

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ) CHENNAI**

**Application No. 260 of 2025 (SZ)**

Mohammed Zabiulla

... Applicant

Versus

The Department of Tourism & anr

...Respondent

**INDEX**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>P No.</b>
1	Memo dated 22.12.2025 filed by the Applicant on the migratory and resident Birds of the Western Ghats: Migration Pathways, Ecology and Vulnerability to Helicopter tourism	1
2	Draft Western Ghats ESZ Notification dated 06.07.2022 – extract of Chikkamagaluru district (subject area mentioned)	6
3	Draft Proposal for Declaration of Mulliyangiri Conservation reserve	17
4	Procedings of the CCF, Chikkamagaluru Circle dated 17.12.2025	38

Dated this the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of December, 2025 at Chennai



Counsel for the Applicant

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (SZ) CHENNAI**

**Application No. 260 of 2025 (SZ)**

Mohammed Zabiulla

... Applicant

Versus

The Department of Tourism & anr

...Respondent

**Memo dated 22.12.2025 filed by the Applicant on the migratory and resident Birds of the Western Ghats: Migration Pathways, Ecology and Vulnerability to Helicopter tourism**

The applicant respectfully submits as follows:

**1. Migration to the Western Ghats: How and From Where Birds Arrive**

**1.1 Why the mountains in Chikkamagaluru matter**

The mountains where helitourism is proposed in Chikkamagaluru are part of Western Ghats mountain chain which function as a **major wintering ground, stopover and breeding refuge** for migratory and resident birds due to:

- Stable montane microclimates
- Shola–grassland mosaics offering food, cover and nesting sites
- Abundant insect prey during winter
- Minimal temperature extremes compared to continental interiors

For birds migrating from **Central Asia, Europe, the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau**, the Western Ghats represent a **southern climatic refuge** during winter. High-altitude grasslands here are among the **last strongholds** for these birds, which nest on the ground and are highly sensitive to noise, vibration and human presence. Shola forests in these mountains act as **islands of stability**. Many species have **extremely restricted ranges and any disturbance can cause local extirpation**.

Migratory birds reach mountains and forests in Chikkamagaluru Ghats primarily via:

- **Central Asian Flyway (CAF)** – from Central Asia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan
- **East European–West Asian Flyway** – from eastern Europe and western Asia
- **Himalayan southward routes** – descending along river valleys and ridgelines

Birds follow **mountain contours, thermal columns and river systems**, making **hill ridges and open grasslands critical navigation and resting zones**. Some birds like peregrine falcons dive at **up to 320 km/hr and therefore** require **uninterrupted airspace**, visual cues and acoustic calm. These birds are known to cover long distances during migration:

- Short-distance migrants (Himalayan species): **500–1,500 km**
- Long-distance migrants (Europe / Central Asia): **3,000–7,000 km**
- Some raptors and falcons may travel **over 8,000 km** across continents

Flights are typically undertaken at **6,000–10,000 feet**, using thermals and ridge lift — the same airspace proposed for **helicopter tourism in this region**. These birds depend on **thermal air columns, use cliffs, ridges and open grasslands for breeding and are** extremely sensitive to **aerial disturbance**.

## 2. Birds of Prey found in this region, their migration, speed and status:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Migration Origin	Key Behaviour
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Europe, Central Asia	Long-distance migrant; stoop (dive) speed <b>up to 320 km/h</b>
<b>Laggar Falcon</b>	<i>Falco jugger</i>	Indian subcontinent (local & altitudinal migrant)	Uses cliffs & open grasslands
<b>Rufous-bellied Eagle</b>	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Resident / altitudinal migrant	Nests on tall trees & cliffs
<b>Black Eagle</b>	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	Resident / local migrant	Slow-flying forest raptor
<b>Upland Buzzard</b>	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Central Asia	Winter migrant to peninsular India
<b>Oriental Honey Buzzard</b>	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	East & Central Asia	Mass migratory movements
<b>Tawny Eagle</b>	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Africa / South Asia	Declining resident & migrant
<b>Lesser Kestrel</b>	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Europe & Central Asia	Long-distance migrant; colonial roosting
<b>Vultures (recovering)</b>	<i>Gyps</i> spp.	Indian subcontinent	Large soaring scavengers

### 3. Grassland Birds found in this region (Highly Disturbance-Sensitive)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
<b>Malabar Pipit</b>	<i>Anthus nilghiriensis</i>	<b>Vulnerable (Endemic)</b>
<b>Golden Cisticola</b>	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Least Concern
<b>Malabar Lark</b>	<i>Galerida malabarica</i>	Near Threatened (regional decline)

### 4. Forest and Shola Birds (Global Endemics)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution
<b>White-bellied Shortwing</b>	<i>Sholicola major</i>	<b>Only two regions: Anamalais &amp; Mullayyanagiri–Kudremukh</b>
<b>Wayanad Laughingthrush</b>	<i>Montecincla jerdoni</i>	<b>Only Wayanad &amp; Chikkamagaluru sholas</b>
<b>Scaly Thrush</b>	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Winter migrant
<b>Bush Robins</b>	<i>Tarsiger</i> spp.	Himalayan migrants
<b>Nilgiri Flycatcher</b>	<i>Eumyias albicaudatus</i>	Western Ghats endemic
<b>Black-and-Orange Flycatcher</b>	<i>Ficedula nigrorufa</i>	Shola endemic
<b>Tickell's Blue Flycatcher</b>	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Resident
<b>Short-eared Owl</b>	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Long-distance winter migrant
<b>Bee-eaters</b>	<i>Merops</i> spp.	Seasonal migrants
<b>Cuckoos</b>	<i>Cuculus</i> spp.	Long-distance migrants

## 6. 6. Impacts of Helitourism on Migratory and Endemic Birds

### 6.1 Direct Impacts

Helitourism introduces intense and sudden acoustic disturbance into otherwise quiet montane landscapes. The high-decibel noise generated by helicopters causes acoustic shock that interferes with birds' ability to navigate, communicate, hunt and detect predators. For raptors and aerial hunters, precise auditory and visual cues are essential for successful foraging. In addition, the powerful rotor wash produced by helicopters creates unstable air currents that can physically disrupt flight paths, particularly for soaring birds that depend on thermal lift and ridge winds. This destabilisation is especially dangerous along mountain ridges, where many birds of prey concentrate their flight activity. Low-altitude helicopter movement also significantly increases the

risk of mid-air collisions, particularly for large raptors and migratory birds flying along established aerial corridors. For cliff-nesting and canopy-nesting species, repeated helicopter passes can lead to disturbance at nest sites, resulting in nest abandonment, egg or chick mortality, and long-term avoidance of otherwise suitable breeding habitat.

## **6.2 Physiological and Behavioural Stress**

Beyond immediate physical disruption, helitourism imposes substantial physiological stress on birds. Scientific studies on wildlife disturbance show that exposure to loud and unpredictable noise elevates heart rate and stress hormone levels, triggering prolonged alert or flight responses. Such stress reduces feeding efficiency by interrupting foraging behaviour and forcing birds to spend more time being vigilant or fleeing rather than feeding. For migratory birds, which operate on narrow energy budgets, repeated disturbance results in significant energy loss. This depletion of energy reserves can reduce the likelihood of completing migration successfully, lower survival rates during wintering periods, and impair the birds' ability to return to breeding grounds in adequate physical condition.

## **6.3 Population-Level Effects**

When disturbances from helitourism are repeated and sustained, their impacts extend beyond individual birds to affect entire populations. Migratory species may abandon traditional wintering or stopover sites, leading to declines in local wintering populations in mountain landscapes. Endemic shola-forest birds, which already exist in small, isolated populations with limited geographic ranges, are particularly vulnerable. Repeated disturbance can cause breeding failure, reduced reproductive success, and local population declines. Over time, the cumulative effects of habitat avoidance, stress-related mortality, and reproductive failure can lead to the long-term collapse of fragile mountain bird assemblages, undermining the ecological integrity of the Western Ghats and threatening species that have no alternative habitats elsewhere.

## **7. Why Helitourism Is Ecologically Unsustainable in Chikkamagaluru**

The mountain landscapes of Mullayyanagiri, Kudremukh, Kalasa and Mudigere form some of the most ecologically sensitive regions of the Western Ghats. These high-altitude systems serve as critical winter refuges for transcontinental migratory birds arriving from Central Asia, Europe and the Himalayas, provide exclusive and irreplaceable habitats for globally endemic species restricted to shola-grassland ecosystems, and lie along active aerial migration corridors used by soaring raptors and long-distance migrants. The ecological value of these mountains is therefore not local or seasonal, but international in scale and significance.

Helitourism directly overlaps with the very ecological processes that sustain these bird populations. Helicopter flight paths intersect migration altitudes, ridge-top soaring zones and breeding habitats that birds rely upon for safe movement, foraging and reproduction. Scientific evidence demonstrates that repeated low-altitude helicopter activity causes acoustic disturbance, alters flight behaviour, disrupts migration routes, increases energy expenditure and contributes to breeding failure and population decline. In fragile montane ecosystems where species have limited distribution and low resilience to disturbance, such impacts are not easily reversible.

Given the ecological irreplaceability of the Western Ghats and the demonstrated sensitivity of its bird communities, helitourism represents an incompatible land use in these landscapes. Without stringent restrictions or outright prohibition, such activities risk causing long-term and irreversible damage to migratory pathways, endemic bird populations and the ecological integrity of the region. Conservation of these mountains demands prioritising biodiversity protection over high-disturbance tourism models such as helitourism.

7. It is submitted that such arbitrary decision making sans environmental and ecological considerations cannot be countenanced – the law demands that such tourism projects comply with the principles of sustainable development and eco-centric principles.

It is therefore prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to record these submissions and pass necessary orders as may be fit, proper and necessary in the facts and circumstances of the case and thus render justice.

Dated this the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of December, 2023 at Chennai



Counsel for the Petitioner

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE****NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 6th. July, 2022

**S.O. 3072(E).**—The following draft of the notification, which the Central Government proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) is hereby published, in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) vide notification number S.O. 5135(E), dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018, as except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, as required by sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the Public;

Any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the proposals contained in the draft notification may forward the same in writing, for consideration of the Central Government within the period so specified to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Jor bagh Road, Ali Ganj, New Delhi-110003, or at e-mail address: esz-mef@nic.in.

**Draft notification**

WHEREAS, Western Ghats is an important geological landform on the fringe of the west coast of India and it is the origin of Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery and a number of other rivers and extends over a distance of approximately 1500 kilometre from Tapti river in the north to Kanyakumari in the south with an average elevation of more than 600 metre and traverses through six States namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

AND WHEREAS, Western Ghats is a global biodiversity hotspot and a treasure trove of biological diversity and it harbours many endemic species of flowering plants, endemic fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates and is also an important center of evolution of economically important domesticated plant species such as pepper, cardamom, cinnamom, mango and jackfruit;

AND WHEREAS, Western Ghats has many unique habitats which are home to a variety of endemic species of flora and fauna such as Myristica swamps, the flat-topped lateritic plateaus, the Sholas and wetland and riverine ecosystems;

AND WHEREAS, UNESCO has included certain identified parts of Western Ghats in the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List because Western Ghats is a Centre of origin of many species as also home for rich endemic biodiversity and hence a cradle for biological evolution;

AND WHEREAS, the Western Ghats not only harbour rich biodiversity, but also support a population of approximately fifty million people and include areas of high human population density and therefore, there is a need to conserve and protect the unique biodiversity of Western Ghats while allowing for sustainable and inclusive development of the region;

AND WHEREAS, the Ministry constituted a High Level Working Group to study the ecology, environmental integrity and holistic development of the Western Ghats in view of their rich and unique biodiversity and it was also tasked with the mandate to take a holistic view of the issue and to bring synergy between protection of environment and biodiversity and needs and aspirations of the local and indigenous people, sustainable development and environmental integrity of the region and to suggest steps and way forward to prevent further degradation of the fragile ecology of the Western Ghats;

AND WHEREAS, the High Level Working Group had since submitted its report to the Ministry on the 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 which was kept in the public domain seeking comments/views of concerned stakeholders and was also sent to the concerned six State Governments of the Western Ghats region namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for their considered comments/views on the report;

AND WHEREAS, the High Level Working Group has identified approximately thirty-seven percent the Western Ghats as ecologically sensitivewhich covers an area of 59,940 square kilometre. of natural landscape of Western Ghats and represents a continuous band of natural vegetation extending over a horizontal distance of 1,500 kilometre and is spread across six states of Western Ghats region namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and includes Protected Areas and World Heritage Sites of Western Ghats and theHigh Level Working Group has recommended prohibition or regulation of identified projects and activities in the Ecologically Sensitive Area which have maximum interventionist and destructive impacts on ecosystems;

AND WHEREAS, the Ministry vide OM No. 1-4/2012 – RE (Pt.), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013, had *inter alias*sought suggestions from the State Governments on modifications in the boundary of the Ecologically Sensitive Area as identified by the High Level Working Group on the basis of physical verification;

AND WHEREAS, the State Government of Kerala had earlier accordinglyundertaken the exercise of demarcating Ecologically Sensitive Area in the State by physical verification the Ecologically Sensitive Area recommended by the Kerala State Government is spread over of an area of 9993.7 square kilometre, which includes 9107 square kilometre of forest area and 886.7 square kilometre of non-forest area and Ecologically Sensitive Area in that Stateworks out to 9,993.7 square kilometreas compared to 13,108 square kilometre recommended by High Level Working Group;

AND WHEREAS, earlier the Ministry issued a draft notification vide S. O. No. 733 (E),datedthe 10<sup>th</sup> March 2014, declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area in the Western Ghats taking into account the Ecologically Sensitive Area demarcated by Kerala Government for the State of Kerala instead of Ecologically Sensitive Area recommended by High Level Working Group for the State, while for other States of Western Ghats region the Ecologically sensitive Area recommended by the High Level Working Group was considered ;

AND WHEREAS, while responding to the said draft notification number S.O. 733 (E),dated the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 some of the States of Western Ghats region had sought an opportunity to undertake demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Area by physical verification and the same was accorded by the Central Government vide letter dated the 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 except for the State of Kerala;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government had convened meetings of the State Environment and Forest Ministers of the Western Ghat region on the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 and Members of Parliament of Western Ghats region on the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2015 to review the progress of demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Area by physical verification and also to address the apprehensions /concerns expressed by the State Governments and the various stakeholders of Western Ghats from time to time;

AND WHEREAS, the representatives of the State Governments of Western Ghats region had informed during the meeting held on the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 that demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Area by physical verification is in advanced stages of completeness;

AND WHEREAS, it was resolved in both the meetings to clarify that there will be no displacement or dislocation of the local people living in habitations within the Ecologically Sensitive Areas demarcated in the Western Ghats and practicing of agriculture and plantation activity shall also not be affected due to the provisions contained in the draft notification;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government convened a meeting with the Members of Parliament of the Western Ghats region on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 and decided that the Draft Notification dated 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 would be the basis for further discussion to finalize it.

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government convened a meeting with concerned State Govt. representatives in the Ministry on 11<sup>th</sup>April, 2018 and decided that the Draft Notification dated 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 would be the basis for further discussion and accordingly the draft Notification No. S.O. 5135(E) dated 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018 was issued for stakeholder consultation;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government convened meetingswith concerned State Govt. representatives to discuss the draft at various forum and at the highest level including on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2019;21<sup>st</sup> May, 2020; 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2021;and 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> December, 2021;wherein various objections, comments and suggestionswere received from the State Government on the draft notification no. 5135 (E) dated 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, in order to address the issues raised by the State Governments, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change constituted a Committee to re-examine the suggestions of the six State Governments in a holistic manner, keeping in view the conservation aspects of the disaster prone pristine ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region;

AND WHEREAS, the Committee observed that the time given for submission of the report of the Committee is inadequate in view of the complexity of the task and consequently the draft notification no. 5135 (E) dated 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2018 on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 could not attain finality.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies the identified area of 56,825 square kilometre which is spread across six States, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, as the Western Ghats Ecologically Sensitive Area.

2. Boundary and Description of Western Ghats Eco-sensitive Area.-(1) The boundary and description of Eco-Sensitive Area as recommended by High Level Working Group excluding the State of Kerala is as under:-

- (a) the extent of Eco-sensitive area falling in each state is as per Annexure A;
- (b) the State-wise map of the portion of the Eco-sensitive area in each State is as per Annexure –B1 to B5;
- (c) the State-wise list of villages falling within the Eco-sensitive Area along with respective Districts and Talukas is as per Annexure-C.

(2) The Eco-sensitive Area in the State of Kerala is spread over of an area of 9993.7 square kilometre which includes 9107 square kilometre of forest area and 886.7 square kilometre of non-forest area and the boundary and description of Eco-sensitive Area and the village-wise details of Eco-sensitive area proposed by the State Government are available on the website of the Kerala State Biodiversity Board.

3. Projects and activities to be prohibited or regulated in the Eco-sensitive area.-(1) The following categories of projects and activities shall be prohibited in Eco-sensitive Area except those proposals which have been received by Expert Appraisal Committees or the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or State Level Expert Appraisal Committees or the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities before the 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2013, the date on which the High Level Working Group report was uploaded on the website of the Ministry and are pending consideration and such proposals shall be dealt in accordance with the guidelines and rules in existence at that time.

(a) Mining.- There shall be a complete ban on mining, quarrying and sand mining in Ecologically Sensitive Area and all existing mines shall be phased out within five years from the date of issue of the final notification or on the expiry of the existing mining lease, whichever is earlier.

(b) Thermal power plants.- No new thermal power projects and expansion of existing plants shall be allowed in the Ecologically Sensitive Area.

(c) Industry.- All new 'Red' category of industries as specified by the Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board and the expansion of such existing industries shall be banned and the list of 'Red' category of industries shall be as specified by the Central Pollution Control Board:

provided that all existing 'Red' category of industries including health care establishments shall continue in Eco-sensitive Area under the applicable rules and regulations.

(d) Building, construction, township and area development projects.- All new and expansion projects of building and construction with built up area of 20,000 square metres and above and all new and expansion townships and area development projects with an area of 50 hectares and above or with built up area of 1,50,000 square metres and above shall be prohibited and there shall be no restriction on repair or extension or renovation of existing residential houses in the Eco-sensitive Area as per prevailing laws and regulations.

Note: (1) All existing health care establishments can continue in Eco-Sensitive Area and proposed Primary Health Centres established as per laws and regulations. 2 No restriction in change in ownership of property.

(2) The following categories of projects and activities shall be regulated as given below:-

(a) Hydropower projects- New Hydropower projects shall be allowed as per the Environment Impact Assessment notification, published vide number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) uninterrupted ecological flow of atleast thirty percent of the rivers flow in lean season, till a comprehensive study establishes individual baselines for each project;

(ii) a cumulative study which assesses the impact of each project on the flow pattern of the rivers and forest and biodiversity loss;

(iii) the minimum distance between one project and the other is maintained at three kilometre and not more than fifty per cent. of the river basin is affected at any time,

(b) The “Orange/White” category of Industries as specified by the Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board shall be allowed with strict compliance of environmental regulations but all efforts shall be made to promote industries with low environmental impacts.

(c) In the case of activities that are covered in the schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment notification number S.O. 1533 (E), dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, published by the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Area, except the projects and activities which are specifically prohibited under sub-para (1) shall be scrutinised and assessed for cumulative impacts and development needs before considering for prior environmental clearance by the Ministry under the provisions of the said notification.

(d) In particular and without prejudice to the provisions of the relevant Acts, in cases of diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes in the Eco-sensitive Area, all information of the project, from application stage to approval shall be placed in the public domain on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and of the Forest Department of the respective States.

(e) The requirements of prior informed consent under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) shall be complied with and the consent of Gram Sabha for undertaking projects and activities shall be mandatory.

4. Implementation and Monitoring mechanism.—(1) The responsibility for monitoring and enforcement of provisions of this notification shall be with the concerned State Governments of Western Ghats region and the State Governments shall ensure placing of required mechanisms for effective monitoring and enforcement of restrictions in the Eco-sensitive Area and while placing such mechanisms, the State Governments shall inter-alia ensure strengthening of existing regulatory institutions and processes, and participation and involvement of local communities in decision making and the details of such mechanisms shall be shared by the concerned State Governments with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change .

(2) A Decision Support and Monitoring Centre for Western Ghats shall be established by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in collaboration with the six State Governments of the Western Ghats region which shall assess and report on the status of ecology of Western Ghats on regular basis and provide decision support facility in the implementation of the provisions of this notification and shall also facilitate mechanisms for scientific decision making and strengthening enforcement.

(3) The post clearance monitoring of projects and activities allowed in the Eco-sensitive Area shall be carried out by the concerned State Government, State Pollution Control Board and the Regional Office of the Ministry and all projects in the Eco-sensitive Area which have been given Environmental Clearance or Forest Clearance shall be monitored at least once a year by the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change .

(4) All projects in the Eco-sensitive Area which have been given consent to establish or Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ( 6 of 1974) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) shall be monitored at least once a year by the concerned State Pollution Control Board and the concerned State Governments shall prepare ‘State of Health Report’ in respect of Western Ghats region falling within their jurisdiction on an annual basis giving inter-alia the details of steps taken in monitoring and enforcement of provisions of this notification and make the same available in public domain.

5. Action for contravention.-In case of any contravention of the provisions of this notification, action under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and other relevant statutes shall be taken accordingly.
6. The provisions in this notification shall be subject to the final orders of the court in pending litigation.
7. The provisions of this notification shall not affect the ownership of the property in the Eco-sensitive Area.

[F. No. 1-4-2012-ESZ]

Dr. S. KERKETTA, Scientist "G"

#### Annexure A

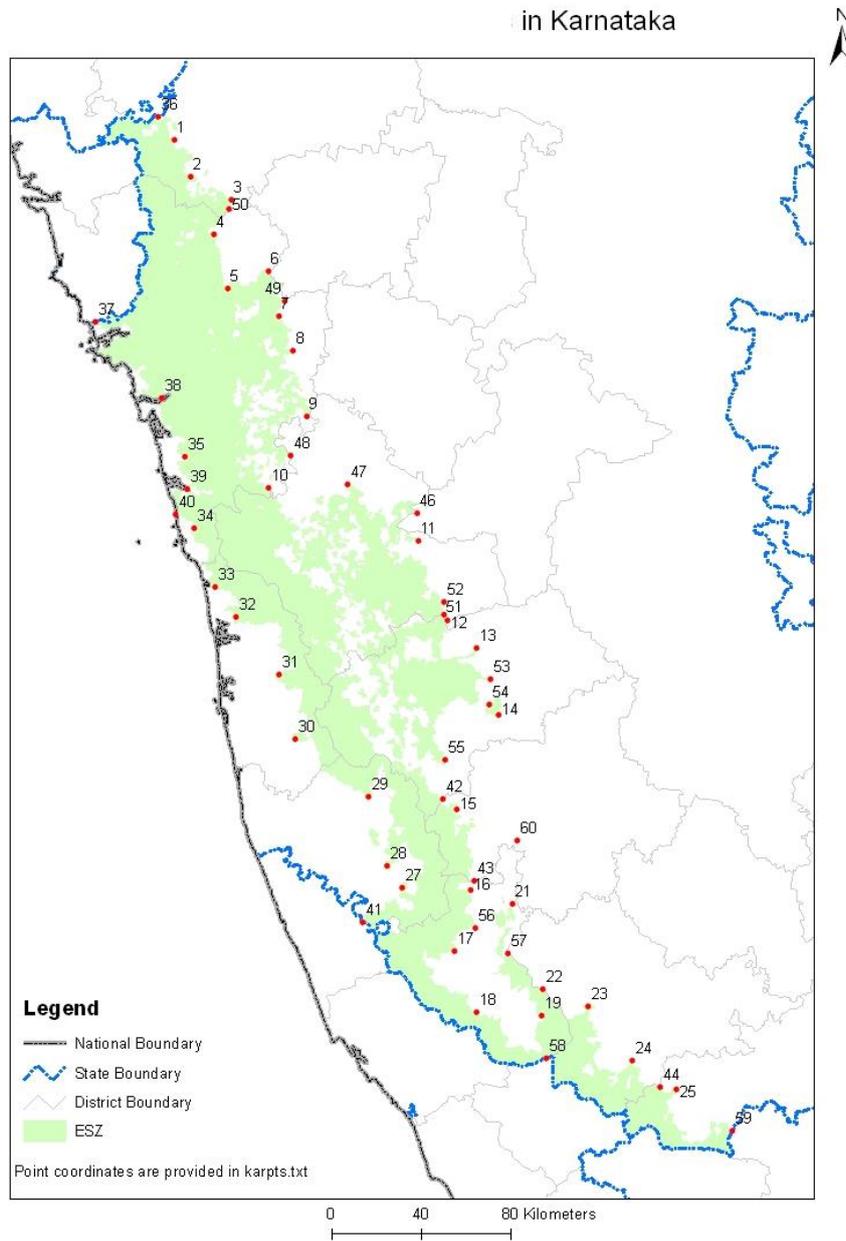
**Table: State-wise area of Western Ghats Eco-sensitive Area except for State of Kerala**

Sl. No.	State	Western Ghats Ecologically sensitive area (in square kilometre)
1	Gujarat	449
2	Maharashtra	17340
3	Goa	1461
4	Karnataka	20668
5	Tamil Nadu	6914

**Note:** Actual area will be finalized based on the recommendation of the State, views of stakeholders and ESZ Expert Committee.

Annexure B 4

The State-wise map of Western Ghats Eco-sensitive area falling in the State of Karnataka



**Latitudes and Longitudes of prominent points on the outer boundary of Eco-sensitive area in Karnataka**

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	74.4129	15.6723
2	74.4876	15.5252
3	74.6629	15.4352
4	74.5932	15.2894
5	74.66	15.0722
6	74.8283	15.1482
7	74.8796	14.967
8	74.9464	14.8263
9	75.011	14.556
10	74.8652	14.2586
11	75.4945	14.0639
12	75.6272	13.7396
13	75.7526	13.6307
14	75.8488	13.3619
15	75.6886	12.9701
16	75.7594	12.6417
17	75.7	12.3889
18	75.798	12.1444
19	76.063	12.1388
21	75.9291	12.5904
22	76.0666	12.2477
23	76.2529	12.1801
24	76.4395	11.964
25	76.6229	11.8531
27	75.4768	12.6429
28	75.4099	12.73
29	75.3231	13.0082
30	75.0113	13.236
31	74.9341	13.4982

32	74.7493	13.7269
33	74.6565	13.8462
34	74.5589	14.0847
35	74.5099	14.375
36	74.3415	15.7662
37	74.1127	14.9139
38	74.4032	14.6117
39	74.5263	14.2409
40	74.4801	14.1365
41	75.3164	12.4984
42	75.6327	13.0114
43	75.7697	12.6816
44	76.5561	11.8571
45	71.2007	31.6736
46	75.4844	14.1767
47	75.1941	14.2836
48	74.95	14.396
49	74.9011	15.0293
50	74.6538	15.3973
51	75.6091	13.7619
52	75.6079	13.8175
53	75.8127	13.5053
54	75.8119	13.4009
55	75.6333	13.1691
56	75.78	12.4875
57	75.9165	12.388
58	76.087	11.9669
59	76.8555	11.6903
60	75.9437	12.8503

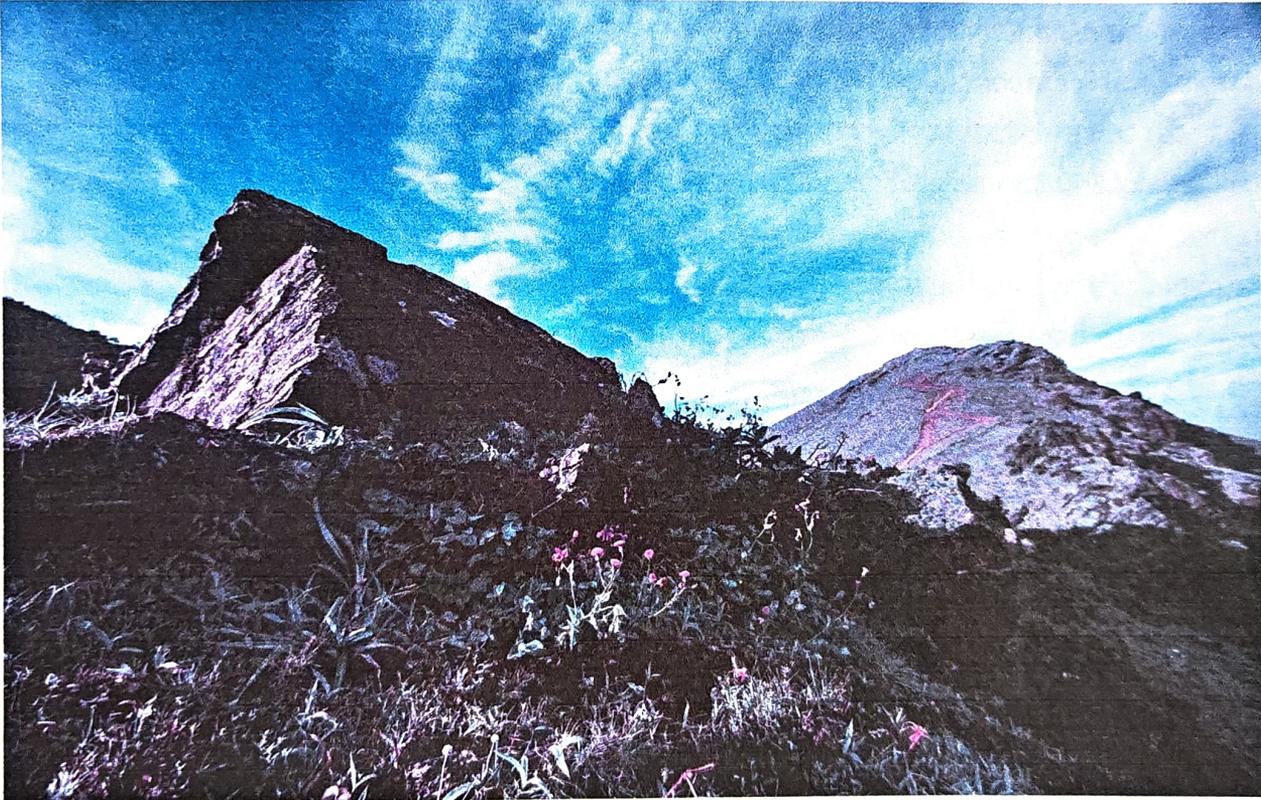
State	District	Taluk	Village Name
Karnataka	Chamaraja Nagar	Gundlupet	Kadabur
Karnataka	Chamaraja Nagar	Gundlupet	Bandipura State Forest
Karnataka	Chamaraja Nagar	Gundlupet	Maguvinahallimel Kamanahalli
Karnataka	Chamaraja Nagar	Gundlupet	Bandipura District Forest
Karnataka	Chamaraja Nagar	Gundlupet	Bandipura
Karnataka	Chamaraja Nagar	Gundlupet	Kaniyanapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Melagiri
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Kesavinamane
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Hipla
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Heggarmathavani
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Madla
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Athigiri
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Melinahuluvathi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Kesave
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Suguduvani
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Siragola
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Kolagave
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Jagara
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Shiravase
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Bidare
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Malagaru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Dattathreyapeeta
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Churchugudde Kaval
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Boggase
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Basapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Kadavanthi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Beranagodu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Huigere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Basaravalli
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Saragodu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Manaboor
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Arenoor
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Bikkarane
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Kelakuli
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Gunavanthe
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Hirekodige
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Bolapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Bhandigadi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Kesave
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Kumbarkoppa
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Devarahalli
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Kagga
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Honagaru

State	District	Taluk	Village Name
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Talamakki Estate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Addada
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Nuggi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Shankarapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Heggaru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Kunchur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Marithotlu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Bilagadde
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Hosuru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Udana
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Machikoppa
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Karimane
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Belawadi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Lokanathapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Dayamballi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Adigebylu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Heggaru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Huligaradi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Devagodu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Haralane
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Megur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Koppa	Kallugudde
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Thanudi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Hornadu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Kalakodu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Samse
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Idkani
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Kelagur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Kundur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Darshana
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Aramane Thalagur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Heggodlu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Thatkola
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Kenjige Estate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Durgadahalli
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Madugundi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Balur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Attigere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Taruve
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Barimale Estate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Kogile
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Gutti
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Mularahalli

State	District	Taluk	Village Name
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Urubage
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Hosakere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Byrapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Mekanagadde
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Byrapura Estate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Byrapura
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Kusabur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Konakere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Madaboor
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Aramballi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Mallandaruru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Vittala
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Kadahinabylu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Hathbur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Bellur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Dandubittahara
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Konodi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Nandigave
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Gubbiga
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Aralikoppa
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Varkate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Sankse
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Bale
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Salur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Hebbe
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Sarya
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Kanur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Vaggade
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Haravari
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Alehalli
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Davana
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Karekeshwara
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Hosuru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Megaramakki
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Muduguni
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Narasimharajpura	Halsur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Neelandur
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Asanabalu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Kumbaragodu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Masige
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Meega
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Rushyashringapura (Markal)
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Masige

State	District	Taluk	Village Name
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Yedadalli
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Yadadalu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Balekadi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Nemmaru
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Ginikal
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Kuthagodu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Kere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Sunkadamakki
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Malanadu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Muduba
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Malanadu
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Kere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Nemmar Estate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Gulaganjimane
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Hadi
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Mathuvalli Estate
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Balagere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Balagere
Karnataka	Chikmagalur	Sringeri	Sheerlu
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Hammiyala
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Kalooru
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Monnangeri
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Mukkodlu
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Galibeedu
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Sampaje
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Melchembu
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Karika
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Bhagamandala
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Bettathur
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Made
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Kundacheri
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Kopatti
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Thannimani
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Cherangala
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Kolagadalu
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Sannapulikotu (No.2)
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Aiyangeri
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Peroor
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Naladi
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Yevakapadi
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Chelavara
Karnataka	Coorg	Mercara	Karada
Karnataka	Coorg	Somvarpet	Kumaralli

**Draft proposal for the declaration of  
"MULLAYYANAGIRI CONSERVATION RESERVE"  
IN CHIKKAMAGALURU DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE**



**DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS  
CHIKKAMAGALURU DIVISION, CHIKKAMAGALURU**

**Draft proposal for the declaration of**  
**"MULLAYYANAGIRI CONSERVATION RESERVE"**  
**IN CHIKKAMAGALURU DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE**

**Introduction:**

The lofty Mullayyanagiri hill range also known as Chandradrona hills located in Chikkamagaluru district is part of the Western Ghats region in Karnataka which is a global biodiversity hotspot. With several mountain peaks in this range, Mullayyanagiri is the highest mountain in Karnataka state. This landscape is a vital catchment area for river Bhadra and numerous streams that form the lifeline for livelihood and agricultural ecosystem in the drier regions of Chikkamagaluru district. Apart from harboring vast biodiversity, this hill range also has a strong socio-cultural association with the people of this region. The ecologically rich higher reaches of this hill range are devoid of human habitation and are contiguous with Bhadra Tiger Reserve. It comprises of endemic, high elevation grassland and Shola ecosystems, cliffs and rock faces, consisting of rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. Under land management, this portion of the mountain is classified as revenue land and so far has no protection status. In the recent years significant detrimental human induced changes in land use pattern is observed in this region posing greater threat of destruction. Considering the socio-ecological importance of this region and its larger importance as a global biodiversity asset and the need to protect this area from increasing human induced pressure, this proposal seeks to declare vital chunks of revenue land in Mullayyanagiri hill range as "Mullayyanagiri Conservation Reserve".

**Description of the area:**

The Mullayyanagiri range in Chikkamagaluru district is an offshoot and integral part of Western Ghats, which is a global biodiversity hotspot. The area is contiguous with Bhadra Tiger Reserve, and falls within its Ecologically Sensitive Zone. With a varying altitude of 3,000 feet to over 6,000 feet above MSL, the hill range spans over 70 km of contiguous hill ridge comprising of peaks such as Masagali, Rudragiri, Mullayyanagiri, Bababudangiri, Jenkal, Kallahatti, Doddakanu, Melgiri and Hebbegiri forming a perfect horse-shoe shaped unique and natural

landscape. Mullayyanagiri is the highest peak in Karnataka state with an altitude of 6,317 ft or 1,927 mts above MSL (Mean Sea Level). The annual rainfall in this region varies from 60 to 120 inches (1,500mm to 3,000mm). The area comprises of endemic habitat type with evergreen forests in the valley (sholas) and grassland ecosystem in the higher reaches attracting heavy rains and salubrious climate. Cliffs and rocky edges which form an integral part of these mountain chains are known to be about 8 million years old. The high altitude also gives the ridge a unique micro-climate and an undisturbed state.

**Current status of the land under consideration:**

The current status of the land is designated as Revenue grasslands under the control of the Revenue department. The proposed conservation reserve falls in the revenue villages of D Peeta, Sarkari D peeta, Inam Bisagni Mata, Kesavianmane, Melina Hulavatti, Kolagame, Pandaravalli, Channagondana halli, Hirekolale, Aralaguppa, Muthinakoppa, Mavinahalli, Dasarahalli, Togarihankal, Gonakal, Bindiga, Thotadahalli, Arshinaguppe, Nagenahalli in Chikkamagaluru Taluk of Chikkamagaluru District. The total extent of the area as estimated is **14183-32 Acres**. All these lands are free from habitation and form the high ranges of the Chandradrona hill range of the proposed Mullayyanagiri Conservation Reserve.

**Proposed area under 'Mullayyanagiri Conservation Reserve':**

The area to be declared as the 'Mullayyanagiri Conservation Reserve' in Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka is a proposal under the Wildlife protection act sec 36 (a),(b),(c),(d). The suggested conservation reserve boundary include all the areas excluding the private legal land holdings starting from the Seegekhan shola in Muthodi adjoining Masagali reserve forest, continuing to Rudragiri and Seetalayyanagiri, covering Mullayyanagiri and Kavikalgandi, reaching Bababudangiri/Datta Peeta area, stretching to Kemmangundi, turning north to Lalbagh-Kerekan area and reaching Hebbe reserve forest of Bhadra Tiger Reserve. The area covers roughly about 100 sq km stretching in length for about 70 km of the mountains from Seegekhan giri to Hebbe giri (Annexure 1).

As a great advantage to this proposal, the proposed area is devoid of human habitations, no private legal holdings need to be disturbed or put through any hardships as the area proposed

under the conservation reserve provides and upholds to all the rights and provisions of the local people.

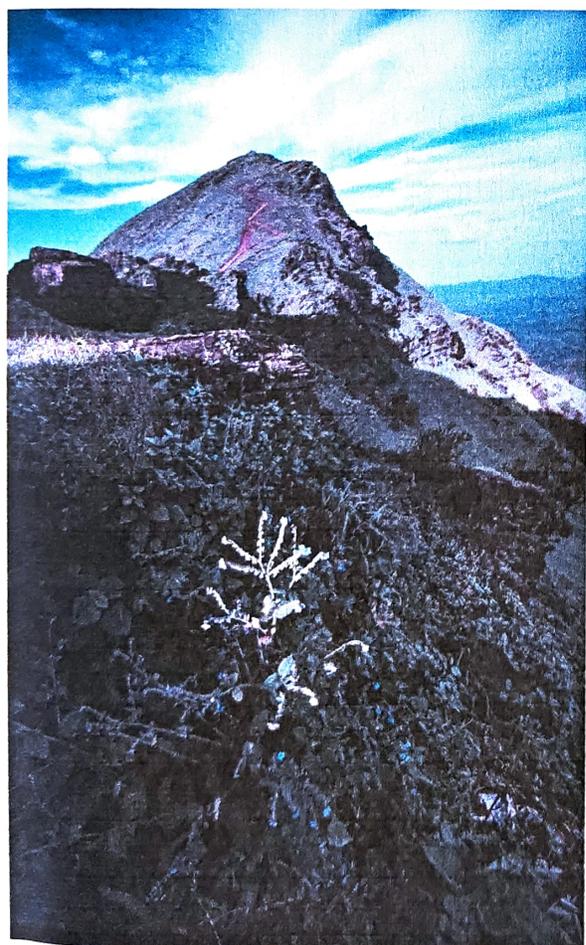
### Socio-economic and ecological importance of the area:

These mythological mountains are commonly known as the 'Chandradrona Parvatha', 'Jalamelagiri' or 'Crescent mountains' and form the famous Bababudan mountain range. Religious, sacred shrines namely Mullayyana mata, Seetalayyana mata, ID Peeta/Bababudangiri are situated on these mountains which are of great reverence to local people and closely knit with their culture. The Kemmangundi hill station which is also known as poor man's Ooty is also located in this range.

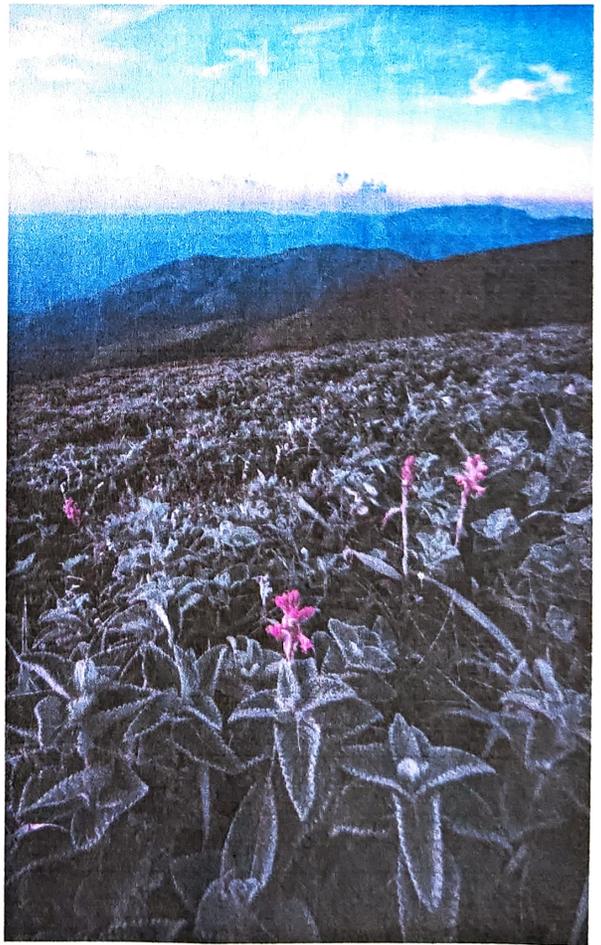
Mullayyanagiri hill range is the birthplace and important catchment area for a number of perennial streams and rivulets including *Tadbehalla*, *Somavahini*, *Hebbhalla*, *Bidhhalla* and *Watehalla* which are the tributaries of river Bhadra and Vedavathi. Major lakes such as *Ayyankere*, *Madagadkere*, *Hirekolale*, *Rameshwara kere*, *Basavanahalli kere* are primarily fed by the streams originating in this range. Millions of people downstream, who are primarily agrarian community, depend significantly on these water sources to meet their agriculture based needs of life and also to support their farming system. Hence, this mountain range not only plays a key role in supporting the life and livelihood of people but also in protecting the socio-economic security of the agrarian community.



These mountains are active wildlife corridor that connects Bhadra Tiger Reserve with other reserve forests such as Udev, Church Gudda, Gangooru, Thimmapura, Yemme Dhoddi etc. There has been scientific documentation on regular presence and movement of endangered animals such as tiger, leopard, porcupine, sambar, gaur, muntjac, mouse deer, civets, mongoose, gerbils, otter and shrews. This area is also habitat for several rare species of birds of prey, endemic forest birds, migratory birds, grassland birds. According to Birdlife International UK, Lesser Kestrel, White Bellied Short Wing, categorized as threatened bird species' are found in this area. Other rare species of birds found in this area include Black Eagle, Blue Rock Thrush, Falcons, Rufous Bellied Hawk Eagle, Flycatchers etc. The cliffs and steep rocks form perfect nesting grounds for several endangered birds and reptiles and endemic snakes like the Malabar pit vipers, King cobras are also often seen in the area. Amphibians, endemic and recently discovered frogs like the Malabar flying frog, Dattatreya night frog, Ochlandra frog and Splendid frog take shelter in these grasslands and Sholas. The fresh streams are also home to many endemic fresh water fish.



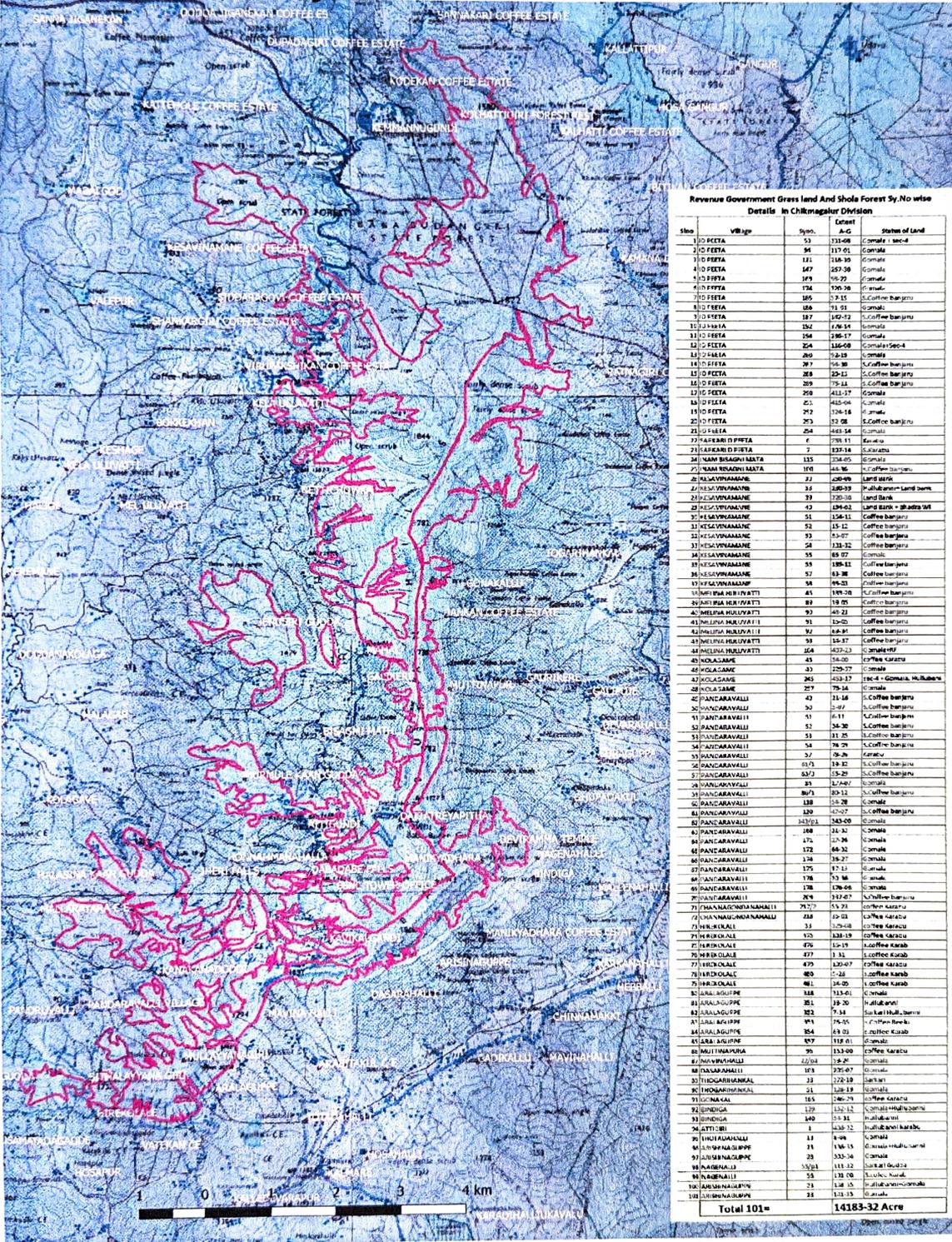
View of Mullayanagiri Peak



Grasslands and sholas mosaics vegetation

Map showing Revenue Government Grass Lands And Shola Forest in Chikmagalur Division, Chikmagalur District

↑  
1:60000



**Revenue Government Grass land And Shola Forest Sy.No wise Details in Chikmagalur Division**

S.No	Village	Sy.No.	Extent	Status of Land
1	FEETA	53	131-08	Grassland
2	FEETA	94	117-01	Grassland
3	FEETA	121	148-30	Grassland
4	FEETA	147	167-30	Grassland
5	FEETA	169	195-29	Grassland
6	FEETA	174	190-28	Grassland
7	FEETA	185	22-25	Grassland
8	FEETA	186	11-21	Grassland
9	FEETA	187	140-72	Grassland
10	FEETA	188	1-24	Grassland
11	FEETA	194	186-17	Grassland
12	FEETA	204	116-00	Grassland
13	FEETA	209	150-19	Grassland
14	FEETA	207	150-30	Grassland
15	FEETA	208	25-11	Grassland
16	FEETA	209	79-14	Grassland
17	FEETA	208	411-17	Grassland
18	FEETA	201	415-04	Grassland
19	FEETA	212	174-14	Grassland
20	FEETA	203	52-08	Grassland
21	FEETA	204	445-24	Grassland
22	FEETA	7	798-11	Grassland
23	FEETA	7	133-14	Grassland
24	FEETA	115	124-05	Grassland
25	FEETA	116	44-30	Grassland
26	FEETA	27	420-40	Grassland
27	FEETA	33	240-59	Grassland
28	FEETA	39	120-10	Grassland
29	FEETA	43	104-02	Grassland
30	FEETA	51	156-11	Grassland
31	FEETA	52	15-12	Grassland
32	FEETA	53	15-07	Grassland
33	FEETA	54	133-32	Grassland
34	FEETA	55	65-07	Grassland
35	FEETA	56	180-11	Grassland
36	FEETA	57	63-38	Grassland
37	FEETA	58	95-21	Grassland
38	FEETA	45	195-38	Grassland
39	FEETA	82	18-70	Grassland
40	FEETA	93	48-21	Grassland
41	FEETA	91	15-20	Grassland
42	FEETA	92	42-49	Grassland
43	FEETA	93	14-17	Grassland
44	FEETA	94	437-23	Grassland
45	FEETA	45	154-00	Grassland
46	FEETA	47	129-17	Grassland
47	FEETA	245	433-17	Grassland
48	FEETA	217	79-14	Grassland
49	FEETA	47	11-18	Grassland
50	FEETA	50	5-49	Grassland
51	FEETA	51	4-11	Grassland
52	FEETA	52	24-30	Grassland
53	FEETA	53	11-20	Grassland
54	FEETA	54	74-29	Grassland
55	FEETA	57	76-29	Grassland
56	FEETA	61	14-12	Grassland
57	FEETA	62	15-28	Grassland
58	FEETA	63	15-29	Grassland
59	FEETA	64	15-30	Grassland
60	FEETA	65	15-31	Grassland
61	FEETA	66	15-32	Grassland
62	FEETA	67	15-33	Grassland
63	FEETA	68	15-34	Grassland
64	FEETA	69	15-35	Grassland
65	FEETA	70	15-36	Grassland
66	FEETA	71	15-37	Grassland
67	FEETA	72	15-38	Grassland
68	FEETA	73	15-39	Grassland
69	FEETA	74	15-40	Grassland
70	FEETA	75	15-41	Grassland
71	FEETA	76	15-42	Grassland
72	FEETA	77	15-43	Grassland
73	FEETA	78	15-44	Grassland
74	FEETA	79	15-45	Grassland
75	FEETA	80	15-46	Grassland
76	FEETA	81	15-47	Grassland
77	FEETA	82	15-48	Grassland
78	FEETA	83	15-49	Grassland
79	FEETA	84	15-50	Grassland
80	FEETA	85	15-51	Grassland
81	FEETA	86	15-52	Grassland
82	FEETA	87	15-53	Grassland
83	FEETA	88	15-54	Grassland
84	FEETA	89	15-55	Grassland
85	FEETA	90	15-56	Grassland
86	FEETA	91	15-57	Grassland
87	FEETA	92	15-58	Grassland
88	FEETA	93	15-59	Grassland
89	FEETA	94	15-60	Grassland
90	FEETA	95	15-61	Grassland
91	FEETA	96	15-62	Grassland
92	FEETA	97	15-63	Grassland
93	FEETA	98	15-64	Grassland
94	FEETA	99	15-65	Grassland
95	FEETA	100	15-66	Grassland
96	FEETA	101	15-67	Grassland
97	FEETA	102	15-68	Grassland
98	FEETA	103	15-69	Grassland
99	FEETA	104	15-70	Grassland
100	FEETA	105	15-71	Grassland
101	FEETA	106	15-72	Grassland
102	FEETA	107	15-73	Grassland
103	FEETA	108	15-74	Grassland
104	FEETA	109	15-75	Grassland
105	FEETA	110	15-76	Grassland
106	FEETA	111	15-77	Grassland
107	FEETA	112	15-78	Grassland
108	FEETA	113	15-79	Grassland
109	FEETA	114	15-80	Grassland
110	FEETA	115	15-81	Grassland
111	FEETA	116	15-82	Grassland
112	FEETA	117	15-83	Grassland
113	FEETA	118	15-84	Grassland
114	FEETA	119	15-85	Grassland
115	FEETA	120	15-86	Grassland
116	FEETA	121	15-87	Grassland
117	FEETA	122	15-88	Grassland
118	FEETA	123	15-89	Grassland
119	FEETA	124	15-90	Grassland
120	FEETA	125	15-91	Grassland
121	FEETA	126	15-92	Grassland
122	FEETA	127	15-93	Grassland
123	FEETA	128	15-94	Grassland
124	FEETA	129	15-95	Grassland
125	FEETA	130	15-96	Grassland
126	FEETA	131	15-97	Grassland
127	FEETA	132	15-98	Grassland
128	FEETA	133	15-99	Grassland
129	FEETA	134	15-100	Grassland
130	FEETA	135	15-101	Grassland
131	FEETA	136	15-102	Grassland
132	FEETA	137	15-103	Grassland
133	FEETA	138	15-104	Grassland
134	FEETA	139	15-105	Grassland
135	FEETA	140	15-106	Grassland
136	FEETA	141	15-107	Grassland
137	FEETA	142	15-108	Grassland
138	FEETA	143	15-109	Grassland
139	FEETA	144	15-110	Grassland
140	FEETA	145	15-111	Grassland
141	FEETA	146	15-112	Grassland
142	FEETA	147	15-113	Grassland
143	FEETA	148	15-114	Grassland
144	FEETA	149	15-115	Grassland
145	FEETA	150	15-116	Grassland
146	FEETA	151	15-117	Grassland
147	FEETA	152	15-118	Grassland
148	FEETA	153	15-119	Grassland
149	FEETA	154	15-120	Grassland
150	FEETA	155	15-121	Grassland
151	FEETA	156	15-122	Grassland
152	FEETA	157	15-123	Grassland
153	FEETA	158	15-124	Grassland
154	FEETA	159	15-125	Grassland
155	FEETA	160	15-126	Grassland
156	FEETA	161	15-127	Grassland
157	FEETA	162	15-128	Grassland
158	FEETA	163	15-129	Grassland
159	FEETA	164	15-130	Grassland
160	FEETA	165	15-131	Grassland
161	FEETA	166	15-132	Grassland
162	FEETA	167	15-133	Grassland
163	FEETA	168	15-134	Grassland
164	FEETA	169	15-135	Grassland
165	FEETA	170	15-136	Grassland
166	FEETA	171	15-137	Grassland
167	FEETA	172	15-138	Grassland
168	FEETA	173	15-139	Grassland
169	FEETA	174	15-140	Grassland
170	FEETA	175	15-141	Grassland
171	FEETA	176	15-142	Grassland
172	FEETA	177	15-143	Grassland
173	FEETA	178	15-144	Grassland
174	FEETA	179	15-145	Grassland
175	FEETA	180	15-146	Grassland
176	FEETA	181	15-147	Grassland
177	FEETA	182	15-148	Grassland
178	FEETA	183	15-149	Grassland
179	FEETA	184	15-150	Grassland
180	FEETA	185	15-151	Grassland
181	FEETA	186	15-152	Grassland
182	FEETA	187	15-153	Grassland
183	FEETA	188	15-154	Grassland
184	FEETA	189	15-155	Grassland
185	FEETA	190	15-156	Grassland
186	FEETA	191	15-157	Grassland
187	FEETA	192	15-158	Grassland
188	FEETA	193	15-159	Grassland
189	FEETA	194	15-160	Grassland
190	FEETA	195	15-161	Grassland
191	FEETA	196	15-162	Grassland
192	FEETA	197	15-163	Grassland
193	FEETA	198	15-164	Grassland
194	FEETA	199	15-165	Grassland
195	FEETA	200	15-166	Grassland
196	FEETA	201	15-167	Grassland
197	FEETA	202	15-168	Grassland
198	FEETA	203	15-169	Grassland
199	FEETA	204	15-170	Grassland
200	FEETA	205	15-171	Grassland
201	FEETA	206	15-172	Grassland
202	FEETA	207	15-173	Grassland
203	FEETA	208	15-174	Grassland
204	FEETA	209	15-175	Grassland
205	FEETA	210	15-176	Grassland
206	FEETA	211	15-177	Grassland
207	FEETA	212	15-178	Grassland
208	FEETA	213	15-179	Grassland
209	FEETA	214	15-180	Grassland
210	FEETA	215	15-181	Grassland
211	FEETA	216	15-182	Grassland
212	FEETA	217	15-183	Grassland
213	FEETA	218	15-184	Grassland
214	FEETA	219	15-185	Grassland
215	FEETA	220	15-186	Grassland
216	FEETA	221	15-187	Grassland
217	FEETA	222	15-188	Grassland
218	FEETA	223	15-189	Grassland
219	FEETA	224	15-190	Grassland
220	FEETA	225	15-191	Grassland
221	FEETA	226	15-192	Grassland
222	FEETA	227	15-193	Grassland
223	FEETA	228	15-194	Grassland
224	FEETA	229	15-195	Grassland
225	FEETA	230	15-196	Grassland
226	FEETA	231	15-197	Grassland
227	FEETA	232	15-198	Grassland
228	FEETA	233	15-199	Grassland
229	FEETA	234	15-200	Grassland
230	FEETA	235	15-201	Grassland
231	FEETA	236	15-202	Grassland
232	FEETA	237	15-203	Grassland
233	FEETA	238	15-204	Grassland
234	FEETA	239	15-205	Grassland
235	FEETA	240	15-206	Grassland
236	FEETA	241	15-207	Grassland
237	FEETA	242	15-208	Grassland
238	FEETA	243	15-209	Grassland
239	FEETA	244	15-210	Grassland
240	FEETA	245	15-211	Grassland
241	FEETA	246	15-212	Grassland
242	FEETA	247	15-213	Grassland
243	FEETA	248	15-214	Grassland
244	FEETA	249	15-215	Grassland
245	FEETA	250	15-216	Grassland
246	FEETA	251	15-217	Grassland
247	FEETA	252	15-218	Grassland
248	FEETA	253	15-219	Grassland
249	FEETA	254	15-220	Grassland
250	FEETA	255	15-221	Grassland
251	FEETA	256	15-222	Grassland
252	FEETA	257	15-223	Grassland
253	FEETA	258	15-224	Grassland
254	FEETA	259	15-225	Grassland
255	FEETA	260	15-226	Grassland
256	FEETA	261	15-227	Grassland
257	FEETA	262	15-228	Grassland
258	FEETA	263	15-229	Grassland
259	FEETA	264	15-230	Grassland
260	FEETA	265	15-231	Grassland
261	FEETA	266		



### **The need for declaring conservation reserve:**

The proposed area for declaring conservation reserve is ecologically very rich, unique and also supports perennial river system, which supports livelihood of millions of farmers. The proposed area forms the catchment of the Somavahini a tributary of the Bhadra. The drainage system is unique because of the grasslands wherein delayed release of copious amounts of rainfall received during the monsoon months is held back and released throughout the year.

The characteristics of the landscape qualify the features of a deemed forest. In spite of its socio-ecological importance, presently the entire stretch has no protection status and is categorized as revenue land. Because of this lack of legal protection this area is increasingly facing serious threats from human induced pressures. The ever escalating pressure on the landscape includes unabated construction on mountains in the name of mass tourism, alienation and diversion of land for construction of large scale resorts, diversion and blockage of fresh water streams over the mountains to meet the needs of commercial tourism, widening of existing roads and opening up of new roads, extraction of non-timber forest produce and medicinal plants, hunting of wild animals.

The current proposal of declaring the area as '**Mullayyanagiri Conservation Reserve**' is in order to streamline the current use of the land to purposes of conservation and sustainable use, which in its current form is difficult. The proposal for declaring the area as Mullayyanagiri Conservation Reserve is proposed under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 under Section 36A which states that

*"[36A – Declaration and management of conservation reserve:*

*(1) The State Government may after having consultations with the local communities, declare any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to the National Parks and sanctuaries and those areas which link one protected area with another, as a Conservation Reserve for protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat;*

*Provided that where the Conservation Reserve includes any land owned by the Central Government, its prior concurrence shall be obtained before marking such declaration."*

The proposed area fully justifies the requirements of 36A and therefore is appropriate to be declared as Conservation Reserve under 36A of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

The quantum of pressure on this pristine landscape with human footprints continues to increase just because of the main fact that there is no legal protection status to this land. Hence, it is of utmost urgency to provide a primary protection status to Mullayanagiri hill range by declaring it as a Conservation Reserve under 36A of Wildlife Protection Act.



The catchment of the Mullayanagiri hill ecosystem, which ensures water sustainability

#### THREATS;

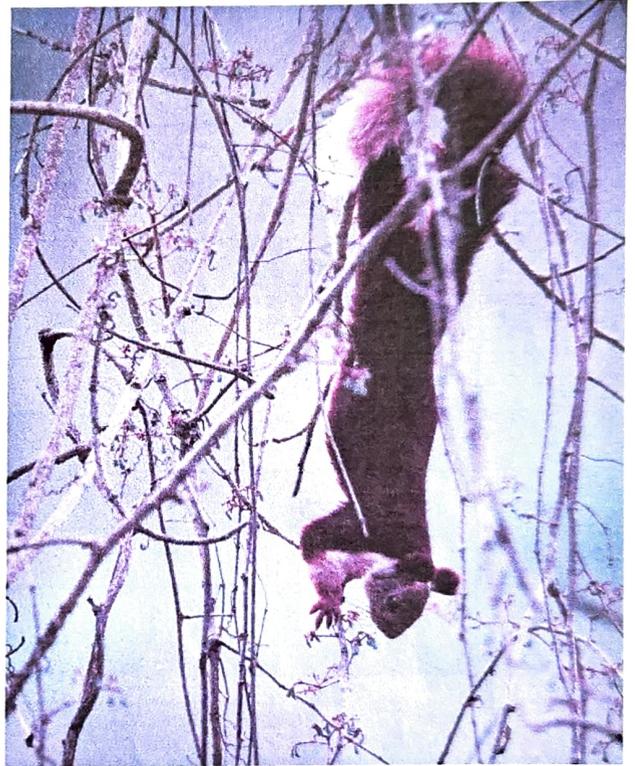
Currently the major threats for the proposed area are as below:

1. **Unsustainable Tourism:** With the improvement made in the road sector, the access of the Mullaiyyanagiri to tourists from cities like Bengaluru, Mysuru and Mangalore is on the increase. The hill roads which are narrow, undulating with steep curves and have deep precipices, the casual tourist who encounters these tough roads cannot judge them and it more prone to accidents. Further the weekend rush from tourists leads to crowding and traffic jam in the hills for hours on end. This is also accompanied by littering and loud noise in the name of music and very often accompanied by drunken behavior. This has a huge bearing on the landscape and also on the local wildlife.
2. **Unscientific and unsustainable development:** With the increase of infrastructure for tourism like Resorts, home stays, etc., this diversion of the land to support these kind of development which is not in line with the principles of the landscape will lead to permanent erosion of the bio-diversity of the land and cannot be restored.
3. **Disturbance to local wildlife:** The presence of the certain niche species which are specifically found in this habitat like the Bright headed Cisticola, White bellied shortwing birds, frogs like the Bababudan Bush frog and also numerous other creatures have made this their home. The importance of the maintaining the integrity of these high reaches because they form the natural cross over points for mammals and flyways for birds. This needs to maintained in its original form otherwise will disturb the movement of the mammals and lead to man-animal conflict which has not just huge bearing on costs but also on the social fabric as well.

IMPORTANT MAMMALS OF PROPOSED MULLAINYAGIRI CONSERVATION RESERVE



Tiger



Malabar giant squirrel



Barking deer



IMPORTANT FLORA OF PROPOSED MULLAINYAGIRI CONSERVATION RESERVE



Begonia flower



Strobilanthes flower

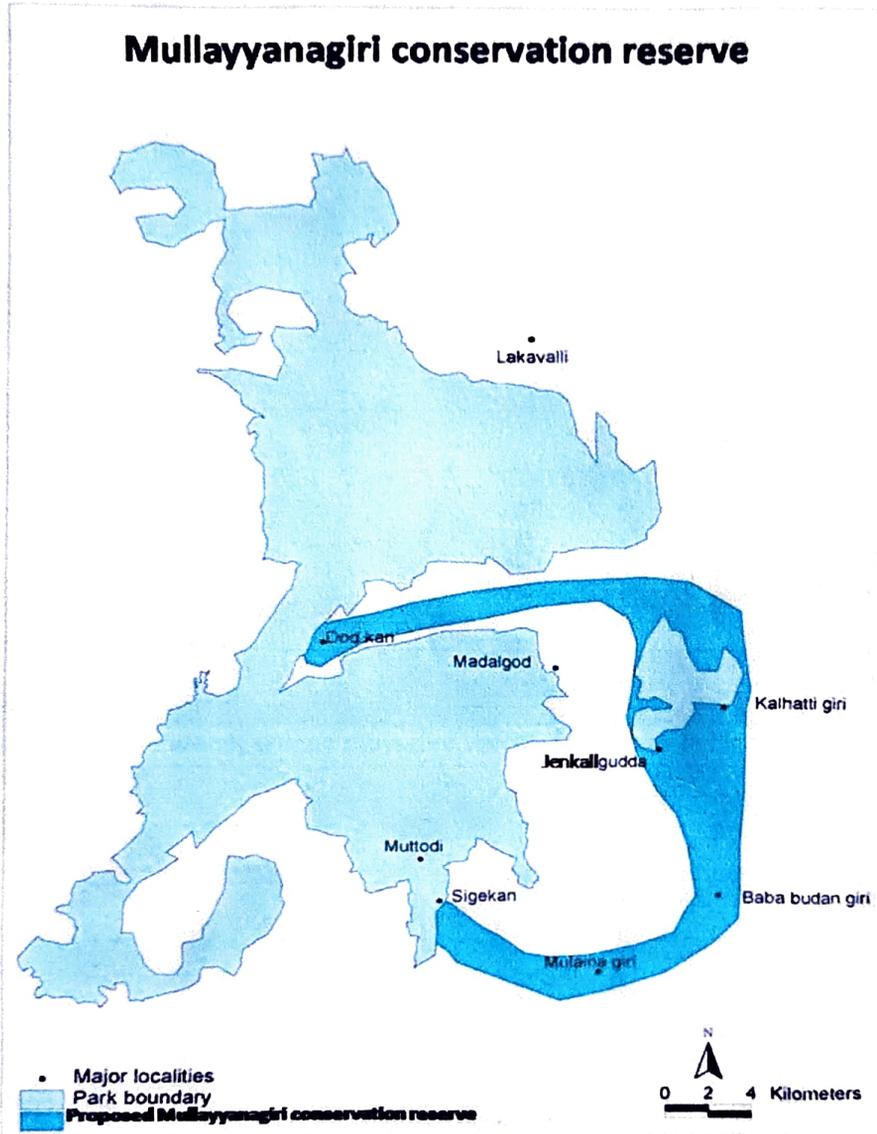


Gloriosa superba

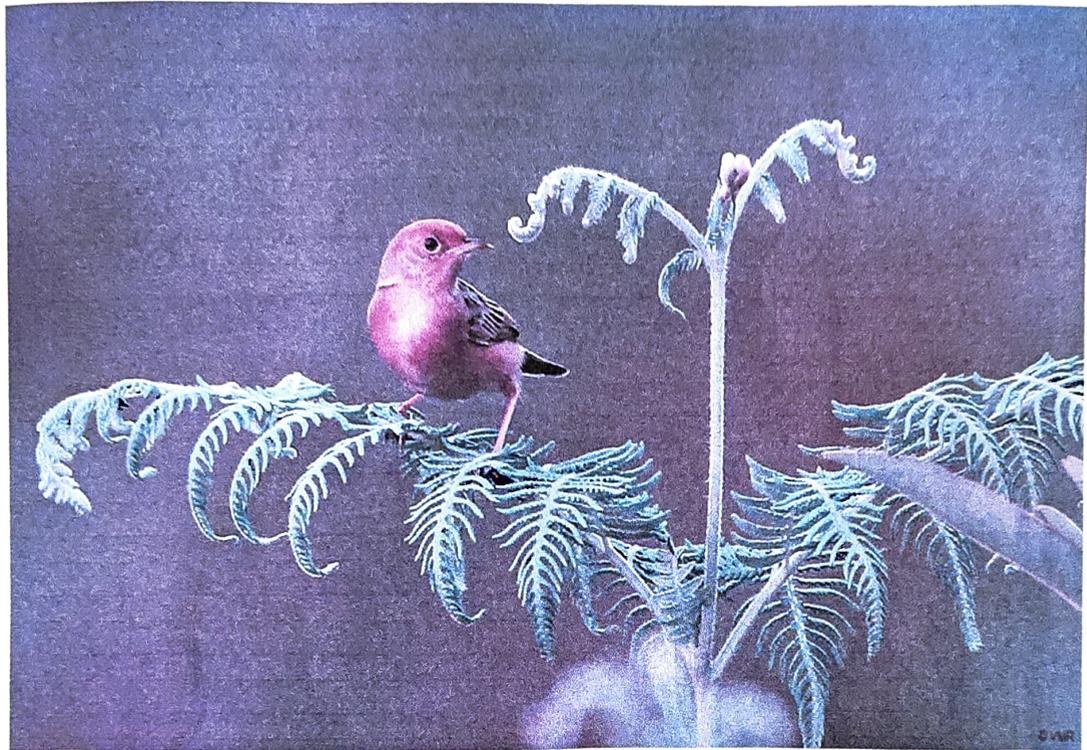


Wild turmeric

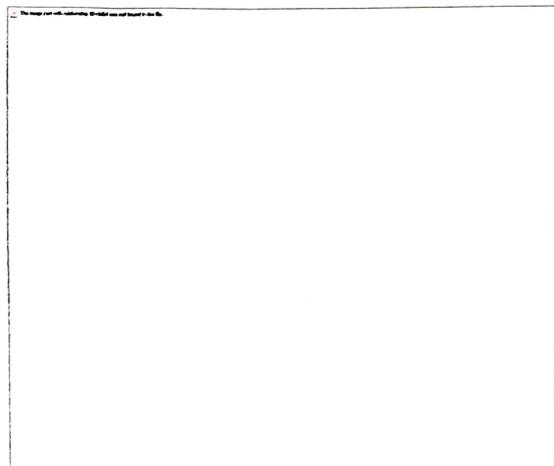
**Representative map of proposed Mullayanagiri Conservation Reserve showing connecting corridors along with Bhadra Tiger Reserve**



**IMPORTANT BIRDS OF PROPOSED MULLAINYAGIRI CONSERVATION RESERVE**



Bright headed cisticola, an endemic unique niche bird species found only in high elevation grasslands



Nilgiri Flycatcher, endemic species



Rufous bellied eagle, endemic species

CHECKLIST OF BIRDS OF PROPOSED MULAYYANAGIRI CONSERVATION RESERVE**Species**

- 1 Red Spurfowl (*Galloperdix spadicea*)
- 2 Painted Bush-Quail (*Perdica erythrorhyncha*)
- 3 Gray Junglefowl (*Gallus sonneratii*)
- 4 Indian Pond-Heron (*Ardeola grayii*)
- 5 Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
- 6 Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)
- 7 Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*)
- 8 Oriental Honey-buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*)
- 9 Jerdon's Baza (*Aviceda jerdoni*)
- 10 White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*)
- 11 Indian Vulture (*Gyps indicus*)
- 12 Crested Serpent-Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)
- 13 Short-toed Snake-Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*)
- 14 Crested Hawk-Eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*)
- 15 Legge's Hawk-Eagle (*Nisaetus kelaarti*)
- 16 Rufous-bellied Eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*)
- 17 Black Eagle (*Ictinaetus malaiensis*)
- 18 Crested Goshawk (*Accipiter trivirgatus*)
- 19 Besra (*Accipiter virgatus*)
- 20 Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)
- 21 Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon (*Columba elphinstonii*)
- 22 Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*)
- 23 Asian Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*)
- 24 Gray-fronted Green-Pigeon (*Treron affinis*)
- 25 Green Imperial-Pigeon (*Ducula aenea*)
- 26 Mountain Imperial-Pigeon (*Ducula badia*)
- 27 Blue-faced Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*)
- 28 Banded Bay Cuckoo (*Cacomantis sonneratii*)
- 29 Common Hawk-Cuckoo (*Hierococcyx varius*)
- 30 Oriental Scops-Owl (*Otus sunia*)
- 31 Brown Wood-Owl (*Strix leptogrammica*)
- 32 Sri Lanka Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus moniliger*)
- 33 Jerdon's Nightjar (*Caprimulgus atripennis*)
- 34 Alpine Swift (*Apus melba*)
- 35 Malabar Trogon (*Harpactes fasciatus*)
- 36 Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*)
- 37 Malabar Gray Hornbill (*Ocyroceros griseus*)
- 38 Malabar Pied-Hornbill (*Anthracoseros coronatus*)
- 39 Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)
- 40 Blue-eared Kingfisher (*Alcedo meninting*)
- 41 Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis capensis*)
- 42 White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)
- 43 Blue-bearded Bee-eater (*Nyctyornis athertoni*)

- 44 Green Bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*)
- 45 Chestnut-headed Bee-eater (*Merops leschenaulti*)
- 46 Malabar Barbet (*Psilopogon malabaricus*)
- 47 Brown-headed Barbet (*Psilopogon zeylanicus*)
- 48 White-cheeked Barbet (*Psilopogon viridis*)
- 49 Speckled Piculet (*Picumnus innominatus*)
- 50 White-bellied Woodpecker (*Dryocopus javensis*)
- 51 Common Flameback (*Dinopium javanense*)
- 52 Greater Flameback (*Chrysocolaptes guttacrastatus*)
- 53 Heart-spotted Woodpecker (*Hemicircus canente*)
- 54 Eurasian Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)
- 55 Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
- 56 Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)
- 57 Plum-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula cyanocephala*)
- 58 Malabar Parakeet (*Psittacula columboides*)
- 59 Vernal Hanging-Parrot (*Loriculus vernalis*)
- 60 Indian Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*)
- 61 Malabar Woodshrike (*Tephrodornis sylvicola*)
- 62 Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike (*Hemipus picatus*)
- 63 Orange Minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*)
- 64 Black-headed Cuckooshrike (*Lalage melanoptera*)
- 65 Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*)
- 66 Long-tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*)
- 67 Indian Golden Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*)
- 68 Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocerus*)
- 69 Ashy Drongo (*Dicrurus leucophaeus*)
- 70 White-bellied Drongo (*Dicrurus caerulescens*)
- 71 Bronzed Drongo (*Dicrurus aeneus*)
- 72 Greater Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus paradiseus*)
- 73 White-browed Fantail (*Rhipidura aureola*)
- 74 Indian Paradise-Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi*)
- 75 White-bellied Treepie (*Dendrocitta leucogastra*)
- 76 House Crow (*Corvus splendens*)
- 77 Large-billed Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*)
- 78 Jerdon's Bushlark (*Mirafra affinis*)
- 79 Malabar Lark (*Galerida malabarica*)
- 80 Eurasian Crag-Martin (*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*)
- 81 Dusky Crag-Martin (*Ptyonoprogne concolor*)
- 82 Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)
- 83 Red-rumped Swallow (*Cecropis daurica*)
- 84 Gray-headed Canary-Flycatcher (*Culicicapa ceylonensis*)
- 85 Indian Tit (*Machlolophus aplonotus*)
- 86 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch (*Sitta frontalis*)
- 87 Gray-headed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus priocephalus*)
- 88 Flame-throated Bulbul (*Pycnonotus gularis*)
- 89 Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*)

- 90 Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*)
- 91 White-browed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus luteolus*)
- 92 Yellow-browed Bulbul (*Iole indica*)
- 93 Square-tailed Bulbul (*Hypsipetes ganeesa*)
- 94 Tickell's Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus affinis*)
- 95 Western Crowned Warbler (*Phylloscopus occipitalis*)
- 96 Blyth's Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus dumetorum*)
- 97 Broad-tailed Grassbird (*Schoenicola platyrus*)
- 98 Common Grasshopper-Warbler (*Locustella naevia*)
- 99 Golden-headed Cisticola (*Cisticola exilis*)
- 100 Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*)
- 101 Gray-breasted Prinia (*Prinia hodgsonii*)
- 102 Oriental White-eye (*Zosterops palpebrosus*)
- 103 Dark-fronted Babbler (*Rhopocichla atriceps*)
- 104 Indian Scimitar-Babbler (*Pomatorhinus horsfieldii*)
- 105 Puff-throated Babbler (*Pellorneum ruficeps*)
- 106 Brown-cheeked Fulvetta (*Alcippe poioicephala*)
- 107 Rufous Babbler (*Turdoides subrufa*)
- 108 Jungle Babbler (*Turdoides striata*)
- 109 Wynaad Laughingthrush (*Lanthocincla delesserti*)
- 110 Banasura Laughingthrush (*Montecincla jerdoni*)
- 111 Asian Fairy-bluebird (*Irena puella*)
- 112 Oriental Magpie-Robin (*Copsychus saularis*)
- 113 White-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*)
- 114 Nilgiri Blue Robin (*Sholicola major*)
- 115 White-bellied Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis pallipes*)
- 116 Blue-throated Flycatcher (*Cyornis rubeculoides*)
- 117 Tickell's Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis tickelliae*)
- 118 Nilgiri Flycatcher (*Eumyias albicaudatus*)
- 119 Verditer Flycatcher (*Eumyias thalassinus*)
- 120 Indian Blue Robin (*Larvivora brunnea*)
- 121 Malabar Whistling-Thrush (*Myophonus horsfieldii*)
- 122 Red-breasted Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)
- 123 Blue-capped Rock-Thrush (*Monticola cinclorhynchus*)
- 124 Blue Rock-Thrush (*Monticola solitarius*)
- 125 Siberian Stonechat (*Saxicola maurus*)
- 126 Pied Bushchat (*Saxicola caprata*)
- 127 Orange-headed Thrush (*Geokichla citrina*)
- 128 Nilgiri Thrush (*Zoothera neilgherriensis*)
- 129 Indian Blackbird (*Turdus simillimus*)
- 130 Southern Hill Myna (*Gracula indica*)
- 131 Brahminy Starling (*Sturnia pagodarum*)
- 132 Chestnut-tailed Starling (*Sturnia malabarica*)
- 133 Jerdon's Leafbird (*Chloropsis jerdoni*)
- 134 Golden-fronted Leafbird (*Chloropsis aurifrons*)
- 135 Thick-billed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum agile*)

- 136 Pale-billed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*)
- 137 Nilgiri Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum concolor*)
- 138 Crimson-backed Sunbird (*Leptocoma minima*)
- 139 Long-billed Sunbird (*Cinnyris lotenius*)
- 140 Little Spiderhunter (*Arachnothera longirostra*)
- 141 Forest Wagtail (*Dendronanthus indicus*)
- 142 Western Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)
- 143 White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*)
- 144 White-browed Wagtail (*Motacilla maderaspatensis*)
- 145 Paddyfield Pipit (*Anthus rufulus*)
- 146 Tawny Pipit (*Anthus campestris*)
- 147 Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*)
- 148 Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*)
- 149 House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- 150 Chestnut-shouldered Petronia (*Petronia xanthocollis*)
- 151 Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*)
- 152 Black-throated Munia (*Lonchura kelaarti*)
- 153 Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*)

Revenue Government Grass land And Shola Forest Sy. No wise details in  
Chikmagalur Division

Sino	Village	Syno.	Extent A-G	Status of Land
1	ID PEETA	53	331-08	Gomala +sec-4
2	ID PEETA	94	117-01	Gomala
3	ID PEETA	111	216-30	Gomala
4	ID PEETA	147	267-30	Gomala
5	ID PEETA	169	98-22	Gomala
6	ID PEETA	174	320-20	Gomala
7	ID PEETA	185	57-15	S. Coffee banjaru
8	ID PEETA	186	91-01	Gomala
9	ID PEETA	187	142-32	S. Coffee banjaru
10	ID PEETA	192	378-14	Gomala
11	ID PEETA	194	236-17	Gomala
12	ID PEETA	254	116-00	Gomala +sec-4
13	ID PEETA	280	92-19	Gomala
14	ID PEETA	287	94-30	S. Coffee banjaru
15	ID PEETA	288	20-13	S. Coffee banjaru
16	ID PEETA	289	76-11	S. Coffee banjaru
17	ID PEETA	290	411-37	Gomala
18	ID PEETA	291	415-04	Gomala
19	ID PEETA	292	324-16	Gomala
20	ID PEETA	293	52-08	S. Coffee banjaru
21	ID PEETA	294	483-14	Gomala
22	SARKARI D PEETA	6	263-11	Karabu
23	SARKARI D PEETA	7	107-14	S. Karabu
24	INAM BISAGNI MATA	115	204-05	Gomala
25	INAM BISAGNI MATA	100	44-36	S. Coffee banjaru
26	KESAVINAMANE	30	250-06	Land Bank
27	KESAVINAMANE	38	280-39	Bank
28	KESAVINAMANE	39	320-30	Land Bank
29	KESAVINAMANE	40	194-02	Land Bank+ Bhadra WL
30	KESAVINAMANE	51	154-11	Coffee banjaru
31	KESAVINAMANE	52	15-12	Coffee banjaru
32	KESAVINAMANE	53	53-07	Coffee banjaru
33	KESAVINAMANE	54	131-32	Coffee banjaru
34	KESAVINAMANE	55	86-07	Gomala
35	KESAVINAMANE	56	189-11	Coffee banjaru
36	KESAVINAMANE	57	63-38	Coffee banjaru
37	KESAVINAMANE	58	95-03	Coffee banjaru
38	MELINA HULUVATTI	45	183-20	S. Coffee banjaru
39	MELINA HULUVATTI	89	19-05	Coffee banjaru
40	MELINA HULUVATTI	90	48-21	Coffee banjaru

41	MELINA HULUVATTI	91	15-05	Coffee banjaru
42	MELINA HULUVATTI	92	69-34	Coffee banjaru
43	MELINA HULUVATTI	93	14-37	Coffee banjaru
44	MELINA HULUVATTI	104	407-23	Gomala +RF
45	KOLAGAME	45	54-00	Coffee Karabu
46	KOLAGAME	49	229-37	Gomala
47	KOLAGAME	245	463-17	Sec-4+Gomala, Hullubani
48	KOLAGAME	257	76-14	Gomala
49	PANDARAVALLI	49	31-6	S. Coffee banjaru
50	PANDARAVALLI	50	5-07	S. Coffee banjaru
51	PANDARAVALLI	51	6-11	S. Coffee banjaru
52	PANDARAVALLI	52	34-30	S. Coffee banjaru
53	PANDARAVALLI	53	31-25	S. Coffee banjaru
54	PANDARAVALLI	54	74-09	S. Coffee banjaru
55	PANDARAVALLI	57	78-26	Karabu
56	PANDARAVALLI	61/1	39-32	S. Coffee banjaru
57	PANDARAVALLI	63/3	55-29	S. Coffee banjaru
58	PANDARAVALLI	84	177-07	Gomala
59	PANDARAVALLI	86/1	80-12	S. Coffee banjaru
60	PANDARAVALLI	118	54-28	Gomala
61	PANDARAVALLI	130	47-07	S. Coffee banjaru
62	PANDARAVALLI	143/p1	343-00	Gomala
63	PANDARAVALLI	168	31-33	Gomala
64	PANDARAVALLI	171	27-36	Gomala
65	PANDARAVALLI	172	64-32	Gomala
66	PANDARAVALLI	174	36-27	Gomala
67	PANDARAVALLI	175	37-13	Gomala
68	PANDARAVALLI	176	10-36	Gomala
69	PANDARAVALLI	178	176-06	Gomala
70	PANDARAVALLI	209	137-07	S. Coffee banjaru
71	CHANNAGONDANAHALLI	2017/2	55-23	Coffee Karabu
72	CHANNAGONDANAHALLI	218	36-01	Coffee Karabu
73	HIREKOLALE	33	329-08	Coffee Karabu
74	HIREKOLALE	475	103-19	Coffee Karabu
75	HIREKOLALE	476	16-19	S. Coffee banjaru
76	HIREKOLALE	477	1-31	S. Coffee banjaru
77	HIREKOLALE	479	109-07	Coffee Karabu
78	HIREKOLALE	480	5-26	S. Coffee banjaru
79	HIREKOLALE	481	34-05	S. Coffee banjaru
80	ARALAGUPPE	318	313-01	Gomala
81	ARALAGUPPE	351	38-20	Hullubanni
82	ARALAGUPPE	352	7-34	Sarkari Hullubanni
83	ARALAGUPPE	353	26-05	S. Coffee Beelu

84	ARALAGUPPE	354	69-03	S. Coffee Karab
85	ARALAGUPPE	357	318-01	Gomala
86	MUTTINAPURA	96	153-00	Coffee Karabu
87	MAVINAHALLI	22/p3	59-24	Gomala
88	DASARAHALLI	103	205-07	Gomala
89	THOGARIHANKAL	38	372-10	Sarkari
90	THOGARIHANKAL	51	128-19	Gomala
91	GONAKAL	185	246-29	Coffee Karabu
92	BINDIGA	139	152-12	Gomala +Hullubanni
93	BINDIGA	140	54-31	Hullubanni
94	ATTIGIRI	1	438-32	Hullubanni Karabu
95	THOTADAHALLI	13	8-06	Gomala
96	ARISHINAGUPPE	23	138-35	Gomala+ Hullubanni
97	ARISHINAGUPPE	28	303-34	Gomala
98	NAGENALLI	55/p1	111-32	Sarkari Gudda
99	NAGENALLI	56	101-00	S. Cofee Karab
100	ARISHINAGUPPE	23	138-35	Hullubanni+ Gomala
101	ARISHINAGUPPE	28	141-35	Gomala
<b>Total 101= 21 village</b>		<b>14183-32 Acre</b>		

  
 Deputy Conservator of Forests,  
 Chikmagalur Division, Chikmagalur.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ,  
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ವೃತ್ತ,  
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು.  
ದೂ : 08262-229161 (ಕಛೇರಿ)



ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜು ಅರಸು ಭವನ,  
ಎ.ಎ.ಟಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿನಗರ,  
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು-577102.  
email: ccckcm@gmail.com

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎ11/ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ/ಇತರೆ/ಸಆರ್-03/2024-25

ದಿನಾಂಕ:17-12-2025

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,  
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ,  
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆರಿಟೂರಿಸಂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ತಂಡ (ವೈಲ್ಡ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಟ್-ಸಿ) ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಸುಭಾಷ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ಮನವಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:08-12-2025.

\*\*\*\*\*

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಮನವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ತಂಡ (ವೈಲ್ಡ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಟ್-ಸಿ) ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇವರು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಸರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗುವ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿಸ್‌ಮಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ವರ್ಷದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೆರಿಟೂರಿಸಂಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಹೆರಿಟೂರಿಸಂ ಹಾರಾಟ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತೀವ್ರ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ ಹೆರಿಟೂರಿಸಂ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಅರಿತು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಯಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದವ ಆಂಶವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಯಸಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ,  
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ವೃತ್ತ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ತಂಡ (ವೈಲ್ಡ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಟ್-ಸಿ) ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗೈಡ್ಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಸುಭಾಷ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.

**Translated Copy**

Chief Conservator of Forests  
Chikkamagaluru Circle  
Chikkamagaluru  
Ph: 08262-229161 (office)

D. Devaraju Arasu Bhavana  
AIT College Road, Jyothi Nagara  
Chikkamagaluru – 577 102  
Email: [ccfckm@gmail.com](mailto:ccfckm@gmail.com)

---

No: A11/Wildlife/others/CR-03/2024-25

17.12.2025

To,  
Deputy Conservator of Forests and Project Director  
Bhadra Tiger Reserve  
Chikkamagaluru

Deputy Conservator of Forests  
Chikkamagaluru Division  
Chikkamagaluru

**Subject:** About heli tourism in ecologically sensitive areas of the district.

**Reference:** Petition from Wildlife Conservation Action Team (WildCat-C) dated 08-12-2025, Scouts and Guides Building, Subhash Chandra Bose District Playground, Chikkamagaluru.

With reference to the above subject, in the cited petition, the Wildlife Conservation Action Team (Wild Cat C), Chikkamagaluru, has strongly objected to the decision of the District Tourism Development Committee to once again permit tourism activities in the name of Christmas and New Year in Chikkamagaluru district, which contains highly eco-sensitive areas, without taking into account the adverse impacts on the environment. They have stated that helicopter operations will have a highly negative impact on wildlife.

They have therefore urged the district administration to refrain from promoting such tourism, to recognize and protect the importance of the district's eco-sensitive areas, and to take measures to prevent pollution of the water sources that originate and flow in this region.

Accordingly, a copy of the cited petition is enclosed with this letter, and you are hereby directed to take urgent and necessary action on the issues raised in the petition submitted by the Wildlife Conservation Action Team (WildCat-C), Chikkamagaluru, and to submit a report to this office.

Conservation Officer

Chikkamagaluru circle

Copy sent to Wildlife Conservation Action Team Chikkamagaluru (WildCAT-C), Scouts and Guides Building, Subhashchandra Bose District Playground, Chikkamagaluru.