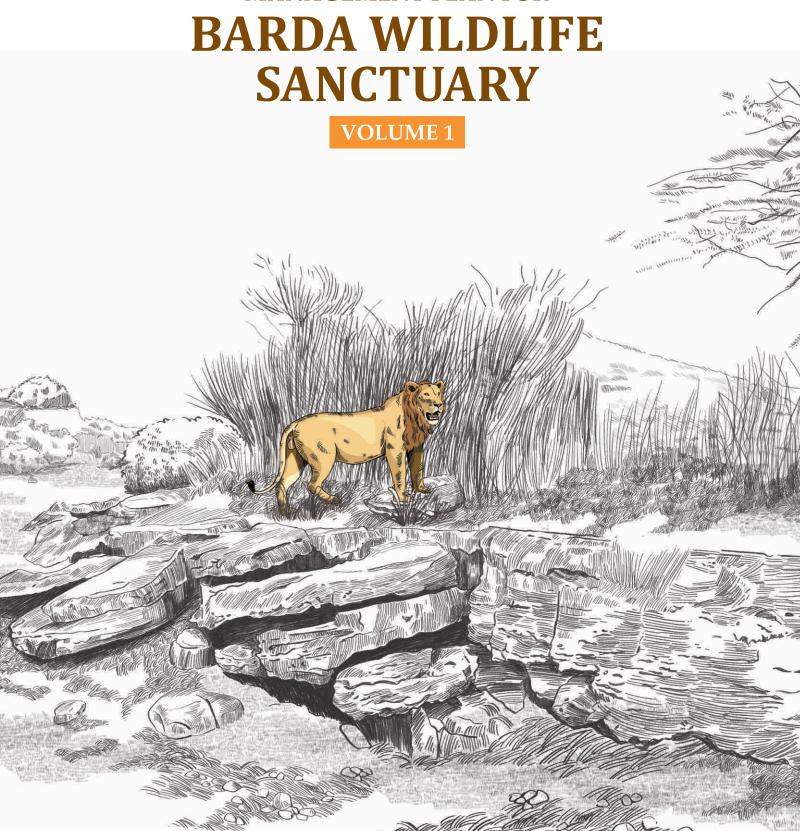


MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR





MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR

BARDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

VOLUME 1



Written by

DR. MOHAN RAM, IFS

Deputy Conservator of Forests Wildlife Division, Sasan-Gir, Gujarat



Under the guidance of

MRS. ARADHANA SAHU, IFS

Chief Conservator of Forests Wildlife Circle, Junagadh, Gujarat





SKETCHES (INCLUDING COVER AND BACK PAGE)

Wildlife Division, Sasan-Gir, Porbandar Forest Division, Charcoal - The Studio



PUBLISHED BY

Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle, Junagadh Management Plan for the Period: 2024-25 to 2033-34 Year of Publication: 2024



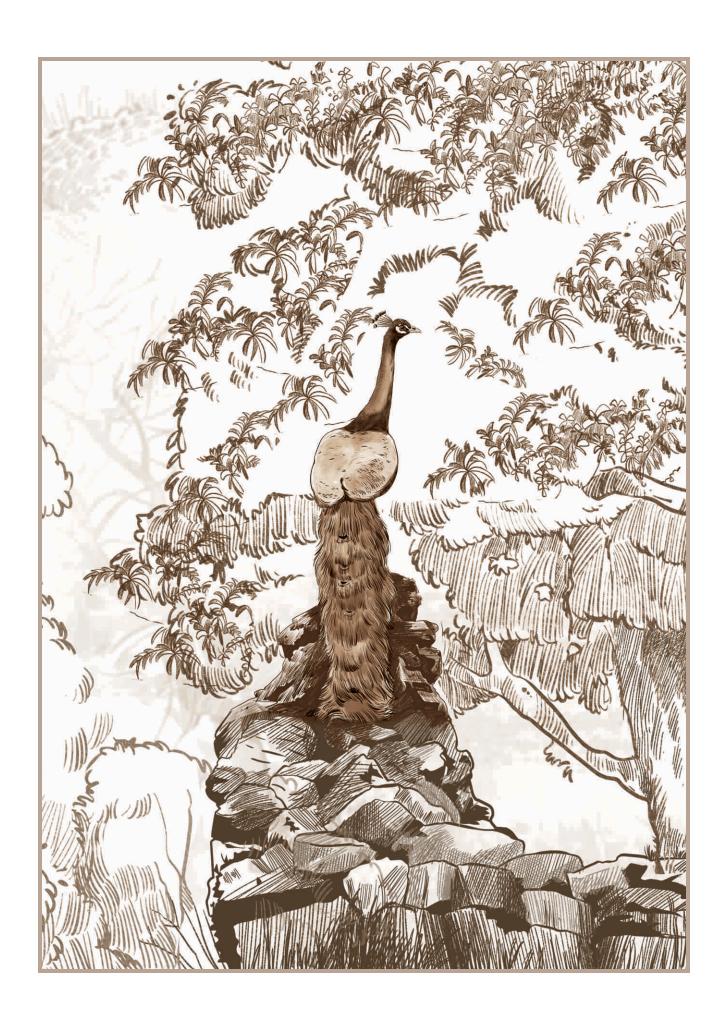
APPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

Management Plan for Barda Wildlife Sanctuary has been approved by the competent authority vide letter No. WLP/RTC/28/TE-1/B/1175-76/2024-25 dated 27 May 2024.



SUGGESTED CITATION

Ram, Mohan (2024). Management Plan for Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, Vol.-1; Gujarat Forest Department, Gujarat, India.



List of t	ables	9
List of f	igures	11
Forewo		15
Preface		17
Acknov	vledgements	19
Executiv	ve Summary	21
CHAPT	TER 1	
INTROD	OUCTION TO THE AREA	23
1.1	Name, Location, Constitution, and Extent of the Area	25
1.1.1	Name	25
1.1.2	Location	25
1.1.3	Constitution	27
1.1.4	Extent of Area	27
1.1.5	Approach and Access	27
1.1.6	Statement of Significance	28
1.1.6.1	An important area for the long-term conservation of Asiatic lions	28
1.1.6.2	Biological Significance	28
1.1.6.3	Scientific Significance	28
1.1.6.4	Religious Significance	29
1.1.6.5	Historical Importance	29
1.1.6.6	Educational and Recreational Value	29
1.1.6.7	Ecosystem Values	30
1.1.6.8	Ecological Processes and Functions	32
CHAP 1	TER 2	
NATUR.	AL RESOURCES AND ATTRIBUTES	33
2.1	Legal Boundaries	35
2.1.1	Historical Boundary Establishment	35
2.1.2	Sanctuary Declaration and Geographic Extent	35
2.1.3	Ecological Boundaries	35
2.2	Geology	36
2.3	Soil	36

2.4	Terrain	37
2.5	Climate	38
2.6	Rainfall	38
2.7	Temperature	40
2.8	Wind	40
2.9	Drought	41
2.10	Water and Drainage Pattern	42
2.11	Vegetation Characteristics	43
2.11.1	Forest Type and Biogeographic Zone	43
2.11.2	Floral Diversity	43
2.12	Plant Communities and Associations	46
2.12.1	Acacia nilotica – Acacia senegal Association	46
2.12.2	Acacia nilotica – Acacia senegal – Dichrostachys cinerea Association	46
2.12.3	Wrightia tinctoria – Butea monosperma Association	47
2.13	Faunal Diversity	47
2.13.1	Mammalian Diversity	47
2.13.2	Avian Diversity	47
2.13.3	Herpeto-Fauna and Invertebrates' Diversity	48
2.14.	Eco-sensitive Zone of Barda WLS	48
CHAPTER 3 THE ASIATIC LION (Panthera leo persica) 53		

3.1	Lion Origin and Evolution	55
3.2	Taxonomy	57
3.3	Population	58
3.4	Lion Distribution	60
3.4.1	Past Distribution	60
3.4.2	Present Distribution	60
3.5	Morphology	62
3.6	Age and Sex Composition	64
3.7	Dietary Pattern	65
3.8	Predation Strategies	67
3.9	Social Organization	67

3.10	Pride Structure and Behaviour	68
3.11	Breeding	70
3.12	Mating	70
3.13	Birth, Litter Size and Cub Survival	71
3.14	Movement, Home Range and Territory	71
3.15	Dispersal	72
3.15.1	Pattern of Overall Dispersal of Lions from Gir	72
3.15.2	Pattern of Dispersal of Sub-Adult Males	73
3.16	Gene pool and use of technology in lion conservation	77
3.16.1	Gene Pool Establishment:	77
3.16.2	Use of Modern Technology:	78
3.17	Role of Barda WLS in the Long-term Conservation of Asiatic Lions	78

CHAPTER 4

HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT AND CURRENT PRACTICES ______ 81

4.1	General History of the Barda Forests	83
4.2	Past Systems of Management and their Results	83
4.2.1	Before the Declaration of Sanctuary	83
4.2.2	After the Declaration of Sanctuary	84
4.2.2.1	First Management Plan of Barda	84
4.2.2.1.1	Proposed Management Recommendations:	84
4.2.2.2	Second Management Plan of Barda WLS	85
4.2.2.2.1	Proposed Management Recommendations:	86
4.3	Legal Status of Forests	87
4.4	Forest Protection	89
4.4.1	Hunting, Poaching and Other Illegal Activities	89
4.4.2	Illegal Cutting of Trees	90
4.4.3	Removal of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)	91
4.4.4	Encroachment	91
4.4.5	Livestock Grazing	92
4.4.6	Forest Fire	92
4.5	Wildlife Health and Rescue	93
4.6	Human-Wildlife Conflict	93

4.7	Habitat Monitoring	95
4.8	Rights	95
4.8.1	The Rights Accorded to Various Institutions	95
4.8.2	The Rights Accorded to Forest Settlers	96
4.9	Leases and Area Under the Dams	97
4.10	Peripheral Villages	98
4.11	Land Use	100
4.12	Problems Identified	101
4.13	Eco-Tourism	101
4.14	Research and Monitoring	101
4.15	Nature Education	102
4.16	Population and Socio-economic Status of Maldharis	103
4.17	Dependence of Maldharis on Barda WLS	106
4.18	Rehabilitation of Barda Maldhari Nesses	108
4.19	Habitat Management Activities in Coastal Forests	109
4.20	Manpower and Basic Amenities	110
4.20.1	Staff Organization	110
4.21	Communication	111
4.21.1	Roads	111
4.21.2	Wireless Network	112
4.22	Weapons	112
4.23	Building Infrastructure	112

CHAPTER 5

VISION, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS ______ 115

5.1	Vision	117
5.2	Objectives	117
5.3	Challenges in Achieving the Objectives	117
5.3.1	Livestock Grazing	117
5.3.2	Habitat Management	118
5.3.3	Pilgrimage Sites	118
5.3.4	Anthropogenic Pressure	118
5.3.5	Challenges Faced by Forest Staff	118

5.3.6	Edge Effects	119
5.3.7	Illegal Activities	119
5.3.8	Prey Recovery	119
5.3.9	Other Challenges	120

CHAPTER 6

THE ST	RATEGIES	121
6.1	Boundaries	123
6.2	Zonation	125
6.2.1	Core Zone	125
6.2.2	Buffer Zone	125
6.2.3	Eco-Sensitive Zone	126
6.3	Habitat Management in the Core Zone	128
6.3.1	Removal of Invasive Alien Species	128
6.3.1.1	Lantana species	128
6.3.1.2	Cassia tora Removal	128
6.3.1.3	Euphorbia niviula Removal	129
6.3.1.4	Acacia Senegal Removal	129
6.3.2	Ficus species and their Conservation	129
6.3.3	Thinning and Pollarding	129
6.3.4	Grassland Management	129
6.3.4.1	Grassland Management in the Buffer Zone	129
6.4	Coastal Forest Management	130
6.4.1	Habitat Management in the Coastal Forests	131
6.5	Water Resource Requirements	132
6.5.1	Waterholes (Artificial and Natural)	133
6.6	Causeways, Check Dams and Reservoirs	134
6.7	Monitoring of the Prey-predator Population for their Effective Conservation	135
6.8	Enhancing the Public Support for Wildlife Conservation	135
6.9	Involving the Local Community in Dialogues, Activities, and Conservation Initiatives	135
6.10	Creating Economic Opportunities for Local Communities	136
6.11	Human-Wildlife Conflict	136
6.12	Surveillance and Monitoring	137

6.13	Rescue, Rehabilitation and Wildlife Veterinary Care	138
6.14	Augmentation of Large Ungulate Prey	140
6.14.1	Status of the current enclosure for deer breeding in Barda WLS	140
6.15	Carnivore Augmentation	143
6.15.1	Barda Asiatic Lion Gene Pool	143
6.15.2	Mammalian Carnivore Augmentation	144
6.16	Augmentation of the Associated Species	144
6.17	Management of Diseases and Epidemics	144
6.18	Illegal Removal of Forest Produce	145
6.19	Pilgrimage Management	145
6.20	Management of Communication Network	147
6.20.1	Vehicles and Roads	147
6.20.2	Buildings	147
6.20.3	Wireless Communication and Technological Advancements	147
6.21	Khengar Willa	148
6.22	Protection	149
6.22.1	Livestock Grazing	149
6.22.2	Fire Management	149
6.22.3	Encroachment	151
6.22.4	Anti-poaching	151
6.22.4.1	Patrolling Strategies	153
6.22.4.2	Foot Patrolling	153
6.22.4.3	Foot Transect	153
6.22.5	Operation Monsoon	153
6.22.6	Maldhari and Livestock Management	153
6.23	Geological Formations and their Conservation	154

CHAPTER 7

ECOTOURISM		157
7.1	Definition of Ecotourism	159
7.2	Guidelines for Eco-tourism in India	160
7.3	Developing Ecotourism in Barda WLS	160
7.3.1	Background	160

7.3.2	Objectives	161
7.3.3	Strategies	161
7.3.3.1	Ecotourism Zonation	161
7.3.3.2	Infrastructure Development	162
7.3.3.3	Community Involvement	164
7.3.3.4	Monitoring and Adaptation	165
СНАРТ	TER 8	
ECO-DE	VELOPMENT	167
8.1	Introduction and Need for Eco-development	169
8.2	Steps Need to be Taken for Eco-development in Barda WLS	169
8.3	Specific Challenges	170
8.4	Objectives	170
8.5	Status of the Nesses in Barda WLS	170
8.6	Strategies	171
8.6.1	Zonation of Villages for Better Implementation of Plan	171
8.6.2	Involvement of Community in Conservation	171
8.6.3	Alternative Economic Opportunity	172
8.6.4	Reduction in Livestock Grazing	172
8.6.5	Education and Awareness	172
8.6.6	Infrastructure Development	172
8.6.7	Maldhari Ness Rehabilitation	173
CHAPT	TER 9	
RESEAR	CH, MONITORING AND TRAINING	175
9.1	Research and Monitoring	177
9.1.1	Research by the Departmental Officials and Staff	178
9.1.2	Research by Institutions, Organizations, and Individuals	178
9.2	Strategies	179
9.3	Monitoring	183
9.3.1	Monitoring of Fauna	184
9.3.2	Monitoring of Flora	184
9.3.3	Monitoring of Habitat	185

9.3.4	Monitoring of Land Use Changes	186
9.3.5	Monitoring of Visitors in Temples	186
9.3.6	Wildlife Health Monitoring	186
9.3.7	Lion Monitoring Centre	187
9.4	Capacity Building	187
9.4.1	On-duty training	188
9.4.2	Formal Training Courses	188
9.4.3	Nature Conservation and Environment Education	189
9.4.4	Strategies	190
CHAPTI ORGANIS	ER 10 SATION AND ADMINISTRATION	_ 193
10.1	Organisation and Administration	195
10.2	Staff Amenities	196
10.2.1	Problems to be Addressed	196
10.2.2	Strategies	197
10.2.2.1	Proposed Staff (Table 10.2)	197
10.2.2.2	Management of Human-wildlife Conflict by Establishing a Rescue Centre	
	and Rapid Response Team	197
10.2.2.3	Creating Infrastructure for Conservation Education	198
10.2.2.4	Ecotourism Unit	198
10.2.2.5	Proposed Staff Amenities	198
CHAPTI THE BUD CHAPTI	OGET	_ 199

REFERENCES ______ 223

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Area of Barda WLS under Reserved Forest and revenue.	35
Table 2.2	Important palatable grass species found in Barda WLS	
	(Jadav, 2010; Wildlife Division, Sasan Gir).	43
Table 2.3	List of various tree species and their densities in Barda WLS	
	(Wildlife Division, Sasan Gir).	44
Table 2.4	List of endangered flora in Barda WLS (Meena & Kumar,2014).	45
Table 2.5	Endemic plant species found in Barda WLS (Meena & Kumar, 2014).	46
Table 2.6	Boundary description of the eco-sensitive zone of Barda WLS.	49
Table 2.7	List of villages falling within the eco-sensitive zone of Barda WLS	
	with their respective districts.	51
Table 3.1	List of protected areas in the Asiatic Lion Landscape, Gujarat.	60
Table 3.2	Morphological characteristics of Asiatic lions (cm±SE) (Vasavada et al., 2021).	64
Table 4.1	Timeline of Past Management Interventions in Barda WLS.	87
Table 4.2	Statement giving details of legal status of Barda WLS.	88
Table 4.3	Details of different types of infrastructure raised for the protection of forests.	89
Table 4.4	List of various tree species used in NTFP.	91
Table 4.5	Temples and their locations in Barda WLS.	96
Table 4.6	Details of Lease granted to Tata Chemical Pvt Ltd.	97
Table 4.7	Details of the Area under the Khambala and Fodara Dam.	97
Table 4.8	Number of families in nesses of Barda WLS.	106
Table 4.9	Different plant species used by maldharis in Barda WLS.	107
Table 4.10	Details of plantation carried out in the coastal area in the last five years.	109
Table 4.11	Details of egg collection and released turtles from the hatchery.	110
Table 4.12	The details of available and sanctioned staff at Barda WLS.	111
Table 4.13	Details of existing roads and their respective length in Barda WLS.	111
Table 4.14	Details of existing weapons with staff Barda WLS.	112
Table 4.15	Details of availability of the accommodation for the Staff at Barda WLS.	113
Table 5.1	The constraints in achieving the objectives of Barda WLS. 141	120
Table 6.1	Boundaries of the Barda WLS.	124
Table 6.2	Extent of area in Barda WLS.	124
Table 6.3	The status and recommendations for strengthening the demarcation work.	124
Table 6.4	List of villages in the eco-sensitive zone of Barda WLS.	127
Table 6.5	List of natural waterholes in Barda WLS.	132

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6.6	Status of spotted deer in the captive breeding centre of Barda WLS.	141
Table 6.7	Status of spotted deer release from captivity in Barda WLS.	141
Table 6.8	Status of sambar in captive breeding centre of Barda WLS.	141
Table 6.9	Status of sambar release from captivity in Barda WLS.	142
Table 6.10	Details of Asiatic lions in Barda Asiatic lion gene pool between 2014-2023.	144
Table 6.11	Details of fire line in Barda WLS.	150
Table 8.1	List of nesses that have been either abandoned or did not exist in	
	the Barda WLS.	171
Table 9.1	Suggested topics for the scientific research work in Barda WLS.	181
Table 9.2	The suggested various stakeholders of Barda WLS.	190
Table 10.1	Details of staff present in Barda WLS.	195
Table 10.2	Sanctioned and incremental staff position in the Barda WLS.	197
Table 10.3	Proposed quarter and building for Barda WLS.	198
Table 11.1	Projection of physical targets for the next ten years.	201
Table 11.2	Projection of financial targets (Amount in lacs) for the next ten years.	213

LIST OF FIGURES

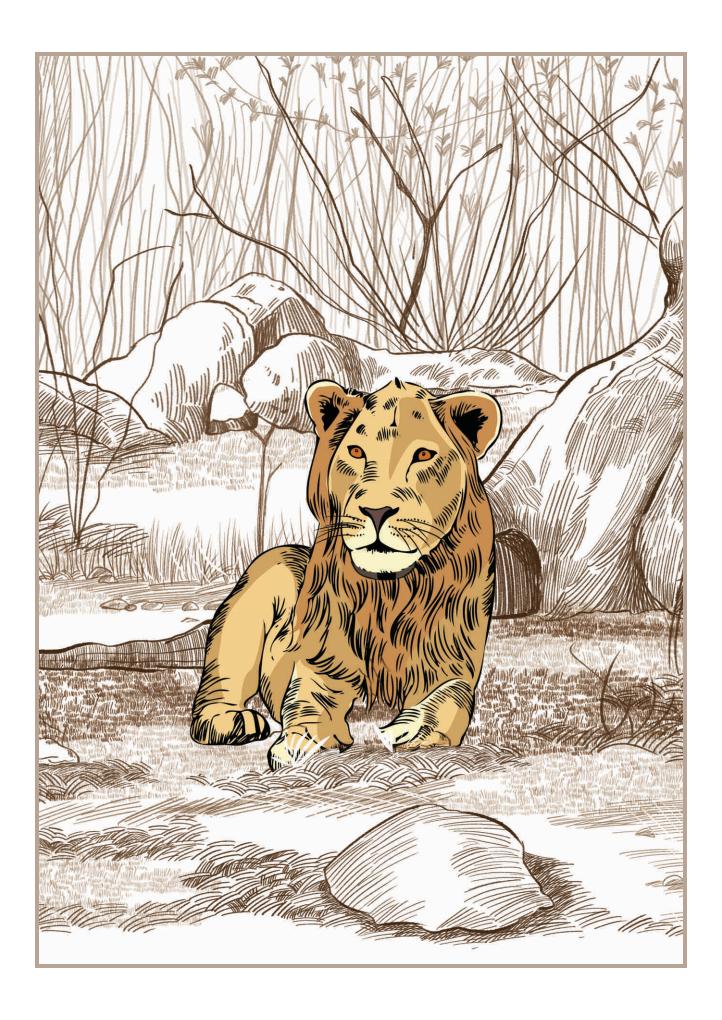
Figures 1.1	The map showing the location and extent of the Barda WLS in Gujarat.	26
Figures 1.2	Tree form diagram indicating the conservation significance of Barda WLS.	31
Figures 2.1	The important peaks and their heights (mean sea level) in Barda Wildlife	
	Sanctuary (based on the Digital Elevation Modal file of USGS, 2014).	37
Figures 2.2	Rainfall pattern in Barda WLS in the last 39 years.	39
Figures 2.3	Rainfall pattern during the last four decades in Barda WLS.	39
Figures 2.4	Maximum and minimum temperature patterns in Barda WLS in the last	
	four decades.	40
Figures 2.5	Years of very high and very low rainfall (draught years) in Barda WLS	
	during the last four decades.	41
Figures 2.6	Drainage map of Barda WLS.	42
Figures 2.7	Various types of plant forms and their species number in Barda WLS	
	(Raviya, 2020; Wildlife Division, Sasan Gir).	45
Figures 2.8	Graphical depiction of different taxon found in Barda WLS.	48
Figures 2.9	The map showing the Barda WLS and the eco-sensitive zone around it	
	(The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 28 April 2017).	50
Figures 3.1	Phylogeny and evolution of modern lions (redrawn from de Manuel	
	et al., 2020).	56
Figures 3.2	Distribution of lions - present (dark colour) and historic (light colour)	
	range. The map is not drawn to scale and is solely for illustrative purposes	
	of distribution ranges (map credit: archaeology.org).	57
Figures 3.3	Population pattern of lions before the declaration of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.	58
Figures 3.4	Population pattern of lions after the declaration of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.	59
Figures 3.5	Population growth trend of lions from 1968 to 2020 (b=0.10; p<0.05; r2=0.86).	59
Figures 3.6	Pattern of the occurrence of lions during the last three decades, including	
	permanent distribution range and visitation records (Ram et al., 2023 c).	61
Figures 3.7	Figure 3.7: The map shows the permanent distribution range, visitation	
	records, sources, and satellite populations of lions in the Asiatic Lion	
	Landscape in Gujarat, India. (Ram et al., 2023 c).	61
Figures 3.8	Distinguishing morphological characters of Asiatic lions.	63
Figures 3.9	Male-to-female ratio in the Asiatic lion population at different time	
	intervals (Ram et al., 2023 c).	64
Figures 3.10	Latest population structure of lions in the Asiatic Lion Landscape	
	(Ram et al., 2023 c).	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures 3.11	Percentage contribution of prey species in lions' diet inside	
	and outside the protected areas in the Asiatic Lion Landscape.	66
Figures 3.12	Comparison of lion diet inside and outside protected areas in Asiatic Lion	
	Landscape and the contribution of domestic and wild prey.	66
Figures 3.13	Depiction of Asiatic Lions Territorial Behavior: A group of Asiatic lions	
	typically comprises 2 to 8 individuals, and when multiple groups	
	(2 to 7 in number) come together, they form what is known as a "pride"	
	of lions. Typically, two dominant males oversee and protect the pride.	
	These males occupy larger territories compared to the females and are	
	responsible for maintaining the territorial boundaries. Nevertheless,	
	some studies (Ram et al., 2022 b) have suggested that territorial overlaps	
	can occur among lions. Notably, these overlaps are typically discouraged	
	within the core area of the home ranges of lions.	69
Figures 3.14	Map showing home ranges of lions inside and outside protected areas in	
	the Asiatic Lion Landscape, Gujarat (Ram et al., 2022).	72
Figures 3.15	Dispersal path of a sub-adult lion (Chotila males) in the Asiatic Lion	
	Landscape.	73
Figures 3.16	Dispersal path of a sub-adult male lion (Halenda lions) in the Asiatic Lion	
	Landscape.	74
Figures 3.17	Dispersal path of a sub-adult male lion (Barda male) in the Asiatic Lion	
	Landscape.	76
Figures 3.18	Dispersal path of a sub-adult male lion (Vallabhipur male) in the Asiatic	
	Lion Landscape.	77
Figures 4.1	Species and their numbers poached during the last ten years in Barda WLS.	90
Figures 4.2	Tree species and their numbers cut during last ten years in Barda WLS.	90
Figures 4.3	Livestock and their number in both the ranges of Barda WLS.	92
Figures 4.4	Pattern of fire incidences that occurred in Barda WLS.	93
Figures 4.5	Livestock killed by leopard in Barda WLS.	94
Figures 4.6	Indian leopard released in Barda WLS.	94
Figures 4.7	Percentages of beats infested with the Lantana and Euphorbia in both the	
	Ranges of Barda WLS.	95
Figures 4.8	Major villages surrounding Barda WLS.	99
Figures 4.9	Past and present population of humans and cattle of the major villages	
	surrounding Barda WLS.	100

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures 4.10	Yearly mean number of students attended the nature education camp	
	during the last thirty-four years at Barda WLS.	103
Figures 4.11	Status and distribution of maldharis nesses in Barda WLS.	104
Figures 4.12	Status of maldharis education in Barda WLS.	105
Figures 4.13	Type of occupation of maldharis in Barda WLS.	105
Figures 4.14	Percent use of resources for different purposes in the Barda WLS.	107
Figures 4.15	Percent use of the different plant species by maldharis in Barda WLS.	108
Figures 4.16	Awareness in maldhari community regarding the rehabilitation	
	programme and package.	108
Figures 4.17	Willingness of maldhari community to rehabilitate from Barda WLS.	109
Figures 6.1	Type "A" Crain boundary for Barda WLS.	124
Figures 6.2	Type "B" Crain boundary for Barda WLS.	125
Figures 6.3	Distribution of different forest types around the Barda WLS.	126
Figures 6.4	Suggested design for the waterholes in Barda WLS.	134
Figures 9.1	Asiatic lion-centric research approach in Barda WLS.	183





The remarkable success story of the Asiatic lions in global conservation efforts is truly noteworthy, and the increasing Asiatic lion population underscores the necessity for ongoing conservation endeavours within the Gujarat state. The Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, serving as a second home for Asiatic lions within Gujarat, has recently witnessed the natural recolonisation of this majestic species since 1879. This sanctuary is anticipated not only to offer a suitable habitat for the magnificent Asiatic lions but also to function as a source population for the surrounding landscape in the future. Consequently, the conservation and effective management of the sanctuary are paramount, necessitating the development of a comprehensive management plan.

To ensure the safety and well-being of the Asiatic lions inhabiting the sanctuary, the management authorities need to address a myriad of challenges, all of which are meticulously detailed in this comprehensive management plan.

It is indeed gratifying to peruse this thorough document outlining long-term management strategies for the conservation of one of the state's most pristine biodiversity areas. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the writer for his commendable efforts in presenting innovative ideas and covering nearly all aspects with meticulous detail. With the incorporation of extensive, scientifically reviewed content in this management plan, I am confident that significant progress will be achieved in the Barda Wildlife Sanctuary over the next decade. Furthermore, this management plan will serve as an invaluable reference for scientists, researchers, policymakers, and managers alike.

NITYANAND SRIVASTAVA, IFS

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat State,
Gandhinagar (INDIA).





Barda Wildlife Sanctuary has been designated as a second home for the conservation of Asiatic lions. The stewardship of Barda Wildlife Sanctuary (Barda WLS) carries immense significance, chiefly due to the recent recolonisation by the flagship species—the Asiatic lion—and its diverse biodiversity. The conservation and management of Barda demand the formulation of a comprehensive management plan. However, with the resurgence of Asiatic lions in Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, this management plan proposes several interventions centered around Asiatic lion conservation.

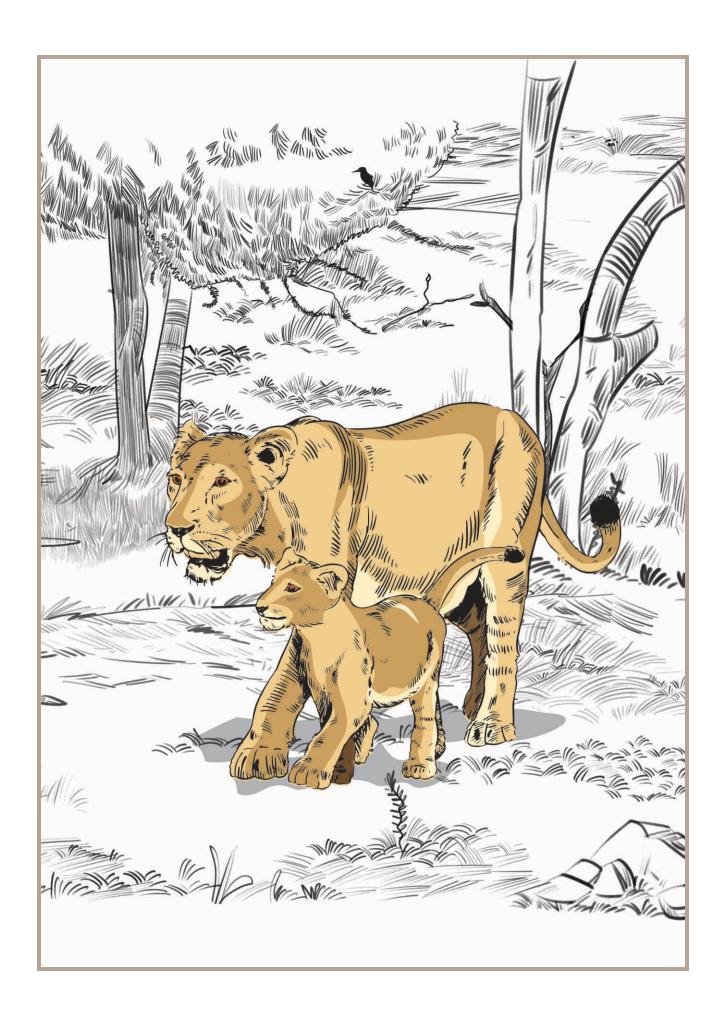
This management plan provides insights into various facets of Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, with a specific emphasis on the conservation of Asiatic lions within the sanctuary and its surrounding areas. It delves into its historical perspective, addressing emerging challenges such as the human-wildlife conflict and habitat manipulation activities favouring wildlife. The document also explores how the available human and technological resources can be optimally utilised to achieve the goal of Asiatic lion conservation in the sanctuary.

Furthermore, the plan discusses the current ecological state of the sanctuary and outlines future steps, including prey augmentation, protective measures, the establishment of an Asiatic lion monitoring center, and the creation of robust baseline data through rigorous scientific inputs. After extensive brainstorming, research, and discussions, a comprehensive chapter has been added outlining strategies to tackle the management challenges.

I am confident that this management plan will meet the requirements and expectations of those diligently working for the conservation of the Barda Wildlife Sanctuary and Asiatic lions. Additionally, the detailed literature review, comprehensive data lists, and scientifically supported protocols will serve as a valuable reference for forest officials, researchers, wildlife managers, and scientists.

ARADHANA SAHU, IFS

Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle, Junagadh, Gujarat (INDIA).



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Drafting and developing the management plan for Barda Wildlife Sanctuary was a substantial undertaking involving tasks such as compiling, analysing, writing, and editing. The successful completion of this endeavour was made possible through the invaluable assistance and support of numerous individuals. Throughout history, it has been evident that significant accomplishments are only realised with the active or passive support of people in one's immediate circle. Therefore, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all those who, whether directly or indirectly, played a role in contributing to the development of this management plan.

I express my deep gratitude to my senior officers for their unwavering encouragement, guidance, and invaluable sharing of their extensive experience, which played a pivotal role in shaping this plan. Special acknowledgement goes to Mr. U. D. Singh, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force; Mr. S. K. Srivastava, IFS, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), and Mrs. Aradhana Sahu, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle, Junagadh, for providing innovative ideas, offering feedback, contributing constructive thoughts, and extending crucial support. I extend heartfelt thanks to Mr. Nityanand Srivastava, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden, for entrusting me with the opportunity to craft the management plan for Barda Wildlife Sanctuary. It is indeed a great honour for me to be involved in writing the Barda Wildlife Sanctuary management plan.

Special recognition is extended to Mr. Arun Kumar, IFS, DCF, Porbandar Forest Division, for providing valuable insights, practical and analytical suggestions, and ensuring a seamless flow of data sharing. Deep gratitude is also conveyed to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Range Forest Officers, and field staff of Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, Rescue & Rehabilitation Teams, Veterinary Doctors, and their teams of Barda Wildlife Sanctuary and Wildlife Division, Sasan-Gir, for their valuable inputs. Thanks are also owed to the office staff of the Porbandar Forest Division for supporting the work by providing all necessary information regarding the sanctuary timely. Help and cooperation received from the office staff of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle, Junagadh, and the office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Sasan-Gir, are duly acknowledged.

A special acknowledgement to Dr. Rohit Chaudhary, whose invaluable assistance in compiling, drafting, and editing significantly contributed to the completion of this management plan. Heartfelt thanks to Mr. Prakhar Sharma for his crucial roles in data collection and compilation, information gathering, literature review, basic drafting, and comprehensive organisation of all compiled data and information. Mr. Yashpal Zala is duly acknowledged for his essential GIS inputs and support in remote sensing-related work. Mr. Lahar Jhala is duly acknowledged for the editing work. The dedicated team

of researchers from the Wildlife Division, Sasan-Gir, is also duly acknowledged for their tireless efforts in conducting surveys and collecting valuable data from the field. Their commitment and contribution have been instrumental in enhancing the quality and comprehensiveness of the information incorporated into this management plan.

This acknowledgement would only be complete with expressing appreciation for the dedication and efforts of the writers of the previous management plan for Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, which served as a baseline of information, reference, and inspiration for me.

DR. MOHAN RAM, IFS

Deputy Conservator of Forests Wildlife Division, Sasan-Gir, Gujarat (INDIA).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spread over 192.31 km² in Gujarat's Saurashtra region, the Barda Wildlife Sanctuary (Barda WLS) holds significant importance as a conservation site for the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*). The Asiatic lion population, originating from Gir protected areas, serves as a source for the species, expanding its reach to approximately 30,000 km². The expanding territories include the eastern, northern, and coastal areas of the Gir landscape. Recognizing the need to accommodate this growth, the Government of Gujarat and the Gujarat Forest Department designated Barda WLS as a second home for Asiatic lions, making it crucial for their dispersal and conservation.

Recent observations show that an adult male lion has naturally settled in the sanctuary, emphasizing the importance of active conservation efforts. The current management plan strives to provide a comprehensive and scientifically sound approach to address emerging challenges, ensuring the survival of Asiatic lions and the preservation of the sanctuary's unique ecosystem.

The plan focuses on the Asiatic lion as the flagship species, considering its long-term habitat needs and the importance of maintaining a high-quality environment for the growing lion population. The sanctuary is divided into three zones: the core zone (comprising the entire Barda WLS), the buffer zone, and the eco-sensitive zone. The core zone faces challenges like invasive alien species, particularly Euphorbia, necessitating strategies for their removal. Additionally, the high growth of *Acacia senegal* in the core zone and the need for grassland restoration in the buffer zone are addressed in the plan.

Barda WLS has experienced the local extinction of important prey species, such as sambar and spotted deer. To revive their population, the plan recommends augmenting captive breeding efforts in the wild. Ecological monitoring, water resource management, protection from grazing, fire management, and strategies for religious pilgrimage-induced tourism are integral components of the plan.

Addressing issues related to encroachment, poaching, and the impact of Maldharis (local pastoral communities) on natural resources, the plan suggests measures such as demarcation of boundaries, anti-poaching initiatives, and sustainable livestock management. Furthermore, the conservation of geological formations and the establishment of ecotourism infrastructure are proposed to enhance the sanctuary's overall management.

Recognizing the lack of research activities, the plan advocates for lion-centric research to better understand their spatial and predation ecology, emphasizing the lion's role in the Barda ecosystem. To strengthen the sanctuary's management, the plan underscores the importance of improving basic amenities and infrastructure. Overall, the plan seeks to create a holistic strategy for the conservation and sustainable management of Barda Wildlife Sanctuary, ensuring the well-being of its diverse flora and fauna for future generations.

