

# Kanika Rang (R.D)

12  
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Binalat  
Bancudang

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Konsep Dangyal	Gupit	Kerayon	Chandabak	
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40	40	40	40	
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42	42	42	42	
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45	45	45	45	
46	46	46	46	
47	47	47	47	
48	48	48	48	
49	49	49	49	
50	50	50	50	

2 Boat -

5 Dinghi - Gupit (2)  
Dangyal (2)  
Jhamsar (1)

cash	224	-	226
Wm. AM	186	-	
MD	912		76
cash	AK		85
AK	100		88
MD	125		
Total			<u>796</u>

36 X 18  
540

36 X 30

900

- SATKOSIA GORGE SANCTUARY -  
ORISSA

Area - 796 Sq Km.  
Date of declaration - 19.5.1978



SUDHAKAR MAHAPATRA, I. F. S.,

Bhubaneswar.....

28th March, 1978.

My dear Sri Choudhury,

My happy wishes to you. Hope you are keeping fine by the grace of God. Thank you very very much for having taken all the troubles in sending 'Chungam' (Line) to me.

As required by you I am sending here-with four copies of the brochure on Nandankanan, one copy of Forests of Orissa (statistics), one copy of each of the notes on Gharial Conservation at Tikarpara (Circulated on 9.4.77 and 7.2.78). I hope these literatures will be of some use to you.

Every thing is so so here. Do you know anything about the next visit of Dr. Bustard to Orissa ? Please keep on writing to us regularly and inform us all about the Crocodile Scheme of Andra Pradesh.

Yours sincerely,

*Sudhakar*  
28/3/78  
( S. Mahapatra )

# ORISSA

Gharial

s.w. crocodile

Mugger

1975

51 (Bihar +  
UP)

24

15 from TN

1976

65 (Nepal)

140

—

1977

215 (Nepal)

112+30

—

1978

—

(5 nest) 100 hatched

—

1979

15 eggs from  
Chambal

290 eggs (218)

25 from TN

1980

156 eggs from  
Chambal  
114 hatched

A NOTE ON  
THE GHARIAL CONSERVATION & RESEARCH CENTRE  
AT  
SATKOSHIA GORGE

In honour of the august visit of

**SRI BINAYAK ACHARYA**

Chief Minister, Orissa

on the 9th. April, 1977.

## A NOTE ON GHARIAL CONSERVATION & RESEARCH IN ORISSA

....

INDIA has three Crocodylian species- Gharial (Oriya- Thantia or Ghadials), Mugger (Oriya, Gamuha) and the salt water Crocodile (Oriya- Baula & Sankhua). To-day, Orissa is the only State to have all the three varieties. The Satkosia gorge provides the essential ingredient for an ideal habitat for the gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and the mugger (*Crocodylus palustris*). Until early nineteen hundred and fifties the gorge was harbouring one of the best Indian population of Gharials and muggers. To-day, this gorge is left with only 3 adults and 2 Juvenile gharials and 2 more juveniles are there at about 50 Kms. upstream the sanctuary. An equal number of muggers are also left in the river from their past huge population. The factors contributing for depletion of crocodylian numbers are several. The most important factor being shooting for the costly hides. Other factors are : damming in the upper river, use of nylon set nets for fishing, collection of eggs for food and other human harrassments.

Interrestingly enough, the Satkosia gorge presently has two large male gharials- one twenty-two feet and the other eighteen feet long. It is reported that few years back, it was not uncommon to sight a thirty feet gharial and an eighteen feet mugger. To-day, the average size of the mugger is around ten to twelve feet. Considering these huge size crocodylians, it is envisaged that Satkosia probably had and possibly still has, something of its own constituting an ecological parameter so favourable for crocodylian multiplication.

Realising the importance of the Crocodylians, from March, 1974, the State Government of Orissa (Forest Department) decided to protect the gharials and the muggers left in Satkosia. Two fishermen of Tikarpara village were appointed locally as gharial guards. Subsequently, in June, 1974 Dr. H.R. Bustard, an F.A.O. consultant on crocodiles, visited the place and recommended for initiating

a proper conservation scheme.

#### Gharial conservation in Orissa

operates on a three-phase plan: (1) Collection of wild-laid eggs for hatchery incubation (2) Rearing of hatchlings to a size of about 1 M. long and (3) Releasing the hatchlings in Satkosia for rehabilitation.

During the year 1975 & 1976, 24 and 10 eggs could be collected locally respectively; but they proved to be infertile, probably because mating was a failure due to human harrassments. During, 1975, seventytwo eggs were brought from Bihar (Gandak river) by the Expert from which 42 gharials had hatched. On 18th June, 1975 world's first gharial hatched in captivity at Tikarpara. In September, 1975, ten hatchlings were offered by the U.P. Project for rearing at Tikarpara. Of the total 52 hatchlings, 41 are now surviving. They have now attained a maximum length of 1.4 Metres and a maximum weight of 6 Kgs. During 1976, negotiating with His Majesty's Government of Nepal, through Govt. of India, 230 eggs were brought from Narayani and Kali rivers. Out of 65 juveniles, hatched from this lot, 40 are now surviving. The maximum size of these hatchlings is 85 Cms. and maximum weight is 450 grms.

The project provides best husbandry to the gharial hatchlings and yearlings based on applied research findings. Hatchlings are housed in pools of 2 M. x 2M. x 0.3 M. size and the yearlings have been provided with large pools measuring 4 M. x 4 M. 1 M. Each hatchling pool accommodates a maximum of 8 juveniles. The pools are provided with ample vegetation similar to the nature. A constant live-fish population is maintained in each of the pools. Corresponding to the temperature of the river at one metre depth, the temperature of the pool water is maintained by providing indigenously designed winter screens for winter months and summer covers for rest of the year.

In August, 1975 fifteen mugger hatchlings were brought from Tamilnadu for rearing at Tikarpara. Two of them released themselves into the Satkosia gorge during October, 1975. Both the mugger juveniles from that early age, have successfully adopted themselves to the changing conditions of the river and are regularly located by our patrolling staff. The other captive ones have reached a maximum length of 1.5 Meters and weight of 17 Kgs.

On 19th May, 1976, Govt. of Orissa declared an area of 796 Sq.Kms. on either side of the as sanctuary Satkosia gorge sanctuary. It is one of the three Indian sanctuaries specially created for the Charismatic endangered crocodilian, endemic to the Indian Sub-continent. The sanctuary includes portions of five forest divisions viz. Angul, Athgarh, Bairakhol, Phulbani and Nayagarh, coming under four revenue Districts- Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Phulbani and Puri. A 32 Kms. stretch of river Mahanadi flows through the southern-half of the sanctuary. The length of the river that flows within the sanctuary includes the famous "Satkosia gorge". The gorge is 66 M. above mean sea level and is fringed on either side by Tropical moist deciduous forests. The forest provide an ideal home for a variety of wild animals and birds namely, Elephant, Cheetal, Barking deer, Mouse deer, Wild boar, Hyenas, Langur, Hare, Percupines, Bison, Pea-cock, Jungle fowl, Civet, Nilgai, Hornbill, Malabar,squirrel, Mongoose, Bear, Tiger and Panther etc.

The Satkosia gorge, as the name suggests, is a Satkosh i.e. a fourteen miles stretch of the Mahanadi. The gorge has its old reputation for the unique panoramic view and the crocodilian populations. The gorge has deep flowing water throughout the year during summer about 10 M. at places, an excellent fish population, good sand banks for nesting and basking purposes, and above all, the location is in a rather undisturbed area.

Active research on any Indian Crocodilian

was first to start at Tikarpara. Since gharials are absent outside India, Tikarpara project would feed the entire world for the first time with any first-hand research information on Gharials. Some of the important findings at Tikarpara are : estimation of body size from body spoor on sand, an easy method to individually indentify a group of gharials or any other crocodiles, observations on gharial's locomotory and other behaviours, observations on movement and home range of wild gharials recordings on growth etc. The research and husbandry is being carried out by Sri Lala A.K.Singh, a Post-graduate Scholar on Zoology, also working for his Ph.D. on gharials.

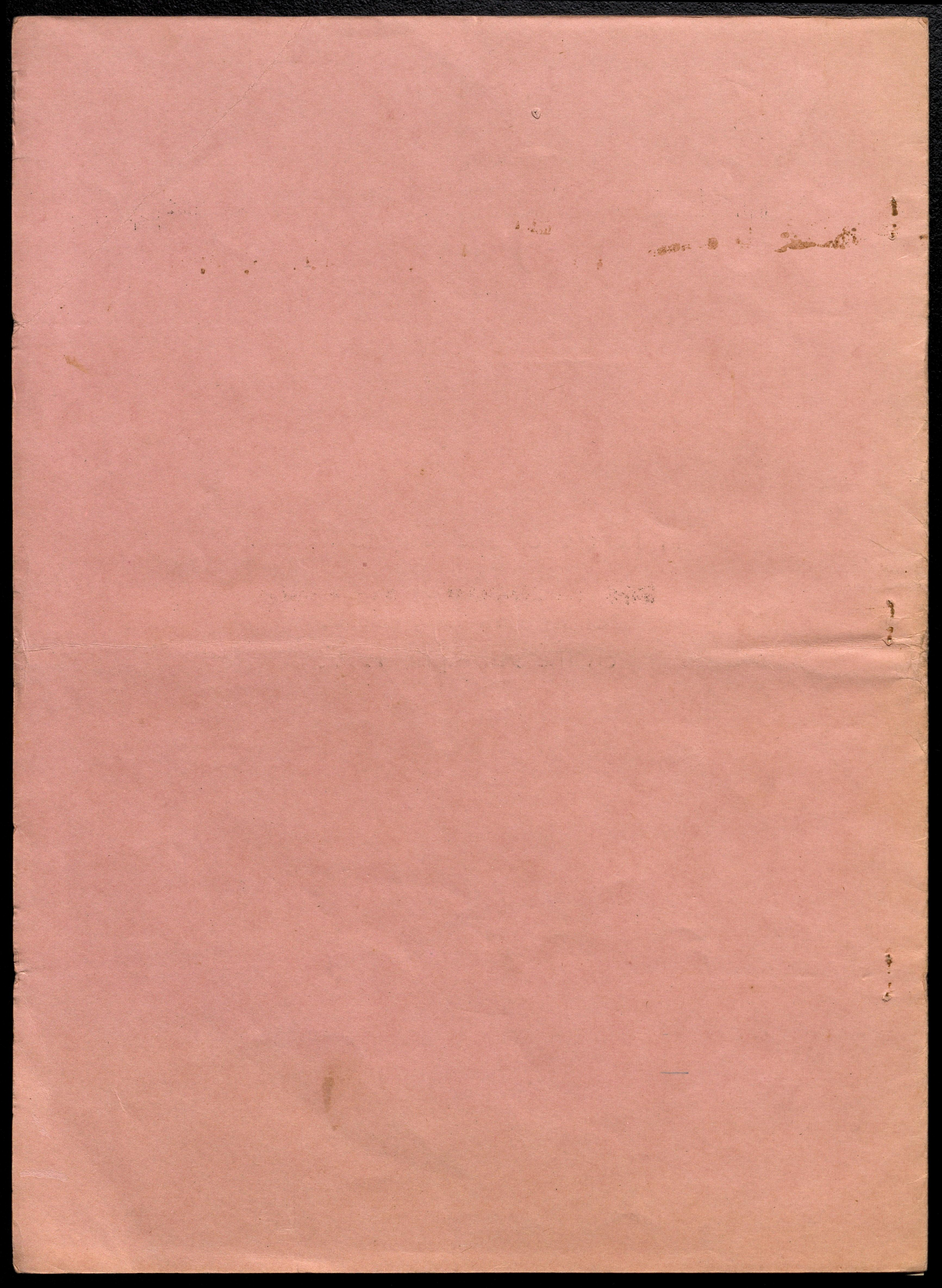
The staff working for the project can be broadly considered as research husbandry staff and protection staff. Over twenty project staff and all territorial staff are working with close liaison and are fully devoted for the successful conservation of this unique crocodilian species.

Some of the achievements of the project are: (i) Successful prevention of the gharial from its imminent extinction (ii) provision of protection to other wild fauna because of the declaration of the sanctuary (iii) provision of employment to the local people as gharial guards, farm guards, attendants, fish suppliers etc. (iv) provision of daily work to a group of Munda tribals who were formerly gharial egg eaters (v) creation of wide interest among local people and foreigners via tourism and other educative media.

The State Government of Orissa bears all recurring expenditure and the Government of India bears the capital costs. U.N.D.P. provides financial assistance through Govt. of India and F.A.O. Provides guidance on technical expertise through Dr. H.R. Bustard, presently working for Govt. of India "Crocodile breeding projects" as Chief Technical Adviser. The expenditure for the project during 1974-75 and 1975-76 were Rs.39,000/- and Rs.94,800/-

respectively. For the current financial year (1976-77) the nonrecurring allotment are Rs.1,47,700/- and Rs.87,000/- for the Satkosia gorge sanctuary and the "Gharial Research and husbandry, Tikarpara" respectively. The existing constructions include two sets of hatchling pools (100 pools each), one set of four yearling pools, one set of quarantine pools (one large pool and two small pools) four fish bonds, a meteorological station, a well, a fish pond obtained on lease for pisciculture and two sets of hatcheries with a capacity for twelve nests. A huge number of other constructional work, including staff quarters and laboratory etc., have been taken up and are gradually coming up to the utmost satisfaction of the Officers at all level.

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*Am*  
*7/2/78* *Tikarpura*

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA  
FOREST DEPARTMENT

A NOTE ON GHARIAL CONSERVATION  
AT TIKARPARA  
TO  
MARK THE RELEASE OF  
**GHARIALS**  
TO SATKOSIA GORGE

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WILDLIFE WARDEN  
AND  
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER  
ANGUL

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A NOTE ON GHARIAL RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION.

1. Introduction:-

The reptilian Order of Crocodylia consists of the following families: (1) Crocodyllidae, (2) Alligatoridae, and Gavialidae.

The species *Gavialis gangeticus* (Gharial) is the sole living member of the family Gavialidae. It is believed that the incidence of Gavialidae is limited to the Indian subcontinent as below:-

U.P.	..	20
Rajasthan	..	20
Assam	..	10
Bihar	..	6
Orissa	..	7
Nepal	..	50
Pakistan	..	20
<hr/>		
Total	..	143

In Bangladesh, Bhuttan and Burma the species is perhaps extinct.

2. India has three crocodylian species- Gharial (Oriya- Thantia or Ghadials), Muggar (Oriya-Gamuna) and Salt water Crocodile (Oriya- Baula and Sankhua). To-day, Orissa is the only State to have all the three varieties. The Satkosia gorge provides the essential ingredients for an ideal habitat for the gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and the muggar (*Crocodylus palustris*). Until early nineteen hundred and fifties the gorge was harbouring one

one of the best Indian population of Gharials and Muggers. To-day, this gorge is left with only 3 adults and 2 juvenile gharials and 2 more juveniles are there at about 50 K.Ms. upstream the sanctuary. An equal number of muggers are also left in the river from their nest huge population. The factors contributing for depletion of crocodilian numbers are several. The most important factor being shooting for the costly hides, Other factors are: damming in the upper river, use of nylon set nets for fishing, collection of eggs for food and other human harrassments.

3. Interestingly enough, the Satkosia gorge presently has two large male gharials- one twenty-two feet and the other eighteen feet long. It is reported that some years back, it was not an uncommon sight to see gharials regularly basking on the sand bank. Considering these huge size crocodilians, it is envisaged that Satkosia probably had and possibly still has something of its own constituting an ecological parameter so favourable for crocodilian multiplication.

#### 4. Object of the Scheme:

From the above it may be seen that the only surviving species of the family Gavialidae is threatened to be extinct from the surface of the earth by mostly bad management by way of poaching.

The sole object to the scheme is (i) to conserve the species in natural state for which the Satkosia gorge is the ideal place due to the following reasons:-

(a) Once it was having one of the best Gharial population in India. It has got 3 adults out of which 2 are 22' and 18' long.

(b) It has a deep flowing water through out the year.

(c) It has good sand bank for nesting and basking.

(d) It has an excellent fishing reserve.

(e) The winter is short which is favourable for multiplication.

(f) The area is still less disturbed.

(ii) To provide the technical knowledge for the future conservation of the species.

(iii) When the conservation phase is complete it will be extended to villagers for small scale farming.

5.(1) The economic prospects of the scheme:

The leather has a high demand in foreign market.

A three year baby could fetch about one thousand rupees from raw untanned skin.

(2) Live animals could be sold to the zoos and other institutions for study purposes. A metre long gharial would cost in inter-national market about 800 U.S. dollars equivalent to Rs 6,400/-. The meat which tastes some thing between meat and chicken is cherished by some people. Sun-dried meat could be exported to countries like China at 4 U.S. dollars per K.G. The meat is believed to be a cure for Astama.

6. Realising the importance of the Crocodilians, from March, 1974 the State Government of Orissa ( Forest Department ) decided to protect the gharials and the muggers

left in Satkosia. Two fishermen of Tikerpara village were appointed locally as gharial guards. Subsequently, in June, 1974, Dr. H.R. Bustard, an F.A.O. consultant on crocodiles, visited the place and recommended for initiating a proper conservation scheme.

7. Gharial conservation in Orissa operates on a three-phase plan: (1) Collection of wild-laid eggs for hatchery incubation (2) Rearing of hatchlings to a size of about 1 M. long and (3) Releasing the hatchlings in Satkosia for rehabilitation.

8. During the year 1975 and 1976, 24 and 10 eggs could be collected locally respectively; but they proved to be infertile, probably because mating was failure due to human harrassment. During 1975, seventy-two eggs were brought from Bihar ( Gandak river ) by the Expert from which 42 gharials had hatched. On 10th June, 1975, ~~was~~ world's first gharial egg hatched in farm condition at Tikerpara. In September, 1975 ten hatchlings were offered by the U.P. project for rearing at Tikerpara. Of the total 52 hatchlings, 41 are now surviving. They have now attained a maximum length of 1.4 meters and a maximum weight of 6 K.Gs. During 1976, negotiating with His Majesty's Govt. of Nepal, through Govt. of India, 230 eggs were brought from this lot, 40 are now surviving. The maximum size of these hatchlings is 85 Cms. and maximum weight is 450 gms.

9. In 1977 eggs were hatched in SITU at Tiger Top in Nepal. Out of the total collection of 590 eggs, 438 eggs hatched during 1st fortnight of July, 77. Out of this Orissa

got a consignment of 215 hatchlings which were flown from Nepal to Hyderabad via Delhi and then to Bhubaneswar. The Consignment reached Bhubaneswar in ply-board containers devised by Dr. Bustard, the F.A.O. expert. They reached Tikerpara on 20.7.77.

Out of this 135 died spread over a period of 4.8.77 to 1.10.77.

As earlier pointed out the Biological problem including the disease and cure is unknown to the Veterinary science. Their knowledge appears to be restricted to the crocodiles found in River Niles ( Africa ) *Crocodylus Niloticus* and *Crocodylus cataphractus*. All attempts were made with the possible resources available in respect of Doctors and technical know how from the Veterinary College, Bhubaneswar and the local hospitals Angul and Bantala etc. to find out the possible cause and cure. It was about to be controlled in the last week of September, 77 when the F.A.O. expert suggested injection of Ampicillin which finally arrested the mortality.

Since their knowledge about the disease and cure is almost nil regarding gharial, the present death pattern is yet to be correctly assessed by experts. All the same two factors might be responsible for the mortality.

(i) The natural infant mortality which is common to all living organism. Crocodiles being in the lower start<sup>o</sup>, in the biological evolution, this infant mortality could be very high even in captive state with all possible medical care. The present knowledge of survival of the species in the natural

state said is to be one in 2000. In the captive state this is said to be 10%.

(ii) The pattern of treatment revealed that the pathogen responded to penicillin in the first stage and ultimately to Ampicillin, a broad spectrum anti-biotic. This is indicative that the causative pathogen is perhaps an enteric bacteria. But it could not be emphatically said whether this bacterial infection is through air, water, soil or any other source.

In any case, this was an interesting phase which could throw some light in the future conservation problems.

At present the survival is <sup>79</sup> 80 hatchlings which works out to 37 % with respect to hatchlings and about 28 % in respect to the collected eggs.

10. The project provides best husbandry to the gharial hatchlings and yearlings based on applied research findings. Hatchlings are housed in pools of 2M x 2M x 0.3M. size and the yearlings have been provided with large pools measuring 4M x 4M x 1 M. Each hatchlings pool accommodates a maximum of 8 juveniles. The pools are provided with ample vegetation similar to the nature. A constant live fish population is maintained in each of the pool. Corresponding to the temperature of the river at one metre depth, the temperature of the pool water is maintained by providing indigenously designed winter screens for winter months and summer covers for rest of the year.

11. In August, 1975 fifteen mugger hatchlings were brought from Tamilnadu for rearing at Tikerpara. Two of them released themselves into the Satkosia gorge during October, 1975.

Both the mugger juveniles, from that early age, have successfully adopted themselves to the changing conditions of the river and are regularly located by our patrolling staff.

12. On 19th May, 1976, Government of Orissa declared an area of 796 sq.kms. on either side of the Satkosia gorge as sanctuary. It is one of the three Indian sanctuaries specially created for the Gharials an endangered Crocodylian, endemic to the Indian sub-continent. The sanctuary includes portions of five forest Divisions viz- Angul, Athgarh, Rairakhol, Phulbani and Nayagarh coming under four revenue districts- Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Phulbani and Puri. A 32 K.M. stretch of river Mahanadi flows through the southern half of the Sanctuary. The length of the river that flows within the sanctuary includes the famous Satkosia gorge. " The gorge is 66 M above mean sea level and is fringed on either side by Tropical moist deciduous forests. The forest provides an ideal home for a variety of wild animals and birds namely- Elephant, Cheetal, Barking deer, Mouse deer, wild bear, Hyenas, Langur, Hane , Percupines, Bison, Pea cock, Jungle fowl, Civet, Nilgai, Horn-bill, Malabar-squirrel, Mangose, Bear, Tiger and Panther etc.

13. The Satkosia gorge, as the name suggests, in a Sat kosh i.e. a fourteen mile stretch of the Mahanadi. The gorge has its old reputation for the unique panoramic view and the Crocodylian populations. The gorge has deep flowing water through out the year- during summer about 10 M. at places, an excellent fish population, good sand banks for nesting and basking purposes, and above all, the location is in a rather undisturbed area.

14. Active research on any Indian Crocodylian was first start<sup>ed</sup> at Tikerpara. Since gharials are absent outside India, Tikerpara project would feed the entire world for the first time with any first-hand research information on Gharials. Some of the important findings at Tikerpara are; estimation of body size from body, spear on sand, an easy method to individually identify a group of gharials or any other behaviours, observations on movement and home range of wild gharials and recordings on growth etc. The research and husbandry is being carried out by Sri Lala A.K.Singh, a post-graduate scholar on Zoology, also working for his Ph.D. on gharials.

15. The staff working for the project can be broadly considered as research husbandry staff and protection staff. Over twenty project staff and all territorial staff are working with close liasion and are fully devoted for the successful conservation of this unique crocodylian species.

16. Some of the achievements of the project are :  
(i) Successful prevention of the gharial from its eminent extinction (ii) provision of protection to other wild fauna because of the declaration of the sanctuary (iii) provision of employment to the local people at Gharial guards, from guards attendants , fish suppliers etc. (iv) provision of daily work to group of Munda tribals who were formerly gharial egg eaters (v) creation of wide interest among local people and foreigners via tourism and other educative media.

17. The State Government of Orissa bears all recurring expenditure and the Govt. of India bears the capital costs

U.N.D.P. provides financial assistance through Govt. of India and F.A.O. provides guidance on technical expertise through Dr. H.R. Bustard, presently working for Government of India- Crocodile breeding projects " as Chief Technical Adviser. The expenditure for the project during 1974- 75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 ( up to 12/77) were Rs 39,000/- , Rs 94,100/-, Rs 3,36,034/- and Rs 1,08,822/- respectively. For 1976-77 the non-recurring allotment are Rs 1,47,700/- and Rs 87,000/- for the Satkosia gorge sanctuary and the Gharial Research and husbandry, Tikerpara" respectively. The existing constructions include two sets of hatchling pools ( 10 pools each) one set of four yearling pools, one set of quarantine pools (one large and two small pools), One yearling pool for large Gharials, four fish ponds, a meteorological station, a well, a fish pond obtained on lease for pisciculture and two sets of hatcheries with a capacity for twelve nests. A huge number of other constructional work, including staff quarters and laboratory etc. have been taken up and are gradually coming up to the utmost satisfaction of the Officers at all levels.

18. The total of 26 gharials were released between 9.4.77 and 4.6.77. Their final adeptability to a home range is Satkosia gorge is yet to be studied. *for* this purpose the gharial guards and other staff are constantly watching the released gharials. The present population of gharial and muggers are given below:

1. Two year old gharials (75-76)	..	15
2. One year old (76-77)	..	40
3. Newly brought during 1977	..	86 <sup>79</sup>
4. Mugger	..	13
5. Nandankanan	..	3

Total. 150

( R.L. Rath )  
 DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,  
 &  
 WILDLIFE WARDEN: ANGUL.

/gca/

Audit No G.A. I - 93

Smendon Nam - Salari

6 JAN 1979

Mandalankanan Muzzer Breeding Programme

6th / Th

Jan 1979

5 Muzzers released in the breeding pool

sex ratio — 2 ♂ origin size

3 ♀

Kedarhatta  
brought from  
Mairu crocodile  
bank muzzers  
on 5th Jan 1979.

- 162, 165, 146  
cm, cm, cm

All these muzzers hatched during 1975- hatching season during May/June.

यहाँ श्री. डी. श्री. सोहन Research  
Office का posting order रद्द  
Scale नम्बर 525-1150 (Second class)

पुनर्निर्देशन के लिए Head quarters का पता है,

Mr. Sudhakar Rao 20764

3 weeks का Hyderabad office का  
Dr. Bustard का पता रद्द कर दिया  
वही पता वही पता-पता-पता

वहाँ का पता पता पता, Thesis  
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के लिए पता पता पता पता पता  
1975 तक ही कार्य करेगा, Director का

Dr. America का पता पता पता पता, February

पता पता Hyderabad का पता पता  
World Wide Symposium का पता पता

का पता पता Dr. Victor Doctor Mr.  
Acharya का पता पता A.P. का Chief Counsel  
का पता पता पता

का पता पता Director, Dr. Boston,

Dr. Sade का पता पता पता पता पता पता

Dr. Bustard का पता पता पता पता programme

का पता पता पता cancel कर दिया

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अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड  
INLAND LETTER CARD

oms



To Dr. Binod Chandra Choudhury  
Research Scholar

Central Cereals Processing and Management

Lake Training Institute

Dr. Bahadur Pur  
Hyderabad (AP)  
पिन PIN 500264

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

Dr. R.C. Acharya  
At Pracharaj Pur  
P.O. Dist - Puri  
Orissa

पिन PIN 752016





Nehru Zoological Park,  
Hyderabad -500 264. (A.P).  
5th December 1979.

Dear Mr. Mohapatra,

Thank you very much for your letter of 23.10.79. I am late in replying and possibly you know the reasons. I was rather busy in my own work along with the works of Sushant Choudhury who was here from 6th September to 24th October. After he left Mr. Sudhakar is here for consultation with Dr. Bustard. He came here on 3rd Nov and I think he will stay here for quite some time.

I am glad that you have been posted at Tikerpada. Now that Lala has joined as the Research Officer I think you will do some good work over there. At last Orissa seems to be doing some thing on the wild life scene.

I hope by now you must have received your leave applications etc. from the Institute. I told Gopal immediately after receiving your letter. These days I rarely go to the Institute. So, I am quite in the dark about the happenings over there. Mr. Rajamannar has already been transferred to his state and Mr. Narasimha Rao might go back soon. Mr. Pillai, I believe is coming over as Asst. Instructor. I don't know about other applications.

The second course was to start by the 5th of December but it may be delayed for some time as none of the thirteen trainees have joined so far except one from Bhutan. Dr. Bustard and Dr. Sale both are now busy working out the detail timetable of the Orissa tour and other tours of the trainees. This year I think the trainees will carry out a survey of the Satkosia Gorge. Mr. Pushp Kumar has gone to U.S.A for three months. He will be returning by the first week of January 80. At present Mr. Madan Gopal is working as the part time director.

I have received letters from almost every trainee except Benarjee and Appukuttan. Mr. Sen got married. Prasad is here with me and both of us have done some nice field work and we intend to carry out some more field work in the near future. I have asked him to send you the group photo. The album being prepared by me is ready. I think it will be sent to you all very soon.

Do please write to me after you join over there at the Tikerpada Sanctuary. Even though I am busy I will always make time to reply to any one who writes to me. Could you please send me one map of the Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary?. I remember you saying that one such map exists at the chief wild life wardens office. I have of course written to Lala for this but he might be busy.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



send it here. please remind him again when you will get time. I have also applied for the post of Asst. Instruktor. I don't know whether any application was accepted or not. What about my photographs. I wish you had promised to make the prints and send those to me & what about the album? Will we get it or not? Mr. Prasad has not yet send the group photo to me. Of course to my mistake I have not yet dropped any letter to him. I will drop letter to him as soon as possible. It will be posted elsewhere. The same group photo was published in MCHGN magazine. When the record issue will be published & it that the Institute will send any books to us. Mr. D.K. Dhanraj will join in the institute by 15th. He is from Belugum and quite senior to us and of 1967 batch.

I came to know from Mr. Singh that the business will come to order on 6th or 5th of January. But the election will commence on 10th or 11th. So the full will be engaged up to 5th to 6th. So the training programme may be extended up to 10th. Yesterday Mr. S. Kor has come to our office. He has submitted one scheme for sea turtle. You have written in your letter that Mr. S. Kor is here when he is coming back? You have asked me for a copy of blueprint of Sotokohia. But by this time all the copies has been exhausted except one order copy. So I will try to get one of it. Every thing is of late. Hope some with you. *Aditya*

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड  
INLAND LETTER CARD

Gms!



To Mr. D. C. Chaudhary  
Nehru Zoological Park.  
Hyderabad - 500 264.  
(A.P.)

पिन PIN 500 264

तिसरा माड THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रविए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

for Mr. D. C. Chakrabarti  
Forest Range Officer

At/p.o. Prochodaj Pur  
Dist - Purnia,  
पिन PIN 752016



पहला माड FIRST FOLD

दूसरा माड SECOND FOLD

पत्र काटने पर खोलने के लिए TO OPEN CUT HERE

When I will join at Tikarpore I will write to you. You please convey my best wishes to Pooch and I will write to him soon.

Bhubaneswar.  
3.11.12.79

Dear Choudhury Bhai,

yesterday only I have received your letter after a long time. However I am happy to go through the letter as I could able to know something about the Institute and your work.

In my previous letter I have mentioned that I have been posted to Tikarpore. But my posting is no way related to crocodile project. I have been posted in general wild life wing where <sup>other</sup> no persons except me are in the charge. No forest guard, forest or there. ~~My~~ my posting is in general wild life wing. For that reason I told our chief wild life warden to post me in the project but he refused with argument that there is no post for Forest Rangers in the project only Deputy Rangers post. So if I will join in my present posting in no way I will be helping hand to project. For that reason I am very much disheartened and trying to go on transfer ~~from~~ wild life wing. As the election is nearer it is not possible to go on transfer. For the present I may join in Tikarpore. Moreover there is

no quarters for R.O. wild life at Tikarpore

Some days back Mr. Singh, research officer, had come here. He was telling me that he will take up ghorol scenery in Satakosa gorge by 17th of this month. When the findings will come they will also carry out survey in the gorge. Time results can be compared. Mr. Singh may go to M.P. for ghorol scenery from 1st January. To gain sympathy and for collection of eggs he has to keep the request of chief conservator of forest M.P. ~~regarding~~ You might have heard the attack of one ghorol in Satakosa gorge. One old man of 55 years was attacked by the ghorol while he was washing his ratchets in the river. The animal has caught hold his his hand and dropped on to the river. The man has suddenly shouted and his son come with boat for his rescue. The hair of the old man was visible in the river and when his son dragged him to the boat the ghorol again attacked the left leg of the old man. However he was brought to medical unconscious. ~~and~~ but started talking after some time. Then he died after two days. People of the area are telling that the same ghorol is near to that area. I am very much thankful to you that you have told Mr. Gupta to send my leave applications to chief wild life warden, but he has not yet



CROCODILE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
Lake Dale, Rajendranagar Road, Hyderabad-500 264, India.



Grams : MAKARA

Tel: 48160

IND/74/046/34E

4th March 1981

48251

Mr. Sudhakar Kar  
Saltwater Crocodile Scheme  
Dangmal P.O. 754 220  
Via Rajkanika  
Cuttack District  
Orissa.

Dear Sudhakar,

I am enclosing herewith copy of our paper "Results of pilot saltwater crocodile (Crocodylus porosus Schneider) restocking in Bhitarkanika Wild Life Sanctuary, Orissa" which has now been sent to FAO headquarters for clearance. Kindly go through this extremely carefully and let me have your comments as quickly as possible. For your convenience, I am enclosing herewith a second copy of the manuscript to make your comments on and return to me. I am also marking a copy of this to Mr. B.C. Choudhury.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. H.R. Bustard)  
Chief Technical Adviser

Encl: Two

→ BCC

INFORMATION OF RESTOCKING (RELEASE OF SALTWATER  
CROCODILES (CROCODYLUS POROSUS) INTO THE WILD.

(BHITARKANIKA WILDLIFE. SANCTUARY)

Date & year of release.	Location of release. (River & creek systems of Bhitarkanika Sanctuary)	Total No. released.	Species.	Origin of released stock.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
April, 1977	Dangmal creek.	15	<u>Crocodylus porosus</u>	Saltwater crocodile Research & Conser- vation centre, Dangmal. (Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary)	There is proposal to release more young crocodile into suitable creek systems of the sanctu- ary in the early next year.
February, 1978	Suajora Creek.	80			
January, 1980	-do-	30			
March, 1982	Ranhansua, Habulganda creeks, and Bansagarh river.	75			
April, 1983	Ranhansua & Habulganda creeks	50			
April-May, 1984	Suhajora creek, Patijora & Mahisamada river.	100			
March-April, 1985	Suajora, creek, Bansagarh, Habalganda, Ranhansua, Jalahar, Sagunachera creeks and Dhamra river.	200			
April, 1986	Sapuadian, Mahisamada, Suajora, Ganjeikhia and Patijora creeks.	300			
Grand total:		850			

*[Signature]*  
28-7-86  
Divisional Forest Officer,  
Wildlife Conservation Division, Chandbali.

