



NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY / PROJECT TIGER

Statutory Body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
(Government of India)

Dampa Tiger Reserve

Dampa Tiger Reserve is in the western limit of Mizoram. On the West, the reserve is bound by the Chittagong hill tracts (Sazek hill range) of Bangladesh. The terrain is hilly with elevation ranging from 49 to 1095 m. above mean sea level. The tract is dissected by numerous drainages.

Area of the Tiger Reserve

Core/critical tiger habitat	:	500 sq.km.
Buffer/peripheral area	:	488 sq.km.
Total	:	988 sq.km.

Location

Latitudes	:	23° 20'55" to 23° 47'50"N
Longitudes	:	92° 16'08" to 92° 31'39"E

Map



Habitat Attributes:

Flora

The vegetation of the reserve ranges from tropical evergreen to semi-evergreen forests, corresponding to the Cachar Tropical Evergreen 1B/C3 and Semi-evergreen 2B/C2 forests (Champion and Seth, 1968). The moist valleys harbour tropical evergreen forests while the steeper slopes have more deciduous elements, often with sympodial bamboos in the under storey. The extensive bamboo forests are dominated by the monopodial *Melocanna baccifera* with patches of the sympodial *Dendrocalamus cf. longispathus*. The highest point of the reserve is the Chhawrpialtlang with an altitude of 1095m. Other peaks are Dampatlang (869 M) and Pathlawilunglentlang (780 m). The habitat is drained by the River Khawthlangtupui in the West and the Teirei River to the East. The tributaries of Teirei, viz. Keisalam, Seling and Aivapui also flow through the reserve.

Fauna

Dampa has a high biological diversity and the major fauna include:

Primates : Hoolock Gibbon, Rhesus Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Pig-Tailed Macaque, Stump-Tailed Macaque, Phayre's Leaf Monkey, Capped Langur and Slow Loris.

Carnivores :

- (i) *Felids (Cats)*: Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat and Marbled Cat .
- (ii) *Small Carnivores* : Large Toothed Ferret Badger, Hog Badger, Small-clawed Otter, Yellow-throated Marten, Large Indian Civet, Small Indian Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet and Crab Eating Mongoose.
- (iii) *Canids* : Wild Dog/Dhole.
- (iv) *Ursids* : Himalayan Black Bear and Malayan Sun Bear .
- (v) *Herbivores (with ungulates)*: Indian Elephant, gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Serow and Wild Pig.
- (vi) *Others*: Chinese Pangolin, Himalayan Crestless Porcupine, Brush-Tailed Porcupine and Malayan Giant Squirrel.

Tiger status

The reserve has a low tiger density.

Core

The core area is inviolate, devoid of any biotic disturbance.

Buffer

There are 17 villages in this area with a population of 24578. Shifting cultivation is practiced by the local people, besides planting palm and rubber.

Corridor

Dampa is connected with the Thorang Wildlife Sanctuary in the South East. The Sazek hill range of Bangladesh is connected with the reserve but is dotted with human settlements. The Kahsalong forests forming the catchment area of Kaptai Dam in Bangladesh is connected with the reserve (South West).

Managerial Issues

Stepped up protection involving local people, monitoring of tiger and other wild animals and eliciting public support through co-occurrence agenda in the buffer are important thrust areas.

Good Practices

Protection involving local people, voluntary relocation of village and wildlife monitoring.