



赠送:

阿其波先生



China 87 cant match
India 83 because you
werent here!

With warm wishes to
our beloved colleague
Dr. Salim Ali from
the 207 delegates that
gathered with the
Siberian Cranes in
Heilongjiang Province
May 1-7, 1987.

Serge A. Abdal.
Co-chairman.
International
Crane Workshop.

Gyoko Andibalu

Kari Day Singh - U.S.A.

Ted Gilman USA

Paul Awanya Mafabi - UGANDA.

James C Lewis, USA

Jacob & Opha Valentine USA

U.K Urban USA

Ken Atro USA

D.R. Blankinship U.S.A.

May Anne Bishop USA

Douglas B. McNeal - U.S.A.

David Melville - Hong Kong

Stue Valgren Sweden

Melvin Cullter USA

Hurikaza Momose (JAPAN)

Arthur Crane Risser Jr (U.S.A)

Joan + Norton Nickerson (U.S.A.)

Hiroyuki Masatomi (Japan)

Nathanuel arap Chumo (KENYA)

Juodarsas Kozout (U.S.A.)

B. Angert (Thailand)

Udom Ningsak (THAI)

Tamee Bharamiyana (THAI)

Arbenfels (Germany)

Jim Harkness (USA)

Em Duossav (Iraq)

P. Poomwad. (THAILAND)

Patent (THAILAND)

Sverdi (AUSTRALIA)

MASANOBU YAMAGUCHI (JAPAN)

Atsuo Tsuji (JAPAN)

Gopal Mahat (BHUTAN)

Nisashi Nagata (JAPAN)

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Niri Kesepak (USSR)

Daniel Blair (USA)

Jim Harcus (USA)

Joost Van der Ven (IWRB)

Don Messersmith (USA)

Lo De Hao (China)

Charlie Luttmann (W. Germany)

Li Jingyuan (China)

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Chen Guang (China)

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Ji Jiayuan (China)

Michael S. Putnam (USA)

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金龙荣 王天铁 朱晓

刘作模 王学武

刘英杰

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Qiu Yingjie

胡鸣

李俊

胡

韩晓东

李林

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Vice Admiral M. P. Awati (Retd.)
PVSM, VrC

Chairman

Prakash Gole
Director

ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(Registration No. E-822 (Pune)
under the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950)

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PASHAN ROAD, PUNE 411008, INDIA
TELEPHONE : 0212-~~350408~~ 350408

June 17, 1996

TO ALL REGIONAL COORDINATORS OF THE SARUS CRANE PEOPLES' SANCTUARY
PROJECT

I am glad to inform you that funds are becoming available through BNHS and we will soon be in a position to initiate our project. Soon I shall be transferring the funds to you to enable you to travel and select wetlands where Sarus pairs traditionally breed and where village communities are willing to protect them. The international crane meeting is scheduled at Bharatpur in early November 1996 when all of us should meet to discuss your findings and then chart the future course of action. Between now and November may I request you to carry out the following:

1. Meet knowledgeable people who are in a position to designate likely village ponds where Sarus traditionally nests and collect data on past nesting and the occurrence of other waterfowl on such wetlands;
2. Visit such ponds/marshes to personally assess Sarus nesting and the occurrence of other waterfowl;
3. Also during these visits please assess the dependence of local communities on these wetlands, the quantum of utilization of wetland resources by them and the degree of their willingness to protect the wetland;
4. Assess the ecology of these wetlands by noting the sources of water, the outlets, intensity of water-level fluctuations, the extent of dry and wet conditions, the deep and shallow water spread when at full and low water level, the character of vegetation, the available habitat pattern, the impact of human beings and cattle, the threats to wetland character and local peoples' inclination for improvement.

You may also note any other characteristic that you judge important.

In November we will have ^{to} initiate intensive management studies on selected wetlands to evolve management guidelines for the local people. When you come to Bharatpur for the crane conference, you should be in a position to mark one or two wetlands from your region where these studies can be undertaken. I may therefore, request you to carry out as accurate an assessment of likely ponds/marshes from your region as is possible.

I hope there will be no difficulties for you to initiate the assessment work. I shall appreciate a line in confirmation. Hope to get back to you soon with funds!

Minutes of the meeting held at Lucknow on 21st March, 2005

Present:

1. Shri Mohammad Ahsan, Chief Wildlife Warden
2. Shri K.K. Singh, Dy. Conservator of Forests
3. Shri Ashok Kumar
4. Mrs. Prathiba Pandey
5. Dr. P.S. Easa

Shri Ashok Kumar, Mrs. Prathiba Pandey and Dr. Easa visited Lucknow on March 21, 2005 to have discussion with Chief Wildlife Warden and the Principal Secretary (Forest) regarding Conservation Action Plan for Sarus crane in Etawah and Mainpuri and to hold a discussion on the Project on dancing bear.

Shri Mohammad Ahsan, Chief Wildlife Warden welcomed the WTI team and went through the report on Sarus crane. The WTI team briefed the Chief Wildlife Warden on the project done in Etawah- Mainpuri and the recommendations to save the Sarus crane population. The Chief Wildlife Warden explained the action taken by the Government based on the order of the Hon'ble High Court.

Dr. Anil Berry, the then Chief Wildlife Warden wrote to Government requesting not to undertake any developmental programme in the area. The District Magistrate for Etawah issued an order banning issue of new patta in Sarsai Nawar and Kudaiyya and the District Magistrate, Mainpuri issued a similar order for Sauj, Gaad and other wetlands.

Based on the discussion the team members had with the Chief Wildlife Warden and the Deputy Conservator of Forests of National Chambal Sanctuary, the following decisions were taken.

1. A series of motivation and sensitization workshop could be organized in Etawah and Mainpuri for various stakeholders including the Government officials of various departments.
2. It is good to declare the area as a Community Reserve for which the villagers have to be convinced and motivated through interaction.
3. The nest of Sarus crane normally affect about 15 m² area in the surroundings. The owner of the field may be compensated for the loss of crop to get his support for Crane conservation. An economic evaluation of loss for compensation may be planned. The villagers should also be benefited by the programme integrating agriculture, health, education, irrigation, transportation and other developmental activities.
4. Organic farming could be promoted and the product could be marketed as a green product under the label *Crane supporting rice*.
5. Eco-tourism could be thought of as a possible alternate livelihood and the stakeholders could be trained in photography, art work and even catering. A proper publicity may be planned and implemented highlighting the Sarus crane area as the destination.

6. WTI could be the facilitator providing the basic minimum needs of the people (eg: binoculars) and also for motivating the villagers.

During the discussion with the Principal Secretary, in addition to the points mentioned above it was suggested to have a proposal for Training Centre for Wetlands Management for the entire North India. A workshop for discussing the eco-tourism potential and plan for Etawah is to be organized on 2nd and 3rd April, 2005 where all the possible stakeholders could be invited.

It was suggested to place a WTI person in the field for co-ordination of activities.

ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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PRESS RELEASE

A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT TO SAVE THE RARE SIBERIAN CRANE

A unique experiment will be conducted this August in Siberia to save the endangered Siberian crane. This rare crane migrates every winter to Bharatpur's Keoladeo Ghana National Park. But its numbers have dwindled from about 100 in 1960s to just 6 in 1991. During migration these cranes are believed to succumb to the guns of hunters in the Iran-Afganistan-Pakistan region though they are strictly protected everywhere.

To augment the number of this Siberian Crane flock (Western flock), Mini Nagendran, an Indian researcher based in International Crane Foundation, USA, has travelled to Siberia with 6 captive-bred chicks from the Foundation. These Siberian crane chicks are isolation-reared without any contact with human beings. Mini, dressed as a white crane, will acclimatize them to the wilds of Siberia and introduce them to pairs of cranes who are nesting in Siberian marshes. Scientists from Russia and India will help her carry out this experiment. Dr Alexander Sorokin who had first located the nests of Siberian crane in these marshes is representing the Russian side. From India, Prakash Gole, a long-time researcher of cranes and Director of Ecological Society, Pune, has been sponsored by Government of India to participate in this experiment. He is leaving for Siberia at the end of this month. During acclimatization the chicks are expected to become familiar with wild Siberian cranes and should eventually migrate with them to India. If they survive the rigours of migration, more Siberian cranes can be seen in Bharatpur this winter than was the case last year.

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SARUS CRANE CONSERVATION
PROGRAMME
Communities for Conservation

Phase I) 1-8 months

Survey: The first process should be of a survey that gives us a detailed understanding of the region along with the factors/influences that are threatening the wetlands and Sarus Cranes.

Dialogue: A dialogue should be initiated with the community on the findings of the survey along with awareness on Sarus Crane and its depleting habitat. It should be an intense interactive awareness and learning campaign at community level to communicate and discuss the possible solutions.

Phase II) 9-18 months

Planning: The dialogue process should lead to an intensive planning process for alternatives as well as management strategies including sustainable utilization of wetlands.

Awareness Campaign: An interactive awareness campaign should continue with the community and children at school level.

Legalities: background work should be carried on to look at the legal provisions and modalities.

Action Plan: A community based action plan should be finalized towards conservation of Crane's habitat as well as sustainable utilization of the resource; even the possibility of eco-tourism and fisheries should be taken seriously.

May be a community conserved reserve managed by community with assistance from FD, WTI and other institutions works out.

Phase III) 19-54 months

Implementation: phase wise implementation of the action plan. It should include components of habitat management, monitoring; identification of stake holders, eco-tourism development (cooperative model). And, implementation of sustainable/viable economic programmes.

Information and Communication: Generation of advertisements, brochures and easy reading information booklets, movies, website etc. to sensitize and attract tourist and develop nation and international empathy towards the effort.

Evaluation and Monitoring: The process after the 19th month should be frequently monitored and evaluated to visualize the course of development and to incorporate the desired changes back into the project.

Phase IV) 55-60 months

Phasing out Process: The project should phase out completely after achieving its objectives.