

HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

INTRODUCTORY TOUR PRESENTATION
GROUP A
SUBGROUP 2

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General problems of Corbett tiger reserve leading to human wildlife conflict



A. NATURAL REASONS

- 1. TERRAIN
- 2. DENSITY OF FAUNA
- 3. TYPE OF FLORA

B. ANTHROPOGENIC REASONS

BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT ANIMAL RELOCATION TOURISM ECO CORRIDORS FRAGMENTATION



C. MANAGEMENT REASONS

- 1. RESOURCES HUMAN AND FINANCIAL
- 2. USE OF TECHNOLOGY



Humans entering animal habitation

- Kalagarh Dam project and the colony built within the Corbett Tiger Reserve.
- A lot of illegal settlements that have come up and the pressure they add to the degraded habitat.
- Building large dams that affect the natural free flow of the riverine system and thereby affect the Aquatic life system as well as the animals that depend on them.

- Division of political boundaries between Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh within the Corbett Landscape.
- Resorts that have come up in the Ramnagar
 Division has blocked the corridor that
 connected Corbett with the Kosi river and the
 adjoining reserve forest.
- Pressure of tourism in the core area like Dikhala Zone.

Animals entering the human settlement area

- Crop raid: sugar cane field, elephant and other herbivore
- Livestock raid: cattle, dog by carnivore
- Settlement and roads
- For breeding, eg: leopard, tiger

<u>Issues</u>

- Loss of human lives and property: 6 killed in last year leopard attack,
- Illegal Electrical fencing
- Revenge killing
- Violent mob attacking animals and forest department

<u>Management</u>

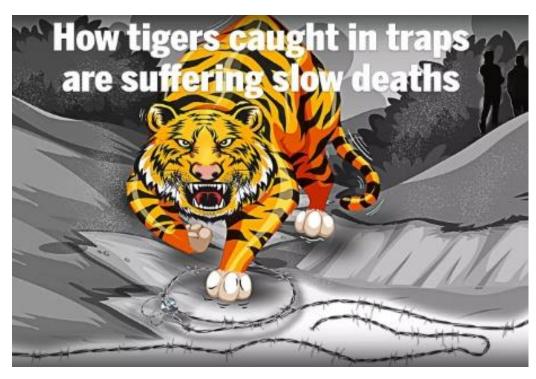
- Structures: elephant wall, trenches, fencing
- Capture
- camera traps
- Mob management
- Compensation
- Sensitize public
- Extension principles, contact leaders
- Conservation of habitat: availability of water and food inside national park

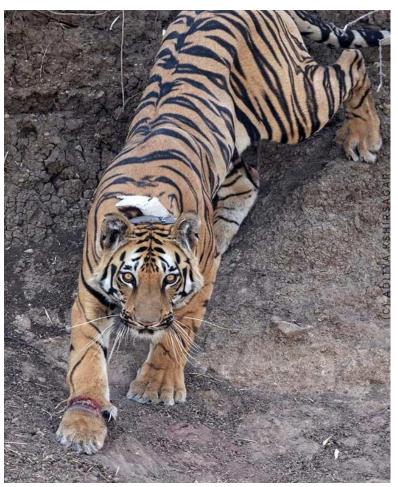
THE MAN EATERS

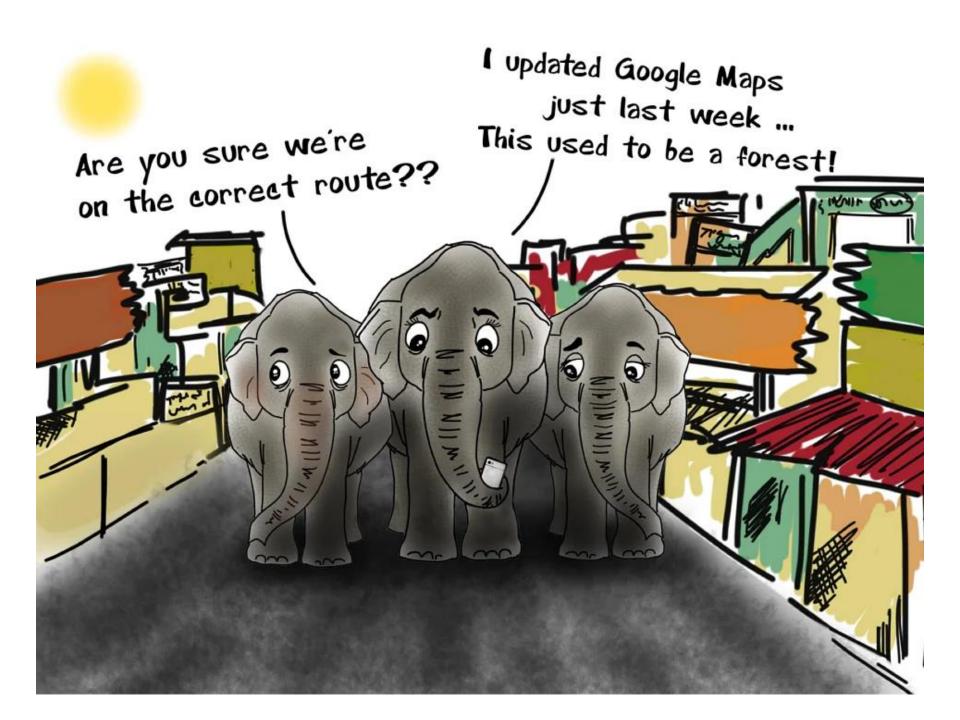




HUNTING

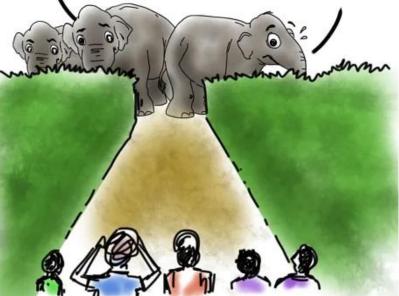








What are they This is so doing here?? stressful!



What is being done?

- Patrolling Covers the forest once per month
 - On foot
 - Elephant based
 - All Terrain Vehicles
 - Drone
- Training
 - Forest Officers
 - Locally employed staff drivers, guides etc.
 - Awareness for local population

What is being done?

- Habitat management: Maintain prey population
 - Grassland Dhara
 - Water resources- Artificial Waterholes
- Prevent wildlife from exiting forest
 - Gandhigun directing animals
 - Patrolling timing
- Eco-tourism
 - Employment–Valuing wildlife
 - Cooperation-saving cubs

What is being done?

- Use of Technology
 - e-Eye
 - Eight GPS-enabled digital infrared thermal surveillance cameras installed from Ramnagar to Kalagarh covering 400km
 - Drone
 - Camera Trap
 - movement and territory
 - Wireless Messaging
 - GPS log and m-Stripes

What can be done?

- Natural barriers: Bees, hot peppers and fish ponds
- Disguise: Mask on back of head
- Texting: Elephant tracking collars embedded with SMS chips
- Corridors: Safe pathways
- Mapping: Identifying conflict hotspots
- Ecotourism owned and operated by local communities
- Stop destruction and diversion of forest land
- Swift delivery of compensation

Continue...

- Educating local communities: Basic knowledge and crowd control
- Increase prey base
- Infrared and thermal sensors in hotspots of conflict- buffer patrolling
- Area specific population control strategies
- Human wildlife interaction rather than Human wildlife conflict
- Human resources augmentation eg Bijnore territorial division
- Tiger translocation 5 to Rajaji
- Digital system integration- auto detection, pattern analysis

