

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MEDAK.



**JIGNASA**

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

ON

BIODIVERSITY IN POCHARAM FOREST IN  
MEDAK DIST.

2021-22

Supervisor

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Students Profile

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3	K. Shirisha	BZC III YEAR
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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Biodiversity in Pocharam Forest in Medak dist Student study project has been a challenging, Physical experience for all of us. We wish to express our deep sense of gratitude to our project supervisor Sri. **Dr. J. VISHWANADHAM** Lecturers in **DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY, GDC, Medak**. We express our sincere thanks to our **Principal Sri. M.GANAPATHI** and **Vice-principal Sri. V. PRAVEEN KUMAR** for giving extremely useful perspectives of research in spite of their busy schedule.

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5	G.Shekar	BZC III YEAR



(M. Ganapathi)



(Dr. J. Veshwanadham)

# BIODIVERSITY IN POCHARAM FOREST, (MEDAK DIST.)

## INTRODUCTION

This project is aimed to know the Biodiversity in Pocharam forest, in Medak dist. Biodiversity is the variety of different forms of life on earth, including the different plants, animals, micro-organisms. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life. It refers to genetic variation, ecosystem variation, species variation (number of species) within an area. (Biodiversity is a broad term that refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. As such, forest biological diversity encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and microorganisms that inhabit forest areas and their associated genetic diversity. Forest biological diversity can be considered at different levels, including ecosystem, landscape, species, population and genetic. Complex interactions can occur within and between these levels. In biologically diverse forests, this complexity allows organisms to adapt to continually changing environmental conditions and to maintain ecosystem functions.)



## Importance of the Biodiversity

- ❖ Biodiversity plays an important role in making&Maintaining ecosystem.
- ❖ Biodiversity is directly involved in recycling nutrients & providing fertile soil.
- ❖ It maintain of regulate the Chemistry of our atmosphere and water supply.
- ❖ Significant drugs are derived, directly or indirectly from biological Sources.
- ❖ Maintaining Genetic diversity species richness (Number of different species),  
Species evenness (Relation between species)
- ❖ Species rich ecosystem, are productive and sustainable.
- ❖ Biodiversity has intrinsic value that is worth protecting, regardless of its value to human's
- ❖ Promote soils formation and protection.
- ❖ Speed recovery from natural disasters.



## OBJECTIVES AND ADVANTAGES OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

To aware the "POCHARAM WILD LIFE SANCTUARY" which is located in Medak district in Telangana State

- Describe the diversity of species types in forest
- To educate the wildlife sanctuaries and conservation
- The importance of biodiversity
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of biodiversity
- Identify the endangered species
- To aware the genetic diversity of plants and animals is preserved
- A reservoir of wild animals and plants is preserved, thus enabling them to be introduced, if need be, in the surrounding areas.
- Biological diversity provides immediate benefits to the society such as recreation and tourism.
- It provides a vast knowledge of potential use to the scientific community.
- Biodiversity conservation serves as an insurance policy for the future.
- It ensures the sustainable utilization of life support systems on earth.
- Conservation of biological diversity leads to conservation of essential ecological diversity to preserve the continuity of food chains.

### Methodology:

The forest visited by the students to collect the data about the fauna

## HISTORY OF THE POCHARAM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Pocharam wildlife sanctuary covers an area of approximately 130 kilometres. The sanctuary established in 1983 and was once the hunting ground of the Nizam. This sanctuary is named after the Pocharam lake, which was formed after the construction of Pocharam Dam on Allair River between the years of 1916 to 1922. This area was declared as wildlife sanctuary in the early years of 20th century.



## CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climate at Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary is generally mild except at the peak of the summer and winter. In summer the temperature goes up to 46 Celsius and in winter the temperature drops down to 6 degree Celsius. The climate is conducive to travel throughout the year.

## WILDLIFE DIVERSITY IN POCHARAM

The wildlife at this sanctuary is beautiful. Besides the fascinating range of migratory birds, the traveler can spot as many as five different types of Antelopes and deer in sanctuary.

### 1. DEER BREEDING CENTER

Deer breeding center also located in Pocharam wildlife sanctuary for protect of deer population and producedeers to increase their population. According to 2018 wildlife census 1000 to 1500 deer are present in Pocharam wildlife sanctuary.







## 2. FLORA

The vegetation in Pocharam includes plants like hydrilla, Eichorina, Vallisneria, Babul, Prosopis, Pistia. According to "Asian journal plants science and Research, 2016, 6(3); 110 types of Aquatic and wetland plants present in the Pocharam lake and forest.

## 3. FAUNA

The fauna found in the area includes Brahminy Bucks, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Jackal, wild Boar, Chowsingha, Hyena, Wild dog, Leopard, Wolf, Nilgai, Forest cat, Panther, Bar headed goose, Chital, Open Billed stork, and four horned Antelops and Rabbits, wild pigs. According to wildlife census 2018 Leopards (10), Bear (10-15), Hyena (20-30), Wild dogs (20-25), Chausingas (250-300) are present in Pocharam wildlife sanctuary.

## 4. BIRDS

Birds like white Eyed Buzzard (*Buteo butor*), Bar headed goose (*Anser indicus*), Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), Lesser whistling Ducks (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Indian Grey Horn bill (*Oxyechus birosteris*), Short toed eagle (*Circus circoetus*), Tardon's baza (*Aviceda jerdoni*), and Parrots. According to wildlife census 2018, Peacocks present in between 20000.



## 5. FISHES

Fishes like Catla, Eel, Rohu, Murrel, Karug, Chidwa, Rahu found in Pocharam Lake. In the Pocharam Lake many types of crustaceans are found in the lake.

## 6. REPTILES

The reptiles that are found in the lake include marsh, Fresh water Turtles, Crocodiles, Cobra, Naja, Python.

## 7. ENDANGERED SPECIES IN POCHARAM FOREST

In the Pocharam wildlife forest some animals are considered Endangered they are:

- 1) Hyena (20-30)
- 2) Bears (10-15)
- 3) Leopards (10)
- 4) Wild dogs (20-25).

They are less in number in the Forest



## Management of TS Forest Department :

**15 Saucer pits:** Forest department provide the water facilities to wild animals by the preparing the 15 saucer pits and watering everyday by the water tanks. Providing salt brick.

**Natural water sources:** in forest three natural ponds they are Gajulakunta, Neelagirikunta & tummakunta. In Gajulakunta & Tummakunta water source available from the pocharam dam which is constructed by the Nizam king that water fill up through the small canals. In Nilagirikunta water source available by the rainwater and in summer season by the motor boars

**Bore facilities:** 4 artificial cheque games are constructed. in summer season the artificial cheque dams are filled by the well established 4 motor bores which are connected by the solar panels

### SAUCER PITS WITH SALT BRICK





**THUMMA KUNTA**



**NILAGIRI KUNTA**



**GAJULA KUNTA**



**DEER EXCRETION**

## Latest activities in Pocharam forest:

### Visiting Honorable Minister Harish Rao, MLA PadmaDevender Reddy & MLC Sharshubhash Reddy:

In an effort to reintroduce the Mouse Deers in the wild, the Forest Department has released five Mouse Deers into the Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary in Medak district.

The Forest Department had brought seven Mouse Deers from the Nehru Zoological Park in Hyderabad to Pocharam and they were kept in the enclosure for 45 days to make them get used to the environment. Two of them were kept in the enclosure for further observation by local forest officials.

The Forest officials released them into the forest in the presence of Finance Minister T Harish Rao and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests R Shoba on Saturday. Meanwhile, the Forest Department officials had also brought eight more Mouse Deers which were also kept in an enclosure. The Forest Department in association with Central Zoo Authority (CZA) and Laboratory for Conservation of Endangered Species (LCONES) took up the captive breeding project of Mouse Deers at the Zoo Park in 2010. Since then, they have been reintroducing the species into the wild in a phased manner across Telangana. The Finance Minister has also inaugurated the Environmental and Education Centre built in one hectare land in the Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary at a cost of Rs 43.25 lakh. The EEC has dioramas of 16 wild animals and birds, an audio visual centre, Bio Gallery of Medicinal plants and others.

MLC Sheri Subhash Reddy, MLA Padmadevendar Reddy, Chief Conservator of Forests Medak Saravanan and others were present.



Mouse Deers are being releasing into wild at Pocharama Wildlife Sanctuary in Medak district

**Environmental and Education Centre** :The Environmental and Education Centre built in one hectare land in the Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary. The EEC has dioramas of 16 wild animals and birds, an audio visual centre, Bio Gallery of Medicinal plants and others.



Exhibition



Various animals Foot print picture



Dioramas of wildanimals

## BEST TOURIST ATTRACTION PLACE - POCHARAM

The Pocharam Forest & wildlife sanctuary is a site for eco-tourism and the traveller can enjoy the beauty of sanctuary.

### BEST TIME TO VISIT

The time to visit Pocharam wild sanctuary is between months of October to July, at this time the temperature is relatively cooler and more comfortable.

### DISTANCE FROM NEARBY MAJOR CITIES AND TOWNS

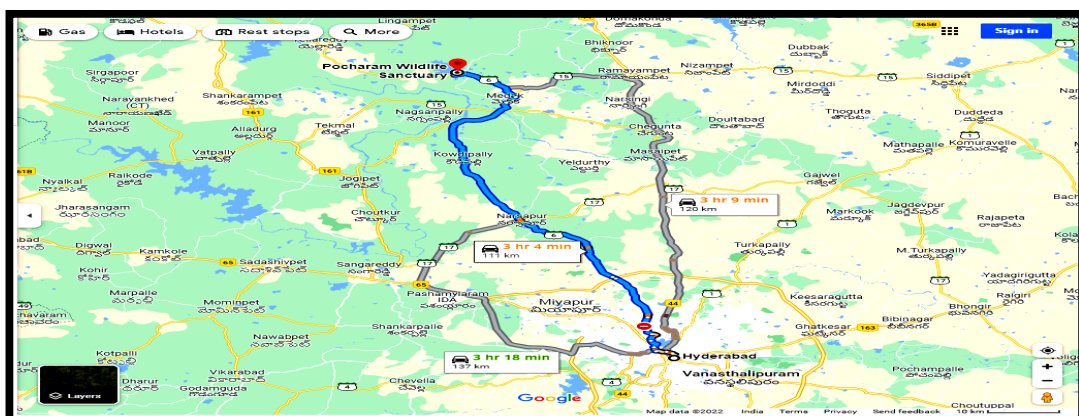
**MEDAK:-15 kilometres**

**HYDERABAD:-115 kilometres**

**NIZAMABAD:-100 kilometres**

**ROAD ACCESSIBILITY:-** It is easily accessible by road from Medak, which is 15 kilometres away from sanctuary, Hyderabad which is 110 kilometres away.

The authorities of the Pocharam Forest and wildlife sanctuary can be contacted for questions, retarding timings and entry fee for the sanctuary. They also allow the four wheeler vehicle for 4km to see the wild life Animals.



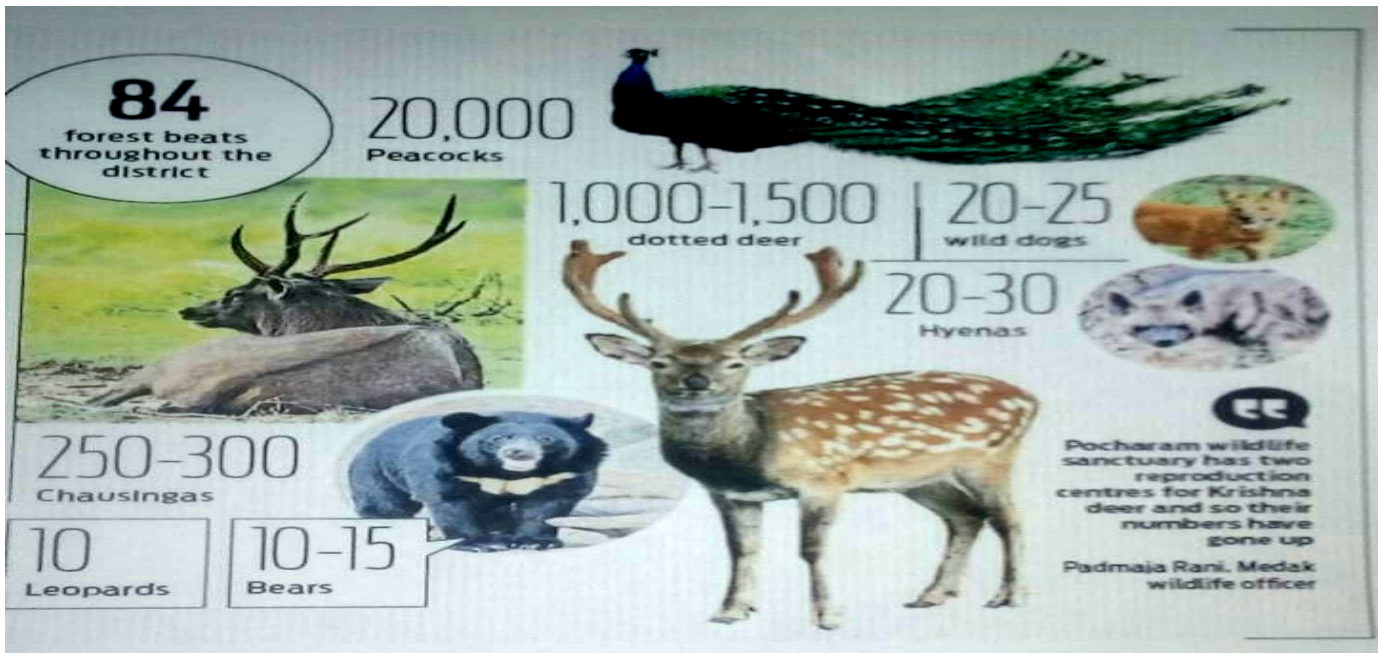
Route map of Pocharam Forest from Hyderabad



## Conclusion:

This project gives an idea about the natural environment of the forest (Plant species) and the animals (Animal species) that are developing as Biodiversity.

To educate the Pocharam Forest and wildlife Sanctuary of history, tourist place and the maintenance of the biodiversity by Telangana Forest Department



Broacher -Forest Dept.

**References :**

- 1. Pocharam Forest Broacher,**
- 2. Animal Photos from Pocharam forest website**



6-2-810, Tummala Basthi, Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Telangana 500004, India


Hyderabad  
Telangana  
India

36°C  
97°F

2022-04-30(Sat) 03:11(pm)



Our students were participate, present the project in JIGNASA – STATE STUDENT STUDY PROJECT and received the participation certificate on 30/04/2022

  
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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, MEDAK.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY



FIELD TRIP

TO

POCHARAM FOREST

2021-22







**BIRDS**



**DEER LITTER**




**FODDER PLOT**



**BIRDS STANDING POLE**

The Pocharam wildlife sanctuary visited by Department of Zoology Staff & Students of II & III year of Gdc, Medak to aware about the History of the forest, animals, plants and maintenance of the deer breeding center by the forest department. The forest section officer K. Ramesh Nayak given the permission to visit pocharam forest. FSO Explain the history of the forest, Fodder plot, Deer breeding places, Natural ponds, Saucer pits, Birds, Wild pigs, Sambar and Neelgai animals

The pocharam forest covers an area of approximately 130 kilometres. The sanctuary established in 1983 and was once the hunting ground of the Nizam. This sanctuary is named after the pocharam lake, which was formed after the construction of Pocharam Dam on Allair River between the years of 1916 to 1922. This area was declared as wildlife sanctuary in the early years of 20th century.



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