Project Update: September 2018

We prepared questionnaire for the survey, and leaflets, posters and stickers for conservation awareness programme and conducted the second phase of the project in Krishnasaar Conservation Area, Bardia.

Field Survey:

Cumulative impacts of anthropogenic disturbances on Blackbuck

We carried out field data collection for assessing impacts of anthropogenic disturbances of blackbuck for monsoon season in Krishnasaar Conservation Area (hereafter KrCA). Data was gathered along the line transects that we created during the first field in summer. Presence evidence of blackbuck (Antelope cervicapra) different habitat types and threat-related variables and presence evidence of potential competitors and predators were recorded. At each place of a sighting of an animal, human activities, presence of roads/ road-trails, settlements, movement of vehicles, livestock grazing, fodder and firewood collection, deforestation, fire, and other threats was recorded. Similarly, natural disturbances such as floods, the presence of stray dogs, wild animals including predators (based on the presence signs) were recorded. The proximate variables of each surveyed plots with the household, road/footpath, farmland, water sources, forest, etc. were also recorded.



Questionnaire Survey:

We collected information from the local people living inside and outside the KrCA through a questionnaire survey. A semi-structured questionnaire was asked to households living inside as well as to those living around the KrCA. We selected four sites- one inside the KrCA, and three outside the conservation a rea (east, w est, and n orth of c onservation a rea) for the questionnaire. The road lies on the south and blackbuck don't go crossing the fences and road to the other side. We collected

information on each household's socioeconomic background, dependencies on the resources of the BCA- including for example how frequently they visit the KrCA, what and when do they collect resources from KrCA, along with population trends of blackbuck, possible reasons of population change since last 30 years, peoples' attitude towards human activities and their impact on wildlife, possible solutions (from local and national level) for minifying negative impacts of anthropogenic and natural disturbances, etc. We distributed leaflets containing important information about Blackbuck and their conservation need to every household during the survey.



Wildlife Conservation Awareness Activities

For Students:

Since students are the decision makers of the future, it is critical that they are made aware of wildlife conservation issues and develop their affection for nature. We visited Schools and college in Gulariya Municipality and conducted School outreach programme among primary, secondary and college students. The first session of the programme consisted of lectures to provide information about global and national scenario of wildlife and their conservation status. The second session explored the knowledge and understanding of students about wildlife of Nepal as well as blackbuck in KrCA. The final session focused on "What can students do to help conserve wildlife". Students and teachers attended the programme. Posters and leaflets were distributed to teachers and students prior to beginning of the programme.



For Local People:

With an aim to provide information on life-history of blackbuck, major anthropogenic and natural pressures, their negative impacts, how this can drive this species to extinction and how local peoples' active participation can help secure a viable blackbuck population, we successfully conducted awareness programme for the local people. The programme concerned on Ecological Conservation, Ecotourism, and Sustainable Management of Blackbuck and its habitat in KrCA. The participants were local people, members of KrCA management committee and KrCA officials. The programme was facilitated by Mr. Saroj Thapa. The participants shared their experiences with blackbuck and KrCA, conservation efforts made so far and many more and also suggested methods for wildlife conservation in KrCA. We distributed posters and leaflets to every participants of the programme.



For Vehicle Driver:

We conducted a major event of awareness campaign for the vehicle drivers to minimise the road kills/injuries of the wild animals including our focal species. The programme was conducted in the bus-park of Gulariya municipality where traffic police, vehicle drivers, helpers, vehicle owners and members of Bus Professional Association, Gulariya attended the programme. We delivered information regarding the global and national scenario of wildlife killing and human casualties brought about by accidents due to wildlife and mentioned how important the role of vehicle drivers is in controlling such accidents. We prioritised the role of vehicle drivers in wildlife conservation and how speed control and alertness during driving can save so many wildlife and human. We distributed posters and leaflets to all participants in the programme. At the end of the programme, traffic police, after sticking sticker to a vehicle, distributed the stickers to all vehicles. 500 stickers were handed over to the Bus Professional Association so that they distribute them to those vehicles that could not participate on the very day.



Leaflets and Poster distribution:

We distributed leaflets and posters to every participant of a wareness programmes, household during questionnaire, Krishnasaar Conservation Area office, Schools, College and other organisation offices including Central Department of Zoology, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.



Leaflets and posters in Notice Boards of different offices



Awareness Materials: Leaflets

कृष्णसार संरक्षणका चुनौतिहरू

मासुर सिंहका लागी गरीने अवैध सिकार, बासस्थान सॉग्रोर्दै जानु, वर्षा याममा वादी आउनु, वासस्थानमा मिचाहा बोट विरवा कैलिदै जानु, मानिस तथा घरपालुवा चौपायाले कृष्णसारको चरिचरण क्षेत्र अतिकमित हुनु साथै वासस्थान वरपरका सडकमा तिव गतीमा बलाइंने सवारिका कारण हुनै दुर्घटना र ध्वनी प्रदुषणले कृष्णसारलाई अति-संकटापन्न अवस्थामा पुऱ्याएको छ। कृष्णसार संरक्षण सम्बन्धि ननचेतनाको कमि राज्यात अध्ययन अनुसंधानको कमीले पनि यसको संरक्षणमा थप जुनौति श्रुनना गरेको छ।

दुर्लम कृष्णसार र यसको बासस्थान संरक्षणमा हातेमालो गरौ

रोचक तथ्य गरुण पुराण अनुसार कृष्णसारको

बासस्थान रहेको ठाउँ सम्पन्नताको प्रतिक मानिन्छ।

कुष्णसार संरक्षणको लागी के गर्भ सकिन्छ ?

कृष्णसारको बासस्थान रहेको क्षेत्रमा अत्याधिक

२) कृष्णसारको बासस्थानमा हने आगजनी रोकन

बरिचरण नियन्त्रण गर्ने।

सावधानी अपनाउने ।

३) कृष्णसारको चोरी सिकारी नगर्ने, कसैले गरेको अहापाएमा नजिकै रहेको संरक्षण क्षेत्रको कार्यालय, प्रहरी चौकी, बनकार्यालय वा पायक पर्ने स्थानको सुरक्षानिकायमा जानकारी गराउने। याद राखनुहोस् तपाईको नाम र तपाईले दिएको जानकारी गोप्य रहने छन्।

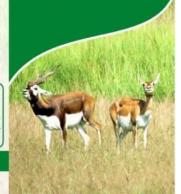
४) कृष्णसारको बासस्थान क्षेत्रमासिमितगति र होशियारी पूर्वक सवारी साधनचलाउने ।

- ४) सामुदायीक वनहरुले आफ्नो कांय योजनामा कुष्णसार लगायत अन्य बन्यजन्तु र वातावरण संरक्षणा गर्ने कार्ययोजना समावेश गर्ने ।
- ६) विद्यालयका अतिरिक्त कियाकलाप र पाट्यकममा कृष्णासार लगायत अन्य वन्यजन्तु र वातावरण संरक्षण सम्बन्धि विध्यष्टह समाबेश गर्ने ।

तपाई हाम्रो सानो सहयोगले कृष्णसार लगायत अन्य बन्यजन्तु र बातावरण संरक्षणमा ठूलो भुमिका खेल्दछ। त्यसैले संरक्षण क्षेत्र, संरक्षणकर्मी, समुदाय, गैष्टसरकारी सस्था र अनुसन्धानकर्ता बित समन्वयगरि कृष्णसार र समग्र जैविक विविधता संरक्षमा हातेमालो गरौ।

थप जानकारीको लागि

व्याद्याद दाददाण दात्र, बादया अवयरण तपा प्रोते: अमर कृवे नेपालमा अति संकटापन्न अवस्थामारहेका दुर्लभ कृष्णसार र यसको बासस्थान संरक्षणमा हातेमालो गरौ



कुष्णसार संरक्षण हामी सबैको सामा दायित्व ।

Rufforci कृष्णसार संरवाण क्षेत्र बदिया

परिचय

कृष्णसार मध्यम आकारको सुन्दर स्तनधारी जनावर हो । द्वापरयुगमा मुरुनी बताउँदै भगवान श्री कृष्णले गाईसंगै कृष्णसारको पनि संरक्षण गरेकाले 'कृष्ण स्याहार'' भन्दै जांदा अपभंश भई धसको नामाकरण कृष्णसार भएको भन्ने कथन छ । यसको औसत तौल ३७ देखि ४० के.जि. सम्म हुन्छ । यसको सरदर आयु १५ वर्ष हुन्छ । भाले रा पोर्थीको शरीरको रग भिन्ल हुन्छ । भालेको जीउको दुवैतिर ढाउदेखि पेटसम्म काला र पेट सेतो राजो हुन्छ भर्म पोर्थीको जीउको दुवैतिर खैरो र पेटतिर सेतो हुन्छ । भाले कृष्णसार सिर्क्षे होबो घीसे मैदान र नदि तटिय क्षेत्रले तयार पारेको खल्ला, घीसे मैदान मा





प्राकृतिक वितरण र बासस्थान

कृष्णसार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीपको रैथाने प्रजातिहो । यो एक समयमा उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत बाहेक भारतको ठूलो भूभागमा विचरण गथ्यों । हाल भारतको महाराष्ट्र, उडिसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु र कर्नाटका राज्यमा पाईन्छ । यो नेपालमा औलो उन्मुख हुनु भन्दा अधि अर्थात १९६० को दशक अधि तराईको धेरै भागमा पाइन्थ्यो । कृष्णसारको मुख्य वासस्थान वौके जिल्लाको खजुरा एवं राप्तीनदीको किनार भोज भगवानपुर र बर्दिया जिल्लाको मैनापोखर एवं खैरी पण्डितपुर धार्या अहिले नेपालमा प्रार्क्तक वासस्थानमा कृष्णसार बर्दिया जिल्लाको खैरापुर क्षेत्रमा माव पाईन्छ ।

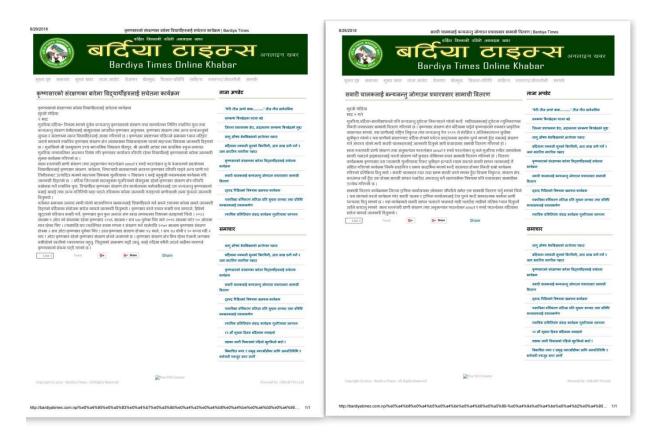
बानी व्यहोरा आहारा

सामान्यतया एउटा भाले कुछासारको अगुवाईमा २०-२१ वटा संख्याको सम्हमा समधर भूभागमा बसोबास गर्छ। प्रजनन्काल सुरु हँदा भालेहरु आपसमा लड्छन् र जित्ने भालेले ४०-५० वटा पोथीलाई एक्लैले आफनै नियन्त्रणमा राख्ने गर्दछ । पौथीले एक पटकमा एउटा मात्र बच्चा पाउंछ'। अखंरै जल्मिएको बच्चाले माउको दध खाएपछि हिडन शरु गर्दछ । एक दिनमा बच्चाले सरदर ६ पटकसम्म द्ध खान्छ। द्ध खाएपछि करीव १ महीना सम्म अग्लो घाँसमा लुकेर बस्छ। रातको समयमा पनि माउ बच्चा अलग्गै बस्छ। एक महीना पछि बच्चाले धाँसको मुना खान शुरु गर्दछ। यो अति डराउने र आत्तिने भएकोले सानो दर्घटनाबाट पनि मर्ने गर्दछ । यसको आवाज सानो भएकोले एकपटक समहबाट छट्रिसकेपछि फर्किन गाहो पर्छ कष्णसार चरुवा वन्यजन्तु हो । यसलाई दुवो, काँस, बन्सो, करो र अन्य कलिलो घाँस बढी मन पर्छ। यसलाई उमिदै गरेको धाँस र आगलागि भई सकेपछि आएका नयाँ कलिला मुनाहरु मन पर्छ। कृष्णसारले उभिएको बेला घाँसहरु चपाउने (उग्राउने) गर्दछ । उग्राउदा प्रत्येक २ सेकेन्डमा ३ पटक चपाउँछ । कहिले कॉहि नुनको लागि माटो चाटने र खाने गईछ। कृष्णसारलाई खानेपानी थोरै मात्रा भएपनि । खग्म



News Releases: Publication of Project Activities in Hamro Bhawana and Bardiya Times Newspaper





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