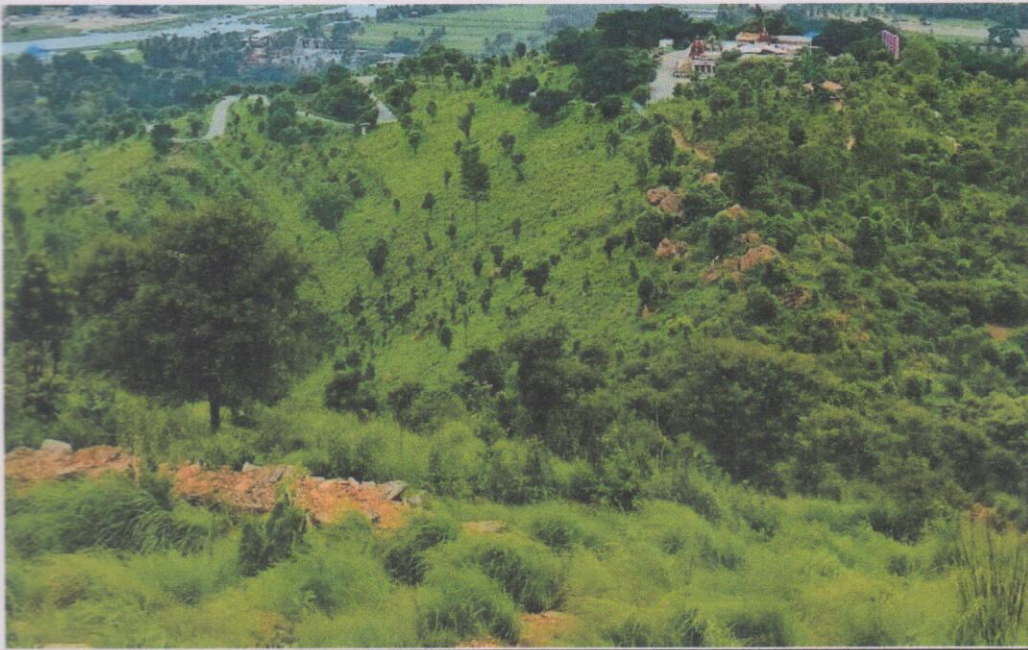


GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA



KARNATAKA FOREST DEPARTMENT



Project proposed under CSR Fund

**Name of Work: Karighatta And Shettihalli Reserve Forest Habitat
Improvement and Protection Works**

Project Cost: 157 Lakhs

Srirangapatna Range, Mandya Teritorial Division, Mandya

Sub: Projects proposed by Karnataka Forest Department under funding through KFWCCMF

Sector	
Name of the Project	Forest Habitat Improvement and protection:- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Raising of Fruit yielding Block plantation at Karighatta And Shettihalli Reserve Forest.2. Construction of Water Hole3. Formation of Staggered treches4. Protection of forest from fire5. Construction of watch tower6. Formation of inspection path7. Construction of Protection camp Shed and Protection watcher
Proposal submitted by Unit	Srirangapatna Range. Mandya Division
Total Project Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)	157 Lakhs
Coverage/Area (in Ha) & Forest Block	2194 acre.
Project Duration- In Years	5 Years.
Project Implementing Agency: Department/Funding Agency	Karnataka Forest Department.
Objective of the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) To improve Habitat.2) Forest protection3) To promote natural regeneration of local species.
Output (Activities/ Quantity)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) 50.0 ha pit planting of fruit yielding plants (400 pits/ha).2) Construction of Water Hole – 5 no.s3) Watch tower -2 no4) Fire line creation and watchers – 25 km and 10 no watchers for 5 months5) Ceration of inspection path – 9 km6) Construction of Protection camp shed – 2 Nos and protection watcher 6 Nos
Justification/Essentiality	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Srirangapatna Taluk annually received 350-400 mm of rain fall. Hence, it's highly essentials to conserve soil and moisture to improve ground water table and also improve and protect habitat as well2) Karighatta and Shettihalli Reserve Forest support diversified flora and fauna. Since the forest is of dry deciduous in nature highly prone for fire incidence . hence to protect flora and fauna from fire above activities are essential.
Outcome (3 measurable outcomes)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Improvement in natural regeneration of local species and increase in green cover2) Conservation and utilization of Rainwater and improvement of water table3) Improve in biodiversity.

Brief note on the Project proposed under CSR Fund.

Activities proposed:- Habitat development and its protection

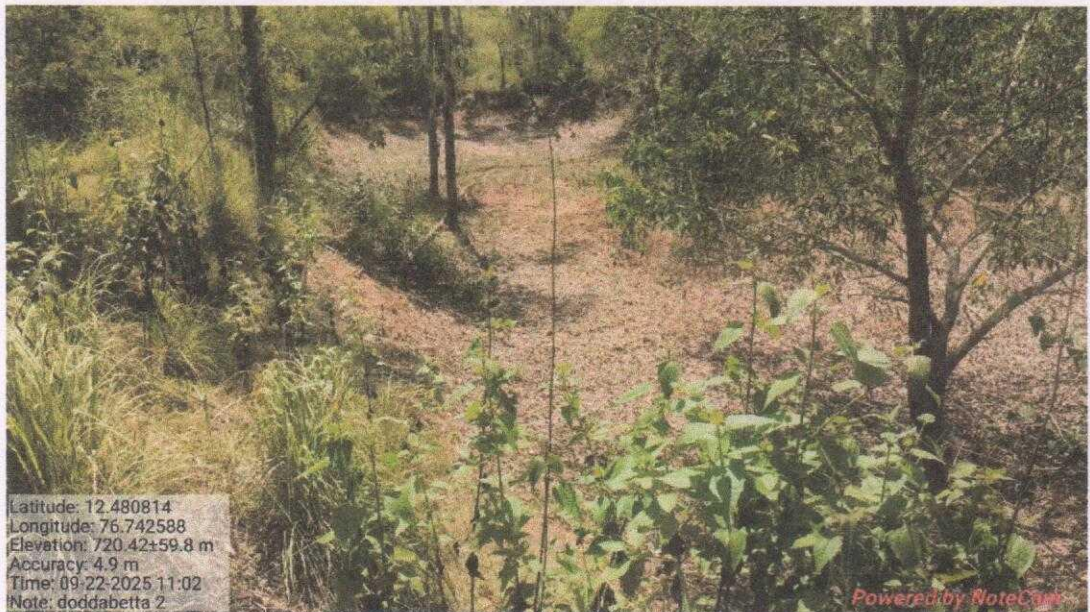
1) Raising of Fruit yielding Block plantation:

Karighatta and Shettihalli Reserve Forest is one of the Reserve areas in Karnataka with the total area of 2194 acre. And The Forest will connect with Hulikere Reserve forest in North-west side. Therefore This forest Area is important and significant for landscape level for conservation of flora and fauna like leopard, deer, rabbits, primates, reptiles, birds etc. The primary vegetation of this forest is dry deciduous forest and southern thorn scrub forest. Water is one of the most important factor and nature determinant for the survival of wild animals in any forest area, Srirangapatna taluk receives less amount annual rain fall 350-400 mm. So managing the water resource is one of the top most priorities and it is part of routine habitat improvement program, which has to be taken up so as to ecologically restore the wildlife habitat.

- ❖ Karighatta and Shettihalli Reserve Forest need more fruit yielding plantation and water Storage, soil & Moisture conservation treatments using suitable structures to reduce the velocity of water flow during the peak monsoon season.
- ❖ The basic approach in taking up of any such fruit yielding plantation and water storage structure measures in any forest areas should be on a watershed basis with the prime intention of obstructing the flow of water, reducing the velocity and then retaining the every drop of rain water falling inside the forest area.
- ❖ The main aim is to make availability of fruit to birds and animals, retain at least some quantity of water till the end of summer seasons, so that the sub soil moisture and vegetation can support fodder availability for wild animals.

2. Formation of Staggered trenches and Construction of Water Hole:

Karighatta and Shettihalli Reserve Forest need more water Storage, soil & Moisture conservation treatments using suitable structures to reduce the velocity of water flow during the peak monsoon season. Since the area receives very low rain fall, priority is to conserve the soil and water by promoting percolation through formation of Staggered trenches and percolation pond. To retain water through suitable water storage and conservation structures like Construction of Waterhole and Staggerd trenches etc is needed. Waterhole excavated in degraded forest area it's definitely arrest soil erosion and retain rainy water, support natural regeneration and thus better fodder availability for wild animals.



3. Protection of forest from fire:

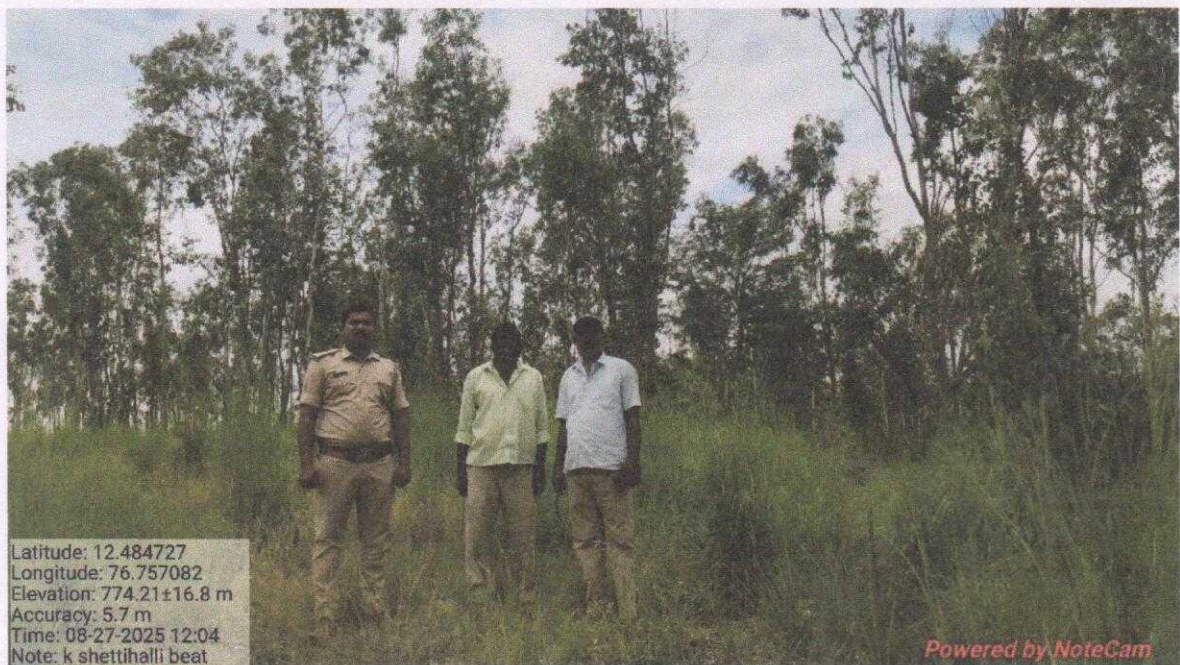
The meteorological parameters like low rain fall, very high temperature, very low relative humidity in the air and high wind speed and dry deciduous, thorny scrub forests will cause more forest fire. Hence, fire controlling equipment's like, air blowers, fire beaters, helmet with face mask etc. will be helpful in better fire management. All the fire preventing / controlling equipment's need to be replaced or repaired annually in order to strengthen the fire prevention measures. Addition to this as A preventive measure formation of fire line and watching is sentential.





4. construction of watch tower:

Construction of Watch tower is essential to monitor illegal activities like, trespass, poaching, and fire occurred during summer season. Increase patrolling activities in sensitive forest areas to easy movement of staffs during fire season.the

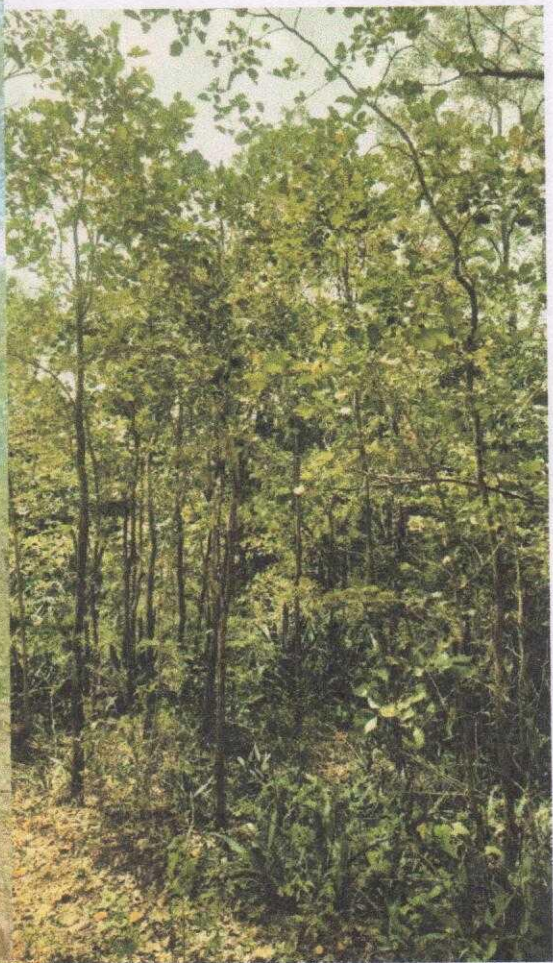


Vegetation of Shettihalli Forest Area::

Shettihalli Reserve Forest has both plantation and natural regeneration of vegetation that mainly includes Sandalwood and Red Sanders. Other Species includes Gliricidia, Bamboo, Subabul etc.



Planted (Sowing) Red Sanders



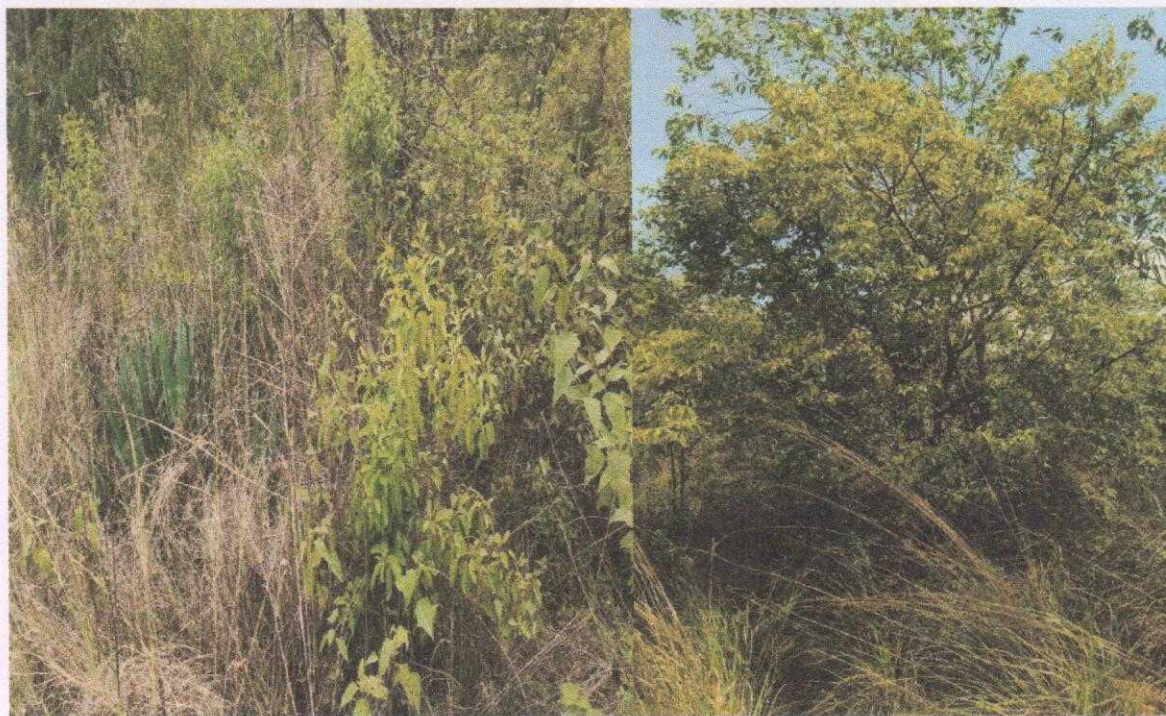
Natural Regeneration



Red Sander tree



Sandal Plantation



Sandal Regeneration

Vegetation of Karighatta Reserve forest area::

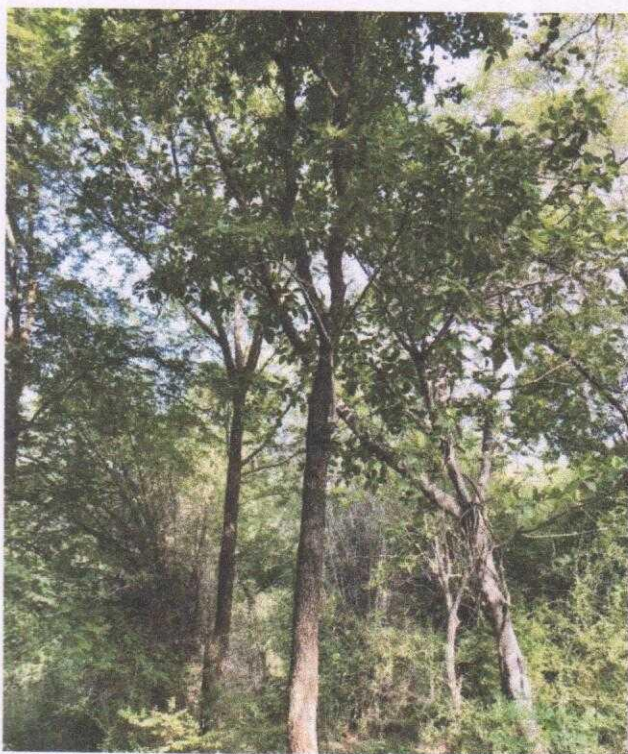
Karighatta Reserve forest has natural vegetation that includes Sandalwood, Red Sanders, Paadri, kaggali(Acacia Catechu), Aale(Wrightia tinctoria)the Endemic Species etc.















Aale



Paadri



Medicinal plants found in Karigatta Reserve forest		
01	Karitumbe	
02	Sihisompu	
03	Angaraka	
04	Muttidare muni	
05	MadhunAsini	
06	Punarnava	
07	Kadudrakshi	

08	Kadu irulli	
09	Shatavri	
10	Nagginmullu	
11	Sogadeberu	
12	Ambateseeds	
13	Sardari soppu	

Budget Estimates:

Proposed Works	Quantity	Amount	GPS Location	
Raising of Fruit yielding Block plantation at Karighatta Reserve Forest.	50 Ha	56 lakhs	Karighatta forest area	12 26 13.35N 76 43 59.15E
Construction of Water Hole	5	25 lakhs	Karighatta And Shettihalli Forest area	1)12 25 38.71N 76 43 59.18E 2)12 26 22.08N 76 44 6.49E 3)12 27 44.63N 76 44 32.27 4)12 27 2.91N 76 44 29.47 5)12 28 53.82N 76 44 55.52E
Formation of Staggered treches	50 Ha	35 lakhs	Karighatta forest area	12 26 13.12N 76 43 59.54E
Creation of forest fire line and Fire Watcher	30km 10 Nos	10 lakhs	Karighatta And Shettihalli Forest area	12.434780N 76.728294E
Construction of watch tower	2	3 lakhs	Karighatta And Shettihalli Forest area	1)12 25 32.51N 76 43 30.47E 2)12 27 38N 76 44 40E
Foramation of inspection and patrolling path	10 km	3 lakhs	Karighatta forest area	12.422853N 76.717756E
Construction of Protection camp shed and Watcher	2 Nos and 3 Watcher Each	25 lakhs	Karighatta And Shettihalli Forest area	1)12 27 44.63N 76 44 32.27 1)12 27 2.91N 76 44 29.47 5312 28 53.82N 76 44 55.52E

Map: Karighatta And Shettihalli Reserve Forest

