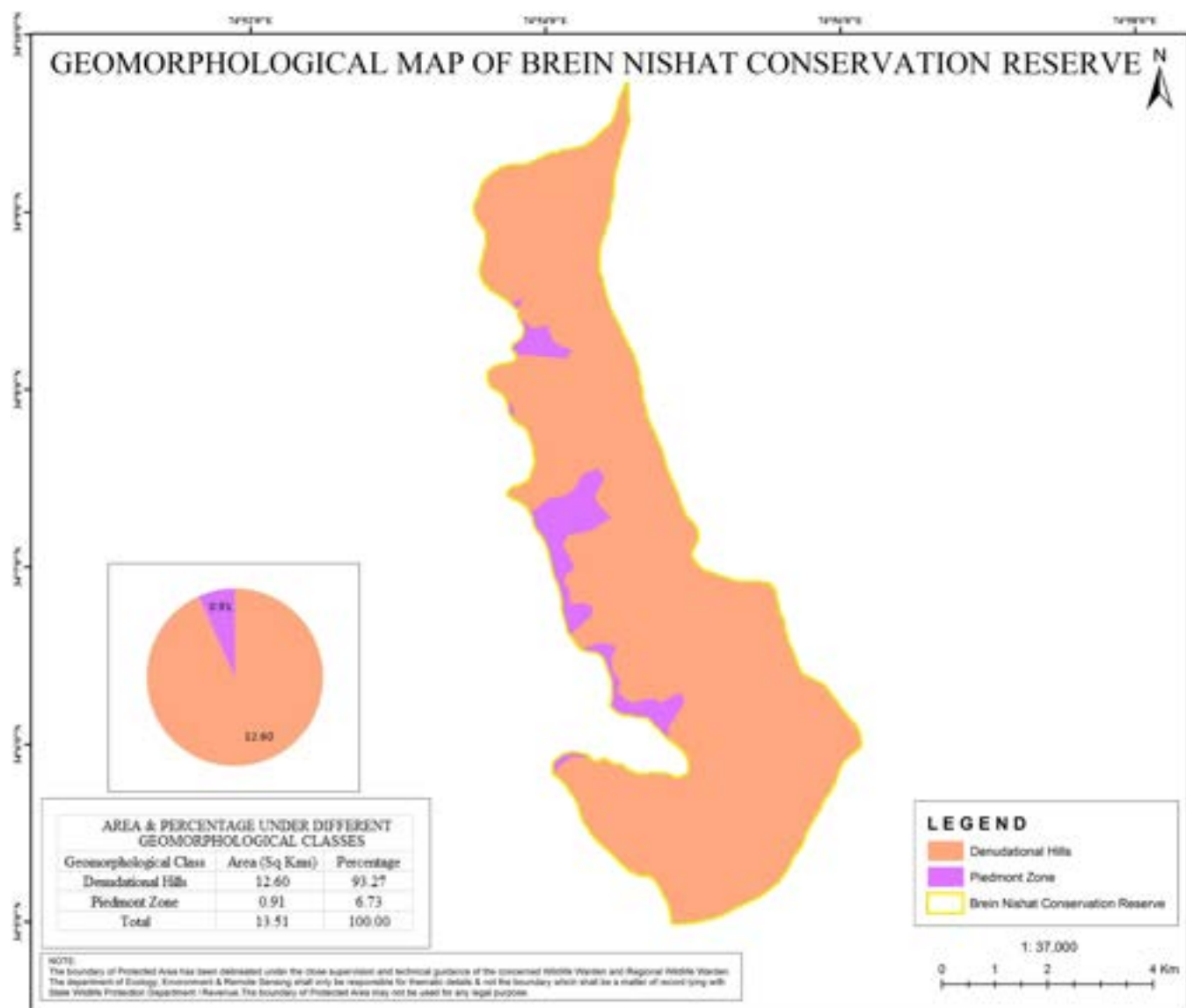
(*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

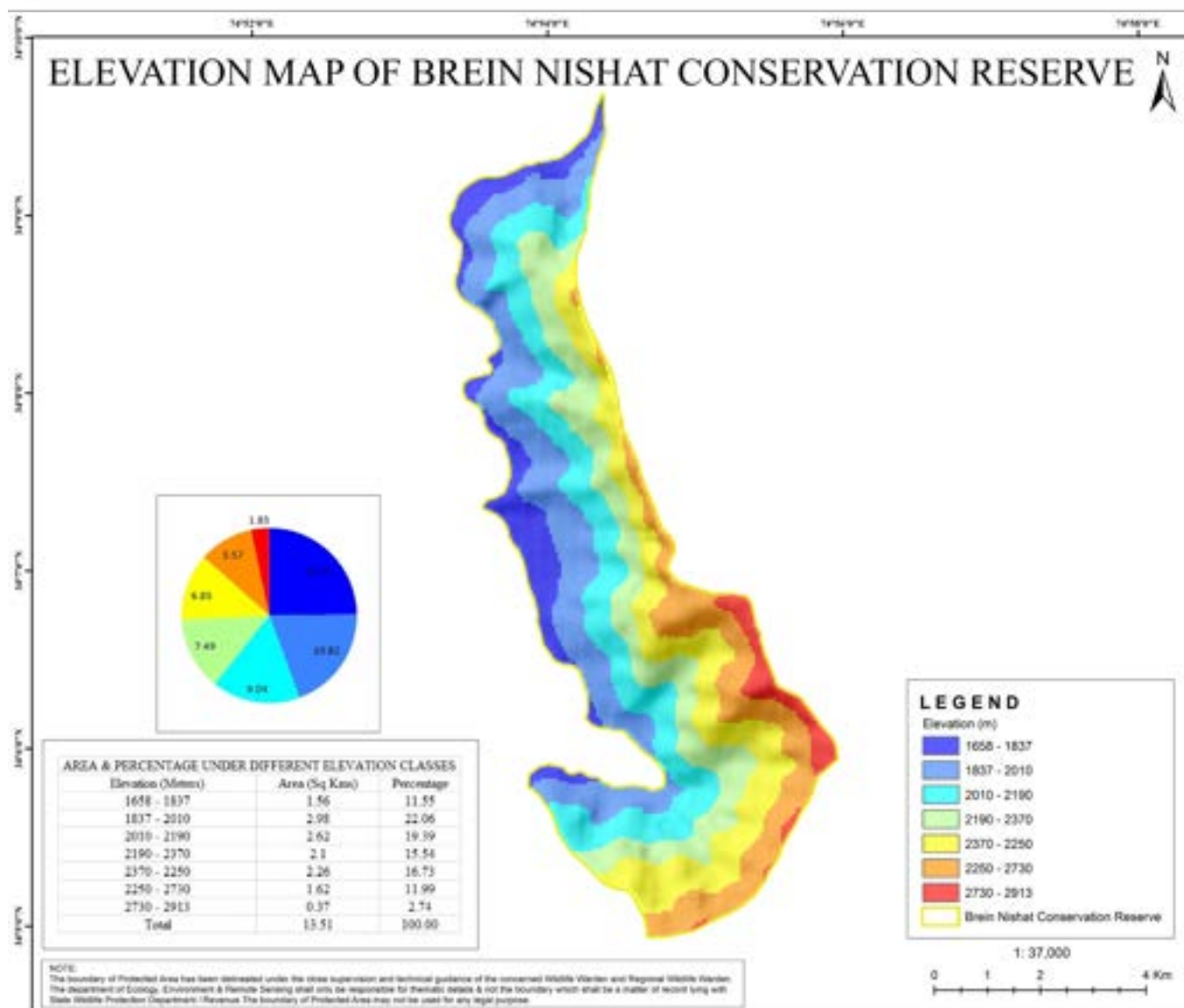
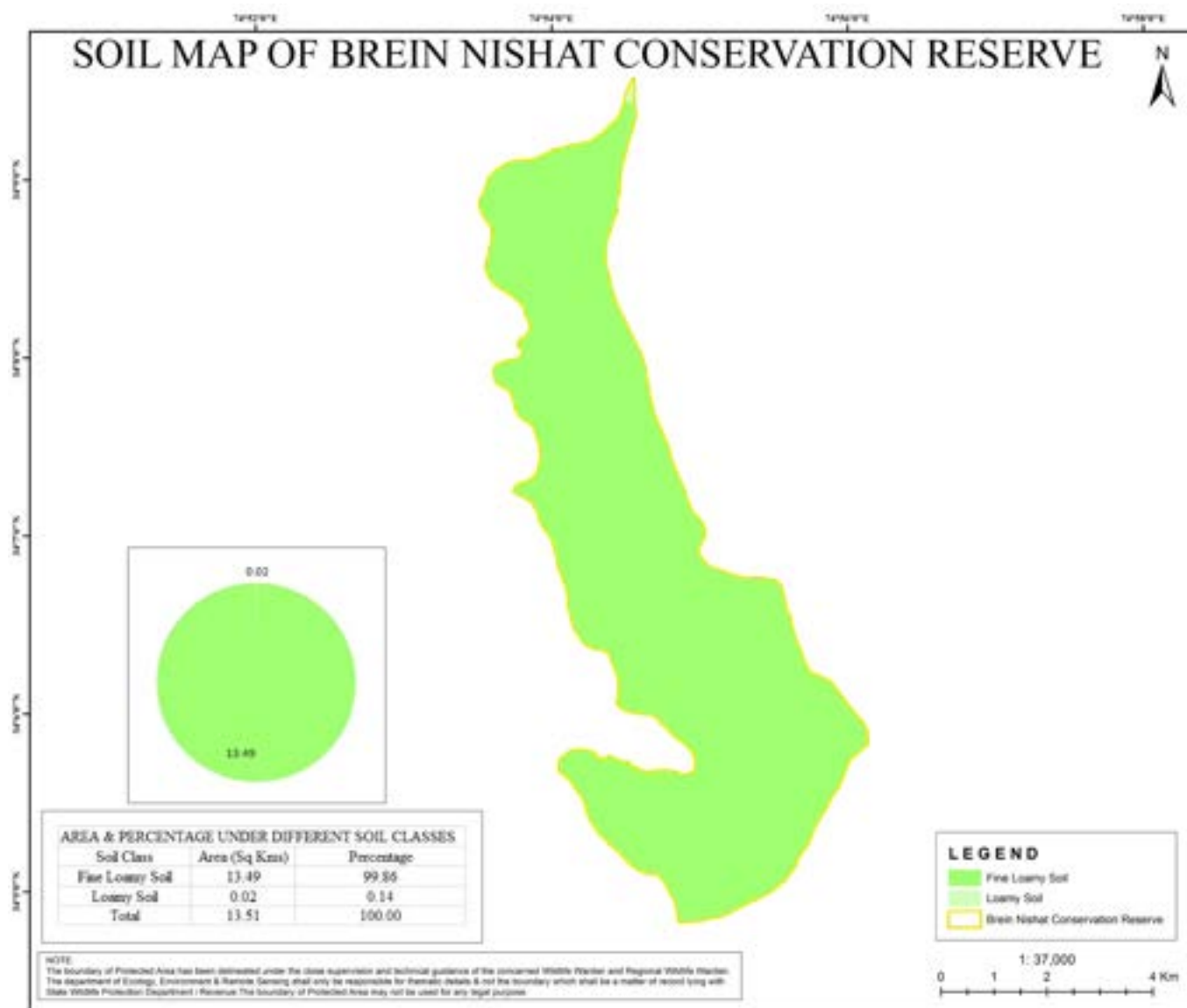
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), The pied Woodpecker (*Dryobates himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

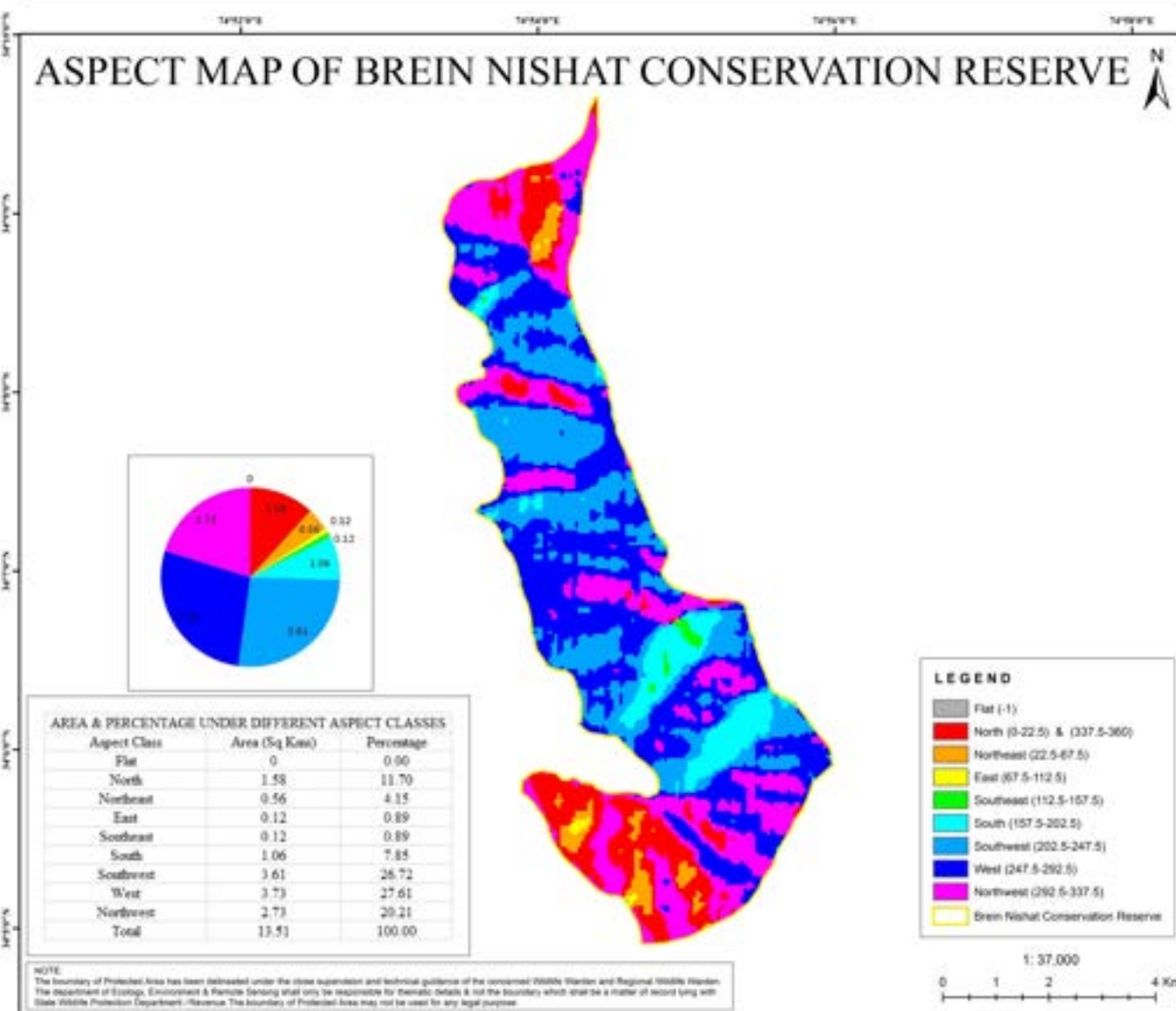
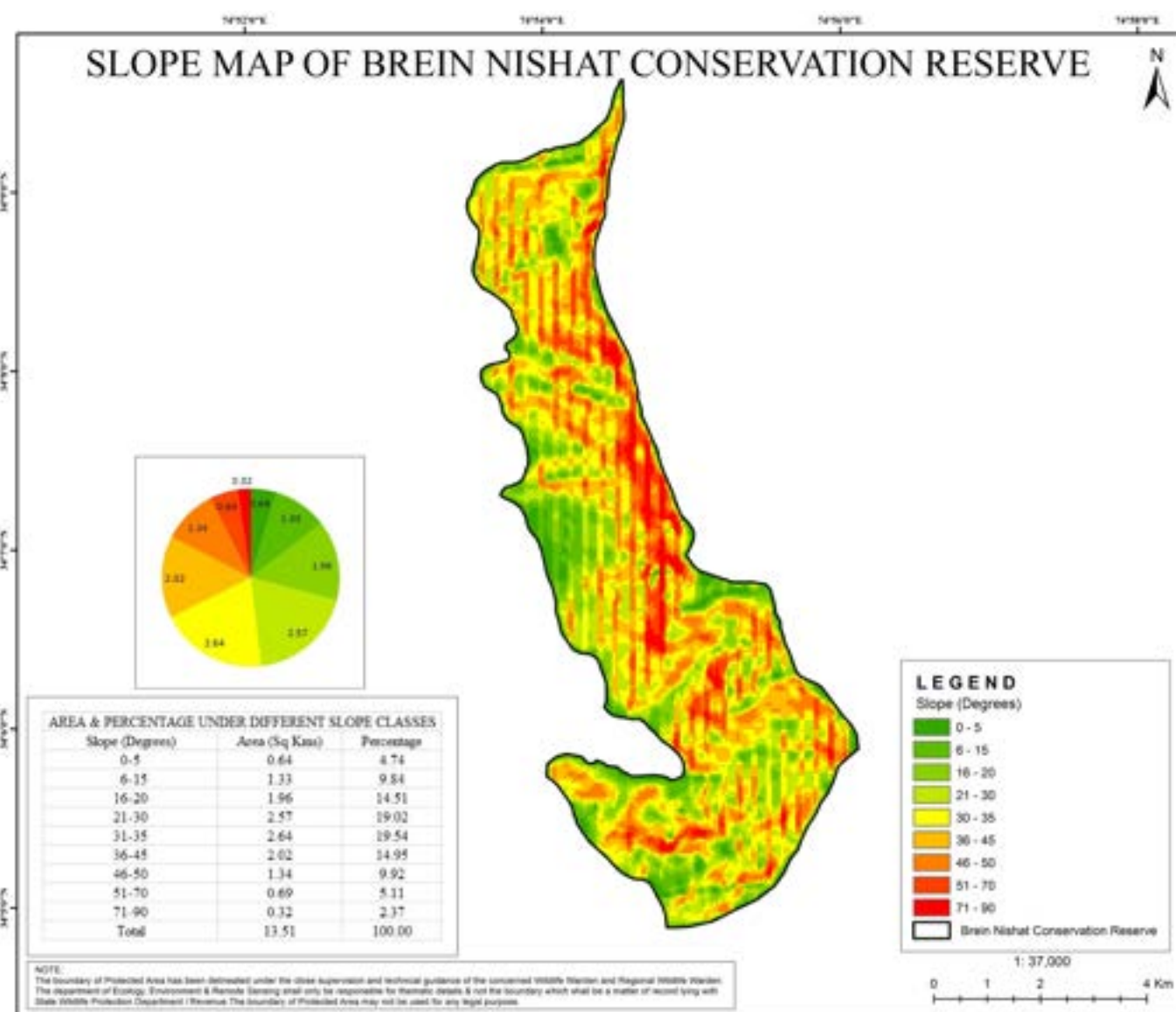
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), wild Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*)

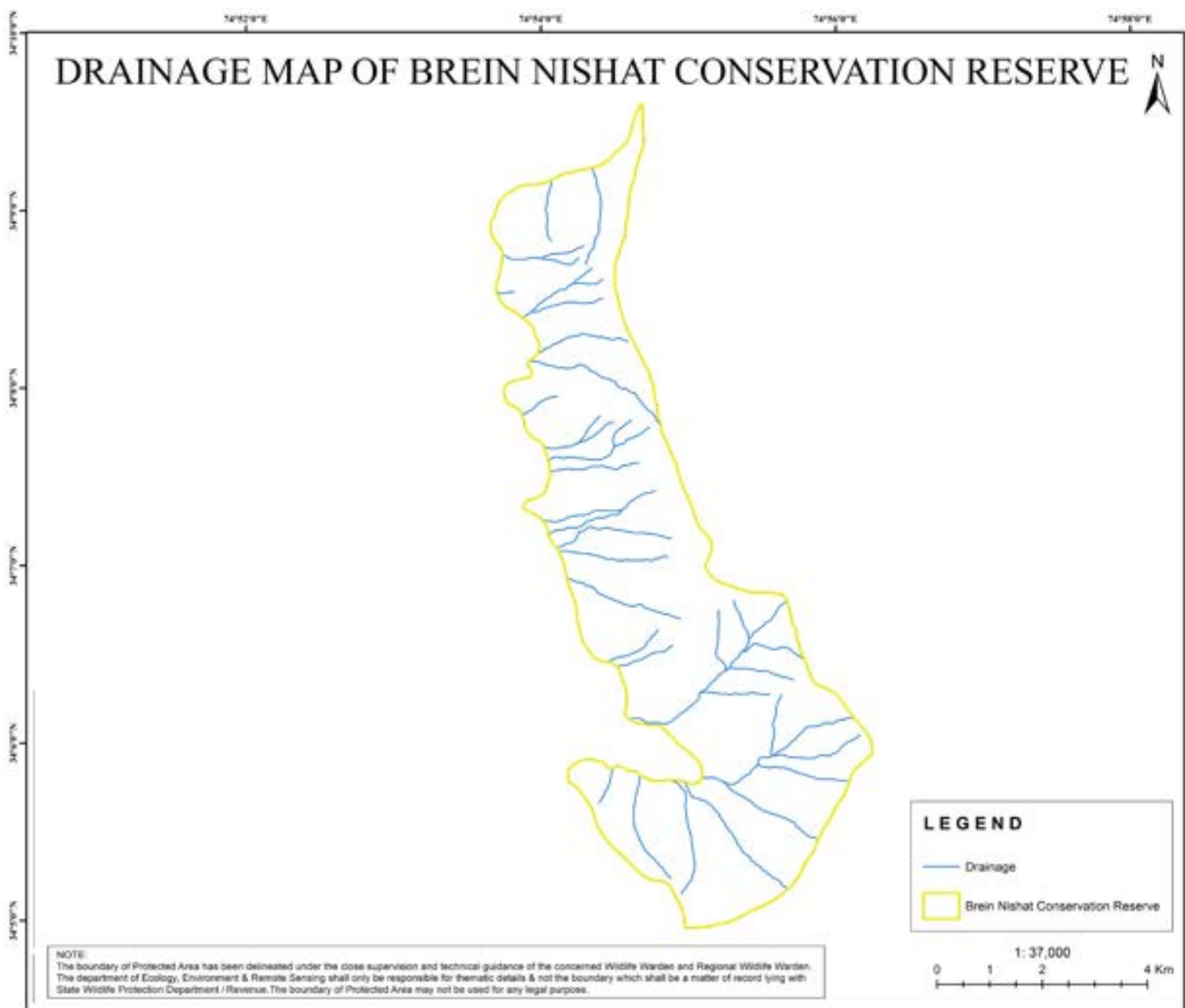


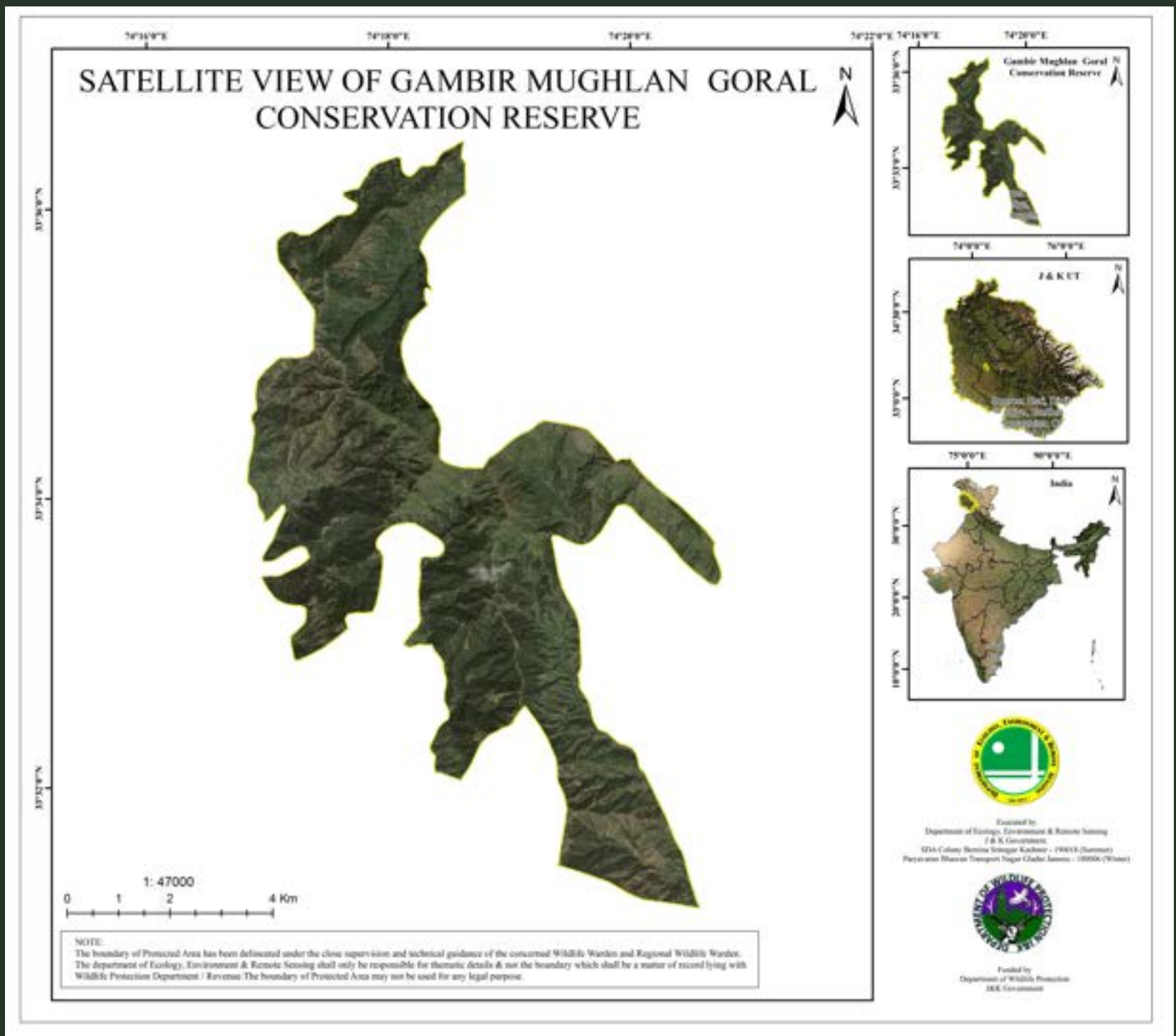












GAMBIR MUGHLAN CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Gambir Mughlan goral Wildlife Conservation Reserve is spread over 21.30 square kilometres in Manjakote, Thanamandi and Surankote tehsils. The Protected area is rich and diverse in faunal species due to altitudinal variation in climatic conditions. Among the prominent mammal species in the area is Himalayan goral, a goat like animal holding an intermediate position between goat and antelope.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: SRO 29 dated 10.12.2019
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 21.30 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 21.30
PERIMETER (KMS): 42.71
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1350 – 2431
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 31.195' N - 33° 36.499' N, 74° 16.856' E - 74° 20.787' E

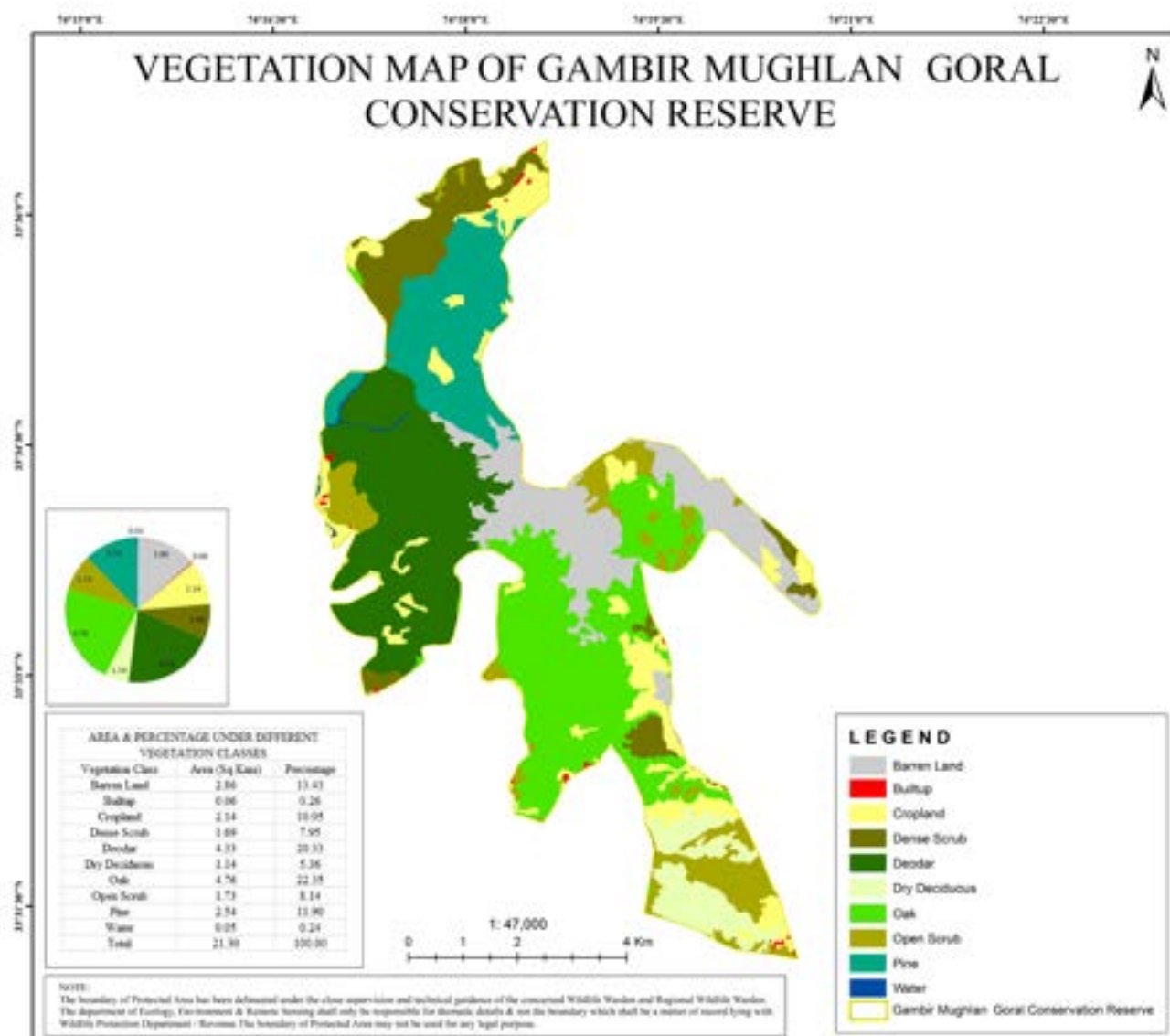
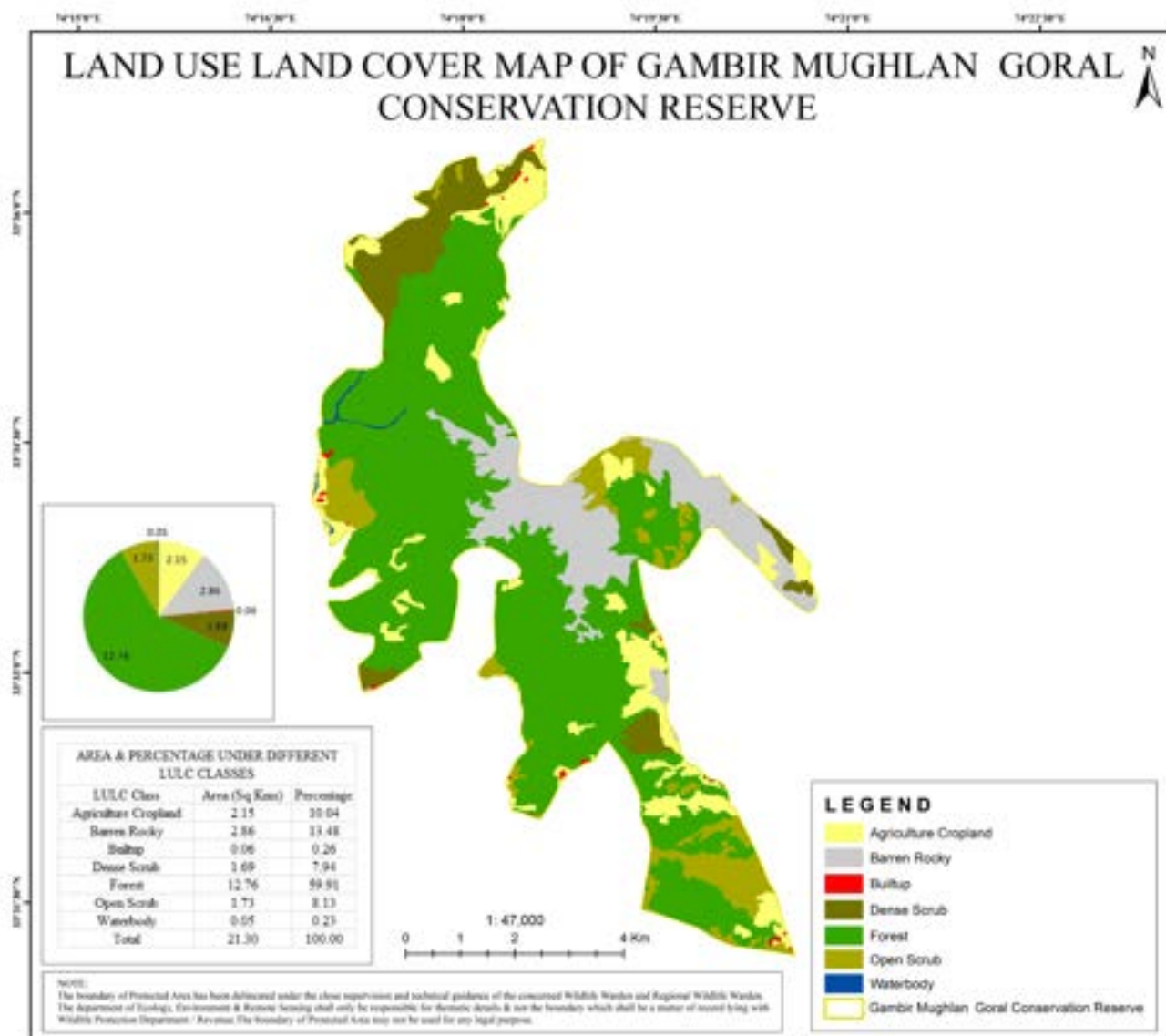
MAJOR FAUNA: Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Common Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Grey Musk Shrew (*Suncus Murinus*), Hog Deer (*Axis Porcinus*), indian porcu-

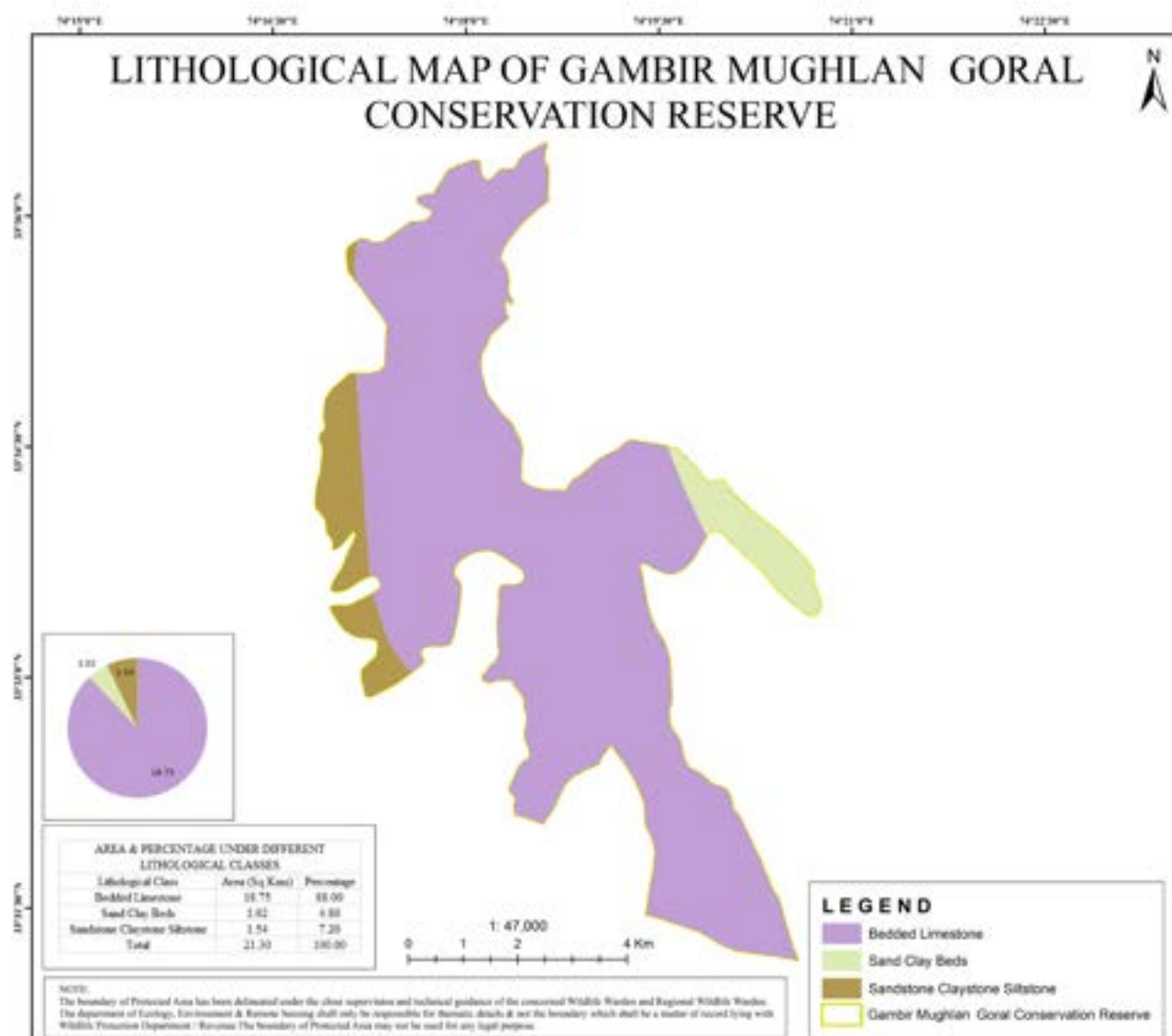
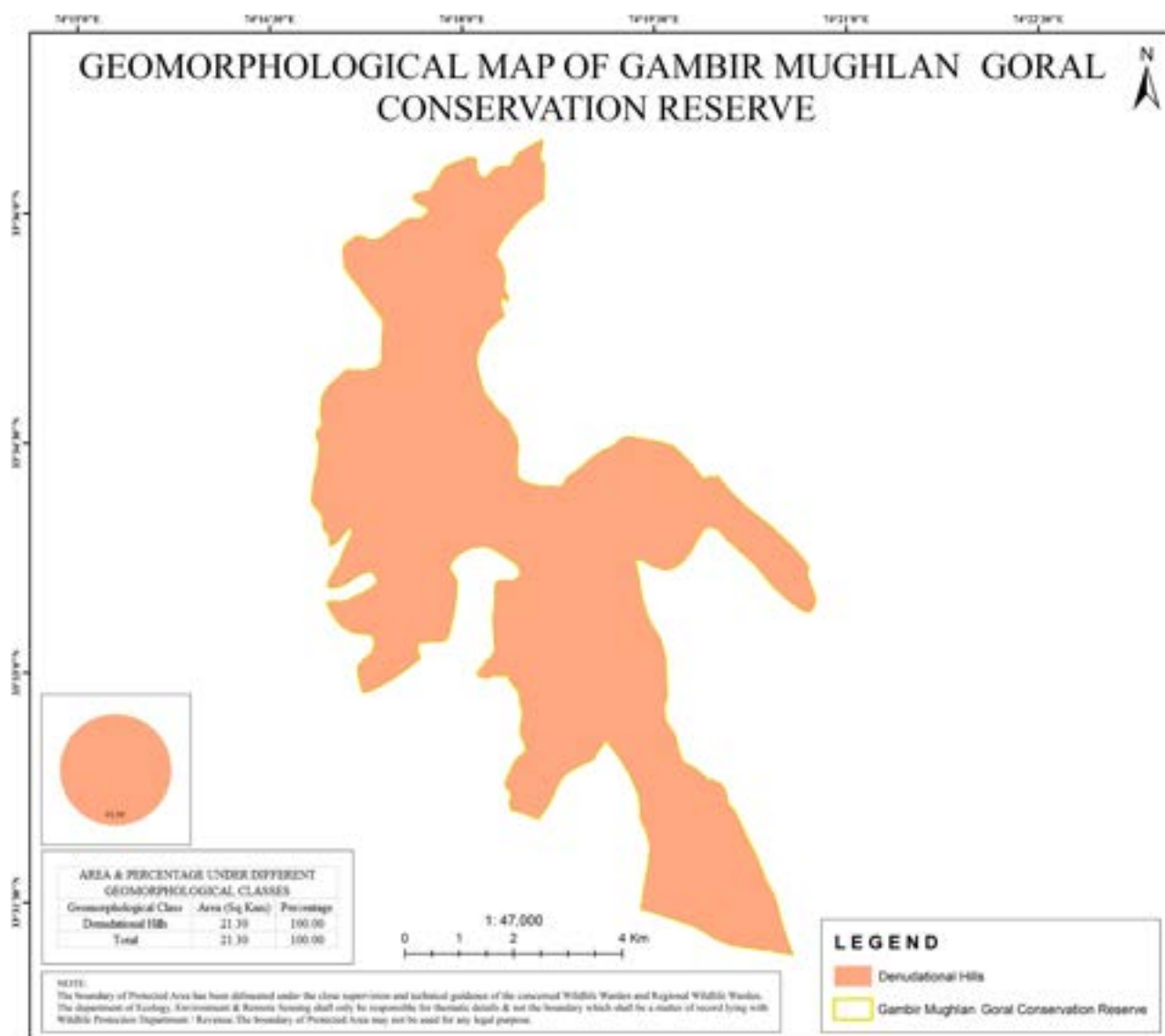
pine (*hystrix indica*), Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian Hare (*Lepus Nigricollis*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

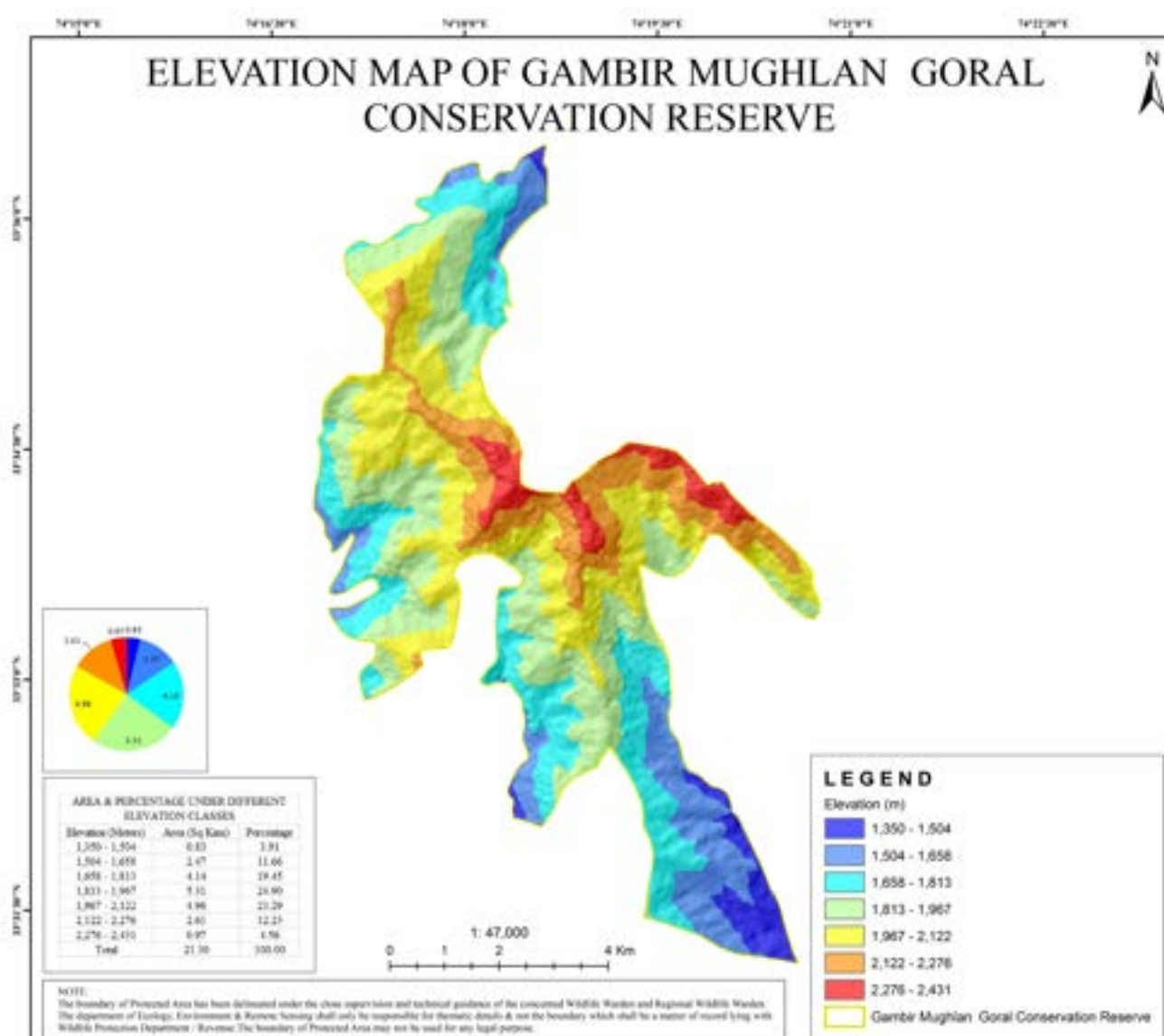
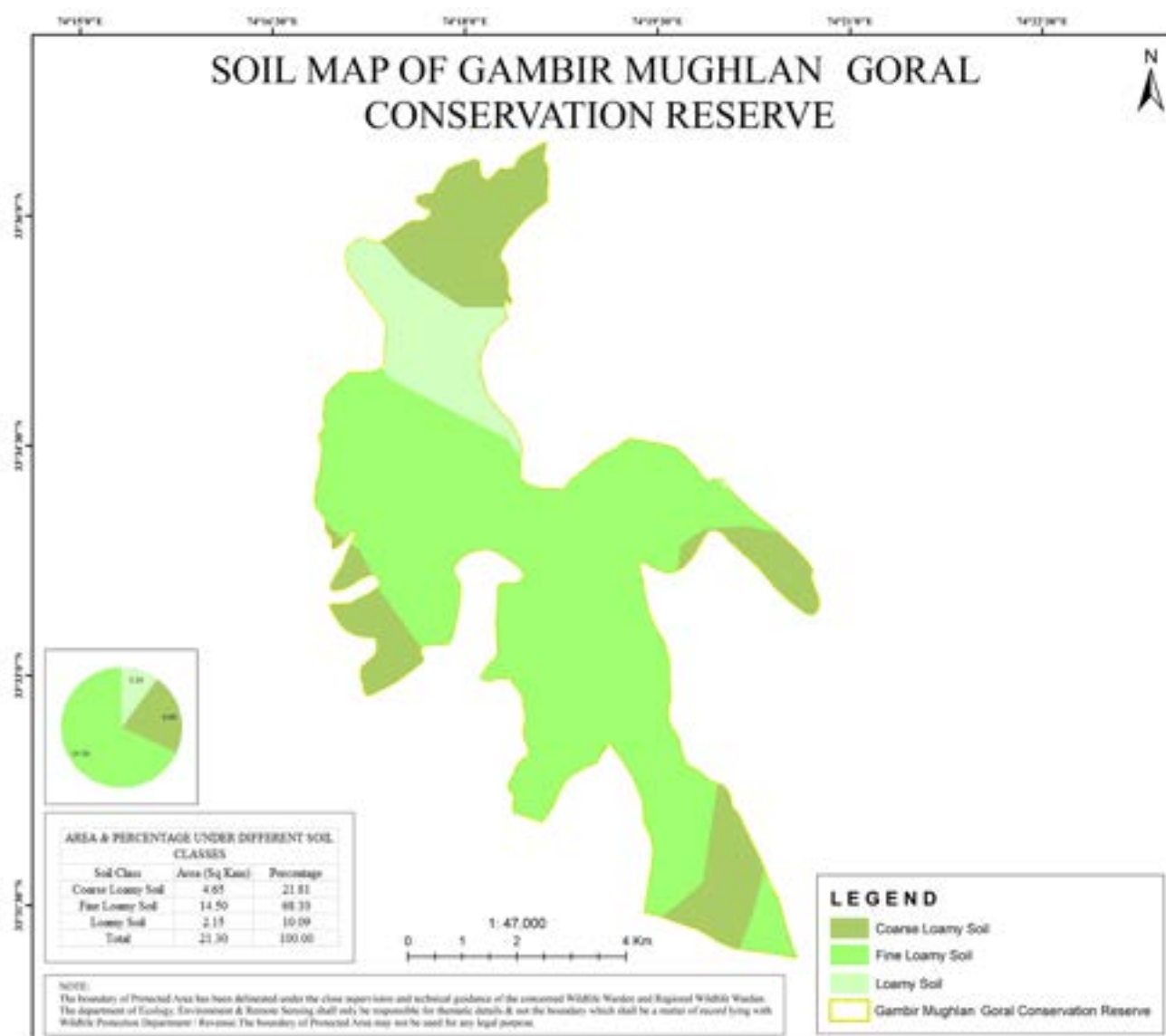
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Baya/Weaver bird (*Pioceus philippinus*), Black & Yellow grosbeak (*Mycerobas icterioides*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

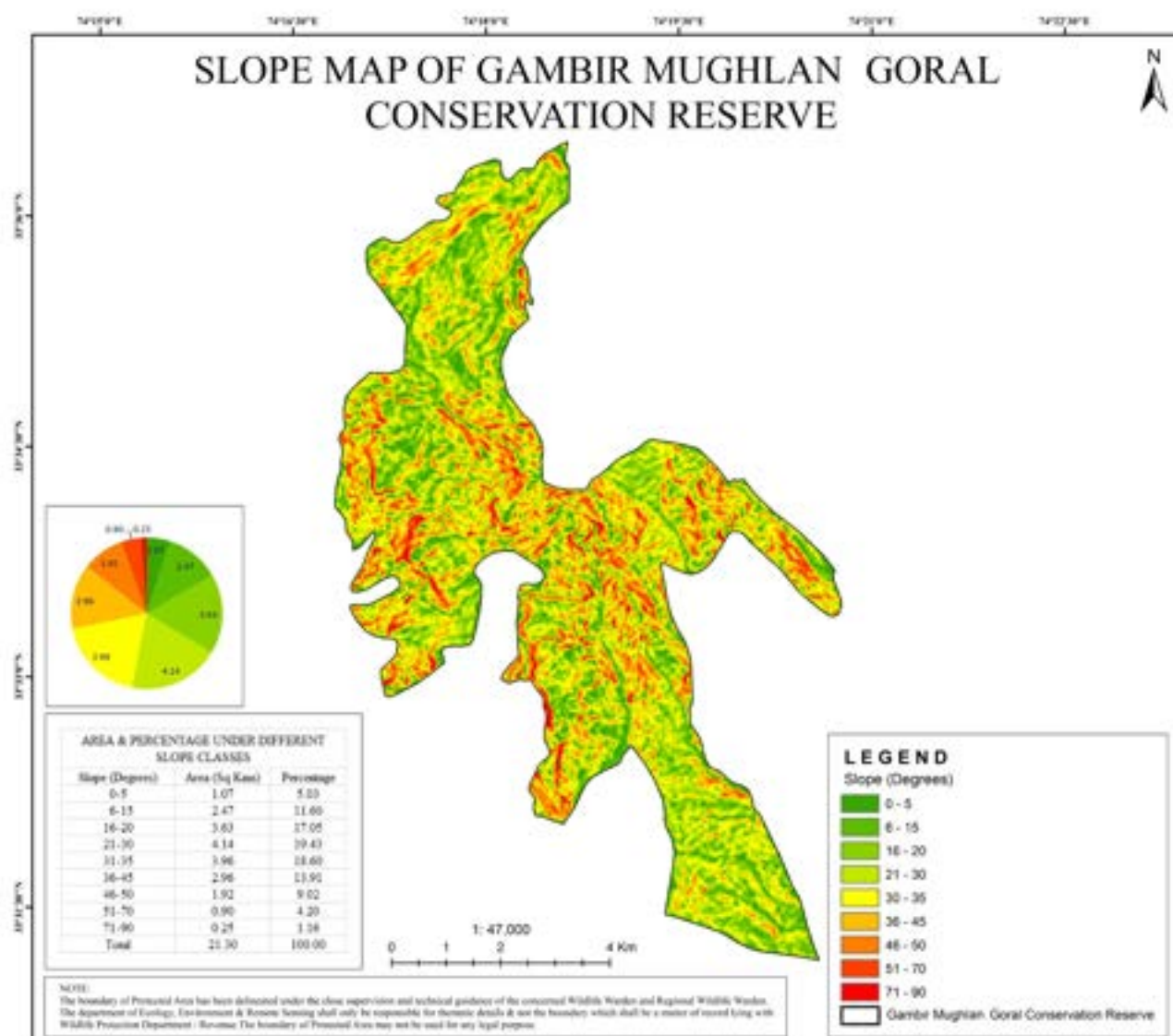
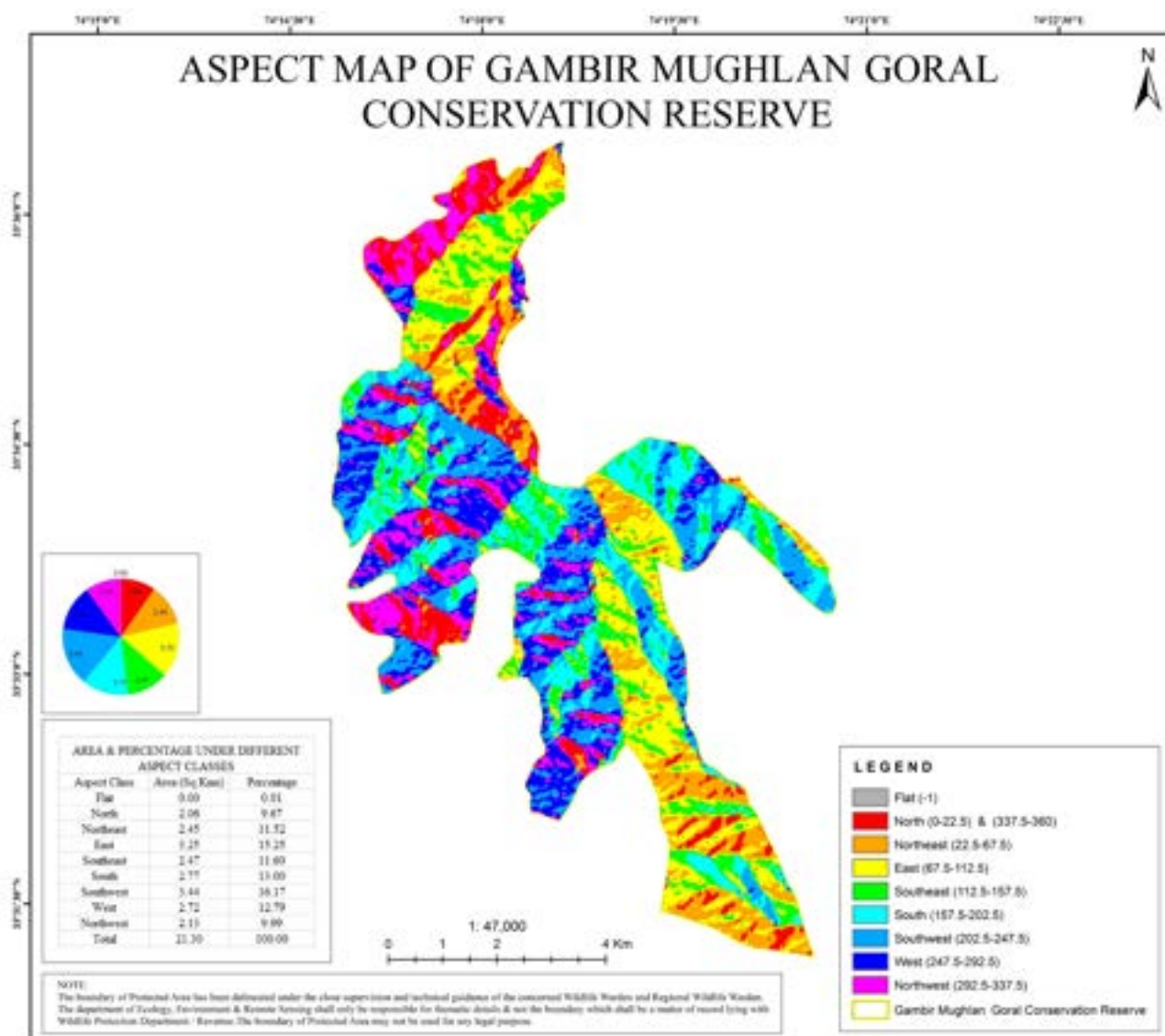
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Cutch tree (*Senegalia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbeck*), Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*) Carrisse (*Carissa spinarum*), Hopseed bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*).

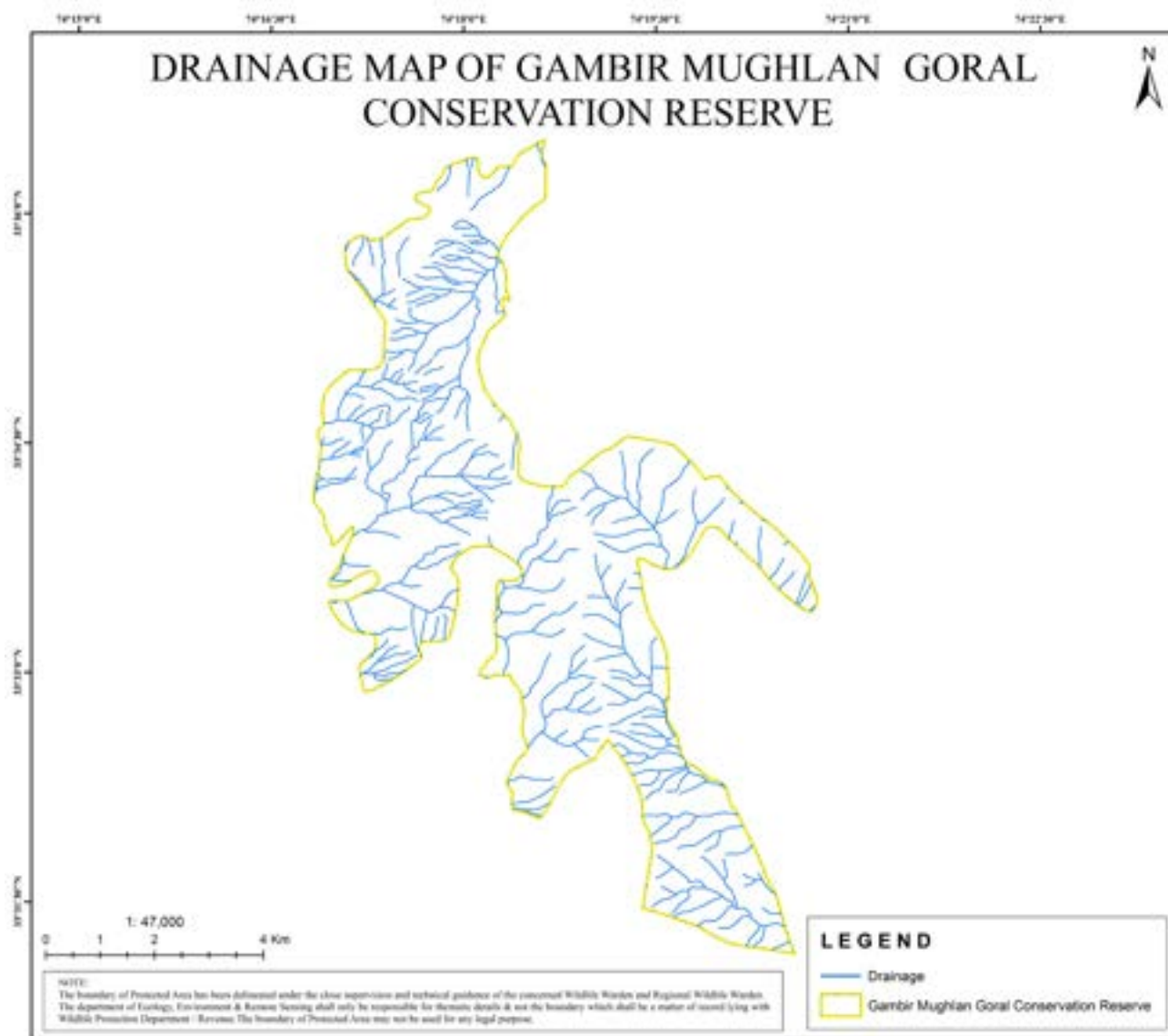


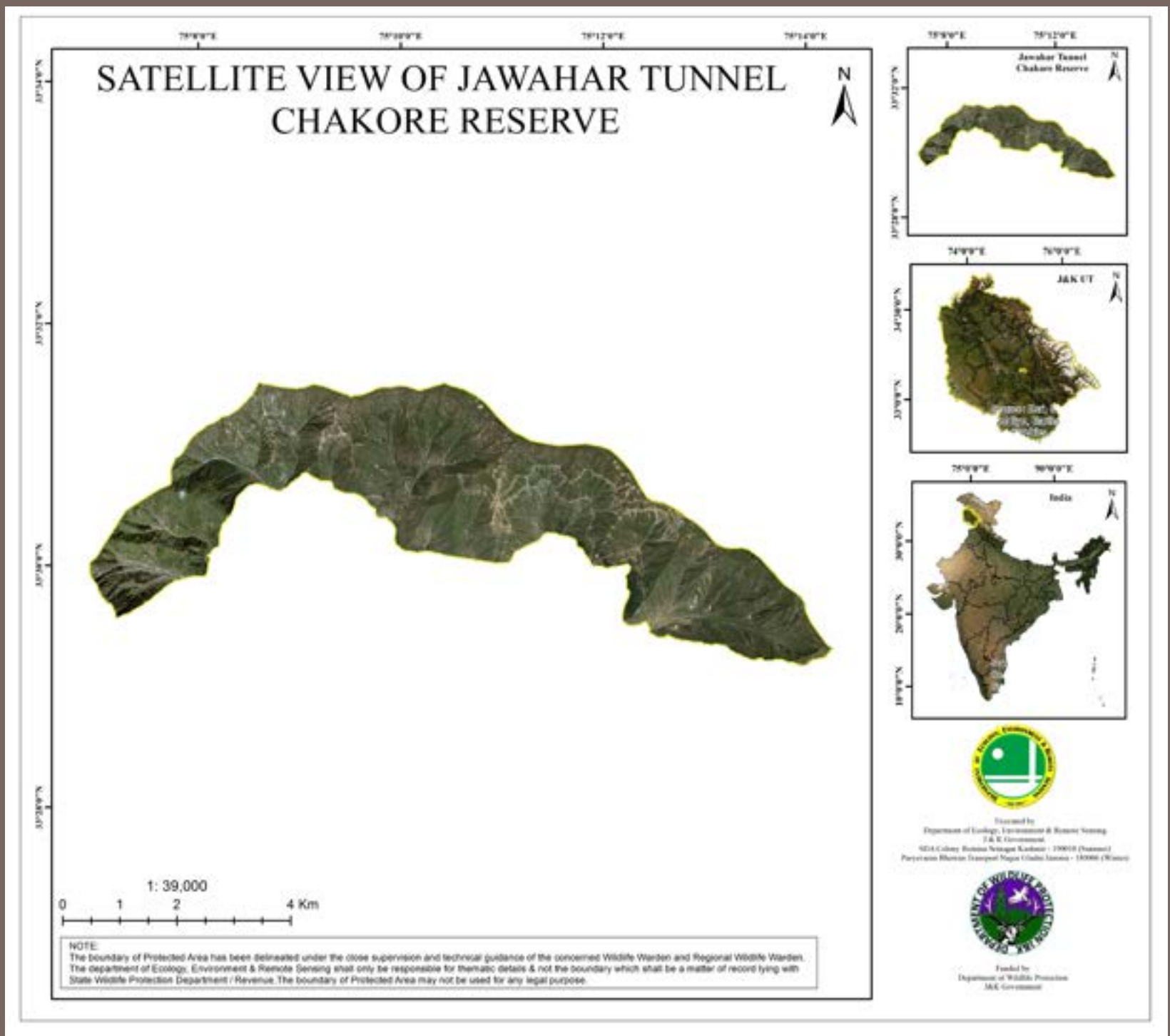












JAWAHAR TUNNEL CHAKORE CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Jawahar Tunnel Chakore Conservation Reserve located at a distance of about 10 km from Banihal and the Jammu Srinagar National Highway traverses through the Chakore Conservation Reserve. The area morphologically approximates to a crescent shape. Geomorphologically the Conservation Reserve is bound on the North by the mighty Pir Panjal Mountain Range and to the south lies the town of Banihal. Legally the Jawahar Tunnel Chakur Conservation Reserve was notified as Game reserve in 1981 and by the amendment to the J&K Wildlife Act in 2002 was converted to Conservation Reserve. The area predominantly receives precipitation in the winter months and the southern aspects are covered by thick blanket of snow in winter months. Chakore is the flagship species in the areas.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981 **NOTIFIED AREA (KM2):** 19.57
GIS AREA (KM2): 19.50 **PERIMETER (KMS):** 30.56
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1996 – 3494
GEO - COORDINATES:
33° 29.157' N - 33° 31.516' N, 75° 6.919' E - 75° 14.265' E

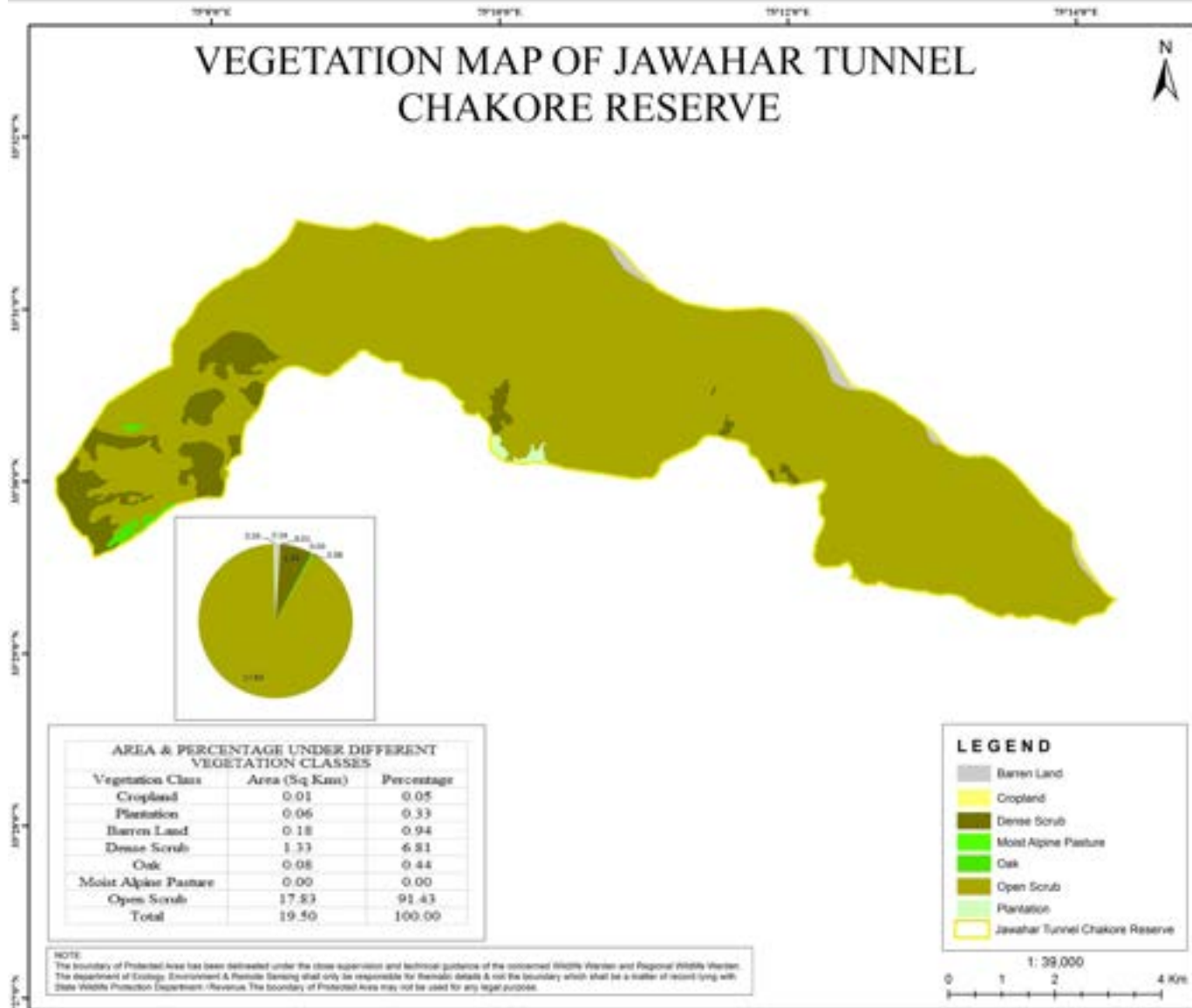
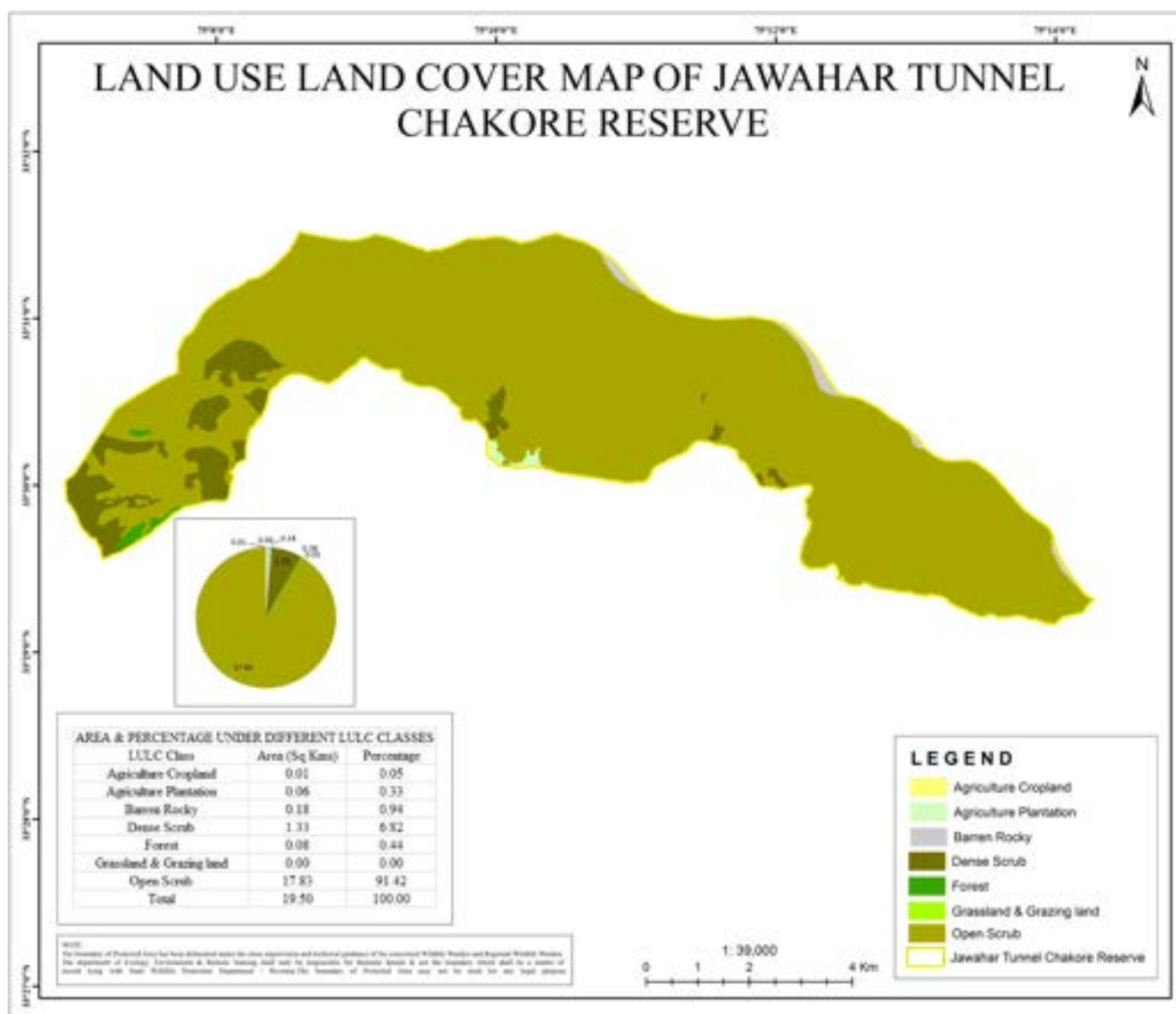
MAJOR FAUNA: Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*),

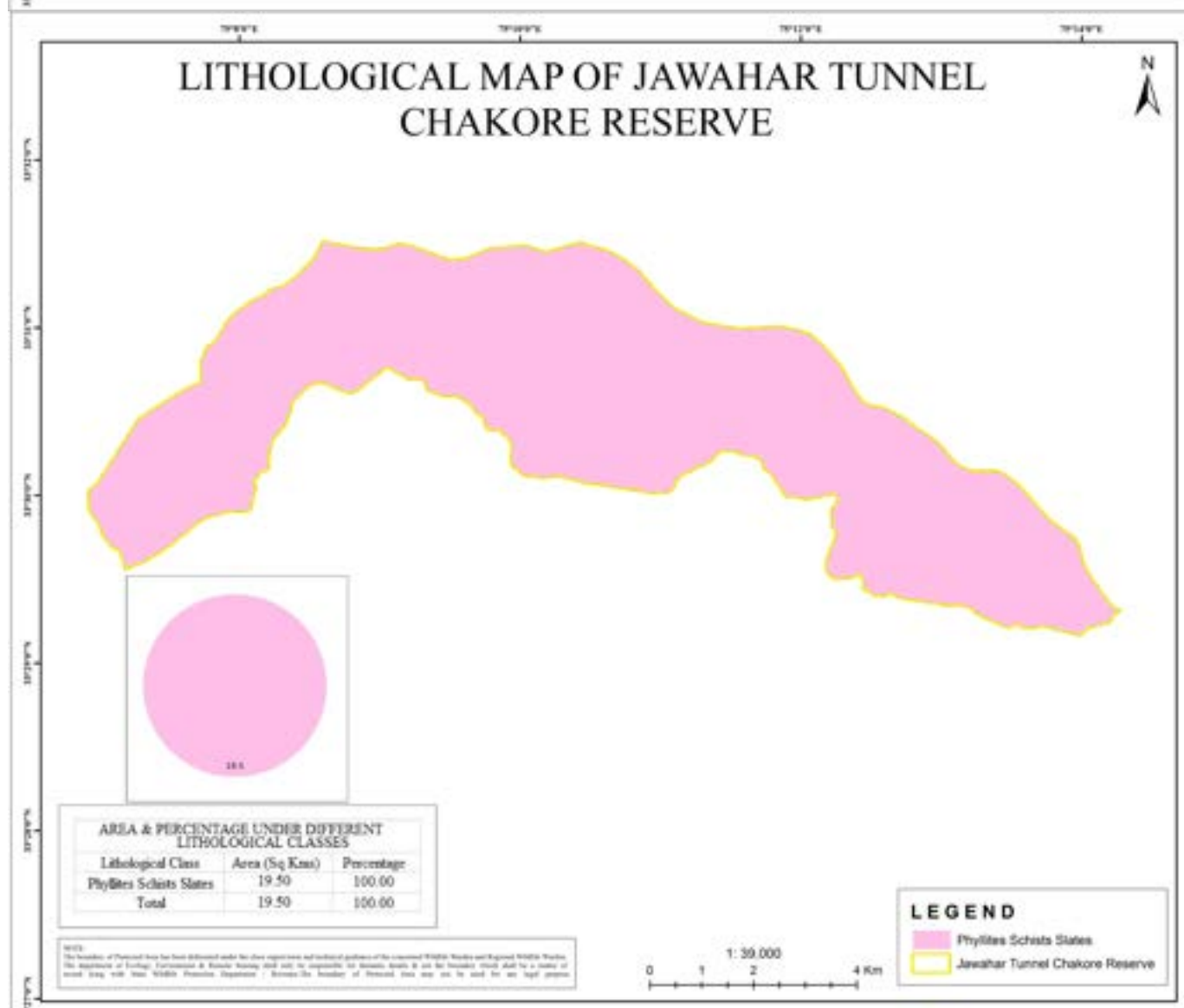
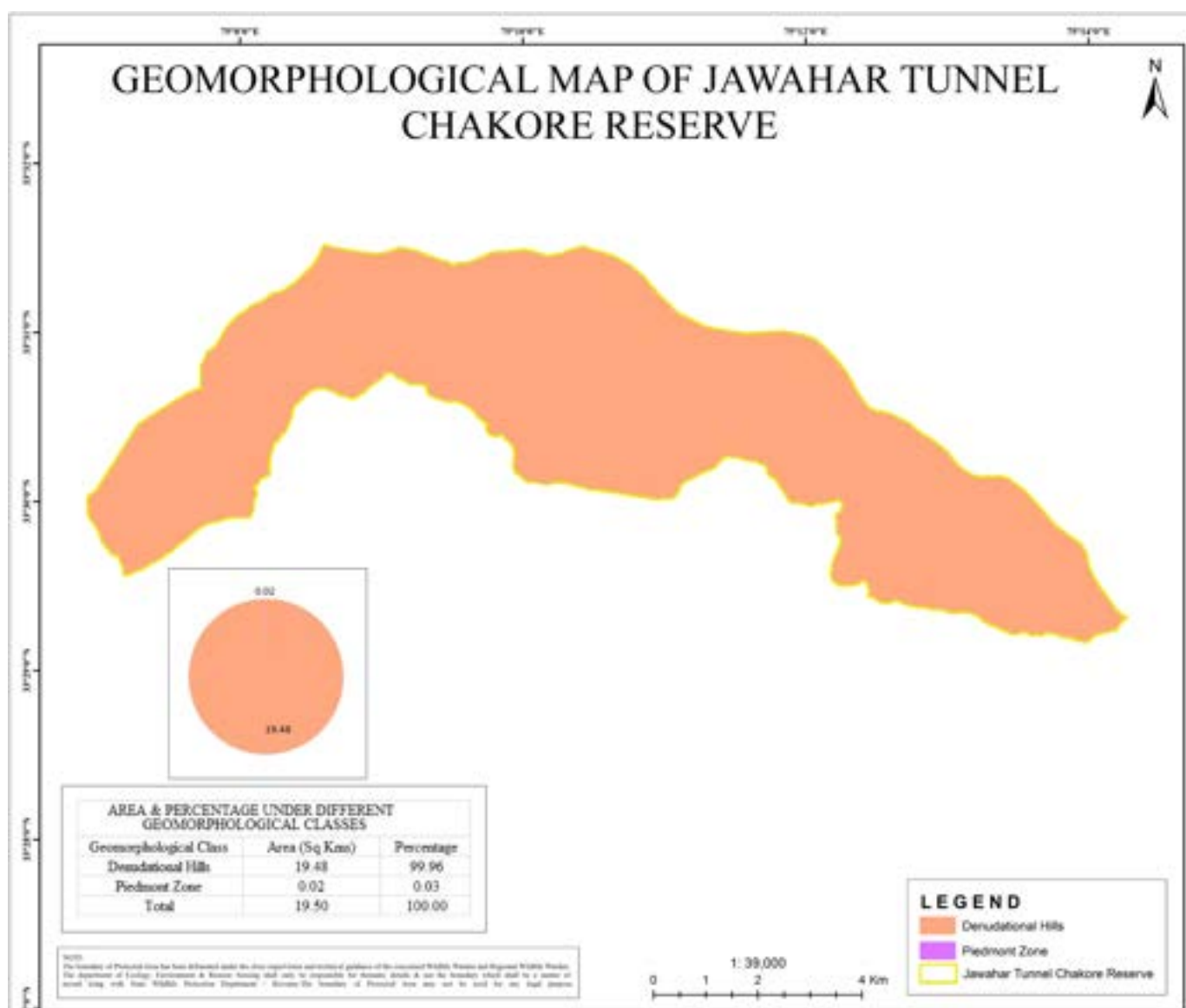
Common Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Hog Deer (*Axis porcinus*), Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

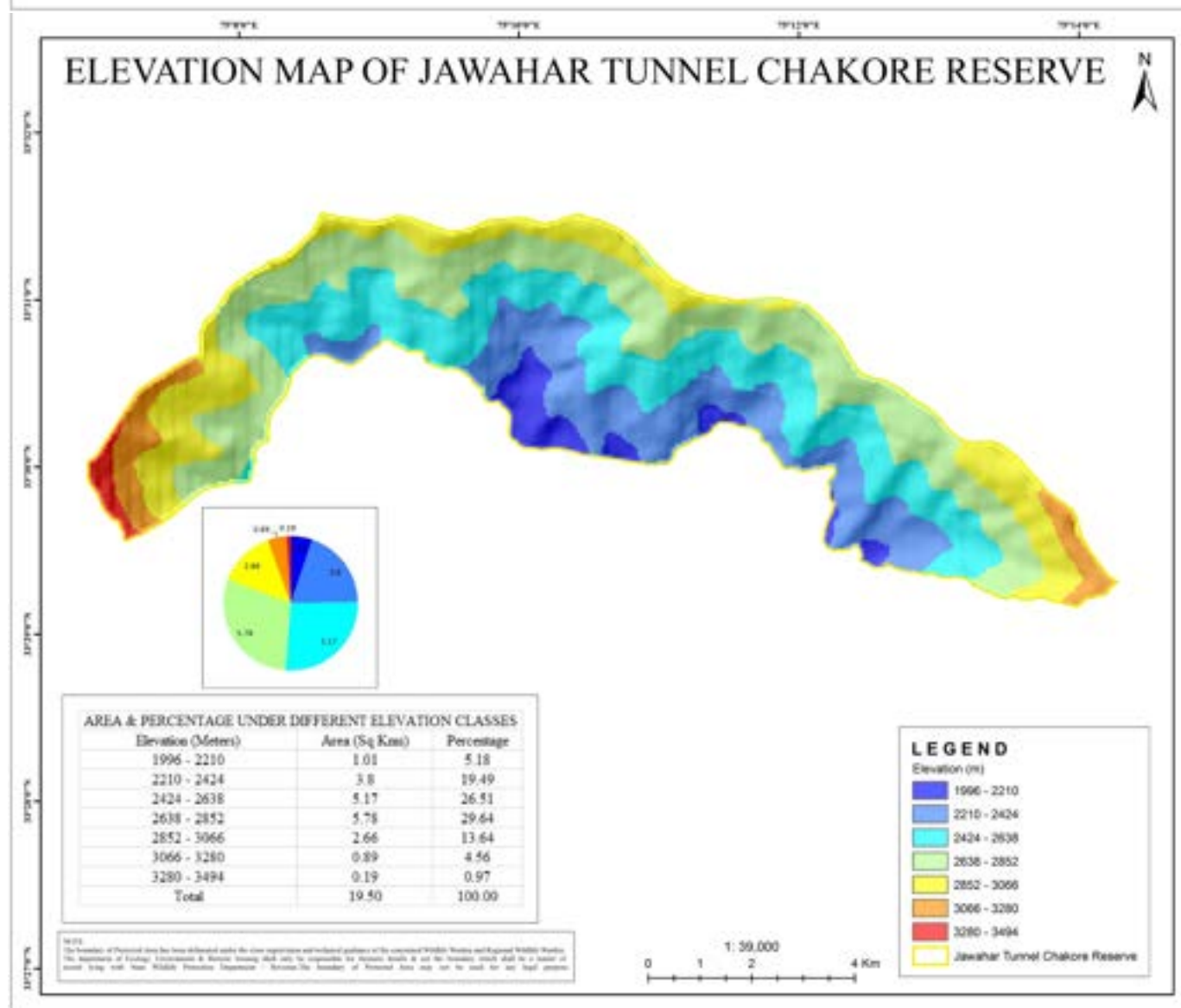
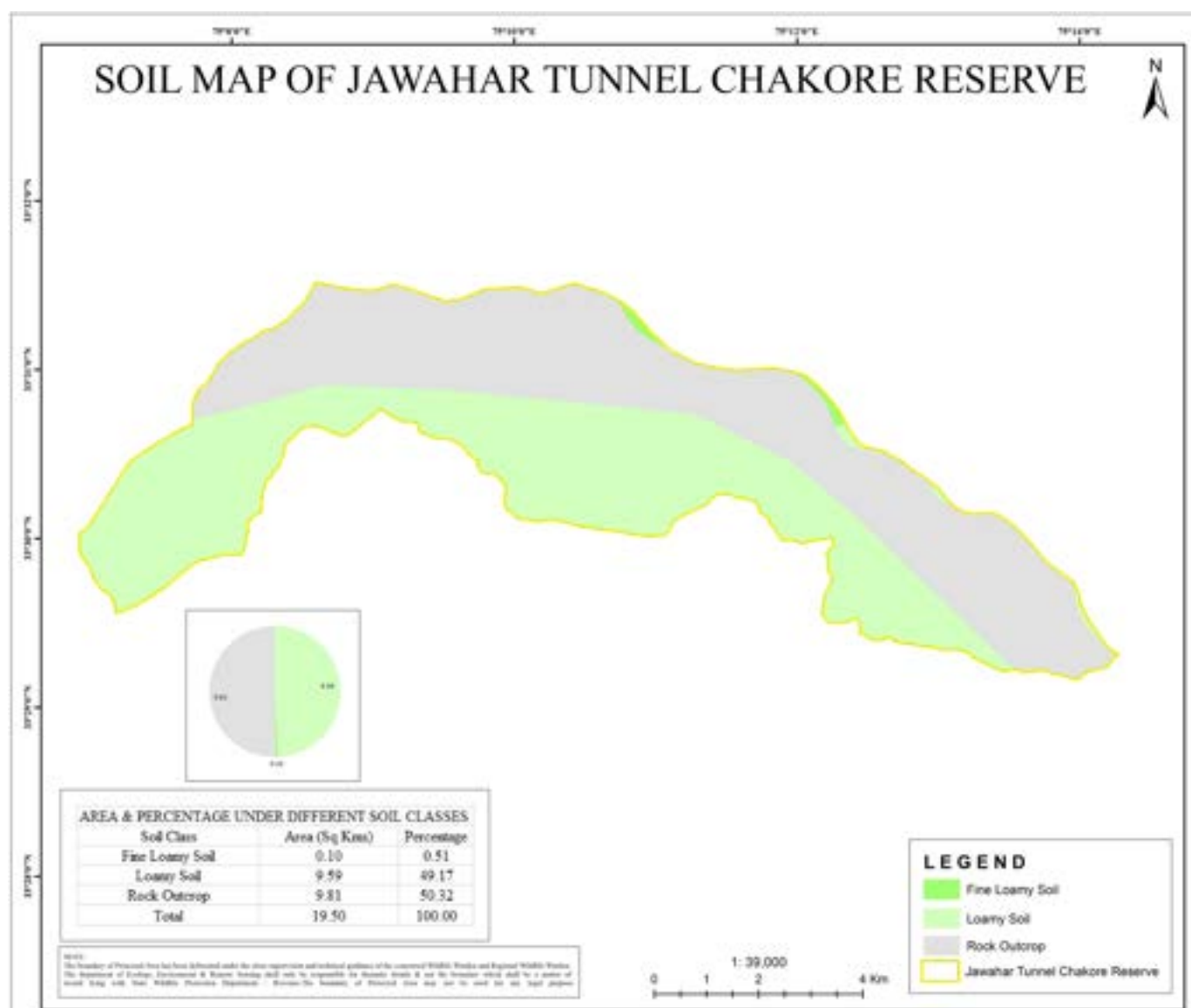
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Chakore (*Alectoris chukar*), Alpine swift (*Tachymarptis melba*), Black & Yellow grosbeak (*Mycerobas icteroides*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

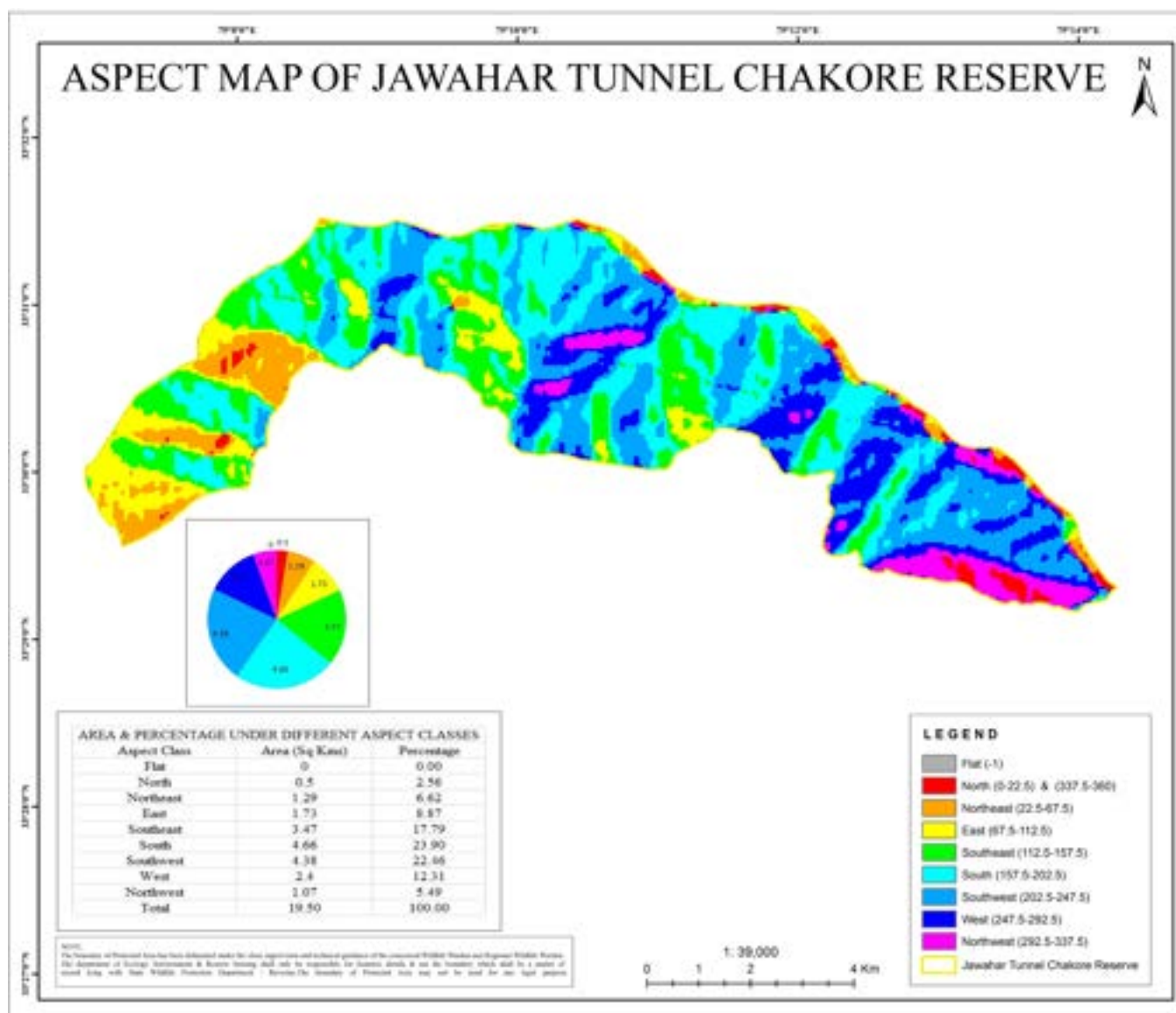
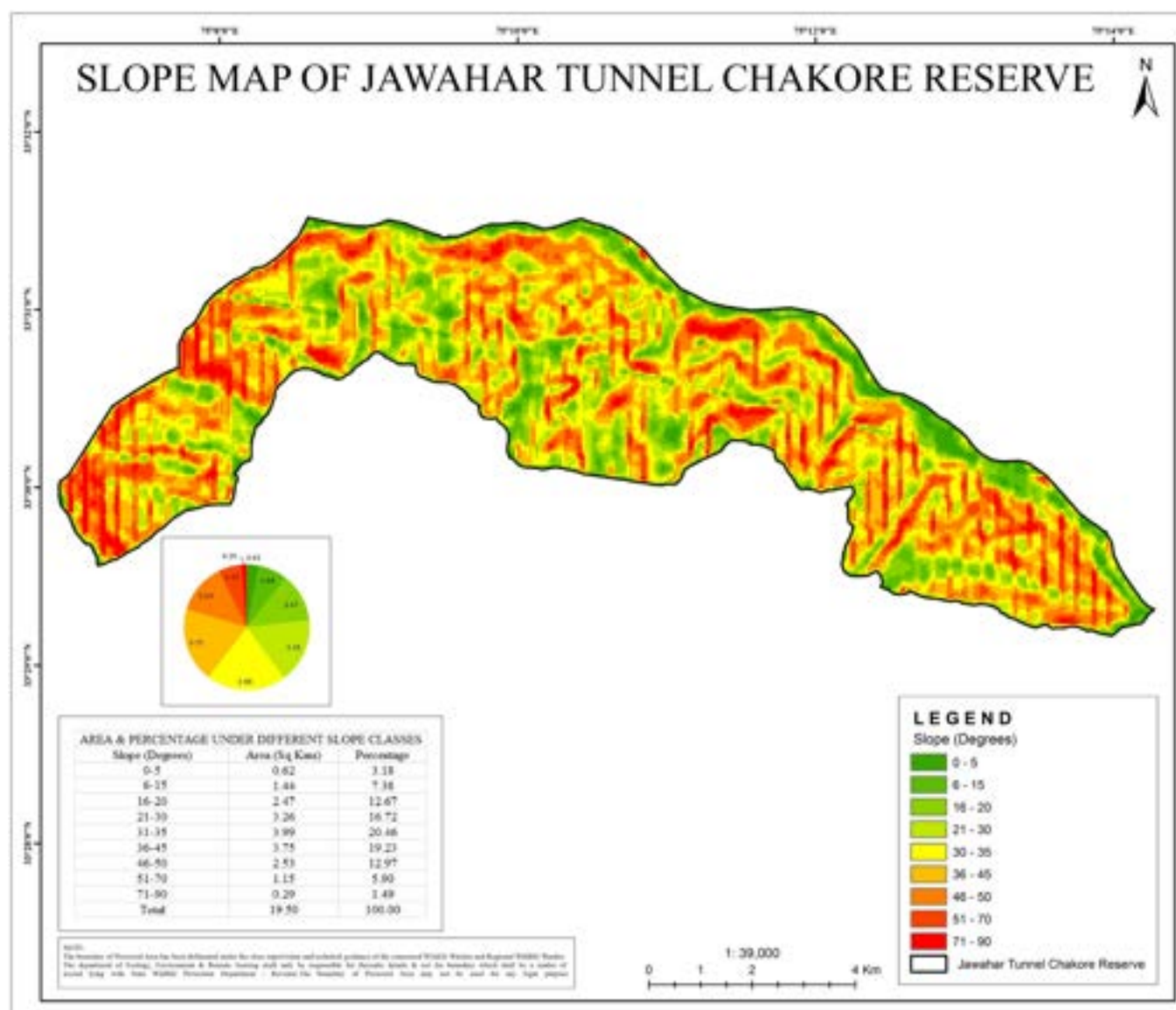
MAJOR FLORA: Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum australe*), saffron (*Crocus sativus*), Burdock (*Arctium lappa*), Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), Himalayan Blue Sage (*Salvia hians*), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Indian Berberis (*Berberis lycium*), Veined leaved viburnum (*Viburnum nervosum*).

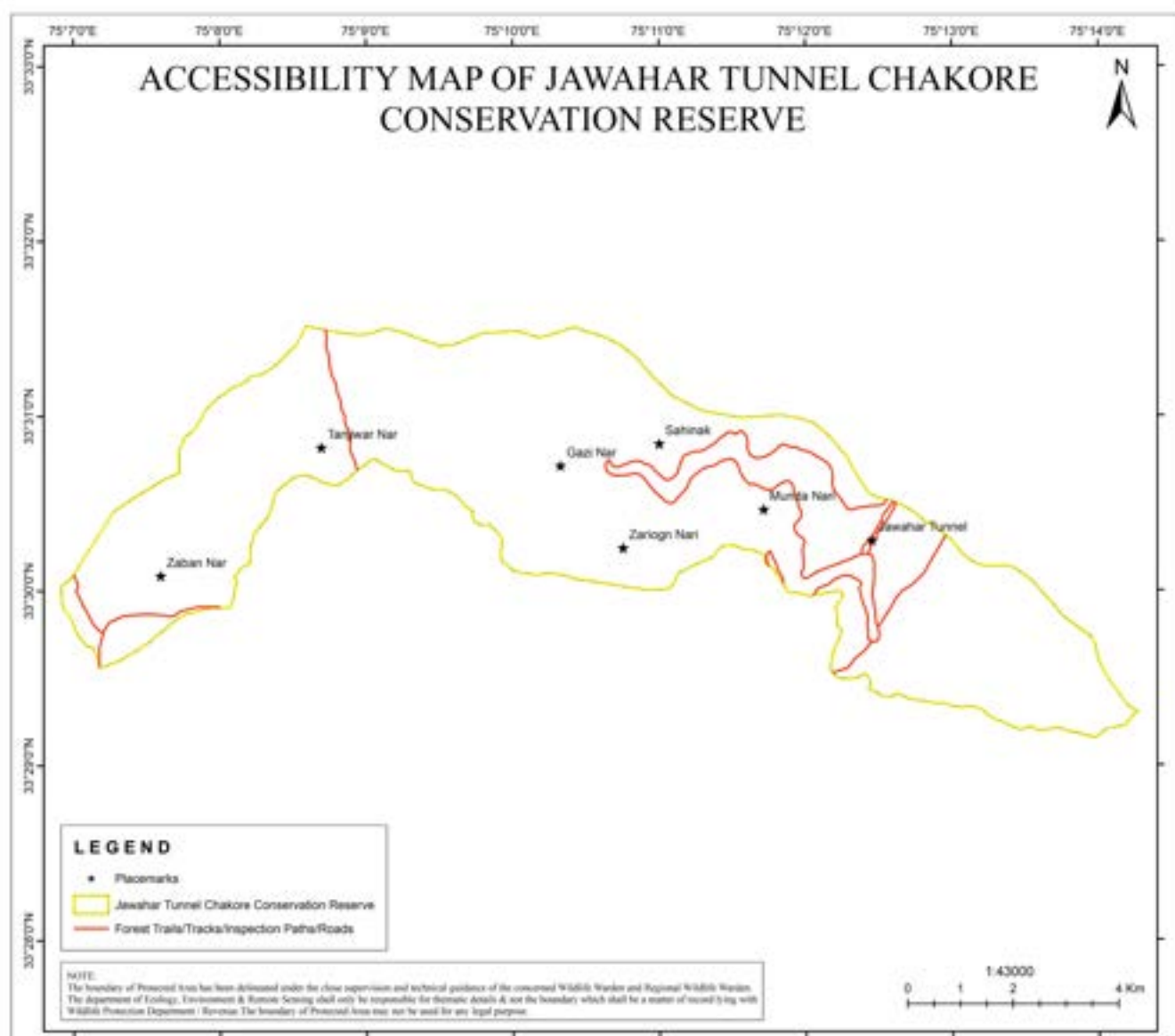
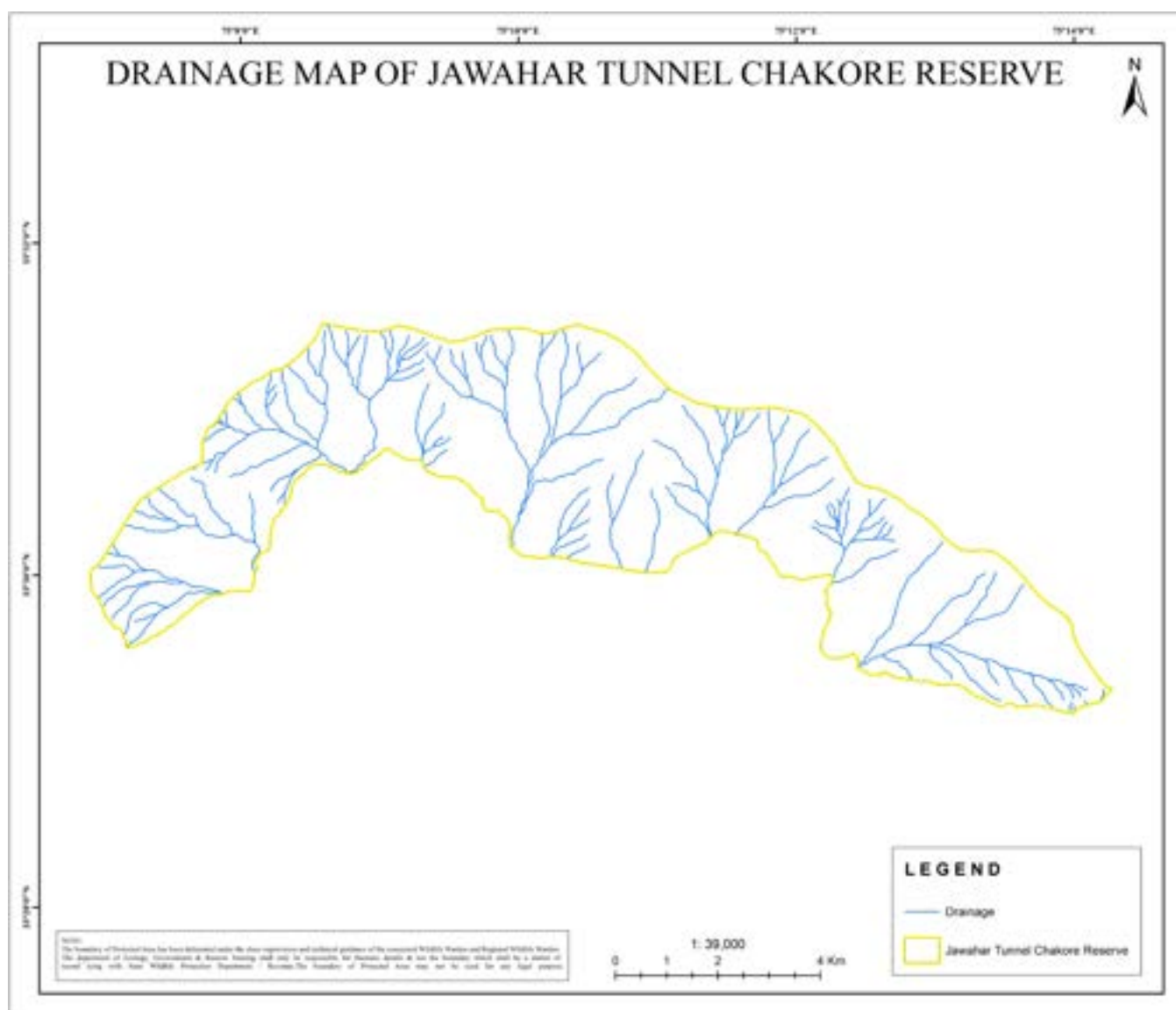


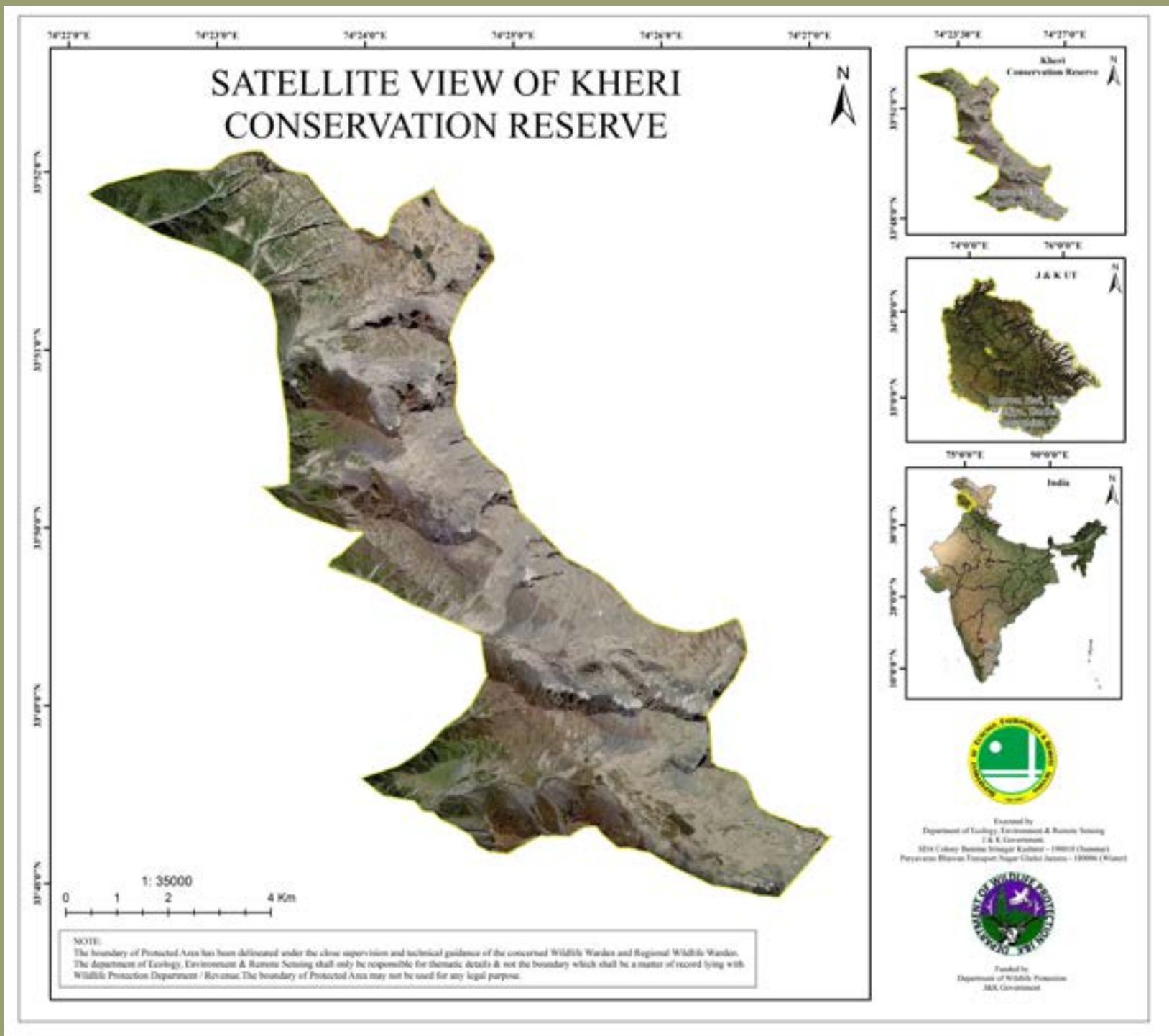












KHERI CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Kheri Conservation Reserve is situated in district Poonch of Jammu & Kashmir. The area was handed over to Wildlife Protection Department in the year 2011 with the sole intention of wildlife conservation and to reduce man animal conflict. It is located above Domal in Nandi Chhual Katha about 2 kms in the Northern side and above Pathri in the Chhapran nallah on the southern side. Mostly the area is covered by grassland.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Taken over as per J&K Game Preservation Act 1998 (1942 AD)

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 18.45 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 18.45

PERIMETER (KMS): 30.16

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 3002 – 4425

GEO - COORDINATES:
33° 47.941' N - 33° 52.134' N, 74° 22.133' E - 74° 27.187' E

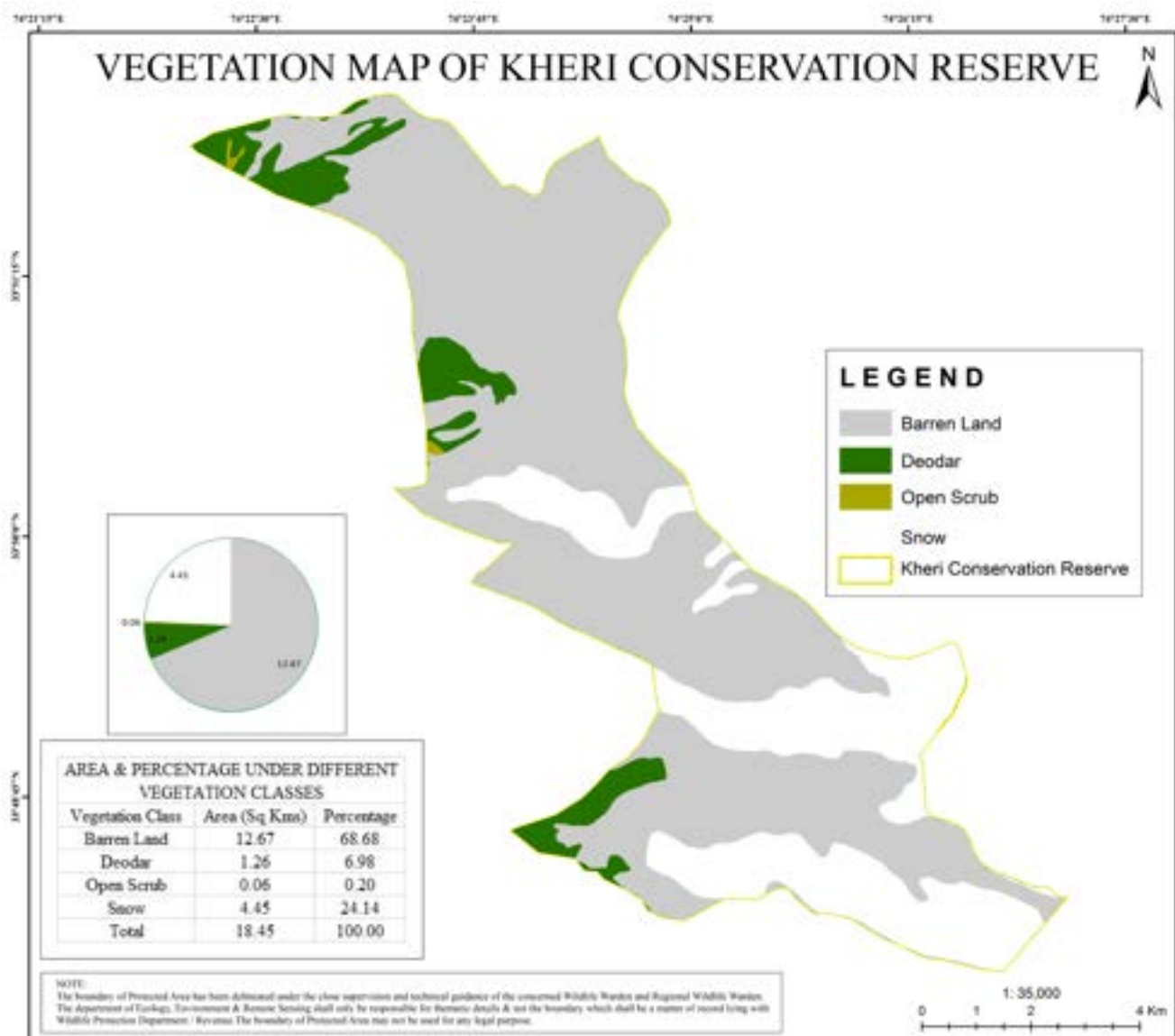
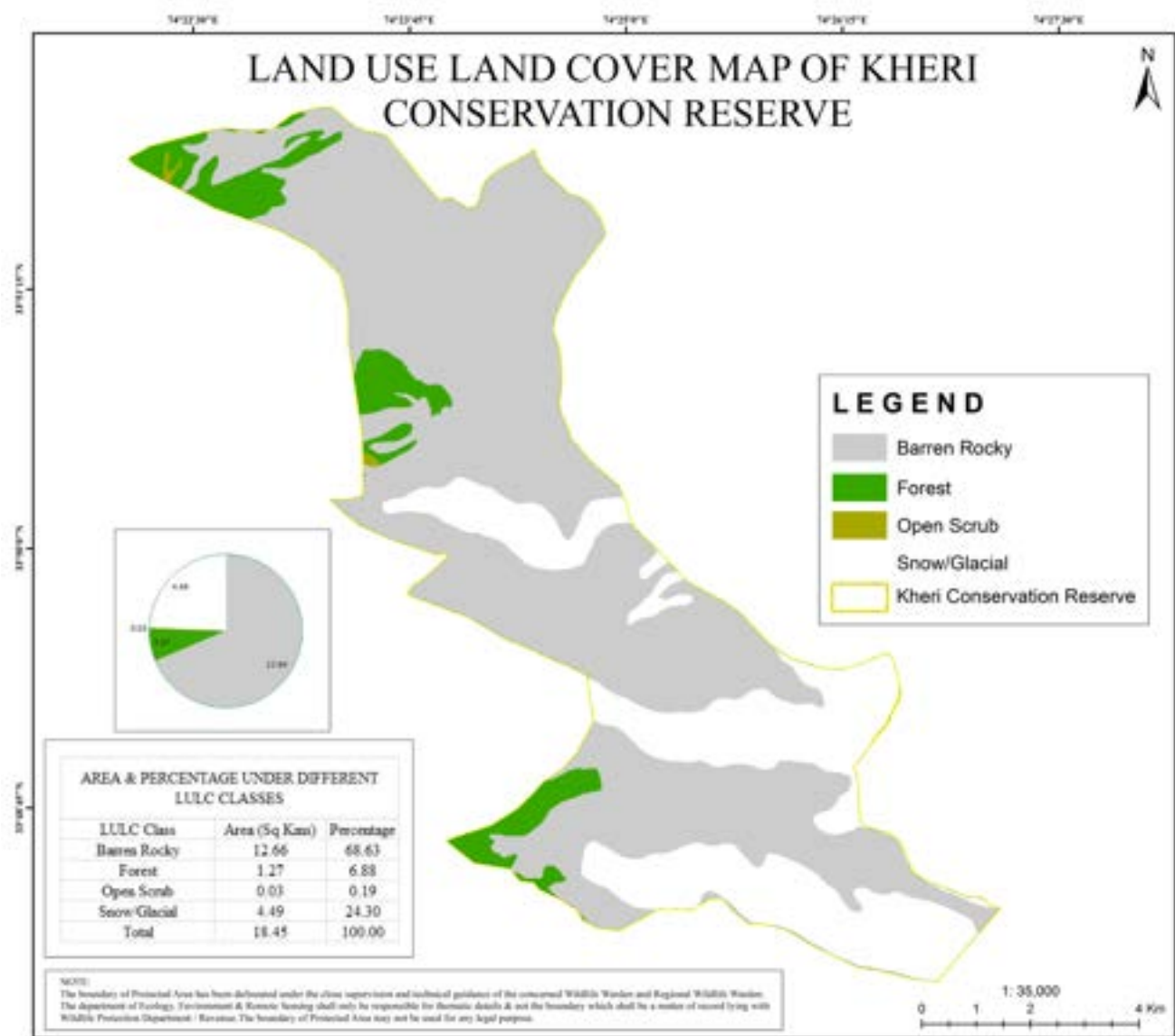
MAJOR FAUNA: Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), , Himalayan

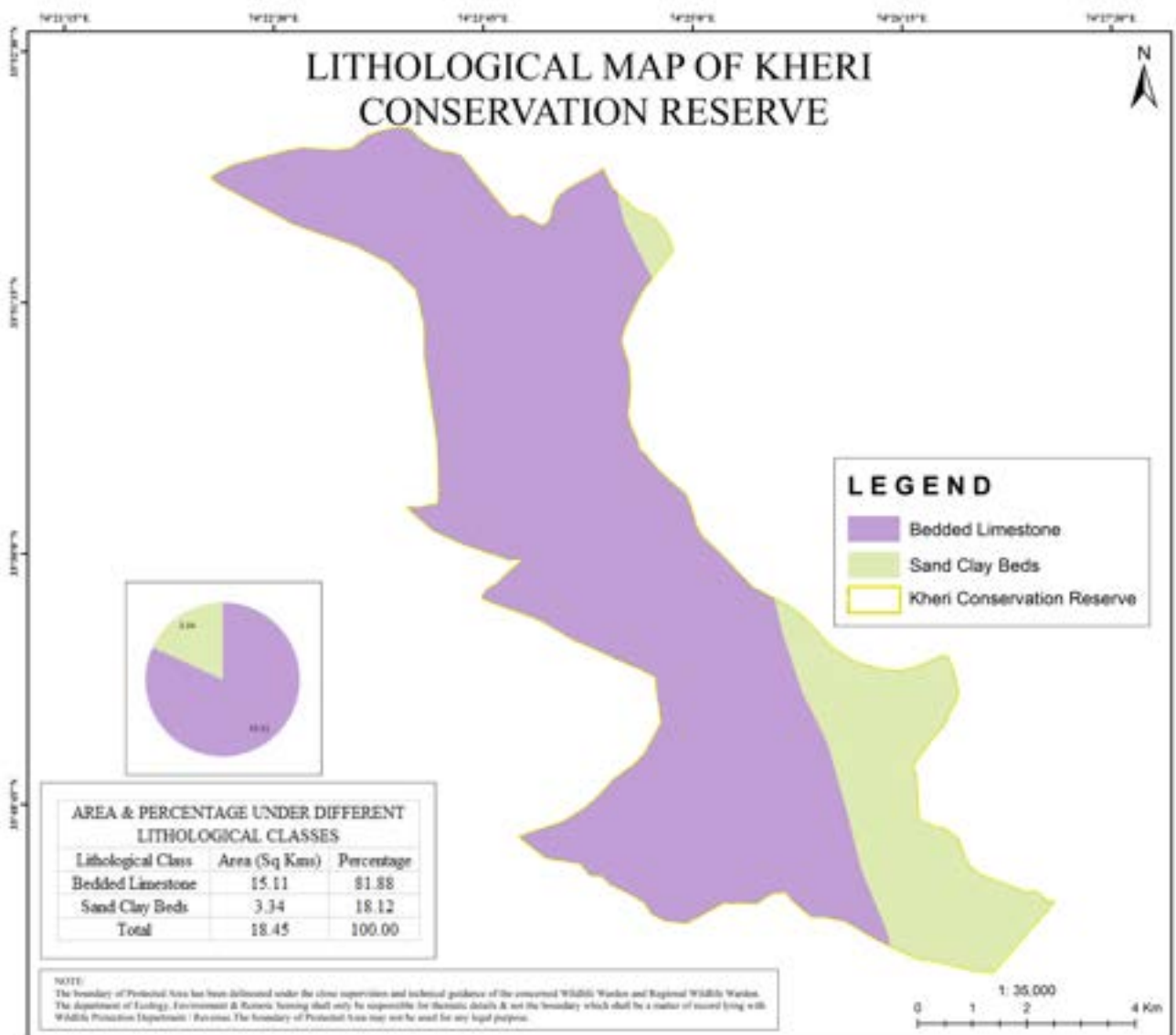
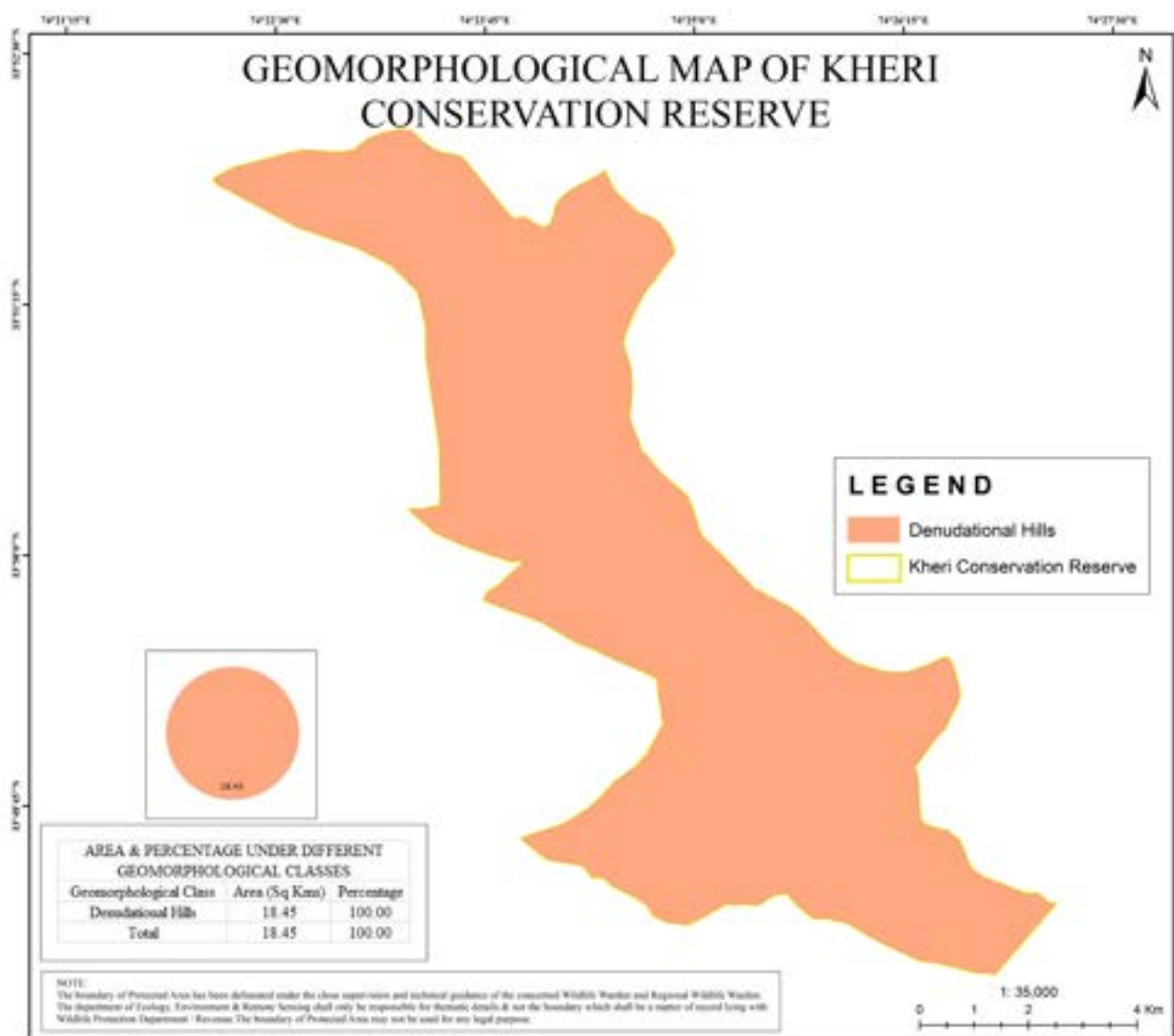
Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*), Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Rhesus Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Red Fox (*Vulpus Vulpus*). .

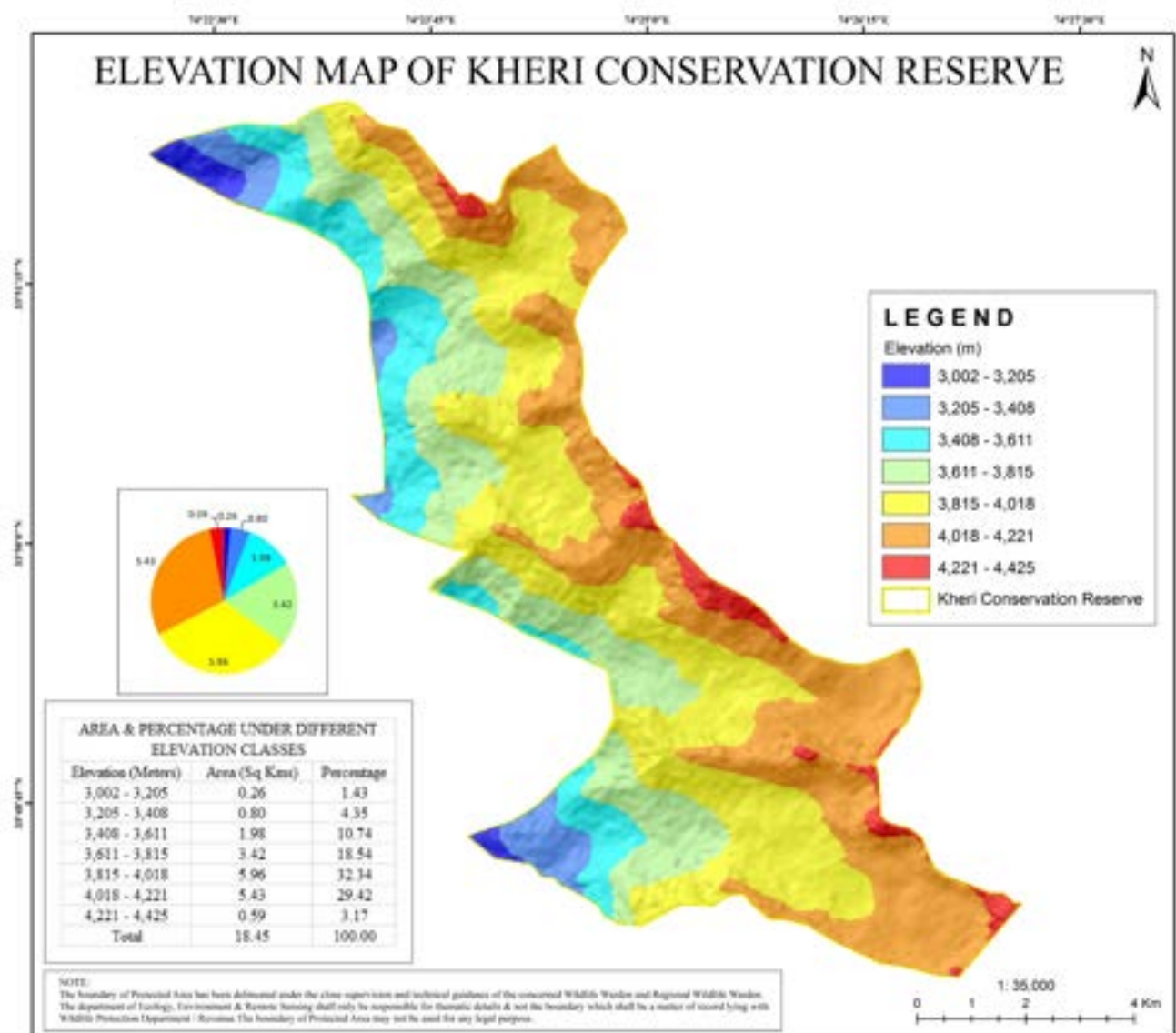
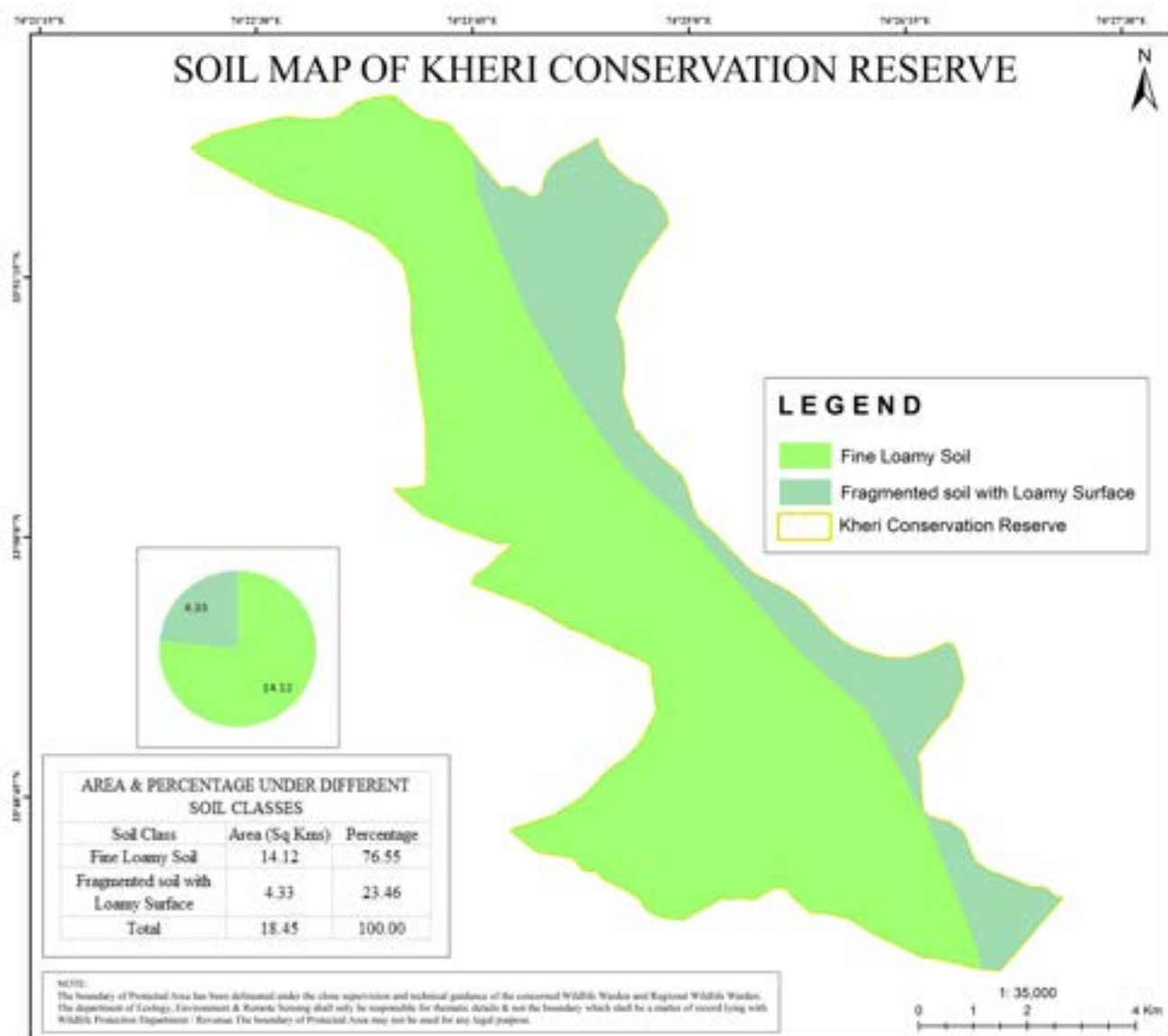
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Baya or Weaver bird (*Ploceus philippinus*), Booted eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*), Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Himalayan Snowcock (*Tetraogallus himalayans*), Western tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Grey francolin (*Franco-linus pondicerianus*), Eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*), Talor Bird (*Stigmatopelia chinensis*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

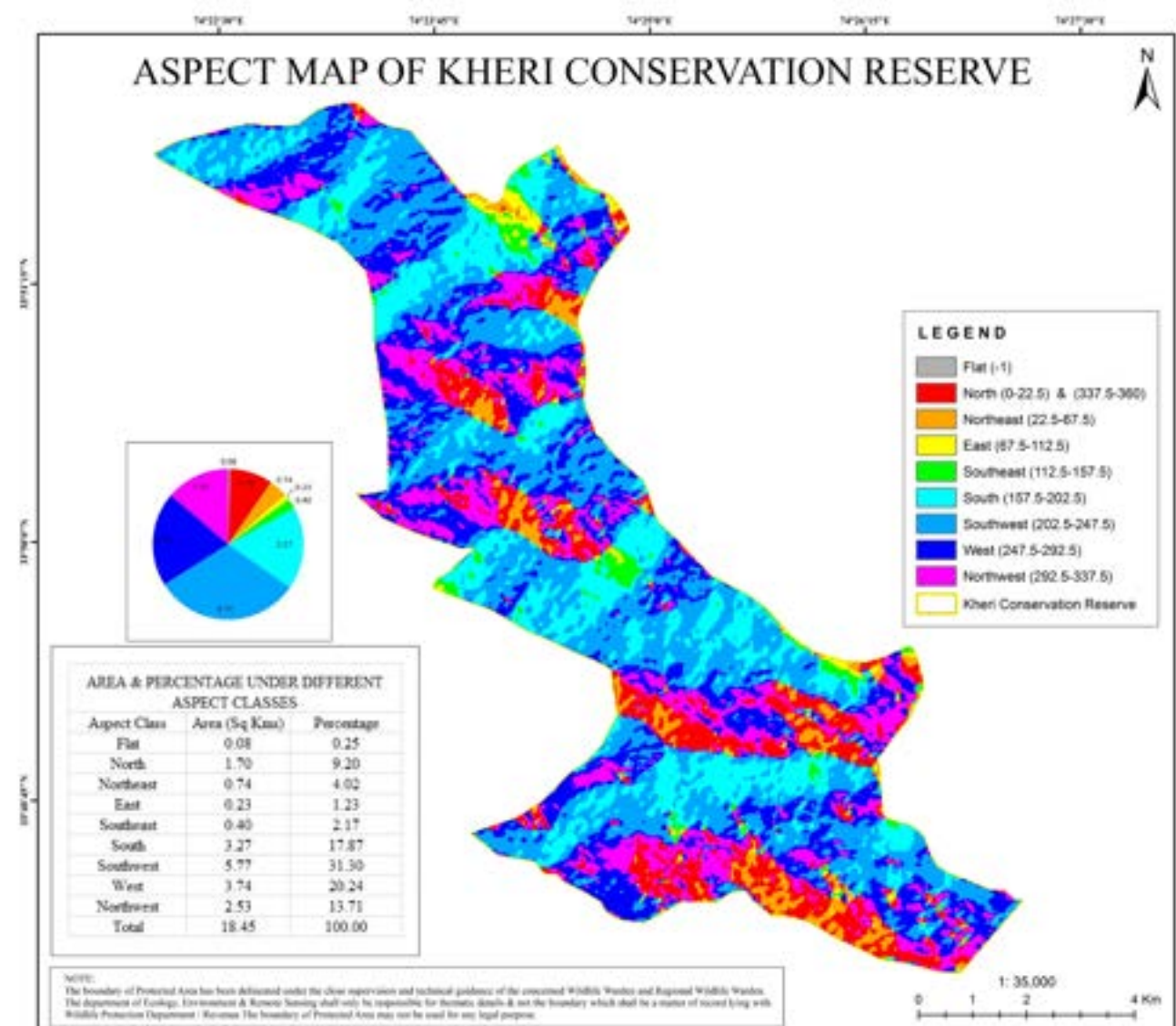
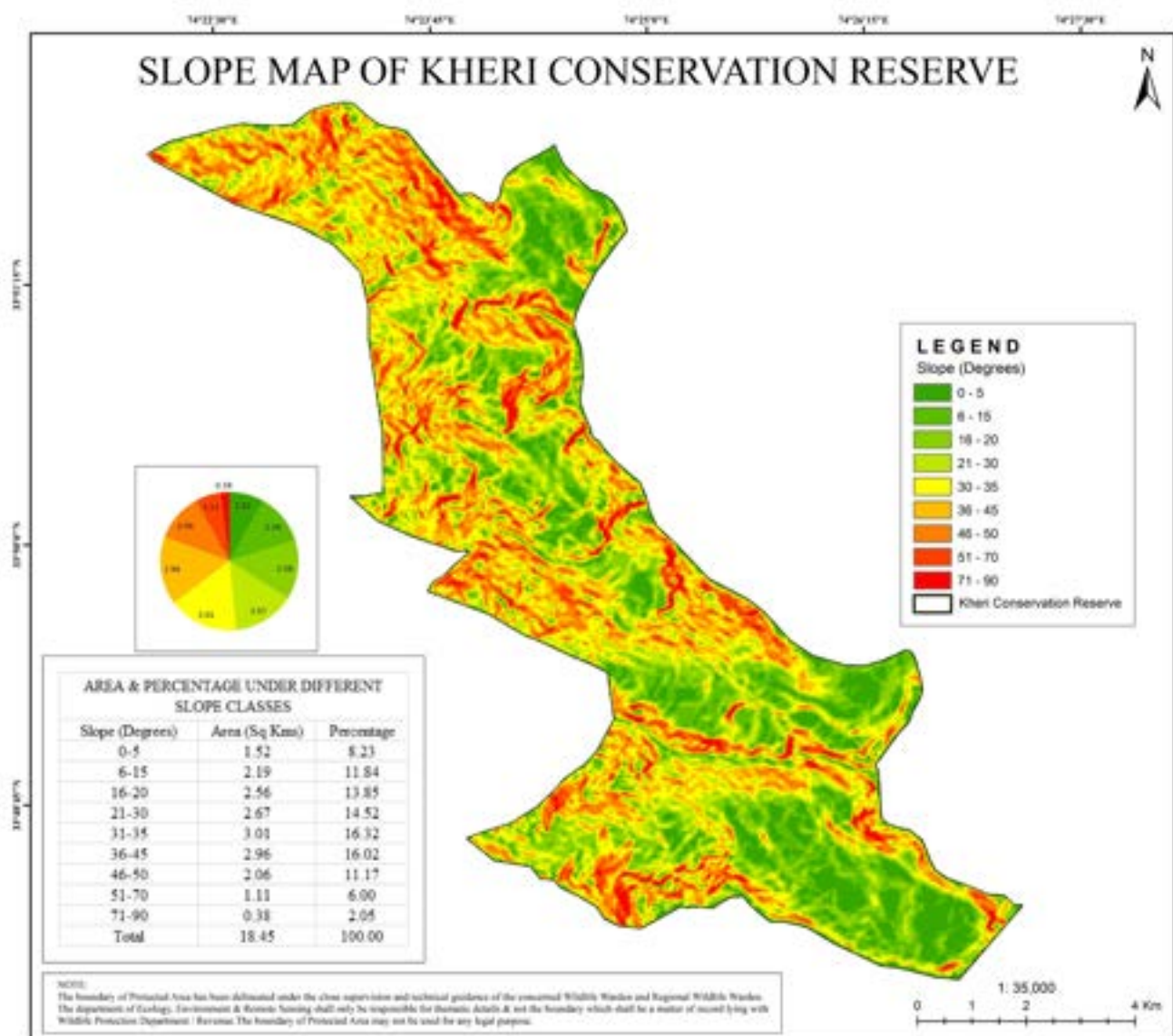
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Veined-Leaf Viburnum (*Viburnum nervosum*), Deadly nightshade (*Atropa bella-donna*), Himalayan Mayapple (*Podophyllum hexandrum*), Peacock Flower (*Caesalpinia pulcherrim*), Native bryony or striped cucumber (*Diplocyclos palmatus*), Blue sage (*Eranthem pulchellum*).

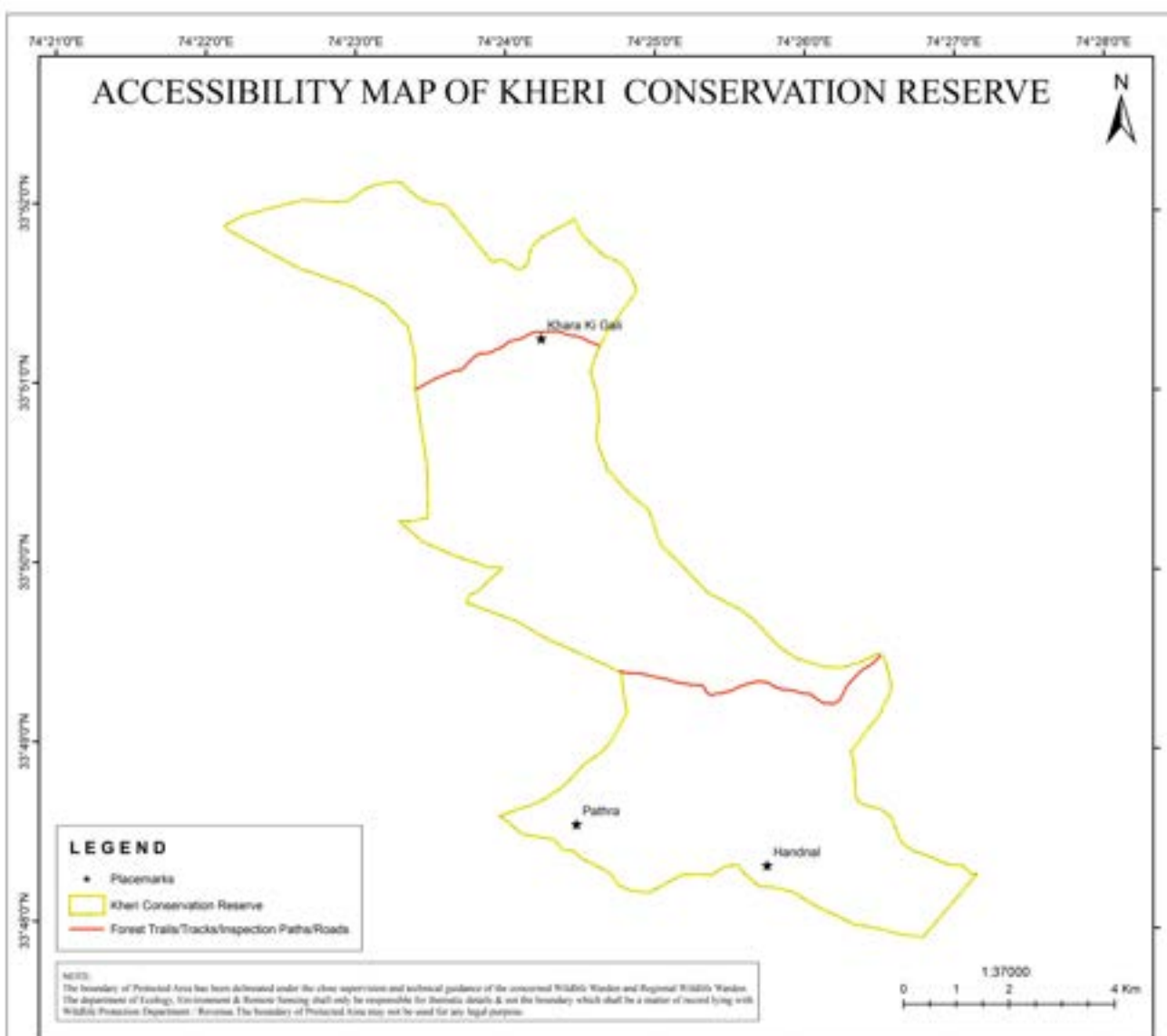
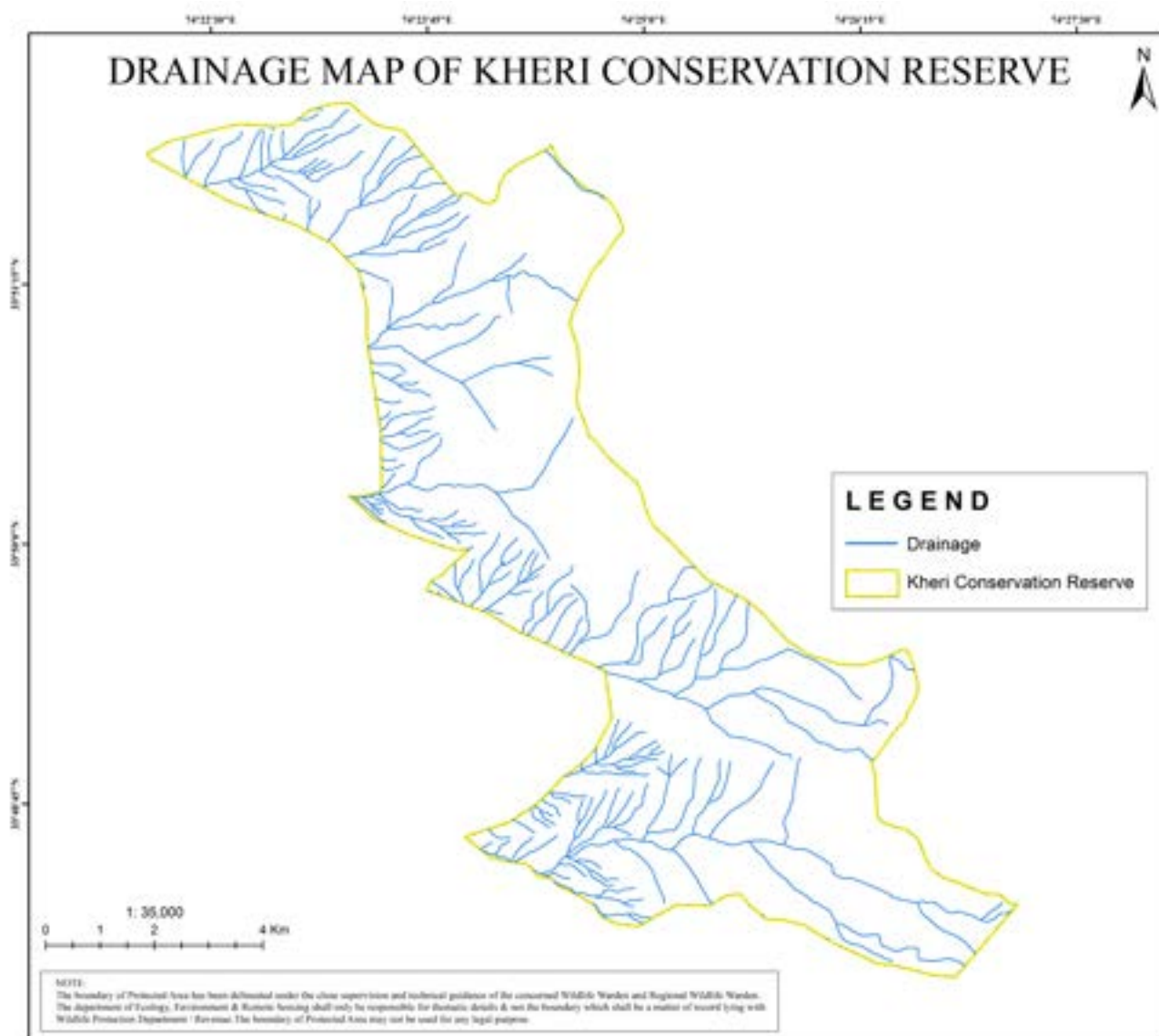


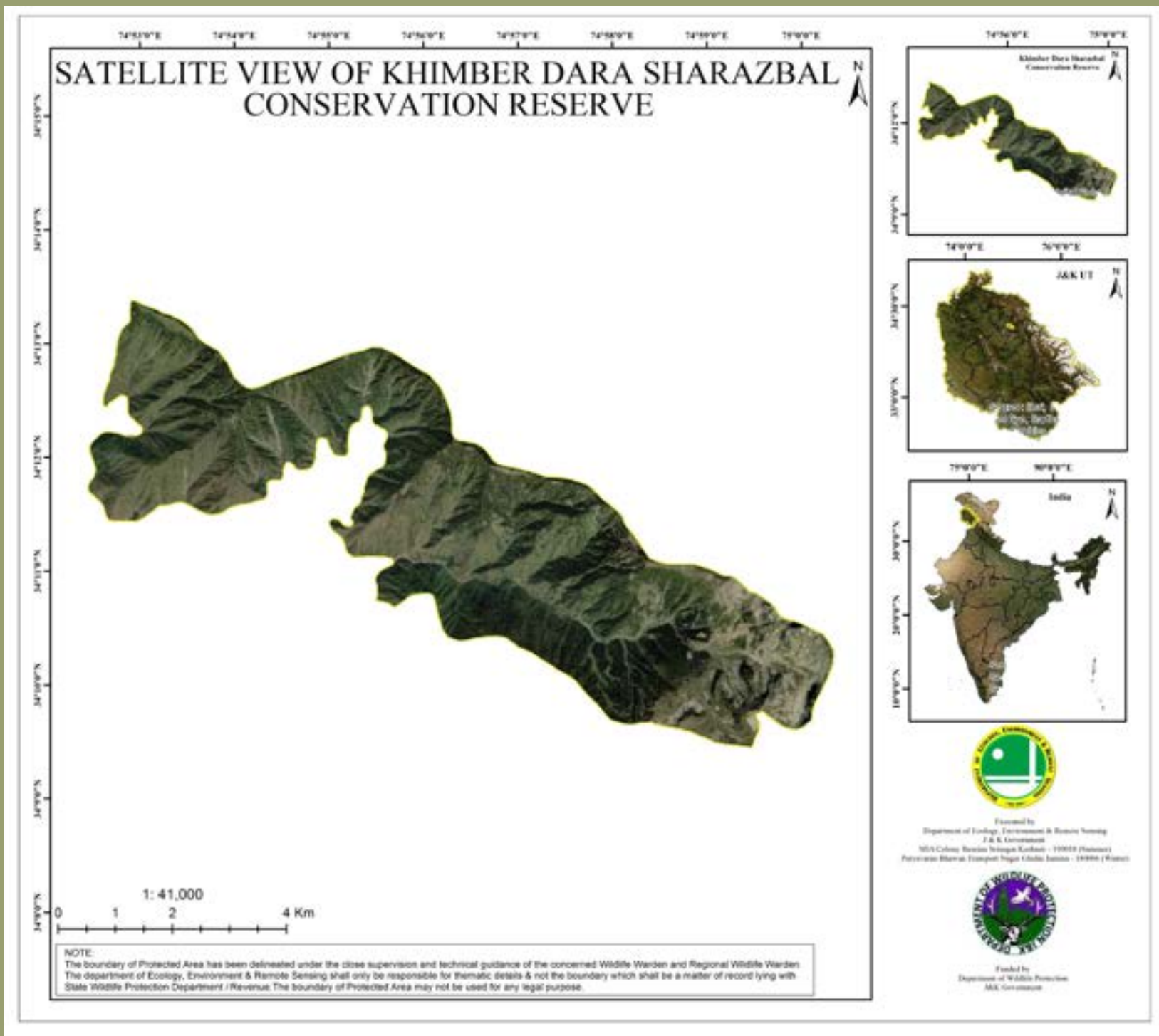












The Khimber Dara Conservation Reserve is located in Srinagar district of UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the reserve is named after the village Khimber. It is about 22 Kms away from the heart of Srinagar city. In order to conserve the rich floral and faunal biodiversity of the protected area and being an important part of Hangul landscape, it was notified in the year 1945. The reserve shares boundary with Dachigam National Park in South East direction .

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 34.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 31.72
PERIMETER (KMS): 40.81
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1875 – 3970
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 9.450' N - 34° 13.387' N, 74° 52.453' E - 75° 0.345' E

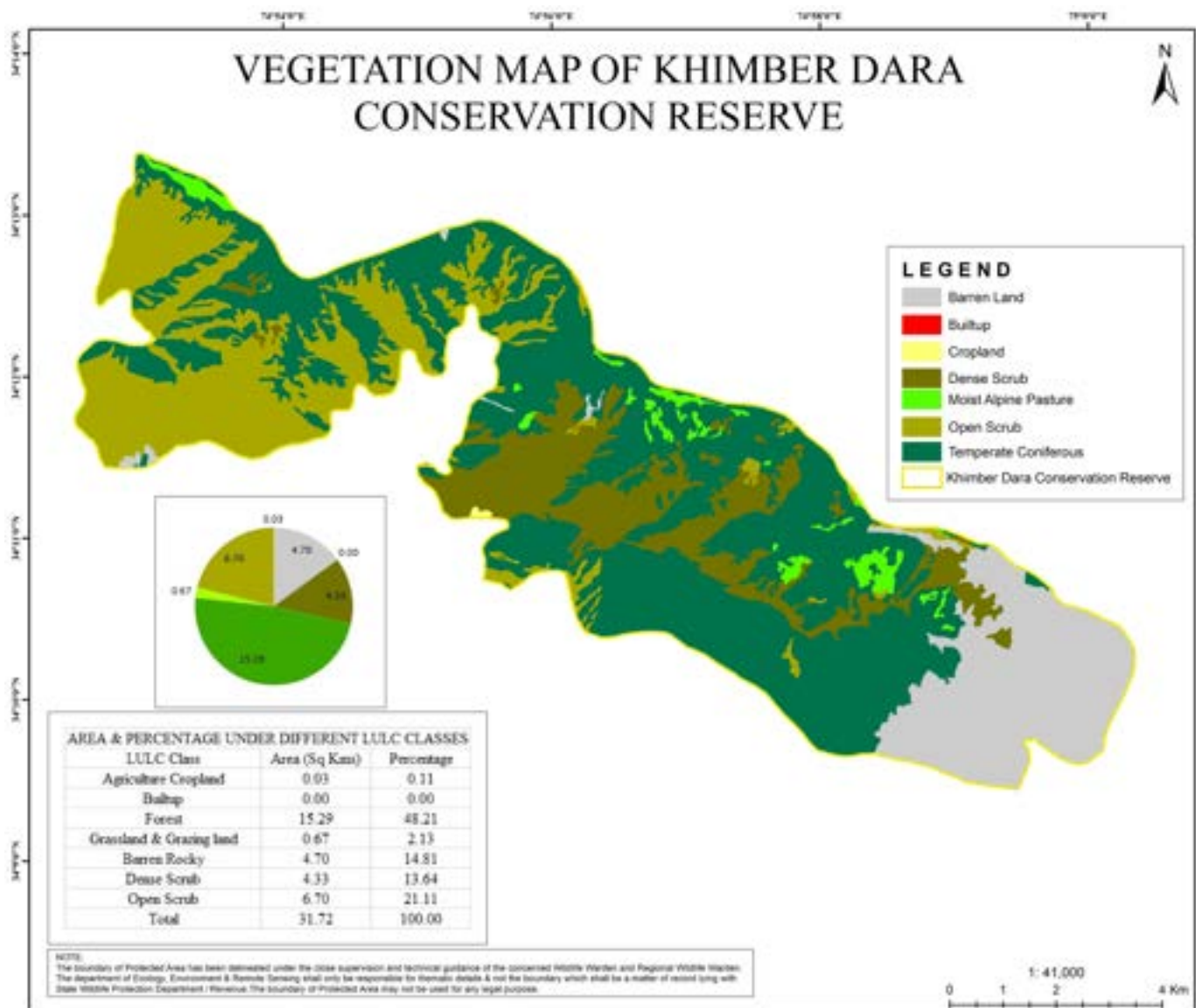
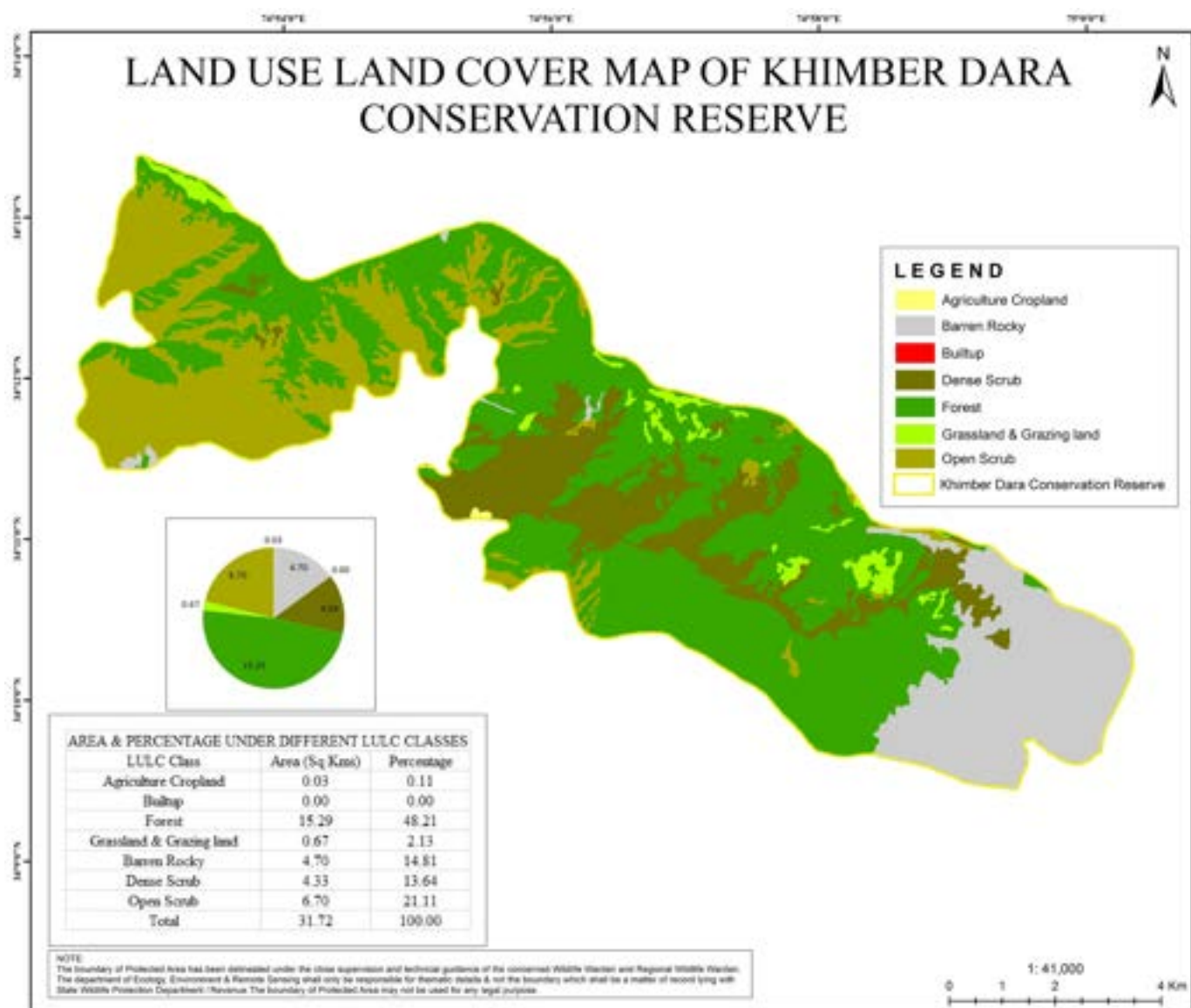
MAJOR FAUNA: Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus tibetanus*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan

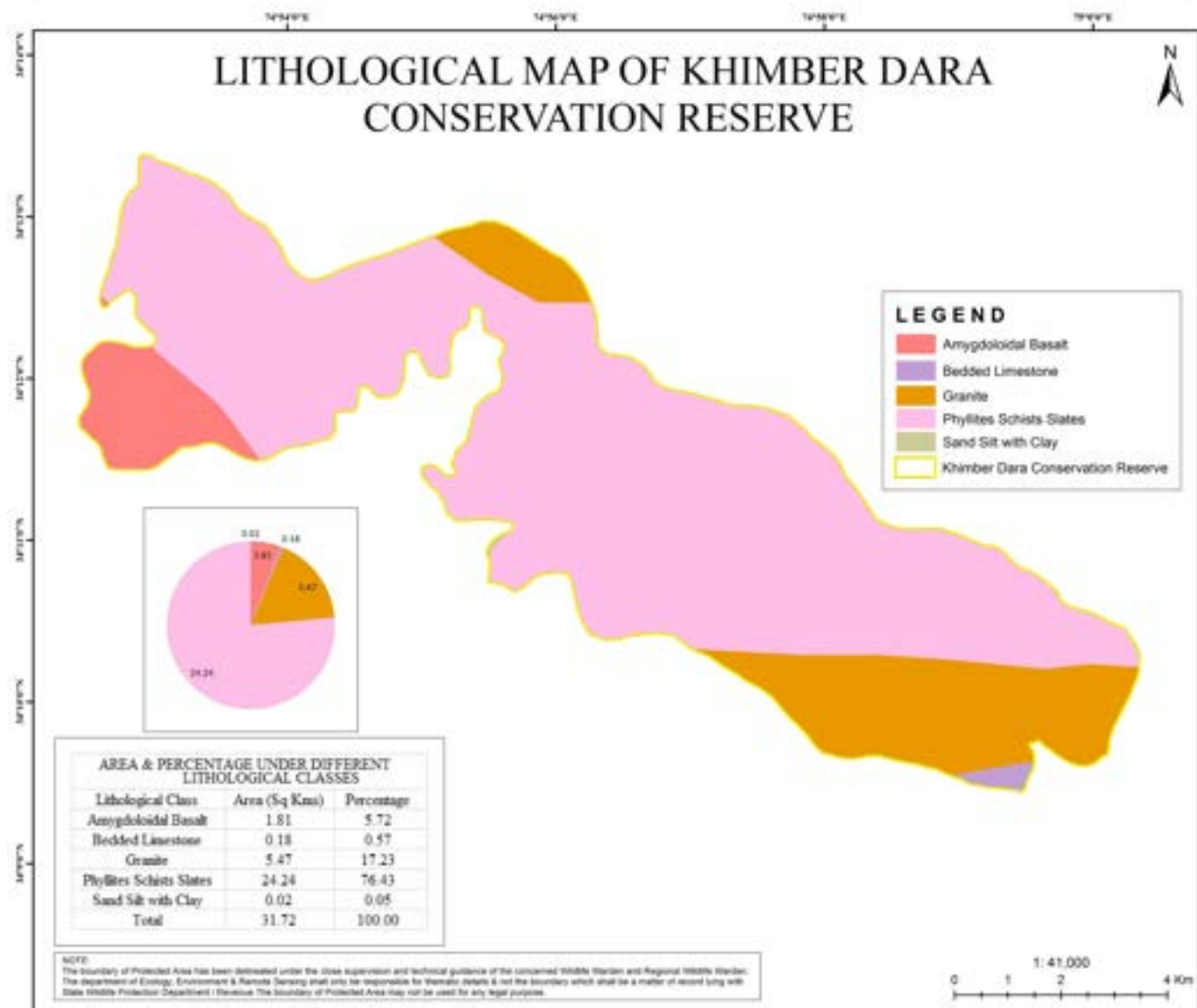
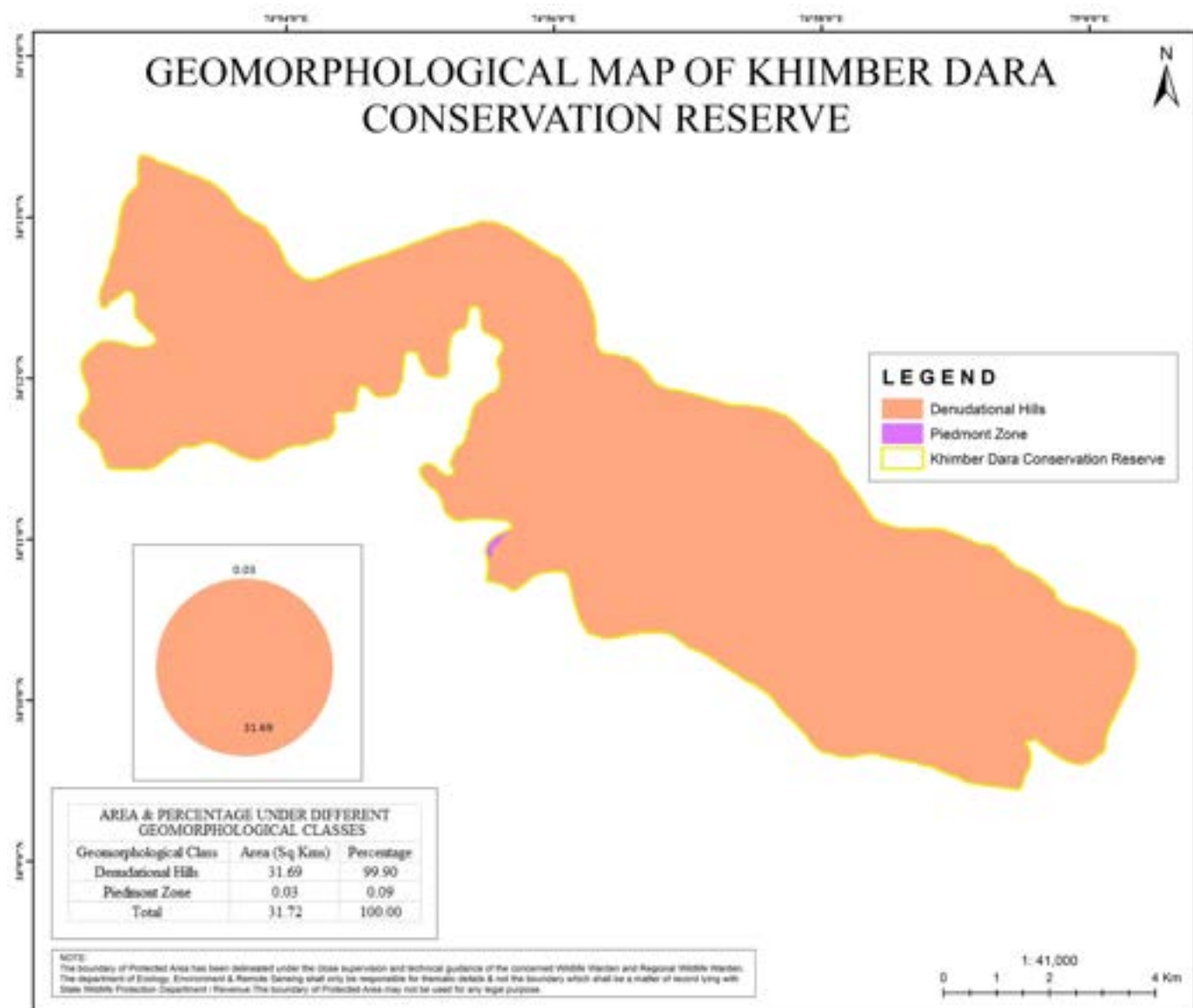
Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

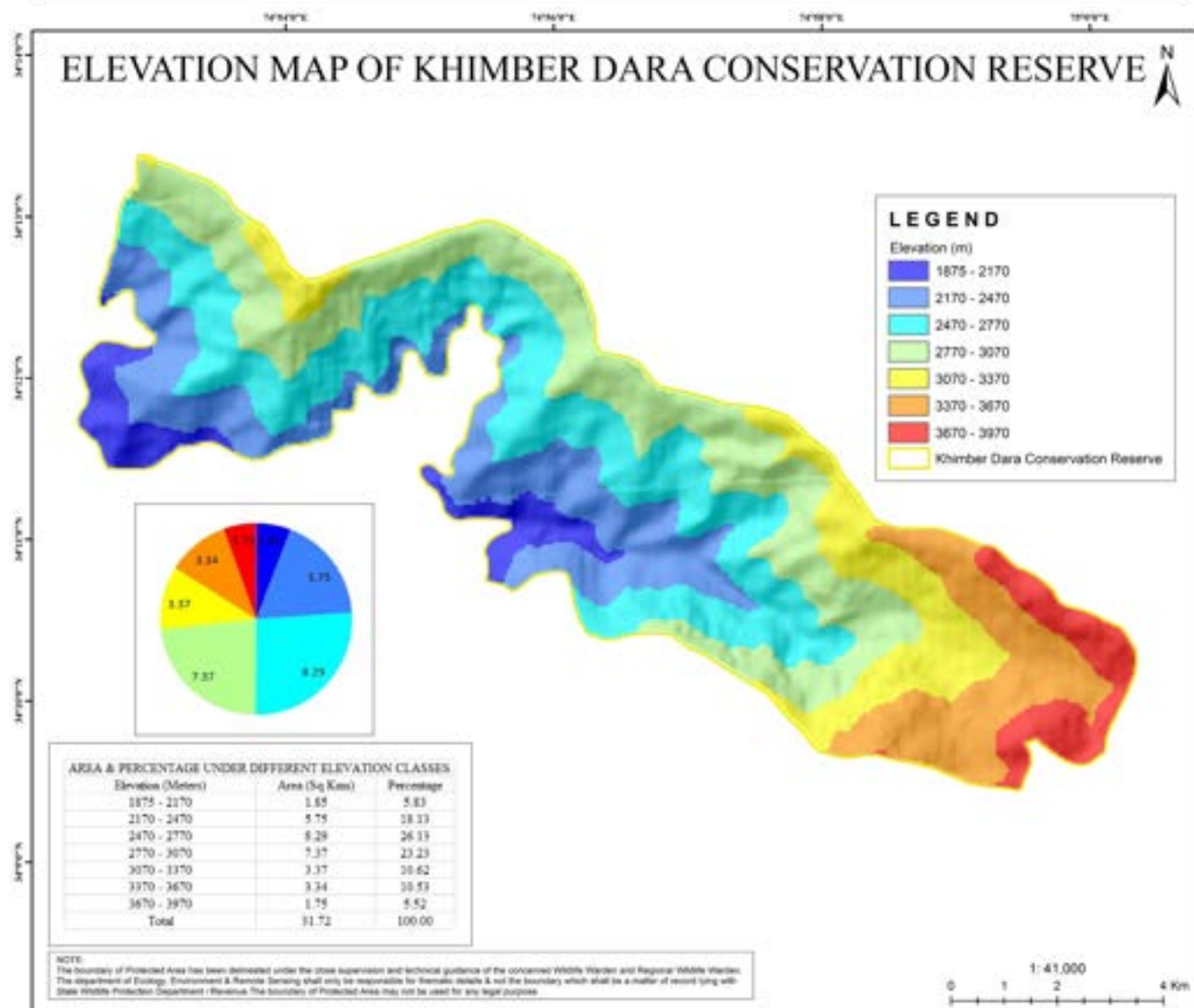
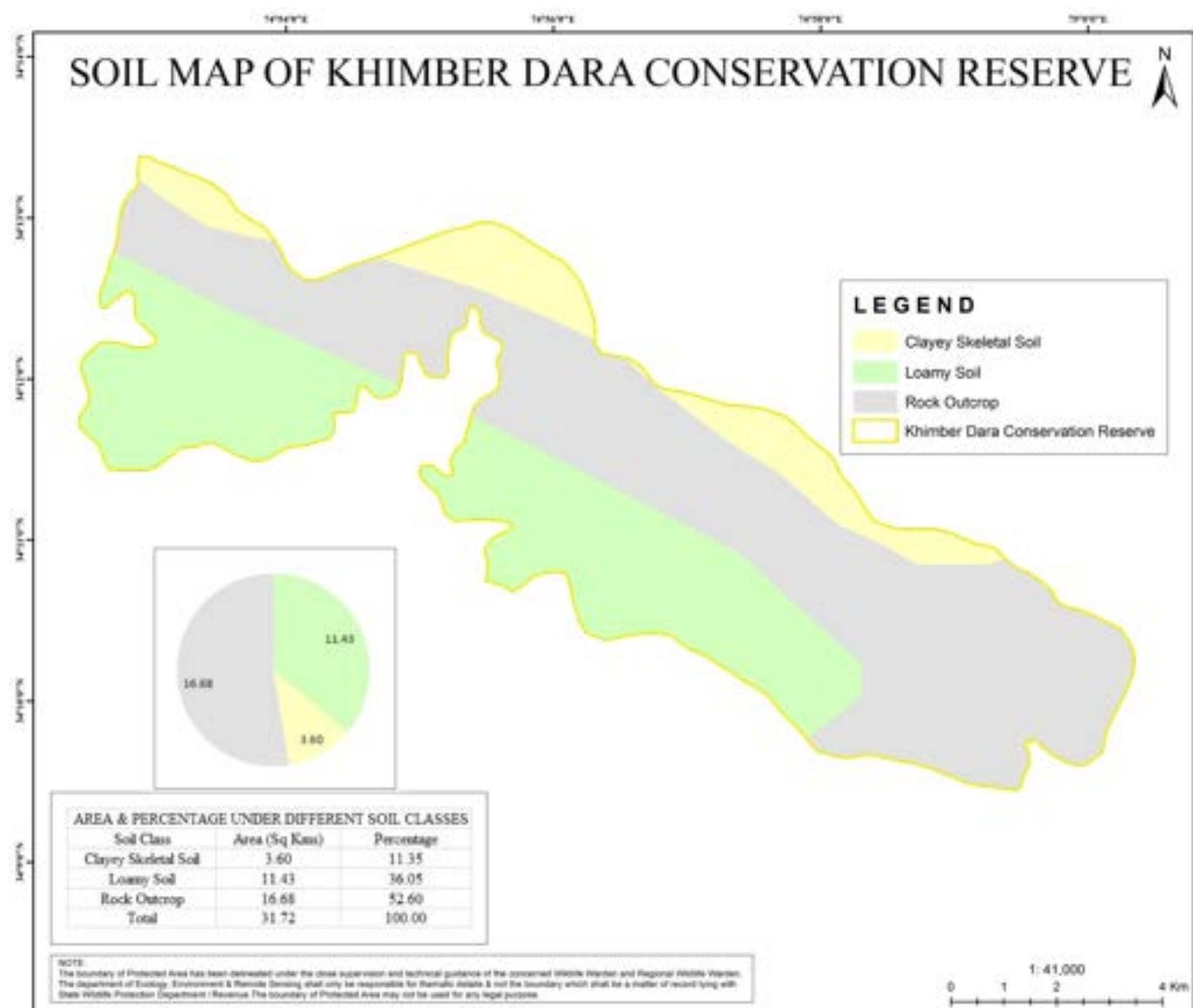
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), The pied Woodpecker (*Dryobates himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), , house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

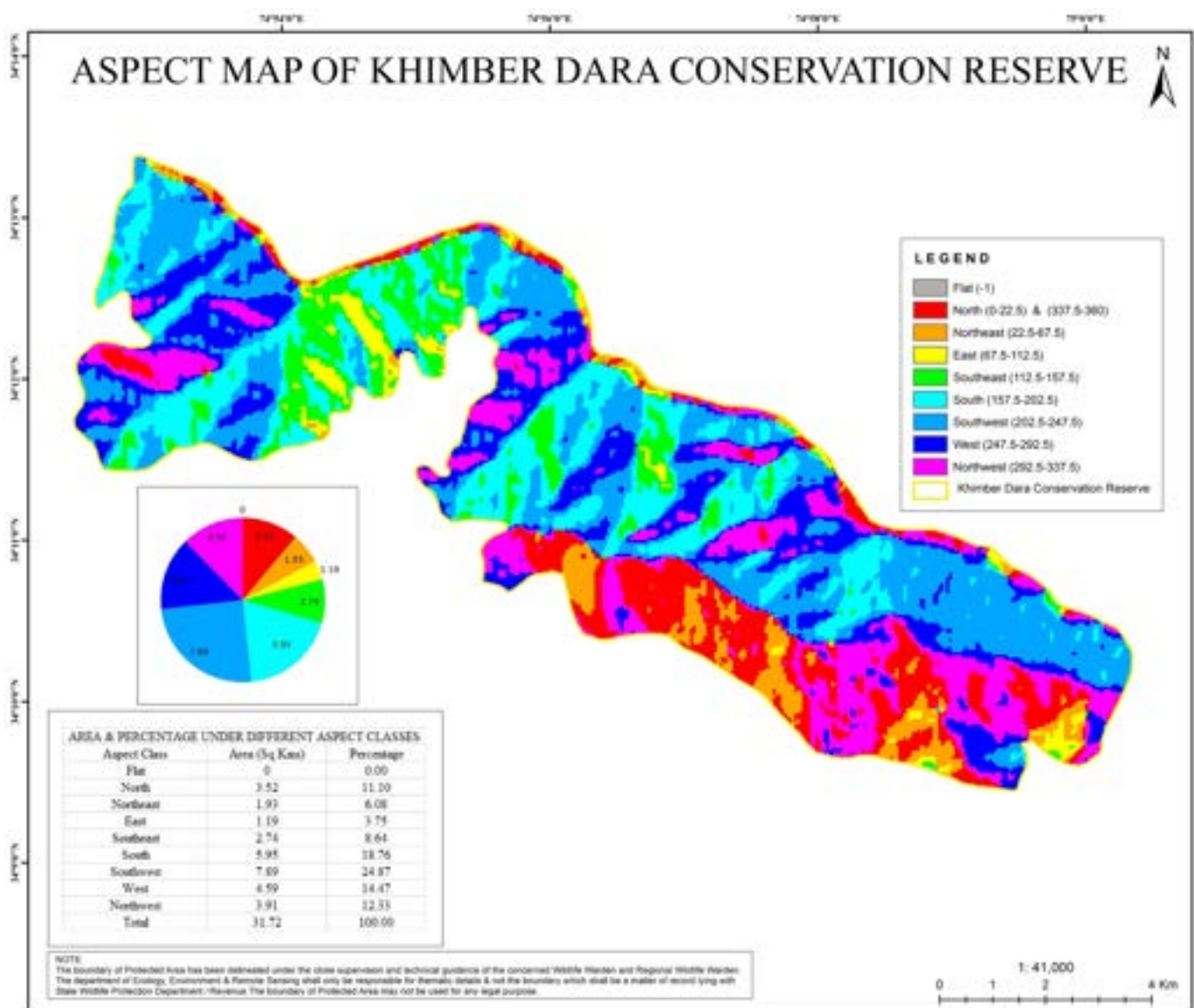
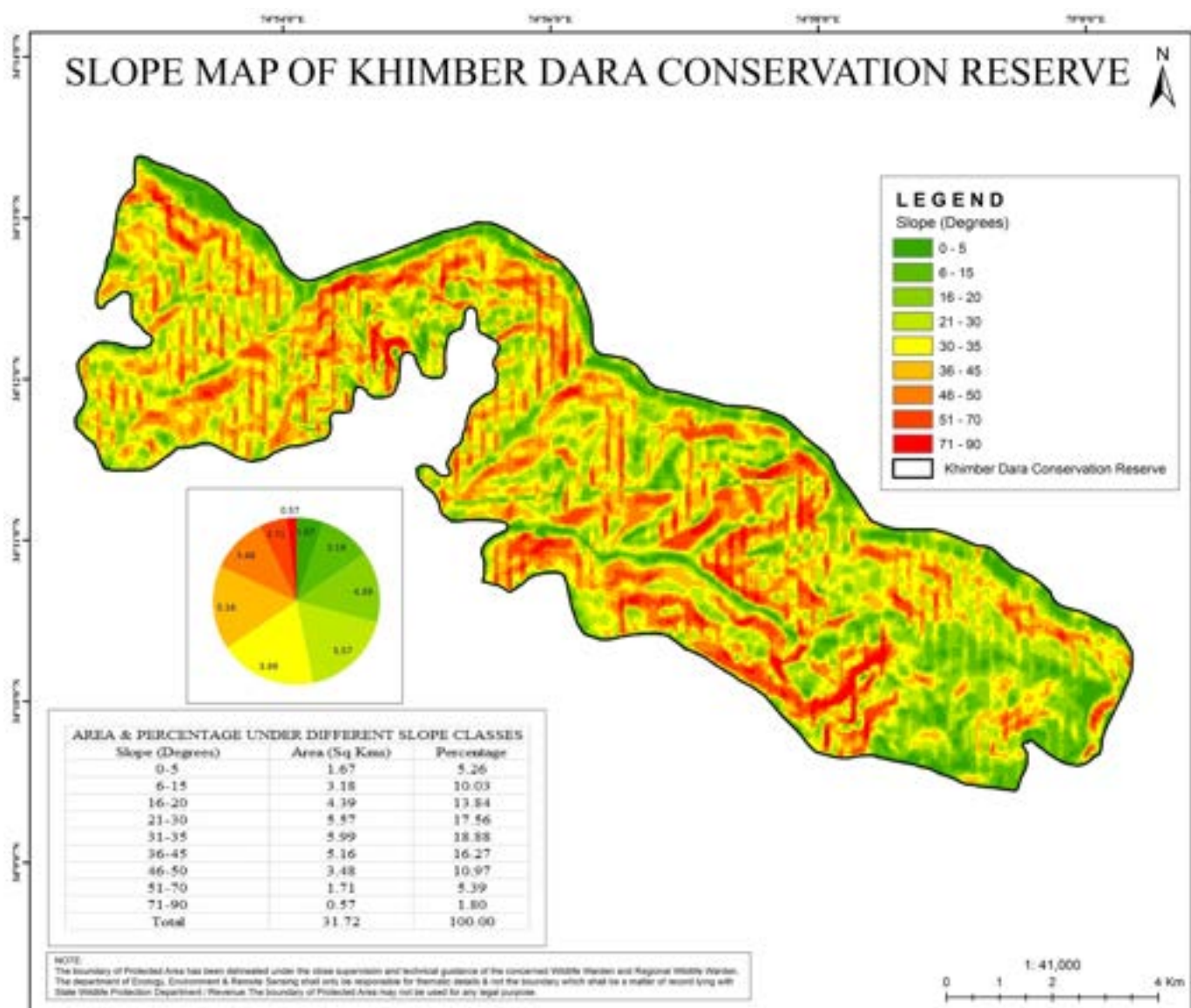
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*).

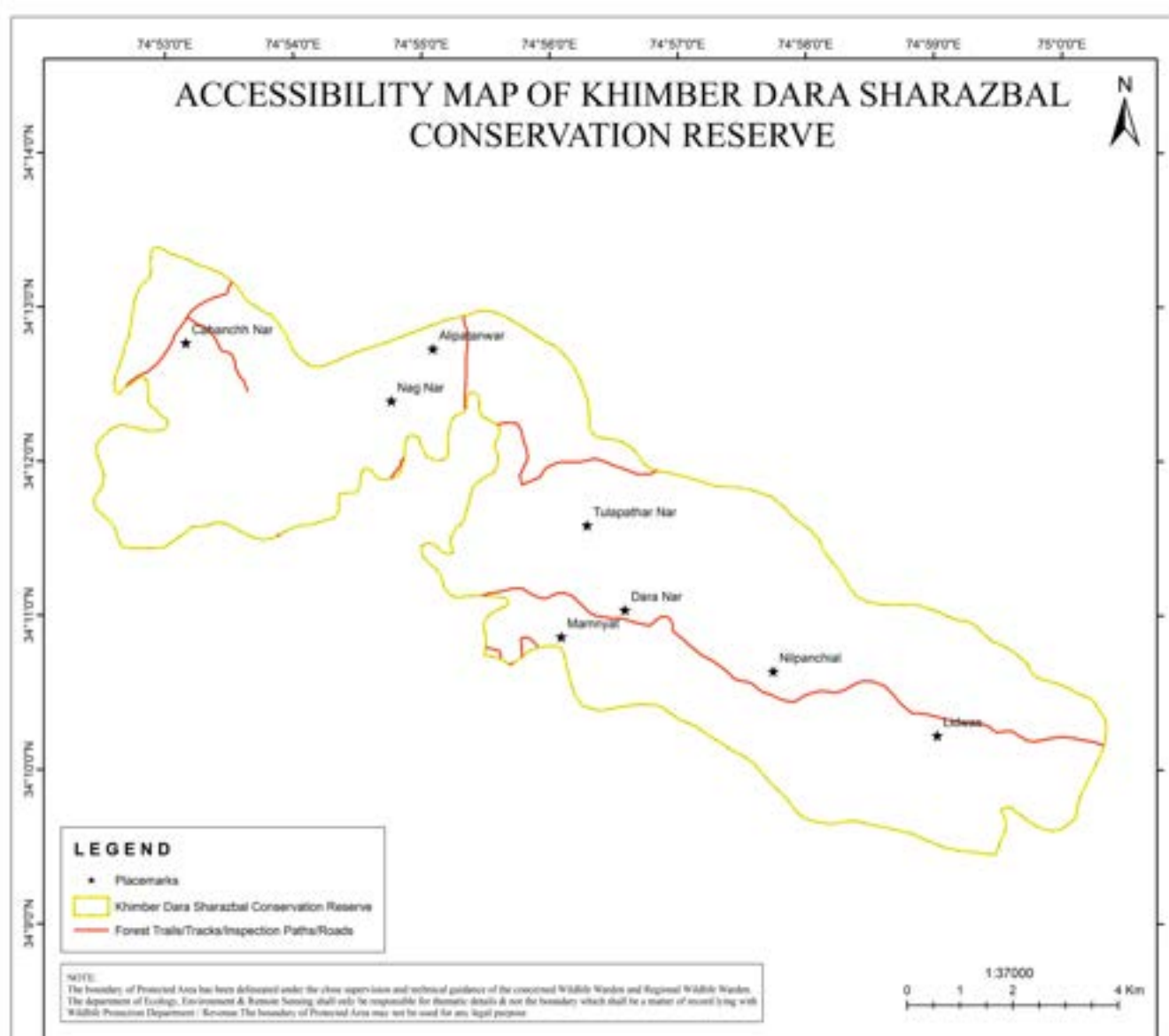
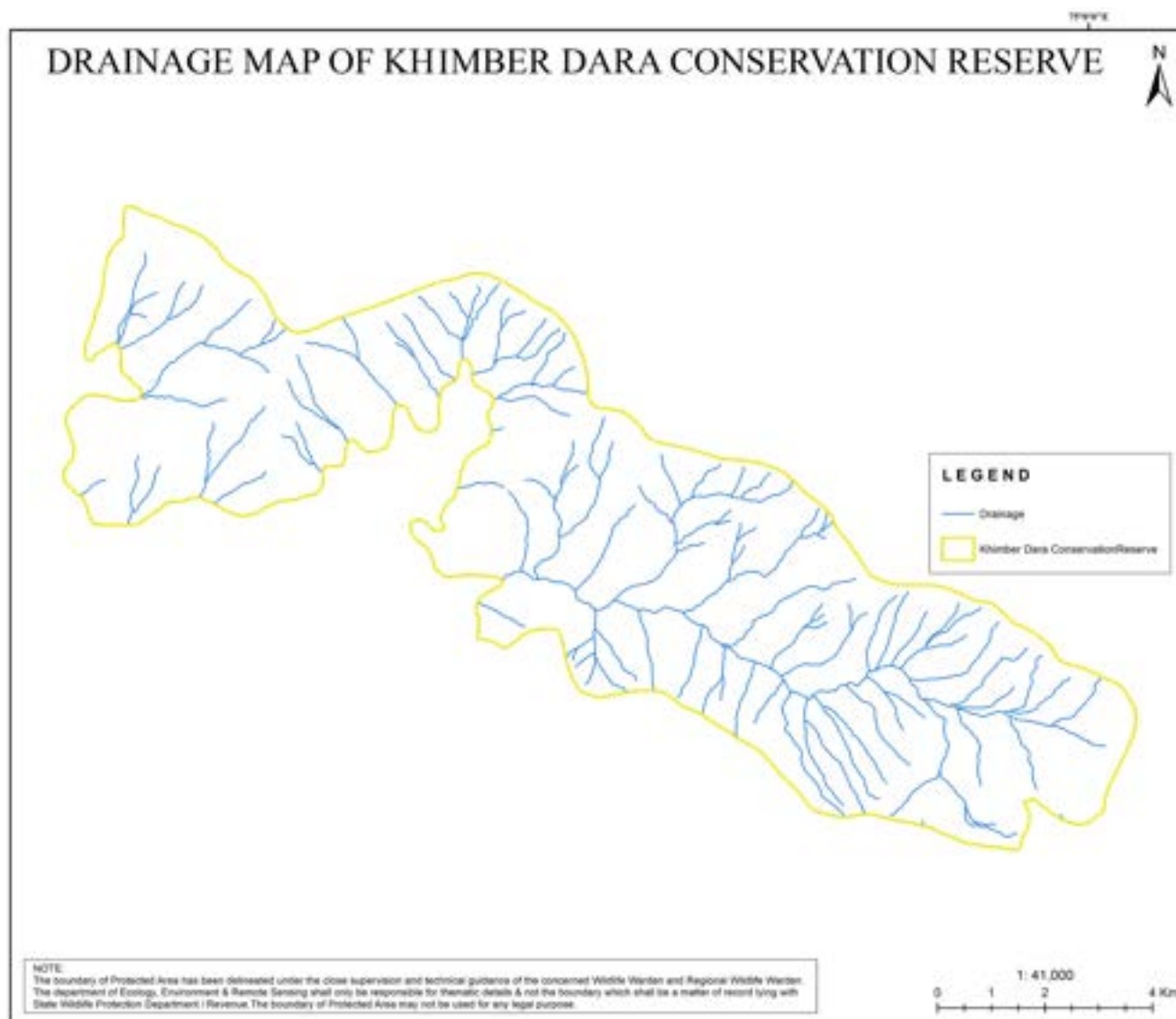


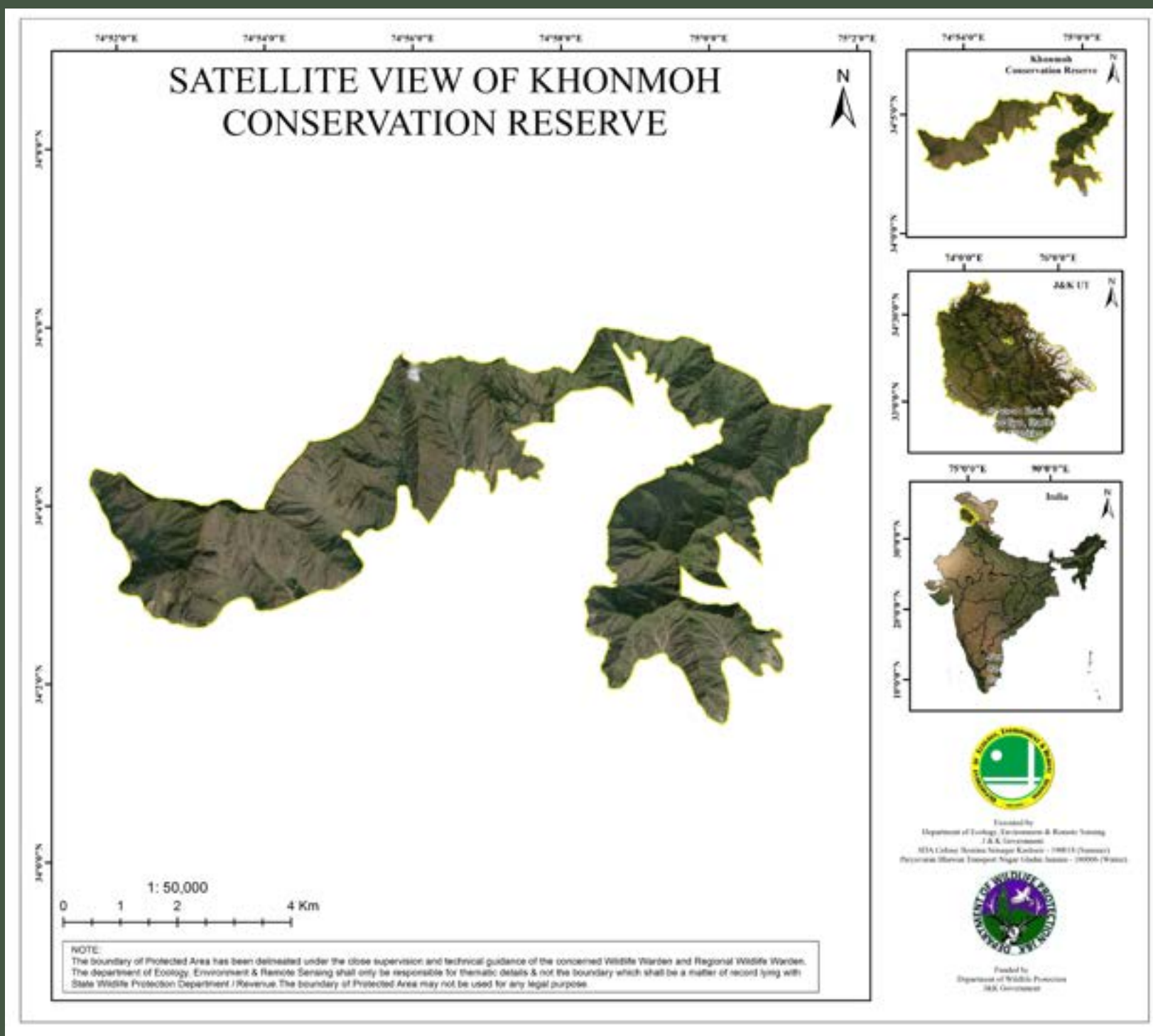












KHONMOH CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Khonmoh Conservation Reserve was notified in the year 1945 in order to conserve the rich biodiversity of the area. The Reserve supports wide variety of fauna and flora and is a part of Hungul Landscape. The Protected Area shares boundary with Dachigam National Park in the north, in North West with Brein Nishat Conservation reserve and with Khrew Conservation reserve in the east.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 67.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 44.05
PERIMETER (KMS): 74.51
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1584 - 2924
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 1.550' N - 34° 6.018' N, 74° 51.636' E - 75° 1.675' E

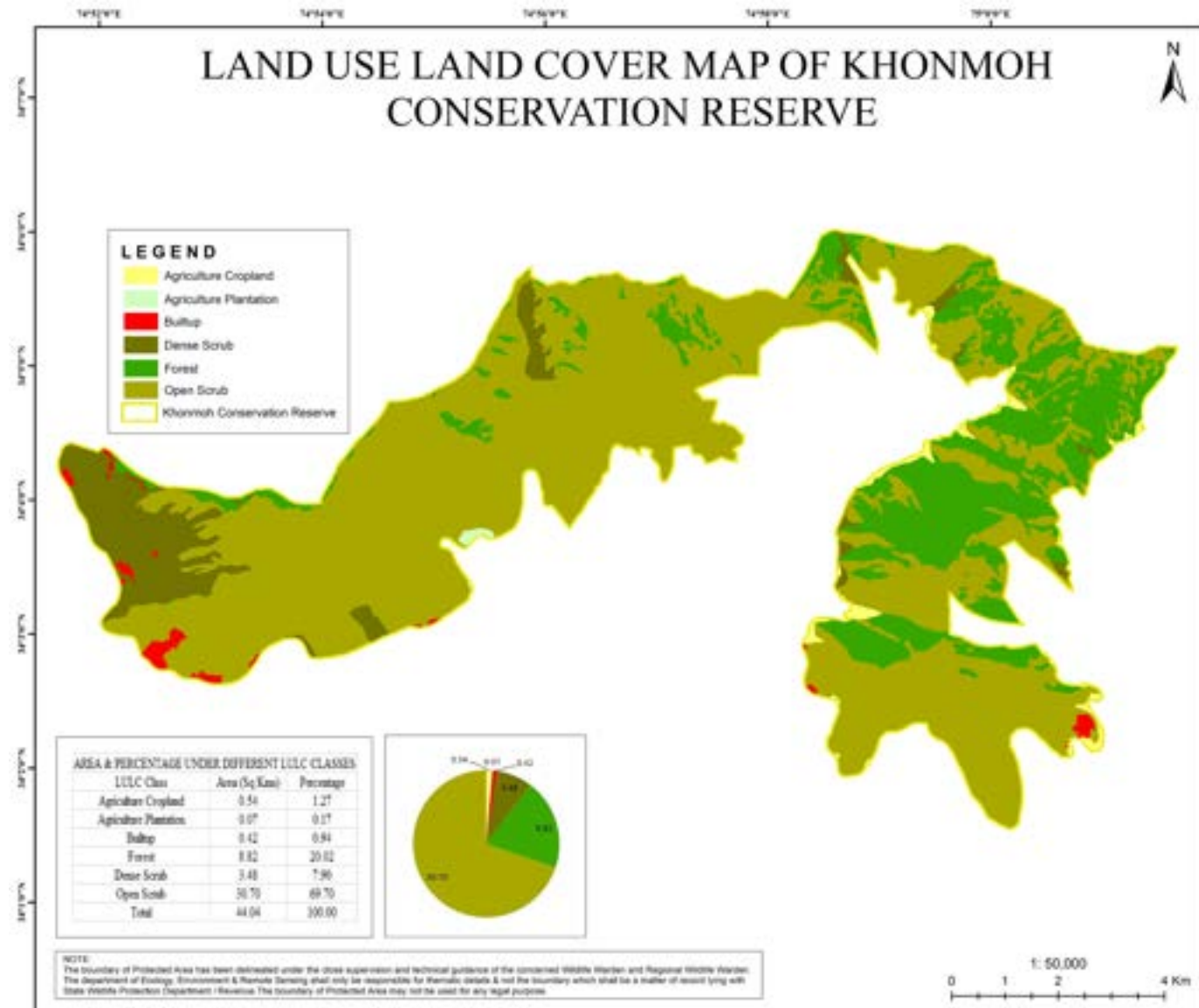
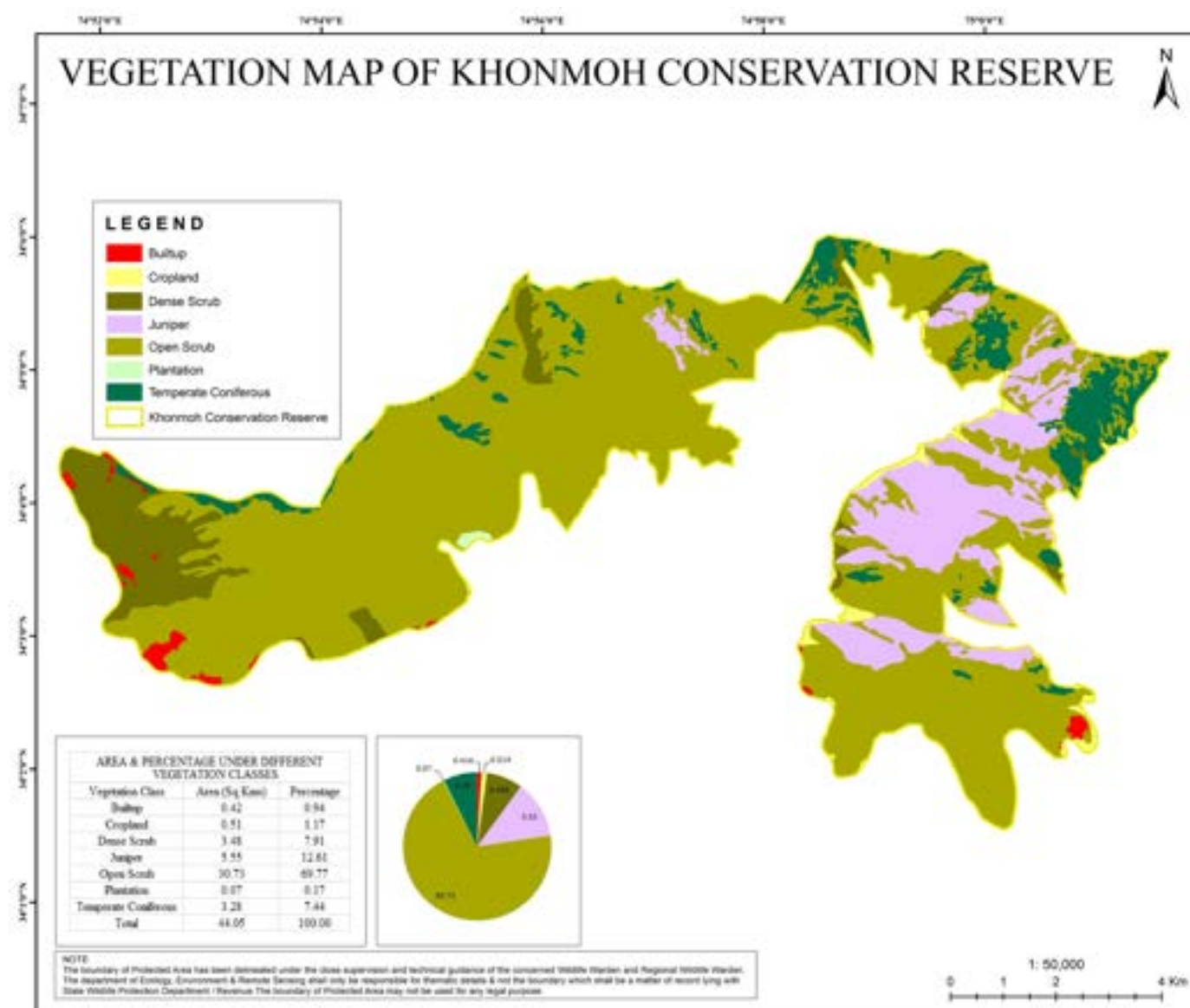
MAJOR FAUNA: Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Himalayan Brown

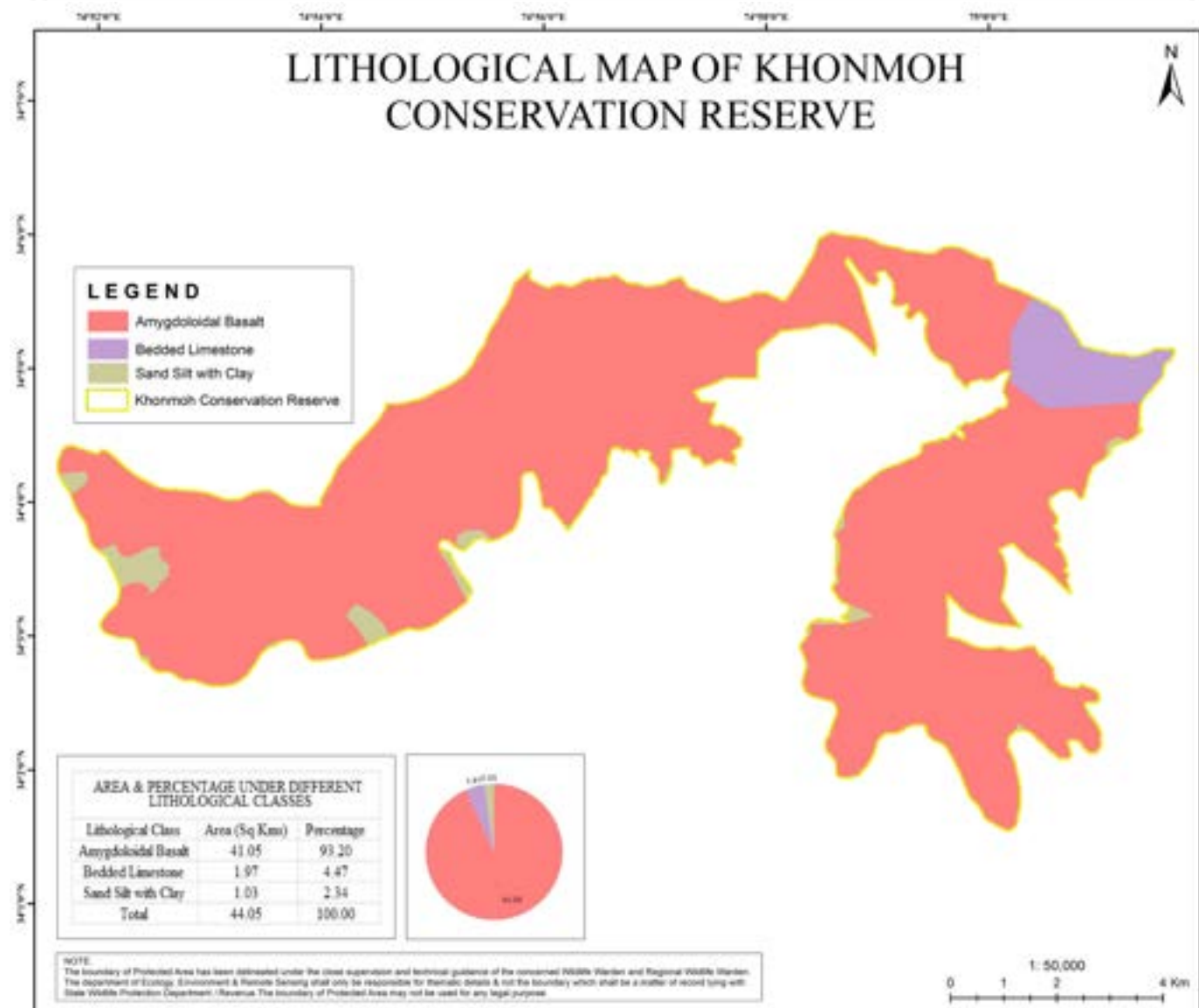
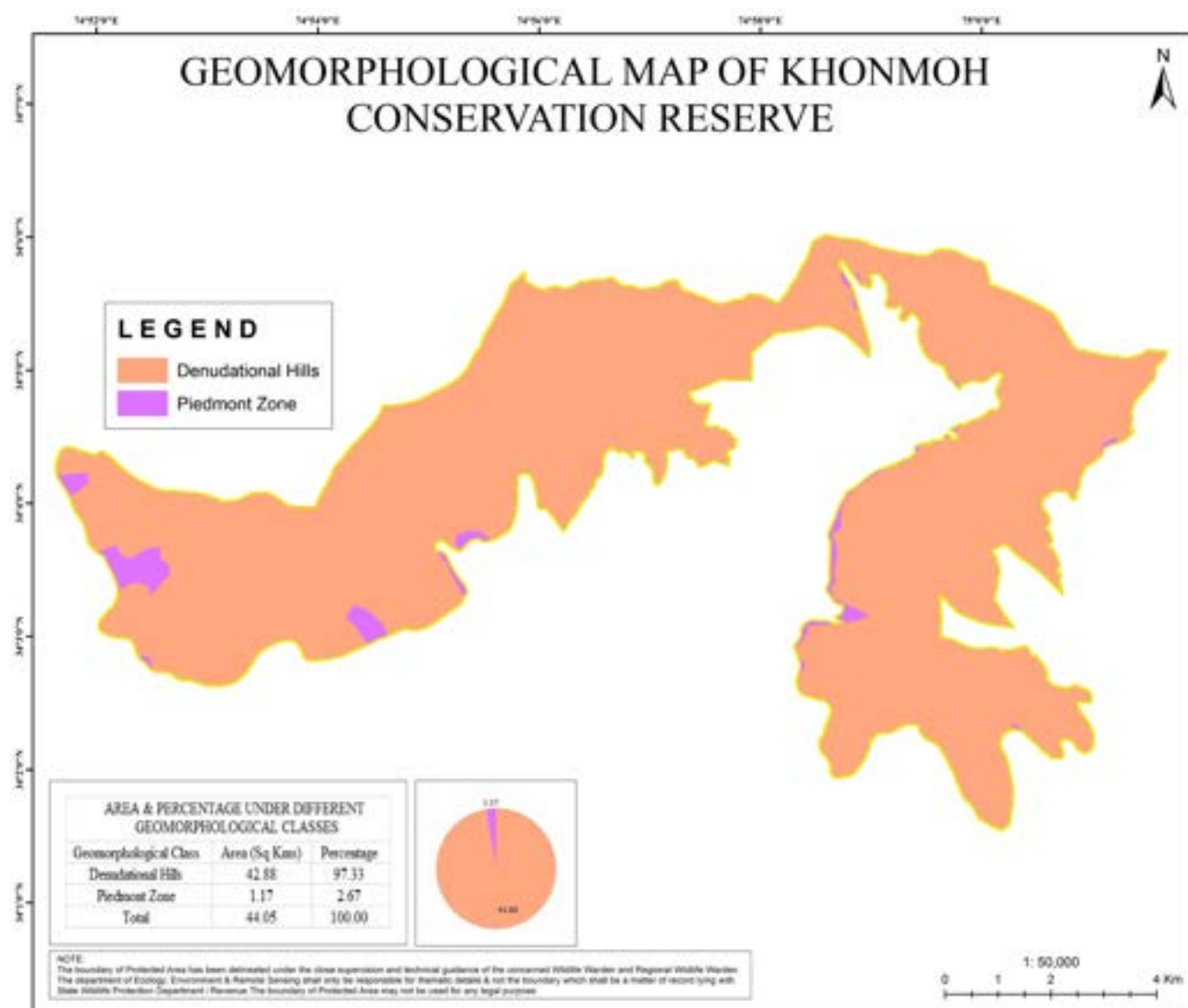
Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

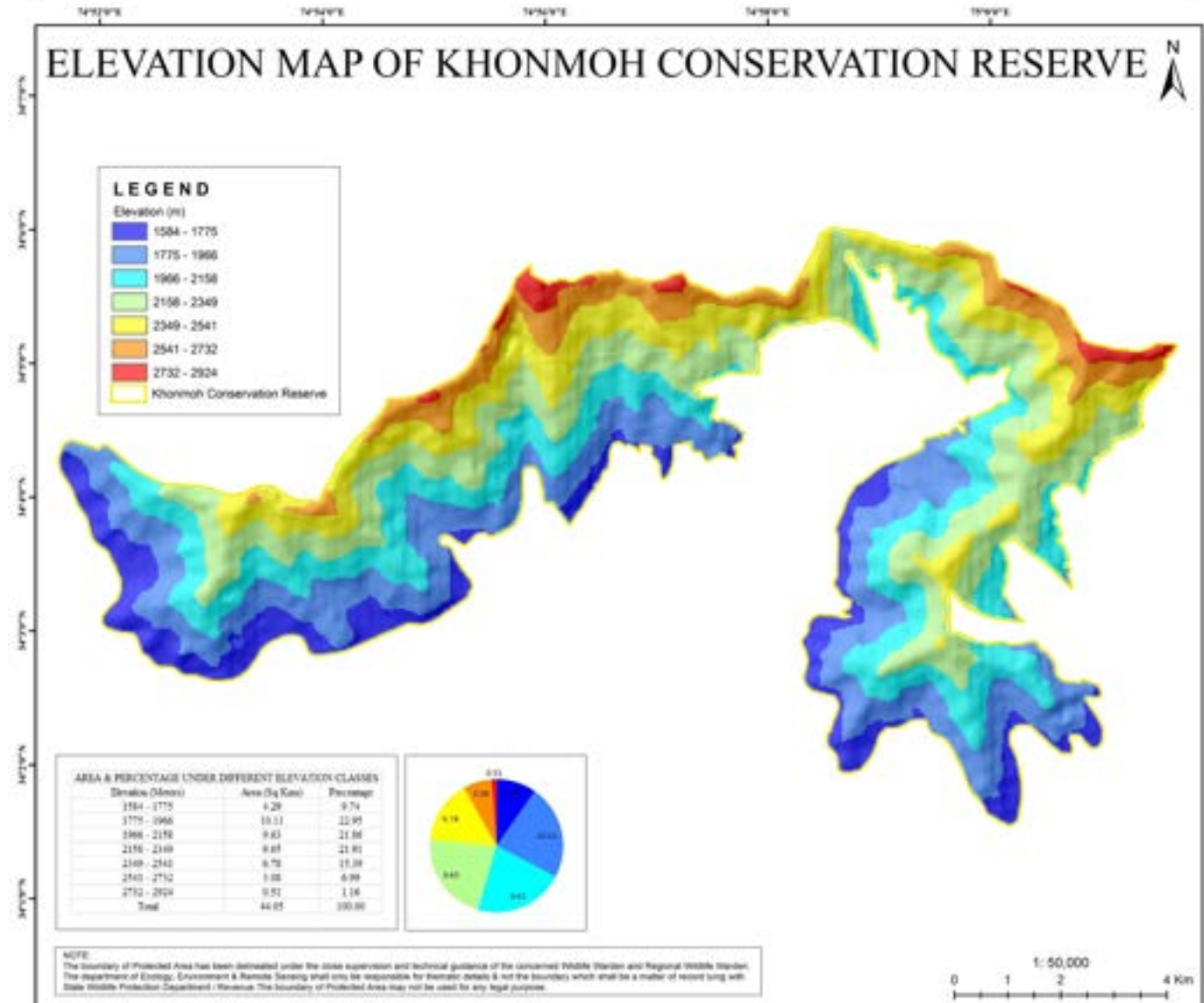
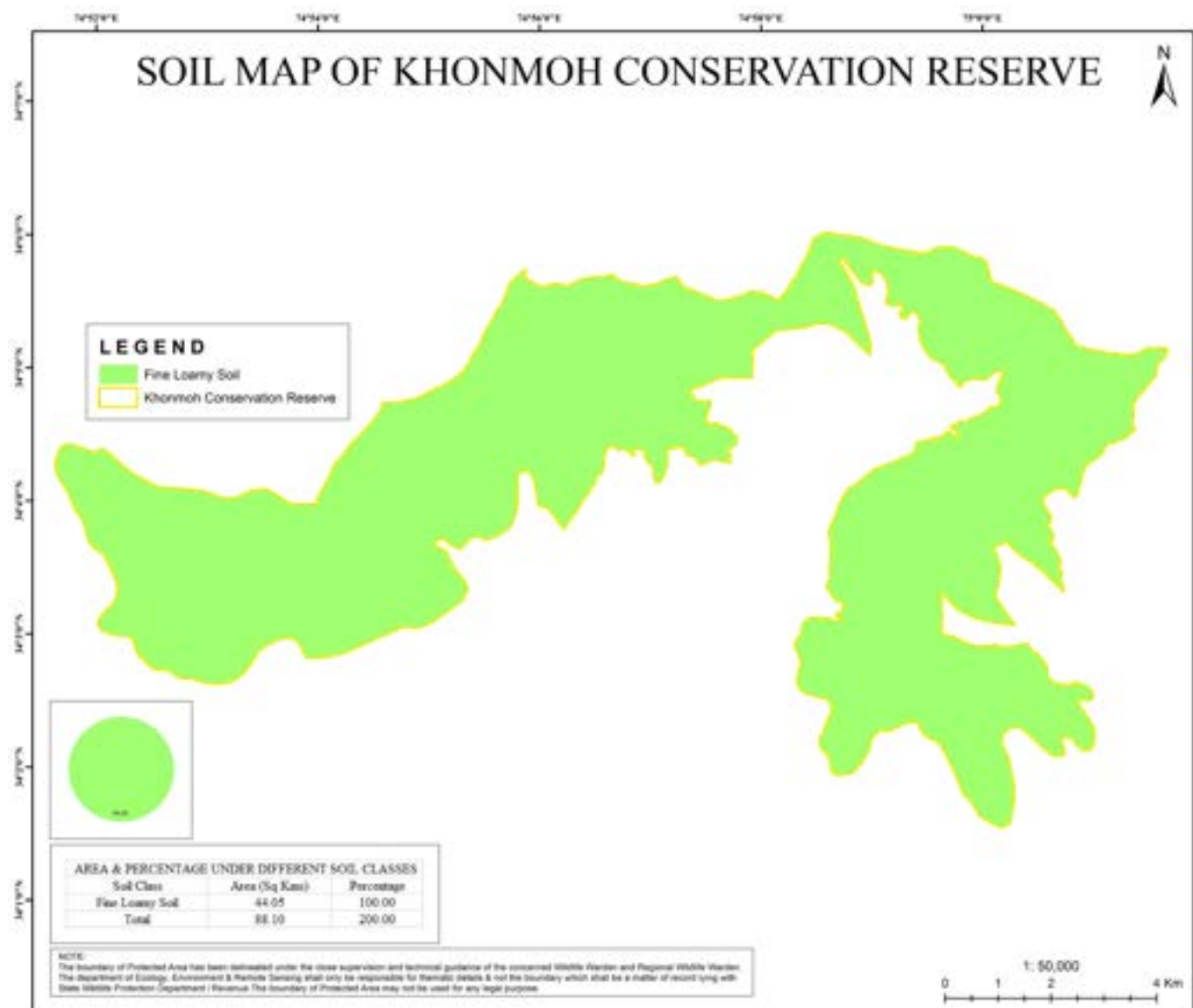
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Kashmir Woodpecker (*Dryobates himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

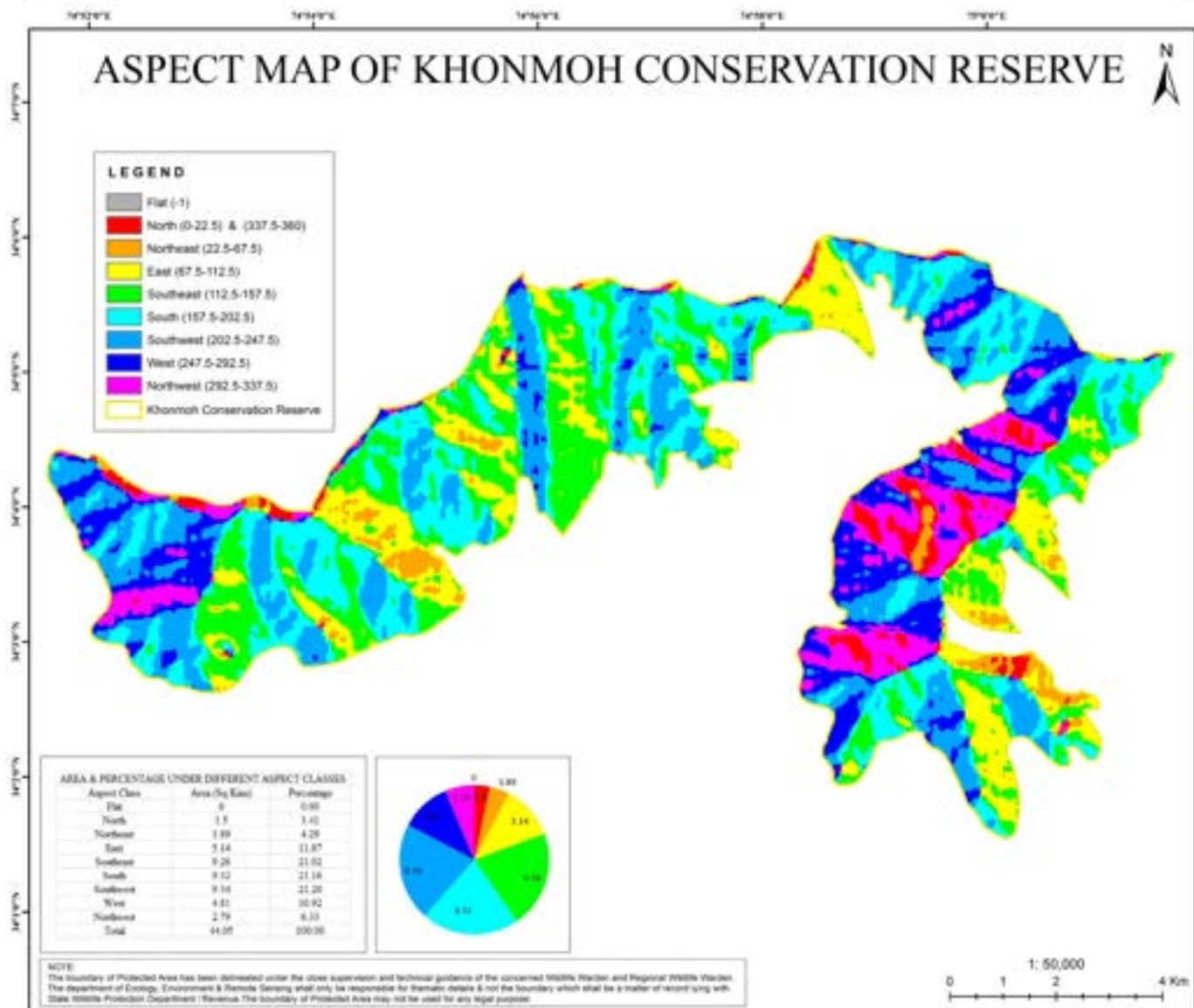
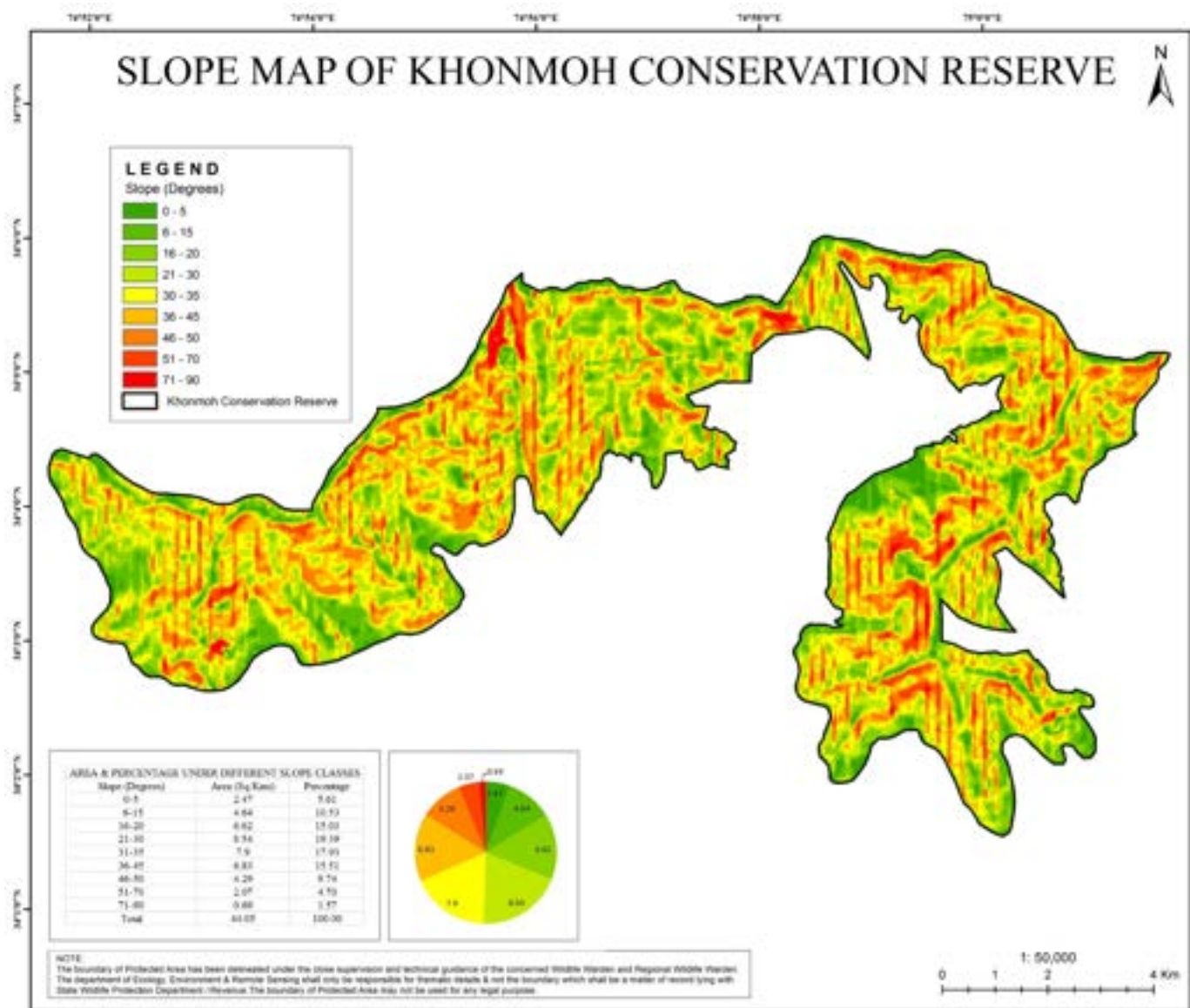
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lyceum*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*).

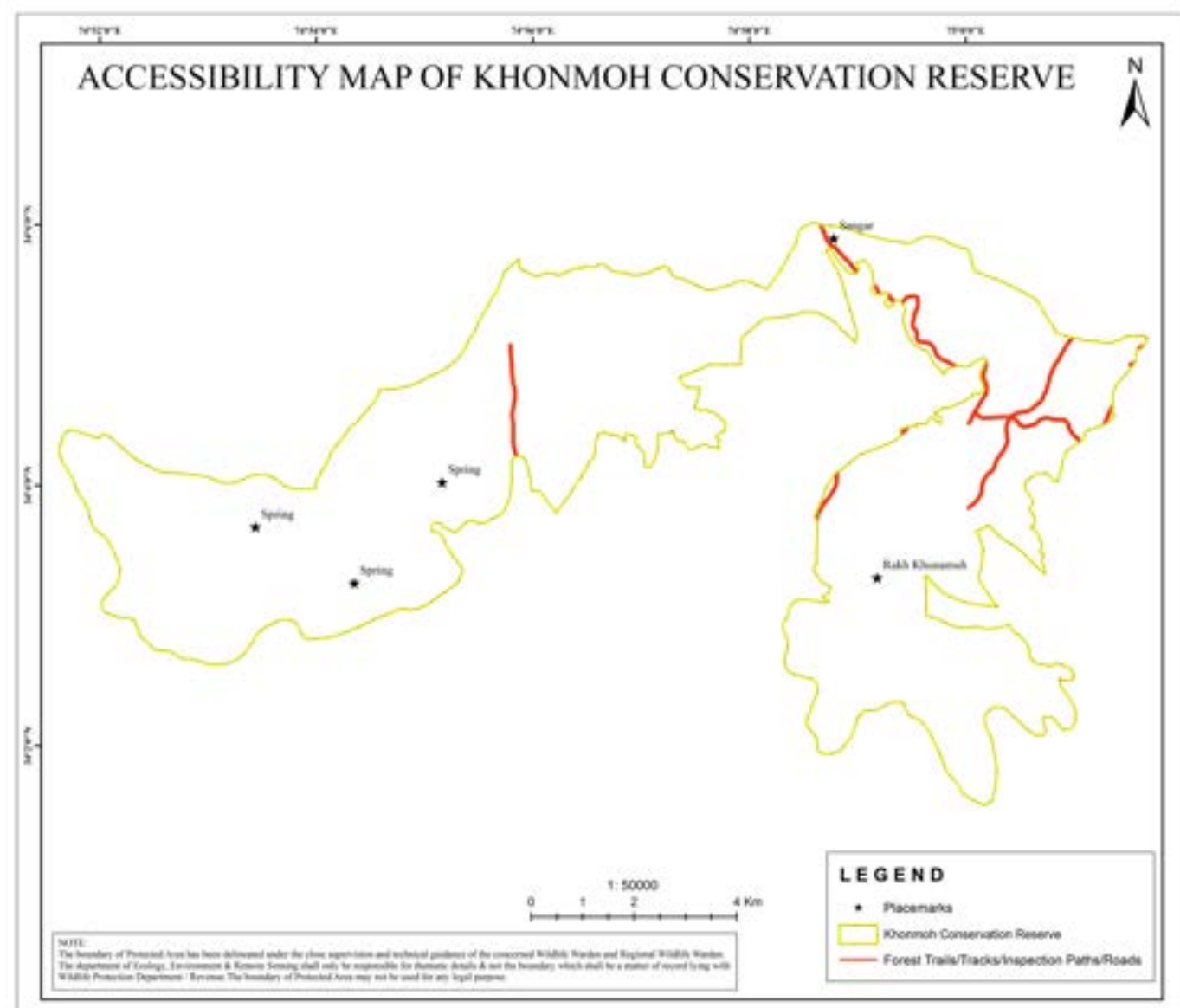
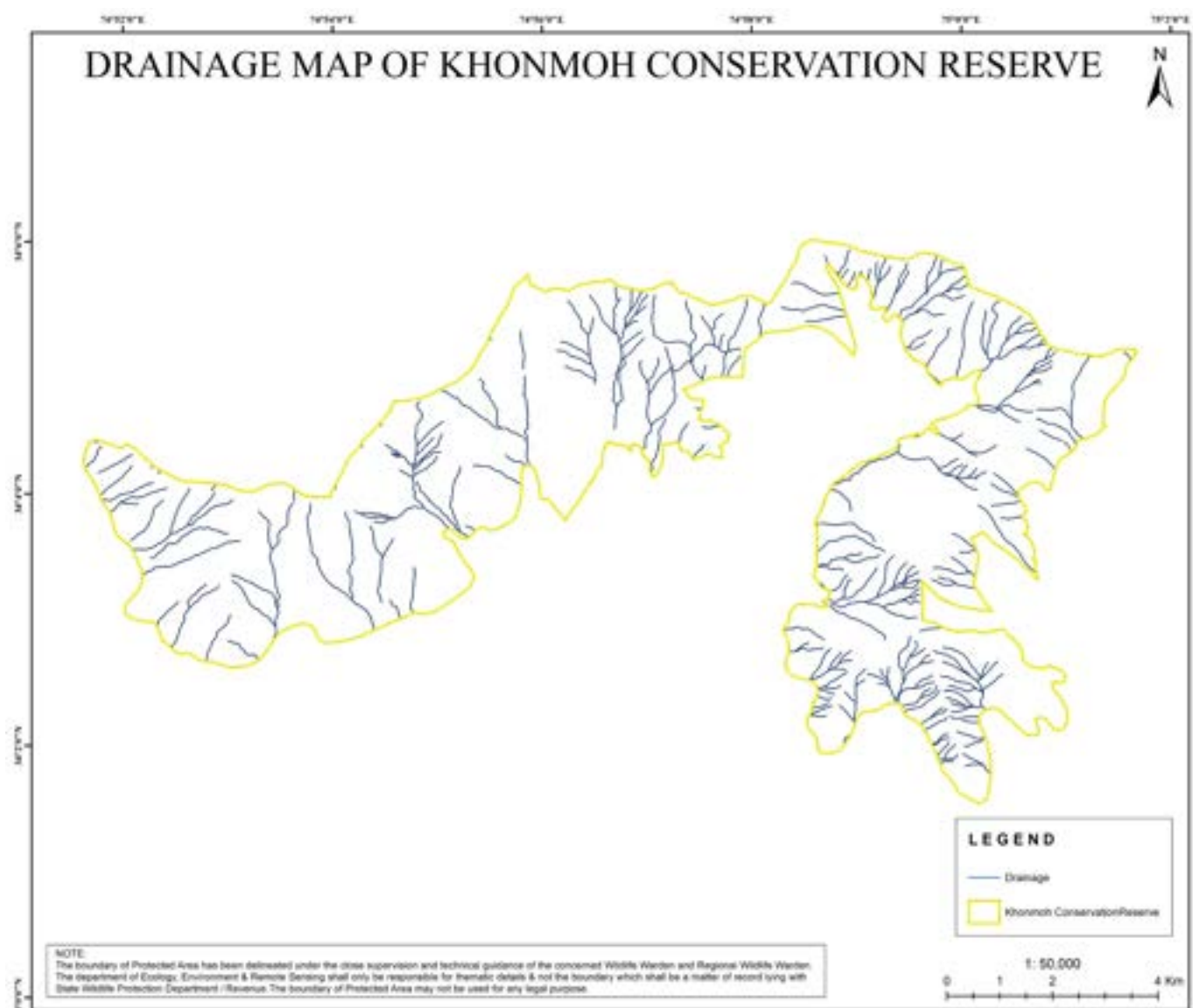


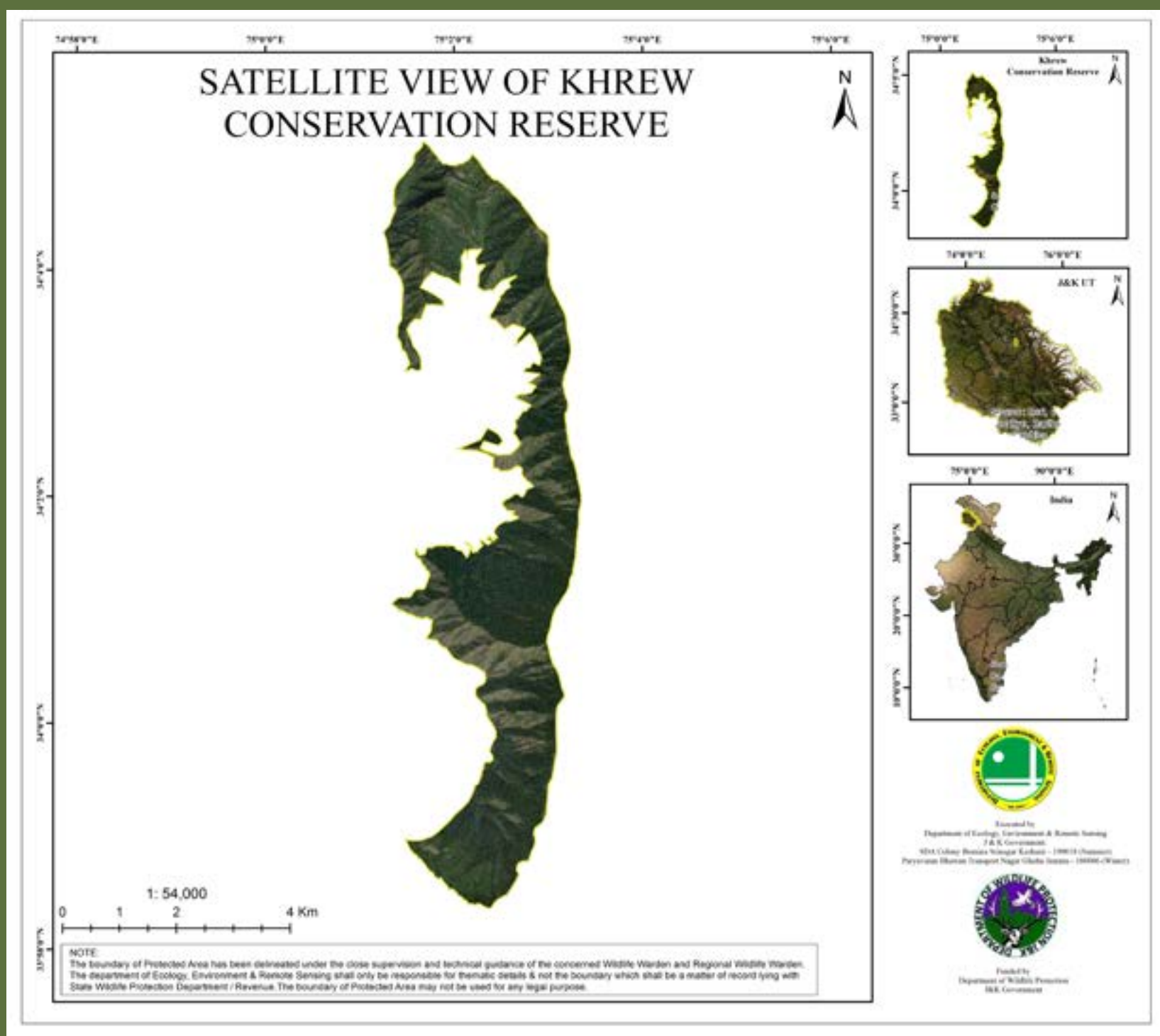












KHREW CONSERVATION RESERVE

Khrew Conservation Reserve was notified in the year 1945 due to the presence of rich flora and fauna. In the east it shares boundary with Tral wildlife sanctuary, in the north with Dachigam national Park and in North West it shares boundary with Khonmoh Conservation Reserve. It is also part of Hangul landscape.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 50.25 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 18.21
PERIMETER (KMS): 47.93
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1656 – 3110
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 58.358' N - 34° 5.140' N, 75° 1.334' E - 75° 3.354' E

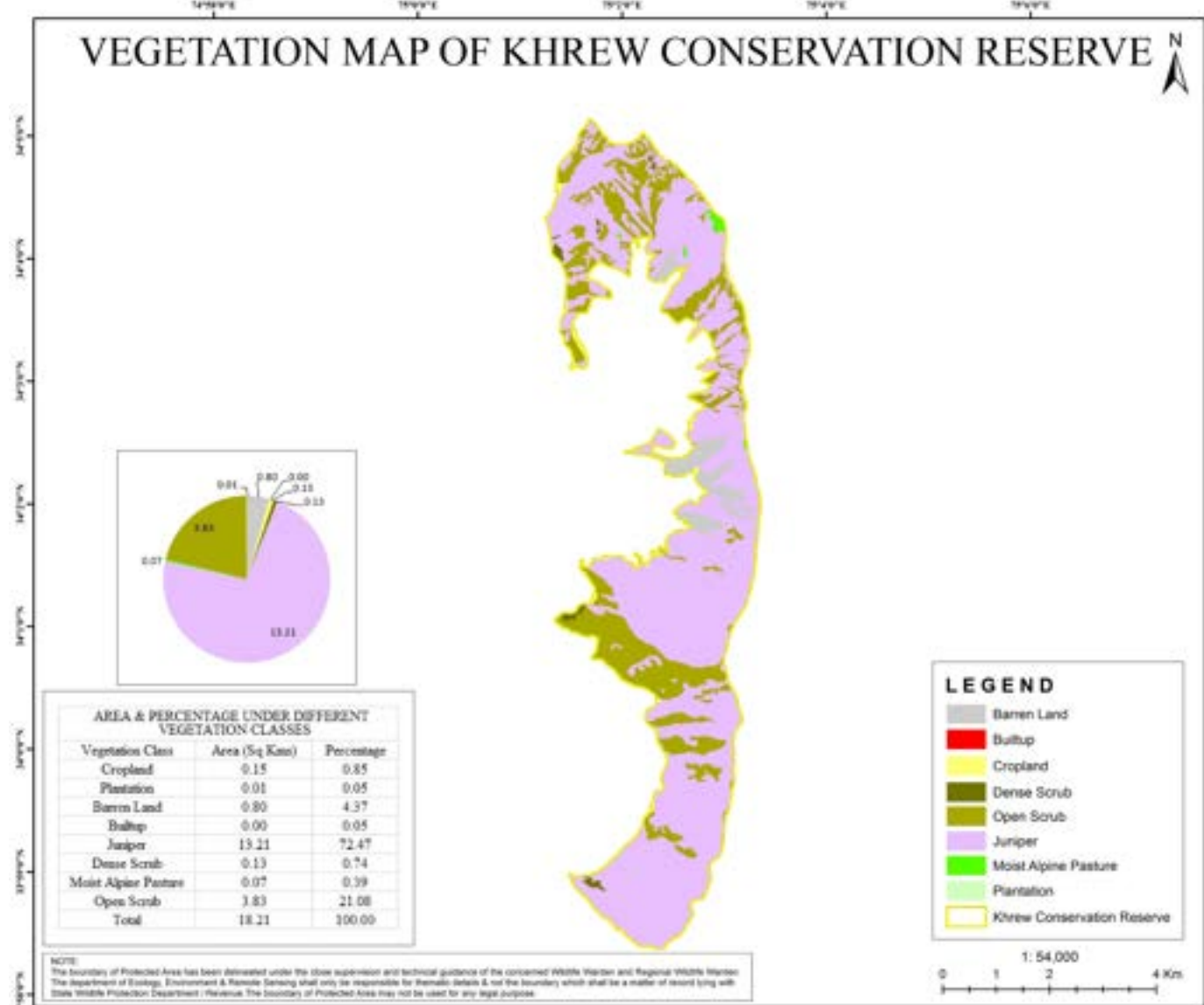
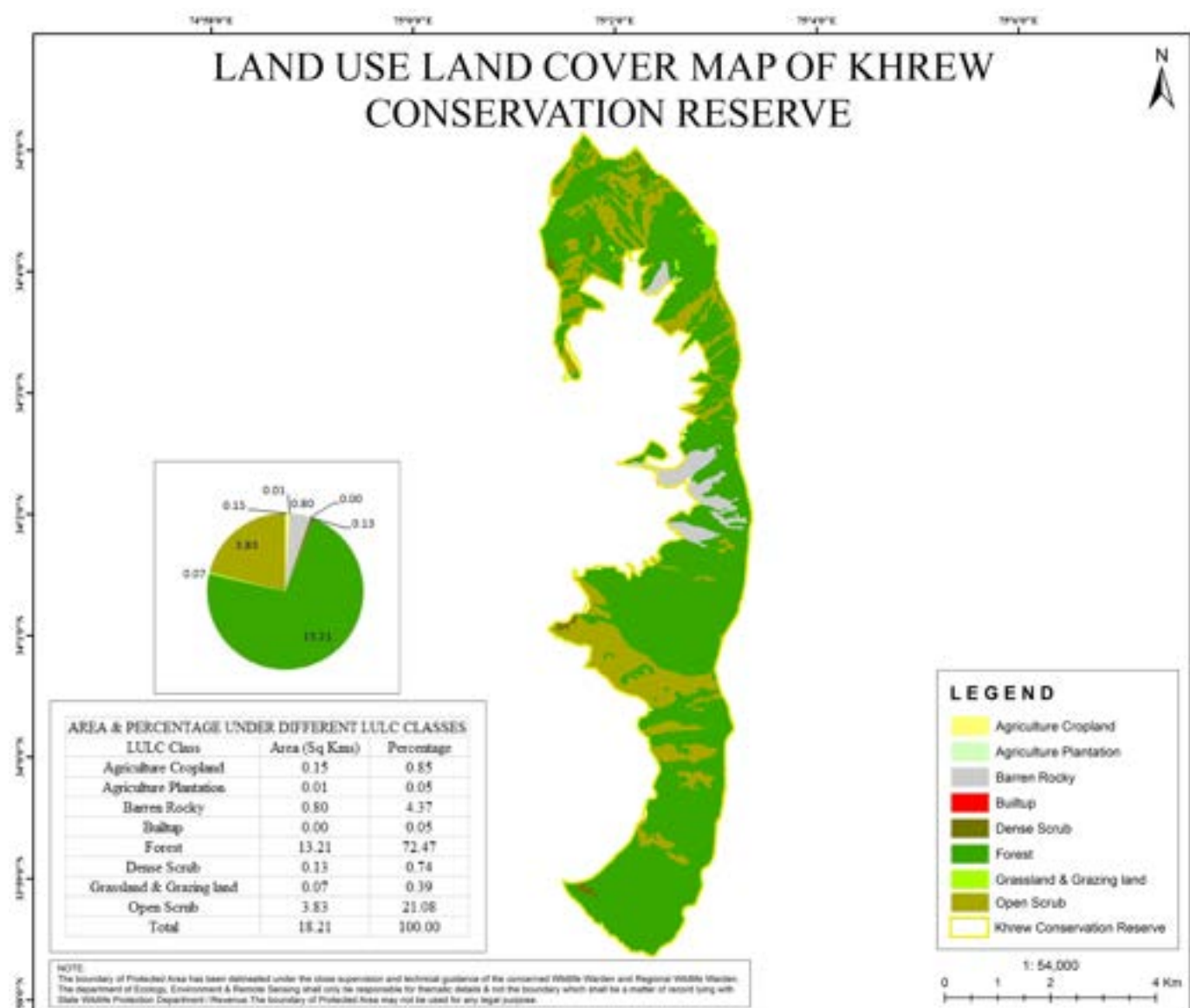
MAJOR FAUNA: Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota*

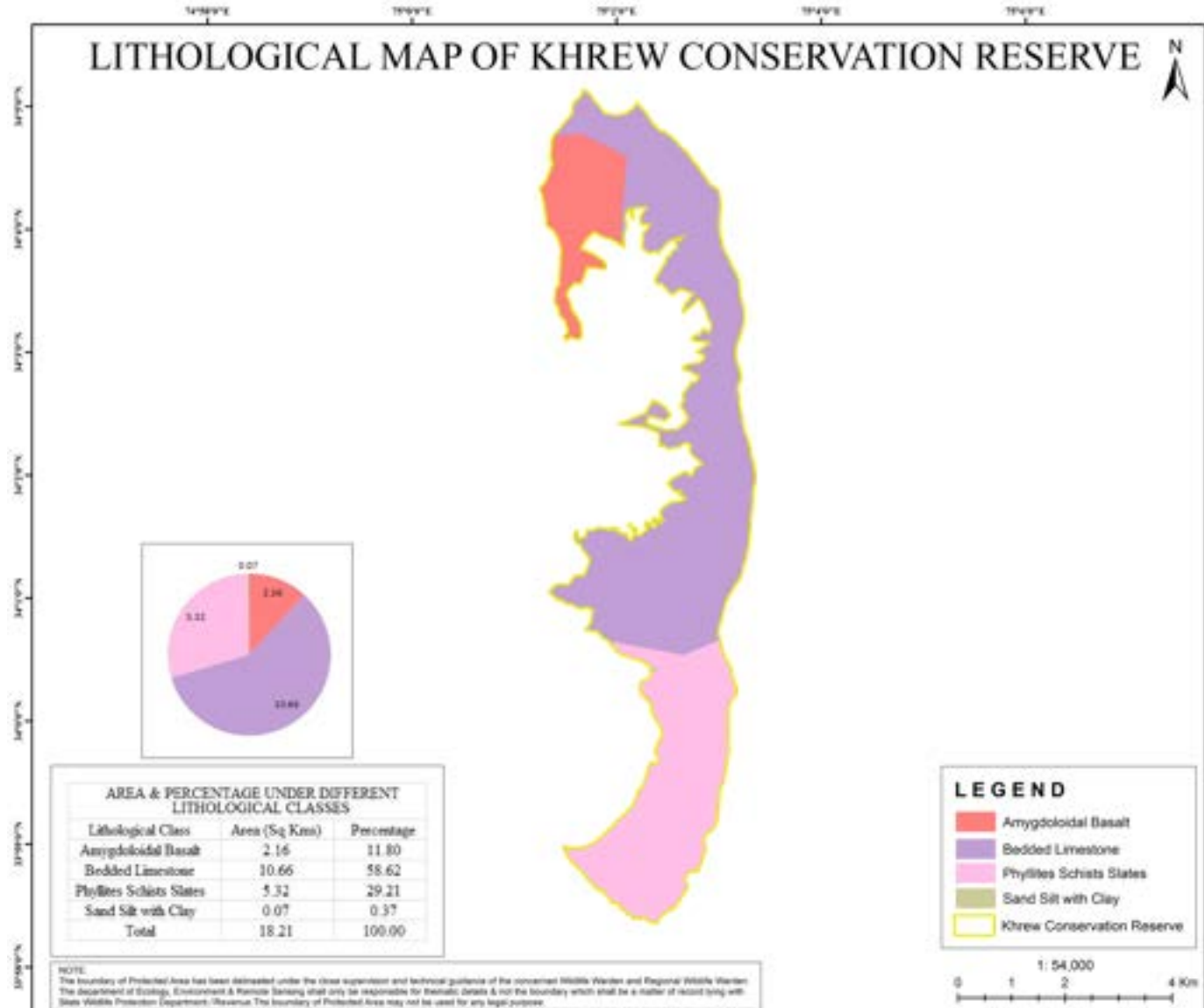
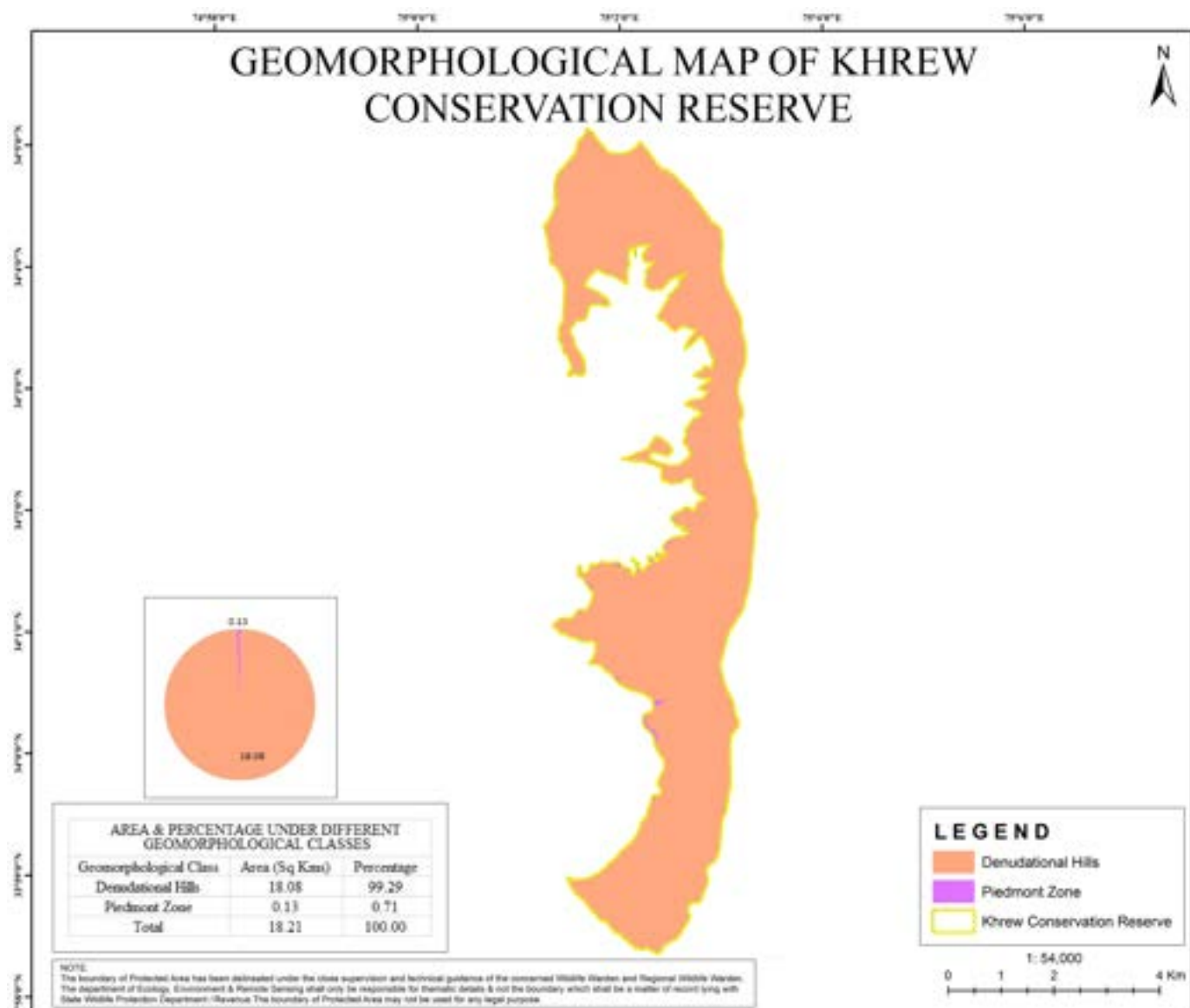
caudata), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

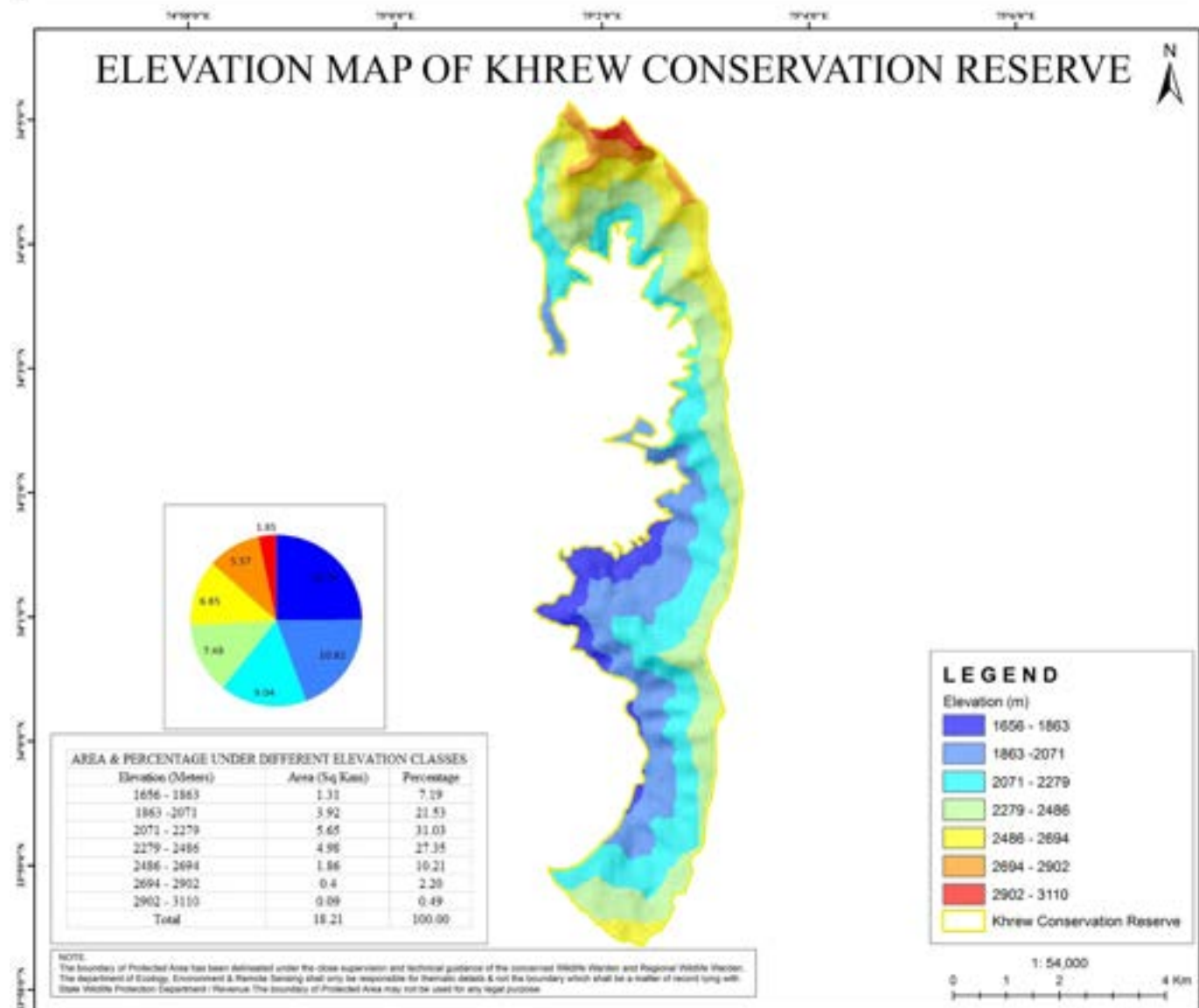
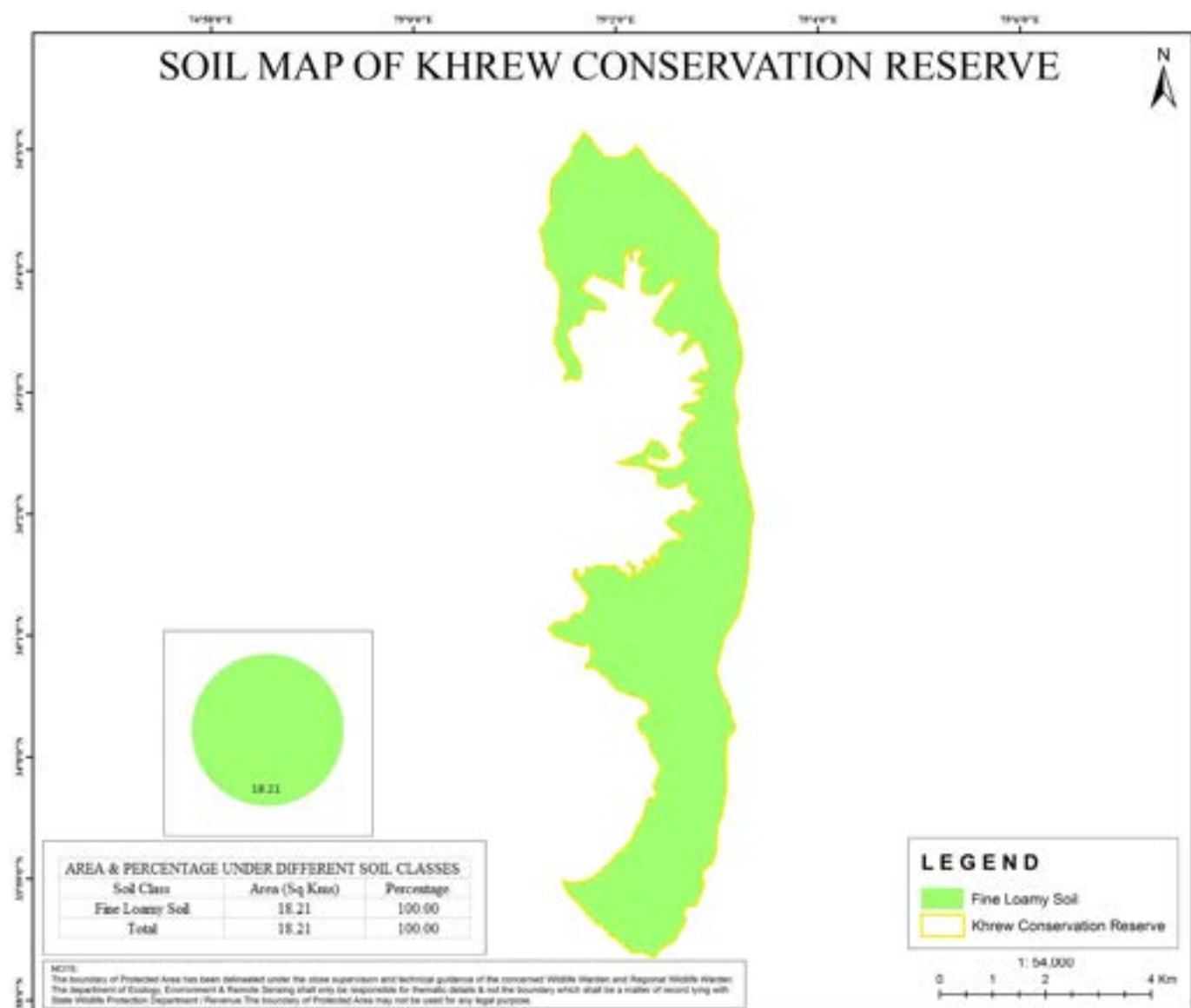
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared kite (*Milvus migrans*), The pied Woodpecker (*Dryobates himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

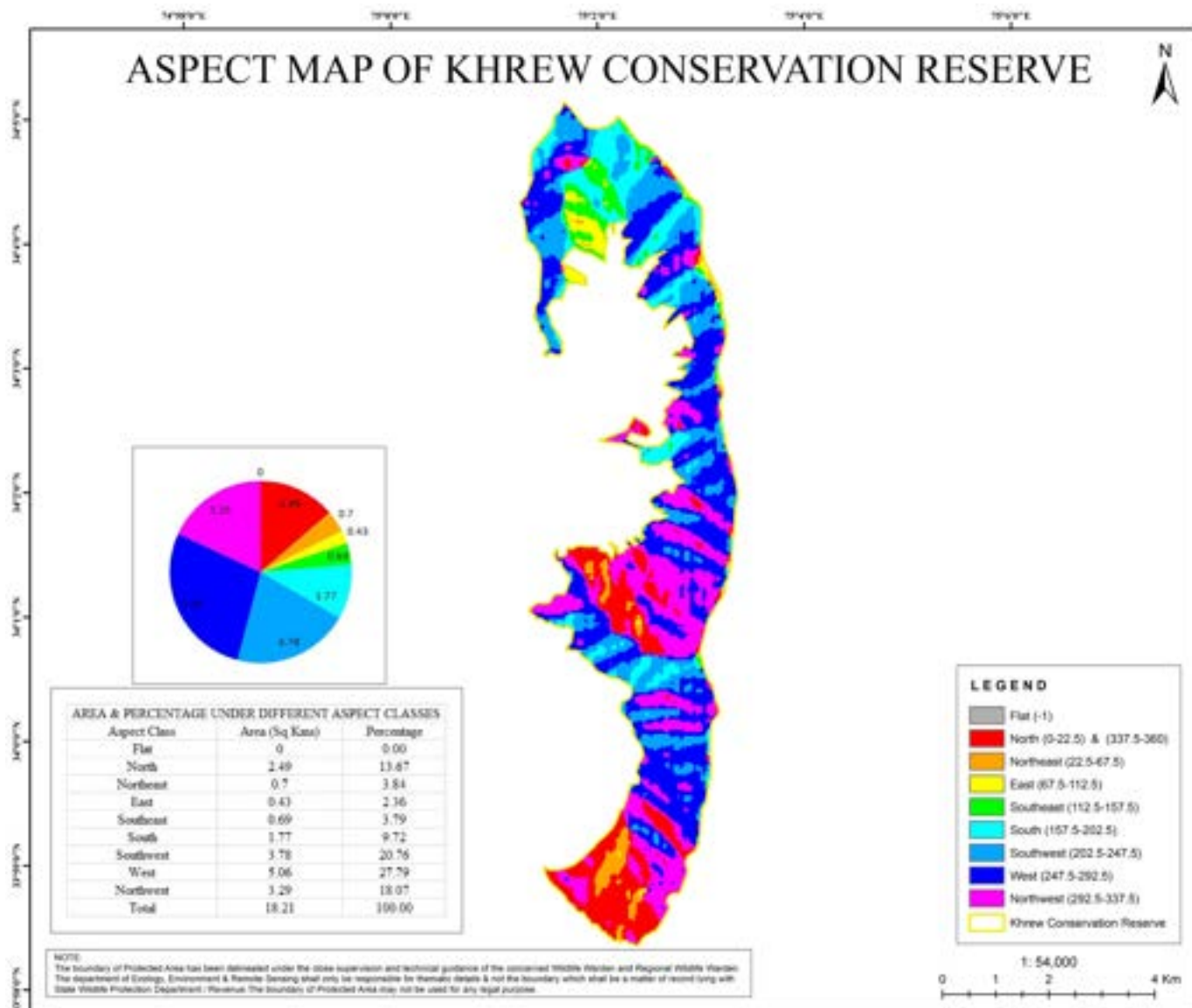
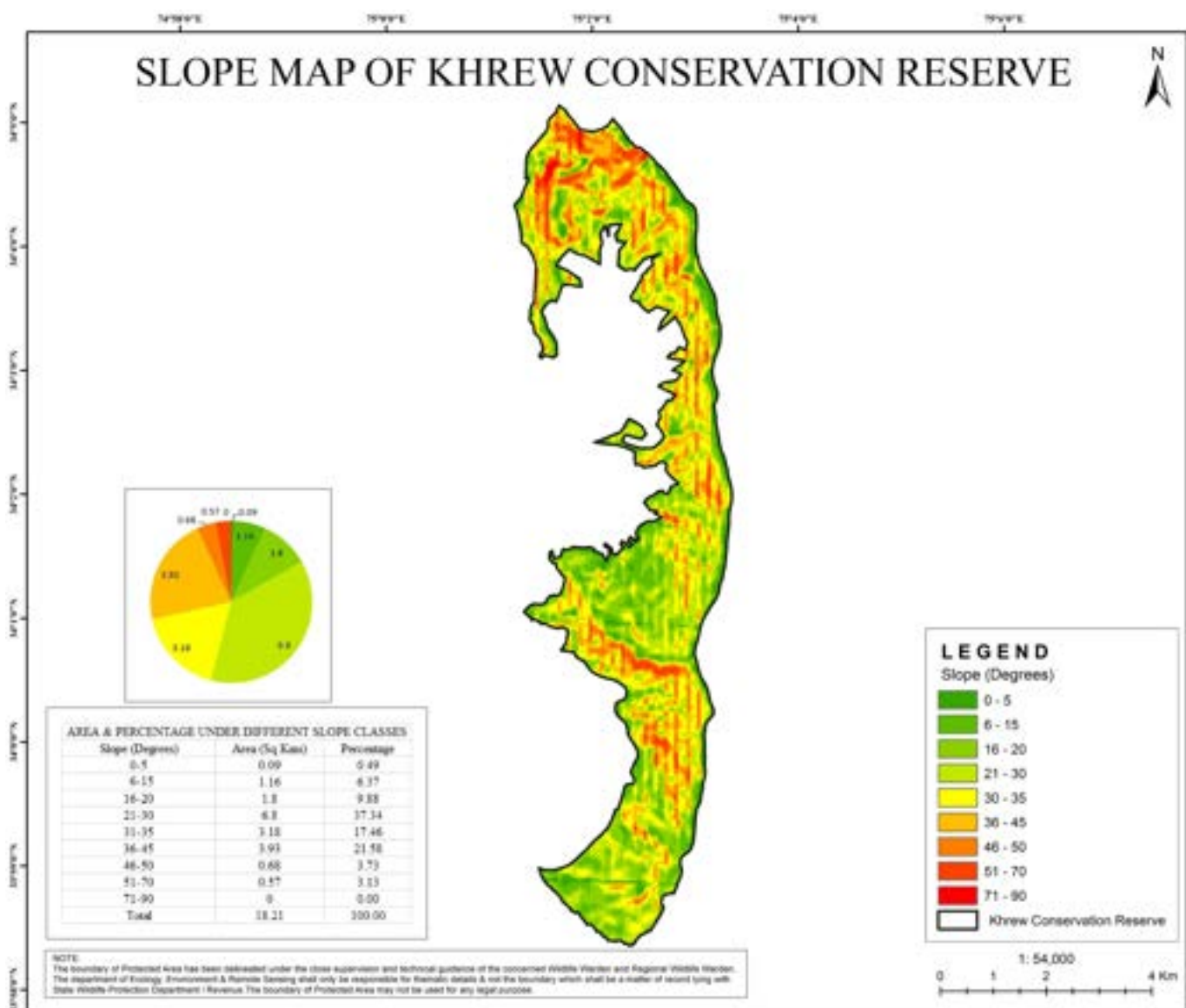
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lyceum*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*).

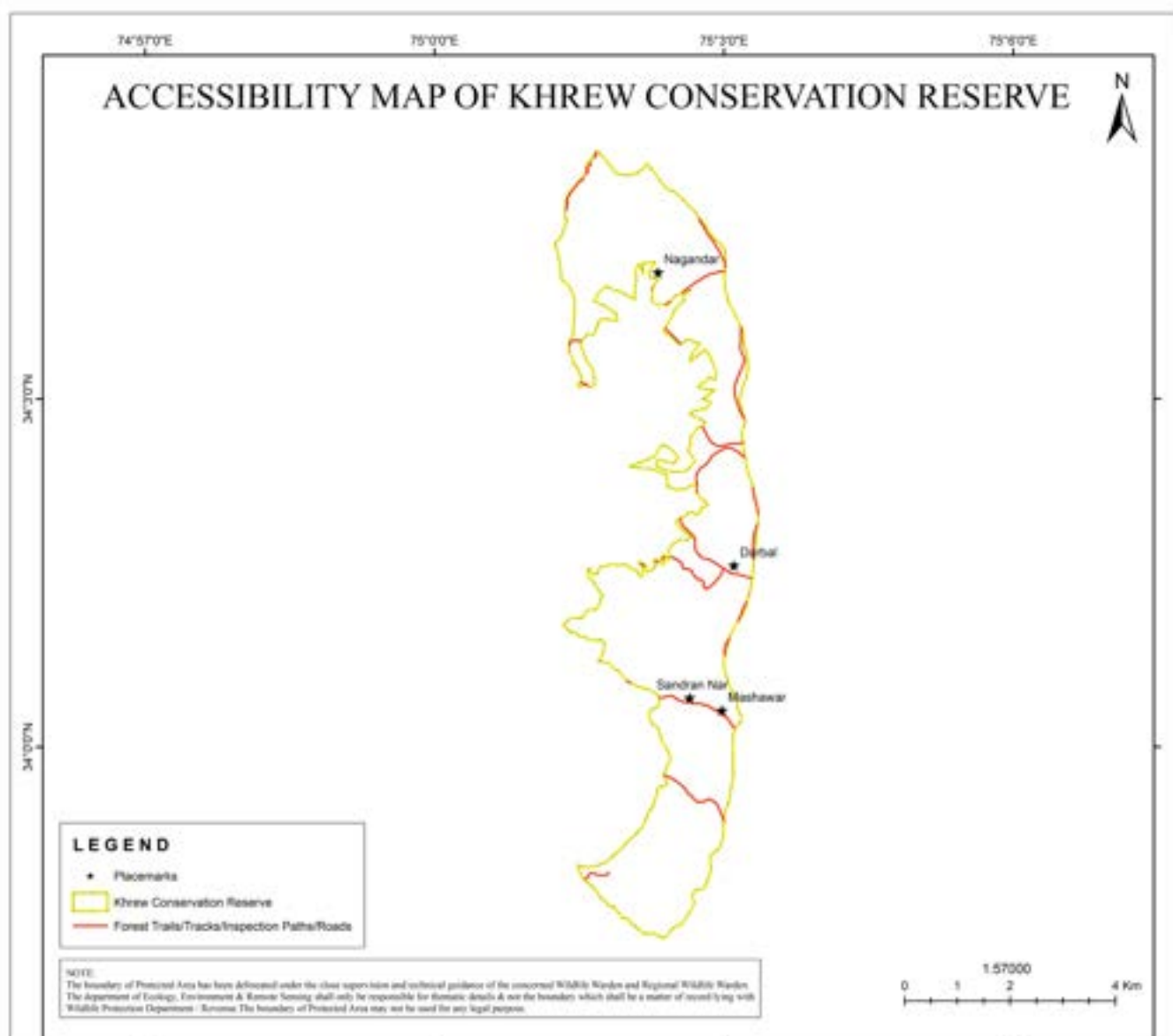
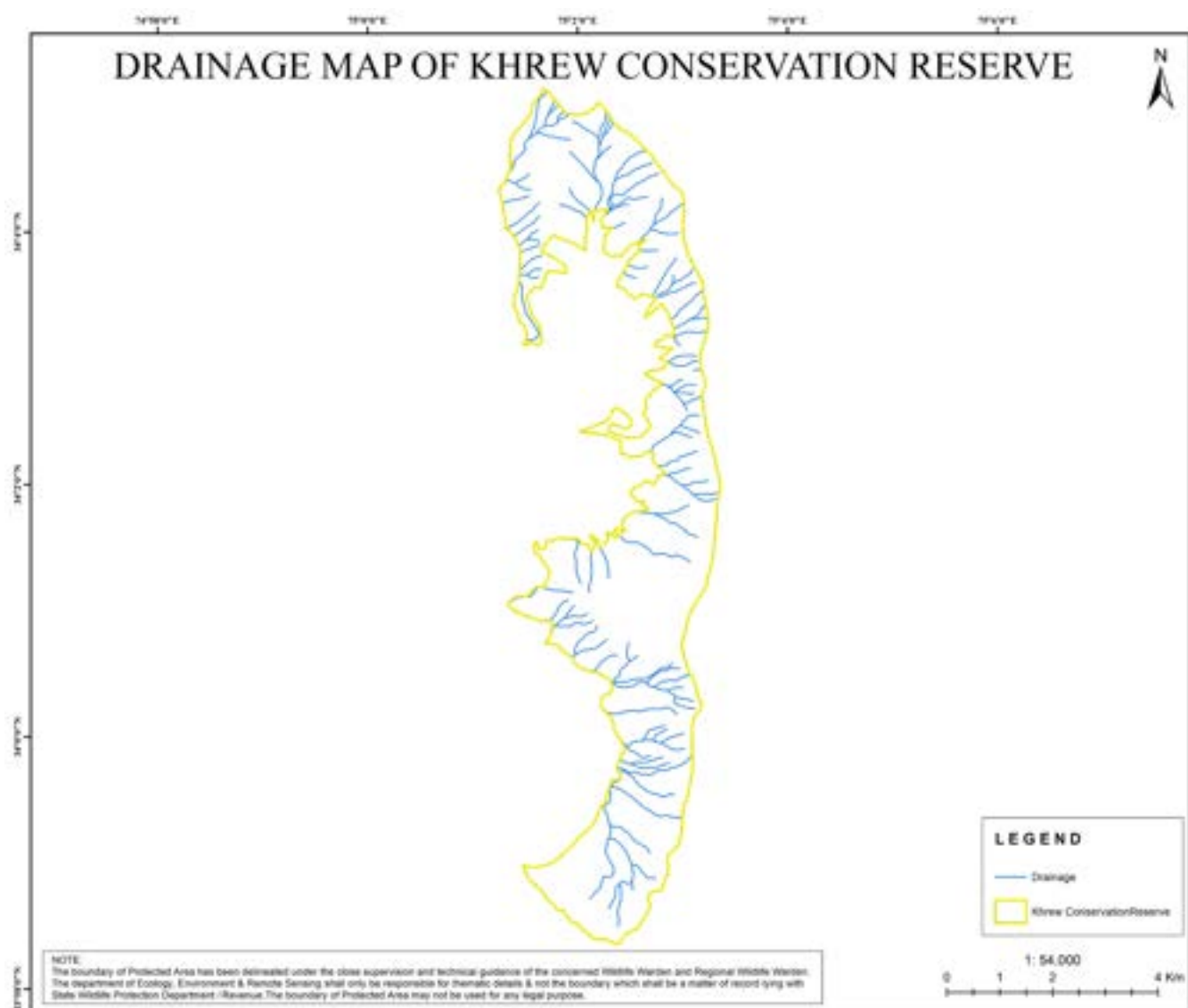


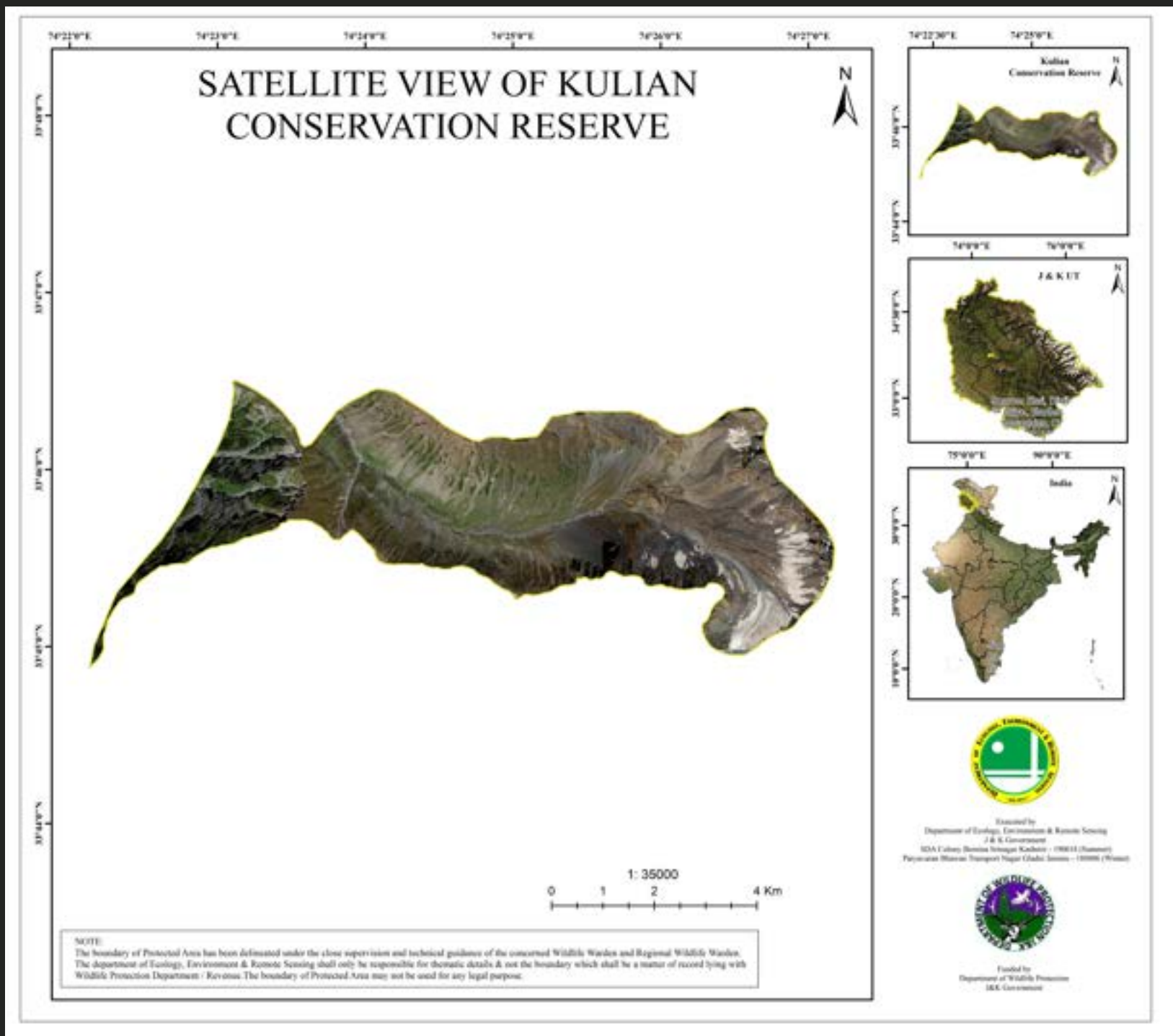












KULIAN CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Kulian Conservation Reserve is Located in Pouch district of Jammu & Kashmir and is named after the village Kullian. It was notified in 2011. The area harbors rich biodiversity and shall be managed for protection, preservation and improvement of the same.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Taken over as per J&K Game Preservation Act 1998 (1942 AD)

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 10.29 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 10.82

PERIMETER (KMS): 22.31

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 2778 – 4583

GEO - COORDINATES: 33° 44.878' N - 33° 46.510' N, 74° 22.157' E - 74° 27.199' E

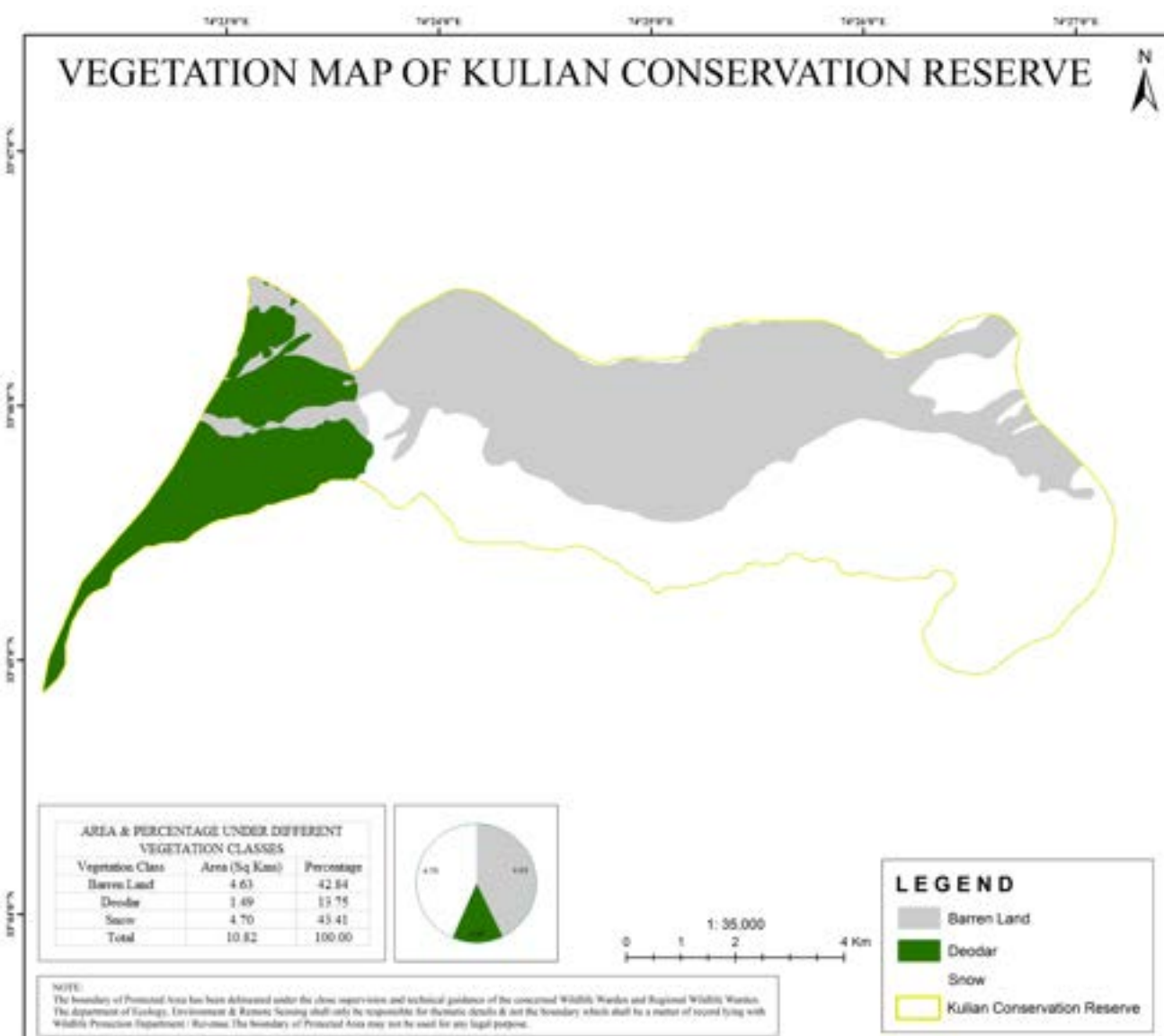
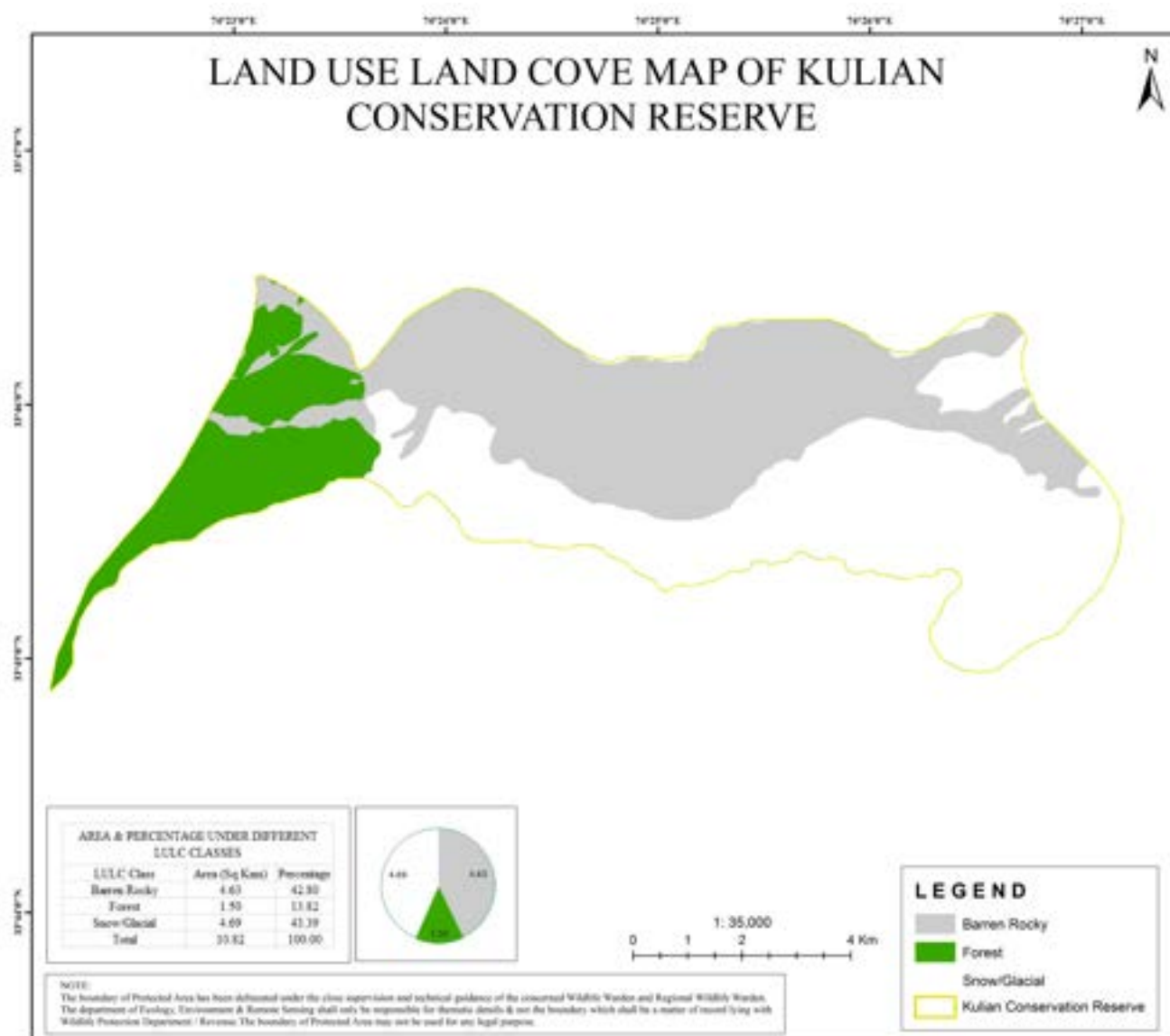
MAJOR FAUNA: Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Rhesus Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Red Fox (*Vulpus Vulpus*). Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Common Leopard (*Pan-*

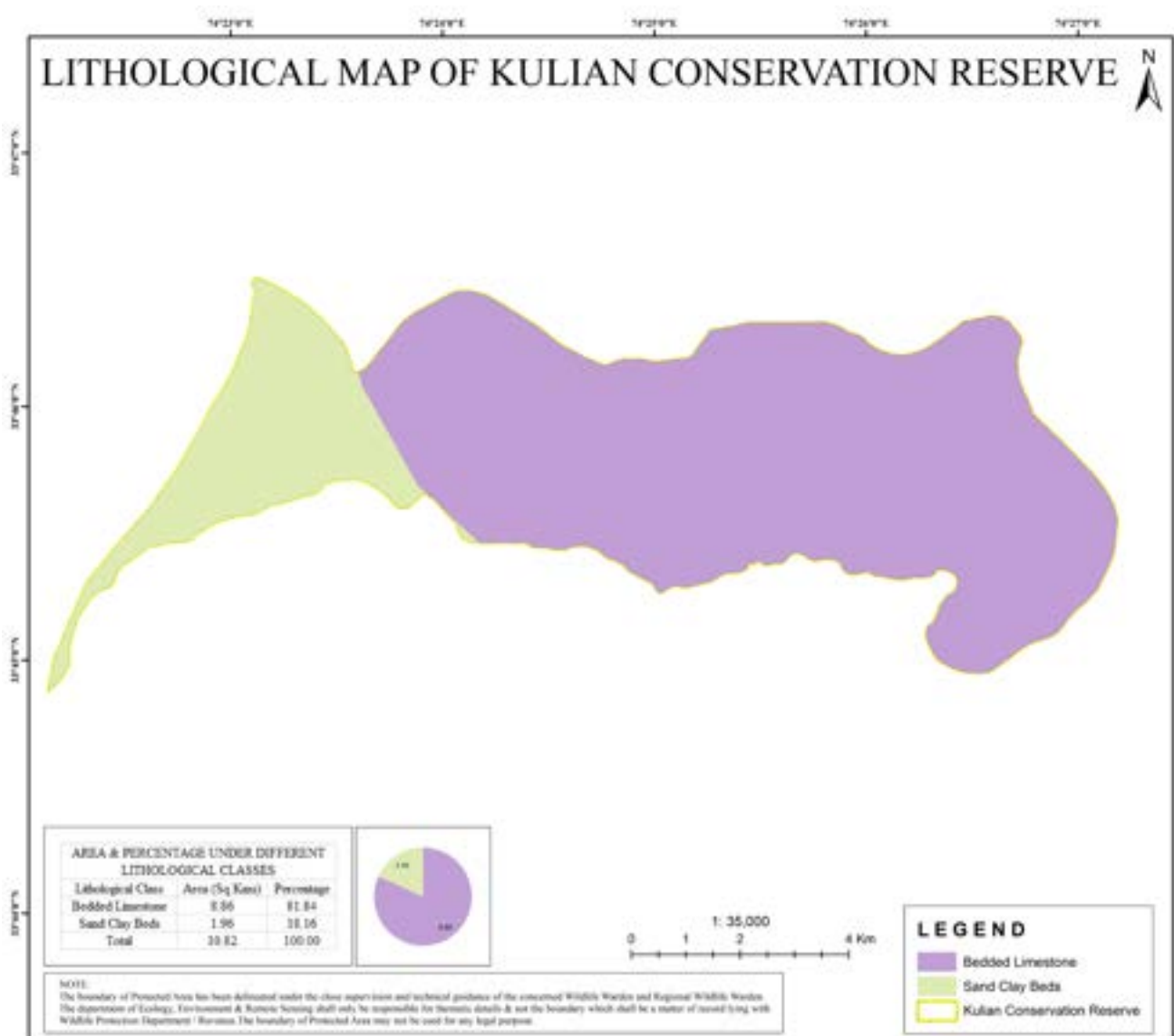
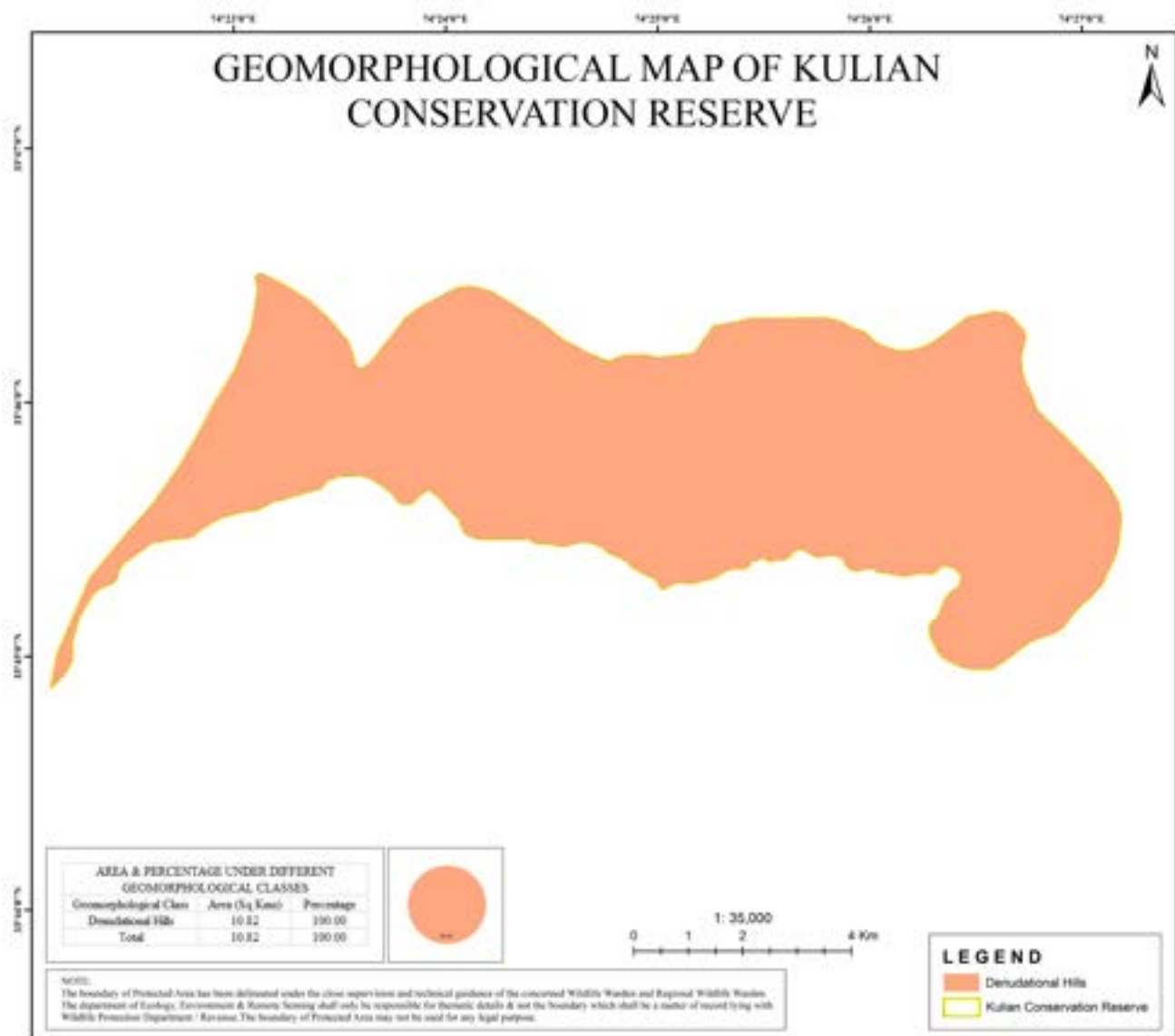
thera pardus), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus artos*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

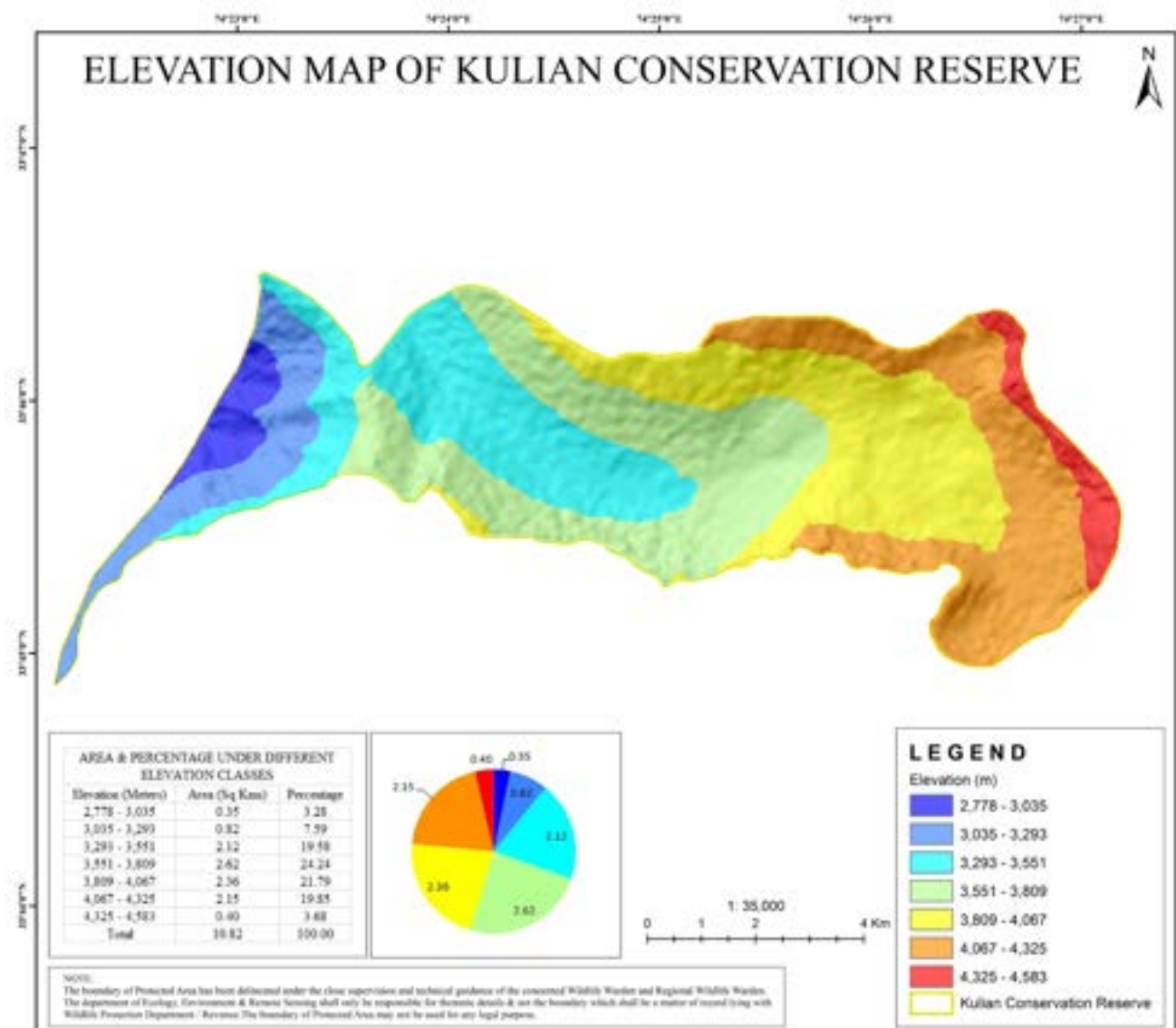
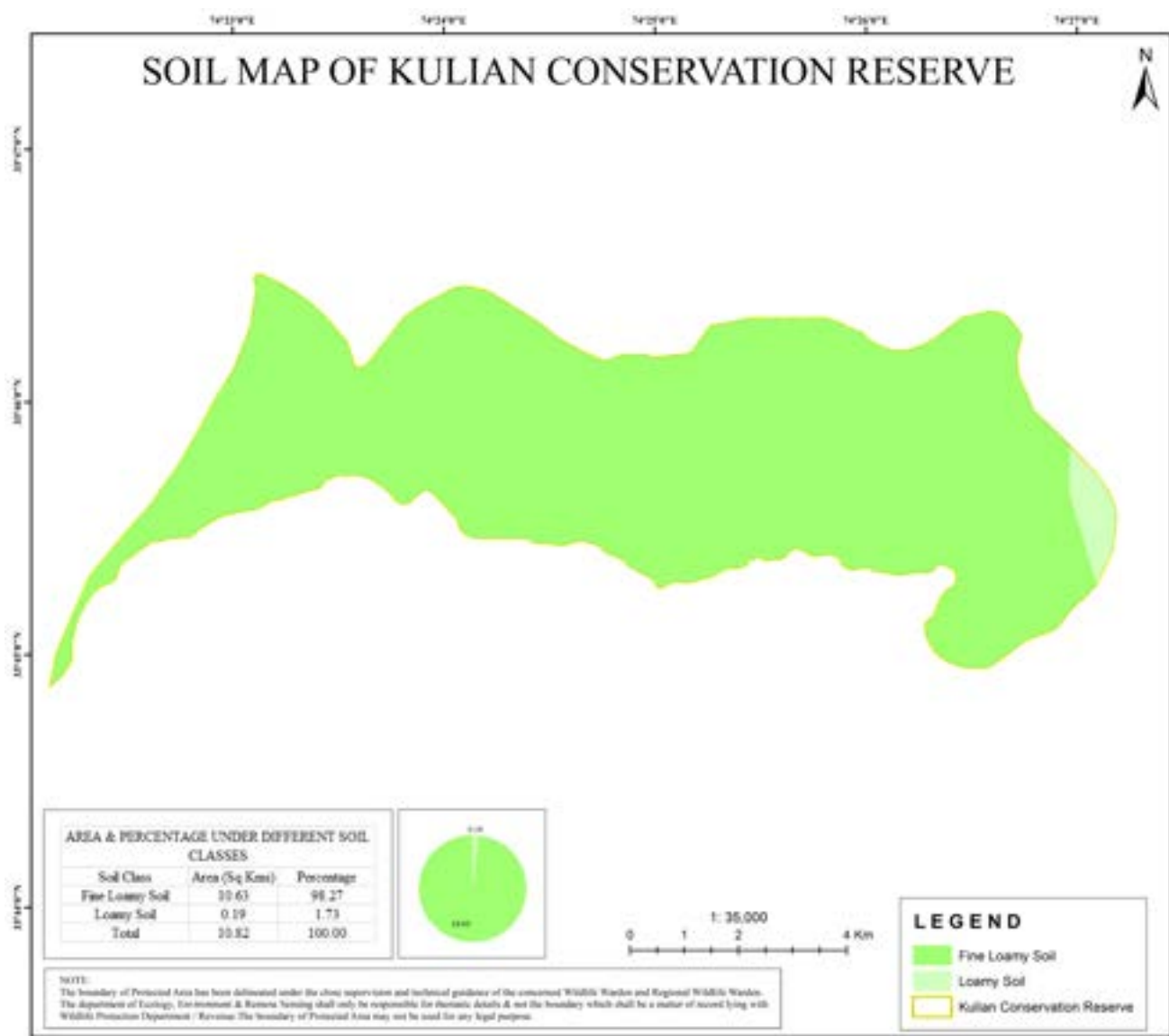
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Baya or Weaver bird (*Ploceus philippinus*), Booted eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*), Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Himalayan Snowcock (*Tetraogallus himalayans*), Western tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Grey francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*), Talor Bird (*Stigmatopelia chinensis*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

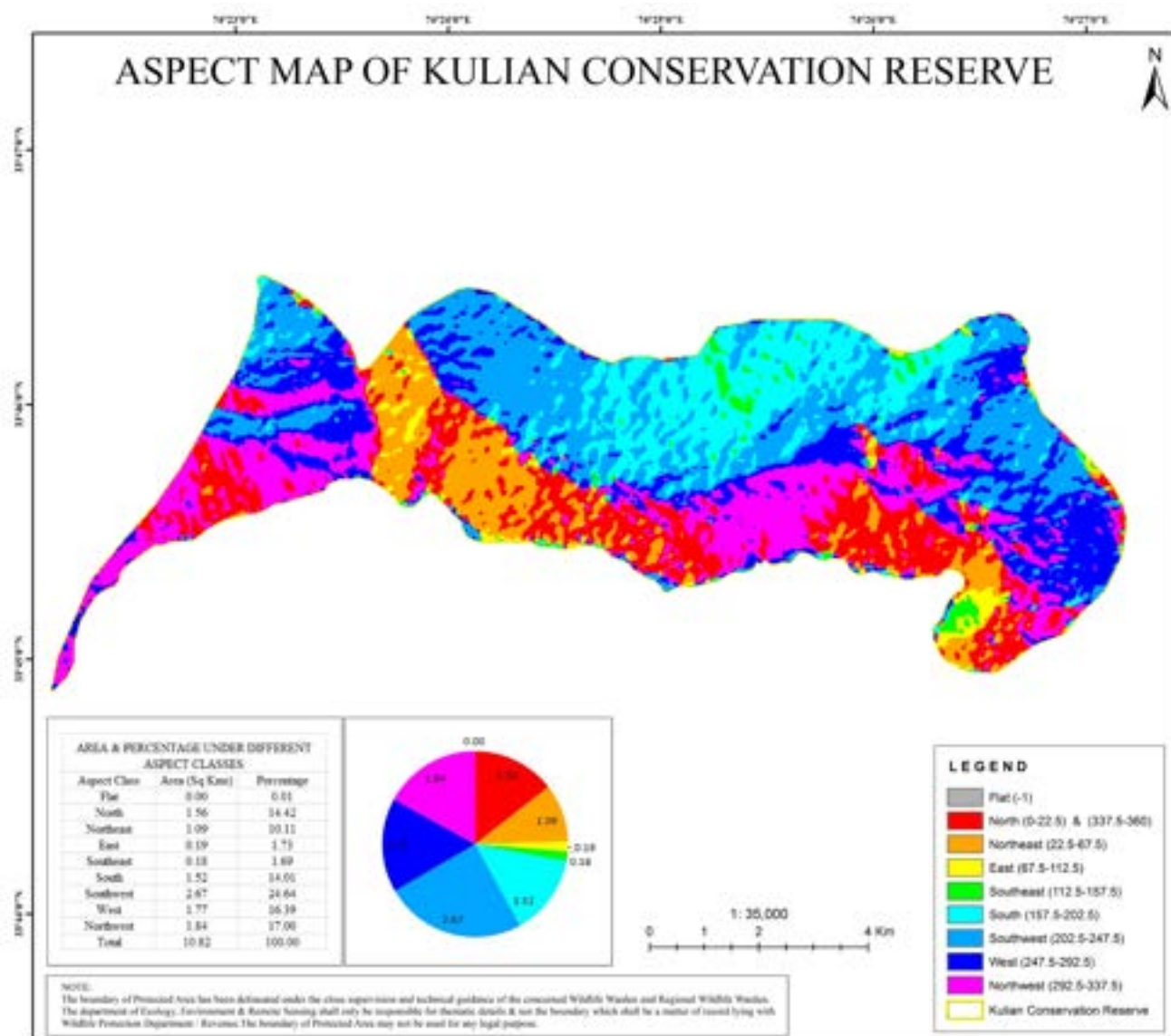
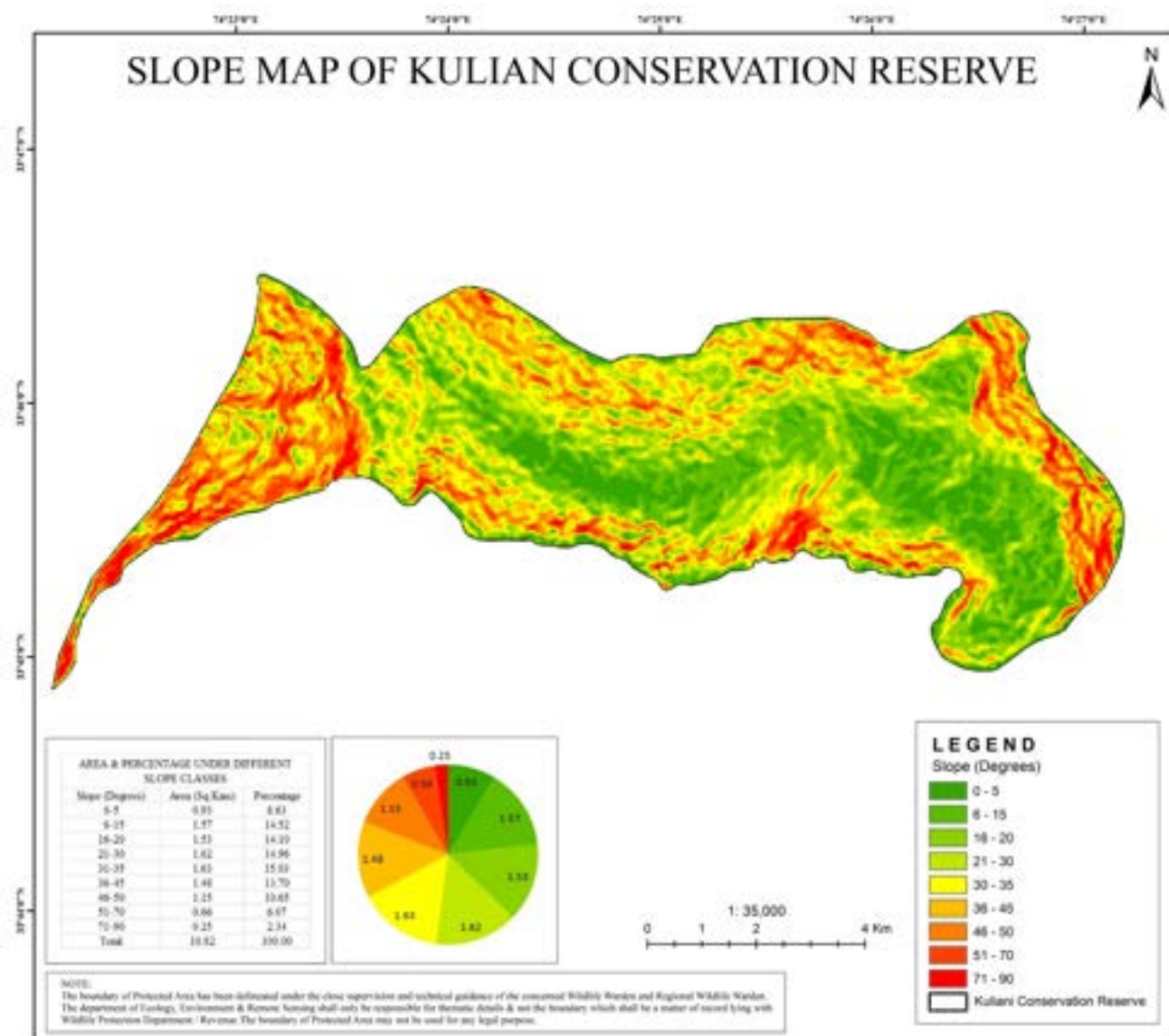
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Veined-Leaf Viburnum (*Viburnum nervosum*), Deadly nightshade (*Atropa*), Himalayan Mayapple (*Podophyllum hexandrum*), Peacock Flower (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*), Native bryony or striped cucumber (*Diplocyclos palmatus*), Blue sage (*Eranthemum pulchellum*).

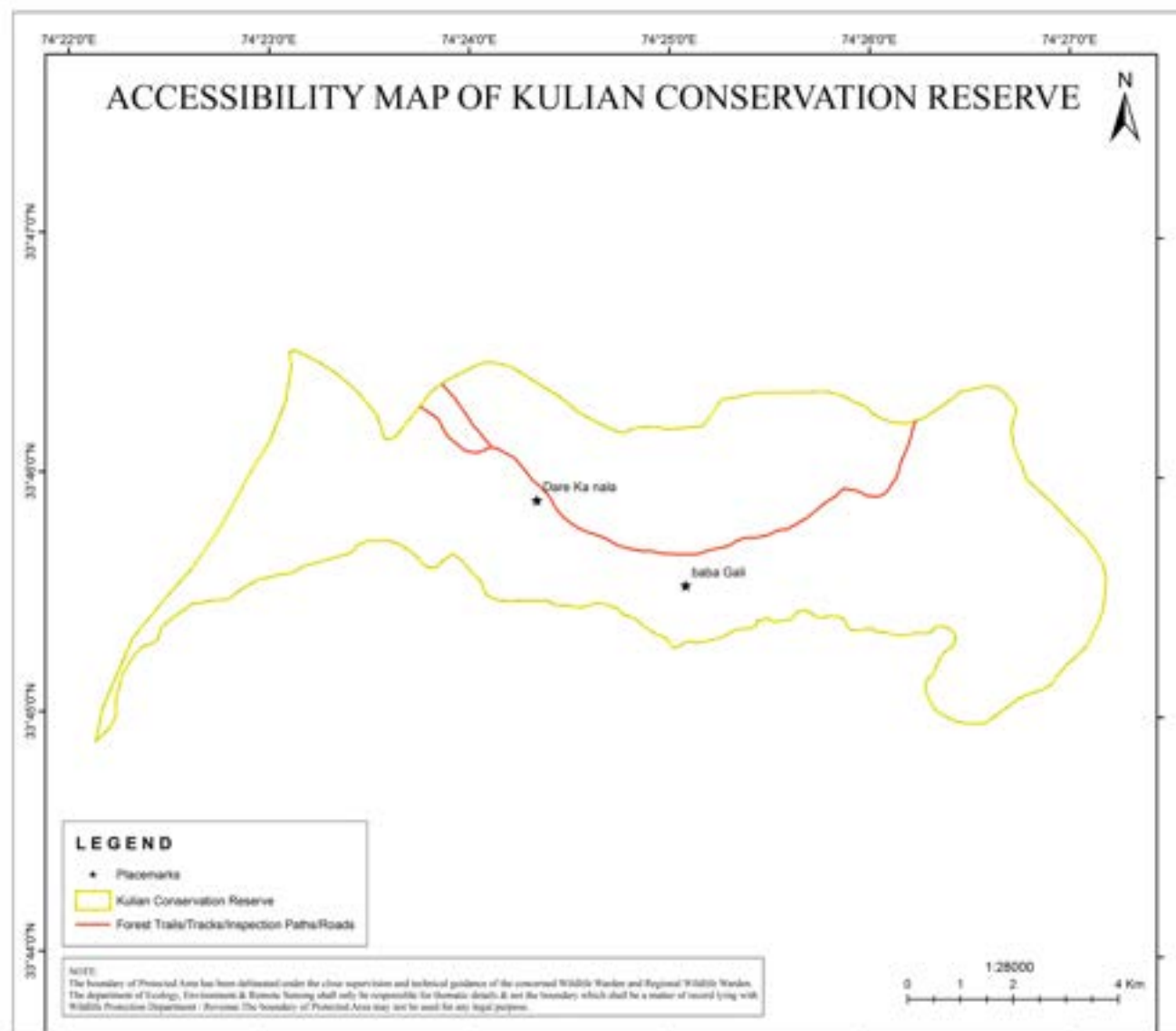
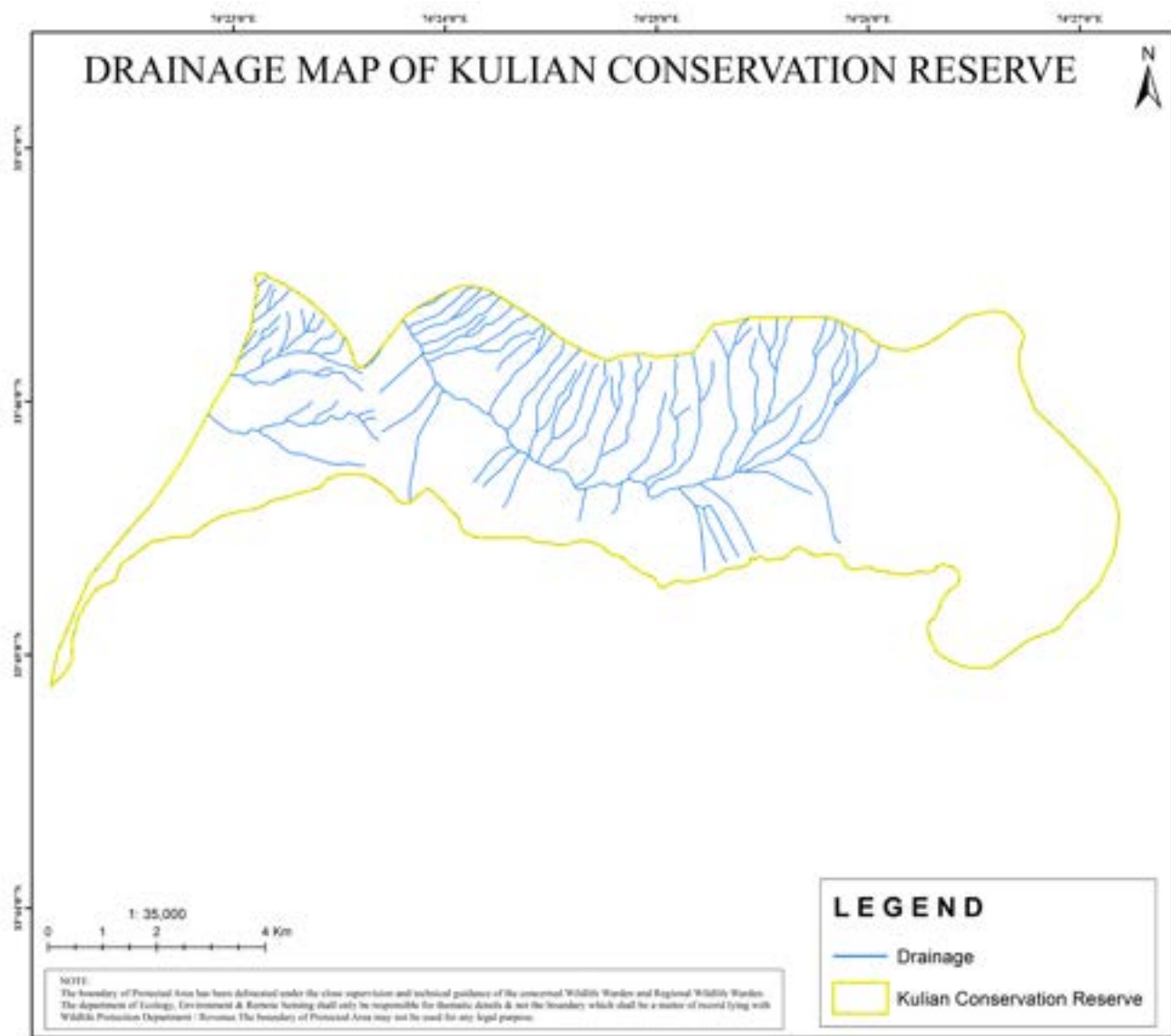


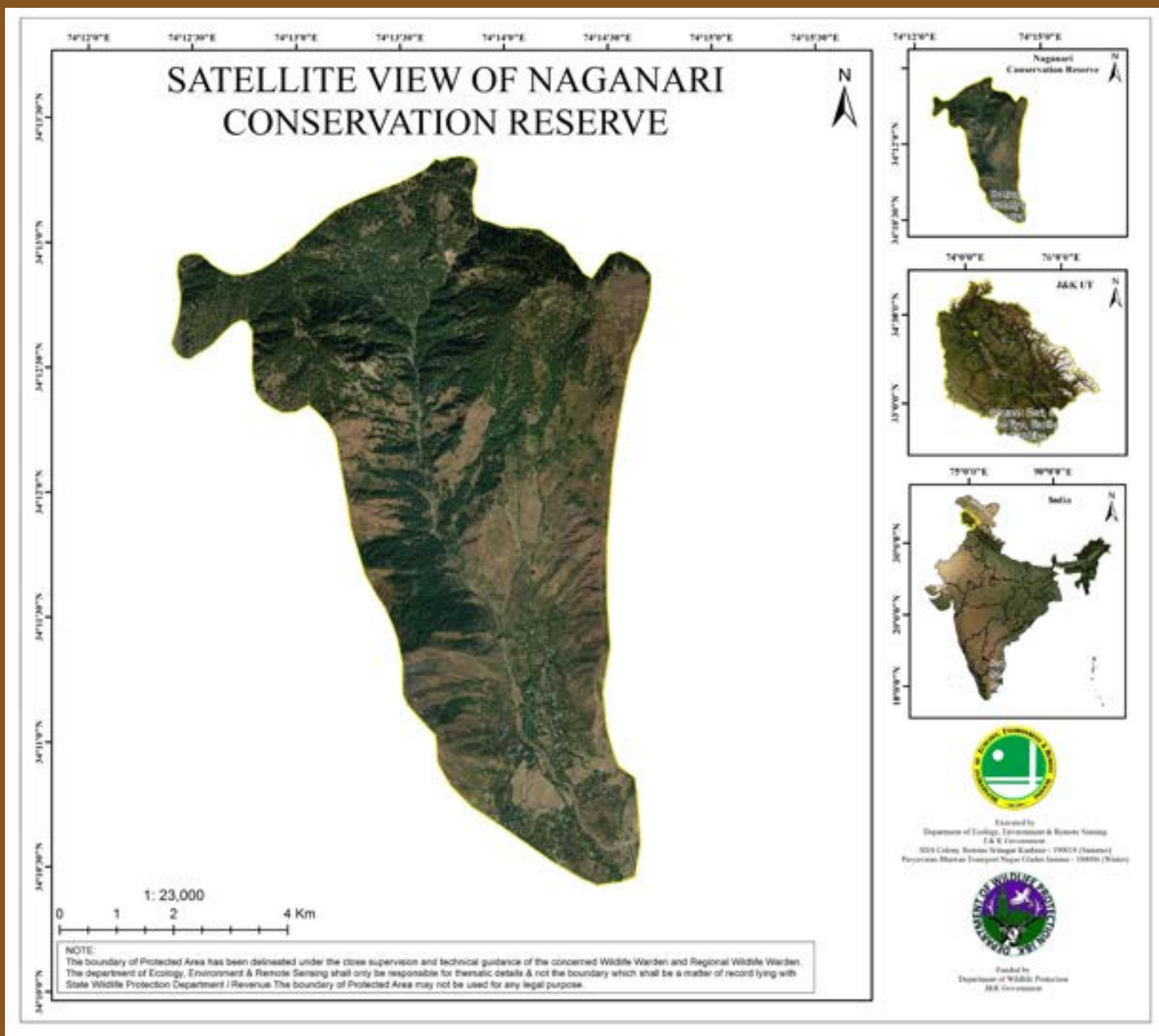












NAGANARI CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Naganari Conservation Reserve area lies to the east of Limber Wildlife sanctuary. It was notified in 1987. The Reserve is home to a big population wild animals and different types of vegetations. The area consists of steep to moderate slopes broken by rocky cliffs at many places.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.128-FST of 1991 13.05.1991

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 21.75 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 9.77

PERIMETER (KMS): 16.21

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1500 - 3000

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 10.442' N - 34° 13.362' N, 74° 12.406' E - 74° 14.721' E

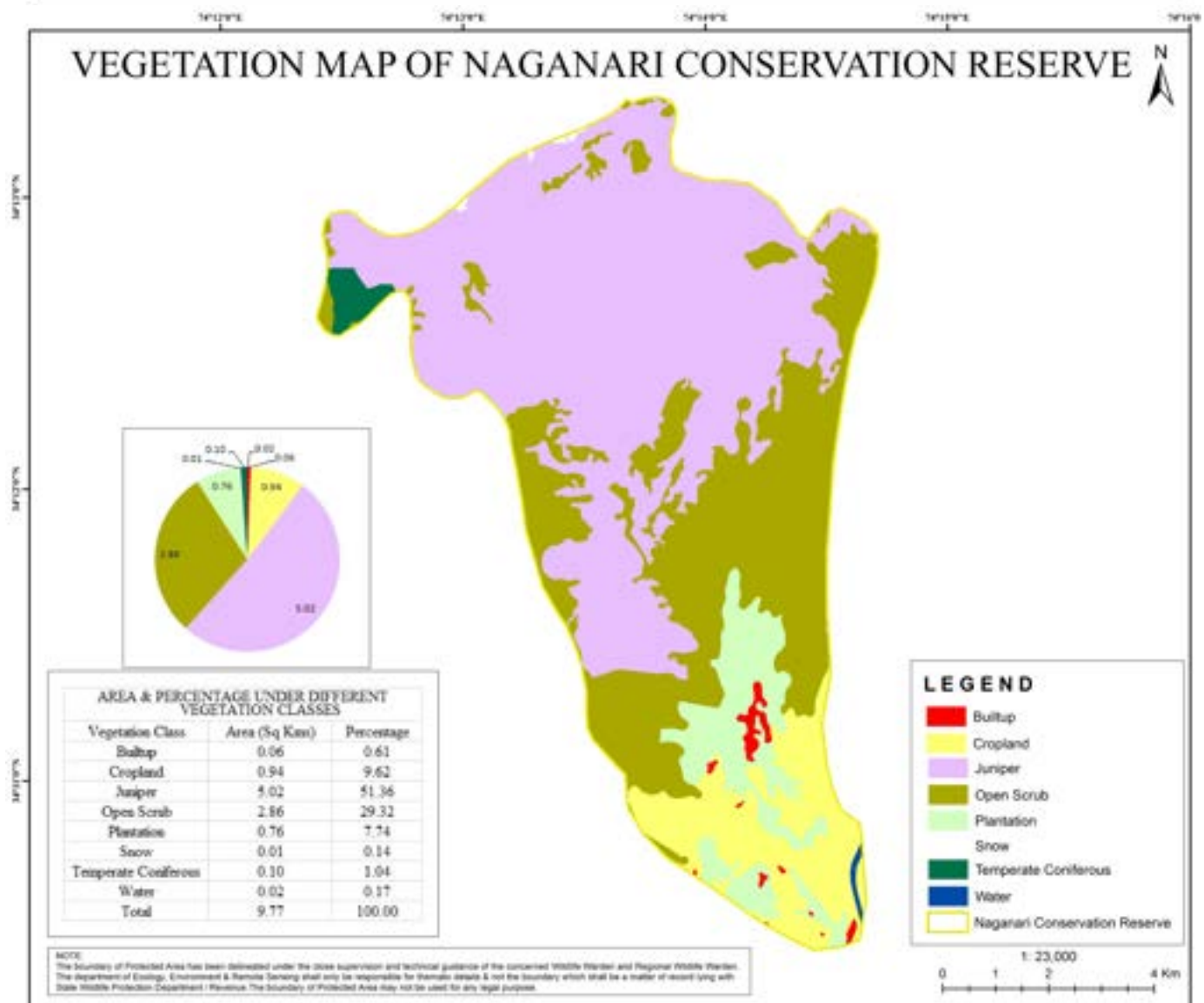
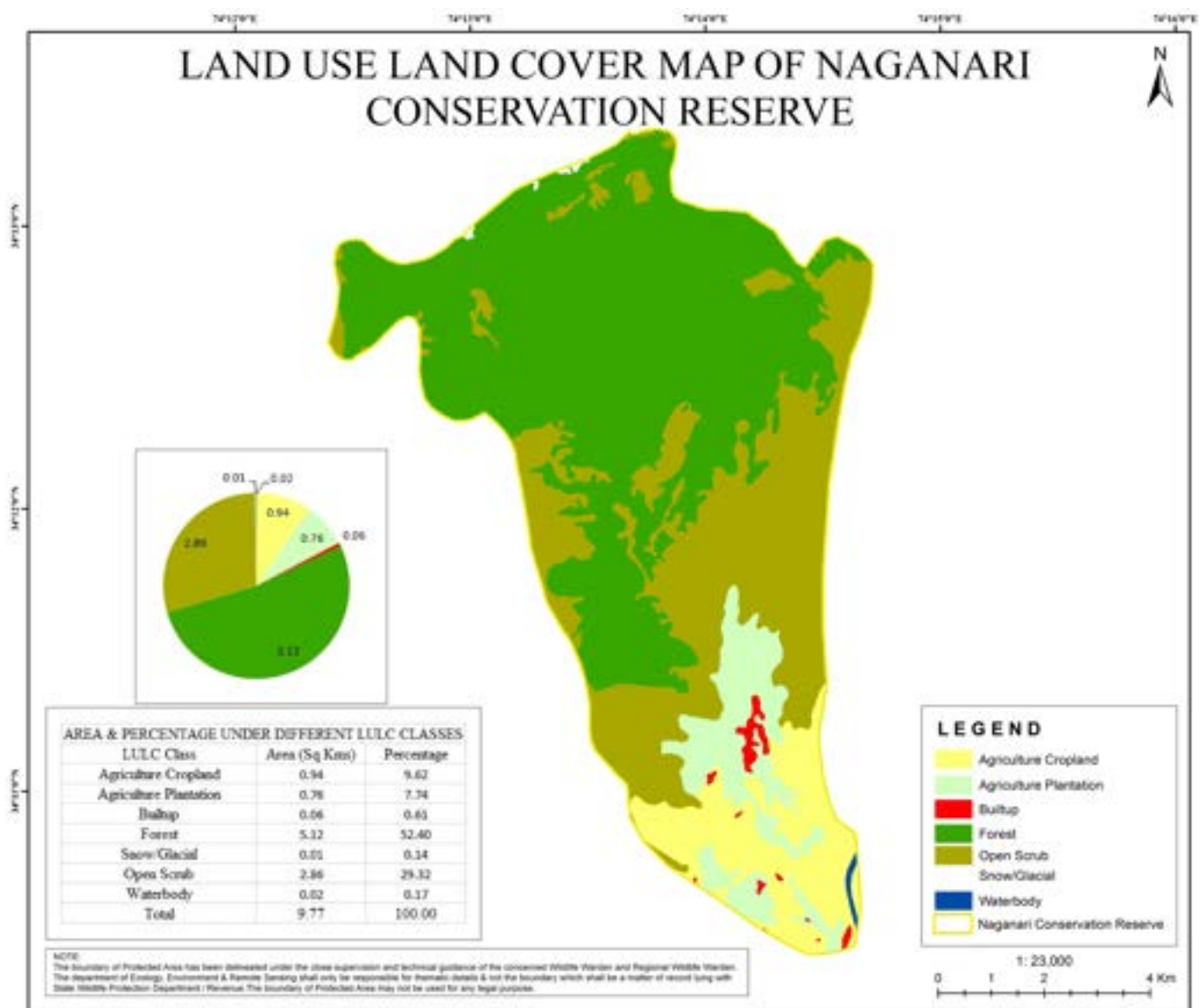
MAJOR FAUNA: Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Yellow Throated Martin (*Martes flavigula*), Long Tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Kashmir Musk Deer (*Moschus cupreus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus*

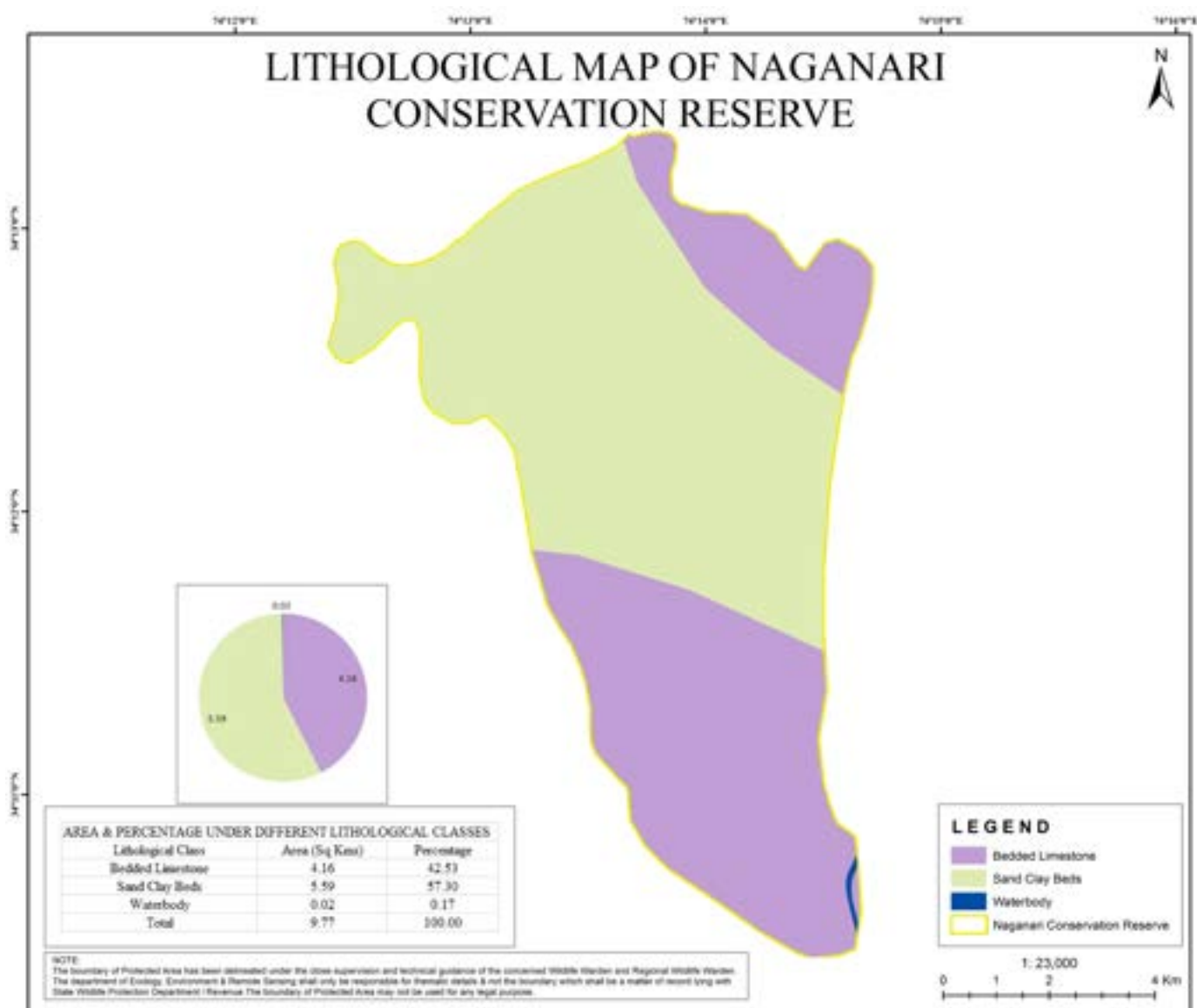
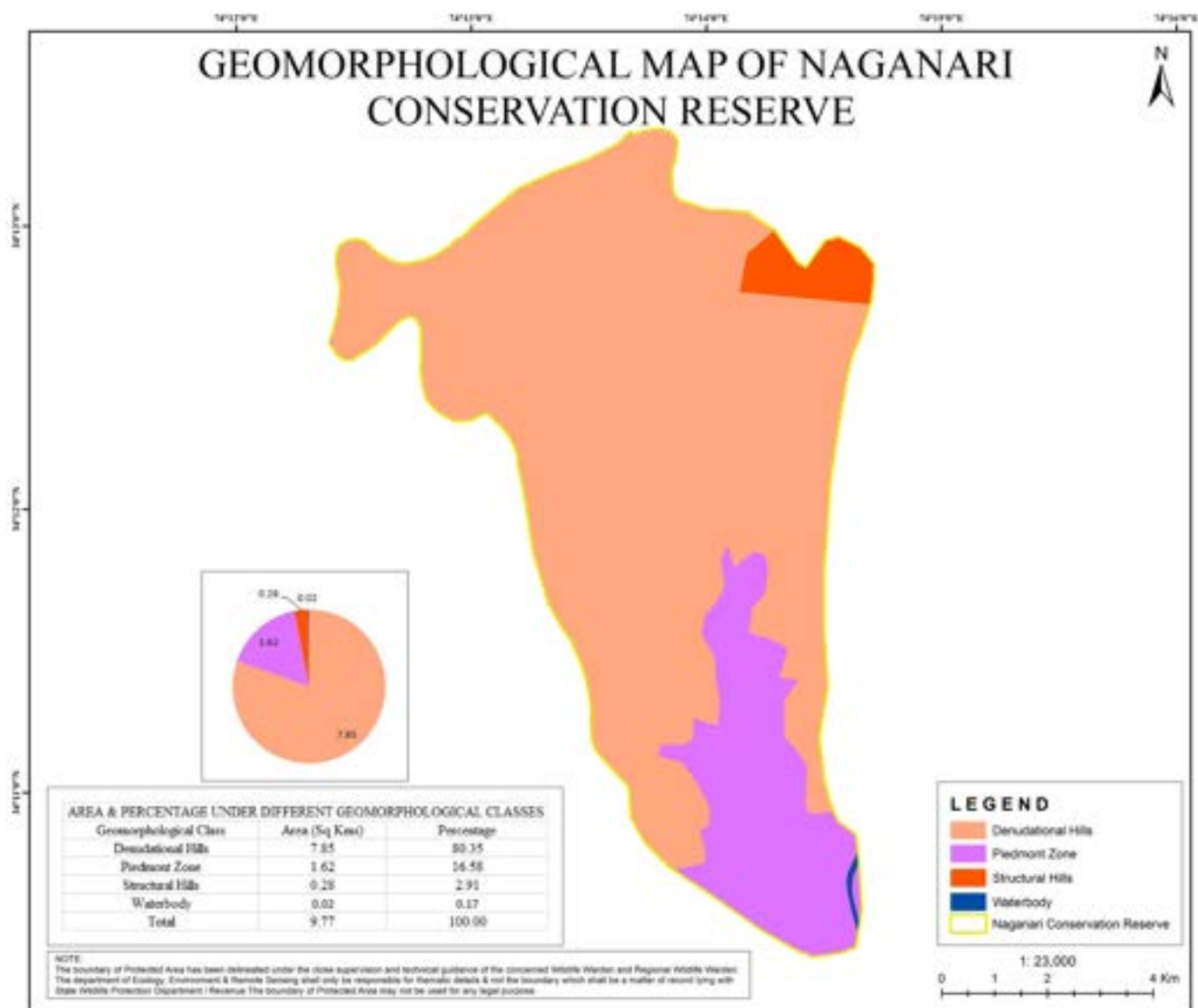
artos), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel (*Eoglaucomys fimbriatus*).

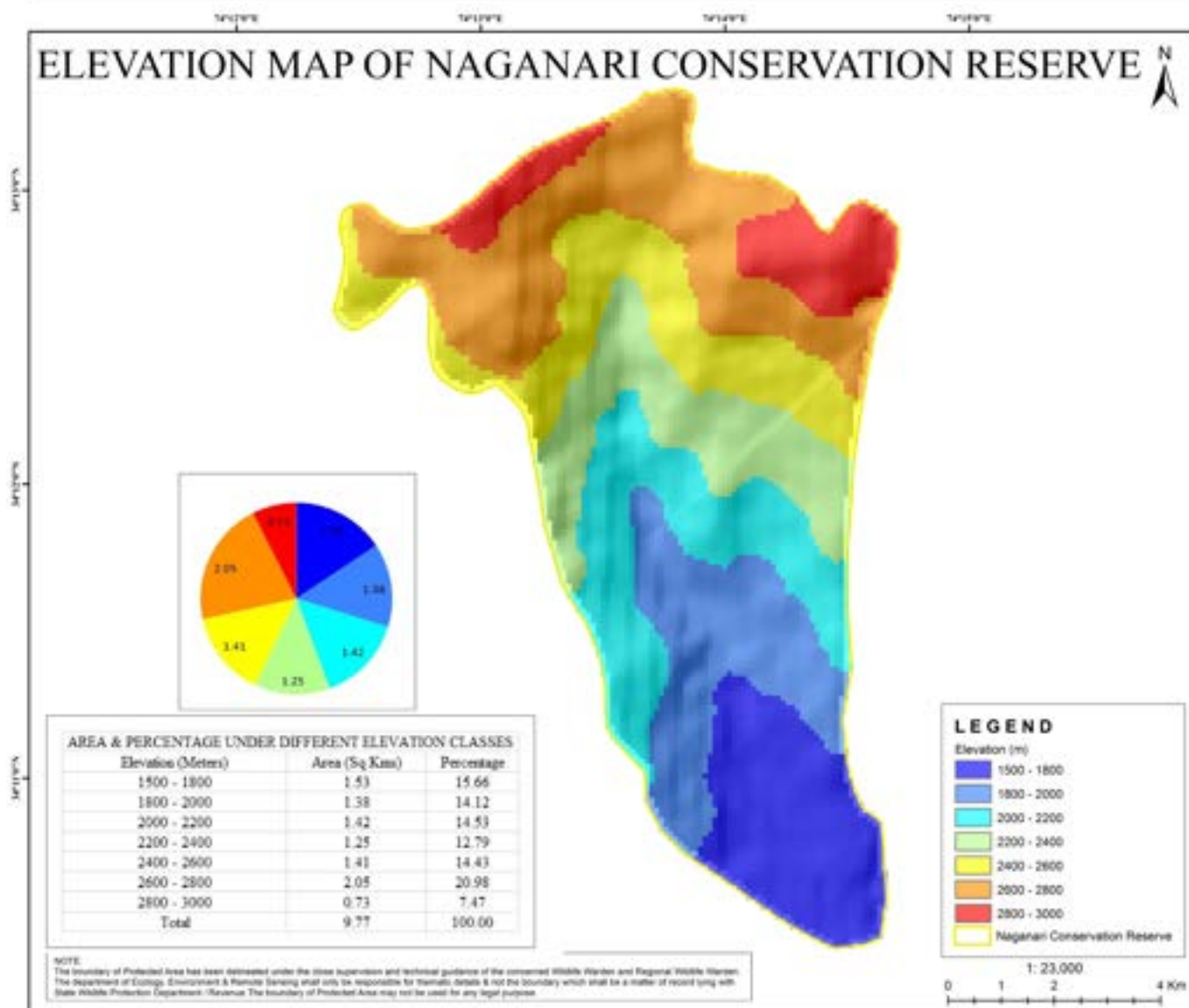
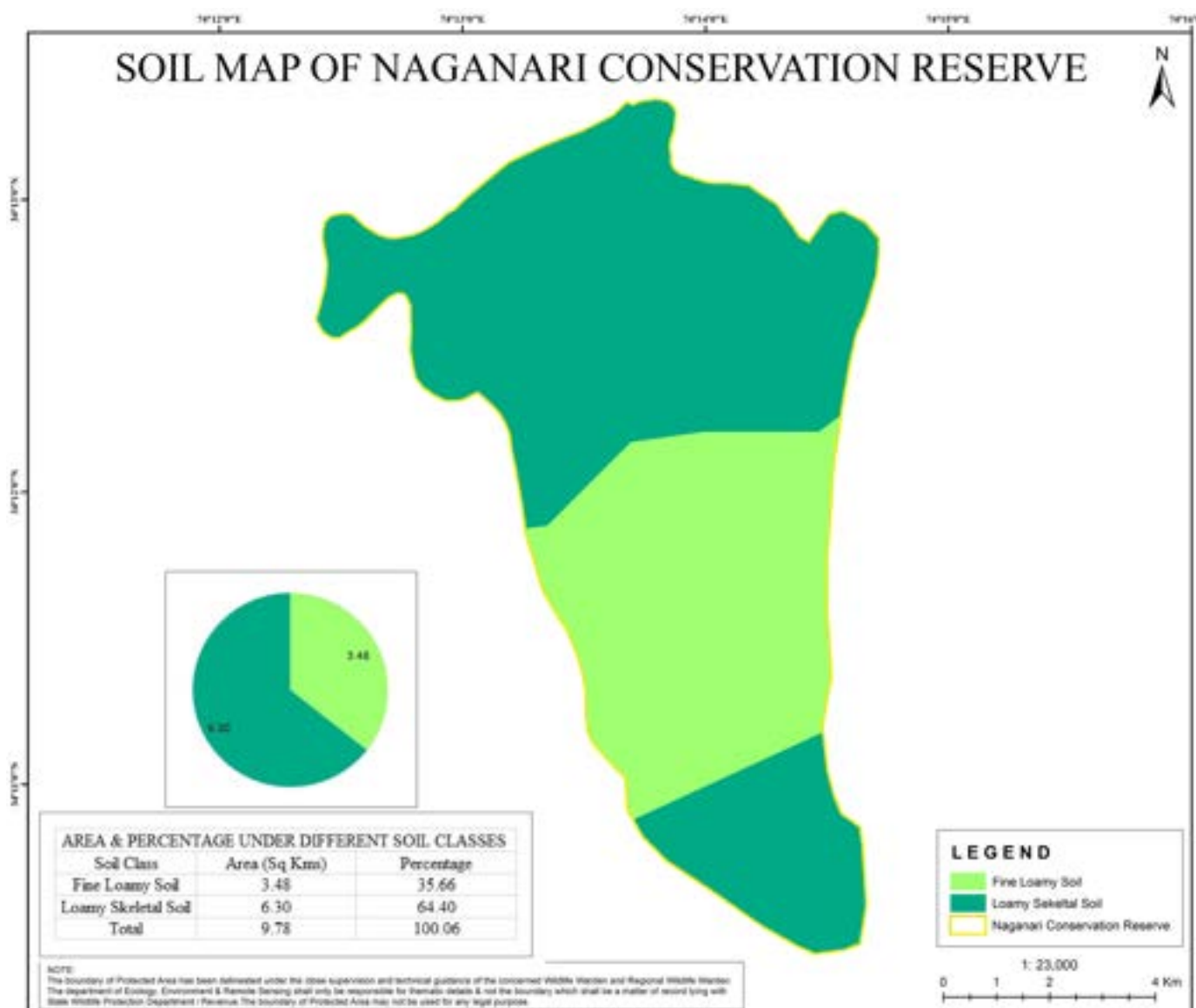
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: The yellow-billed blue magpie (*Urocissa flavirostris*), Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Western Tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), Snow Pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), Lesser pied kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Nutcracker (*Nucifraga Caryocatactes*).

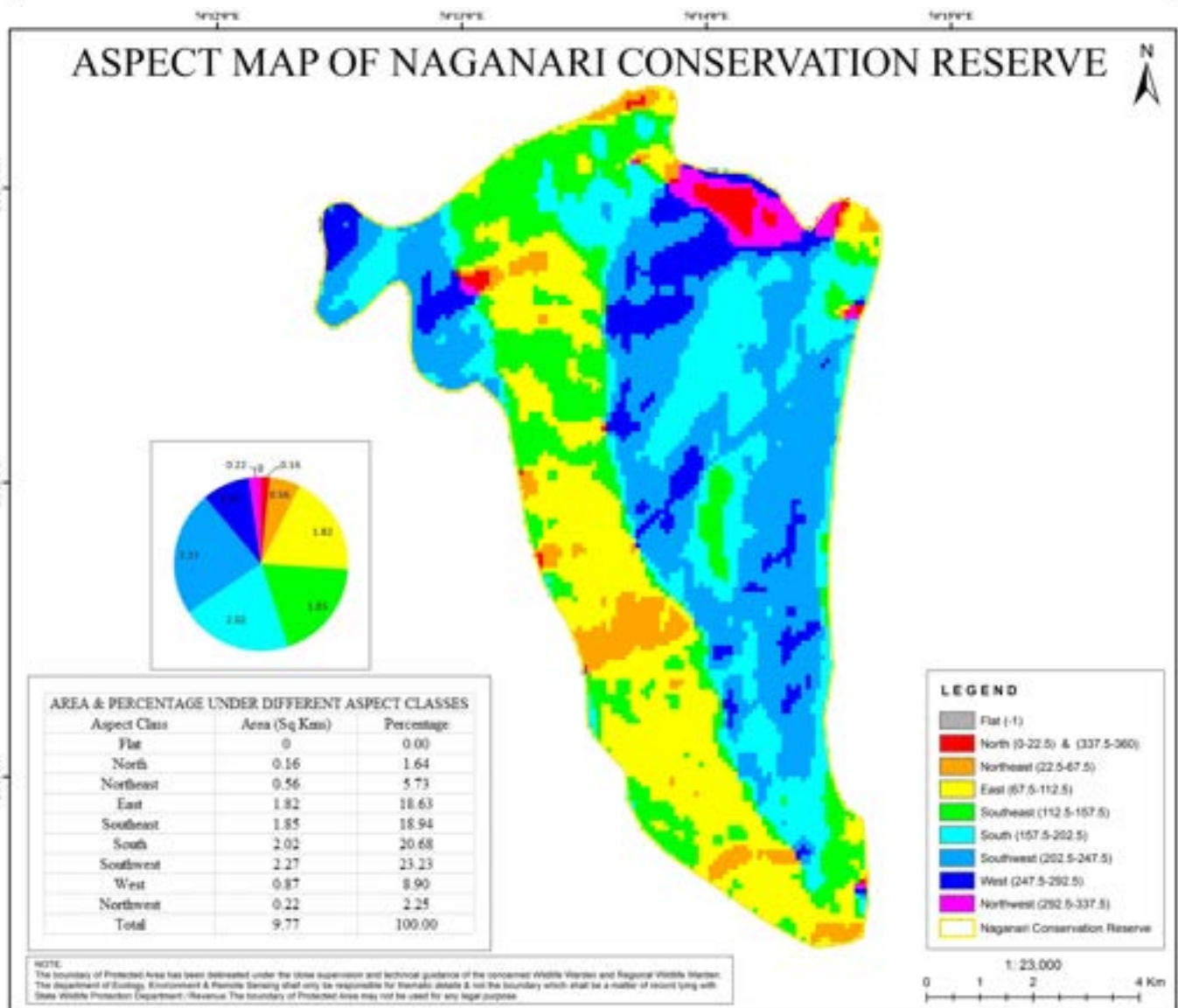
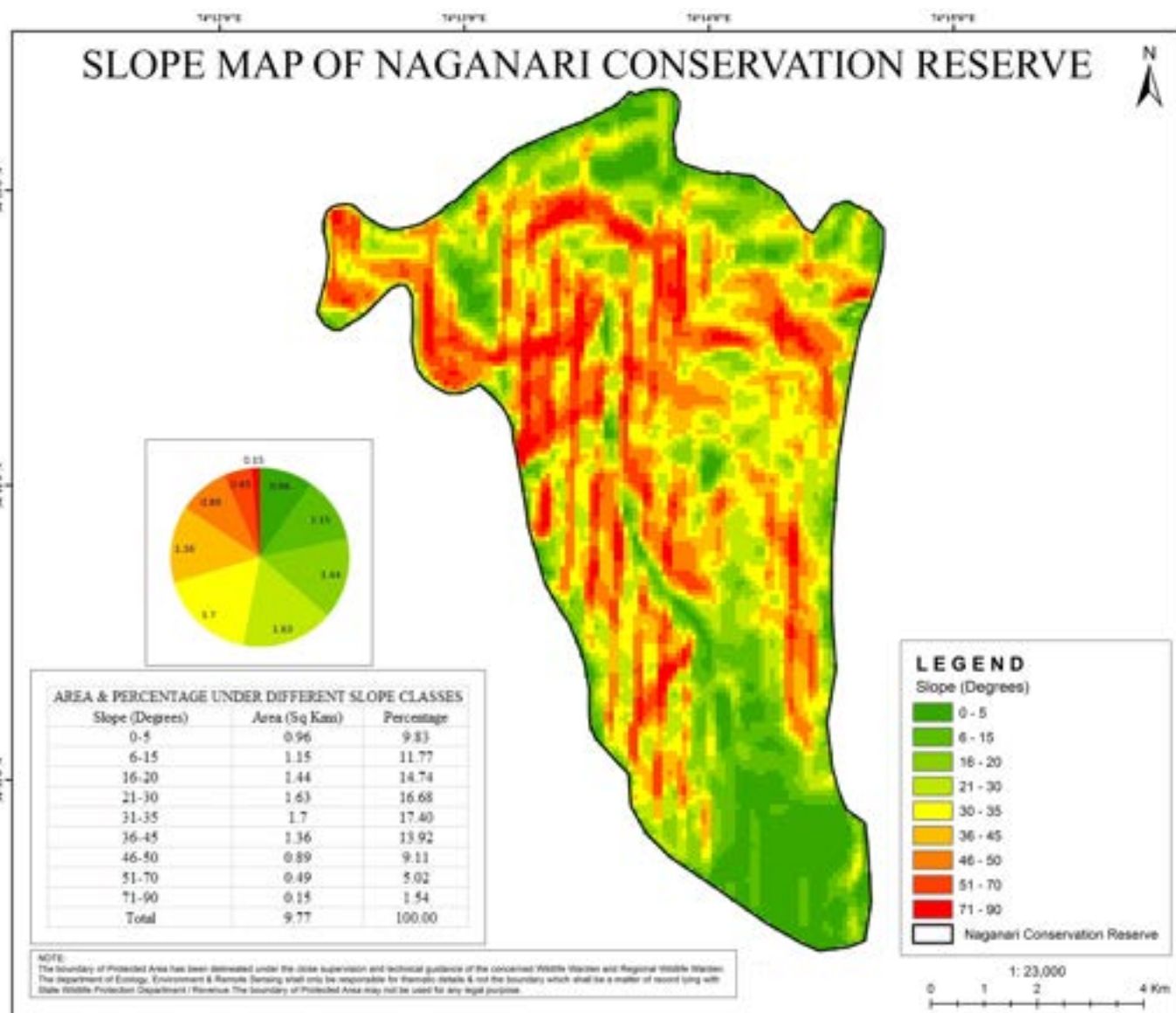
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Cranberry bush (*Viburnum grandiflorum*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lycium*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*).

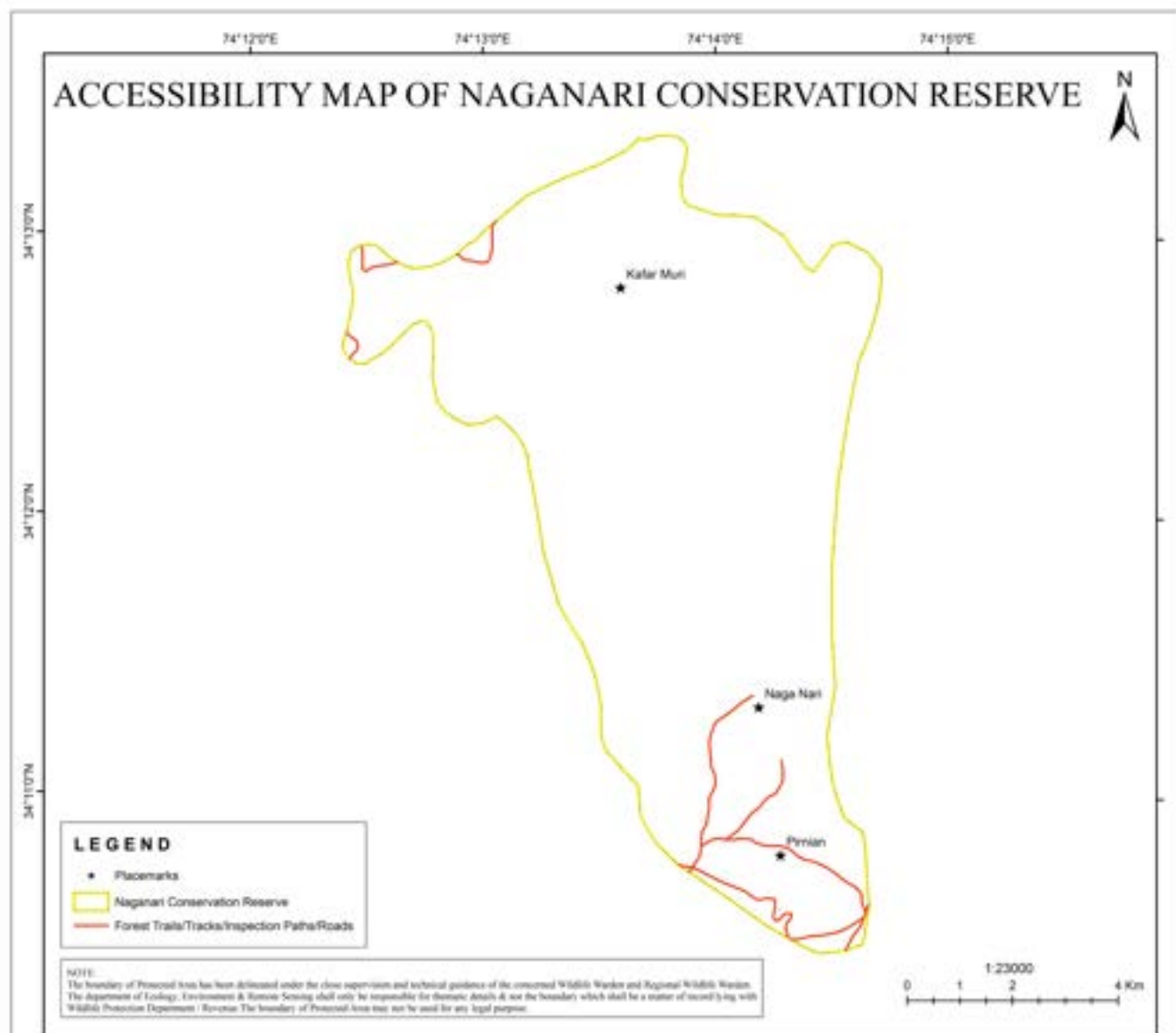
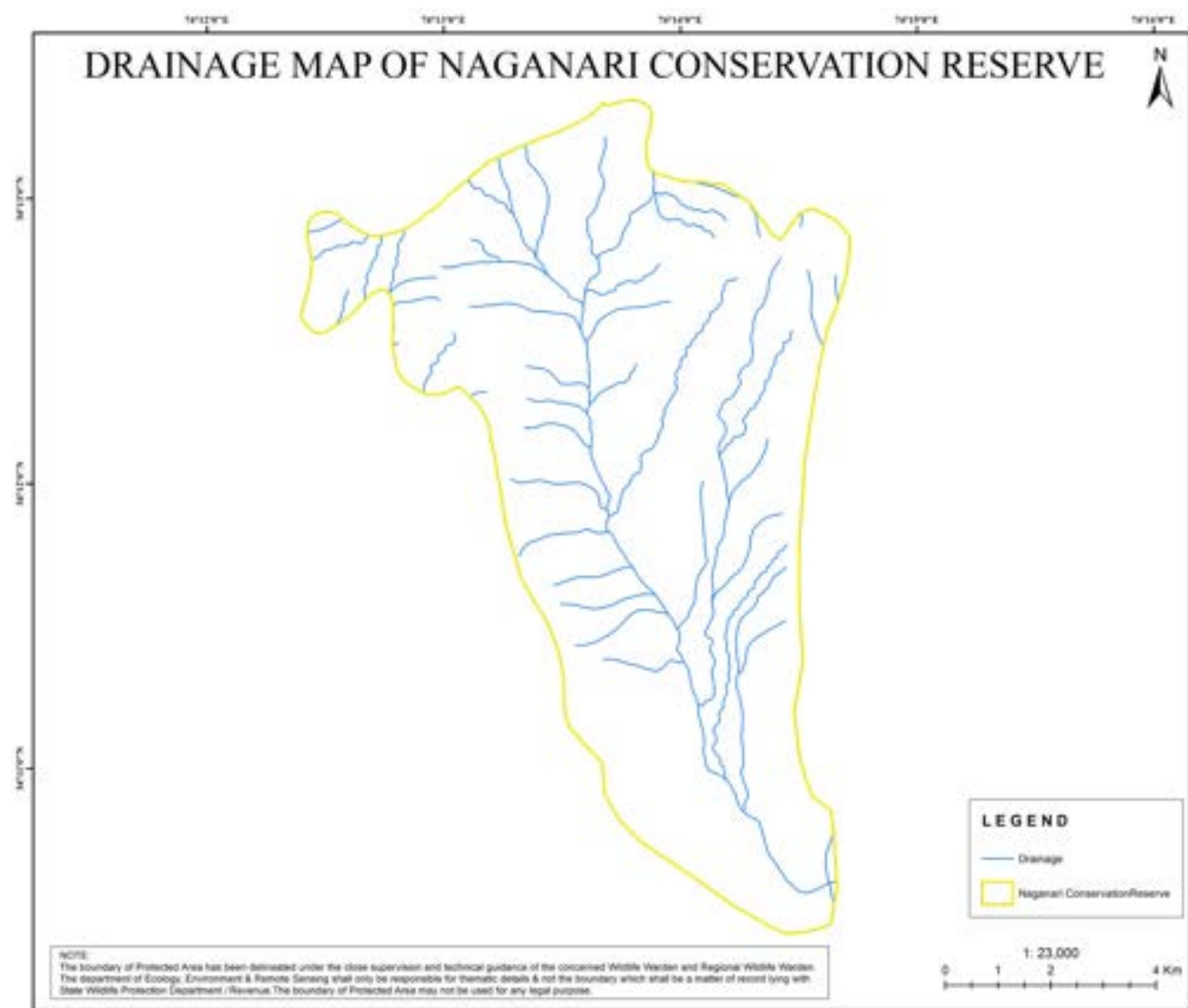


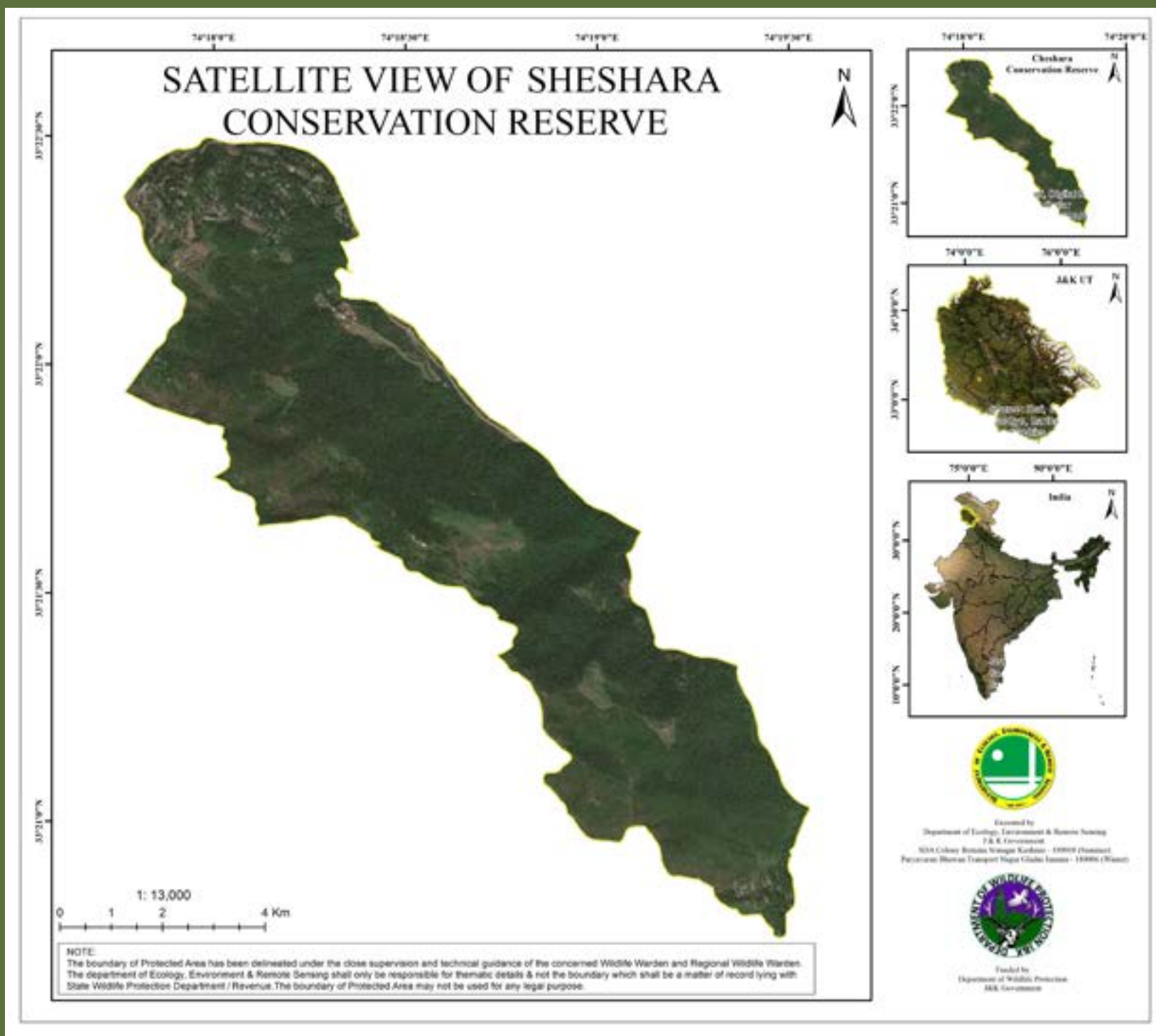












SHESHARA CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Sheshara conservation reserve was notified wide cabinet order 710 of 1945 dated 25-06-1945. The wildlife protected area is located near Rajouri town. The Poonch- Jammu National Highway passes along the Eastern site of the Wildlife Conservation Reserve. A treasure house of rich faunal and floral assemblage this wildlife protected area is specially valued for the presence of two species of fowls (Red jungle Fowl and Peafowl) and one species of goat antelope (Himalayan goral) .

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Taken over as per J&K Game Preservation Act 1998 (1942 AD)

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 1.43 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 2.81

PERIMETER (KMS): 10.87

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 816 – 1113

GEO - COORDINATES:

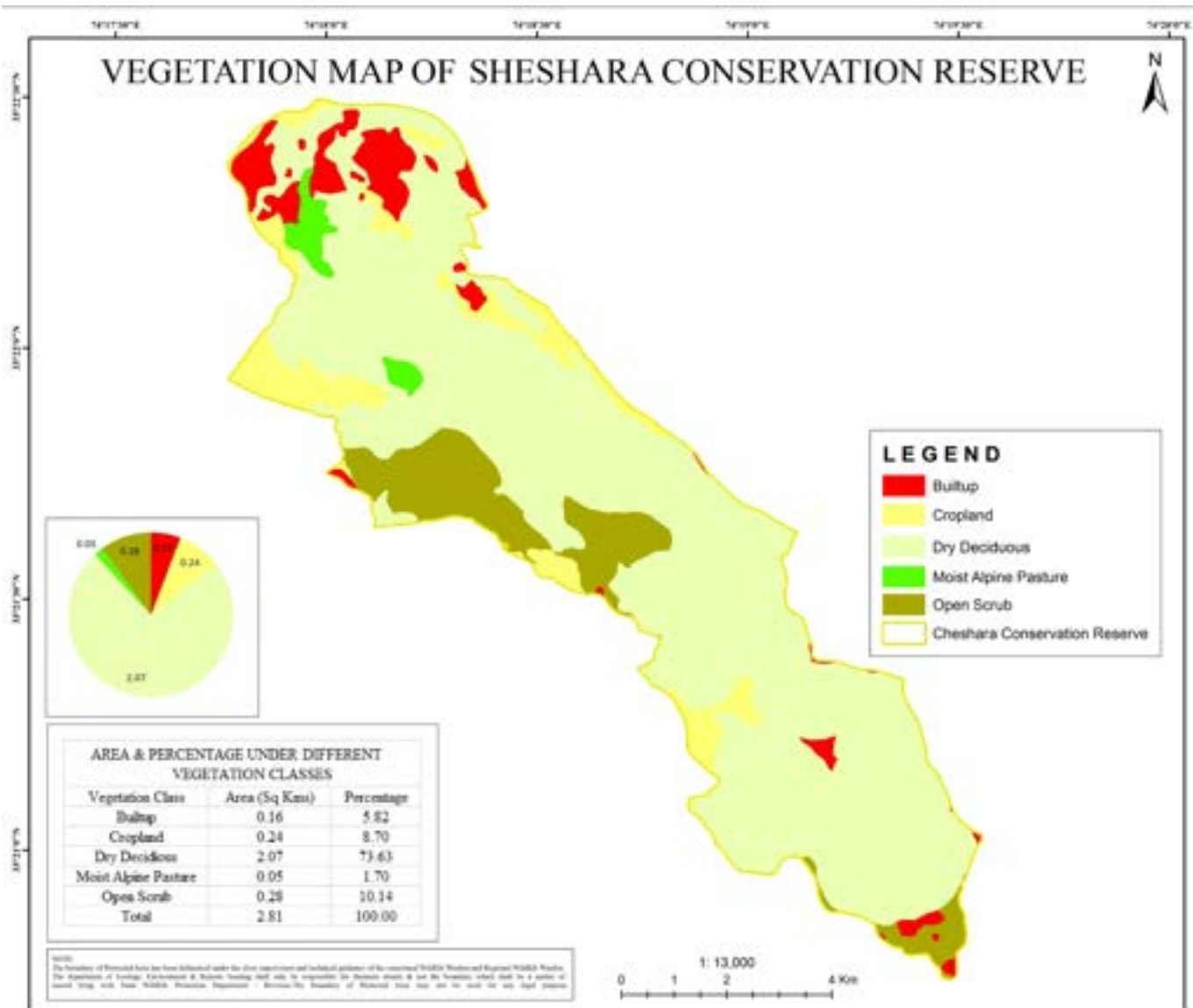
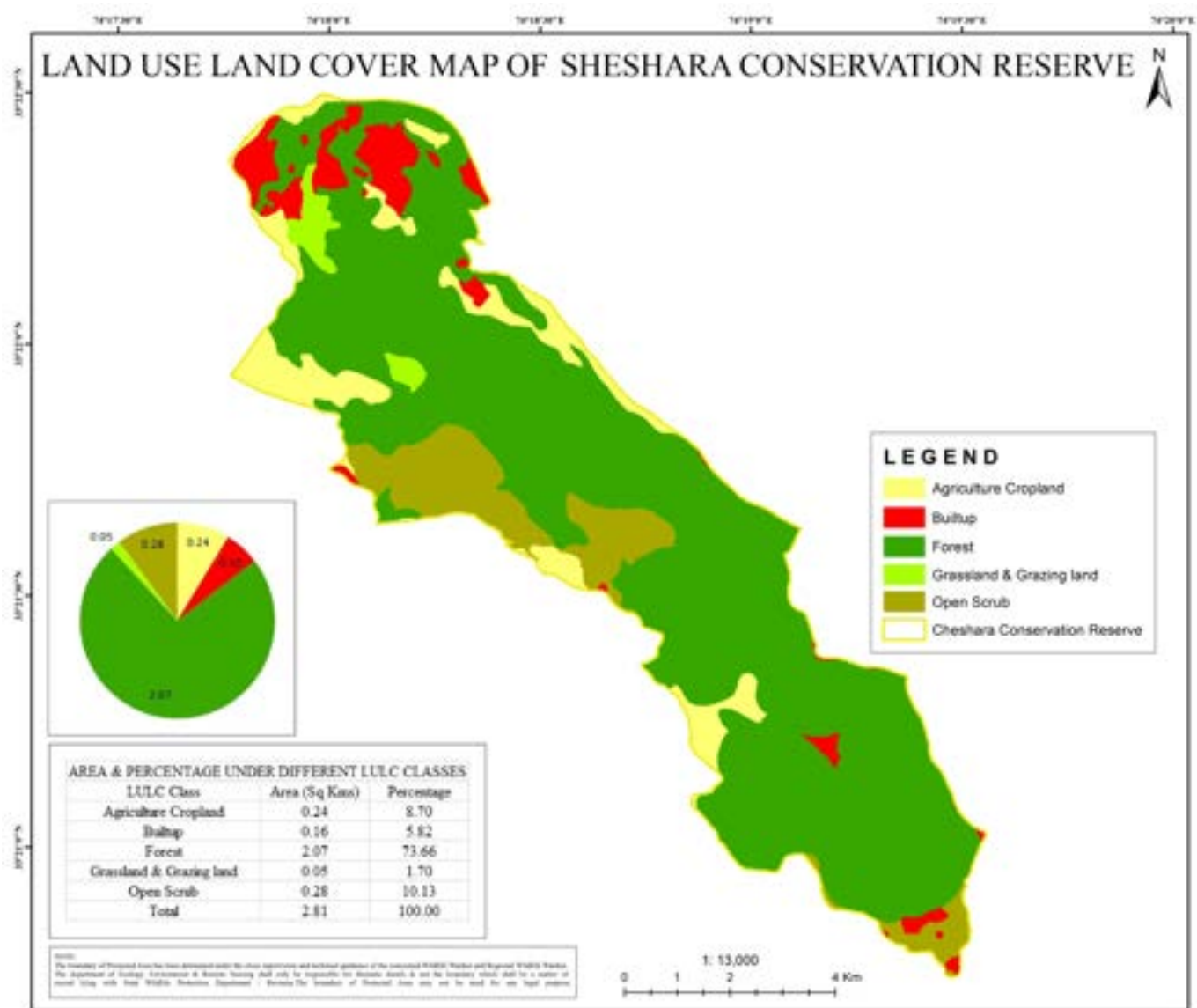
33° 20.755' N - 33° 22.499' N, 74° 17.766' E - 74° 19.570' E

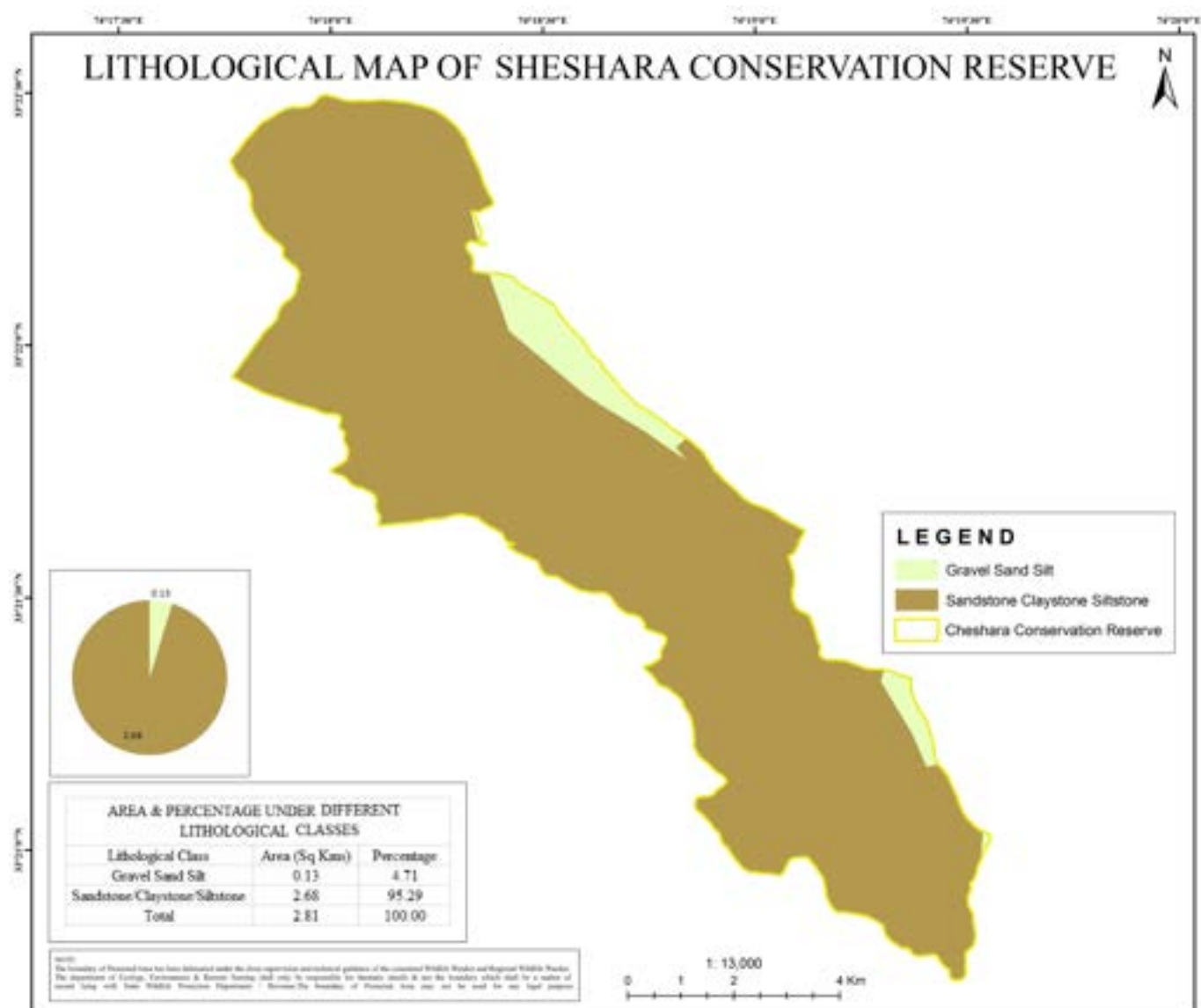
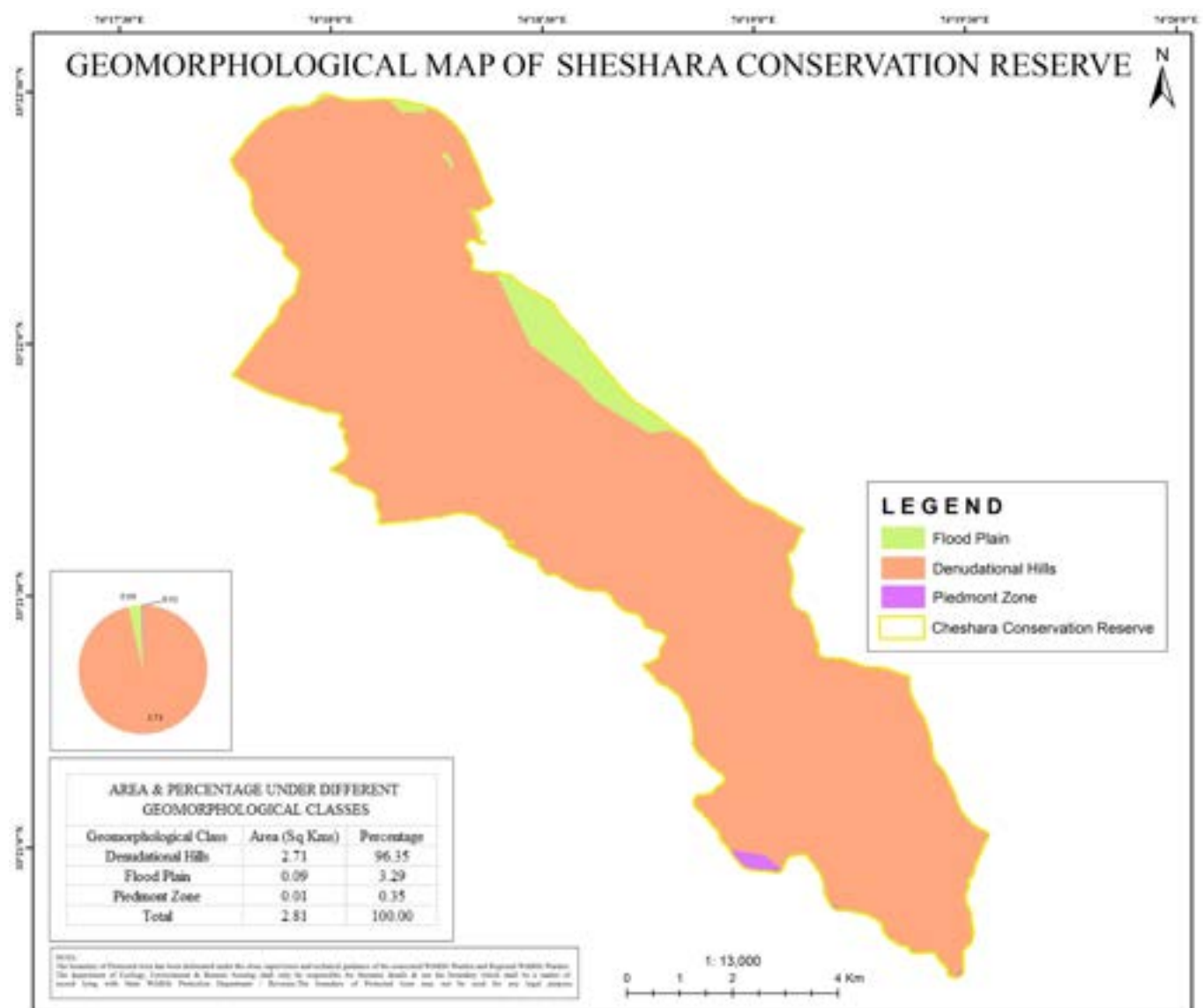
MAJOR FAUNA: Genetically threatened Red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), peafowl (*Pavo critatus*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus artos*), , Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Rhesus Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Red Fox (*Vulpus Vulpus*).

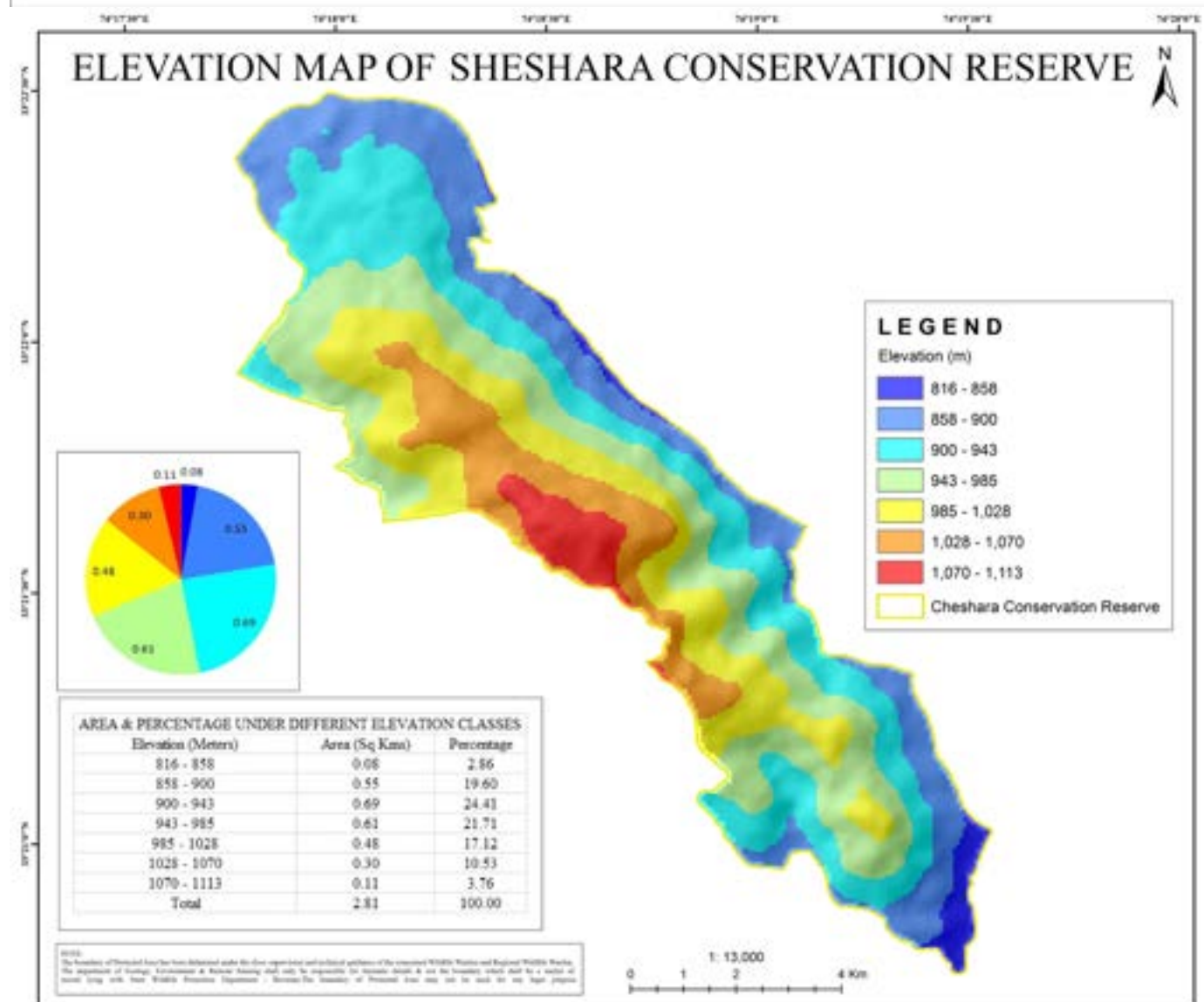
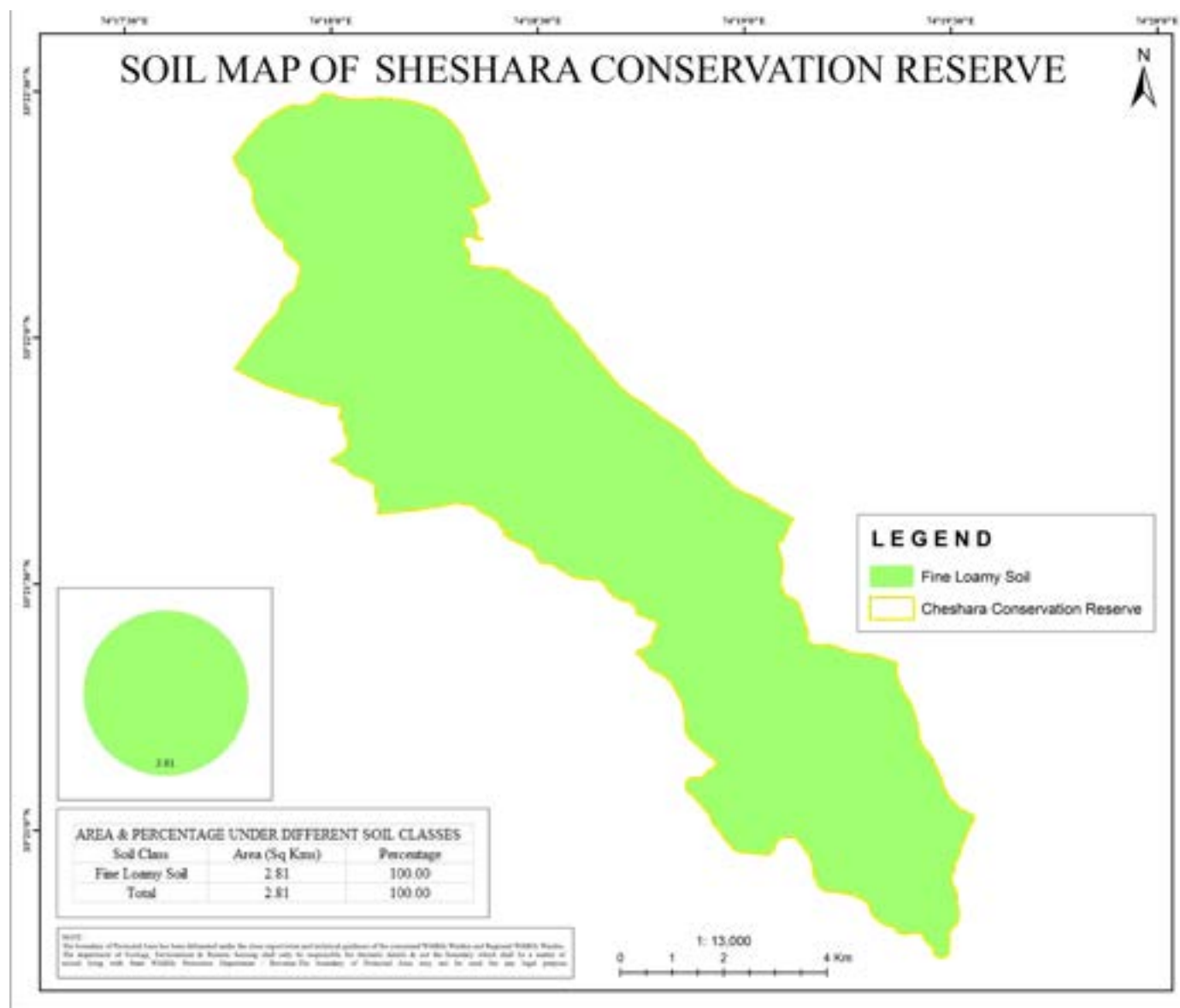
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Booted eagle (*Hieraaetus pennatus*), Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Himalayan Snowcock (*Tetraogallus himalayansis*), Western tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*), Grey francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

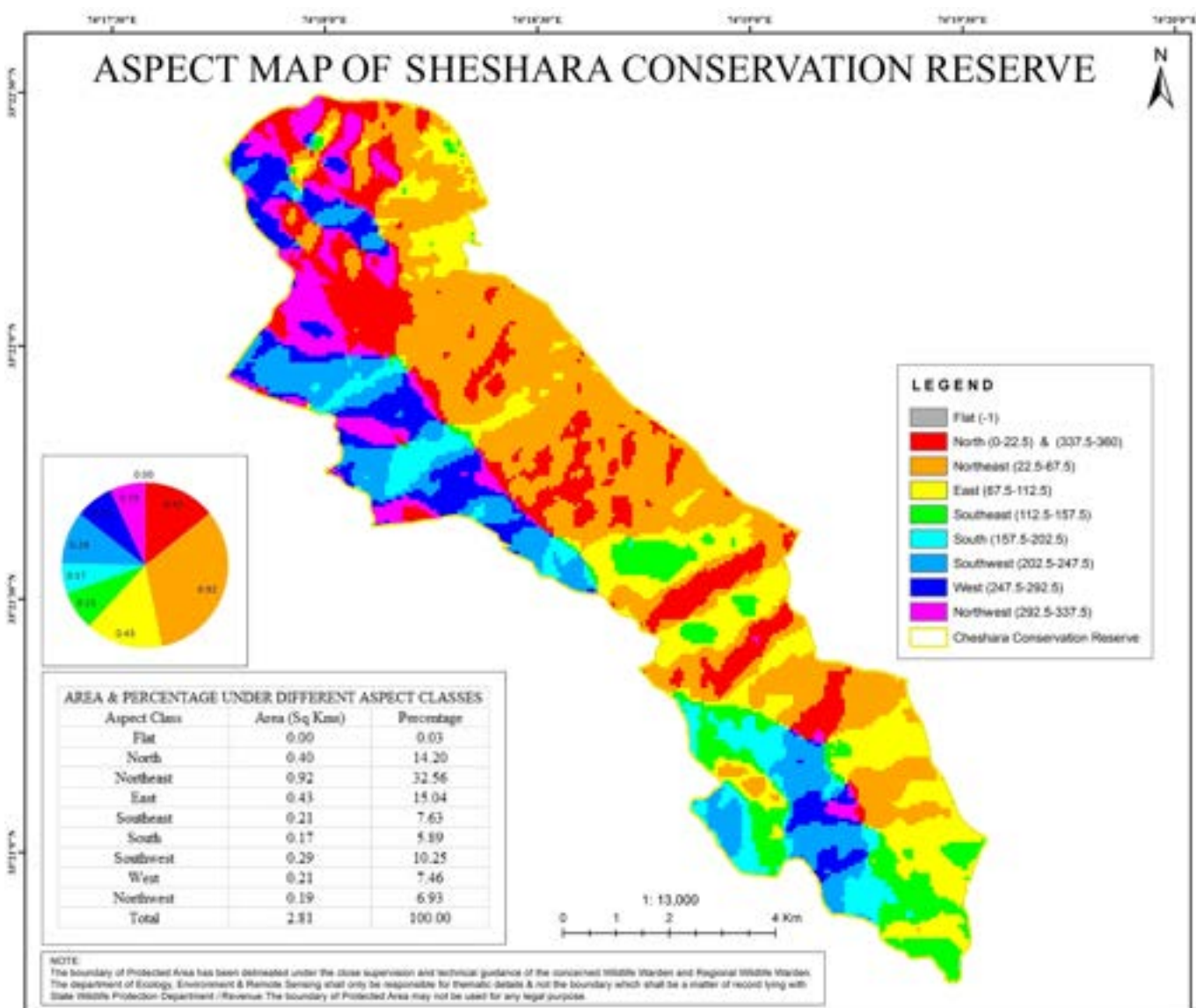
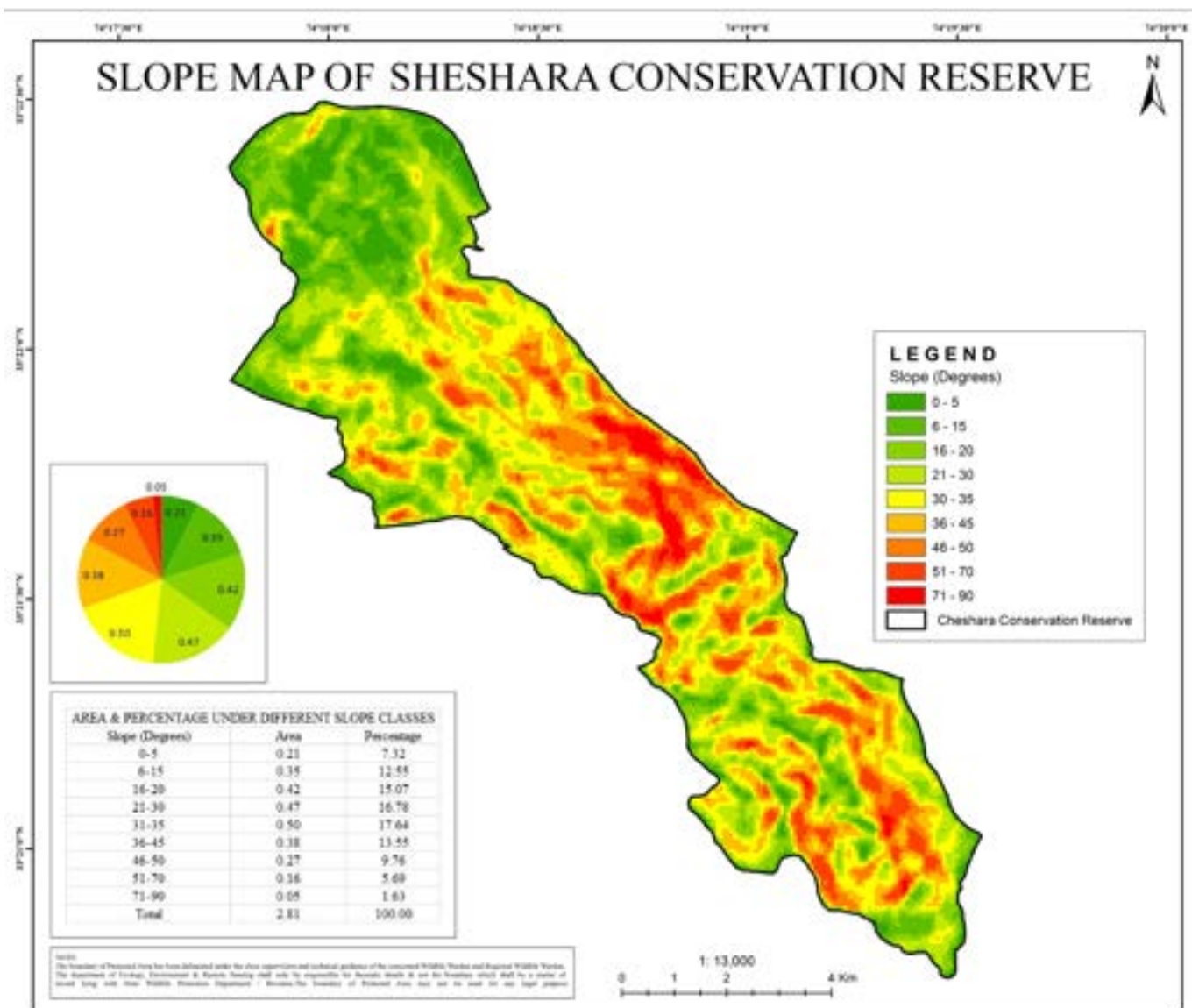
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Deadly nightshade (*Atropa*), Himalayan Mayapple (*Podophyllum hexandrum*).



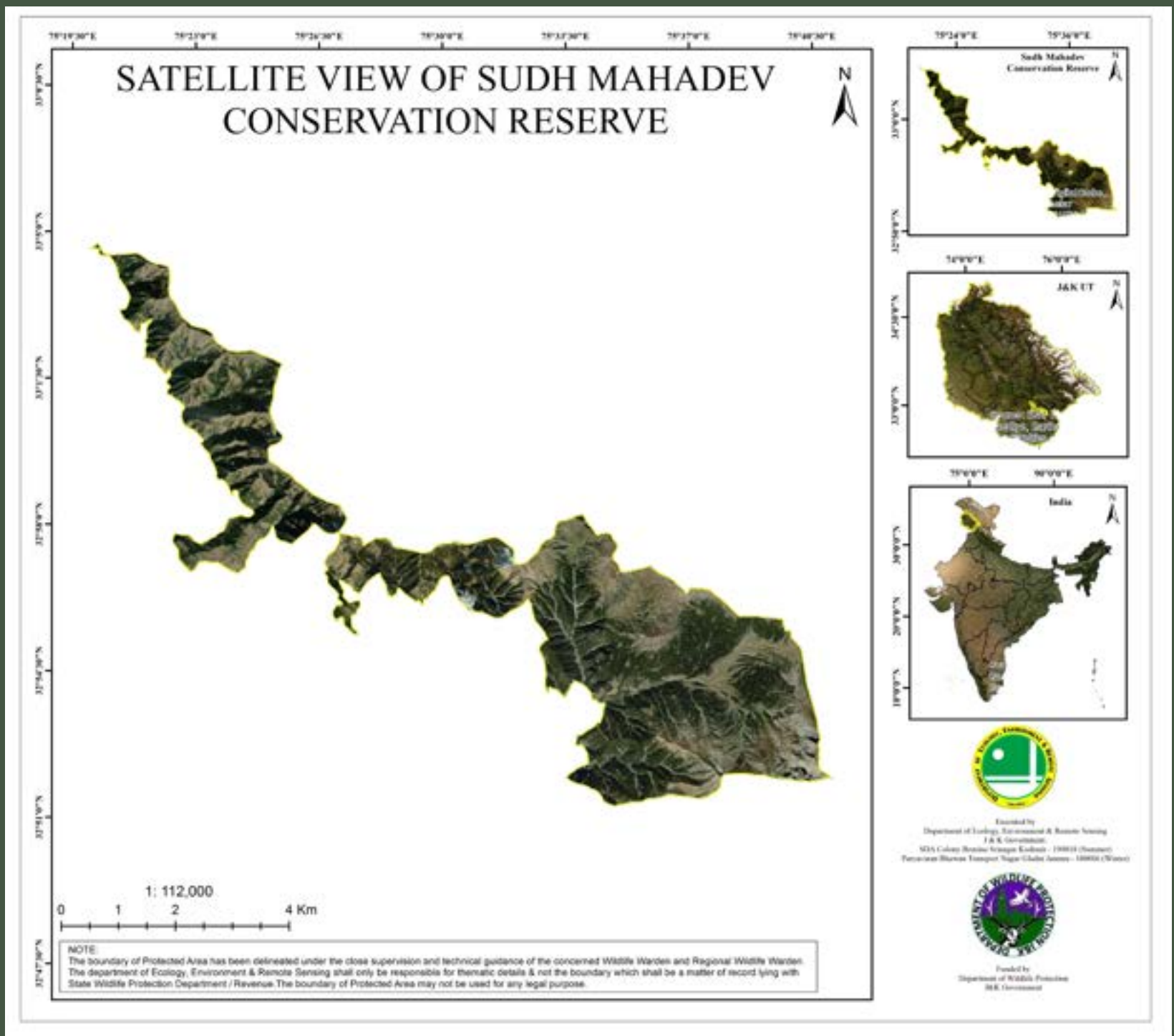












SUDHMAHADEV CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Sudhmahdev Conservation Reserve lies in the heart of Shivalik Range of the Himalayan Mountains and outer/lesser Himalayas, southern flanks of the Pir Panjal just adjacent to Shivalik. The conservation reserve is named after the Sudhmahdev Temple, which is believed to be more than two millenia old. that it has been made during 17th century. The area was notified as conservation reserve in the year 1981.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 142.25 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 174.89

PERIMETER (KMS): 137.72

ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1255 – 4294

GEO - COORDINATES:

32° 51.197' N - 33° 4.735' N, 75° 19.940' E - 75° 41.011' E

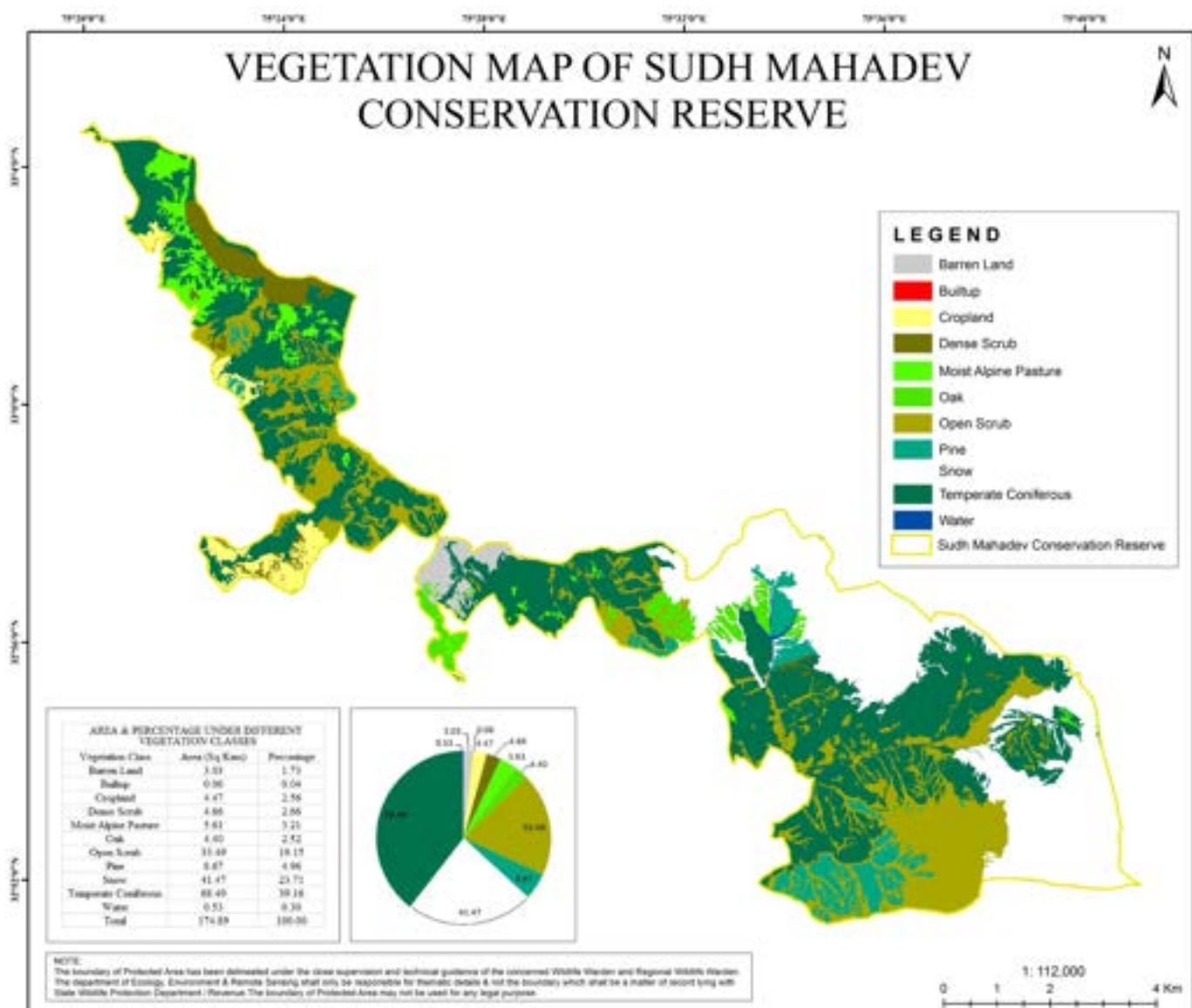
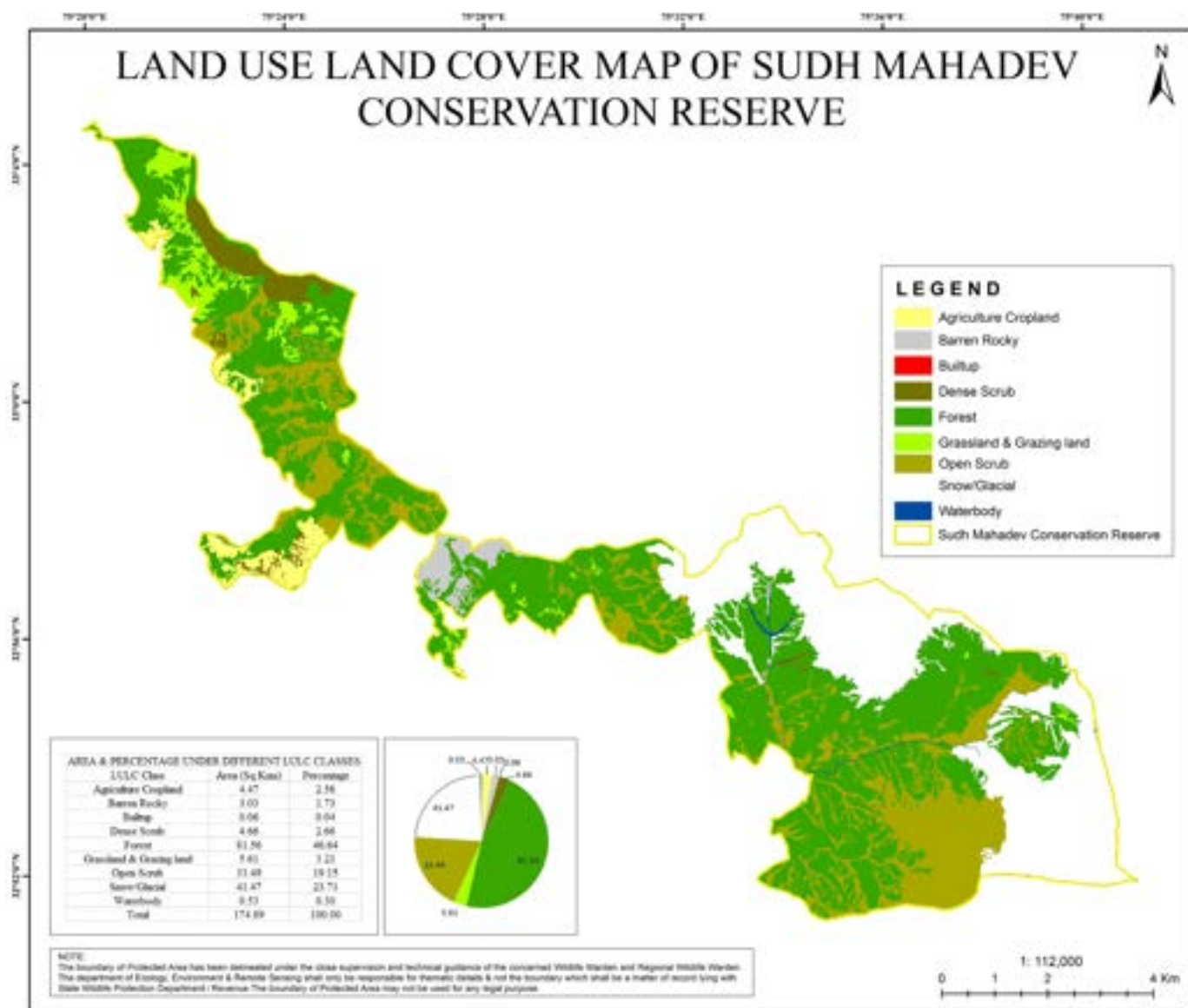
MAJOR FAUNA: Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus*

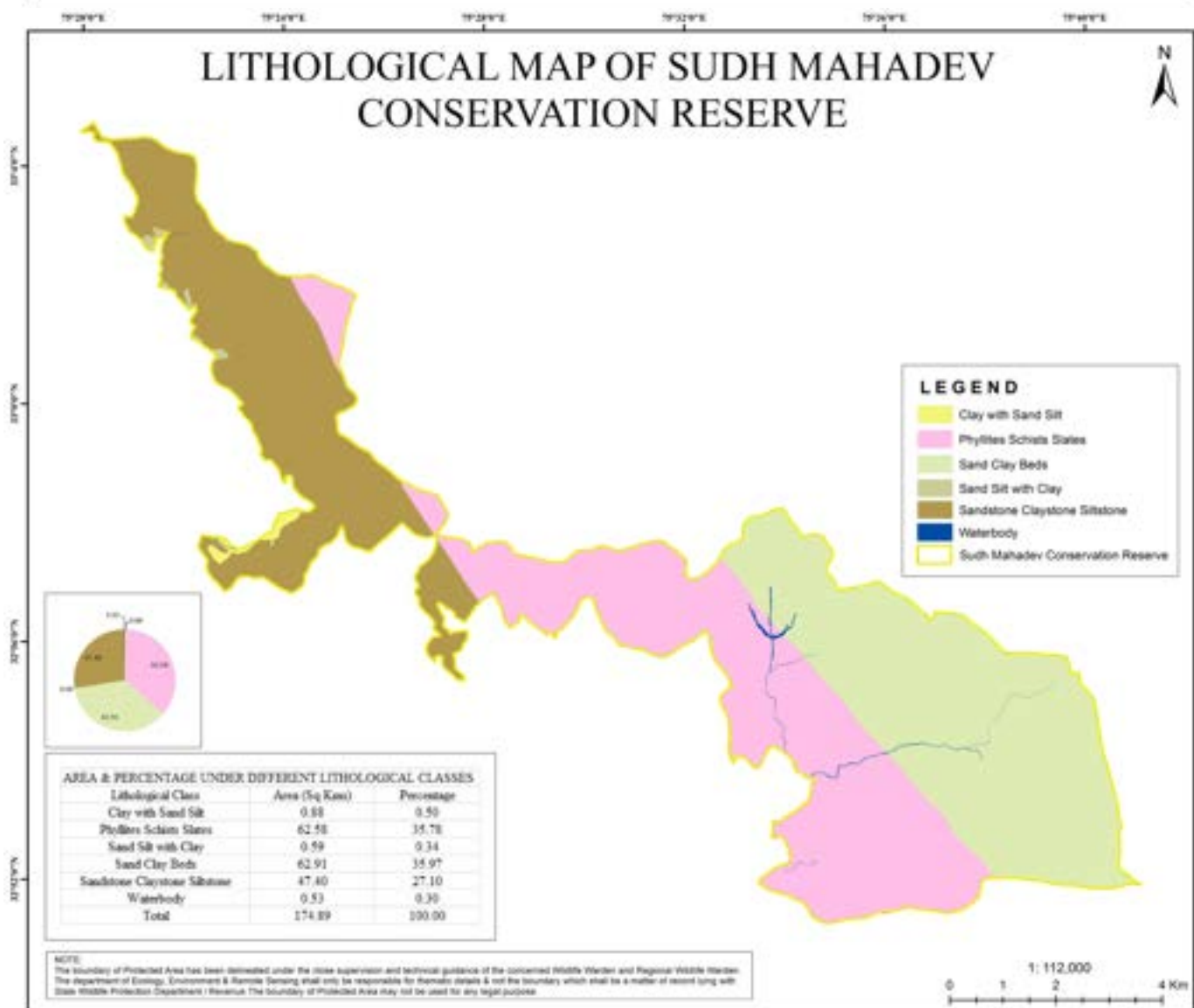
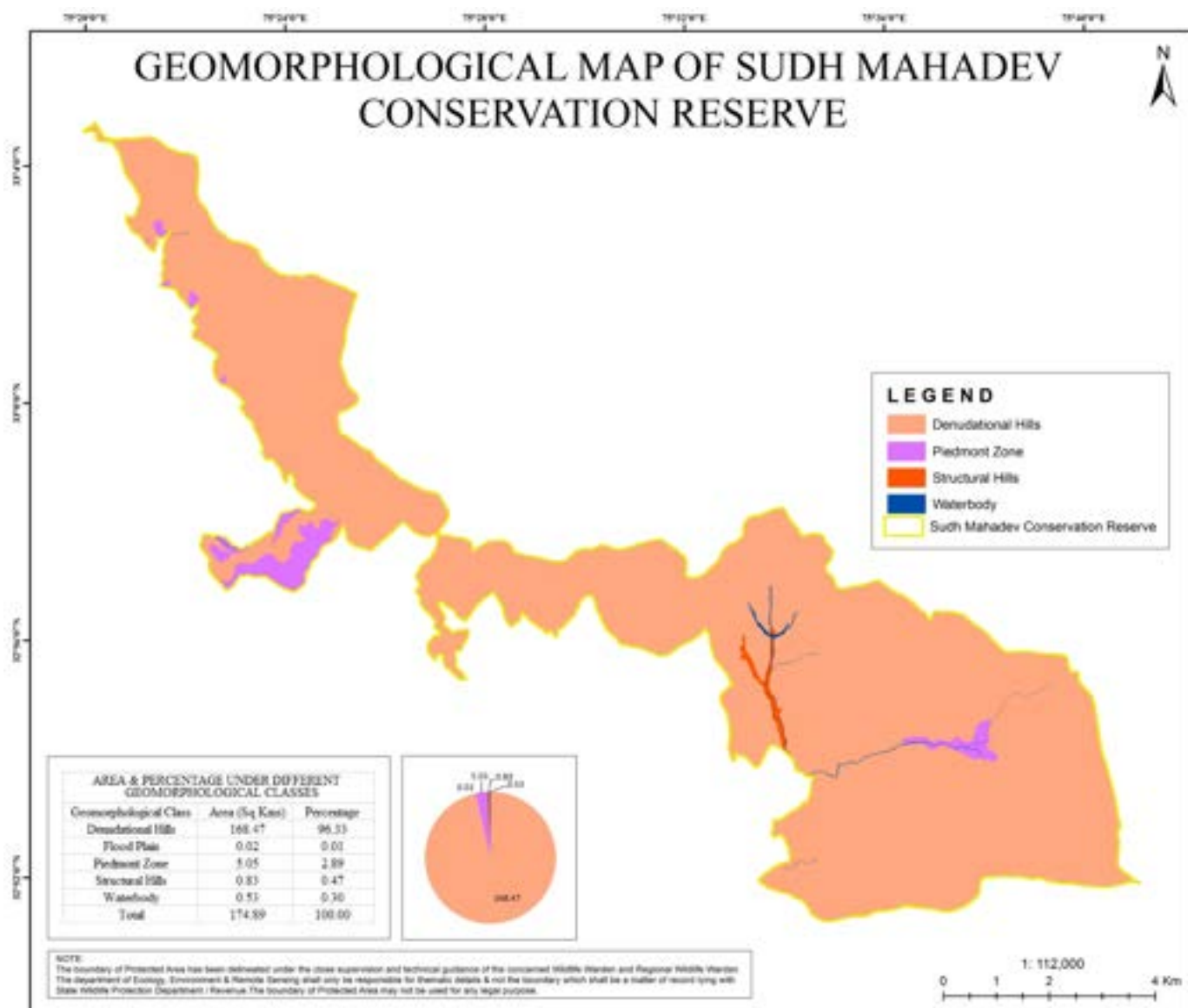
goral), Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Gray Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Himalayan Musk deer (*Moschus leucogaster*).

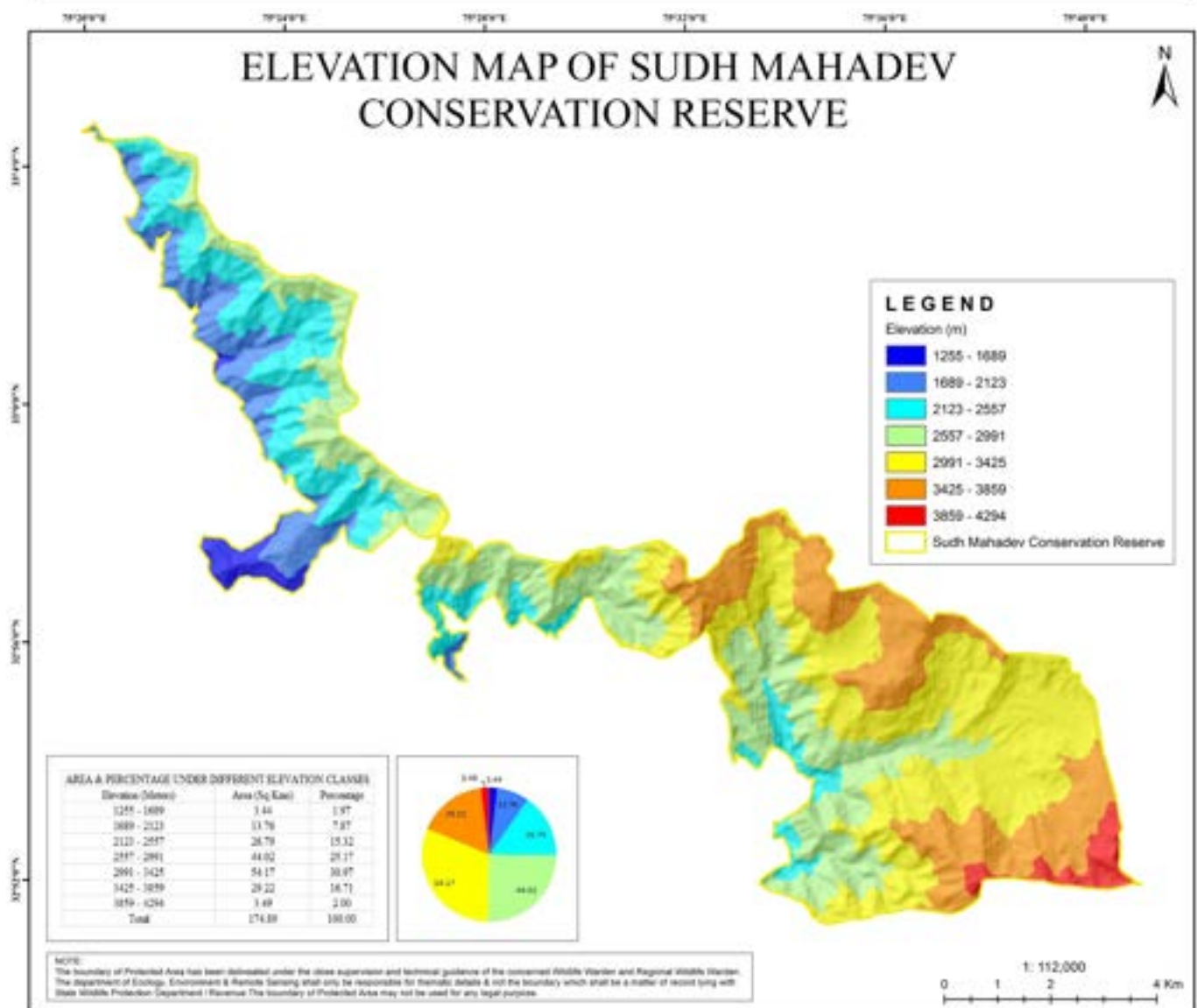
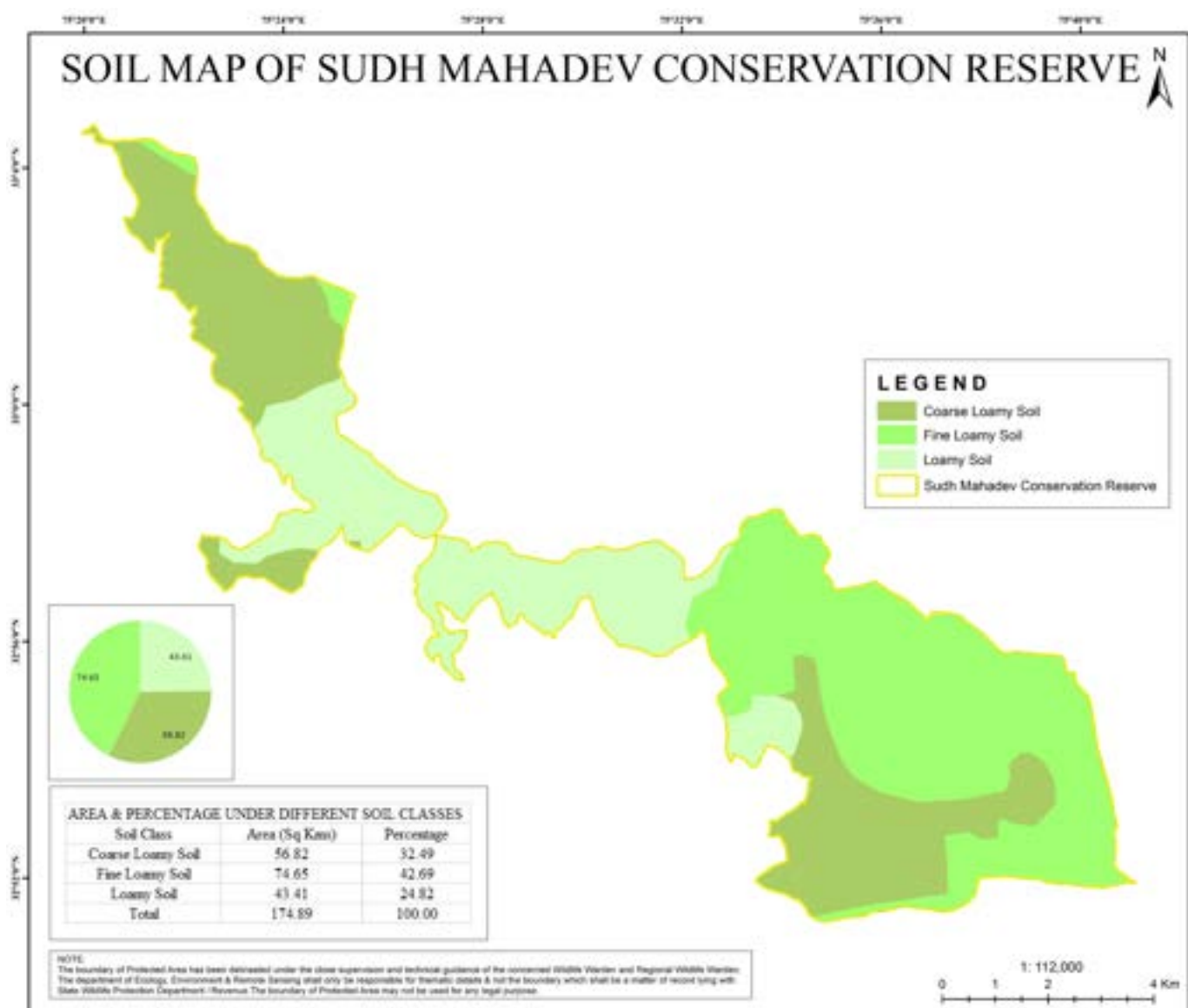
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal pheasant (*Lophorus impejus*), Baya/ Weaver bird (*Pioceus philippinus*), Black & Yellow grosbeak (*Mycerobas icterioides*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

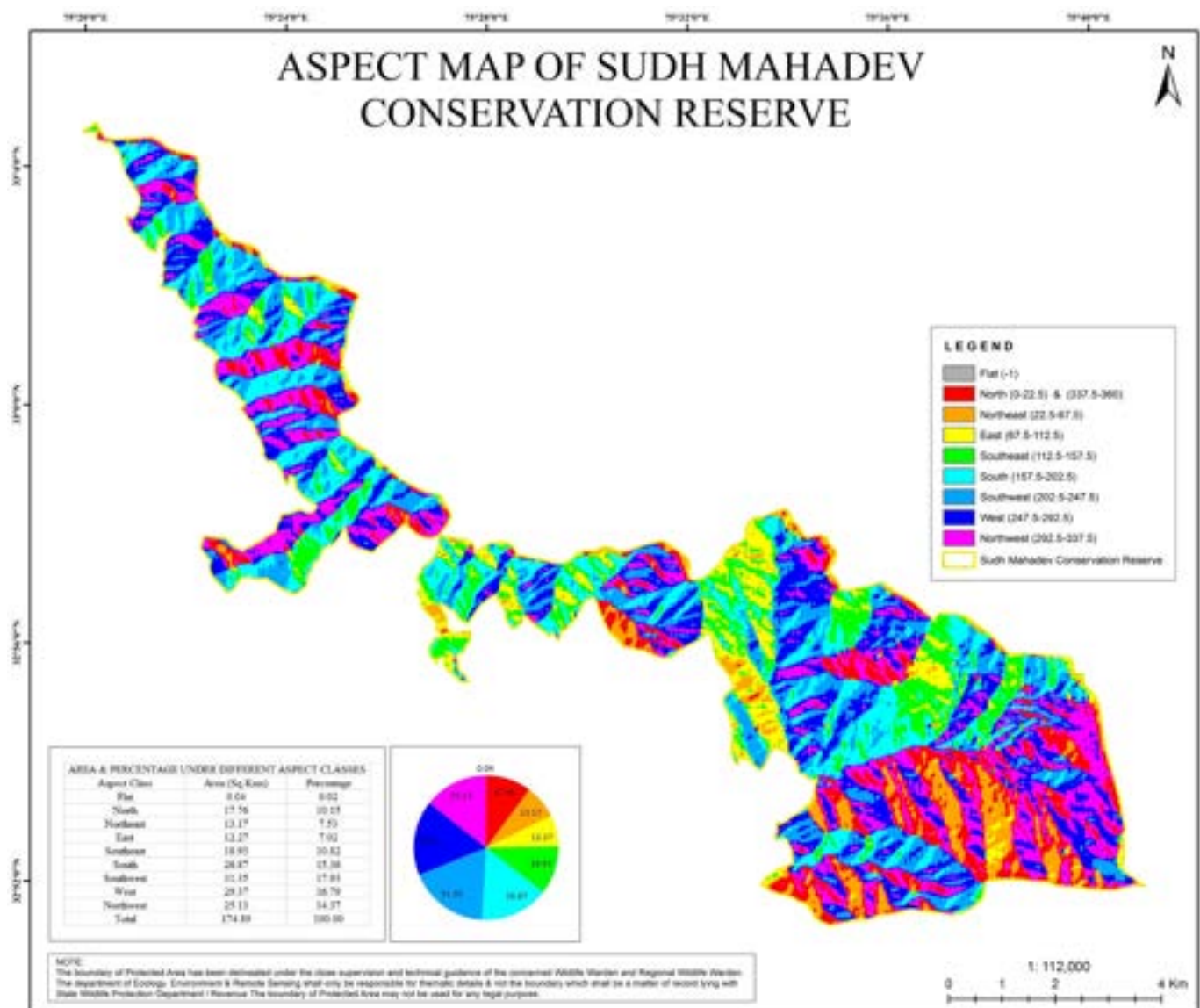
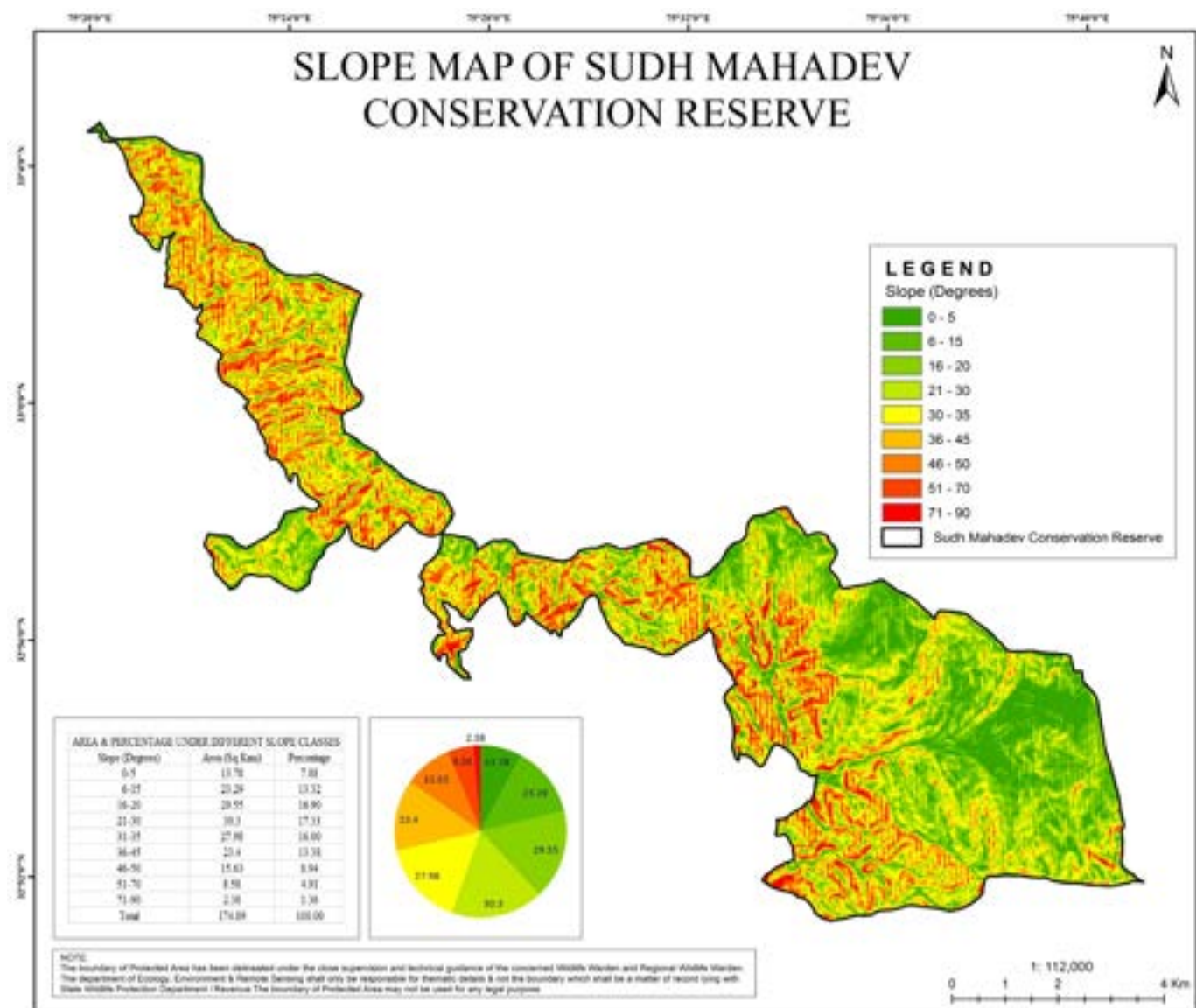
MAJOR FLORA: Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii* Sarg.), Indian barberry (*Berberis aristata*)

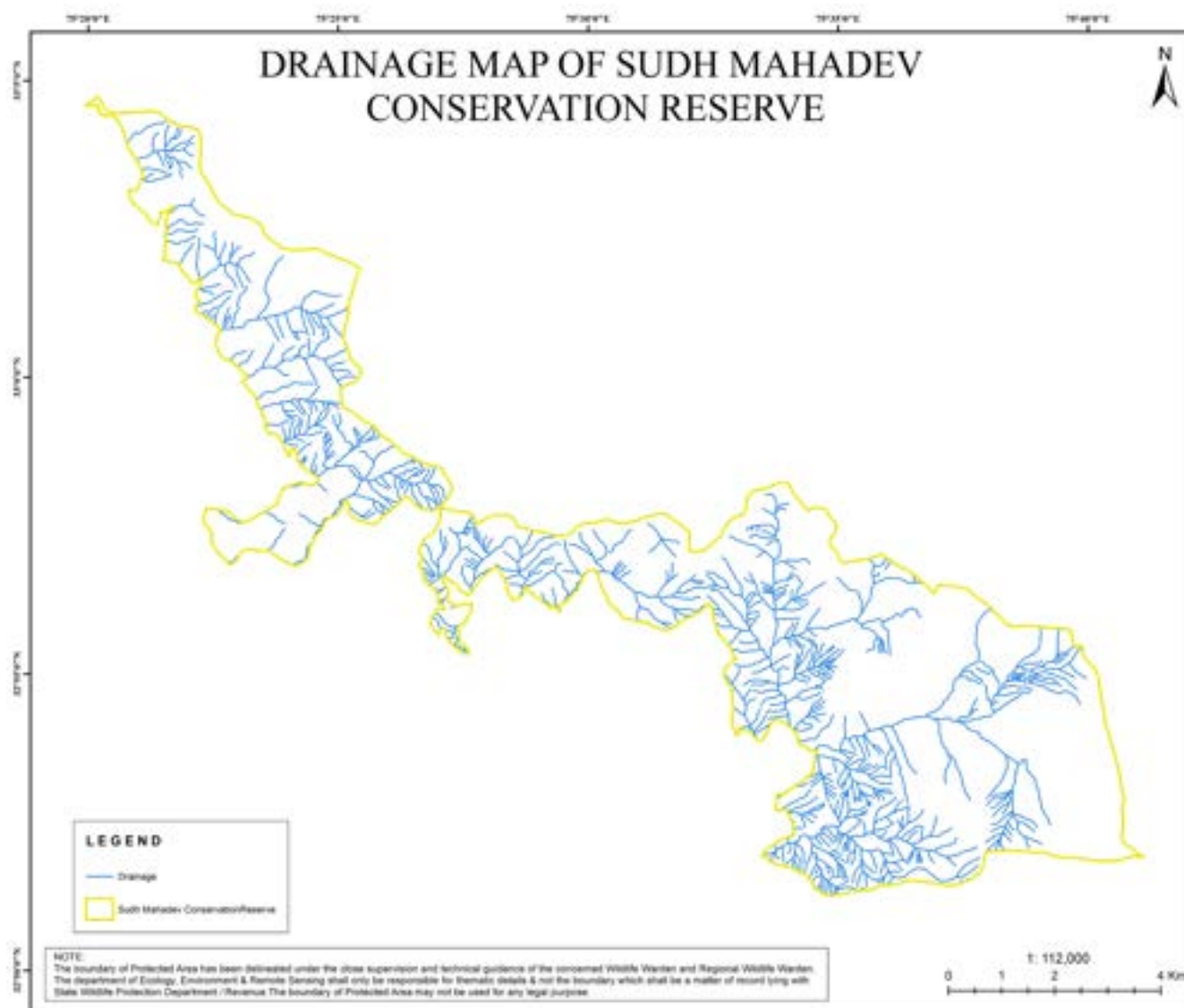


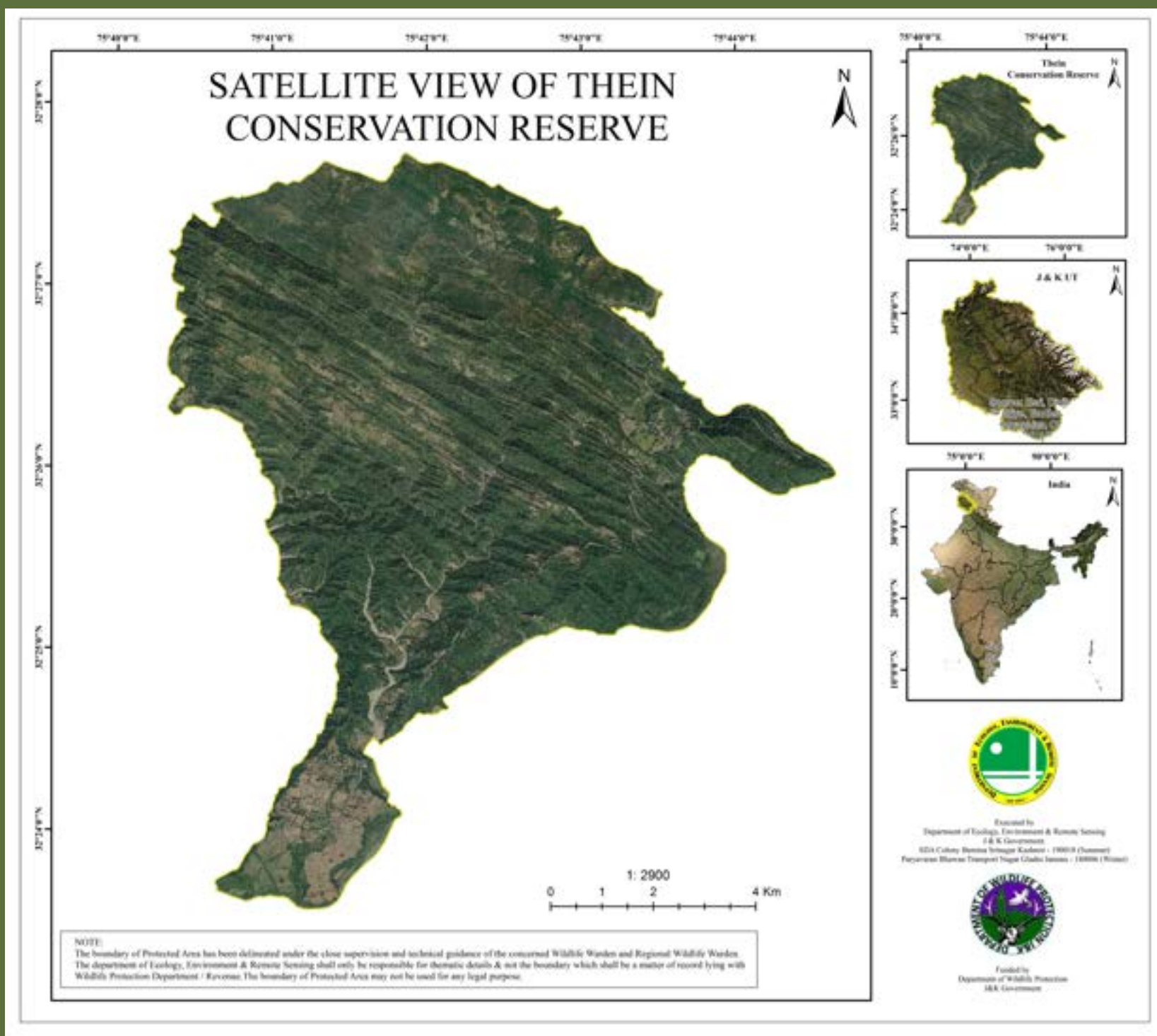












THEIN CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Thein Conservation Reserve was notified in the year 1981. The Protected area is located along the Ranjit Sagar dam, which provides a beautiful backdrop to the area. The Protected area is rich and diverse in faunal species. The Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) reportedly visits the adjoining areas of the Thein conservation reserve

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981
NOTIFIED AREA (KM²): 18.90 **GIS AREA (KM²):** 24.65
PERIMETER (KMS): 30.88
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 329 – 855
GEO - COORDINATES:
 32° 23.547' N - 32° 27.710' N, 75° 40.299' E - 75° 44.639' E

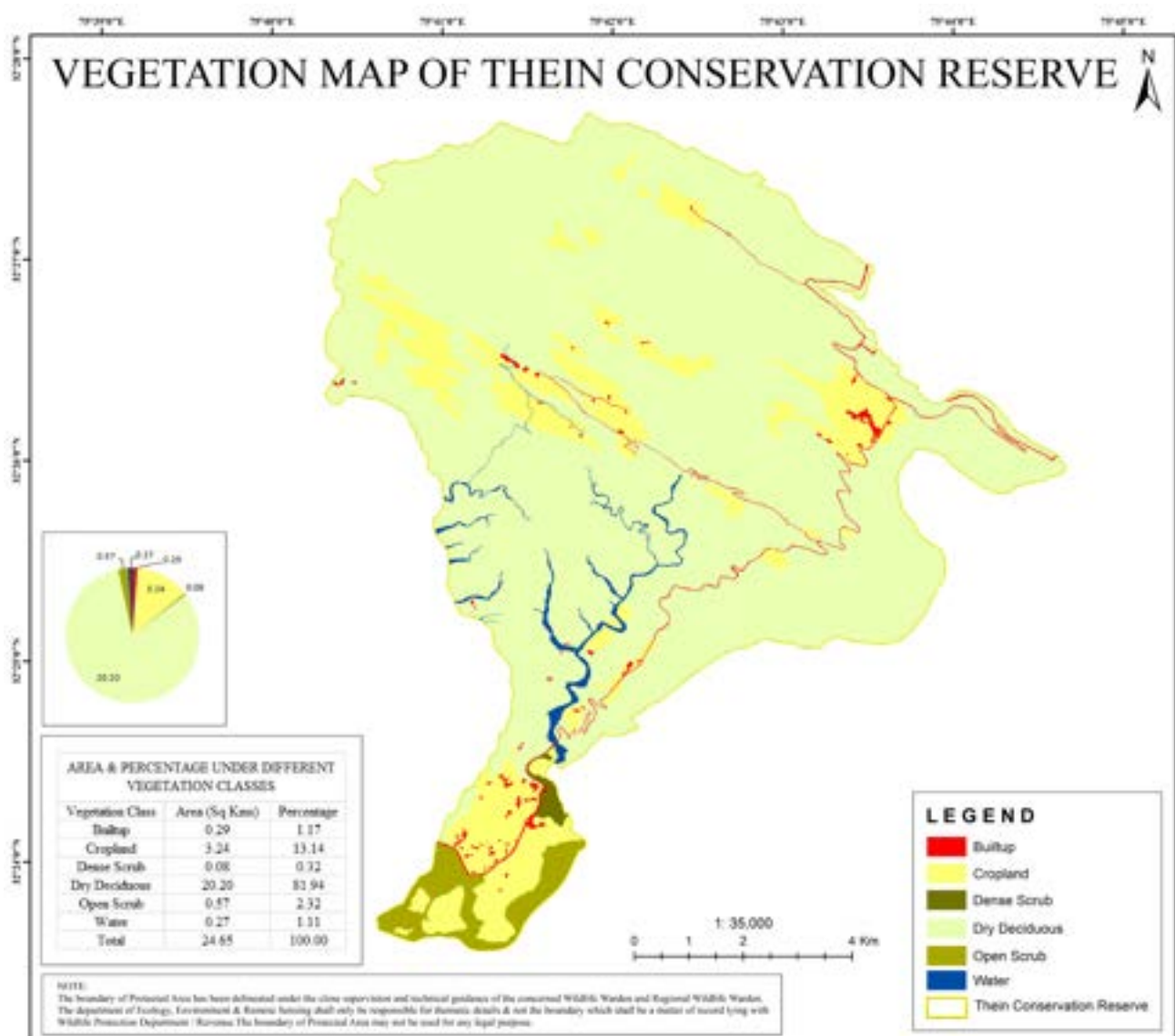
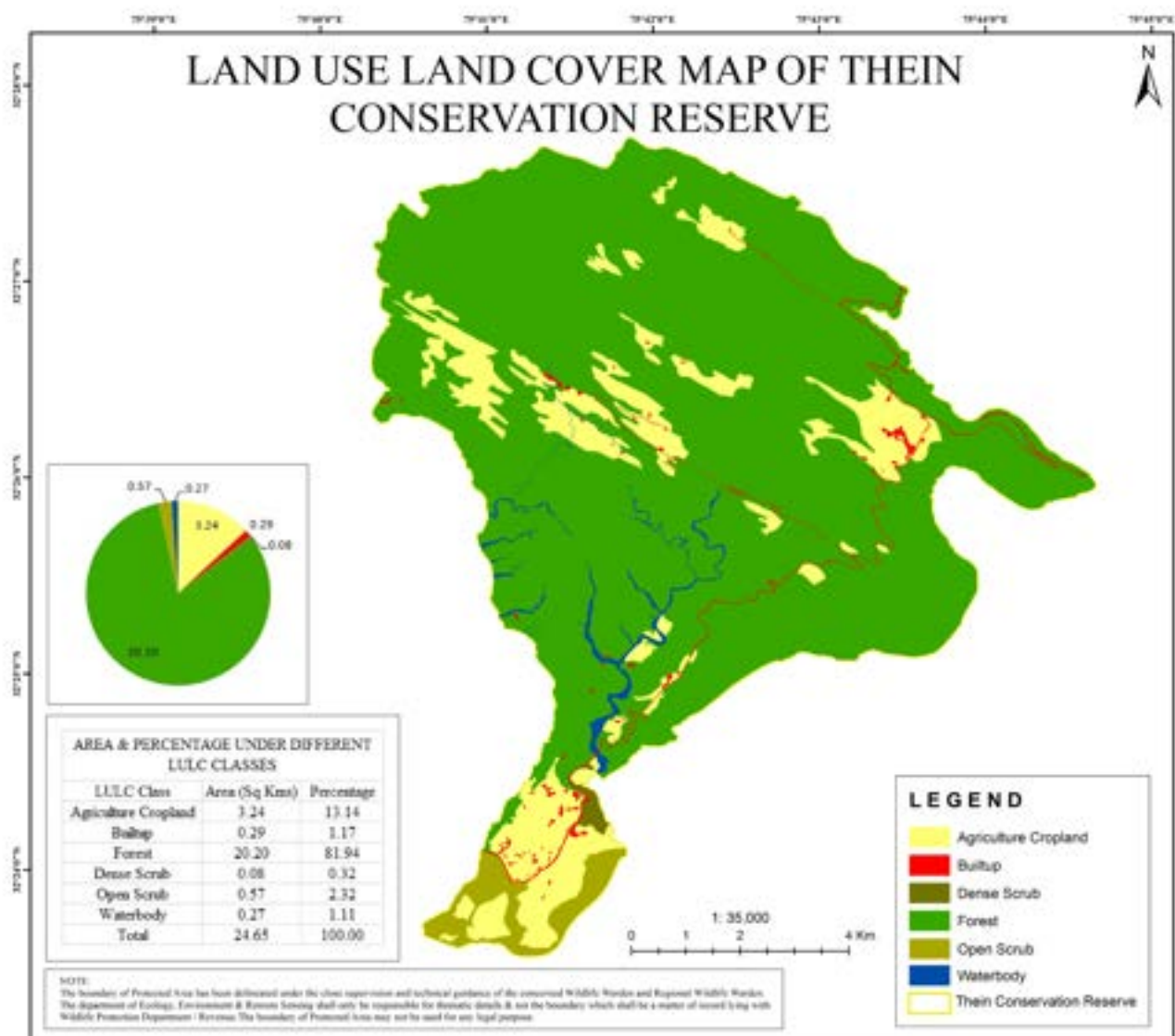
MAJOR FAUNA: Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Himalayan goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Indian Crested Porcupine

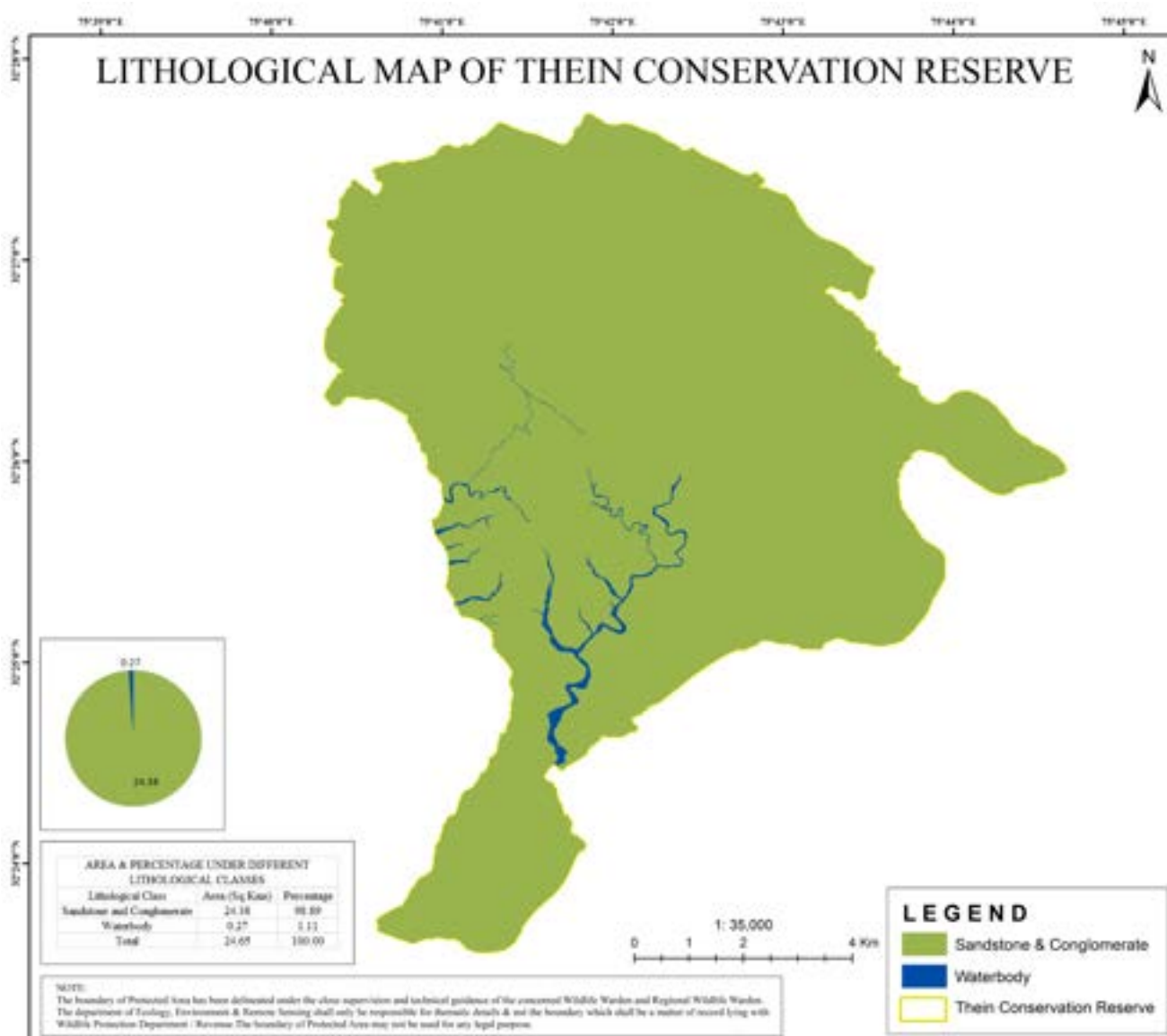
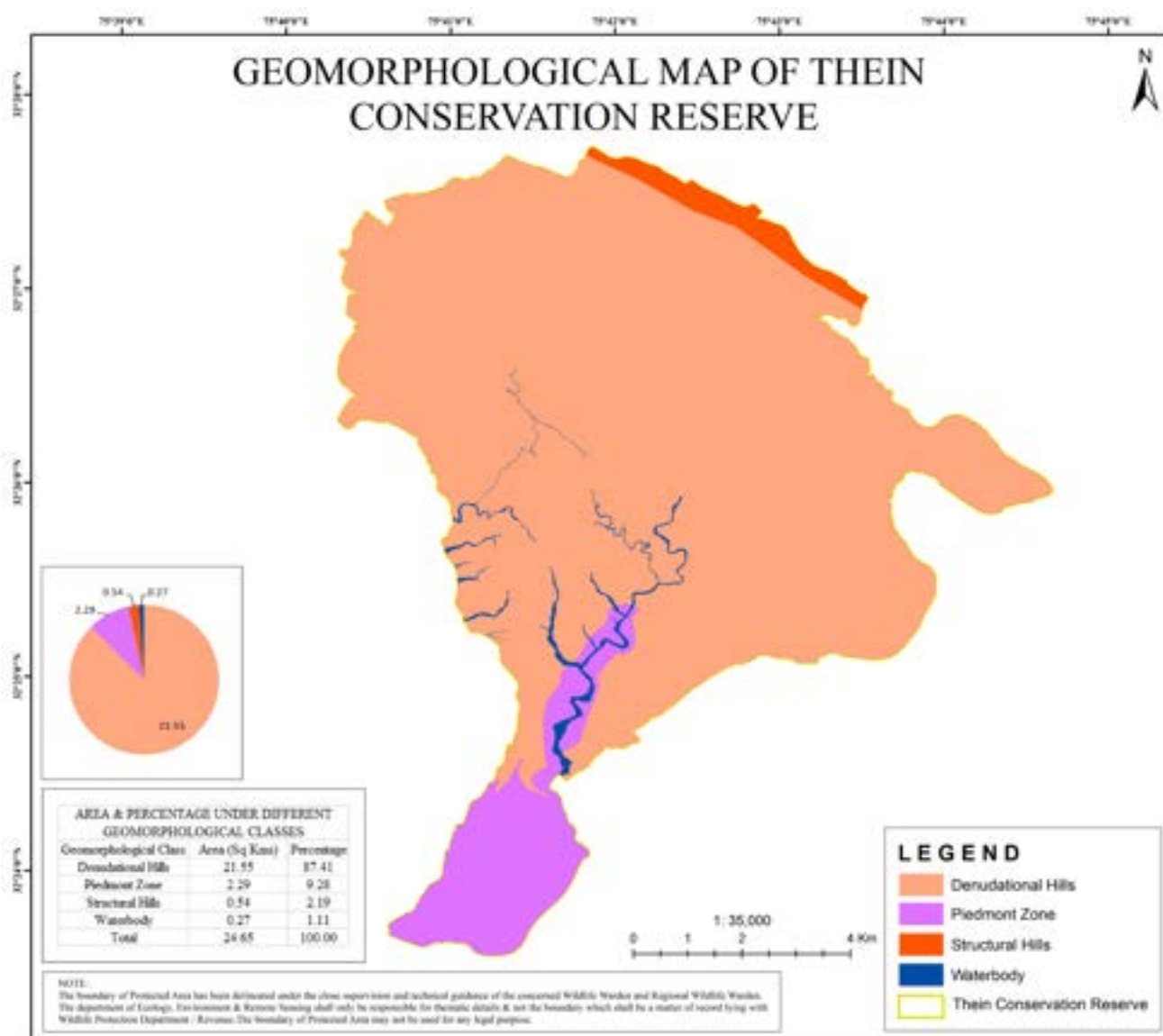
(*Hystrix indica*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*), jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*).

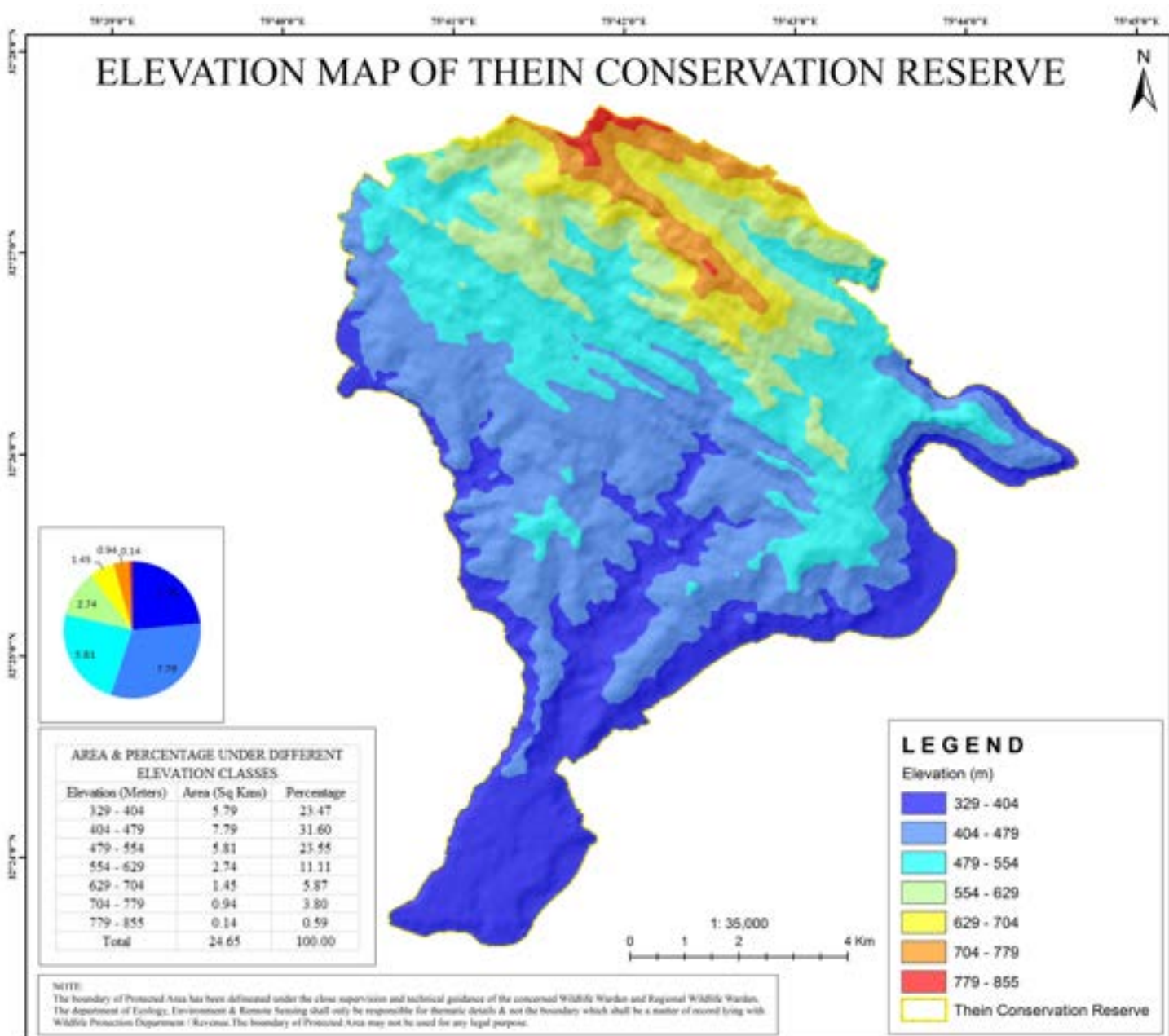
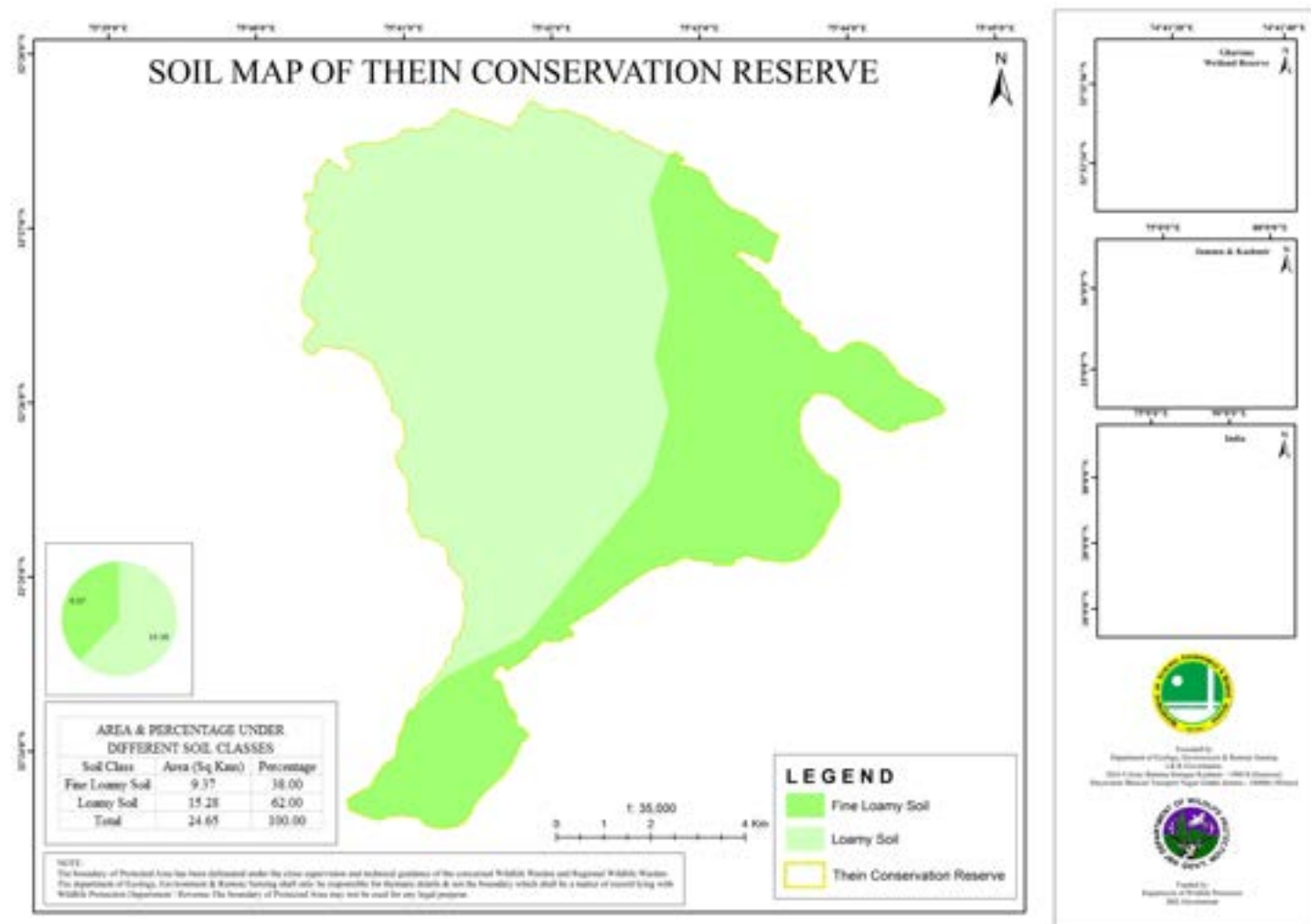
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*), Black kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

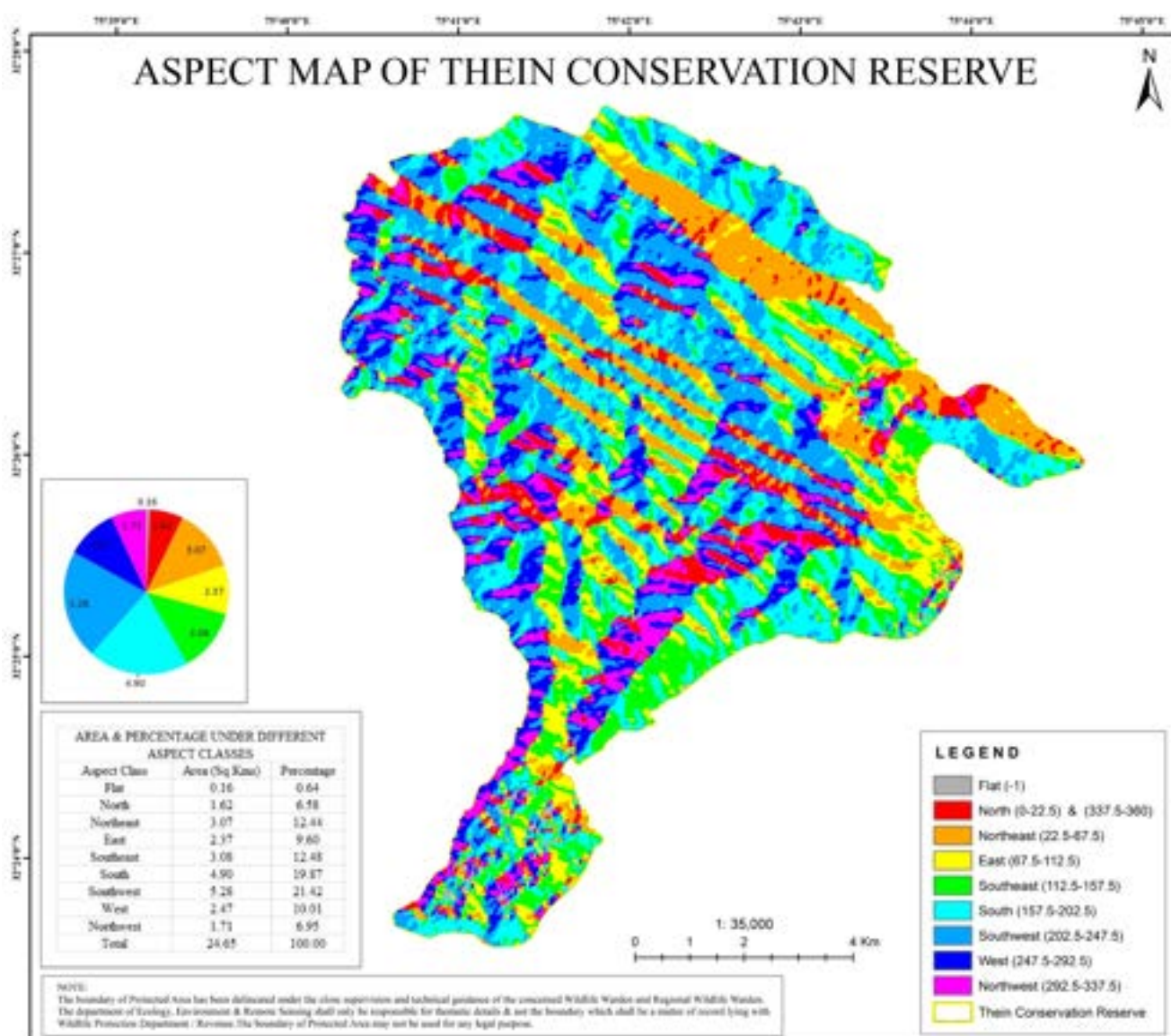
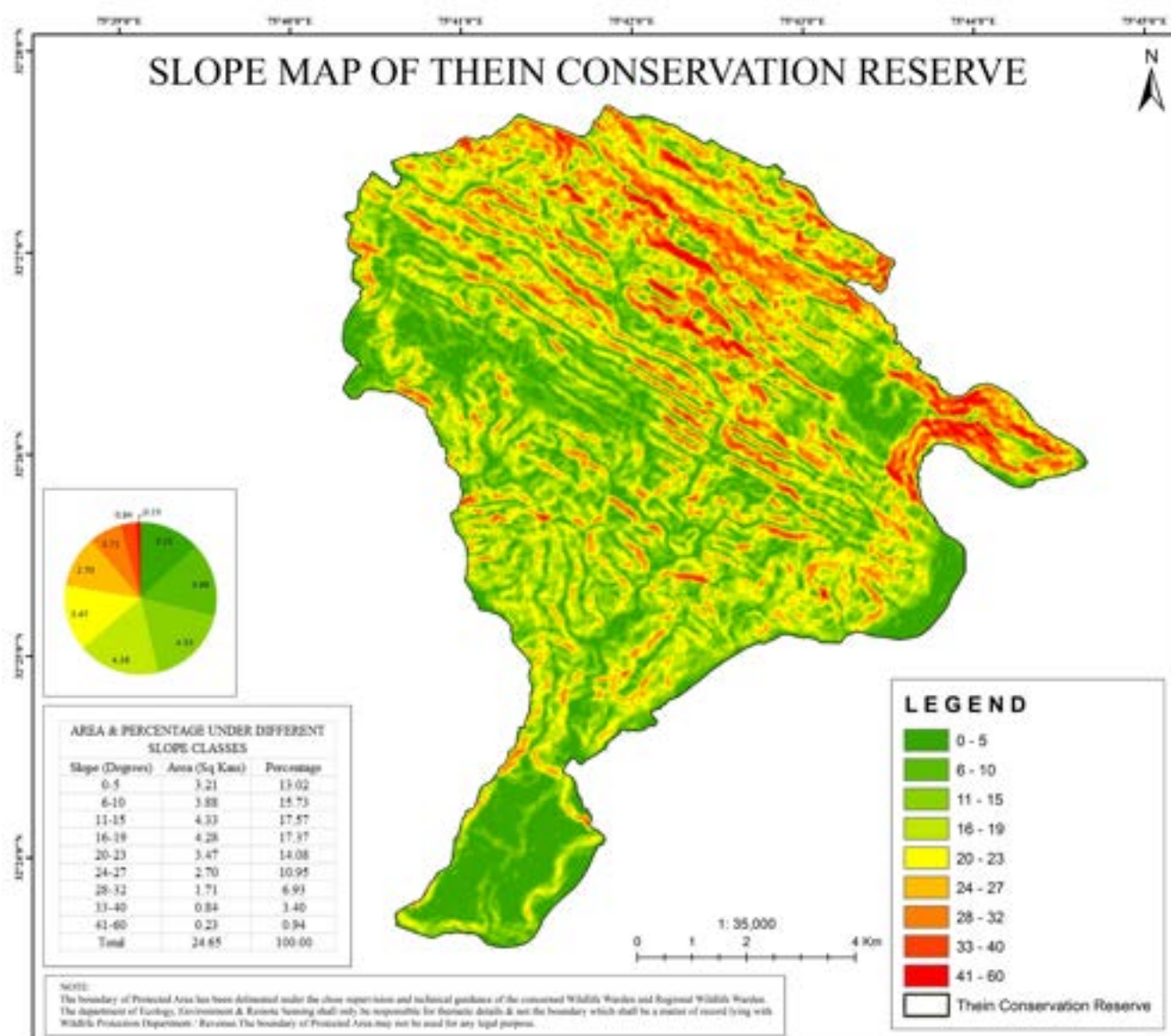
MAJOR FLORA: Cutch tree (*Senegalia catechu*), Fig (*Ficus carica*), Wood Apple (*Aegle marmelos*), Chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), Siris tree (*Albizia lebbeck*), Indian jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), Indian thorny bamboo (*Bambusa bambos*), Carrisse (*Carissa spinarum*), Hopseed bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*).

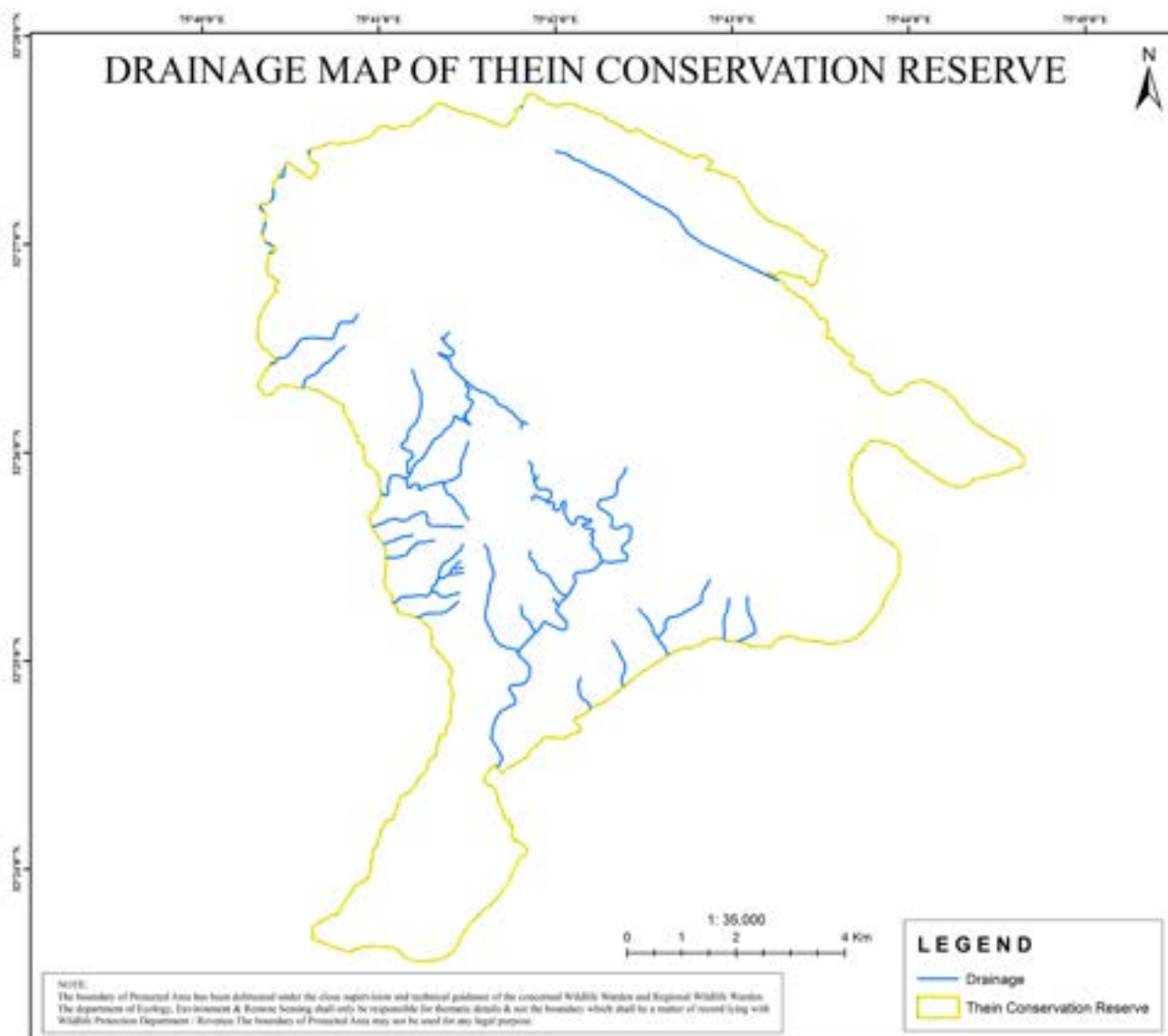


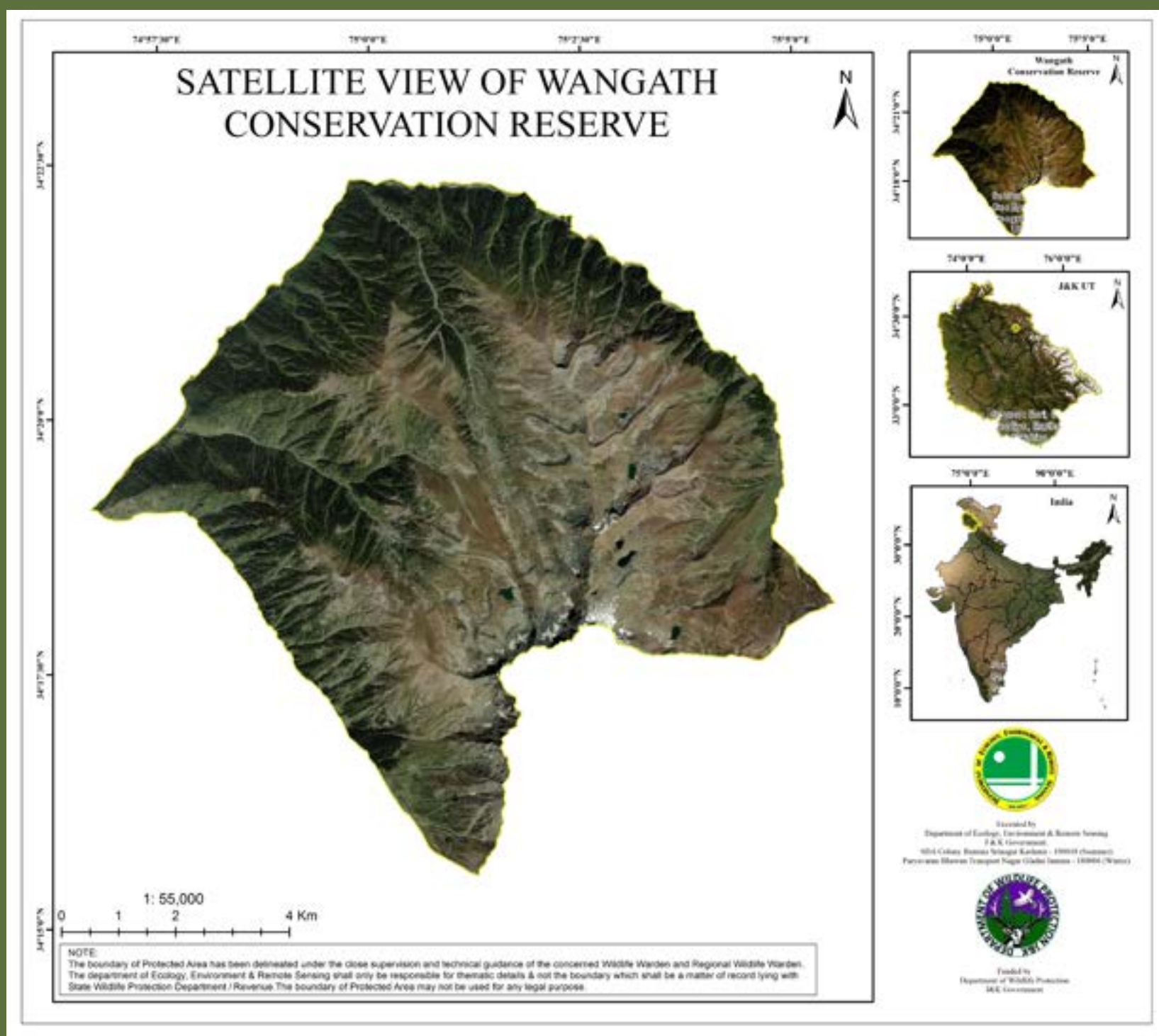












WANGATH CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Wangath Conservation Reserve shows evidences of presence of Hangul and other fauna as result of that the area was notified as Conservation Reserve in the year 1945. Recently herd of Hanjul was sighted in this conservation reserve.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 12.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 86.53
PERIMETER (KMS): 45.72
ALTITUDE RANGE (M): 1988 – 4467
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 19.107' N - 34° 22.365' N, 75° 1.320' E - 75° 5.522' E

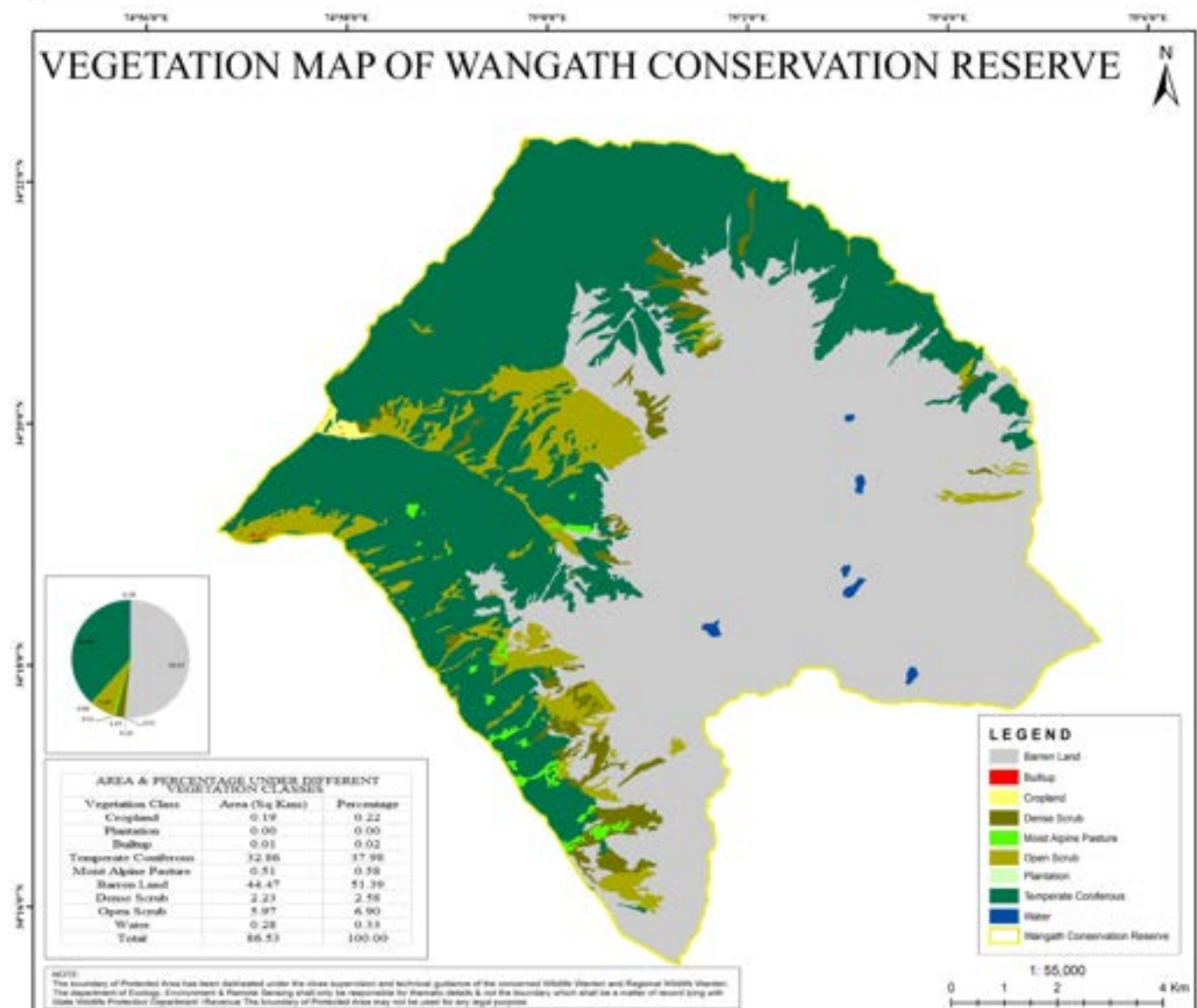
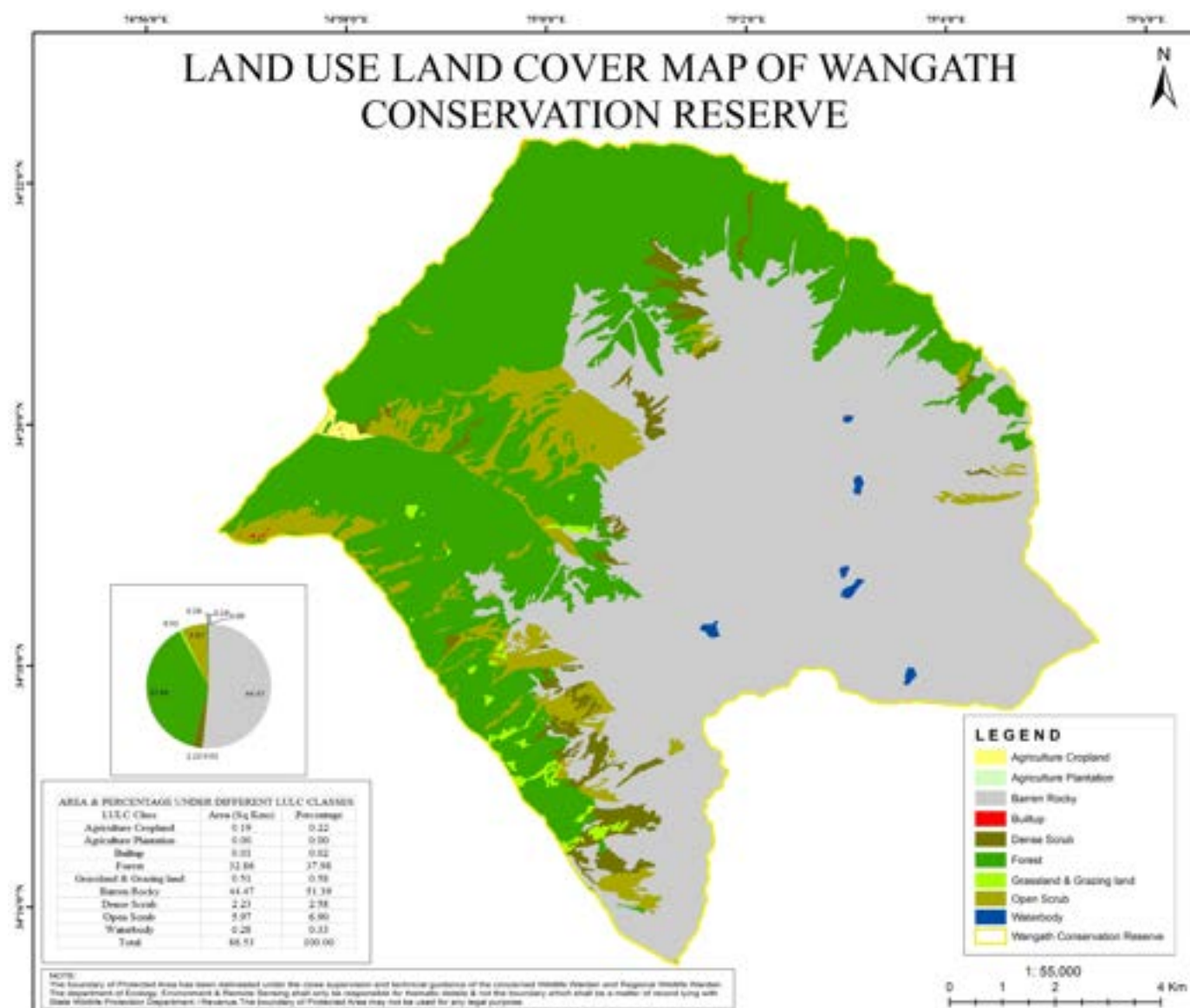
MAJOR FAUNA: Kashmir Stag/Hangul (*Cervus hanglu*), Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), Long tailed Marmot (*Marmota caudata*), Himalayan Weasel (*Mustela sibirica*), Yellow

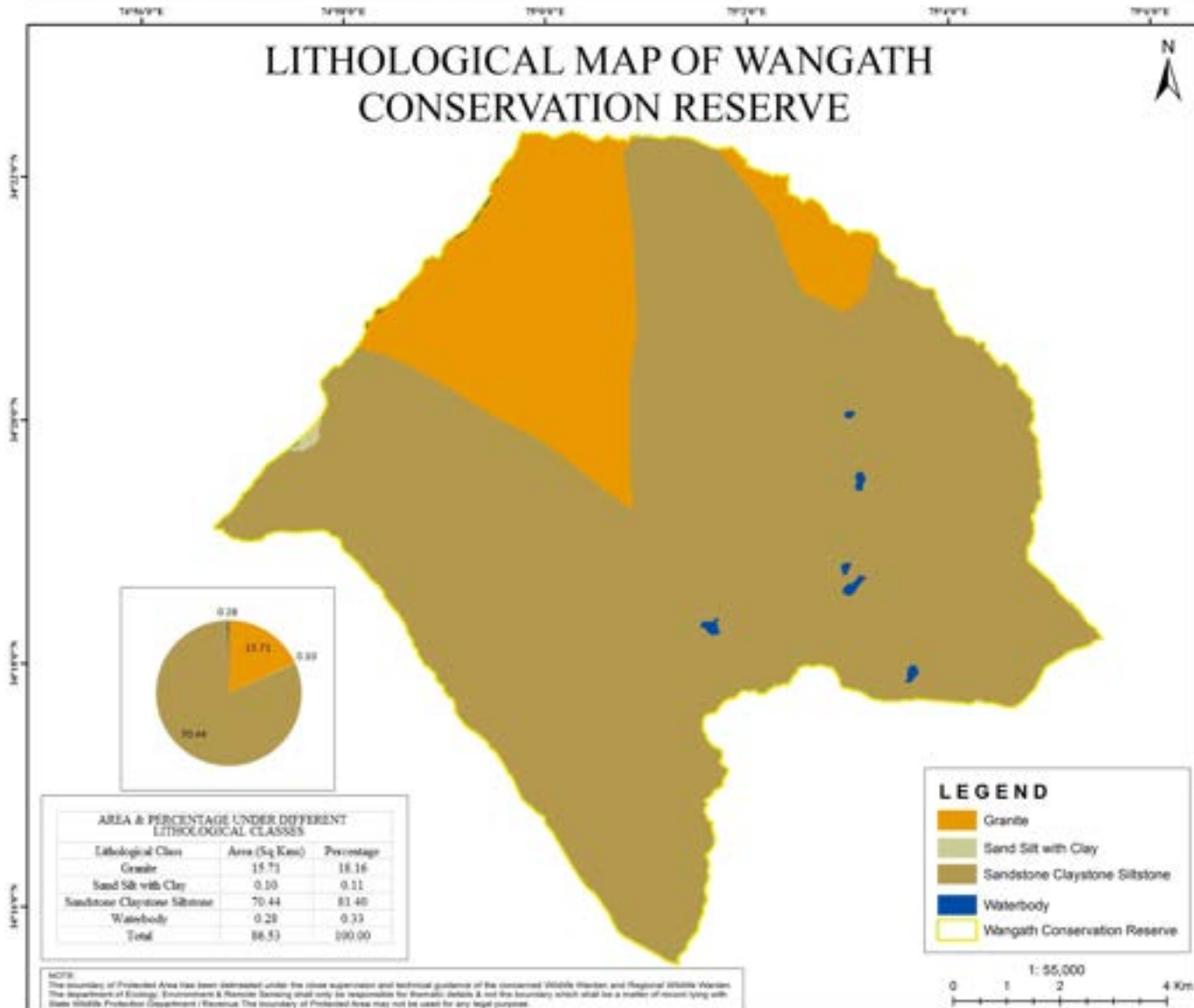
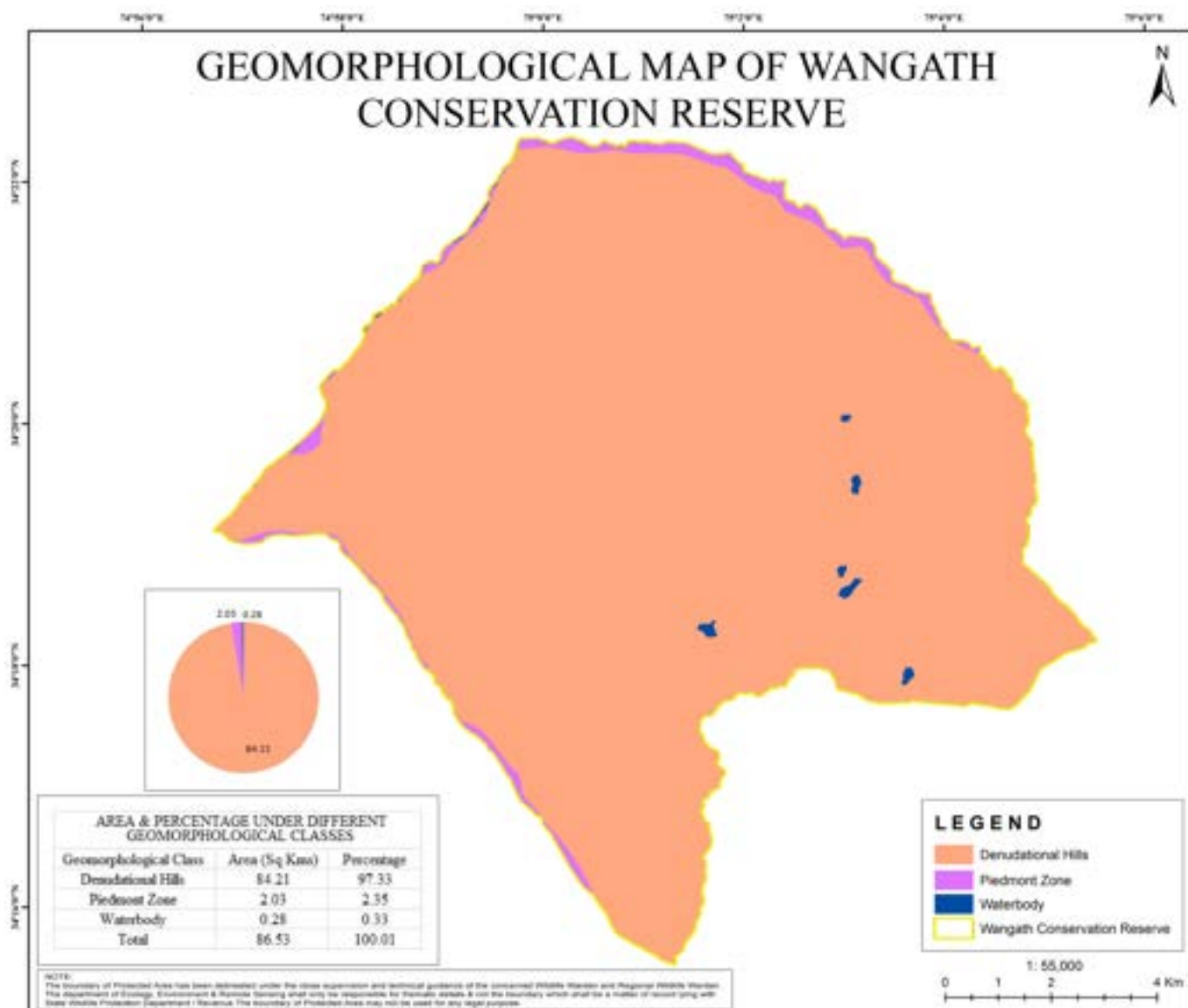
Throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Levantine viper (*Microvipera labetina*), Kashmir Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus Ajax*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

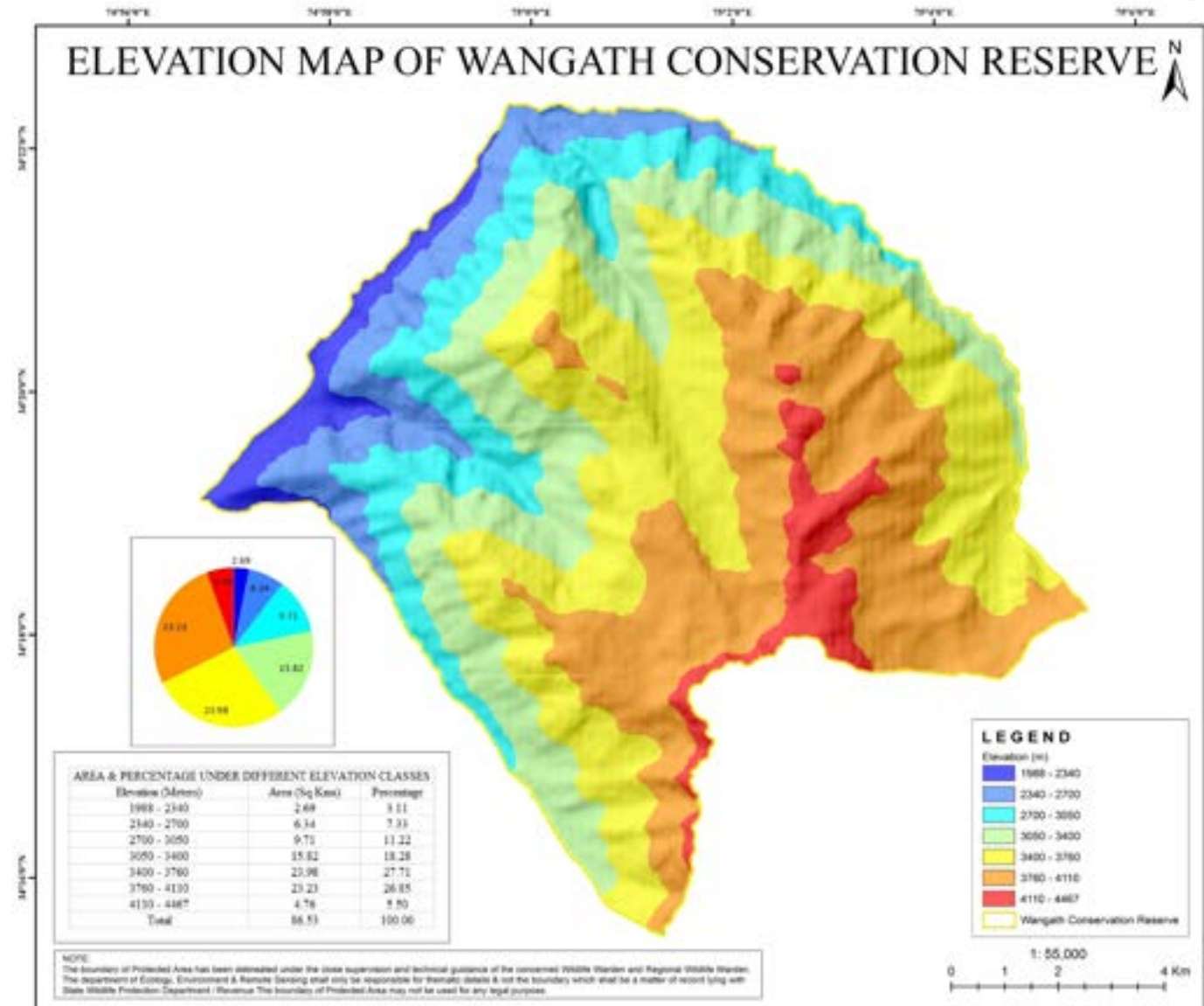
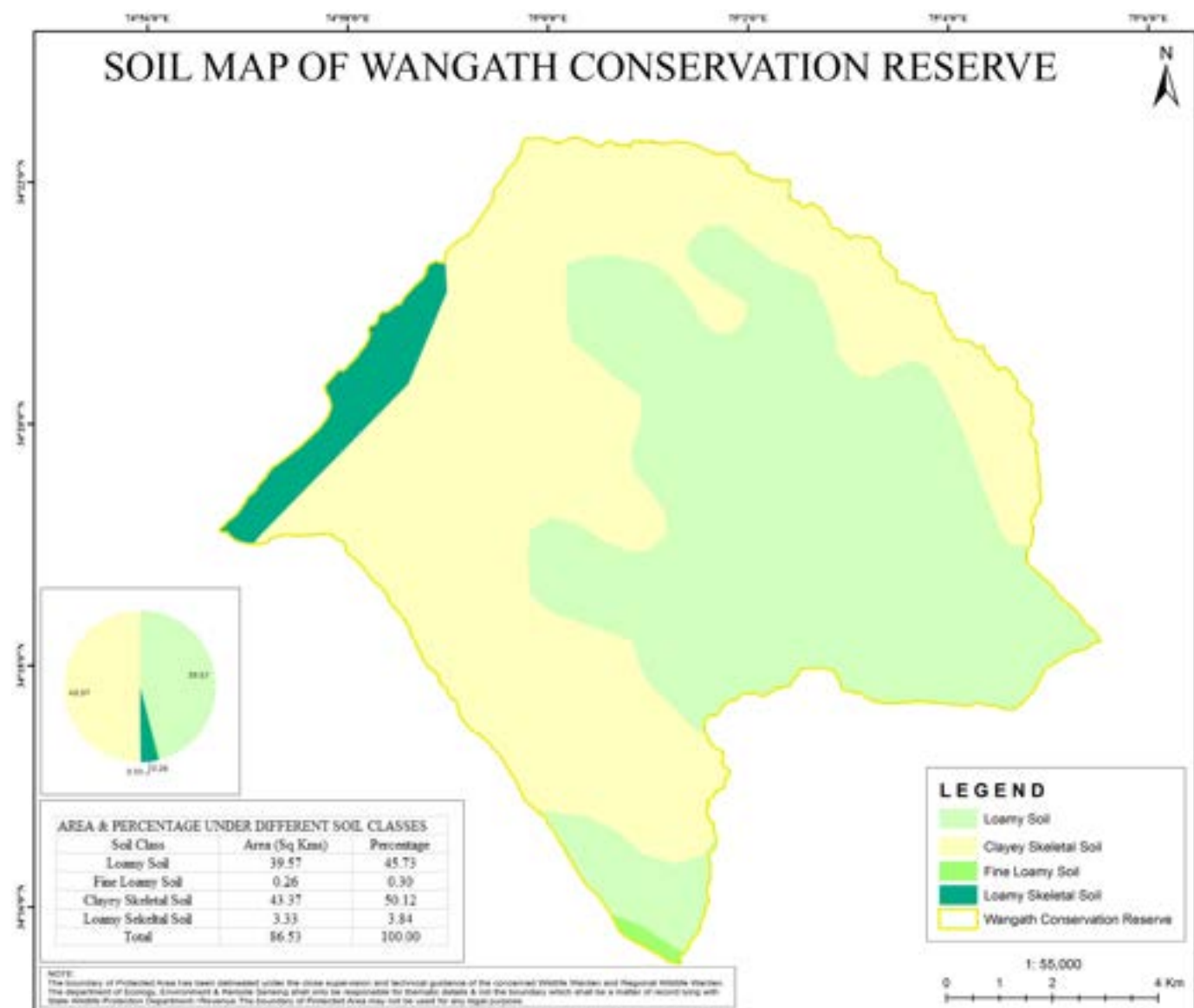
MAJOR AVI FAUNA: Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklas Pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Black Eared Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Kashmir Woodpecker (*Dryobates himalayensis*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), White Cheeked Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

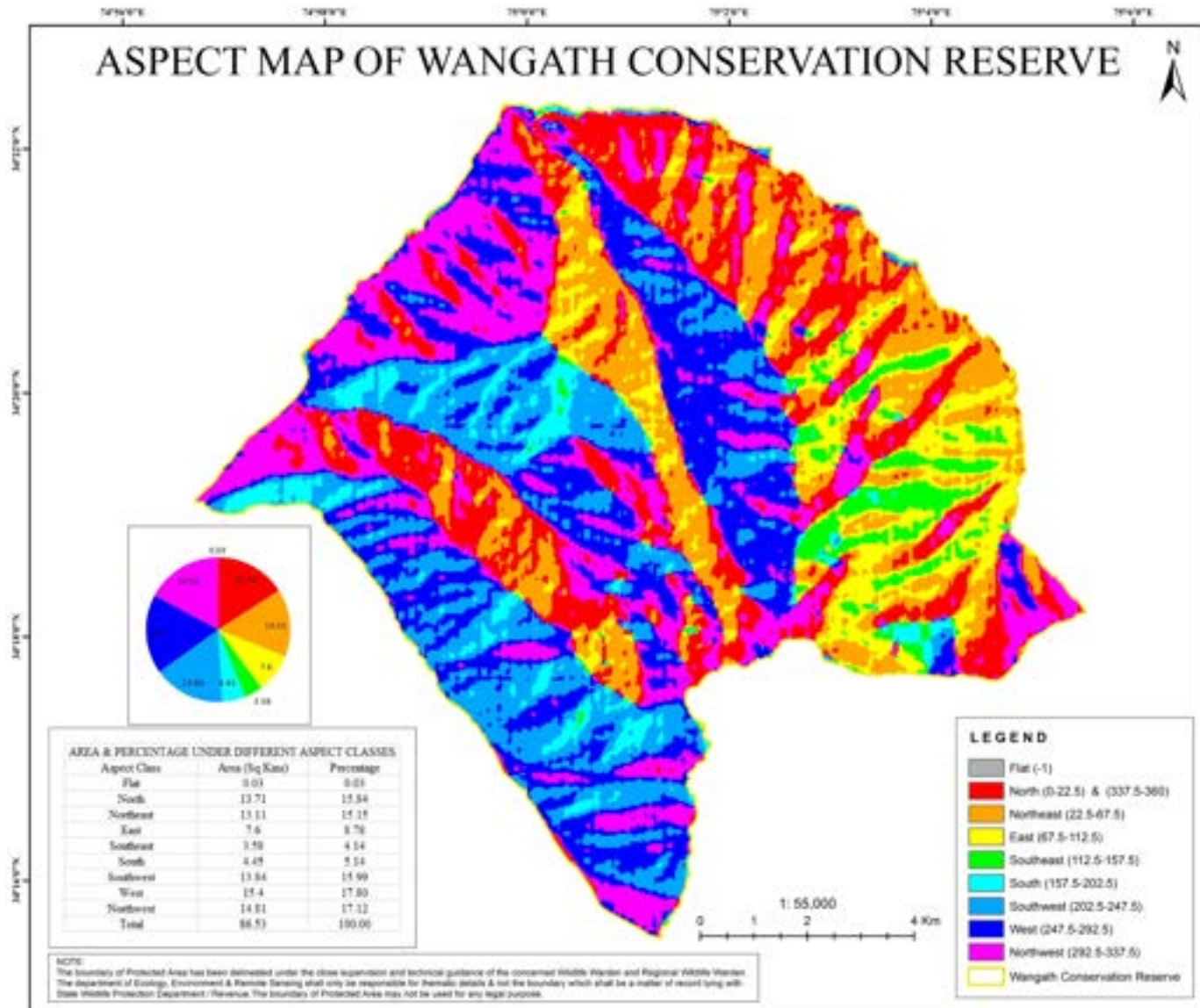
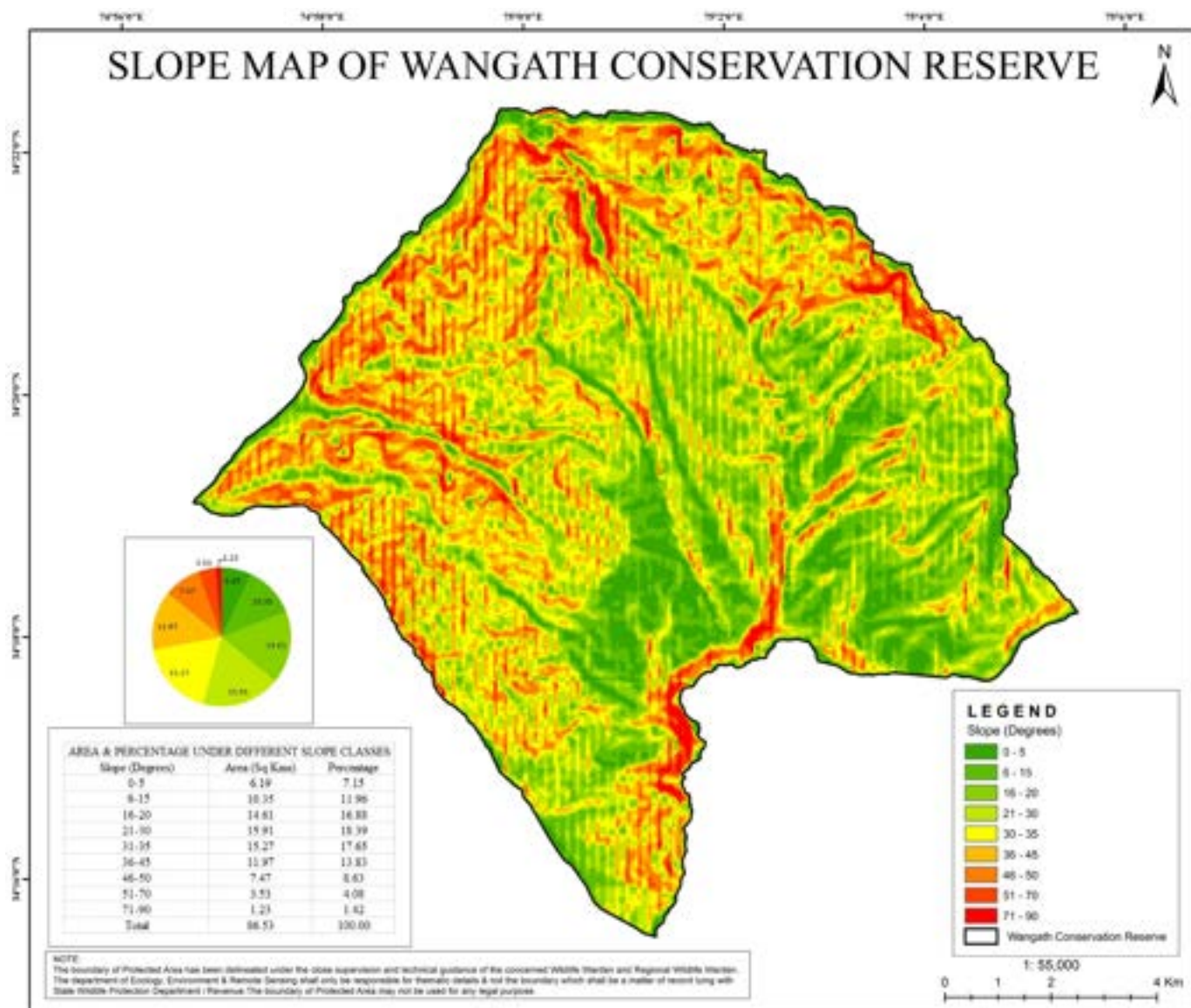
MAJOR FLORA: Fir (*Abies pindrow*), Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Himalayan Blue Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Himalayan horse chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan elm (*Ulmus wallichiana*), Parrotia (*Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana*), Wax tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*), Dioscorea (*Dioscorea deltoidea*), Indian barberry (*Berberis lyceum*), Himalayan rhubarb (*Rheum webbianum*), Indian Atees (*Aconitum heterophyllum*).

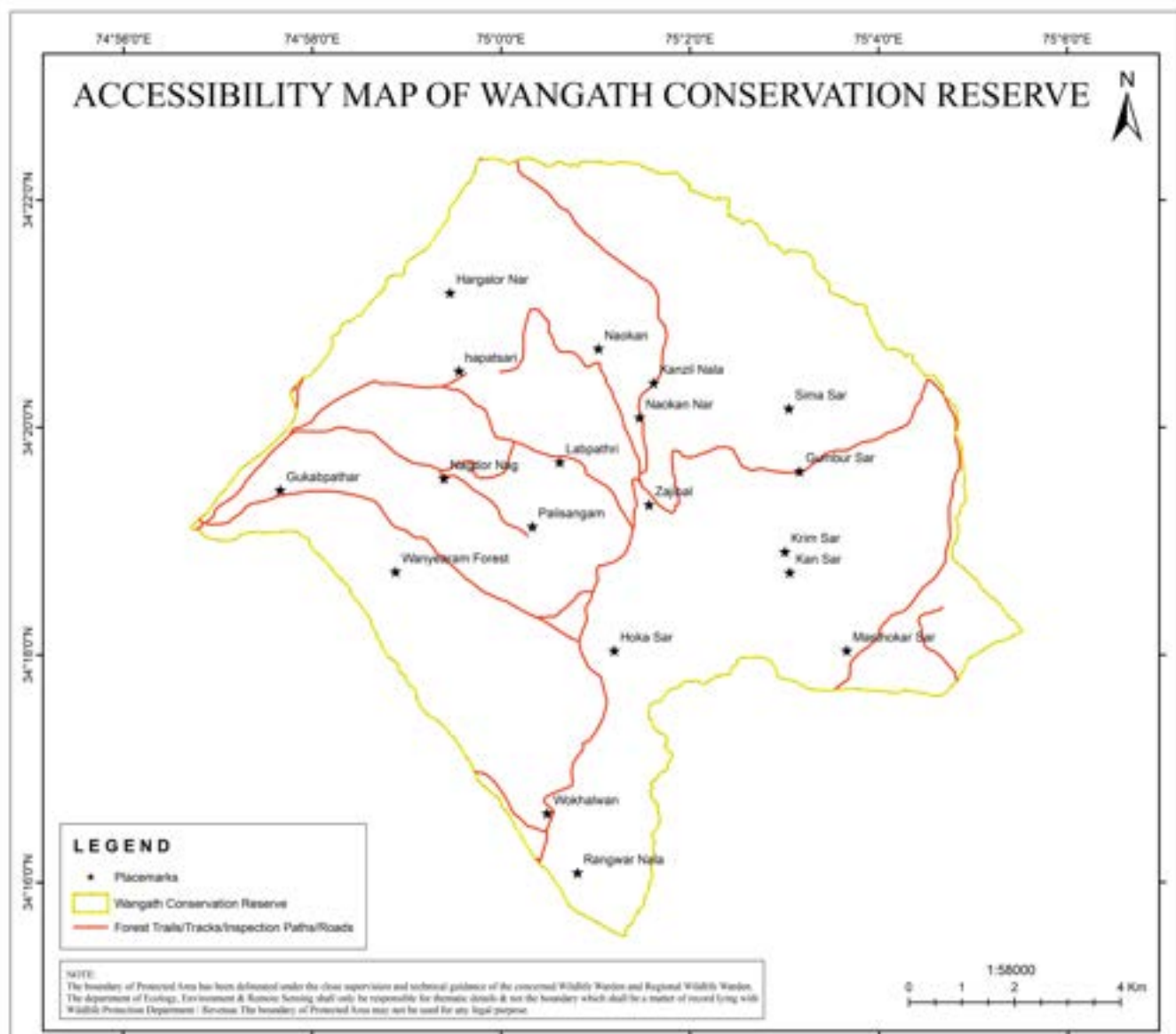
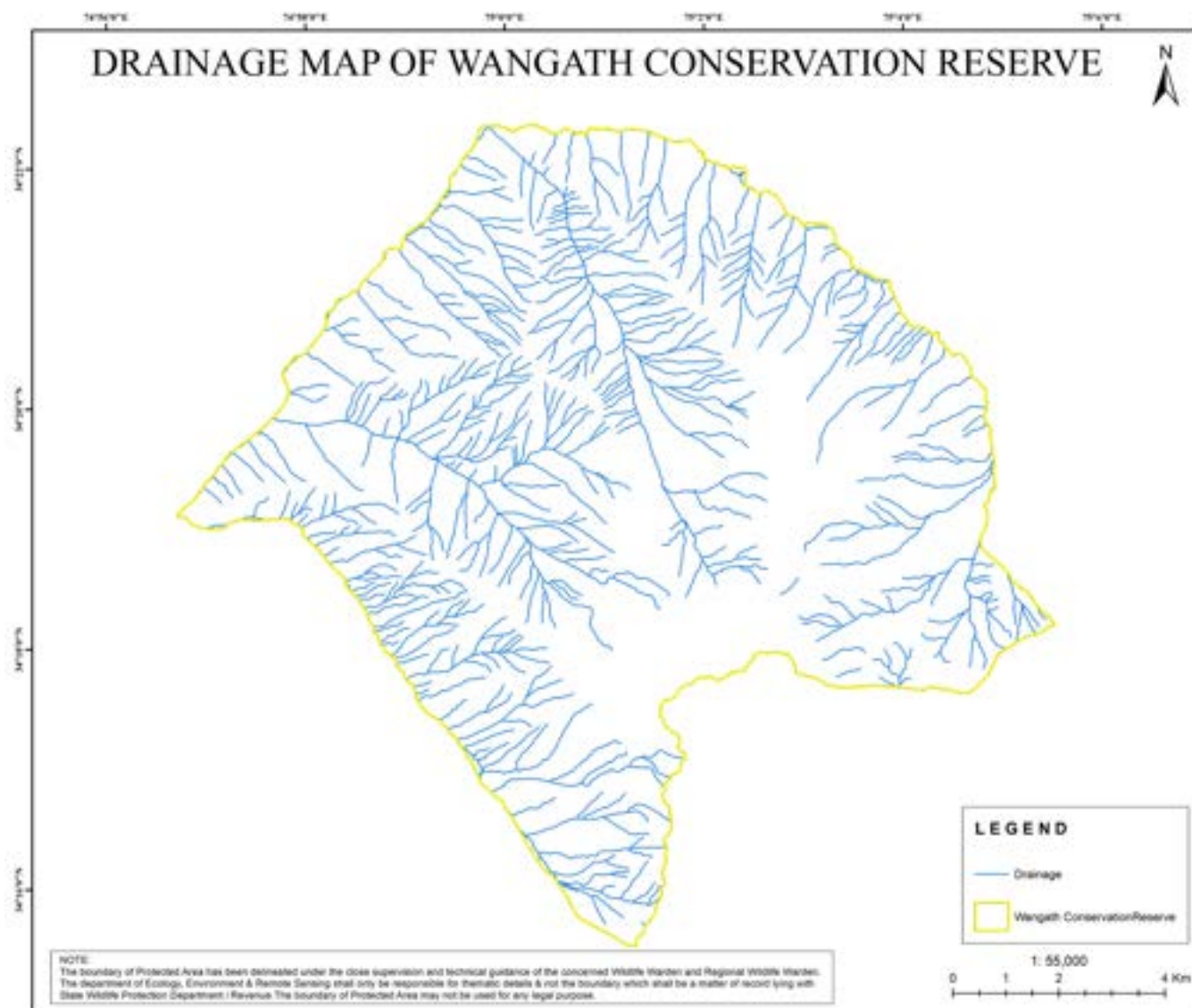






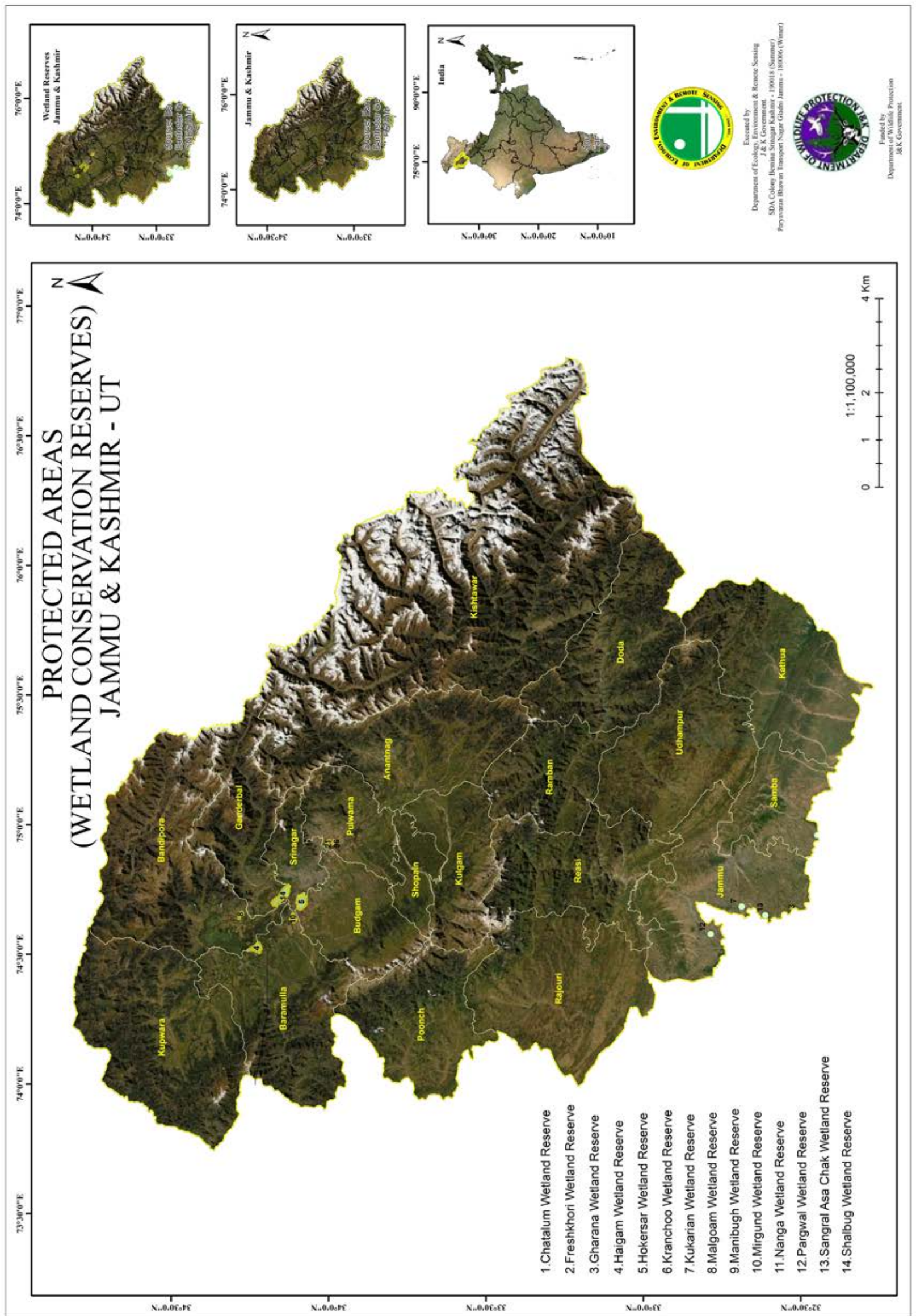


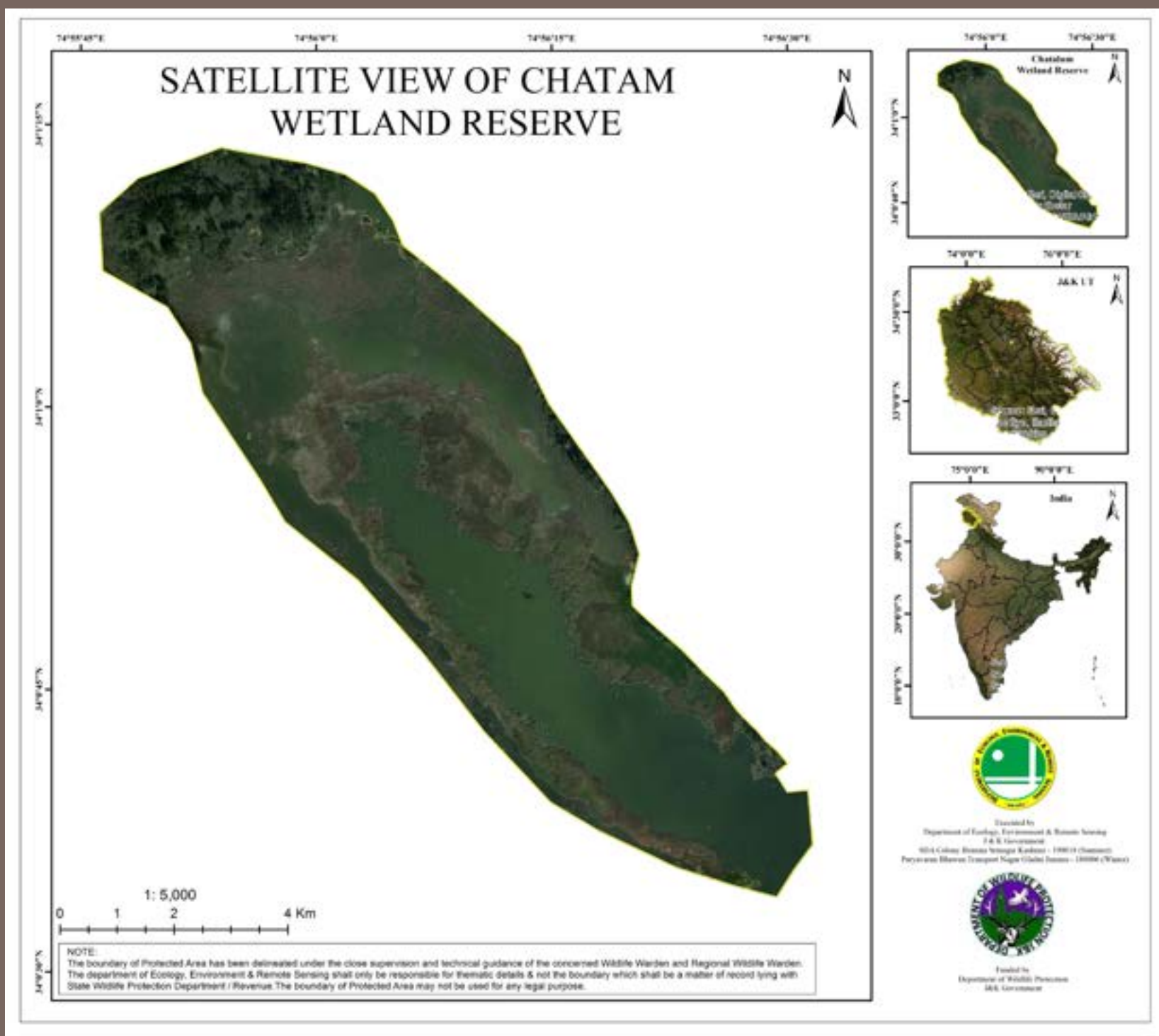




**WILDLIFE PROTECTED
AREA NETWORK J&K**

**WETLAND
CONSERVATION
RESERVES**





CHATLAM WETLAND RESERVE

Chatlam wetland reserve was notified in the year 1970 and supports a rich diversity of migratory birds coming from different parts of world including Siberia and Central Asia during winter. The Chatlam Wetland Reserve is located close to Pampore town in south Kashmir in Pulwama. It is located about 16 Kms from summer capital Srinagar.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 8.52 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 0.55
PERIMETER (KMS): 3.64
ALTITUDE (M): 1550
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 0.566' N - 34° 1.230' N, 74° 55.773' E - 74° 56.523' E

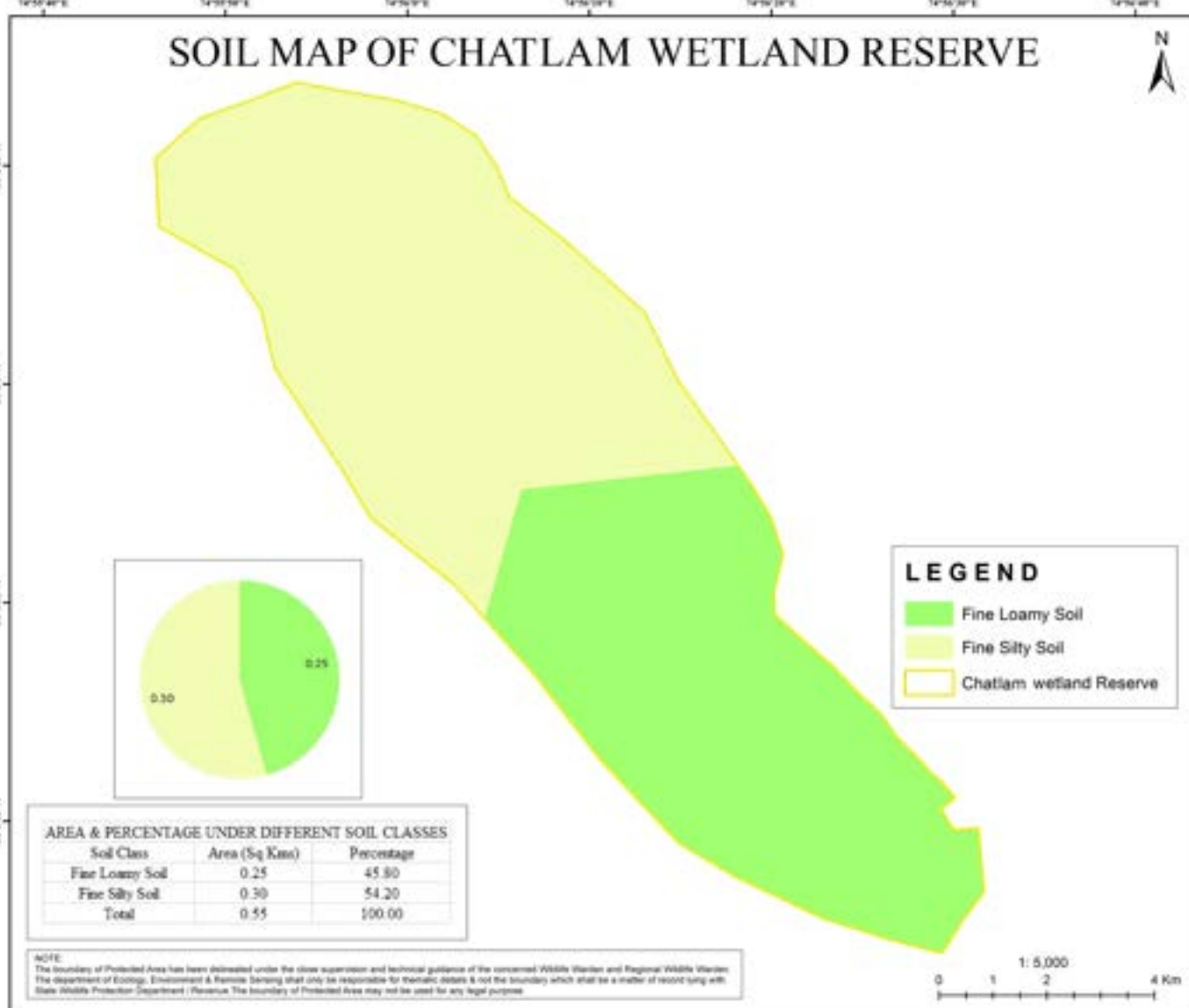
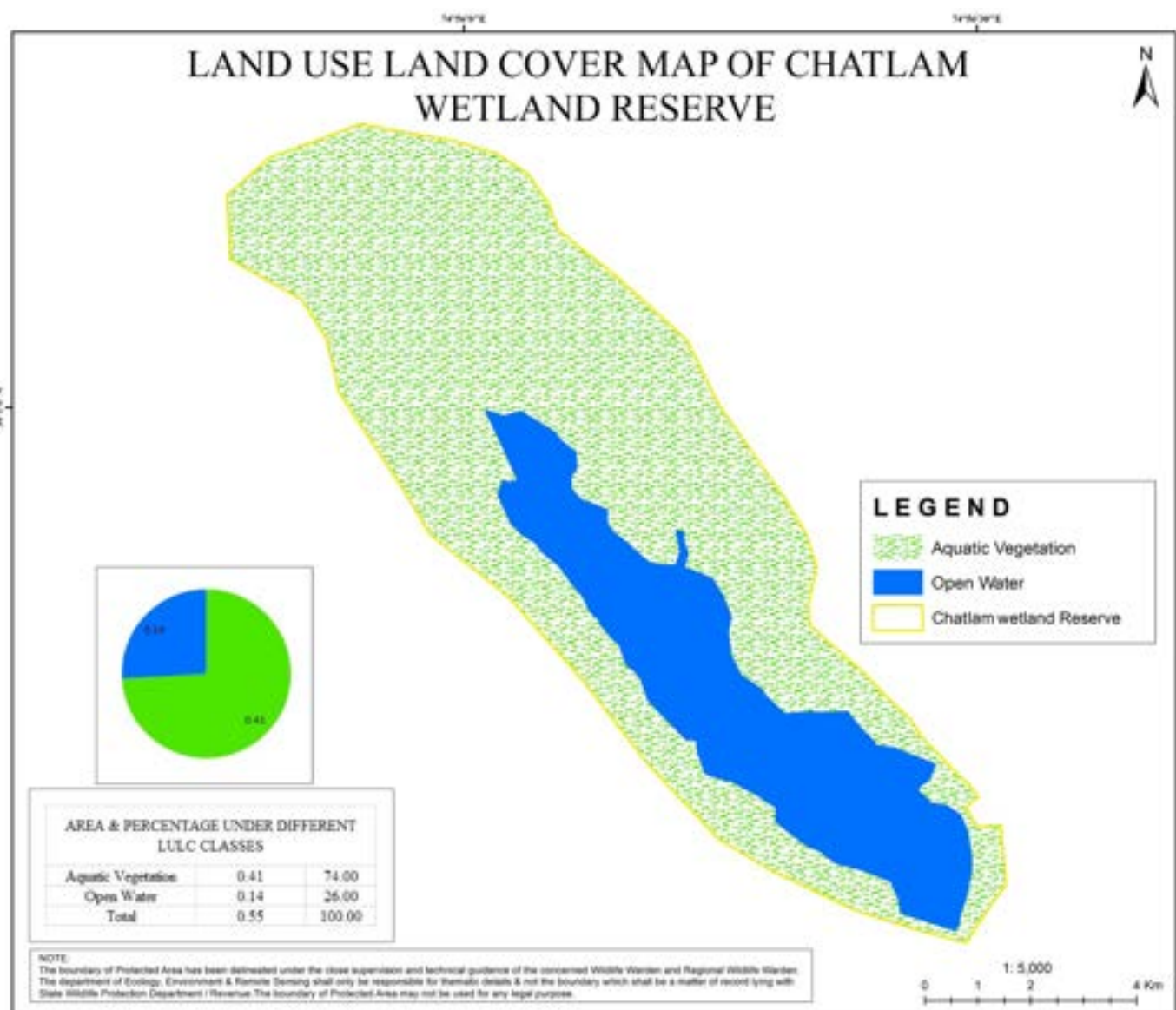
RESIDENT BIRDS: House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Himalayan griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Great horned owl (*Bubo bubo*), Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Blue Rock Pigeon

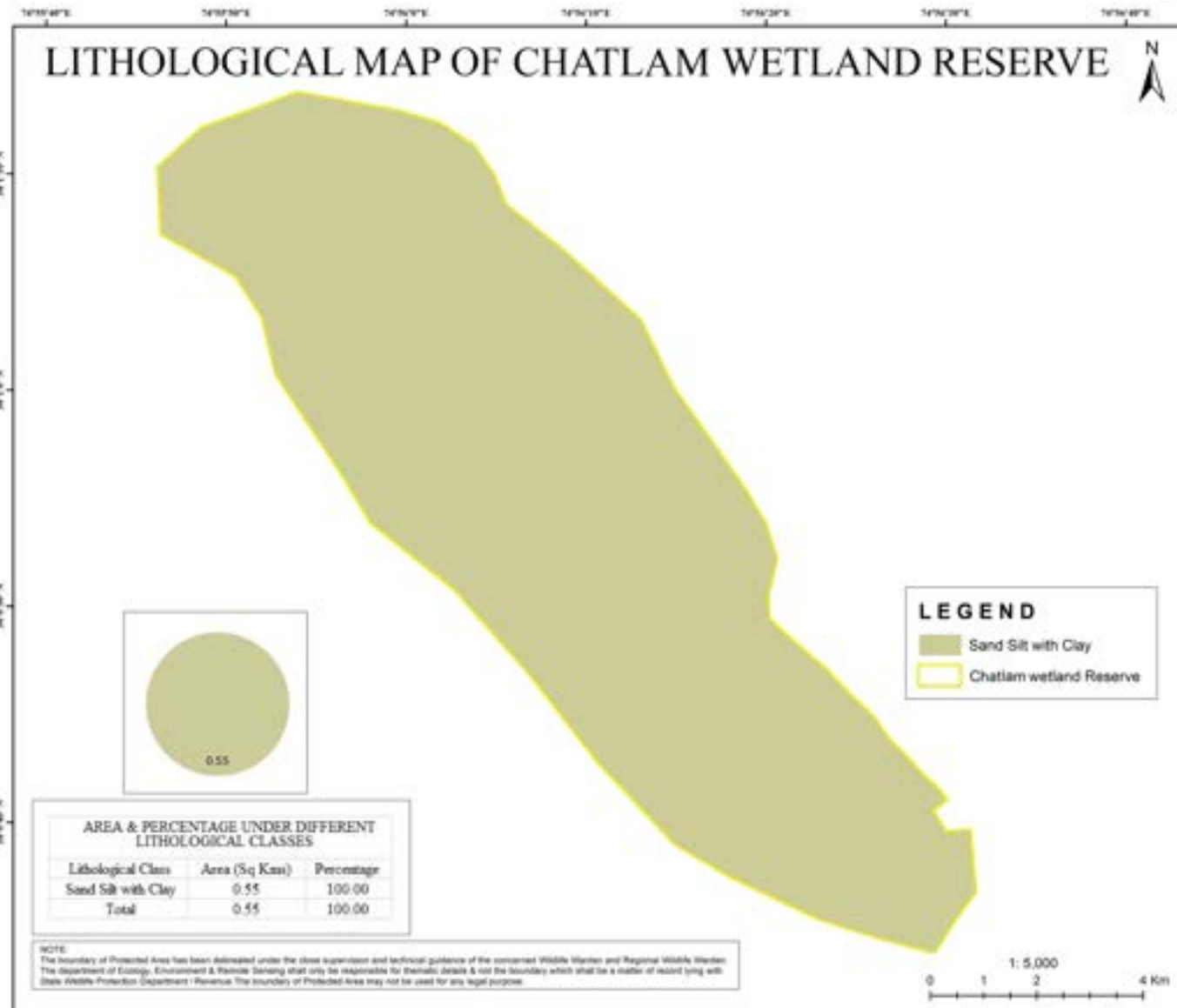
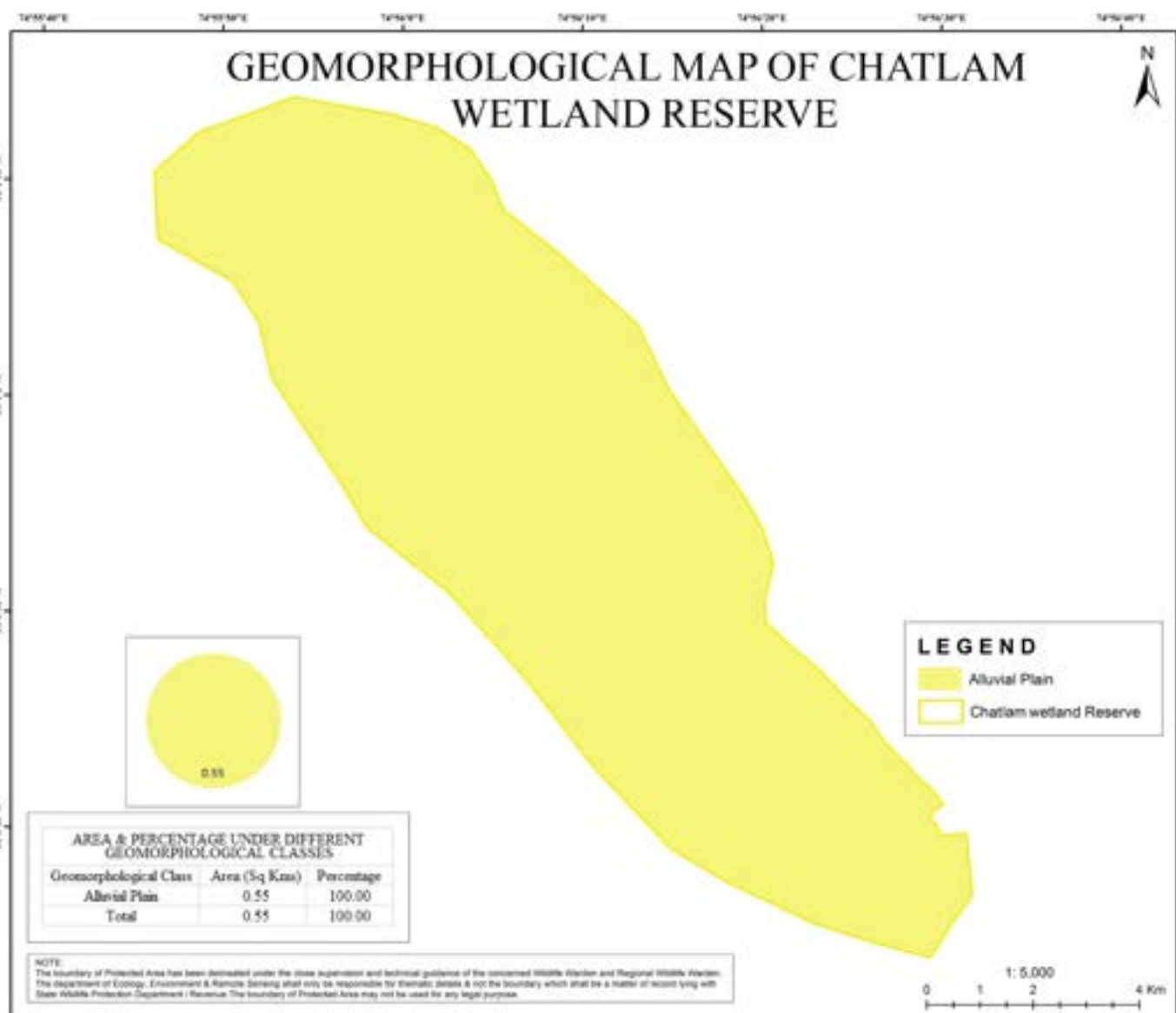
(*Columba livia*), White Cheeked bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), Common pariah kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Eastern grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*) and House crow (*Corvus splendens*).

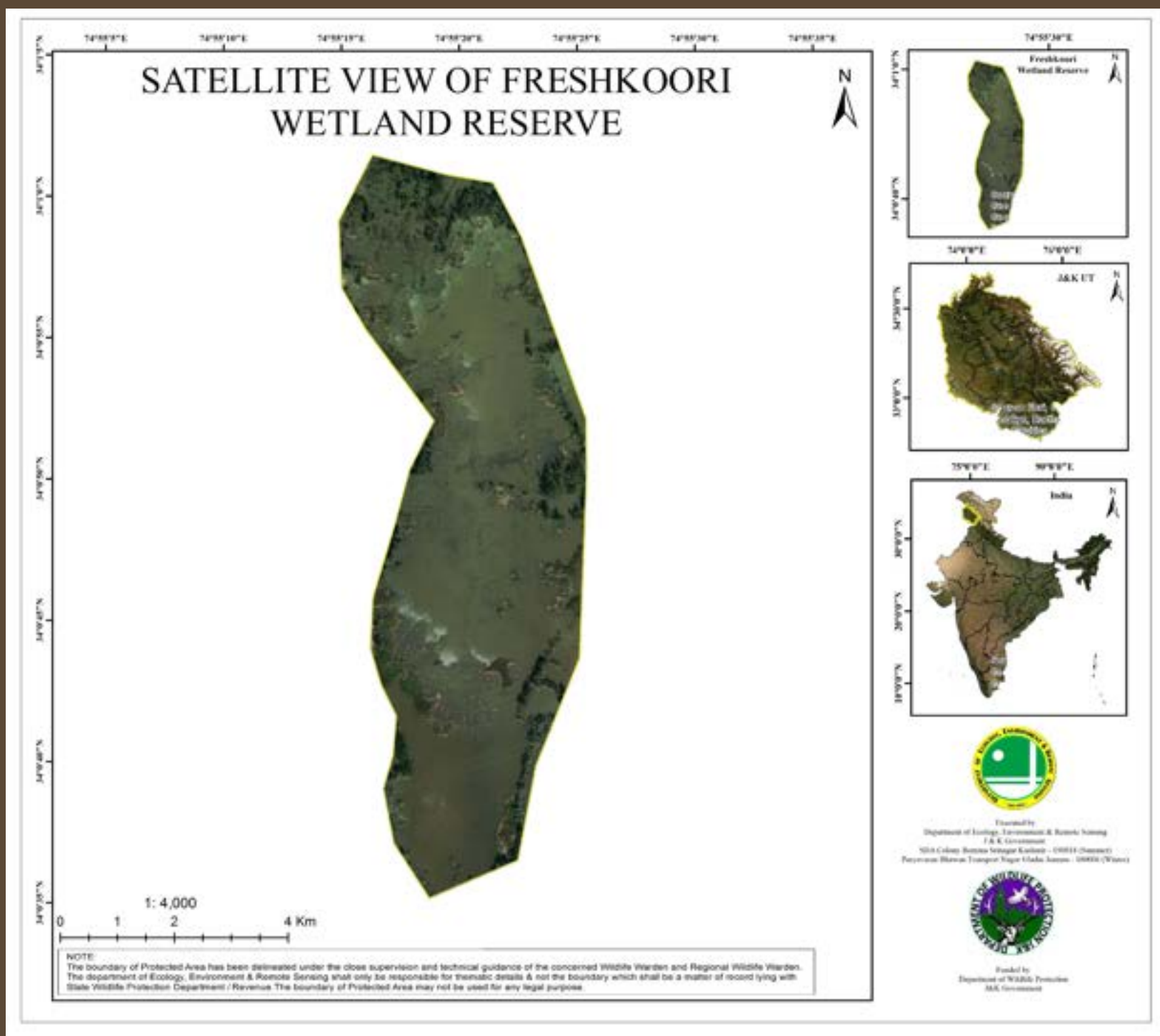
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Indian oriole (*Oriolus oriolus kundoo*), Slaty headed parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*) and Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Red crested pochard (*Anas rufina*) and Graylag goose (*Anser anser*).

MAJOR FLORA: Common aquatic vegetation includes *Polygonum amphibium*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Trapa natans*, Lemna.









FRESHKOORI WETLAND RESERVE

Freshkooori wetland reserve was notified in the year 1945 and supports a rich diversity of migratory birds coming from different parts of world including Siberia and Central Asia during winter. The Freshkooori Wetland Reserve is located near Pampore town of south Kashmir of Pulwama.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 3.41 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 0.14
PERIMETER (KMS): 1.89
ALTITUDE (M): 1551
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 0.586' N - 34° 1.025' N, 74° 55.248' E - 74° 55.424' E

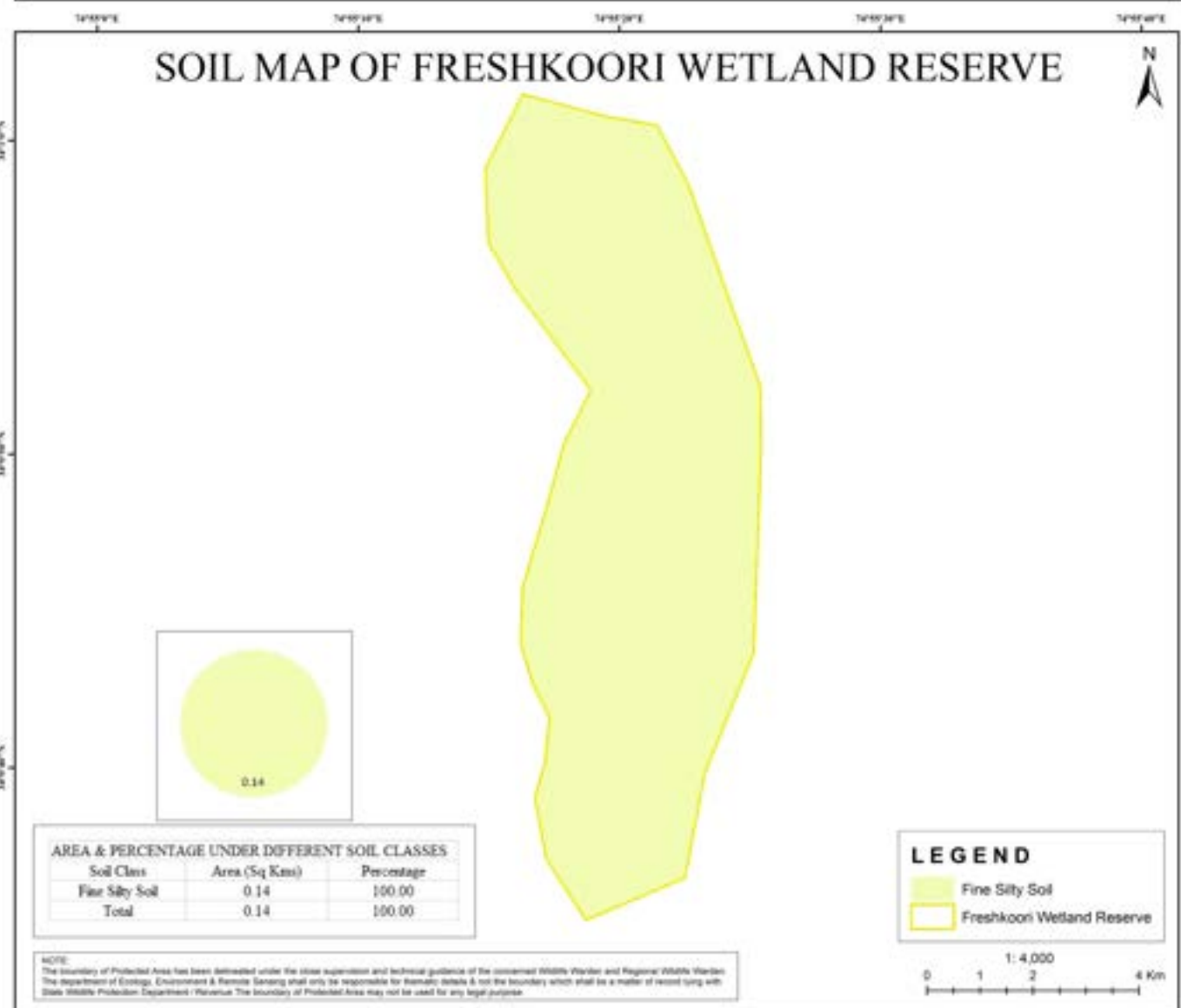
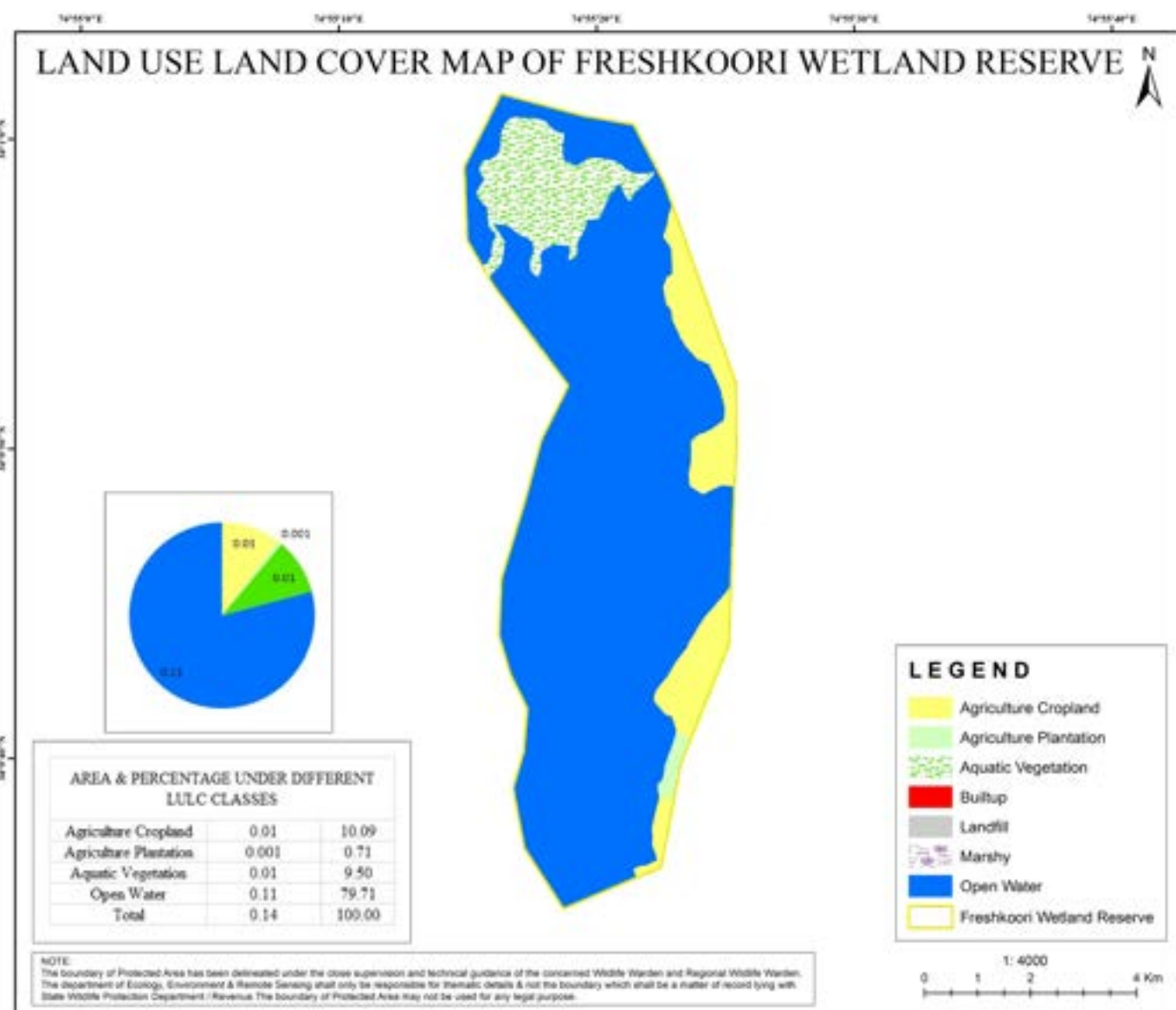
RESIDENT BIRDS: Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), White Cheeked bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), Common pariah kite (*Milvus migrans*), Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Himalayan griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Great horned owl (*Bubo bubo*) Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Blue

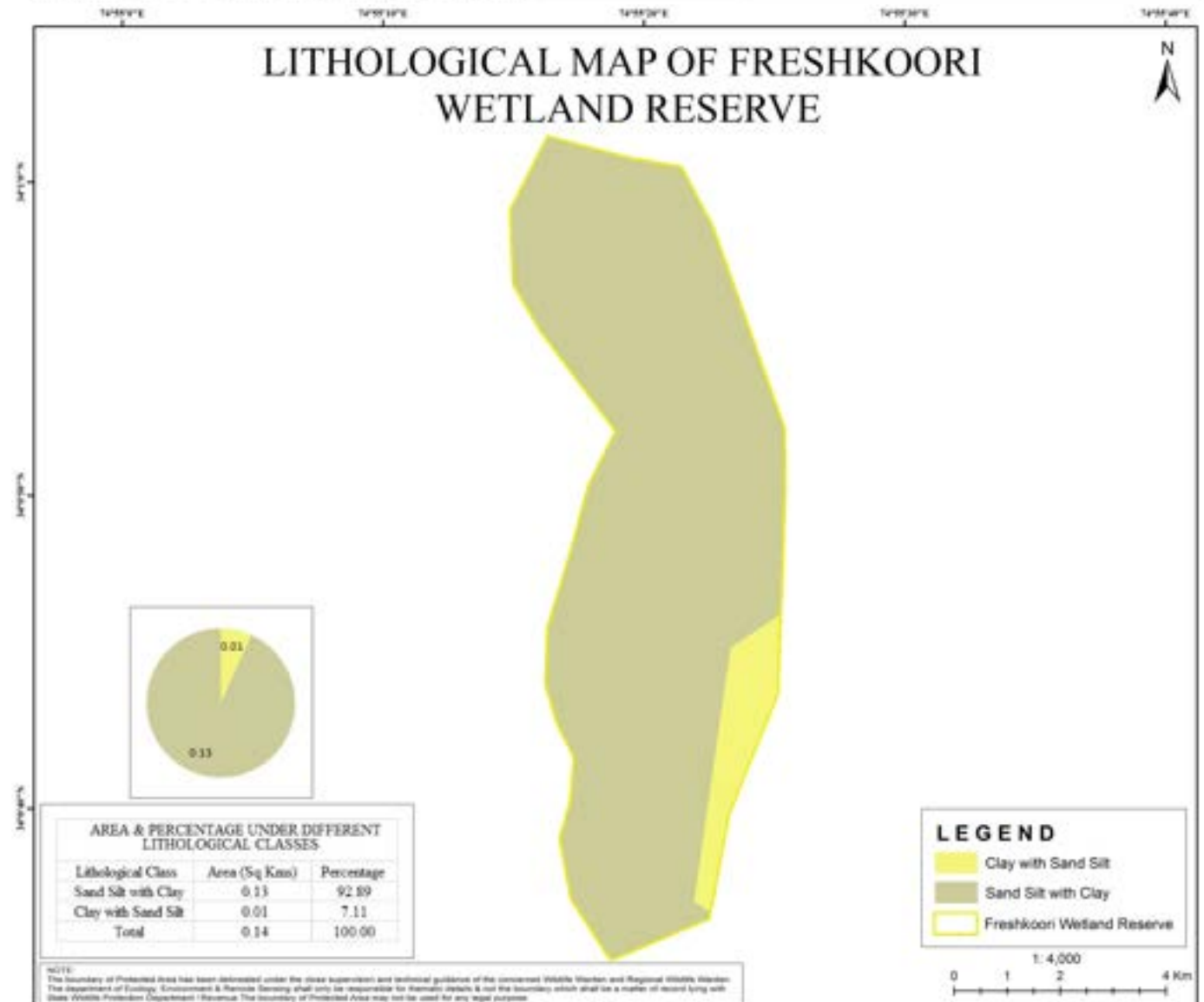
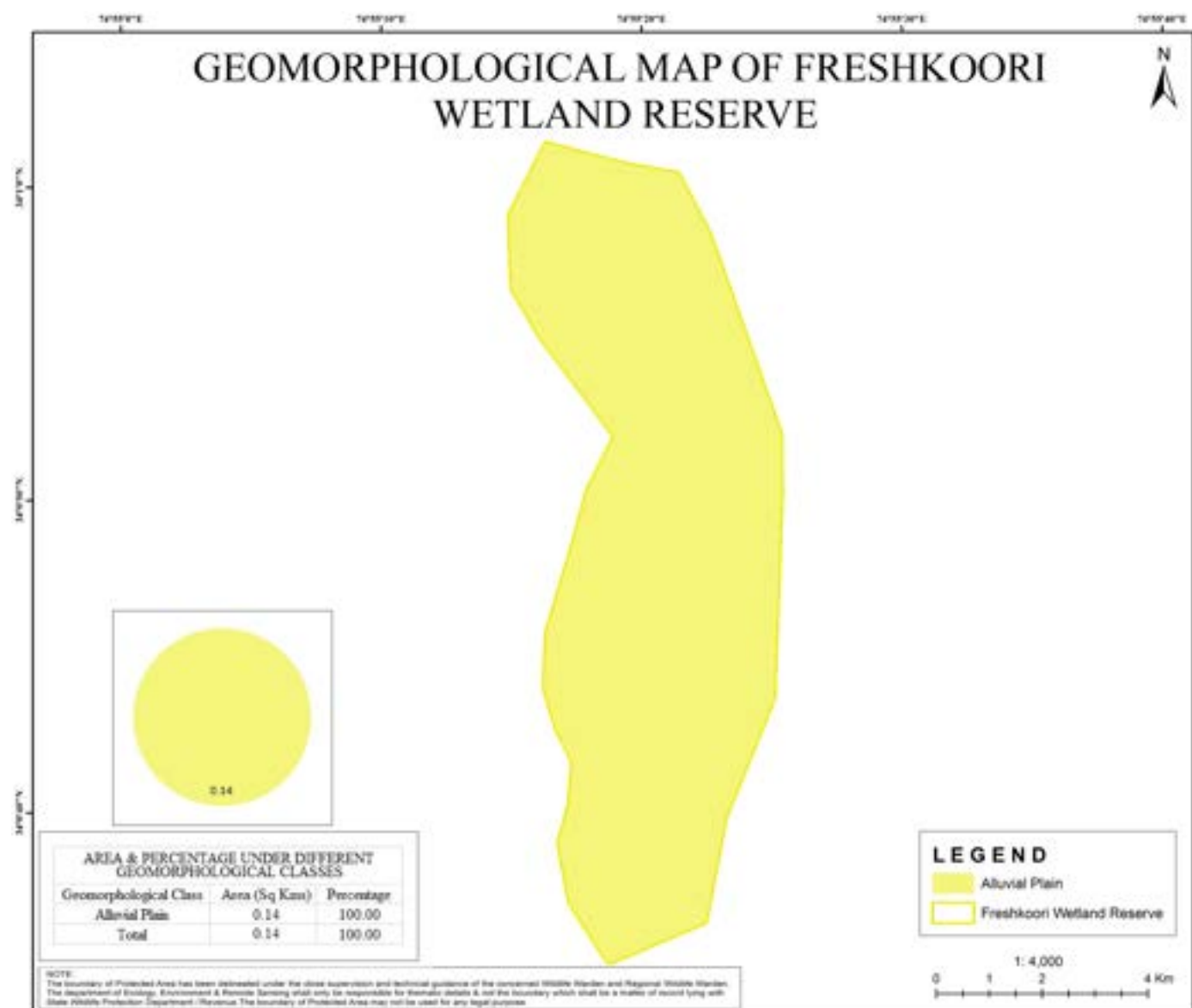
crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Eastern grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*) and House crow (*Corvus splendens*)

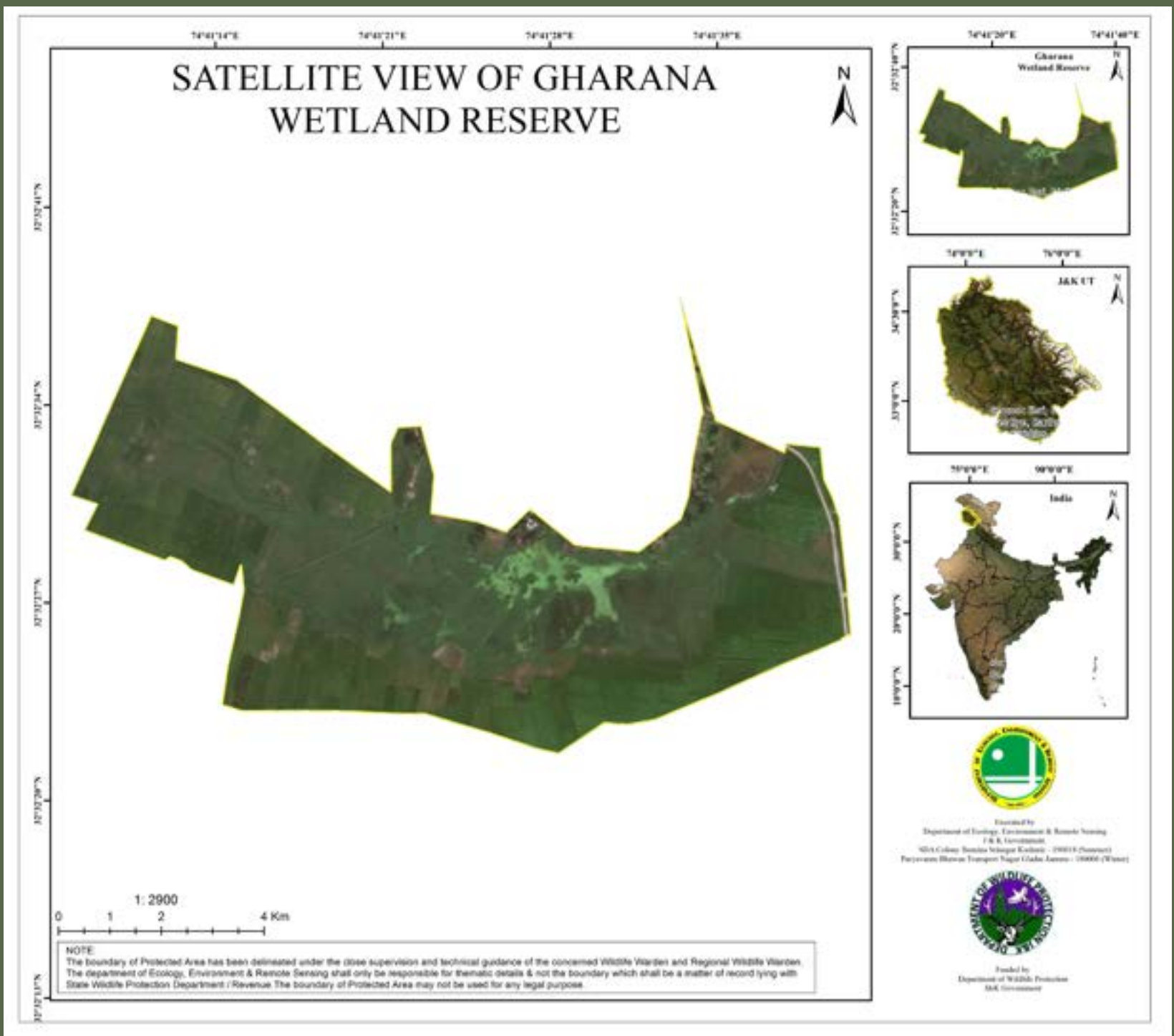
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Wigeon (*Anas Penelope*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Red crested pochard (*Anas rufina*), Graylag goose (*Anser anser*), Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Indian whiskered tern (*chlidonias hybrid indica*), Indian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus indicus*), Pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*) and Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*).

MAJOR FLORA: The main species are *Acorus calamus*, *Lemna major*, *Lemna minor*, *Typha angustifolia*, *salvinia* spp, *phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*.









GHARANA WETLAND RESERVE

The Gharana Wetland Conservation Reserve is located in Jammu region close to Indo-Pak Border at a distance of about 35 kms from Jammu city. The reserve supports a population of 20000 to 25000 of birds of different species during winters. Most of the species are migratory and endangered. This Reserve has also been declared as Important Bird Area (IBA) by Bird Life International (an international agency).

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 0.75 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 0.20
ALTITUDE (M): 213
PERIMETER (KMS): 2.93
GEO - COORDINATES: 32° 32.362' N - 32° 32.632' N, 74° 41.134' E - 74° 41.678' E

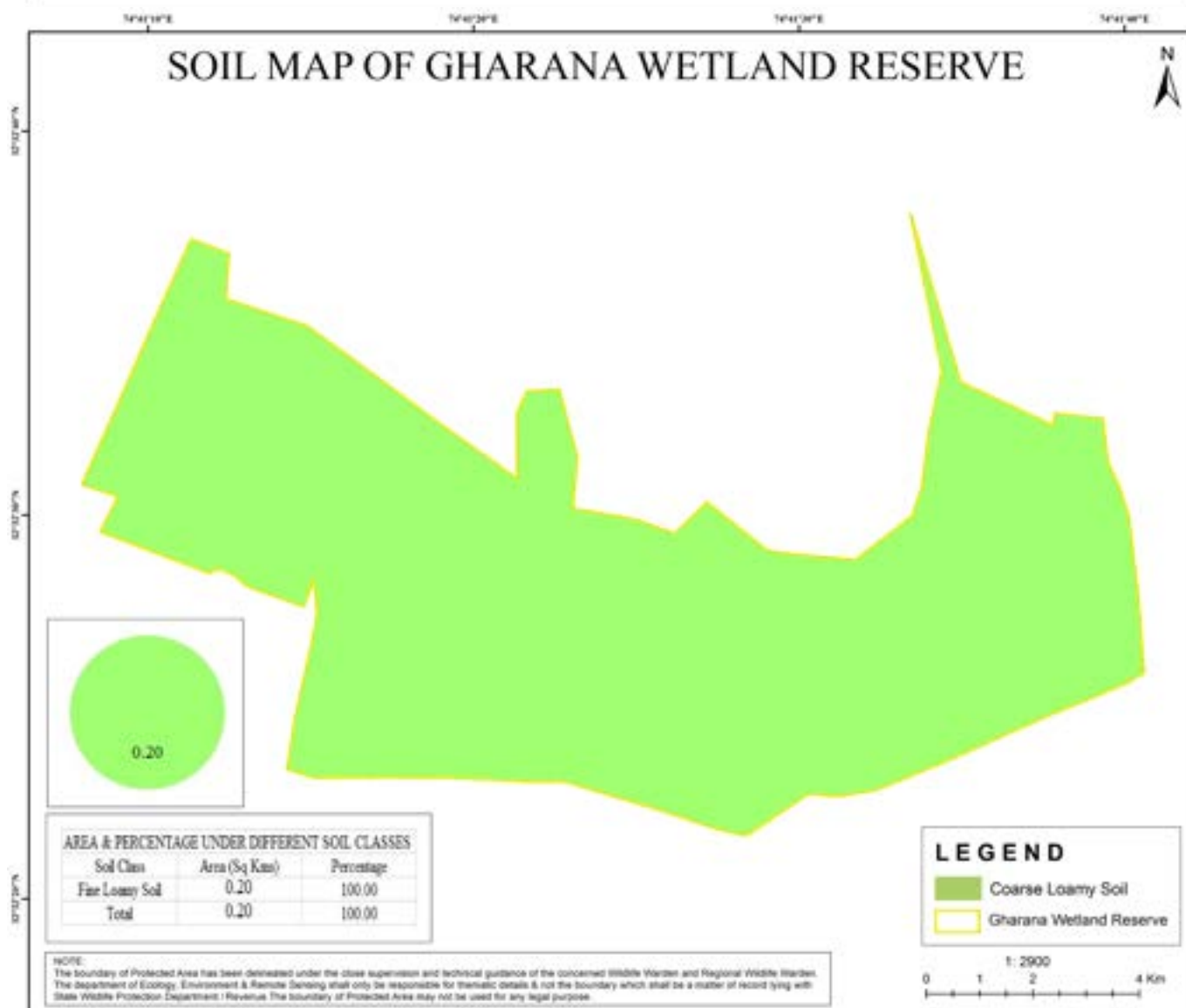
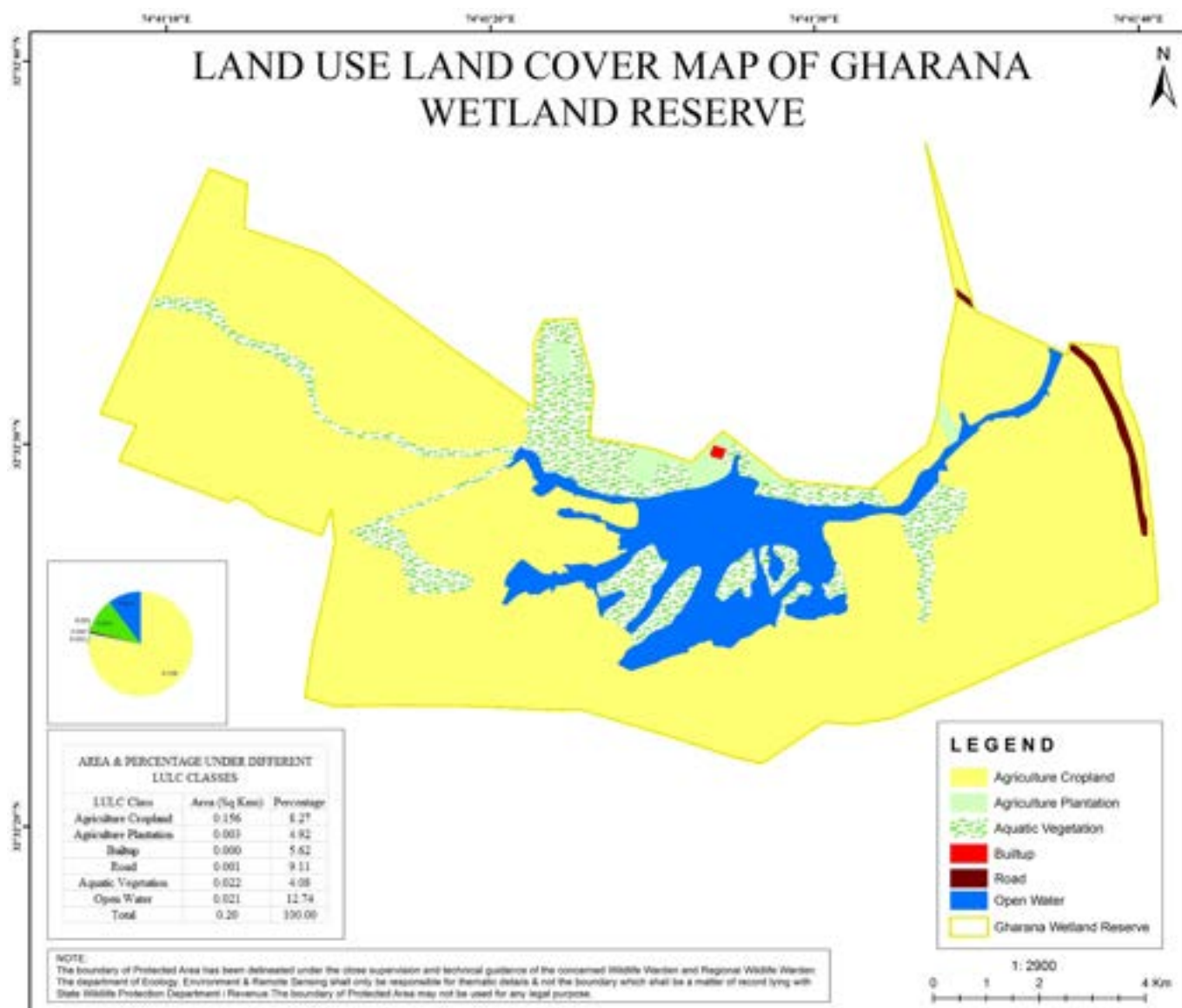
RESIDENT BIRDS: Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*), Red vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Flower peckers (*Dicaeidae*), Grey tits (*Parus afer*), Starlings(*Sturnidae*),Babblers (*Timaliidae*), Bee eaters (*Meropidae*), Barbets (*Megalaimidae*), Finches (*Fringillidae*), Fantails (*Rhipidura*), Fly catchers (*Tyrannidae*), Kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), Thrushes (*Turdidae*), Hoopoes (*Upupidae*) , Wagtails (*Motacilla*), Warblers (*Parulidae*), weaver birds (*Ploceidae*), Large billed crow (*Corvus macro-rhynchos*), Kites (*Accipitridae*), Griffon Vulture

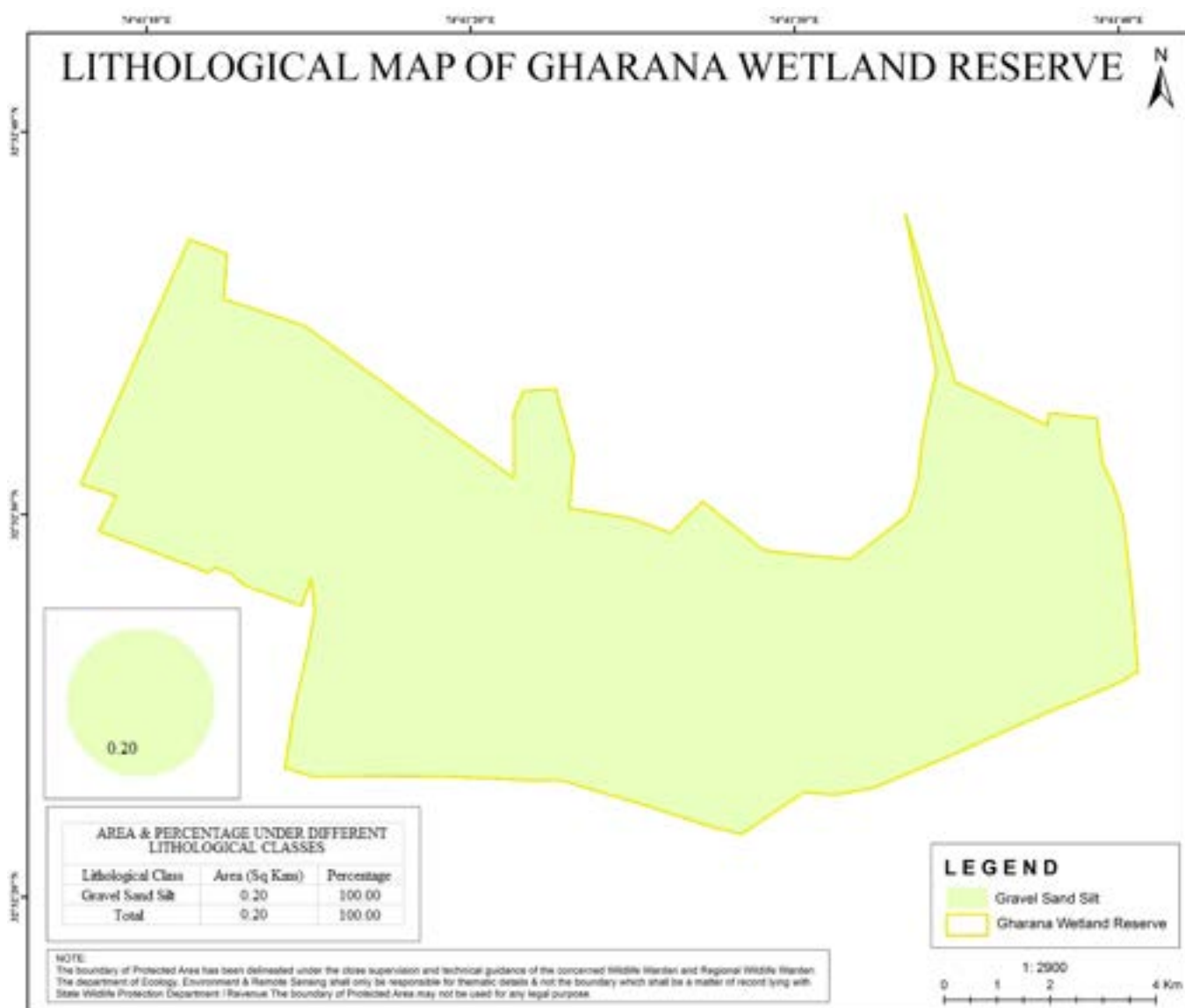
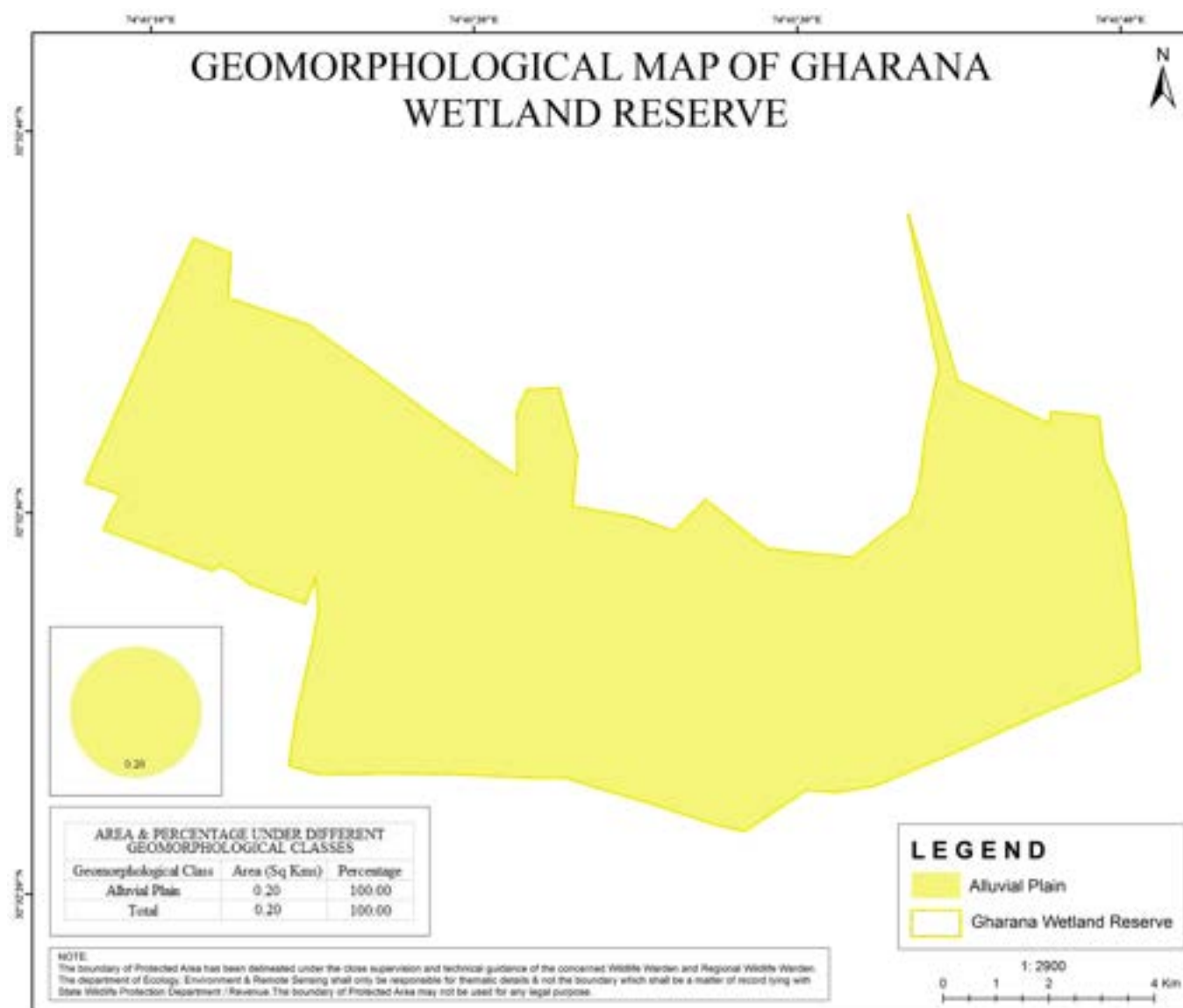
(*Gyps fulvus*), Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*)

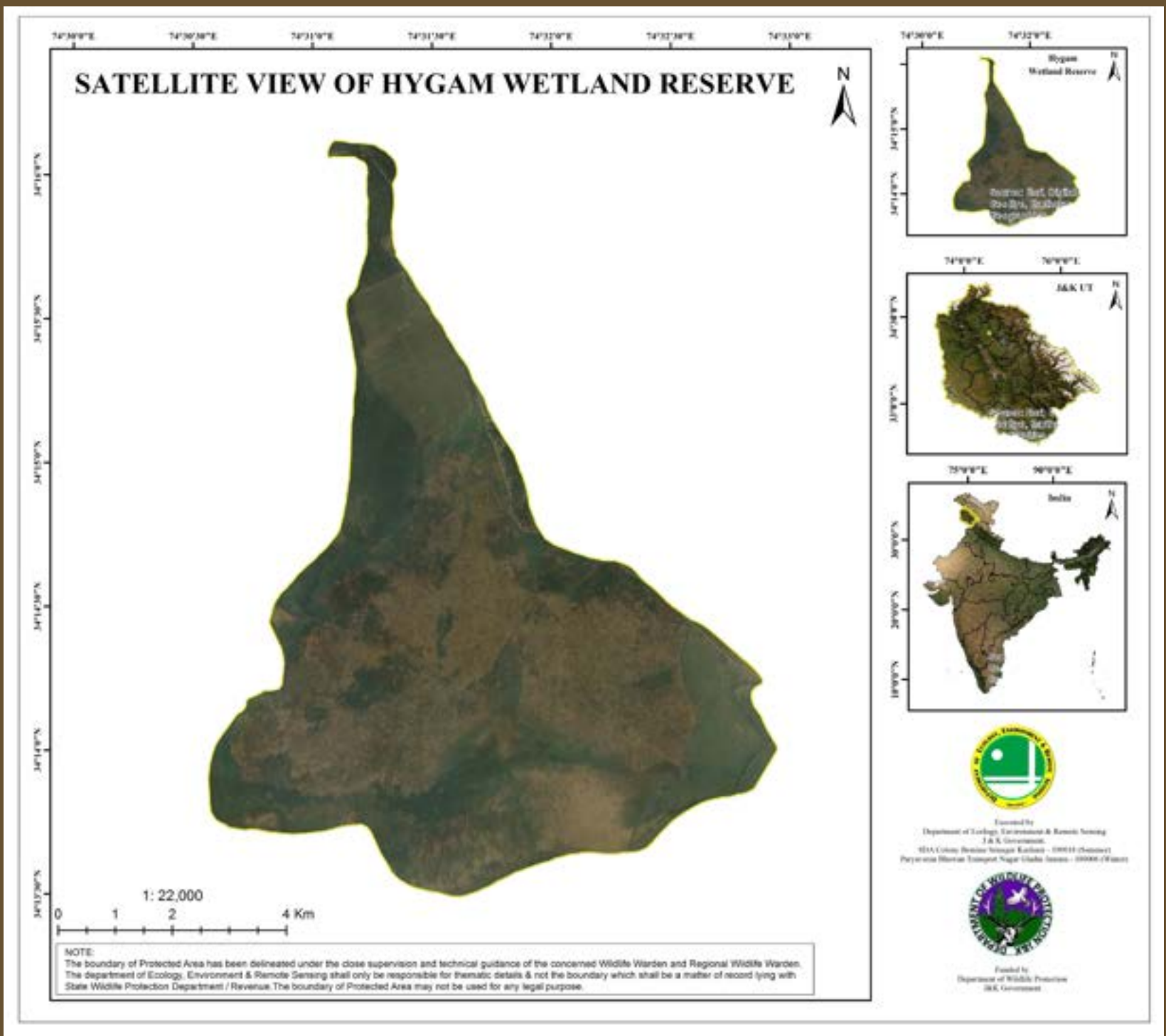
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*), Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamys solopacea*), Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), White throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Pied Kingfisher (*Caryle rudis*), Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*), Bay backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), Long tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Great Comorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulus ibis*), Great egret (*Casmerodius albus*).

MAJOR FLORA: The area is covered with tall grasses such as moonj grass (*Saccharum munja*), *Nitella hyaline*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Dalbergia sisso*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Najas indica*, *Carex fedia*, *Equisetum diffusum*, *Polygonum barbatum*, *Alternanthera sessilis*, *Potamogeton crispus*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Chara vulgaris*, *Polygonum barbatum*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Colocasia esculenta*.









HYGAM WETLAND RESERVE

Hygam wetland reserve is a shallow, permanent, freshwater lake on the floodplain of the Jhelum River in the Kashmir Valley. Haigam wetland, which is commonly called as Hygamrakh is located in Baramulla district of Kashmir valley, about 44km northwest of capital city Srinagar. The wetland is recognized as important bird area (IBA) and is one of the waterfowl census areas. Thousands of winter visiting water birds can be found diving and feeding in the pools of the wetland. The wetland provides a scenic view during winter season because of these winter visitors.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 7.25 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 7.62
ALTITUDE (M): 1559
PERIMETER (KMS): 14.63
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 13.495' N - 34° 16.125' N, 74° 30.578' E - 74° 32.962' E

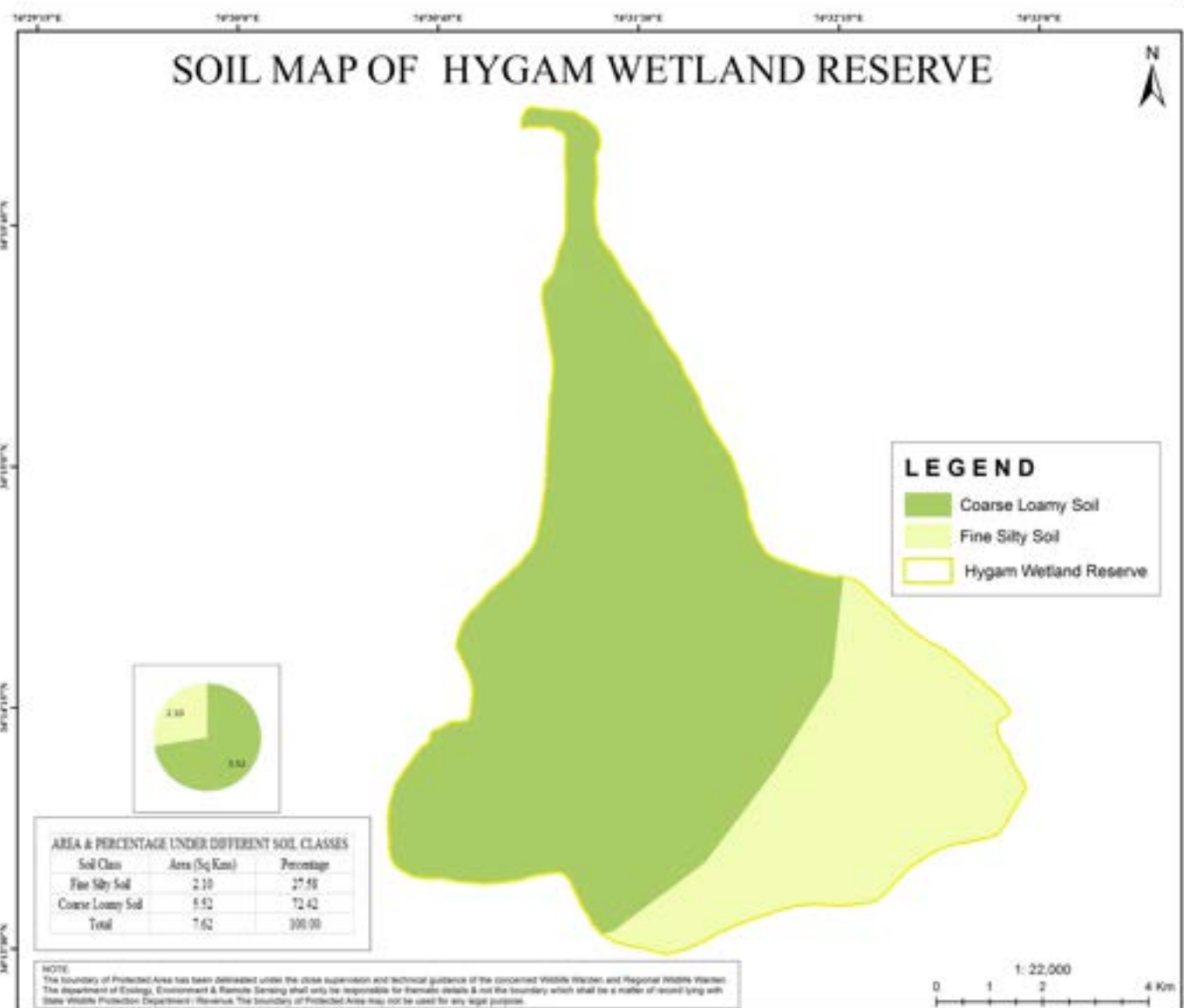
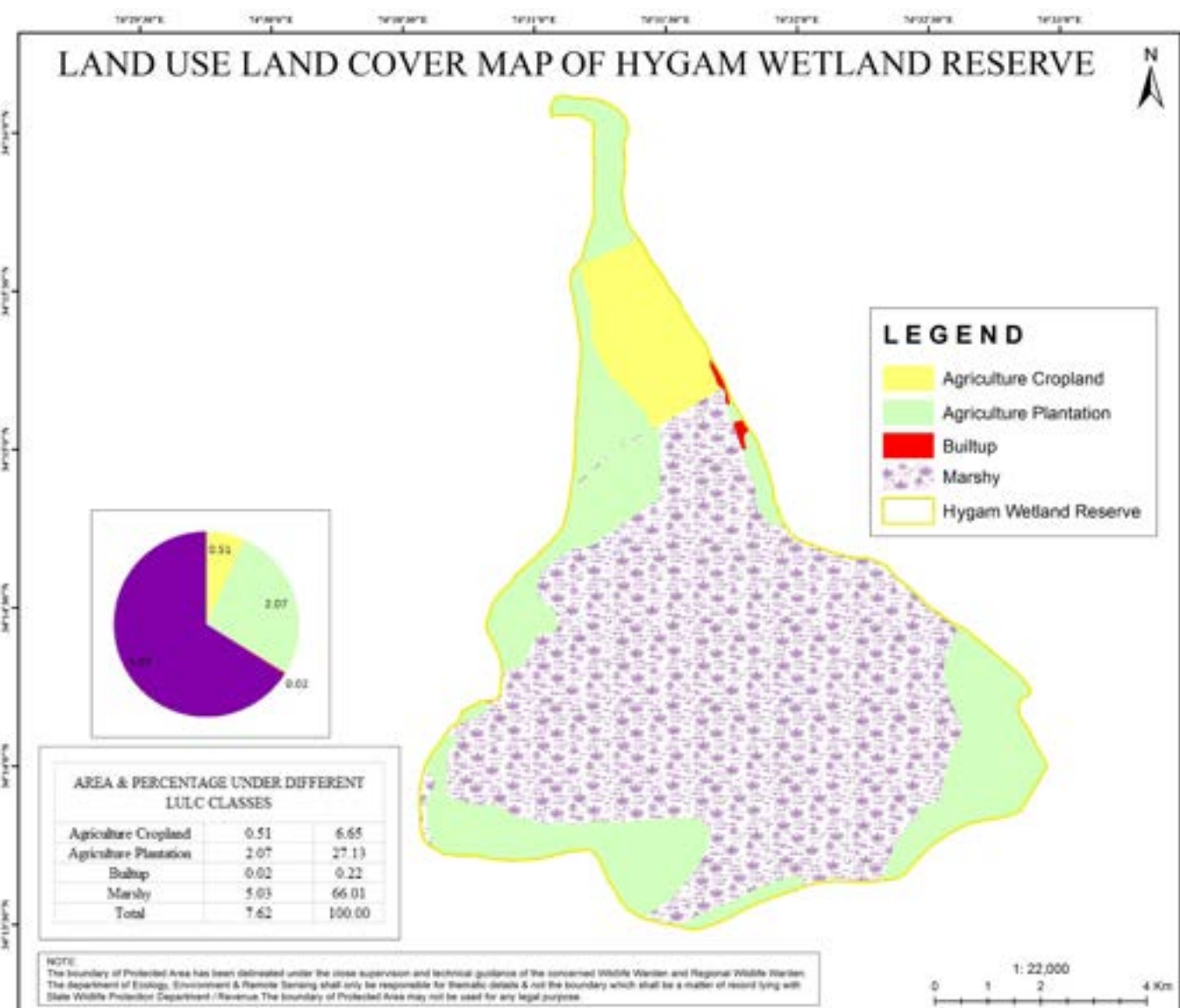
RESIDENT BIRDS: Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*), Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Eastern grey heron (*Ardea cine-*

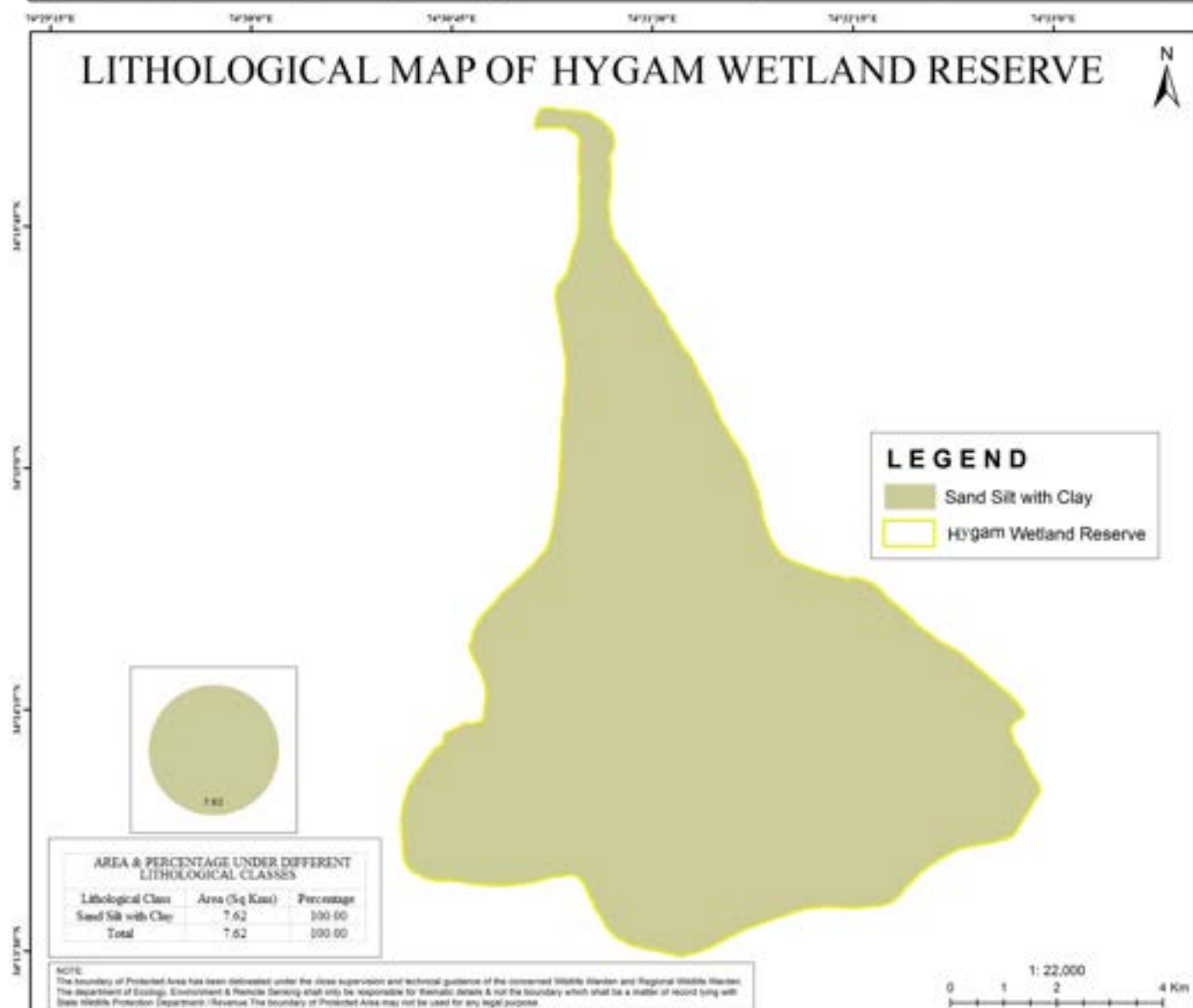
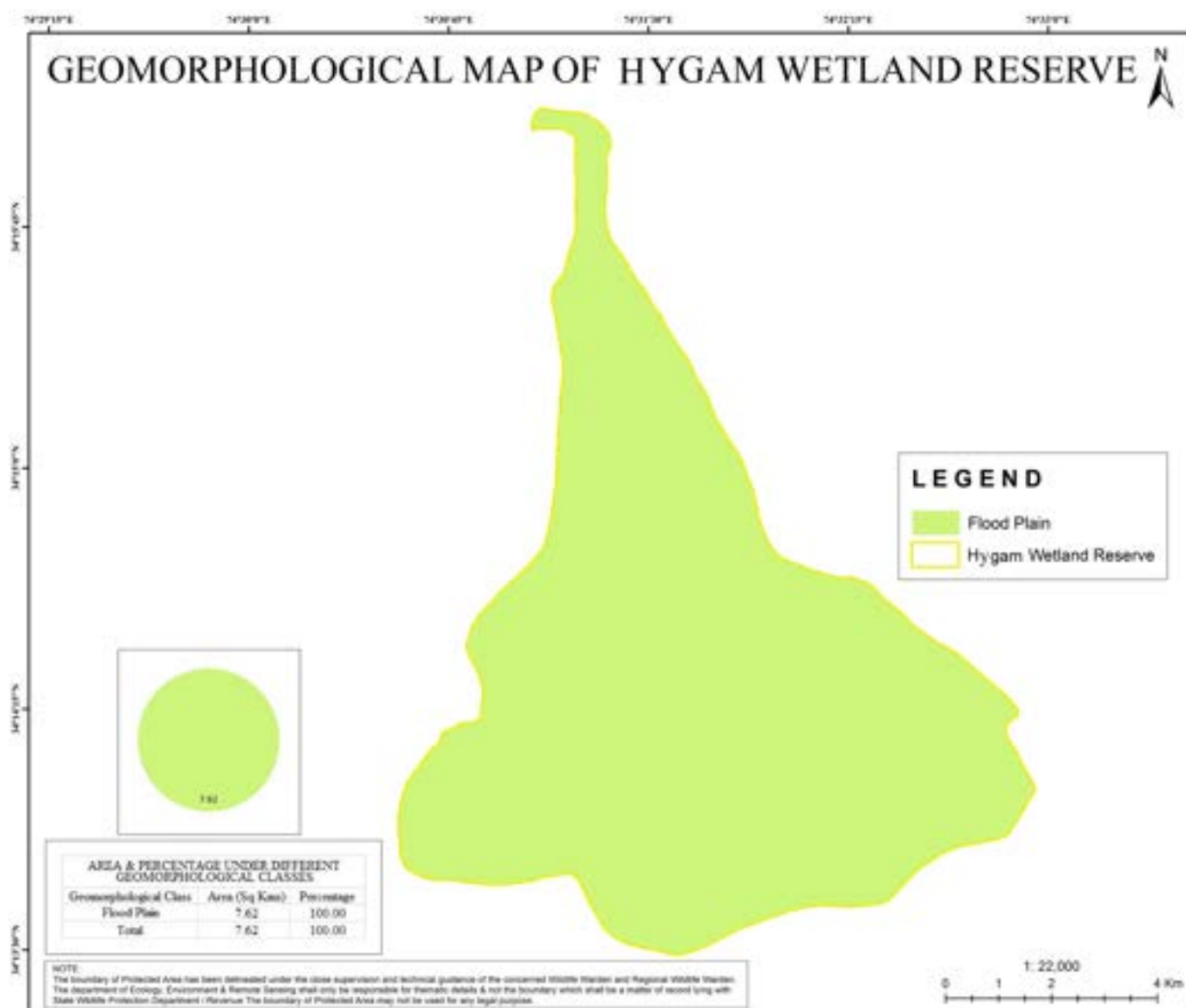
rea), Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), House crow (*Corvus splendens*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) and Blue crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

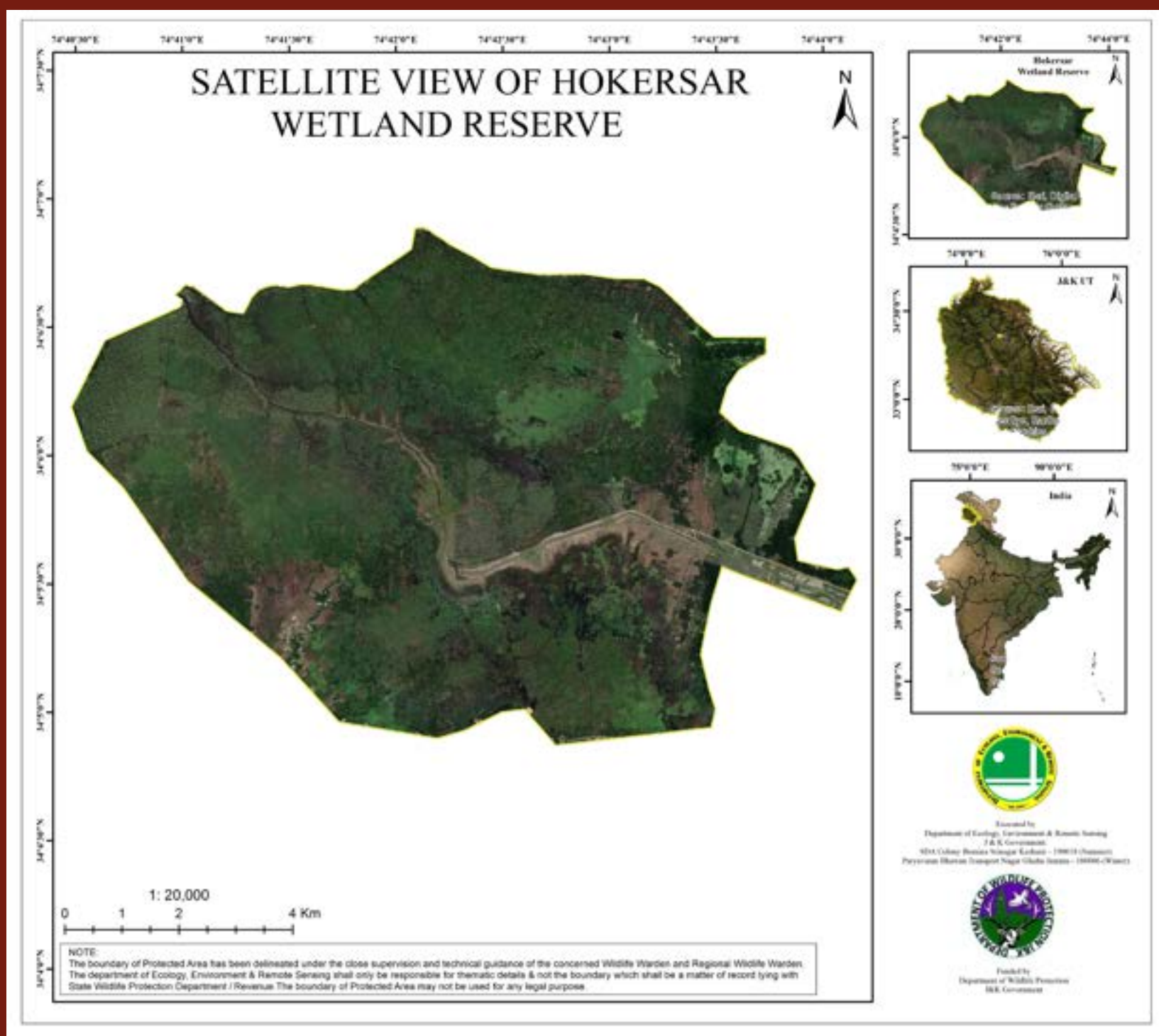
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Indian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus indicus*), Pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), Indian oriole (*Oriolus oriolus kundoo*), Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*), Slaty headed parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*), European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

MAJOR FLORA: The main flora of Hygam wetland reserve includes all types of vegetation from submerged to aquatic grass. The main species are *Acorus calamus*, *Lemna major*, *Lemna minor*, *Typha angustifolia*, *salvinia* spp, *phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*.









HOKERSAR WETLAND RESERVE

Hokersar, has been declared as Ramsar sites, in the year 2005 owing to its biodiversity value. Hokersar is literally the heaven of migratory birds because tens of thousands of water fowls chose to visit this wetland, from different parts of the world to visit valley during winters. Hokersar wetland, which is some 10 kilometers away from Srinagar, houses lakhs of migratory birds.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 13.75 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 13.55
ALTITUDE (M): 1565
PERIMETER (KMS): 17.06
GEO - COORDINATES: 34° 4.876' N - 34° 6.893' N, 74° 40.483' E - 74° 44.170' E

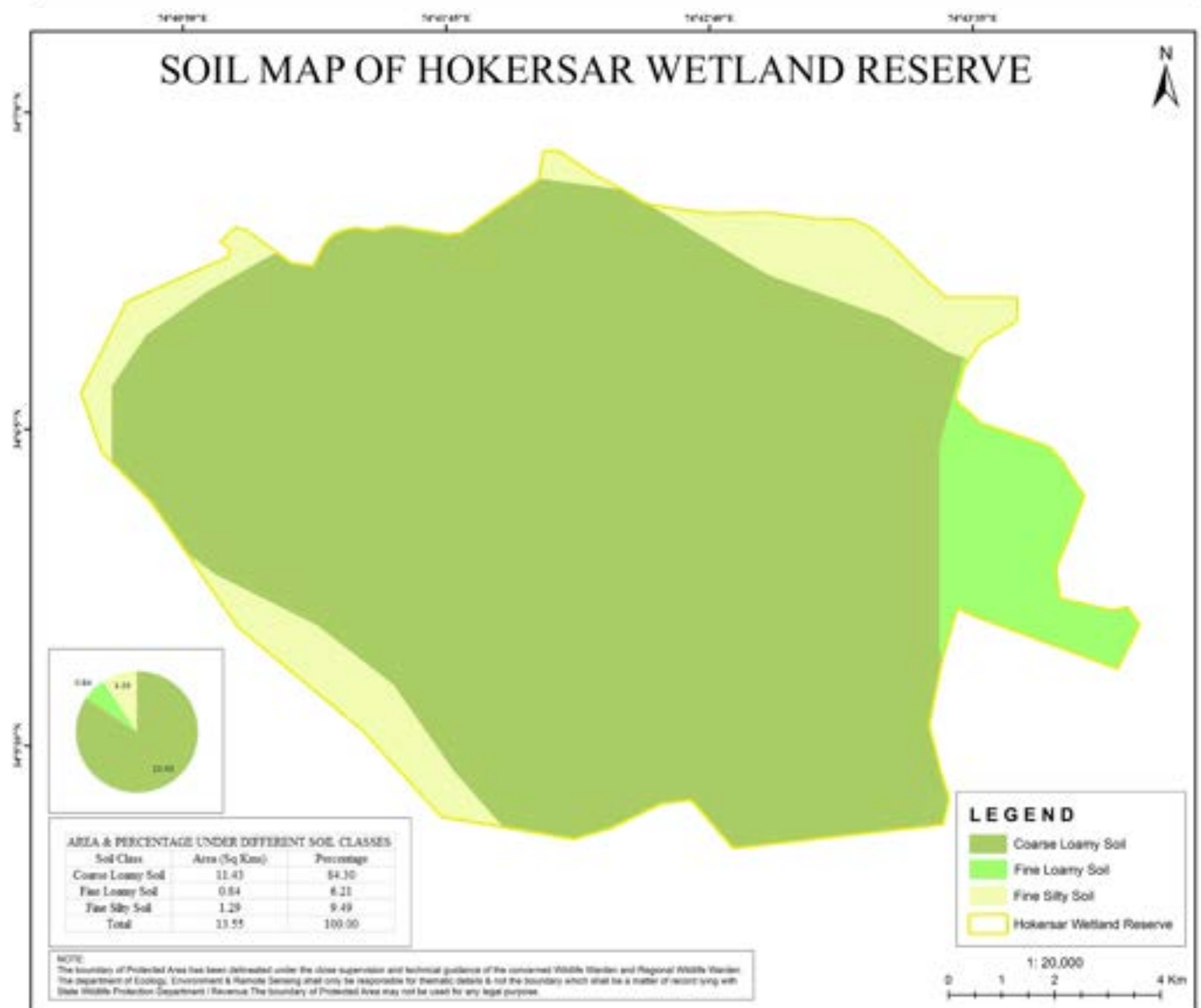
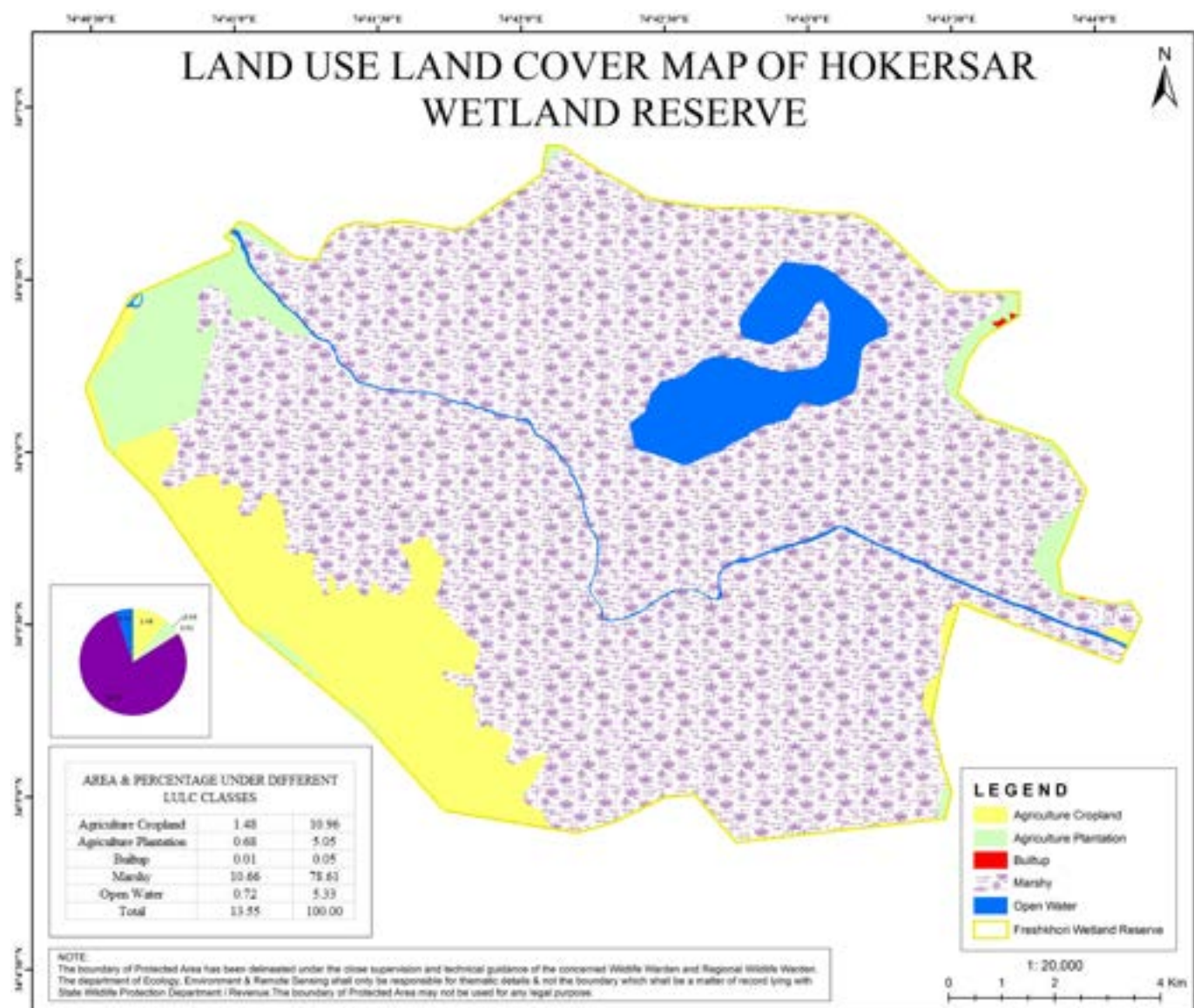
RESIDENT BIRDS: Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Himalayan griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Great horned owl (*Bubo bubo*), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*), House crow (*Corvus splendens*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) and Eastern grey

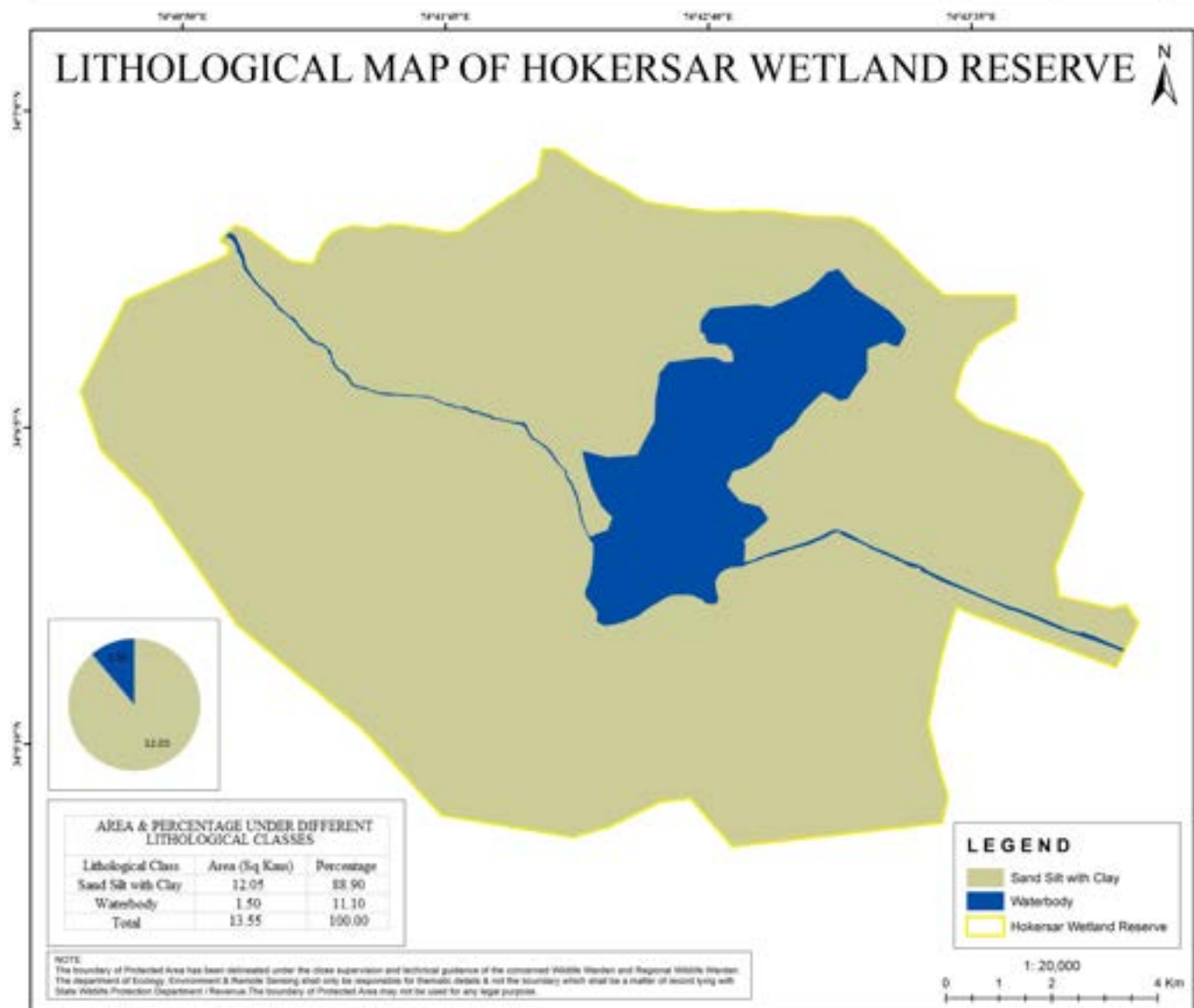
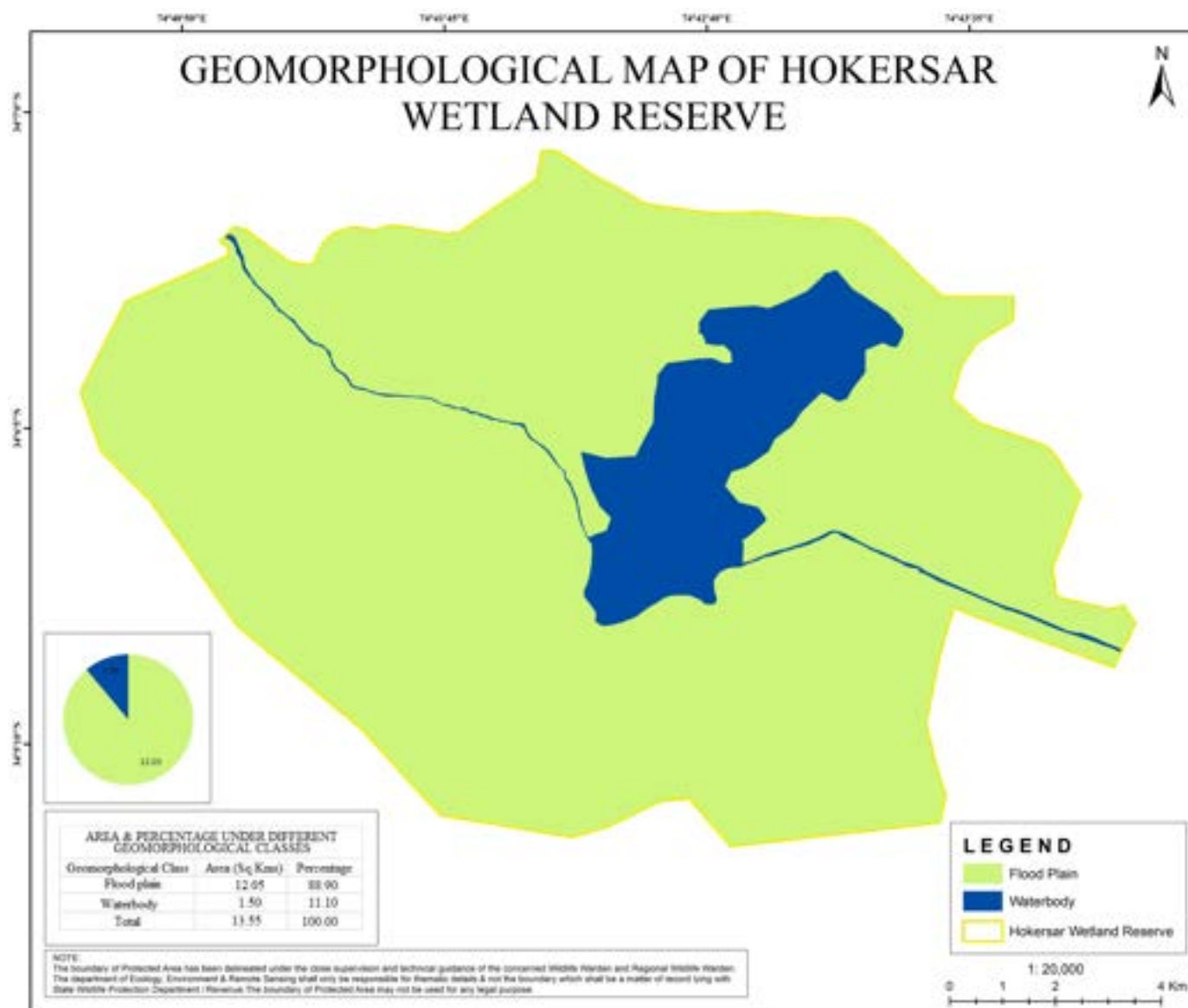
heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

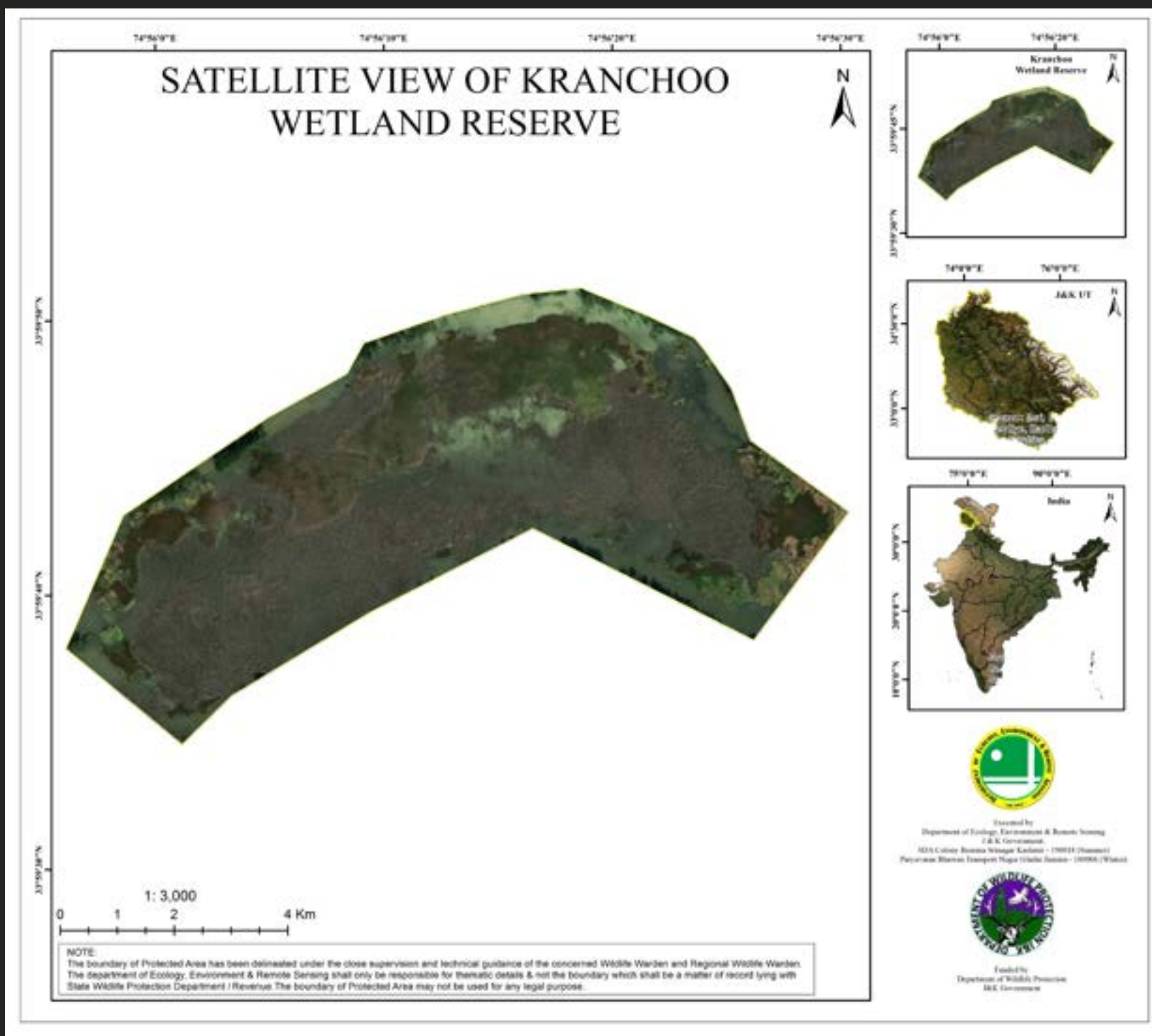
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Eurasian wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*), Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*), European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), Indian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus indicus*), Pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), Indian oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Slaty headed parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*), Ruddy shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*).

MAJOR FLORA: Hokersar wetland reserve a definite type of vegetation raging from submerged, free floating, emergent, aquatic grasses besides algal blooms. The following typical vegetation types are exhibited here *Typha angustifolia*, *salvinia spp*, *phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*. Also *Salix alba* is found in scattered location.









KRANCHOO WETLAND RESERVE

The Krachoo Wetland Reserve is located in Pampore town of south Kashmir of Pulwama district. It is located about 16 Kms from summer capital Srinagar. The Krachoo Wetland Reserve supports a rich diversity of migratory birds coming from different parts of world including Siberia and Central Asia during winter. It was notified in the year 1945.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 1.28 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 0.22
ALTITUDE (M): 1551
PERIMETER (KMS): 2.25
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 59.576' N - 33° 59.854' N, 74° 55.935' E - 74° 56.507' E

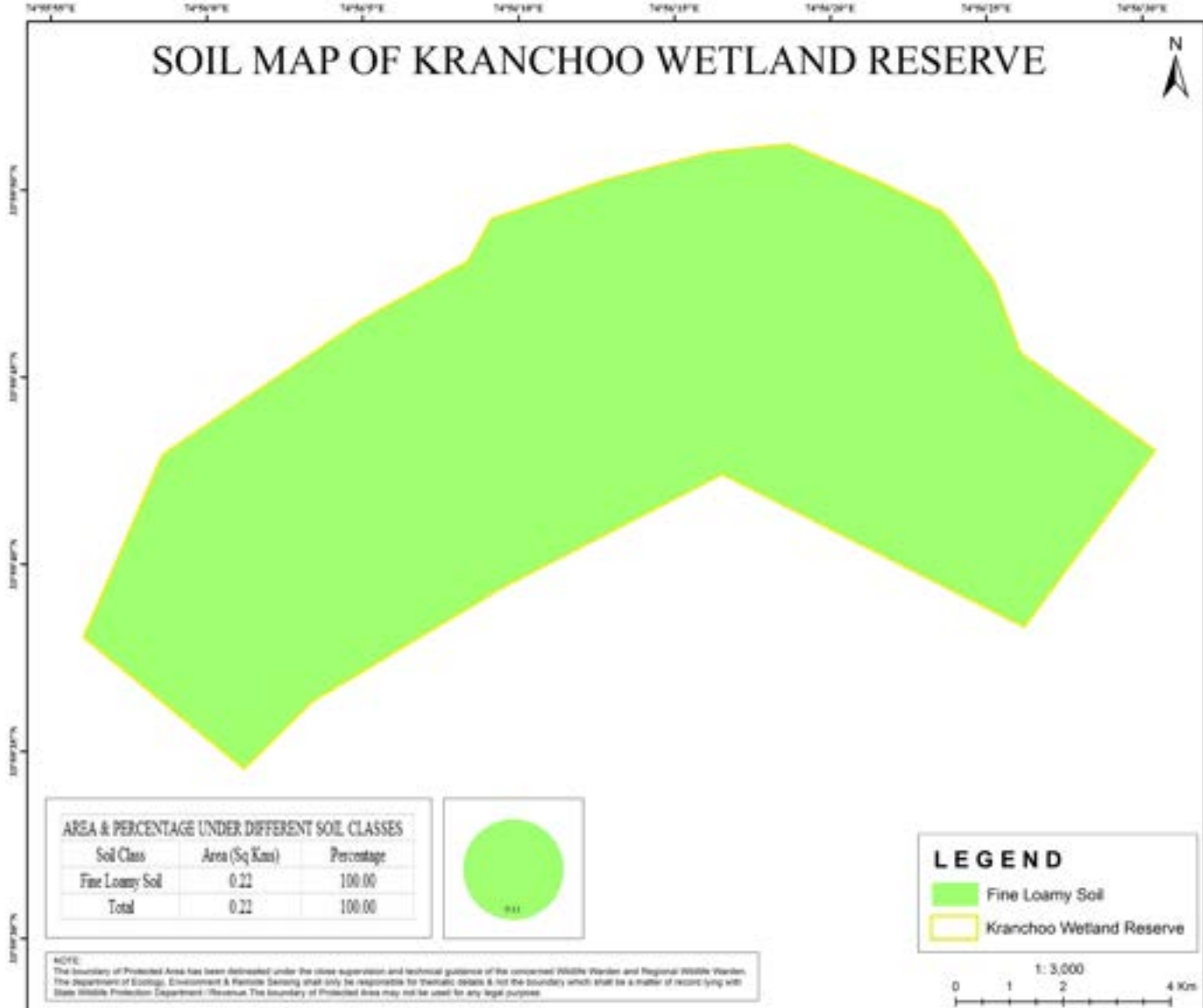
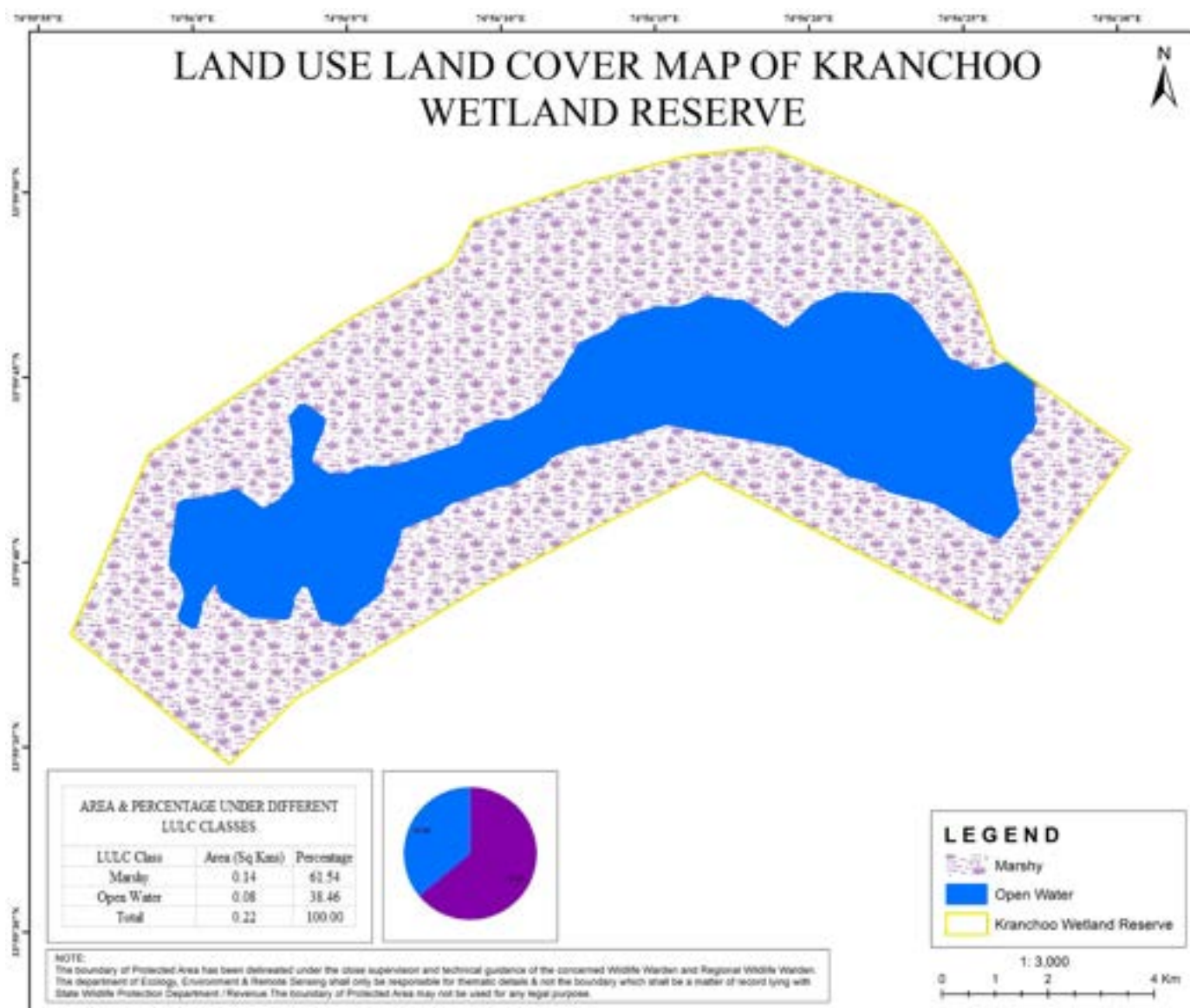
RESIDENT BIRDS: House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Himalayan griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Great horned owl (*Bubo bubo*) Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), White Cheeked bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), Common pariah kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Eastern grey heron (*Ar-*

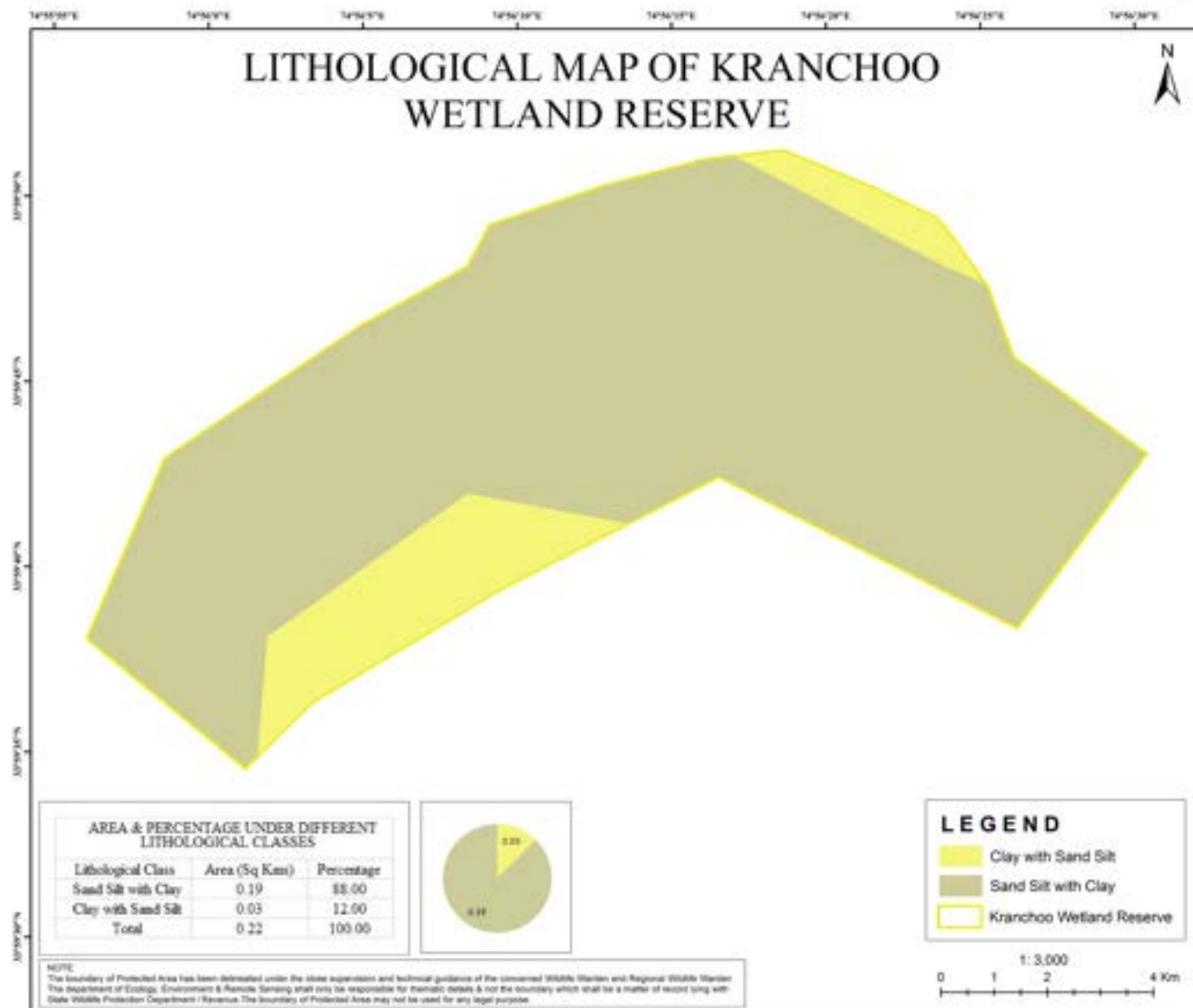
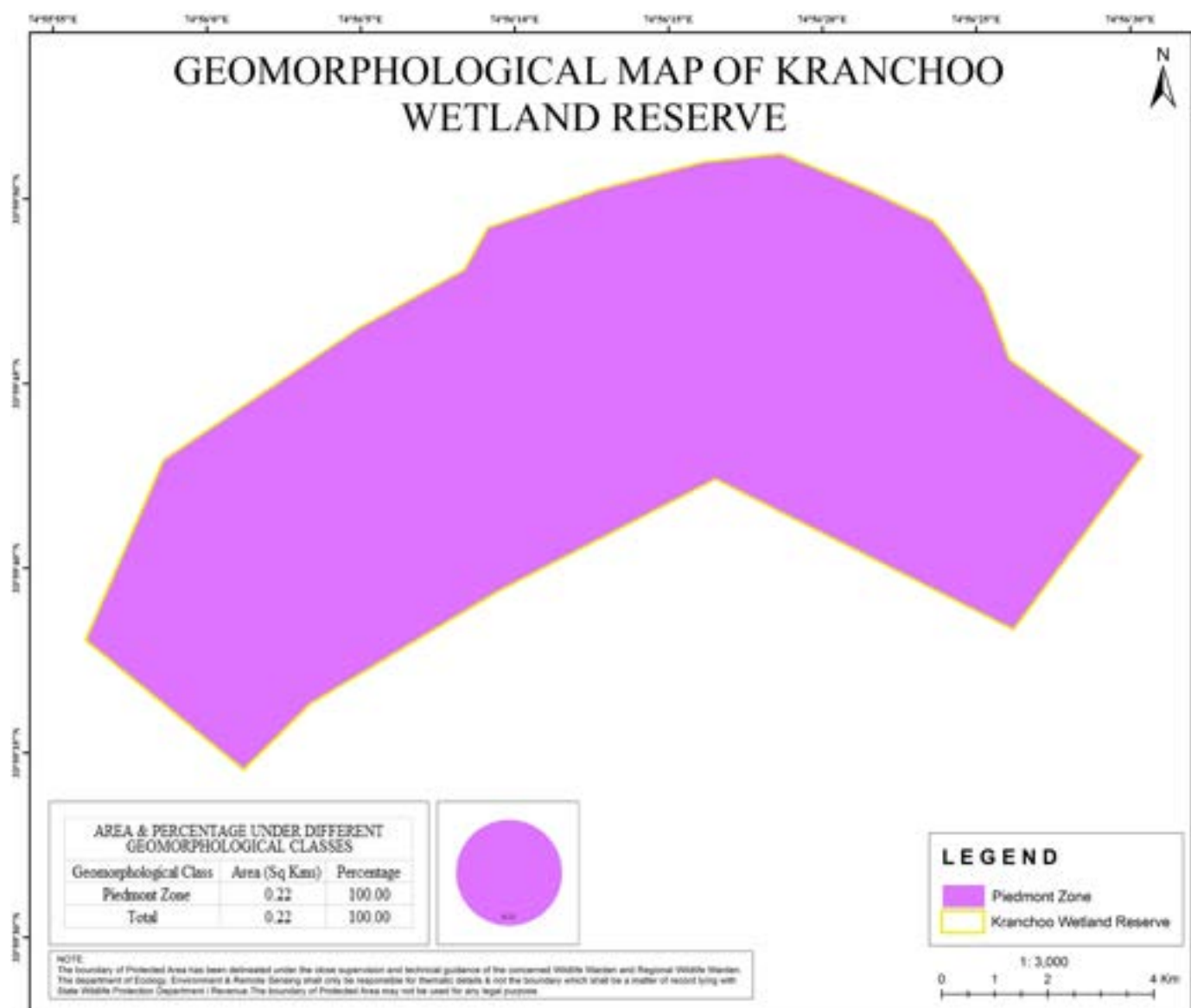
dea cinerea), Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*) and House crow (*Corvus splendens*).

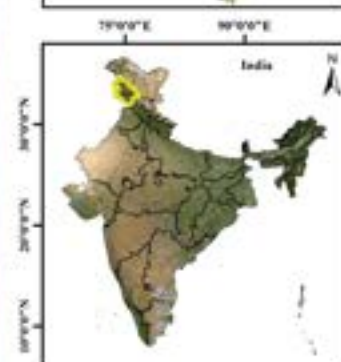
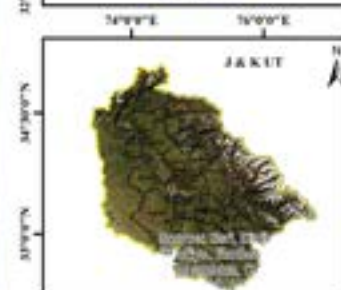
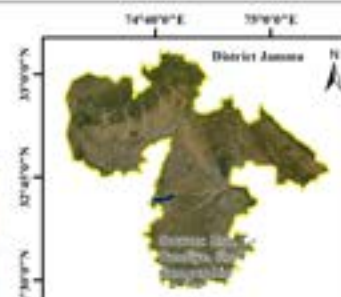
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*), Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Orient turtle dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamys solopacea*), Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), White throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*), Bay backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), Long tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Great Comorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulus ibis*), Great egret (*Casmerodius albus*).

MAJOR FLORA: Common aquatic vegetation includes *Polygonum amphibium*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Trapa natans*, *Lemna*.









Educated by
Department of Zoology, Environment & Remote Sensing,
J. K. Government
60A Colony Baramba Village Kadambal - 700018 (Guwahati)
Pervashan Bhawan Transport Nagar Gidhauri - 700006 (Ward)



Funded by
Department of Wildlife Services
H.K. Government

NOTE:
The Drainage line of the Protected Area has been delineated under the close supervision and technical guidance of the concerned Wildlife Warden and Regional Wildlife Warden.

0 1 2 4 Km

The Kukarian wetland is located in Jammu district and was notified by the Forest Department in 1981, to ensure proper conservation of the biodiversity and develop it as a tourist spot. Kukrian wetland reserve is spread over Batore, Bangore, Kukrian, Sandun and Makwal villages. The wetland is abode to diverse species of the birds from different corners of the world on the pattern of Gharana wetland in R S Pura.

GEO - COORDINATES: 74° 41.584' E & 32° 41.977' N

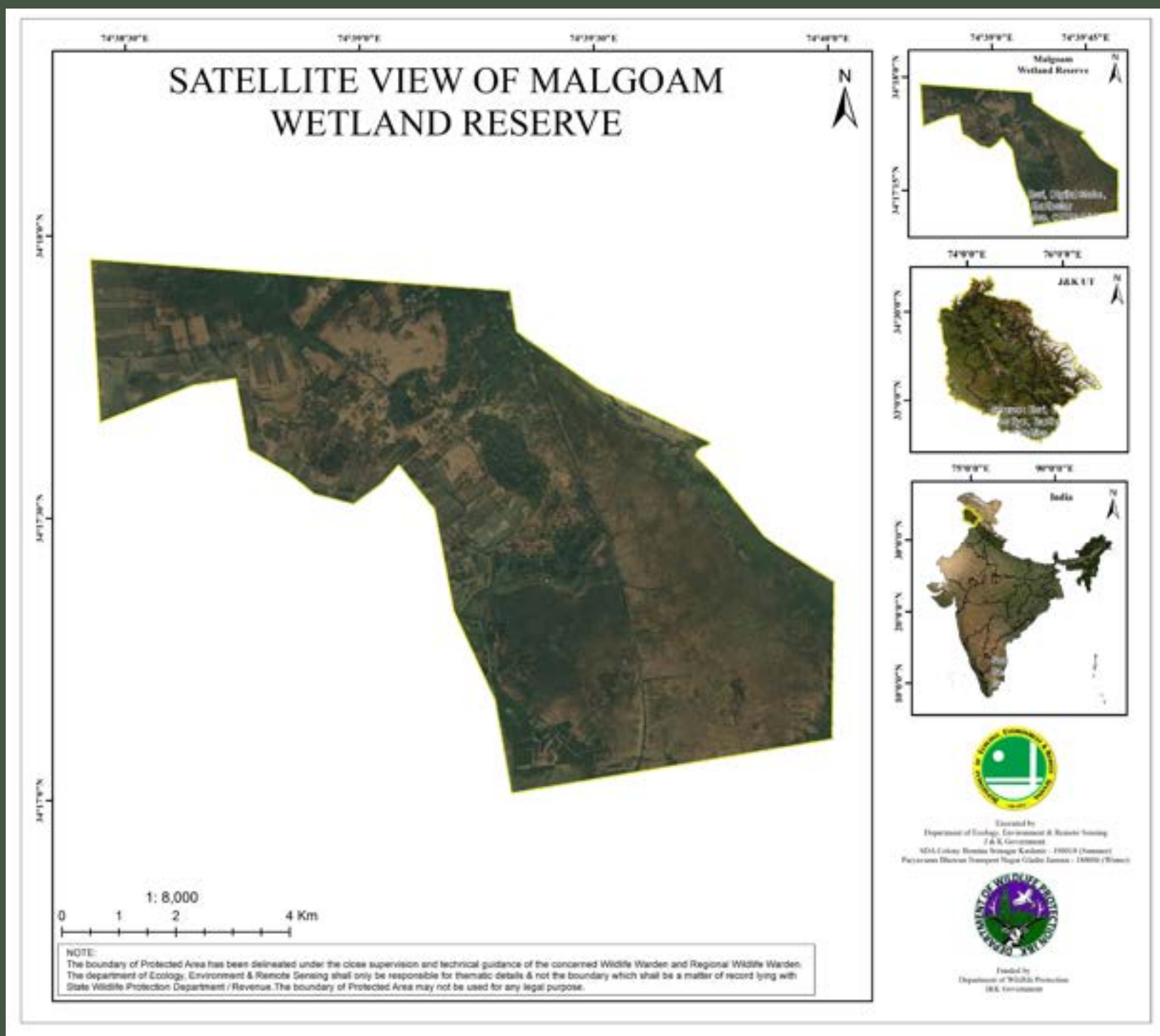
RESIDENT BIRDS: Indian Cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*), Red vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Flower peckers (*Dicaeidae*), Grey tits (*Parus afer*), Starlings (*Sturnidae*), Babblers (*Timaliidae*), Barbets (*Megalaimidae*), Finches (*Fringillidae*), Fantails (*Rhipidura*), Fly catchers (*Tyrannidae*), Kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), Thrushes (*Turdidae*), Hoopoes (*Upupidae*) ,

Wagtails (*Motacilla*), Warblers (*Parulidae*), kites (*Accipitridae*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*).

MIGRATORY BIRDS: Pond heron (*Ardeola*), Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamys solopacea*), Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), White throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*), Bay backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), Long tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*), Great Comorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulus ibis*), Great egret (*Casmerodius albus*).

MAJOR FLORA The wetland is covered with tall grasses such as moonj grass (*Saccharum munja*) in marshy areas. Other common species are Ipomia, *Ziziphus jujuba* in bushes and *Vitex negundo* and Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) sporadically.





MALGOAM WETLAND RESERVE

It was notified in the year 1970. It is one of the famous wetlands of the Kashmir valley. The wetland is a home not only to resident birds but also to migratory birds

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945

NOTIFIED AREA (KM²): 4.50 **GIS AREA (KM²):** 2.04

ALTITUDE (M): 1543

PERIMETER (KMS): 7.51

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 17.015' N - 34° 17.961' N, 74° 38.426' E - 74° 40.018' E

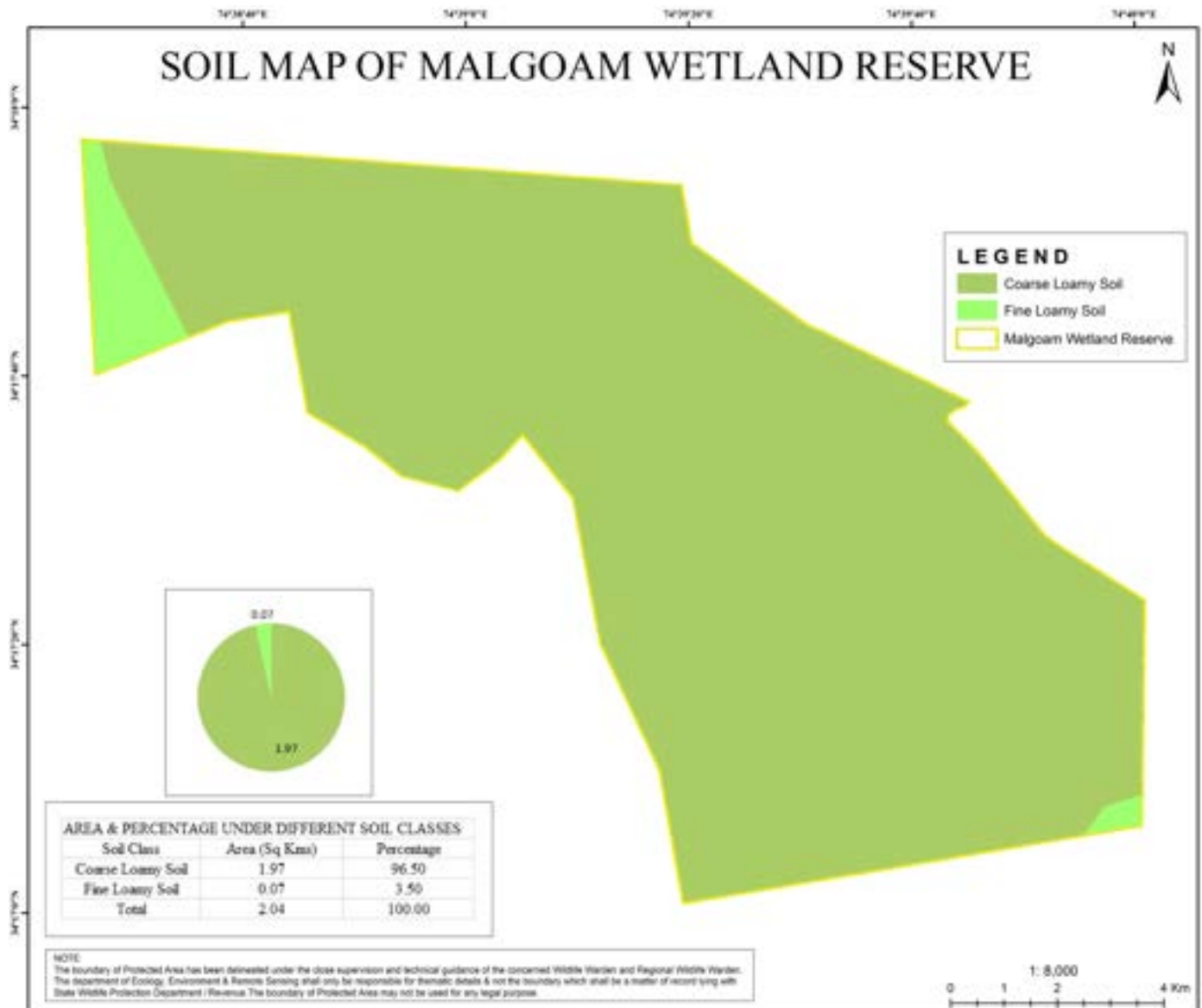
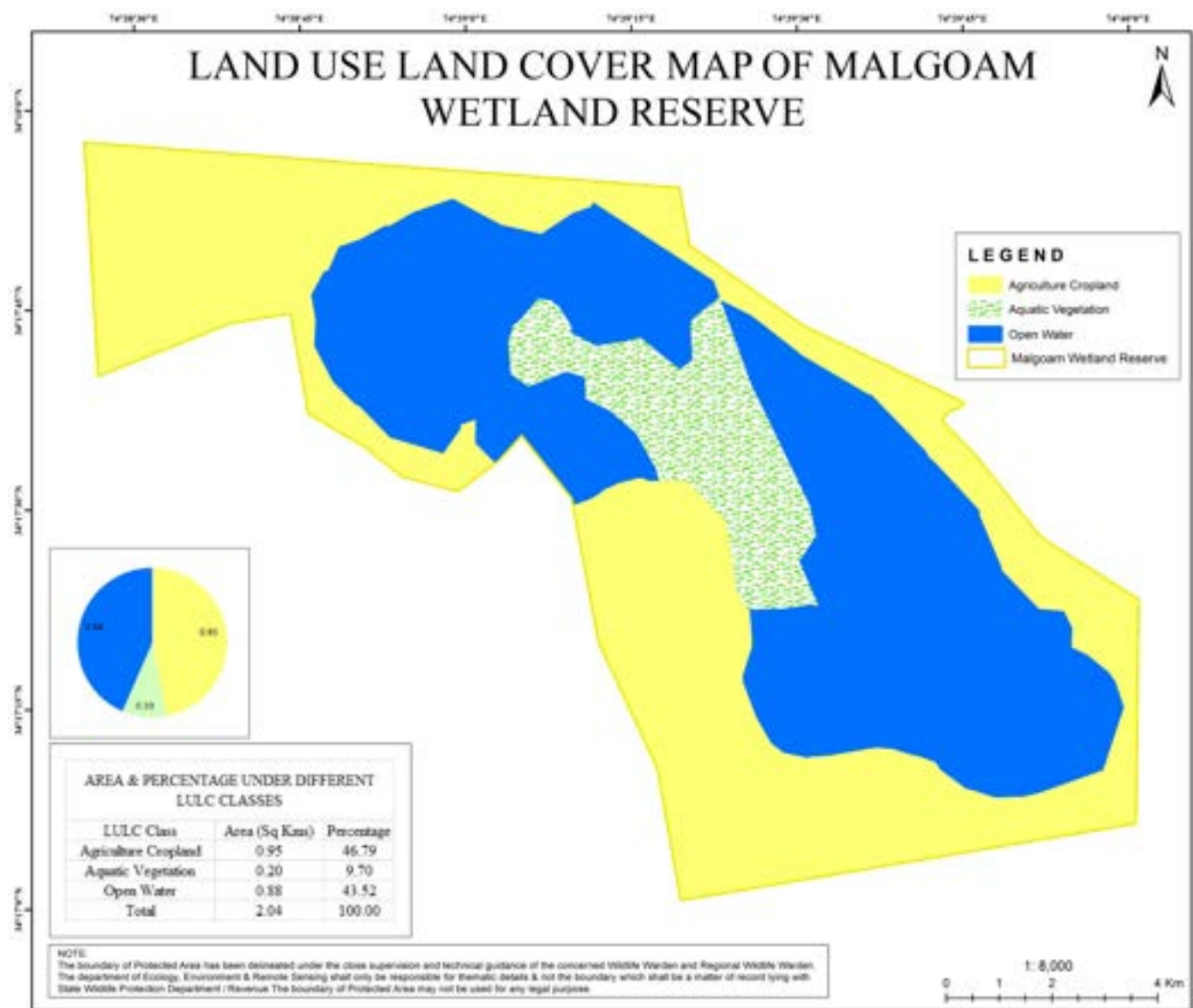
RESIDENT BIRDS: Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Eastern grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*), House crow (*Corvus splendens*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), White Cheeked bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), Common pariah kite (*Milvus migrans*), Blue crowned night

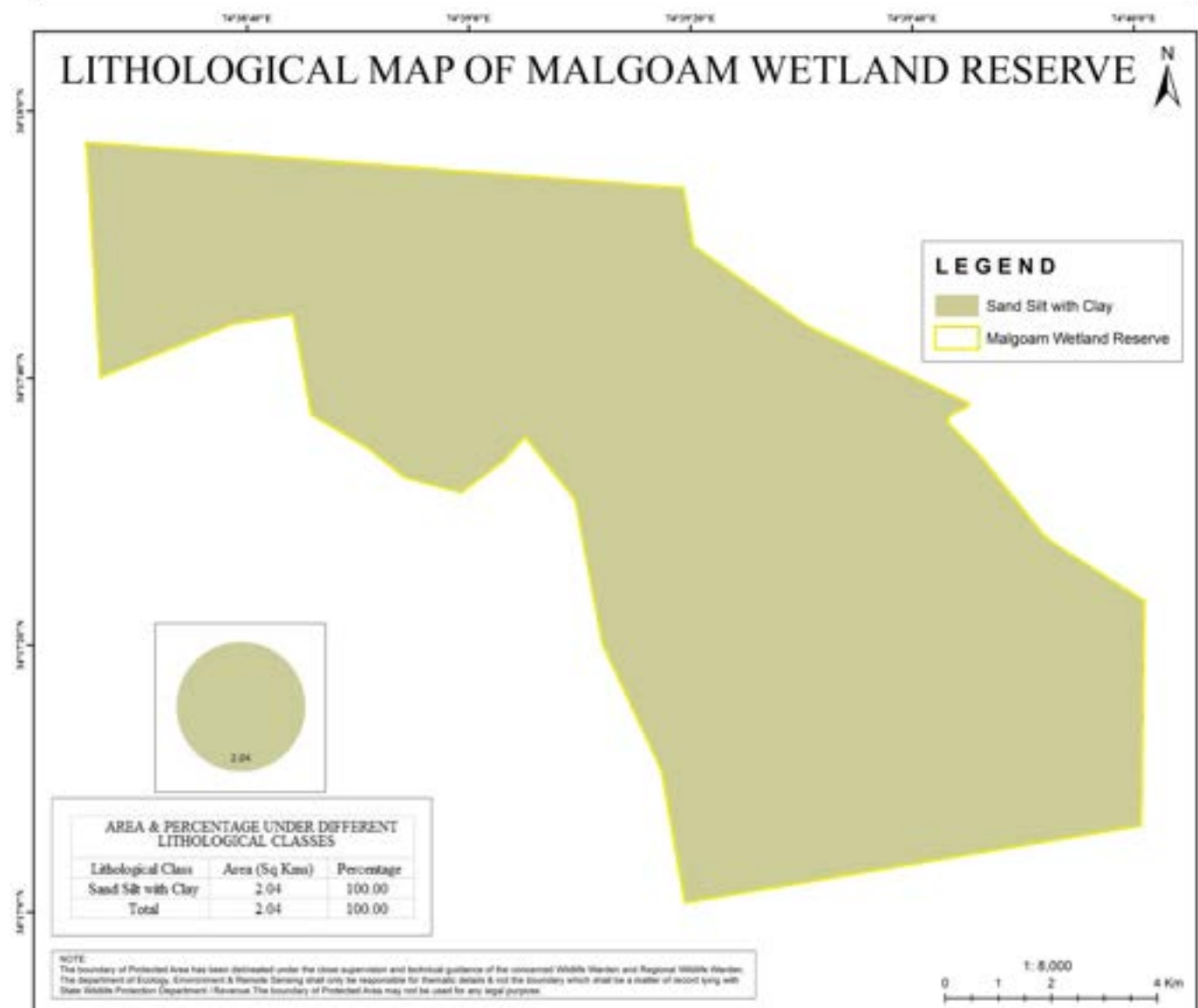
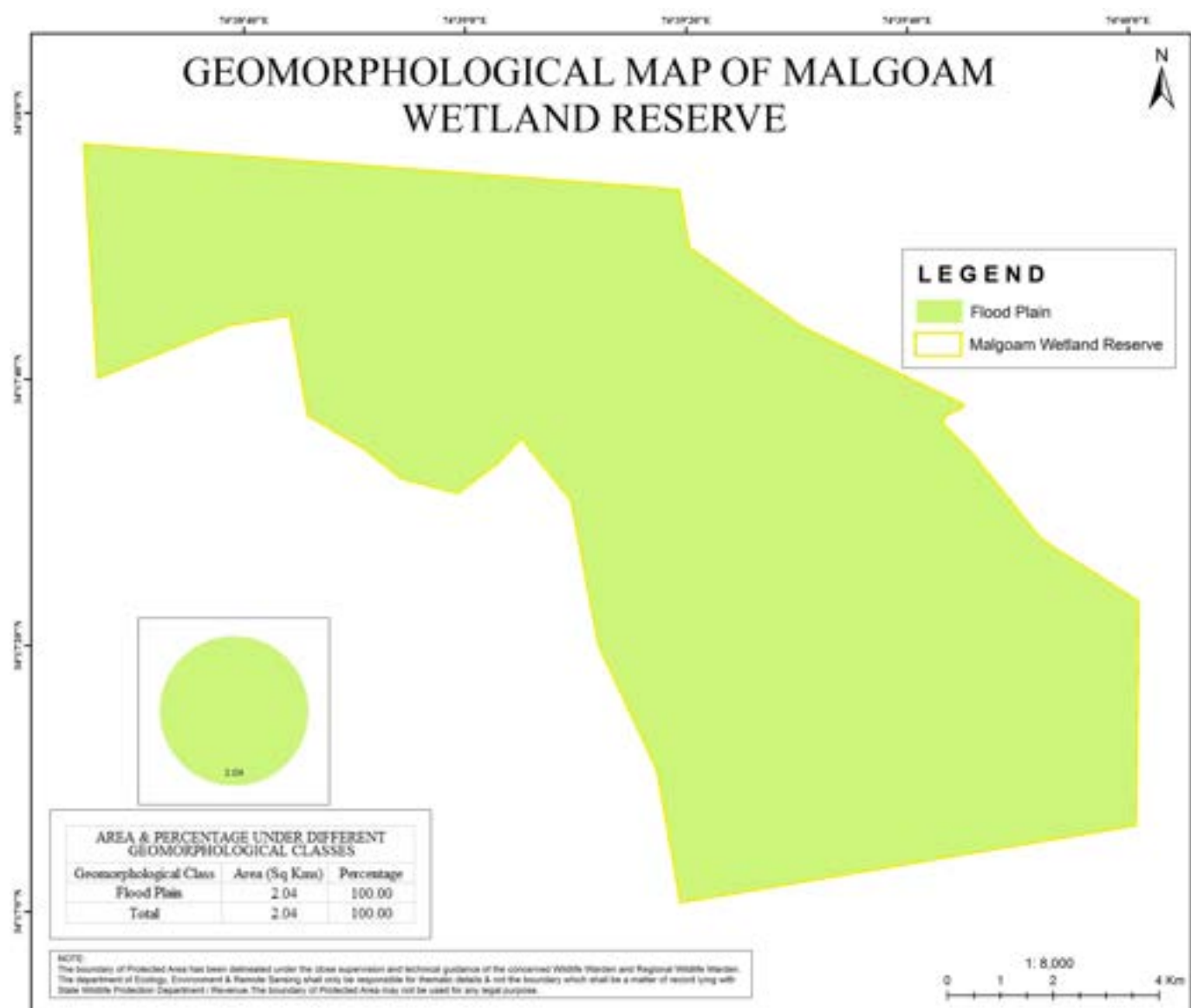
heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Himalayan griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*), Great horned owl (*Bubo bubo*)

MIGRATORY BIRDS: Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Red crested pochard (*Anas rufina*), Graylag goose (*Anser anser*), Northern shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), Indian oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Slaty headed parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*), Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*), European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) and Ruddy shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*).

MAJOR FLORA: Common aquatic vegetation includes *Polygonum amphibium*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Trapa natans*, *Lemna*.









MANIBUGH WETLAND RESERVE

The Manibugh wetland reserve supports a rich diversity of migratory birds coming from different parts of world including Siberia and Central Asia during winter. It was notified in the year 1945. The Manibugh Wetland Reserve is located near Pampore town of south Kashmir about 16 Kms from summer capital Srinagar. The area adjoining this wetland is famous for its cash crop Saffron (saffron crocus) cultivation.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 1.06 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 0.07
ALTITUDE (M): 1544
PERIMETER (KMS): 1.29
GEO - COORDINATES:
 33° 59.883' N - 34° 0.116' N, 74° 55.574' E - 74° 55.863' E

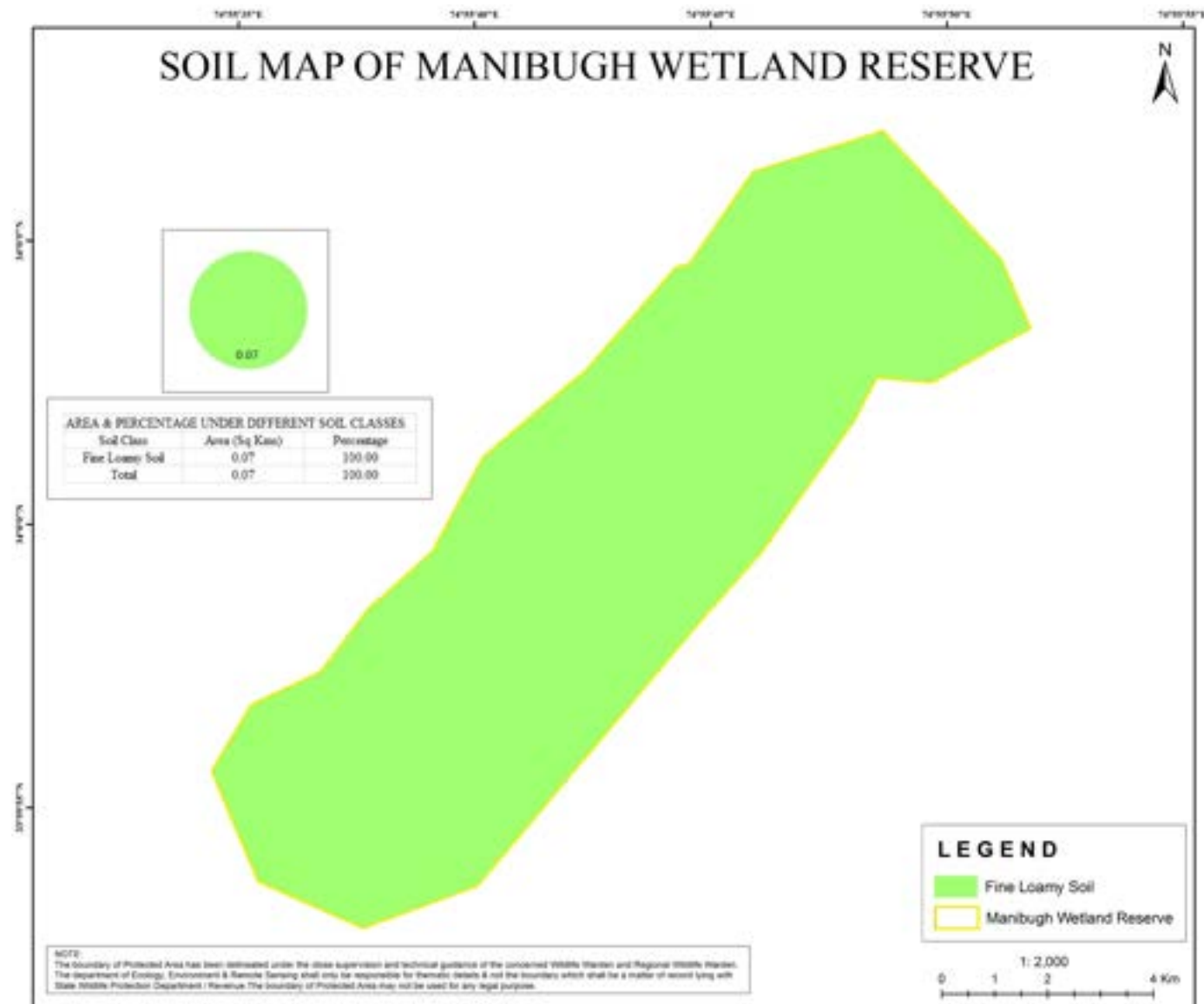
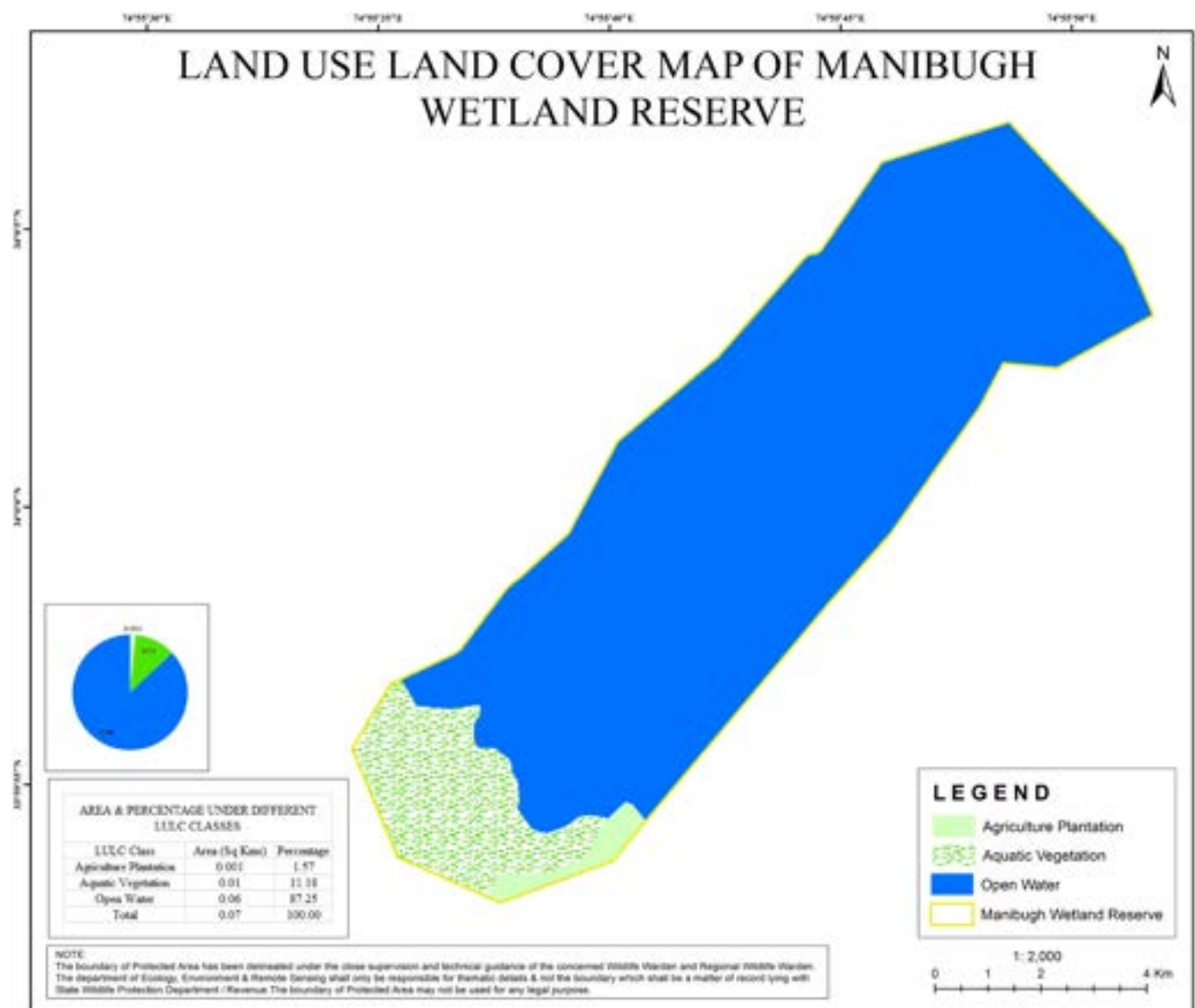
RESIDENT BIRDS: House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*), Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Eastern grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*),

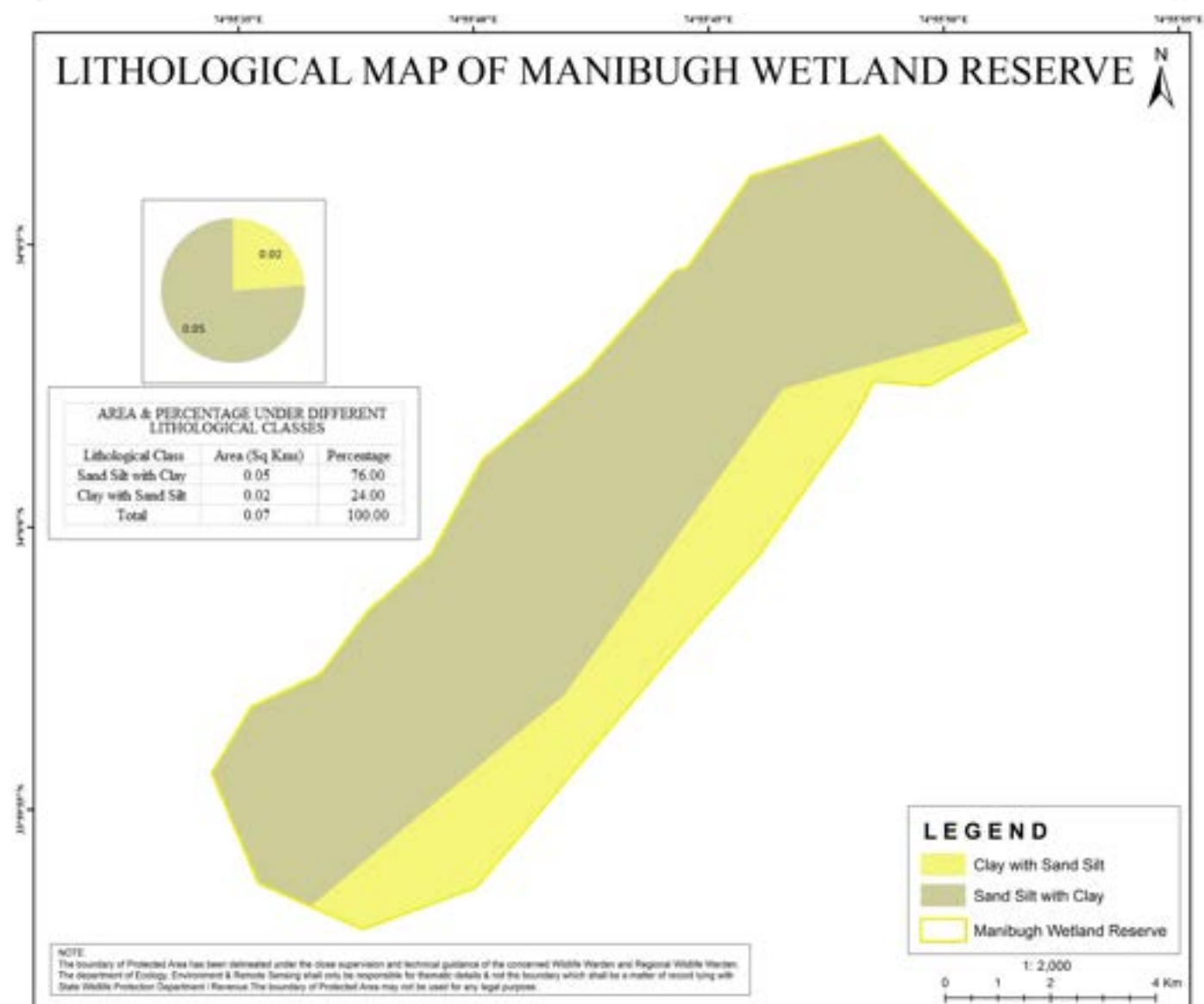
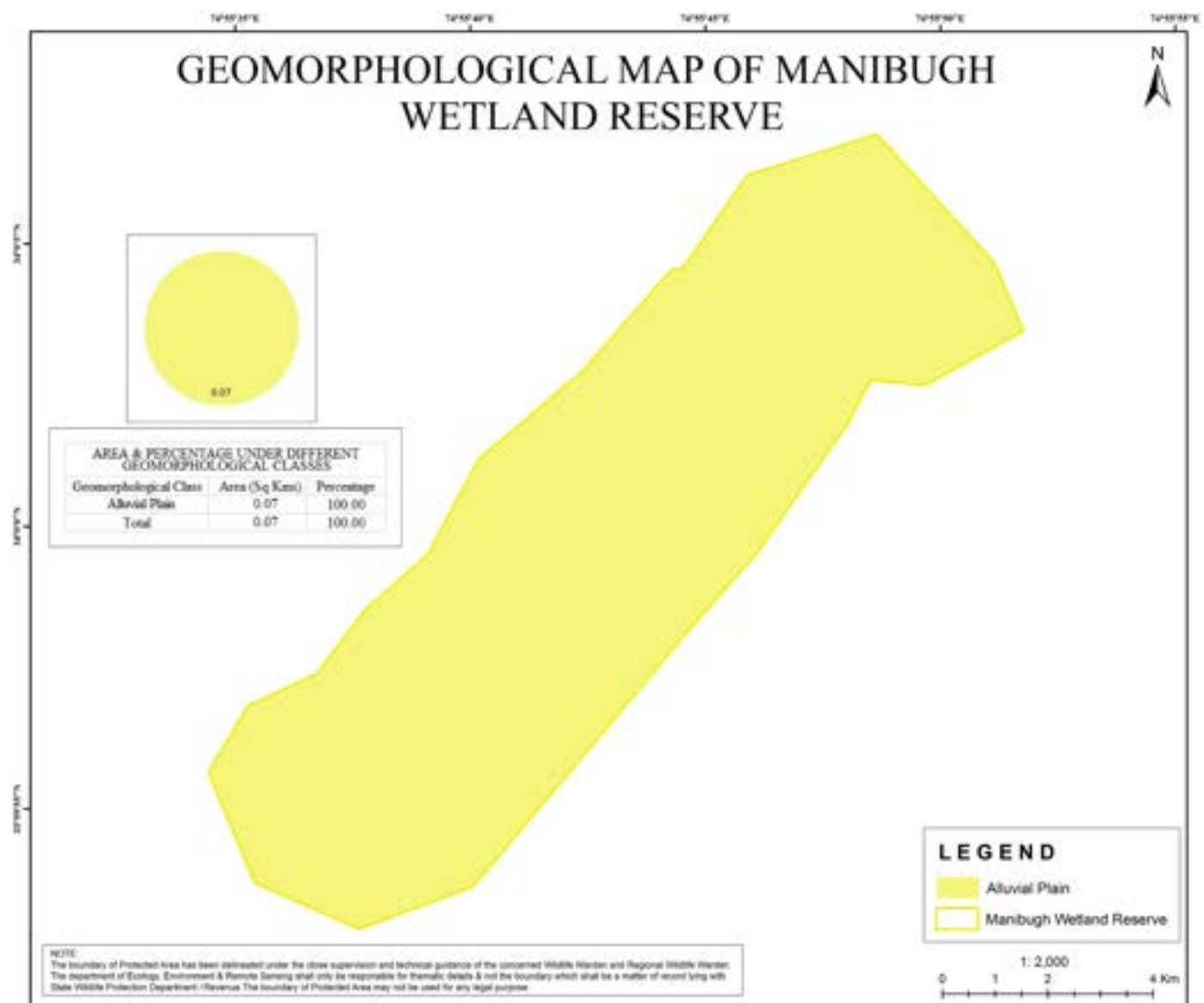
Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Blue crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and House crow (*Corvus splendens*).

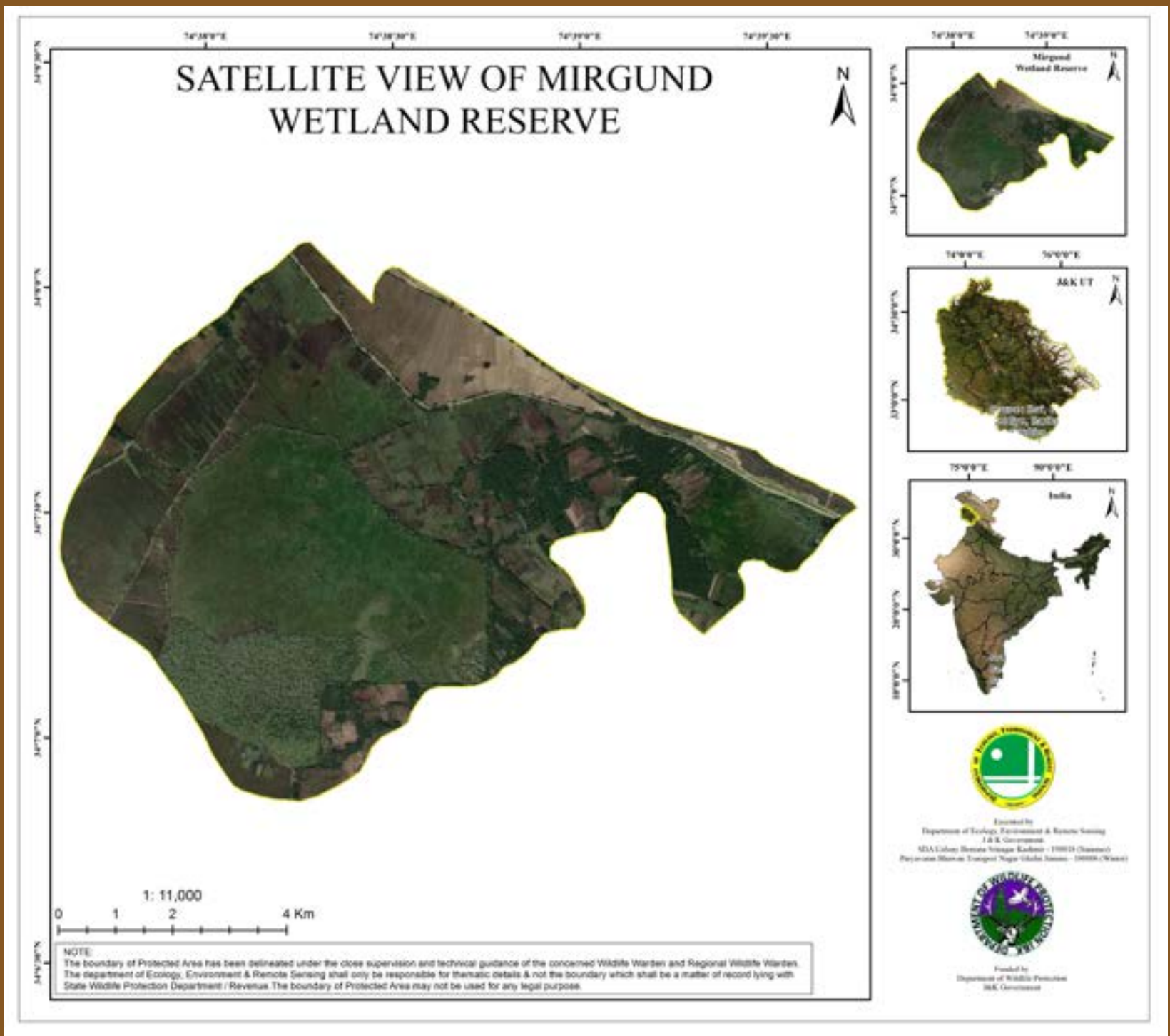
MIGRATORY BIRDS: Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Indian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus indicus*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Slaty headed parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*), Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*), European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Wigeon (*Anas Penelope*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*) and Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*).

MAJOR FLORA: Common aquatic vegetation includes *Polygonum amphibium*, *Juncus articulatus*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Trapa natans*, *Lemna*.









MIRGUND WETLAND RESERVE

Mirgund wetland is about 16 km away from Srinagar, towards its North West. It is situated towards left of Gulmarg road on one side and on its right side is the Baramulla, Sopore highway. Mirgund wetland is one amongst many other Kashmir Himalayan lakes and wetlands which is famous for the Migratory Birds. The wetland enjoys rich biodiversity, supports extensive and diverse macrophytic vegetation, its vast portion of open water area with rich floating vegetation. Mirgund wetland has remained an important staging and wintering area for migratory water fowl species besides common domestic birds.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945
NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 4.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 3.83
ALTITUDE (M): 1562
PERIMETER (KMS): 9.88
GEO - COORDINATES:
 34° 6.860' N - 34° 8.105' N, 74° 37.615' E - 74° 39.748' E

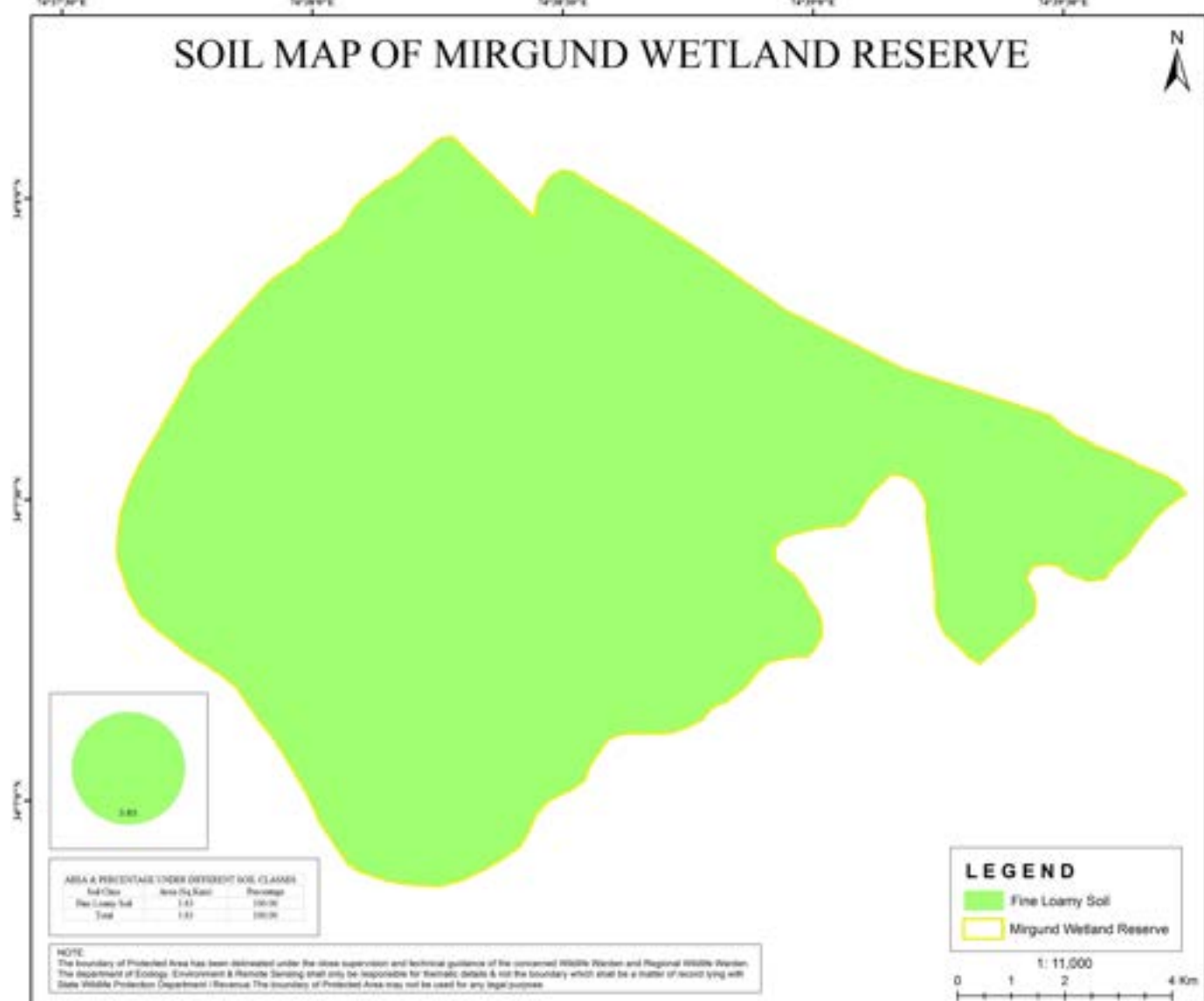
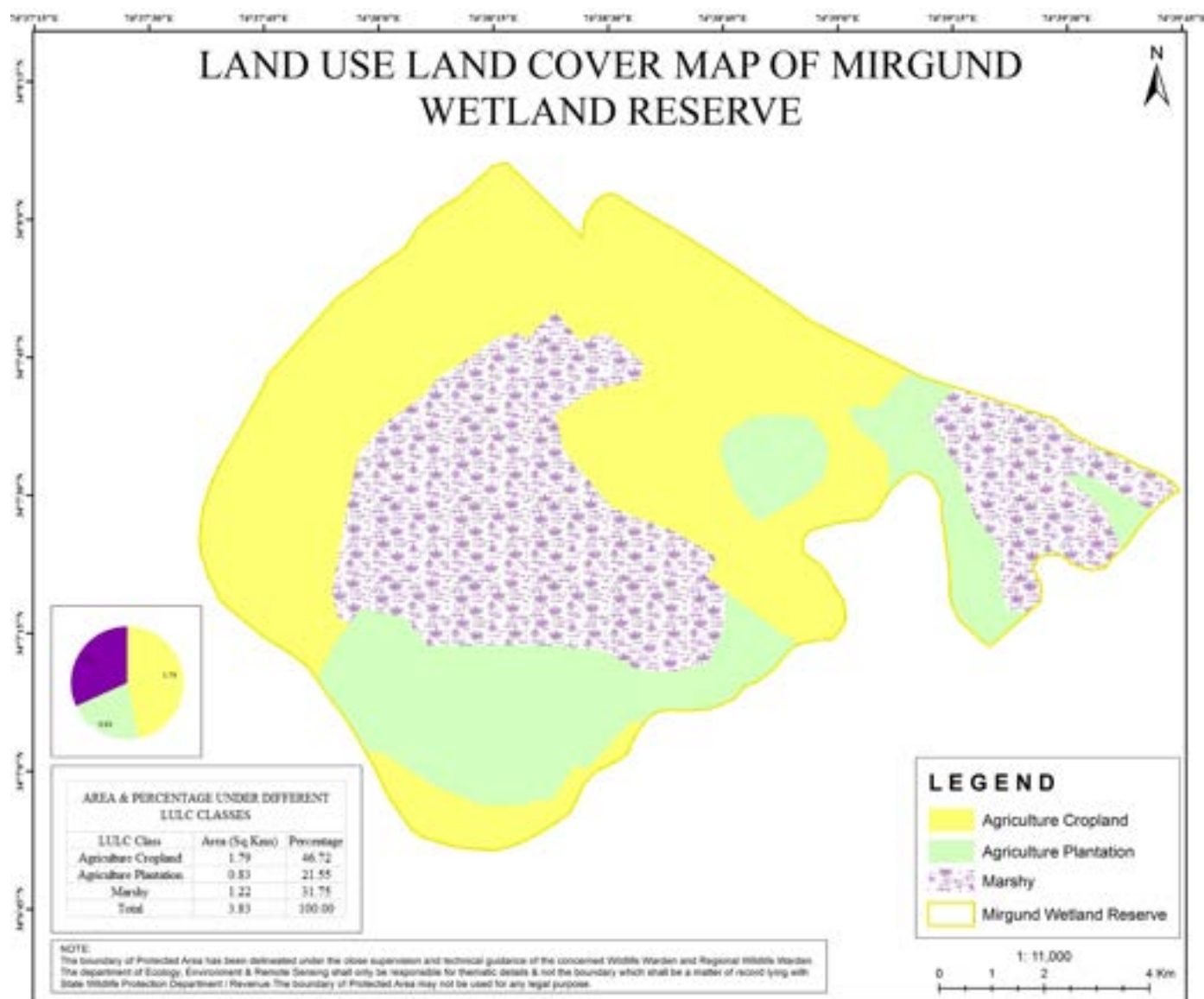
RESIDENT BIRDS: Common Myna (*Acrid-*

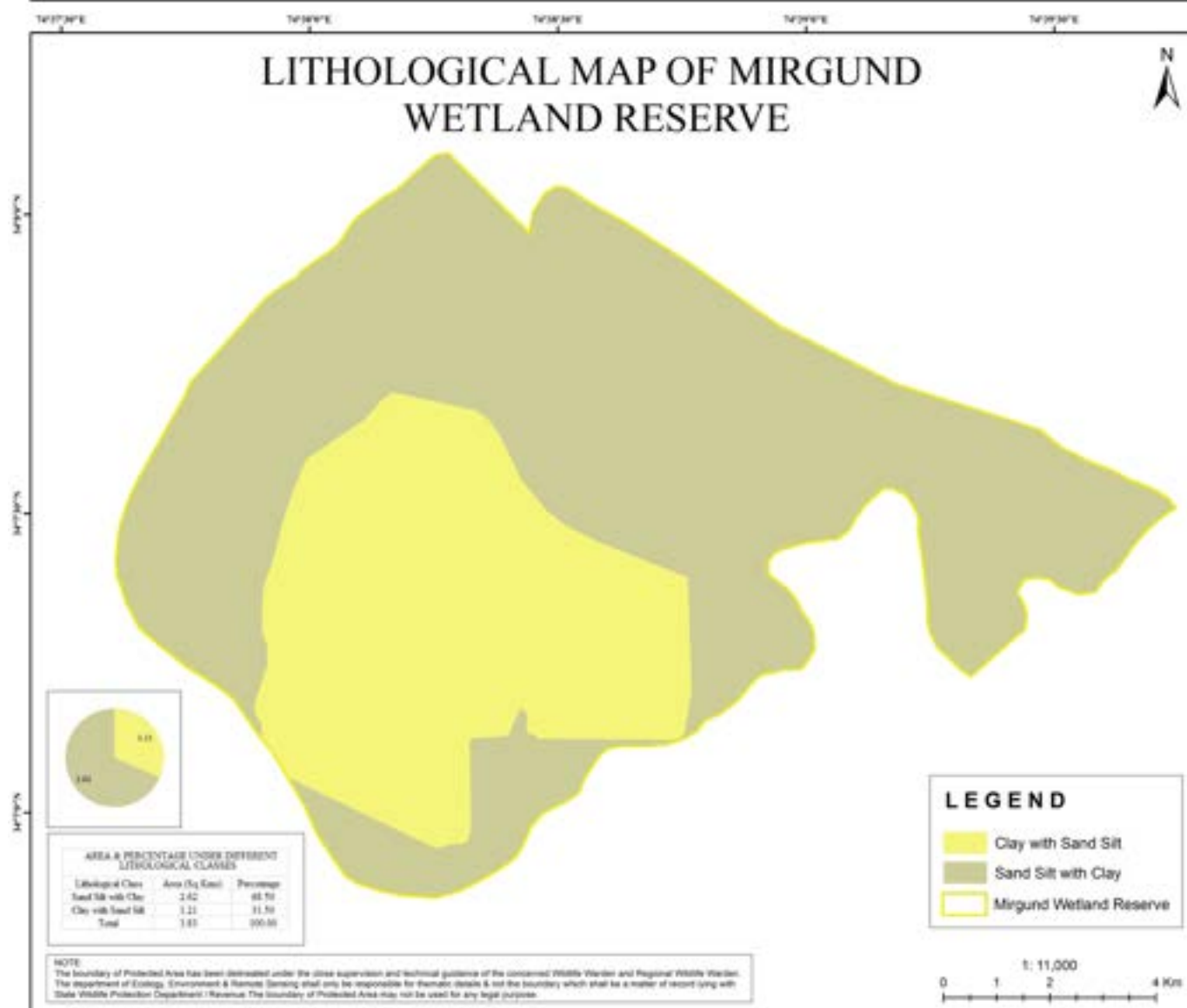
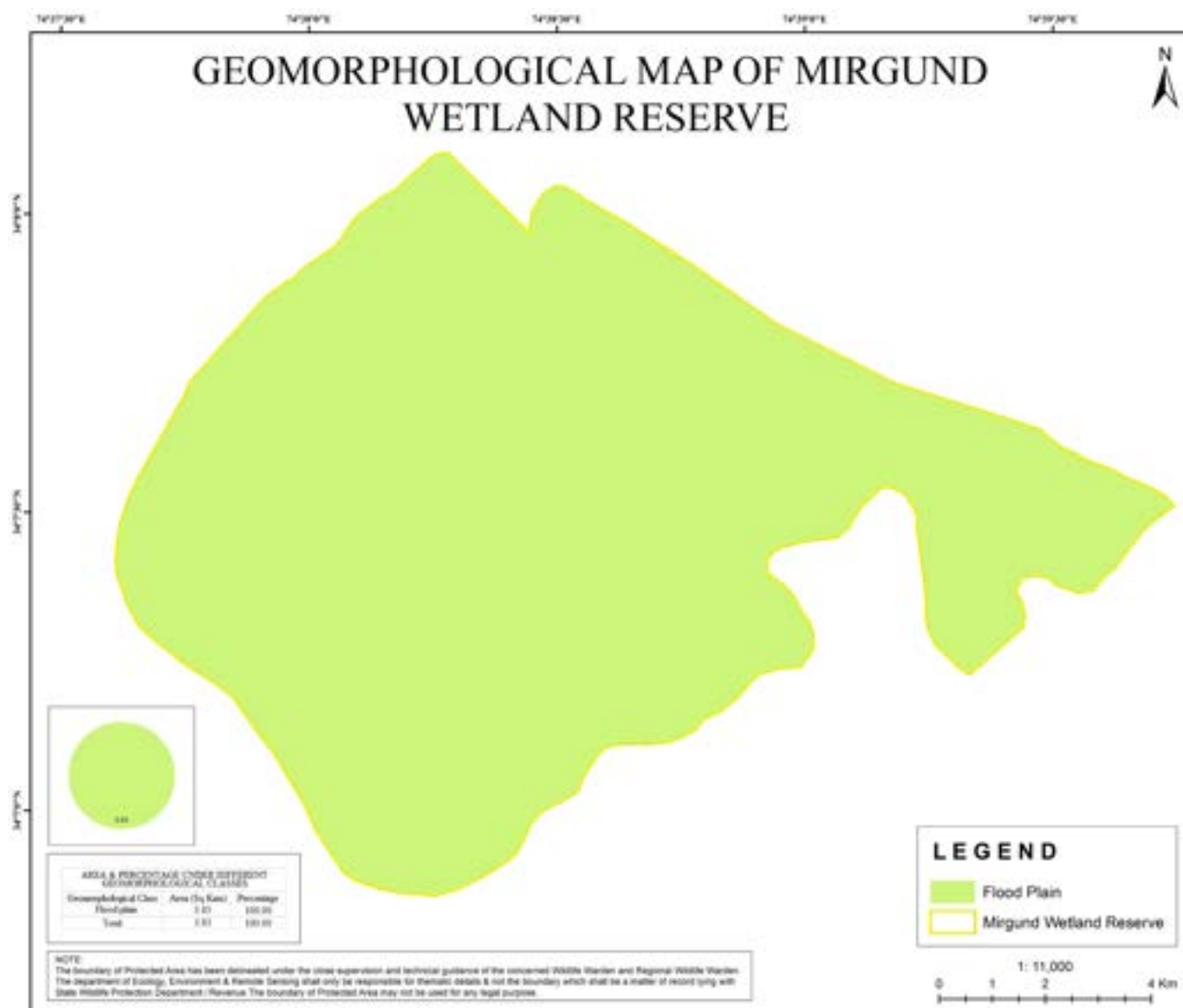
otheres tristis), Central Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*), House crow (*Corvus splendens*), White Cheeked bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucogenys*), Common pariah kite (*Milvus migrans*), Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Himalayan griffon vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*).

MIGRATORY BIRDS: Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Ruddy shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), Eurasian wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), Pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) and European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

MAJOR FLORA: The following typical vegetation types are exhibited here *Typha angustifolia*, *salvinia* spp, *phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*. Also *Salix alba* is found in scattered location.







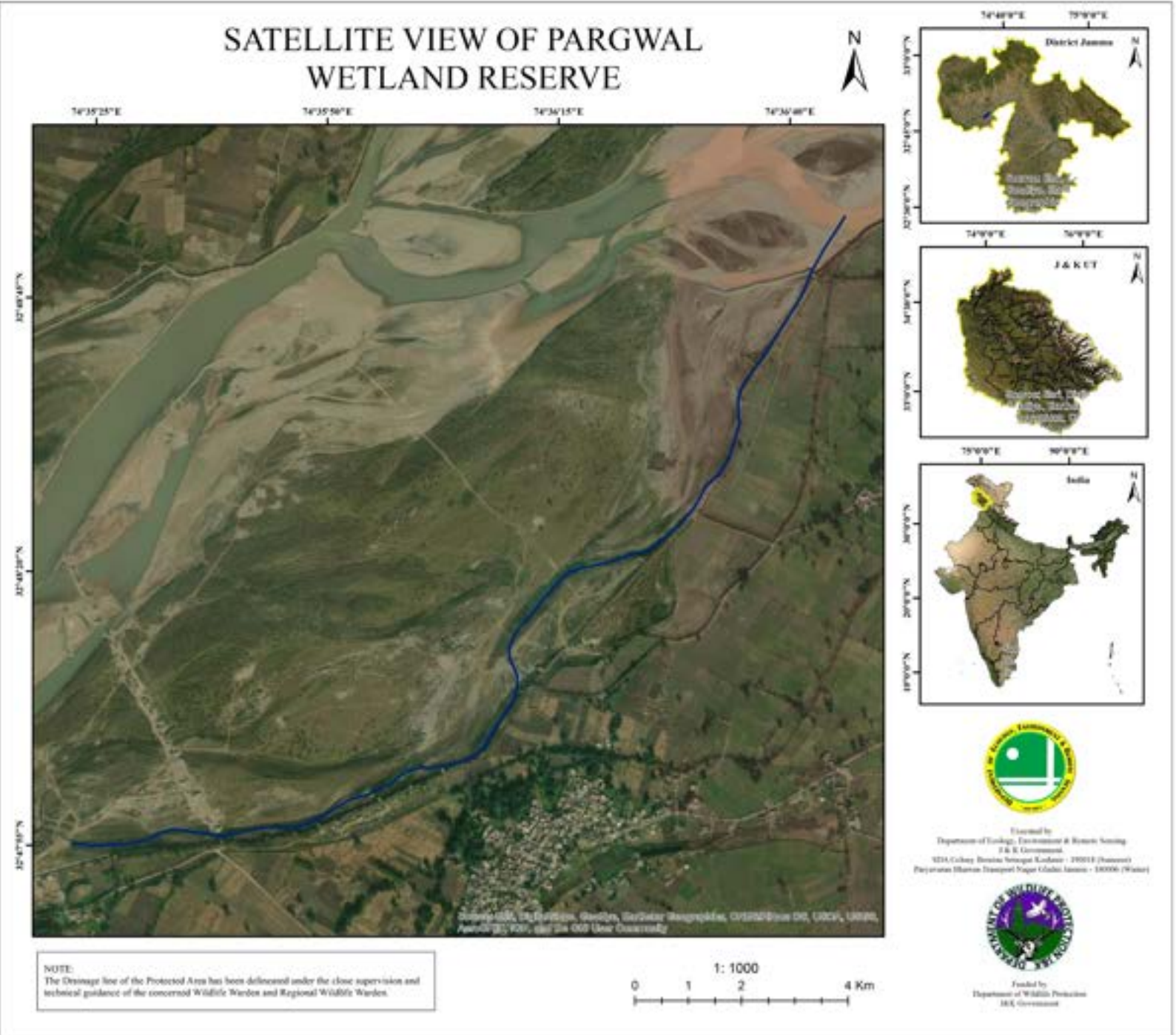


Directed by
Department of Zoology, Environment & Remote Sensing
J. K. S. Government
HSA, Colony Baramba, Nagercoil - 789001 (Jammu)
Paryawana Shiksha Transport Nagar-Ghadi Jammu - 180006 (Jammu)



Funded by
Department of Wildlife Protection
D.W. Government

SATELLITE VIEW OF PARGWAL WETLAND RESERVE



PARGWAL WETLAND RESERVE

The Pargwal wetland reserve is named after the village Pargwal situated on the island of Chenab river (between main river and a creek of it) neat the chicken neck area of Pakistan. This wetland reserve was notified in 1981. The wetland reserve is abode to diverse species of the birds from different corners of the world.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 49.25 **GIS AREA (KM2):** NA

GEO - COORDINATES: 32° 47.878' N & 74° 35.346' E

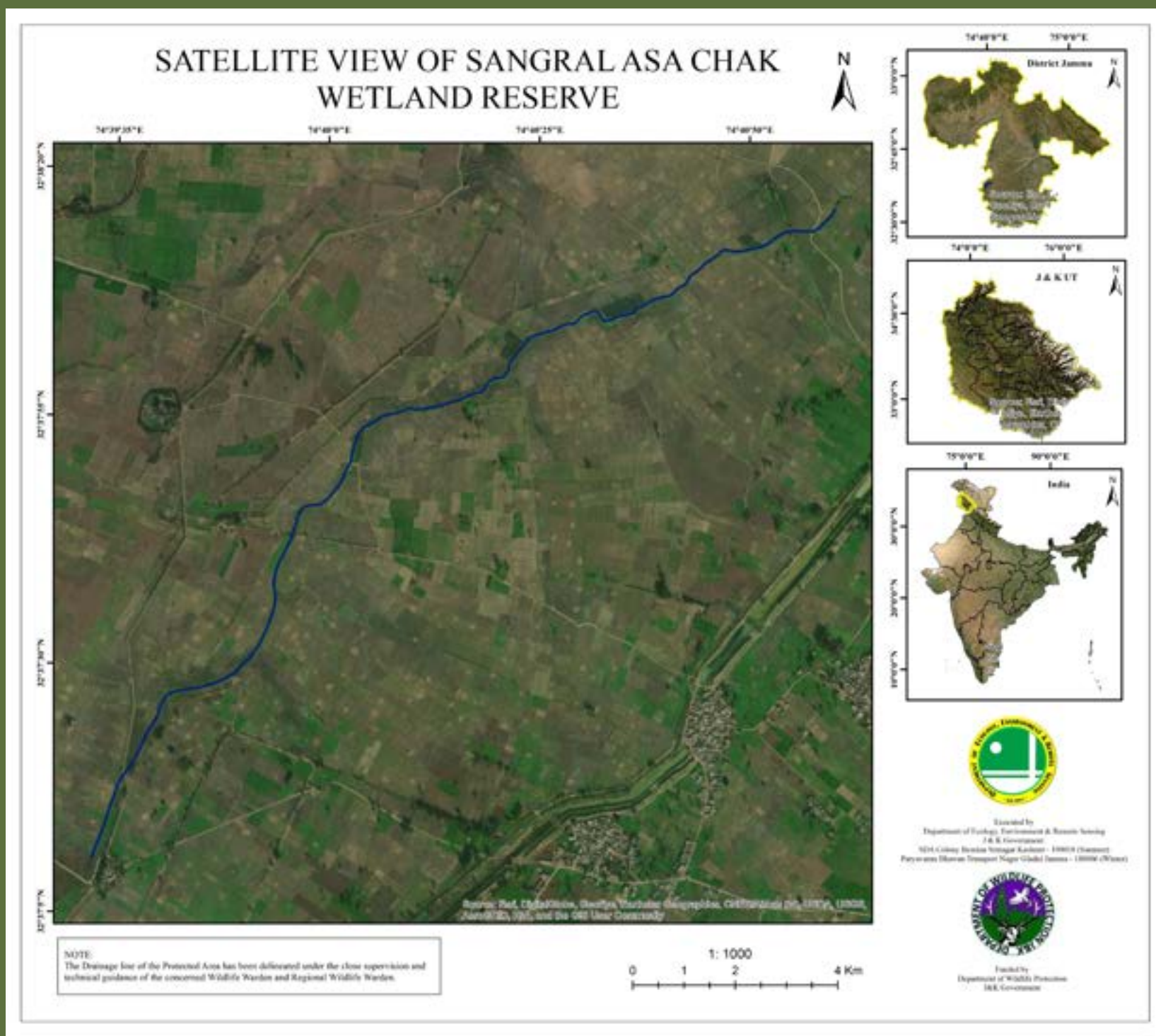
ALTITUDE (M): 218

RESIDENT BIRDS: Purple Sunbird (*Cinnyris asiaticus*), Brown Rock Chat (*Cercomela fusca*), Red wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*), Indian Cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*), Common Myna (*Acrideros tristis*), Golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*), Red vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Flower peckers (*Dicaeidae*), Grey tits (*Parus afer*), Starlings (*Sturnidae*), Babblers (*Timaliidae*), Barbets (*Megalaimidae*), Finches (*Fringillidae*), Fantails (*Rhipidura*), Fly catchers (*Tyrannidae*), Kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), Thrushes (*Turdidae*), Hoopoes (*Upupidae*), Wagtails (*Motacilla*),

Warblers (*Parulidae*), kites (*Accipitridae*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*).

MIGRATORY BIRDS: Cormorant (*Phalacrocoracidae*), Bar-head-ed goose (*Anser indicus*), Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas creca*), Rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Oriental turtle Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamis solopacea*), Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), White throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*), Bay backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), Long tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulus ibis*), Great egret (*Casmerodius albus*).

MAJOR FLORA: The reserve is covered by open Scrub with moonj grass (*Saccharum munja*) and Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) in scattered location. The other common species are *Mangifera indica*, *Bombax inalambrica*, *Ziziphus jujuba*.



SANGRAL ASA CHAK WETLAND RESERVE

The Sangral Asa chak wetland reserve is named after three villages of Asa chak in Nash, Badulian in the south and Sangral in the middle. This reserve situated in the east of Pakistan border and west of Kulian Tunkerwali and Raipur Salydan and Chandu Chak village. This wetland was notified in 1981.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Government order No.20-FST of 1981 04.02.1981

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 7.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** NA

ALTITUDE (M): 205

GEO - COORDINATES: 32° 37.475' N & 74° 39.627' E

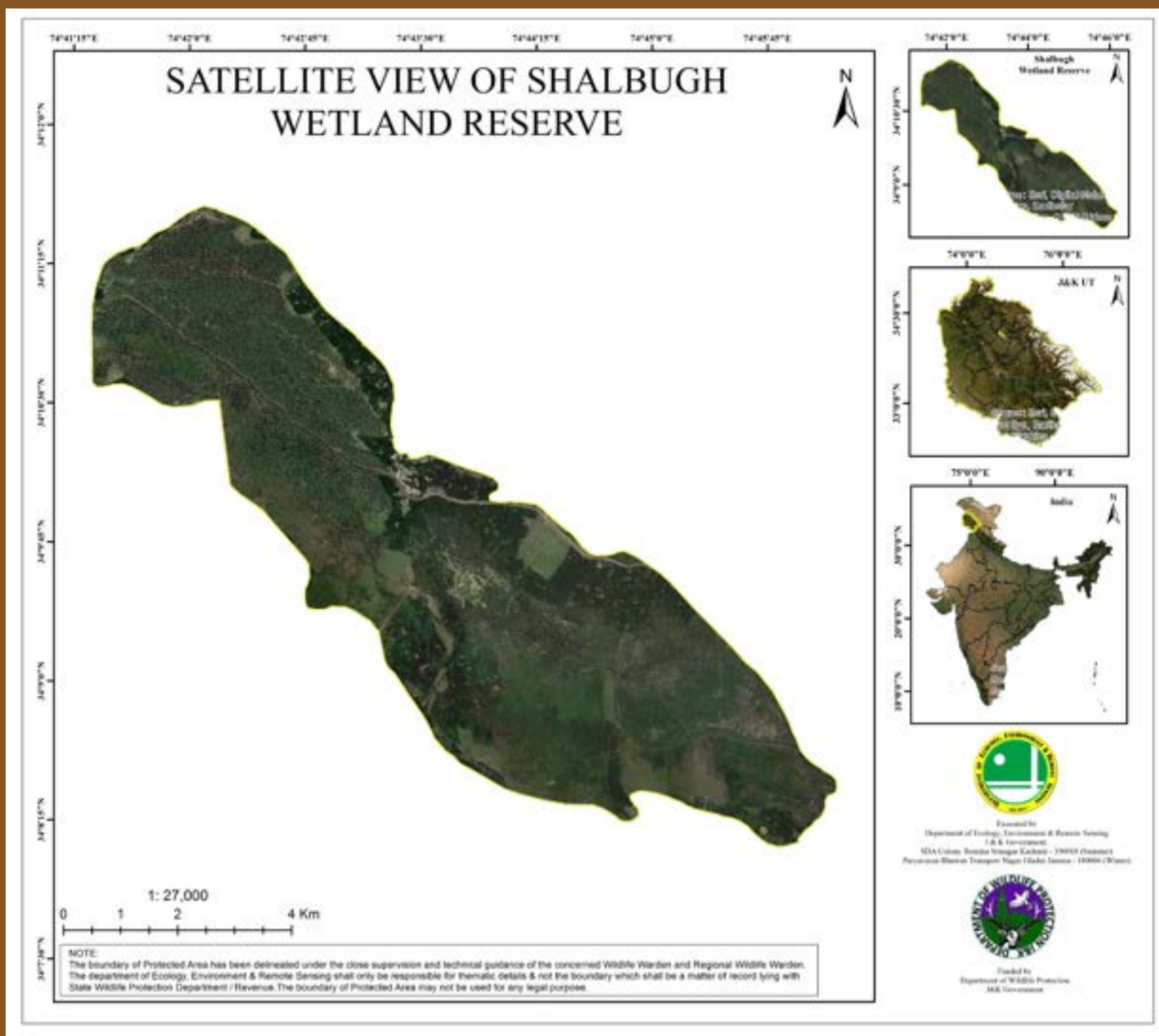
RESIDENT BIRDS: Purple Sunbird (*Cinnyris asiaticus*), Brown Rock Chat (*Cercomela fusca*), Red wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*), Indian Cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Golden oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*), Red vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Flower peckers (*Dicaeidae*), Grey tits (*Parus afer*), Starlings (*Sturnidae*), Babblers (*Timaliidae*), Barbets (*Megalaimidae*), Finches (*Fringillidae*), Fantails (*Rhipidura*), Fly catchers (*Tyrannidae*), Kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), Thrush-

es (*Turdidae*), Hoopoes (*Upupidae*), Wagtails (*Motacilla*), Warblers (*Parulidae*), kites (*Accipitridae*), Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*).

MIGRATORY BIRDS: Grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), Bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*), Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamis solopacea*), Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*), Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), White throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*), Bay backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), Long tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), Great Comorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulus ibis*), Great egret (*Casmerodius albus*).

MAJOR FLORA: The reserve is covered with open Scrub cum grassland. The most predominant species is moonj grass (*Saccharum munja*) in scattered location. The other common species are Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Ziziphus jujuba, Dreka.





SHALBUGH WETLAND RESERVE

Shalbugh Wetland was notified in the year 1945. The experts said that the migratory birds from central Asia, Siberia, Japan and Philippine, Russia, China and other countries used to arrive in huge numbers during November every year. The wetland has remained an important staging and wintering area for migratory water fowl species besides common domestic birds.

SRO/NOTIFICATION NO: Cabinet order No.710 of 1945 dated 17.07.1945

NOTIFIED AREA (KM2): 16.00 **GIS AREA (KM2):** 16.75

PERIMETER (KMS): 22.72

ALTITUDE (M): 1552

GEO - COORDINATES:

34° 8.115' N - 34° 11.566' N, 74° 45.863' E - 74° 46.210' E

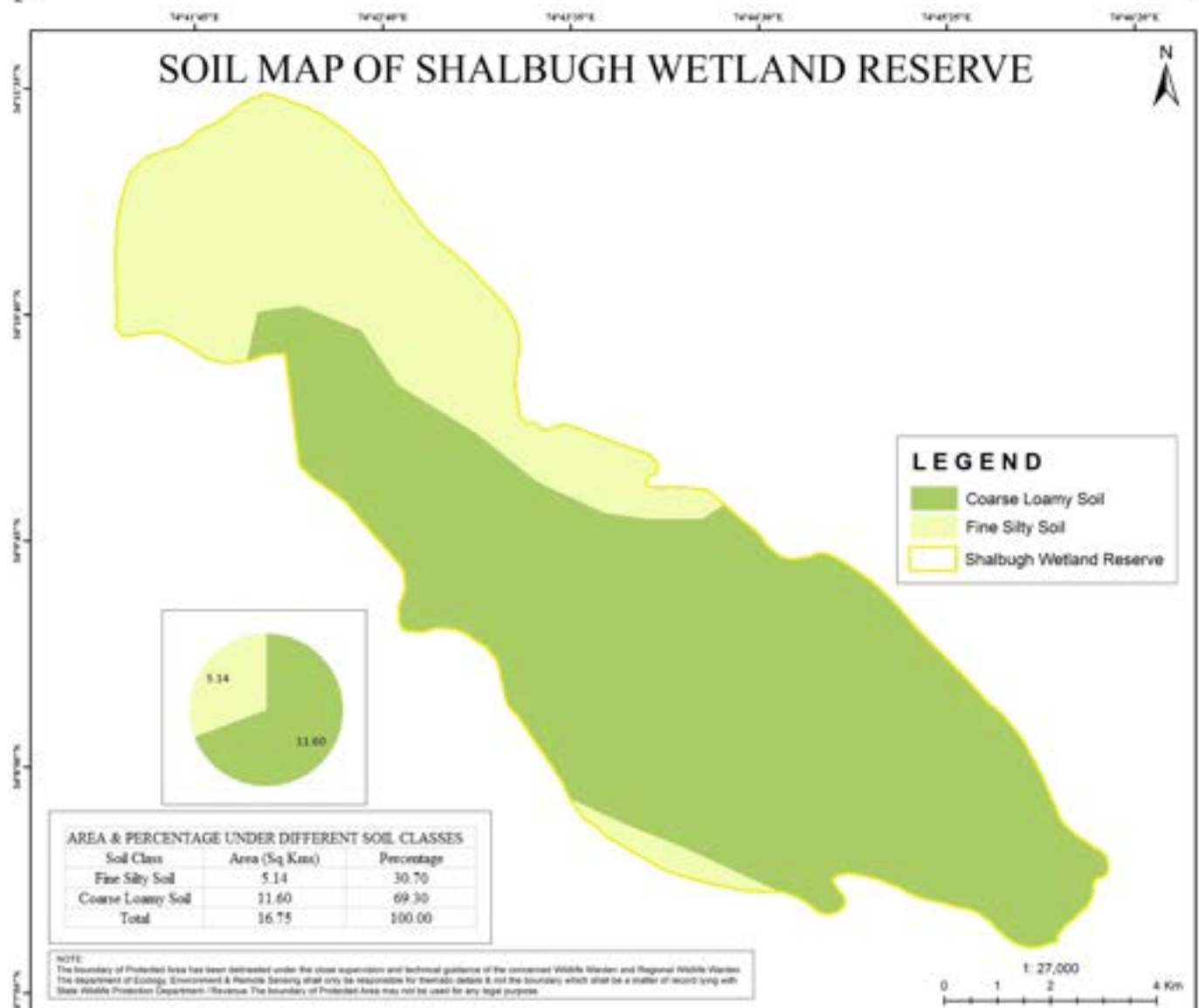
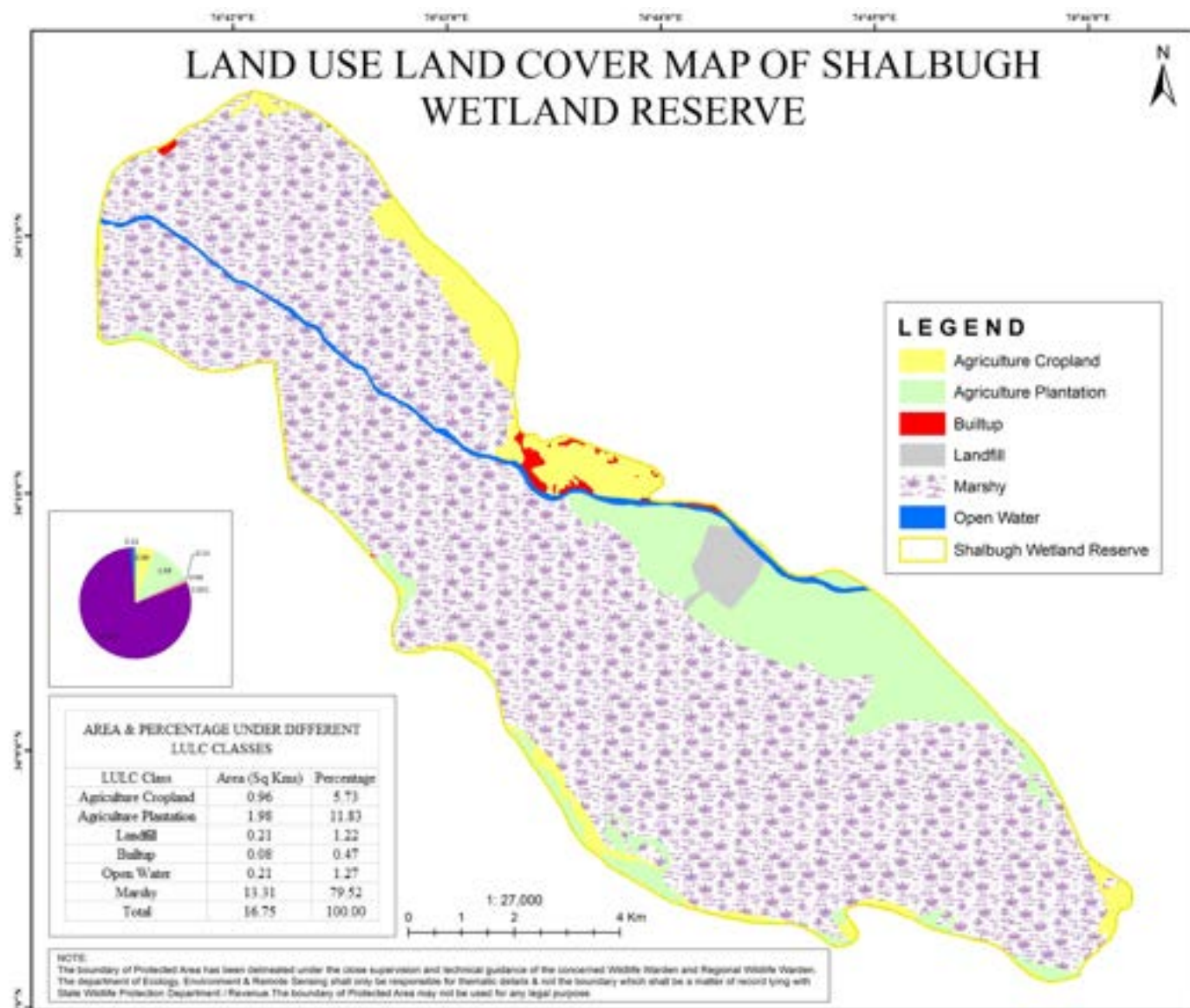
RESIDENT BIRDS: Common sand piper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Common Myna (*Acrideres tristis*), Eastern grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Central

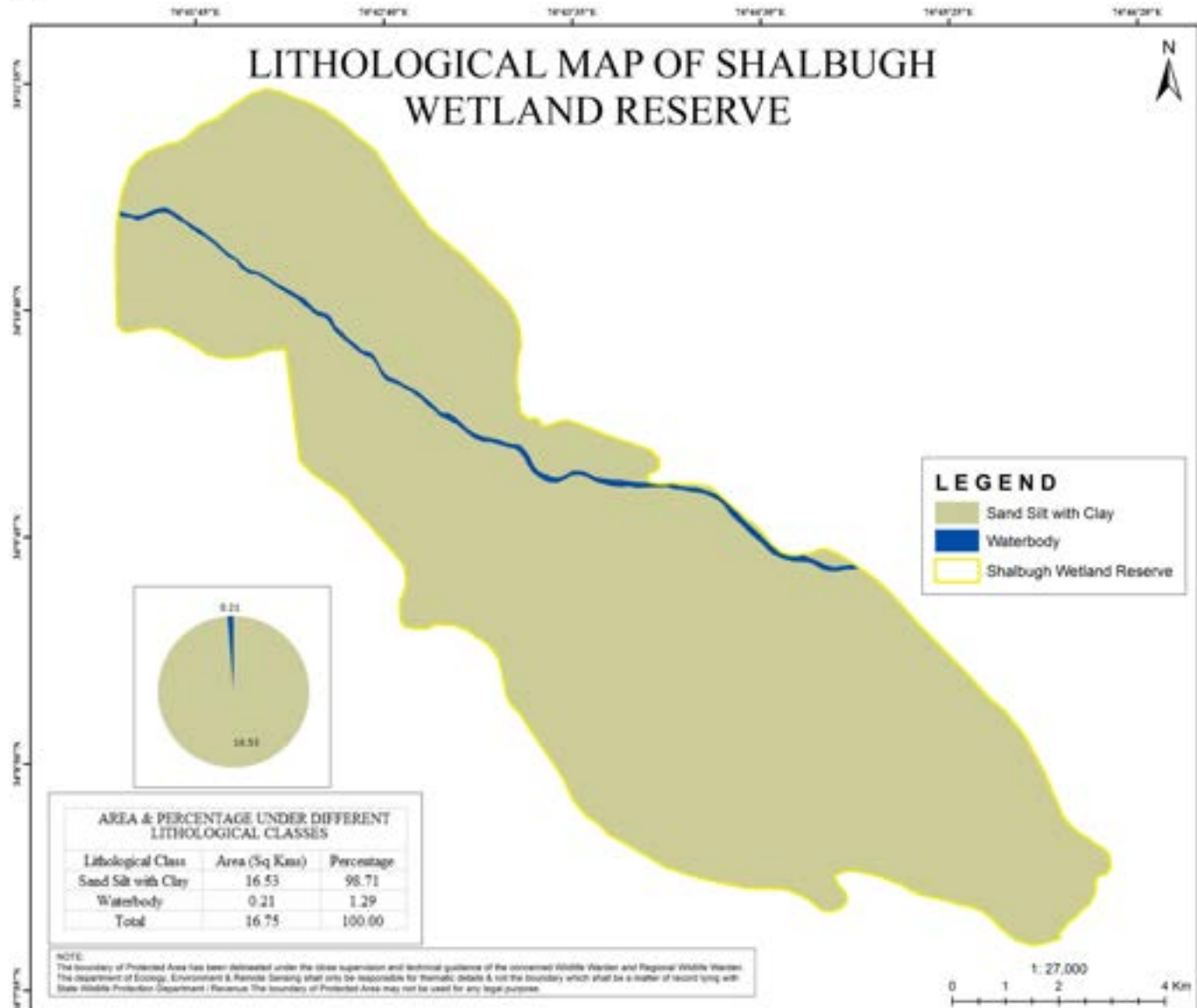
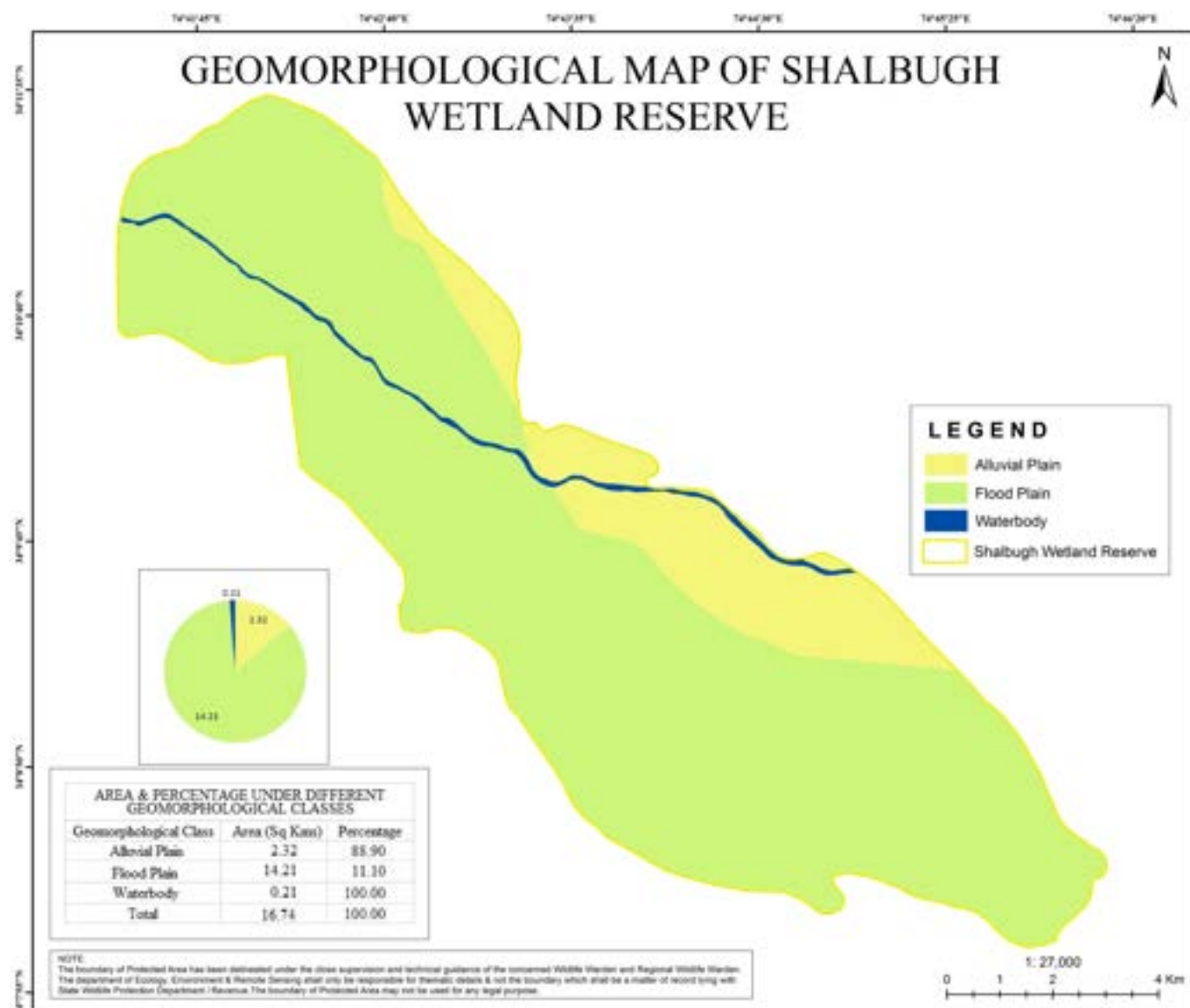
Asian kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis pallasii*), House crow (*Corvus splendens*), Blue Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) and Blue crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

MIGRATORY BIRDS: Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Gadwall (*Anas strepera*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Indian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus indicus*), Pheasant tailed jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*), Common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), Rufous backed shrike (*Lanius schach*), Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), Indian oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), Slaty headed parakeet (*Psittacula himalayana*), Greater painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) and European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

MAJOR FLORA: The following typical vegetation types are exhibited here *Typha angustifolia*, *salvinia* spp, *phragmites communis*, *Mentha piperita*, *Utricularia aurea*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, *Nymphaea alba*. Also *Salix alba* is found in scattered location.



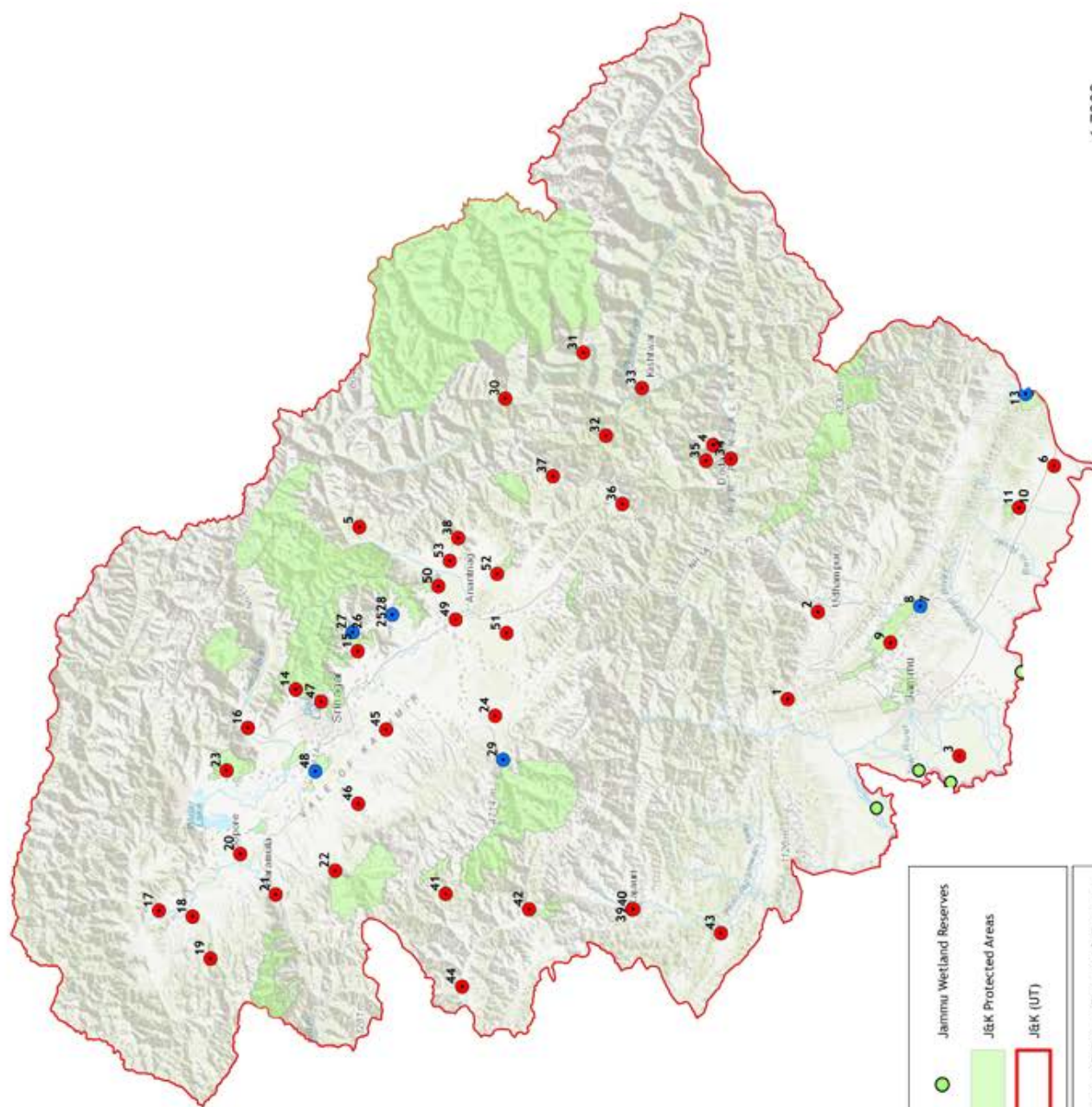




Wildlife Control Rooms & Rescue Centre's Jammu & Kashmir

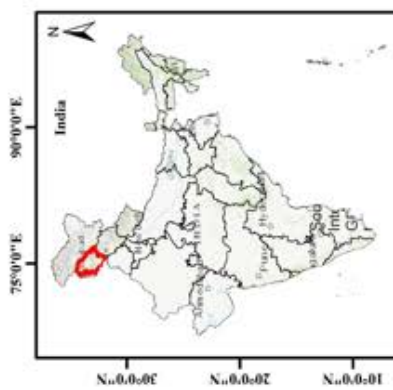
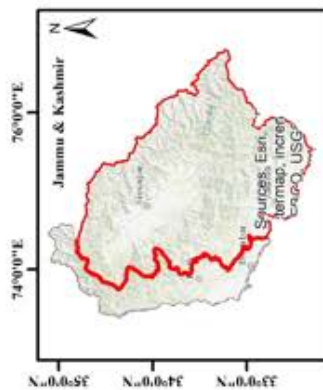
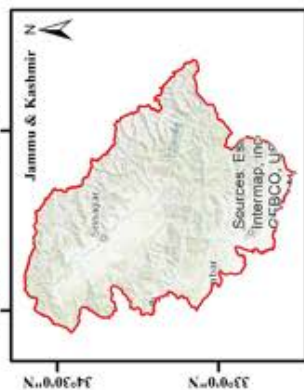
WILDLIFE CONTROL ROOMS AND RESCUE CENTRES JAMMU & KASHMIR

- | |
|--|
| 1. CR Manda Jammu |
| 2. CR Nandni |
| 3. CR Gharana, RSPora |
| 4. CR Sudhahadev |
| 5. CR Tanday Rakh |
| 6. CR Kathua |
| 7. CR Mansar |
| 8. RC Mansar |
| 9. CR Surinsar |
| 10. RC Jasrota |
| 11. CR Jasrota |
| 12. CR Thein |
| 13. RC Thein |
| 14. CR Dachigam |
| 15. CR Khrew Shar |
| 16. CR Wayil Ganderbal |
| 17. CR Waterkhami Kupwara |
| 18. CR Handwara |
| 19. CR Langate Kothdagi |
| 20. CR Sopore |
| 21. CR Baramulla |
| 22. CR Tangmarg |
| 23. CR Bandipora |
| 24. CR Mini Secretariat Arhama Shopian |
| 25. CR Tral |
| 26. CR Khangund |
| 27. RC Khangund |
| 28. RC Tral |
| 29. RC Hirpora |
| 30. CR Marwah |
| 31. CR Dachhan |
| 32. CR Chatroo |
| 33. CR Kishtwar |
| 34. CR Doda |
| 35. CR Batote |
| 36. CR Ramban |
| 37. CR Gool |
| 38. Cr Banihaal |
| 39. CR Seshara |
| 40. CR Rajouri |
| 41. CR Battalkote Loran |
| 42. CR Surankote |
| 43. CR Nowshera |
| 44. CR Poonch |
| 45. CR Chadoora MAC |
| 46. CR Beerwah MAC |
| 47. CR Dal Lake AP |
| 48. RC Hokersar Souzeith |
| 49. CR Bijbehara Anantnag |
| 50. CR Sirgufwara |
| 51. CR Divsar |
| 52. CR Achabal |
| 53. CR Seer Hamdan |



- Jammu Wetland Reserves
- J&K Protected Areas
- J&K (UT)

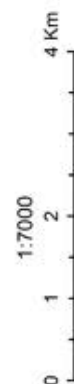
Note: CR = Control Room
RC = Rescue Centre

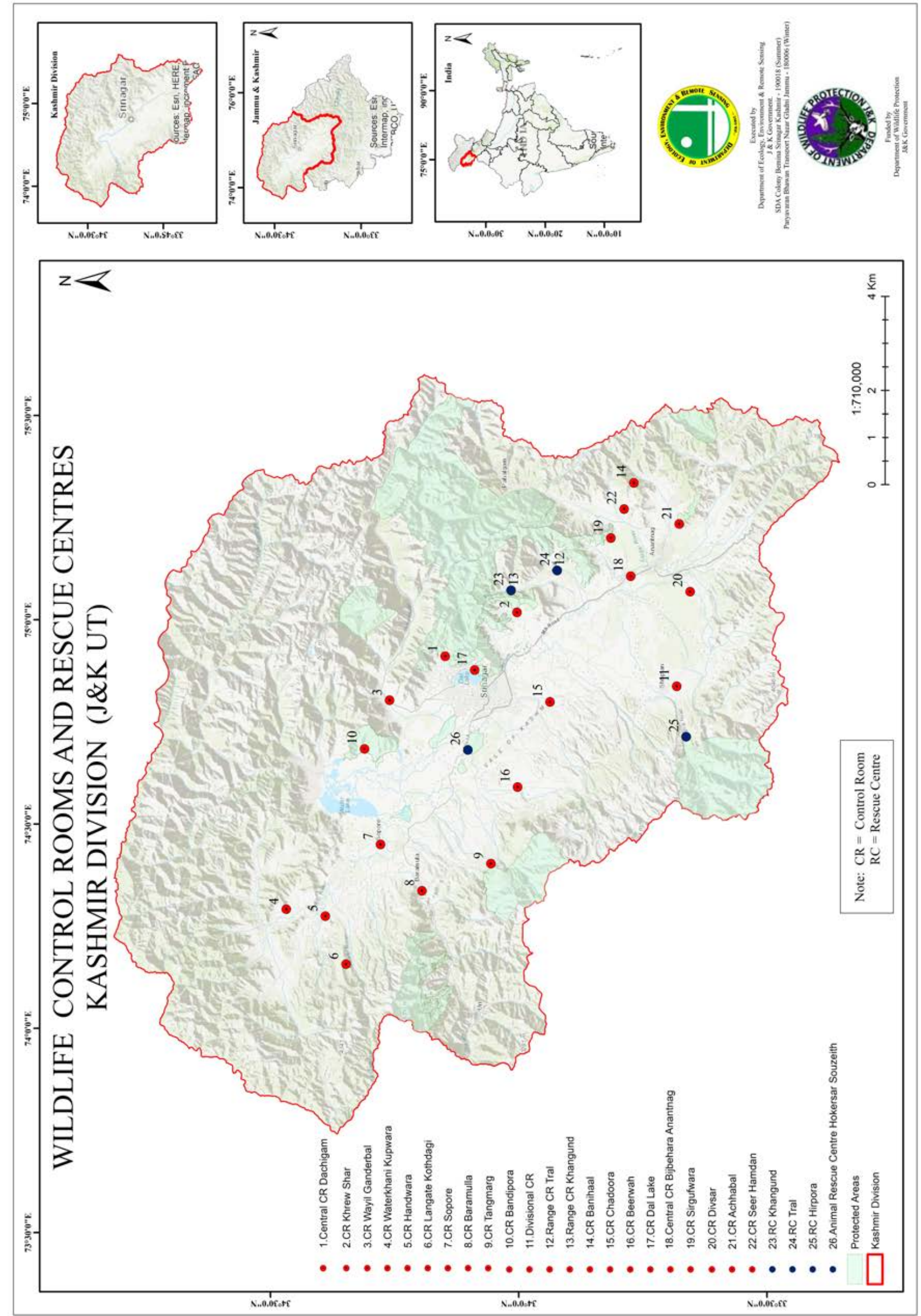


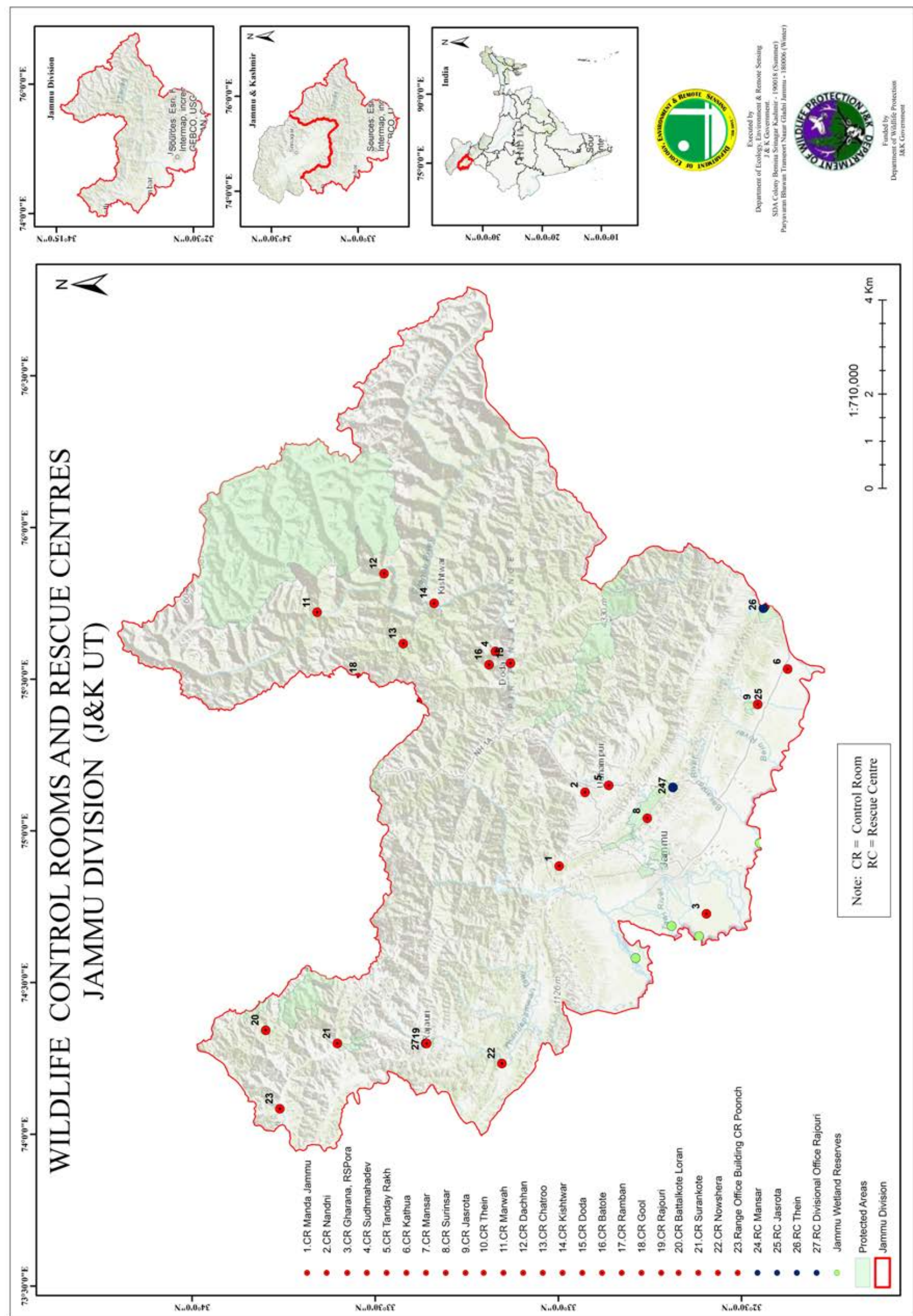
Prepared by
Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing
J&K Government
SDA Colony Baramulla Srinagar Kashmir - 190018 (Summer)
Paryatan Bhawan Transport Nagar Gander Jammu - 180006 (Winter)



Frunded by
Department of Wildlife Protection
J&K Government







Glossary

Agriculture Cropland: These are the areas with standing crop as on the date of Satellite overpass. Cropped areas appear in bright red to red in color with varying shape and size in a contiguous to non-contiguous pattern. They are widely distributed indifferent terrains; prominently appear in the irrigated areas irrespective of the source of irrigation. It includes kharif, rabi and zaid crop lands along with areas under double or triple crops.

Agriculture Plantations: These are the areas under agricultural tree crops planted adopting agricultural management techniques. Depending on the location, they exhibit a dispersed or contiguous pattern. Use of multi-season data will enable their separation in a better way. It includes agricultural plantation (like tea, coffee, rubber etc.) horticultural plantation (like coconut, arecanut, citrus fruits, orchards, fruits, ornamental shrubs and trees, vegetable gardens etc.) and agro-horticultural plantation.

Barren Rocky/Stony Waste: These are rock exposures of varying lithology often barren and devoid of soil and vegetation cover.

Builtup: It is an area of human habitation developed due to non-agricultural use and that has a cover of buildings, transport and communication, utilities in association with water, vegetation and vacant lands. Web LULC map consists of 3 classes under built-up viz., urban, rural and mining.

Forest : The term forest is used to refer to land with a tree canopy cover of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. Forests are determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m (MOEF, 2011).

Evergreen/Semi-Evergreen: This term as such describes the phenology of perennial plants that are never entirely without green foliage. This category comprises of tall trees, which are predominantly remain green throughout the year. It includes both coniferous and tropical broadleaved evergreen species. Semi-evergreen is a forest type that includes a combination of evergreen and deciduous species with the former dominating the canopy cover.

Deciduous: This applies to the phenology of perennial plants that are leafless for a certain period of the year. The leaf shedding usually takes place simultaneously in connection with the unfavorable season. These are the forest types that are predominantly composed of species, which shed their leaves once a year, especially during summer. It also includes tree clad area with tree cover lying outside the notified forest boundary areas that are herbaceous with a woody appearance (e.g. bamboos, palms, tree ferns etc.).

Grass Land & Grazing Land: These are the areas of natural grass along with other vegetation, predominantly grass-like plants (Monocots) and non-grass like herbs (except Lantana species which are to be classified as scrub). It includes natural/semi-natural grass/ grazing lands of Alpine/Sub-Alpine or temperate or sub-tropical or tropical zones, desertic areas and manmade grasslands.

Salt-Affected Land: Generally characterized as land that has excess salt in the soils with patchy growth of grasses.

Sandy Area: These can occur in coastal, Riverine or inland areas. Desertic sands are characterized by accumulation of sand developed in situ or transported by Aeolian processes. Coastal sands are the sands that are accumulated as a strip along the sea-coast. Riverine sands are those that are seen as accumulations in the flood plain as sheets which are the resultant phenomena of river flooding.

Scrub: These are the forest areas which are generally seen at the fringes of dense forest cover and settlements, where there is biotic

and abiotic interference. Most times they are located closer to habitations. Forest blanks which are the openings amidst forest areas, devoid of tree cover, observed as openings of assorted size and shapes as manifested on the imagery are also included in this category.

Snow and Glaciers: These are the areas under snow cover confined to the Himalayan region. They are mostly located in mountain peaks and steep slopes/high relief areas. These are the areas which remain under snow either on temporary or permanent basis. These are the areas under perpetual snow cover throughout the year. They are the origins of most of Himalayan river systems

Water Bodies: This category comprises areas with surface water in the form of ponds, lakes, tanks, reservoir, river /stream / canals: Rivers/streams are natural course of water flowing on the land surface along a definite channel/slope regularly or intermittently towards a sea in most cases. Canals are artificial water course constructed for irrigation, navigation or to drain out excess water from agricultural lands.

Geomorphology: It is the study of landforms, their processes of formation and form. Study includes looking at landscapes to work out how the earth surface processes, such as air, water and ice can mould the landscape. The processes of erosion and deposition result in different types of landforms.

Denudational Hills: Landforms which are formed by the continued process of erosion of original landscapes by the repeated action of denudational agents like river, wind and climatic components like rainfall, temperature etc.

Piedmont Zone: A small low cliff occurring in alluvium on a piedmont slope at the foot of and essentially parallel to a steep mountain range, resulting from dislocation of the surface, especially by faulting.

Structural Hills: Landforms of structural origin, which are related to the structural aspect of the area. Most of these landforms has genesis related to underlying structures.

Alluvial Plain: A level or gently sloping tract or a slightly undulating land surface produced by the extensive deposition of alluvium, usually adjacent to a river, that periodically overflows its banks.

Flood Plain: The surface or strip of relatively smooth land adjacent to a river channel constructed (or in the process of being constructed) by the present river in its existing regimen and covered with water which the river overflows its banks at the time of floods.

Glacial Plain: The plains which are formed by the movement of glaciers under the force of gravity. A glacial Out-wash plain and Till plain are examples of glacial plains.

Eolian Plain: The plains which are formed by the processes of transportation and deposition of sediments (Sand, Clay and Silt) by wind.

Lithology: It is the study of physical characteristics of a rock, including colour, composition and texture.

Amygdaloidal basalt: This is a basalt, a dark coloured volcanic rock formed from a magma of basic composition erupted on the Earth's surface. Magmas generally contain dissolved gas, which can form bubbles in the magma as the pressure is released on eruption. These bubbles can get trapped in the solidified rock. After some time, groundwater or hot solutions connected with the volcanic activity pass through the porous lava and deposit crystals in the open cavities, which gradually fill up with quartz, calcite (calcium carbonate) or

other minerals called zeolites. Filled cavities in lavas are called amygdaloids, and a rock full of them can be called amygdaloidal. The amygdaloids are usually white in colour.

Gneiss: Gneiss is a foliated metamorphic rock identified by its bands and lenses of varying mineral composition. Some of these bands (or lenses) contain granular minerals that are bound together in an interlocking texture.

Granite: Granite is a light-colored igneous rock with grains large enough to be visible with the unaided eye. It forms from the slow crystallization of magma below Earth's surface. Granite is composed mainly of quartz and feldspar with minor amounts of mica, amphiboles, and other minerals.

Limestone: It is a Sedimentary rock composed primarily of calcite a calcium carbonate mineral with a chemical composition of CaCO_3 .

Phyllite: Phyllite is a foliated metamorphic rock that has been subjected to low levels of heat, pressure and chemical activity. It is composed mainly of flake-shaped mica minerals in parallel alignment. The strong parallel alignment of the mica grains allows the rock to be easily split into sheets or slabs.

Schist: Schist is a foliated metamorphic rock made up of plate-shaped mineral grains that are large enough to see with an unaided eye. It is usually form platy metamorphic minerals such as muscovite, biotite and chlorite.

Slate: Slate is a fine-grained, foliated metamorphic rock that is created by the alteration of shale or mudstone by low-grade regional metamorphism. It is popular for a wide variety of uses such as roofing, flooring, and flagging because of its durability and attractive appearance.

Abbreviations

CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
DEERS:	Department of Ecology, Environment & Remote Sensing
DEM:	Digital Elevation Model
DOQQS:	Digital Ortho photo Quarter Quads
DWLP:	Department of Wildlife Protection
GCP:	Ground Control Point
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GPS:	Global Positioning System
IFS:	Indian Forest Service
IUCN:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LISS:	Linear Imaging Self Scanning
NBWL:	National Board for Wildlife
NWLAP:	National Wildlife Action Plan
PA:	Protected Area
PAN:	Protected Area Network
PCCF:	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest
PALSAR:	Phased Array Type L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar
RS:	Remote Sensing
RWLWJ:	Regional Wildlife Warden Jammu
RWLWK:	Regional Wildlife Warden Kashmir
SDG:	Sustaining Development Goals
UN:	United Nations
UT:	Union Territory
WDPA:	World Database on Protected Area

List of Figures and Tables

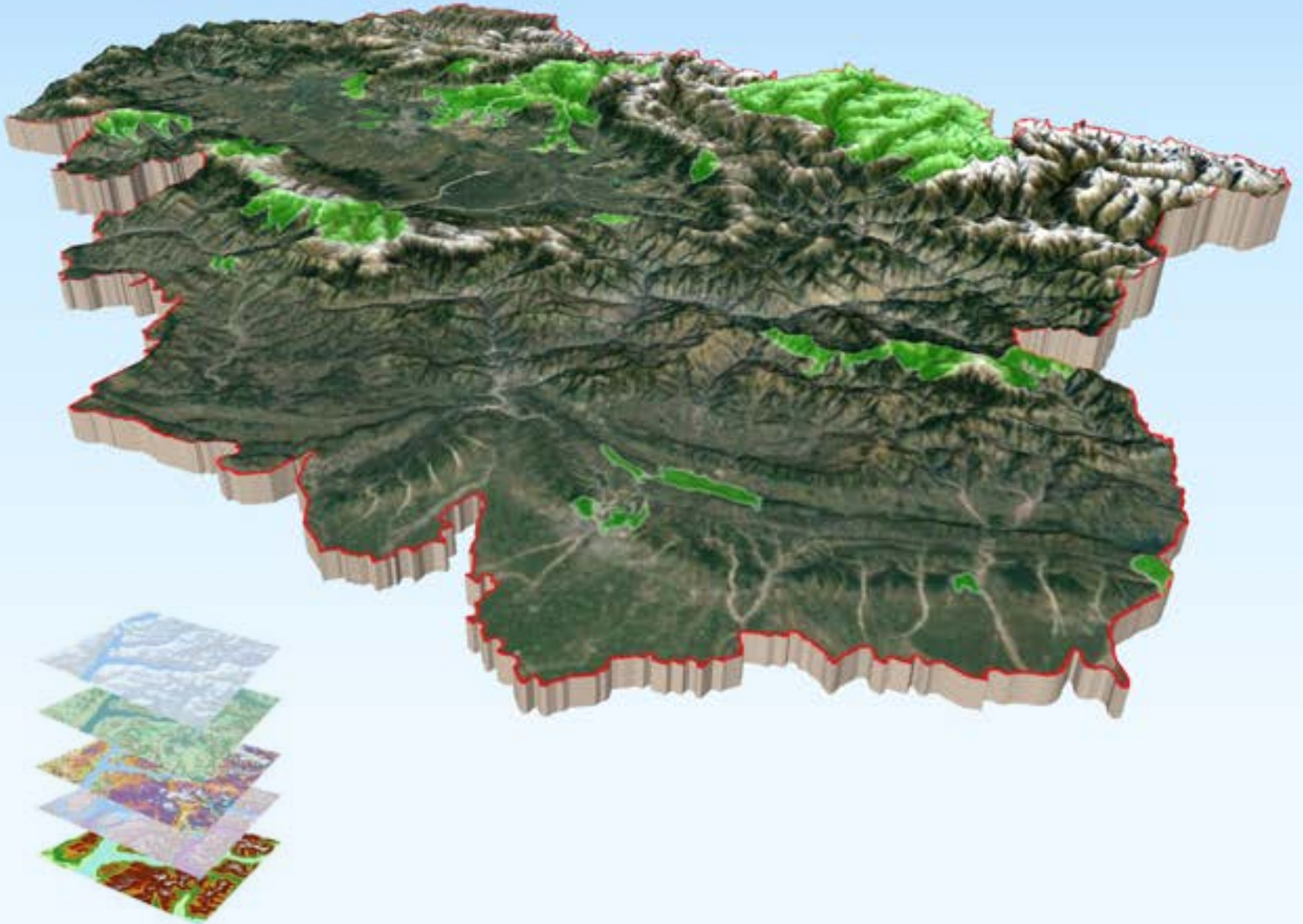
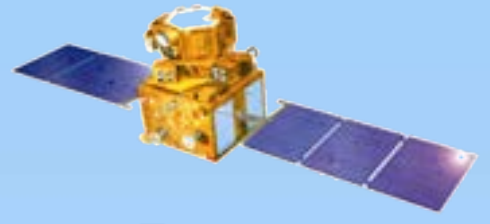
Figure No	Title	Page No
1	Protected Areas of the world	1
2	Organizational setup of the Wildlife Protection Dept J&K	2
3	Remote Sensing Process	6
4	GPS Triangulation	7
5	Visual example of overlaying spatial information	8

Table No	Title	Page No
1	Protected Areas of Jammu & Kashmir	4-6

- Ahmad, K., Sathyakumar, S. and Qureshi, Q., 2005. Feeding Preferences of Hangul (*Cervus elaphus hanglu*) at Dachigam National Park, Kashmir, India. Final Report of the Department of Wildlife Protection, Jammu & Kashmir Government, Srinagar, and Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
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WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK ATLAS OF J&K (UT)



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