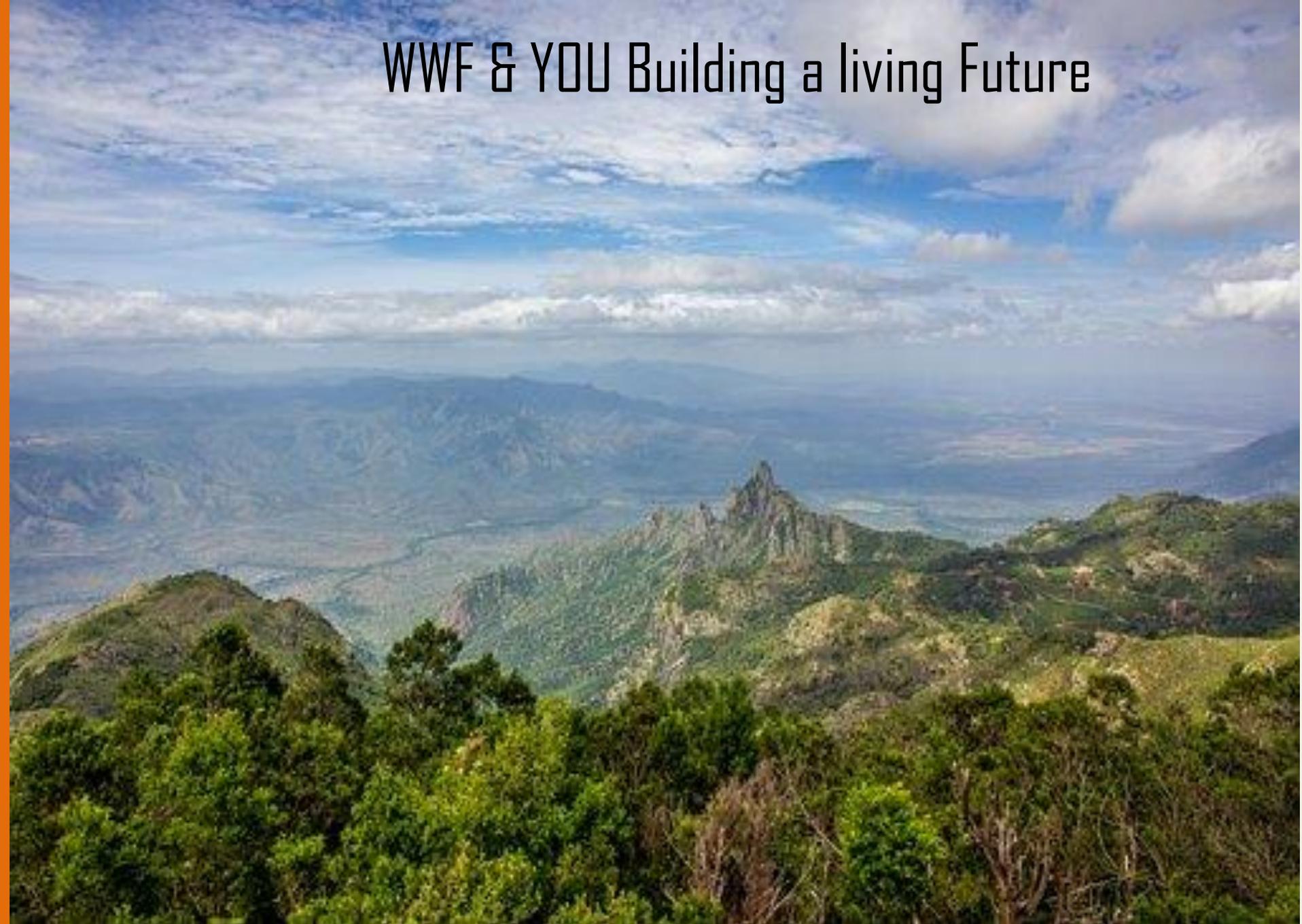




If we save the tiger,
we will save them all

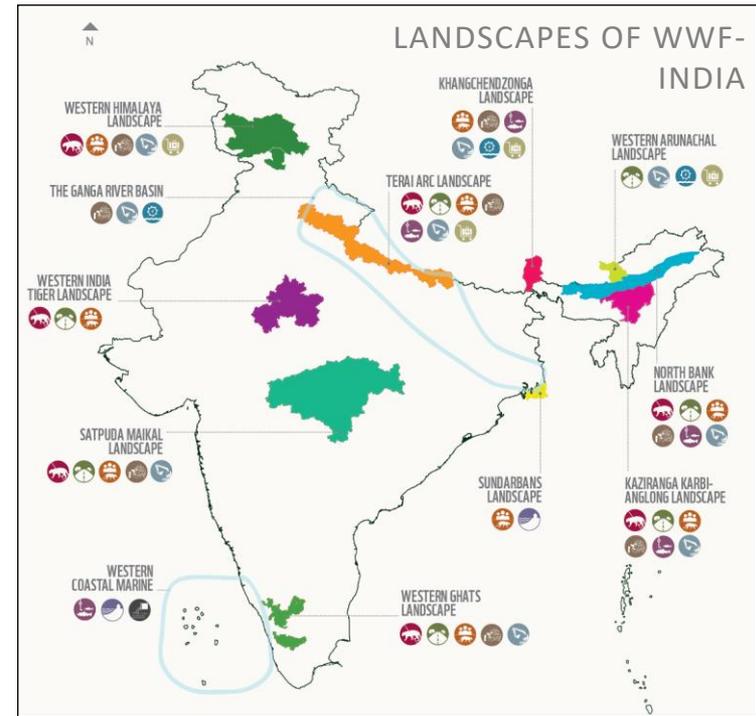


WWF & YOU Building a living Future





WWF – AREAS OF WORK

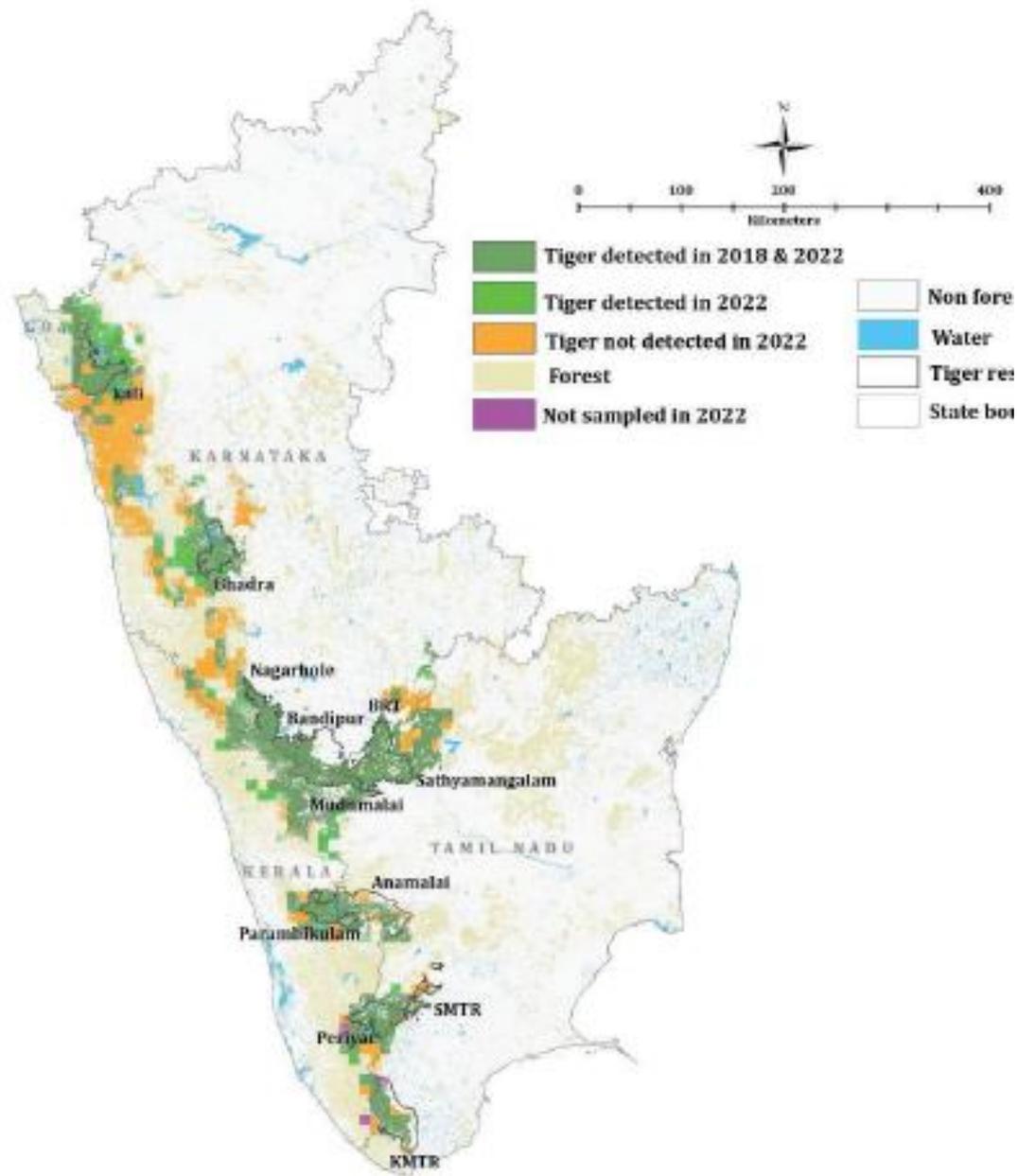




Conserving Priority Species

- **Ground-level Information (Research & data collection)**
- **Mitigating human-wildlife conflict**
- **Reducing poaching & wildlife trade**
- **Lobbying for policies supporting wildlife conservation**





- **Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve (NBR) is located in the Southern part of the Western Ghats**
- **UNESCO declared site**
- **Area- 5,520 km²**
- **Nilgiris is one of the**



- **One of worlds 8 Biodiversity Hotspots**
- **Supports wide variety of species**
- **Some are endemic and found nowhere else**
- **Crucial habitat for endangered species**

Legend

Towns / Places



Roads



Reserved Forests



Lakes



Elevation (m)

0-500

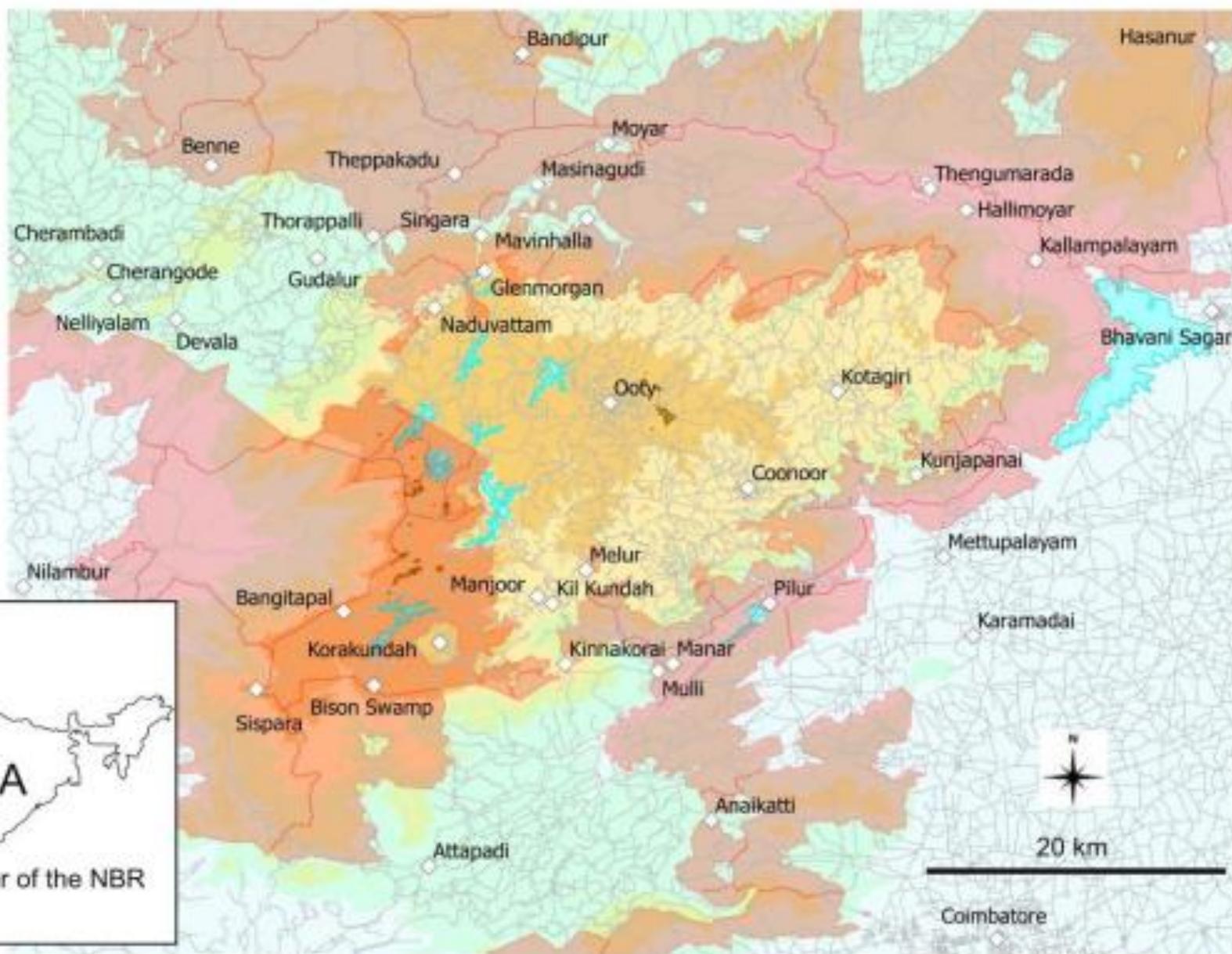
500-1000

1000-1500

1500-2000

2000-2500

>2500



WESTERN GHATS NILGIRIS LANDSCAPE

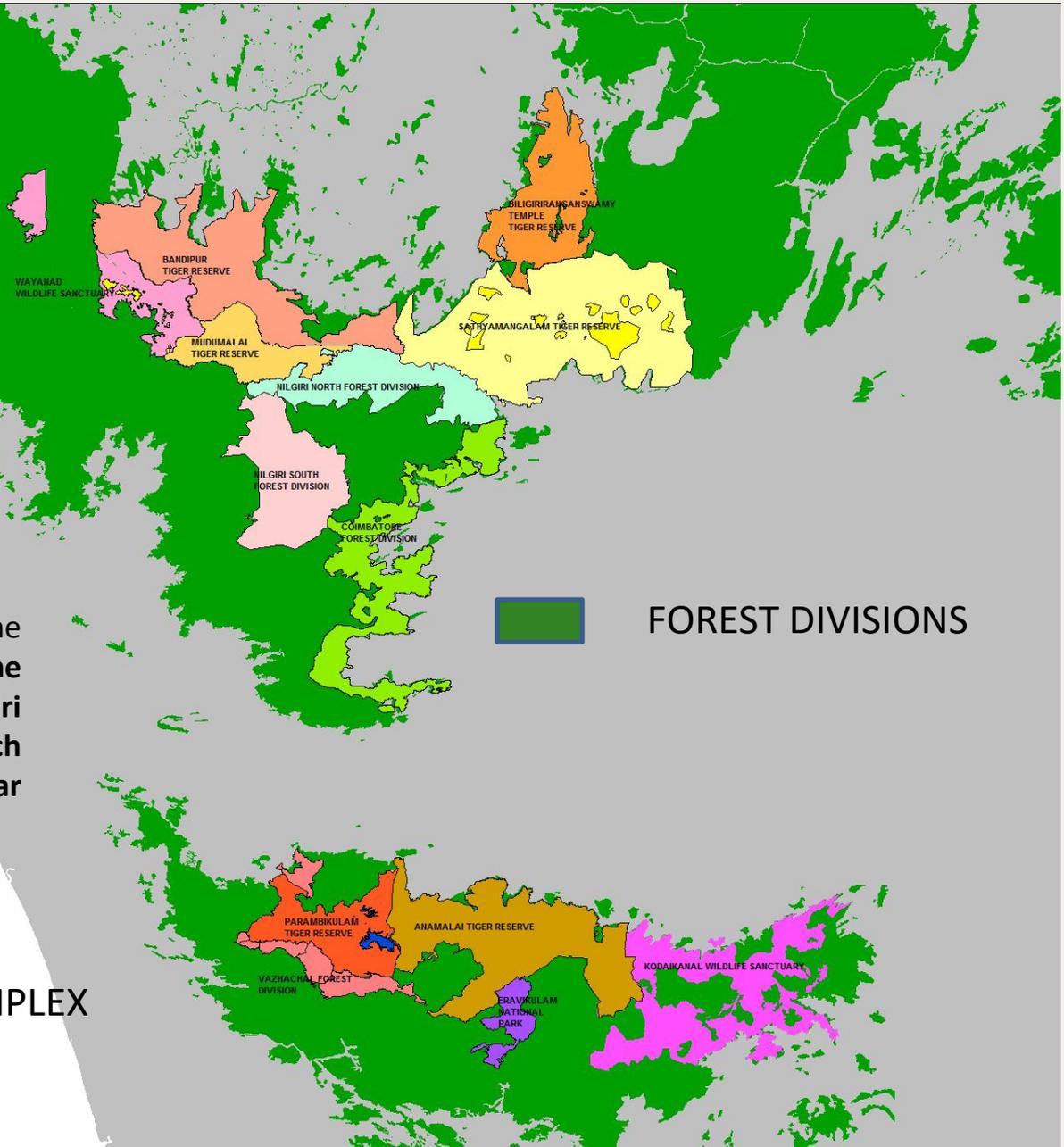


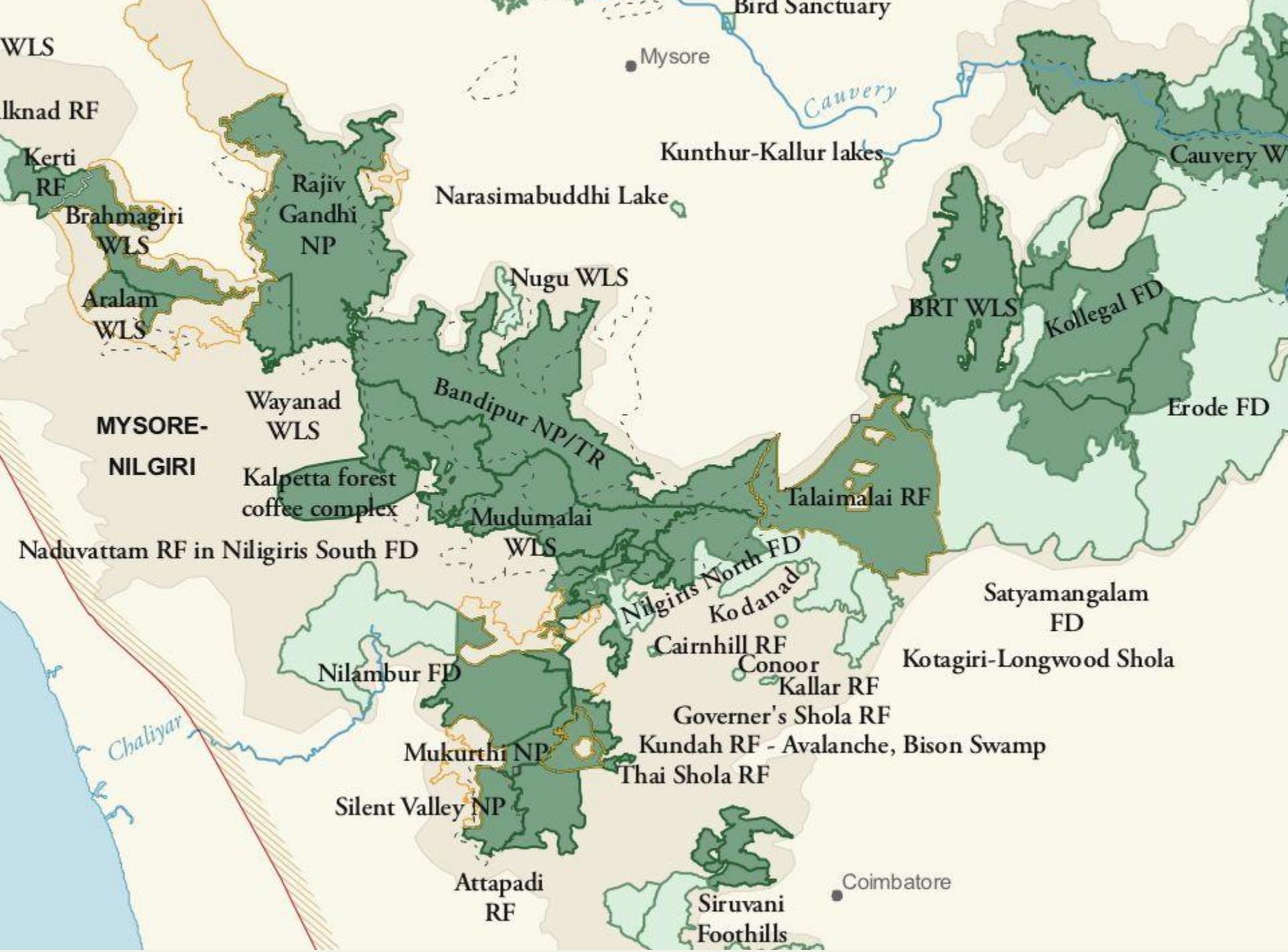
World's single largest Asian Elephant Population
Tigers strong hold

NORTHERN COMPLEX

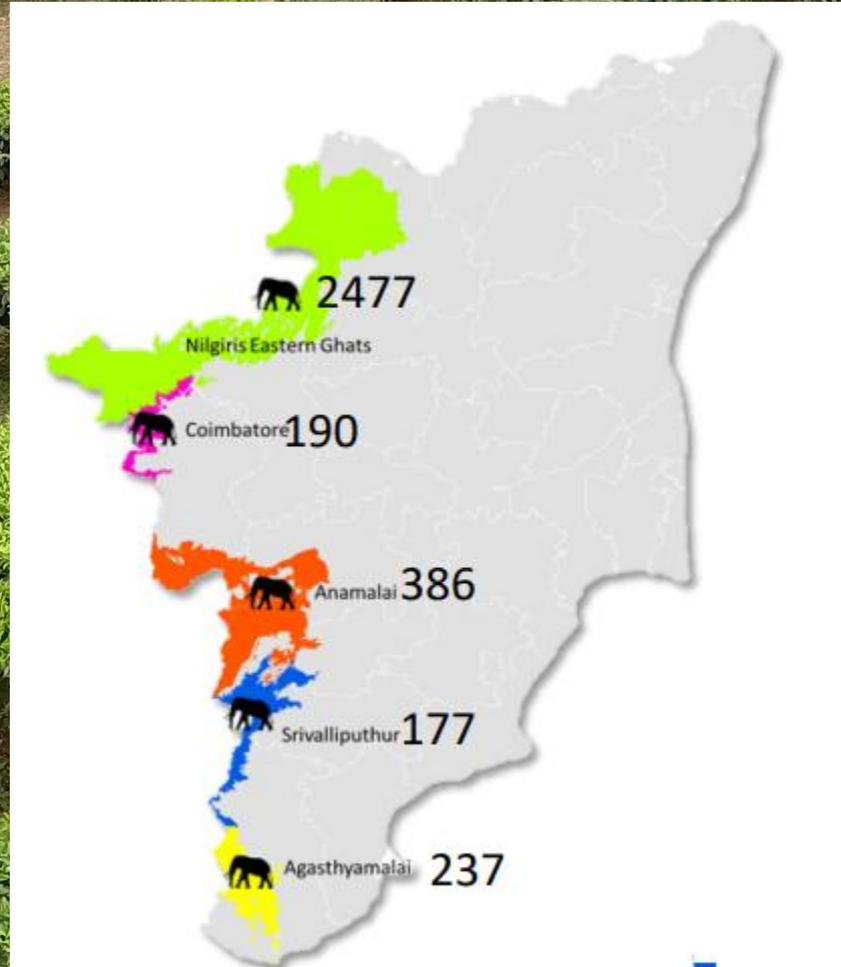
The area extends from the south of the Brahmagiri hills in Karnataka through the Wayanad plateau into the northern Nilgiri hill slopes and the Mysore plateau which links up to the Sigur plateau and the Moyar river valley.

SOUTHERN COMPLEX



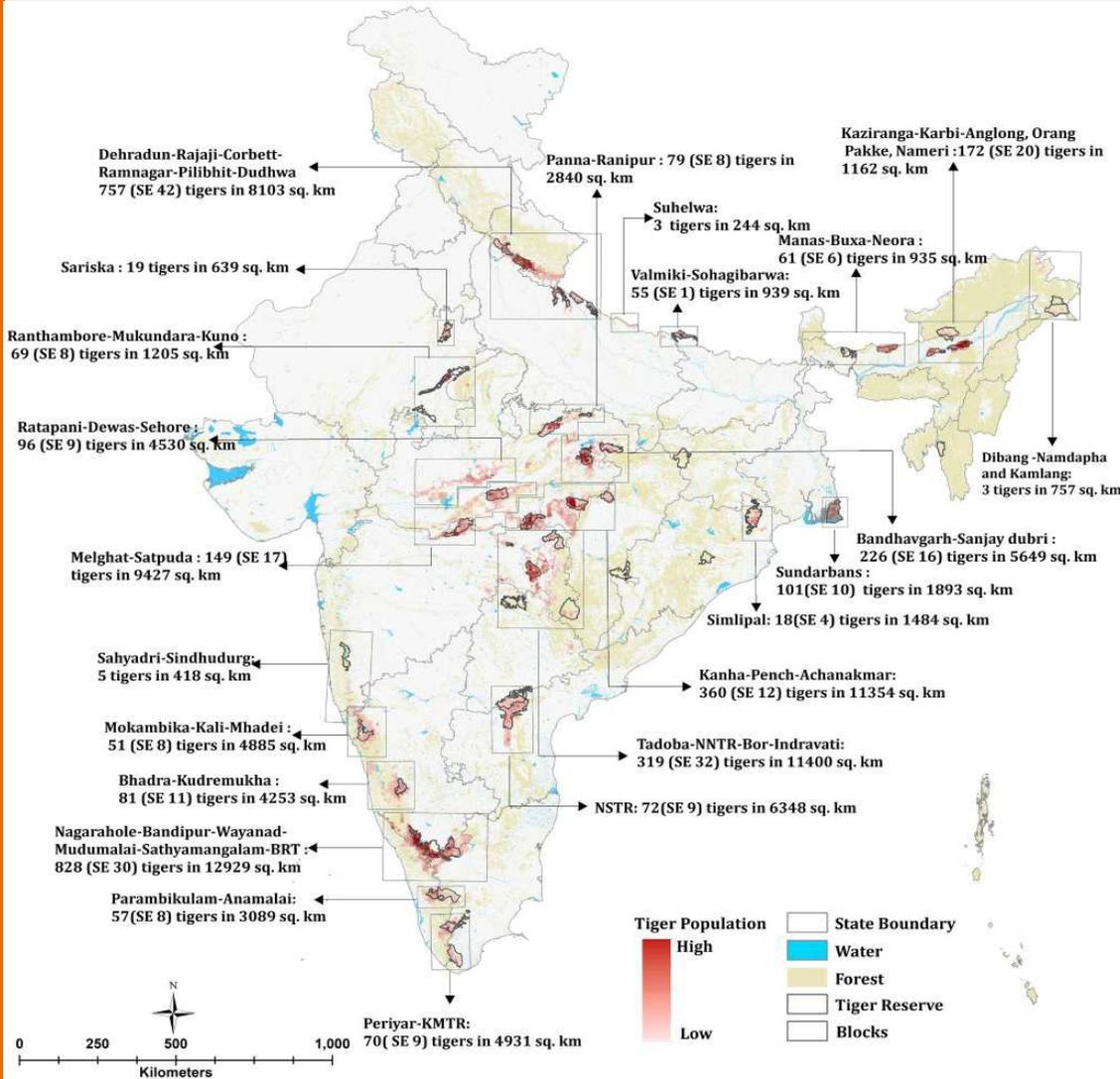








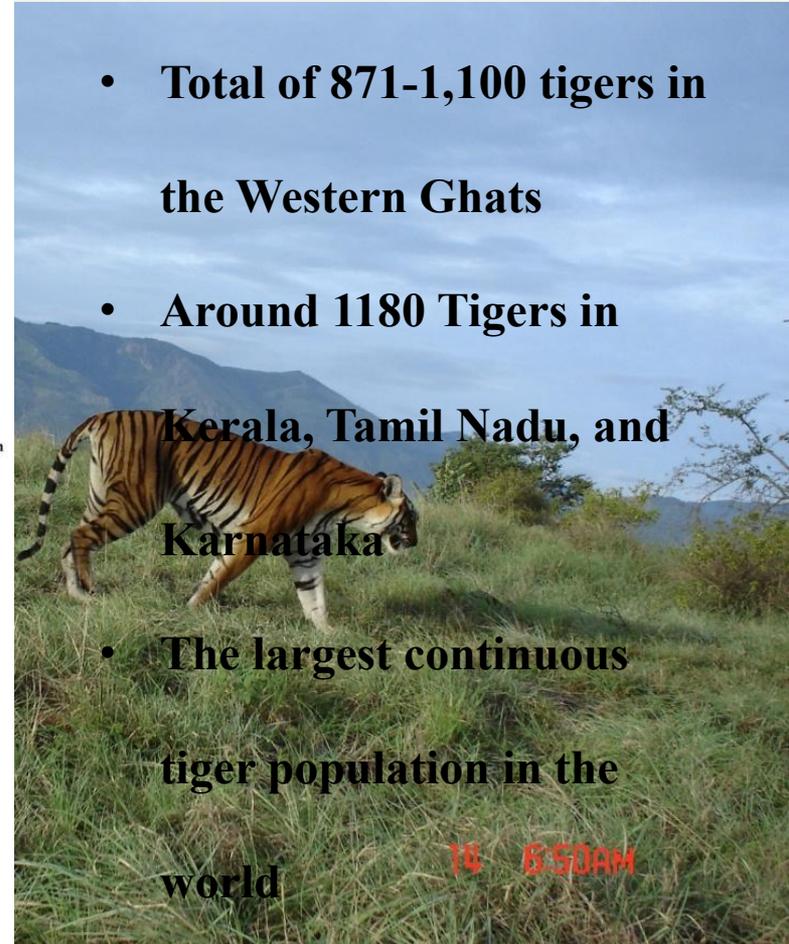
Tiger monitoring



- Total of 871-1,100 tigers in the Western Ghats

- Around 1180 Tigers in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka

- The largest continuous tiger population in the world





Monitoring corridors



6/3/2016 3:17 AM







Radio collaring of elephants





Innovations in Fencing Designs for Site-specific Challenges



Above – Hanging Fences – for streams and uneven terrain

Top Right – Tentacle fences – for preventing stubborn males from reaching the main fence structure

Right – Grid fences – for weak spots and undulating terrain





EARLY WARNING SYSTEM





River Basin Management in Moyar and Bhavani



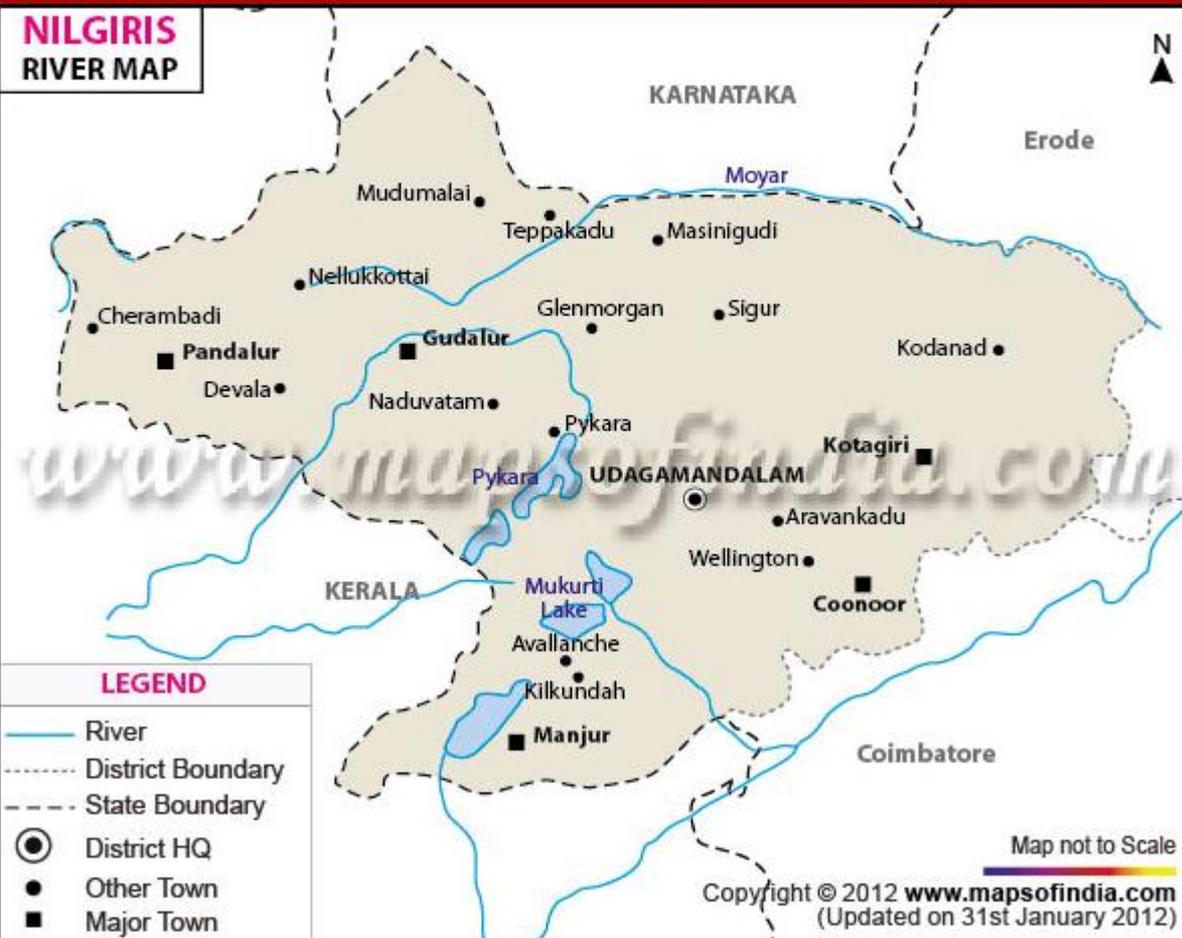
Nilgiris River Map

River Map of Nilgiris

[Click here for Customized Maps](#)



NILGIRIS RIVER MAP



WWF to continue water quality monitoring

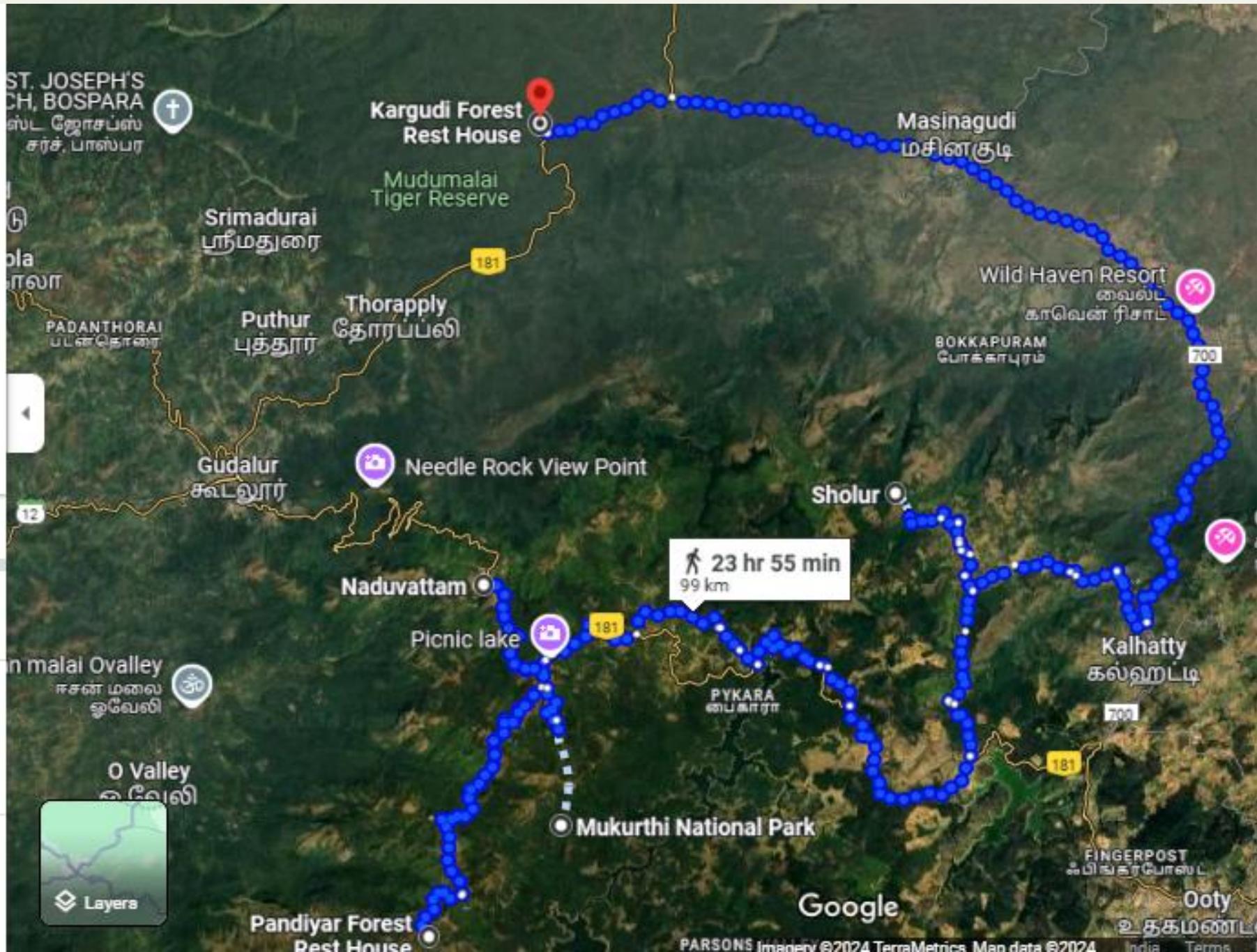
Preparing basin security plan with partners and stakeholders

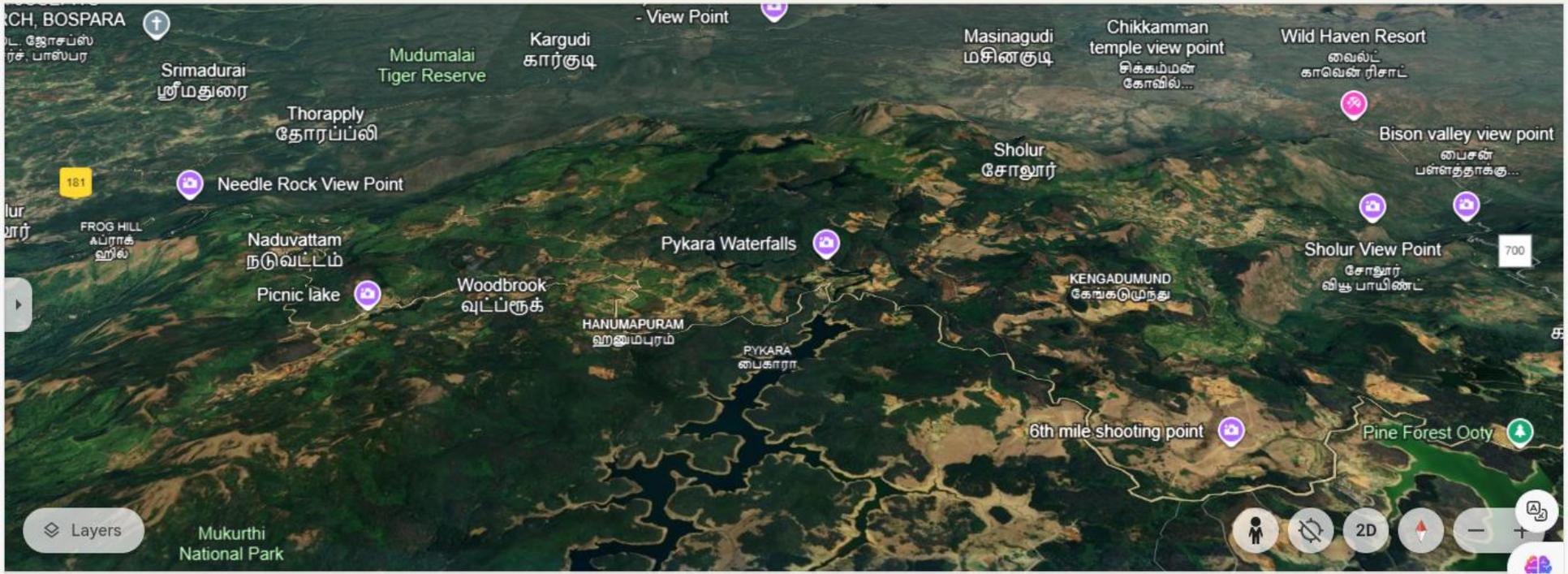
- **Widely distributed**
- **Well stocked seed bank**
- **Fire –resistant**
- **Comes back almost always**
- **Outcompete native vegetation across landscape**
- **Reduce natural forage available for several native mammals species**



Despite its rapidly expanding range and negative impacts on native habitat and biodiversity, we lack an efficient and scalable management strategy that both removes lantana and restore native biodiversity successfully









Pandiyar to Naduvattam

- It is surrounded with **tea gardens, evergreen / shola forest** patches. **The walk will be slippery and leeches area. One has to have their leech proof socks and salt / Dettol to apply for leeches. Tobacco ash or salt sprinkled on the leeches also works.**
- It is an area of landscape view situated in the upper plateau of Nilgiris. Sometimes raining. Wildlife in this **are- Nilgiri Langur, Common Langur, Barking deer, Wild dog, Wild pig, Gaur, Sambar and Nilgiri Tahr.**



Naduvattam to Kargudi (23kms)

- It is downhill. **Kargudi is located in Mudumalai TR.** This is an **elephant habitat.**
- **Deciduous forest type with thickets of lantana cover.**
- **Mainly need professional trackers or forest personnel accompanying** and walking in front in the **elephant field.**
- Avoiding **bright color clothes**, maintain silence, avoiding **fragrances/ perfumes** is very important.





Vazhaithottam to Sholur

- **Vazhaithottam** is present in the **foothill of Nilgiris** and **Sholur** is on the top of the blue mountain.
- In **Mukurthy** presently **Neelakurinji flowering** can be seen (August to October) 12 years.
- The **vegetation is dry thorn forest**.





Sholur to Parson's Valley (17km)

- The route lies completely in the **upper plateau of Nilgiris**
- **Shola patches, grasslands and large tracts of wattle and eucalyptus plantations** present in this region.





Parson's Valley to Avalanche

- It is **complete shola / evergreen patches and patch of grasslands.**
- **Leeches area**
- In Avalanche, **the Rainbow Trout fish (introduced by British)** can be seen in the **fish hatchery**
- Avalanche is a **good place for birding - Nilgiri Flycatcher, Nilgiri Laughing thrush, Nilgiri wood pigeon, emerald dove, grey headed canary flycatcher, rufous bellied short wing, verditor flycatcher, black and orange flycatcher, great tit, black bulbul, Nilgiri Pipit** among other birds





Avalache to Porthimund (16km)

- **Shola, evergreen, wattle plantation and tea gardens**
- Dams and reservoirs and power houses present
- **Nilgiri Langur, Sambar and Feral buffalo** can be sighted
- **Leeches area**





Porthimund to Pandiyar

- The route starts from upper plateau and runs down to **Gudalur Forest division through Mukurti peak.**
- Tea plantation
- Shola forest
- Wattles
- Cardamom plantation





2629mts







ENDEMIC BIRDS



Blue Winged Parakeet



Broad tailed grass bird



Crimson backed
sunbird



White bellied flycatcher



Malabar Grey Hornbill



Rufous Babbler



Wynad laughing thrush



ENDEMIC MAMMALS and FISH



Nilgiri Tahr



Lion-tailed Macaque



Nilgiri Langur



Malabar spotted Civet



Brown Palm Civet



Nilgiri Marten



Denison barb-Miss Kerala

Don'ts

- Venturing off-track can lead to disturbing wildlife
- Maintain a safe distance from animals
- Bring reusable water bottles and avoid single-use plastics
- Trekkers should always walk in groups, especially in areas like Mudumalai and Parsons Valley, where encountering wildlife is common.
- No Collection of Plants or Wildlife
- Avoid Confrontations with Wildlife
- Avoid bright cloths & strong perfumes



Do's

- Use torchlights while moving night time
- Keep no traces of any plastics
- Move in groups during night time
- Being quiet enhances your chances of spotting animals and ensures minimal disturbance
- Bring reusable water bottles and avoid single-use plastics.
- Don't feed animals
- Always follow marked trails/vehicle paths/ forest paths
- Don't forget to take photos

A close-up photograph of a tiger's face, showing its eyes and stripes. A small, brown monkey is perched on the tiger's forehead, positioned between the tiger's eyes. The monkey is looking towards the camera.

Questions we've the tiger,
we will save them all

