

DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY GOVT. P.G. COLLEGE SITAPUR



Session- 2018-19

Project Report on- Kartaniya Ghat
(Wild Life Century)

Submitted in practical fulfillment
for B.Sc. Third year in Zoology

Under able guidance of:-

Dr. Jyoti

Department of Zoology

D.D.U. Govt. P.G. College Sitapur

Submitted by:-

Santosh Jaiswal

Katarnia Ghat

The Wildlife Sanctuary

The Katarnia Ghat wildlife sanctuary is a protected area in the upper Gangetic plain in Uttar Pradesh, India and covers an area of 400.6 km² (154.75 v) in the Terai of the Bahraich District. In 1987, it was brought under the preview of the 'Project Tiger', and together with the Kishanpur wildlife sanctuary and the Dudhwa National Park it forms the Dudhwa Tiger reserve. It was established in 1975.

The Katarniaghat forest provides strategic connectivity between tiger habitats of Dudhwa and Kishanpur in India the Bardia National Park in Nepal.

The sanctuary is located at a distance of 205 km from Lucknow, 60 km from Bahraich - Nanpara route and about 7 km from the Nepal border.

The best way to go Katarniaghat is by road from Lucknow. The first range of Katarniaghat WLS - Motipur is around 205 km from Lucknow via the cities of Sitapur and Lucknow.

÷ Classification ÷

Phylum ÷ Chordata

Class ÷ Reptilia

Order ÷ Crocodylia

Family ÷ Crocodylidae



Grocodils → Crocodiles are also seen in small no. in the Girwa river, as their favorite habitats are stagnant wetlands like the many pools and bogs that dot the sanctuary.

Dolphin → Dolphin is a common name of aquatic mammals with in the order cetacea arbitrarily excluding whales and porpoises. It belongs to Delphinidae (family). There are 40 extant species names as Dolphin. These range in size from 1.7 m (5.6 ft) long 50 kg. They have well developed hearing - which is adapted from both air & water.

Elephants → The elephants are large mammals forming the family Elephantidae in the order Proboscidea. They have a long trunk used for lifting water, breathing & grasping objects. Their pillar like legs can carry their great weight. They are herbivorous in nature.

Its fragile Terai ecosystem comprises a mosaic of sal and teak forests, lush grasslands, numerous swamps and wetlands. It is home to a no. of endangered species including gharial, tiger, rhino, Ganges dolphin, the white backed and long billed vultures.



PROJECT :- KATERNIAGHAT WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY

SESSION :- 2018-19

SUBMITTED BY :-

Name - Satya Mishra

Class - B.Sc IIIrd year

SUBMITTED TO :-

Dr. Jyoti

Prof. Zoology

'KATARNIAGHAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY'

INTRODUCTION:-

- The Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the upper Gangetic plain in Uttar Pradesh, India.
- It covers an area of 400.6 km^2 (154.752 mi^2) in the Terai of the Belgaich district.
 - In 1987, it was brought under the purview of the 'Project Tiger' and together with the Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and the Dudhwa National Park it forms the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. It was established in 1975.
 - The Katarniaghat forest provides strategic connectivity between tiger habitats of Dudhwa and Kishanpur in India and the Bardia National Park in Nepal.
- Its fragile Terai ecosystem comprises a mosaic of Sal and Teak forests, lush grasslands, numerous swamps and wetlands.
- It is home to a number of endangered species including gharial, tigers, rhino, Gangetic dolphin, swamp deer, Kiprii hare, Bengal florican, the white-backed and long-billed vultures.
 - One of the best places in the world for seeing the gharial in its natural habitat is the Gomti River, where it is found sympatric with mugger.
 - Today Katarniaghat has more than 20 tigers and is home to rhinos and elephants.



Bottlenose dolphin: Dolphin

CLASSIFICATION:-

Kingdom - Animalia
 Phylum - Chordata
 Class - Mammalia
 Order - Artiodactyla
 Genus - Bottlenose
 Species - dolphin

COMMENTS:-

- Dolphins range in size from the 1.7m long and 50kg.
- Several species exhibit sexual dimorphism, in that the males are larger than females.
- They have streamlined bodies and two limbs that are modified into flippers.
- Dolphins use their conical-shaped teeth to capture fast moving prey.
- They have a layer of fat, or blubber under the skin to keep warm in the cold water.



Elephas - maximus : Elephant

CLASSIFICATION -

Kingdom - Animalia
 Phylum - Chordata
 Class - Mammalia
 Order - Proboscidea
 Genus - Elephas
 Species - maximus

COMMENTS -

- Commonly called as Elephant or Hathi. The most popular and powerful mammals.
- Body massively built and divided into head, short mobile flat neck, leg-trunk, chest, abdomen and tail.
- Size 10-11 feet in standing height at shoulders. Body covered with grey or black coloured loose skin containing spade hair.
- Large head contains small-eyes and beach ears.





Geochelone Elegans : Tortoise

CLASSIFICATION:-

Kingdom - animalia
 Phylum - chordata
 Class - reptilia
 Order - Testudines
 Genus - Geochelone
 Species - elegans

COMMENTS:-

- The tortoise is a land-dwelling reptile closely related to the tortoise's marine cousin, the sea-turtle.
- Tortoises have a hard outer shell to protect them from predators but the skin on the legs, head and belly of the tortoise is quite soft so the tortoise is able to retract its limbs into its shell to protect itself.
- Size varies from few cm to a couple of metres.
- Most species of tortoise have a herbivorous diet.
- Tortoises generally have a longer lifespan similar to the lifespan of humans although some species of tortoise, like the giant tortoise, are known to be over 150 years old.



Pavo Cristatus : Peacock

CLASSIFICATION:-

Kingdom - Animalia
 Phylum - Chordata
 Class - Aves
 Order - Galliformes
 Genus - Pavo
 Species - Cristatus

COMMENTS:-

- The male, or peacock, is predominantly blue with a fan-like crest of spatula-tipped arrow-like feathers.
- The Indian peafowl lives mainly on the ground in open-forest or on land under cultivation.
- They forage for berries, grains but also prey on snakes, lizards and small rodents.
- Their loud calls make them easy to detect.
- The bird is celebrated in Hindu and Greek mythology and is the national bird of India.



Pangloss tarandus : Reindeer

CLASSIFICATION:-

Kingdom - Animalia
 Phylum - Chordata
 Class - Mammalia
 Order - Artiodactyla
 Genus - Pangloss
 Species - P. tarandus

COMMENTS:-

- In most population, of Reindeer both sexes grow antlers.
- Height of male reindeer is 85-150 cm and it weighs about 160-180 kg.
- Reindeer are good swimmers.
- Colour varies from whitish in winter to brown in summer.
- Heavy guard hairs are hollow, which increases the coat's insulating properties.



Macaca mulatta : Monkey

CLASSIFICATION:-

Kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - Chordata

Class - Mammalia

Order - Primates

Genus - Macaca

Species - mulatta

COMMENTS:-

- The rhesus macaque is brown or grey in colour and has pink or black face, which is bereft of fur.
- Its tail is of medium-length and averages between 20.7 and 22.7 cm.
- They have dorsal-scapular and a wide web-cage.
- The rhesus macaque has 32 teeth with a dental formula of $2.2.2.3/2.2.2.3$ and bilophodont molars.
- The best known species of Old world monkeys.



Gyps bengalensis: Vulture

CLASSIFICATION:-

Kingdom - Animalia
 Phylum - Chordata
 Class - Aves
 Order - Falconiformes
 Genus - Gyps
 Species - bengalensis

COMMENTS:-

- Commonly called as Gidh in Hindi.
- It is dirty, blackish brown and repulsive-looking bird with massive-body, very graceful and brave when soaring and circling high up in the sky.
- Thoracic vertebrae and ribs consolidated with bony-carapace.
- males has an erectile-penis on the ventral wall of the cloaca.
- Behind eye is external ear opening.