Application of Satellite Remote Sensing Technique in Delineating and Quantifying Grassland and Forest Cover for Wildlife Management in Dudwa National Park

Year of Starting: 1983

Year of Completion: 1984

Funding Agency & Funds Received: In-house plan project. The work was carried out on the request of Forest Dept., U.P.

Objectives: Habitat evaluation for introduction of 'Rhinoceros' in the park.

Study Area: Dudwa National Park, Uttar Pradesh.

Data Used: Landsat MSS images acquired on 10 November, 1981.

Salient Results:

- It was possible to classify and quantify following classes in the park area:-
  - * Dense Sal Forest
  - * Plantations
  - * Open forest with Grasses
  - * Grassland
  - * Cultivated land
  - * Water bodies & Wet land
- Dense Sal forest with large open area having tall grasses and wet land/marshy land inside the park was found quite suitable for introduction of 'Rhinoceros'.
- Map was verified by forest department and was found to be correct with high accuracy and very useful.
- 233459 tonnes of green, 191360 tonnes of dry grass biomass was estimated in the park.

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Recommendation/Special Achievements: Habited was found suitable for introduction of Rhinoceros. Remote sensing technique was used first time in country for wild life habitat assessment and the results of the study were used on operational level in introduction of Rhinoceros in Dudwa National Park.

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