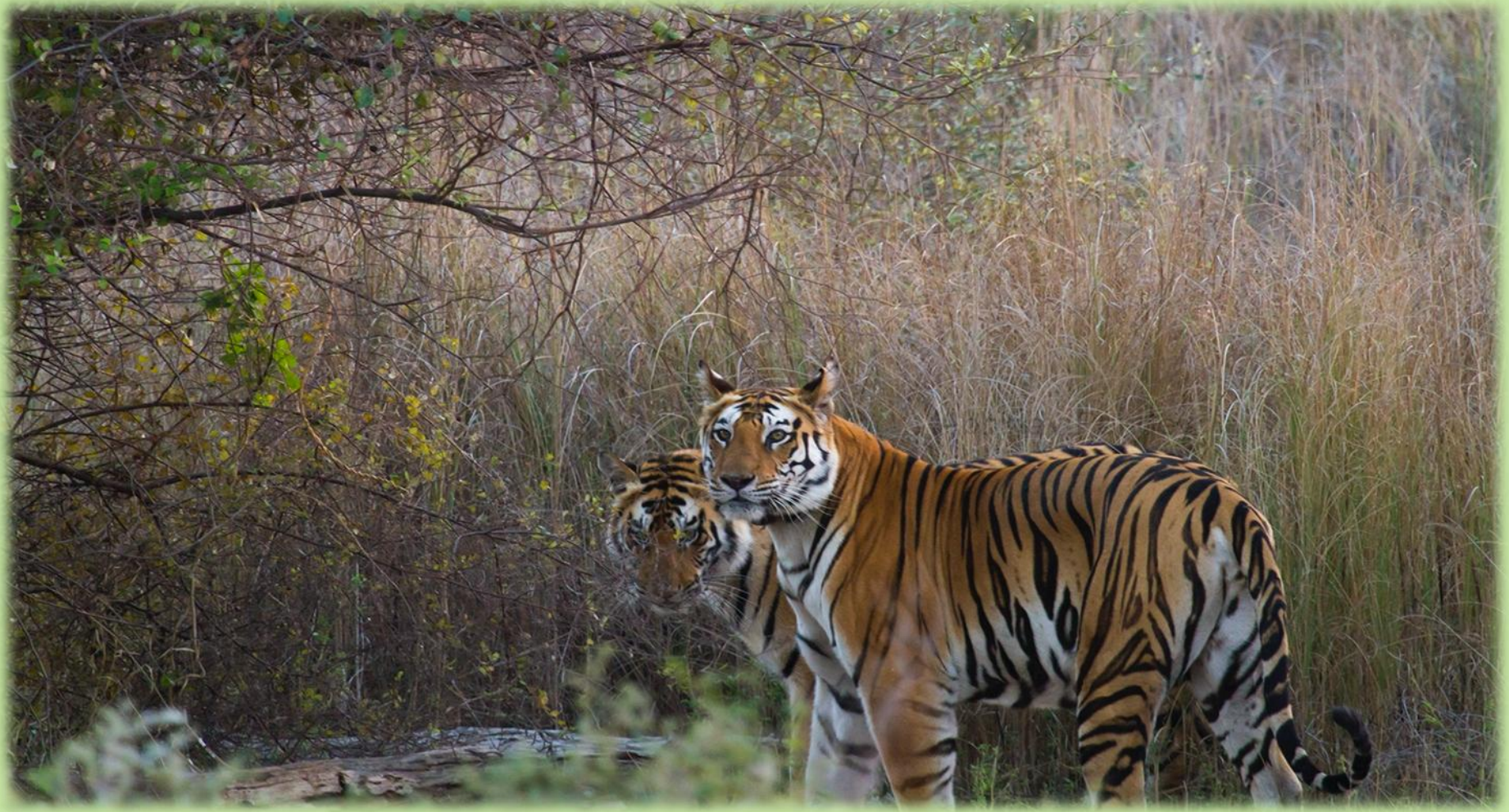
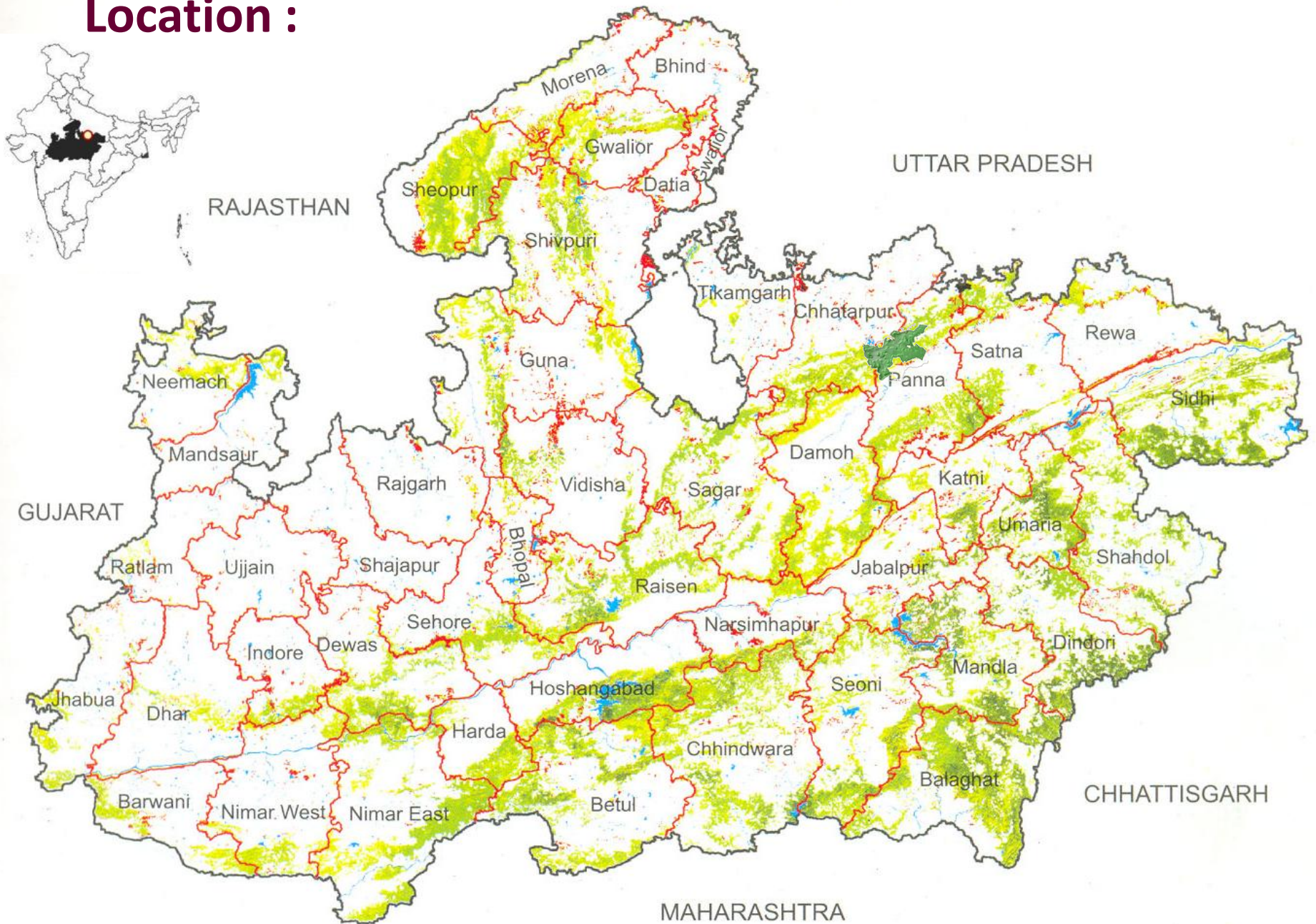


# Panna Tiger Reserve



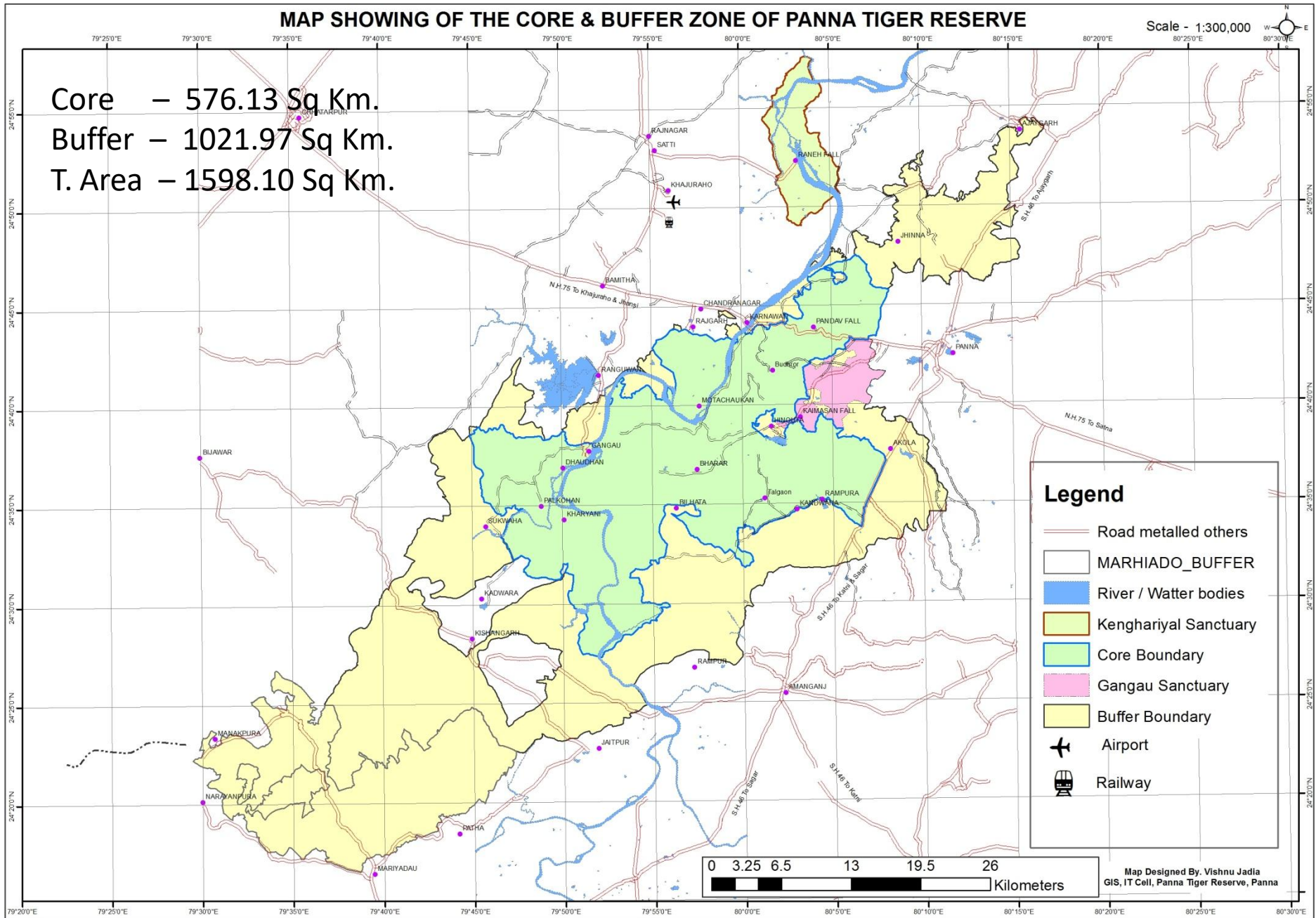


# Location :



Scale - 1:300,000

Core – 576.13 Sq Km.  
Buffer – 1021.97 Sq Km.  
T. Area – 1598.10 Sq Km.



Map Designed By. Vishnu Jadia  
GIS, IT Cell, Panna Tiger Reserve, Panna



## Physical Features

- Situated in Vindhyan hills of Panna, Chhatarpur & Damoh Distt.
- Ken River 55 Km. South to North through the park
- Topography of 3 Table lands –
  - Ken Valley
  - Middle Hinouta Plateau
  - Upper Talgaon platea



# Ken River







**Panna Landscape**



# Panna Landscape



## History

1. Panna National Park formed in 1981.
2. Panna National Park declared 22<sup>nd</sup> Tiger Reserve in 1994.
3. Buffer area notified in 2012/2014



# Biodiversity

## Forest Type :

- Southern tropical dry deciduous dry teak forest.
- Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest.
- Dry deciduous scrub forest.
- Kardhai (*Anogeissus pendula*) Forest.
- Salai (*Bouswellia Serrata*) Forest.

# Vanishing Tigers

## Year

- **2002** : 29 Tigers (pugmarks)
  
- **2005 – 2008:** Functional Extinction (many reasons given)
  - Biological (no female tiger)
  - Managerial (no timely reaction)
  - Security (poaching, dacoit problem)



# Reintroduction of Tigers

- Reintroduction of two females in **March 2009** – T1 & T2.
- No male was found present and then T3 male tiger was introduced.
- As per 'Species Recovery and Reintroduction Project (2 male & 5 females)

# FACTS IN BRIEF

- \* **Founder Tigers** **07**
- \* **Total No. of Litters** **60**
- \* **Total Cubs produced** **140**
- \* **Tigers inside the PTR feb- 2023** **86**
- \* **Tigers dispersed in Landscape** **>30**



## **Genetic diversity**

- Moderate with 60% heterozygosity
- Structurally represents
  - all the Source Populations, and
  - gene pool of original Panna Population

Ref:- WII report

# Nomenclature of Tigers

## TIGERS (FOUNDER & PANNA PROGENY)

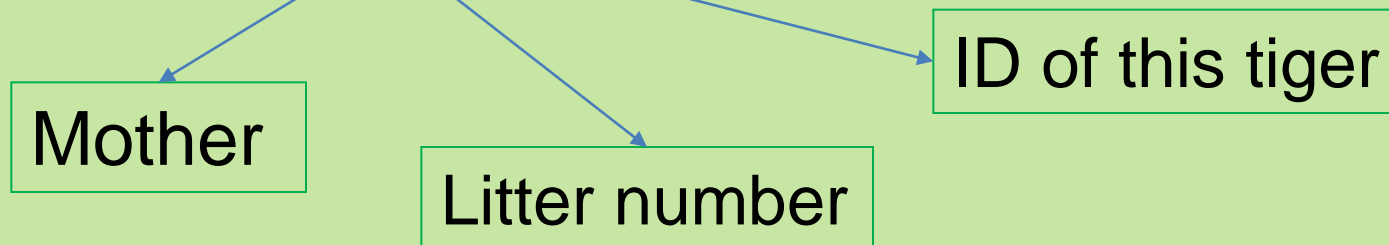
### ➤ A Code

### ➤ Founder Adults:

- Ascending sequence of their entry in Panna
- T1, T2,....

### ➤ Panna Progeny:

- Ascending sequence of Recruitment of litters
- P 2 1 3



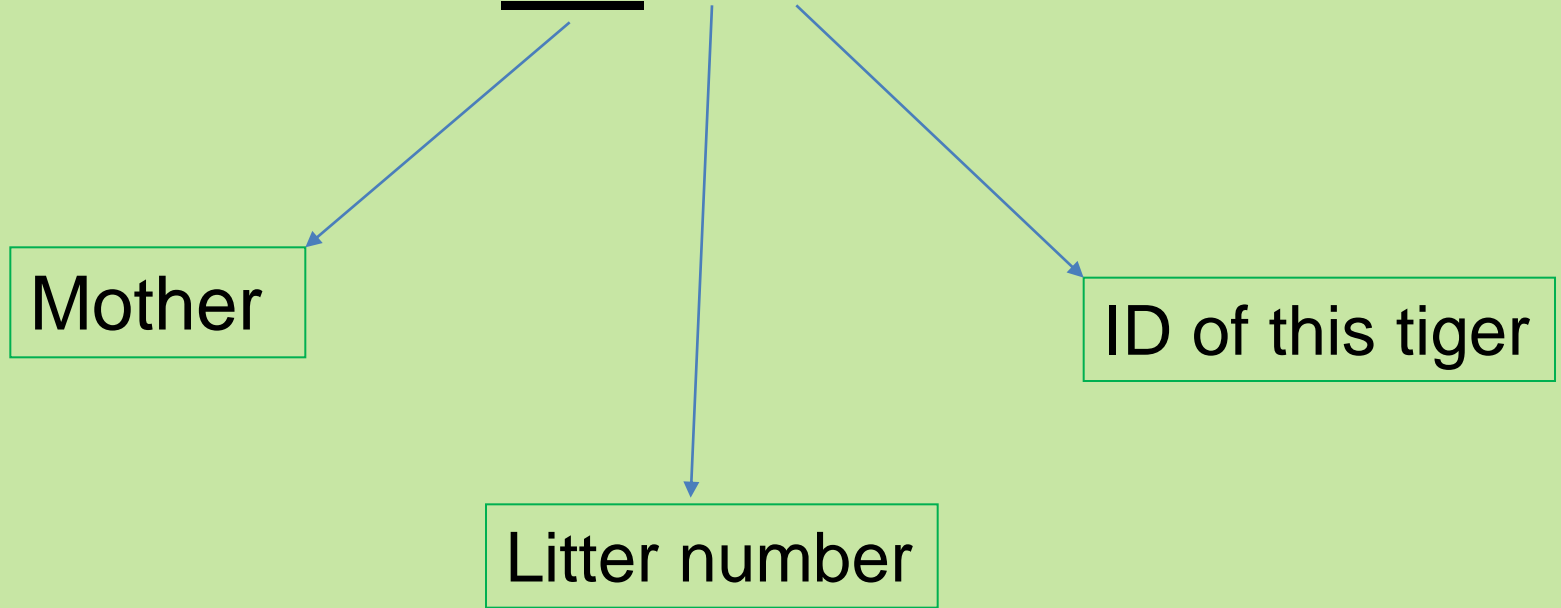


**P 213- 32**

Mother

ID of this tiger

Litter number



# Tiger Monitoring

- Radio telemetry
  - Two types of the Radio Collar
    - VHF
    - Sattelite/GPS collar
- By camera trap method
- Sign survey



# Camera Trap





P-151 with cubs  
Range – Madla  
Year- 2023



[P151 with cubs video link 2023](#)



# P-151 with cubs Range – Madla Year- 2022



[P151 with cubs video link](#)



# P-141 with cubs

## Range – Madla

### Year- 2023



[P141 with cubs video link 2023](#)



# P-141 with cubs

## Range – Madla

### Year- 2022



[P141 with cubs video link](#)

# Wild Life Protection Management

➤ Patrolling camps.	142
➤ Nigrani camps.	47
➤ Barriers.	27
➤ Flying squad.	03
➤ Van Prahri	04
➤ Dog Squad	01



# Vulture Radio Tagging



# Vulture Tagging

- 7 species of vultures found in Panna
- 3 migratory and 4 are residents
- 25 vultures tagged:
  - Eurasian Griffon -2
  - Himalayan Griffon -8
  - Indian vulture - 13
  - Red headed vultures -2



**Solar Charged GPS Tag**

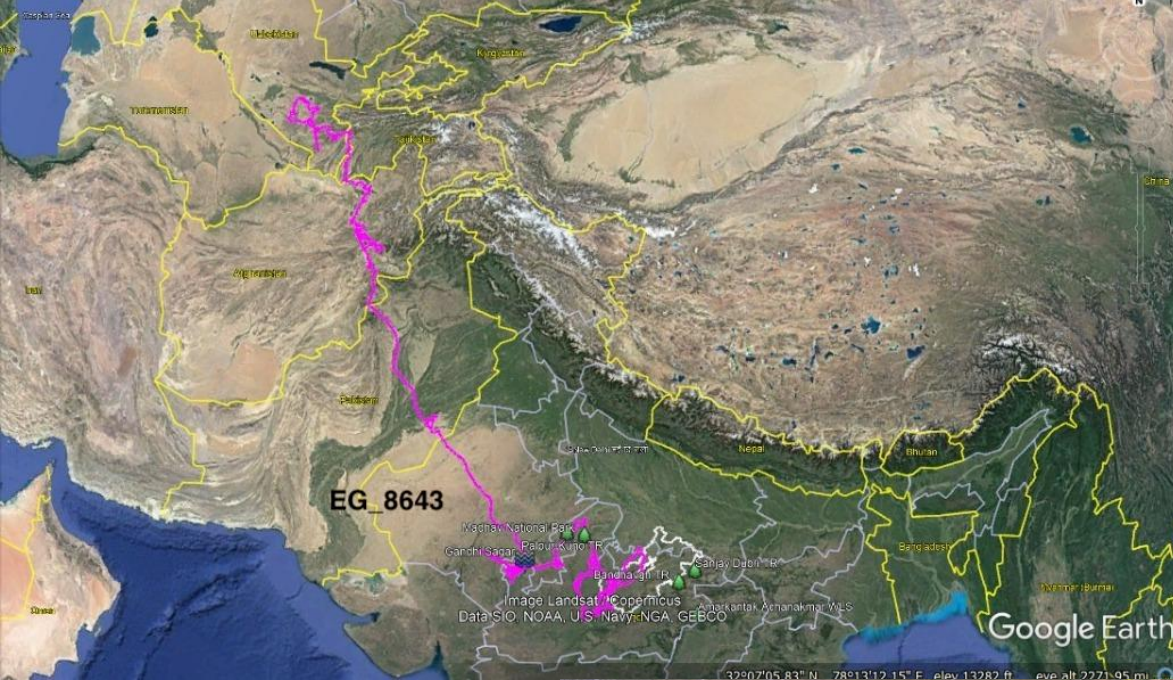




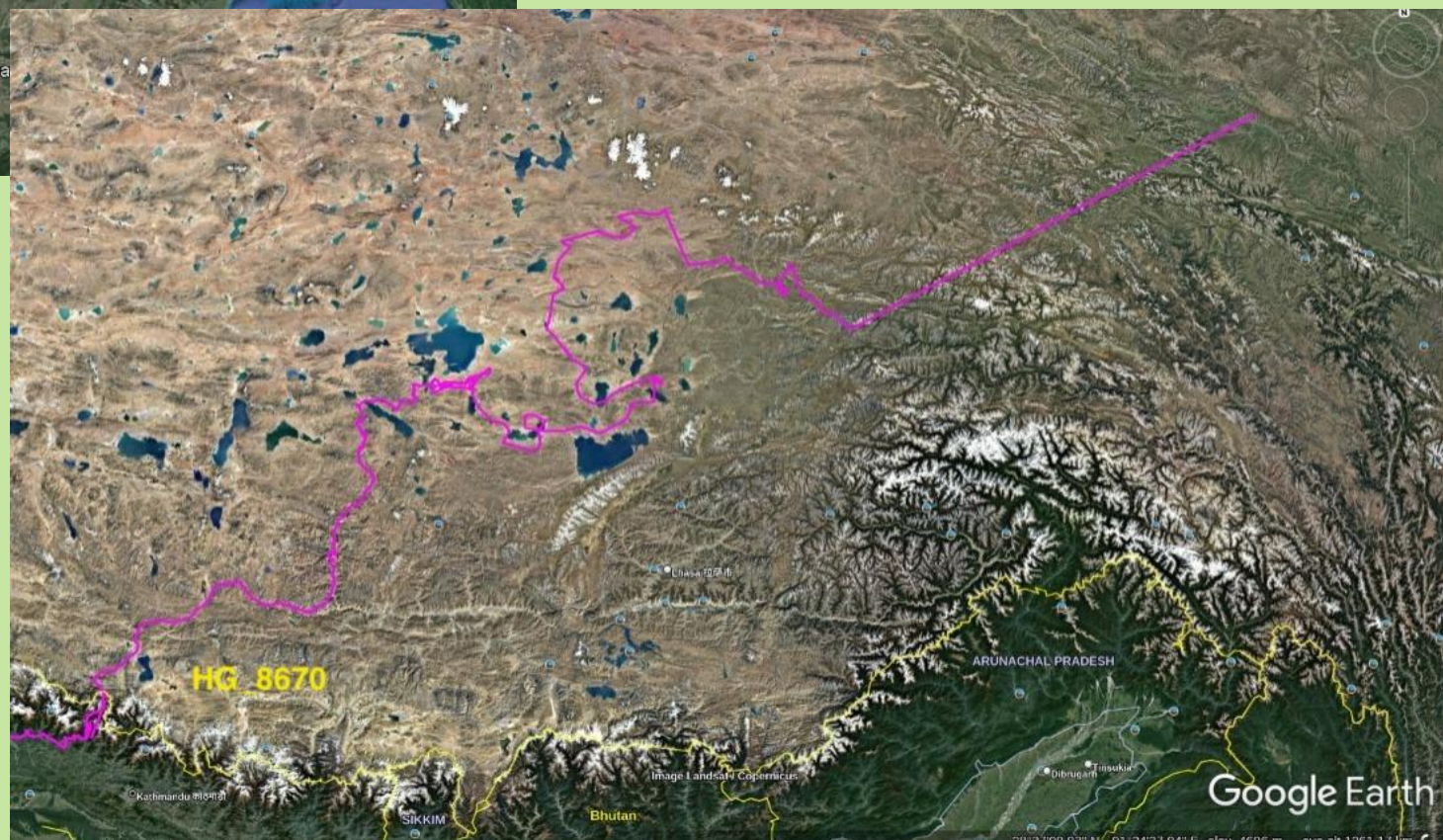






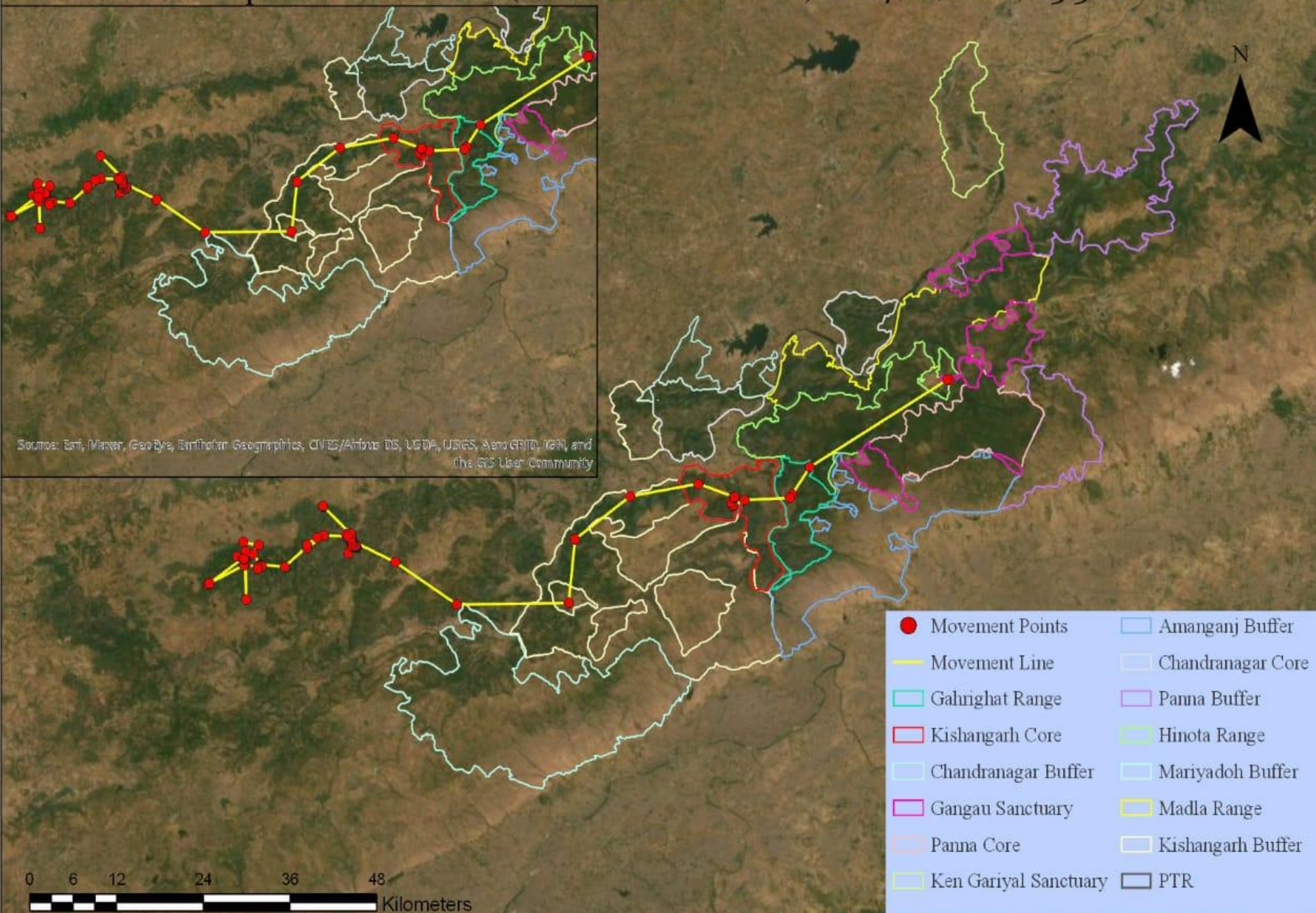




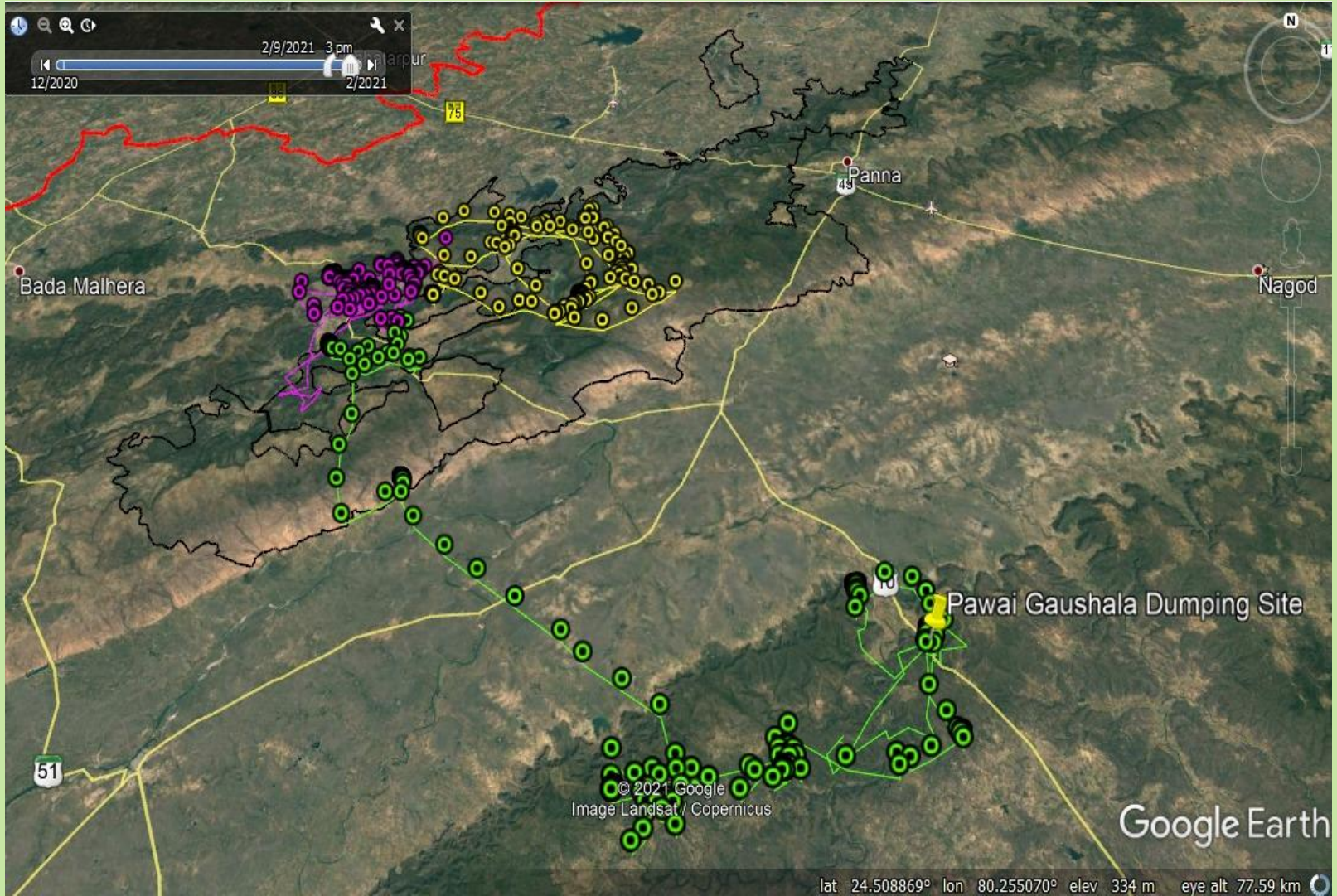




# Movement path of RH2-8660 (Red-headed Vulture) till 17/12/2020, 03:30 PM







# BIRD SURVEY

Winter Bird Survey: 4-6 March 2022

Summer Bird Survey: 9-12 June 2022





## ‘Winter Bird Survey’

- 60 participants from 22 States
- 252 species of birds
  - 21 bird species are listed in IUCN ‘Endangered’ category.
  - ‘White-Tailed Iora’ recorded for first time in MP

## ‘Summer Bird Survey’

- 40 participants from 7 States
- 195 species of birds
  - 12 bird species are listed in IUCN ‘Endangered’ category.
  - ‘Slaty-legged Crane’ recorded for first time in MP

# **Use of drone in Protection, Monitoring and Management of Wildlife**

**@**

## **Panna Tiger Reserve**



# 1) PHANTOM 4 *PRO*- DJI



## 2) DJI MAVIC2 Enterprise dual Drone







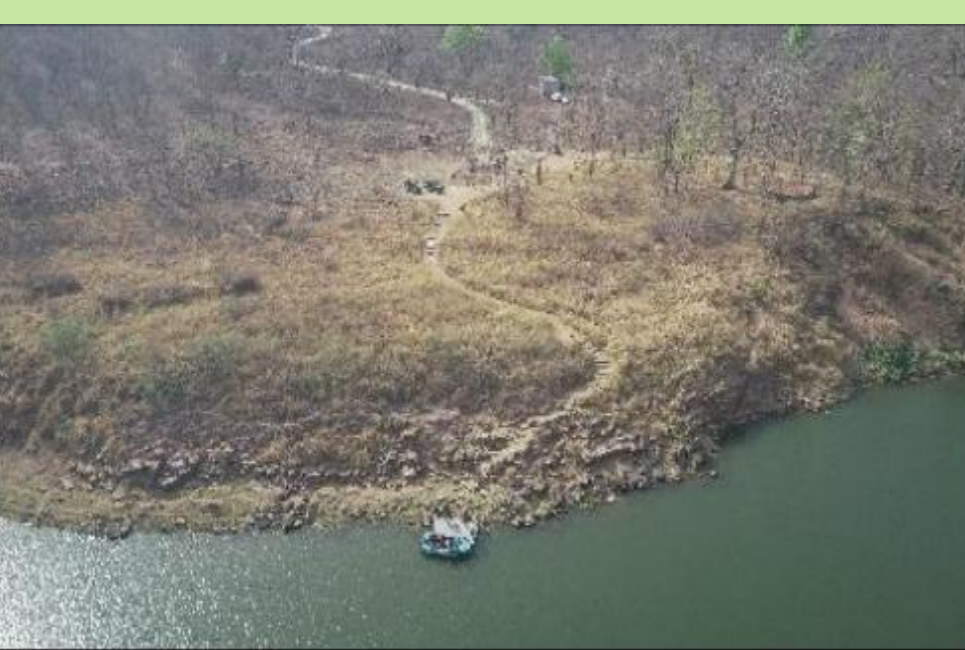
## **DRONE USE IN PTR**

1. Monitoring, Search and Rescue of wildlife
2. Mitigating Human-Animal Conflict
3. Detecting movement of vehicles, people,
4. Built-up areas,
5. Detecting forest conditions,
6. Wildfires firefighting,
7. water bodies.



## FUTURE DRONE USE

1. Wildlife Management,
2. Ecotourism,
3. Monitoring Invasive Plant Species,
4. Recreational and Educational purposes,
5. Documentation of Bio-diversity.



Aerial photography for tourism



# Tiger Monitoring By Drone



# Monitoring By Drone





# Vulture Monitoring By Drone



Vulture sighting at Sakro and Dhundwa



**Visual mode**



2021-12-20 22:39:10  
+79.86960 +24.61185



**VISUAL MODE**

# Grass Land Management

- Weed eradication
- Eradication of non palatable grass.
- Plantation of palatable grass.
- Early burning of kans & kush grass.
- Dispersal of grass seeds in grassland.



# Weed Eradication





# Grass Cutting





# TALGAON GRASSLAND

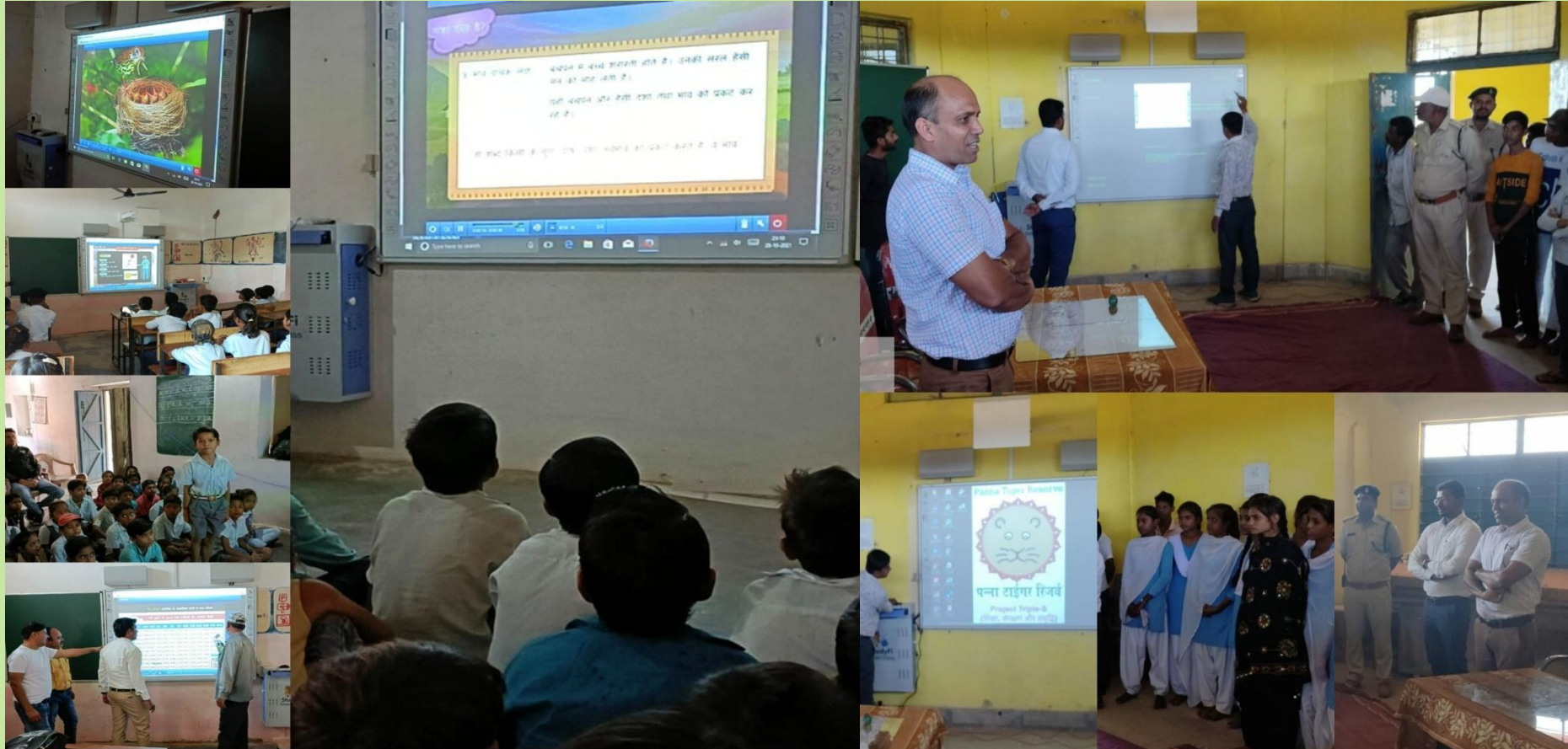


# TOURISM REVENUE

YEAR	REVENUE (in Crore Rs)	TOURISTS
2019-20	1.79	121039
2020-21	1.66	106647
2021-22	3.62	173988
2022-23	1.80	148349



# SMART cum VIRTUAL CLASS In 25 villages



## SMART CLASS SESSION - CHANDRANAGAR RANGE SCHOOL

PROJECT TRIPLE 'S' - AN INITIATIVE BY PANNA TIGER RESERVE

PATA GOVERNMENT SCHOOL VISIT BY FIELD DIRECTOR SH. UTTAM KUMAR SHARMA AND  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR SH. VEJAYANANTHAM T R, DURING INSTALLATION AND TRAINING SESSION.

PROJECT TRIPLE 'S' - AN INITIATIVE BY PANNA TIGER RESERVE

# Works done with Eco development commitees





# Distribution of laddus







# Health checkup



# Construction of stop dam

Stop dam 1 asthamulak work ghughri (KG)B





# Collection of garbage with local NGO













# Sports activity of EDC members





# Anubhuti programme of school children



























































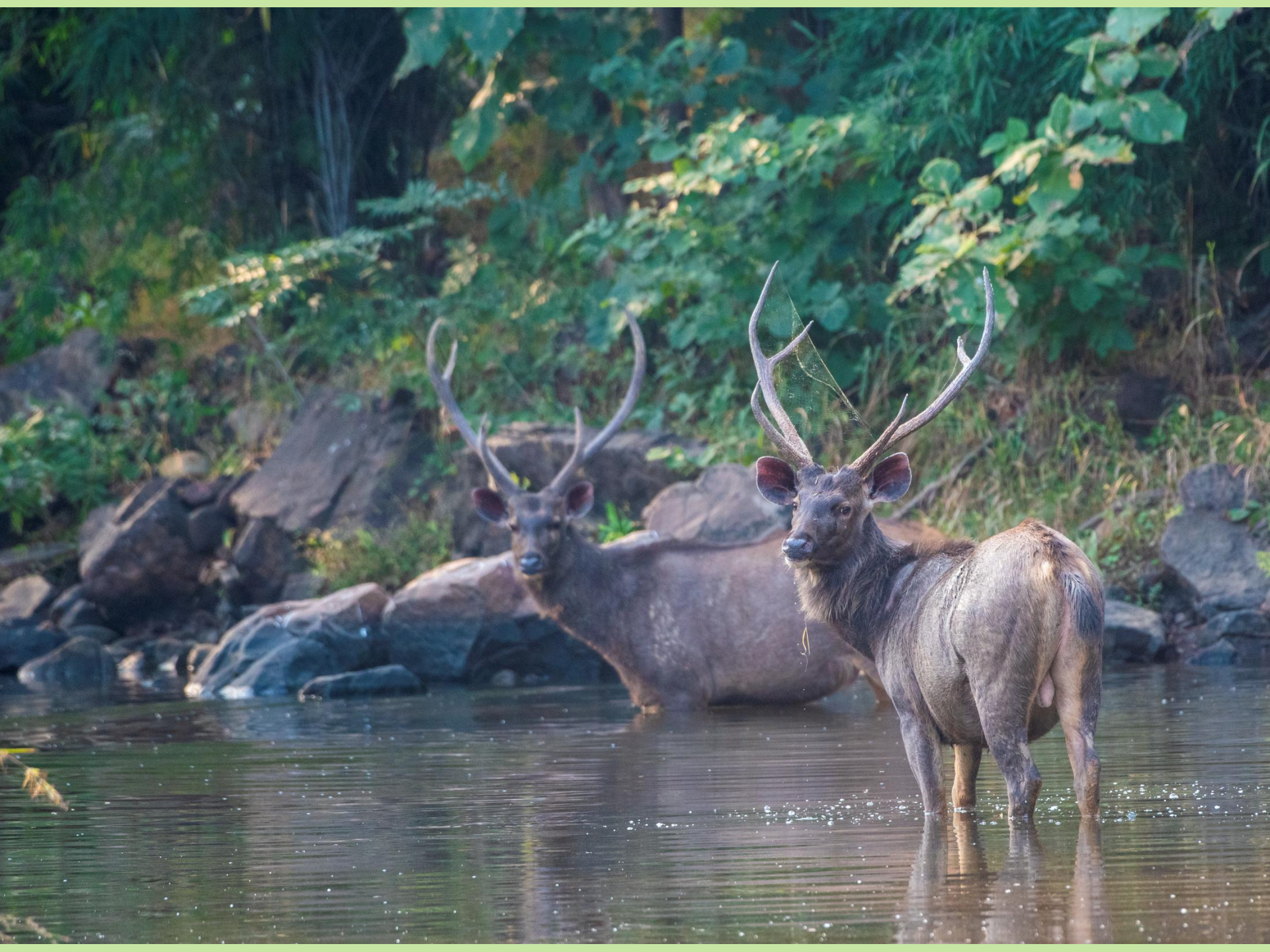




























**THANKS**