ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PROTECTED AREAS IN KERALA REGIONS OF WESTERN CHATS

SR Arjun, Setturu Bharath & TV Ramachandra Energy and Wetlands Research Group, CES TE-15, IISc

PROTECTED AREAS

Conservation areas helps to arrest further degradation of native vegetation and thereby protect biodiversity. There are 733 PAs including 103 National Parks, 537 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 67 Conservation Reserves and 26 Community Reserves in India.

STUDY AREA

Protected Areas in Western Ghats

- ❖ 15 National Park
- **47** Wild Life Sanctuary
- 6 Conservation Reserve
- 2 Biosphere Reserve

	hotspots 1,64,280	he 35 biodiversity s covering an area of sq. km and through 6 states – Kerala,	Conservation Reserve Western Ghats Boundary Google Streets 250 0 250 500 Tamil Nadu, Goa	Trichingenii Trich	ra & Gujarat	
	SI.No.	Protected A	rea	No. of Fauna	No. of F	
		KERALA				
	1.	Anamudi Shola Nat	tional Park	59	68	
	2.	Eravikulam Natio	nal Park	414	493	
	3.	Mathikethan Nati	onal Park	43	80	
	4.	Pampadum Natio	nal Park	317	115	
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Legend

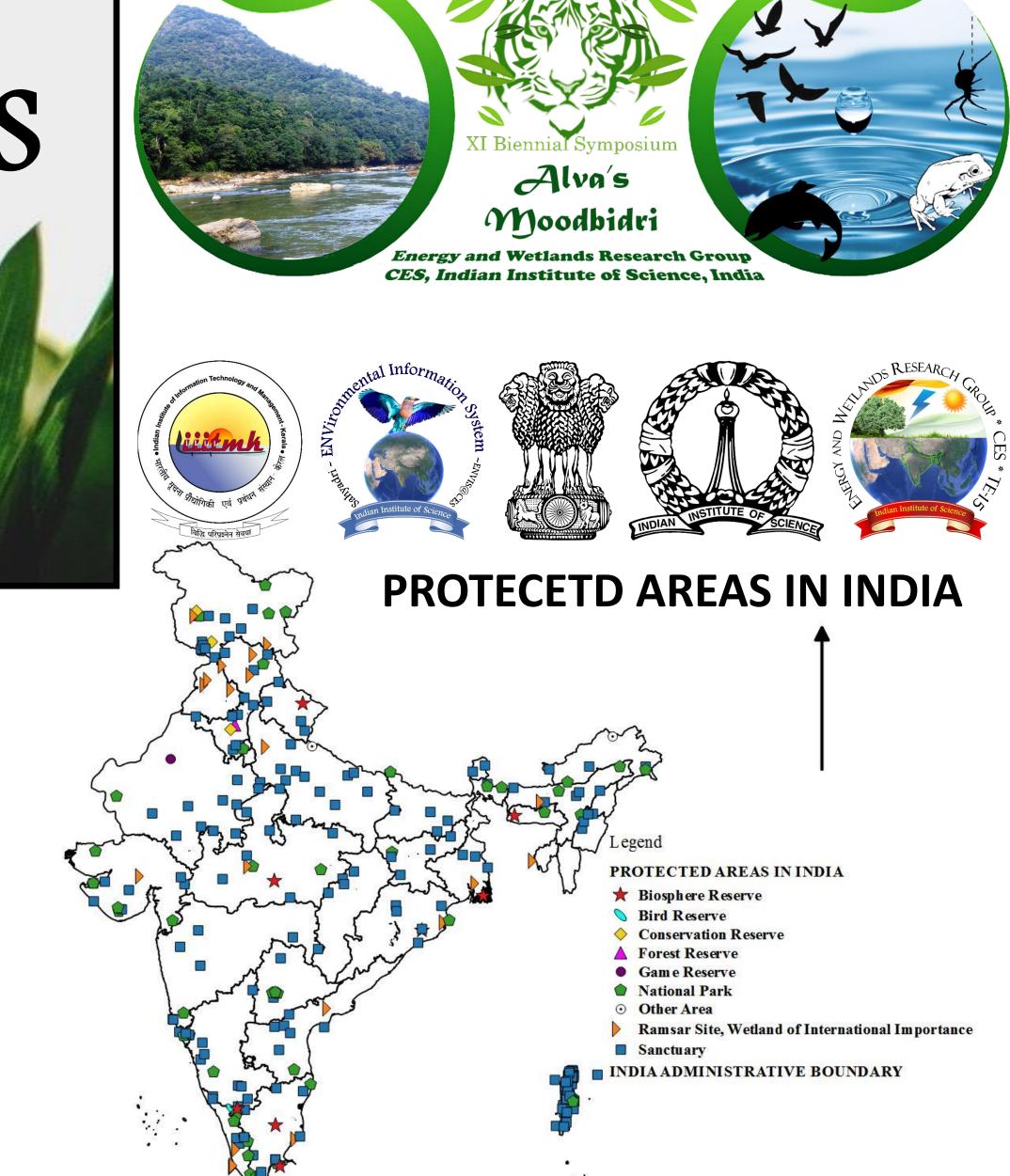
* National Park

Wildlife Sanctuary

SI.No.	Protected Area	No. of Fauna	No. of Flora	
		KERALA		
1.	Anamudi Shola National Park	59	68	
2.	Eravikulam National Park	414	493	
3.	Mathikethan National Park	43	80	
4.	Pampadum National Park	317	115	
5.	Silent Valley National Park	610	652	
6.	Parambikulam Tiger Reserve	436	169	
7.	Periyar Tiger Reserve	709	1961	
8.	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	81	194	
9.	Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary	33	268	
10	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	488	962	
11.	Chulanoor Wildlife Sanctuary	25	30	
12.	Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary	369	433	
13.	Kottiyoor Pea Fowl Sanctuary	5	1	
14.	Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary	289	114	
15.	Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary	160	181	
16.	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	388	206	
17.	Peechi Wildlife Sanctuary	569	125	
18.	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	243	433	
19.	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	146	932	
20.	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary	691	728	
21.	Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	462	241	

CONSERVATION

- ☐ Restrict activities that lead plans deforestation.
- Rehabilitate human settlement in core area to buffer and transition zone.
- ☐ Strict rules against hunting and poaching.
- ☐ Restrict further monoculture plantation developmental activities and restore degraded forest patches with native plants.
- Make forest officials accountable for forest \square Regular check of animal through methods encroachments and fragmentation
- ☐ Implement forest conservation activities with the help of local communities
- □ Awareness programmes awareness about effects of deforestation like floods, water scarcity
- ☐ Reduce human-animal conflict constructing suitable animal corridor, restricting vehicles in road through protected areas etc.
 - like camera trap.



SPECIES DIVESRITY IN PROTECTED AREAS OF **IKERALA**

Protected areas in the Kerala region has higher species diversity and maximum number of threatened species.

* Fauna: 2261 **❖** Flora: 3867

Papilio polymnestor

Paradoxurus jerdoni

Parantica nilgiriensis

Pedostibes tuberculosus

Petinomys fuscocapillus

Platacanthomys lasiurus

Polypedates occidentalis

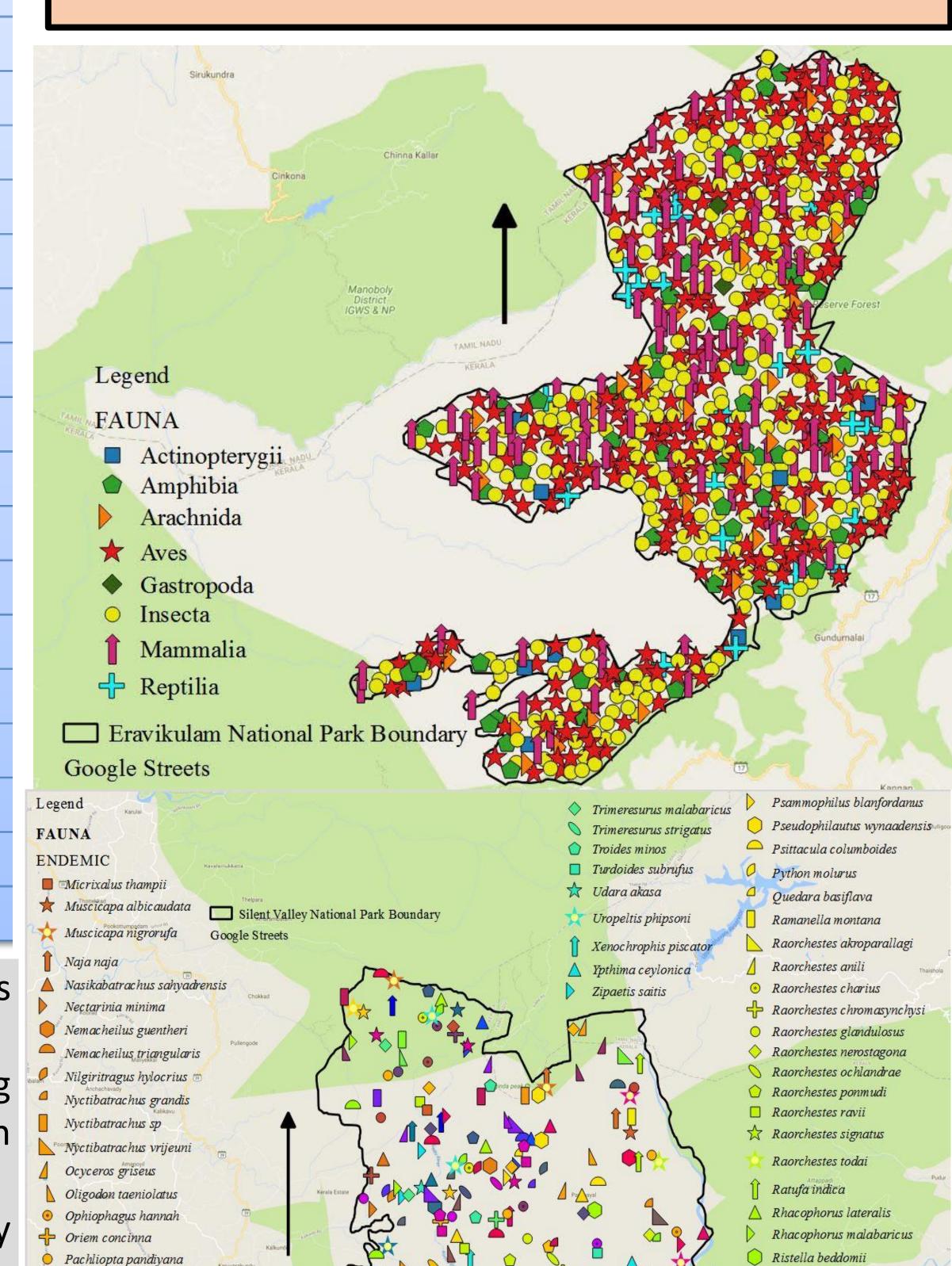
🏠 Perdicula eryth<mark>r</mark>orhyncha

❖ Percentage Endemism: 23.89%

Threatened Species: 4.81%

NATIONAL PARK WITH HIGH BIODIVERSITY

Silent Valley National Park is the largest National park in Kerala with high number of fauna (610 sp). Among that 413 species are endemic and 66 threatened species were also reported from Silent Valley NP



Salea horsfieldii

Scincella beddomei

Sovia hyrtacus

Thoressa astigmata

Thoressa evershedi

Thoressa honorei

Thoressa sitala

Trimeresurus gramine

Semnopithecus entellus

Semnopithecus hypoleucos