

STUDY OF MAMMALS BIODIVERSITY OF GOMARDA SANCTUARY SARANGARH DISTRICT RAIGARH, CHHATTISGARH

ANITA PANDEY¹

Govt. L. P. P. College Sarangarh, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, India

ABSTRACT

The present study deal with the mammal diversity of Gomarda sanctuary, Sarngarh tehsil, district Raigarh, Chhattisgarh. The aim of study is proper documentation of mammal of Gomarda sanctuary. There is no proper documentation on mammal in forest office of Gomarda as well as it is not available in Chhattisgarh state forest office. Throughout my study period, total of 18 mammal species belonging 8 order were recorded. Bison horn was the largest mammal group found here. Bison horn is especially protect here. The ecosystem of Gomarda provides natural habitat for the animals.

KEYWORDS: Gomarda, Mammals, Samher, Nilgai, Bear, Deer, Wild Pig

The known and described number of species of all organisms on the earth is between 1.7 and 1.8 million, which is fewer than 15% of the actual number. Out of the total known species, about only about 0.3 % (5416 species) are mammals. Gomarda sanctuary is situated in sarangarh tehsil district Raigarh. It stretches from 21°-22' to 21° - 38' North latitude and 83° - 26' to 83° - 15' East longitude. The Gomarda wildlife sanctuary was established in 12/4/1983. Minimum temperature about 7° c. - maximum 45°c. & rain fall is about 1500 mm annually. It comprises 277.82 km² of forest, and is linked by the water fall "Adharpani" and "Khapan". The park is part of Raigarh forest, Chhattisgarh, It is 52 km from Raigarh. The nearest bus station is Sarangarh. Gomarda is easily approachable from Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur by Bus, rental car and other vehicles. The sanctuary is home to leopards, gaur, chital, jackal hyena samher, nilgai, bear, deer, wild pig, and, among other species fforest vegetation mainly comprises sal, saja, bija, Tendu, mahua, karra, amla, koria, ber, harsingar and bamboo. Gomarda Two small rives are flowing through Gomarda are "latnala & manainala. Sanctuary, also commonly known as vivid gour is protected here. The unique ecosystem of Gomarda enhance animals, including 18 species of mammals belonging to 8 orders. 'GOUR PRISAR'. Indian.

STUDY AREA

Gomrda sanctuary, sarangarh tehsil district Raigarh. Gomarda situated from 21°-22' to 21° - 38' North latitude and 83° - 26' to 83° - 15' East longitude. Dehan, buda, danavkarvat, and Gomrda

hills are part of Gomarda sanctuary, which is increasing the beautifulness of sanctuary.



Leopard and its paw

RESEARCH METHADODOLOGY

A visit was undertaken to the site during the October 2014 -January 1015 and biodiversity of

Gomarda was noted. Various information and data were collected during interaction with field staff as well as gomarda development authority.

Table

S No.	Comman name	Scientific name	Order	Habital requir ment
1	Monkey	<i>Macca muletta</i>	Primate	Everywhere in forest
2	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus</i>	Logomarpha	Plain & tall Grassland
3	Rat	<i>Ratus ratus</i>	Rodentia	Burrow in grass land
4	Squirrel	<i>Funambulus</i>	Rodentia	Dense wooden forest
5	cat	<i>Felis domestica</i>	Cornivora	Rocky&green forest
6	Lakerbhagga	<i>Hyaena</i>	Cornivora	Hilly &dense forest
7	Jackal	<i>Canias aureus</i>	Cornivora	Dense,shruby forest
8	Sambhar	<i>Cervus duvaucell</i>	Artiodactyla	Hills forest
9	leopard	<i>acynoryx jubatus(cheetah</i>	Cornivora	Dense forest with hilly cave
10	Gour	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	Artiodactyla	Hilly forest
11	Nil gai		0 Artiodactyla	Plain Grassland
12	Spotted deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	Artiodactyla	Plain Grassland
13	Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Carnivora	Dense & hilly forest
14	Wild pig	<i>sus scrofa</i>	Artiodactyla	Ground forest
15	fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	cornivora	Hilly forest
16	Chetal		Artiodactyla	Plain & BUSY Grassland
17	bat	<i>pterus</i>	chiroptera	Dense forest
18	Wild dog	<i>Cuonalpinus dukhunensis</i>	Cornivora	Over all forest

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the entire study period, total of 18 mammal species belonging 8 orders were recoded. Bison horn was the largest mammal group found here.

Wild pig and bear are found in large number.

The lack of information of mammal fauna is major drawback in conservation of mammal biodiversity in particular area thus there is need of knowing mammal fauna of terrestrial habitat, which will help in planning scientific method for their conservation.

In this two animals are threaten (leopard, Indian fox) and two animals are endangered (Boson, Indian wild dog). Bison horn (endangered species) are protected here.

One half of the area of dense forest. They have made good ecosystem and habitat for mammals.

Here mammals are facing stress due to indiscriminate hunting method. It may lead to destruction of biodiversity in this area. Infiltration of hunters from oddisa border which is close to Gomarda sanctuary is one of the greatest threat to the animals here.

CONCLUSIONS

The result of this study shows that Gomarda is center (prosperous) biodiversity of mammal with unique ecological status. The sanctuary in view of its biodiversity, provide good ground for researcher and scientist to carry their study.

REFERENCE

Forest office of Gomarda sanctuary tesil sanangarh, district Raigarh.