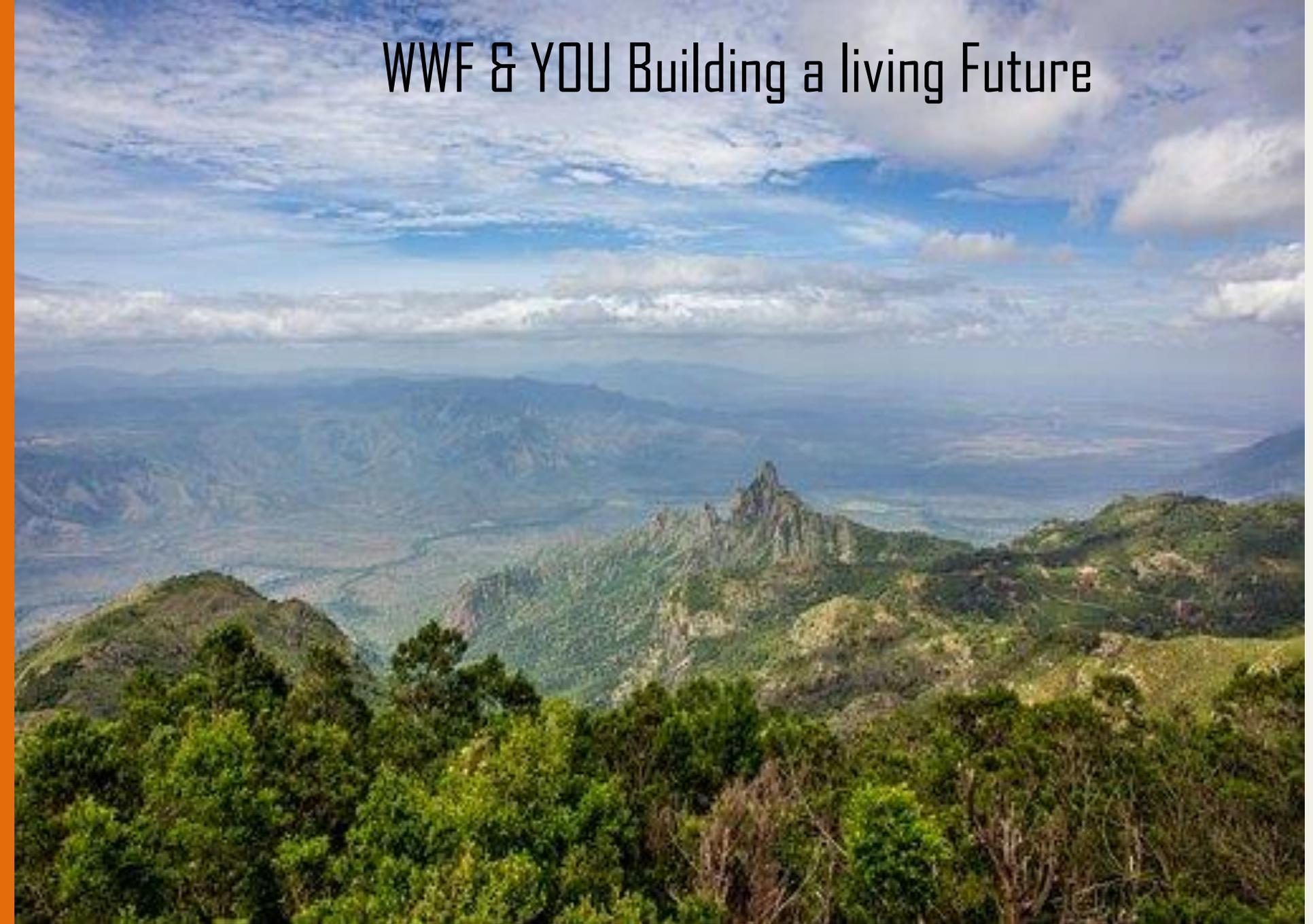


WWF & YOU Building a living Future





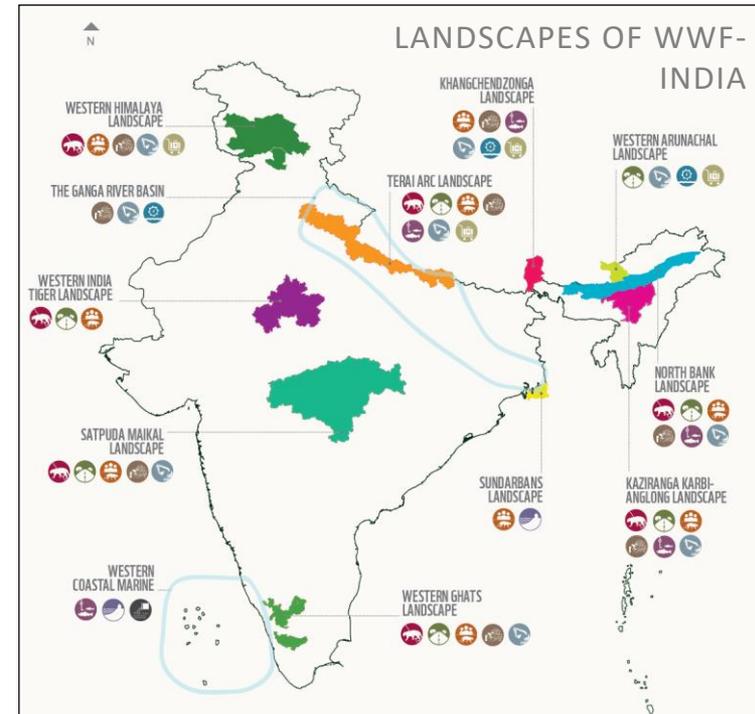
Conserving Priority Species

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





WWF – AREAS OF WORK





CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS BY WWF-INDIA IN WESTERN GHATS NILGIRIS LANDSCAPE



WESTERN GHATS NILGIRIS LANDSCAPE

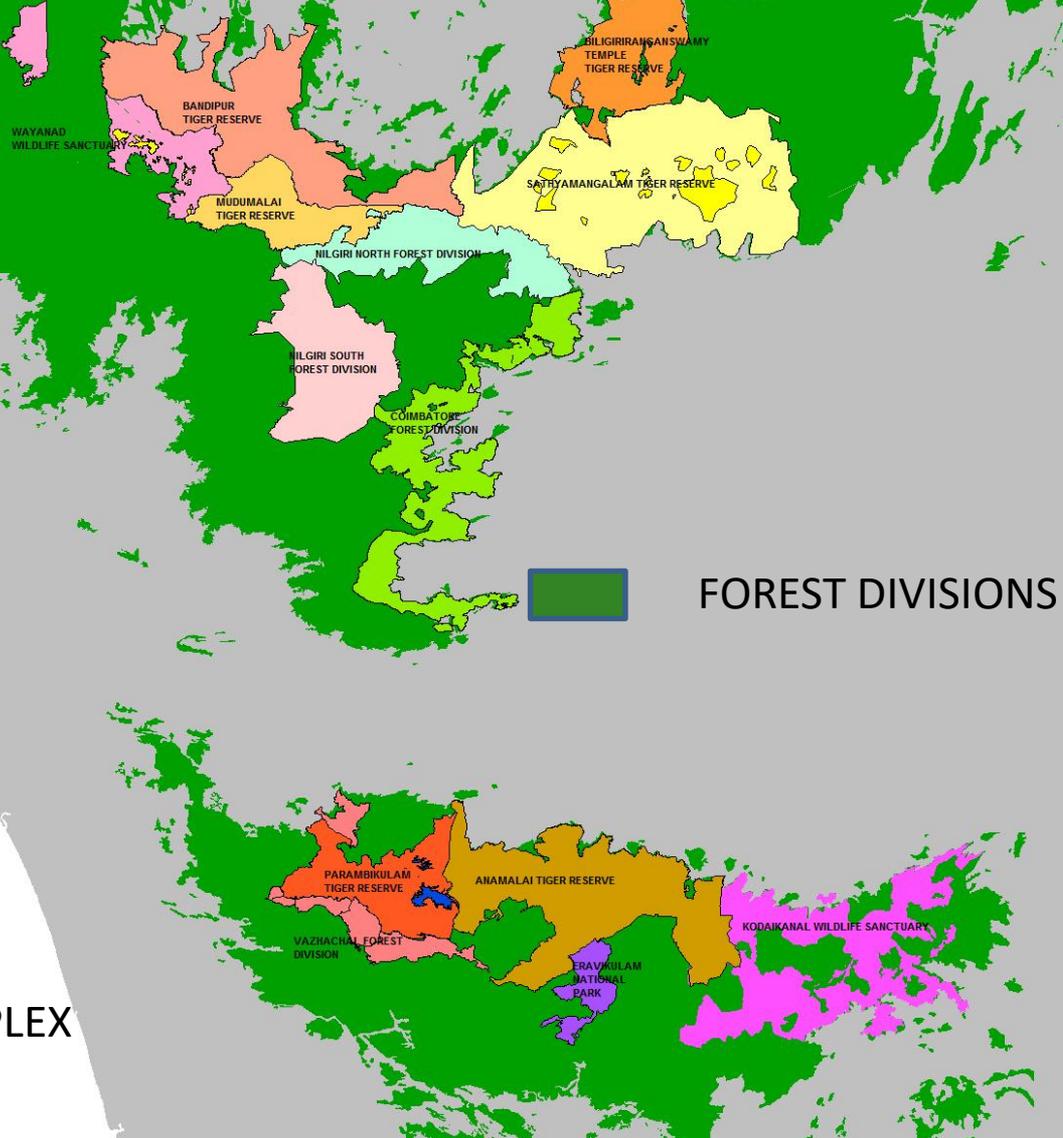


World's single largest Asian Elephant Population
Tigers strong hold

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





WESTERN GHATS NILGIRIS LANDSCAPE

NORTHERN COMPLEX

- It has the **single largest contiguous population of Asiatic elephants** in its range and holds the key to the long term survival of the species. Around 60% population in India
- Over 6,000 elephants live in the Nilgiri and Southern Eastern Ghats Landscape which spreads over an area of about 12,000km².
- Other large mammals like carnivores found are **Tiger, Leopard, and wild dogs**. The large herbivores like gaur, nilgai and sambar.
- The terrain of the landscape is mostly undulating with low hills.





SOUTHERN COMPLEX

- The **Southern Western Ghats (SWG)** cover an area of **7000km²** through the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and harbour a very rich floral and faunal biodiversity.
- It forms one of the **largest contiguous blocks of 'good' forest** cover in the Southern Western Ghats.
- This region **harbors high levels of endemism** and **over 15 per cent** is under the **Protected Area network**.
- Some of the important and **unique habitat types** found here include **wet evergreen forests** and **sholas** in the higher elevations.





Monitoring corridors





Tiger monitoring

- Total of 871-1,100 tigers in the Western Ghats
- Around 978 Tigers in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka
- The largest continuous tiger population in the world





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





Training and support to FD



Over 1876 participants (frontline forest staff) from 13 Forest Divisions trained on various aspects

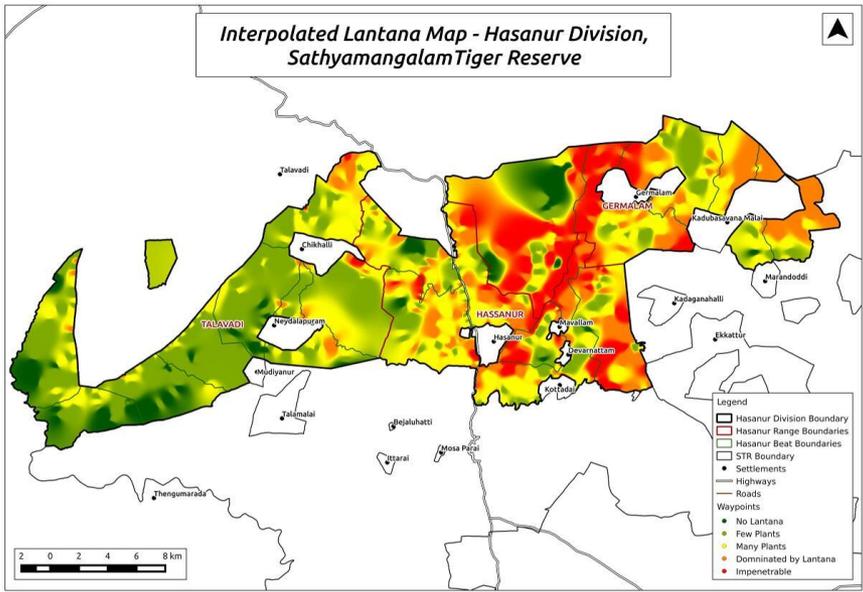
Infrastructure and material support provided to 15 Forest Divisions

Functionality of anti-poaching camps improved contributing to overall stay at site and patrolling effort (patrolling and watering vehicles, field gear, field equipment)





Invasive species management



- Brought by British has an ornamental shrub.
- Now one of the top ten invasives in the world
- Contain toxics inedible for all herbivores and reduces fodder in the forest



- **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.**
- This area comes under part of **Mukurthi – Mudumalai corridor mainly for large carnivores and mega herbivores.**



Long type

Short type





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.





Kargudi to Vazhaithottam

- Dry Deciduous and Dry thorn habitat
- **Elephant rich area. Visibility will be poor**
- **. There is an elephant camp in center at Theppakadu.**
- Kurumba, Malasar and Irula community
- One should **have full sleeve dress so that you can avoid scratches from thorny plants especially lantana.** The habitat is with **full of lantana and Eupatorium (invasive alien species) understory**







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



QUESTIONS

AND

ANSWERS



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

