

Short Communication**Characterizing Conflict Corbett Tiger Reserve, Study analysis based on Grazing Pattern of Livestock practices. Uttarakhand****S.Kumar¹ and Seema Keswani²**Assistant Professor(c), Dept.of Zoology. SSSKR Innani Mahavidyalaya Karanja (Lad). Distt. Washim. Maharashtra¹Assistant Professor. M.S.P.Arts, Science& K.P.T Commerce College. Manora Distt. Washim, Maharashtra²

Predatory behaviour of tiger and ecological need are the two important key points which make this animal too powerful and intelligent for their survival in any critical and favorable situation anywhere in wild^[1,2]. Grazing cattle are always be a economy foods for the big cats. In case of Corbett people are very aware about the area and have ample skills to introduce in reserve area along with their cattle.

Total 219 villagers/respondents were randomly selected villages were interviewed and surveyed. Questionnaire survey had conducted in these villages during 2015-16.

It has been found that villagers were entering in the park along with livestock illegally. In Ringora villagers are going to Pholtaal for grazing purpose such

type of condition brings the conflict situation. For grazing pattern and cattle lifting the area are randomly selected having high risk factor of livestock predation. Questionnaire survey had been completed along with total 219 respondents/villagers of Sunderkhal, Chukam, Tedha, Della, Pwalgarh, Kyari, Patkot, Chousla, Simalkhet and Ringora. Results showed that villagers are using the reserve area for grazing purpose regularly as well occasionally 15.70% in Sunderkhal followed by the Tedha (7.80%), Chukam (13.50%), Pawalgarh (11.40%), Ringora (10.50%). Huge number of livestock enters in reserve forest and becomes an easy prey for tiger which ultimately create a suitable condition for the livestock predation in CTR^[2].

Table 1 Occurrence percentage of regular/ occasional grazing in the reserve area

Village	No. of respondent	Regular	Occurrence in percent	Occasional	Occurrence in percent
Sunderkhal	30	22	15.7%	8	10.1%
Chukam	25	19	13.5%	6	7.9%
Tedha	20	11	7.8%	9	11.4%
Dela	30	14	10%	16	20.3%
Pawalgarh	22	16	11.4%	6	7.6%
Kyari	15	12	8.6%	3	3.8%
Patkot	22	13	9.2%	9	11.4%
Chousla	18	11	7.8%	7	8.9%
Simalkhet	21	7	5%	14	17.7%
Ringora	16	15	10.7%	1	1.2%
Total	219	140		79	

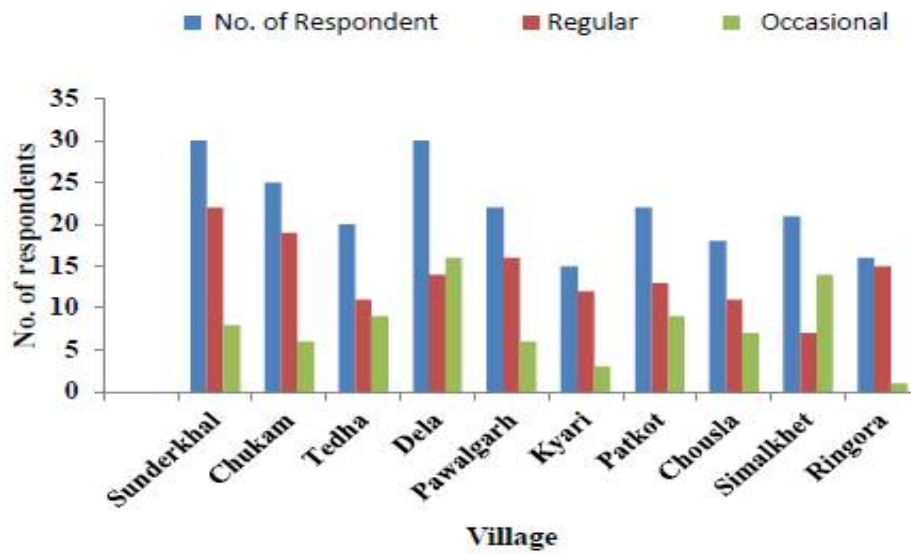


Fig 1:Grazing pattern (regular or occasional) in reserve forest

References

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2. Kumar, S. (2015). Dynamics Of Human-Tiger Conflict In Corbett Landscape, Ramnagar Forest Division, A Current Scenario. *Asian Journal of Science and Technology*, 6 (10):1935-1937.