

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR**  
**ARABITHITTU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**  
for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15

**PART - I**

**CHAPTER-1**

**Introduction to the area:-**

**1.1 Name, Location, Constitution and the extent of Area :**

Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary comprises of Arabithittu State Forest located in Hunsur Taluk of Mysore district of Karnataka State. It lies between latitudinal range 12° 17' 16" to 12° 20' 41" North and longitudinal range 76° 22' 43" to 76° 28' 51" East. Formerly this area was in Hunsur Territorial range.

Total extent of the sanctuary is 13.50 Sq.Kms. Though the area was declared as "Arabithittu Game Reserves" as per Government Notification No.AFO.55 FWL.74 dated:5.6.1974, it is further declared as Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary" as per Notification No.AHFFD-3-FWL-85 dated: 30.4.1985 which is in succession of the earlier notification. [Notification in Annexure No.I & II]

All the sides of the sanctuary are surrounded by private agricultural land except in the North east portion which belongs to the Defence Research Development Organisation of Ministry of Defence. Since the area is very small zonation is not done. Zone of influence outside the boundary is agricultural fields.

The boundary of the sanctuary is consolidated by erecting chain link mesh by Defence Research Development Organisation of Ministry of Defence. Even then, the pressure for grazing land by the adjacent farmers is high. Nearby quarries in the private land have been banned from operation.

**1.2 Approach and Access :**

The nearest Airport is at Bangalore which is about 170 Kms away from the sanctuary and nearest rail station is the Mysore City which is about 30 Kms away from the sanctuary. The sanctuary is located 30 Kms west of Mysore City and has approach by all weather road i.e. Mysore-Mangalore Highway. All the amenities are

available in Mysore City and Hunsur Town for the visitors.

### **1.3 Statement of significance :**

This is the only patch of forest within a radius of 40 Kms from Mysore city. There are incidents of elephants straying in the sanctuary coming for crop depredation from Nagarhole for a day or so.

Formerly, when this area was under the territorial jurisdiction, Eucalyptus plantations were raised in parts of the sanctuary. Until the construction of chain link mesh all around the forest area, it was subjected to heavy grazing, firewood & timber extraction ultimately leading to degradation and soil erosion. Since vegetation of the area is slowly improving with local species of flora, the area has to be treated scientifically. These local species of flora are also found to become favourable habitat for different fauna.

Since this sanctuary harbours several animals like *Panther*, *Spotted Deer*, *Wild Boar*, *Indian Porcupine*, *Indian Hare*, *Common Mongoose*, *Fox* etc., the Sanctuary area has to be replenished by improving the vegetation and adopting soil and moisture conservation works.

## CHAPTER-2

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND ATTRIBUTES

#### 2.1 Boundaries :

Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary is surrounded by many villages. Since there is no other forest land for a radius of 40 Kms from the sanctuary the surrounding villages are deprived of grazing facilities. The farmers who were depending upon this forest for small timber, firewood are also deprived of these facilities. There were small quarries previously operating in the zone, but after declaration of this sanctuary, these activities are totally banned. The boundary of the sanctuary is as below:

**North:** Starting from a point in eastern boundary of Bannikuppe Village, the line runs towards North-West corner where it joins Hunsur-Mysore High Road, then runs the right side of the road to a point in the Northern Boundary of Sy.No. 67 of Mallinathapura about three fourths furlong West from the North-West corner of Sy.No. 65.

**East:** Then the line goes south through Sy.No. 67 and 47 for a distance of about 3½ furlongs and turns east to a distance of about one furlong and turns south and goes through Sy.No. 66 of Jinahalli to a point in the southern boundary of the village.

**South:** Then the line goes west through Sy.No.118 of Jinahalli along the left side and passes through Sy.No. 80 of Kuppe Kolghatta and turns towards Sy.No. 58 of Gagenahally and runs to a point where Gagenahally Halepur cart track cuts it; then west through Sy.No. 64 of Halepur for a distance of two and three fourth furlongs to cairn No. 4 in the village boundary.

**West:** Then along the eastern boundaries of Medahalli and Bannikuppe villages to the starting point. (Enclosed Notification copy in Annexure No.II.

#### 2.2 Geology, Rock & Soil :

##### 2.2.1 Soil & Geology:

The underlying rock is of metamorphic formation and consists of gneiss, quartzite and hornblende schist. The soil is red sandy loam mixed with quartz pebbles. Rocky outcrop also exists here and there.

### **2.3 Terrain:**

The altitude of the sanctuary varies from 780 m to 856 m from M.S.L. The entire sanctuary is having the terrain of gentle slope. Drainage is towards north with northern aspect. The soil erosion in this sanctuary is considerably controlled by constructing gully checks, check dams, earthen bunds etc., in the past.

### **2.4 Climatic factors :**

**2.4.1 Rainfall:** The area receives rain both from south west and north east monsoon. The south west monsoon commences from June with interruption and continues till September. North east monsoon brings rain during October and November. The mean annual rainfall is about 800 mm.

**2.4.2 Temperature:** Temperature varies from 17.8° to 35° C. The year is divisible into 3 distinct seasons - cold, dry and wet seasons. The cold season starts from December and lasts up to February. The dry season starts from March and lasts up to May.

**2.4.3 Wind:** The two-monsoon winds which blow over the sanctuary are:

- (i) South-Westerly wind between June to September.
- (ii) North-Easterly wind between September to December.

### **2.5 Water Sources :**

Few seasonal water holes exist in the area which dry up during summer. Few small earthen dams and pick-ups constructed in the past provide much needed water to the animals during the summer. Three borewells also have been sunk to supplement water. Development of water resources is very essential in this sanctuary.

At the site of borewells, ground level water storage tanks have been constructed which are cleaned periodically and water is hand pumped to these storage tanks to be used for the consumption of animals. By using conventional energy like windmills, which can be used to lift water in borewells to meet the demand of water by animals. Soil conservation measures like construction of checkdams, gully checks may also improve the ground water availability.

## **2.6 Range of Wildlife, status distribution and habitat :**

### **2.6.1 Vegetation:**

The Forest is of dry deciduous scrub type and is having good stock of santalum album. The area contains good coppice growth of Anogeissus latifolia (Dindal). Other species found here are:

Emblica officinalis	Cassia fistula
Ficus species	Dononea viscosa
Hardwickia binata	Diosphyros melanoxylon
Mitragyna parviflora	Syzygium cumini
Terminalia tomentosa	Chloroxylon swietenia
Zizypus spp.	Acacia sundra

Eucalyptus, Sandal, Bamboo etc., planted in the past also exist in the area. Large trees are conspicuously absent in the sanctuary. Consequent to the protection against grazing by the erection of chainlink mesh fence around the sanctuary; profuse growth of tall grass could be seen making the sanctuary highly vulnerable for fire hazard. Hence fire is a major problem in this sanctuary.

### **2.6.2 Animals ;**

Common animals found here are Leopard, Spotted Deer, Wildboar, Indian Porcupine, Indian Hare, Common Mongoose, Fox etc.

**Avifauna:** Peafowl, Partridges, Mynas, Black drongo etc are found.

**Reptiles:** Cobra, Rat Snakes and Viper are common.

## CHAPTER-3

### HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT & PRESENT PRACTICES

#### 3.1 General:

The sanctuary area was subjected to over exploitation from local people as well as by surrounding villagers in the past, by over grazing and collection of fire wood and small timber. Arabithittu State Forest is surrounded by number of villages. Demand for small timber and firewood from these villages were so high since there were no other sources. The cattle population including goats were very high. Due to reckless grazing and unscientific land use, the vegetation was degraded. No effort has been done to improve the eroded land. Only after fencing of the area with chain link mesh the grazing is controlled. And also soil moisture conservation measures adopted improved the land to a greater extent. Regeneration of local species has improved. Previously planted seedlings like Emblica, small bamboo etc are showing promising results. Eucalyptus plantations which were raised in the past have to be removed in phase-wise to encourage the regeneration of local species. Growth of grass is high in patches which poses threat during fire season.

This area can be replenished by planting fruit yielding species like *Tamarind*, *Seethapal*, *Ficus species*, *Madhuca*, *Terminalia chebula*, etc., Seeds of sandal, Bamboo, pongamia can also be sown in low lying areas during monsoon. This intensive treatment of the area will encourage the wildlife population considerably.

#### 3.2 Timber operations including Bamboo & firewood harvest :

At present there is no any extraction works of timber, bamboo and firewood in this sanctuary.

#### 3.3 Non wood forest produce (NWFP)

There was a practice of collection of gum of *Anogeisis latifolia* by local villagers in the past. But now it is not in practice and not allowed.

#### 3.4 Leases :-

There are no any leases in this area.

### **3.5 Other programmes and activities :**

Nature camps can be conducted for nature lovers and school children. Trecking paths identified can also be used. Identified camping sites can be used to camp during night.

### **3.6 Forest Protection :**

#### **3.6.1 Legal Status**

This area of 13.50 Sq.Kms. was declared as “Arabithittu Game Reserve” as per Government Notification No. AFD-55, FWS-74 dated 5.6.1974. It is further declared as “Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary” as per Notification No. AHFFD-3-FWL-85 dated 30.4.1985 which is in succession of the earlier notification. There are no any enclosures or encroachments in the sanctuary area.

#### **3.6.2 Hunting :-**

There are no any previous records of hunting in the sanctuary.

#### **3.6.3 Poaching and other Illegal activities.**

##### **3.6.3.1 Poaching :**

No poaching activities have been noticed so far in the sanctuary.

##### **3.6.3.2 Illegal cutting of trees :**

No illegal cutting of trees have been noticed except illegal cutting of eucalyptus poles by surrounding villagers during tobacco-cultivation. Actions have been taken to stop illegal cutting of eucalyptus poles. Intense patrolling is done by staff and also awareness programmes are conducted to educate the villagers regarding conservation.

##### **3.6.3.3 Illegal removal of NWFP :-**

Since there are no scope for collection of any NWFP such activities are not noticed.

#### **3.6.4 Domestic live stock grazing :**

There are 87 villages surrounding this sanctuary. The southern portion includes villages namely Jeenahally, Gagenahally and Era Dasanakoppalu etc. The incidences of Villagers letting loose the cattle inside the sanctuary by damaging the chain link mesh have been noticed often. Action has been taken against illegal grazing & also

awareness programmes have been conducted to discourage such activities.

### **3.6.5 Wild fires :**

Until recently no major fire incidents have been recorded. Due to fencing of the entire sanctuary, the grazing is controlled and the wild grasses during late summer pose threat to sanctuary. It has been tackled by maintaining fire lines and appointment of fire watchers for watching any fire incidents.

### **3.7 Tourism :**

The sanctuary is not opened for tourism. But ample opportunities are there to conduct nature camps for public and school children. Camping site is identified. Three paragolas and platforms for tented camps have been constructed. Kitchen block and toilet facilities are being provided. Watch towers are being constructed. This site can be used to promote nature camps for school children and nature lovers.

### **3.8 Research, Monitoring and Training:**

#### **3.8.1 Research & Monitoring :**

No research activities were conducted in the past in the sanctuary. There are ample opportunities to conduct research on the local fauna and flora and also on the effects of exotic species like eucalyptus on local species of vegetation.

#### **3.8.2 Training :**

The untrained guards can be sent for training and regular staff can be updated on the knowledge of wildlife, booking of offences and conducting cases etc, by periodical refresher course which can be conducted at Circle level.

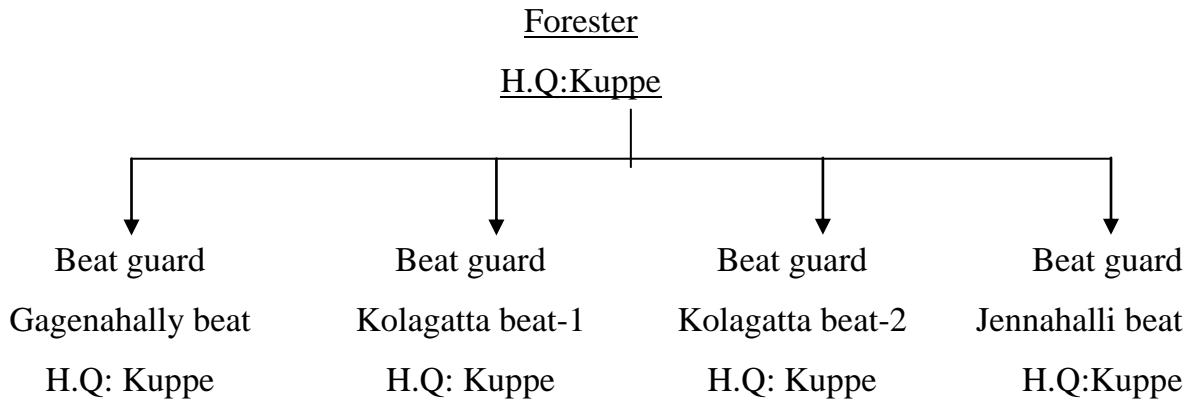
### **3.9 Wildlife conservation strategies and their evaluation :**

After the declaration of the Arabithittu State Forest as Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary and the fencing of the entire area by chain link mesh enhanced the population of wildlife. Habitat improvement works can be taken up which in turn improve the faunal population. Strict patrolling measures by sanctuary staff is needed to curb any illegal activities. The area has to be protected from fire hazards in summer.



### **3.10 Administrative set up :**

Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary comes under Wildlife Preservation Sub-Division under the administrative control of Conservator of Forests, Mysore Circle, Mysore. The Wildlife Range Forest Officer stationed at Mysore is in charge of this sanctuary. The Sanctuary is divided into four beats. There is one Forester and four Beat Guards. Temporary Watchers assist the Guards in perambulation and protection work.



### **3.11 Communication :**

The road network is excellent. There are about 40 Kms of mud roads within the sanctuary which are maintained annually.

Wireless network is well established with static set at Kuppe and Walkie-talkies are provided to Forest Guards.

## CHAPTER-4

### THE PROTECTED AREA AND THE INTERFACE LAND USE SITUATION

#### 4.1 The existing situation in the zone of influence:

Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary is surrounded by about 87 villages within a radius of 10 Kms with total population of about 3.5 lakhs (Annexure III). Since the area is dry the villagers grow millet, groundnut, tur, field bean and also sugarcane and paddy in area irrigated by tanks. Sheep and Goat rearing are the other source of income for the villagers. Most of the tanks that exist in the vicinity of the villages go dry during summer.

The socio-economic conditions of the villagers are not encouraging. The area outside the park is not facilitated by irrigation. The annual rainfall is not promising to give sufficient crop and agricultural income to farmers. The only cash crop grown by surrounding farmers is tobacco. Again the harvest is uncertain due to other parameters. The demand for poles and firewood is immense.

The cattle population around the sanctuary is high. The villagers often damage the chain link mesh to allow their cattle for grazing. Frequent confrontations with villagers by sanctuary staff to stop these activities are not rare. Hence this dependency for cattle grazing has to be discouraged by adopting eco-developmental works and creating awareness among villagers regarding the importance of wildlife conservation. Planning of various cottage industries like Jute making, Bee keeping, dairies, poultries, pig rearing and growing of rare medicinal plants like *Alovera*, *Alptinia Calcrata*, *Curcuma aromatica*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *Sida Retura*, *Osimum sanctum*, *Bacopa monieri*, *Cymbopogen flxuosus*, *Lawsania inermis*, *Vetiveria Zizanioides* etc., can be taken up to increase the income level of villagers. The farmers can also be encouraged to do organic farming by using vermy-compost etc.,

**PART II**  
**THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT**  
**CHAPTER 5**

**Preamble**

This small sanctuary can be developed into a Eco-tourism along with the nature education center. By improving the availability of Fodder, water and proper protection, the carrying capacity of the sanctuary can be increased. This area also forms catchment for Nugu dam as such it helps in preventing siltation into the dam.

**Plan Objectives and Problems**

**Objectives of management**

Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary is ecologically sensitive area which inhabits typical flora and fauna. The following are the main objectives of the management.

- a) To protect the sanctuary to the fullest extent possible so that many endangered and endemic flora and fauna inhabiting the area are adequately protected and propagated.
- b) To restore the degraded eco-system by adopting soil and moisture conservation methods and to regenerate such area with appropriate vegetation cover, by developing technology for eco-system restoration and maintenance of biological diversity.
- c) To create awareness among the public about the need to protect the nature in general and Melukote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary in particular.
- d) To develop eco-tourism and nature education center for recreation, education and scientific exploration.
- e) To involve the local people in the implementation of conservation and developmental programmes so that a balanced relationship is developed between man and nature.
- f) To promote and encourage wildlife research and ecological studies in consonance with the management objectives.

## **5.2 Problems in achieving objectives**

### **5.2.1 Problems related to protection**

1. Illegal removal of firewood and small timber
2. Grazing
3. Forest Fire

### **5.2.2 Problems related to habitat management**

#### **1. Invasion by Weeds**

Lantana, Eupatorium, Parthenium and Loranthus have invaded the park and suppressed the natural regeneration and the growth of fodder for wildlife.

#### **2 Water holes**

There are some water holes which are not perennial. These are to be desilted in faced manner and maintained.

### **5.2.3 Other related problems --**

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **THE STRATEGIES**

#### **6.1 Boundary delineation and demarcation:**

The boundary of the sanctuary is clearly demarcated and chainlink fencing has been erected around the sanctuary by the Defence Research Development Organisation of Ministry of Defence.

#### **6.2 Zonation:**

Since no tourism has been developed and also the area is small, the area has not been marked into different Zones.

#### **6.3 Theme Plans :**

The sanctuary has got about 40 Kms of ring road and internal roads, which need to be maintained every year to facilitate easy movement of vehicles for patrolling.

#### **6.4.1 Habitat Improvement**

This will be based on the following considerations

1. Protecting the area against biotic degradation
2. Improving the habitat for fauna of the area
3. Conserving, Protecting and increasing the biodiversity.
4. Habitat restoration by removing and management of invasive weeds like Lantana & Eupatorium.
5. Planting of seedlings and sowing of seeds in a degraded areas with native species.
6. Sowing and dibbling of seeds in the gaps with suitable species to improve enhance the improvement of natural regeneration.
7. Adopting Soil and water conservation measures such as construction of Gully checks, Check dams, Construction of Contour trenches, Formation of Percolation ponds and creation of earthen bunds.
8. Maintenance of water holes - The existing waterholes are adequate and many of them silted up and water is not available during summer. it is necessary to desilt tanks in a phased manner from time to time before monsoon and it will

be helpful to increase the water retention capacity.

9. Providing cultural operations to naturally regenerated plants to boostup growth.
10. Removal of Eucalyptus plantations in phased manner. It will be helpful to enhance the improvement of Assisted Natural Regeneration.

### **6.3.2 Strategies to overcome protection problems:**

#### **6.3.2.1 Control of illegal grazing:**

Since the biotic interference like cattle grazing has caused negative effect on the crop composition of the flora and disturbance to the fauna of the area. To overcome this problem, following measures are proposed.

1. Maintenance of existing chainlinkmesh fence

#### **6.3.2.2 Control of illegal removal of timber fuel wood and NTFP:**

Increasing patrolling by the departmental staff can control these biotic interferences by the villagers in the surroundings of the protected area. For effective night patrolling by departmental vehicles need useful motor able roads. Following works are proposed in this regard –

- 1) Maintenance of existing protection roads and construction of culverts and causeways wherever required.
- 2) Maintenance of existing roads annually along with pitching of slushy patches to keep them motor able in all seasons.

### **6.4.2 Control of poaching and illicit felling**

The following strategies are proposed to control the poaching and illicit felling activities

1. Establishment of Antipoaching camp in the sensitive places of the sanctuary and providing field ration to the camping staff.
2. Maintenance of Patrolling and protection roads regularly
3. Precurement of Fire arms and ammunition
4. Secret service fund and intelligence network

### **6.4.3 Forest Fires**

Forest fires is a very important factor, for consideration in the management of protected area network since it has a tremendous influence on the floral and faunal components of a habitat. One obvious fact is that fire destroys the organic matter, which contributes to the humus content of the substratum; this may cause deterioration of the soil and consequently, the value of the site may be lost

To improve the fire protection system by new stratagems with proper planning and management so as to control the fire problem successfully by taking into account the available resources at present and in the future .

**The following fire controlling measures have been followed :**

1. The Maintenance of existing firelines before fire season
2. Engaging of fire combating squad during fire season
3. Maintenance of fire watch towers
4. Hiring of Vehicles during fire season.

## CHAPTER-7

### TOURISM, INTERPRETATION AND CONSERVATION EDUCATION

#### 7.1 General :

There are ample opportunities to start nature camps for nature lovers and school children. Camping sites for conducting nature camp is marked and infrastructure facilities like camping platform for tented camps, kitchen block, paragolas and toilet blocks are built. Watch towers are also planned to be erected.

Nature camps can be conducted for school children and general public at regular intervals to create awareness regarding the conservation of wildlife.

Since the sanctuary is surrounded by villages, there is need to build good relationship between the park staff and the village community. Conservation education may also be given to the village community by conducting meetings at village level and also making them to participate in nature camps.

The sanctuary area is also suitable to create lion and tiger safaries so that captive wild animals can be rehabilitated and wildlife tourism can also be promoted. Proposed budgetary provision for development of Eco-tourism in the sanctuary is



# **CHAPTER-8**

## **ECO-DEVELOPMENT**

### **8.1 Objectives :**

Improvement of the economic conditions of villagers residing adjacent to the sanctuary and providing alternate sources of fodder and fuel is the main objective of implementing the eco-development programmes. This will definitely help in enlisting their active co-operation in conservation of wildlife of the protected area.

### **8.2 Broad strategies:**

- i) Supply of fuel efficient smokeless chulas.
- ii) Encouraging planting of fuelwood species on the bunds of the fields and other waste land so that the villagers become self sufficient in fuelwood and small timber requirements. Seedlings may be supplied free of cost.
- iii) Encouraging planting of grafted variety of fruit plants for improving their economic condition by free supply of grafted seedlings.
- iv) Providing safe drinking water wherever such facilities are not there by sinking borewell.
- v) Desilting of tanks and construction of check dams to improve water regime.

## CHAPTER-9

### **RESEARCH, MONITORING AND TRAINING**

#### **9.1 Research and Monitoring :**

Since no research works were conducted in the past, research studies like suitability of the habitat for different fauna, the checklist of avifauna, and also the suitability of the habitat for rehabilitation of captive animals can be conducted. These studies can be entrusted to suitable research organization and universities. Monitoring of these entrusted research activities can be done by the Forest Department.

#### **9.2 Training:**

The field staff of the protected area may be given training on the different aspects of wildlife in the protected area, their adaptability to the habitat, identification of birds found in the area etc so that they can impart this knowledge to others while conducting nature camps. Training may also be given to them regarding booking and conducting of forest offence cases. This can be done by arranging refresher courses.

## CHAPTER-10

### ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 10.1 Structure and Responsibilities:-

At present the Range Forest Officer, Mysore Wildlife Range is incharge of this sanctuary, working under the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Preservation Sub-Division, Mysore.

For proper management and protection of the sanctuary, the existing staff is inadequate.

The proposed organisation pattern is as under:

Sl.No.	Designation	Proposed	Existing	Required
1.	Forester	1	1	-
2.	Forest Guards	4	4	-
3.	Forest Watchers	6	-	6

#### **10.2 Staff amenities**

1. Housing – Existing protection staff quarters proposed to maintain every year.
2. Special pay – The Government of India under project tiger scheme has given project allowance to the staff working in project tiger areas. Similarly project allowance should be given to the staff working in the sanctuary areas.
3. Uniforms and Field equipments – Uniforms needs to be provided as per the norms of the department, and it is proposed to provide field equipments like water bottles, binoculars, tape measures, GPS, and weapons and ammunitions etc.
4. Communication - Already a diesel jeep is provided to the Range Forest Officer and no further requirements of vehicles
5. Incentives and awards - Provision of incentives and awards is very much essential to motivate the staff and officers working in wildlife areas.

### **10.2.2 Vehicle:**

There is one Jeep under the control of the Range Faorest Officer, Mysore Wildlaife Range which is being used for patrolling by both Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary & Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary and their staff.

### **10.2.3 Arms and Ammunition & Wireless Sets:**

For effective protection of the sanctuary, enough arms and ammunition need to be provided to the protection staff for patrolling the sanctuary area.

One Wireless static set is functioning at Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary. Walkie talkies have been provided to Forest Guards for effective communication.

## **Chapter 11**

### **THE BUDGET :**

#### **11.1 The Plan Budget:**

The Proposed Plan Budget for implementation of activities proposed in the Management Plan for the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 appended separately

**Annexure-I**  
**Government of Karnataka**

No.AFD-55-FWL-74

Karnataka Government Secretariat,  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore, Dated: 5<sup>th</sup> June 1974.

**NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Wild Life (Protection) ACT 1972 (Central Act 53 of 1972) the Government of Karnataka hereby declares the area, the situation and limits of which are specified in the schedule below to be a GAME RESERVE called as "ARABITHITTU GAME RESERVE".

***SCHEDULE***

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : MYSORE DISTRICT  
AREA : 3,200 Acres or 13.50 Sq.Kms.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- NORTH : Starting from a point in eastern boundary of Bannipuppe village, the line runs towards North West corner where it joins Hunsur-Mysore high road, then runs the right side of the road to a point in the Northern boundary of S.No.67 of Mallinathapura about three fourths furlong west from the North-West corner of S.No.65.
- EAST : Then the line goes south through Survey Nos. 67 and 47 for a distance of about three and a half furlong and turns east goes through S.No. 66 of Jinahalli to a point in the Southern boundary of the village.
- SOUTH : Then the line goes west through S.No.118 of Jinahalli along the Left side and passes through S.No. 80 of Gazenhalli and touches south west corner of S.No. 89 of Kuppe Kalghatta and turns towards S.No. 53 of Gazenhalli and runs to a point where Gazenhalli Halepur Cart track cuts it, then west through Survey No. 64 of Halepur for distance of two and three fourths furlongs to claim no. 4 in the village boundary.
- WEST : Then along the eastern boundaries of Madehalli and Bonnikuppe villager to the starting point.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE  
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA  
Sd/- (S.Shyam Sunder)  
Spl.Officer and Ex-Officio, Deputy Secretary to  
Government, Agriculture and Forest Department.

## Government of Karnataka

No.AHFFD-03-FWL-85

Karnataka Government Secretariat,  
Sachivala – II  
Bangalore, Dated: 30.4.1985

### NOTIFICATION

Where the Government of Karnataka considers that it is desirable to declare the area, the situation and limits of which are specified in the schedule below, to be a Sanctuary as it is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wild life or its environment.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) ACT 1972 (Central Act 53 of 1972) the Government of Karnataka in supersession of the notification No. FFD.55 FWL 74 dated 5.6.74 hereby declares the area, the situation and limits of which are specified in the Schedule below to be a sanctuary called as "ARABITHITTU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY".

### *SCHEDULE*

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AREA : 3,200 Acres or 13.50 Sq.Kms.

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- WEST : Then along the eastern boundaries of Madehalli and Bonnikuppe villager to the starting point.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE  
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA  
Sd/- (SYED BHASHEED AHAMED)  
Desk Officer, Animal Husbandary,  
Fisheries & Forest Department.

**ANNEXURE -II**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES OF ARABITHITU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Village</b>
1.	Bore Koppalu	27.	Doddabeechanahalli
2.	Tulasikoppalu	28.	Chikkabeechanahalli
3.	Shanuboganhalli	29.	Shankahalli
4.	Maraduru	30.	Vaderahosallu
5.	Kalegowdanakoppalu	31.	Hallikere
6.	Madugirikoppalu	32.	Challahalli
7.	Hosaru	33.	Dallal
8.	Jadaganakoppalu	34.	Dallal koppalu
9.	Kuppe	35.	Tippur
10.	Kolagatta	36.	Halepura
11.	Rangaiahnakoppaly	37.	hosapura
12.	Yemmekoppalu	38.	Gagenahalli
13.	Bolanahalli	39.	Nanjammanakoppalu
14.	Chowdenahalli	40.	Dasikoppalu
15.	Kempanahalli	41.	Gujjgowdanakoppalu
16.	Maidanahalli	42.	Guddashettihalli
17.	Kommegowdanakoppalu	43.	Udbur
18.	Tenkanakoppalu	44.	Madallimatta
19.	Halebeedu	45.	Hosurugenahalli
20.	Modalakoppalu	46.	Tenkanakoppalu
21.	Devarahalli	47.	Uyigowdanahalli
22.	Boochahalli	48.	KAdanakoppalu
23.	Manuganhalli	49.	Doddegowdanakoppalu
24.	handanahalli	50.	Mudalakoppalu
25.	hullenahalli	51.	Bannikuppe
26.	yelachavadi	52.	Somanahalli



**ANNEXURE- III**  
**ARABITHITTU WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

**BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**FROM THE YEAR 2011-12 TO 2015-16**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works proposed	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Grand Total	
		Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>I. Budget for Protection against Poaching and Smuggling Activities</b>													
1	Engaging local peoples for protection works against poaching & smuggling activities	12 No.	7.50	12 No.	8.25	12 No.	9.00	12 No.	10.00	12 No.	11.00	60 No.	45.75
	<b>Total –I</b>		<b>7.50</b>		<b>8.25</b>		<b>9.00</b>		<b>10.00</b>		<b>11.00</b>		<b>45.75</b>
<b>II . Budget for strengthening of Network of protection Roads</b>													
1	Formation of new road	1 km	0.75									1 No.	0.75
2	Maintenance and Repair works to existing protection roads	38km	7.60	38km	8.40	38km	9.20	38 Km	10.10	38 Km	11.20	38 Km	46.50
	<b>Total- II</b>		<b>8.35</b>		<b>8.40</b>		<b>9.20</b>		<b>10.10</b>		<b>11.20</b>		<b>47.25</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>III. Budget for Communication Network</b>													
<b>1</b>	<b><u>Vehicles</u></b>												
a)	Maintenance of existing protection vehicles (One Jeep)	1 No	1.50	1 No.	1.65	2 No.	1.90	1 No.	2.10	1 No.	2.30	1 No.	9.45
b)	Maintenance of existing Two wheeler	1 No.	0.10	1 No.	0.12	1 No.	0.14	1 No.	0.16	1 No.	0.18	1 No.	0.70
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>1.60</b>		<b>1.77</b>		<b>2.04</b>		<b>2.26</b>		<b>2.48</b>		<b>10.15</b>
<b>2</b>	<b><u>Wireless Network</u></b>												
a)	Maintenance of Existing Wireless Network (repairs and purchase of batteries)	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	1.25
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>1.25</b>
	<b>Total - III</b>		<b>1.85</b>		<b>2.02</b>		<b>2.29</b>		<b>2.51</b>		<b>2.73</b>		<b>11.40</b>
<b>IV. Budget for Fire protection works</b>													
1.	Maintenance of existing firelines to the width of 3 mtrs.	120 Km	0.97	120 Km	1.10	120 Km	1.25	120 Km	1.40	120 Km	1.50	120 Km	6.22
2.	Engaging Fire watchers from January to March every year	25 mem.	3.85	25 mem.	4.25	25 mem.	4.65	25 mem.	5.20	25 mem.	5.70	25 mem.	23.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Purchase of Fire fighting equipments, water cans etc.	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	1.25
<b>Total- IV</b>			<b>5.07</b>		<b>5.60</b>		<b>6.15</b>		<b>6.85</b>		<b>7.45</b>		<b>31.12</b>
<b>V. Budget for Habitat Improvement &amp; Water Sources</b>													
2	Regeneration of Degraded areas (Encouragement to Assisted Natural Regeneration)	100 Ha.	25.00	100 Ha.	27.50	100 Ha.	30.00	100 Ha.	33.00	100 Ha.	37.00	500 Ha	152.50
3	Sowing of Bamboo and other indigenous species seeds	100 Ha.	2.00	100 Ha.	2.20	100 Ha.	2.50	100 Ha.	2.75	100 Ha.	3.00	500 Ha	12.45
5	Widening and Strengthening of existing waterholes	4 No.	6.00	4 No.	6.60	4 No.	7.20	4 No.	8.00	4 No.	8.80	20 No.	36.6
	Providing stone pitching to existing tank bunds and other structures	6 No.	2.00	4 No.	1.50	4No.	1.75	4 No.	2.00	4 No.	2.20	22 No.	9.45
	Maintenance of existing chainlinkmesh fence	28 Km	3.00	28 Km	3.00	28 Km	3.00	28 Km	3.00	28 Km	3.00	28 Km	15.00
<b>Total- V</b>			<b>38.00</b>		<b>40.80</b>		<b>44.45</b>		<b>48.75</b>		<b>54.00</b>		<b>226.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>VI. Budget for Soil &amp; Moisture Conservation Works</b>													
1	Construction of Contour Trenches	5000 Cmtr	3.20	5000 Cmtr	3.62	5000 Cmtr	4.00	5000 Cmtr	4.40	5000 Cmtr	4.90	1000 Cmtr	20.12
2	Construction of Percolation Tanks / Recharge Ponds	20 No.	5.00	20 No.	5.50	20 No.	6.05	20 No.	6.65	20 No.	7.25	100 Nos	30.45
3	Construction of Check dams	1 No.	2.00	1 No.	2.00	1 No.	2.00	1 No.	2.00	1 No.	2.00	5 No.	10.00
4	Construction of Gully checks	200 Cmtr	0.60	200 Cmtr	0.60	200 Cmtr	0.60	200 Cmtr	0.60	200 Cmtr	0.60	1000 Cmtr	3.00
<b>Total- VI</b>			<b>10.80</b>		<b>11.72</b>		<b>12.65</b>		<b>13.65</b>		<b>14.75</b>		<b>63.57</b>
<b>VII. Employment of Man power</b>													
1	Engaging daily wage Driver.	1 No.	0.70	1 No.	0.77	1 No.	0.85	1 No.	0.95	1 No.	1.05	1 No.	4.32
<b>Total- VII</b>			<b>0.70</b>		<b>0.77</b>		<b>0.85</b>		<b>0.95</b>		<b>1.05</b>		<b>4.32</b>
<b>VIII. Budget for Conducting Wild Animal Census</b>													
1	Conducting Tiger Census & Elephant and other herbivore animals census	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	1.25
<b>Total-VIII</b>			<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>1.25</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>IX . Budget for publicity, Nature awareness programmes etc.</b>													
1	Conducting Nature camps to School childrens	10 camp	0.50	10 camp	0.50	10 camp	0.50	10 camp	0.50	10 camp	0.50	50 camp	2.50
2	Production of publicity materials like Brouchers	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	1.25
3	Procurement of Nature camp equipments	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	1.25
<b>Total-IX</b>			<b>1.00</b>		<b>1.00</b>		<b>1.00</b>		<b>1.00</b>		<b>1.00</b>		<b>5.00</b>
<b>X. Budget for Amenities to Staff</b>													
1	<b>Construction of Quarters</b>												
b)	Maintenance of existing staff quarters	3 No.	1.50	3 No.	1.50	3 No.	1.50	3 No.	1.50	3 No.	1.50	3 No.	7.50
3	Uniforms and field equipment	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	2.50
4.	Incentives & awards	L.S.	0.10	L.S.	0.10	L.S.	0.10	L.S.	0.10	L.S.	0.10	L.S.	0.50
<b>Total-X</b>			<b>2.10</b>		<b>2.10</b>		<b>2.10</b>		<b>2.10</b>		<b>2.10</b>		<b>10.50</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>XI. Budget for Eco Tourism Activities</b>													
1	Maintenance of existing Paragolas	2 No.	0.50	2 No.	0.50	2 No.	0.50	2 No.	0.50	2 No.	0.50	2 No.	2.50
2	Creation and maintenance of Trekking path	5 Km	1.00	5 Km	1.10	5 Km	1.25	5 Km	1.45	5 Km	1.60	5 Km	6.40
3	Development of Eco tourism spot	Ls	10.00	Ls	10.00	Ls	10.00	Ls	10.00	Ls	10.00	Ls	50.00
4	Purchase & Maintenance of Mini bus for tourism activities			1 No.	10.00	1 No.	1.50	1 No.	1.50	1 No.	1.50	1 No.	14.50
<b>Total-XI</b>			<b>11.50</b>		<b>21.60</b>		<b>13.25</b>		<b>13.45</b>		<b>13.60</b>		<b>73.40</b>
<b>XII. Eco development activities</b>													
1	Supply and construction of fuel efficiency chullas	500 No.	4.25	500 No.	4.75	500 No.	5.25	500 No.	5.75	500 No.	6.30	2500 No.	26.30
2	Rejuvenation of village cattle ponds	3 No.	3.00	3 No.	3.30	3No.	3.70	3 No.	4.10	3 No.	4.50	15 No.	18.60
3	Providing Borewells with Handpumps in villages for providing safe drinking water	7 No.	4.55	7 No.	5.00	7 No.	5.50	7 No.	6.05	7 No.	6.75	35 No.	27.85

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
4	Percolation tanks in Agricultural lands	10 No.	2.50	10 No.	2.75	10 No.	3.00	10No.	3.30	10 No.	3.70	50 No.	15.25
5	Construction of Check dams in Agricultural lands	5 No.	6.25	5 No.	7.00	5 No.	7.75	5 No.	8.50	5 No.	9.50	25 No.	39.00
	<b>Total-XII</b>		<b>20.55</b>		<b>22.80</b>		<b>25.20</b>		<b>27.70</b>		<b>30.75</b>		<b>127.00</b>
<b>XII I</b>	<b>Research Monitoring and evaluation</b>	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	1.25
	<b>Total-XIII</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>0.25</b>		<b>1.25</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>107.92</b>		<b>125.56</b>		<b>126.64</b>		<b>137.56</b>		<b>150.13</b>		<b>647.81</b>

Deputy Conservator of Forests  
Wildlife Division  
Mysore

**ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2011-12 TO 2015-16**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particulars of Works proposed</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
1	Budget for Protection against Poaching and Smuggling Activities	7.5	8.25	9.00	10.00	11.00	45.75
2	Budget for strengthening of Network of protection Roads	8.35	8.40	9.20	10.10	11.20	47.25
3	Budget for Communication Network	1.85	2.02	2.29	2.51	2.73	11.40
4	Budget for Fire protection works	5.07	5.60	6.15	6.85	7.45	31.12
5	Budget for Habitat Improvement & Water Sources	38.00	40.80	44.45	48.75	54.00	226.00
6	Budget for Soil & Moisture Conservation Works	10.80	11.72	12.65	13.65	14.75	63.57
7	Employment of Man power	0.70	0.77	0.85	0.95	1.05	4.32
8	Budget for Conducting Wild Animal Census	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
10	Budget for publicity, Nature awareness programmes etc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
11	Budget for Amenities to Staff	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
11	Budget for Eco Tourism Activities	11.50	21.60	13.25	13.45	13.60	73.40
12	Eco development activities	20.55	22.80	25.20	27.70	30.75	127.00
13	Research Monitoring and evaluation	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>107.92</b>	<b>125.56</b>	<b>126.64</b>	<b>137.56</b>	<b>150.13</b>	<b>647.81</b>

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