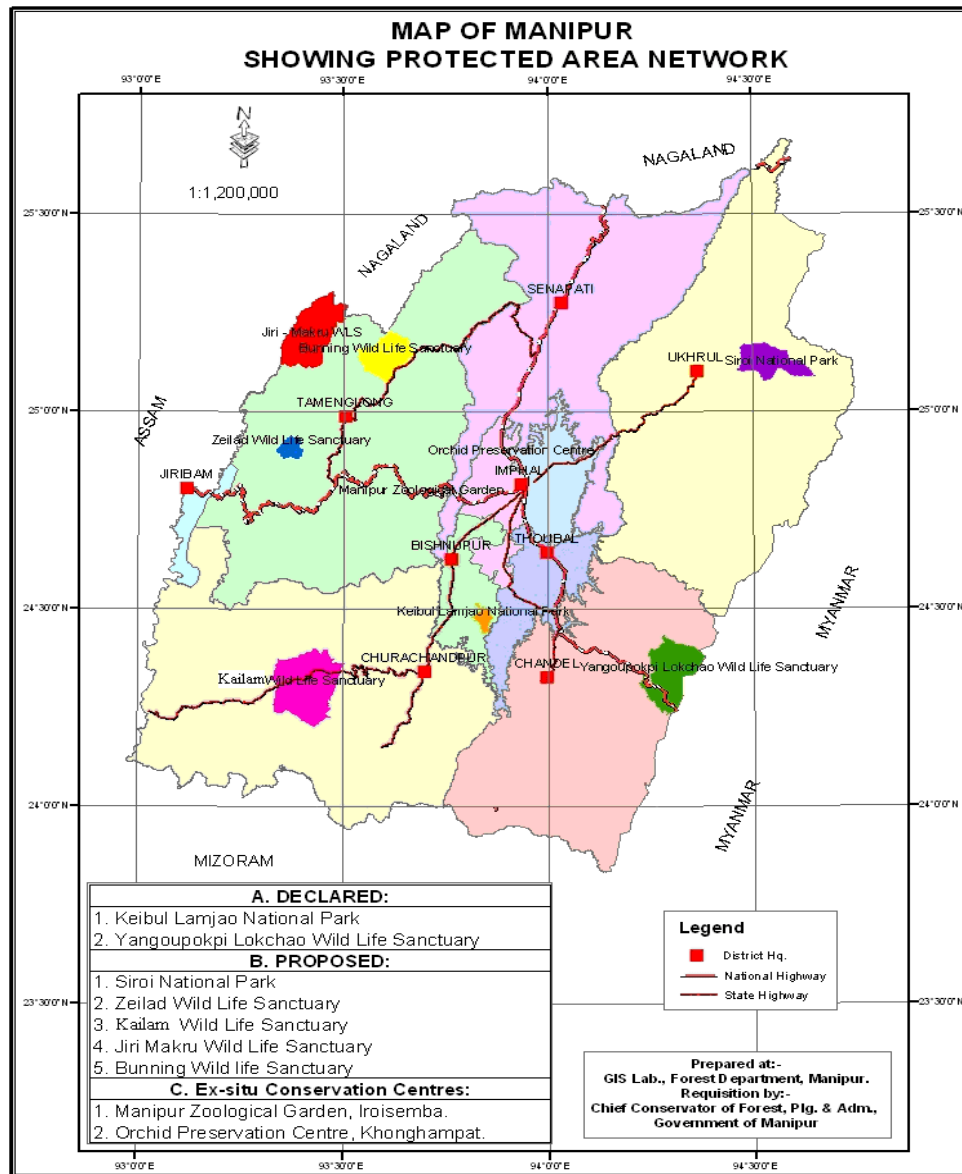


WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREAS IN MANIPUR (2006-07)



WILDLIFE WING : FOREST DEPT. MANIPUR

A. In-situ Conservation.

1. Keibul Lamjao National Park:

Significance - Only natural habitat of Brow Antlered Deer (Sangai)
- Only Floating National Park in the World
- Hosts a number of rare & migratory birds

Basic Information Area – 40 sq. km
Date of estd. – 28/3/1977



District- Bishnupur
Altitude – 767m – 788 m M.S.L
Temperature – 4⁰ C (Jan) to 32⁰ C. (June)
Humidity – 45% (March) to 80%(August)
Forest type – Moist semi – evergreen Forests.
Population of Sangai – 180 in 2003.

Important fauna Sangai, Hog deer, Wild boar, Common otter, Indian civet cat. Turtles, Viper, Krait, Cobra, Python etc. Migratory birds like Common teal; Rudy shelduck; Coot; Shoveller; Gadwall; Wigeon; Pintail duck; Pochard; Lesser Whistling teal; Cormorants etc

Important flora *Zizania latifolia* *Saccharum munja*; *S. begalensis*; *Eiranthus procerus*; *Dioschoria bulbifera*; *Cynodon dactylon*; *Alpinia galanga*; *Hedychium coronarium*; *Phragmites karka* etc.

For visit **Journey :-** 52 Km by road from Imphal
Accommodation :- i) Forest Rest House, Keibul Lamjao N.P
ii) Moirang Tourist Home
Best season of visit :- October to April
Best time of visit :- Early sunrise or late afternoon.

2. Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary



- Significance**
- Unique and vibrant ecosystem representing Indo-Malayan biodiversity due to location of the sanctuary at the confluence of two major geographical zones
 - Seasonal migratory of elephants from Myanmar.
 - Home of Hoolock gibbon, the only Ape species found in India.
- Basic Information**
- Area** – 184.80 sq. km
Date of estd. – 21/3/1989
District- Tengnoupal
Altitude – 276m – 888 m M.S.L
Temperature – 4⁰ C (Jan) to 40⁰ C. (June)
Humidity – 35% in dry season to 100% (rainy season)
Forest type – Teak-Gurjan & Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
Population of important wild animals during 2003-04 – Bear (10); Hoolock gibbon (51); Stump tailed Macaque (20); Burmese peafowl (20); Green Pigeon (164); Pangolin (102); Wild boar (143); Sambar (10); Leopard (10) etc.
- Important fauna**
- The sanctuary supports 42 species of mammals, 74 species of aves, 29 species of reptiles, 6 species of amphibia, 86 species of fishes.
- Animals** :- Hoolock gibbon; Malayan sun bear; Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Golden cat; Jackal; Migratory Indian elephant along Indo-Myanmar,; Pangolin; Wild boar; Bear; Jungle cat; Flying squirrel, Slow loris, Martens; Stump tailed macaque; Serow etc.
- Birds** :- Jungle fowl; Hawk; Parakeet; Green pigeon; Mrs. Humes barred backed pheasant; Blyths tragopan; Owl; Green peacock; Wild pigeon; Hornbills; Cuckoo; Indian drongo ; Myna etc.
- Reptiles** :- Tortoise; Viper; Krait; Cobra; Python; Land monitor lizard, Green snake; Rat snake; Varanus; Buff striped keelback etc.

Important flora **Amphibia** :- Common toad; Tree frog; Indian bullfrog etc
Dipterocarpus turbinatus; *D. tuberculatus*; *Tectona grandis*;
Melanorrhoea usitata; *Terminalia chebula*; *Emblia officinalis*;
Cedrella toona; *Cedrella serrata*; *Quercus spp*; *Bauhinea spp*;
Dillenia spp. And varieties of bamboos etc.

3

For visit **Journey** :- 110 Km by road from Imphal
Accommodation :- i) Forest Rest House, Moreh
ii) Forest I.B, Wildlife Office, Moreh
iii) Indo-Myanmar Trade Center R/H, Moreh.

Best season of visit :- October to April

Best time of visit :- Early morning

3. Shiroi National Park (proposed)



Significance - Home of unique and endemic ground lily “*Lilium macklinae*”.

Basic Information **Area** – 100 sq. km
Date of estd. – 25/11/1982 (proposed & settlement proceeding not yet completed)

District- Ukhrul

Altitude – 1715m – 2567 m (Shiroi) M.S.L

Temperature – Avg. 2.8 °C to 33 °C. (occasional snowfall)

Forest type – East Himalayan wet temperate Forests.

Important fauna **Animals** :- Hoolock gibbon; Himalayan Black bear; Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Jackal; Migratory Indian elephant along Indo-Myanmar,; Pangolin; Wild boar; Jungle cat; Flying squirrel, Martens; Clouded leopard; Golden cat; Slow loris; Hog badger; Serow; Stump tailed macaque; Bison; Otter; etc.

Birds :- Jungle fowl; Parakeet; Mrs. Humes barred backed pheasant; Blyths tragopan; Horn bills etc.

Amphibian :- Salamandar

Reptiles :- Python, cobra etc.

Important flora

As many as 5 (five) Quercus species and 7 (seven) Rhododendron species at the upper ridges are found in the Park. The other dominating species are *Michelia manipurensis*; *Magnolia cambellii*; *Pinus kesiya*; *Castanopsis species*; *Phoebe hainesiana* etc. Most importantly, the unique and endemic ground lily locally known as 'Shiroi Lily (scientific name : *Lilium macklinae*)' was first discovered by a British Botanist named F.Kingdon Ward in 1948 and bagged the coveted merit prize of 1948 Royal Horticultural Society Flower show in London.

For visit

Journey :- 93 Km by road from Imphal

Accommodation :- i) Rest House, Shiroi
ii) PWD I.B, Ukhrul

Best season of visit :- May & June (blooming season of lily)

Best time of visit :- Early morning trekking (2-3 hours)

4. Jiri Makru Wildlife Sanctuary



Significance

- Virgin forests of catchments area of Jiri & Makru rivers hosting varieties of flora and fauna.

Basic Information

Area – 198 sq. km

Date of estd. – 22/09/1997 (proposed & settlement proceedings not yet completed)

District- Tamenglong

Location 93⁰ 20' 34'' to 93⁰ 30' 35'' E long and
25⁰ 6' 41'' to 25⁰ 18' 16'' N lat.

Altitude – 249m – 1842 m M.S.L on the ridge & goes down to 117 m at Jiri river.

Temperature – 11.9⁰ C to 31.2⁰ C(20000

Humidity 56 –90% (2001)

	Forest type – Tropical semi Evergreen Forests & Sub-tropical Wet hill Forests (900 m to 1700 m)
Important fauna	Hoolock gibbon; langurs; spotted linsang; bear; Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Jackal; Pangolin; Wild boar; Jungle cat; Flying squirrel, Yellow throated martens; fishing cat; large Indian civet cat; Pythons; Boas; Clouded leopard; Slow loris; Hog badger; Serow; Pied and Great Indian Hornbill; tiger and seasonal migration of elephants from Assam etc.
Important flora	<i>Michelia champaca; Adina cordifolia; Toona ciliata; Schima wallichii; Parkia javanica; Gmelina arborea; Messua ferrea; Tetrameles nudifolia; Neolamarckia chinensis (kadam); Albizia stipulata; Artocarpus hirsute; A.chaplasha; Mangifera indica; Castanopsis hystrix; Bombax ceiba; Erythrina indica; Zizyphus jujuba; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Emblica officinalis; Duabanga sps; Melia azedirach; Bauhinia variegata ; Phoebe hainesiana; Machilus bombycina; Eugenia praecox; Chukrasia tabularis; Quercus sps; Albizia procera; Zanthoxylum alatum; Alnus nepalensis; Juglans regia; Litsea monopetala; Terminalia myriocarpa; Pterospermum acerifolium etc. Canes and bamboo (Melocanna bambusoides) are abundantly found in the Sanctuary.</i>
For visit	Journey :- 183 Km by road to reach via Imphal- Tousem Rd. Best season of visit :- Winter.

5. Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary



Significance	Home of five varieties of horn bills such as the Great Indian hornbill, Rufous necked hornbill, wreathed hornbill, Indian Pied and lesser pied hornbill, and brown backed hornbill.
Basic Information	Area – 187.50 sq. km Date of estd. – 18/6/1997 (proposed & settlement proceeding not yet completed)

	District- Churachandpur
	Altitude – 518m – 2014 m M.S.L
	Annual rainfall -228.91 cm (2002)
	Temperature – 11.8 ⁰ C to 22.7 ⁰ C.
	Humidity - 58 – 100 % (2000)
	Forest type – Sub-tropical Wet Hill Forests (8B/C2).
Important fauna	Animals :- Hoolock gibbon; Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Jackal; Jungle cat; Clouded leopard; Golden cat; Serow; Stump tailed macaque; Pig tailed monkey; marble cat etc.
	Birds :- Great Indian hornbill, Rufous necked hornbill, wreathed hornbill, Indian Pied and lesser pied hornbill, and brown backed hornbill.
Important flora	<i>Phoebe hainesiana</i> ; <i>Michelia champaca</i> ; <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> <i>Duabanga sonneroetoides</i> ; <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> ; <i>Gmelina arborea</i> ; <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> ; <i>Artocarpus hirsute</i> etc.
For visit	Journey :- 132 Km by road from Imphal along N.H-150 Best season of visit :- Winter season

6. Zeilad Wildlife Sanctuary



Significance	- A group of 7 (seven) lakes viz Zeilad, Guiphuapzai, Narouzai, Tuangpuizai, Goulungzai, Napsiamzai & unnamed one - 15 kinds of fish available in the lakes. - Abode of migratory birds - 7 (seven) steps Barak waterfall
Basic Information	Area – 21 sq. km Date of estd. – 24/4/1997 (proposed & settlement proceeding not yet completed) District- Tamenglong Location - 93 ⁰ 20' to 93 ⁰ 25' E Long 24 ⁰ 30' to 24 ⁰ 55' N Lat Altitude – 372m – 1053 m M.S.L (elevation of lake – 180 m)

	<p>Temperature – 11.9⁰ C to 39⁰ C.</p> <p>Forest type – Semi evergreen & Wet hill Forests.</p>
Important fauna	<p>Tiger, Leopard, Leopard cat, small Indian civet, Common Langur, Hoolock gibbon, Great Indian Hornbill, barking deer, flying squirrel, Slow loris, Golden cat, yellow throated marten, large Indian civet cat, Hog badger, Bear, Serow, Sambar etc.</p> <p>Birds : varieties of migratory birds including falcon</p> <p>Reptiles ; snakes , turtles</p>
Important flora	<p><i>Michelia champaca; Toona ciliata; Schima wallichii; Gmelina arborea; Messua ferrea; Artocarpus hirsute; Mangifera indica; Castanopsis hystrix; Bombax ceiba; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Emblica officinalis; Duabanga sps; Melia azedirach; Bauhinia variegata ; Phoebe hainesiana; Eugenia praecox; Quercus sps; Albizia procera; Alnus nepalensis; Juglans regia; Terminalia myriocarpa; etc. Canes and bamboo (Melocanna bambusoides) are abundantly found in the Sanctuary.</i></p>
For visit	<p>Journey :- 135 Km by road from Imphal via Sempang & Bongaizang</p> <p>Accommodation :- i) Forest Rest House, Tamenglong ii) PWD I.B, Tamenglong</p> <p>Best season of visit :- Winter ; March & April for migratory birds</p> <p>Best time of visit :- Early morning trekking & boating in Barak river</p>

7. Buning Wildlife Sanctuary



Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combination of Alpine grassland and Forests ecosystem - Beautiful undulating small mounds clothed with varied flowering herbs & shrubs, bamboo orchids mingled with wild lilies. - 60 mt. Water fall - Catchments area of 4(four) important rivers.
Basic Information	<p>Area – 115.8 sq. km</p> <p>Date of estd. – 8/9/1997 (proposed & settlement proceeding not yet completed)</p> <p>District- Tamenglong</p>

Location - 93⁰ 31'51" to 93⁰ 40'33"E Long
 25⁰ 4'19" to 25⁰ 12 '42" N Lat

Temperature – 11.9⁰ C to 31.2⁰ C.(2000)

Forest type – Alpine grassland and wet hill Forests.

Important fauna **Animals** :- Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Jackal; Pangolin; Wild boar; Tiger; Jungle cat; Martens; Clouded leopard; Golden cat; Slow loris; etc.

Important flora *Michelia champaca; Toona ciliata; Schima wallichii; Gmelina arborea; Messua ferrea; Artocarpus hirsuta; Mangifera indica; Castanopsis hystrix; Bombax ceiba; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Emblica officinalis; Duabanga sps; Melia azedirach; Bauhinia variegata ; Phoebe hainesiana; Eugenia praecox; Quercus sps; Albizia procera; Alnus nepalensis; Juglans regia; Terminalia myriocarpa; etc. Canes and bamboo (Melocanna bambusoides) are abundantly found in the Sanctuary.*

For visit **Journey** :- 172 Km by road from Imphal via Tamenglong (Tamei Rd)
Accommodation :- i) Forest Rest House, Tamenglong
 ii) PWD I.B, Tamenglong
Best season of visit :- Winter

B. Ex-situ Conservation.

1. Manipur Zoological Garden , Iroisemba.



Significance - A medium Zoo hosting as many as 15 nos. of Scheduled I species of Animals, Birds & Reptiles endemic to this region.
 - Recognized as Medium Zoo by the Central Zoo Authority in 1994.

Basic Information **Area** – 8 Ha & 2.13 ha for Sangai Captive breeding
Date of estd. – 2/10/1976
District - Imphal West.
Altitude – 773 m above MSL
Temperature – Avg.4⁰ C to 32⁰ C.
No. of Animals – (Mammals – 257; Birds – 158; Reptiles – 10)

Approximate no of visitors – 350/ 400 per day

Visitor's entry timing – Summer (April to Sept.) : 10 a.m to 4.30 p.m

Winter (Oct. to March) : 10 a.m to 4.00 p.m

Monday is closed.

Entry fee - Adult –Rs. 4/- ; Children – Rs. 3/-; Student –Rs. 2/-
Camera – Rs. 10/-; Video camera – Rs. 1000/-

Important fauna

Animals :- Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Jackal; Wild boar; Jungle cat; Martens; Small Indian civet cat; Slow loris; Serow; Goral; Himalayan Black bear; Chital; Hoolock gibbon; Langur; Hog deer; Sangai; Porcupine; Stump tailed monkey; Flying squirrel etc.

Reptiles :- Tortoise, Python; Turtle; Land monitor lizard etc

Birds :- White pelican; Adjutant Stork, Vulture; Burmese peafowl; Kite; Hawk; Pond heron; Moor hen; Coot; other wild ducks; Hornbills; Pochard etc.

For visit

Journey :- 7 Km from Imphal on Imphal – Kangchup Rd.

Accommodation :- i) Hotels at Imphal

2. Orchid Preservation Center, Khonghampat.



Significance

- Many rare & endemic species are preserved in this center.

Basic Information

Area – 50 ha

Year of estd. – 1976

District- Imphal West.

Altitude – 760 m to 800 m above MSL

Temperature – Avg. 4⁰ C to 32⁰ C.

No. of Species preserved – 150

Important species

Ascocentrum ampullaceum (Nachom Lei); *Dendrobium chrysotoxum* (Khongumelei); *D.chrysanthum* (Mera Leikham); *D.moschatum* (Engalei); *D.pendulum* (Tangkaklei); *D.wardivanum* (Yerum Lei Tangjoubi); *Kalimpongia narajiti*; *Rhynchostylis retusa* (Samjirei) ; *Vanda coerulea* (Kwaklei); *Dendrobium falconeri*

For visit

(Tingthou – lei); *Renanthera imschootiana* (Kwaklei angangba); *Cymbidium tigrinum*; *Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum*, *Vanda teres*; etc
Journey :- 12 Km from Imphal on Imphal – Dimapur Rd.

Accommodation :- i) Hotels at Imphal

Best season for visit – April to July (Flowering season)

* Visitors must get permission from the Chief
Wildlife Warden, Manipur

C. Whom to contact:-

Offices

Name of PAs

i) Chief Wildlife Warden Government of Manipur, Sanjenthong Imphal-795001, Phone-0385-220854 E-mail : www.Khadarbor @ yahoo.co.in	<i>All PAs</i>
ii) Deputy Conservator of Forests; Park & Sanctuary, Sanjenthong, Imphal Phone : 0385-2447029	<i>Keibul Lamjao N.P; Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS; Kailam WLS;Jiri Makru WLS; Shiroy WLS</i>
iii) Deputy Conservator of Forests; Manipur Zoological Garden, Iroisemba	<i>Zoo</i>
iv) Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Forest Division, Ukhrul	<i>Shiroy National park</i>
v) Divisional Forest Officer, Western Forest Division, Tamenglong	<i>Zeilad & Bunning WLS s</i>
vi) Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Forest Division, Churachandpur	<i>Kailam WLS</i>
vii) Divisional Forest Officer, Jiribam Forest Division, Jiribam	<i>Jiri Makru WLS</i>
viii) Asst. Conservator of Forests, Wildlife o/o Addl. Pr.CCF	<i>Orchid Preservation Center, Khongampat</i>

D. Punishment for violation of Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972

Section 51 : Any person who contravenes any provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act'72 or any rule or order made there under or who commits a breach of any conditions of any license or permit granted under this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with a fine of Rs. 25,000/0 or with both.

When the offence committed is in relation to animals specified in Schedule I or Part II of Schedule II or hunting in a protected area or altering the boundaries of protected areas or a national park, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not less than three years but may extend to seven years and also with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000/-.

For second or subsequent offence the term of imprisonment shall not less than three years but may extend to seven years and also with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 25,000/-

Any person who contravenes any provisions of Chapter V-A (Prohibition of Trade or Commerce in Trophies, Animal articles etc derived from certain Animals) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and also with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000/-

Any person who contravenes the provisions of Sec.38J(Tease , molest, injure or feed any animal or cause disturbance to the animals of Zoo or litter the grounds in Zoo) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 2000/- or with both.