

# **STUDY OF MAMMALIAN DIVERSITY OF SAJJANGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

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- Rajasthan exhibits a range of contrast topographical features.
- Aravalli ranges which runs across the state like a curved scimitar.
- North-West (3/5<sup>th</sup>) and South-East (2/5<sup>th</sup>) regions
- Southern Rajasthan is characterized by rugged and hilly terrain, numerous channels of streams, large water bodies, inhabited tracts and widely scattered settlements.
- Ruthless exploitation in the form of hunting and anthropogenic activities in the name of development reflected in destruction of habitat of various animals leading to rapid decline in biological wealth.
- It is therefore, necessary for us to conserve and preserve these precious gifts of nature.

There are 02 National Parks and 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries in Rajasthan.

Udaipur Wildlife Division has:

- Wildlife Sanctuaries (04)

- Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary

- Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

- Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary

- Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary

- Nature Park (01)

- Baghdarrah Nature Park

- Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary is the smallest wildlife sanctuary of the largest state of the country. It covers only 5.190 km<sup>2</sup> area and situated in the most fragile ecosystem of Aravallis in the west of Udaipur.

- Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary came into existence only in the year 1987 and it has also been identified as an IBA Site (Islam and Rahamani, 2004).

The present investigation was therefore taken up with a view to analyze the status regarding diversity of mammalian species in the available habitat type.

**A**



**B**



# SAJJANGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

# **STUDY AREA**

## **SAJJANGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

- **Smallest Wildlife Sanctuary: Smallest sanctuary of Rajasthan.**
- **Area : 5.19sq. Km. only 5 kms away from Udaipur City.**
- **Geographical location: 73° 39'- 73 ° 40'E longitudes 24° 35'- 24° 39'N latitudes.**
- **Altitude : 630 MSL to 936 MSL**
- **Notified as Wildlife Sanctuary vide Government of Rajasthan Notification No. F11 (64)/Raj8/86 dated 17.02.1987 under the provision of Section 18 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Central Act No.53).**
- **Surroundings:**
  - Udaipur City - South-eastern side**
  - Gorella Village - Western aspect**
  - Bari Village - Northern aspect**
  - Hawala Village - Southern aspect**
- **Sisarma, Kodiyat, Barda, Morvania and Rampura (Ratakhet) villages fall within the zone of influence (range 5 kms.)**

- SWLS is under the administrative control of Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden, Wildlife Division, Udaipur, Government of Rajasthan.
- Famous Monsoon Palace or Sajjangarh Palace situated at top.
  - Palatial monsoon residence of erstwhile rulers of the area.
  - Built by Maharana Sajjan Singh in 1884.
- Wide floral diversity dominated by mixed miscellaneous forests.

Tree species	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>
	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i>

- Forest tract is highly undulating with broken ranges of hills.
- A wide variation of the temperature is observed round the year.
- Average Temperature : Summers - 42 °C; Winters - 06 °C
- Humidity : Generally low.
- Wind Flow : South-west to North- east in summers while reversed during winter season.
- Rainfall : Erratic and unevenly distributed.  
( Average 650mm )

# SAJJANGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



**SANCTUARY MAIN  
ENTRY GATE (SMEG)**



**SANCTUARY GATE  
SAFARI PARK (SP)**

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## STUDY AREA

## METHODOLOGY

### PRELIMINARY SURVEY

### DATA COLLECTION



### Mammalian Diversity of SWLS

#### Primary Data

#### Secondary Data

### Study of Rare and Endangered Mammals of SWLS

### Macroscopic and Microscopic Analysis

#### Pugmark Analysis

#### Scat Analysis

#### Hair Analysis

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

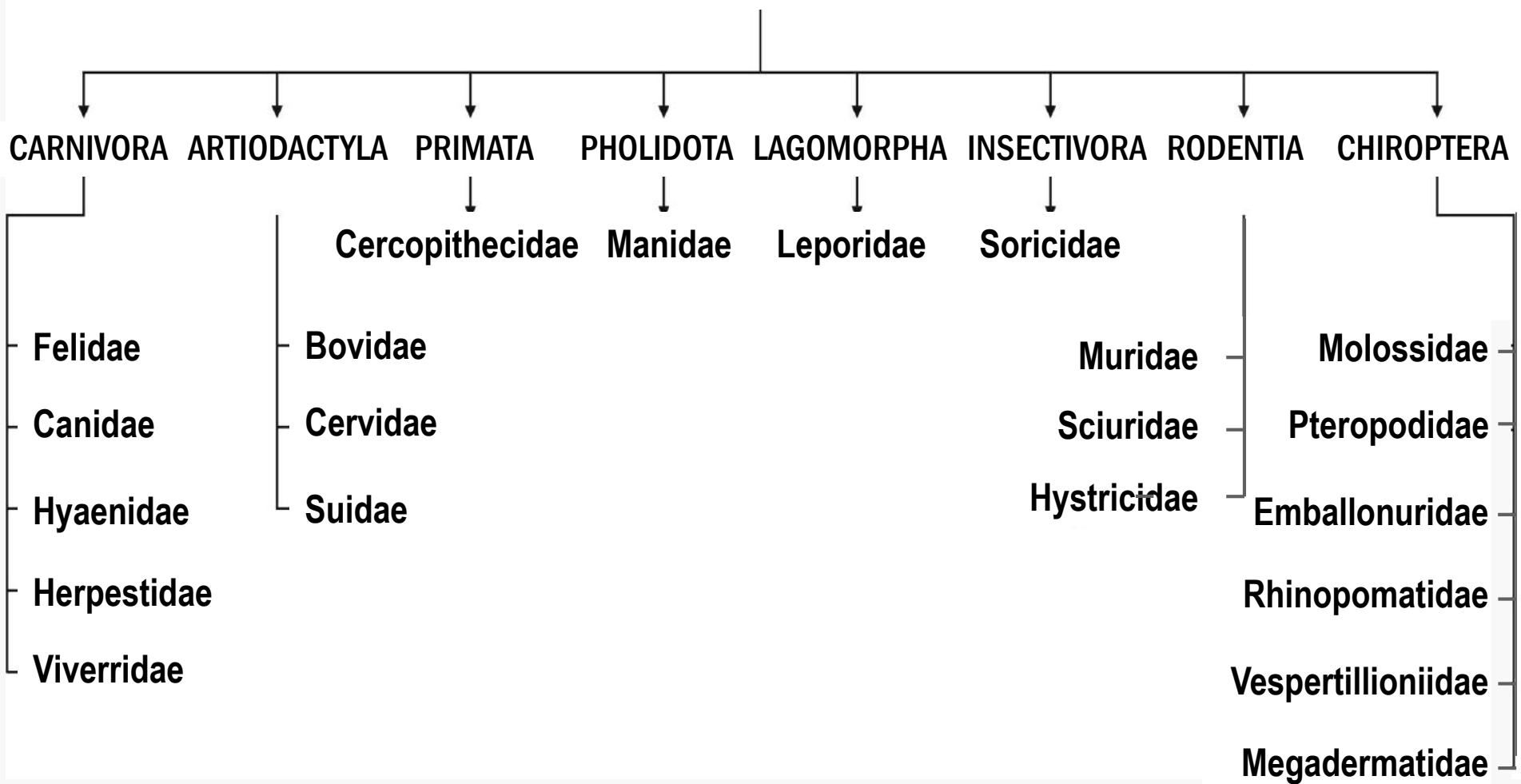
### Habitat Preference of Mammals of SWLS

### Scope of Ecotourism in SWLS

# Mammals of Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary

## SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERS OF CLASS MAMMALIA OBSERVED IN PRESENT STUDY

### CLASS-MAMMALIA



## List of mammals of Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Carnivora (09)</b>	<b>Felidae  (03)</b>	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
			<i>Felis chaus</i>
			<i>Prionailurus rubiginosa</i>
		<b>Canidae  (02)</b>	<i>Canis aureus</i>
			<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
		<b>Hyaenidae</b>	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
		<b>Herpestidae  (02)</b>	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>
			<i>Herpestes smithi</i>
		<b>Viverridae  (02)</b>	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
			<i>Viverricula indica</i>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Artiodactyla (04)</b>	<b>Bovidae</b>	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>
		<b>Cervidae  (02)</b>	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
			<i>Axis axis</i>
		<b>Suidae</b>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Primata</b>	<b>Cercopithecidae</b>	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Pholidota</b>	<b>Manidae</b>	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
5.	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
6.	Insectovora	Soricidae	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
7.	Rodentia (11)	(09) Muridae	<i>Tatera indica</i>
			<i>Mus musculus</i>
			<i>Mus booduga</i>
			<i>Mus phillipsi</i>
			<i>Vandeleuria oleracea</i>
			<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>
			<i>Rattus rattus</i>
			<i>Cremnomys cuchicus</i>
			<i>Golunda ellioti</i>
		Sciuridae	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>
Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix indica</i>		
8.	Chiroptera (07)	Molossidae	<i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i>
		Rhinopomatidae	<i>Rhinopoma microphyllum</i>
		Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus mimus</i>
		Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
		Megadermatidae	<i>Megaderma lyra</i>
		Emballonuridae (02)	<i>Taphozous nudiventris</i>
<i>Taphozous melanopogon</i>			

*Prionailurus rubiginosa*



*Felis chaus*

*Viverricula indica*



*Hyaena hyaena*

*Canis aureus*



*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*

*Herpestes edwardsi*



*Herpestes smithi*

*Panthera pardus*



*Boselaphus tragocamelus*



Fawn of Nilgai

*Axis axis*



*Cervus unicolor*

*Manis crassicaudata*



*Semnopithecus entellus*

*Sus scrofa*



*Hystrix indica*

**CHIROPTERANS & RODENTS OF SWLS**

*Tadarida aegyptiaca*



*Pteropus giganteus*

*Taphozous nudiventris*



*Pipistrellus mimus*

*Rhinopoma microphyllum*



*Taphozous melanopogon*

*Bandicota bengalensis*



*Vandeleuria oleracea*

*Funambulus pennanti*



## ■ CLASS MAMMALIA

### ■ ORDERS :

■ <b>Rodentia</b>	:	<b>11 Species</b>
■ <b>Carnivora</b>	:	<b>10 Species</b>
■ <b>Chiroptera</b>	:	<b>07 Species</b>
■ <b>Artiodactyla</b>	:	<b>04 Species</b>
■ <b>Primata</b>	:	<b>01 Species</b>
■ <b>Pholidota</b>	:	<b>01 Species</b>
■ <b>Lagomorpha</b>	:	<b>01 Species</b>
■ <b>Insectivora</b>	:	<b>01 Species</b>
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<b>Total</b>	:	<b>36 Species</b>

- It is an evident that although the area of the sanctuary is too small but it is home to varied species of mammals.
- *Panthera pardus* stands at the topmost trophic level.
- Rusty spotted cat, Indian Pangolin etc. also found.
- *Taphozous melanopogon* is first time encountered from Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary.