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CONSERVATION OF CROCODILE IN THE SON GHARIYAL SANCTUARY AT SIDHI (M.P.)

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Abstract- Son Ghariyal Sanctuary is particularly famous for natural habitat of reptilian fauna species for crocodiles species. where crocodilian species are flourish fit & adopt for such microclimatic condition, alteration of the structure for such habitat affect the overall growth of the population, food chains are shrinking and turning into the simpler structure. Complex ecosystem of the habitat turns into the simpler structure, ultimately influencing the whole structure and function of the aquatic ecosystem. The species skins and other part are very useful to various purposes. The increase in species population need for adoption of various management practices. The population establishment can made success full through adoption of continuous watching and keeping safe for young and old crocodiles.

KEYWORDS-Conservation, Crocodile and Sone River.

I. INTRODUCTION-

Crocodile have some unique aspects of natural history ecological importance subsequently create great challenges for their conservation into the habitat (Olson et.al.2009). They are the largest predators in their habitat. Many reptiles are exploited for their valuable resources which supports the international trade worth over million of dollar annually. They are greatly affected by habitat destruction land loss and the pollution of aquatic habitat. Loss of any species of ecosystem would mean un repairable loss of natural entities consequently leads to homeostasis in which ecosystem turn up into structural & functional upsetting subsequently turn into simpler form

consequently accelerating many fold chance for extinction of species from the habitat. (Anon, 1994f).The study would be helpful for managing & maintaining these type of ecosystem. Although wetland ecosystem are known to be very fertile ecosystem, if these system are properly managed. But most wet lands are not properly managed and judiciously unutilised. The aim of this study is to assess the ecological importance of this species for balancing the whole aquatic ecosystem of Son River. Crocodile's presence is always used as indices for good quality of water and water is precious of nature (Kailas, 1999). Our cellular structure & function is fully based on the good quality of water. The various work on Son river has been done by Arceivala(1983).

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS-

Sidhi is district Head Quarter, situated at 24032' N latitude and 81018' E longitude. It is 365.7 meter above the mean sea level. It is situated in the north-east corner of Madhya Pradesh. North border touching the Uttar Pradesh, East having Mirzapur district, South bordered by Shahdol district and West by Satna district. All these 4 districts together form Rewa & Shahdol division of Madhya Pradesh, Sidhi lies midway between Jabalpur and Varanasi on National highway No.7. The experimental analytical works done on the departmental lab & concerning hatchery Centre conservation methods adopted in the area were as follows. Total protection of the habitat. Fencing around the region. Sandy river bed formation. Proper silent watch practices for the region. Formation of rocky bed in the middle of the water zone. Formation of rearing centre. Collection

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of egg from the region. Collection of young crocodiles for proper development in the hatchery centre. Collection of young fishes for their food chain. Proper protection to younger ones. All the parameters analyze using standard method given by Mishra R (1968) APHA-(1981).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION-

The attempt has been made to assess the conservation of crocodiles through appearance on the sites on different period of intervals. Maximum No. of appearance recorded after 12 hours i.e. 35 on site S₃ followed by 30 after 9 hours of intervals of time. Human and domestic animals interference played crucial role for disturbance of this species. This is quite obvious that this species probably prefer to live

in natural habitat without any disturbance. Free activity of crocodilian fauna in the form of appearance is supposed to good indices of the fitness of the species in the aquatic ecosystem. The study clearly indicates for ban of all type of activities. Noise, mining activities & their product transportation severely affect the appearance of crocodile species on the sites. Unexpected noise through mining activities and noise through transportation & their pollution effect also severely damage the whole ecosystem of the region. Thus complexity of ecosystem is badly affected. The industrial related activities must be discouraged. If used that must be properly planned & assessed and based on the facts of the near permitted value for the survival of the species.

Table No. 1 Conservation of Crocodiles at Son Gharial Sanctuary at different sites in Sidhi (M.P.)

S. No.	Type	Appearance of Crocodile at Site			
		After 3 Hours	After 6 Hours	After 9 Hours	After 12 Hours
1.	Conservation through ban of fishing	10	16	24	30
2.	Conservation through ban of human Interferences	12	18	25	32
3.	Conservation through ban of domestic Animals	11	17	26	31
4.	Conservation through ban of Tourists	9	16	26	30
5.	Total Protected area	15	19	30	35
6.	Noise through mining activities	5	11	16	19
7.	Mining activities and its transport	6	13	18	21

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