

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR**  
**ADICHUNCHANAGIRI PEACOCK SANCTUARY**  
**PART - I**  
**CHAPTER 1**

**Introduction to the area :-**

This sanctuary is situated near Chunchanagiri Temple and Pilgrimage centre in Nagamangala Taluk of Mandya District. Adichunchanagiri is a typical inland South Indian Hill characterised by giant tors heaped upon by boulders of various sizes. Adichunchanagiri has been a pilgrimage and educational centre since the beginning of this century. The first notification to declare the area as Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary was issued in 1981 and subsequently, final notification was issued in 1999. There is a good population of peafowls in Adichunchanagiri mainly due to the excellent protection accorded by way of strong religious sentiment maintained and preached by Adichunchanagiri Swamiji and their disciples.

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

The sanctuary is located in Nagamangala Taluk of Mandya district. It is about 115 Kms. west of Bangalore. The nearest Railway station is at Mandya which is about 60 Kms away from the sanctuary. Nearest Airport is at Bangalore which is about 125 Kms away from the sanctuary. It lies in the latitudinal range 12° 55' to 13° 0' N and longitudinal range 76° 40' to 76° 45' east. Nearest town is Nagamangala (26 Kms.)

## **CHAPTER-2**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND ATTRIBUTES**

#### **2.1 Boundaries :**

The area of the sanctuary is 88.4 Ha. with boundaries as under:

Starting from south west corner of the tank point of Sy.No. 139 and the line runs south east for about 18 chains (33' chain) and Sy.No. 130 then taken deviation towards south east along the common boundary of Sy.No. 145 and Sy.No. 179 of Chunchanahalli to a length of 6 chains. Then takes deviation towards West along the common boundary of tank of Sy.No. 149 and Sy.No. 145 to a length of 10 chains and further takes deviation towards south west all along the common boundary of Sy.No. 146 and Sy.No. 145 to a length of 16 chains and further takes deviation towards south west all along the common boundary of Sy. No. 145 to a length of 16 chains. Again takes deviation towards west all along the common boundary of Sy. No. 181 and Sy.No. 145 to a length of 16 chains. Again takes deviation towards north west along the common boundary of Sy.No. 144 and 145 to a length of 12 chains and further continues along the boundary of Sy.No. 138 to a length of 5 chains. Again towards north east along the common boundary of Sy.No. 145 and 138 to a length of 10 chains and further towards north to length of 2 chains this ends with starting point. The neighbouring Sy.No.145 of Chunchanahally village belongs to Adichunchanagiri Mutt. The three Sy. No. i.e. 146,139 and 144 are tanks.

#### **2.2 Rock & Soil :**

The soil is mainly red sandy loam with an increased proportion of sand. The soil depth is shallow & humus content is very low. Patches of laterite can also be seen. The underlying rock is gneiss and quartzite. Granite is also found in large quantity.

#### **2.3 Terrain:**

The sanctuary is situated in Deccan Plateau with an average elevation of 873 m. above MSL. The lowest is 773 m. above MSL (Elekoppa) and the highest is at 1006 m. above MSL. The sanctuary is traversed by chains of low hillocks running north to south and at an average height of about 100 m. from the plains.

## **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 in the month of June with interruption and continues till September. North east monsoon brings rain during October and November. The average rainfall is 700 mm.

**2.4.2 Temperature:** Adichunchanagiri has a moderate climate with 3 seasons.

- (a) Summer - March to May.
- (b) Monsoon - June to October.
- (c) Winter - November to February.

The temperature varies from 15° to 38°.

**2.4.3 Wind:** The two monsoon wind 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 :**

Yelchigere is a large tank which does not dry in summer. There are few seasonal streams and tanks which usually goes dry during summer.

## **2.6 Range of Wildlife Status distribution and habitat:**

**2.6.1 Vegetation:** The vegetation is mainly of the southern thorn scrub type (5DSI-Champion & Seth classification) Exotic species like Eucalyptus teriticornis and Acacia auriculiformis introduced in the past also exist in the sanctuary. Most of the native vegetation is denuded. The species found here are:

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Andrographis serpellyfolia | 35. Pterolobium hexapetalum |
| 2. Annona squamosa            | 36. Dalbergia Sps.          |
| 3. Aristolochia indica        | 37. Tamarindus indica       |
| 4. Parthenium hysterophoris   | 38. Zyzipus oenophloea      |
| 5. Tridax procumbens          | 39. Leucas aspera           |
| 6. Lagascea molis             | 40. Asparagus sps.          |
| 7. Calotropis gigantea        | 41. Curculigo orchiodes     |
| 8. Calotropis procera         | 42. Gloriosa superba        |
| 9. Hemidesmus indicus         | 43. Thespesia populnea      |
| 10. Agave sps.                | 44. Azadirachta indica      |

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 11. Phoenix sylvestris       | 45. Ficus benghalensis |
| 12. Dolichandorne atrovirens | 46. Ficus montana      |
| 13. Jacaranda mimosefolia    | 47. Ficus religiosa    |
| 14. Tabebuia argentia        | 48. Strebulus asper    |
| 15. Tecoma stans             | 49. Acacia leucophloea |
| 16. Spathodea companulata    | 50. Acacia nilotica    |
| 17. Opuntia sps.             | 51. Albizia sps.       |
| 18. Cassia fistula           | 52. Moringa oleifera   |
| 19. Cassia siamea            | 53. Eucalyptus sps.    |
| 20. Delonix regia            | 54. Syzygium sps.      |
| 21. Kalanchoe sps.           | 55. Jasminum sps.      |
| 22. Cycas circinalis         | 56. Argemone mexicana  |
| 23. Drosera burmanii         | 57. Cymbopogon sps.    |
| 24. Erythrosylum monogynum   | 58. Xeromphis sps.     |
| 25. Kirganelia reticulata    | 59. Todallia asiatica  |
| 26. Jatropha curcas          | 60. Santalum album     |
| 27. Croton bonplandianus     | 61. Dodonia viscosa    |
| 28. Euphorbia hirta          | 62. Madhuka sps.       |
| 29. Securiniga leucopyris    | 63. Urtica dioica      |
| 30. Abrus precatorius        | 64. Gmelina arborea    |
| 31. Bauhinia purpurea        | 65. Lantana camara     |
| 32. Butea monosperma         | 66. Lantana indica     |
| 33. Derris canarensis        | 67. Vitex altissima    |
| 34. Hardwickia binata        |                        |

And even *Cycas circinalis* of 10 feet height is not uncommon. Some plants like *Ricinus communis* etc can be introduced as host plant to introduce larvae of insects which act as a source of food to birds.

### **2.6.2 Animals :**

Adichunchanagiri and the adjacent hills & hill ranges with in a radius of 1 Km is the stronghold of the peafowl. Though the habitat on other hills namely Haddinakallubetta and those in Ramasangara State Forest and Madeshwara Hill appear to be conducive for the occurrence of peafowl, the species is not found there. This indicates that the peafowl at Adichunchanagiri in effect belongs to a population surviving mainly due to the

excellent protection accorded by way of a strong religious sentiment maintained and preached by the Swamiji and his disciples.

Though very few mammal species are found in the sanctuary, the sanctuary is rich in bird population. Of the 99 recorded species of birds about 25 species are peculiar to the inland hills of Karnataka. About 15 resident water birds also have been recorded. Rest of the birds are those that frequent open scrub habitat which though disturbed is still in healthy state. The tanks of surrounding area can also be desilted and suitable plants, can be grown on artificial islands.

99 species of birds, 8 species of reptiles, 32 species of butterflies, 4 species of amphibians have been recorded in the sanctuary.

### **Mammals:**

- |     |                             |   |                         |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (1) | Bonnet Macaque              | - | Macaca radiata          |
| (2) | Three-striped plam squirrel | - | Fanambulus palmarum     |
| (3) | Pipistrelle                 | - | Pipistrellus coromandra |
| (4) | Flying Fox                  | - | Pteropus gigantius      |
| (5) | Jungle cat                  | - | Felis chaus             |
| (6) | Black naped Hare            | - | Lepus nigricollis       |

### **Birds:**

99 species of birds falling into 38 families have been recorded. It includes endemic species namely yellow throated Bulbul and white winged Black Tit. The recorded bird species are as under:

- |    |                          |    |                            |
|----|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1  | Little Grebe             | 15 | Asiatic Sparrow-hawk       |
| 2  | Grey Pelican             | 16 | White-eyed Buzzard         |
| 3  | Cormorant (unidentified) | 17 | Booted Hawk-eagle          |
| 4  | Grey Heron               | 18 | Tawny Eagle                |
| 5  | Pond Heron               | 19 | Black Eagle                |
| 6  | Cattle Egret             | 20 | Longbilled Vulture         |
| 7  | Egrets (unidentified)    | 21 | Indian Whitebacked Vulture |
| 8  | Painted Stork            | 22 | Scavenger Vulture          |
| 9  | Lesser Whistling Teal    | 23 | Short-toed Eagle           |
| 10 | Spotbill Duck            | 24 | Grey Partridge             |

11	Cotton Teal	25	Jungle Bush Quail
12	Honey Buzzard	26	Common Peafowl
13	Pariah Kite	27	Whitebreasted Waterhen
14	Brahminy Kite	28	Coot
29	Shikara	65	Redwattled lapwing
30	Blue Rock Pigeon	66	Jungle Myna
31	Indian Ring Dove	67	Jungle Crow
32	Spotted Dove	68	Common Wood Shrike
33	Little Brown Dove	69	Small Minivet
34	Roseringed Parakeet	70	Common Iora
35	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	71	Redwhiskered Bulbul
36	Koel	72	Redvented Bulbul
37	Small Greenbilled Malkoha	73	Yellowthroated Bulbul
38	Sirkeer Cuckoo	74	Whitebrowed Bulbul
39	Crow-pheasant	75	Spotted Babbler
40	Barn Owl	76	Whitethroated Babbler
41	Great Horned Owl	77	Common Babbler
42	Great Horned Owl	78	Whiteheaded Babbler
43	Spotted Owlet	79	Indian Wren Warbler
44	Mottled Wood Owl	80	Ashy Wren Warbler
45	Longtailed Nighthjar	81	Jungle Wren Wrbler
46	Longtailed Nighthjar	82	Franklin's Wren Wrbler
47	House Swift	83	Tailor bird
48	Palm Swift	84	Magpie Robin
49	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	85	Pied Bush Chat
50	Small Green Bee-eater	86	Indian Robin
51	Indian Roller	87	Grey Tit
52	Hoopoe	88	Whitewinged Black Tit
53	Small Green Barbet	89	Large Pied Wagtail
54	Crimsonbreasted Barbet	90	Tickell's Flowerpecker
55	Lesser Goldenbacked Wood pecker	91	Purplerumped Sunbird
56	Blackbacked Woodpecker	92	Purple Sunbird
57	Bush Lark	93	White-eye
58	Ashycrowned Finch-lark	94	House Sparrow
59	Syke's Crested Lark	95	Baya Weaver
60	Dusky Crag Martin	96	Whitethroated Munia
61	Redrumped Swallow	97	Spotted Munia
62	Rufousbacked Shrike	98	Blackheaded Myna
63	Black Drongo	99	Indian Myna
64	Whitebellied Drongo		

## **Reptiles:**

Spectacled Cobra, Snake, Skink Brahminy Skiuk, Fanthroated Lizard, Common Garden Lizard, Peniusular Rock Agama TermiteHill ecko, Southern House Geeko etc., have been recorded in the sanctuary.

## **Butterflies:**

In all 32 species of Butterflies spread over 9 families are recorded. They are:

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Crimson Rose        | 17. Tiny Grass Blue      |
| 2. Common Rose         | 18. Plains Cupid         |
| 3. Common Mormon       | 19. Common Pierrot       |
| 4. Tailed Jay          | 20. Indian sunbeam       |
| 5. Common Grass Yellow | 21. Red Pierrot          |
| 6. Common Gull         | 22. Blue Tiger           |
| 7. Common Jezebel      | 23. Common Crow          |
| 8. Yellow Orange Tip   | 24. Plain Tiger          |
| 9. White Orange Tip    | 25. Lemon Panay          |
| 10. Crimson Tip        | 26. Common Leopard       |
| 11. Common Emigrant    | 27. Blue Pansy           |
| 12. The Pioneer        | 28. Plum Judy            |
| 13. Common Cerulean    | 29. Tawny Coster         |
| 14. Dark Cerulean      | 30. Common Banded Awl    |
| 15. Lime Blue          | 31. Indian Skipper       |
| 16. Pea Blue           | 32. Common Evening Brown |

## CHAPTER-3

### HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT & PRESENT PRACTICES

#### 3.1 General:

The sanctuary has 17 villages around its boundary with a population of about 11,980 (Annexure-III). The sanctuary is surrounded by agricultural lands and coconut plantations owned by local farmers. Within the sanctuary area there are some agricultural lands owned by Sri. Adichunchanagiri Mahasamsthana Mutt Trust. Cattle grazing on the fringes of the sanctuary are not uncommon. About 50,000 to 75,000 pilgrims are known to attend prayer meetings on festive occasions. The disturbance caused by such a large gathering could be considerable. Since the disturbance is for a very short while, it may not be a serious threat in view of the strong religious sentiments towards the fauna of the hill.

#### 3.2 Forest protection:

##### 3.2.1 Legal Status:

Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary has been declared vide Government Notification No. FFD/182/FWL/78 dated 21.10.81 under Wildlife (Protection Act 1972) and the same was confirmed vide notification No. FEE 58 FWL 96 dated 1.9.1998 of Government of Karnataka.

#### 3.3 Tourism :

Since the Sanctuary is very small, there is not much scope for the development of tourism. Even then the ashram which is abode to thousands of students is an interesting point. Regular awareness programmes can be planned. An interpretation centre can be constructed and equipped with furnitures and film show equipments. Thousands of pilgrims visit this temple during various occasions. A guest house is constructed with 4 suits. The Guest House can be utilized for promotion of Eco-Tourism. Water facility has to be provided. Few paragolas and watchtower have to be constructed for visitors convenience. As the sanctum sanctorum provides good ambience for natural studies, the



frequent pilgrims can also be educated regarding environmental problems. Since His Holiness, Swamiji has himself got identified in Conservation programmes, definitely this place can be evolved as a environmental study centre.

However an interpretation centre and nature education centre can be developed in the sanctuary.

## CHAPTER-4

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

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

At present collection of forest produce is not in vogue. Occasional illicit cutting of Eucalyptus trees are common. Efforts are being made to improve the habitat by artificial regeneration of local fruit and shelter trees. Extensive gully checks have been constructed in the past to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil and moisture.

**PART – II**  
**PROPOSED MANAGEMENT**  
**CHAPTER-5**

**Plan Objectives and Problems :**

There is an urgent need to protect and conserve the native flora and fauna at Adichunchanagiri, especially peafowl. The habitat at its present state has almost become an habitat island. At certain places the boundary of the sanctuary is not clear. Hence the boundary needs to be demarcated and stone wall or fencing needs to be constructed to prevent biotic interferences. Only after the joint survey by revenue and Forest Department the boundary consolidation by rubble stone wall is possible. This is a major obstacle, as this is surrounded on south & east side by C & D class lands of Yelchikere, Byaladakere and Chunchanahalli Survey numbers. This area which is also full of rocks and bushes can be added to this sanctuary area. Hence the habitat can also be extended by providing suitable protection. A portion of this area is already getting protection from the sanctuary staff. The habitat can be developed by affording proper protection and raising other host plants like *Riccinus communis* etc., to develop insects, and the area can also be planted with suitable fruit yielding species.

**5.1 Objectives of management :**

1. To protect eco-system and conserve the Floral and Faunal diversity.
2. To restore the degraded eco-system by adopting suitable soil and water conservation methods and to regenerate such areas with appropriate vegetation cover by developing technology for eco-system restoration and maintenance of biological diversity.
3. To develop interpretation centre and nature education centre for recreation, education and scientific exploration.
4. To involve the local people, disciples of Mutt, students in the implementation of conservation and developmental programmes so that balanced relationship is developed between man and nature.

## CHAPTER-6

### THE STRATEGIES

#### **6.1 Boundaries :**

The sanctuary boundary is not clearly demarcated. In this connection the Working Plan Division, Mysore has been requested to take up survey and demarcate the boundary. The work is under progress.

#### **6.2 Zonation:**

No zonation has been done. Since the area of the sanctuary is small and demarcating the sanctuary into different zone is not practical.

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

There is no scope for forming roads inside the sanctuary. However trekking paths need to be developed inside the sanctuary.

##### **6.3.1 Habitat development works:**

Because of the intense biotic pressure in the past, native vegetation is considerably divided. There is urgent need to protect native flora by preventing illicit cutting, grazing and plant with indigenous species. During the past management plan periods gully checks, check dams, contour bunds, percolation trenches have been done extensively. However, the following habitat developmental works have been proposed

1. Planting of indigenous fruit trees and other trees in open spaces of the sanctuary
2. Sowing and dibbling of sandal, sitapala, bamboo and other miscellaneous species

##### **6.3.2 Protection against poaching and smuggling activities**

Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary is a small sanctuary. However, regular perambulation and patrolling have been initiated to control the poaching and smuggling activities by engaging local peoples on daily wages for these works. The following strategies have been proposed

1. Engaging of Protection watchers on daily wages
2. Maintenance of existing patrolling paths

### **6.3.3 Fire Protection:**

The sanctuary comprises of dry deciduous scrub forest with lot of grass. The festive season starts in middle of March which is peak summer season and as such the entire sanctuary becomes vulnerable for fire hazard. Hence fire protection works like clearing & burning fire line well in advance and engaging firewatchers to prevent accidental fire need to be taken up. The following strategies have been proposed

1. Maintenance of existing fire lines
2. Engaging of Local peoples to combat forest fires
3. Hiring of vehicle during fire seasons if necessary

## **CHAPTER-7**

### **TOURISM, INTERPRETATION AND CONSERVATION EDUCATION**

#### **7.1 General**

Since the sanctuary is small, there is not much scope for tourism development. The sanctuary is close to Bangalore-Mangalore National High Way No.48 and is adjacent to the famous Adichunchanagiri Temple and pilgrimage centre. As such, lot of devotees and pilgrims visit the area. The undulating terrain rocky hillocks and wide variety of Flora & Fauna offer ample opportunity to nature lovers.

#### **7.2 The Strategies:-**

Interpretation centre and nature education centre can be developed on a modest scale. Paragolas, watch towers and trekker paths need to be developed. The activity for visitors may include bird watching, botanizing, and trekking etc.

#### **7.3 Publicity:**

Publicity of the Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary through media, brochure, posters etc are proposed to be brought out.

#### **7.4 Awareness programmes:**

It is necessary to have good rapport between the sanctuary staff and local people. Workshops need to be conducted for local youths and the members of the village committees. Nature camps for school students, wildlife enthusiasts and school teachers are proposed to be conducted. The religious sentiments of the people need to be tapped.

#### **7.5 Maintenance of existing guest house**

The existing guesthouse at Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary needs regular maintenance works and one night watchman proposed to look after the day to day maintenance works

# **CHAPTER-8**

## **ECO-DEVELOPMENT**

### **8.1 Objectives :**

In order to reduce the pressure on the sanctuary by the people residing adjacent to the sanctuary it is necessary to educate the people and also implement some programmes aiming towards improvement of economic conditions of the people thus enlisting people's co-operation in the conservation efforts. To reduce the dependency on the forests, the following programmes are suggested.

### **8.2 Broad Strategies:**

1. Construction of fuel efficiency chulas to the villages.
2. Rejuvenation of village cattle ponds
3. Soil and Moisture conservation works in agricultural lands of adjacent villages
4. Providing safe drinking water to villagers through sinking of borewells and fixing of handpumps

## **CHAPTER-9**

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

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

The detail study of Flora, Fauna, Population dynamics, Seasonal migration etc. needs to be taken up and documented.

#### **9.2 Census:**

Periodic census of peafowls needs to be taken up.



## **CHAPTER-10**

### **ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION**

#### **10.1 Structure and Responsibilities:-**

The Range Forest Officer, Melukote Wildlife Range is in charge of Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary. One Forest Guard working in the sanctuary and local people have been engaged on daily wages for day to day perambulation and protection works. However, additional protection staff need not necessary to this sanctuary.

#### **10.2 Staff amenities:**

Range Forest Officer stationed at Melukote is in charge of this sanctuary. There are no permanent protective staff in this sanctuary. Only four daily waged watchers are in charge of protection duty. Except a forest guest house there are no other buildings in the sanctuary. The following strategies have been proposed for welfare of the staff.

1. Providing uniform to protection staff
2. Incentives to protection staff.

#### **10.2.3 Arms & Ammunition & Wireless sets:**

New Arms & Ammunitions not required

## **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. FFD. 182/FWL/78.

Karnataka Government Secretariat,  
Sachivalaya – II,  
Bangalore dated 21.10.1981.

**NOTIFICATION**

Whereas 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 and Zoological significance for the purpose of protecting, propogating or developing wild life (particularly pea fowls which is also a National Bird) or its environments.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of Wild life (Protection) Act 1972 (Central Act 53 of 1972) the Government of Karnataka here by declares the area the situation and limits of which are specified in the Schedules A & B below, to be a sanctuary called as Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary (Mayura Vana). Total area:- 84.44 Hectares.

**Schedule – ‘A’**

<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Sy.No.</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>
Mandya	Naga-man-gala	Chunc-hana-halli	145	10.00 acres or 4.04 Hect.	Sy.No.179	Sy.No. 144 Katte	Sy.No. 159 Katte & Sy.No. 126	Sy.No. 146 Katte & Sy.No. 181

**BOUNDARIES**

Starting from south west corner of the tank point of Sy.No. 139 and the line runs south east for about 18 chains (33’ chain) and Sy.No. 130 then taken deviation towards south east along the common boundary of Sy.No. 145 and Sy.No. 179 of Chunchanahalli to a length of 6 chains. Then takes deviation towards West along the common boundary of tank of Sy.No. 149 and Sy.No. 145 to a length of 10 chains and further takes deviation towards south west all along the common boundary of Sy.No. 146 and Sy.No. 145 to a length of 16 chains and further takes deviation towards south west all along the common boundary of Sy. No. 145 to a length of 16 chains. Again takes deviation towards west all along the common boundary of Sy. No. 181 and Sy.No. 145 to a length of 16 chains. Again takes deviation towards north west along the common boundary of Sy.No. 144 and 145 to a length of 12 chains and further continues along the boundary of Sy.No. 138 to a length of 5 chains. Again towards north east along the common boundary of Sy.No. 145 and 138 to a length of 10 chains and further towards north to length of 2 chains this ends with starting point. The neighbouring

Sy.No. 145 of Chunchanahally village belongs to Adichunchanagiri Mutt. The three Sy. No. i.e. 146, 139 and 144 are tanks.

**Schedule – ‘B’**

District	Taluk	Village	Sy. No.	Extent	East	West	North	South
Mandya	Naga-mangala	Chunchanahalli	138	58.29	Byaladakere limit.	Sy.No181 and 148	Sy.No. 179	Yelachigere limit.
-do-	-do-	Yelac-Hagere	19	50.00	Bommanahali	Dispoed & Up disposed land Sy No19	Byaladakere limit	
-do-	-do-	Byaladakerere	121	100.00	Undisposed land Sy.No. 121	Chunchanahalli limit	Undisposed land Sy.No. 121	Yelachigere and Banahalli Limit.
				<b>202.29</b>	<b>Or 80.4 hectares.</b>			

**BOUNDARIES**

As the Sy.No. 138 of Chunchanahally Sy.No. 19 of Yelachigere and Sy.No. 121 of Byaladakere area adjoining to each other the boundaries around their Sy.No. 19 and 121 are described.

Starting from a point about 50 chains South east from the Southern most corner Sy.No. 146 (Tank) of Chunchanahally, the line runs towards East to length of 52 chains along the common boundary of 179 and 138 of Chunchanahally and 121 of Byaladakere to a length of 18 chains and again takes eviation towards east to a distance of 40 chains. From that point it takes deviation straight south to a length of about 110 chains and touches the village boundary of Banasahally and Sy.No. 121 of Byaladakere and Sy.No. 19 of Yelachigere. Further it takes deviation towards west to a length east along the common boundary of Chunchanahally Sy.No. 148 and 19 of Yelachigere to a distance of 39 chains and again takes deviation towards North West from the junction point of Sy.No. 148 Sy.No. 181 of Chunchanahally and Sy.No. 19 of Yelachigere to a distance of 25 chains, thus it meets the starting point.

**Right of Ways:** Foot path from Nelligere Mayasandra main road to Adichunchanagiri Tmeple through Sy.No. 145 of Chunchanahally.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF  
THE GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA

Sd/-

Secretary to Government,  
Food and Forest Department.

**Government of Karnataka**

No. A.F. 19/FT/243.39-40

Karnataka Government Secretariat,  
Sachivalaya – II,  
Bangalore dated 1.9.1998.

**NOTIFICATION**

Whereas the Government of Karnataka in exercise of the powers vested in it by Sec. 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Central Act No. 53 of 1972) (herein after referred to as ‘The Act’ declared its intention to constitute the area fully described in the schedule to Government Notification No. FFD/182/FWL/78 dated 21.10.81 as “Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary” for the protection, propogation and development of flora and faunal of the area;

And whereas the Assistant Commissioner, Pandavapura Sub-Division, Pandavapura, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sec. 21 of the Act, issued a proclamation vide his Notification No. MAG.CR/90/97-98 dated 13.3.98 requiring any person claiming any right mentioned in Section 19 of the Act to prefer such claims.

And whereas, the aforesaid Assistant Commissioner has reported that he has not received any claim in pursuance of the aforesaid proclamation issued by him;

And whereas the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya district, Mandya has recommended that the State Government Notification No. FFD 182 dated 21.10.1981 be declared as a sanctuary.

And whereas, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka has concurred with the afforesaid recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers vested in it by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 26-A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Central Act No. 53 of 1972), the Government of Karnataka hereby declare the area fully described in the schedule to Government Notification dated 21.10.1981 aforesaid as “Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary” with effect from the date of this Notification.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF  
THE GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA  
(W.Joseph),  
Desk Officer, (Forest..A),  
Forest, Environment & Ecology Dept.  
Forest-A.

## **Annexure - II**

### **List of Villages around Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Village</b>
1	Chunchanahalli
2	Byaladakere
3	Yelachikere
4	Negathihalli
5	Basadahalli
6	Yelekoppa
7	Laxmipura
8	Channakopplu
9	Ambalagerehalli
10	Voddarahalli
11	Tavarekere
12	Mudigere
13	Arani
14	Kanchanahalli
15	Rannadahalli
16	Manchanahalli
17	Chandrasekarpura

**ANNEXURE- III**  
**ADICHUNCHANAGIRI PEACOCK 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	3 No.	1.90	3 No.	2.10	3No.	2.30	3 No.	2.55	3 No.	2.80	3 No.	11.65
	<b>Total –I</b>		<b>1.90</b>		<b>2.10</b>		<b>2.30</b>		<b>2.55</b>		<b>2.80</b>		<b>11.65</b>
<b>II . Budget for strengthening of Network of protection Roads</b>													
1	Maintenance of existing protection path	Ls	0.25	Ls	0.25	Ls	0.25	Ls	0.25	Ls	0.25	Ls	1.25
	<b>Total- II</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>III. Budget for Fire protection works</b>													
1.	Maintenance of existing firelines to the width of 3 mtrs.	10 Km	0.10	10 Km	0.11	10 Km	0.12	10 Km	0.13	10 Km	0.14	10 Km	0.60
2.	Engaging Fire watchers from January to March every year	6 mem.	1.05	6 mem.	1.15	6mem.	1.25	6 mem.	1.40	6 mem.	1.55	6 mem.	6.40
	<b>Total- III</b>		<b>1.15</b>		<b>1.26</b>		<b>1.37</b>		<b>1.53</b>		<b>1.69</b>		<b>7.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>IV. Budget for Habitat Improvement &amp; Water Sources</b>													
2	Regeneration of Degraded areas (Encouragement to Assisted Natural Regeneration)	5Ha.	1.25	5 Ha.	1.40	5 Ha.	1.55	5 Ha.	1.70	5 Ha.	1.90	25 Ha	7.80
3	Sowing of Bamboo and other indigenous species seeds	10 Ha.	0.20	10 Ha.	0.22	10 Ha.	0.25	10 Ha.	0.30	10 Ha.	0.33	50 Ha	1.30
<b>Total- IV</b>			<b>1.45</b>		<b>1.62</b>		<b>1.80</b>		<b>2.00</b>		<b>2.23</b>		<b>9.10</b>
<b>V. Budget for Soil &amp; Moisture Conservation Works</b>													
1	Construction of Contour Trenches	250 Cmtr	0.20	250 Cmtr	0.22	250 Cmtr	0.25	250 Cmtr	0.30	250 Cmtr	0.33	1250 Cmtr	1.30
2	Construction of Perculation Tanks / Recharge Ponds	2 No.	0.50	2 No.	0.55	2 No.	0.65	2 No.	0.75	2 No.	0.85	10 Nos	3.30
<b>Total- V</b>			<b>0.70</b>		<b>0.77</b>		<b>0.90</b>		<b>1.05</b>		<b>1.18</b>		<b>4.60</b>
<b>VI. Employment of Man power</b>													
1	Engaging daily wage Night Watchman to Guest house	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- VI</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>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>VII . Budget for publicity, Nature awareness programmes etc.</b>													
1	Conducting Nature camps to School childrens	2 camp	0.10	2 camp	0.10	2 camp	0.10	2 camp	0.10	2 camp	0.10	10 camp	0.50
2	Production of publicity materials like Brouchers	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-VII</b>			<b>0.20</b>		<b>0.20</b>		<b>0.20</b>		<b>0.20</b>		<b>0.20</b>		<b>1.00</b>
<b>VIII. Budget for Amenities to Staff</b>													
3	Uniforms and field equipment	L.S.	0.05	L.S.	0.05	L.S.	0.05	L.S.	0.05	L.S.	0.05	L.S.	0.25
<b>Total-VIII</b>			<b>0.05</b>		<b>0.05</b>		<b>0.05</b>		<b>0.05</b>		<b>0.05</b>		<b>0.25</b>
<b>IX. Budget for Eco Tourism Activities</b>													
1	Maintenance of existing guest house	1 No.	0.25	1 No.	0.25	1 No.	0.25	1 No.	0.25	1 No.	0.25	1 No.	1.25
<b>Total-IX</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>X. Eco development activities</b>													
1	Supply and construction of fuel efficiency chullas	100 No.	0.80	100 No.	0.88	100 No.	1.00	100 No.	1.10	100 No.	1.20	500 No.	4.98
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Providing Borewells with Handpumps in villages for providing safe drinking water	5 No.	3.25	5 No.	3.60	5No.	4.00	5 No.	4.40	5 No.	4.90	25No.	20.15
	<b>Total-X</b>		<b>7.05</b>		<b>7.780</b>		<b>8.70</b>		<b>9.60</b>		<b>10.60</b>		<b>43.73</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>Research Monitoring and evaluation</b>	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-XI</b>		<b>0.10</b>		<b>0.10</b>		<b>0.10</b>		<b>0.10</b>		<b>0.10</b>		<b>0.10</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>13.80</b>		<b>15.15</b>		<b>16.77</b>		<b>18.53</b>		<b>20.40</b>		<b>84.65</b>



Deputy Conservator of Forests  
Wildlife Division  
Mysore

## ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 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
1	Budget for Protection against Poaching and Smuggling Activities	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.55	2.80	11.65
2	Budget for strengthening of Network of protection Roads	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
3	Budget for Fire protection works	1.15	1.26	1.37	1.53	1.69	7.00
4	Budget for Habitat Improvement & Water Sources	1.45	1.62	1.80	2.00	2.23	9.10
5	Budget for Soil & Moisture Conservation Works	0.70	0.77	0.90	1.05	1.18	4.60
6	Employment of Man power	0.70	0.77	0.85	0.95	1.05	4.32
7	Budget for publicity, Nature awareness programmes etc.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
8	Budget for Amenities to Staff	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
9	Budget for Eco Tourism Activities	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
10	Eco development activities	7.05	7.78	8.70	9.60	10.60	43.73
11	Research Monitoring and evaluation	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>16.77</b>	<b>18.53</b>	<b>20.40</b>	<b>84.65</b>

  
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## Annexure- IV

### Map of Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary

