

# PROTECTED WILDLIFE IN PANNA TIGER RESERVE

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**ABSTRACT:** - The Present Study deal with protection of wild life in Panna tiger reserve. Protected area refers to national park and wildlife sanctuaries. National park means an area declared either under section 35 or section 38 or deemed to have been declared under section 66 of wildlife protection act 1972 as a national park. Sanctuary means an area declared either under section 26 (A) or section 38 deemed to have been declared under section 66 of wildlife protection act 1972 as a sanctuaries. The term wild life encompasses all uncultivated flora and undomesticated Fauna. Forest and wilderness areas are important wildlife habitat. The main forest types found in Panna tiger Reserve southern tropical dry teak forest and Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest other forest types found in specific locations. Panna Tiger reserve has diverse habitat conditions. There are hills, plateaux, valleys, planes, deep gorges and rivers which make tiger reserve are good place for a variety of animals. Tiger is the Top Carnivore animal in the reserve, its nearest competitor being the Leopard. The reserve is bestowed with rich 200 species of birds, common reptiles and a large number of aquatic animals.

**KEYWORDS:** Protection, Wildlife, Panna Tiger Reserve.

## INTRODUCTION

There is an excellent network of wildlife protected area in India and several of these areas have been created with the site specific objective of saving certain endangered wildlife species. However managed forest outside the protected area network also support large population of wild life species (Giles 1971) has signified wild life management as an art of changing the characteristics and interaction of habitats, wild animal population and men in order to achieve specific goal by means of the wild life resources. Sahariya (1982) has described special projects launched for some of the endangered species. Bolen and Robinson (1999) have defined the ecological corridore and imphasised the importance of safe and strong connectivities among the wildlife protected areas. Thought there is lot of biotic pressure natural linkage with some other protected area in the region. Panna Tiger reserve consists of three units namely Panna National Park, Gangau Wild Life Sanctuary and Ken Gharial wild life Sanctuary. Panna Tiger reserve located in North Central part of the state

spreads over the districts of Panna and Chhatarpur. The name of the Tiger Reserve comes from the district town of Panna where the tiger reserve has its headquarters. The Tiger reserve lies between  $24^{\circ}27''$  and  $24^{\circ}46''$  North latitude and  $79^{\circ}45''$  and  $80^{\circ}09''$  East longitude. Panna Tiger reserve has a special place in the North Central Madhya Pradesh from the point of view of ecology, vegetation, history and culture and is a true representative of Bundelkhand region.

## METHODOLOGY

Wild life protected area planning and management and administration requires detailed inventories of flora and fauna animal distribution patterns and appraisal of limiting factors prevailing in the area. (Giles 1971) has explained the need of well defined, objectives and scientific methodology for the study of plant communities harboring wild animals. Champion and Seth (1968) have identified the forest types of the study area. Gopal and Shukla (2001) have described the status and management Strategies of Kanha Tiger Reserve. The Biogeographically classification of the study area has been suggested by Rodgers and Panwar (1988) Geographical information system are a relatively new development in computer technology of particular Interests to wild life and natural Resource managers (Peterson and Matney 1986). The present study has been conducted in following three phases to cover different study aspects: Phase -I Collection of Background information. Phase II Field Survey, Study of vegetation and wild fauna. Phase-III Interpretation and synthesis.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION:

**Vegetation:** Vegetation is one of the most valuable Renewable natural resources in any geographical region. Vegetation cover may be define as the green vegetated area, which is directly detectable, by the sensor from any view direction (Purevdorj et al, 1998). The Forests of Panna Tiger Reserve are broadly in classified into the following types in accordance with the revised forest type of India (Champion and Seth 1968). The main forest types found in Panna tiger reserve are southern tropical dry teak forest and northern tropical deciduous mixed forest. Other forest types found in specific locations. Dry teak forest occurs on trap, shales and sandstones. The associated tree species are Dhaora

(*Anogeissus latifolia*), Saja (*Terminelia atata*), Tendu (*Dispyros melenoxylan*), Lendia (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*) Amla (*Embllica officinalis*) Tinsa (*Ougeinia oogeinensis*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsufrium*) etc. Dry mixed forest occurs mainly on sandstones, shales and laterites. There are some patches of almost pure Salai (*Boswellia serrata*) forests. Kardhai forest (*Anogeissus pendula*) occurs mainly in a long strip of small width in the foot hills. Pipartola to Gangau Dam along the Ken River on both the Bank. The forest cover for wild animal is thin and open. The open marshy grasslands supports a rich herbivores population.

**Wild fauna:** The faunal assemblage of Panna tiger Reserve is of typical Central Indian species. The rich habitat diversity of Panna Tiger Reserve supports wide range of animal communities viz; Mammals, birds, reptiles and large number of aquatic animals. The above typical Fauna of the central Indian highland, part of the oriental Zoological Realm is an amalgam of the Indo-chinese, Ethiopian and palaeartic elements (Prater, 1948; Roberts, 1977). The heterogeneity of habitats influences local distribution of Mammal. Tiger is the top carnivore animal in the reserve, its nearest competitor being leopard. The best known areas of animal distribution occurs in Madla and Hinouta ranges. Open and peripheral plateaux of these ranges in particular have good populations of the Chinkara and Neelgai, Sloth Bear and Pigs. The other animals include Jackal, Hyena, Langur. Sambar is generally in found in denser areas to ecotones between forest and plateau grasslands. Chousingha is met with marshy in thick grassy areas in patches of good under growth. Chital, in small groups, is found in wooded grassy areas, marshy away from habitation. The Rhesus Monkey (*Macaca mulata*) is confined to Bhairon ghat, Sukwaha ghat. More than 200 species of birds, which includes host of migratory, have been recorded in the reserve. Some of commonly seen

birds include paradise fly catcher, pond heron. Indian Vultures. Quails, Peafowls, Mynas, Bulbuls, Cuckoo, Jungle crow etc. common reptiles found in the reserves are common Indian monitor lizards, chameleon, Indian Papython, Cobra, and Kraits. A large number of aquatic animals including long snouted crocodile, Aligator and Marsh Crocodile and several kinds of fish are found in Ken River.

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