ELEPHANT CORRIDORS

of India

2023

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

हाथी परियोजना
भारत सरकार
PROJECT ELEPHANT
GOVT. OF INDIA

भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

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सत्यमेव जयते

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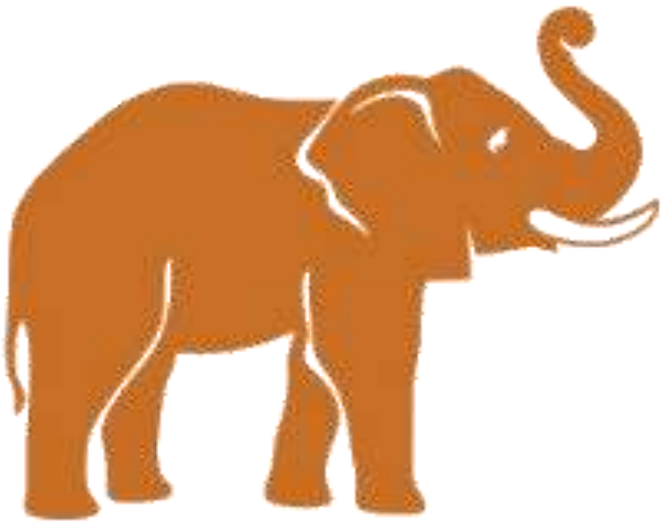


Preface

Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) are among the most endangered species in the world. Currently, elephants occur in highly fragmented populations across 13 range countries in Asia. Among these countries, India holds the largest (> 60%) and one of the most stable elephant populations within its political boundary. India's population of wild elephants has been holding steady in the range of 28,000 to 30,000 during the past decade. This population occurs in 1,00,000 to 1,20,000 km^2 of diverse habitats across four major elephant-bearing regions in the country. Being a highly mobile species with relatively large home ranges spanning 100 to 3000 km^2 as recorded in India, integrity of elephant habitats rests on maintaining contiguity between habitat patches.

Wildlife corridors can be envisioned as strips of habitat or movement pathways that connect otherwise disconnected habitat patches. Wildlife corridors facilitate animal movement between habitat patches; and in the process maintain the long-term demographic and genetic viability of elephant populations. It is amply recognized that demographic isolation and lack of genetic viability could threaten elephant populations with extinction risks. Considering this, securing elephant corridors remains a central strategy for elephant conservation in the country. The Indian Government's Elephant Task Force report of 2010 (known as the Gajah report) listed 88 corridors across the country. In India, the elephant corridors have not only been identified, but efforts were invested towards restoration. Due to concerted collaborative efforts involving the state Forest Departments, MoEFCC, and with due support from non-governmental institutions, few of the critical corridors across India have been successfully restored during the last few decades. This include: (1) Kaniyanpura – Moyar corridor in Bandipur landscape of Karnataka (2) Chilla – Motichur corridor in the Rajaji landscape of Uttarakhand (3) Thirunelli – Kudarakote corridor in the Wayanad landscape of Kerala (4) Segur elephant corridor in Mudumalai landscape of Tamil Nadu (5) Kuldiha – Hadgarh corridor in the Similipal landscape of Odisha (6) Edayarahalli – Doddasampige corridor in MM Hills and BR Hills landscape of Karnataka (7) Mudahalli – Talavadi corridor in the BR Hills and Sathyamangalam landscape in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and a few others that are in the process of being restored.

Drawing from the aforementioned examples across India, it is certain that timely identification and continuous monitoring of elephant corridors often serve as precursors towards successful restoration of elephant corridors. Therefore, institutionalizing management of elephant corridors assumes greater importance in the country. Apropos this standpoint, the Project Elephant, during its 16th Steering Committee meeting held during 2022 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change, Government of India informed that the task of ground-validating the elephant corridors listed in the Gajah report has been embarked upon in collaboration with the state Forest Departments of the elephant range states. The ground-validation of elephant corridors listed

in the Gajah report was deemed to be pertinent as the report is over 10 years old and tracking the changes to the corridors would be timely.

The Gajah report listed 88 corridors, which was used as the basis in the current endeavor of ground-validating elephant corridors. Additionally, the elephant range states were also sought to provide the list of identified elephant corridors in their respective states so that those corridors can also be ground-validated for inclusion in the report.

For a long-lived, wide ranging mega-herbivore like elephants that occur in a mosaic landscape comprising of forests interspersed with human-use areas, and often involving two or more states, identifying corridors is challenging. It would require long-term elephant movement data to accurately delineate the boundaries of the elephant corridors. The objective of this report is to just indicate the location of the identified elephant corridors in a map. The exact bounds of the corridor are not provided although some of the states have already demarcated the exact outline of the elephant corridors including that of the land-use within each of the corridor. Some of the states like Odidha for instance have even ground-marked the elephant corridors with demarcation pillars.

The Project Elephant reiterates that the first step towards safeguarding an elephant corridor is to identify it on time. After identification, it would be important to delineate the boundaries both in a map as well as in the ground, and assess the land-use within the corridor. Project Elephant envisions that the exact boundary of all the elephant corridors listed in the report can be delineated following a data-driven approach through the collective efforts of the state Forest Departments, Project Elephant, Research Institutions, and other stakeholders in the future.

A word of caution pertinent to note is that the list of corridors presented in the report is best considered as the minimum number of elephant corridors occurring in the country. Further, the number of elephant corridors presented in the report is subject to modification based on field data and inputs from the State Governments, particularly in light of the observed fluxes in elephant movement range use patterns possibly triggered by complex underlying processes. This is particularly true in case of elephant populations, which are often dispersing across landscapes with fluid home ranges as observed in the east-central region.

Given the strategic importance of maintaining habitat connectivity through a network of elephant corridors, it would be pertinent to start periodically monitoring the elephant corridors in line with the periodic population estimation of elephants. Such focused monitoring could not only be helpful in the timely securing of the corridors, but also aid in understanding elephant movement patterns, predicting human-elephant conflict so as to devise proactive conflict mitigation strategies.

Ramesh Kumar Pandey, IFS
IGF (PT&E) & Director, Project Elephant

Synopsis

1. **Background:**
   Securing elephant corridors has long been considered an important strategy to conserve elephants and minimize human-elephant conflict in the Indian context. The Elephant Task Force report of the Government of India (known as the Gajah report) pertaining to the year 2010 listed 88 elephant corridors. During the 16th Project Elephant Steering Committee meeting in April 2022, it was reflected that the Gajah report was published 13 years prior, and thus, it would be pertinent to ground-validate the status of the elephant corridors in India in the present.

2. **Definition of corridor:**
   - The parsimonious definition of the elephant corridor is that it is a strip of land that facilitates the movement of elephants between two or more viable habitat patches. Movement of elephants away from forest habitats into the human domain without connecting to viable habitat patches may not be considered elephant corridors.
   - In this report, the elephant corridors were classified as "active" if effectively used by elephants, as reported by the State Forest Department during ground-validation surveys. The elephant corridors where elephant use was perceived to be virtually nonexistent by the Forest Department were graded as "impaired". For elephant corridors that were reportedly active, different categories of current use of corridors by elephants have also been mentioned.

3. **Approach followed for ground-validation and mapping:**
   - The Forest Departments have provided the list of elephant corridors for the respective states for ground validation. Such lists also included the interstate elephant corridors. For states that did not provide the list, the corridors listed in the Gajah report of 2010 were used for ground validation. Subsequent to ground validation, the duly filled-in data forms elucidating the attributes of elephant corridors were obtained from the state Forest Departments to prepare the maps and tables presented in the report.
   - All the elephant corridors listed in the Gajah report and additionally provided by the state Forest Departments were validated in the field by a joint team of Forest Department personnel from the respective Forest Divisions and personnel nominated by the Project Elephant, often involving experts with local knowledge.
   - In maps presented in the report, only the indicative direction of the elephant corridor has been shown. The forest cover map has been used as the base layer. The exact boundaries of the elephant corridor have not been demarcated.

4. **Summary:**
   - A total of 150 elephant corridors were reported from 15 elephant range states across the four elephant-bearing regions of India. For Uttarakhand and Karnataka, both the list of corridors, and the filled-in data forms were not received. Therefore, the list of corridors provided in the Gajah report was used for ground validation.

- West Bengal has the highest number (n = 26) of identified elephant corridors in India, accounting for over 17% of all the reported elephant corridors in the country.
- Among the four elephant-bearing regions, nearly 35% (n = 52) of the elephant corridors were in the East-central region, followed by 32% (n = 48) in the North-east region. The Southern region, which harbors the largest elephant population in India accounts for 21% (n = 32) of the elephant corridors in India. The Northern region that harbours the smallest of the four regional elephant populations, has the least number of elephant corridors, accounting for 12% (n = 18) of all the reported elephant corridors in the country.
- About 84% (n = 126) of the identified elephant corridors occur within the state boundaries. About 13% (n = 19) are interstate elephant corridors that extend into two or more states. There were 6 transnational corridors between India and Nepal.
- In 40% (n = 59) of the elephant corridors, the intensity of use by elephants has reportedly increased. In about 19% (n = 29) of the elephant corridors, the intensity of use by elephants has been observed to be stable with minimal changes during the last few years. However, in another 19% (n = 29) of the elephant corridors, the intensity of use, as observed during the last few years, was perceived to be decreasing. Fifteen (10%) elephant corridors have been impaired over time and would require restoration to facilitate elephant movement.
- Of the 88 elephant corridors that were listed in the Gajah report, 74 were found to be presently active with respect to elephant use.
- To protect and further augment elephant corridors so as to improve the resilience of elephant habitats, continuous monitoring of the elephant corridors would be critical. The priority of the states would be to delineate the boundaries of the elephant corridors and include them in their respective working plans and management plans.

Disclaimer

This report is an outcome of the collective efforts of Project Elephant of the MoEFCC and the State Forest Departments with technical support from the Wildlife Institute of India, and involved the ground validation of 150 elephant corridors across 15 States, which took nearly two years to complete. Being a large mammal with high mobility, elephants are landscape species with dynamic range needs that often span state boundaries. Therefore, the number of corridors presented in the report is best considered a minimum. As and when additional information is obtained from the States, the report will be modified suitably. There are landscapes in which elephant ranges have expanded recently and even extending into States where elephant presence was not reported earlier. In such States, after assessing the long-term prospects of harboring viable elephant populations, a data-driven approach to identifying elephant corridors needs to be prioritized. It is envisaged that the elephant range State Forest Departments continue to monitor elephant corridors in their respective landscapes and furnish information to Project Elephant so that the report can remain updated.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Wildlife Corridors in Landscapes Fast Changing

Globally, the natural environment is undergoing rapid changes in the face of human advancement, resulting in fragmentation, shrinkage, and degradation of wildlife habitats. These landscape changes can have profound and widespread implications for biodiversity conservation. In particular, habitat fragmentation can have long-term negative consequences for the persistence of endangered wildlife populations. The rate of fragmentation of natural habitats has been unprecedented in the known history of the planet. Given this, the long-term persistence of several species of wildlife would depend on their ability to survive in human–dominated fragmented landscapes. In such human–dominated landscapes, wildlife movement is often facilitated by the network of corridors.

Wildlife corridors are referred to in different terms, like 'conduits', 'landscape linkages', 'stepping stones', 'green belts', 'green ways', and myriad others (Bennet, 2003). All these different terms tacitly imply that wildlife corridors are essentially landscape linkages that facilitate wildlife movement between habitat patches in fragmented landscapes. As corridors are directly beneficial in buffering wildlife populations from the perils of habitat fragmentation, they have become a cornerstone for wildlife conservation across the globe. Wildlife corridors help retain permeability between habitat patches and enable animal movement. Vital functions of wildlife corridors include facilitation of wildlife dispersal; seasonal migrations, and gene flow within and across populations. For large herbivores like elephants with voluminous range needs, corridors are also essential in mitigating human-wildlife conflict in human-dominated landscapes. Loss and degradation of corridors can exacerbate threats of population isolation, such as inbreeding within a small group of animals, that compromise the long-term viability of wildlife populations.

There are three extant species of Proboscideans in the world. Among them, two species, namely *Loxodonta Africana* and *Loxodonta cyclotis* occur in Africa. The third species, *Elephas maximus* occurs in Asia, where it is distributed in 13 range countries in the wild. The Asian elephant range has suffered major contraction and fragmentation (Leimbgruber et al 2003). The remnant populations occur as "metapopulations", whereby, otherwise geographically isolated elephant populations are connected through the dispersal of a few individual elephants. Such dispersals are often facilitated by the network of wildlife corridors. Since elephant habitats in India are distributed over human-dominated areas, maintaining connectivity among populations is achieved through a network of corridors. In the Indian context, an elephant corridor is usually a linear strip of vegetation that provides a pathway between two or more forest patches.

Distribution and Population of Elephants in India

The global population of the *Elephas maximus* is around 50,000 (Williams et al. 2020). In that *c.* 30,000 (>60%) elephants occur within the political boundary of India. The distributional range of elephants in India is around 1,00,000 to 1,20,000 km^2. Within India, elephants occur in four broad geographic regions namely the Northern, North-east, East-central and Southern with discrete regional metapopulations.

Additionally, there is a small population of feral elephants in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The region-specific elephant population is provided in Table-1.

Table-1: Population Estimates of Elephants as per the Synchronized Elephant Census, 2017

S.No	Region	State	Estimate*
1	Northern	Uttarakhand	1839
2		Uttar Pradesh	232
3		Bihar	Not reported. Sporadic
4		Haryana	7 (sporadic)
5		Himachal	7 (sporadic)
6	North-east	Assam	5719
5		Arunachal Pradesh	1614
6		Meghalaya	1754
7		Nagaland	446
8		Manipur	9
9		Northern West Bengal	488
10		Mizoram	7
11		Tripura	102
12	East-central	Odisha	1976
13		Jharkhand	679
14		Southern West Bengal	194
15		Chhattisgarh	247
16		Madhya Pradesh	7
18	Southern	Karnataka	6049
19		Kerala	5706
20		Tamil Nadu	2761
21		Andhra Pradesh (southern)	65
22		Maharashtra (southern)	6
23	Island	Andaman & Nicobar	Not available

* The population status of elephants in many states have changed since the 2017 synchronized elephant census. The all-India population estimation is currently being carried out and the country-wide estimates are expected to be available by end of 2023.

An Overview of Elephant Corridors in India

In India, the importance of corridors in maintaining integrity of elephant habitats is long recognized. Pioneering scientific studies on elephant ecology across different landscapes of the country using field intensive methods like the radio-telemetry and other approaches have indicated elephant home ranges to be large spanning 100 to 3,000 km^2 of diverse habitats (Sukumar, 2003). These home ranges often encompass forest patches connected through a network of elephant corridors.

As a Pan-India effort, with support from the Project Elephant, the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) came up with "Right of Passage: Elephant Corridors of India" during the year 2005. The Right of Passage provided a comprehensive insight into elephant corridors across the four regional landscapes. Subsequent to this, the Elephant Task Force of the Government of India listed 88 corridors in to the Gajah report published during 2010.

In addition to these published reports on elephant corridors, numerous State Forest Departments of the elephant range states have also taken cognizance of the importance of corridors and started objectively identifying them by closely monitoring elephants. The States have also included the corridors in the working plans of the territorial divisions and the management plans of the protected areas.

Scope of the Report

- In the report, elephant corridor is defined as the pathway/s that elephants use to move between habitat patches to fulfill basic life history requirements, including within home range habitat-use, seasonal migrations, and dispersal. The occassional movement of elephants into new areas that do not have viable habitats to support elephant populations is not considered a corridor.

- In the report, elephant corridors are depicted as indicative pathways connecting habitat patches. The length and width of the elephant corridor provided in the report are indicative. The exact dimension of the corridor is not provided, as very few States have delineated the boundaries of the elephant corridor. Based on the indicative location of the elephant corridors, it is desired that the State Governments demarcate the boundaries of the corridors using data on forest cover, elephant movement, land-use, and human–elephant conflict around the corridors.

- The current status of elephant use of the corridors was ascertained based on the information provided by the State Forest Departments during the ground validation surveys carried out by the teams nominated by Project Elephant. For ground validation, a structured questionnaire was provided to the field officers of the Forest Department (Annexure-3). All the elephant-range States in the country, with the exception of Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh have sent the duly filled-in questionnaires from which the basic details were collated. For Chhattisgarh, the elephant corridors were identified by the Wildlife Institute of India in consultation with the Chhattisgarh Forest Department. For Uttarakhand and Karnataka, details of the elephant corridors were obtained from the Gajah report and Right of Passage (2017 version)

- It is important to note that unlike the seasonal intensity of habitat-use, important functions of the corridors like gene flow and dispersal are difficult to assess in the field, even if elephants are regularly monitored. Therefore, the current status of corridors elucidated in the report is to be considered indicative.

- Elephant corridors are dynamic landscape elements that can be potentially influenced by myriad factors like elephant distribution, abundance, habitat configuration, and other landscape characteristics. Therefore, the corridors listed for each region and the state therein are best

considered minimum. In regions where elephant distribution is fluid, such as in the states of the east-central region, delineating corridors can be challenging as elephants keep shifting their ranges constantly. Similarly, in highly fragmented landscapes where the forests and human–use areas are highly interspersed and thus the boundaries are diffuse, delineating corridors is challenging.

Approach Followed in the Report

1. Ground Validation

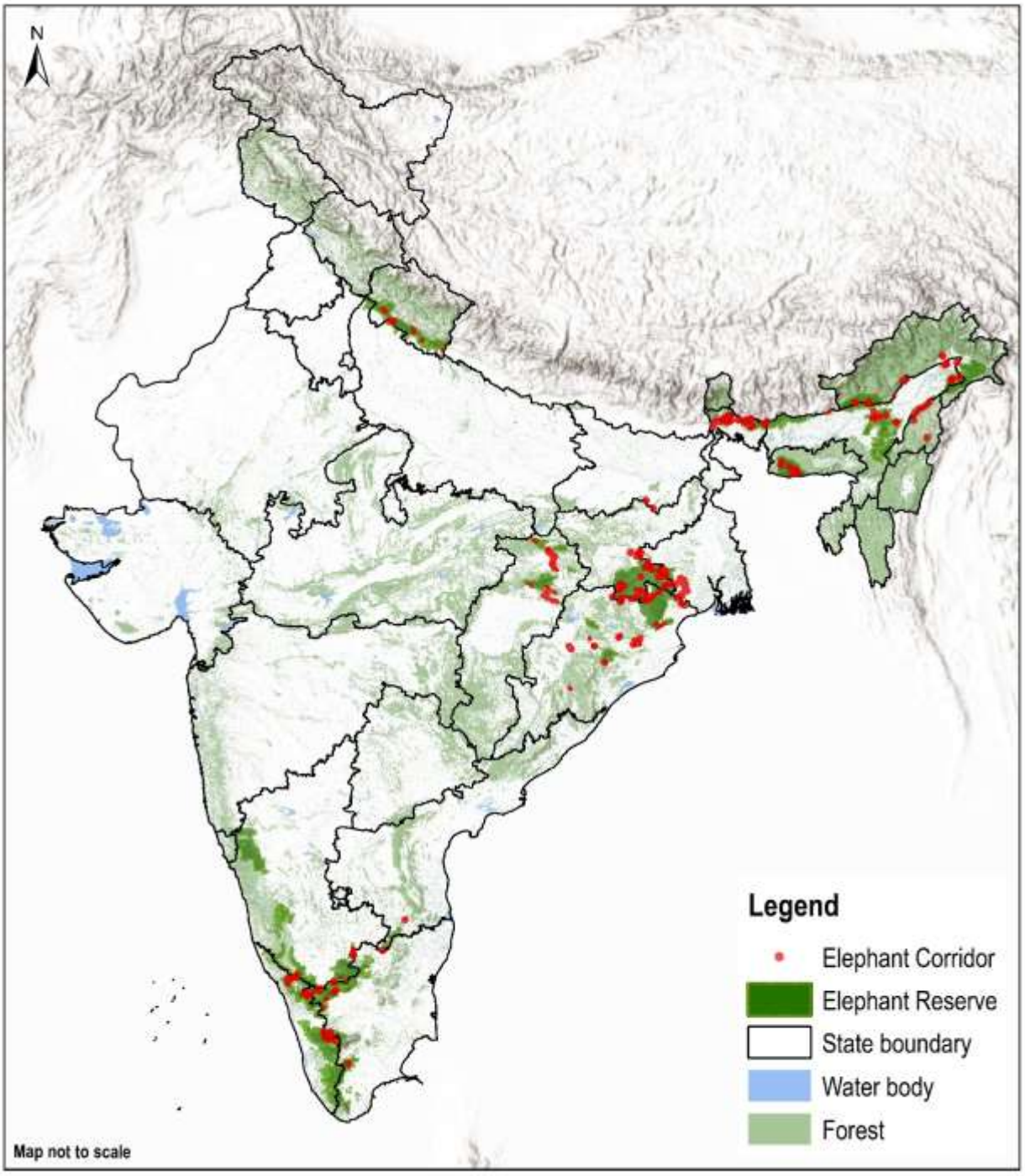
For every elephant range State in India, a committee comprising members from Project Elephant and experts from other institutions was constituted. The committee's mandate was to visit the elephant corridors along with Forest Department officials and fill out the questionnaire provided by Project Elephant, which gauges whether the corridor is active or not. The committee worked under the direct supervision of the Director, Project Elephant and the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the respective States. The duly filled-in datasheets were forwarded to the Project Elephant Division by the respective States.

2. Mapping

Mapping elephant corridors entailed indicating the location of the corridor (through a series of arrows) on a forest cover raster layer overlaid with administrative boundaries like forest beats, forest divisions, and protected areas. The outline boundaries of the corridors were not provided.

3. Organization of the Report

The elephant corridors detailed in the report have been organized based on the four regional elephant populations. Corridor-specific maps, along with baseline information related to dimensions, administrative details, intensity of use by elephants, and the current status of use, were provided in a table. Wherever appropriate, recommendations provided by the Forest Department staff to improve the status of the corridors were included.



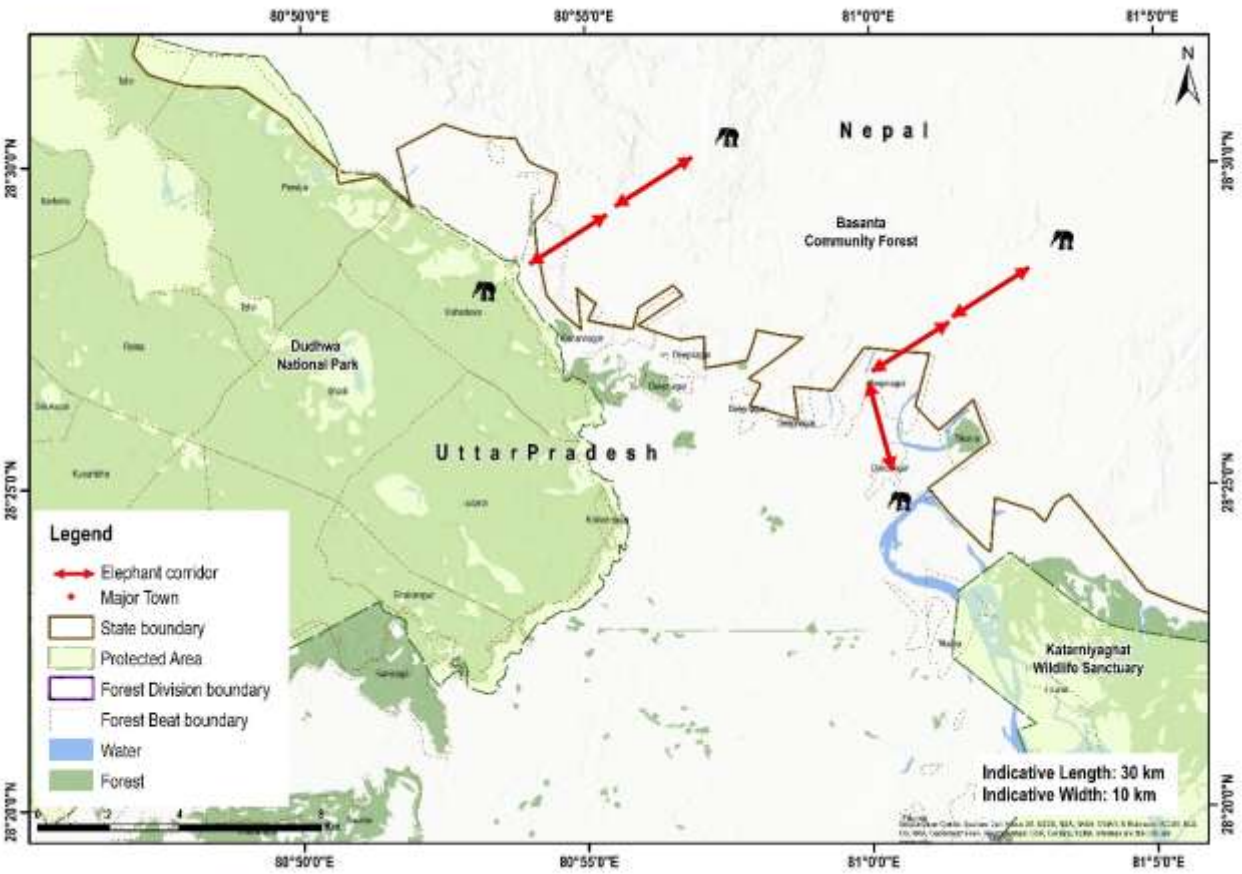
Elephant coridors of India as on 2023

Elephant Corridors

Northern Region

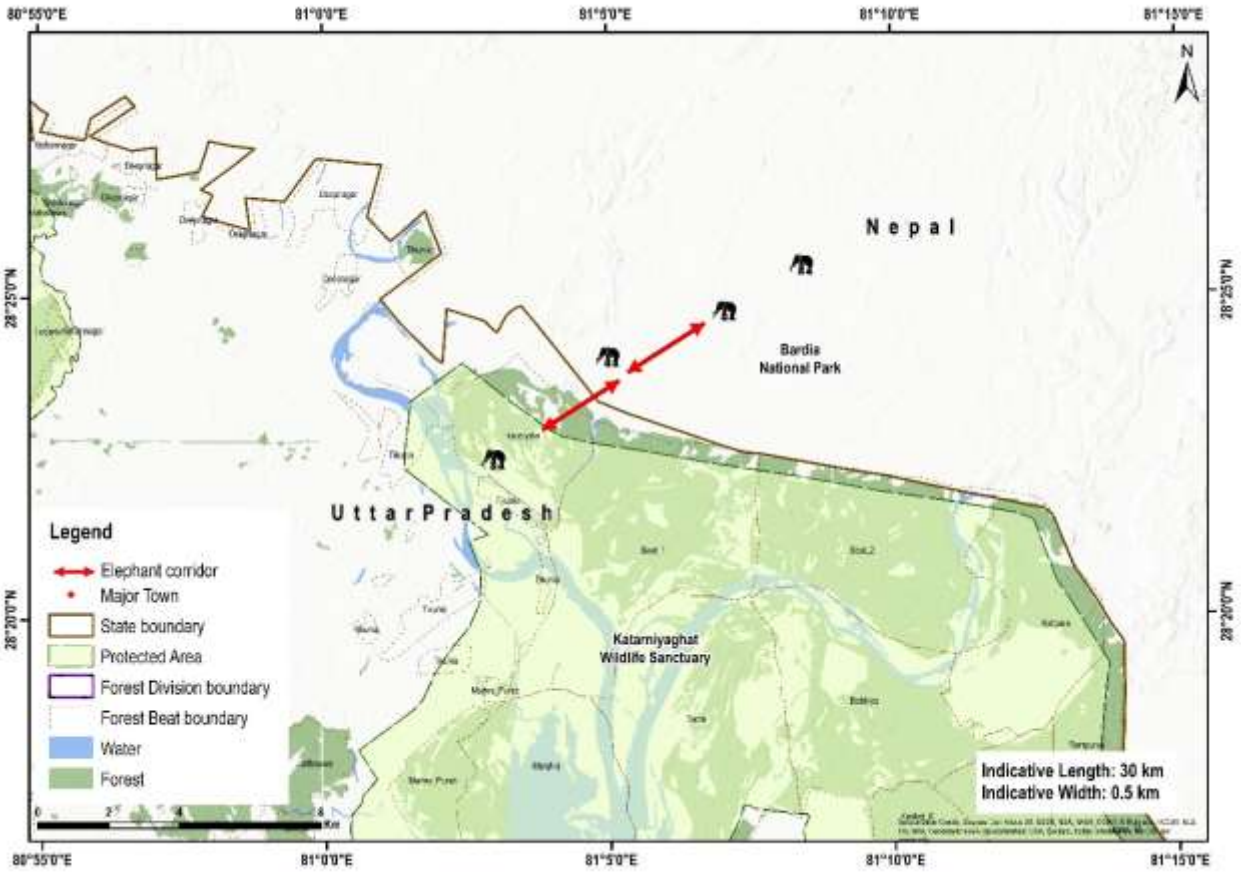
1. Basanta Corridor (transnational corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Dudhwa National Park, India to Bardia National Park, Nepal. This is a transboundary corridor with majority of its portion in Nepal, and a very narrow connectivity exists with Dudhwa National Park. There are two different routes used by elephants pertaining to this corridor.**
State	Uttar Pradesh (and Nepal)
Indicative length and width	Length = 30 km, Width = 10 km
Geo Coordinates	28.464199°, 80.908027°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	North Nighasan and Belrayan range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Ecological importance	Basanta corridor is used by elephants for movement between Dudhwa NP, India and Bardia NP, Nepal
Habitat type	Sal and Mixed forest
Major land use	River, Forest, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	13
Major bottleneck	Near Raghunagar in Indian side and along Mohana river in Nepal side
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Proposed Indo-Nepal Border road
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Trans-boundary co-operation with Nepal to jointly restore Basanta corridor. 2) Build flyover along Indo-Nepal Border Road 3) Regular and intensive monitoring of elephants jointly with Nepal 4) Radio-collaring of elephants to understand habitat use and migratory routes
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



2. Chhedia Corridor (transnational corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Bahraich in the Indian side with Bardia National Park, Bardia district in Nepal. This is a transboundary corridor with majority of its portion in Nepal, and with a very narrow connectivity existing with Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary**
State	Uttar Pradesh (and Nepal)
Indicative length and width	Length = 30 km, Width = 0.5 km
Geo Coordinates	28.399743°, 81.063869°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Katenriaghat range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	Chhedia corridor is used by elephants to move between Katenriaghat WLS, India and Bardia NP, Nepal. Tigers and rhinos also move between Katenraighat WLS and Bardia NP via this corridor
Habitat type	Sal and Mixed forest with interspersing riverine tracts
Major land use	River, Forest, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	56
Major bottleneck	Rapid expansion of human habitation in Nepal side, dependency of people on forest corridor
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Proposed Indo-Nepal Border road
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Trans-boundary co-operation with Nepal to jointly restore Basanta corridor. 2) Build flyover along Indo-Nepal Border Road 3) Regular and intensive monitoring of elephants jointly with Nepal 4) Radio-collaring of elephants to understand habitat use and migratory routes
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.

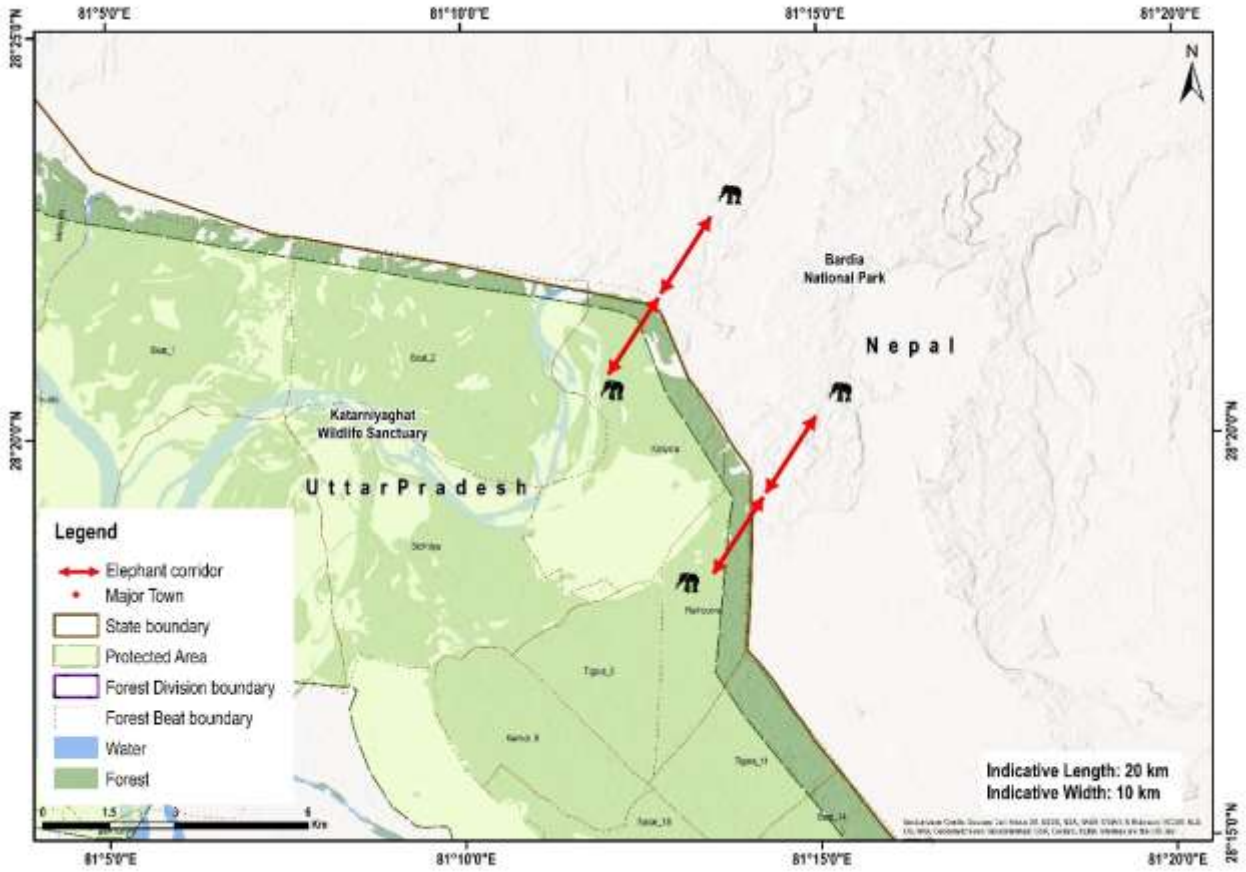


3. Dudhwa-Katerniaghat Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary with Dudhwa National Park.**
State	Uttar Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 13 km (along Mohana river in north and 20 km along Suheli river in south), width = 10 km
Geo Coordinates	28.352212°, 80.967671°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Belrayan and Katenriaghat range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	60
Ecological importance	Dudhwa-Katerniaghat corridor is used by elephants to move between Dudhwa NP and Katerniaghat WLS through buffer zone of Dudhwa TR
Habitat type	Northern tropical semi-evergreen forest, northern Indian moist deciduous forest, tropical seasonal swamp forest and northern tropical dry deciduous forest.
Major land use	Predominantly agricultural
Elephant movement status	Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	13 elephants in Belrayan range of Dudhwa NP 66 elephants in Katerniaghat range of Katenriaghat WLS
Major bottleneck	Mohana river and Suheli river are critical areas whereas human habitations act as bottleneck
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Proposed Indo-Nepal Border road 2) Meter gauge from Mailani to Nanpara
Recommendations by the forest department	1) Regular and intensive monitoring of elephants 2) Developing participatory conservation approach to allow safe passage for elephants through farmlands 3) Radio-collaring of elephants to understand habitat use and migratory routes
Status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.

4. Khata Corridor (transnational corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, India and Bardia National Park, Nepal. This is a transboundary corridor.**
State	Uttar Pradesh (and Nepal)
Indicative length and width	Length = 20 km, Width = 10 km
Geo Coordinates	28.357627°, 81.213294°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Katenriaghat and Nishangara Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Ecological importance	Khata corridor is used by elephants to move between Katenriaghat WLS, India and Bardia NP, Nepal. Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) and rhinos (*Rhinocerus unicornis*) also move between Katenraighat WLS and Bardia NP via Khata corridor
Habitat type	Sal and Mixed forest
Major land use	River, Forest, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	56 elephants in Katerniaghat range
Major bottleneck	Near Katiyara and Rampurwa beats in Indian side and Khata area in Nepal side
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Proposed Indo-Nepal Border road 2) About 10 km of high-tension power line
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Trans-boundary co-operation with Nepal to jointly restore Khata corridor 2) Deploying sufficient mitigation measures like flyover along Indo-Nepal border road 3) Regular and intensive monitoring of elephants jointly with Nepal 4) Radio-collaring of elephants to understand habitat use and migratory routes
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.

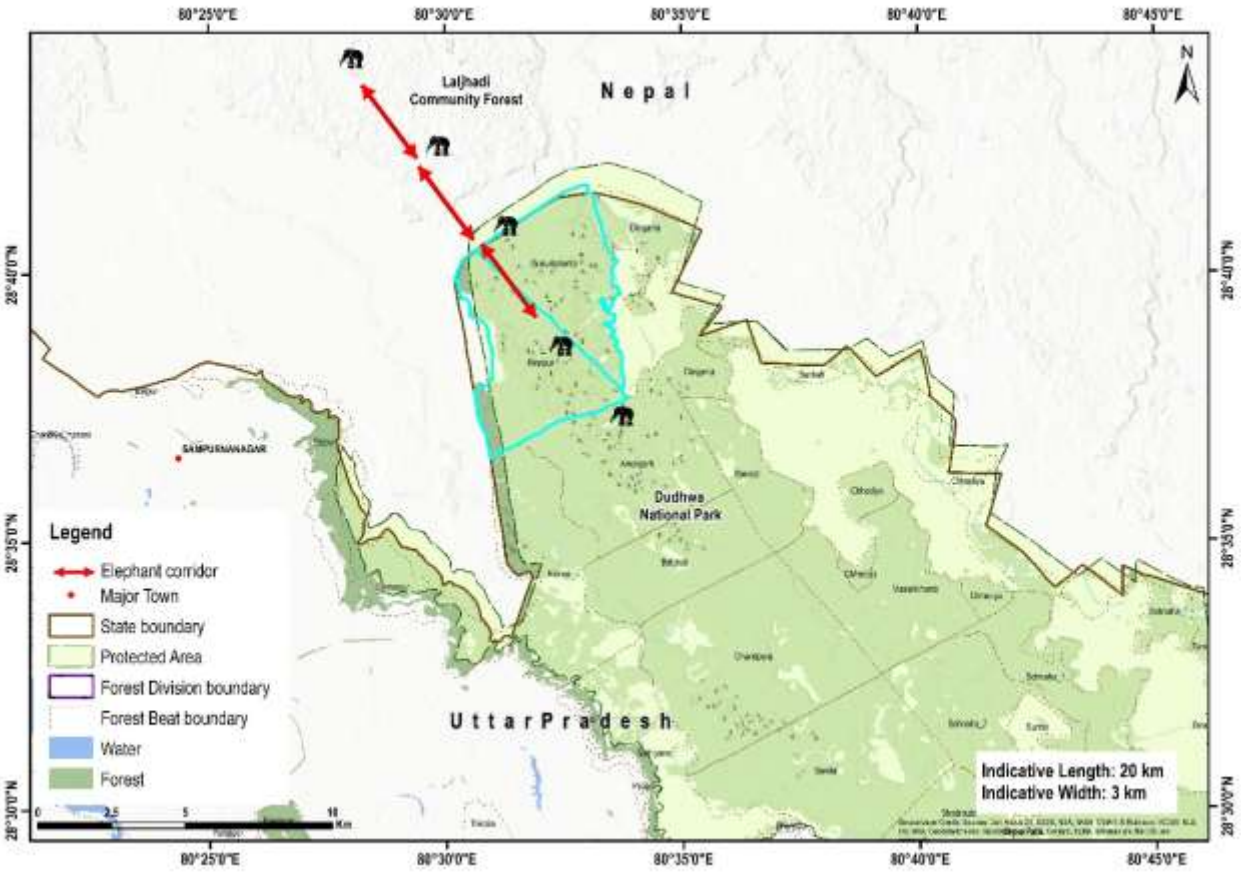


5. Laggabagga-Tatarganj-Shukhlaphanta Corridor (transnational corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve and Buffer Zone Division (North Kheri), Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India to Shukhlaphanta National Park, Nepal**
State	Uttar Pradesh (and Nepal)
Indicative length and width	Length = 25 km, width = 10 km
Geo Coordinates	28.765669° 80.199006°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Barahi and Sampuranagar ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	25
Ecological importance	Lagga-bagga corridor is used by elephants and other mammals viz. tiger (*Panthera tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), rhinos (*Rhinocerus unicornis*) and swamp deer (*Rucervus duvaucelli*) to move between Pilibhit TR in India and Shukhlaphanta NP, Nepal.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated mixed forest and grasslands
Major land use	River, Forest, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	22
Major bottleneck	Near Tharupatti, Gunhan, Tatarjang in Indian side
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Proposed Indo-Nepal Border road
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Trans-boundary co-operation with Nepal to jointly restore Lagga-Bagga corridor 2) Deploying sufficient mitigation measures like flyover along Indo-Nepal border road 3) Regular and intensive monitoring of elephants jointly with Nepal 4) Radio-collaring of elephants to understand habitat use and migratory routes
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.

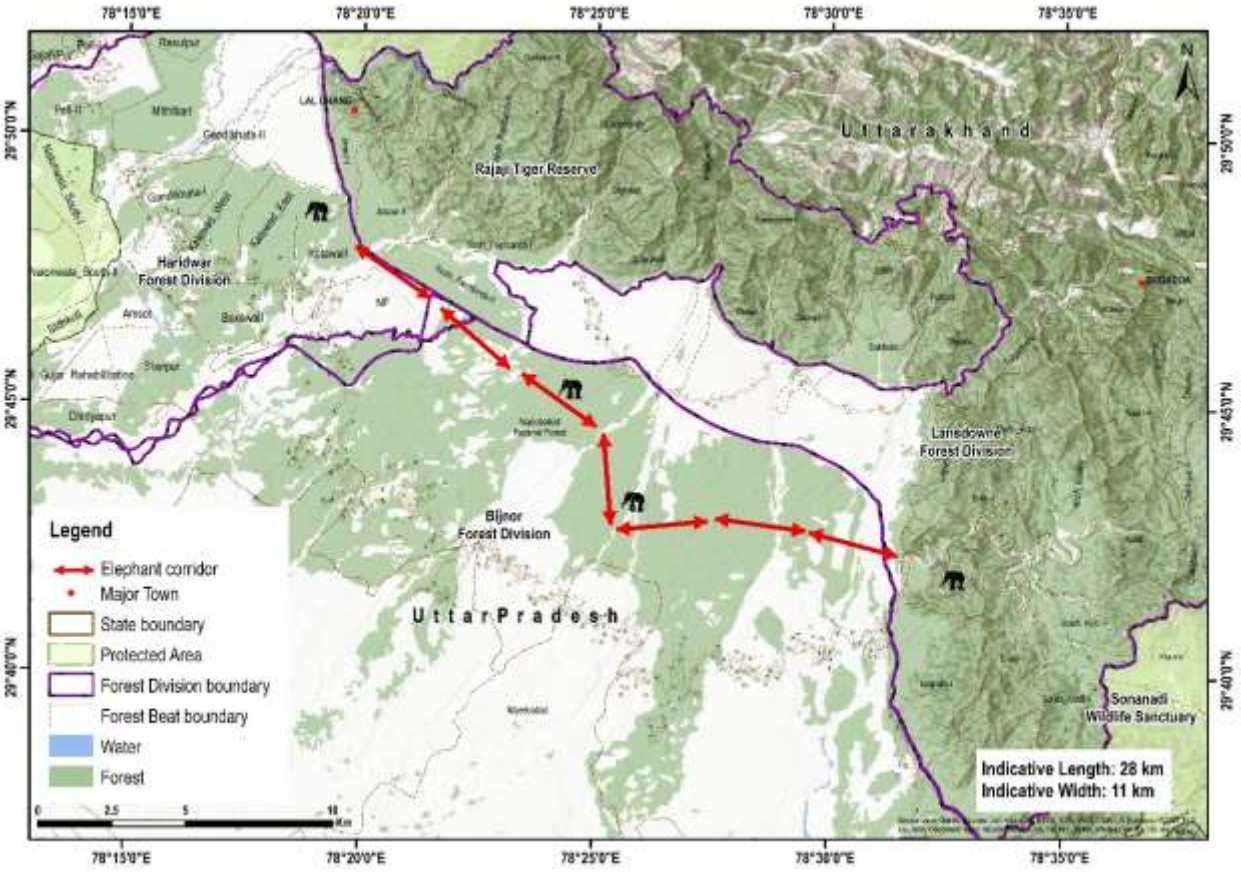
6. Laljhadi Corridor (transnational corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India to Shukhlaphanta National Park, Nepal. This is a transboundary corridor with majority of its portion in Nepal side and a very narrow connectivity along Dudhwa NP**
State	Uttar Pradesh (and Nepal)
Indicative length and width	Length = 20 km, width = 3 km
Geo Coordinates	28.669241°, 80.502309°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Gauriphanta range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Ecological importance	Laljhadi corridor serves as a migratory route for elephants for movement between Dudhwa NP, India and Shukhlaphanta NP, Nepal
Habitat type	Sal and Mixed forest
Major land use	River, Forest, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	79
Major bottleneck	Rapid expansion of human habitations in Nepal side
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway 90 (Palia to Gauriphanta road) 2) Proposed Indo-Nepal border road 3) Trench for 2 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Transboundary co-operation with Nepal to jointly restore Laljhadi corridor. 2) Afforestation along Donda river on Nepal side to develop cover for wildlife 3) Deploying sufficient mitigation measures like flyover along Indo-Nepal border road 4) Regular and intensive monitoring of elephants jointly with Nepal 5) Radio-collaring of elephants to understand habitat use and migratory routes
Curremt status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



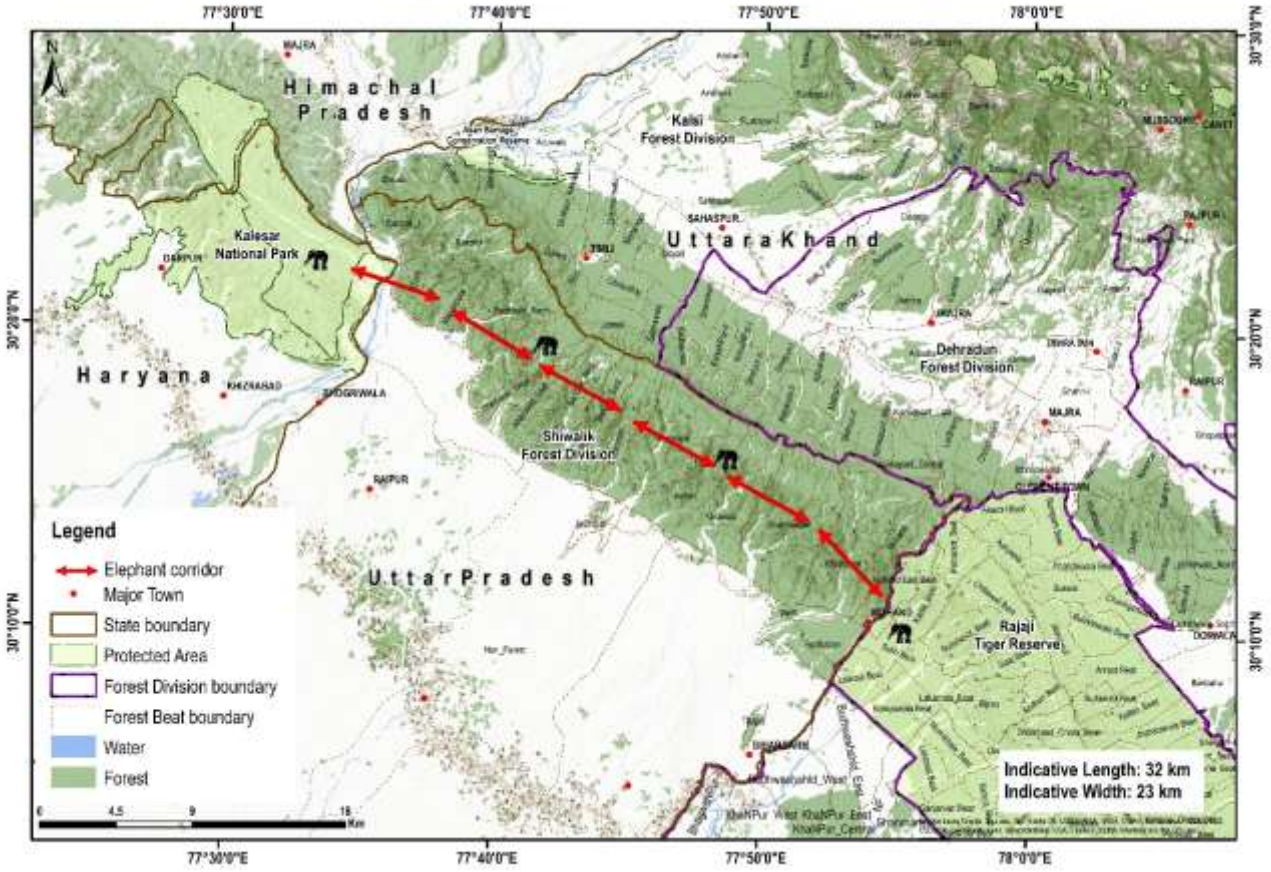
7. Rawasan- Sonanadi (Rajaji - Corbett) Corridor (interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary to Rajaji Tiger Reserve through the Bijnor Plantation Forest Division close to Najibabad**
State	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 22 km, Width = 11 km
Geo Coordinates	29° 40' 46" - 29° 48' 9" N 78° 19' 31" - 78° 31' 38" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Bahrhapur, Kauraya, Sahanpur and Rajgarh Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5 villages and 12 settelements
Ecological importance	This is an important corridor used by elephants and tigers moving between Corbett and Rajaji Tiger Reserves.
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest and forest plantations.
Major land use	Forests, settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	103
Major bottleneck	1) Farm lands and settlements along the Najibabad – Kotdwar road (NH-119) and railway line 2) Bounder mining in the Malain river 3) Numerous settlements of Van Gujjars
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Meerut- Pauri National highway- 119 with heavy traffic 2) Broad gauge, single track and electrified railway line - 10 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Elevated bridge for Meerut- Pauri Highway 2) Reduced train speed in Najibabad- Kotdwar section 3) Demarcation of the forest boundary and increasing the Protected area on Terai Arc Landscape 4) Purchasing of specific tracts of land in Shankurpur Farm area 5) Reducing the forest dependency of Gujjars.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



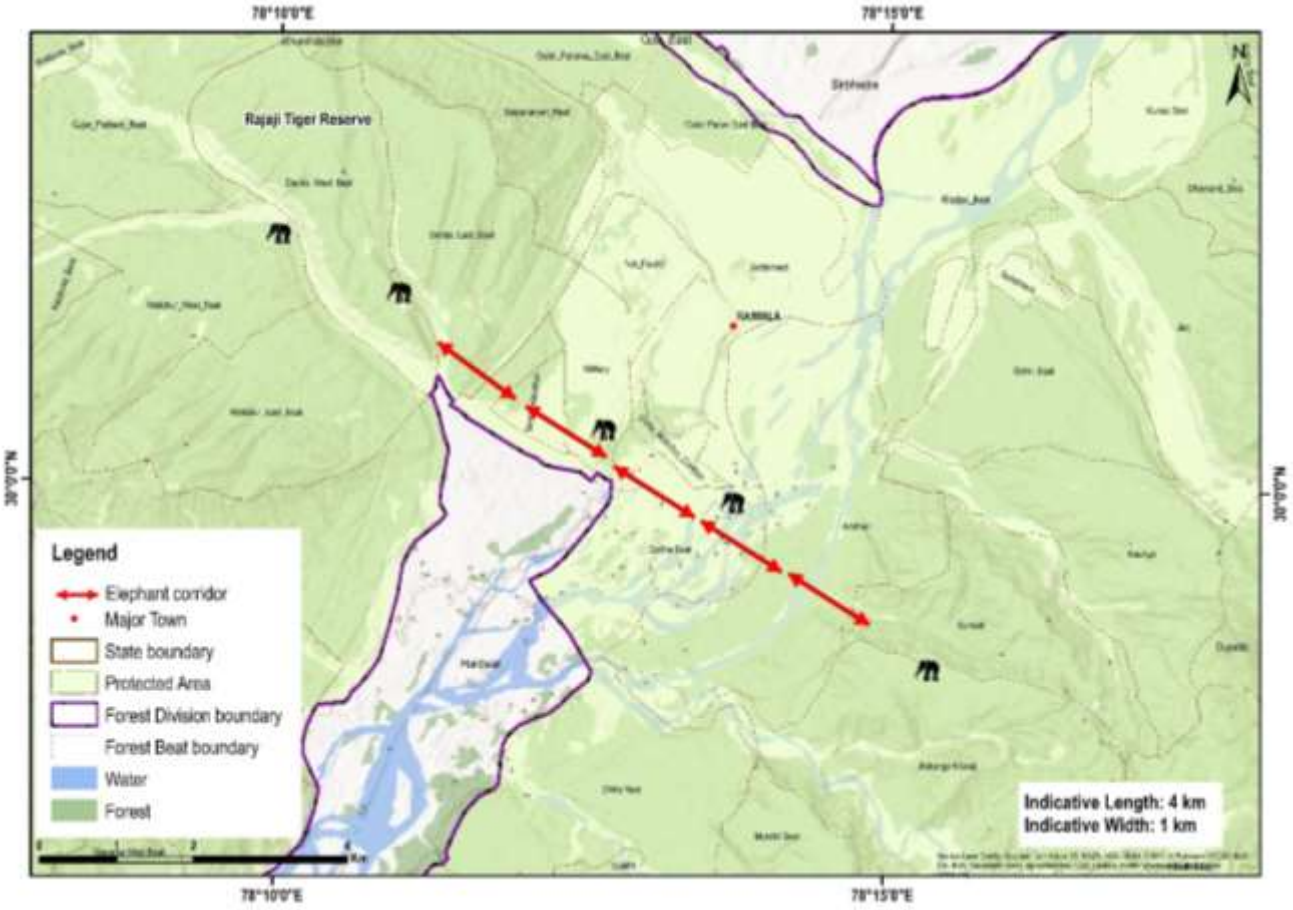
8. Shivalik Corridor (interstate)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Rajaji Tiger Reserve to Mohand Range to Shakumbri Range to Barkala Range to Kalesar National Park**
State	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 32 km, width = 23 km
Geo Coordinates	30° 0', 30° 25' N 77° 32', 78° 1' E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Mohand, Shakumbri and Barkala Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	19
Ecological importance	It is one of the major stretches connecting Rajaji NP and Kalesar NP.
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests and settlements Forest = 33229.46 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	18
Major bottleneck	National Highway- 72A (307), Heavy human pressure (by Gujjars)
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 72A (307), 18 km 2) Irrigation and power (Eastern Yamuna Canal) - 6 km 3) 400 Kv Dehradun- Abdullapurl transmission line in Barkala Range and 400 Kv Dehradun- Baghpat transmission line in Mohand Range
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Elevated bridges along canals. 2) Relocation of Gujjars from the corridor area & reducing their dependency on forests. 3) Water holes and habitat improvement work is needed inside the corridor. 4) Eradication of Lantana and other invasive plants. 5) Increase in the number of forest staff and watch towers.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



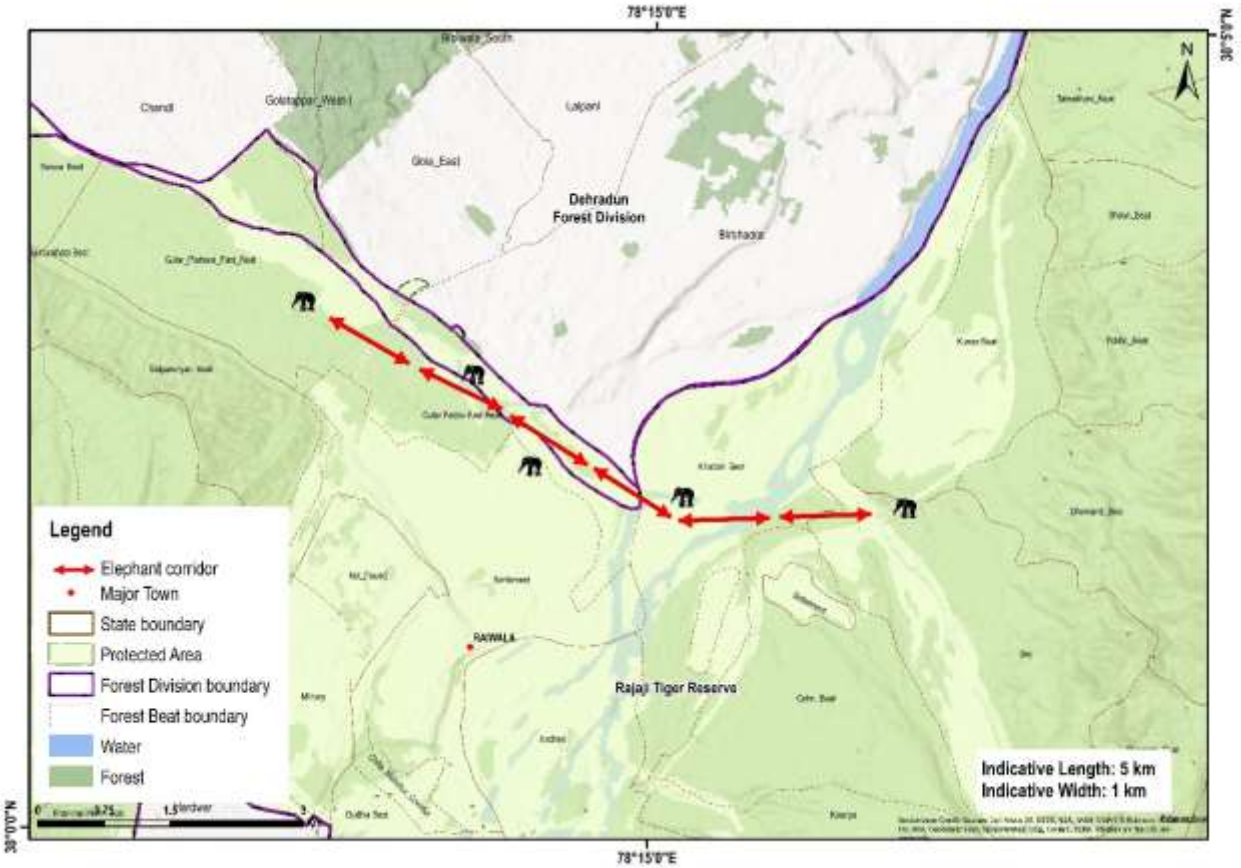
9. Chilla- Motichur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Motichur Range with Chilla Range of Rajaji Tiger Reserve across river Ganga through the Motichur river and strip of forests around the river.**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 4 km, width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	30^{0}01'12.8'', 78^{0}12'8.1'' 30^{0}00'33.9'', 78^{0}11'30.6'' 30^{0}00'18.2'', 78^{0}13'14.2'' 30^{0}00'00.2'', 78^{0}12'38.2''
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Motichur and Chilla Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	This is a very critical corridor that connects the western Rajaji with eastern Rajaji across river Ganga. The corridor is used by elephants, tigers and other wildlife.
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous sal forest and teak plantation
Major land use	Forests and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Khand gaon, Army ammunition dump, settlement area
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 34 2) 2 km of Haridwar-Raiwala Railway track 3) Canal powerhouse canal in Chilla Range 4) HT power lines, 220 KV & length approx. 500 M, 132 KV, length approx.500 M.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



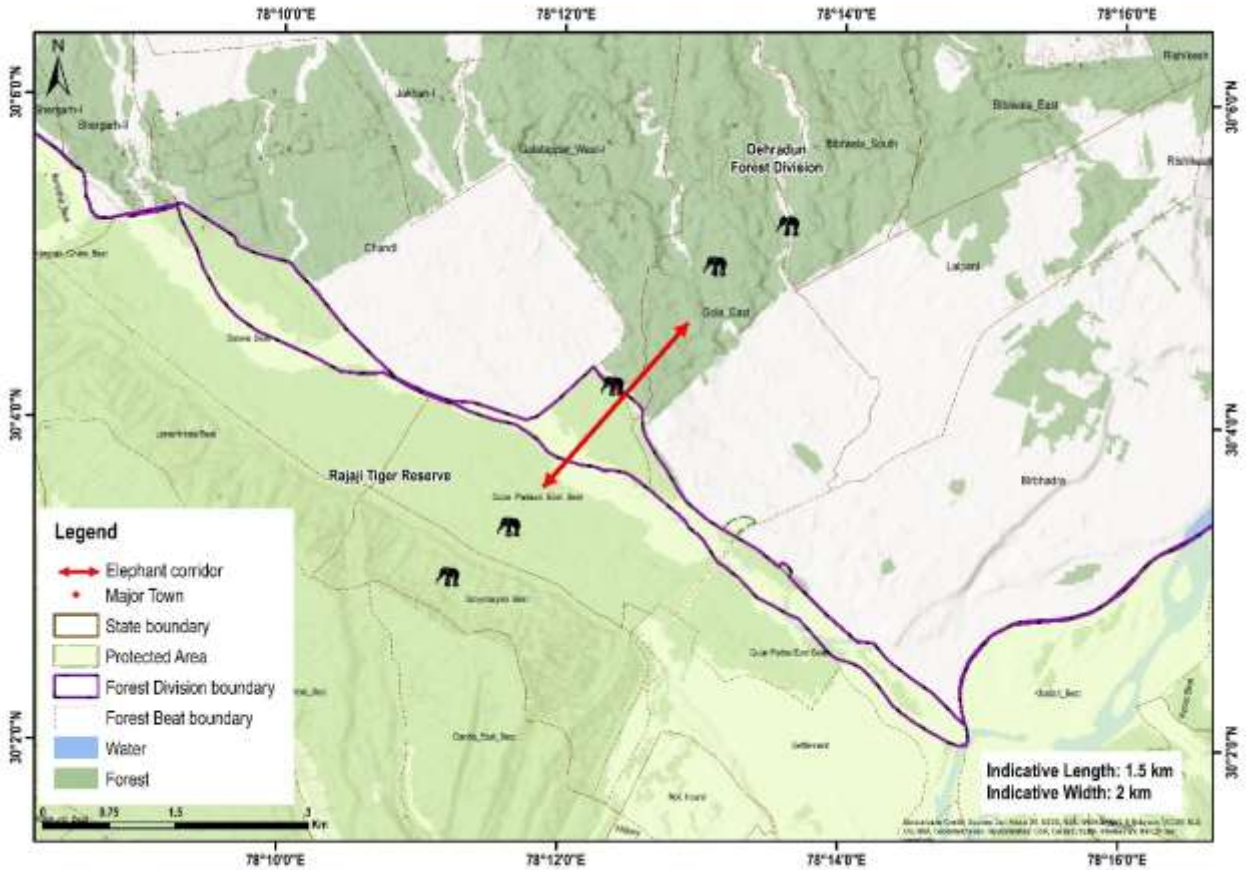
10. Motichur - Gohri Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects the Motichur and Gohri Ranges of Rajaji Tiger Reserve across river Ganga and along the River Song.
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 5 km, width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	30^{0}03'11,42'', 78^{0}13' 8.57'' 30^{0}03' 8.65'', 78^{0}13' 5.68'' 30^{0}03' 3.60'', 78^{0}13' 1.42''
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Motichur and Gohri Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	This is a very important corridor that connects the Gohri range and Motichur ranges of Rajaji Tiger Reserve across river Ganga and through the river Song.
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous sal forest and teak plantation
Major land use	Song River, plantations and forest
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Major bottleneck	Gaurimafi, Thakurpur, settlement area
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 34 2) 500m of Raiwala - Rishikesh Railway track
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



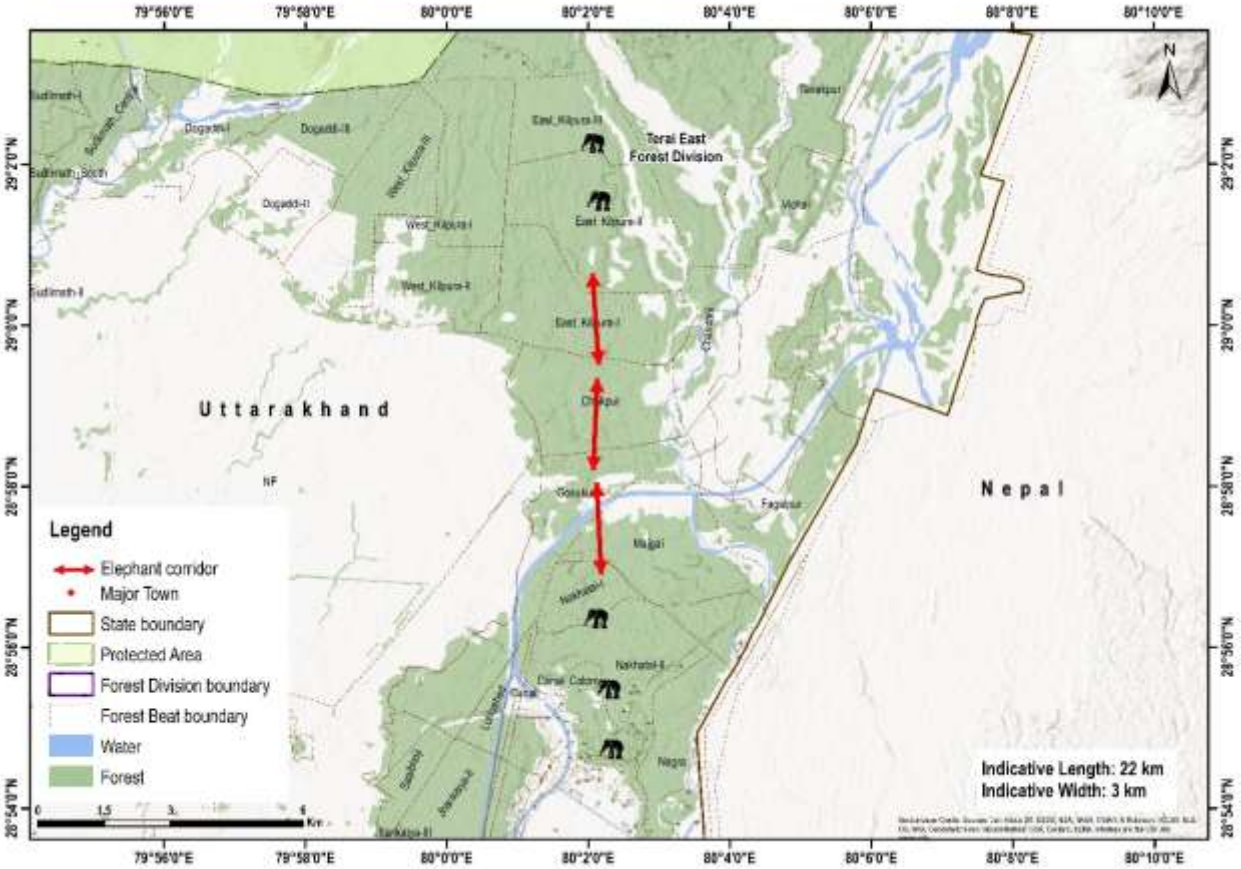
11. Teenpani Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Motichur Range of Rajaji Tiger Reserve with the Barkot and Rishikesh Ranges of Dehradun Forest Division.**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 1.5 km, width = 2 km
Geo Coordinates	30^{0}04'13.14'', 78^{0}12'18.52'' 30^{0}04'50'', 78^{0}12'24.55'' 30^{0}04'16'', 78^{0}12'29.95''
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Motichur, Barkot and Rishikesh Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Habitat type	Sal-dominated tropical dry deciduous forest and teak plantation
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land, River and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Major bottleneck	Sahabnagar, Chidderwala settlement area
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 700m of National Highway 7 2) 400m of irrigation canal 3) 500m of 220 kv high-tension power line 4) 300m of electric fencing
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



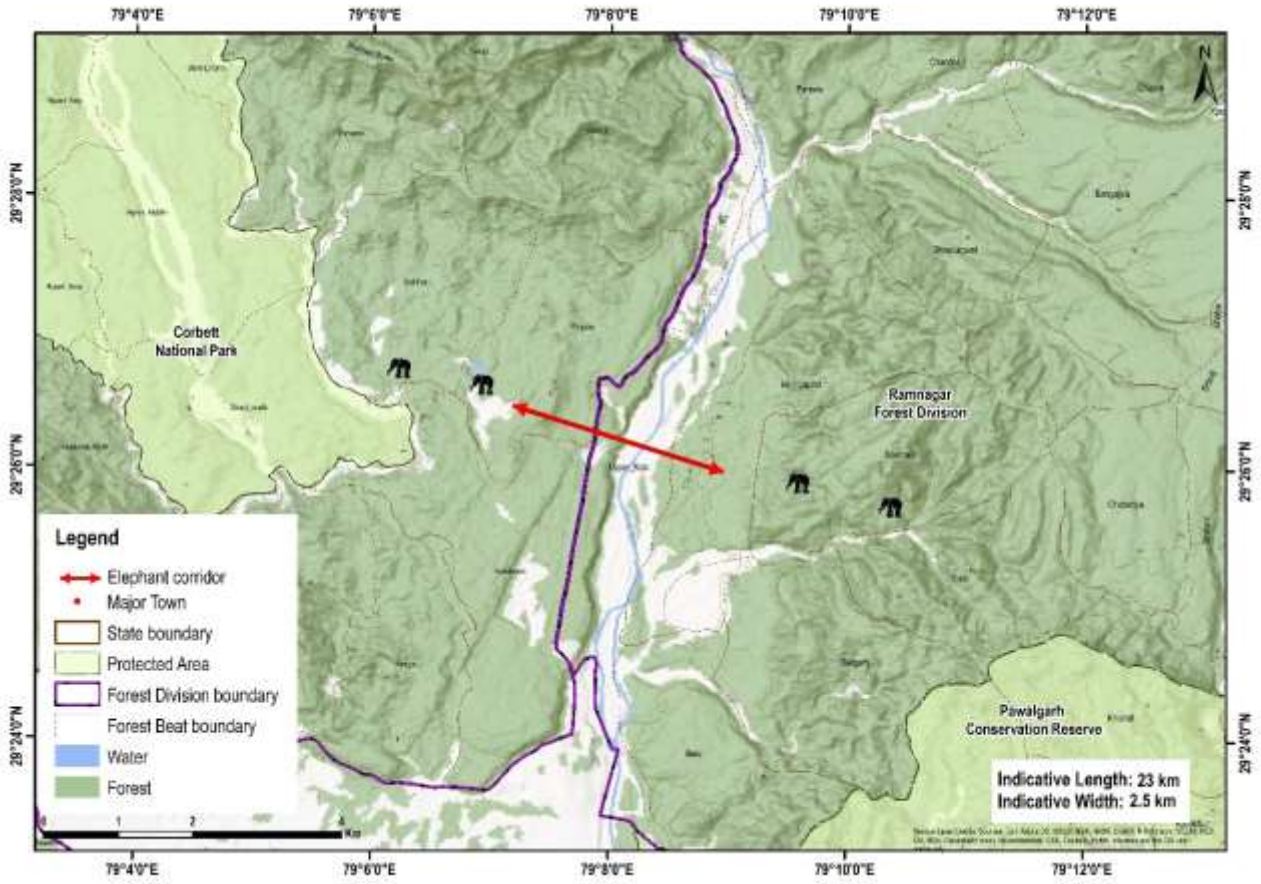
12. Kilpura-Khatima-Surai Corridor (interstate and transnational corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Haldwani Forest Division and Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary of Uttarakhand with Pilibhit Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh and Shuklaphanta National Park of Nepal**
State	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Also into Nepal
Indicative length and width	Length = 22 km, Width = 3 km
Geo Coordinates	29^0 05 17.6, 80^0 01 09.6 28^0 42 41.9, 79^0 57 05.6 28^0 46 43.9, 80^0 03 10.4 28^0 49 31.4, 79^0 55 09.7
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kilpura, Khatima, Surai and Sarada Ranges.
Revenue villages falling within corridor	13
Ecological importance	Only connectivity between Nandhaur WLS and Pilibhit TR.
Habitat type	Moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest, Agricultural land and Settements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Chakarpur-Jagbura River, Lalkothi bridge-Lohia head
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 125, 3.5 km 2) Broad gauge and electrified railway line, 4 km 3) Sharda Canal with gentle earthen slope, 15 km 4) Solar fence, 3 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



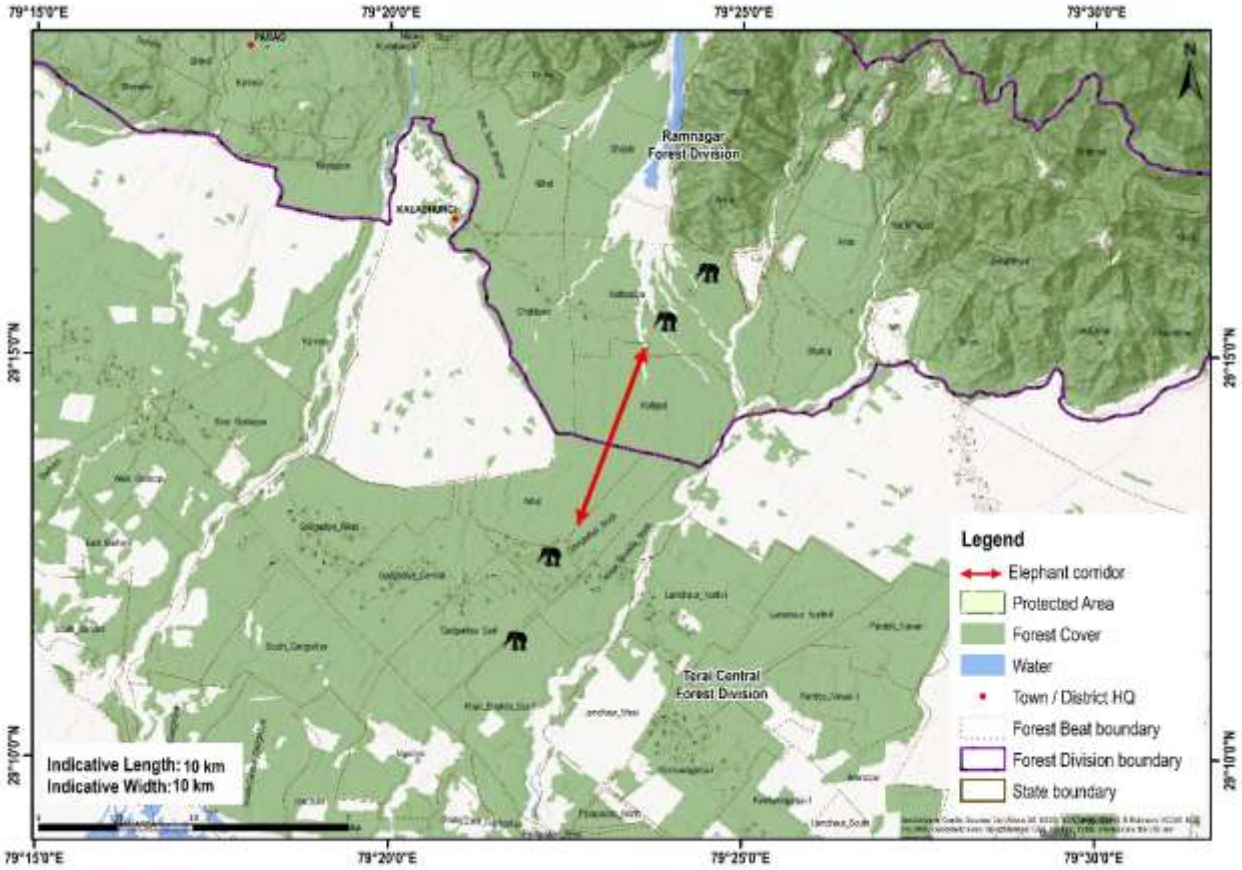
13. Kosi River Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Corbett Tiger Reserve to Ramnagar Forest Department across River Kosi in multiple locations.**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 23 km, width = 2.5 km
Geo Coordinates	29° 25' 15"-29° 27' 8" N 79° 7' 18"-79° 9' 4" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Bijrani (Corbett TR) and Kosi (Ramnagar) Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	Connectivity between Corbett TR and Ramnagar FD
Habitat type	Sal dominated Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest, Riverbed, human settlements, IMPCL (Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited)
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Ladua chaur to Garjia chowki, Garjia temple to Sunderkhal, Dhangadi to Mohaan
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 23 km of National Highway 121 2) High-tension power line near ladua chaur 3) IMPCL industry
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



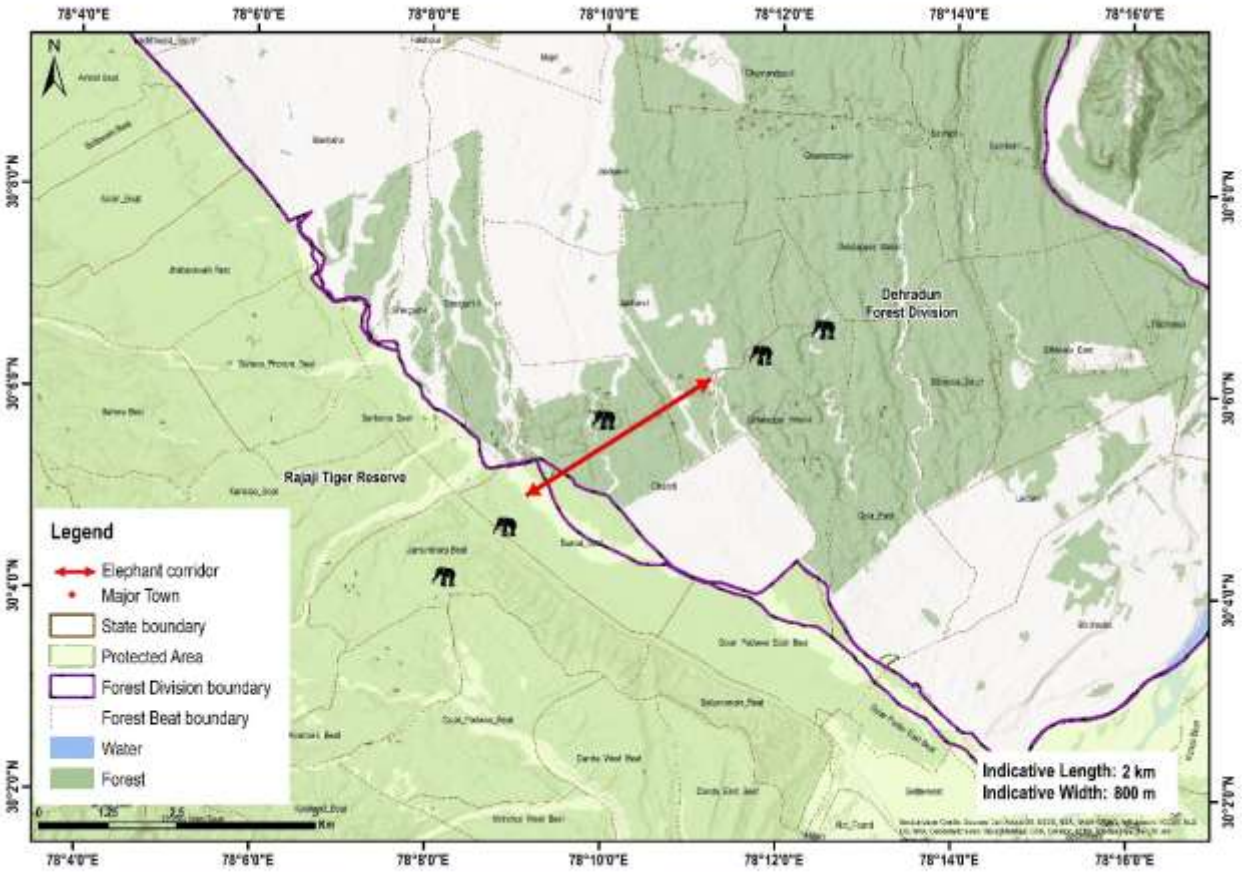
14. Nihal- Bhakra (Fatehpur- Gadgadia) Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Fatehpur Range of Ramnagar Forest Division with the Gadgadia Range of Terai Central Forest Division.**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 10 km, width = 10 km
Geo Coordinates	29° 13' 1"-29° 15' 0" N 79° 21' 36"-79° 25' 0" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Fatehpur and Gadgadia Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Ecological importance	Used to be connectivity for Terai East FD via Terai Central FD
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous
Major land use	Forests and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Kaladhungi-Haldwani highway
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	5 km of Kaladhungi-Haldwani highway
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



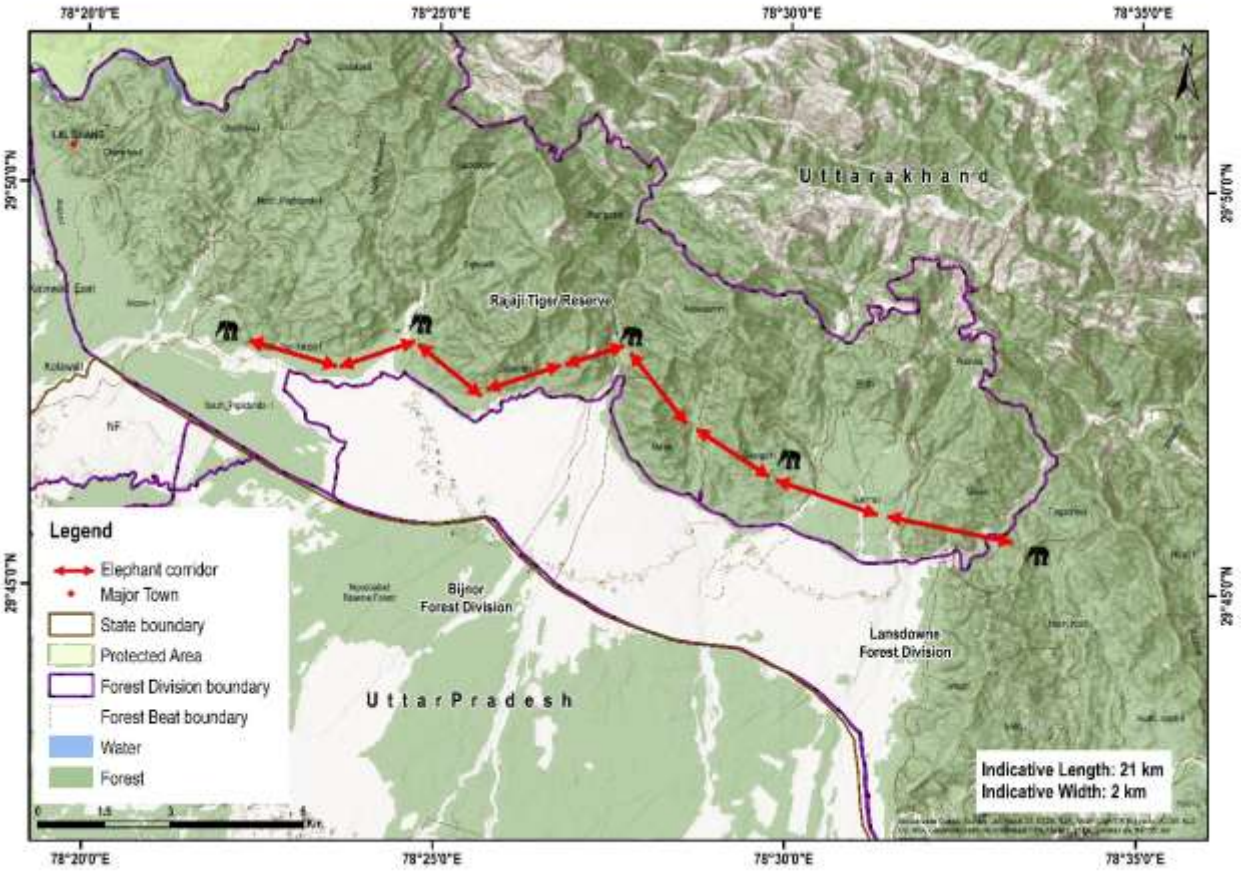
15. Kansrau - Barkot Corridor (Lal Tappar corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Kansrau Range of Rajaji Tiger Reserve and the Barkot and Rishikesh Ranges of Dehradun Forest Division**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 2 km, width = 800 m
Geo Coordinates	30⁰04'55.0'' 78⁰09'00'' 30⁰04'48.0'' 78⁰09'11.0'' 30⁰05'50.0'' 78⁰10'47.0'' 30⁰05'57.0'' 78⁰10'42.0''
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kansrau (Rajaji TR), Barkot and Rishikesh Ranges (Dehradun FD)
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Information NA
Ecological importance	It is an important corridor that connects the elephant populations of Rajaji Tiger Reserve with Dehradun Forest Division.
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forests and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Near Lal Tappar Industrial Area
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 7 2) High-tension power line (132 KV)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



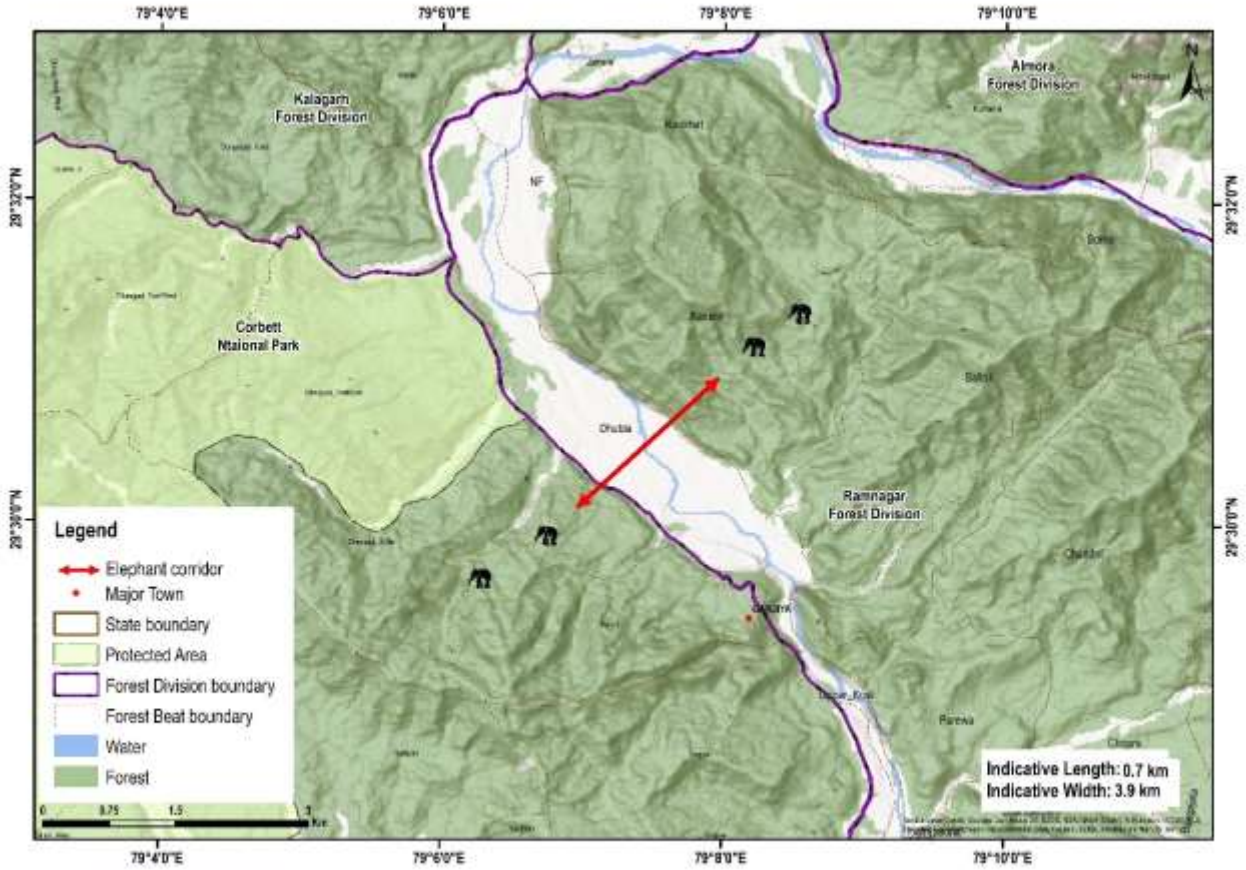
16. Rawasan-Sonanadi (Via Lansdowne FD) Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Rajaji and Corbett Tiger Reserves. Elephants use the foothills between Rawasan (at the eastern end of Rajaji Tiger Reserve) and the Khoh River (western end of Corbett Tiger Reserve).**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 21 km, width = 2 km
Geo Coordinates	29° 45' 25", 29° 48' 32" N 78° 22' 46", 78° 33' 27" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Najibabad Reserve Forest
Revenue villages falling within corridor	35
Ecological importance	This is a very crucial corridor that connects the elephant and tiger populations between Corbett and Rajaji Tiger Reserves.
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous and riparian forests
Major land use	Forest
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Not provided by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 119, and associated high traffic
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



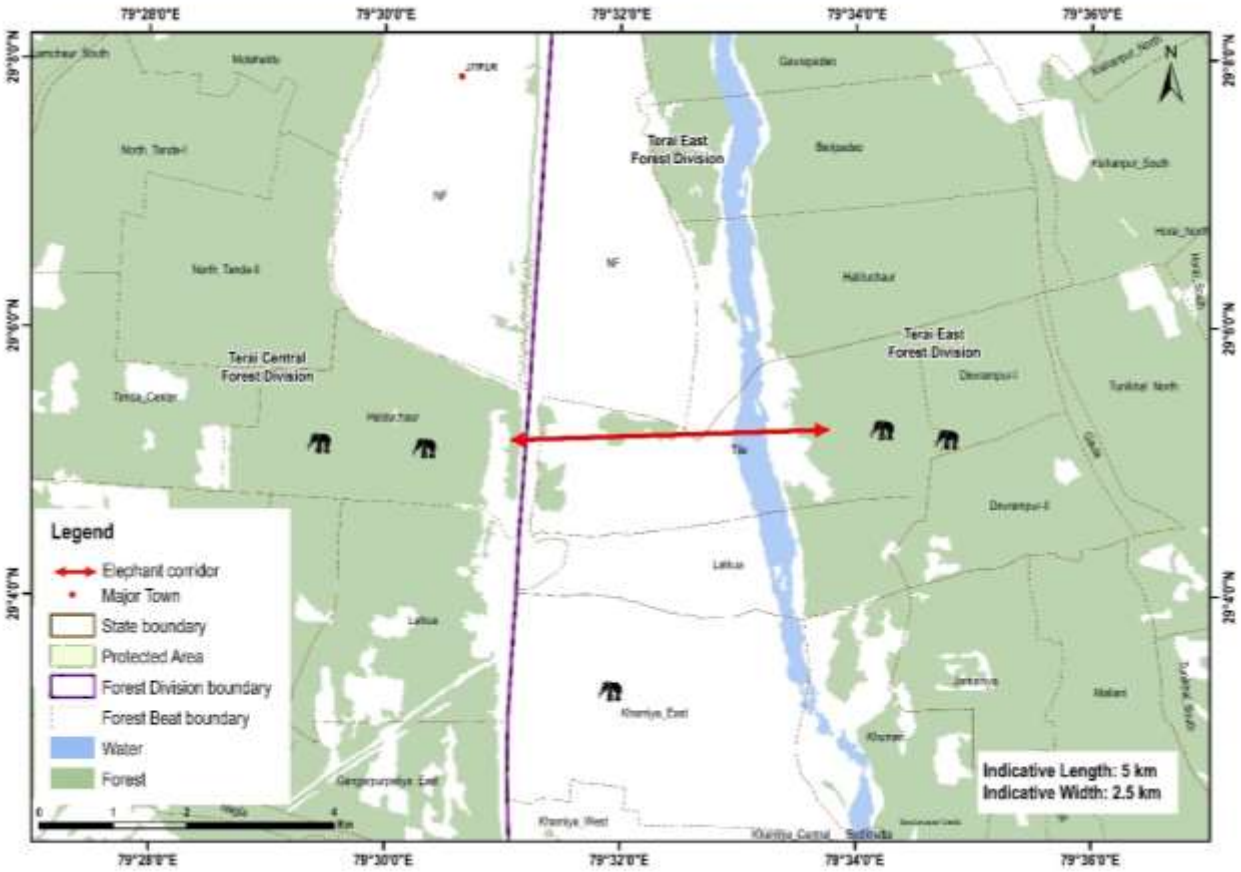
17. Chilkiya- Kota Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Chilkiya Reserve Forest of Corbett Tiger Reserve and Kota RF of Ramnagar Division.**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 0.7 km, width = 3.9 km
Geo Coordinates	29° 29' 36", 29° 31' 30" N 79° 5' 58", 79° 8' 37" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Sarpduli, and Kosi Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	35
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forests , Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Major bottleneck	Information NA
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 121, and associated high traffic 2) A high-tension line passes through the Kosi Range 3) Garjiya temple
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available.



19. Gola Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Gola Rankhu and Gorai Reserve Forest of Terai East Forest Division and the Tanda Protected Forest of Terai Central Forest Division.**
State	Uttarakhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 5 km, width = 2.5 km
Geo Coordinates	29°05'10"– 29°05'37" N 79°31'02"– 79°31'04" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Haldwani
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Ecological importance	Important for the population continuity between forests of Gola Rankhu, Gorai and the Tanda Protected Forest.
Habitat type	Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest and settlements
Elephant movement status	No Movement
Major bottleneck	Haldwani and Lal Kuan towns
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1)Expansion of Haldwani township and setting up of Lal Kuan industrial complex 2) Heavy traffic on Haldwani-Lal Kuan road 3) Boulder mining in the Gola River area
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Impaired.

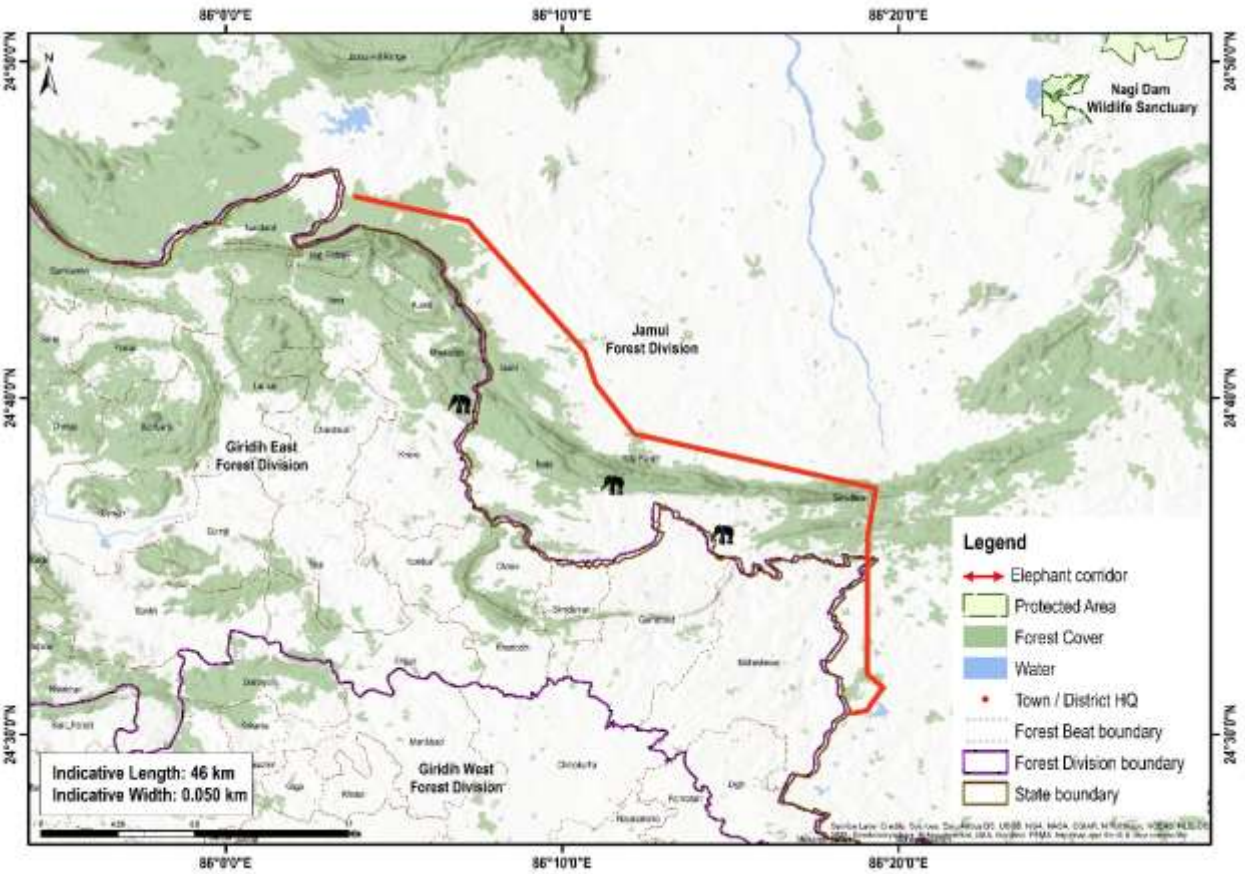


Elephant Corridors

East Central Region

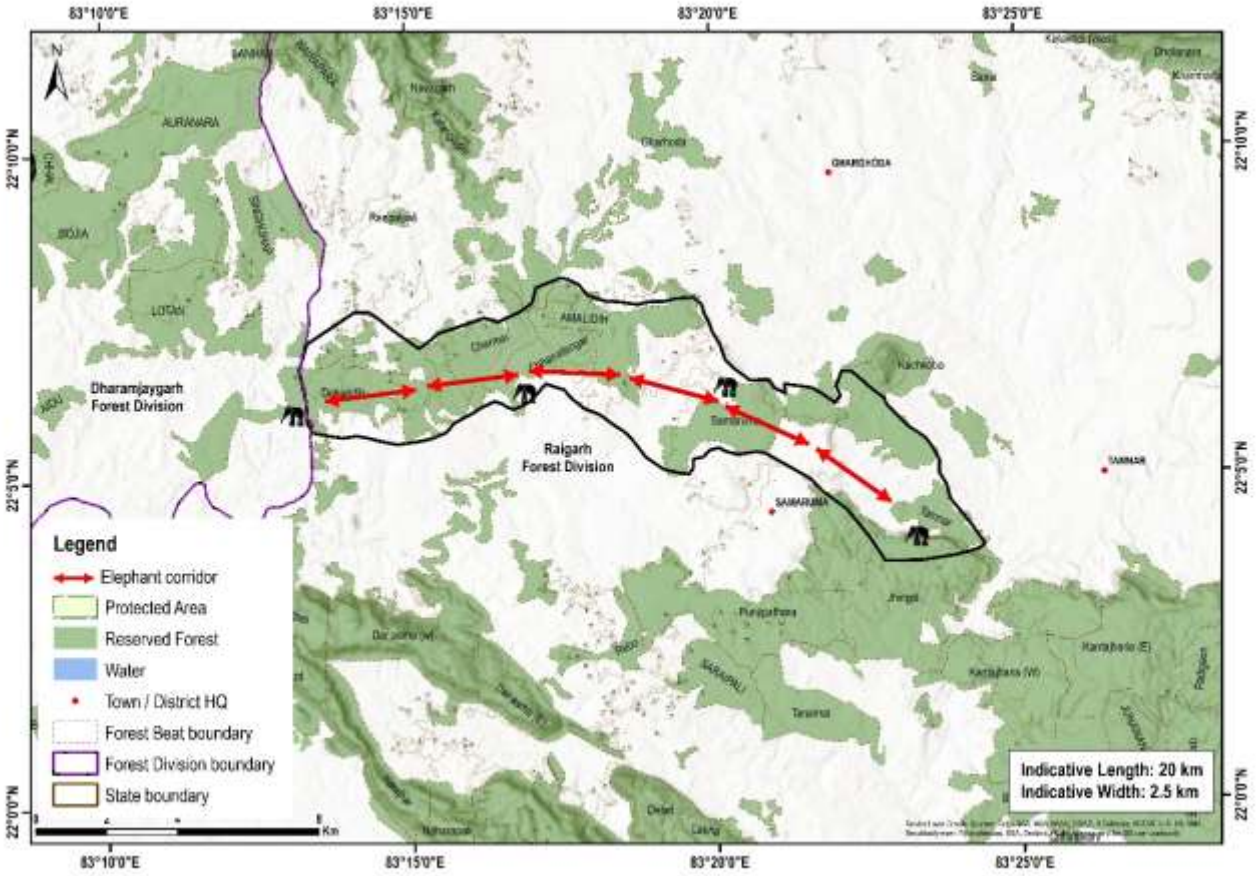
1. Jamui- Jhajha- Chakayi Corridor

Connectivity	**Elephant movement is between the Garhi beat of Jamui range, Charkapatthar and Batia beats of Jhaja range and Madhwa sub-beat of Chakayi range.**
State	Bihar
Geo coordinates	24.747494, 86.126023 to 24.523028, 86.326086
Indicative length and width	Length = 46 km, width = 30 - 50 m
Beats falling within corridor	Garhi, Charkapatthar and Batia Beat, and Madhuwa Sub- Beat
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Jamui, Jhajha and Chakayi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Three
Habitat type	Moist deciduous Sal Forests, Tropical deciduous Sal Forests, Dry deciduous mixed Forests, Boswellia Forests, Aegle Forests, Scrub Forests and Euphorbia Forests
Major land use	Forest = 80 ha Agriculture = 34 ha Habitation = 10 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional.
Number of elephants using this corridor	9
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information not provided
Bottlenecks in the corridor	Near Garhi, Batia and Simultala there are breaks in the corridor.
Recommendations by the forest department	1) Data-driven proper identification of corridor is required. 2) Habitat management enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 2) Awareness programs for local people.
Status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



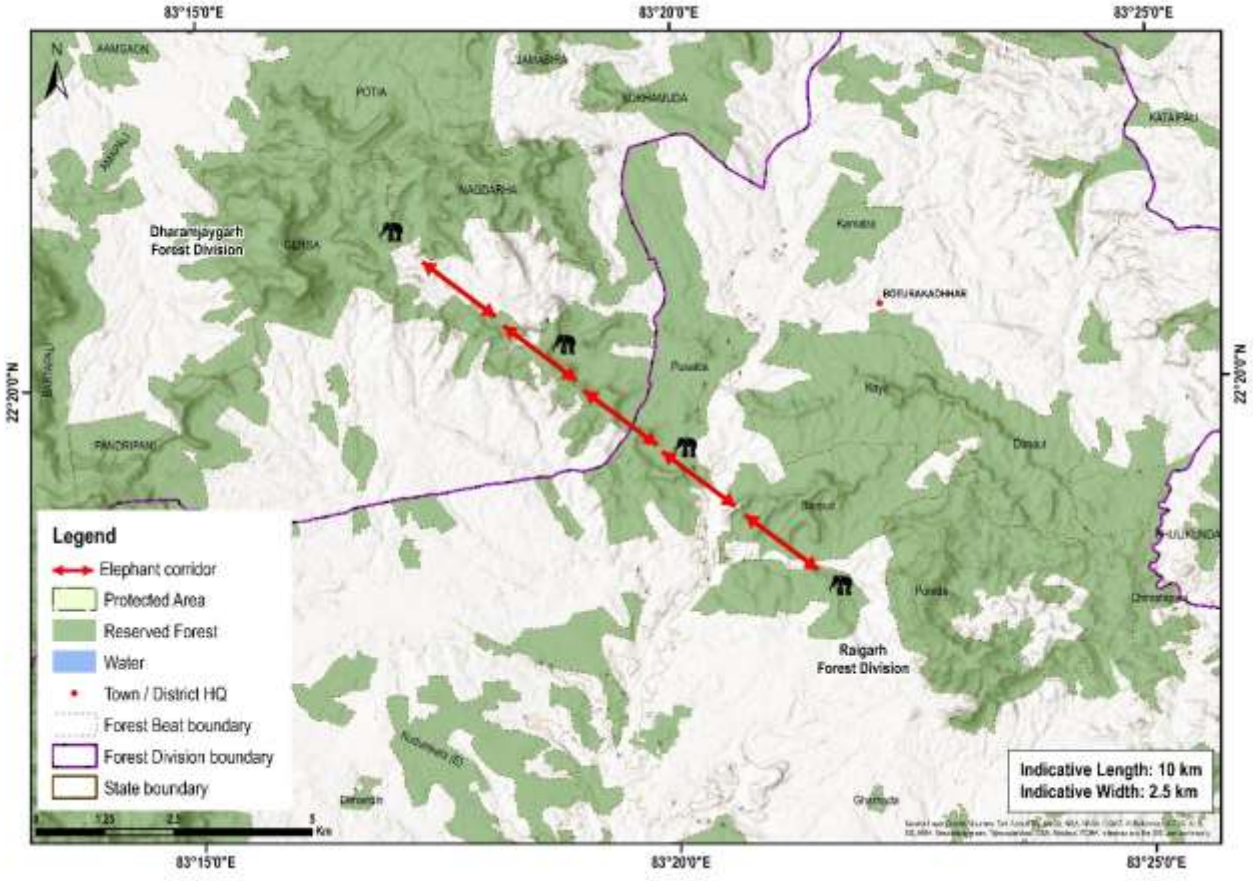
2. Charmar – Jingol corridor

Connectivity	**Connects Dharamjaigarh to Raigarh Forest Division and then on to Odisha towards the east**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 20 km, width = 2.5 km
Geo coordinates	22.134361, 83.219990 22.061002, 83.406998
Compartments falling within corridor	1264P, 1267, 1263P, 1253P, 1268, 1269, 1252P, 1270, 1273, 1272, 1244P, 1276, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850P, 842P, 838
Beats falling within corridor	Dehradihi, Charmar, Chharratangar, Amalidh, Samaruma, Kachkoba, Tamnar
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Ghargoda and Tamnar
Ecological importance	Important corridor for elephant moving from Odisha to interiors of Chhattisgarh.
Habitat type	Tropical Dry Deciduous
Major land use	Forest, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	80- 100
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



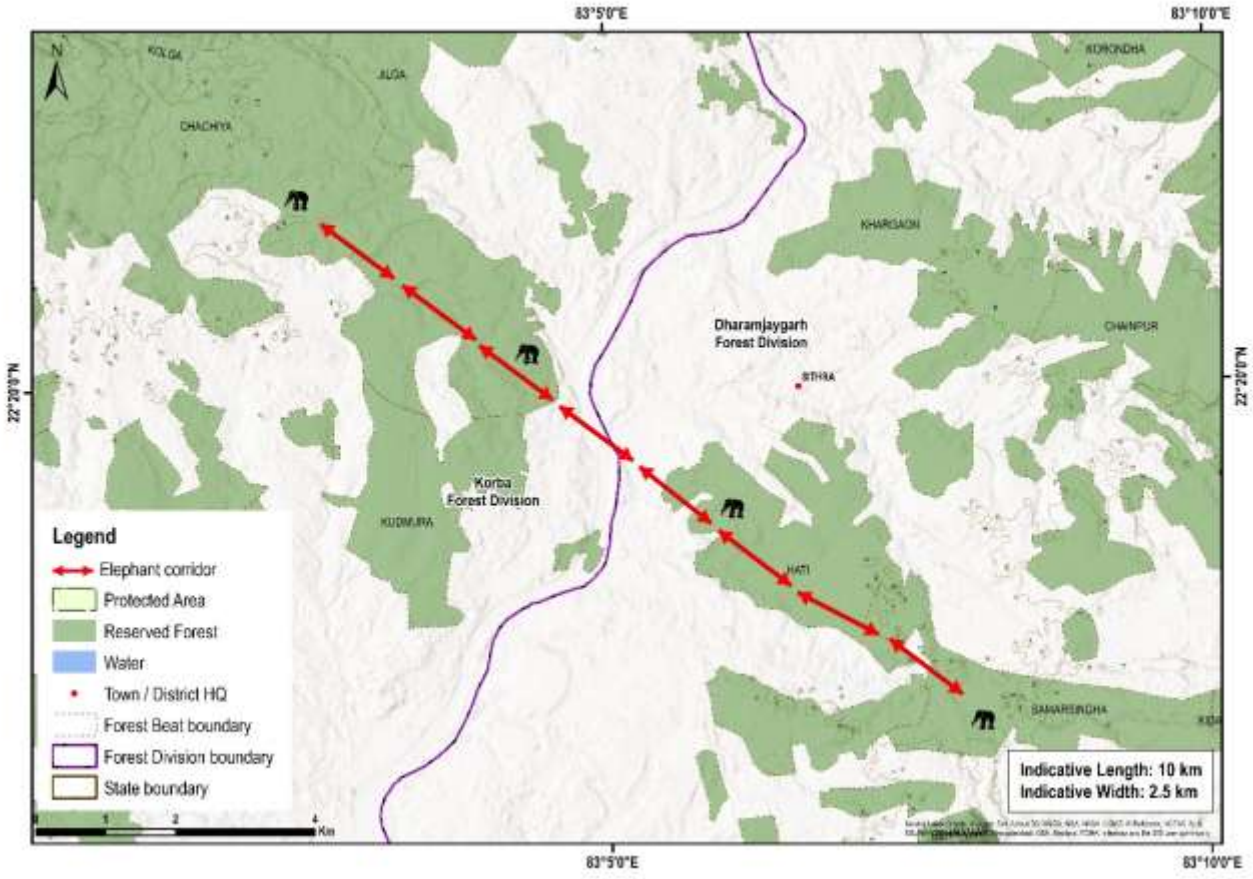
3. Nagdhara- Baraud corridor

Connectivity	Connects habitats in Raigarh and Dharamjaigarh Forest Divisions
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length =10 km, width = 2.5 km
Geo coordinates	22.355827 83.283188 22.297178 83.364202
Compartments falling within corridor	1286P, 1287, 1312, 1288OA, 1291P, 1289P, 1293, 1292P, 413, 414
Beats falling within corridor	Nagdhara, Pusalda and Baraud
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Ghargoda (Raigarh FD) and Dharamjaigarh (Dharamjaigarh FD)
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Information NA
Ecological importance	Important corridor that is used by elephants moving from Odisha to interiors of Chhattisgarh.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forest, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	80- 100
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



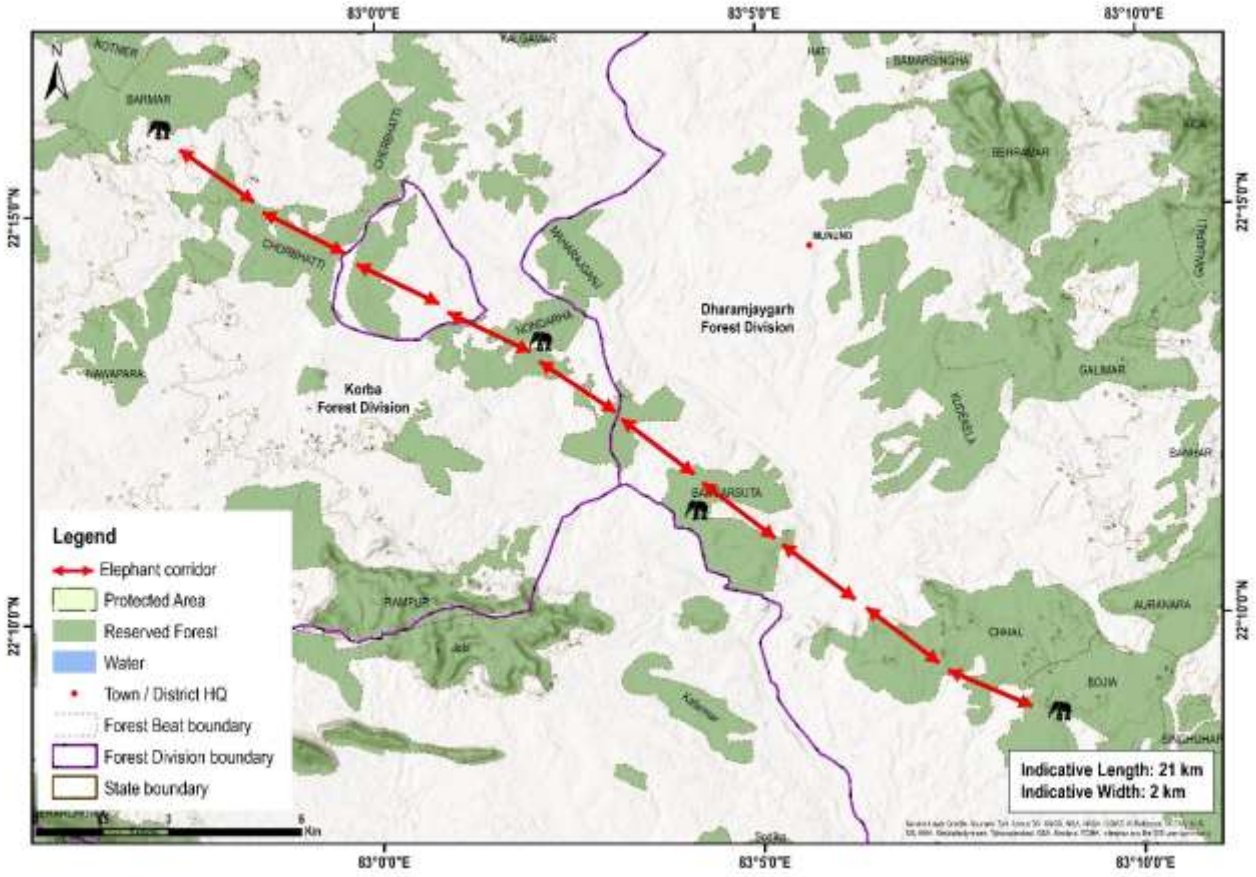
4. Hati-Kudmura corridor

Connectivity	**Korba and Dharamjaigarh FD**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 10 km, width = 3.2 km
Geo coordinates	22.35684, 83.04527 22.29613, 83.12690
Compartments falling within corridor	555P, 562, 554, OA 1425, OA 1424, P1139, OA 1423
Beats falling within corridor	Kudmura (Korba FD), Chachiya (Korba FD), Hati (Dharamjaigarh FD), Samarsingha (Dharamjaigarh FD)
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chaal and Kudmura ranges
Ecological importance	This is the main corridor used by elephants to move between Korba and Dharamjaigarh Forest Divisions across River Maand.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	80
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



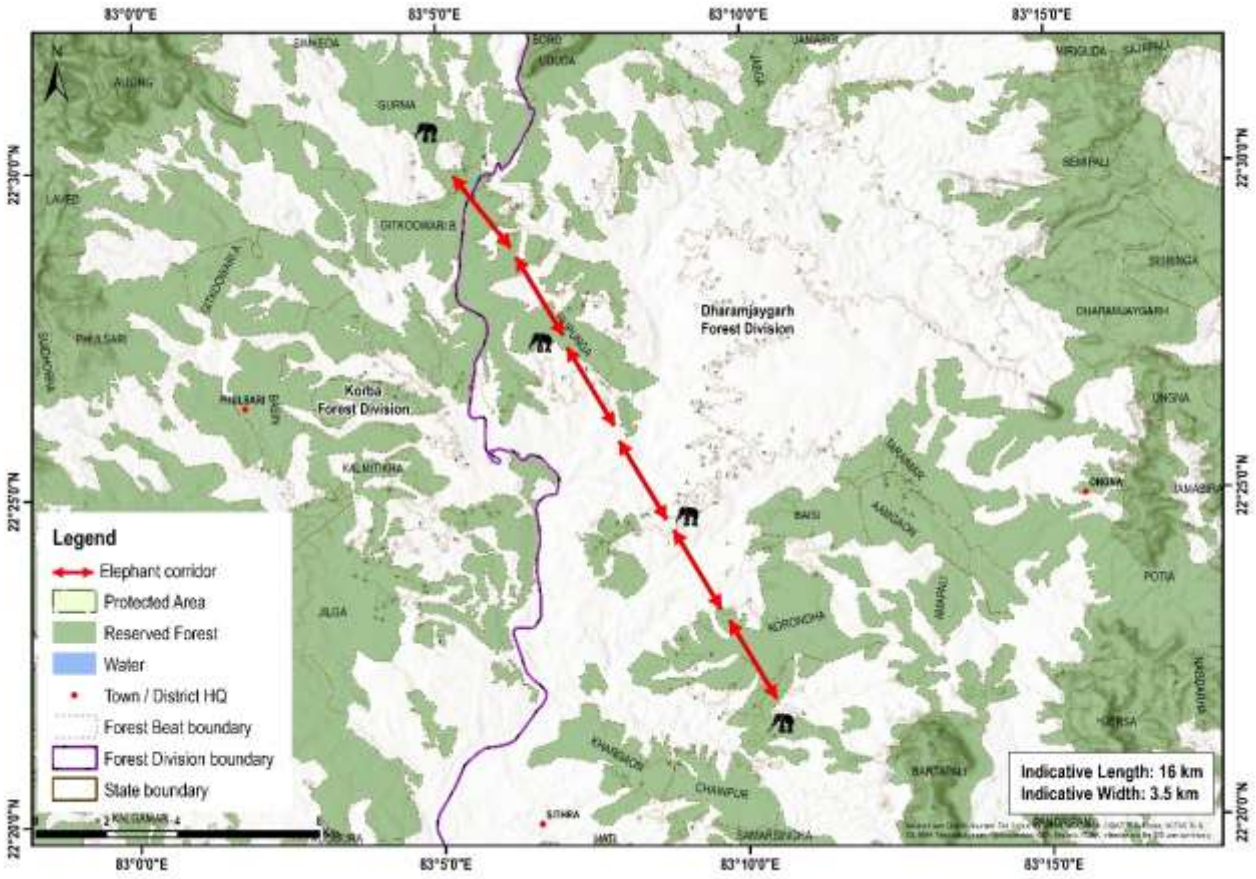
5. Chaal- Kartala corridor

Connectivity	**Korba and Dharamjaigarh FD**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 21 km, width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	22.263807, 82.960300 22.143325, 83.148465
Compartments falling within corridor	512, 513, 506P, 511, 507P, 510, 509P, 508, 541, 542, 543, P1156, OA 1468, OA 1467, P1154, P1155, P1153, OA 1466, 1180, P1149, OA 1462, P1150
Beats falling within corridor	Chaal, Bangarsuta (in Dharamjaigarh FD) and Nondarha, Chaal part, and Chorbhatti (in Korba FD)
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chaal and Kartala ranges
Ecological importance	Some of the peripheral herds (that moves primarily along the boundary areas) in Dharamjaigarh and Korba Forest Division use this corridor by crossing across River Maand
Habitat type	Tropical Dry Deciduous
Major land use	Forests, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



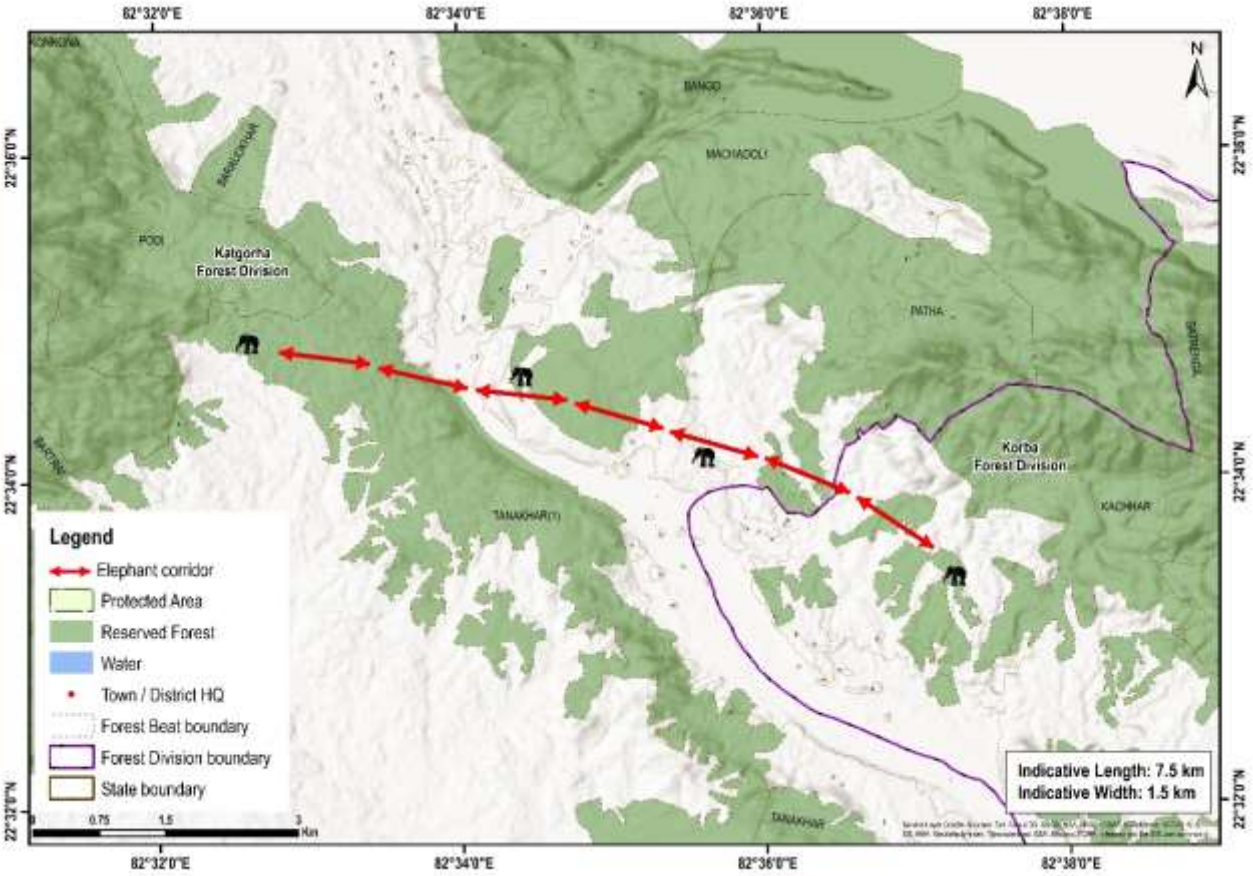
6. Korondha - Rupunga corridor

Connectivity	**Elephant movement with Dharamjaigarh Range, which is disjunct and connected only by this corridor**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 16 km, width = 3.5 km
Geo coordinates	22.49530, 83.08785 22.36575, 83.19266
Compartments falling within corridor	450, 377, 452, 454, 453P, 451P, 476P, 455P, 456P, 457P, 458P, 461P, 462P, 463, 464P, 460P
Beats falling within corridor	Korondha and Rupunga
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Dharamjaigarh
Ecological importance	This corridor is frequently used by elephants, but the connectivity can be broken by ongoing infrastructure development.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated tropical dry deciduous forests
Major land use	Forests, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



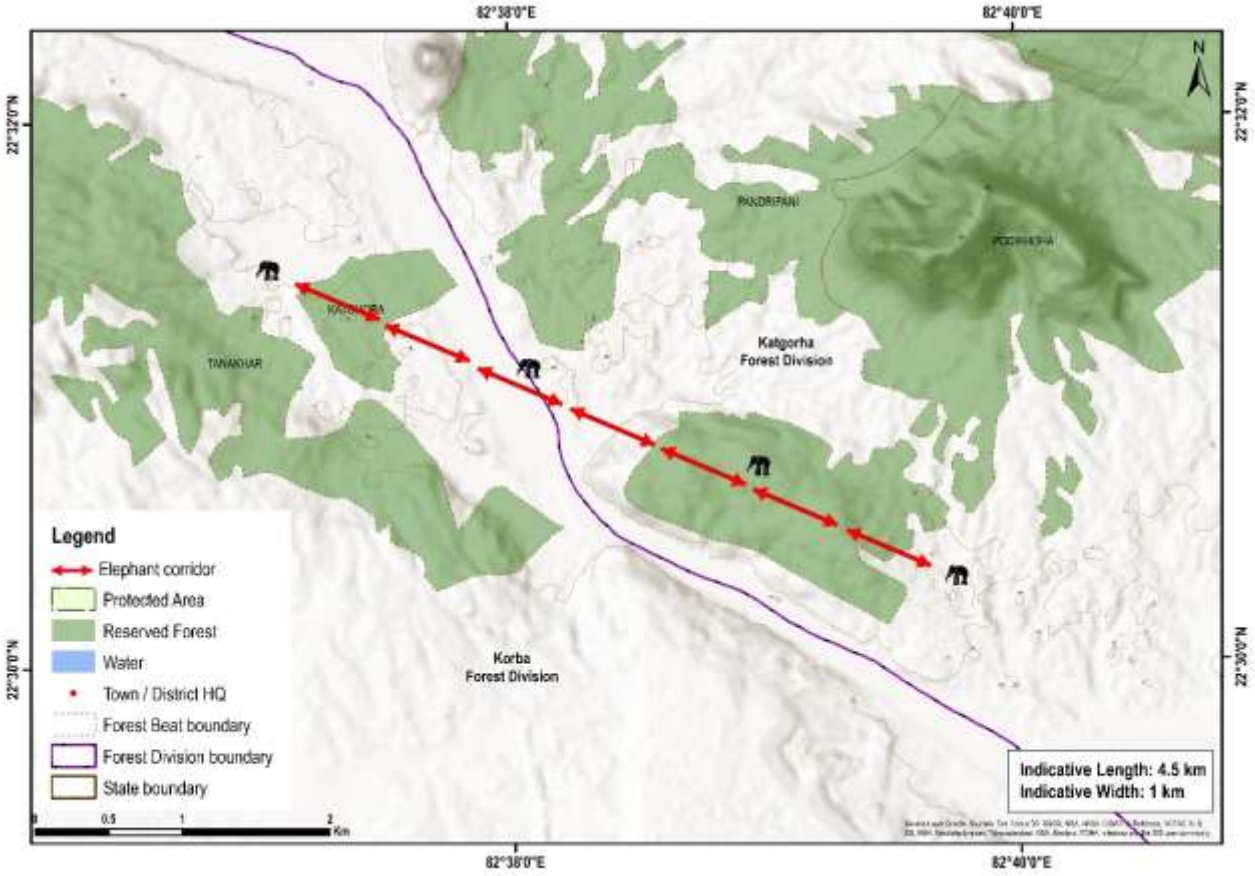
7. Balco - Etma Nagar corridor

Connectivity	**Korba and Katghora Forest Divisions across River Hasdeo**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.5 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	22.58413, 82.54890 22.55741, 82.62051
Compartments falling within corridor	OA 736, P529, OA 763, OA 762, OA 1223
Beats falling within corridor	Tanakhar, Patha, Kachar
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Etma Nagar (Katghora) and Balco (Korba)
Ecological importance	This is the main corridor used by elephants to move between Korba and Katghora Forest Divisions.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forests
Major land use	Forests, agriculture and settlements.
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



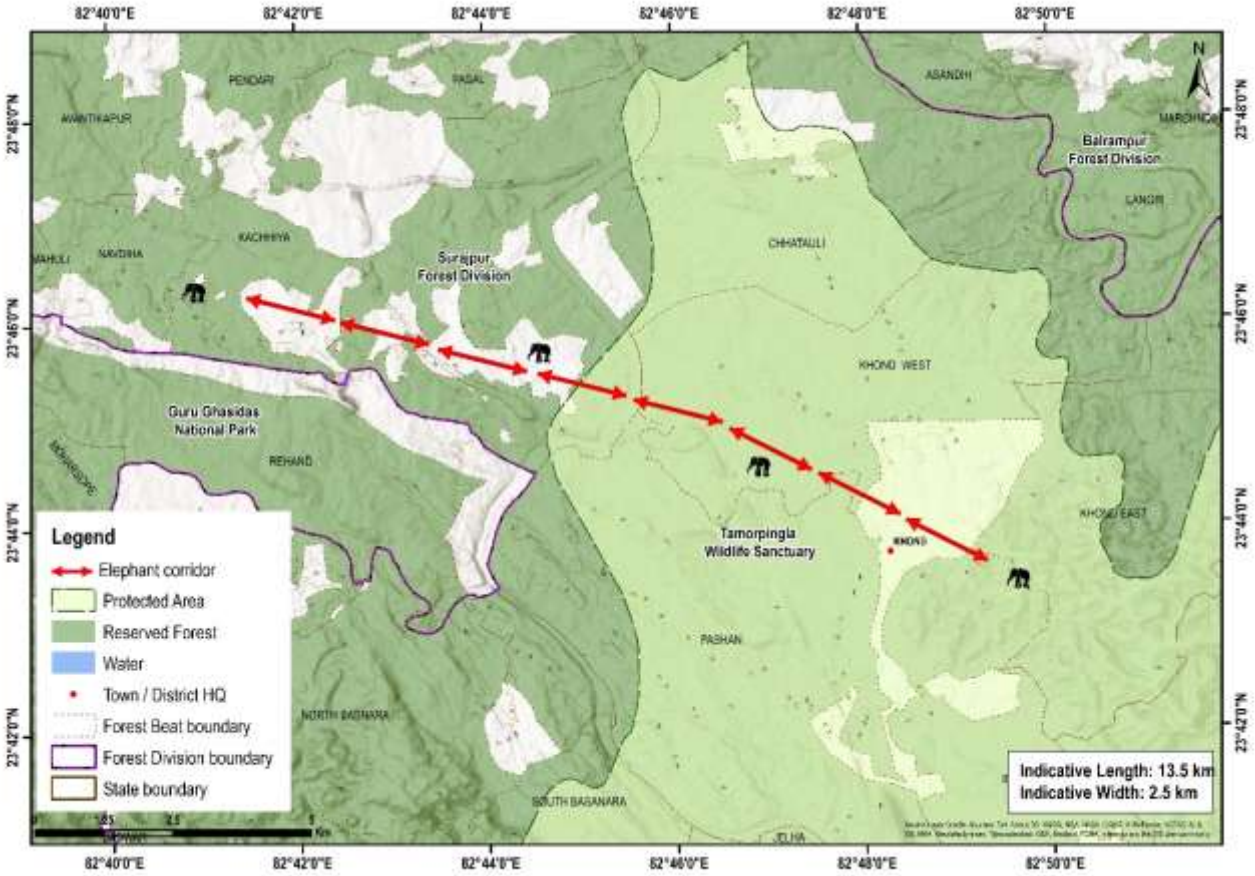
8. Balco- Katghora corridor

Connectivity	**Korba and Katghora Forest Divisions across River Hasdeo**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 4.5km, width = 1 km
Geo coordinates	22.52544, 82.62007 22.50223, 82.66176
Compartments falling within corridor	OA 1229, OA 766
Beats falling within corridor	Podikhoha, Katghora
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Katghora (Katghora) and Balco (Korba)
Habitat type	Tropical Dry Deciduous
Major land use	Forests, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



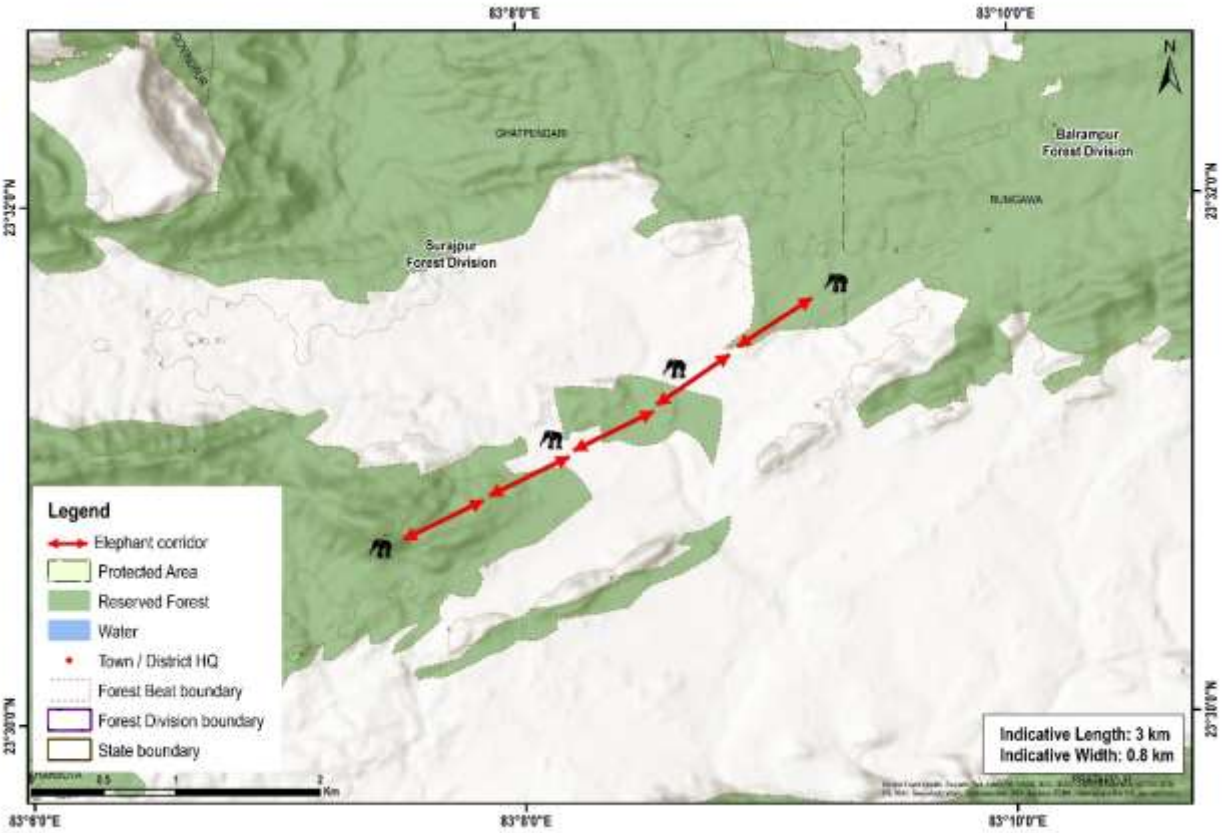
9. Khod-Rihand corridor

Connectivity	**Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary across River Rihand**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 13.5 km, width = 2.5 km
Geo coordinates	23.774510, 82.693394 23.720701, 82.822966
Compartments falling within corridor	914, 896, 897, 899, 900, 898, P 561, P 588, P 557
Beats falling within corridor	Khod, Khod (W), Kachiya
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Khod (Tamor Pinlga WLS), Biharpur and Rihand
Ecological importance	This is an important corridor that connects elephant populations between Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary across Surajpur Forest Division
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forests
Major land use	Forests, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



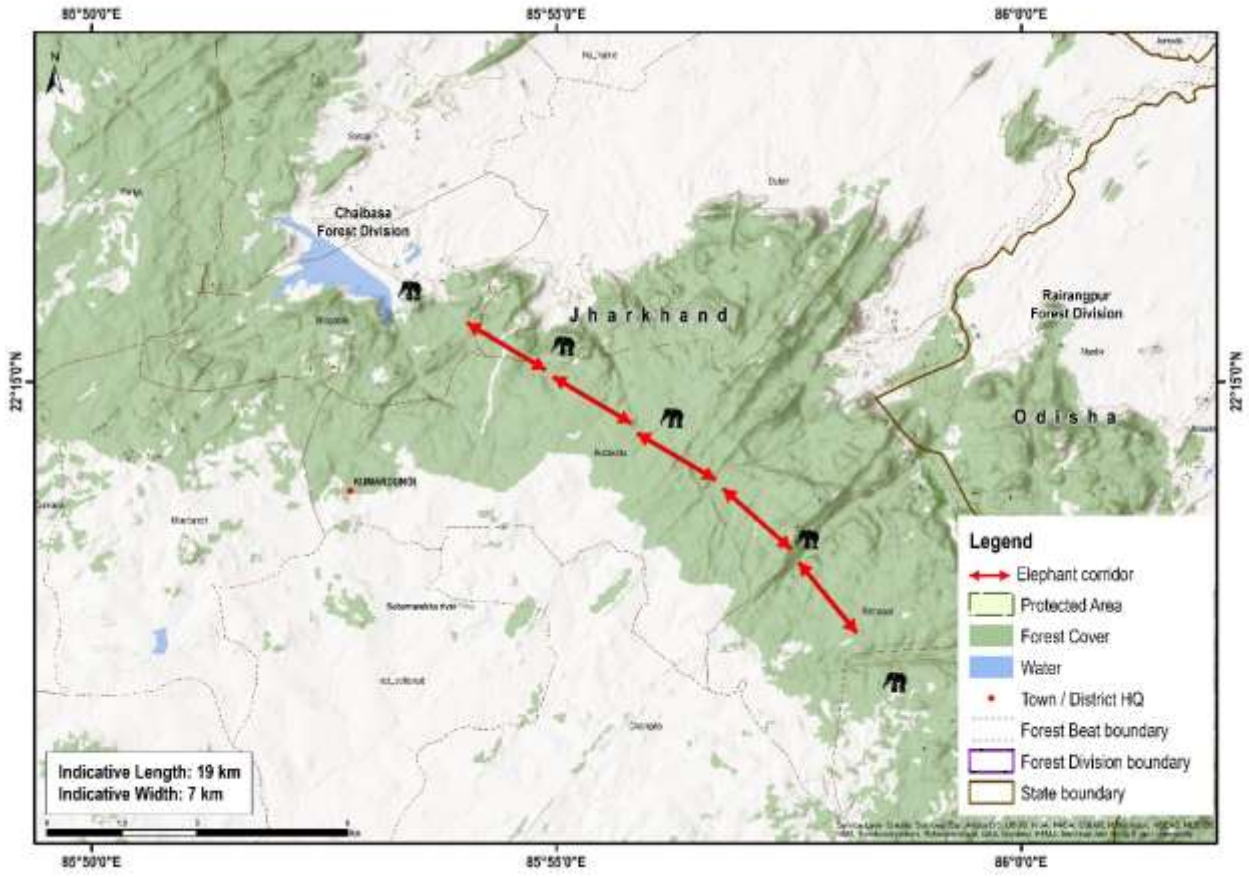
10. Ghat Pendari-Pakni corridor

Connectivity	**Surajpur to Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary**
State	Chhattisgarh
Indicative length and width	Length = 3 km, width = 0.8 km
Geo coordinates	23.52804, 83.12699 23.51064, 83.15176
Compartments falling within corridor	P 112, P 111, P 109
Beats falling within corridor	Ghat Pendari and Pakni
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Pratappur
Ecological importance	This is an important corridor connecting elephant populations of Surajpur and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forests
Major land use	Forests
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



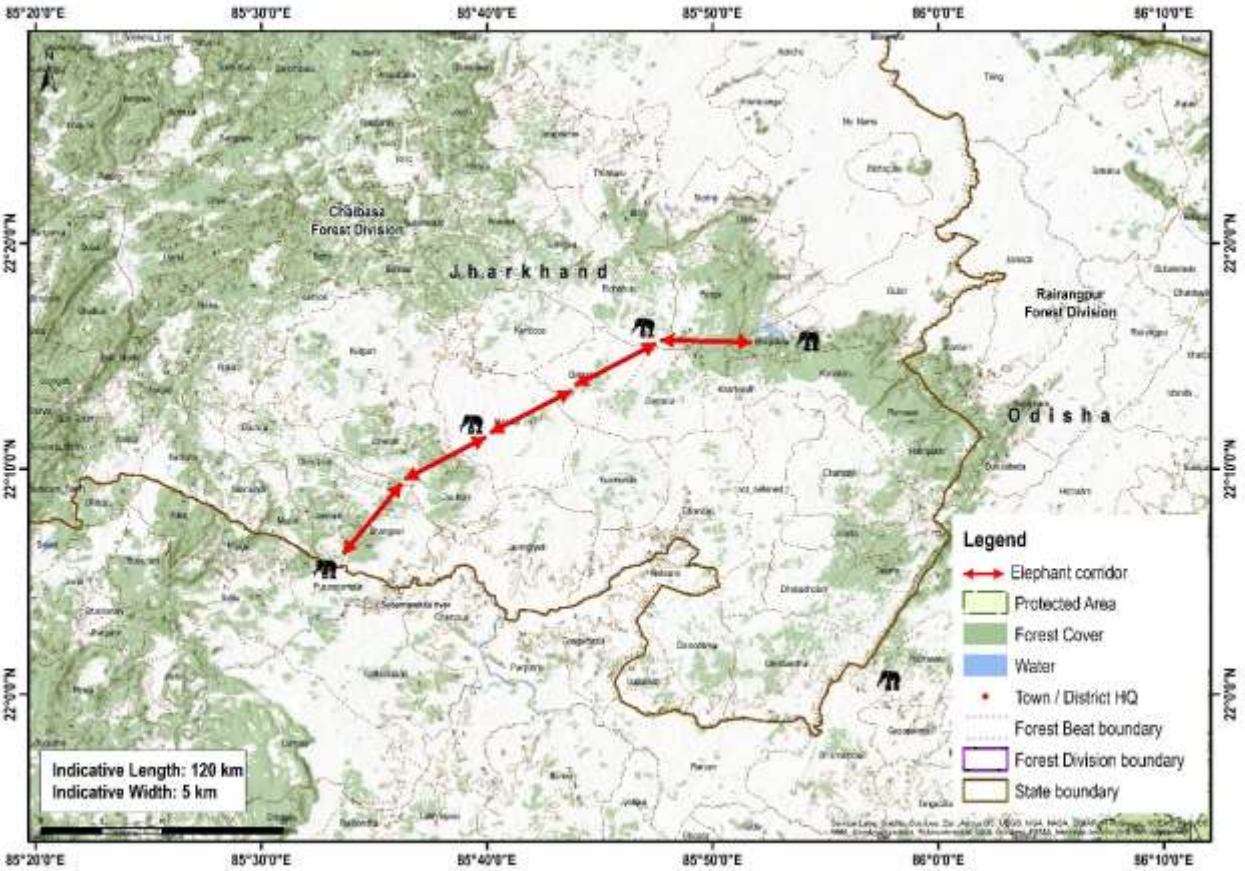
11. Bhagabilla- Ratnasai Corridor

Connectivity	**Hatgamharia Range of Chaibasa Forest Division to Rairangpur Forest division in Odisha**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 19 km; width = 2 to 7 km
Geo coordinates	N 22º15'44.9", 22º12'2"/ E 85º 53'54", 85º 58'27.38"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Hatgamharia Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	39
Ecological importance	The area is an important migratory corridor with increasing number of elephants this corridor on a regular basis.
Habitat type	Dry deciduous, Sal-dominated forests
Major land use	Forest = 3,224 ha Agricultural land = 12,000 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, more frequent from October to February
Number of elephants using the corridor	26
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	High tension power line (11,000 V)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Habitat improvement activities in the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



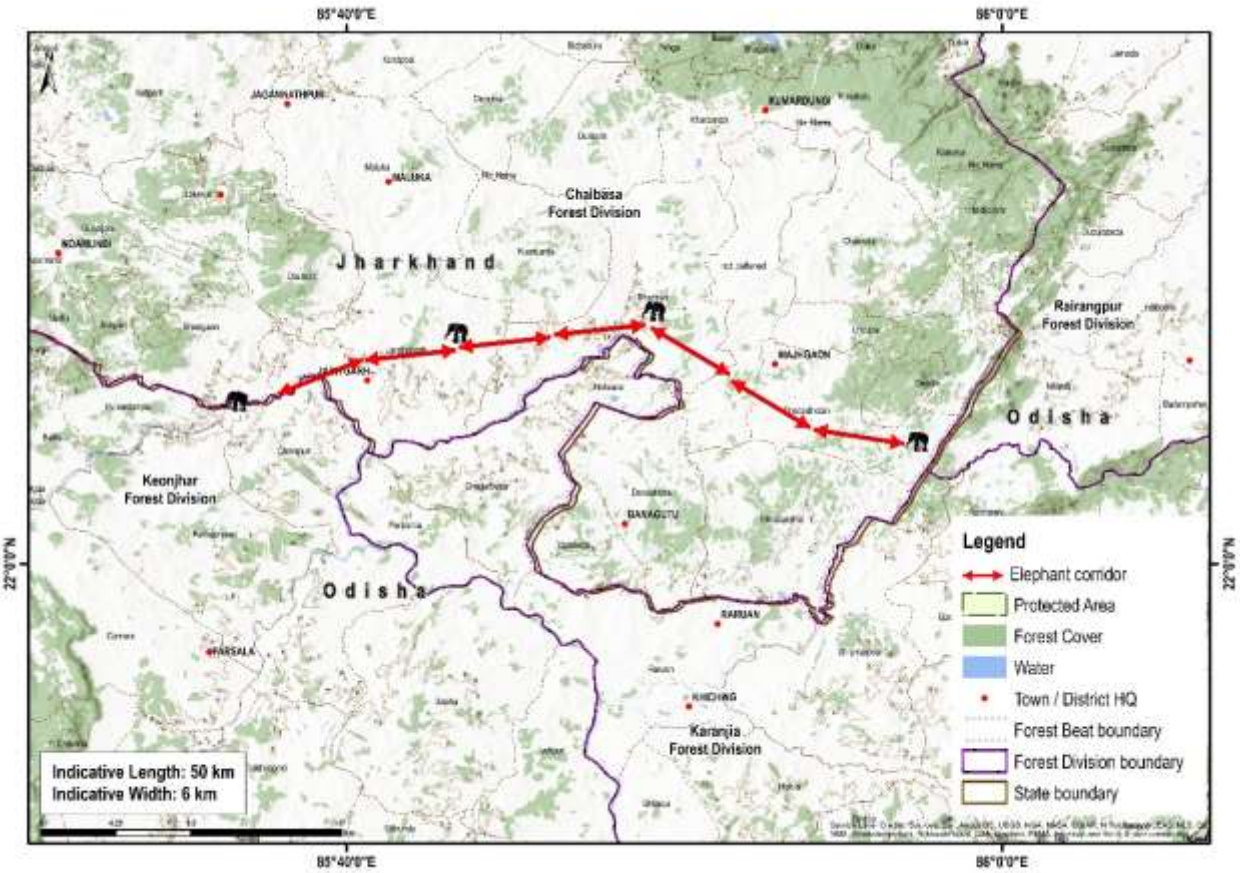
12. Jampani- Bhagabilla Corridor

Connectivity	**Elephant movement is from Noamundi Range to Hatgamharia Range of Chaibasa Forest Division in Jharkhand to Keonjhar Forest Division in Odisha**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 120 km; Width = 2 to 5 km
Geo coordinates	N 22°5'41.98", 22°15'44.98"/ E 85° 33'19.79", 86° 53'54"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Hatgamharia and Noamundi Ranges in Chaibasa Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	44
Ecological importance	The corridor is important in sustaining seasonal elephant migration between Odisha and Jharkhand. The number of elephants using the corridor has been increasing.
Habitat type	Dry deciduous Sal dominated forest
Major land use	Forest = 1551.9 ha Agriculture + human-use = 12,000 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, more frequent from October to February
Number of elephants using the corridor	20 - 25
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	High tension power line (11,000 V)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Habitat improvement in the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



13. Siyaljora- Dhobadhobin Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor is used by elephants for moving from Keonjhar Forest Division in Odisha to Sayiljora RF of Noamundi Range towards Dhobadhobin RF of Hatgamharia Range in Chaibasa Forest Division and eventually into Rairangpur Forest Division of Odisha.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 50 km, Width = 2 - 6 km
Geo coordinates	N 22º 5' 5.15", 22º 3' 36.40"/ E 85º 37' 48.49", 86º 56' 44.59"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Siyaljora, Noamundi, Dhobadhobin and Hatgamharia Forest Ranges of Chaibasa Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	33
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forests
Major land use	Forest land = 667.7 ha Agricultural lands + human-use areas = 9200 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, more frequent from October to February
Number of elephants using the corridor	26
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Habitat improvement in the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available

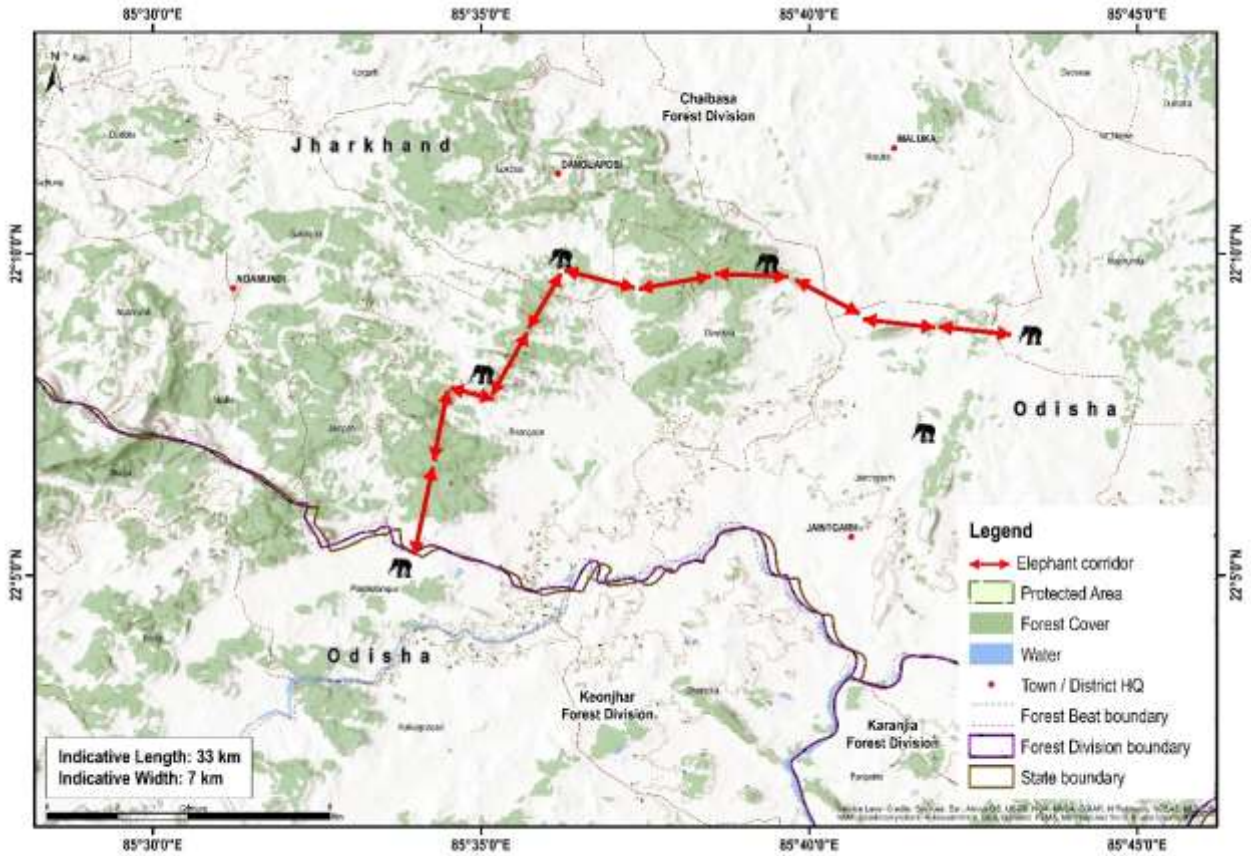


14. Sangajata- Haldipokhar Corridor

Connectivity	**Elephants use this corridor to move from Saraikela Forest Division in Jharkhand to Haldipokhar Range in Chaibasa Forest Division. Some elephants also go up to Rairangpur Forest Division in Odisha.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 96 km, width = 2 to 6 km
Geo coordinates	N 22° 40'25.83", 22° 9'45.06"/ E 85° 51'55.15", 85° 0'55.65"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Haldipokhar Range in Chaibasa Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	74
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 3226.7 ha Agriculture + human-use = ~21,500 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, more frequent from October to February
Number of elephants using the corridor	26
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Two High tension power lines (11,000 V)
Recommendations by the Forest Department to improve the corridor	Habitat improvement in the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available

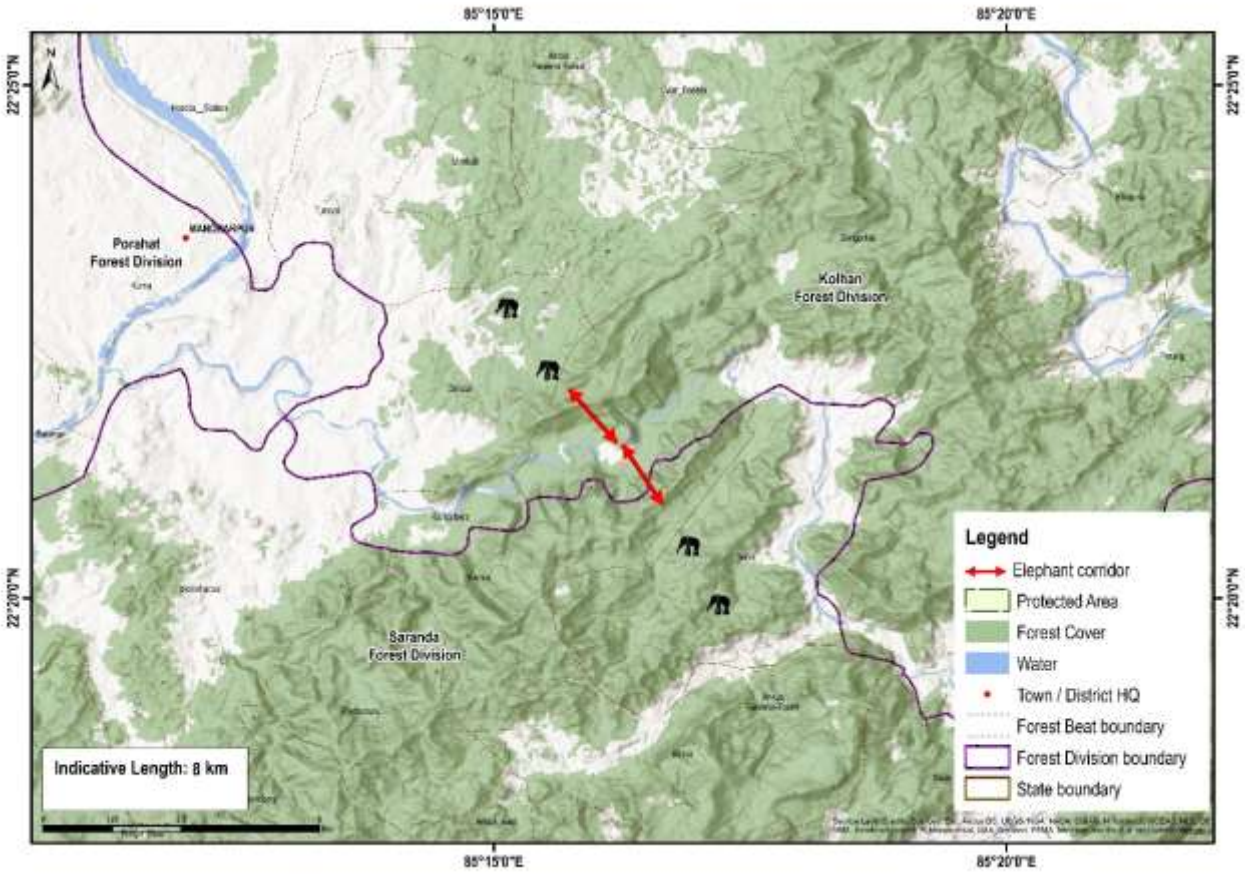
15. Lepang- Dumuria Corridor

Connectivity	**Elephants use this corridor to move from Lepang RF of Noamundi Range in Chaibasa Forest Division to Keonjhar Forest Division in Odisha**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 33 km, width = 2 - 7 km
Geo coordinates	N 22º 5'8.55", 22º 8' 44.96"/ E 85º 35' 7.03", 85º 42' 57.14"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Noamundi Forest Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	18
Administrative details of the corridor	The corridor connects the Haldipokhar Reserve Forest to the Sangajata Reserve Forest and maintains the connectivity with Simlipal Tiger Reserve in Odisha.
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 540.5 ha Agriculture + habitation = 5200 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, more frequent from October to February
Number of elephants using this corridor	26
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	High tension power line (11,000 V)
Recommendations by the Forest Department to improve the corridor	Increasing the green cover in the corridor
Current status of the corridor	Active. Information on intensity of use not available.



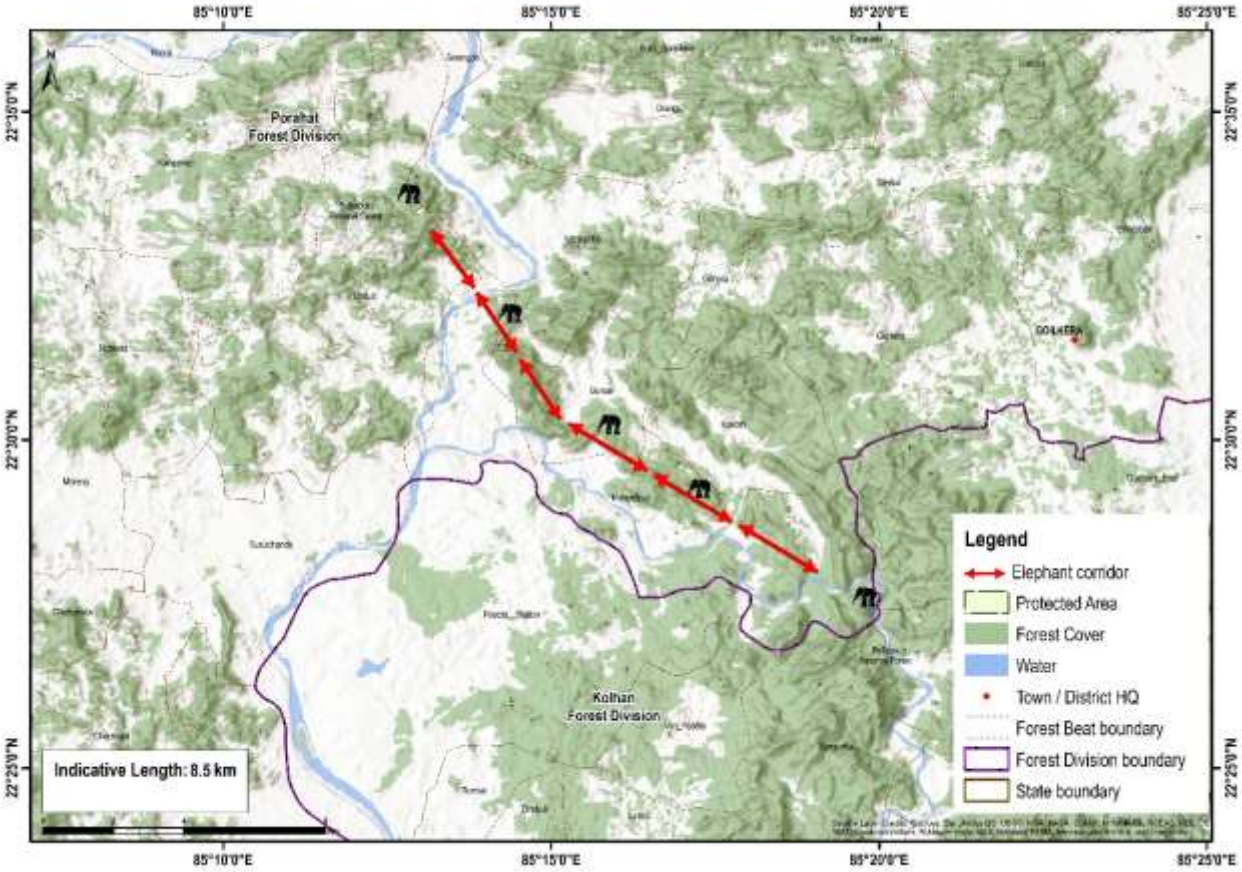
16. Ankua- Ambia Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor links that Ambia- 11,12 Reserve Forest in Saranda Forest Division to Dimbuli Reserve Forest in Kolhan Range, Kolhan Forest Division**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 8 km
Geo coordinates	N 22° 20'53", 22° 29'34"/ E 85° 14'41", 85° 14'46"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kolhan Forest Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	18
Ecological importance	In addition to elephants, several other wildlife uses this very important corridor
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 1908 ha Agriculture = 343 ha
Elephant movement status	Elephant movement has decreased over years. Elephants mainly use this corridor from August to March
Number of elephants using this corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) High tension power line (11,000 V) 2) State Highway, around 3 km of the road passes through the corridor, with frequent heavy vehicle movement
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Overpass for the elephants to cross the State Highway (Gua – Salai) passing through the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



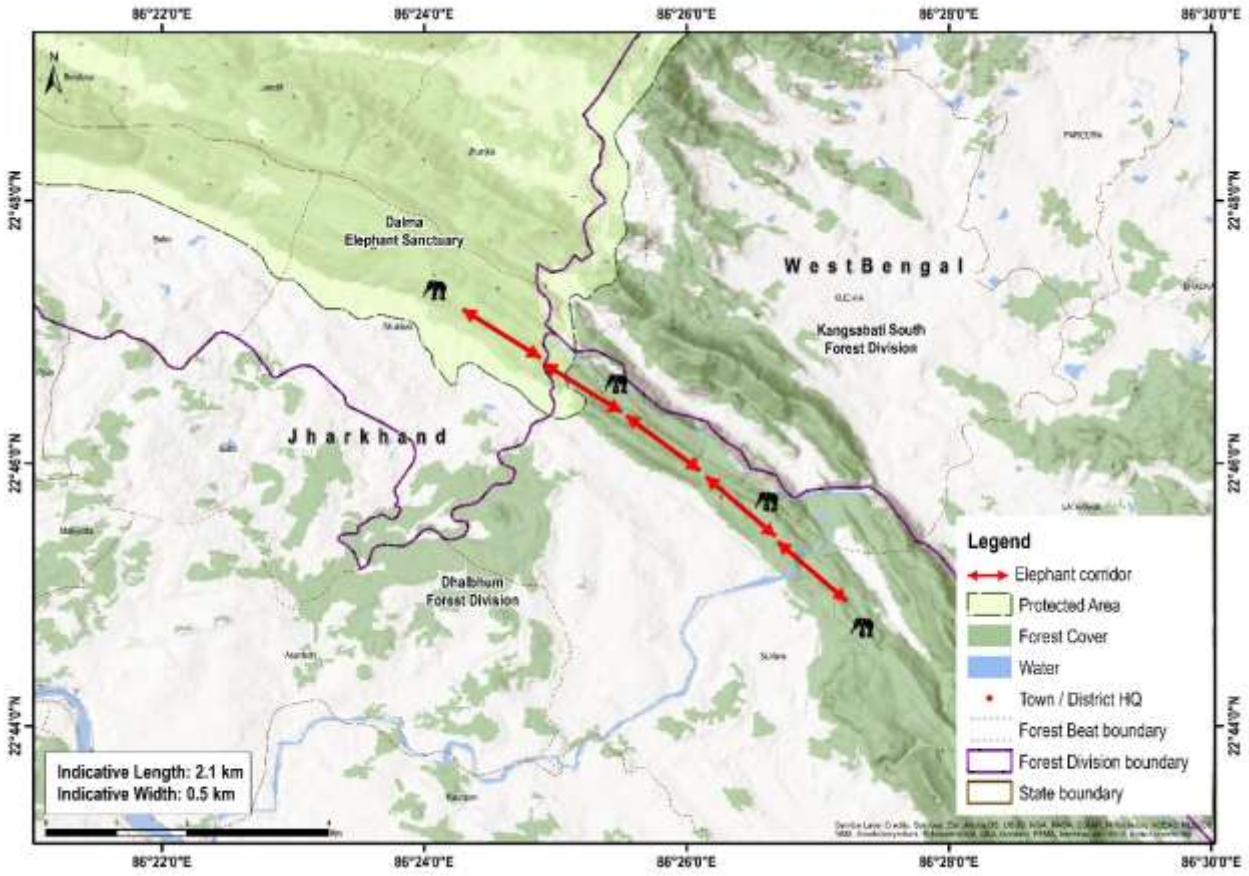
17. Raibera- Pulbaburu Corridor

Connectivity	**Elephants move between Raibera of Kolhan Forest Division to Pulbaburu of Porahat Forest Division along Raibera PF, Derwan PF, Panta PF, Anandpur (PF 13 & 14) and Ambia RF**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 8.5 km
Geo coordinates	N 22°28'42", 22°29'36"/ E 85° 17'52", 85° 17'56"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kolhan Range of Kolhan Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Ecological importance	In addition to elephants, several other wildlife in the area uses this corridor
Habitat type	Dry deciduous Sal dominated forest
Major land use	Agricultural land and Sal dominated forest
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, mainly from August to March
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Triple Railway lines of S.E.R connecting Goilkera and Manoharpur Station of Chakradharpur division, around 3 km of railway track falls under the Kolhan Forest Division 2) Railway Bridge on Karo River 3) 3 km of High-tension power line (11,000 V)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Overpass for the elephants is required in the state highway passing through the corridor. 2) Monitoring Railway lines and imposing speed restriction very important
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



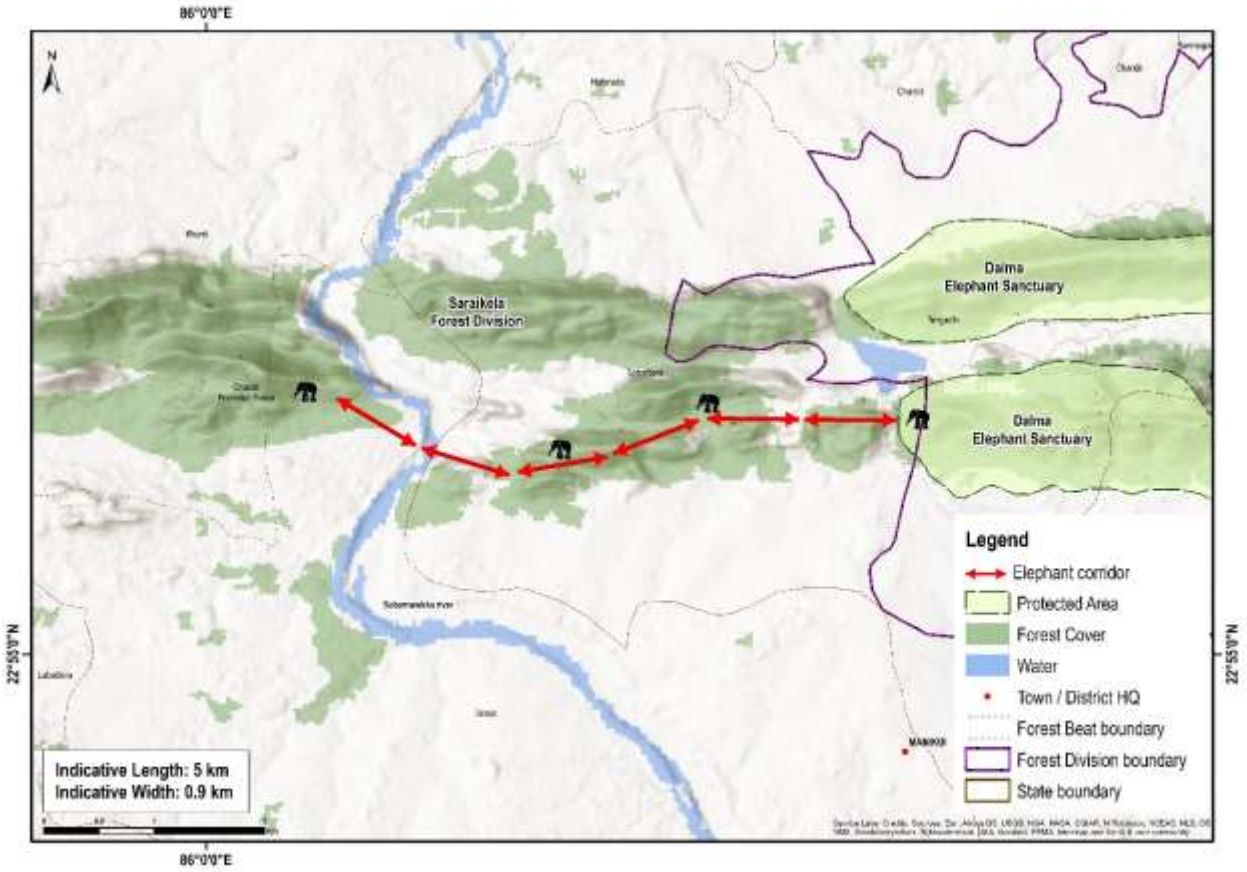
18. Dalapani - Suklara Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary to Kankrajhor Reserve Forest/ Dalapani Reserve Forest of Jamshedpur Forest Division of Jharkhand to Kankrajhor Reserve Forest, West Bengal.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 2.10 km, Width = 0.05 km
Geo coordinates	N 22°47'14.932", 22°45'8.375" E 86° 24'12.399", 86° 26'50.412"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Ghatshila Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	No village within the corridor
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 9.75 ha Agriculture = 0.5 ha Habitation = 0.25 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Number of elephants using this corridor	28
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 2) Creation of water bodies inside corridors
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



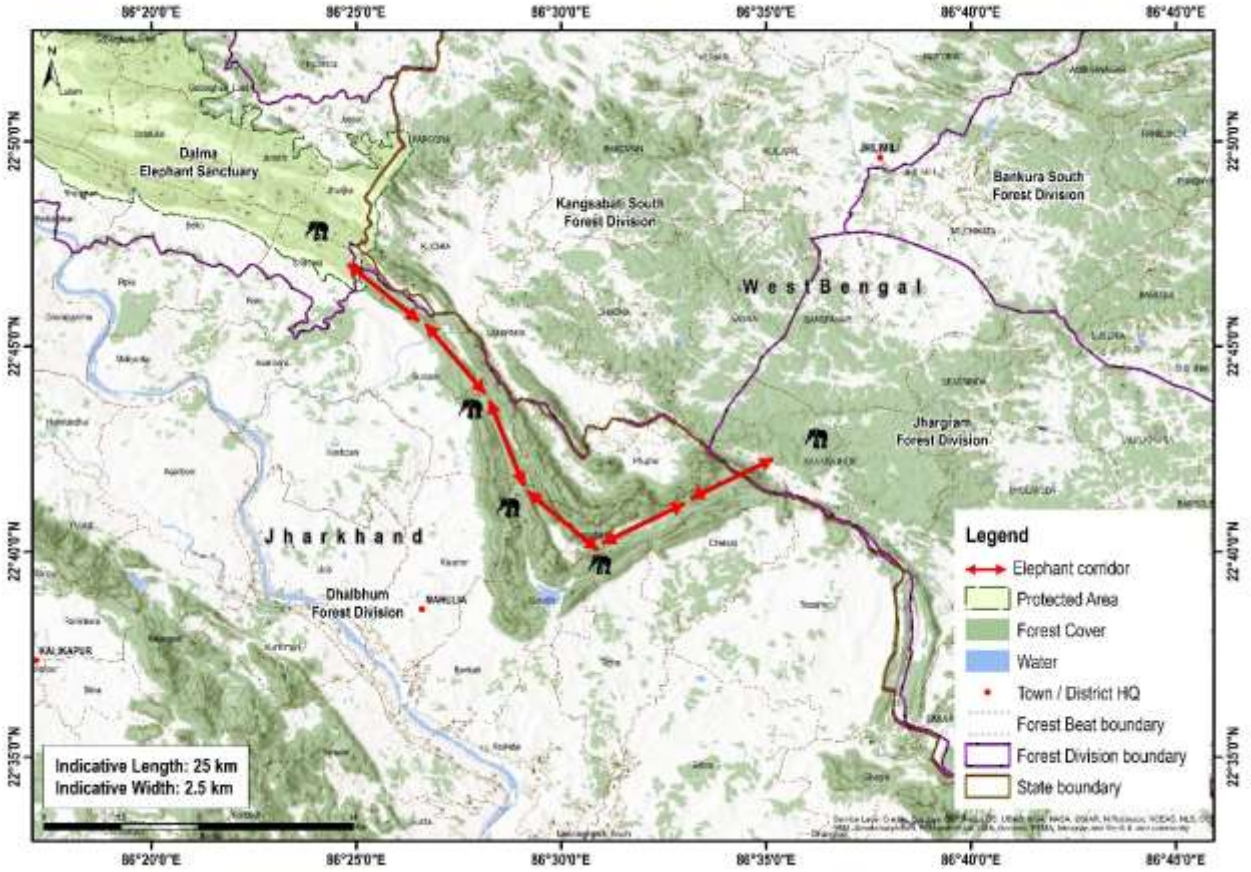
19. Dalma – Chandil Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Chandil, Dalma Wildlife West Range, to Chandil Territorial Range, Saraikela Forest Division**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 5 km, width = 0.9 km
Geo coordinates	N 22°56'7.077", 22°56'3.106" / E 86°03'24.923", 86°0'47.038"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chandil Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Six
Habitat type	Sal-dominated tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 180 ha Agriculture = 90 ha Habitation = 30 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional
Number of elephants using this corridor	4 – 5
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 33 and associated high traffic volume in the road 2) Broad gauge railway line 3) 200 m of Subarnarekha irrigation canal with cemented embankment 4) 2 km of High tension power line
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Corridor use by elephants decreased due to Subarnarekha canal, habitat degradation, Railway line and human habitation expansion. These factors to be looked into for corridor restoration. 2) Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 3) Creation of water bodies inside corridors 4) Over pass on Railway track passing through the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



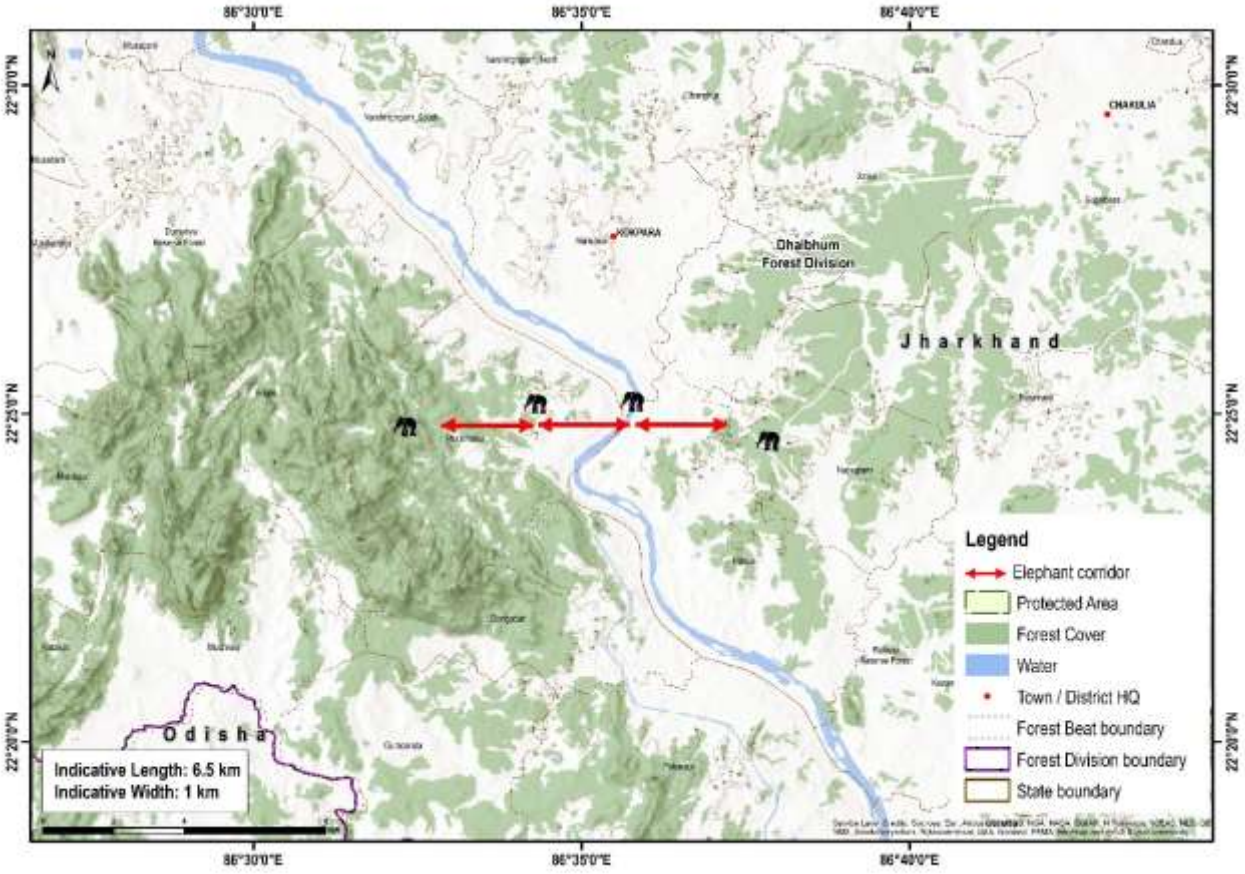
20. Dalapani - Kakrajhor Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Dalapani Reserve Forest of the Jamshedpur Forest Division, Jharkhand to Kakrajhor Protected Forest to West Midnapur Forest Division in West Bengal.**
State	Jharkhand and West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 25 km, Width = 2.5 km
Geo coordinates	N 22º38'60", 22º47'32"/ E 86º 23'54", 86º 36'05"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Ghatshila, East Singhbhum and Kankrajhor Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	10
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest, agriculture lands, settlements and revenue lands
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Around 45
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway connecting Galudih to Bandhuan (1 km) and associated high traffic 2) 200m of Chandil canal with cemented embankment 3) 12 km of High tension power line
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 2) Creation of water bodies inside corridors 3) Forest fire protection measures 4) Creation of Quick Response Teams for any elephant related issue. 5) The West Bengal FD has dug up a trench along the inter-state boundary. This has to be reviewed.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



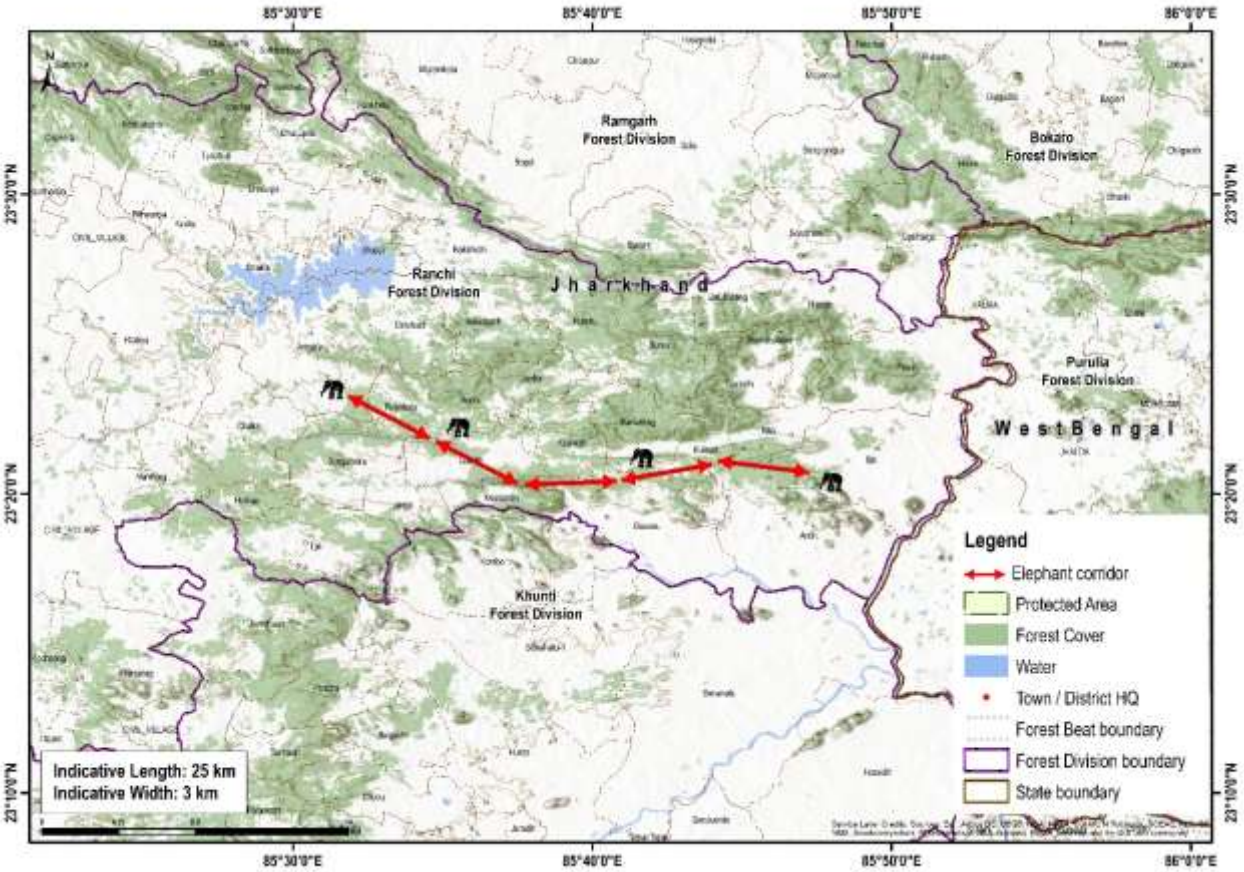
21. Dumariya - Nayagram Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects the Dumriya Reserve Forest of Musabani Range with the Nayagram Reserve Forest of Chakuliya Range under Jamshedpur Forest Division.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 6.5 km, Width = 1 km
Geo coordinates	N 22°23'34", 22°25'46"/ E 86° 32'52", 86° 38'24"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chakulia and Musabani Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	11
Habitat type	Tropical Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest, Agriculture land, settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	70 - 80
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 33 and associated high traffic 2) Subarnarekha irrigation canal with cemented embankment, 15 km 3) High tension power line, 5 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 2) Creation of water bodies inside corridors 3) Forest fire protection measures 4) Creation of Quick Response Teams for any elephant related issue. 5) The West Bengal FD has dug up a trench along the inter-state boundary. This has to be reviewed.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



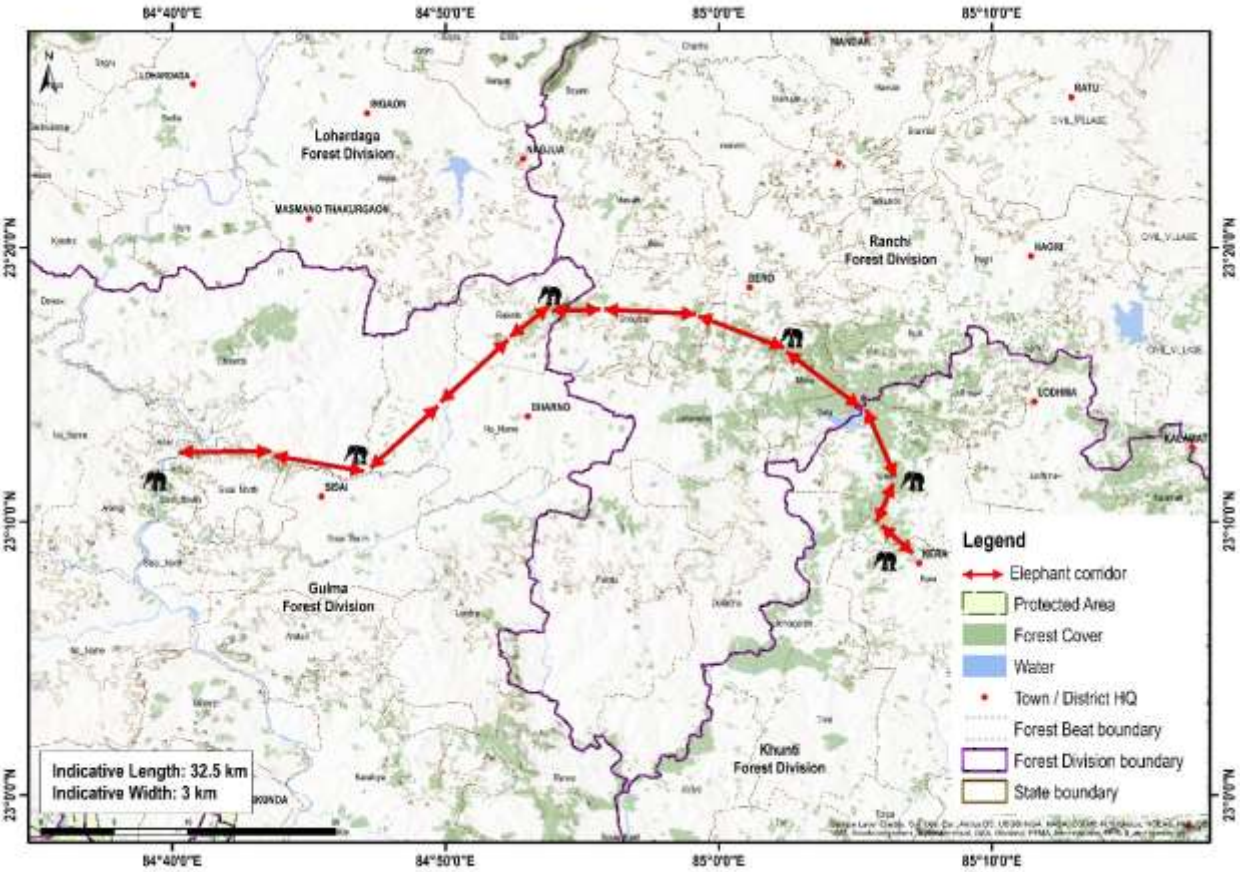
22. Silli – Angara

Connectivity	**The connectivity is between Mahilong in Ranchi East Forest Range of Ranchi Forest Division to Tamar Range of Khunti Forest Division.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 25 km, Width = 0-3 km
Geo coordinates	23.353216° N, 85.600742° E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Mahilong Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	16
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 2582.5 ha Agriculture = 1231.6 ha Habitation = 578.7 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	24
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway-33 and associated high traffic 2) 15km of Subarnarekha irrigation canal with cemented embankment 3) 5 km of High tension power line
Bottleneck in the corridor	Trench along the West Bengal border
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 2) Forest fire protection measures. More funds required in FFPM, CSS for this region, especially and firefighting squad. 3) Dedicated rapid response teams.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



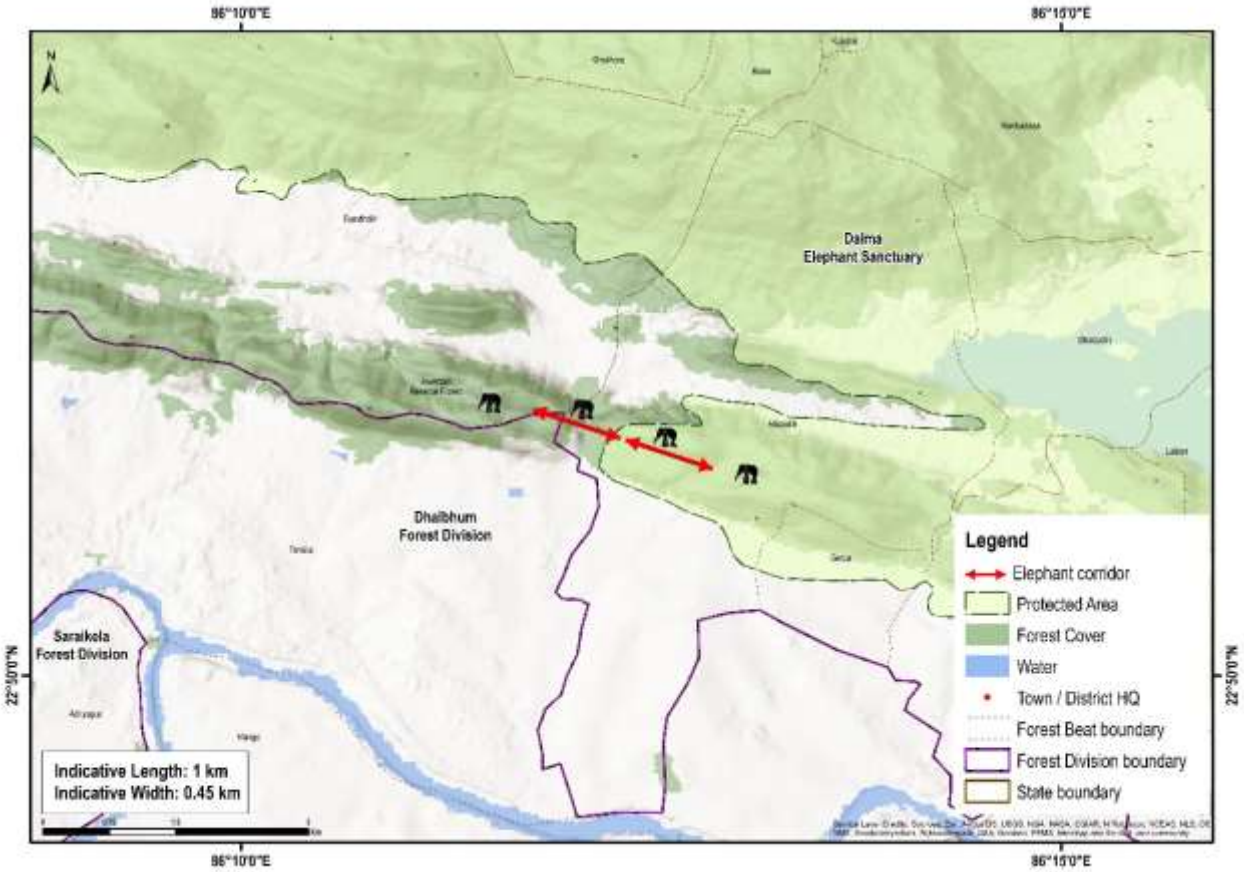
23. Bharno - Bero - Kara

Connectivity	**The connectivity is between Mahilong in Ranchi East Forest Range of Ranchi Forest Division to Tamar Range of Khunti Forest Division.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 35 km, width = 0-3 km
Geo coordinates	23.29095° N, 84.988069° E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Mahilong Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	16
Habitat type	Sal-dominated dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 1714.5 ha Agriculture = 1285.8 ha Habitation = 1143.0 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	24
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 33 and associated high traffic 2) Subarnarekha irrigation canal with cemented embankment, 15 km 3) High tension power line, 5 km
Bottleneck in the corridor	Lamkana, Khirda, Hathu areas
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enrichment along the corridor 2) Fire protection measures to be taken up 3) Dedicated Rapid Response Teams
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



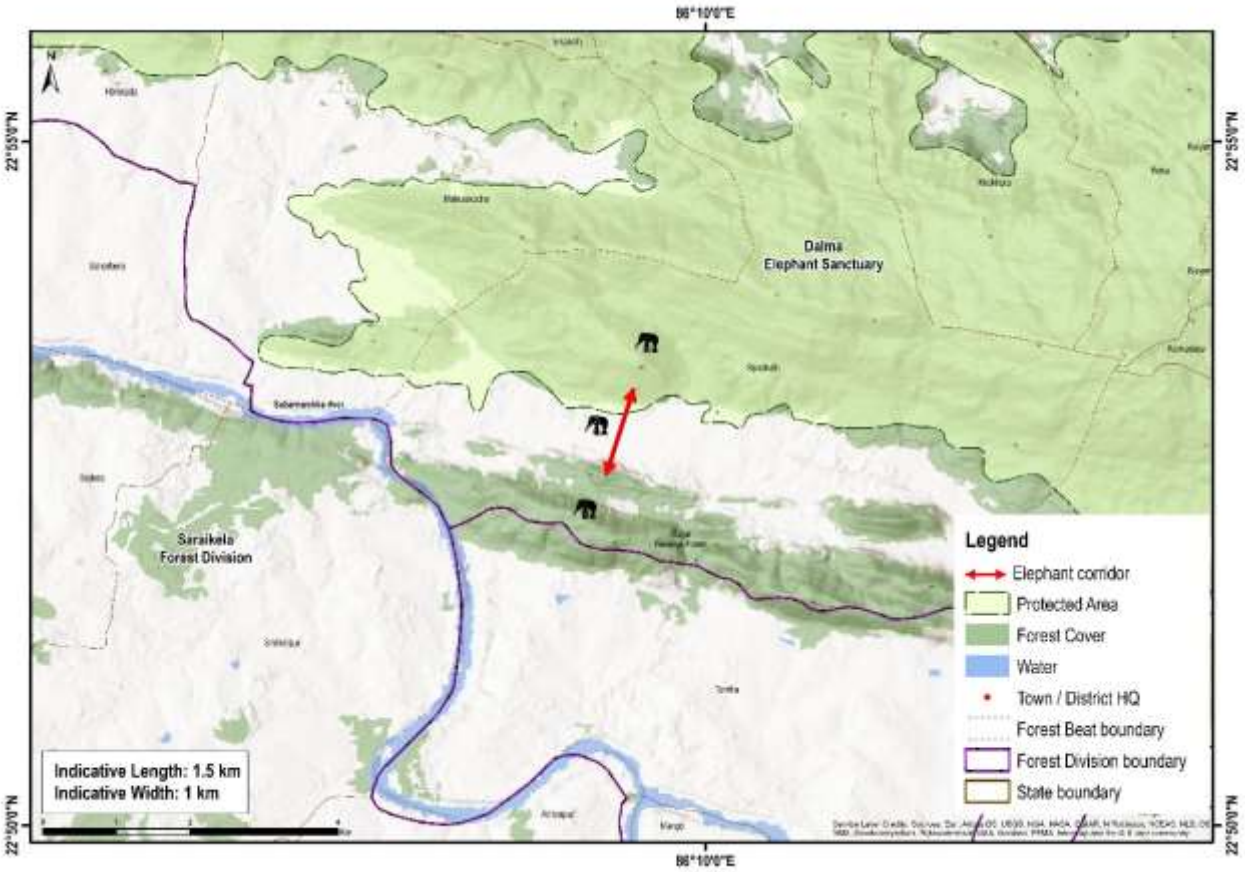
24. Dalma- Asanbani

Connectivity	**The connectivity is between Dalma Wildlife West Range, Chandil to Chandil Territorial Range, Chandil.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 1 km, Width = 0.28- 0.45 km
Geo coordinates	N 22° 51' 25.618'' , 22° 51' 46.484'' to E 86° 12' 29.242'' to 86° 11' 50.127''
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Dalma Wildlife West Range and Chandil Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Information NA
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	8-10
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 33 and associated high traffic 2) High-tension power line, 0.5 km
Bottleneck in the corridor	National Highway- 33
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration. 2) Overpass construction for vehicles for unhindered movement of elephants.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



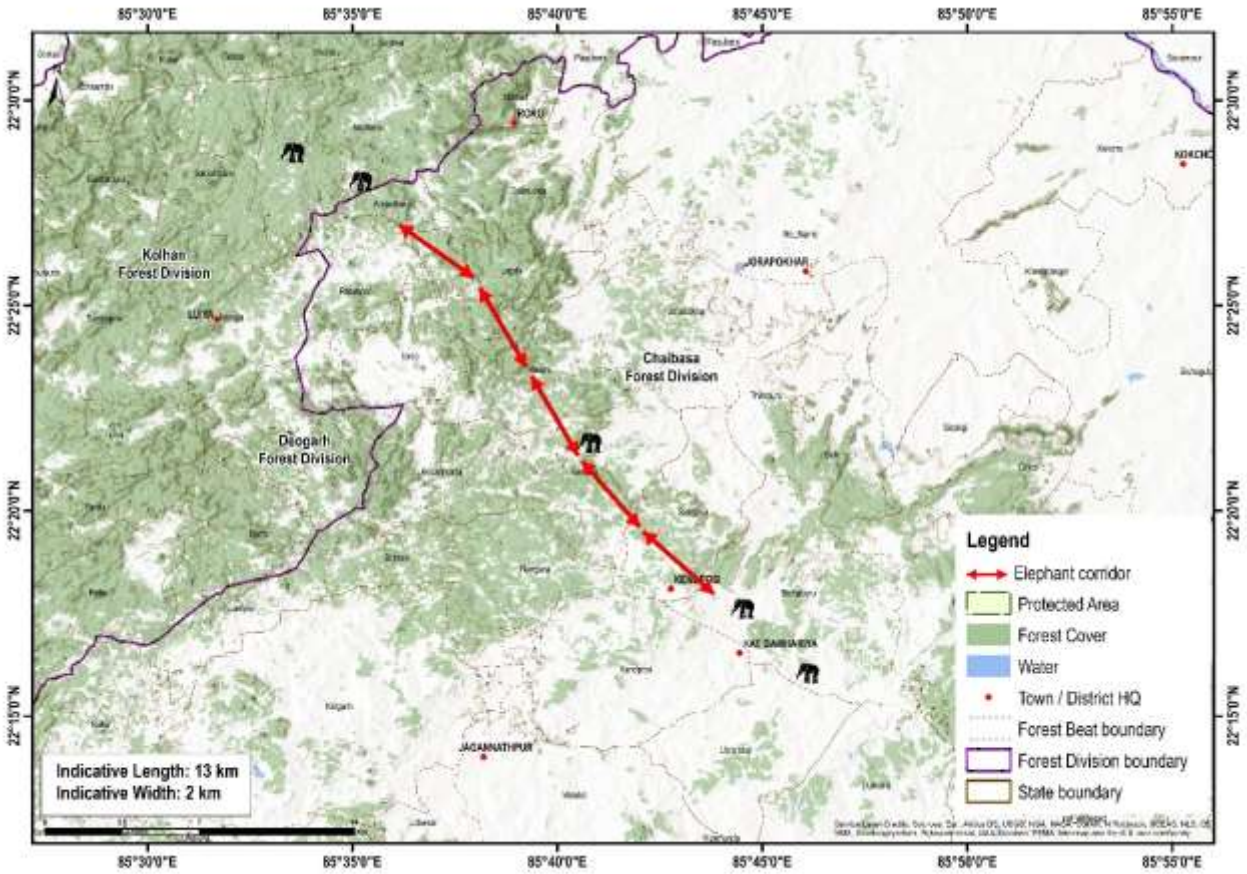
25. Dalma - Rugai

Connectivity	**The connectivity is between Dalma Wildlife West Range, Chandil to Chandil Territorial Range, Chandil.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 1.5 km, Width = 1 km
Geo coordinates	:N 22° 52' 56.978'' , 22° 52' 29.049'' to E 86° 09' 57.16'' to 86° 9' 47.303''
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Dalma Wildlife West Range and Chandil Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Habitat type	Tropical Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	8-10
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 33 and associated high traffic 2) High-tension power line, 0.5 km 3) Subarnarekha irrigation canal, cement embankment, 1 km
Bottleneck in the corridor	Ramgarh
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Habitat enrichment along the elephant corridor/migration
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



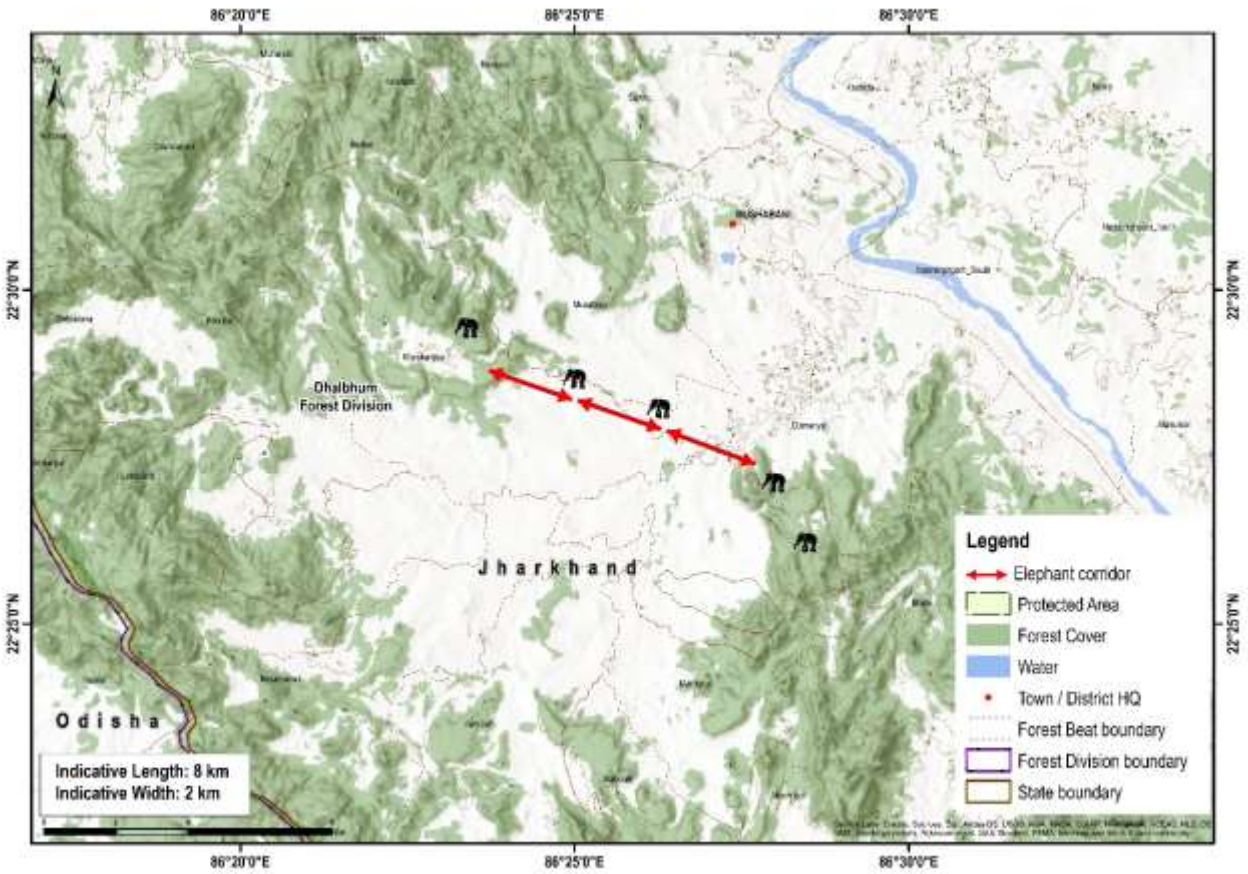
26. Anjadbera - Bichaburu Corridor

Connectivity	**Bichaburu Protected Forest with Anjadbera Protected Forest leading to Kolhan and Saranda Forest areas.**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 13 km, Width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	22°20' N 85°45' E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chaibasa and Hatgmaria Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Habitat type	Tropical Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	None
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Railway track (Noamuni-Chaibasa) 2) Road (Chaibasa-Champua)
Bottleneck in the corridor	Ramgarh
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Declaration, demarcation and legal protection of the corridor under various laws appropriate for the state 2) Regulate road and rail traffic 3) Habitat improvement of the degraded connecting forest
Curren status of the corridor	Impaired



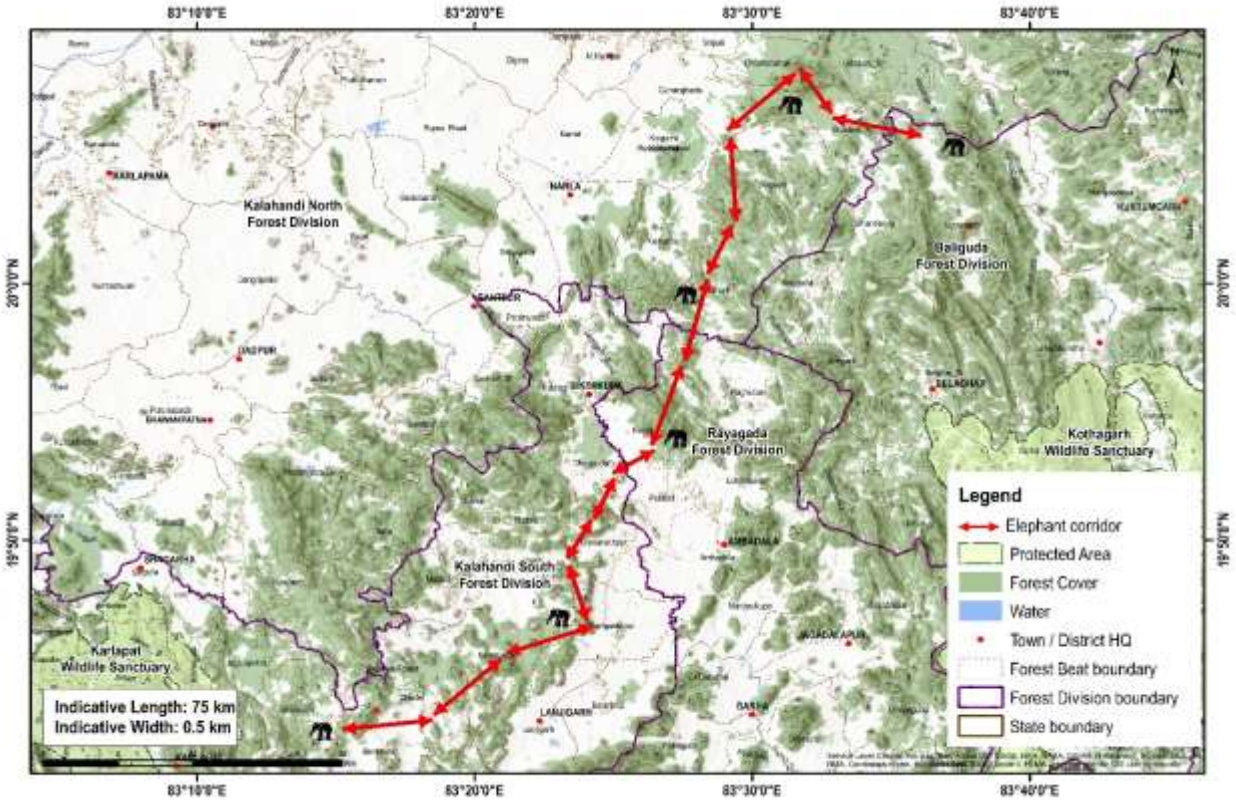
27. Dumria-Kundaluka and Murakanjia Corridor

Connectivity	**Mosabani Range with Rakhamines Range in Dhalbhum**
State	Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 8 km, Width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	22°27'–22°29' N 86°24'–86°28' E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Musabani Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	10
Habitat type	Tropical Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	None
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Road (Ghatsila-Dumuriya-Hata)
Bottleneck in the corridor	Road (Ghatsila-Dumuriya-Hata)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Declaration, demarcation and legal protection of the corridor under various laws appropriate for the State 2) Monitoring the land-use pattern of the corridor area to ensure no further constructions take place 3) Seek alternatives for settlements in the corridor, especially in Palasbani and Murakanjia. 4) Improvement of forest cover by natural regeneration
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



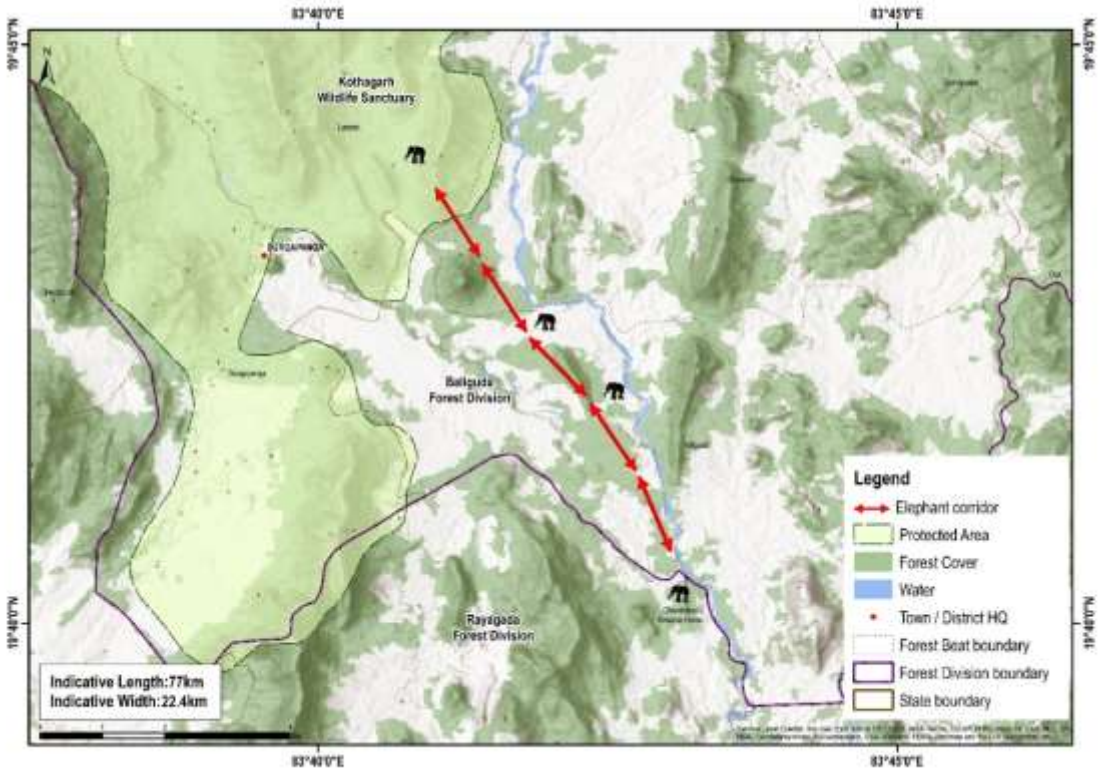
28. Karlapat-Urladani Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Karlapat reserve forest in Kalahandi North Forest Division and Kalahandi South Reserve forest via Rayagada Division**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 75 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 20.142841 E 83.241914 N 19.703743 E. 83.596708
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Muniguda, Biswanthpur and Karalapat Sanctuary Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	17 – Rayagada Division
Habitat type	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Major land use	Forest and Agricultural land
Elephant movement status	Not recorded by forest department
No. of elephants using the corridor	6 in Rayagada Division
Major bottleneck	Agricultural field found between Forest Blocks
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Rayagada Division 1) 3 km of State Highway 6 passes through the corridor 2) 6km of Double track electrified Broad gauge railway line 3) 8 km of High-tension power line (11 KV)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat shall be developed with active cooperation of local people using sound silvlicultural techniques and taking up mix plantation with Fruit and Fodder species. 2) Elephant proof trench to be dug out to protect the agricultural crop and prevent human animal conflict. 3) Waterholes in more number to be created in the forest area. Renovation of old water holes inside forest is to be done periodically. 4) Salt licks to be developed near to water body and nallahs found in foothills of the forest in elephant movement area.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



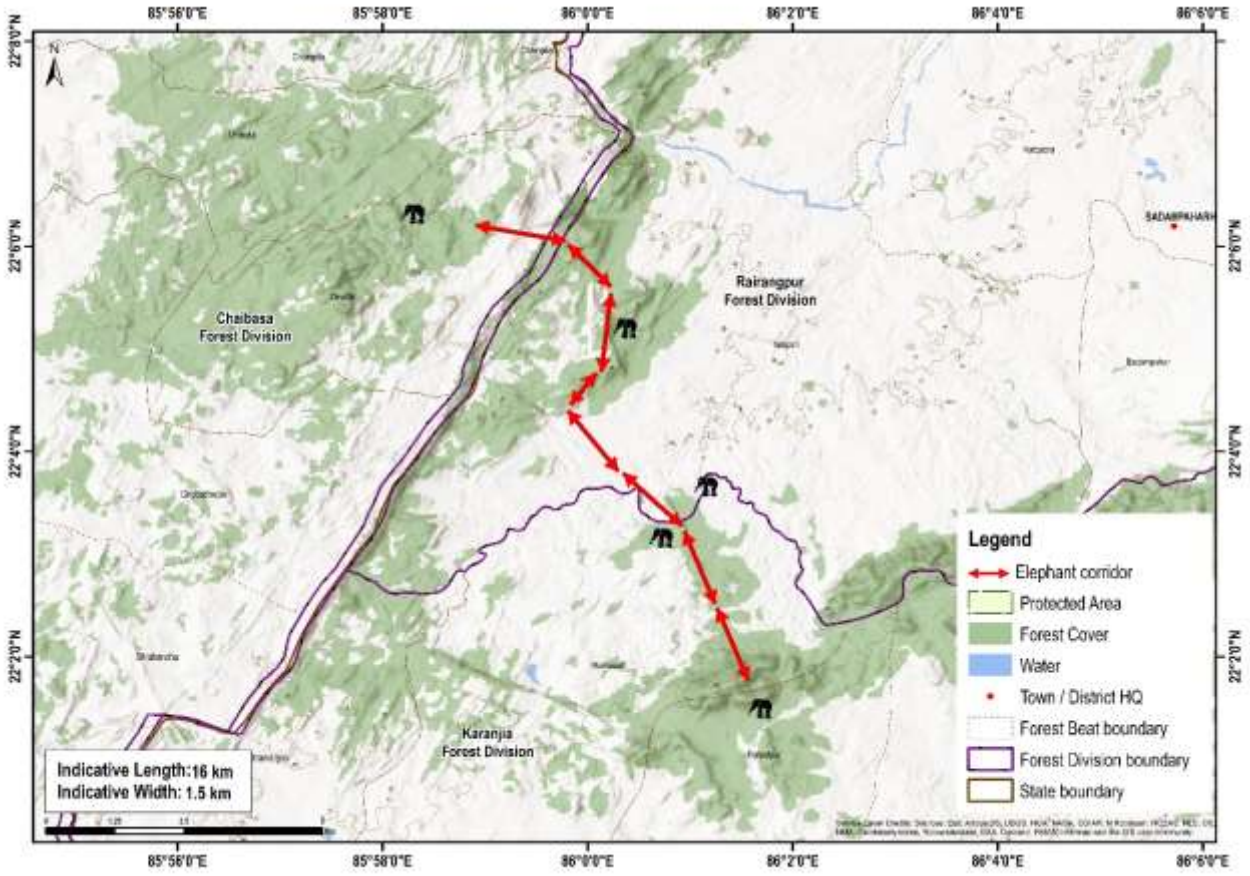
29. Kotagarh- Chandrapur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Kotagarh Wildlife Sanctuary with Pankhalgudi Reserve Forest under the Muniguda Range of Rayagada Forest Division.**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 77 km, width = 22.4 km
Geo Coordinates	N 19.96592 E 83.48061 N I9.42070 E.83.94061 N 19.97575 E 83.51303 N 19.51982 E 83.93684 N 19.71410 E 83.63915 N 19.73760 E 83.72767
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Muniguda, Tumudibandha, Belghar, and Chandragiri ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	214
Habitat type	Tropical Dry deciduous Forest
Major land use	Forest, Agricultural land and settlements Forest = 42489.2 Ha Agriculture = 9000 Ha Habitation = 3900 Ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	28
Major bottleneck	Agricultural field found between Forest Blocks
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 7 km of State Highway 5 2) 18 km of High-tension power line (11 kv)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat shall be improved with active cooperation of local people using sound Silvicultural techniques and mix plantation with raising of Fruit and Fodder species in the denuded land" (b) Elephant proof trench is to be dug out to protect the agricultural crop and prevent Human Animal Conflict at a large. (c) WHS in more number is to be dug out in the forest area to augment water during pinch Summer. (d) Salt licks to be developed in the forest close to /river bank inside the dense forest. e) Watch tower and other protection infrastructure to be strengthened.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



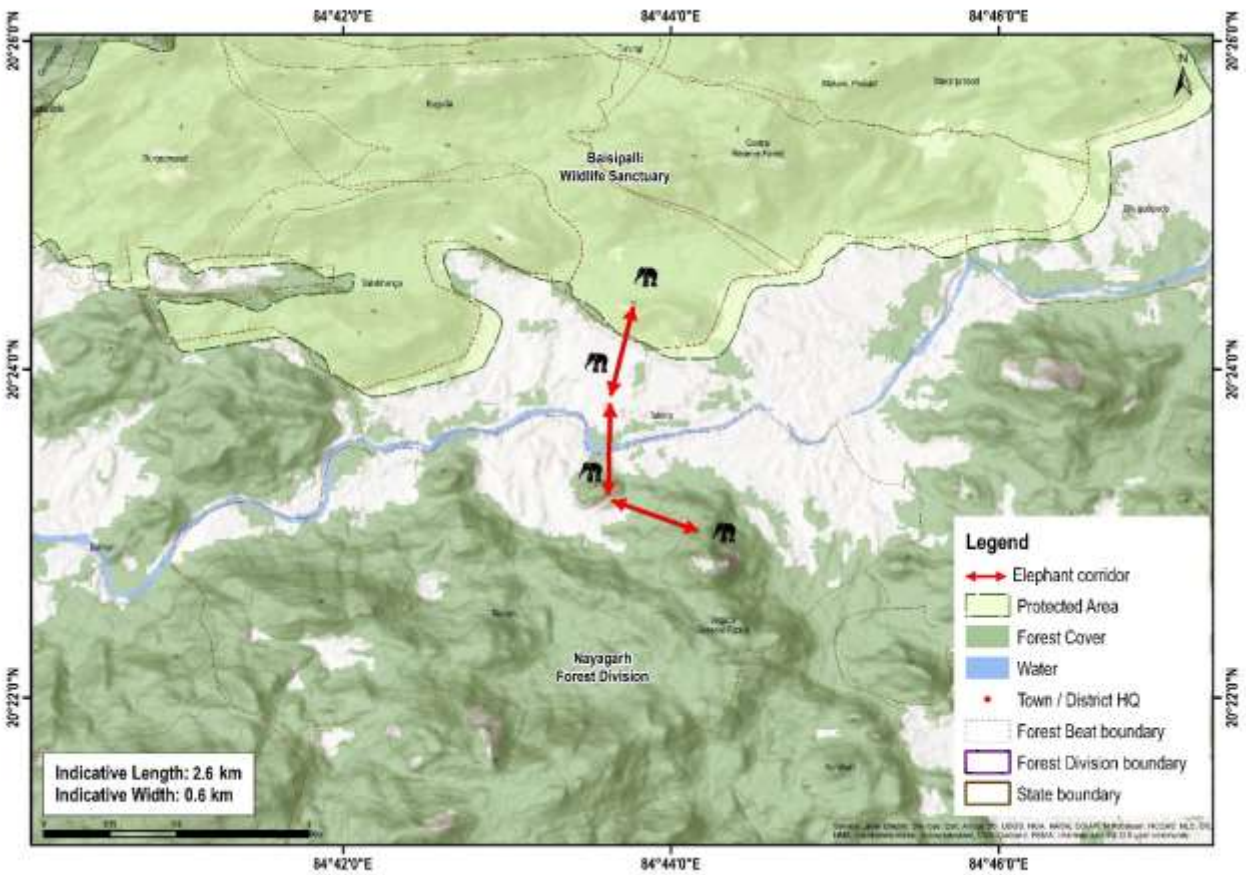
30. Badampahar - Dhobadhobin Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Badampahar Reserve Forest to Dhobadhobin Reserve Forest.**
State	Odisha and Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 16 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 22.02019 E 86.003795 N 22.33106 E 86.43209 N 22.08617 E 86.16170 N 22.33087 E 86.43185
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Dudhiani, Karanjia, Bisnoi, Rairangpur and Badampahar Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	15
Habitat type	Sal-dominated forest
Major land use	Forest, Agricultural land and settlements Forest= 2000 ha. appx. Agriculture= 1580 appx. Habitation= 120 appx
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	03
Major bottleneck	Villages, National Highway 220
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 1 km of National Highway-220 2) 3 km of High-tension power line
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Prevent forest fire with the help of VSS/Public 2) Make public aware about ill effect of loss of bio diversity and of threatened flora crimes. 3) Enforce provisions of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 4) Detail study of animal behavior & public participation in management 5) Creation of public awareness & public participation in management.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased



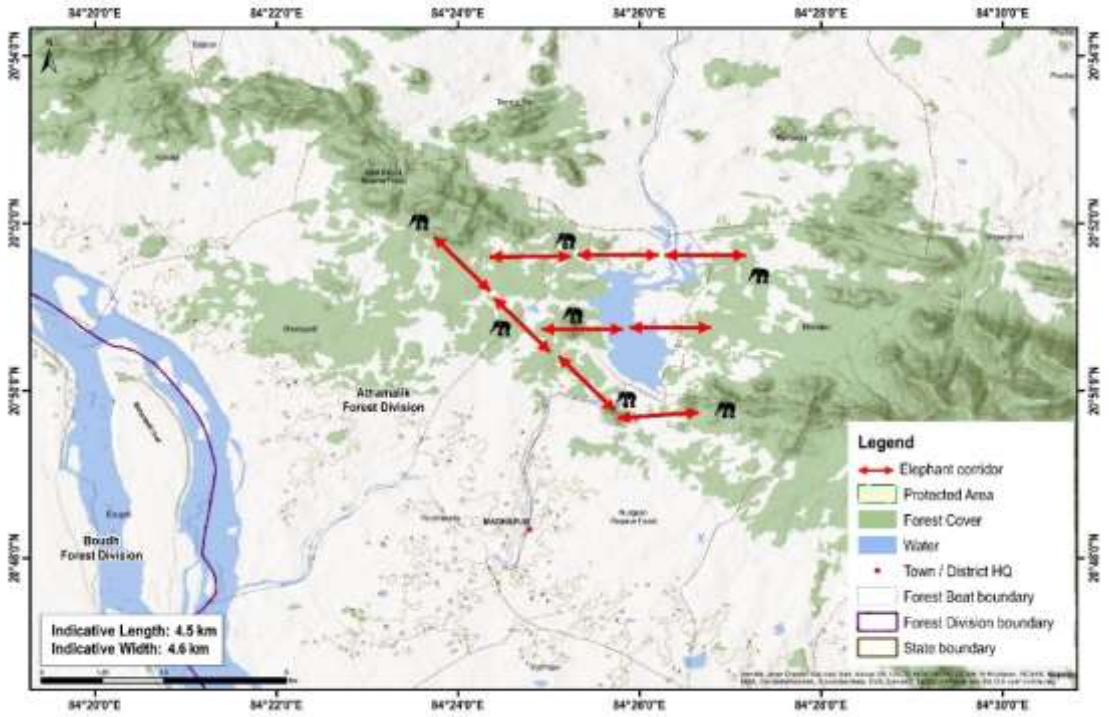
31. Buguda- Central Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Central Reserve Forest of Daspalla Range to Baisipalli Reserve Forest of Banigochha West Range of Mahanadi Wildlife Division Links Simlipal Tiger Reserve.**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 2.6 km, width = 0.8 km
Geo Coordinates	N 20.37986, E 84.72706 N 20.40438, E 84.72670.
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Daspalla and Banigochha West Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Habitat type	Northern and Southern dry mixed deciduous forest
Major land use	Agriculture, Settlement, River, Plantation(Cashew)
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	11
Major bottleneck	1) Passing of Brutanga river 2) NH57 is crossing through the corridor 3) Proposal for Construction of Khurdha- Balangir Railway line.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Proposed railway line and canal (Brutanga Irrigation Project) 2) High-tension power line (33 KV), 4 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Construction of ramp, watch tower, anti-poaching barrack, animal cross overs at specific locations.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



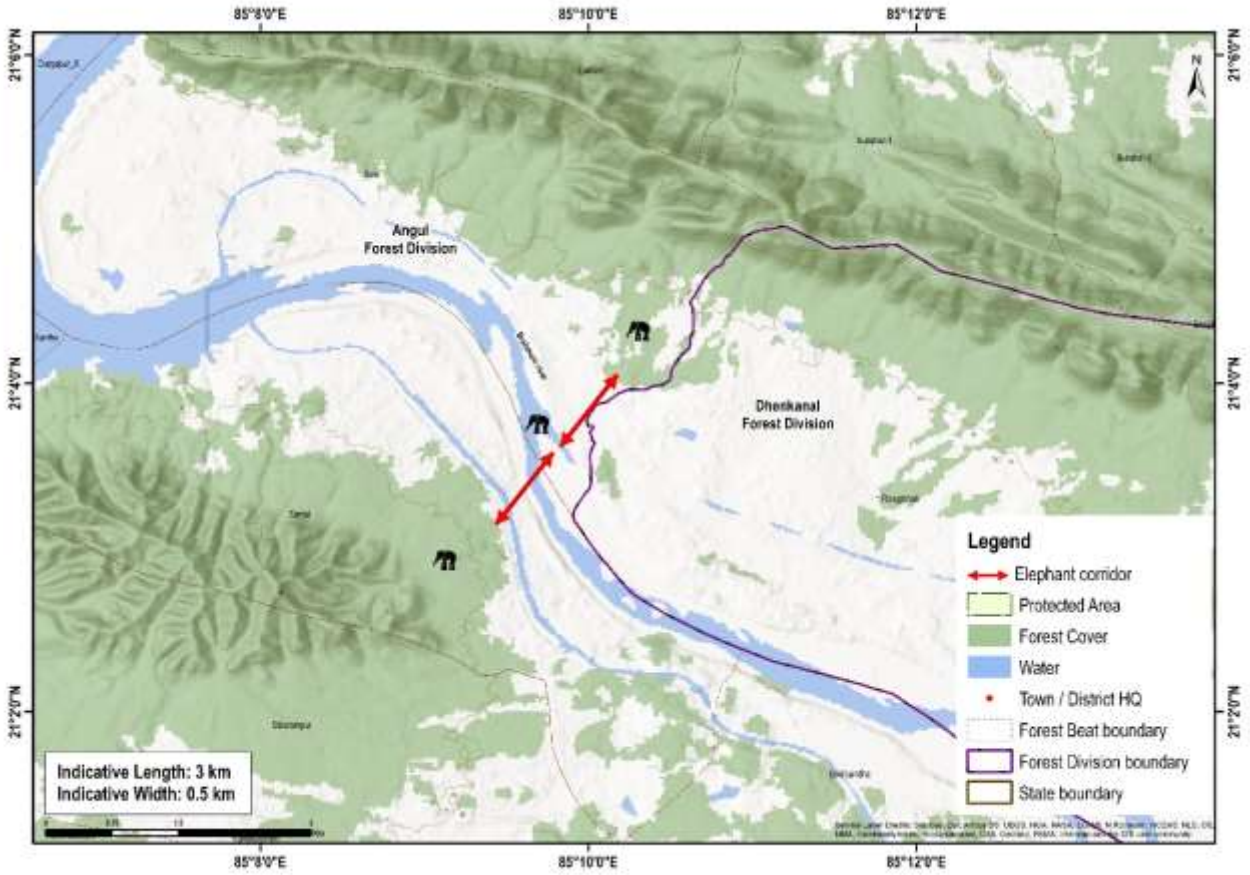
32. Nuagaon – Baruni Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Athmallik/ Nuagaon Reserve Forest to Baruni Reserve Forest /Angul**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 4.5 km, width = 4.6 km
Geo Coordinates	N 20. 83111, E 84.44200
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Madhapur Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	It connects Mahanadi Elephant Reserve and Sambalpur Elephant Reserve by linking Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary to Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary of Sambalpur Elephant Reserve, creating a large landscape complex for elephants
Habitat type	Dry deciduous forest, Sal dominated
Major land use	Forests, Agriculture and settlements Revenue Forest = 75 Ha. Forest land = 2000 Ha.
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	14
Major bottleneck	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Bamur-Madhapur PWD Road and associated vehicular traffic, 5 km 2) Manjore Dam Left canal and Right canal with concrete embankment, 3.5 km 3) High-tension power line (11 KV), 1.5 KM 4) Government Establishment of Manjore Irrigation Project, 4 ha
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified by the State Forest Department and legally protected under appropriate law to prevent encroachment, diversion of forest land for non-forestry activities and developmental activities in the corridor critical to animal movement. 2) In consultation with the villagers, the identified land near Manarbeda and Patrapada village should be secured. 3) Construction should be avoided in the areas downstream of the Manjore Dam, especially in the forest fringe. 4) Notification of the Khesra Forest in the corridor area as Reserve Forest. 5) Ensure that illegal felling of tree and collection of stone is stopped. 6) Establishment of new stone crushers should not be allowed at least 500 Mtr from the area (Near the Dam).
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



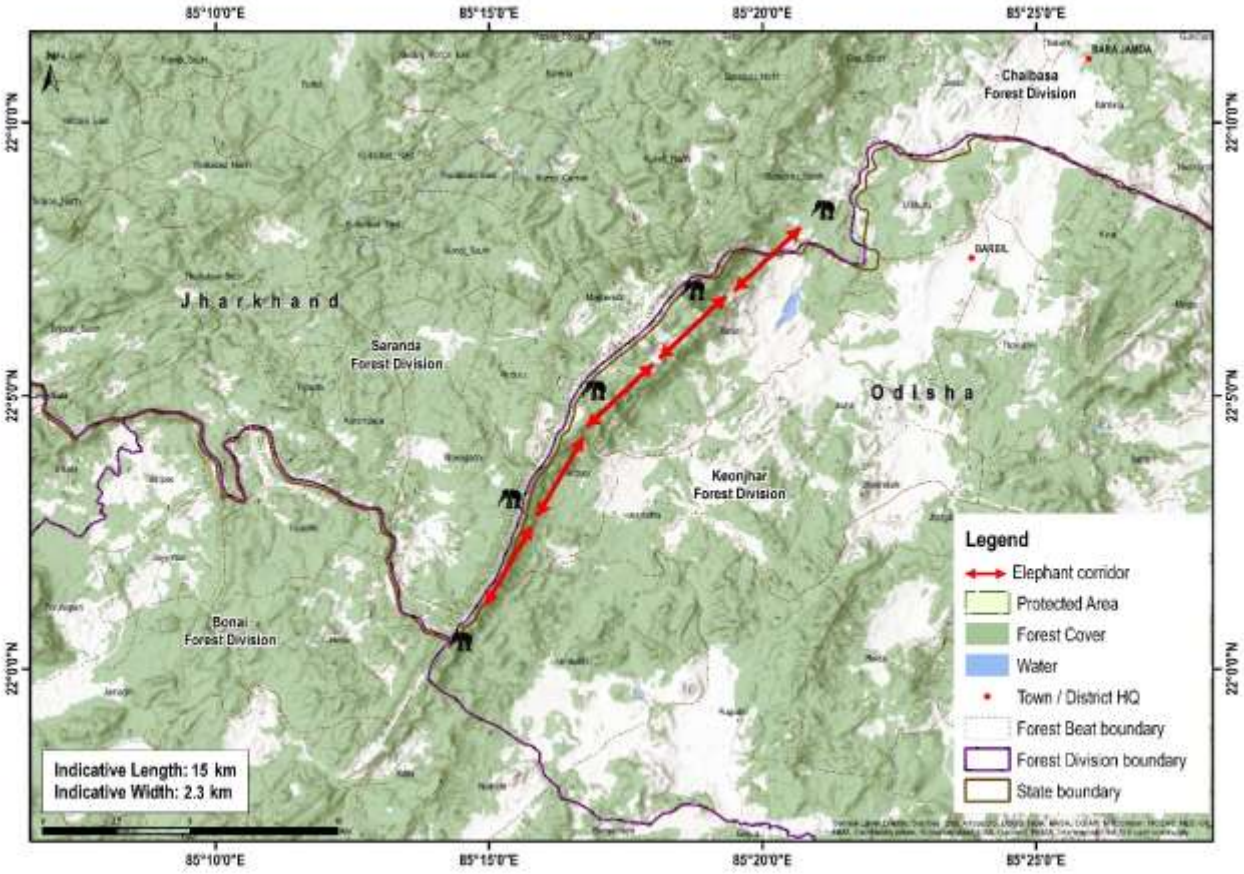
33. Kanheijena- Anantapur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Angul Forest Division- Dhenkanal Forest Division**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 3 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 21.04833, E 85.15555 N 21.07388, E 85.18472
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Talcher and Mahabir Road Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Habitat type	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Major land use	Agricultural land, river and settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal and Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	Angul Division - 40 Dhenkanal Division - 165
Major bottleneck	Canals, Highways, Brick kilns, Industries and Factories
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 23 2) State Highway 3) 2 km of Rengali irrigation canal with concrete embankment
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Bridge along the Brahmani river and Rengali canals. 2) Protection to adjoining forest areas from industrialization.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



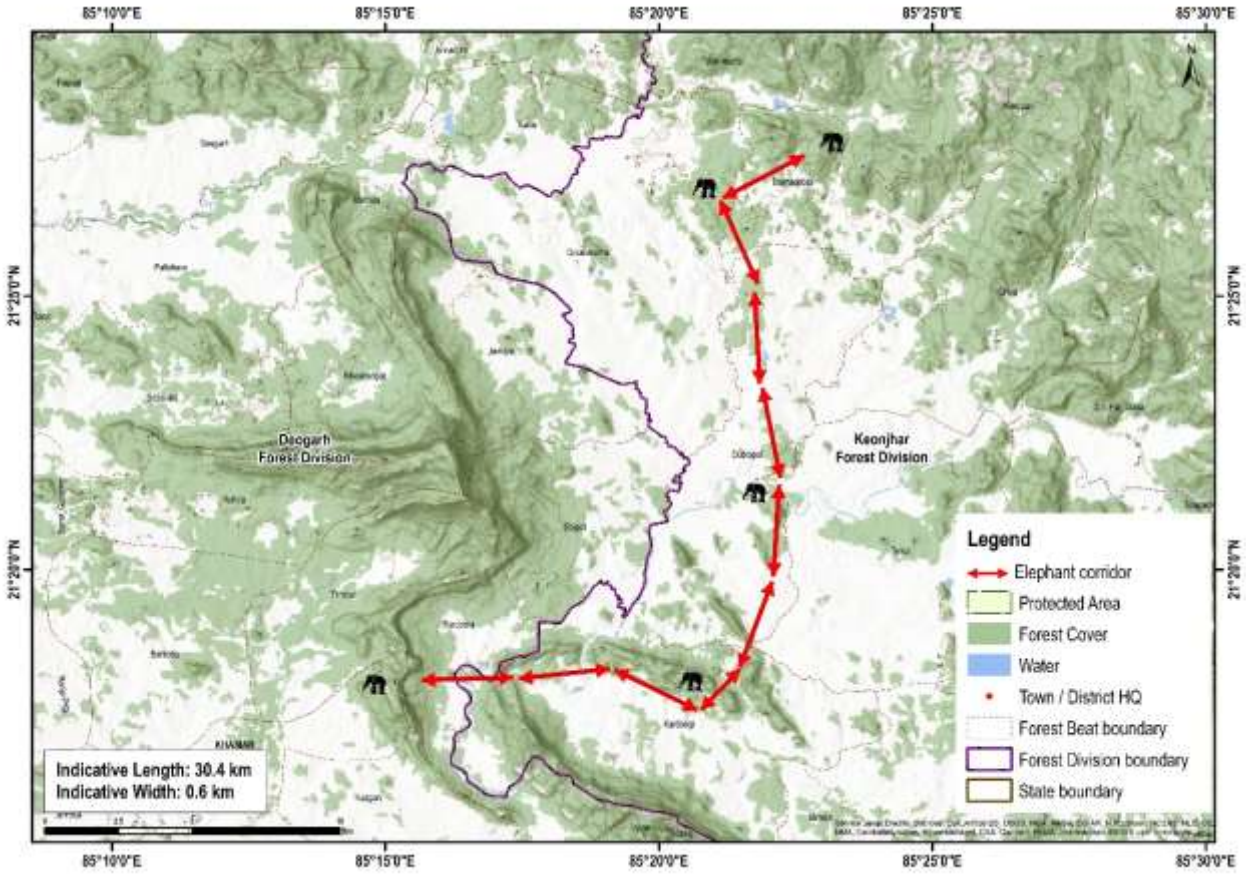
34. Karo - Karampada Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Karo Reserve Forest to Karampada Reserve Forest**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 15.17 km, width = 2.3 km
Geo Coordinates	N 22^0 00' 20.2" E 85^o 14' 41.7" N 22^0 07' 41.1" E 85^o 16' 25.5"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Barbil Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	0
Habitat type	Sal dominated dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest, 1588.88 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major bottleneck	Bolani Mines of SAIL
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Mine roads, 2 km 2) Factory, 50 ha
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



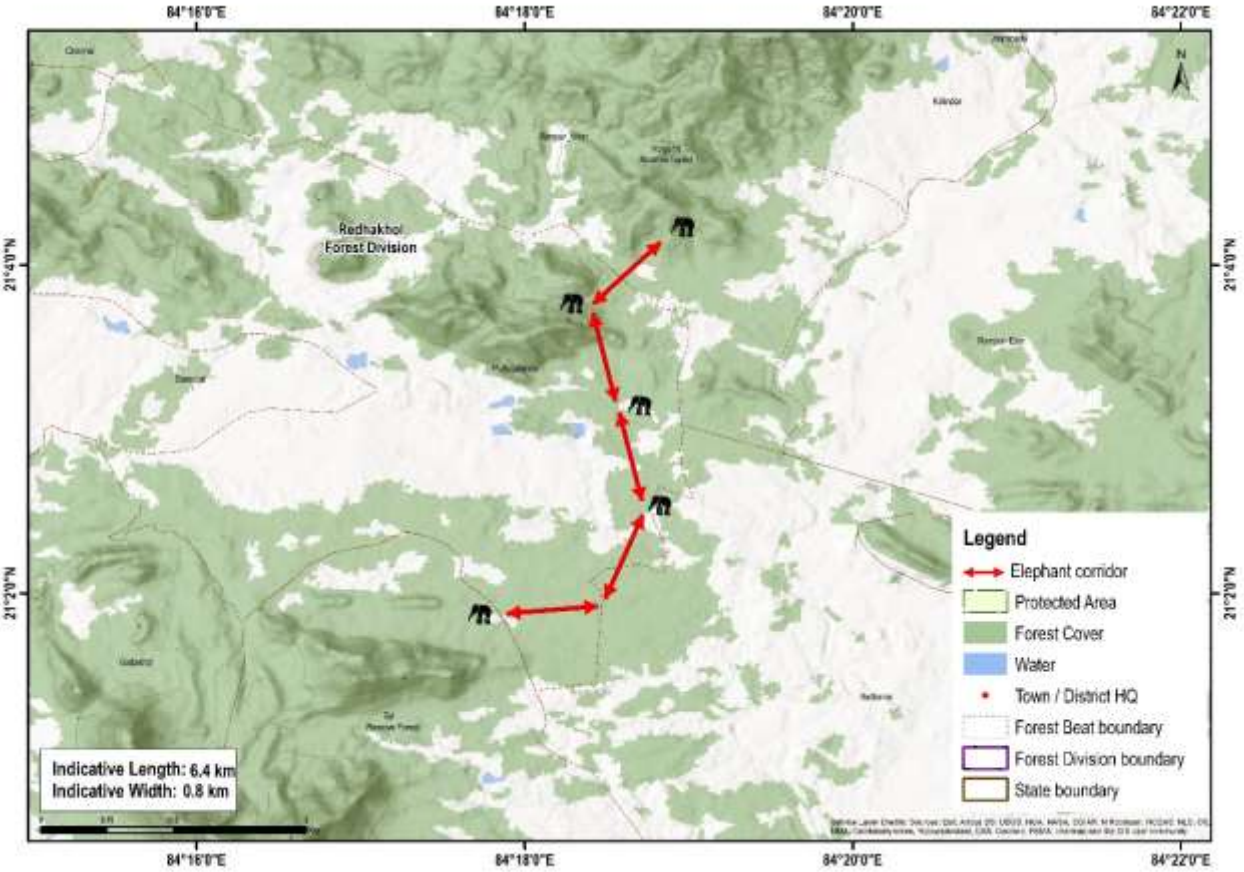
35. Telkoi - Pallahara Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Telkoi Reserve Forest to Khamar Reserve Forest**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 30.4 km, width = 0.6 km
Geo Coordinates	N 22^{0}27' 22.8" E 85^0 22' 16.7"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Saleikena-Siriabahal-Kalapohari RF, Samakoi RF, Mankadachua RF, Tungurubahal DPF, Dobalapal PRF, Dhinkeswari DPF & Kakudiamba DPF
Revenue villages falling within corridor	12
Ecological importance	Important corridor for connecting population of Telkoi Reserve Forest to Khamar Reserve Forest
Habitat type	Mixed deciduous Forest dominated by Sal
Major land use	Revenue land and Agriculture Forest = 579.2 ha Agriculture= 747.7 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major bottleneck	Human settlement, Agriculture field & Road
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 150m of National Highway 49 2) Hight tension power line, 220 KV = 400 mtr, at Banspal and 220 KV= 500 mtr at Lokanathpur
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



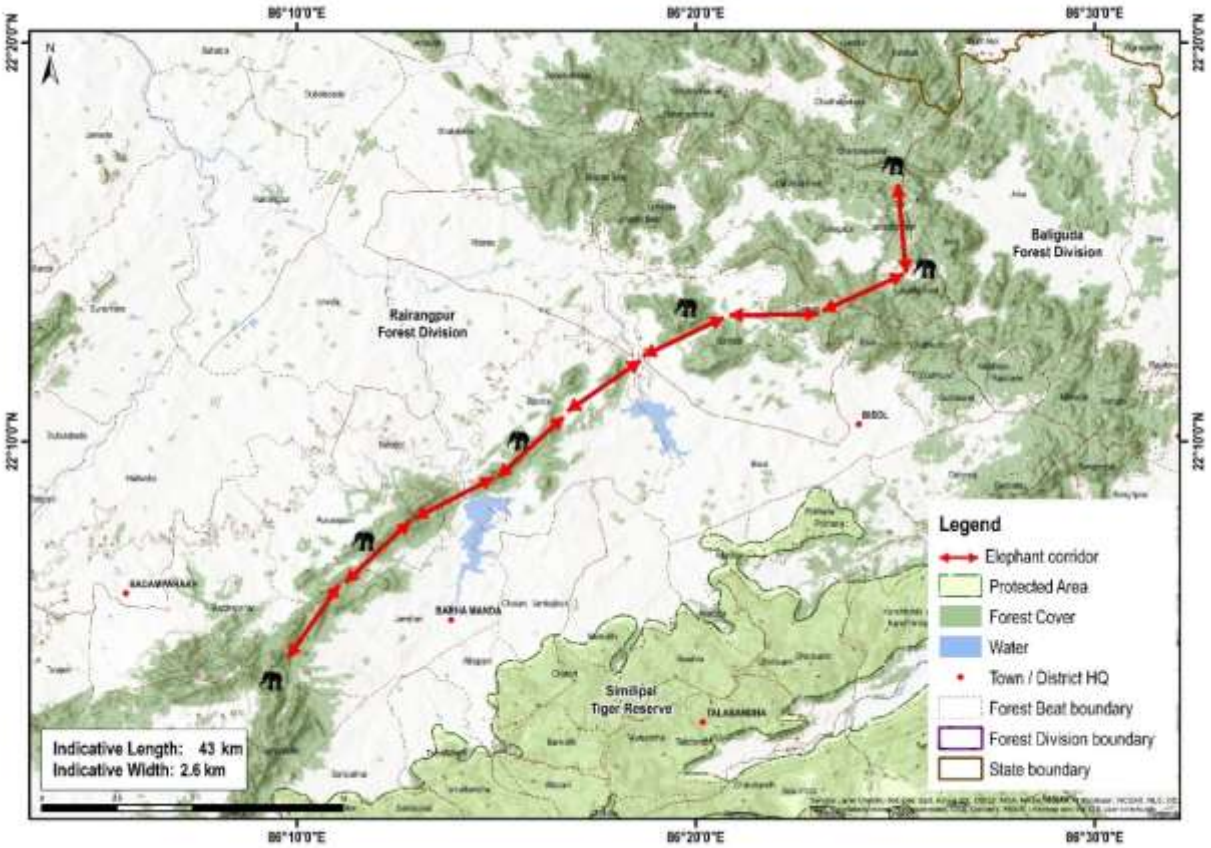
36. Tal - Kholgarh Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Tal Reserve Forest of Badbahal Range to Kholgarh Reserve Forest of Redhakhol Range**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 6.4 km, width = 0.8 km
Geo Coordinates	N 21^0 03' 51.", E 84^{0}19'2.29" N 20^{0}55' 21.8" E 84^{0}16'13.12"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Badbahal Range and Redhakhol Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Habitat type	Soil dominated mixed deciduous forests
Major land use	Forest, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major bottleneck	1) National Highway- 55 2) Angul to Sambalpur Railway line
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 1.3 km of National Highway- 55 2) 1.2 km double track & electrified railway track
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	The corridor area needs specific legal attention like in PAs is protected by the strength of Forest and Wildlife laws. The legal implications are to be very specific regarding the developmental interventions emphasizing the protection of the animal along with its habitat.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



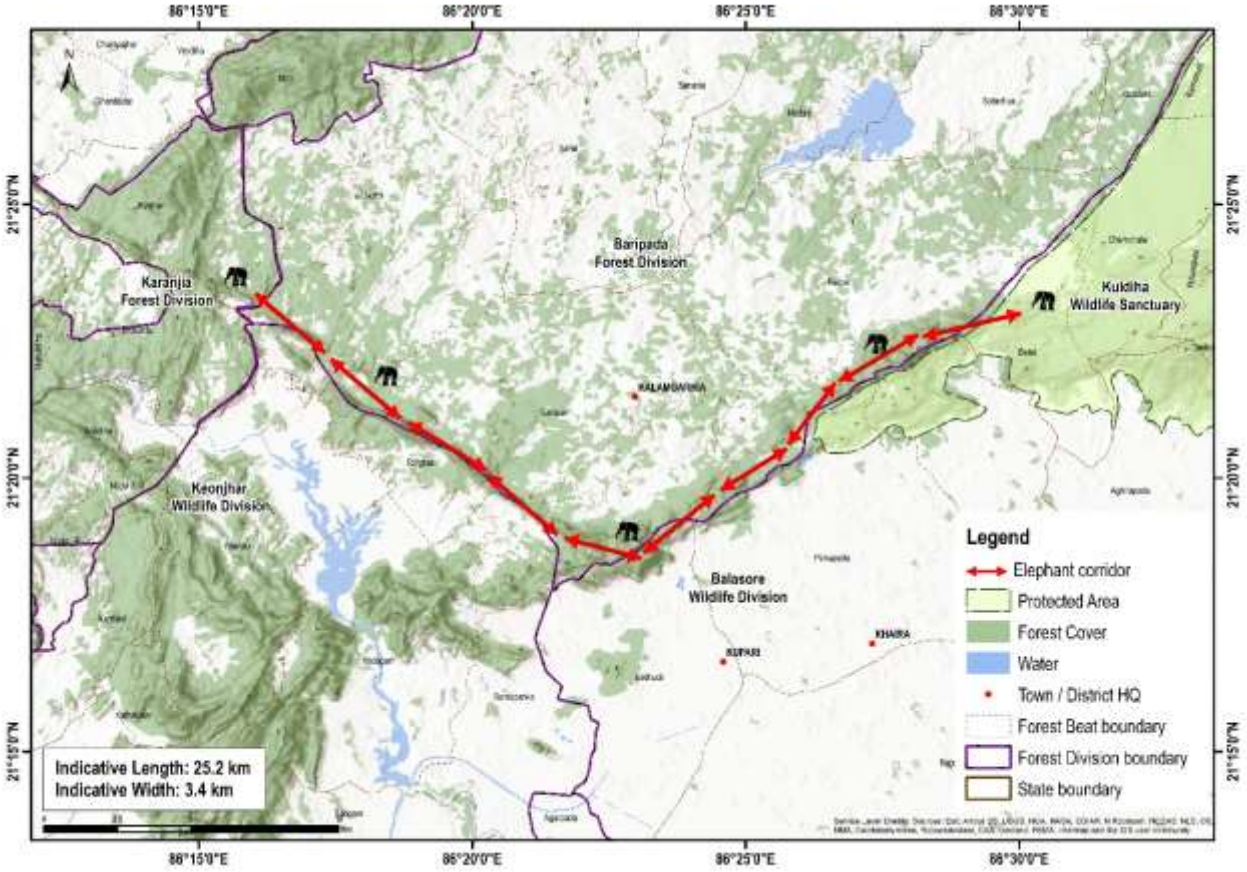
36. Badampahar - Karida East Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Badampahar Reserve Forest to Dhusura Reserve Forest**
State	Odisha and Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 43 km, width = 2.6 km
Geo Coordinates	N 22.05198, E 86.09086 N 22.06586, E 86.98804 N 22.05197, E 86.09084
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Badampahar Range, Bisoi WL Range, Rairangpur Range, Mushabani Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Habitat type	Soil dominated mixed deciduous forests
Major land use	Forest, Agricultural land and settlements Forest= 2000 ha Agriculture= 1580 ha Habitation= 120 ha
Elephant movement status	Seasonal and occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	7
Major bottleneck	1) Khadakhai Dam and its feeder Irrigation Canal 2) State Highway-50
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Irrigation canal
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Prevent forest fire with the help of VSS/Public 2) Make public aware about ill effect of loss of bio diversity and of threatened flora crimes. 3) Enforce provisions of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 4) Detail study of animal behavior & public participation in management 5) Creation of public awareness & public participation in management
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



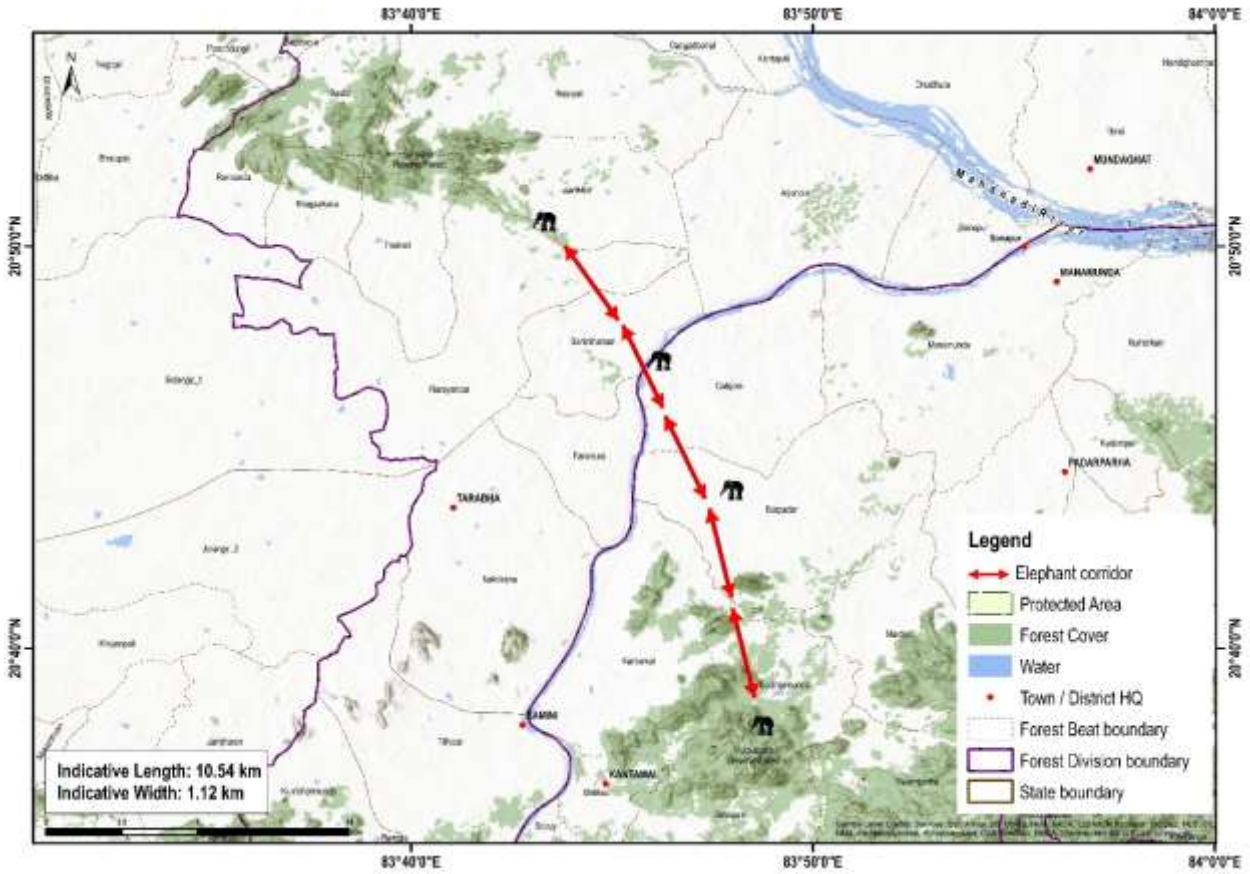
37. Similipal - Hadgarh Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary to Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary through Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary. The entire corridor has been declared as a Conservatio Reserve under the Wildife (Protection) Act, 1972**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 25.2 km, width = 3.4 km
Geo Coordinates	21.3707 N 86.22472 E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Satkosia wildlife Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	21
Habitat type	Soil dominated dry deciduous forests
Major land use	Forests
Elephant movement status	Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major bottleneck	Information NA
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	None
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants constant.



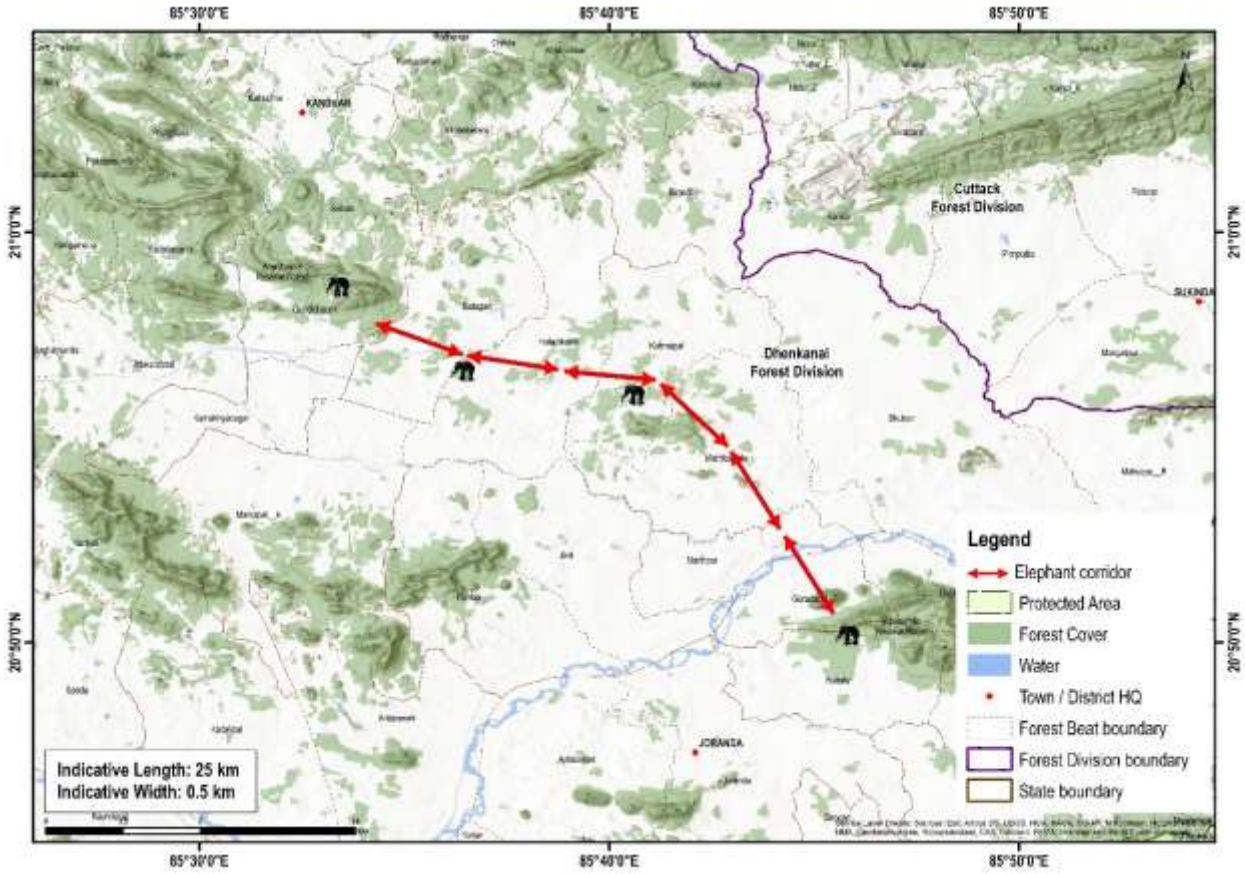
38. Barapahad - Tarva - Kantamal Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Barapahad Reserve Forest (Sonepur range) to Putputigarh Reserve Forest (Kantamal Range) of Boudh Division**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 10.5 km, width = 1.1 km
Geo Coordinates	N 20° 50' 40.20", E 83° 42' 48.09" N 20° 46 14.86", E 83° 45 51.93"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Sonepur and Kantamal Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	22
Habitat type	Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 295.43 ha Agriculture = 467.66 ha Habitation = 5.71 ha River Suktel = 97.12 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major bottleneck	Construction of NH-57, Absence of contiguity in the Forest covers between two habitats, sporadic human settlement in the corridor area.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 57 2) Broad Gauge / Electrified (KHU-BGR Railway Line) 3) Two HT (132KV) power lines from Meramunduli to Damanjodi for about 0.70 KM 4) 4.21 ha of Sheetal Industries (Kharjura).
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Plantation of fruit and fodder trees in the degraded reserve forest. 2) Creation of water body inside Barapahad RF & Bahirkhaman RF. 3) Cabling of transmission lines inside the corridor area.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



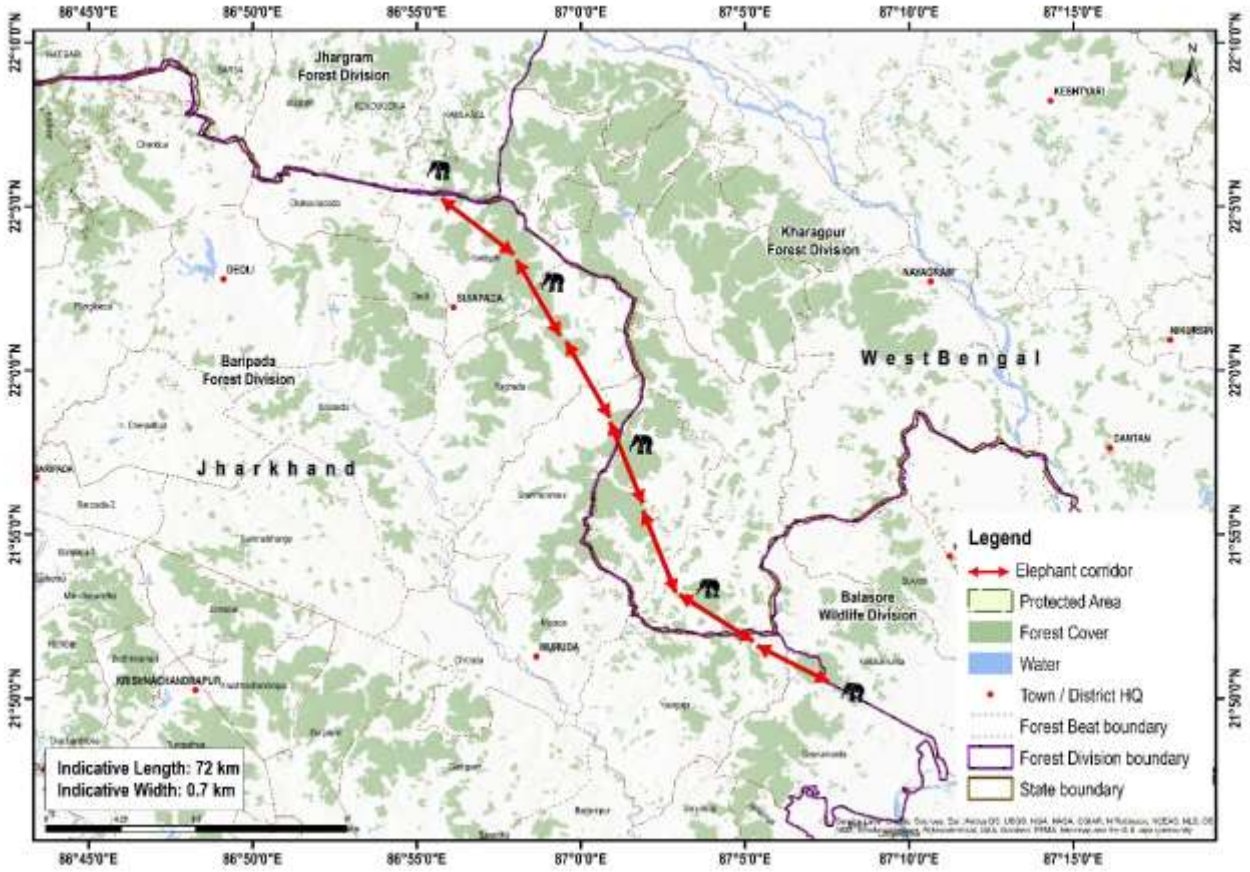
39. Maulabhanja - Jiridamali – Anantapur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the K. Nagar East Range to K. Nagar West Range connecting the Anantpur Reserve Forest of Dhenkanal Division & Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 6.5 km, width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	N- 20º-50'-19", E- 85º-34'-32" N- 20º-59'-29", E- 85º-46'-17"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	K.Nagar East and K.Nagar West Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	20
Habitat type	Sal-dominated tropical dry deciduous forest.
Major land use	Forest = 65 ha Agriculture= 60 ha Habitation= 30 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional
No. of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major bottleneck	Irrigation Canal NH- 200 connecting Talcher & Chandikhol
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 200, 20 km 2) Rengali Canal, 10 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



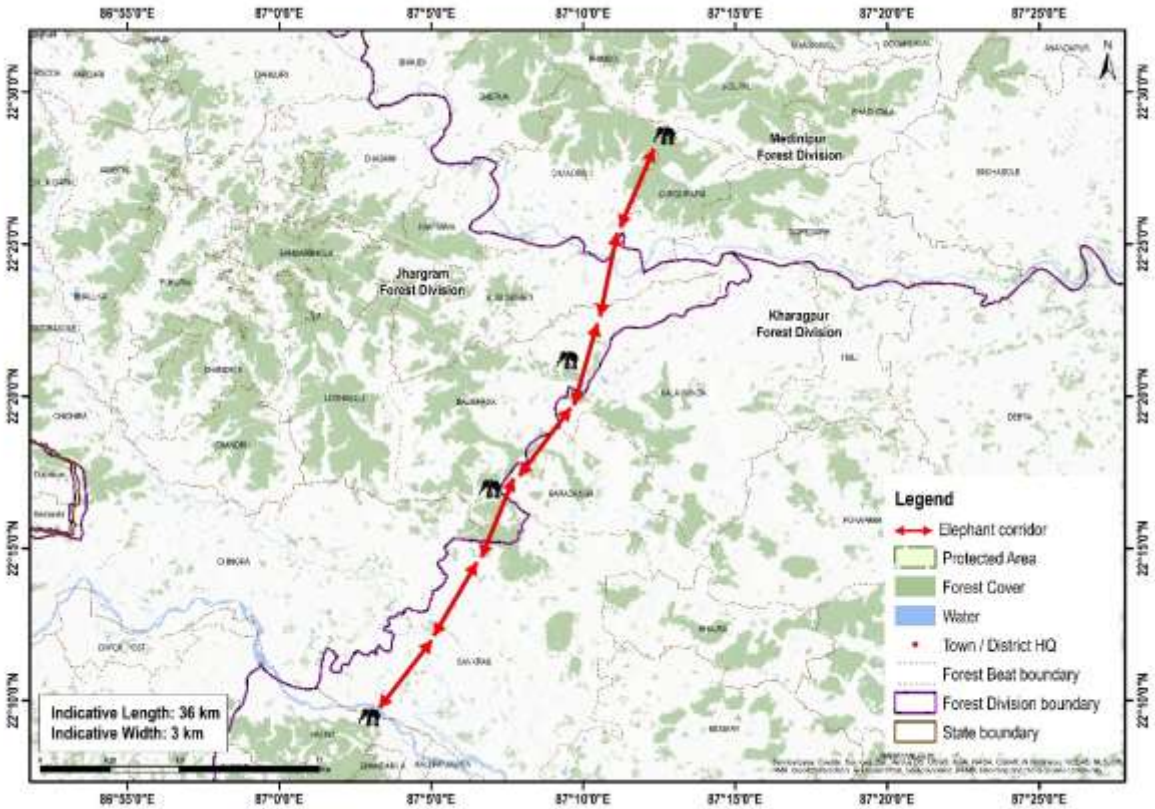
40. Deuli – Suliapada (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**Earlier the elephant movement was observed from Deuli to Suliapada in Deuli Range of Baripada Forest Division. Lately, the elephant movement has been shifted to Rasgobindpur and Betnoti Ranges, all the way up to Nilagiri outside Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary.**
State	Odisha
Indicative length and width	Length = 72 km, width = 0.7 km
Geo coordinates	N- 22 05 26.4 E- 86 55 22.6 N- 21 50 36.4 E- 87 07 17.7
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Rasgovindpur and Betnoti Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	238
Habitat type	Sal-dominated secondary deciduous forests.
Major land use	Forest = 5264.82 ha Agriculture = 30525.00 ha Habitation = 1947.37 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	None
Bottleneck in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Impaired. The corridor is seldom used by elephants.



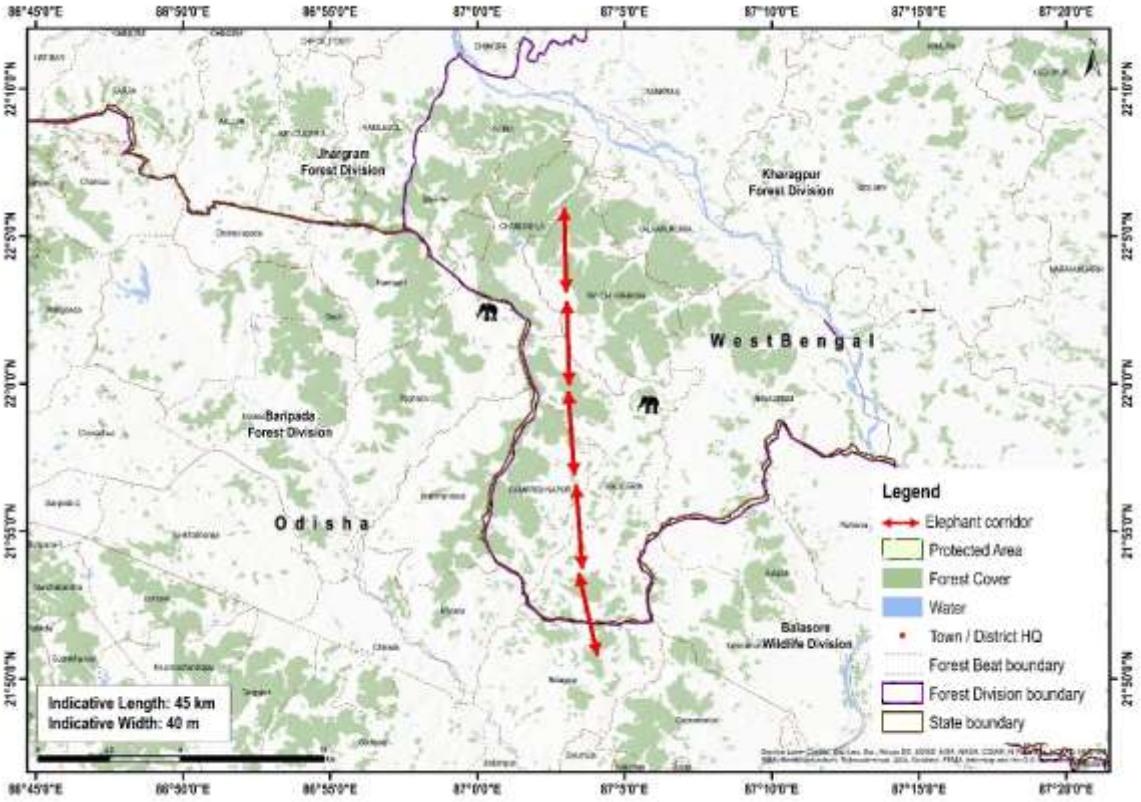
41. Kalikunda-Chandra through Manikpara Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor links Kalaikunda to Manikpara range in Kharagpur Forest Division, passing through Chandra Range**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 36 km, width = 6 – 40 m
Geo coordinates	22.33562459, 87.16449294 22.15879933, 87.05297854
Compartments falling within corridor	Sankrail, Jhargram and Kharagpur 1 Block
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kalaikunda, Manikpara and Chandra range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	65
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forest = 100 ha Agriculture = 150 ha Habitation = 50 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 6. 3 km of the road passes through the corridor 2) Broad- gauge, double track electrified railway track, 0.5 km 3) Kangsabati irrigation canal with concrete embankment, 5 km 4) High tension power line (33KV), 2 km 5) Elephant Proof Trench- 3 km 6) Kodopal eco-tourism and solar project
Major bottleneck	Private plots between the river and forest along the Medinipur to Jhargram road.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Improvement of habitat in the corridor area 2) Recruitment of frontline staff, wildlife squads and trackers. 3) Increase in the amount of compensation for crop or hut damage. 4) Providing street light for better visibility around the village on all roads.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



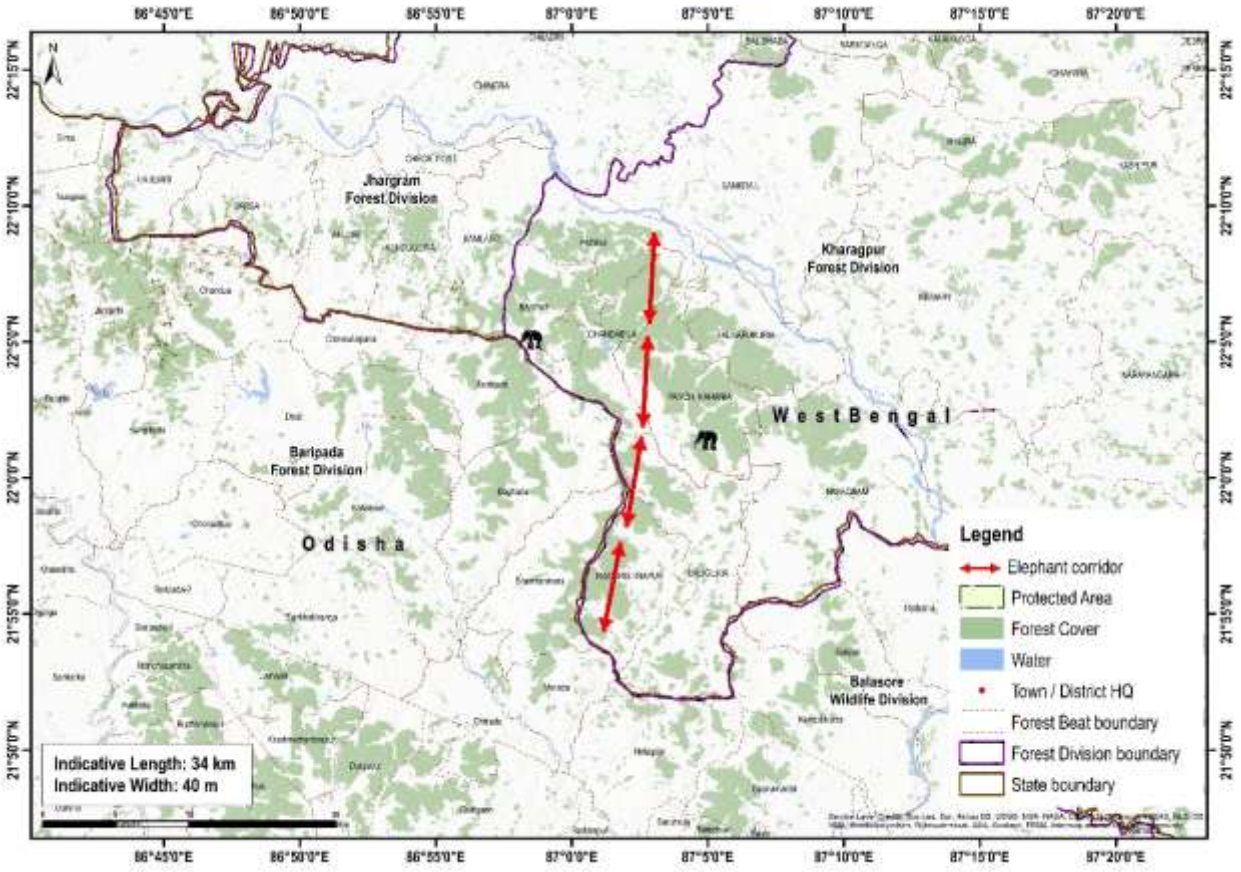
42. Nayagram - Jamboni through keshorrekha Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor links Kalaikunda to Manikpara range in Kharagpur Forest Division, passing through Chandra Range**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 45 km, width = 40 m
Geo coordinates	22.108739 / 87.047986 21.865306 / 87.067815
Compartments falling within corridor	Khasjungle 76-Rangium, Baksol, Ghoratulia, Dokra, Patharband, Damdasol, Satpatia, Banskhali, Khasjungle 325, Jamboni, Jhaurishol
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Nayagram and Keshorrekha range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	35
Administrative details of the corridor	Nayagram block
Ecological importance	This corridor provides easy movement for elephants through the fragmented forests of Kharagpur Division
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forest Agricultural land Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway- 9: 4km of the road passes through the corridor 2) Jambhira irrigation dam and canal with concrete embankment, 25 km 3) High tension power line (33KV), 2 km 4) Elephant Proof Trench- 9 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Improvement of habitat in the corridor area 2) Providing monitoring vehicle for the frontline staff 3) Increase in the amount of compensation for crop or hut damage. 4) Providing street light for better visibility around the village on all roads.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



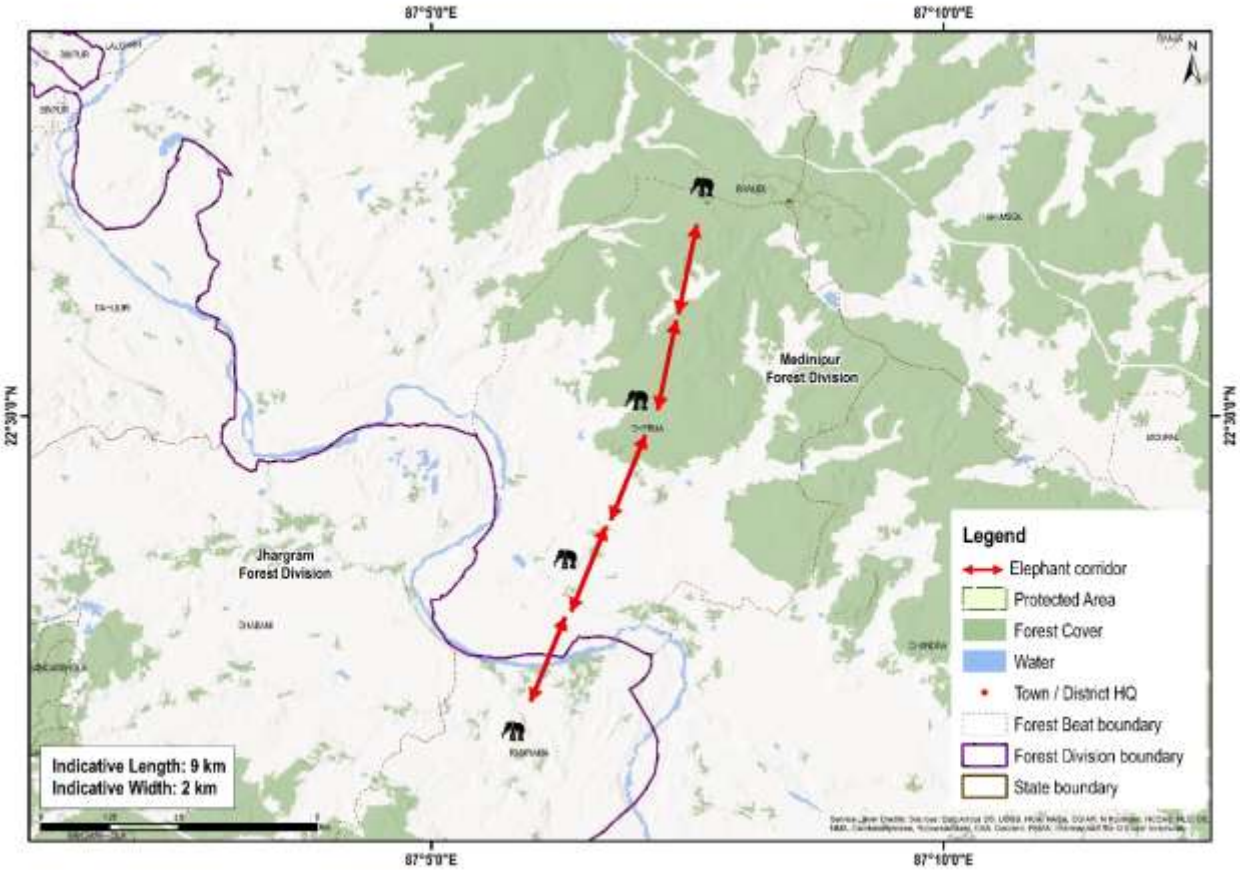
43. Chandabila Tapoban- Dhumsi through Keshorrekha Corridor

Corridor name	**Chandabila Tapoban- Dhumsi through Keshorrekha**.
State	West Bengal
Connectivity	This corridor links Chandabila range in Kharagpur Division to Dhumsai range in Kharagpur Forest Division, passing through keshorrekha Range
Indicative length and width	Length = 34 km, width = 40 m
Geo coordinates	22.158799 / 87.052978 21.897336 / 87.017596
Compartments falling within corridor	Deulbar, Tiakati, Khasjungle 11, Tapoban, Ataldiha, Dulki, Raisol, Khasjungle 96, Pathrasol, Madhupua, Lakhaidihi, Bhalukbasa, Ramkrishnapur, Dhumsai
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Nayagram, Keshorrekha ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	35
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 2 km of State Highway-9 passes through the corridor 2) 25 km of Jambhira irrigation dam and canal with concrete embankment 3) 9 km long trench from Bhalukbasa to Bonisal along the West Bengal and Odisha boundary 4) 3 km of tourism impacts at Tapoban Ashram and Rameswar temple
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Improvement of habitat in the corridor area 2) Providing monitoring vehicle for the frontline staff 3) Increase in the amount of compensation for crop or hut damage. 4) Providing street light for better visibility around the village on all roads
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



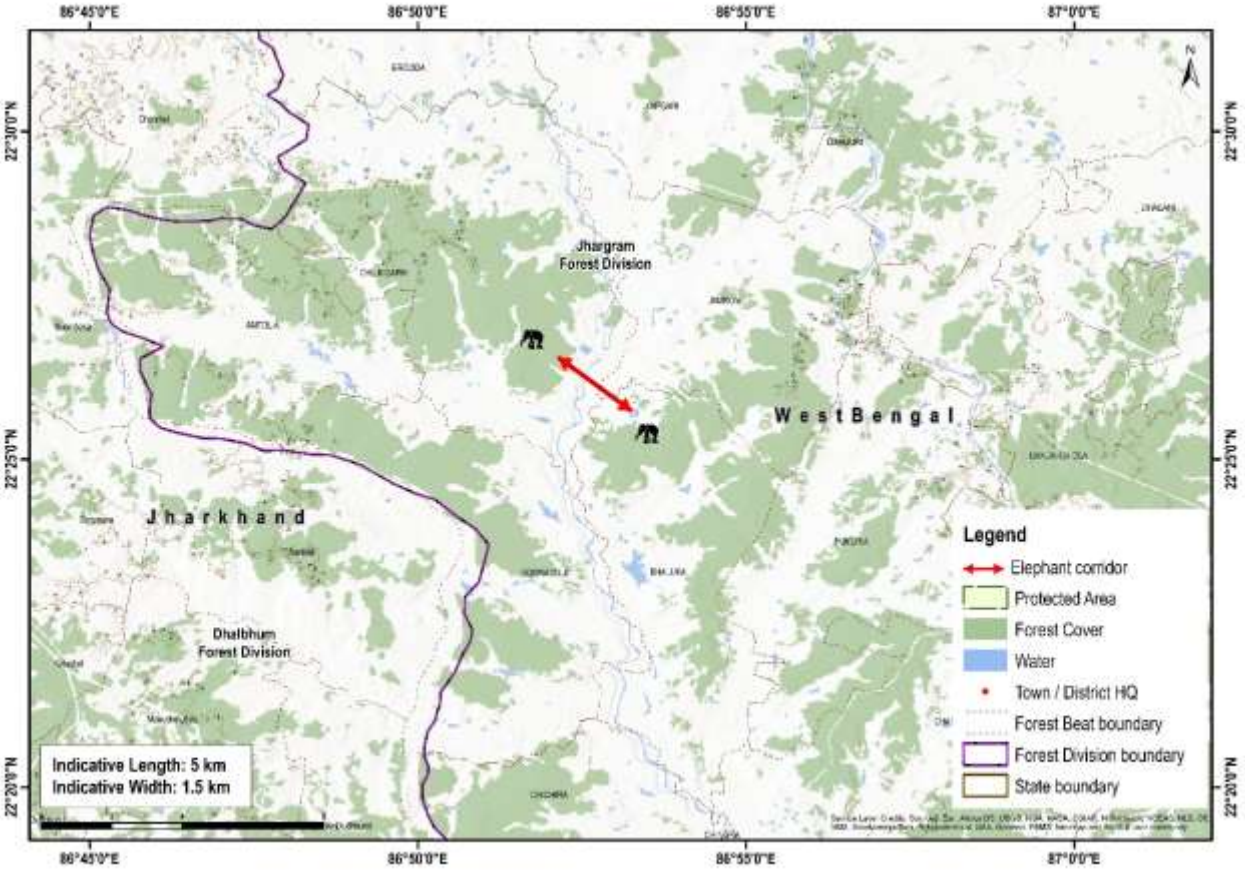
44. Kalaikunda- Chandra through Satpadi Ghat Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Manikpara range of Jhargram division to Chandra range of Medinipur division**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 9 km, Width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	22º27'42.44" N / 87º 6' 5.72" E 22º31'53.92" N / 87º 7' 35.50" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Manikpara and Chandra range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	12
Ecological importance	This corridor provides easy movement for elephants through the fragmented forests between Kharagpur and Medinipur Division
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 2 km of State highway 9 passes through the corridor 2) Kangsabati canal with concrete embankment, 1 km 3) High tension power line, 440 v
Major bottleneck	Barriers along the private plot between river and forest. High traffic in the Medinipur to Jhargram road.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Construction of earthen dam 2) Plantation of fodder species 3) Providing street light for better visibility around the village on all roads
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



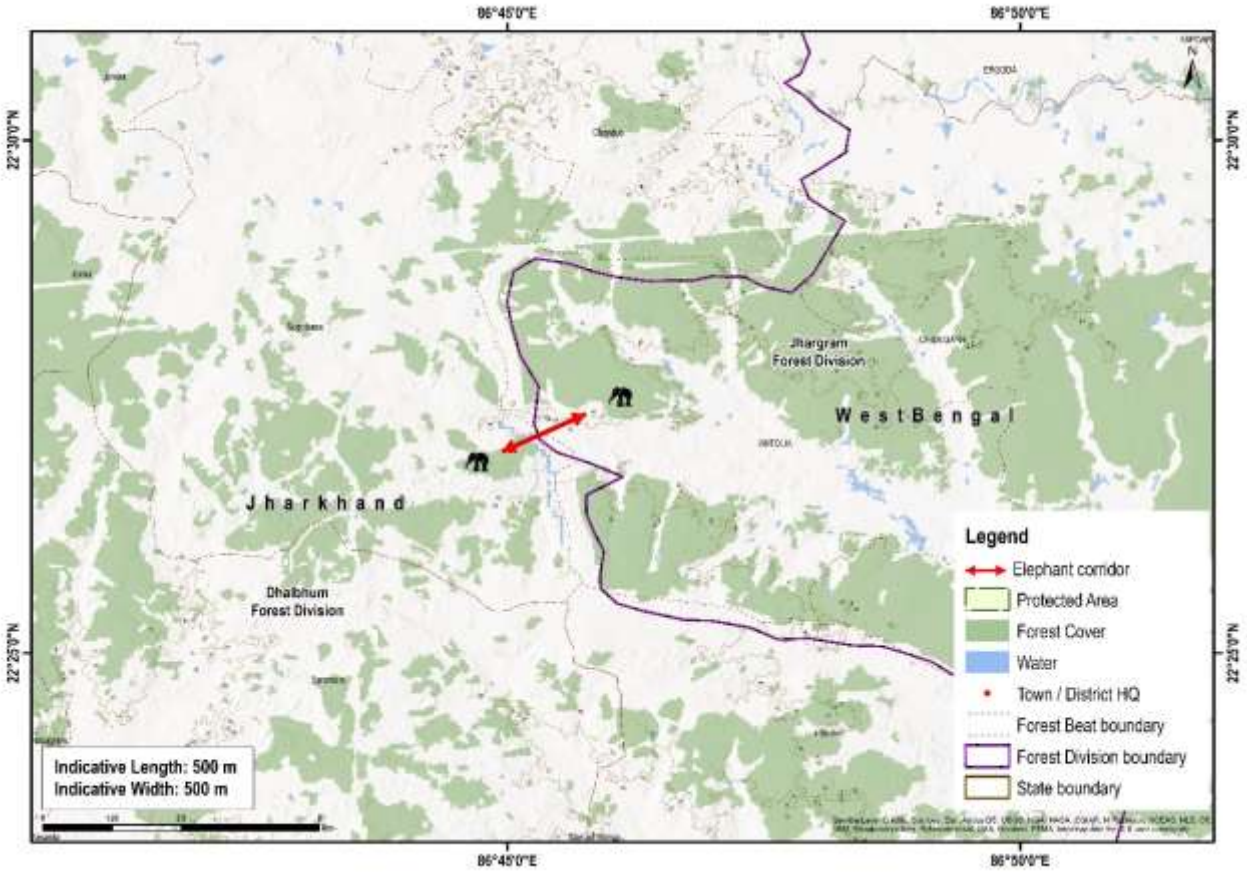
45. Gidhni- Jamboni Corridor

Connectivity	**Connects Gidhni range (Satighat)of Jhargram division to Jamboni range of Jhargram division. Elephants move from Gidhni Range (Satighata) to Jhargram Range (Pukuria beat) crossing Dulung River, Dhaniapal, Bhaluka, and Kumri.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 5 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	22º 26' 3.63" N, 86º 52' 53.57"
Compartments falling within corridor	Satighata, Pukuria, Dhaniapal, Baraghong, Bhaluka, Banksole, and Kumri
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Gidhni and Jamboni range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forest = 600 ha Agriculture = 200 ha Habitation = 2 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1.5 km of village road
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



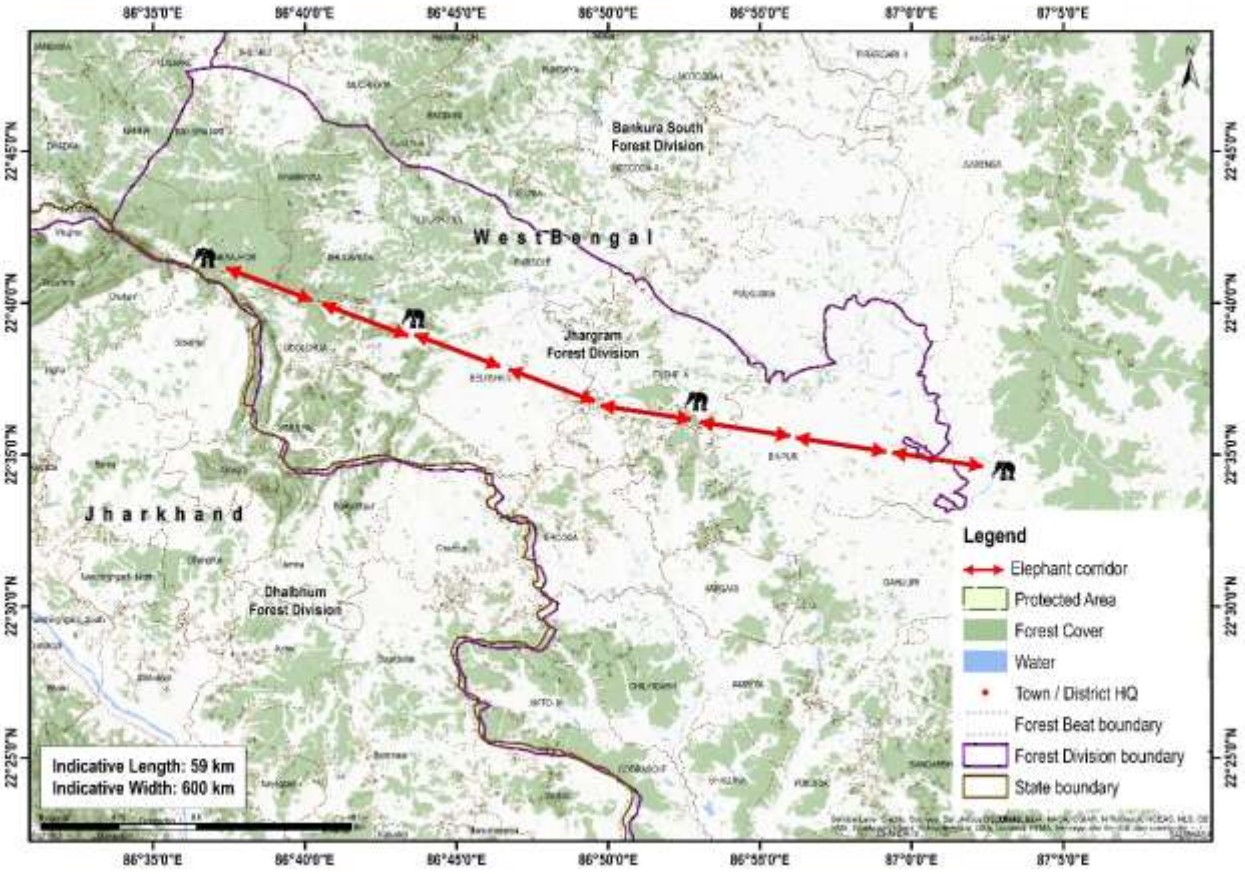
46. Chandua- Joka Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor facilitates movement from Chandua in West Bengal to Deoshole in Jharkhand**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 500 m, width = 500 m
Geo coordinates	22º 27.323" N, 86º 45.753" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Gidhni range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Two
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forest = 80 ha Agriculture = 100 ha Habitation = 5 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



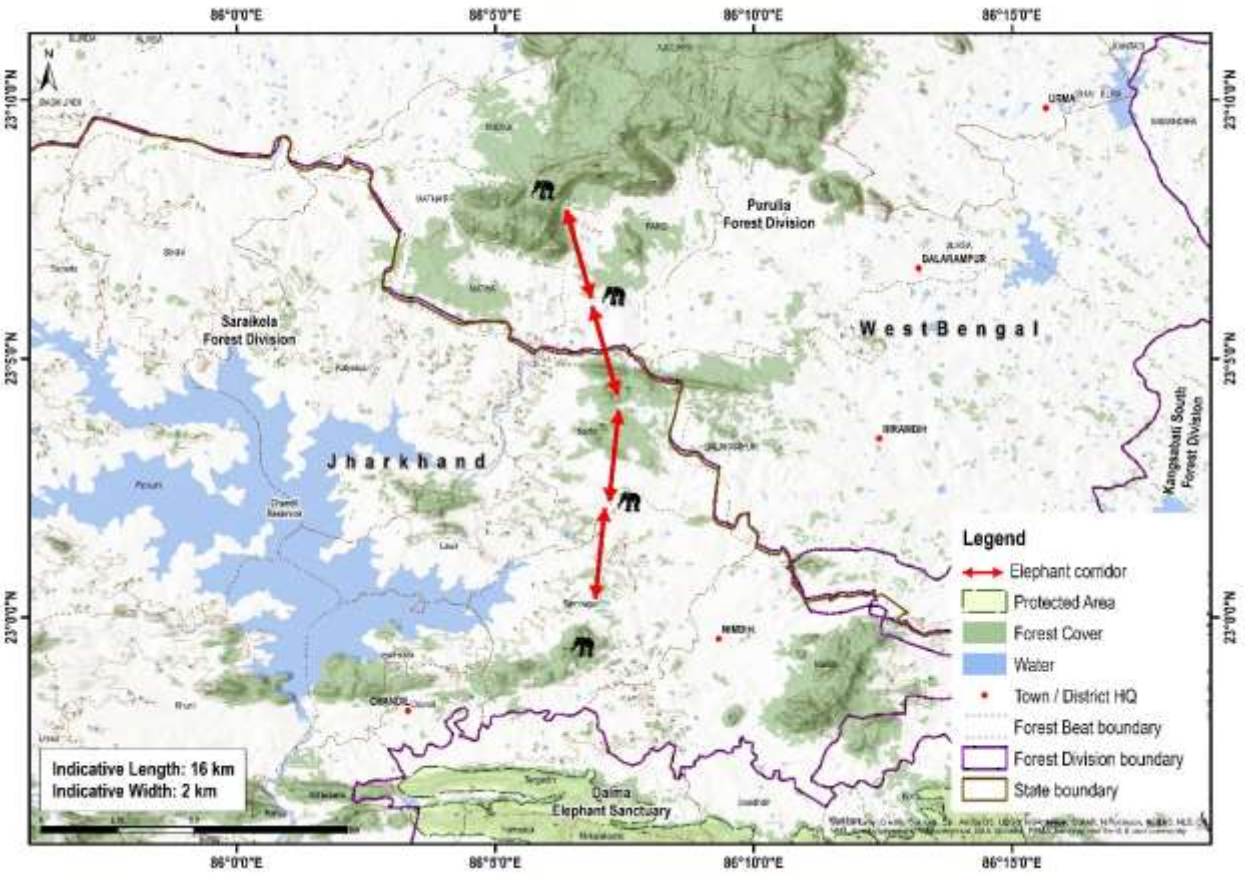
47. Kankrajhore- Lalgarh Corridor

Connectivity	**Bhulaveda, Belpahari and Silda ranges to lalgarh range**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 59 km, width = 600 m
Geo coordinates	N 22º41'22.37", 22º35'05.80"/ E 86º 37'0.17", 87º01'50.80"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Bhulaveda, Belpahari and Silda Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	25
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous
Major land use	Forest = 1300 ha Agricultural = 900 ha Habitation = 200 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State highway: 12 km 2) Kangsabati canal with concrete embankment: 12 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Improvement of habitat in the corridor area 2) Providing monitoring vehicle for the frontline staff 3) Plantation of fodder species
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



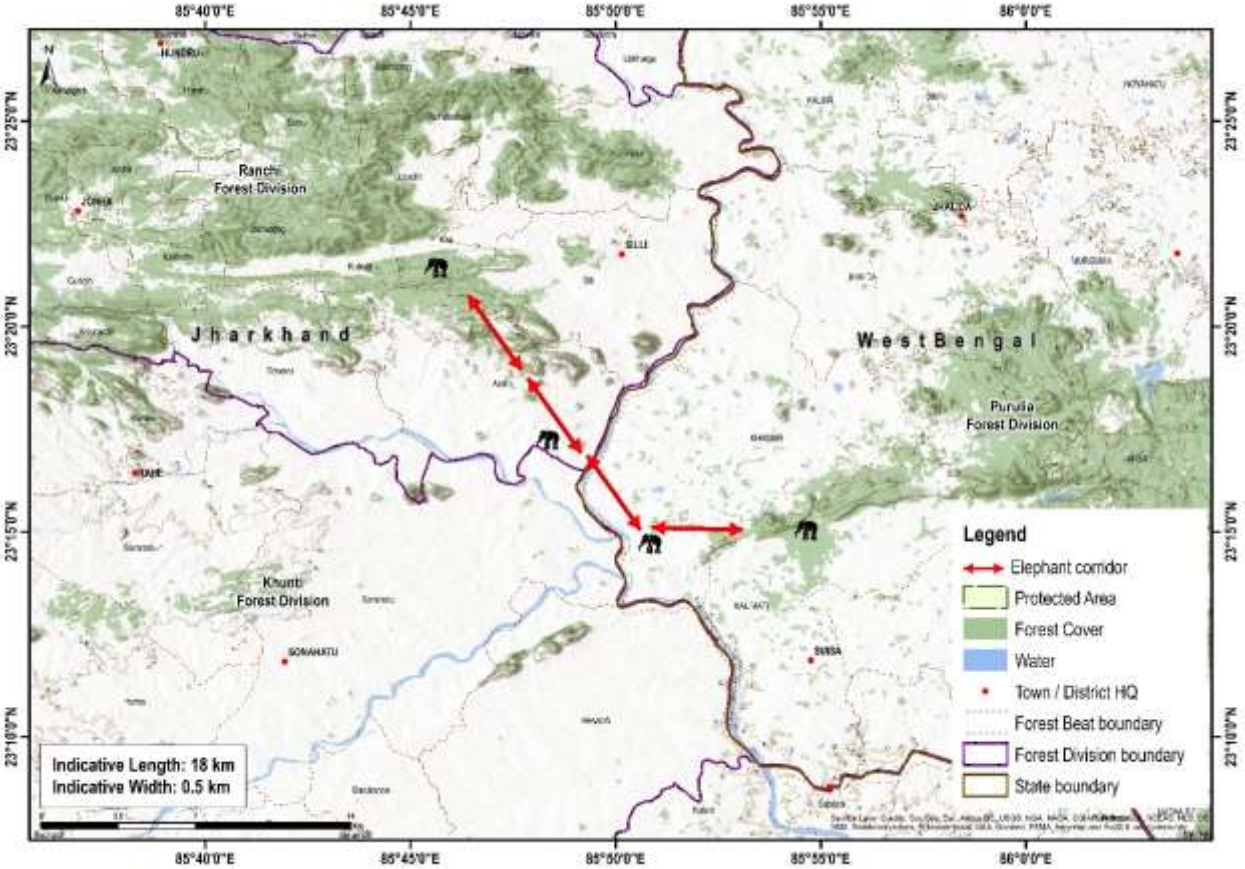
48. Chandil- Matha Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Chandil Range of Saraikela Forest Division with Matha Range of Purulia Forest Division.**
State	West Bengal and Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 16 km, Width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	22°59'32" N, 86°5'56" E to 23°8'4" N, 86°8'22" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chandil and Matha Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	20- 22
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest= 10200.57 ha Agriculture= 120 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using this corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Major Bottleneck	Non forest land
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway 4 and associated traffic 2) High Tension power line (1100 v)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Notification of the corridor and its legal protection 2) Habitat restoration of the degraded forests in Kadla, Burudih, Chatarma and Digardih protected forests.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



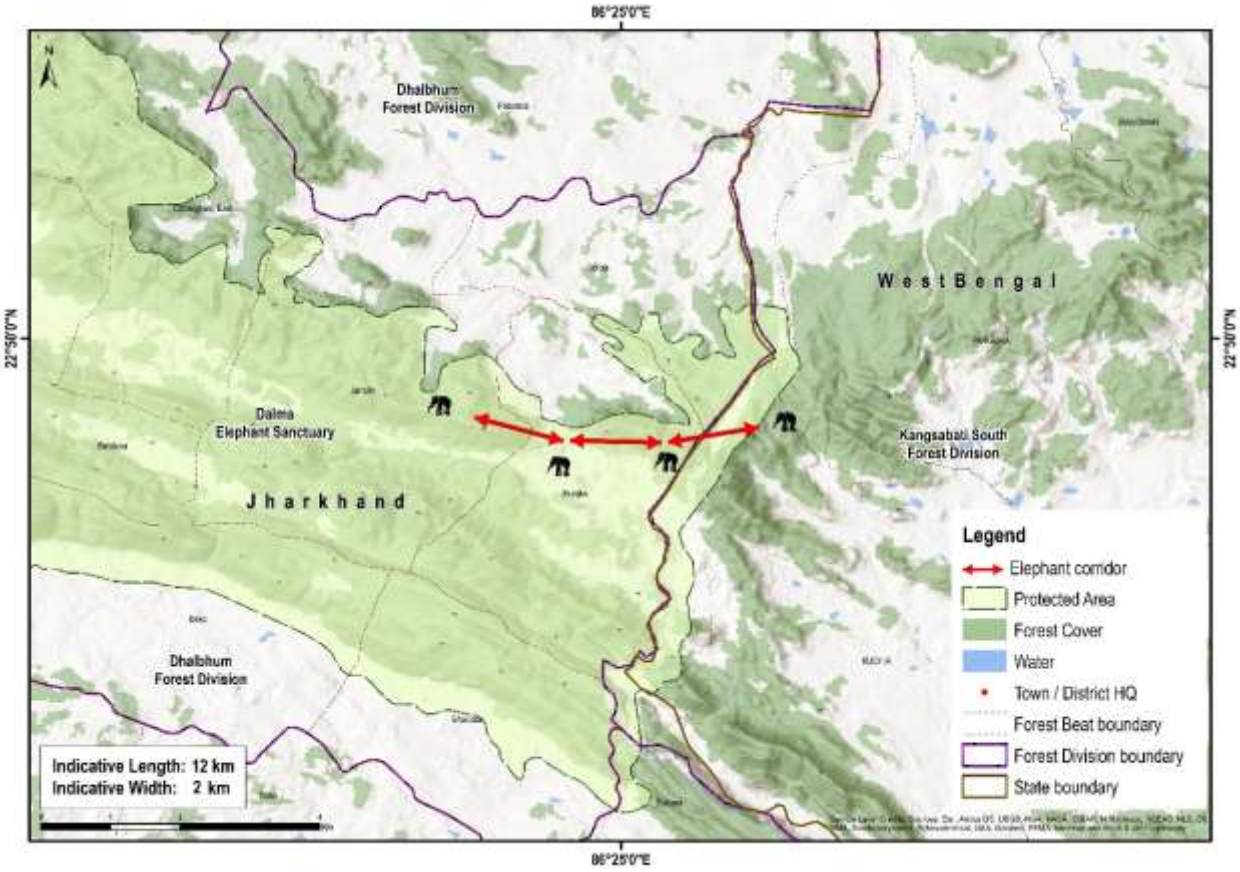
49. Mahilong- Kalimati Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Mahilong and Bagmundi Range of Ranchi Forest Division with Jhalda and Bagmundi Range of Purulia Forest Division.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 18 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo Coordinates	23°14'20" N, 85°46'6" E to 23°20'23" N, 85°54'25" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Chandil, Matha, Mahilong and Bagmundi Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Approx 25
Habitat type	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Agricultural land, forests and settlements Forest= 11750 ha Agriculture= 150 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using this corridor	30- 35
Major bottleneck	Non forest areas
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway 4 and associated traffic. 2) 8 km of double track, electrified railway track 3) High tension power line, 11000 v
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Notification of the corridor and its legal protection 2) Habitat restoration and enrichment of the degraded forests in Kadla, Burudih, Chatarma and Digardih protected forests.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



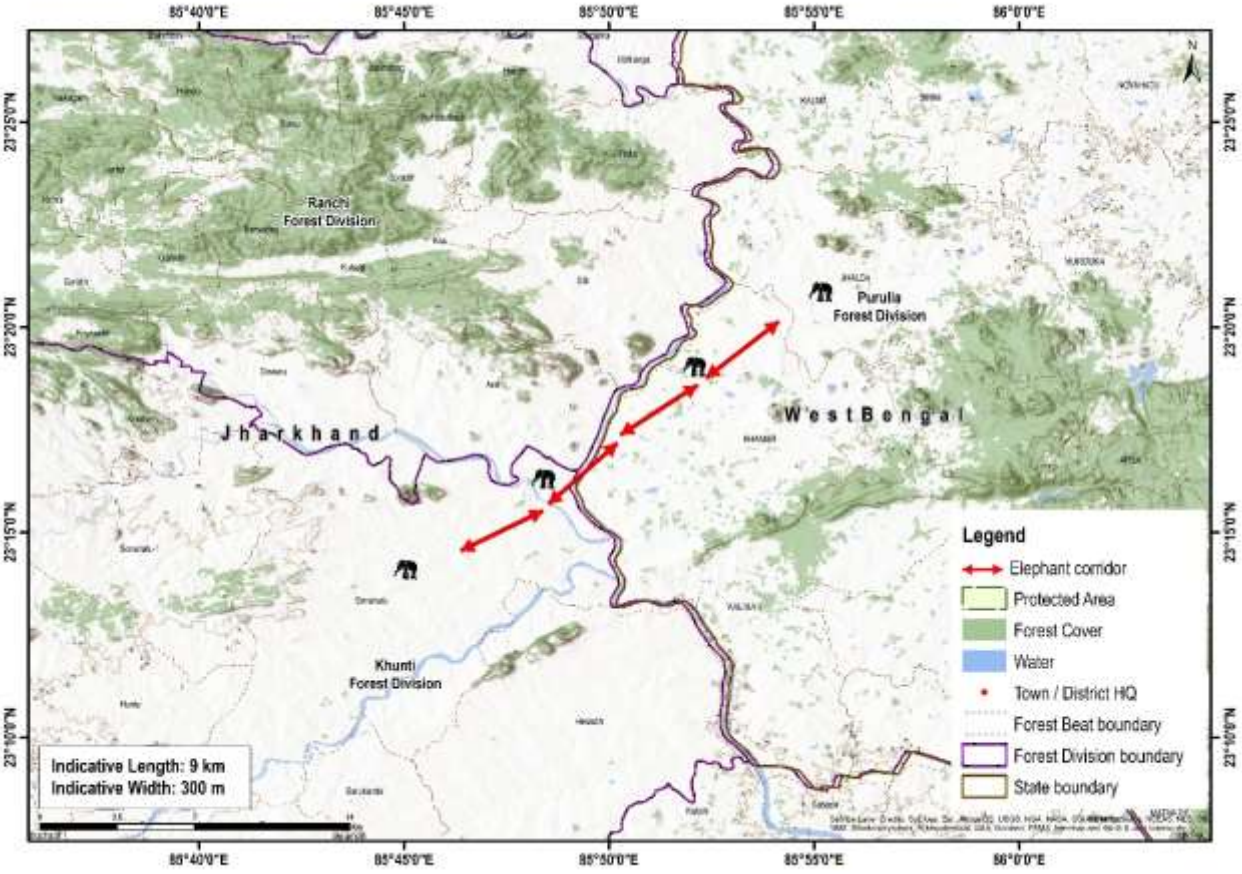
50. Gobarghusi- Jhunjhaka- Banduan Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Pagda and Chimti forest blocks of Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary in Jharkhand with the Banduan Range of Kangsawati South Division in West Bengal.**
State	West Bengal and Jharkhand
Indicative length and width	Length = 12 km, width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	22°38'60" N, 86°23'54" E to 22°47'32" N, 86°36'5" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Banduan Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Ecological importance	This corridor connects Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary with Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve.
Habitat type	Tropical Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest, Agriculture land and settlements Forest= 2100 ha Agriculture= 250 ha Habitation= 50 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using this corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Bottleneck	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Fodder plantation in and around the corridor 2) Development of water harvesting structures
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



51. Jhalda- Baghmundi Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects Jhalda and Baghmundi Ranges
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 9 km, width = 300 m
Geo coordinates	N 23.221777° , E 85.865422° N 23.368329° , E 85.875779°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Jhalda and Baghmundi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Approx 12
Habitat type	Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 8900 ha Agriculture = 100 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using this corridor	30- 35
Major Bottleneck	Non forest land
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Village roads, heavily used by villagers 2) Railway track, 5 km, heavy traffic 3) High tension power line, 1100 v
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Habitat enrichment on either sides of Subarnarekha river
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.

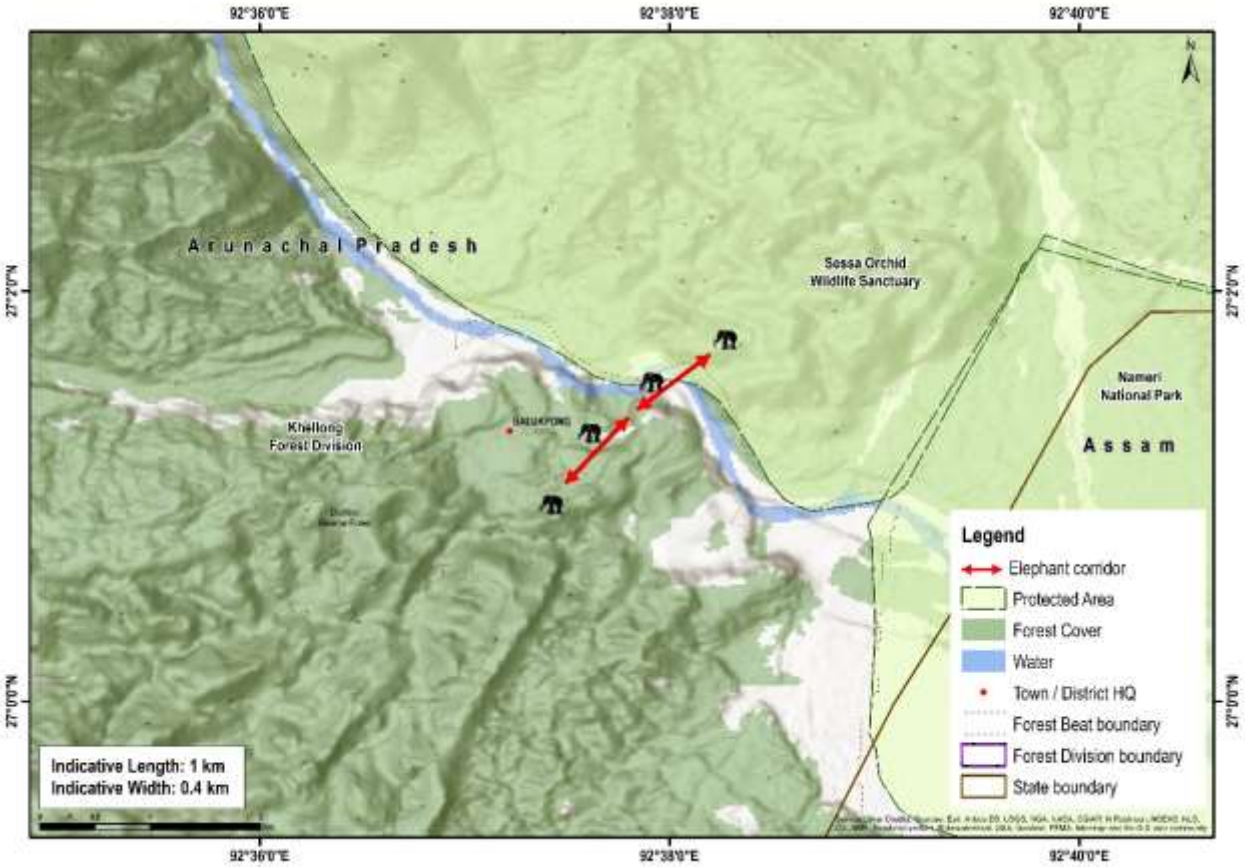


Elephant Corridors

North-East Region

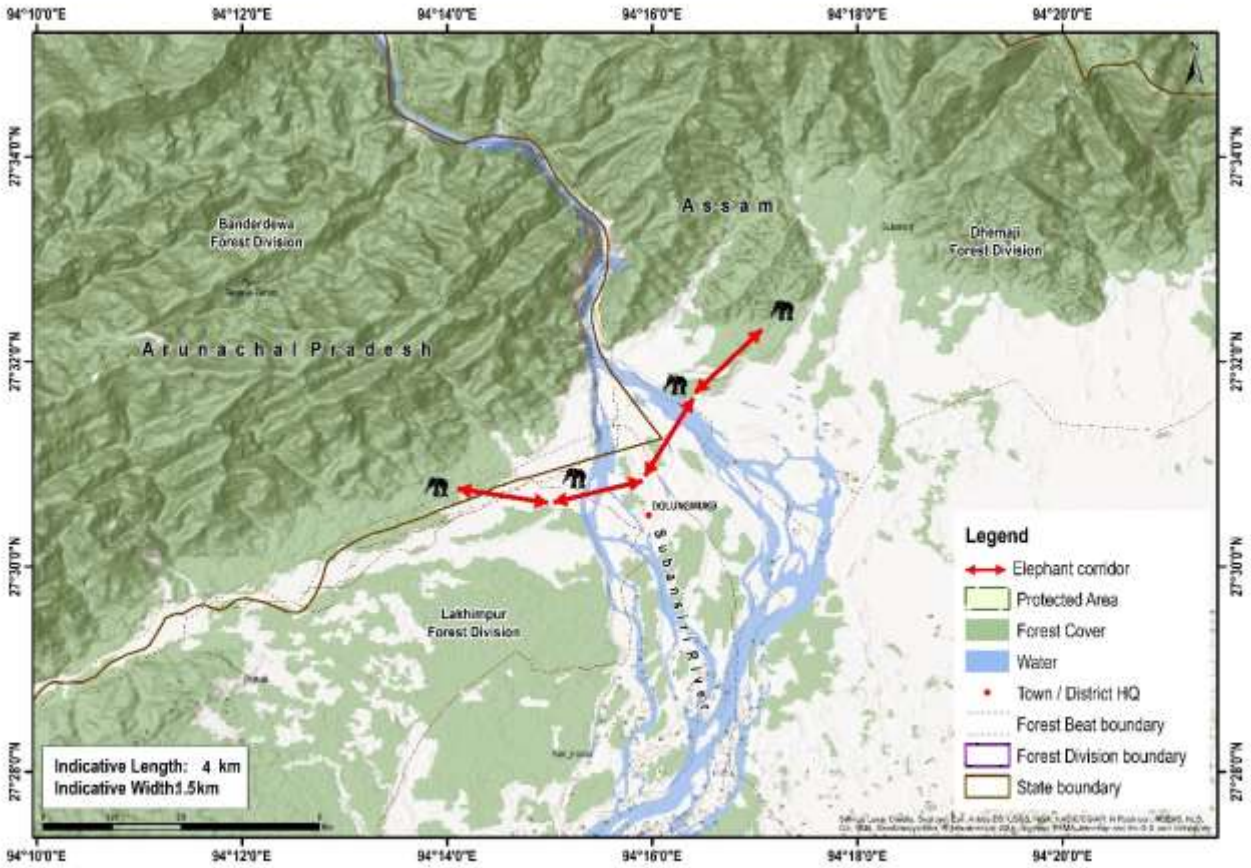
1. Pakke- Doimara at Dedzelling (Dadzu- Lumia) Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the elephant habitats between Pakke Tiger Reserve and Doimara Reserve Forest of Khellong Forest Division.**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 1 km, width = 0.4 km
Geo coordinates	27º 1' 1" N / 092º 37' 17" E 27º 1' 37" N / 092º 38' 11" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Bhalukpong Forest range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Information NA
Habitat type	Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forest with plantations
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the area	4
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 229, 1 km of the road passes through the corridor 2) High vehicular traffic 3) Tippi Industrial estate about 1 km from corridor
Major bottleneck	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Regular patrolling by the anti-poaching squad to monitor any illegal felling of tree or poaching. 2) Camera trapping for intense monitoring of the corridor. 3) Habitat improvement activities in the corridor area.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



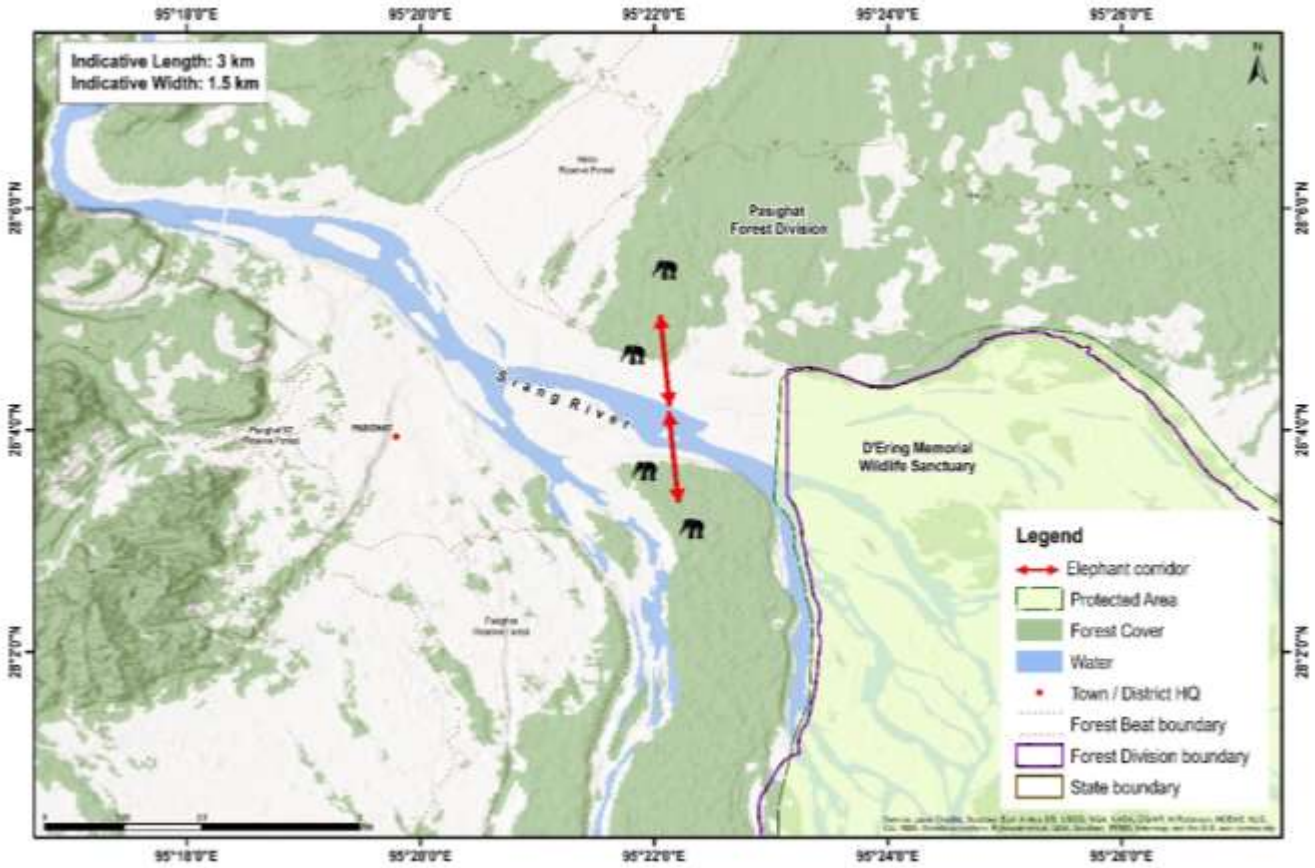
2. Dulung- Subansiri Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Panir Reserve Forest (Banderdewa Division, Arunachal Pradesh) and Dulung Reserve Forest with Subansiri Reserve Forest (Lakhimpur Forest Division, Assam) across the Subansiri river.**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 4 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	N 27º 29' 34.8", 27º29' 48.2" / E 94º 10' 48.7", 94º 08' 12.8"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Dirsha range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Administrative details of the corridor	Panir Reserve Forest and Dulung Reserve Forest with Subansiri Reserve Forest
Habitat type	Mixed forests with bamboo and wild banana.
Major land use	Forest (94%) Agriculture (0.5%) Habitation and others (5.5%)
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, mainly during October to December
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department	1) Habitat improvement activities in the corridor area. 2) Awareness programs for villages around the corridor.
Status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



3. D'Ering- Mebo (Sigar Nallah) Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Borgoli Range of D'ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary and Mebo Reserve Forest of Pasighat Forest Division and Dibang Forest Division on either side of the Siang River.**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 3 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	28° 3.176' / 95° 25.148' 28° 3.438' / 95° 24.304' 28° 4.404' / 95° 24.525' 28° 4.372' / 95° 24.110'
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Borgoli Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Ecological importance	This corridor connects the D. Ering WLS and Mebo RF of Pasighat Forest Division. The corridor facilitates movement of elephants and other wildlife like the tigers (*Panthera tigris*) and Himalayan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*).
Habitat type	Tropical Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forest Agricultural land Plantations
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	328
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 13 - 5 km of the road passes through the corridor 2) Proposed railway track connecting Pasighat to Roing
Major bottleneck in the corridor	Establishment of the army base in the middle of the corridor
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Extension of the biosphere zone right upto the interstate border 2) Restoration of degraded habitats and a policy on land falling under elephant corridor. 3) Livelihood support to the conflict affected villages. 4) HEC mitigation.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



4. Pakke- Papum at Langka nallah Corridor

Connectivity	The corridor connects Papum Reserve Forest with Pakke Tiger Reserve.
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 0.5 km, width = 0.8 km
Geo coordinates	27° 1' 2 N / 93° 1' 44 E 27° 1' 39 N / 93° 2' 2 E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Seijosa territorial range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Two
Administrative details of the corridor	Western and Eastern side of Papum Reserve Forest, Khelong Forest Division, Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary and Tiger Reserve and Pakke Kessang
Habitat type	Tropical Evergreen to Semi evergreen
Major land use	Agricultural land, Settlements and Seijosa Nallah River
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, during monsoon season(May to September)
Number of elephants using the corridor	25 - 30
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	NEC road connecting Seijosa and Pakke Kessang, 15 km road passing through the corridor
Major bottleneck	Establishment of Langka village
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Accurate demarcation of corridor is needed through proper study. 2) As most of the land is disputed, a planned study is required for the corridor area.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.

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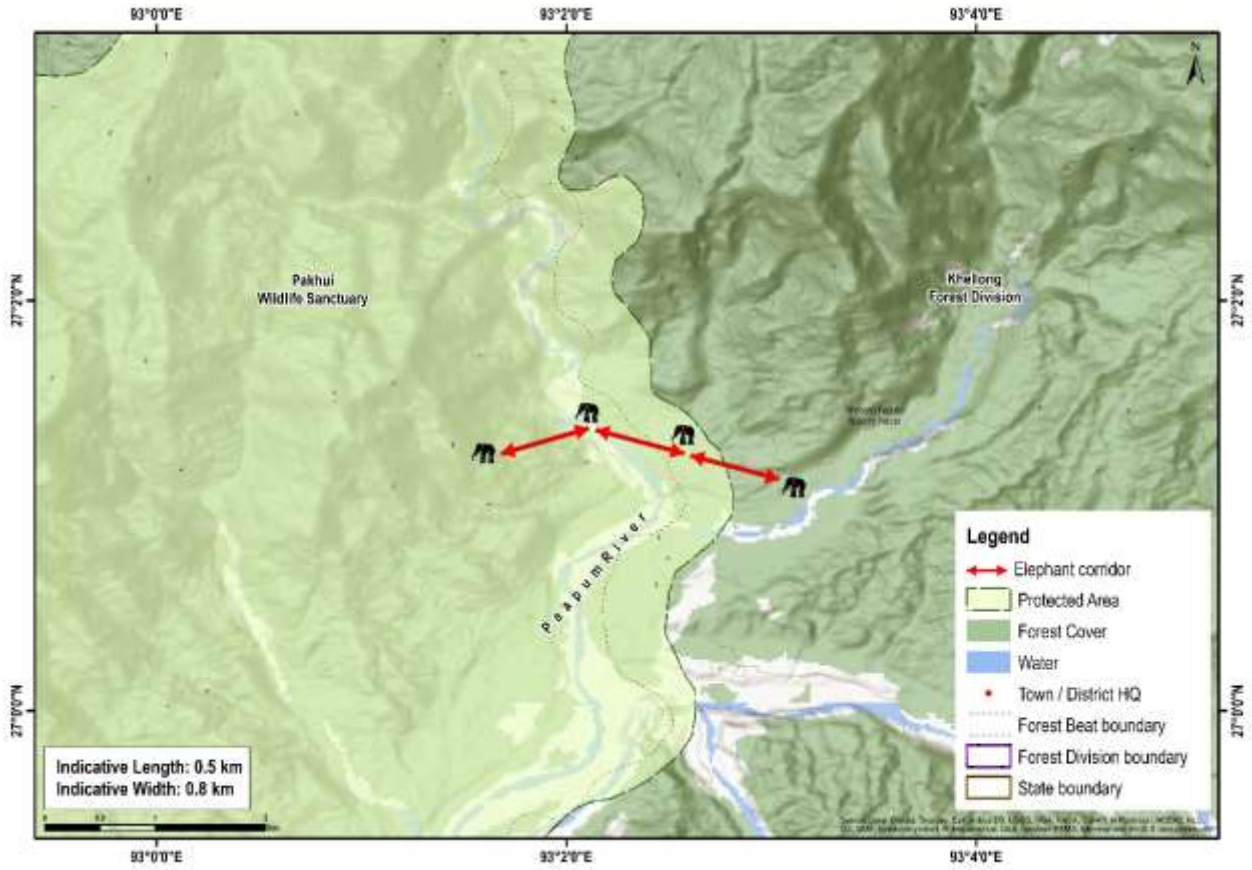
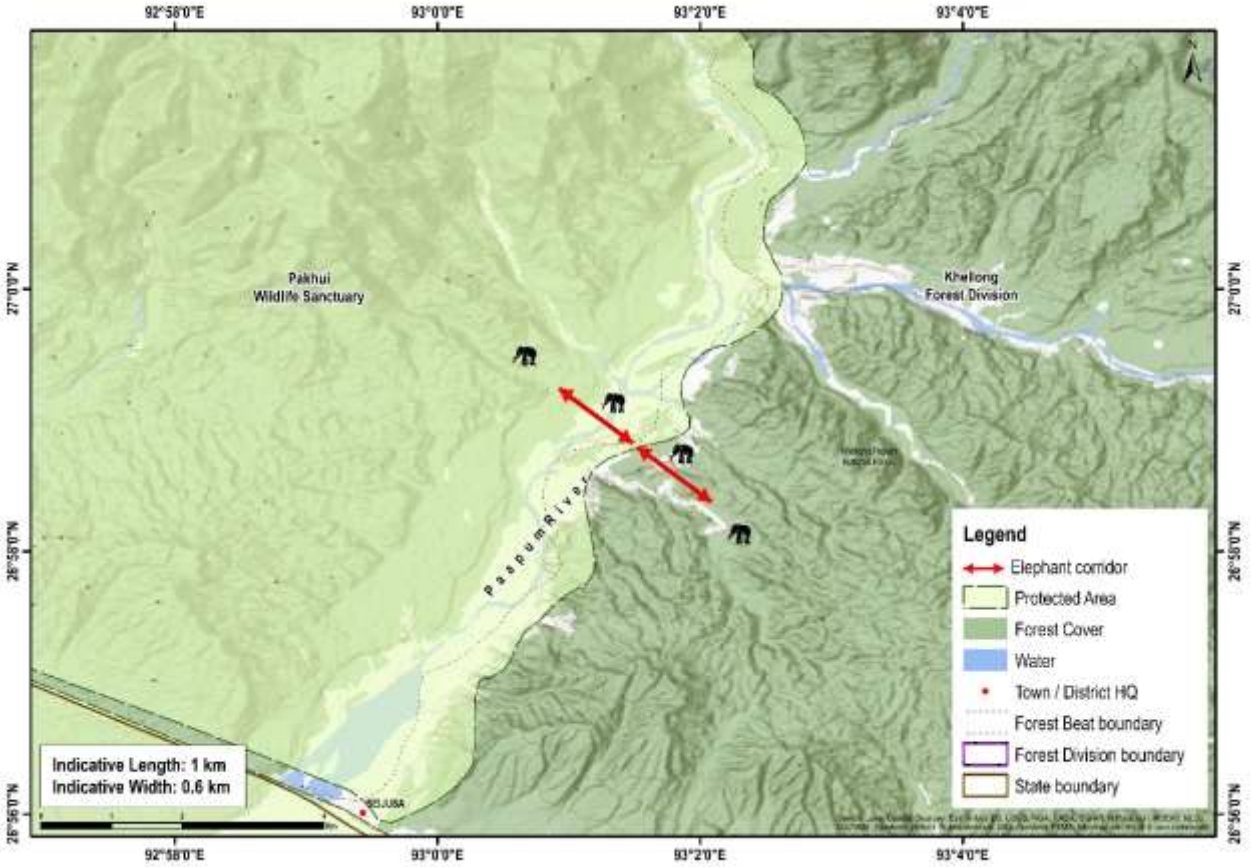


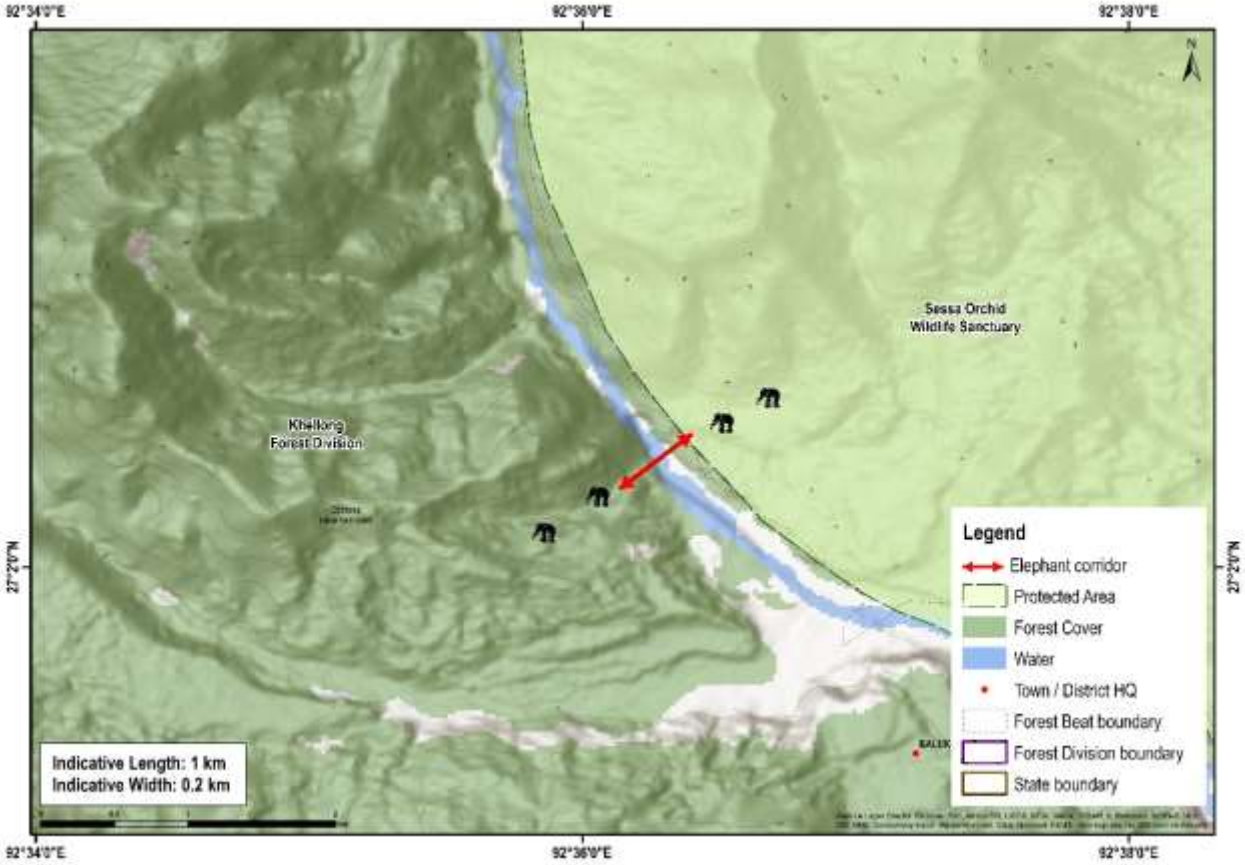
5. Pakke- Papum Seijosa nallah Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Papum Reserve Forest in the Khelong Forest Division to Pakke Tiger Reserve.**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 1 km, width = 0.6 km
Geo coordinates	26° 58' 23" N / 93° 0' 49" E 26° 59' 22" N / 93° 2' 2" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Seijosa territorial range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	The corridor is critical link into Pakke Tiger Reseve that harbors tigers (*Panthera tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Himalayan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) and others.
Habitat type	Tropical Evergreen to Semi evergreen
Major land use	Agricultural land, Settlements and Seijosa Nallah River
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, during monsoon season (May to September)
Number of elephants using the corridor	25 - 30
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 15 km of NEC road connecting Seijosa and Pakke Kessang road passing through the corridor 2) Proposed high power tension line
Major bottleneck	Establishment of two villages viz. Lower Balibasti and Upper Balibasti
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Accurate demarcation of corridor is needed. 2) As most of the land is disputed, a planned study is required for the corridor area.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



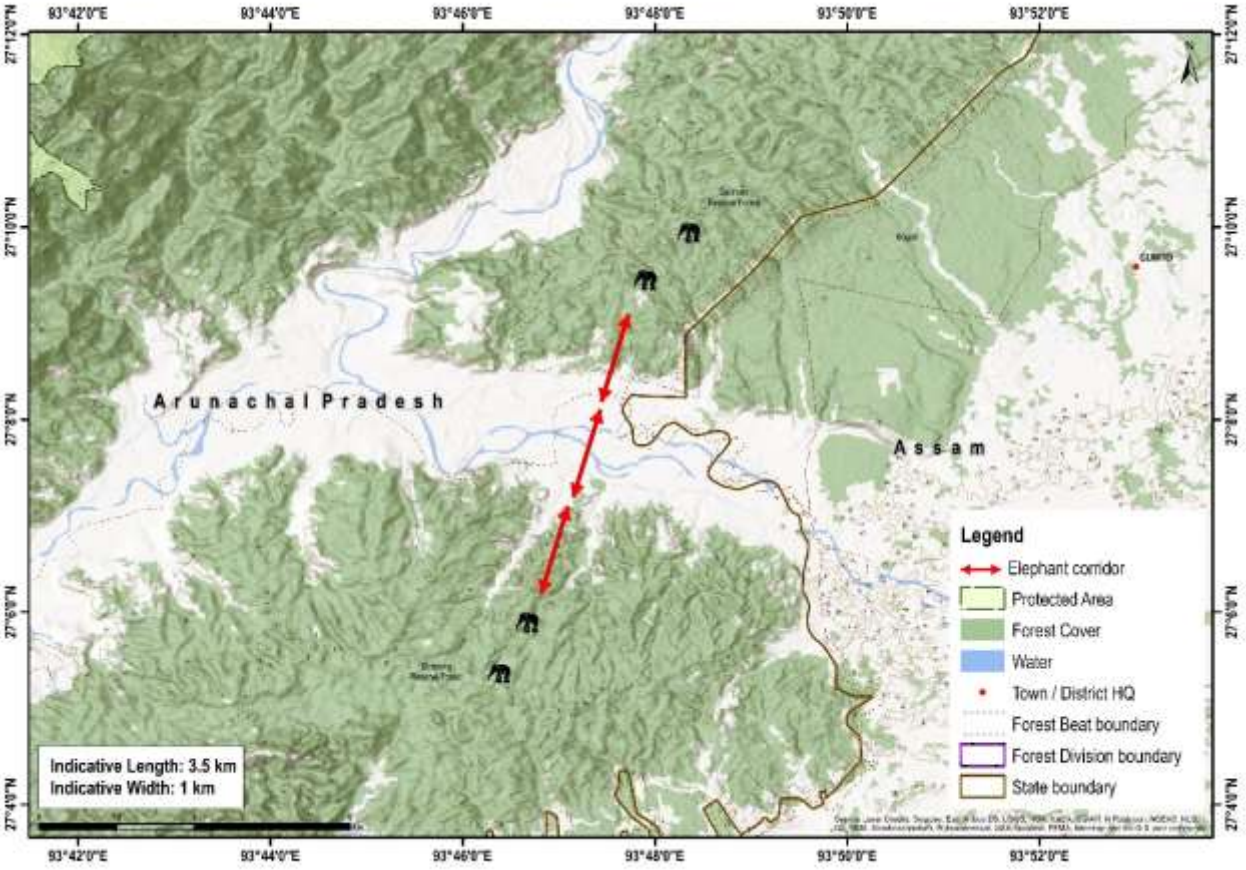
6. Pakke- Doimara at Tippi Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Pakke Tiger Reserve with Doimara Reserve Forest of Khellong Forest Division**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 1 km, width = 0.2 km
Geo coordinates	27º 1' 1" N / 092º 37' 17" E 27º 01' 35.2" N / 092º 36' 43.1" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Bhalukpong range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	One
Administrative details of the corridor	Khellong Forest division,
Ecological importance	Pakke Tiger Reseve harbors good population of Tigers, Hornbills, Leopard, Clouded leopard, Himalayan black bear and binturong etc.
Habitat type	Tropical evergreen forest and semi evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest, Kameng River, settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, during monsoon season (May to September)
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1. National Highway 229, 1 km of road passes through the corridor and its heavy vehicular traffic 2. Fencing around the residential area 3. Tippi industrial estate 4. Concrete walls as boundary of the Tippi tourism guest house and Orchid Research Centre
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	This corridor is no longer being used by elephants
Current status of the corridor	Impaired Earlier this corridor was used by elephants for crossing into Doimara RF. However, due to obstruction of the corridor at Tippi, the elephants take the route of Dedzeling nullah to reach Dadzu-Lumia-Dedzeling at present for their further movement to Doimara RF. Thus, the Dadzu – Lumia (Dedzeling) serves as the substitute for the Pakke – Doimara elephant corridor at Tippi.



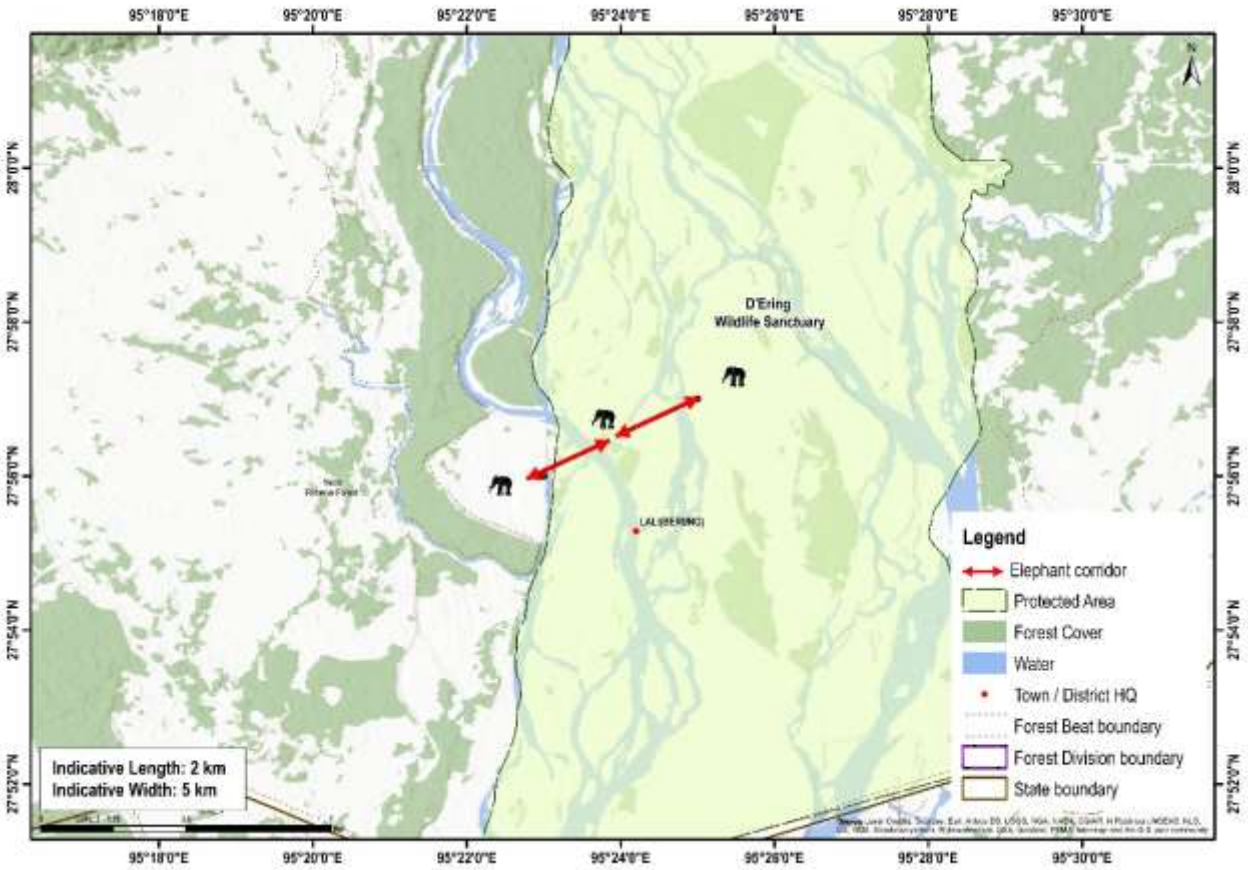
7. Durpong - Doimukh at Khundakhuwa Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Durpong Forest Reserve with the proposed Doimukh Reserve Forest.**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 3.5 km, width = 1 km
Geo coordinates	27°06'54", 27°07'09"N 93°47'26", 93°48'26"E
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Habitat type	Tropical semi-evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest, agriculture and settlements
Elephant movement status	None
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Heavy vehicular traffic along National Highway-52A
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Declaration, demarcation and legal protection of the corridor under various laws appropriate for the state 2) Regulating night traffic along the National Highway-52A 3) Protection of Khundakhuwa nullah from encroachment 4) Finding alternatives for 55 households of Berup and Gumto villages 5) Protection of the small grassland at the point where River Dikrong and Khundakhowa nullah converge
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



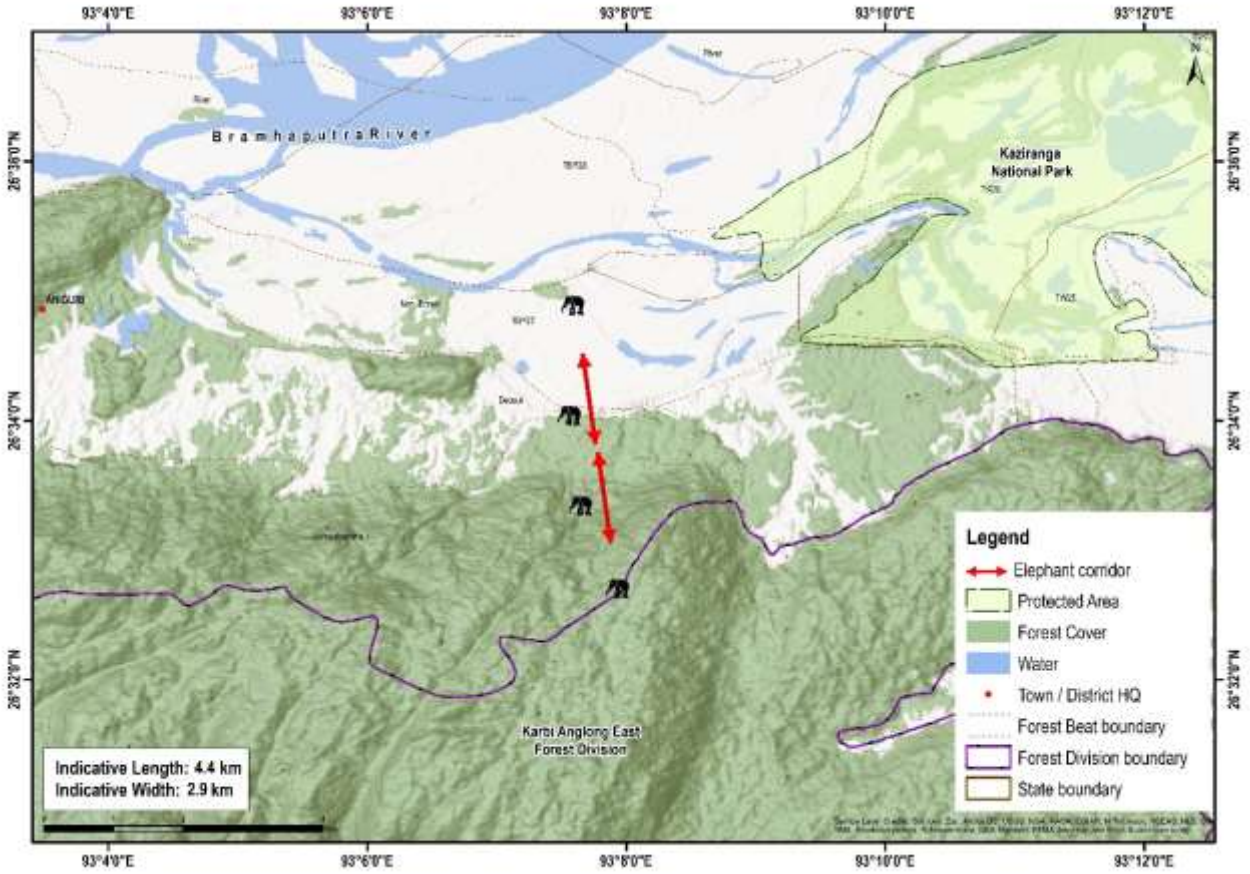
8. D'ering - Mebo at Kongkul Corridor

Connectivity	**D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary with Mebo Reserve Forest leading to Dibang Reserve Forest of Roing Forest Division**
State	Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 2 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo coordinates	27°56'–27°57' N 95°23'–95°25' E
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Ecological importance	Elephants from D'Ering Wildlife Sanctuary used this corridor to move to Mebo Reserve forest through the Sissar River bed.
Habitat type	Tropical evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest, agriculture and settlement
Elephant movement status	Information NA
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Declaration, demarcation and legal protection of the corridor under various laws appropriate for the state 2) Seeking alternatives for Kongkul village 3) Protecting the corridor forest by eco-development in Kongkul village 4) Declaring the corridor and surrounding forest areas as Community Reserves
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



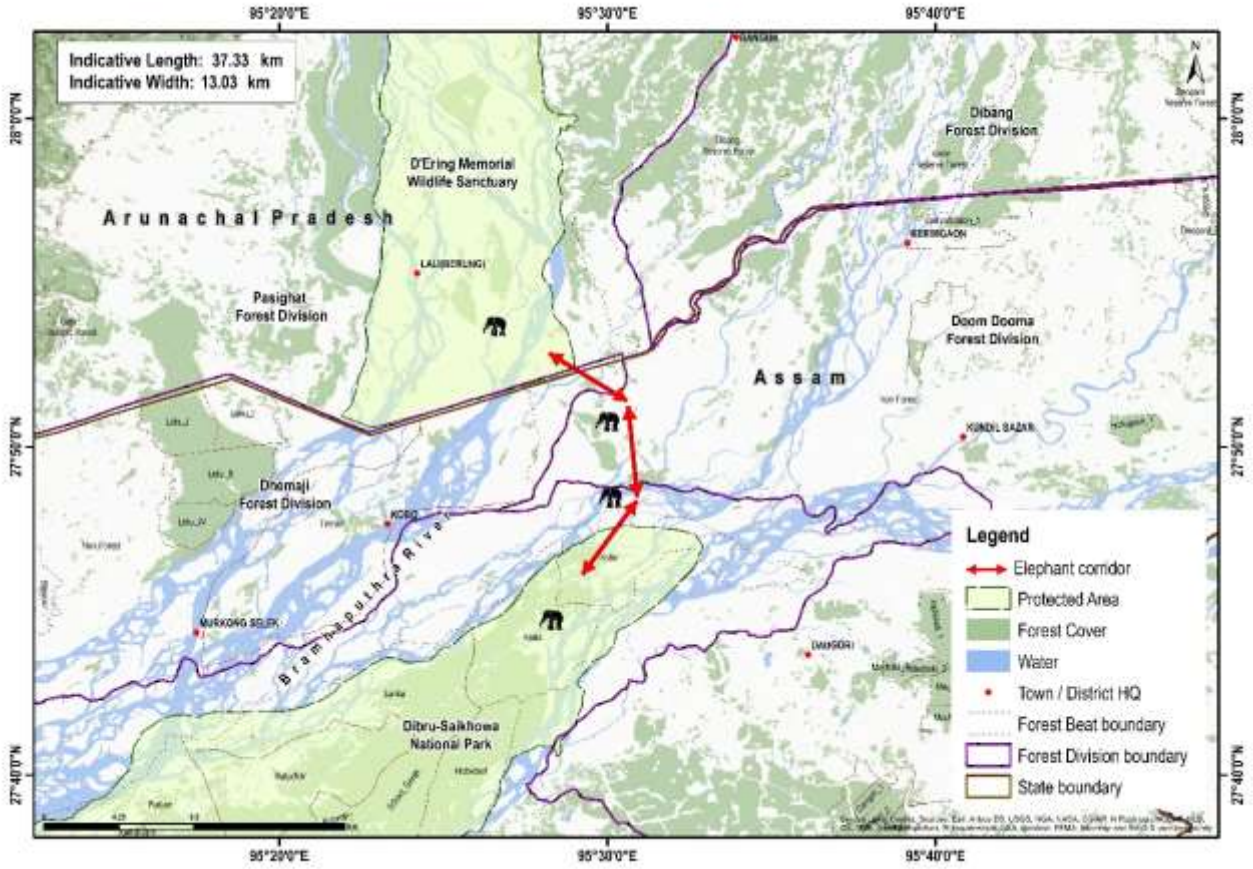
9. Deosur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Burapahar Range of Kaziranga National Park to Porcupa Range of East Karbi Anglong Forest Division**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 4.44 km, Width = 2.9 km
Geo coordinates	N 26° 34' 5.153", 26° 33'41.180"/ E 93° 7'30.138", 93° 9'20.274"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Burapahar Range and Porcupa Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	The corridor is part of Kaziranga Nationa Park which harbors large number of elephants along with other megafauna species like one-horned rhinoceros.
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest Agriculture Tea plantations Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, during monsoon
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 37, 6.8 km of road passes through the corridor, vehicular frequency is also high 2) High tension power line (440 V)
Bottlenecks in the corridor	National Highway 37
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Around 26.63 ha of the corridor is under revenue land. The revenue authorities should minimize human influences and help in restoring the structural corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available.



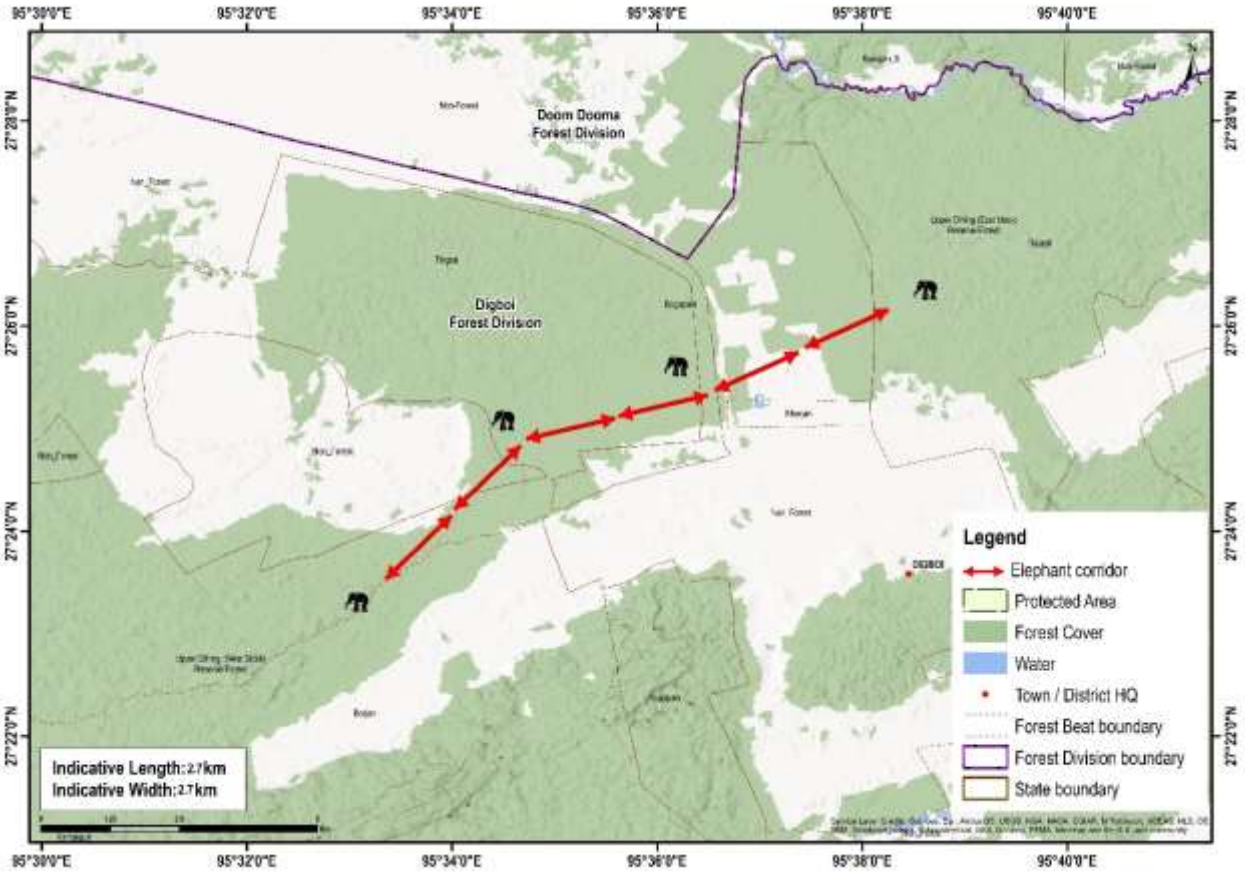
10. D'ering- Dibru Saikhowa Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the D'ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary, Dibang Forest Division and Pasighat Forest Division (Arunachal Pradesh) with Dibru Saikhowa National Park (Assam) via forest patches of the Sadiya Forest Range of Doomdooma Forest Division.**
State	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 37.33 km, Width = 13.03 km
Geo coordinates	N 27º 50' 36.041", 27º 51'13.986"/ E 95º 49'58.861", 95º 49'46.320"
Beats falling within corridor	Sadiya beat
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Sadiya and Anchalghat Forest Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	S7
Administrative details of the corridor	The corridor connects D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary and Dibru Saikhowa National Park
Habitat type	Semi Evergreen and Riverine Forest.
Major land use	Forests River & flood plains Agricultural land Human settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular with seasonal peaks during months from October to February
Number of elephants using the corridor	> 40
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should have a legal entity so that the state forest department could protect the corridor. 2) Prevention of encroachment and new settlements towards the Assam state. 3) Support for the local communities for improving their livelihood and minimize their interactions with the elephants.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



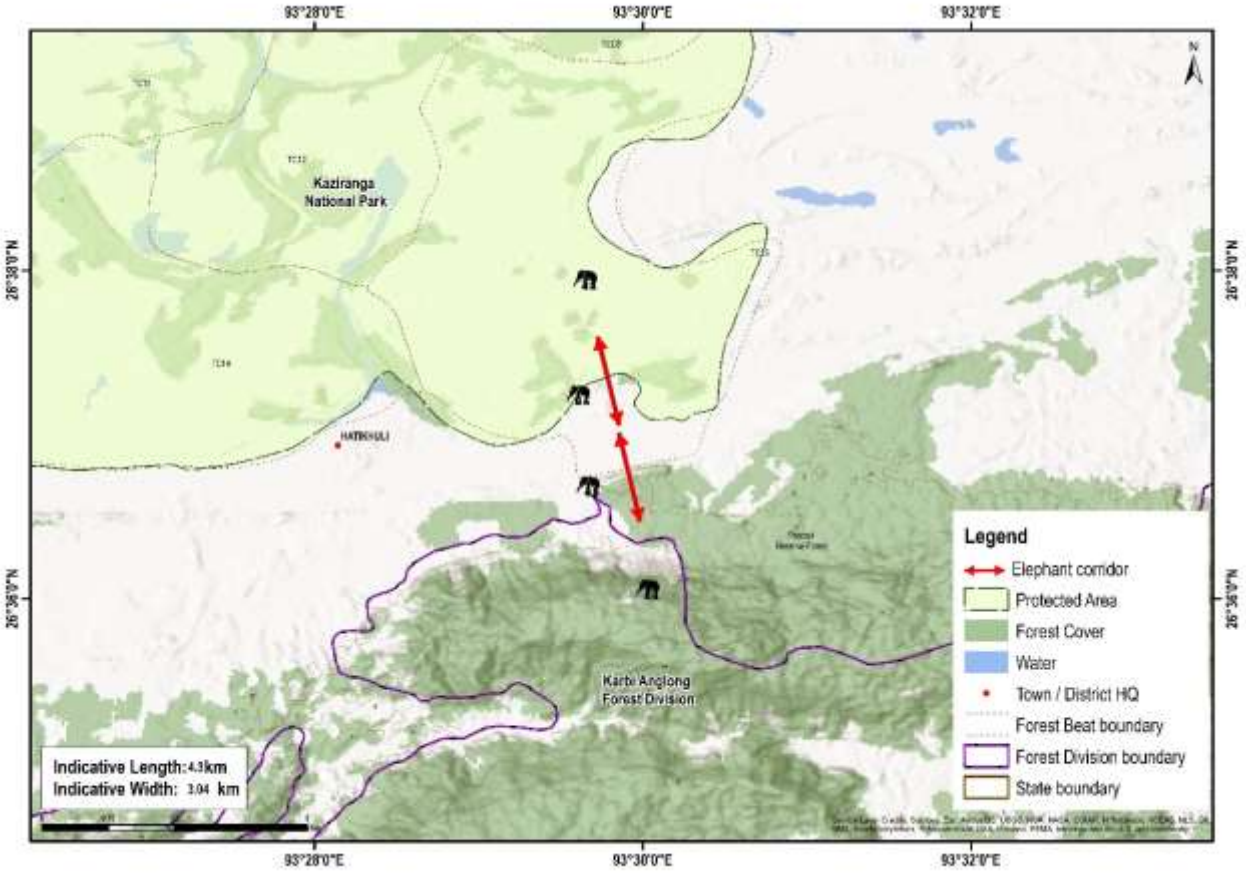
11. Bogapani Corridor- Upper Dihing East- Upper Dihing West Block

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the East and West Blocks of Upper Dihing Reserve Forest in Digboi Forest Division**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 2.79 km, Width = 2.74 km
Geo coordinates	N 27º 25'1.453", 27º25'1.453"/ E 95º 36'25.842", 95º 36'25.842"
Compartments falling within corridor	Compartment 94 UDRF West Block and compartments 21,22 & 23 in UDRF East Block.
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Lakhipathar Range and Digboi Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Administrative details of the corridor	The corridor connects the Upper Dihing East - Upper Dihing West block
Ecological importance	The corridor helps in the extended movement of elephants to and from Dihing-Patkai Elephant Reserve.
Habitat type	Tropical Evergreen Forest.
Major land use	Forest, Agricultural land and Tea plantations.
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, majorly in months of October to February.
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 38, 1 km of the road passes through the corridor 2) Single track non electrified railway line (1 km)
Bottleneck in the corridor	Railway track and National Highway
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Up gradation of the corridor area into community and conservation reserve. 2) Removal of encroachment 3) Purchasing the private land falling in the corridor area 4) Creation of over bridges in the area for the vehichles.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



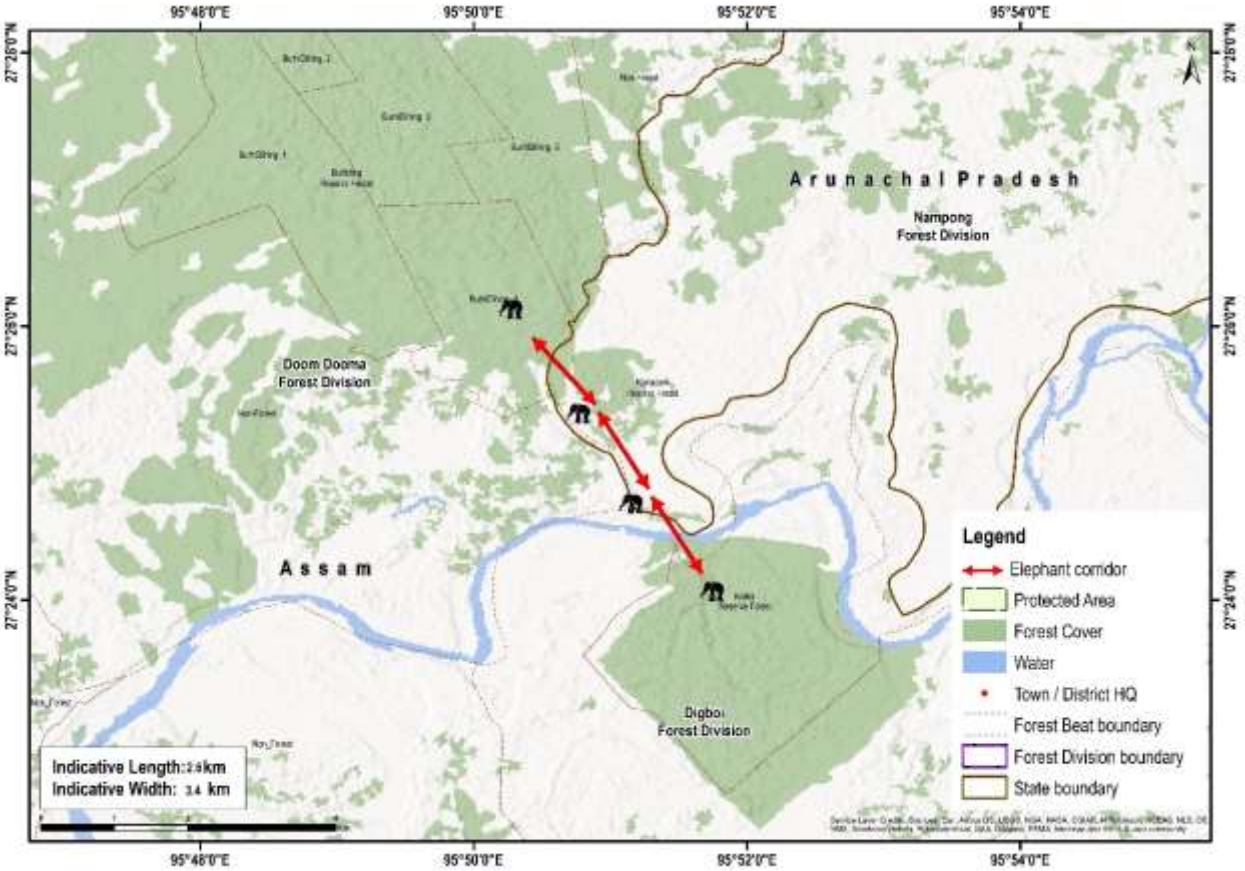
12. Panbari Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the elephant habitats of Kaziranga National Park with Karbi Anglong Forest Division through Panbari Reserve Forest.**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 4.3 km, width = 3.0 km
Geo coordinates	N 26° 37'10.303", 26°36'44.927"/ E 93° 31'0.100", 93° 29'48.442"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Central Kohora Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Administrative details of the corridor	The corridor connects Kaziranga National Park with Karbi Anglong Forest
Ecological importance	The corridor is part of Kaziranga Nationa Park which harbors large number of elephants along with other megafauna species like one-horned Rhinoceros.
Habitat type	Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forest Agricultural
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 37, 4 km of the road passes through the corridor with around 1500 vehicles passing per day 2) High tension power line (440 V)
Bottleneck in the corridor	National Highway 37
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Addressing human encroachment in the area. 2) Land use change restrictions should be imposed
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



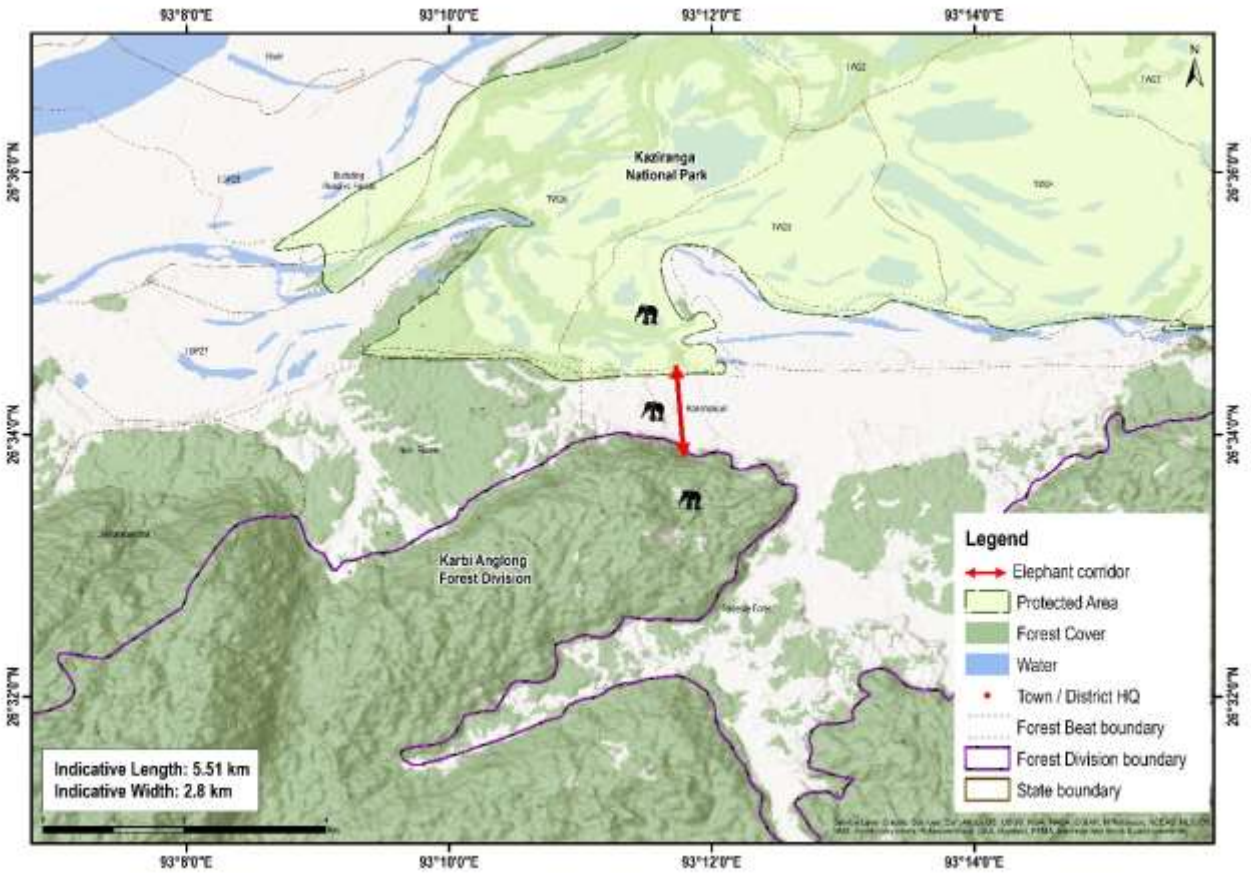
13. Kotha Buridehing Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Kotha Reserve Forest of Digboi Forest Division with Buridehing Reserve Forest of Khatangpani Range of Doomdooma Forest Division**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 2.62 km, Width = 3.41 km
Geo coordinates	N 27º 25'25.056", 27º 25' 25.056"/ E 95º 50'24.976", 95º 50' 24.976"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Khatangpani Range and Jagun Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Six
Habitat type	Semi evergreen Forest and Riverine Forest.
Major land use	Forest River and flood plains Agricultural land Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular with seasonal peaks during months from October to February
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should have a legal entity so that the state forest department could protect the corridor. 2) Encroachment from the Buridihing Reserve Forest should be freed. 3) Controlled and regulated agricultural practices. 4) Terminating the brick kilns from the corridor area.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



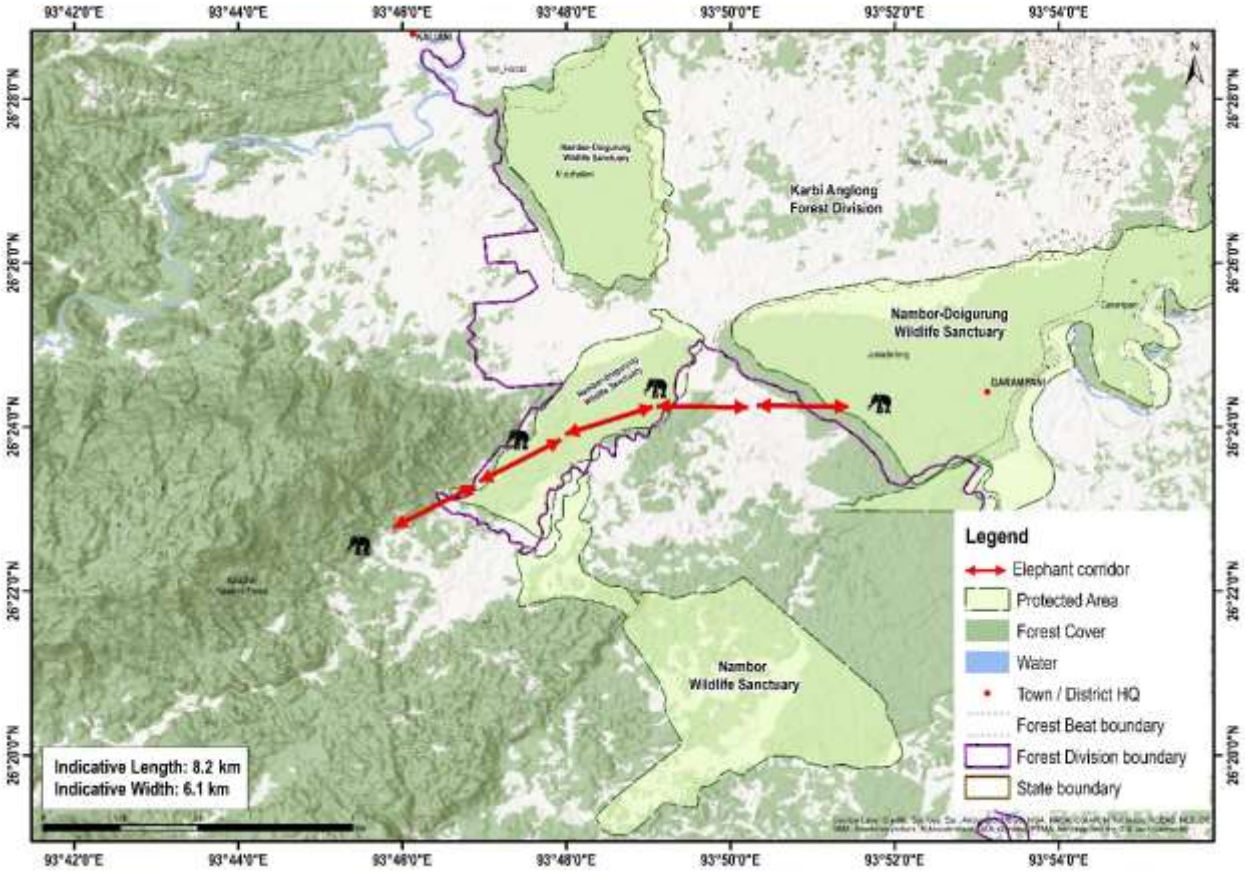
14. Kanchanjuri Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the elephant habitats of Kaziranga National Park with Ruthepahar forest of East Karbi Anglong Forest Division (towards the northeast) and Bagser Reserve Forest of Nagaon Forest Division (to the southwest).**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 5.51 km, width = 2.81 km
Geo coordinates	N 26° 34' 25.402", 26° 35' 27.205"/ E 93° 10' 46.970", 93° 11' 38.073"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Western Bagori Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Ecological importance	The corridor is part of Kaziranga Nationa Park which harbors large number of elephants along with other mega fauna species like one-horned rhinoceros.
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous
Major land use	Forest Agricultural land
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	3.3 km of National Highway 37 passing through the forest
Bottleneck in the corridor	National Highway 37
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Prevention of human induces disturbances in and around the corridor. 2) Land use change restrictions should be imposed.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



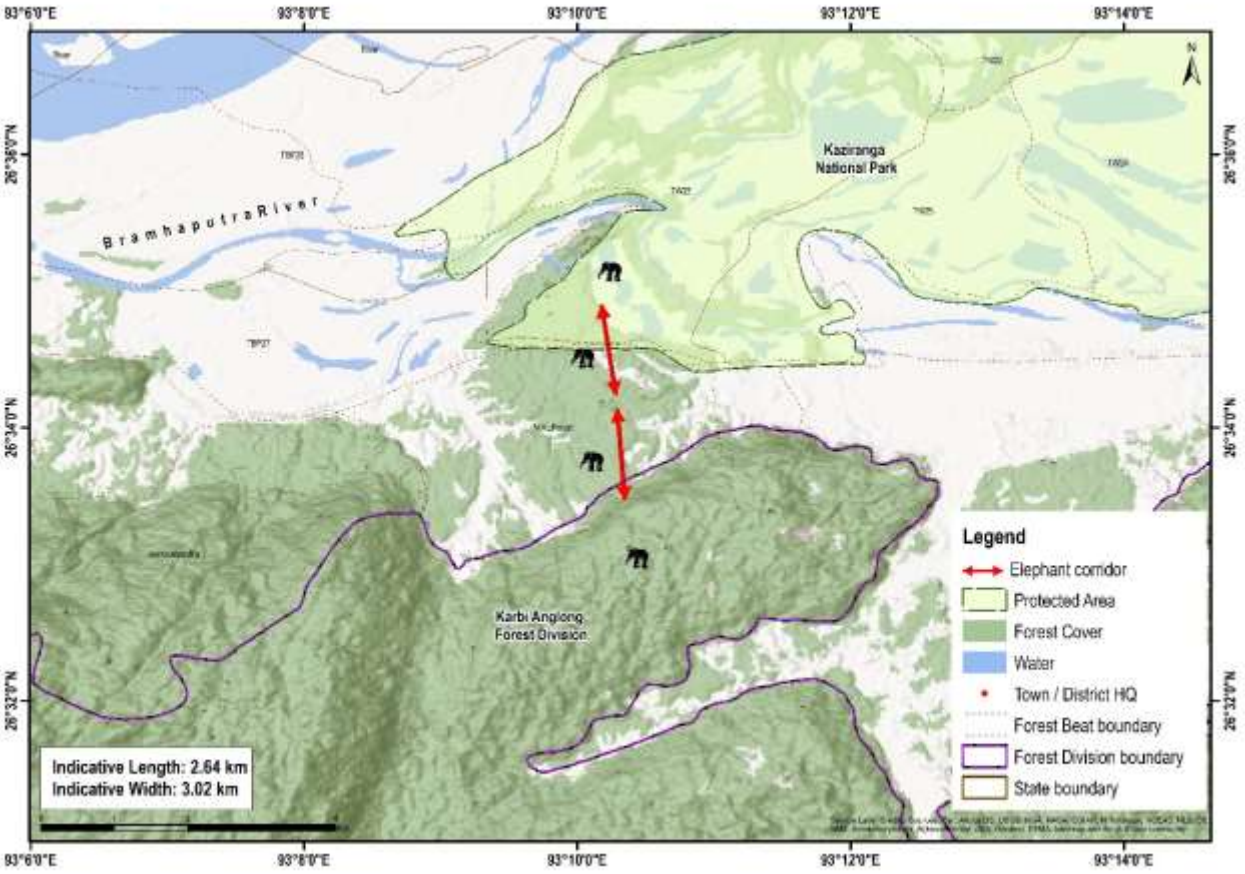
15. Kalapahar- Doigrung Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Kalapahar Proposed Reserve Forest and Nambor West Block of East Karbi Anglong Division with Nambor-Doigrung. The corridor is formed from the land gifted by Sar Kro village and the land vacated by Ram Terang village and part of Doigrung and Nambor wildlife sanctuary under Golaghat Range, Golaghat District. Wildlife Sanctuary (Nambor North Block in Golaghat District)**
State	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 8.27 km, width = 6.17 km
Geo coordinates	N 26º 23'12.331", 26º 23' 12.331"/ E 93º 47'48.671", 93º 47' 48.671"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Golaghat Range
Habitat type	Mix moist deciduous and Semi evergreen Forest.
Major land use	Forests Agricultural land Settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	NA. But in a single herd 30+ elephants can be seen.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) PWD road from Silonijan to Chowkihola, 2.5 km of this road falls within the corridor 2) Increased vehicular traffic
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Proper demarcation of the corridor is urgently required. 2) The encroached area should be converted into plantations and further encroachment should be restricted. 3) Anti- poaching camps should be constructed near the corridor areas.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



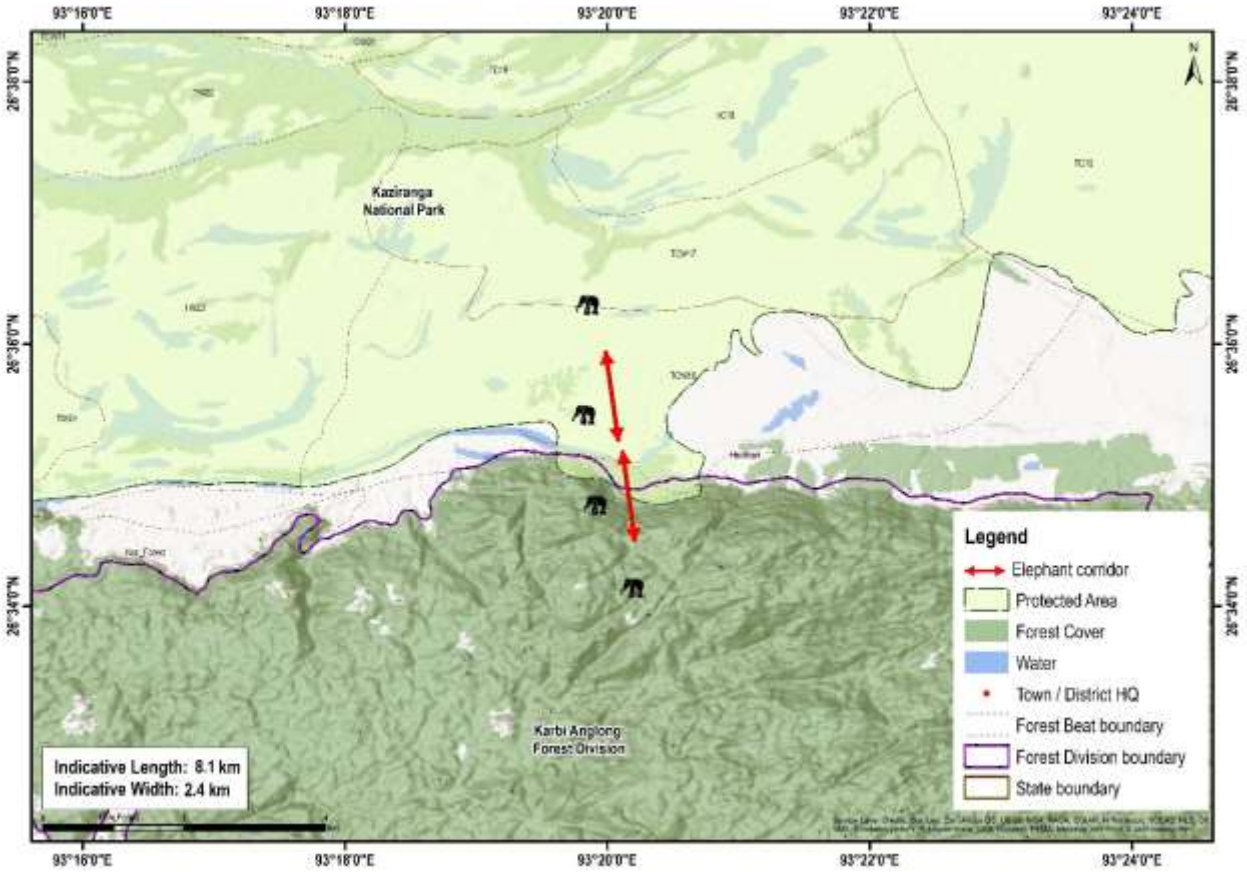
16. Hatidandi Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects the elephant habitats of Kaziranga National Park with Karbi Anglong Forest Division
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 2.64 km, width = 3.02 km
Geo coordinates	N 26º 32'56.741", 26º 33' 40.465"/ E 93º 9' 10.639", 93º 10' 35.068"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Nagaon Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Administrative details of the corridor	Nagaon Forest Division
Ecological importance	The corridor is part of Kaziranga Nationa Park which harbors large number of elephants along with other mega fauna species like one-horned Rhinoceros.
Habitat type	Semi Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forest Tea plantation
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 37, 4 km of road passes through the corridor 2) High tension power line (440 V) 3) Trench along the tea garden
Bottleneck in the corridor	National Highway 37
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Prevention of human induces disturbances in and around the corridor. 2) Land use change restrictions should be imposed.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



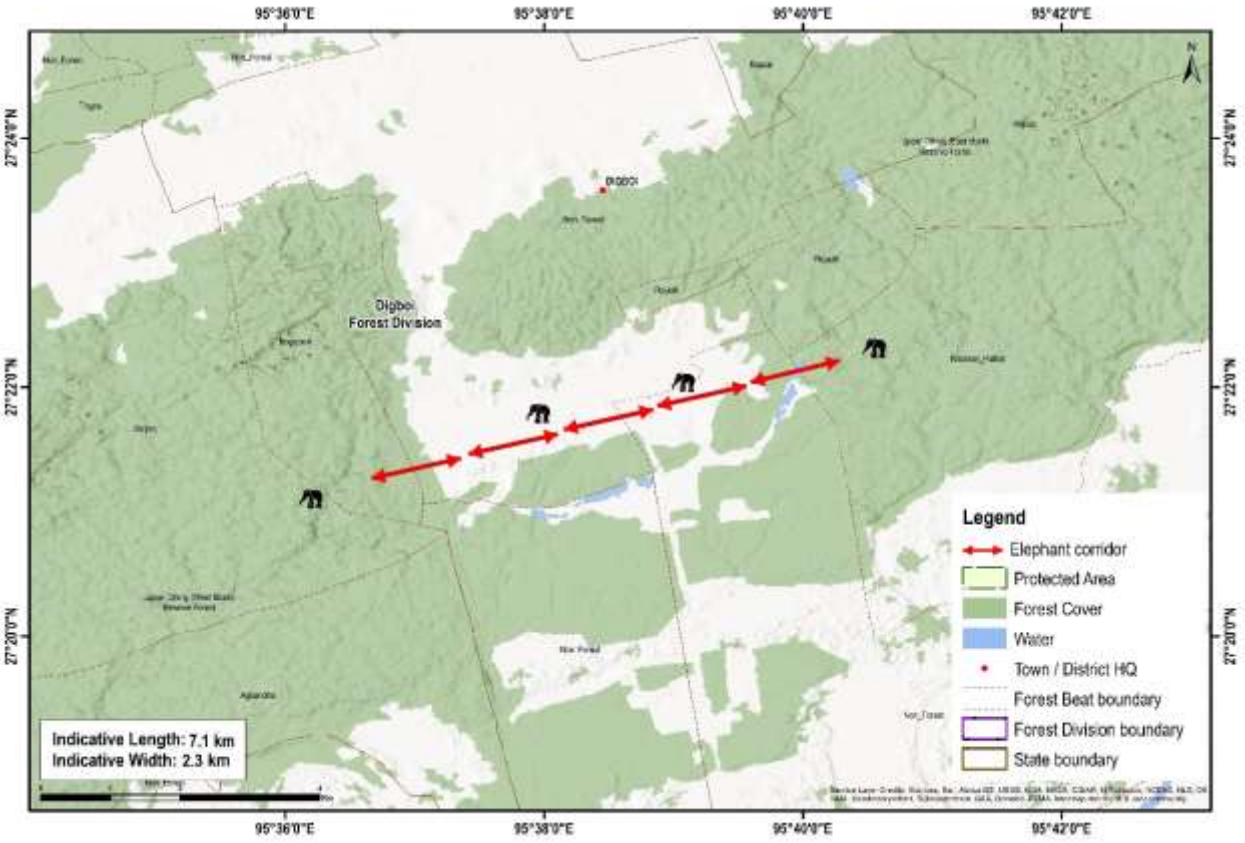
17. Haldhibari Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the elephant habitats of Kaziranga National Park in the north with North Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary and the adjoining community forests of the Karbi Anglong Hills in the south.**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 8.13 km, width = 2.46 km
Geo coordinates	N 26° 34'37.063", 26° 34' 54.424" E 93° 17'53.772", 93° 20' 33.037"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Central Western Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	One
Administrative details of the corridor	Kaziranga National Park with North Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary
Ecological importance	The corridor is part of Kaziranga Nationa Park which harbors large number of elephants along with other mega fauna species like one-horned rhinoceros.
Habitat type	Tropical Moist Deciduous
Major land use	Forests
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 37, 7 km of road passes through the corridor 2) High vehicular traffic (around 1500 per day)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Prevention of human induces disturbances in and around the corridor. 2) Land use change restrictions should be imposed.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



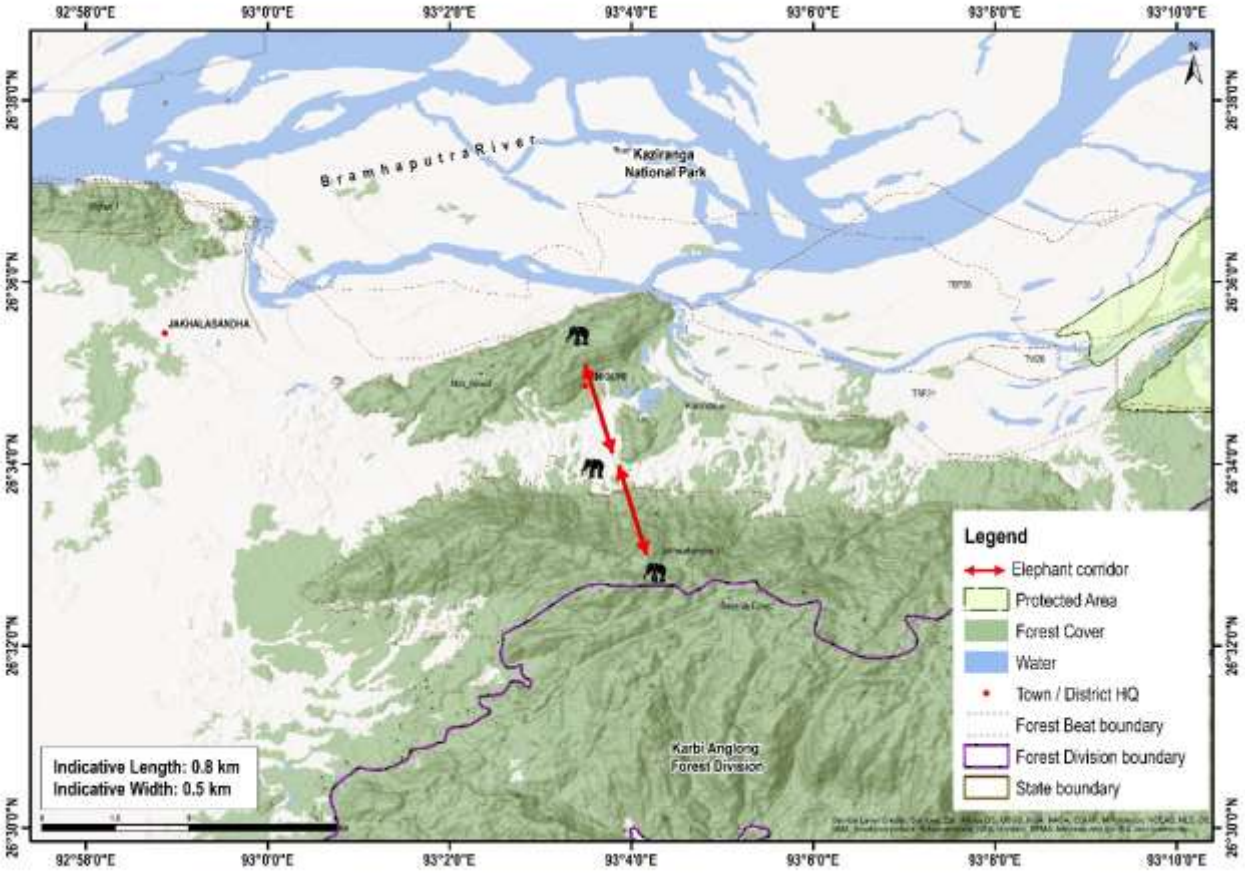
18. Golai- Pawai corridor- Upper Dihing East- Upper Dihing West Block Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects the East and West Blocks of Upper Dihing Reserve Forest of Digboi Forest Division.**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.11 km, width = 2.36 km
Geo coordinates	N 27º 21' 38.416", 27º 21' 38.416"/ E 95º 36' 50.757", 95º 36' 50.757"
Compartments falling within corridor	Compartment 94 UDRF West Block and 21,22 & 23 Compartment in UDRF, East Block.
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Digboi, Marghertia West and Margherita East
Revenue villages falling within corridor	One
Administrative details of the corridor	Upper Dihing East and West block
Ecological importance	The corridor helps in the extended movement of elephants to and from Dihing-Patkai Elephant Reserve.
Habitat type	Tropical Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forest Agricultural land Tea plantations
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) IOCL Campus 2) National Highway- 38 3) Single track non- electrified railway line connecting Tinsukia and Lidu 4) Amalgamated Tea company's tea estate
Bottleneck in the corridor	Tinsukia – Lidu railway track, National Highway 38, and IOCL terminal
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Removal of IOCL Terminus 2) Purchasing the private land falling in the corridor. 3) Constructing over bridges for the vehicular movement.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



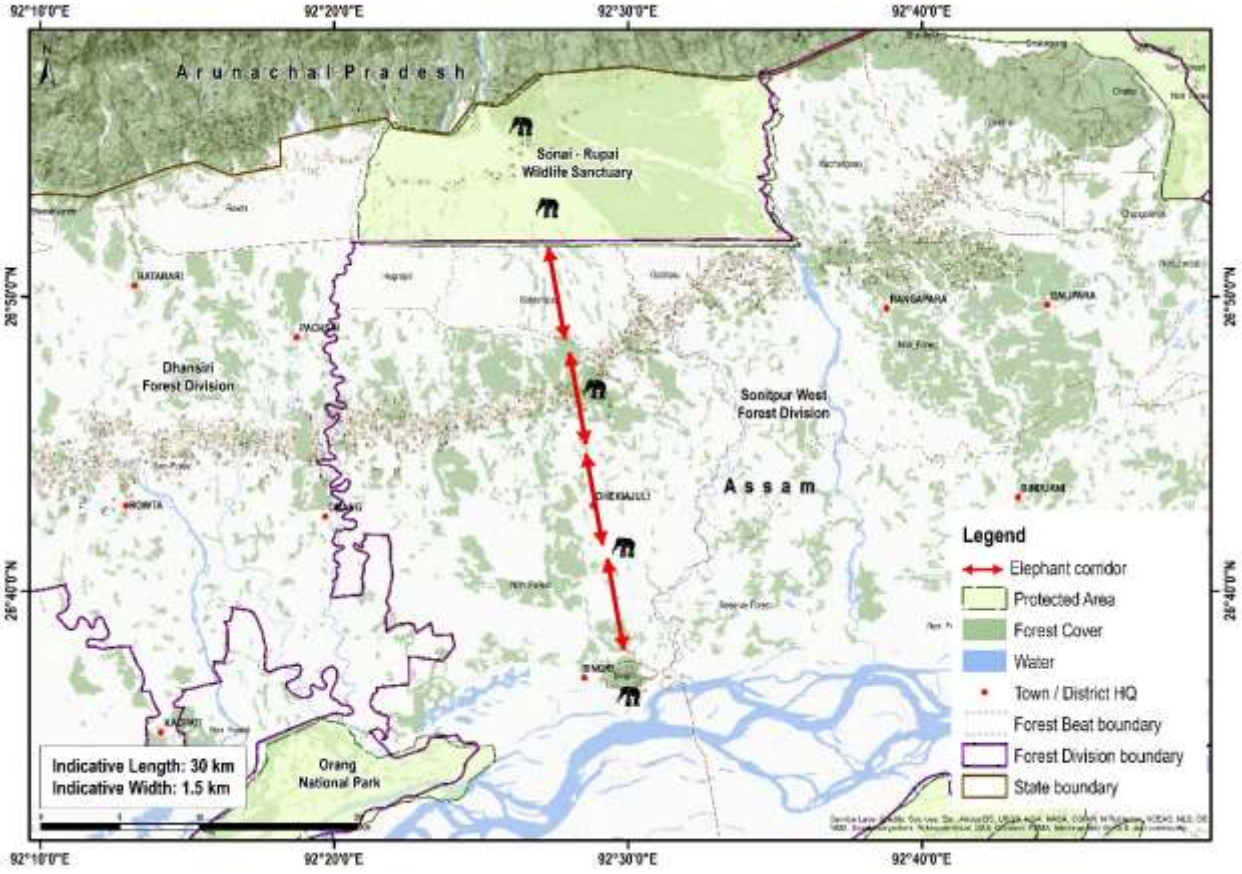
19. Kukurakata - Bagser at Amguri Corridor

Connectivity	**Kaziranga National Park and Kukurakata Reserve Forest with Bagser Reserve Forest and the forest of Karbi Anglong.**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 0.8 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo coordinates	26°34'02"–26°34'04" N 93°03'49"–93°04'03" E
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Ecological importance	This corridor used to connect the elephant habitats of Kaziranga National Park and Kukurakata Reserve Forest with Bagser Reserve Forest and the forest of Karbi Anglong.
Habitat type	Tropical semi-evergreen forest, tea gardens and grassland
Major land use	Agriculture, tea garden and fores
Elephant movement status	None
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 37 and associated traffic 2) School 3) Road side dhabas and Hotels
Bottleneck in the corridor	Highway Road
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Declaration, demarcation and legal protection of the corridor under various laws appropriate for the state 2) Regulating night traffic along National Highway 37 3) Preventing destructive developmental activities 4) Relocation of the roadside *dhaba* and hotels outside the corridor
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



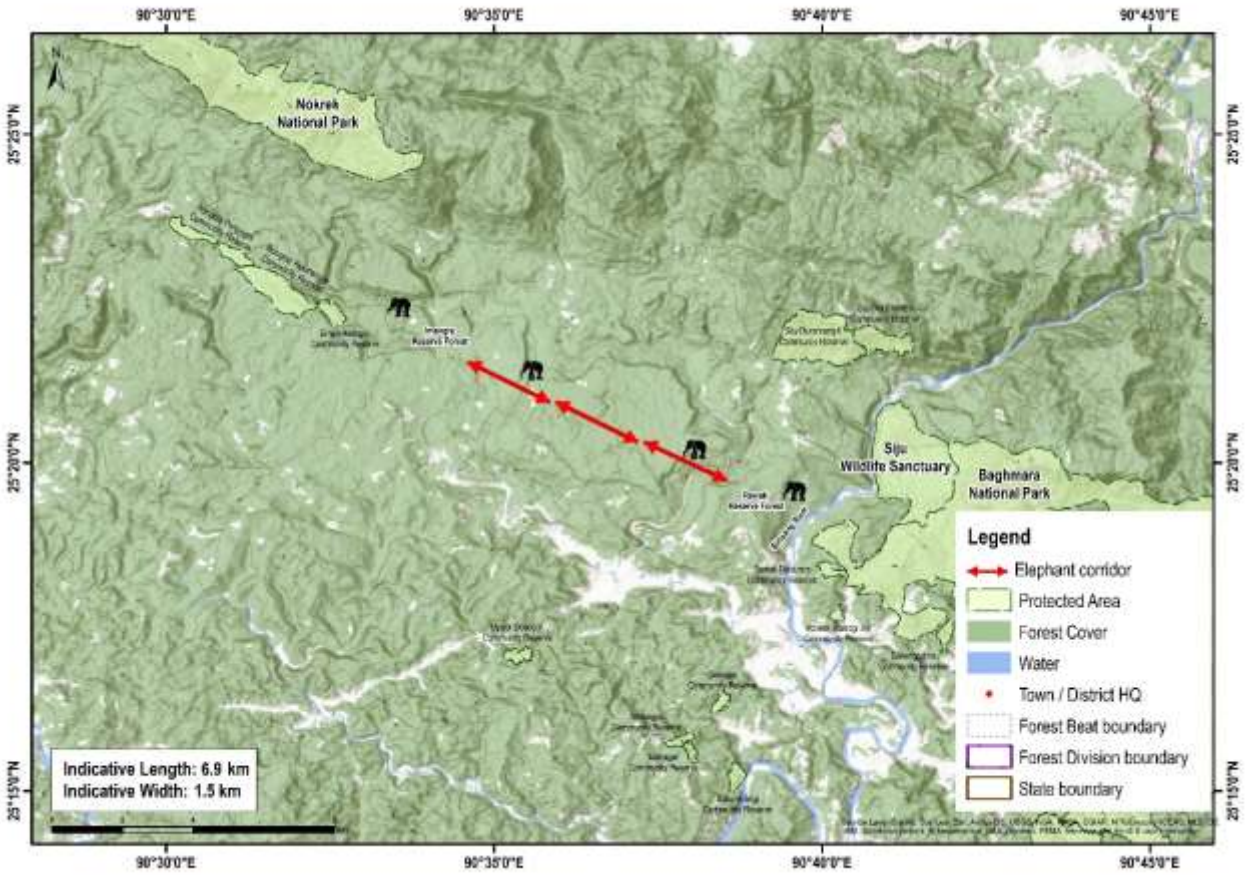
20. Charduar - Singri Hill Corridor

Connectivity	**Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary and Charduar Reserve Forest and adjoining forests with Singri Hill Reserve Forest.**
State	Assam
Indicative length and width	Length = 30 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	26°36'41"–26°48'39" N 92°26'58"–92°29'37" E
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Habitat type	Tropical deciduous forest
Major land use	Agriculture, settlement and tea gardens
Elephant movement status	None
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	National Highway 52 (Guwahati to North Lakhimpur)
Bottleneck in the corridor	National Highway 52 (Guwahati to North Lakhimpur)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Declaration, demarcation and legal protection of the corridor under various laws appropriate for the state 2) Lobbying with tea gardens to leave a part of the land for easy movement of elephants and prevention of change of land-use pattern in these tea gardens
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



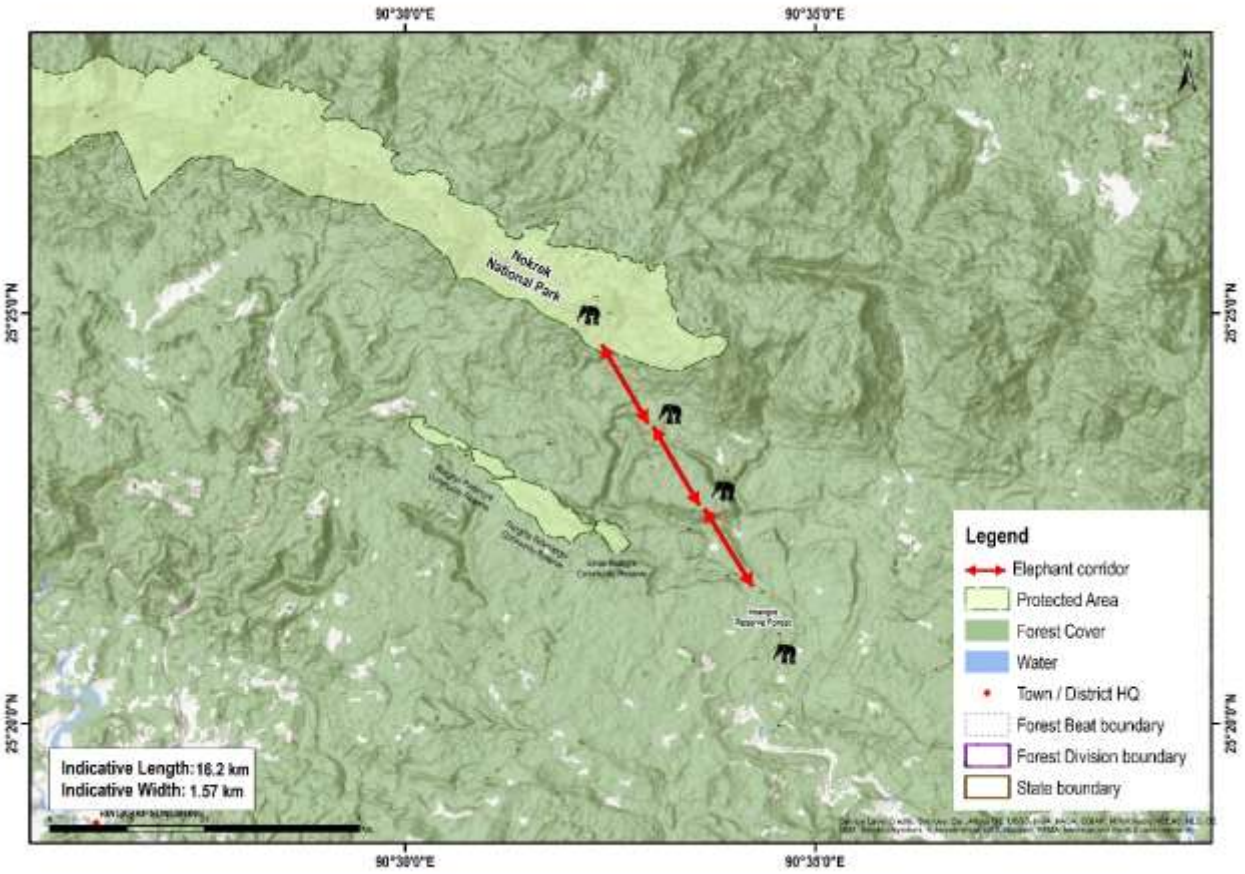
21. Rewak- Emangre Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Emangre Reserve Forest to Nokrek National Park. The corridor falls under South Garo Hills district under Siju Block and under Siju Wildlife Range and Baghmara Wildlife Range**
State	Meghalaya
Indicative length and width	Length = 6.90 km, Width = 1.57 km
Geo coordinates	25º 19' 47" N, 90º 39' 14.98" E 25º 20' 38.25" N, 90º 35' 17.70" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Siju and Baghmara Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Habitat type	Tropical deciduous, semi-evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest = 419 ha Agriculture = 280.4 ha Habitation = 92.6 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	19
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Local roads and a low hanging power line (35 Kv)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



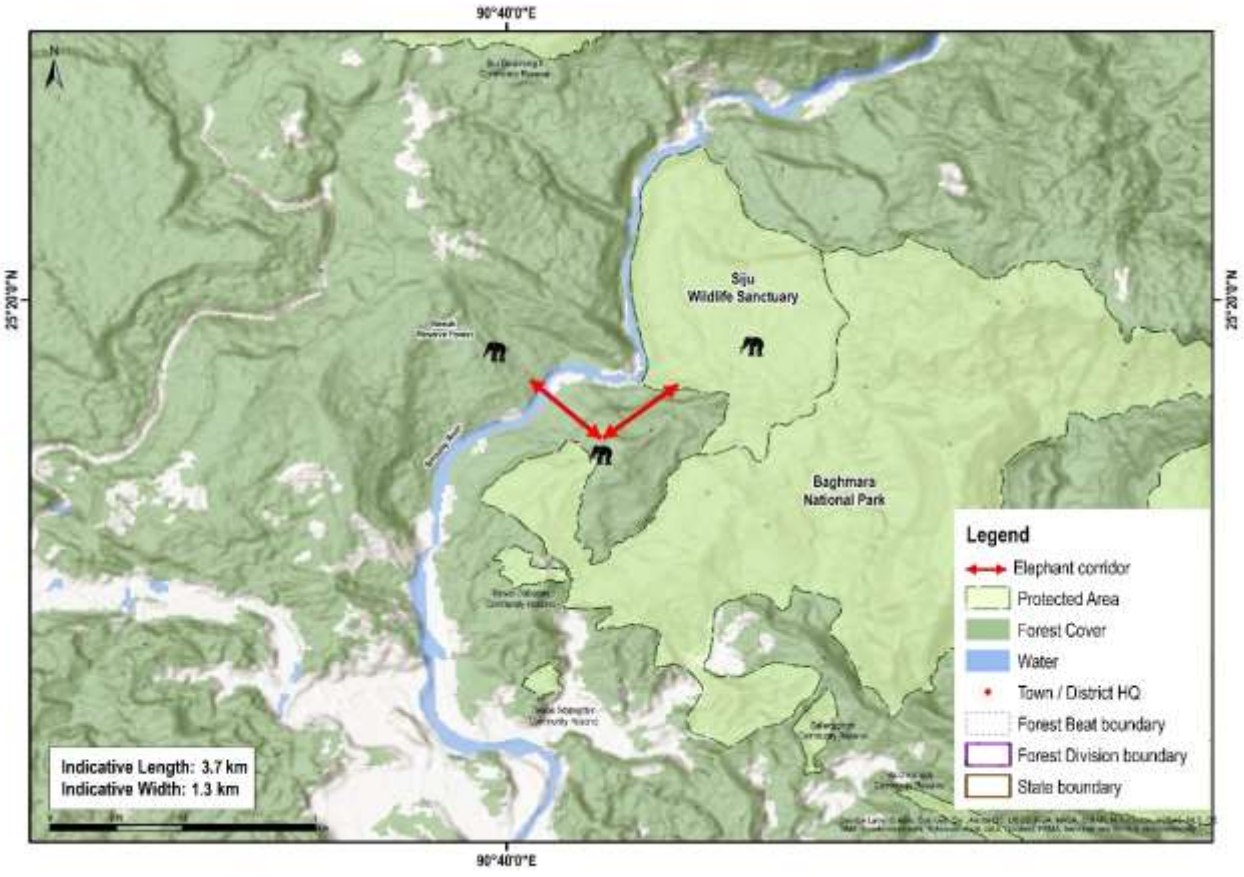
22. Nokrek- Emangre Corridor

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Emangre Reserve Forest with Nokrek National Park. The corridor falls in the West and South Garo Hills district under Rongram, Chokpot and Siju Block and under Nokrek Wildlife Range and Baghmara Wildlife Range.**
State	Meghalaya
Indicative length and width	Length = 16.2 km, width = 1.57 km
Geo coordinates	25º 26'49.49" N, 90º 27'54.14" E 25º 21'14.51" N, 90º 32'22.84" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Nokrek and Baghmara Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	15
Habitat type	Tropical deciduous, semi-evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest = 1099 ha Agriculture = 452 ha Habitation = 189 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Local roads and a low hanging power line (35 Kv)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



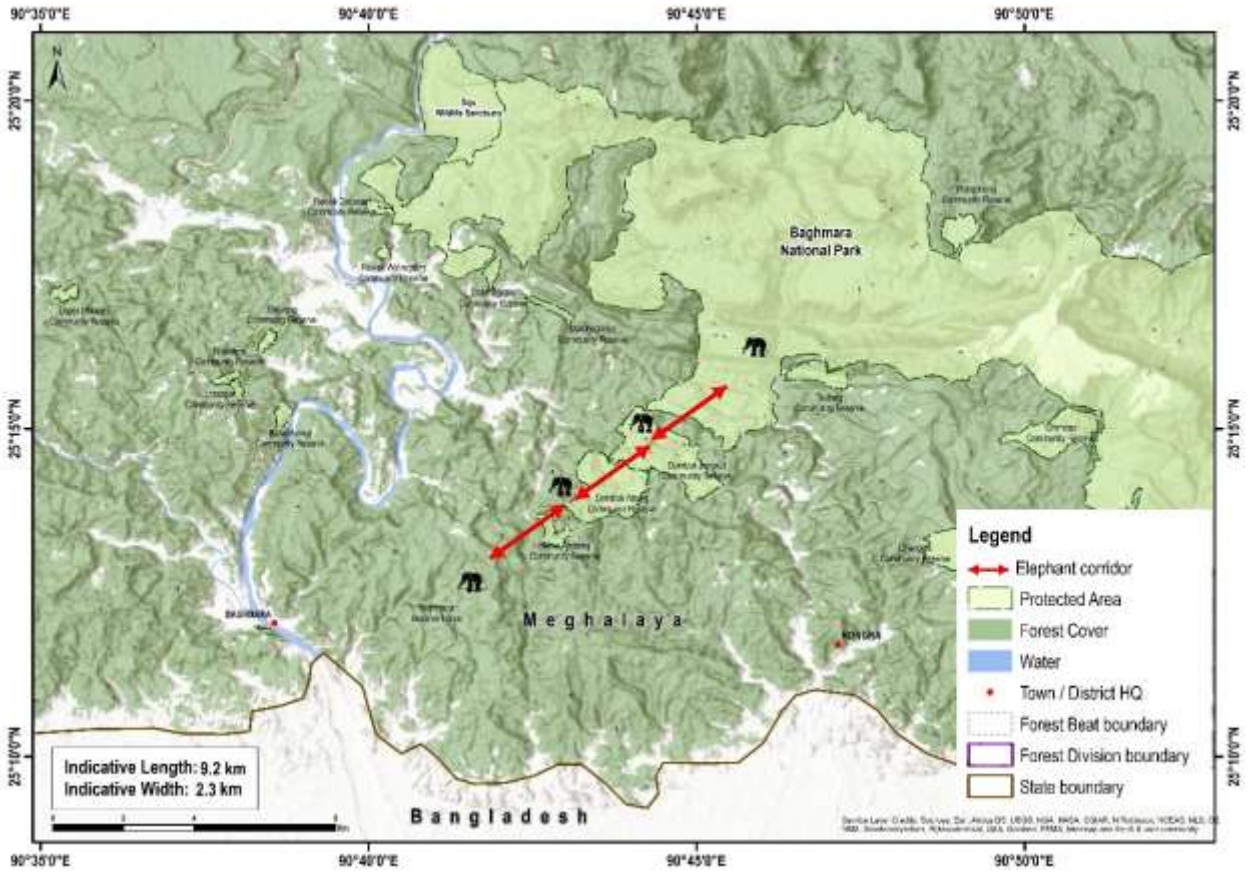
23. Siju- Rewak Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Siju Wildlife Sanctuary with Rewak Reserve and helps maintain the habitat continuity between Balpakram National Park, Siju Wildlife Sanctuary, Rewak and Emangre Reserve Forests, and Nokrek National Park. The corridor falls in the South Garo Hills district under Siju Block and under Siju Wildlife Range.**
State	Meghalaya
Indicative length and width	Length = 3.78 km, width = 1.38 km
Geo coordinates	25º 19'42.33" N / 90º 41'24.60" E 25º 19' 53.26" N / 90º
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Siju Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	12
Ecological importance	The corridor is also regularly used by elephants and other wildlife. The corridor is also an extension to the biodiversity rich Nokrek National Park
Habitat type	Tropical deciduous, semi-evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest = 184 ha Agriculture = 24.1 ha Habitation = 1.90 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	39
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 62, 1.41 km of the road passes through the corridor 2) Low hanging power line (35 Kv)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



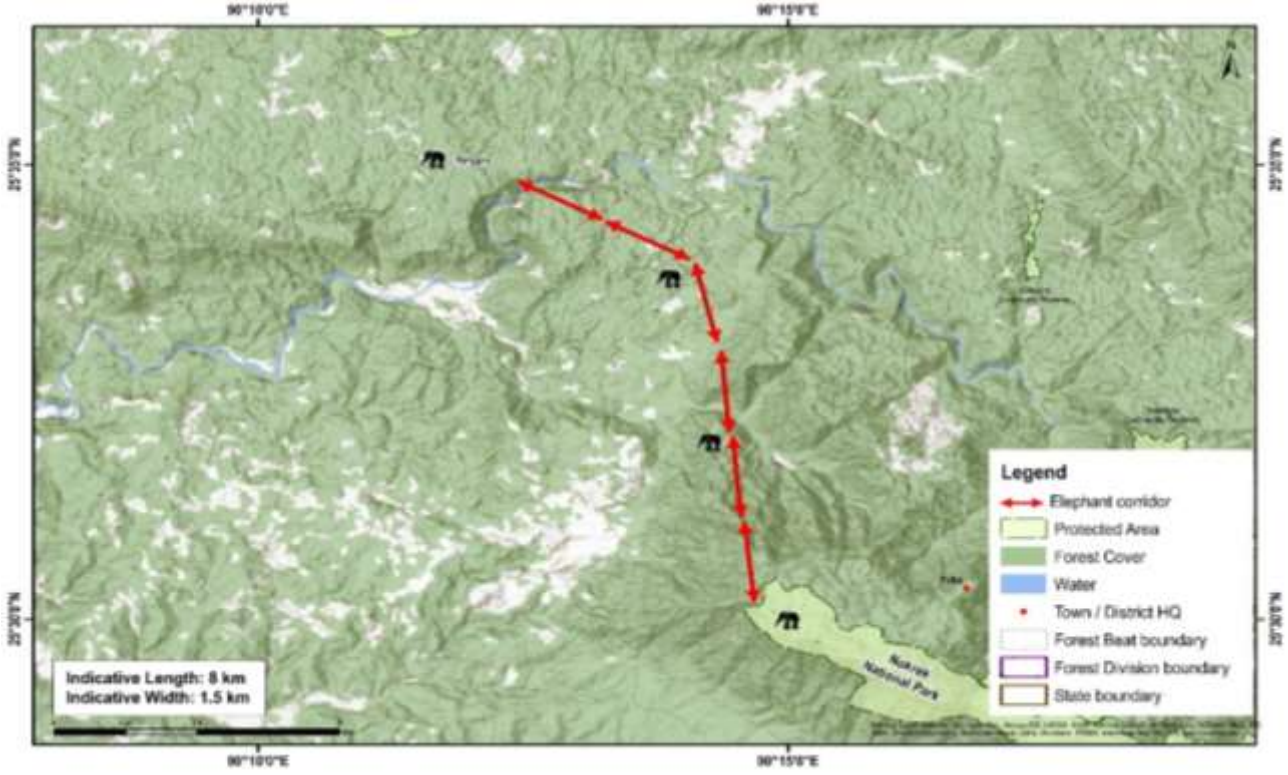
24. Balpakram- Baghmara

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Mahadeo Range in Balpakram National Park with Baghmara Reserve Forest. The corridor falls South Garo Hills district under Rongara Block and under Mahadeo Wildlife Range and Baghmara Wildlife Range**
State	Meghalaya
Indicative length and width	Length = 9.27 km, width = 2.30 km
Geo coordinates	25º 14.755" N / 90º 44.329" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Mahadeo and Baghmara Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Ten
Ecological importance	The corridor is an important for connectivity between Balpakram National Park and Baghmara Reserved Forest and used by other wildlife including wild ungulates and leopard (*Panthera pardus*).
Habitat type	Tropical deciduous, semi-evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest = 1098 ha Agriculture = 161.1 ha Habitation = 20.9 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	68
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway 4, 3.75 km of the road passes through the corridor 2) Low hanging power line (35 Kv)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



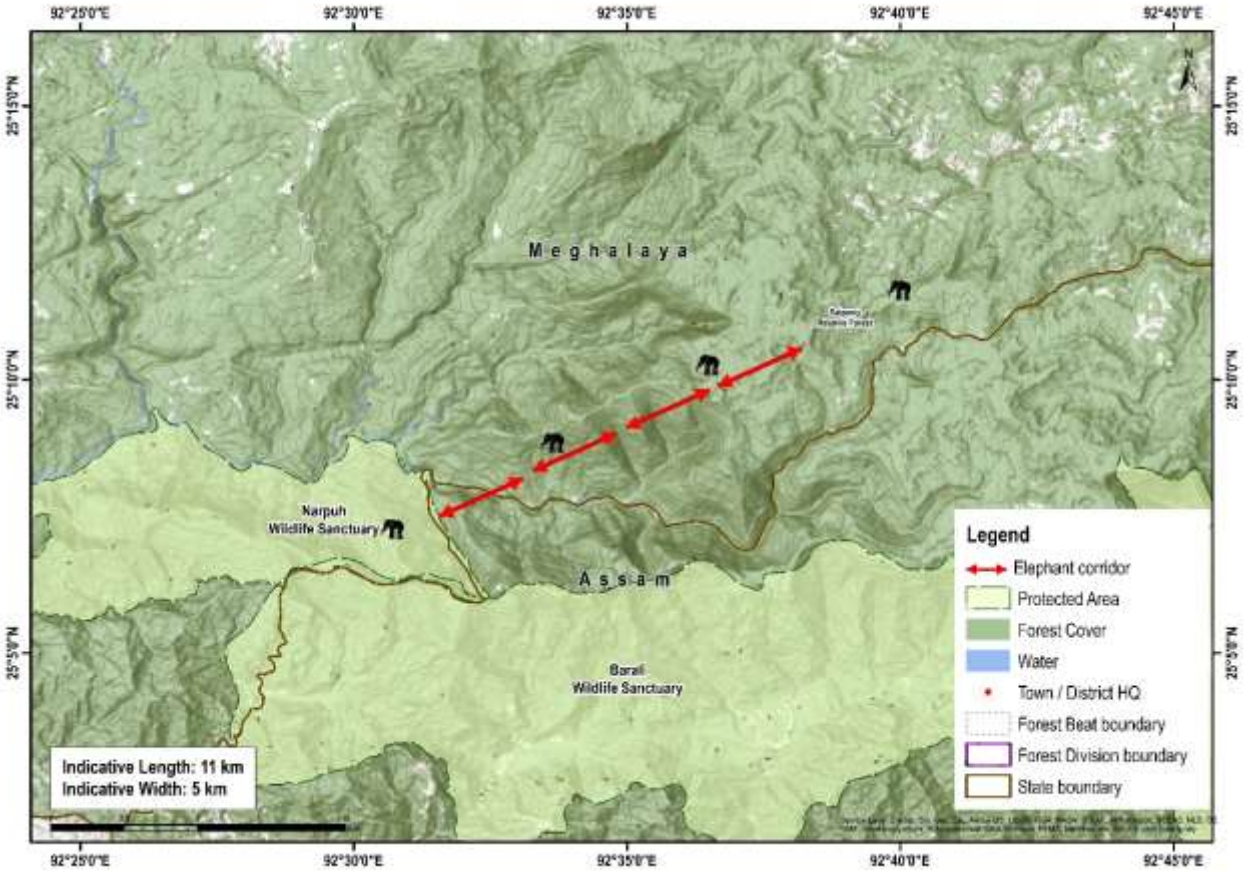
25. Ranggira- Nokrek Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Ranggira, Sanchangiri and Galwang Reserve Forest to Nokrek National Park**
State	Meghalaya
Indicative length and width	Length = 8 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	25º 30' 5" N / 90º 12' 3" E 25º 34' 59" N / 90º 15'10" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Tura
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Ten
Ecological importance	This corridor is very critical for movement of elephants and other wildlife from Ranggira to Nokrek National Park.
Habitat type	Tropical evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest Agriculture Plantation (tea/coffee) Settlement
Elephant movement status	Occasional, but not through the corridor.
Number of elephants using the corridor	40-50 in the past, but not now.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 51 and Asanang- Williamnagar Road 2) High tension powerline (11 kv and 33 kv) 3) NEHU Campus 4) Garo student union building 5) 2nd Police battalion
Major bottleneck	Establishment of NEHU campus, Garo students union building, fishery pond, 2nd Police battalion, and expansion of human settlements and horticultural crops
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) State forest department should secure land on the other side of the road to NEHU campus to provide 500 m width to the corridor 2) Legal protection of the corridor area 3) Negotiation with NEHU authorities to spare about 44 ha of land near the hostel area for elephant movement 4) The Garo Students Union building (now school) has to be relocated to an alternate site outside the corridor
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



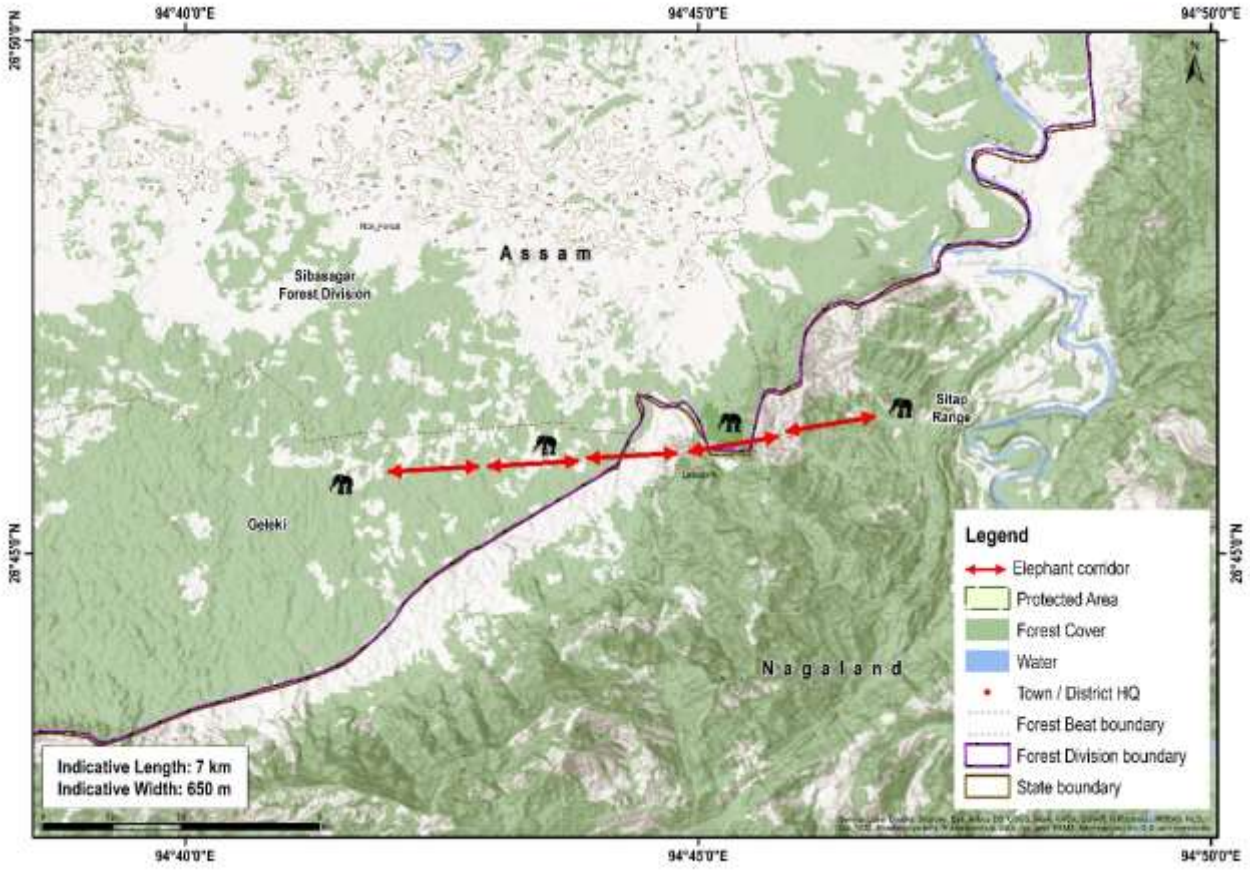
26. Saipung- Narpuh Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects Saipung Reserve Forest and Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary
State	Meghalaya
Indicative length and width	Length =11 km, width = 4-5 km
Geo coordinates	25º 6' N / 92º 30' E 25º 15' N / 92º 41' E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Saipung and Narpuh Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Habitat type	Tropical mixed evergreen
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land and Settlements
Elephant movement status	None, last elephant seen in 2001
Number of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Major bottleneck	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Information NA
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



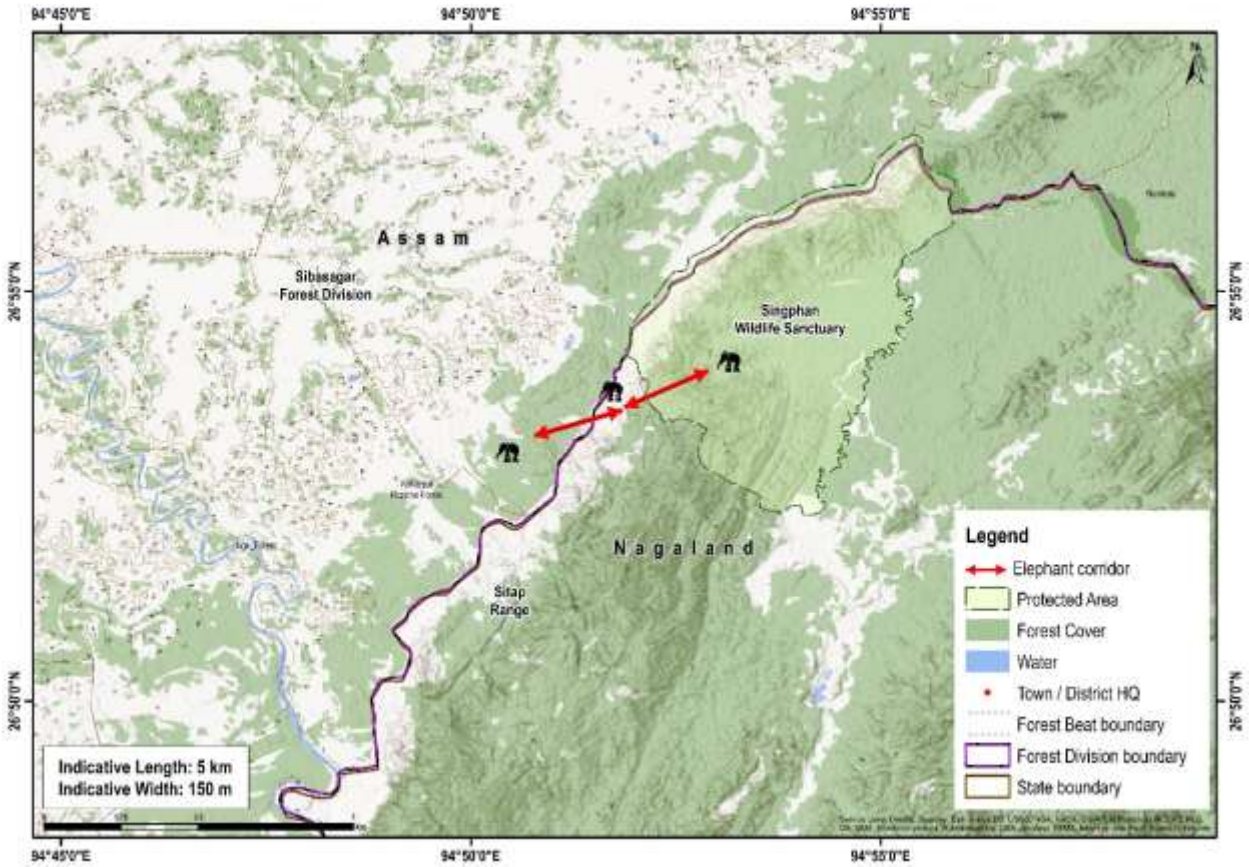
27. Geleki- Sitap corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the elephant populations Geleki Reserve Forest to Sitap range**
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 7 km, width = 110 m - 650 m
Geo coordinates	26° 47' 02" N, 94° 46' 22" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Galeki and Sitap range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Administrative details of the corridor	Longleng district
Ecological importance	Unexplored biodiversity. Corridor is used by animals like Himalayan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and others.
Habitat type	Hilly semi evergreen tropical forest
Major land use	Forest Agriculture Plantation Settlement
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department	1. Proper survey of corridor is required. No such attempts were made earlier. 2. Systematic use of land prioritizing conservation is needed. 3. Sensitization and awareness programs 4. Creation of salt licks
Status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



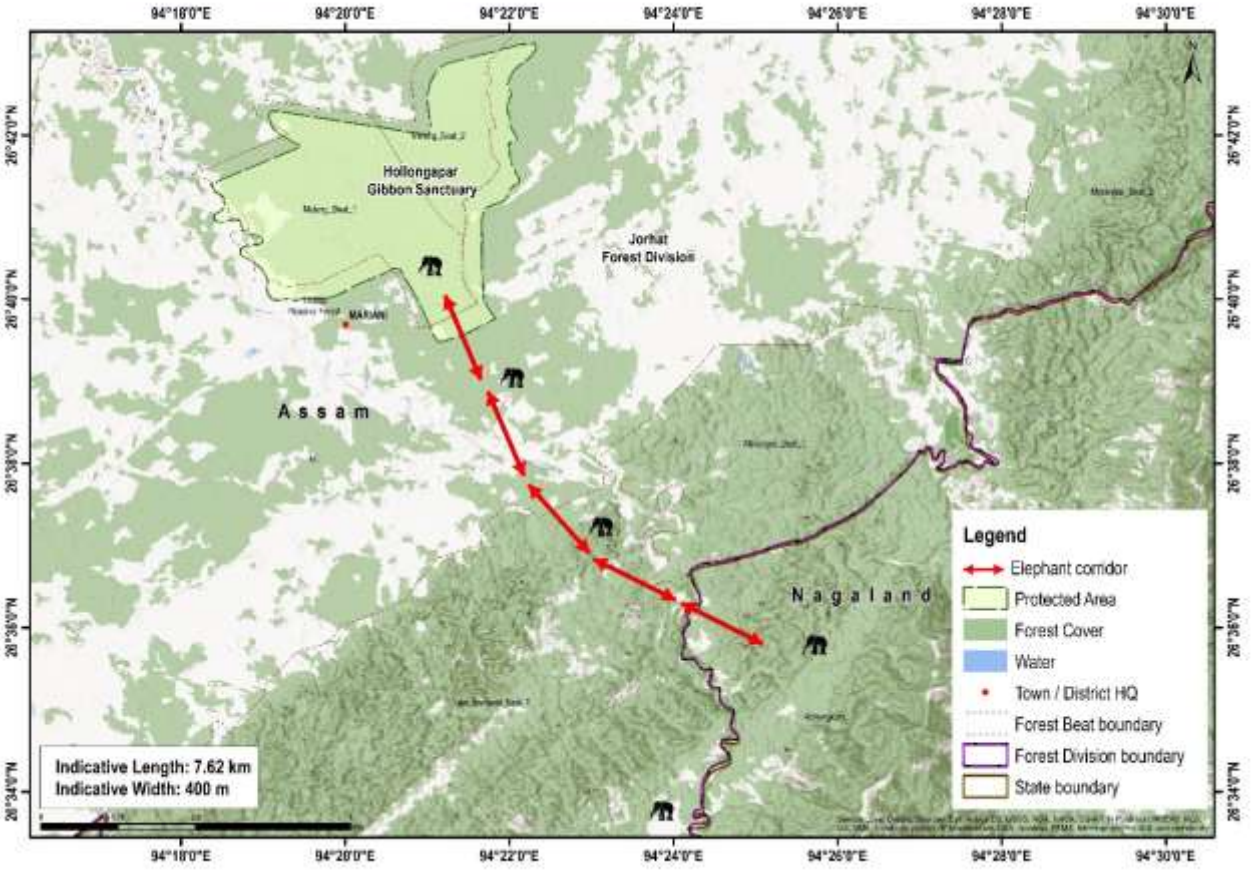
28. Abhaypur- Singphan corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Mon of Singhpan Wildlife Sanctuary in Nagaland with Abhaypur Reserve Forest in Sonari Forest Division of Assam across Tiru River. Corridor falls within the Singhpan Wildlife Sanctuary in Mon District.**
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 5 km, Width = 150 m
Geo coordinates	Lat = 26. 856923 / Lon = 94.863468
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Abhaypur RF
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Nine
Ecological importance	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary is home to rare and endangered flora species along with elephant, tigers (*Panthera tigris*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) and other wildlife.
Habitat type	Tropical semi-evergreen
Major land use	Forest
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	45
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Village road- 8 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1. Removal of mining road passing through Singhpan wildlife sanctuary. 2. Increase in wildlife staff 3. Fund release for compensation 4. Ecological restoration of the lost forest cover
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



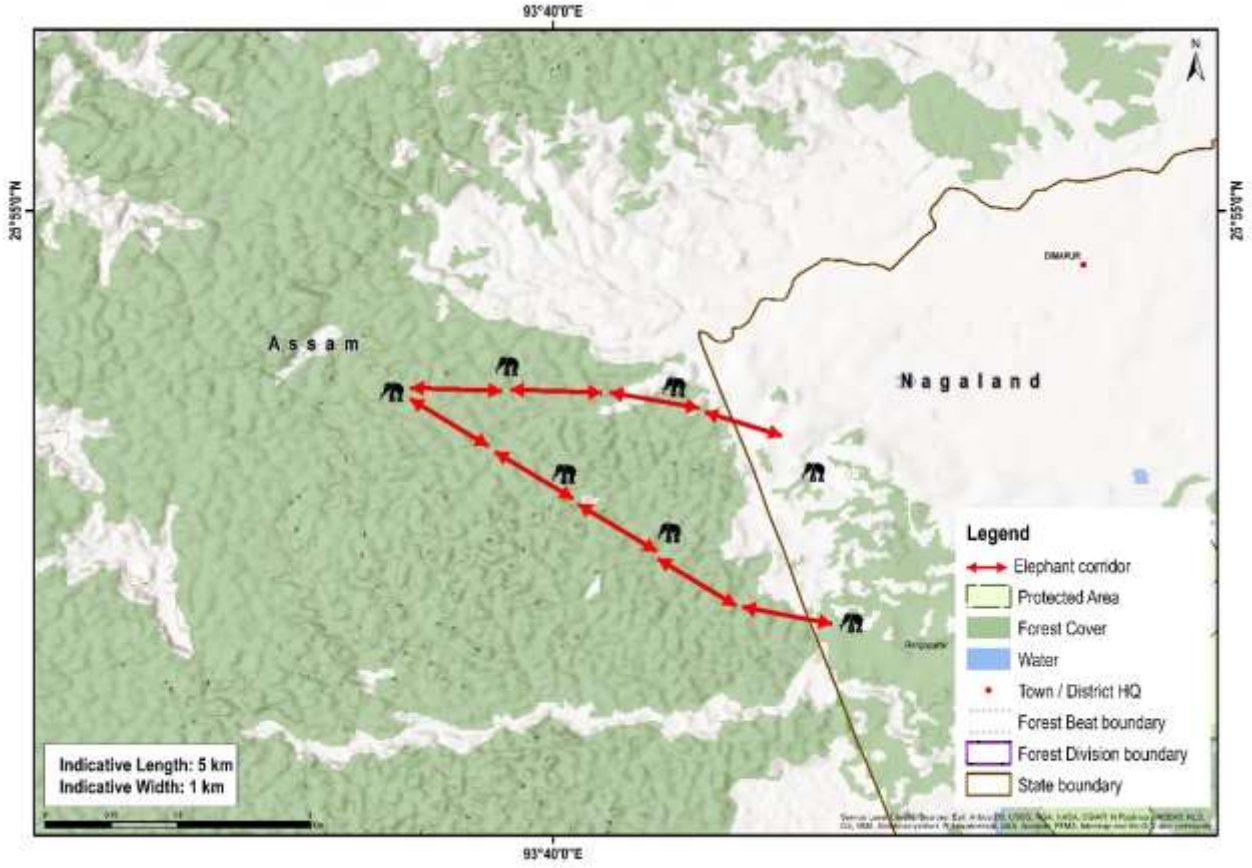
29. Hollongapar- Longtho corridor

Connectivity	Meleng Reserve forest, Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary to Longtho Range
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.62 km, width = 400 m
Geo coordinates	26° 36' 03" N / 94° 23' 21" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Longtho range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Ecological importance	Corridor is possibly used by species including hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*), slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis)*, leopard (*Panthera pardus*), stump-tailed macaque (*Macaca arctoides*), pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca leonine*), Assamese macaque (*Macaca assamensis*) among others.
Habitat type	Tropical wet evergreen, wet temperate, secondary moist bamboo forest
Major land use	Forest (mostly under private and community forests) Agricultural land Plantations Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Number of elephants using the corridor	40
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	National Highway
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Ecological restoration of the lost forest cover 2) Awareness and sensitization programs
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



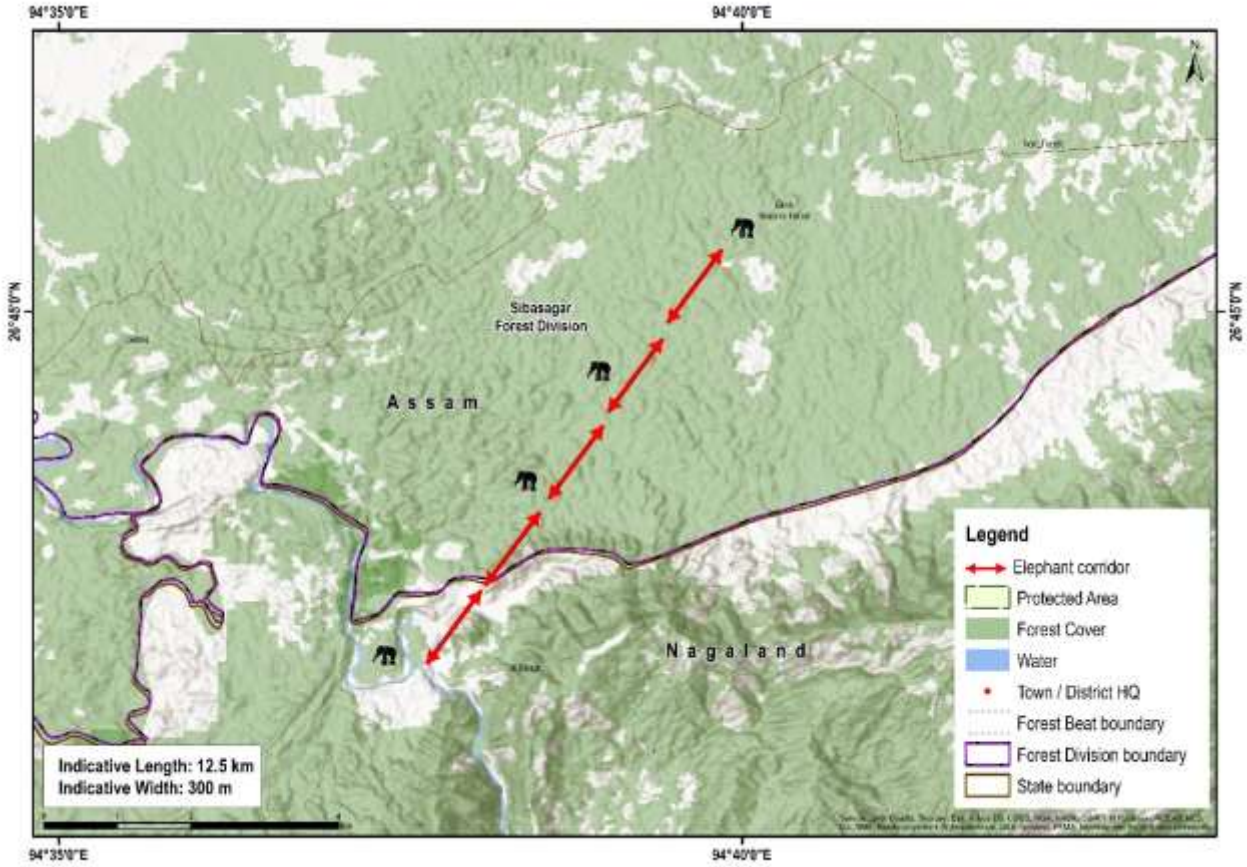
30. Daldali- Dimapur corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects the Daldali Reserved Forest to Dimapur Reserve Forest in the Dimapur district.
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 5 km, width = 1 km
Geo coordinates	25º 53' 33" N / 94º 40' 42" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Ranga Pahar and Kuhuboto ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Ecological importance	Elephants and other wildlife including leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) use this corridor.
Habitat type	Tropical wet evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest (Private and community conservation areas, Daldali RF) Agriculture Plantations Settlement
Elephant movement status	Occasional
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Major bottleneck in the corridor	Indisen and Aryimkum areas falling within corridor
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Awareness and sensitization programs to local communities
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



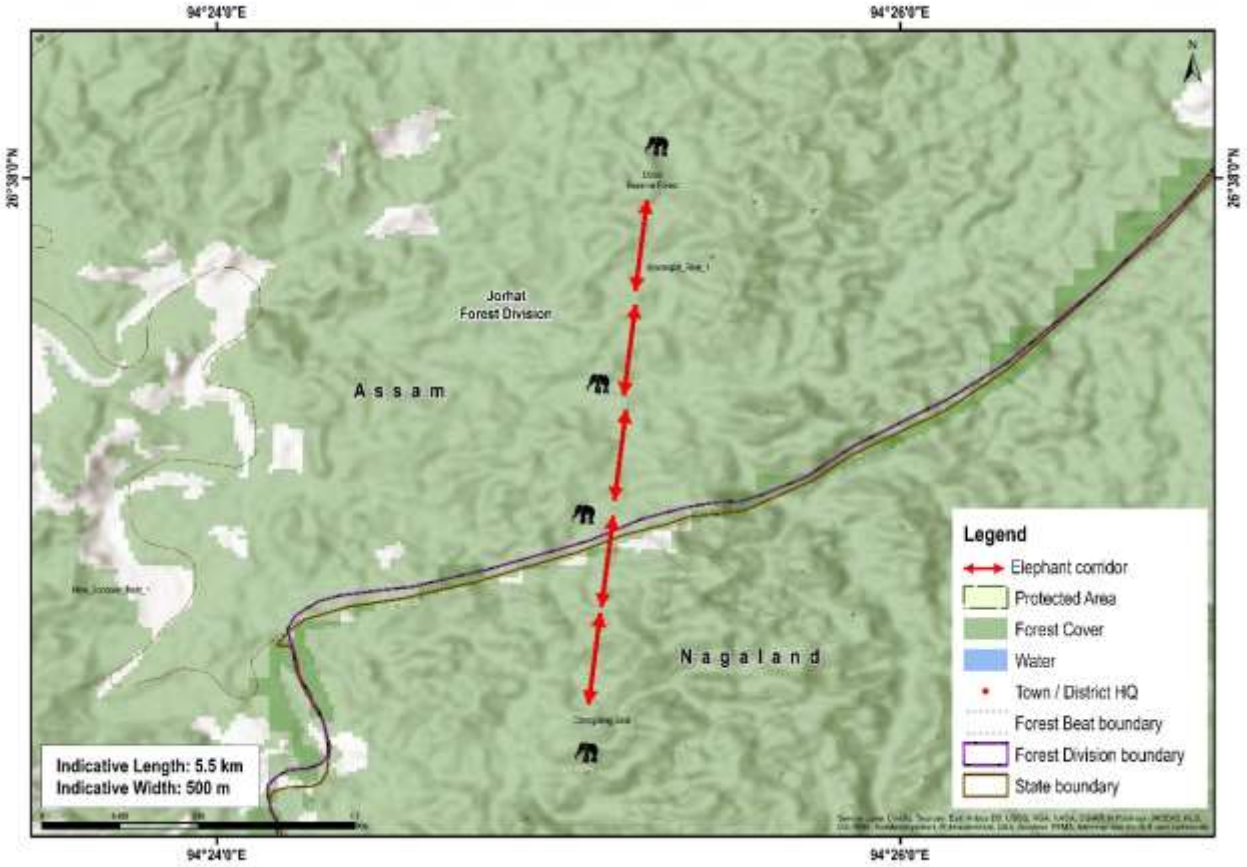
31. Geleki- Tuli corridor

Connectivity	Geleki Reserve Forest to Tuli Range Forest Division of Dimapur district.
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 12.5 km, width = 300 m
Geo coordinates	26° 43' 38" N / 94° 40' 02"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Tuli range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	7
Administrative details of the corridor	Dimapur district
Ecological importance	Besides elephants, tigers (*Panthera tigris*) and leopards (*Panthera pardus*) also use this corridor.
Habitat type	Tropical wet evergreen and bamboo-dominated forests
Major land use	Forest (private forests and community conservation areas) Agriculture Plantation (rubber + tea)
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Number of elephants using the corridor	2 (as on 2022)
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	National highway
Major bottleneck in the corridor	Teudikong, Wamaken, and Anaki Yimsen in the corridor due to mining and infrastructure
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Awareness and sensitization programs 2) Engagement with the Community Conservation Areas (CCA) to prevent further fragmentation of forests 3) Training of the forest staff for timely monitoring of the corridor areas.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



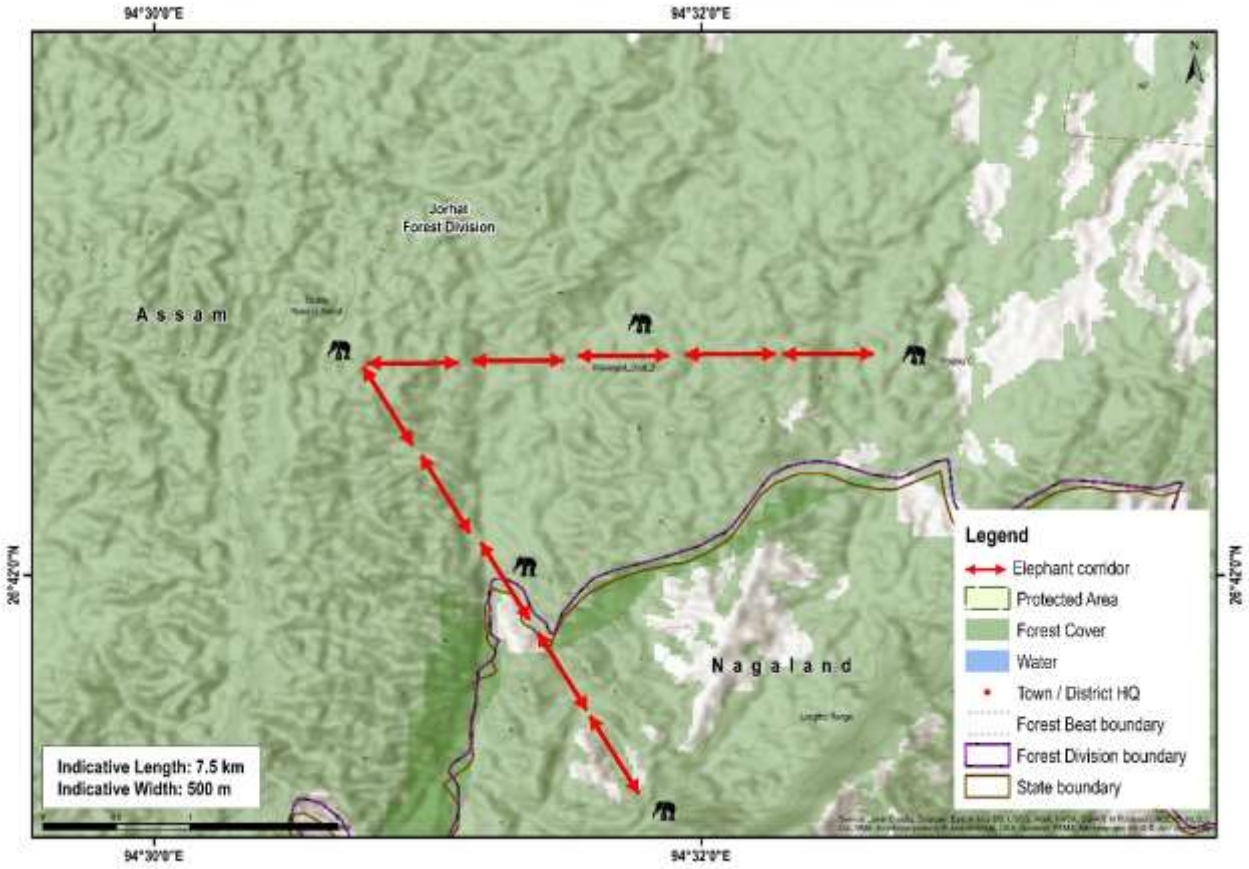
32. Desoi- Changdang corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Changdang beat of the Desoi Reserve Forest to Longchem Range in the Mokokchung district**
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 5.5 km, width = 300 m
Geo coordinates	26° 36' 41" N / 94° 25' 49" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Longchem range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	10
Ecological importance	Elephants and wildlife like tiger (*Panthera tigris*), dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and Himalayan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) use this corridor
Habitat type	Eastern Himalayan moist mixed deciduous, Naga Hills wet temperate and montane forest
Major land use	Forest (private and community forests) Agricultural land Plantations Settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Number of elephants using the corridor	20 - 30
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Information NA
Recommendations by the forest department	1. Engagement with the Community Conservation Areas (CCA) to prevent further fragmentation of forests 2. Awareness and sensitization programs 3. Training of the forest staff for timely monitoring of the corridor areas. 4. Constructing a few forest offices for monitoring purposes.
Status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



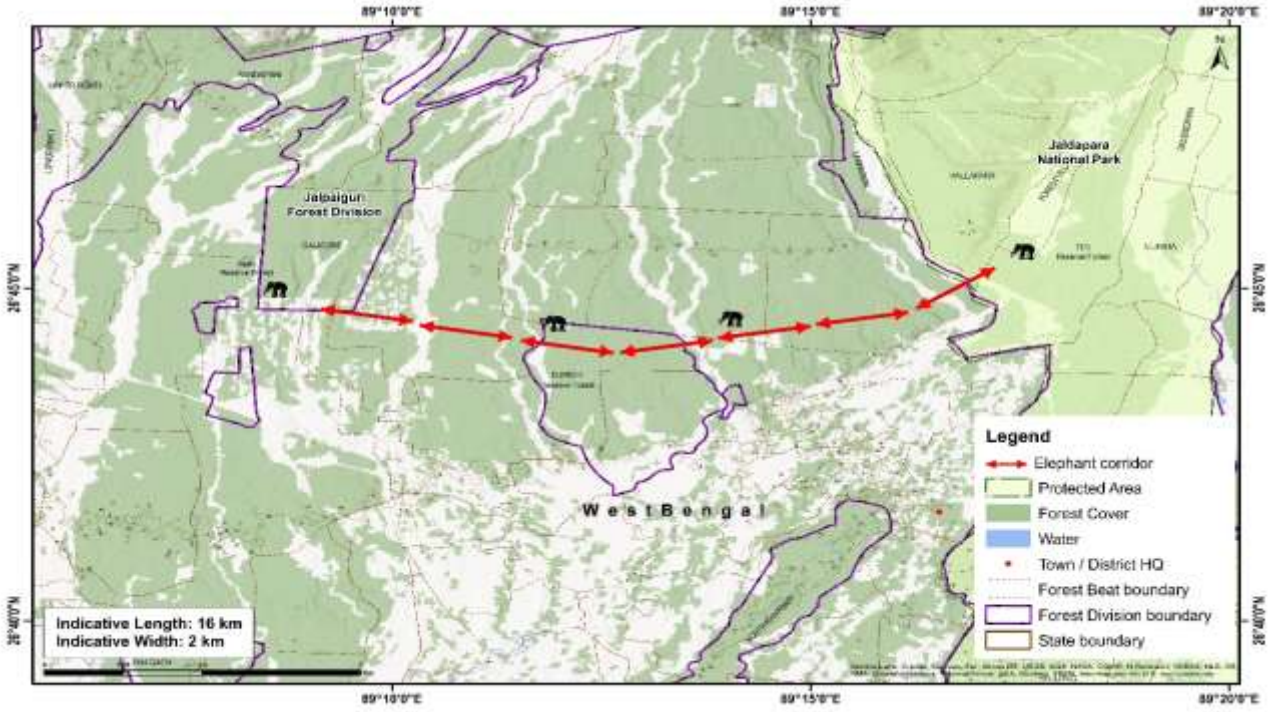
33. Tirutilip- Longchem

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Tirutilip Reserve Forest with the Longchem Range in the Mokokchung District.**
State	Nagaland
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.5 km, width = 500 m
Geo coordinates	26° 41' 38" N / 94° 31' 07" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Longhem range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Administrative details of the corridor	Changdang beat, Longchem Range
Ecological importance	Elephants and wildlife like tiger (*Panthera tigris*), dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and Himalayan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) use this corridor
Habitat type	Norhern tropical semi evergreen forests
Major land use	Agricultural land, Plantations, forests, settlements
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
Number of elephants using the corridor	5
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	National Highway
Major bottleneck in the corridor	Yajang B and Yajang C areas within the corridor
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1. Conservation of remnant habitat through the community conservation area (CCA) 2. Awareness and sensitization programs 3. Habitat improvement such as creation of salt licks.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



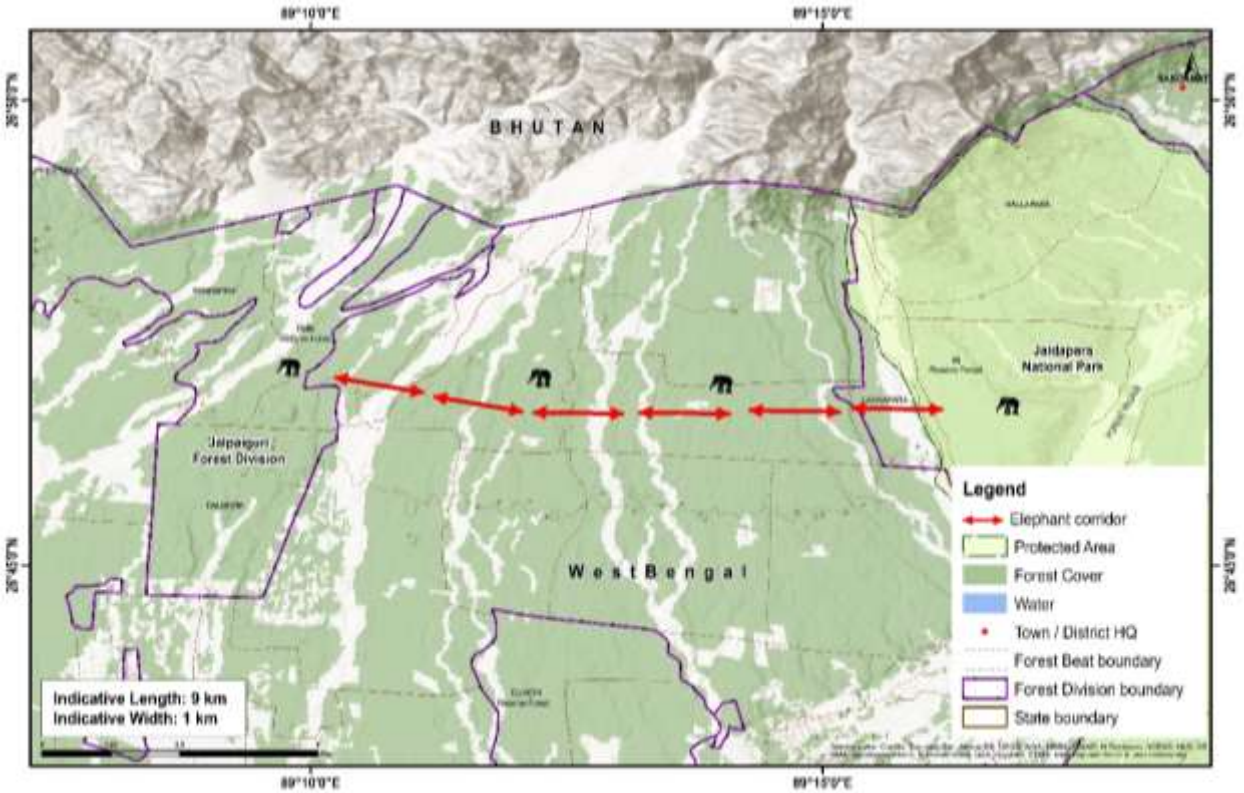
34. Titi- Dumchi - Reti

Connectivity	**The corridor links Titi Reserve Forest in Lankapara and Madarihat Ranges of northern part of Jaldapara National Park (Wildlife Division III) with Rethi Reserve Forest in Dalgaon Range of Jalpaiguri Forest Division), passing through Dumchi Reserve Forest.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 14-16 km, width = 1.2 km
Geo coordinates	Titi to Dumchi = 26°44'54.492" N, 89°16'29.4744" E & 26°43'29.7732" N, 89°13'39.8388" E Dumchi to Reti = 26°43'40.26" N, 89°11'32.8416" E & 26°44'40.4962" N, 89°9'8.2362" E
Beats falling within corridor	Titi 3A, Titi extension to DMC 1,2 compt. to Rethi forest of Jalpaiguri Forest Division
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Lankapara, Madarighat and Dalgaon ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Five
Administrative details of the corridor	Titi 3A, Titi extension to DMC 1, 2 compt to Rethi forest of Jalpaiguri Division.
Ecological importance	This is the main corridor used by elephants to move from Alipurduar to Jalpaiguri maintaining to connectivity between the Protected Areas of Jaldapara and Gorumara National Parks through the Reserved Forests of Jalpaiguri Forest Division.
Habitat type	Tropical semi evergreen, Sal-dominated northern dry deciduous and riverine forest
Major land use	Forest = 1245 ha Agriculture = 2455 ha Habitation = 300
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	65 - 75
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) I*ndian Oil filtration unit* and its settlements bounded by high walls. 2) High heavy vehicular traffic 3) Irrigation canal at Tulsipara tea garden 4) High power tension line (11000 v)
Major bottleneck	Jamtola Bazar to Hantupara tea garden
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) 200 metre section of the southern part of the Hantapara Tea Garden Labour Line (Bigan Bari) towards Jamtola needs to be secured to increase the effective width of the corridor. 2) Vehicular speed should be controlled using suitable barriers on Lankapara Birpara state highway.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



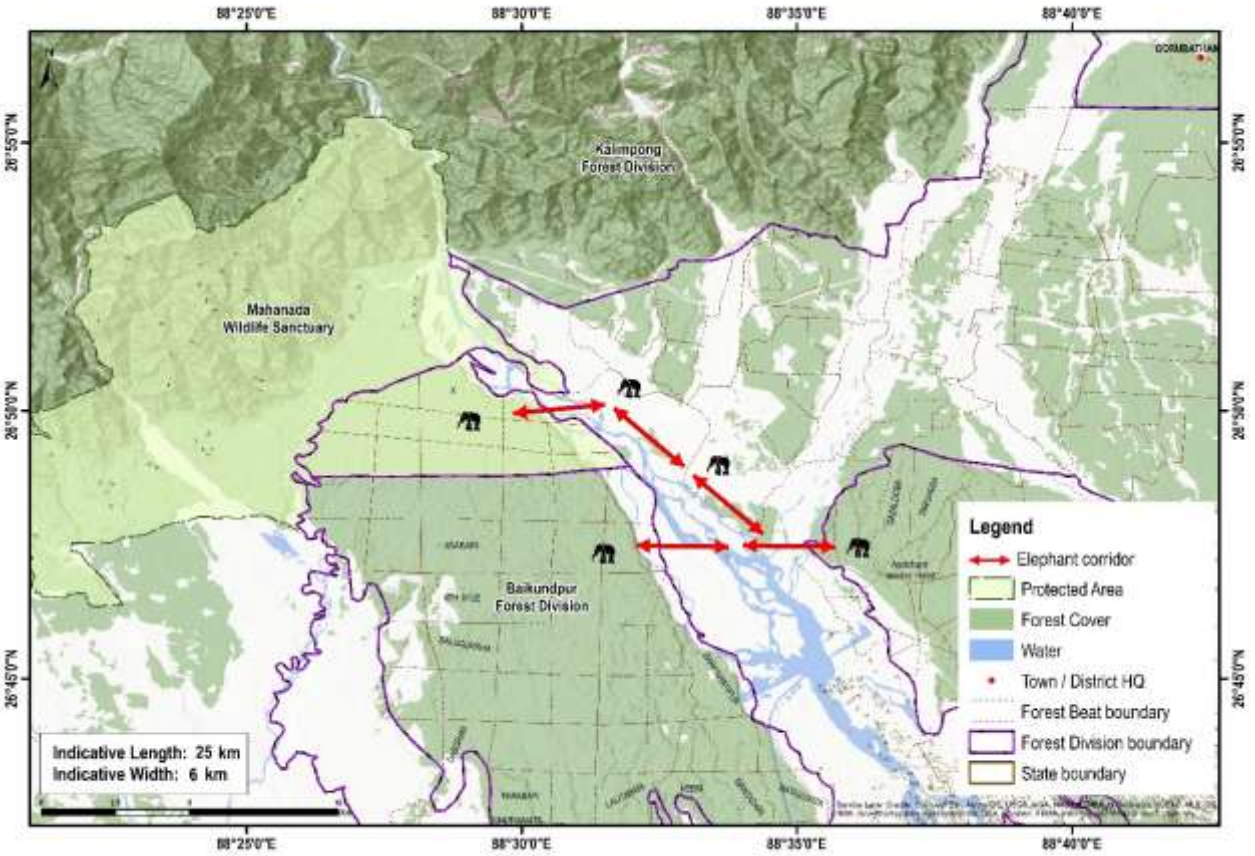
35. Titi- Reti

Connectivity	**The corridor links Titi Reserve Forest in Lankapara Range and Madarihat Range of the northern part of Jaldapara National Park (Wildlife Division III) with Rethi Reserve Forest in Dalgaon Range of Jalpaiguri Forest Division passing through Dumchi Reserve Forest.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 8-9 km, width = 700 m – 1300 m
Geo coordinates	26º 45' 59" N, 89º 10' 12" E 26º 47' 37" N, 89º 15' 49" E
Compartments/beats falling within corridor	Titi 3A, Titi extension to DMC 1, 2 compt to Rethi forest of Jalpaiguri Division.
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Lankapara, Madarighat and Dalgaon ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Five
Ecological importance	This is one of the important corridors that elephants use to move from Jaldapara National Park to the forests of Jalpaiguri Forest Division.
Habitat type	Tropical semi-evergreen, Sal-dominated northern dry deciduous and riverine forest
Major land use	Forest = 0 Tea garden = 1200 ha Habitation = 100 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	65 - 75
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) *Indian Oil filtration unit* and its settlements bounded by high walls. 2) High heavy vehicular traffic 3) Irrigation canal at Tulsipara TG 4) High power tension line (11000 v)
Major bottleneck	Labour lines of Lankapara and Garganda tea gardens
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) 200 metre section of the southern part of the Hantapara Tea Garden Labour Line (Bigan Bari) towards Jamtola needs to be secured to increase the effective width of the corridor. 2) Vehicular speed should be controlled using suitable barriers on Lankapara Birpara state highway.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased



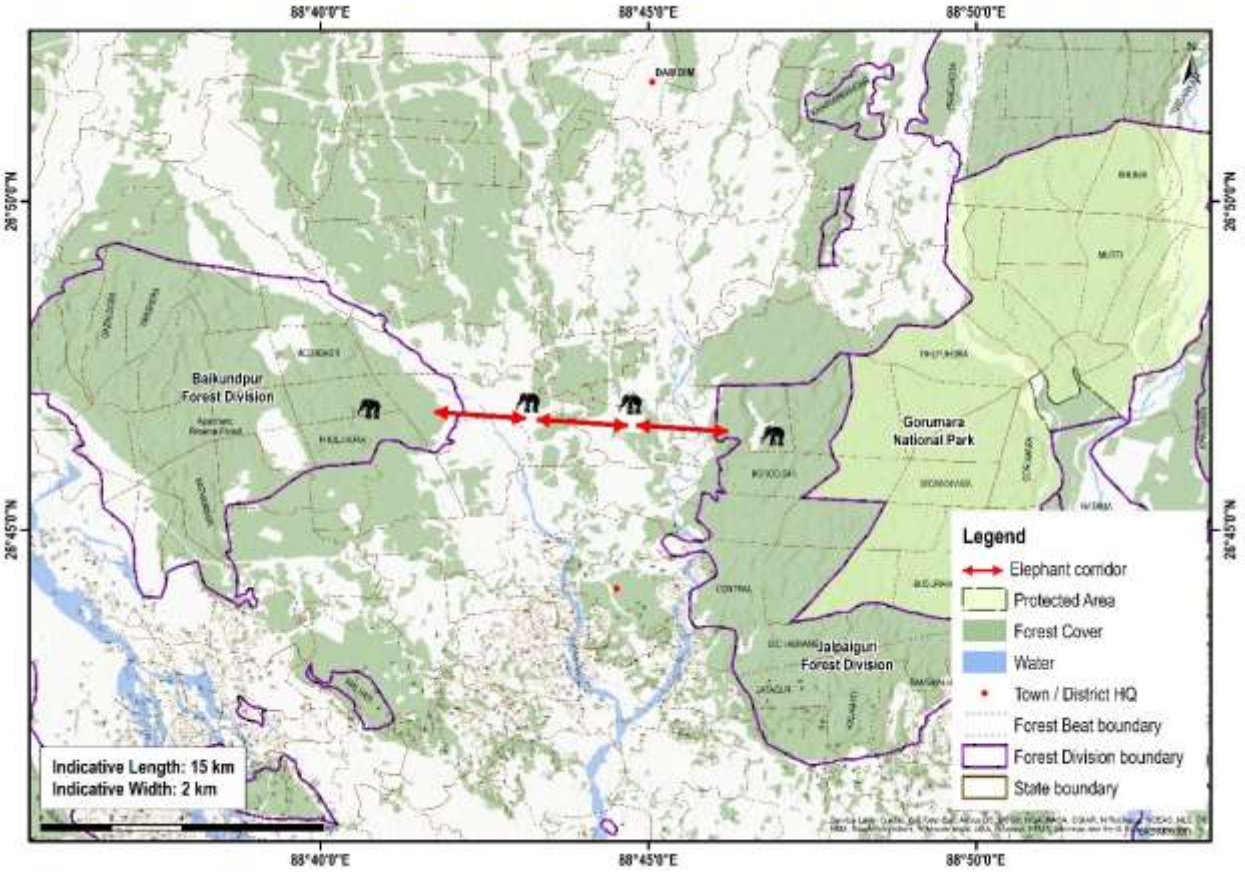
36. Apalchand- Mahananda

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Apalchand Reserve Forest (Baikunthapur Forest Division) with Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 25 km, width = 6 km
Geo coordinates	26°46'58" N / 088°28'10" E 26°52'22" N / 088°35'39" E
Compartments falling within corridor	Laltong compartment 3, 8 and 13 of South range
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Apalchand, Targhera, Sarugarh, Ranges and North, South and west ranges of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary
Revenue villages falling within corridor	12
Ecological importance	The riparian tract along river Teesta is an important dry season habitat for elephants.
Habitat type	Grassland
Major land use	Forest = 3500 ha Agriculture = 2000 ha Habitation = 2500 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Teesta filed firing range 2) Bituminous road form Trghera checkpost to Apalchand checkpost (10 km) and Bagarmore to Gazoldoba Bazar road (10 km) 3) Teesta canal with concrete embankment 4) National Highway 10A (NH 31)
Major bottleneck	Saugoan, Kalagati, Washabari, Ellenbari, Totgoan, Sundari busty, Nipania, Saraswatipur village, Chumakdangi
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Teesta filed firing range should be immediately be shifted to some other area
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



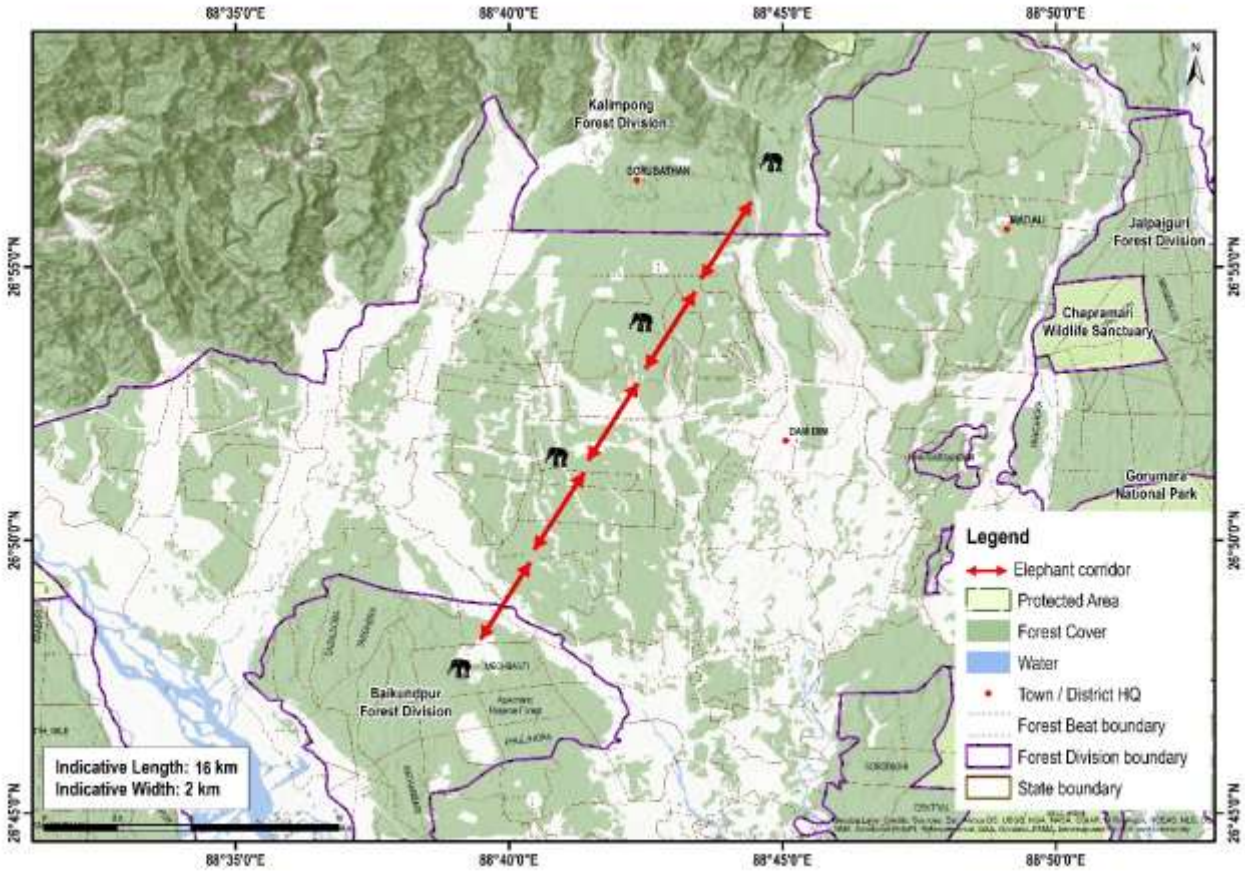
37. Apalchand- Gorumara

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the elephant population of Gorumara National Park with Apalchand Reserve Forest.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 15 km, width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	26°44'38" N / 088°40'30" E 26°48'14" N / 088°48'39" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Apalchand, Targhera and Lataguri Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Seven
Habitat type	River bed
Major land use	Forest = 3000 Agriculture = 500 Habitation = 700
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) *National Highway 31* and associated vehicular traffic 2) A broad-gauge railway line connecting Mal Bazar to Jalpaiguri 3) Teesta canal with concrete embankment
Major bottleneck	Barodighi, Nepuchapur, Damdim, Bethguri, Kumlai, Kranti and Neora
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Shifting of human habitations from the area.
Current status of the corridor	Impaired



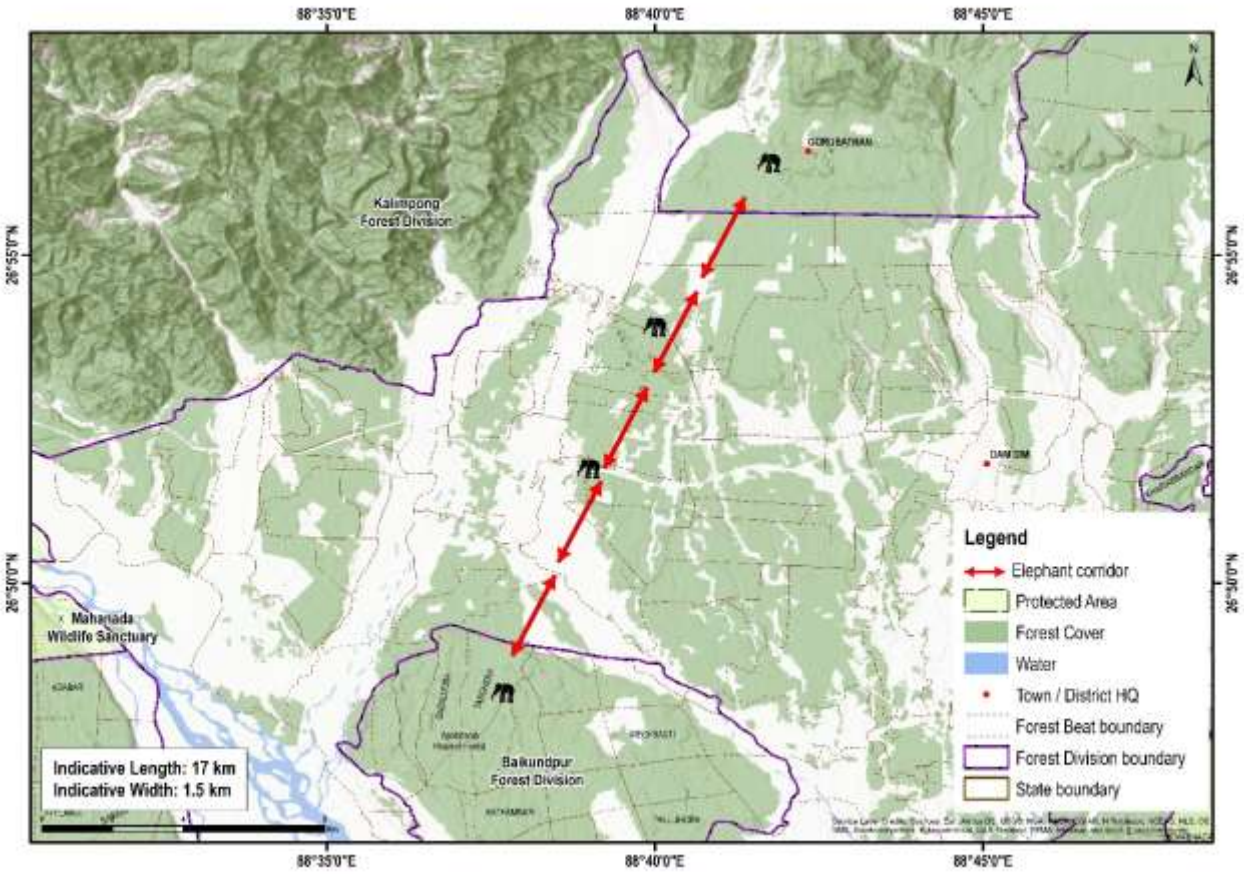
38. Apalchand- Klimpong at Mal block (via Meenglass)

Connectivity	**This corridor facilitates elephant movement from Apalchand Reserve Forest in the Baikuntapur Forest Division to Mal Block in Bhuttabari Forest of Kalimpong Forest Division.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 16 km, width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	26°48'14" N / 088° 39'07" E 26°55'37" N / 088°45'06" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Apalchand, Targhera and Gorubathan ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Nine
Habitat type	Riparian
Major land use	Forest = 2800 ha Agriculture = 100 ha Habitation = 250 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 31 and associated vehicular traffic 2) A broad-gauge railway line connecting Mal Bazar to Jalpaiguri 3) High tension power line (11000 v), 15 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Shifting of human habitations from the area.
Current status of the corridor	Impaired Elephants diverted from their route and using a different nearby corridor.



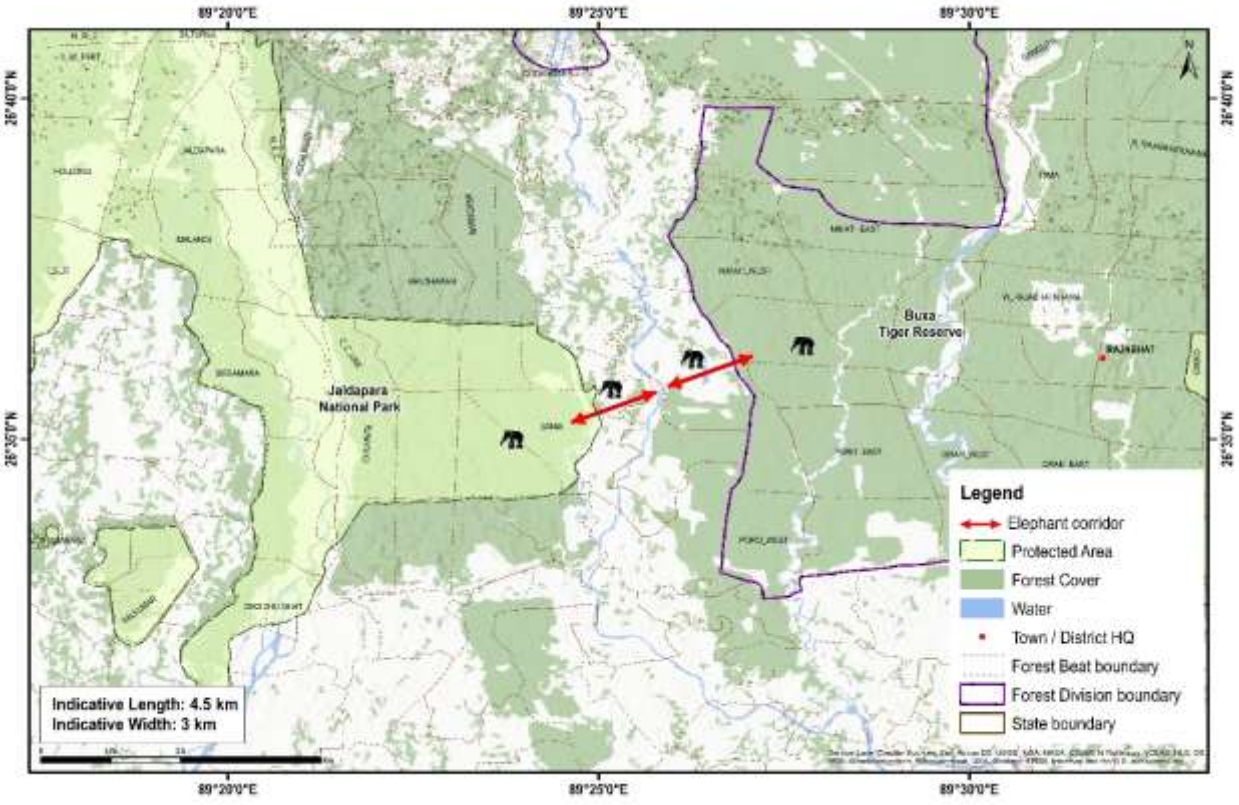
39. Apalchand- Klimpong at Mal block (via Sylee)

Connectivity	This corridor connects Apalchand Reserve Forest (Baikanthapur Forest Division) with Mal Block (Kalimpong Forest Division)
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 17 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	26° 48' 53" N / 088° 39' 40" E 26° 55' 36" N / 088° 42' 18" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Apalchand, Targhera and Gorubathan Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Nine
Administrative details of the corridor	Mal block
Habitat type	Riparian forests and grasslands
Major land use	Forest = 1800 ha Agricultural land = 150 ha Habitation = 280 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) *National Highway 31* and associated vehicular traffic 2) A broad-gauge railway line connecting Mal Bazar to Jalpaiguri 3) High tension power line (11000 v), 10 km
Major bottleneck	Damdim, Ranichera, Sylee, Chakla basti, Kumlai, Rungamatee, Dalim Kote, Gurjan Jhora, Bhutta Bari villages falling within the corridor
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Shifting of human habitations from the area and raising plantations in those areas.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



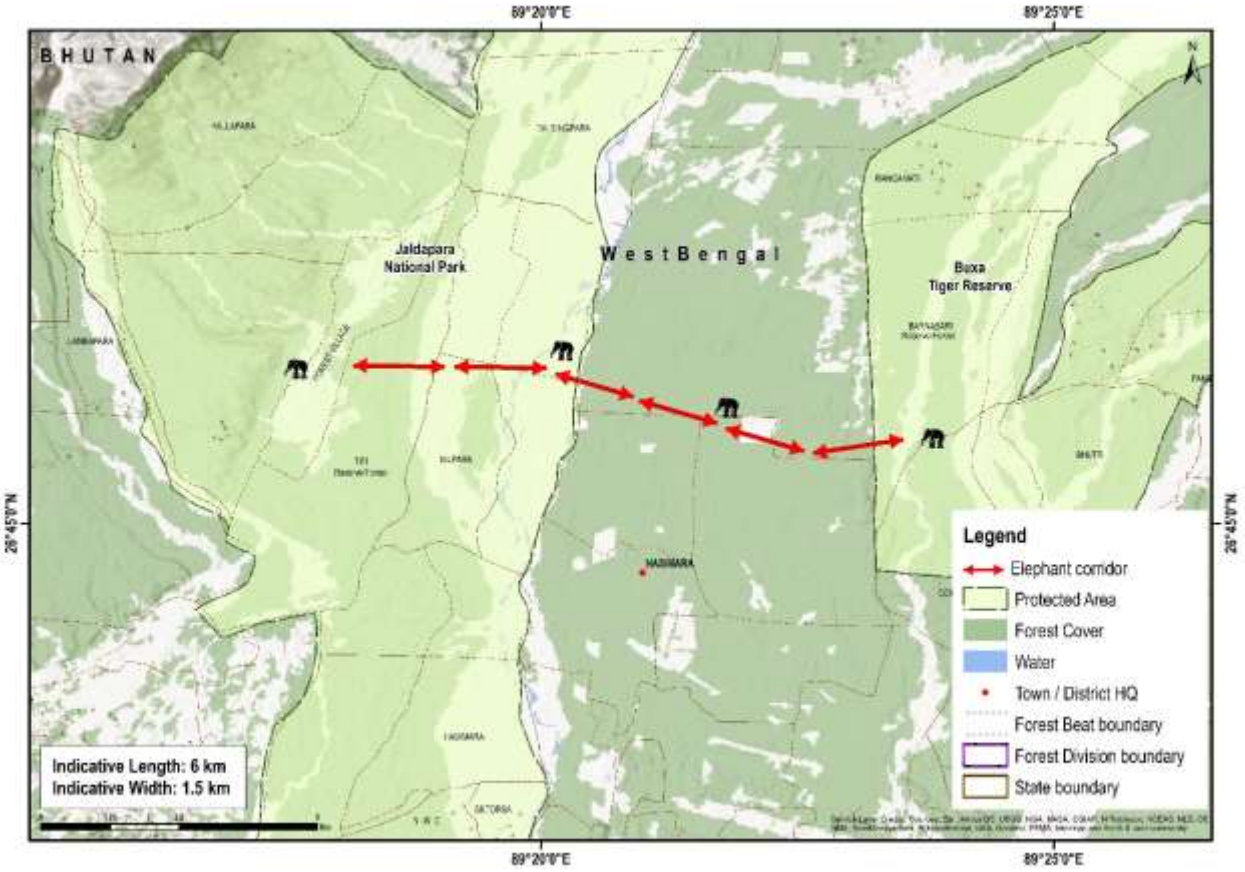
40. Nimati- Chilpata (Buxa- Chilpata)

Connectivity	**This corridor facilitates elephant movement between the Nimati Range of Buxa Tiger Reserve and Chilapata Reserve Forest of Wildlife III Division, thereby maintaining elephant movement between Buxa Tiger Reserve and Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 4.5 km, width = 3 km
Geo coordinates	26° 34' 45" N, 89° 24'15" E 26° 36' 41" N, 89° 26'43" E
Compartments falling within corridor	Poro 5,6,11
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Nimati range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Ecological importance	This is one of the most important corridor used by elephants for moving between Jaldapara National Park and Buxa Tiger Reserve.
Habitat type	Sub-Himalayan secondary wet mixed forest, Eastern Bhabar and Terai Sal
Major land use	Forest = 650 ha Agriculture = 500 ha Habitation = 100 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Around 290 elephants occur in the landscape. Many of them use the corridor.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 31 and associated vehicular traffic 2) PWD Roads including Nimati – Patkapara road and Mendabari road 3) 10 Km of High tension (11 KV) power line 4) Tea estate factories, hotels and *dhabas* 5) Ishtikutum Khamar Bari lodge
Major bottleneck	Bhutia Basti and Patkapra village
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Notification of the corridors and its legal protection 2) The southern part of Nimtijhora Tea Garden line should be secured to increase the effective width 3) Ishtikutum Khamar Bari lodge should be relocated
Corridor status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



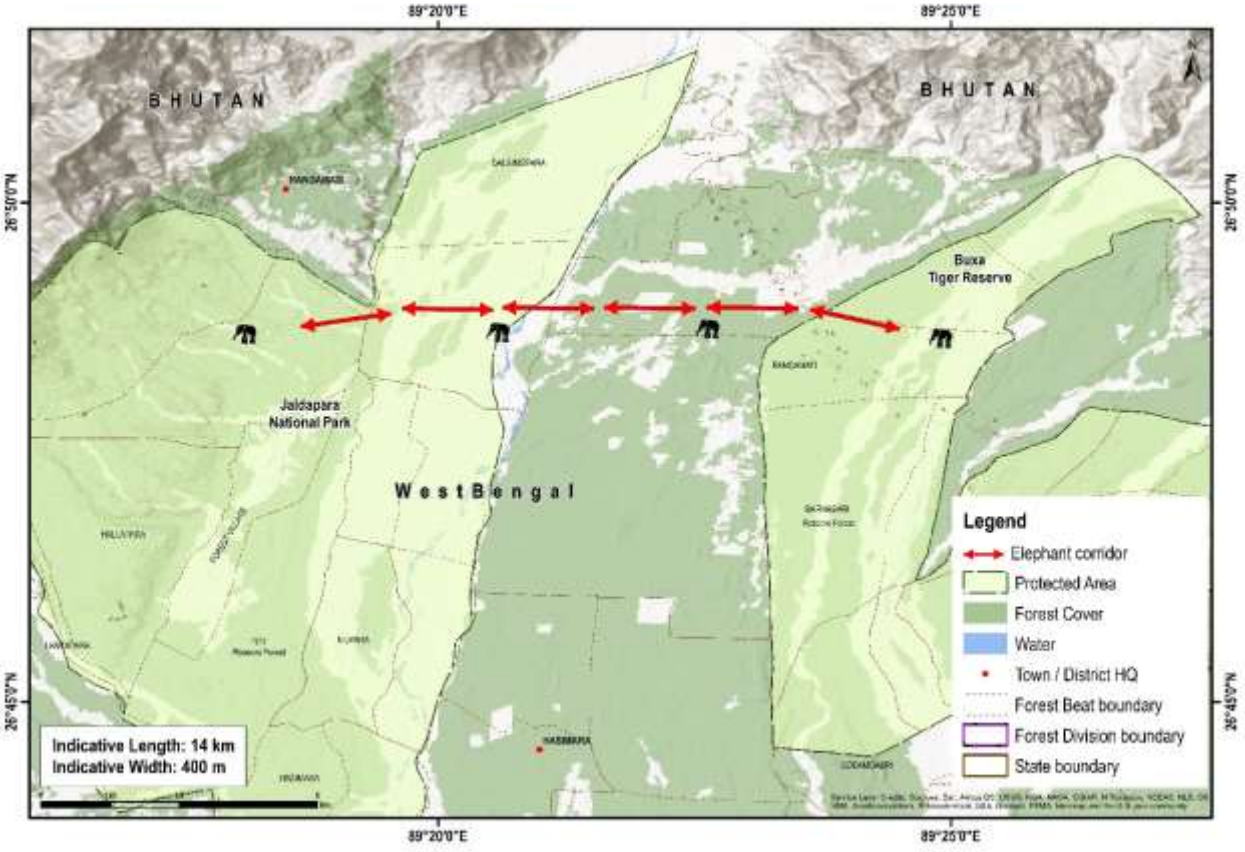
41. Buxa- Titi (via Beech and Bharnobari Tea Garden)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Buxa Tiger Reserve and Titi Reserve Forest (Wildlife III Division), thereby connecting the elephant population between Buxa Tiger Reserve and Jaldapara National Park.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 6 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	26° 44' 22" N, 89° 18' 24" E 26° 47' 19" N, 89° 23' 26" E
Compartments falling within corridor	BNB 1 of the Bharnabari beat
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Hamiltonganj and Nilpara range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Ecological importance	One of the most important corridors intensively used by the elephants.
Habitat type	Sub-Himalayan secondary wet mixed forest, Eastern Bhabar and Terai Sal
Major land use	Forest = 150 ha Agriculture = 350 ha Habitation = 100
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Around 290 elephants occur in the landscape. Many of them use the corridor.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway 12 A and associated vehicular traffic *2)* Old railway line trench 3) Factories of Bharnabari and Beech Tea Graden
Major bottleneck	Topline of Beech Tea Garden
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Notification of the corridors and its legal protection 2) Expansion of tea gardens and settlements should be regulated. 3) Trenches meant for waste water drainage in tea gardens should be leveled.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



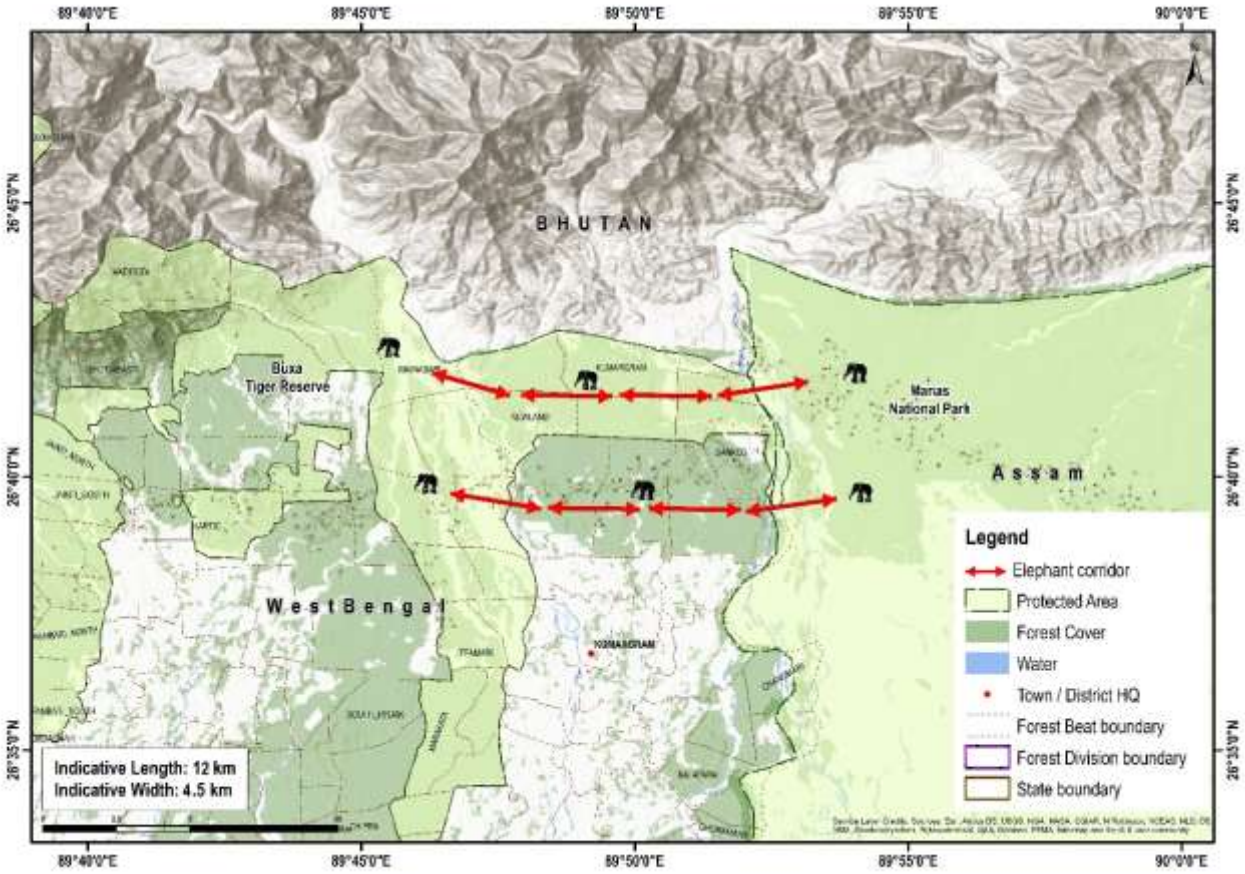
42. Buxa- Titi (via Torsha)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Buxa Tiger Reserve and Titi Reserve Forest (Wildlife III Division), thereby connecting the elephant population between Buxa Tiger Reserve and Jaldapara National Park in Alipurduar District.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length 14 km, width = 400 m
Geo coordinates	26° 48' 11" N, 89° 18' 43" E 26° 49' 34" N, 89° 24' 45" E
Compartments falling within corridor	Rangamati block of Hamiltonganj range of Buxa Tiger Reserve and Titi Forest of Lankapara Range of Jaldapara Wildlife Division
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Hamiltonganj and Lankapara range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Four
Ecological importance	Important elephant corridor between Buxa Tiger Reserve and Titi Reserved Forests that is widely used by elephants.
Habitat type	Tropical semi evergreen forest, northern Sal-dominated dry deciduous forest, Eastern sub-montane semi-evergreen forest, Riparian Forest and Forest plantations
Major land use	Forest = 160 ha Agriculture = 300 ha Habitation = 100
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Around 290 elephants occur in the landscape. Many of them use the corridor.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway 12 A and associated vehicular traffic 2) High vehicular traffic on hasimara- Pasakha road 3) Old railway line trench 4) Factories of Torsa Tea Garden
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1)Notification of the corridors and its legal protection 2) Expansion of tea gardens and settlements should be regulated. 3) Trenches meant for waste water drainage in tea gardens should be leveled
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



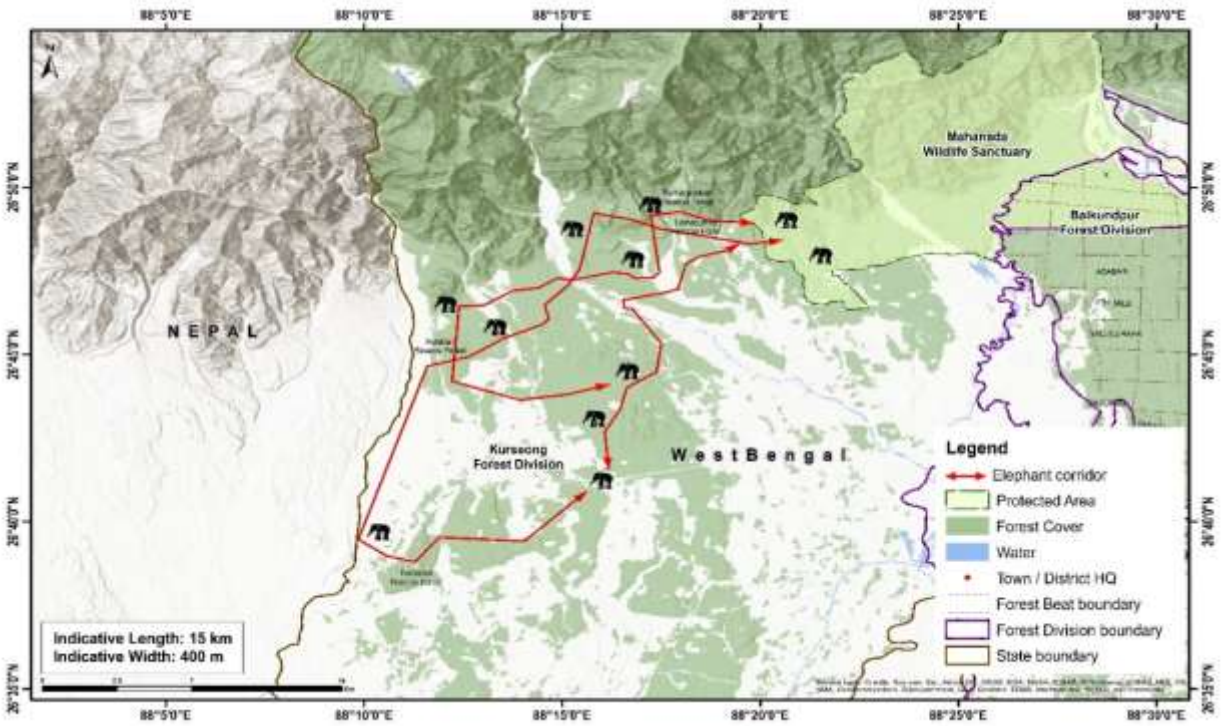
43. Buxa- Ripu at Sankosh

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Buxa Tiger Reserve (West Bengal) with the Ripu forest in Kochugaon Forest Division (Assam).**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 12 km, width = 4.5 km
Geo coordinates	26° 38' 58" N, 89° 46' 47" E 26° 42' 40" N, 89° 53' 55" E
Compartments falling within corridor	Newland- 1, 2A, 2B, Kumargram- 1, 2, Sankosh- 1a, 1b, 2, 3a, 3b
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kumargram range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Ecological importance	It provides linkage between Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal to Raimona National Park and Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam. It acts as satellite habitat for spill over population.
Habitat type	Tropical semi evergreen and tropical deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 3099 ha Agriculture = 141 ha Habitation = 54 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	215 (approximately)
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Electric fence – 1 km 2) 400 kv DC power line- 3.5 km 3) Borobisha- Sankosh- Bhutan state highway, 3 km
Major bottleneck	Kumargram and Sankosh forest villages falling right in the corridor.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1)Notification of the corridors and its legal protection 2) Relocation of forest villages
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



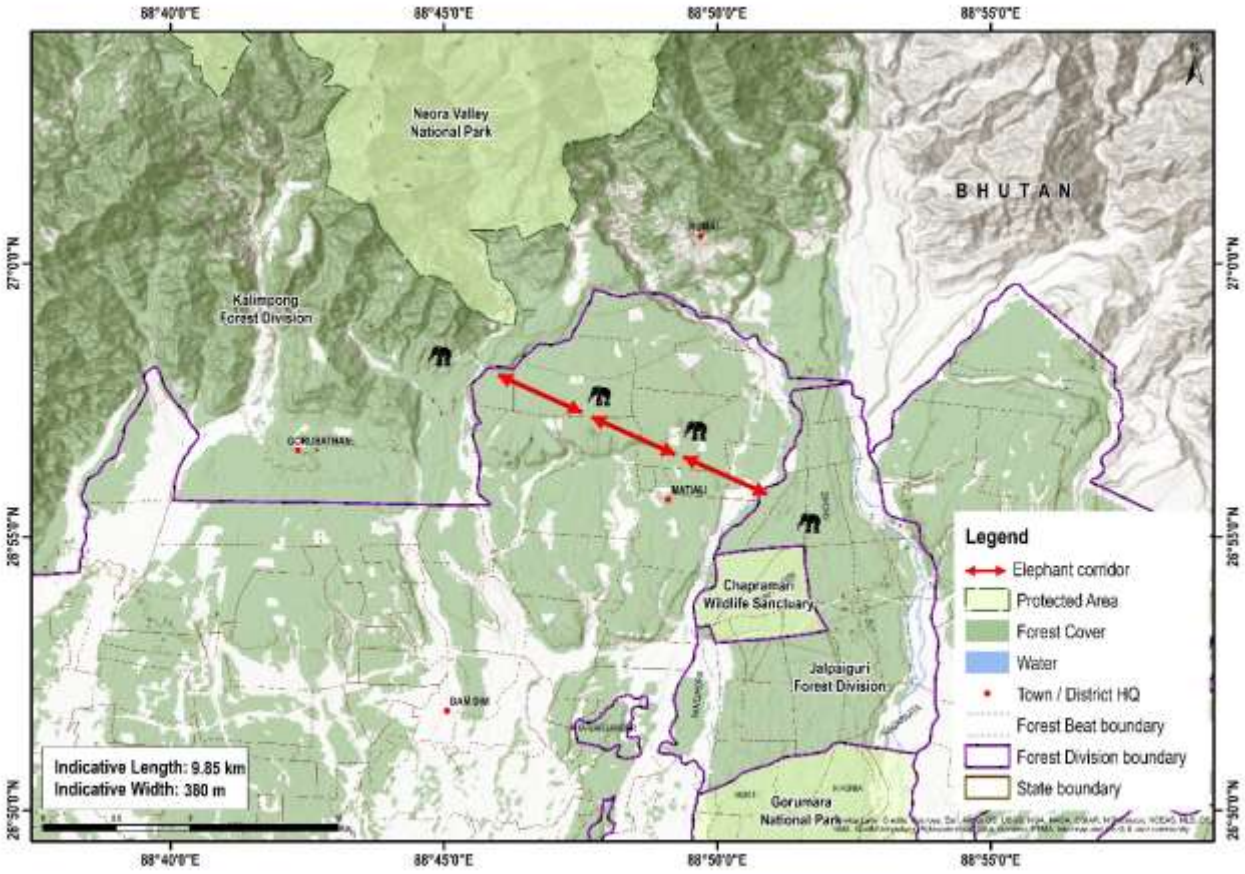
44. Mahananda- Kolabari- Tukriajhar

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Sukna and West range under Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary with Bamonpokhri, Panighatta, Bagdogra Range and Tukriajhar Ranges of Kurseong Forest Division.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 15 km, width = 400 m
Geo coordinates	26°48'25.4" N, 88°20'34.0" E to 26°40'54.6" N, 88°15'37.2" E 26°48'56" N, 88°19'50.8" E to 26°44'06.3" N, 88°16'11.9" E 26°41'33.7" N, 88°16'10.3" E to 26°48'18.5" N, 88°19'28.4" E
Beats falling within corridor	Sukna, Lamgumpha, Rakti, Balasan, Tatari, Panighatta, and Marapur
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Sukna Range, West Range, Bamonpokhri Range ,Panighatta Range, Bagdogra Range and Tukriajhar Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	50- 60
Ecological importance	The corridor provides movement to elephant from Baikunthapur Forest Division to Mahananda WLS and Kurseong Division.
Habitat type	Moist mixed forests, teak (*Tectona grandis*) plantations
Major land use	Forest = 500 ha Agriculture = 2500 ha Habitation = 200 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) In Bamanpokhri Range: Kurseong Connecting road Via Rohini and Khaprail, MatigaraPankhabari Road 2) In Bagdogra Range: Asian Highway and Broad Guage Train. Bengdubi Panighatta Road. 3) Vehicular traffic on Asian Highway 4) About 2 -3 km long boulder sausage and concrete embankment along Mechi River. 5) High tension power line
Major bottleneck	Sukna and Bengdubi cantonment. Railway lines and presence of HT lines.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) No further extension of human settlement to be allowed by district administration in areas falling within elephant corridors. 2) Innovative conflict mitigation strategies. 3) Regular Checking of illegal hooking, sagging power lines along the corridor by electricity department
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



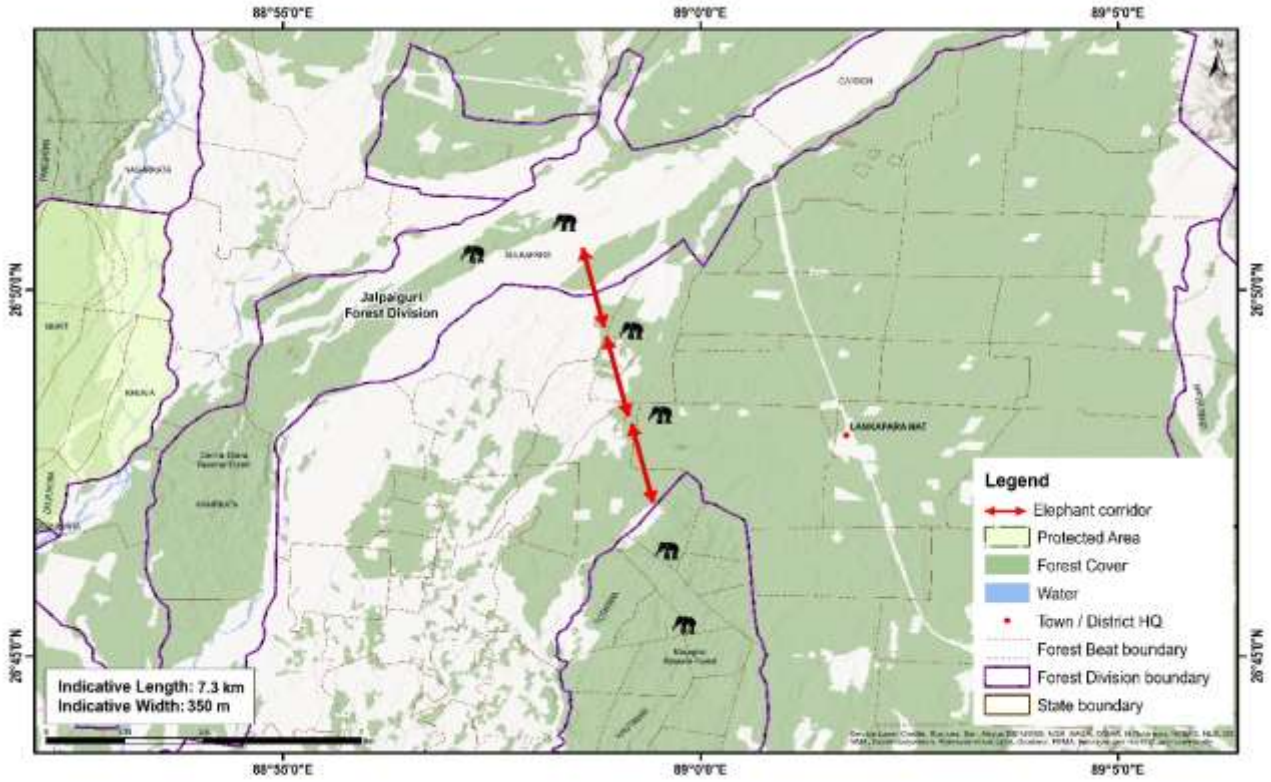
45. Chapramari - Kalimpong

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary (Jalpaiguri District) to Kalimpong Division – Bhuttabari Forest (Kalimpong District)**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 9.8 km, width = 380 m
Geo coordinates	26°56'30.92" N, 88°51'10.79" E 26°57'41.49" N, 88°45'27.59"E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Gorumara North, Chalsa, Neora South, Gorubathan and Jaldhaka Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	10
Ecological importance	This corridor facilitates elephant movement between the Mal Block of Kalimpong Forest Division and Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary of Gorumara Wildlife Division.
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous forest, Riparian Forest
Major land use	Tea plantations and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular, the usage has increased
Number of elephants using this corridor	80- 90
Major Bottleneck	Tea Garden and Labour Lines
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Chalsa-Matiali road, Gorubathan road 2) T.G Irrigation canals 3) High-tension power line (11000 V) 4) Razor blade fencing 6) Tea garden factories
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) No new construction should be permitted inside the corridor areas. 2) Limit expansion of Labour lines of Kilcot TG, Indong TG and Aibheel TG 3) Habitat should be restored in Gorubathan Reserve Forest. 4) Planned expansion of semi – urban agglomerations and convergence modules to be taken up by District Administration (District Planning Officer) with that of the Forest Dept.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



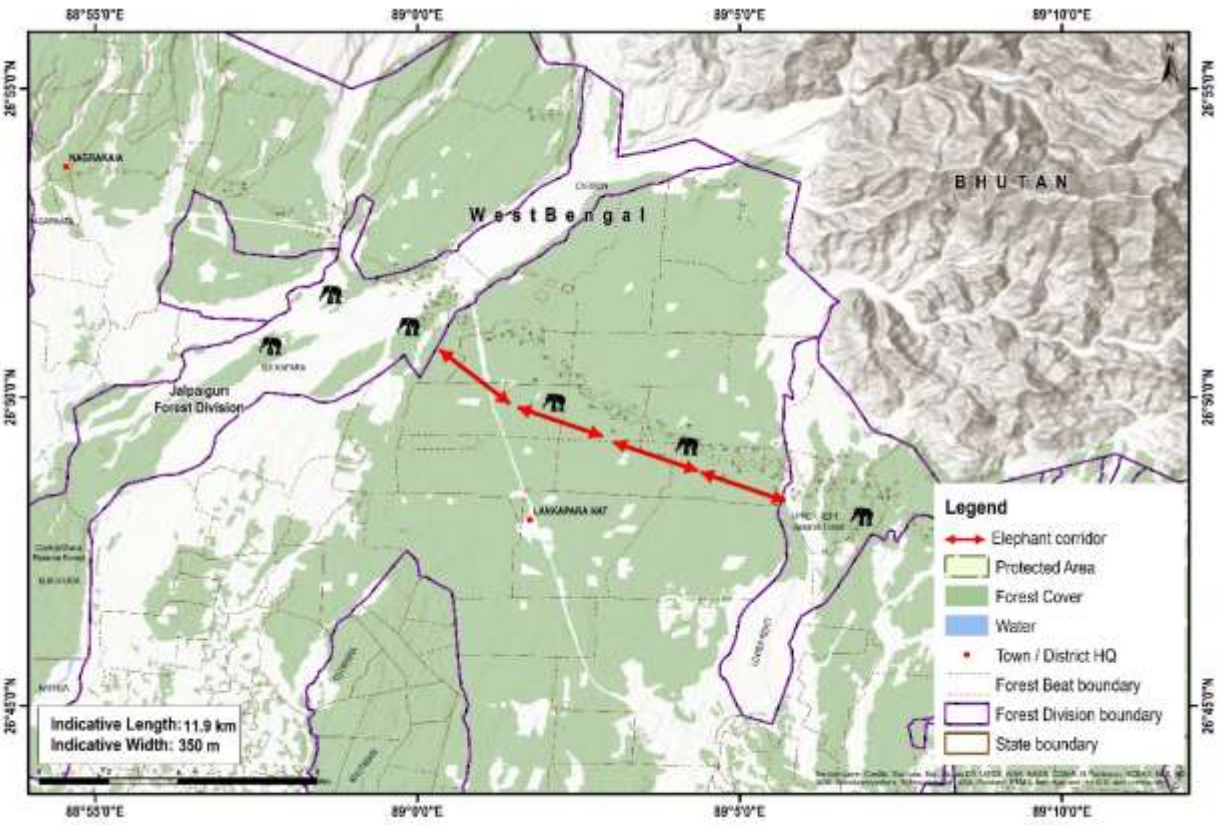
46. Moraghat–Central Daina

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Moraghat Reserve Forest with Diana Reserve Forest of Jalpaiguri Forest Division, leading on to Gorumara National Park.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.3 km, width = 350 m
Geo coordinates	26°47'12.22"N, 88°59'57.88"E 26°50'14.32"N, 88°58'57.83"E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Banarkat Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Ecological importance	There is a good population of Elephants in Moraghat Reserve Forest which forms an important forest patch connecting forest of Central Daina.
Habitat type	Plantations
Major land use	Tea garden
Elephant movement status	Regular, the usage has increased
Number of elephants using this corridor	75
Bottleneck	Tea garden labour lines
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Banarhat - Totapara Road 2) Khairkata - Prayagpur road 3) Banarhat - Hridaypur road 4) Tea garden Irrigation canals 5) Tea garden Factory
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Overpass and underpass construction in selected areas of elephant passage. 2) Insulation and periodical maintenance of aerial HT and LT power lines. 3) Preserve continuity of corridors by preventing rampant building of infrastructures and inculcating the planning of civil administration with that of the Forest Dept. 4) Planned expansion of semi – urban agglomerations and convergence modules to be taken up by District Administration (District Planning Officer) with that of the Forest Deptt. 5) Change in cropping pattern and crop variations at specific areas. 6) Securing elephant corridors by creating dedicated route through Intra T.G jurisdictions.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



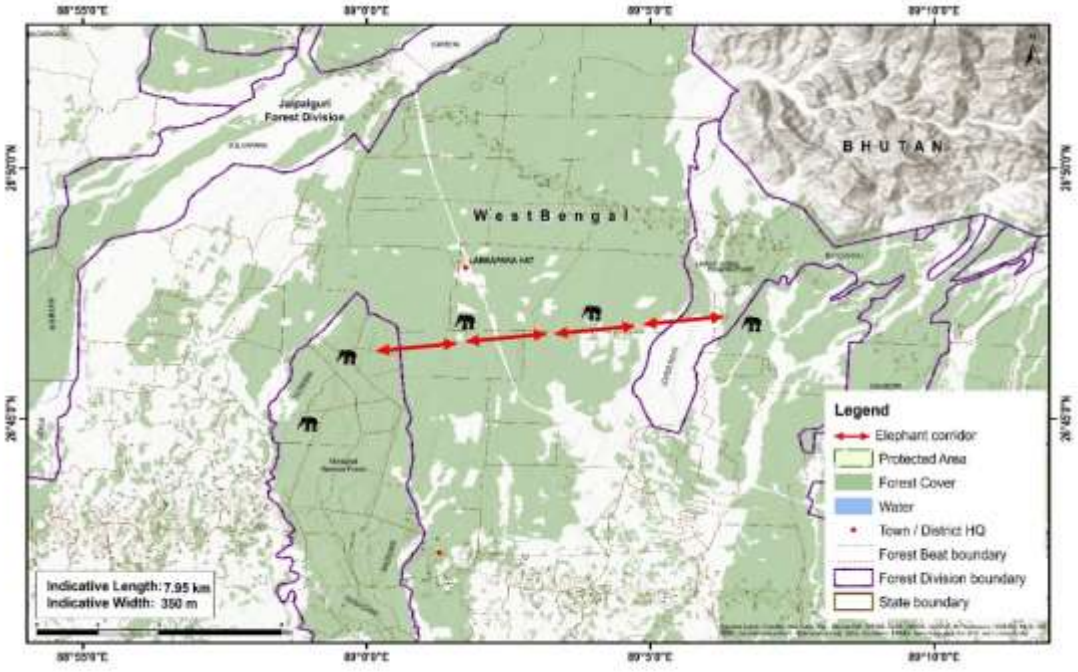
47. Reti–Central Daina

Connectivity	**The corridor connects Reti Reserve Forest with Diana Reserve Forest of Jalpaiguri Forest Division, leading on to Gorumara National Park.**
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 11.9 km, width = 350 m
Geo coordinates	26°48'20.84" N, 89° 5'22.11" E 26°52'3.68" N, 89° 1'27.06" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Banarhat Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	5
Habitat type	Tea garden
Major land use	Tea garden
Elephant movement status	Regular, Increased use
Number of elephants using this corridor	80-90
Bottleneck	Tea garden labour lines
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway- 31C 2) Banarhat - Chamurchi Road 3) Alipurduar to Siliguri Double track railway line, electrified, 1 km 4) T.G Irrigation canals. 5) High-tension power line (11000V) 6) Tea Garden Factory
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Insulation and periodical maintenance of aerial HT and LT power lines. 2) Preserve continuity of corridors by preventing rampant building of infrastructures and inculcating the planning of civil administration with that of the Forest Dept. 3) Planned expansion of semi – urban agglomerations and convergence modules to be taken up by District Administration (District Planning Officer) with that of the Forest Dept. 4) Securing elephant corridors by creating dedicated route through Intra tea garden jurisdictions.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



48. Moraghat- Reti

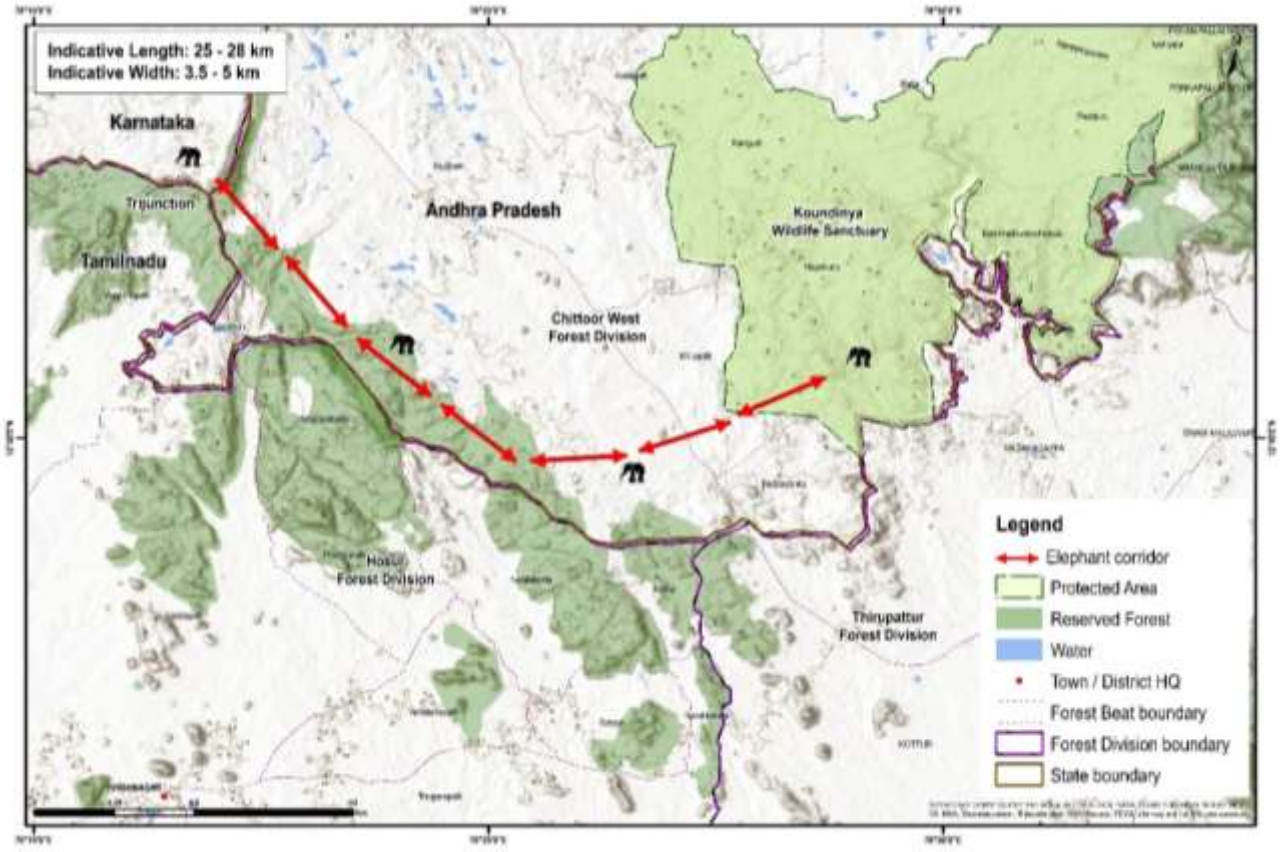
Connectivity	This corridor connects Moraghat Reserve Forest with Reti Reserve Forest (Jalpaiguri Forest Division)
State	West Bengal
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.9 km, width = 350 m
Geo coordinates	26°47'12.22"N, 88°59'57.88"E 26°50'14.32"N, 88°58'57.83"E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Banarhat Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	NA
Ecological importance	The area consists of more than 80 - 90 elephants which keep travelling between these forest patches.
Habitat type	Tea Garden
Major land use	Tea Garden and Army Cantonment
Elephant movement status	Regular, increased
Number of elephants using this corridor	80- 90
Bottleneck	1) Siliguri – Alipurduar Railway line 2) National Highway 31 and associated heavy vehicular traffic
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 31C. 2) DBITA Road. 3) Banarhat – Chamurchi – Samtsa Road 4) One km of Alipurduar to Siliguri electrified double track railway line 5) One km of Irrigation canal 6) One km of High-tension power line (11000 V) 7) Tea garden factories
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Overpass and underpass construction in selected areas of elephant passage. 2) Insulation and periodical maintenance of aerial HT and LT power lines. 3) Monitoring of rail movement and speed limit fixed for the stretch through thermal sensor. 4) Preserve continuity of corridors by preventing rampant building of infrastructures and inculcating the planning of civil administration with that of the Forest Dept. 5) Planned expansion of semi–urban agglomerations and convergence modules to be taken up by District Administration (District Planning Officer) in coordination with Forest Dept. 6) Securing elephant corridors by creating dedicated route through Intra tea garden jurisdictions.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



Elephant Corridors
Southern Region

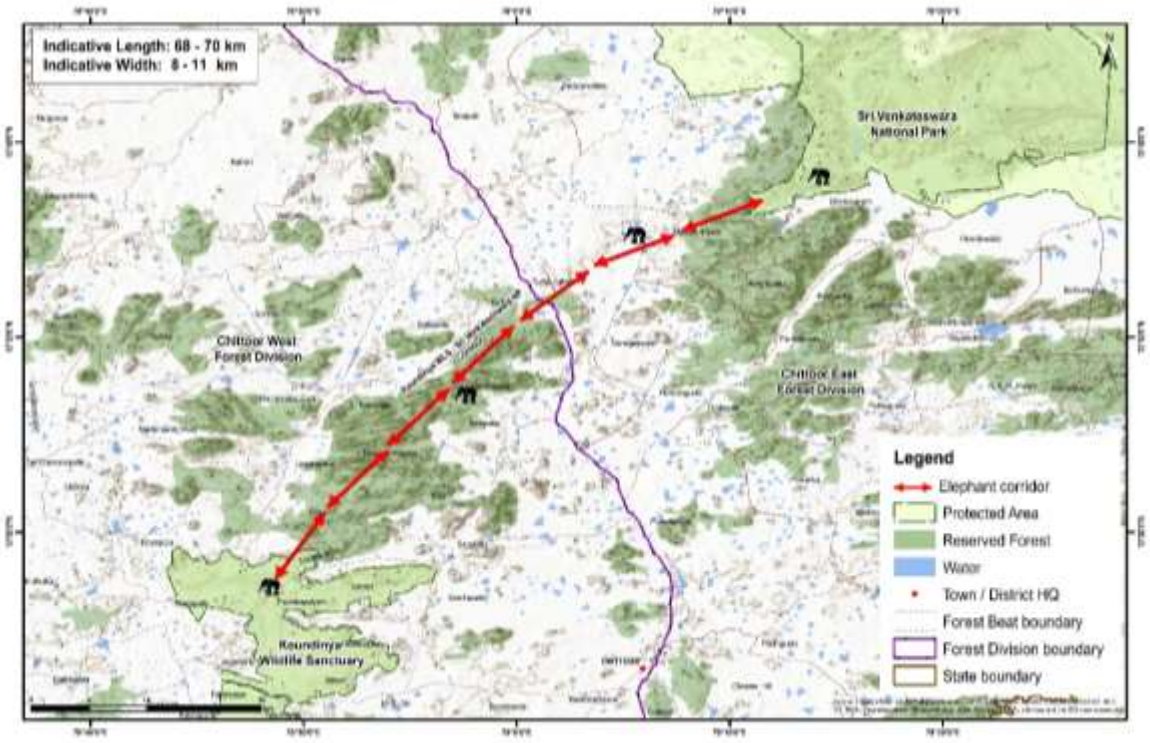
1. Tri-Junction Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor is used by elephants moving from (i) Kamasamudram SF of Bangarapet Range in Kolar Forest Division, Karnataka, (ii) Veppanapalli RF of Hosur Forest Division in Tamil Nadu, (iii) Nedumuru RF of Kuppam Range in Chittoor West Forest Division into Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary through the village of Mallanoor.**
State	Andhra Pradesh
Indicative length and width	Length = 28 km, width = 3.5 - 5 km
Geo coordinates	12.661704 / 78.383441
Compartments falling within corridor	Compartment No- 328 to 334, 381, and 382
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kuppam Range of Chittoor West Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	40
Ecological Importance	This is the only corridor used by elephants dispersing from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu into southern Andhra Pradesh. In the absence of this corridor, the elephants of southern Andhra Pradesh would occur as a small and isolated population. The number of elephants in the area has also increased in the recent years
Habitat type	Dry deciduous forest, scrub forest with boulder hills and revenue lands
Major land use	Agricultural land along with human habitation
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, with movement of few loner males throughout the year
Number of elephants using the corridor	15 - 20
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Krishnagiri- Palamaner National Highway (NH42) 2) Bengaluru – Chennai Railway Line (approx. 25 km) passes through the corridor. Within Kothur RF of Tamil Nadu, there are two Railway lines 3) Other major district roads pass through the corridor
Bottlenecks in the corridor	Bangalore – Chennai Railway lines
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Long term monitoring of the elephant movement required.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased



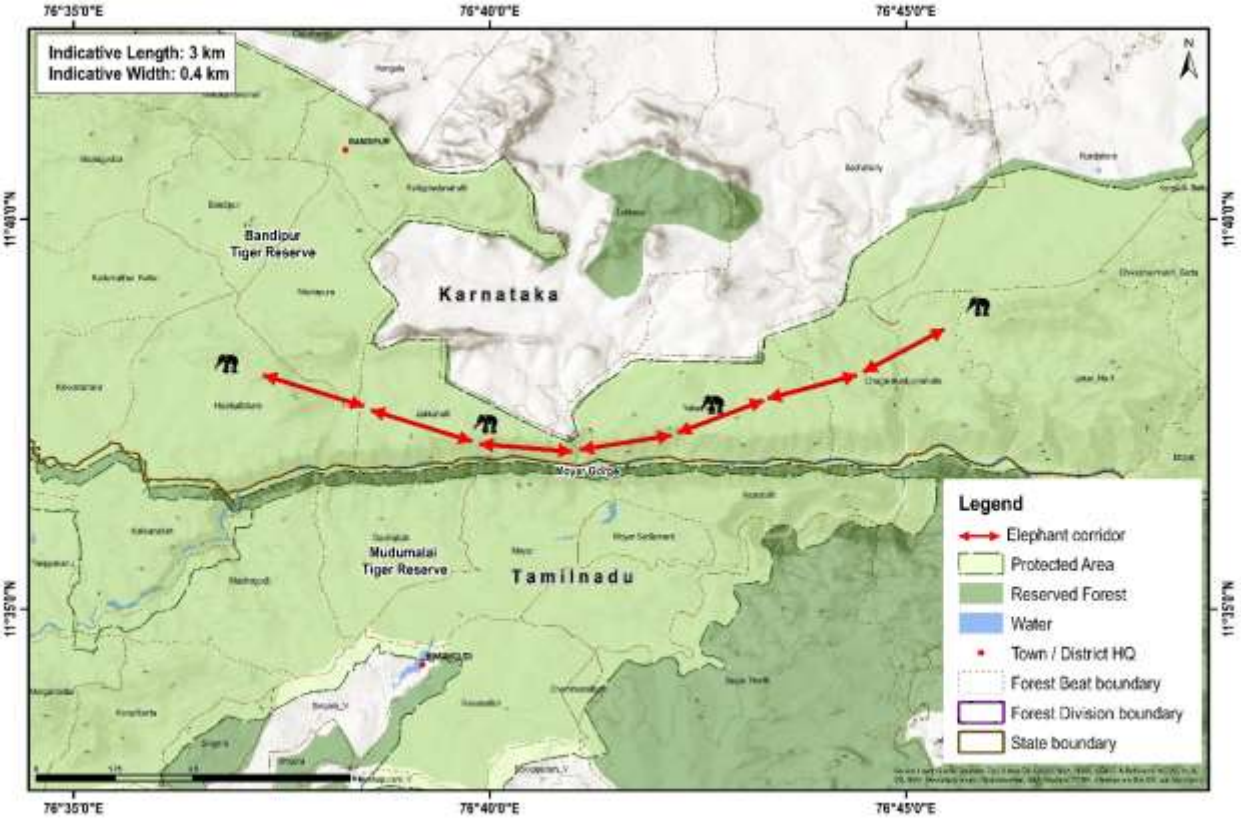
2. Rayala Elephant Reserve Corridor

Corridor name	Rayala Elephant Reserve Corridor
State	Andhra Pradesh
Connectivity	Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary to Sri Venkateswara National Park
Indicative length and width	Length = 70 km, Width = 11 km
Geo coordinates	13.491271 / 79.006550
Compartments falling within corridor	Compartment No- 78-83, 103- 108, 117, 118, 121- 131, 139- 195, 305- 323, 384, 1000
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Punganur and Chittoor west ranges of Chittoor west Forest Division and Bakarapet Range of Chittoor east Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	20
Administrative details of the corridor	This area is extended Reserve forest of Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary and a part of the elephant range
Ecological importance	This is the only corridor that elephants occurring in Sri Venkateswara National Park have used to move from Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary. The corridor is also used by wildlife including leopard (*Panthera pardus*), slender loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*), four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), and others. The number of elephants in the area has also increased in the recent years.
Habitat type	Dry deciduous, scrub forest with boulder hills and revenue lands
Major land use	Forest area, with presence of few villages, agricultural land and mango orchards
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	50 - 60
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Bangalore- Tirupati Highway (NH4)- have heavy vehicular movement with reported animal hits 2) Kadapa- Chitoor Highway (NH40) 3) Proposed Bangalore- Chennai Expressway 4) High tension power line (approx. 50 km) passes through the corridor
Bottlenecks in the corridor	Elephant movement status between Pudiputlabylu and Mangalampettai beats of Chitoor East Forest Division remains unclear.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Long term monitoring of the elephant movement required.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased. However, elephant movement status between Pudiputlabylu and Mangalampettai beats of Chitoor East Forest Division remains unclear.



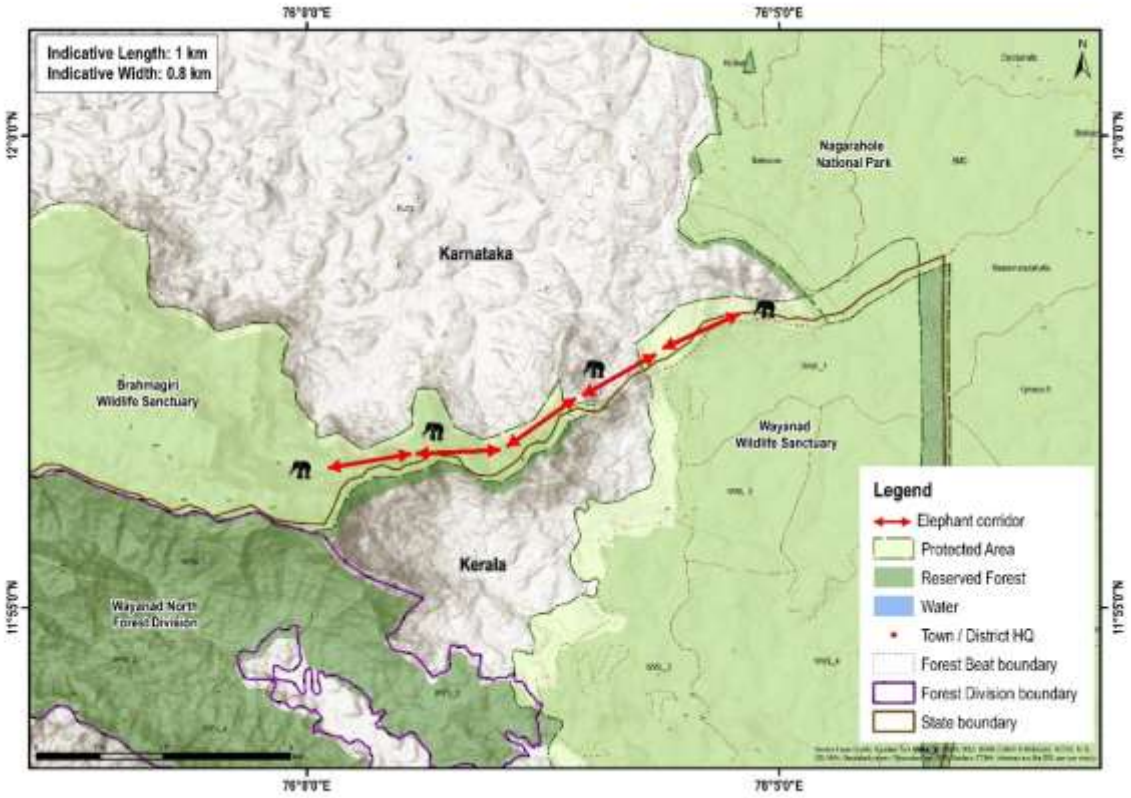
3. Kaniyanpura- Moyar Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Kaniyanpura Reserve Forest with the Moyar Reserve Forest of Bandipur Tiger Reserve and is located on the inter-state boundary of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.**
State	Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 3 km, width = 0.4 km
Geo coordinates	11° 37' 1", 11° 39' 6" N 76° 38' 22", 76° 44' 49" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Kundakere Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Habitat type	Dry deciduous and mixed thorn forest
Major land use	Agricultural land, Plantations
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Mangala-Jakkahalli-Yelchetti road 2) The emergence of resorts near the corridor
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified by the state forest department. 2) Reduce dependency of fringe villagers on the corridor forest through suitable eco-developmental support and assistance. 3) More area (south of the Mangala-Jakkahalli-Yelchetti road) could be secured to widen the corridor at its bottleneck. The Karnataka Forest Department has plans to add more area to the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



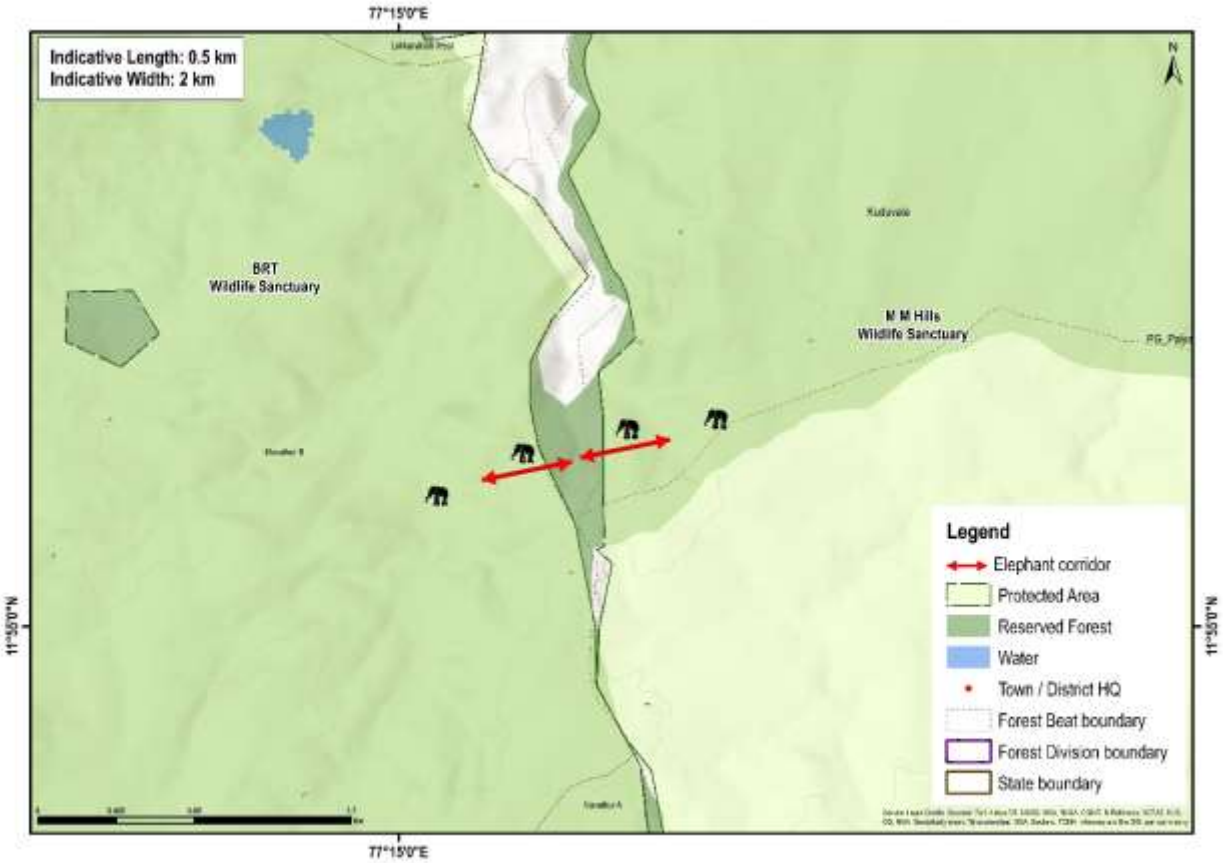
4. Begur – Brahmagiri Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Begur Reserve Forest and the Tholpetty Range of Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary with Brahmagiri Reserve Forest and the Srimangala Range of Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary.**
State	Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 1 km, width = 0.8 km
Geo coordinates	11° 55' 55"- 11° 57' 60" N 76° 0' 36"- 76° 4' 15" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Tholpetty and Srimangala Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Habitat type	Moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Coffee estate and human habitation
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Mananthavady-Kutta State Highway 2) Electric fences and Elephant Proof Trenches (EPTs) around the coffee estates
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified by the state forest department and legally protected under an appropriate law to prevent encroachment and development activities detrimental to animal movement. 2) Electric fences and EPTs in the corridor area should be removed on a priority basis. 3) About 375 acres of land identified in the Huvinakadu and Faith Coffee Estates in Karnataka needs to be secured in consultation with the management of these estates. Similarly, about 100 acres of land identified in the Narikkal Coffee Estate in Kerala should be secured for the long-term conservation of elephants in the region. 4) Inter-state border checkposts in the corridor area should be shifted. 5) No construction should be allowed on either side of the road passing through the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



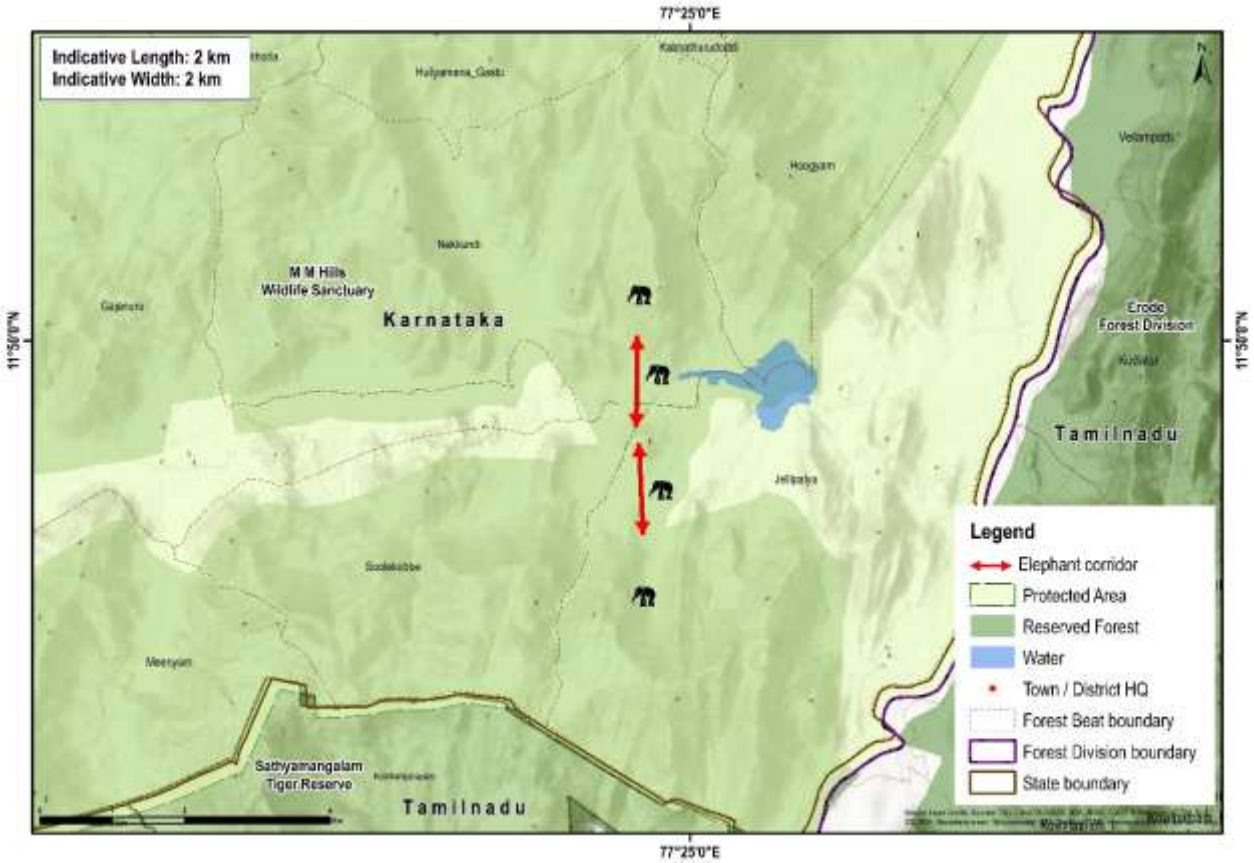
5. Edayarhalli – Doddasampige Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Edayarhalli Reserve Forest of Malai Madeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary with Doddasampige Reserve Forest of Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple (BRT) Tiger Reserve.**
State	Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 0.5 km, width = 2 km
Geo coordinates	11° 55' 12"- 11° 55' 52" N 77° 15' 21"- 77° 16' 1" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Bylore Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	6
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and mixed deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest and agricultural land
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Kollegal- Sathyamangalam (State Highway 38)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified by the state forest department and legally protected under an appropriate law to prevent encroachment and developmental activities detrimental to animal movement. 2) Suitable eco-development activities need to be initiated in corridor fringe villages, especially to reduce fuel wood extraction and cattle grazing. Energy efficient cook stoves could be provided to the villagers to minimize fuel wood extraction
Current status of the corridor	Active. Information on intensity of use not available.



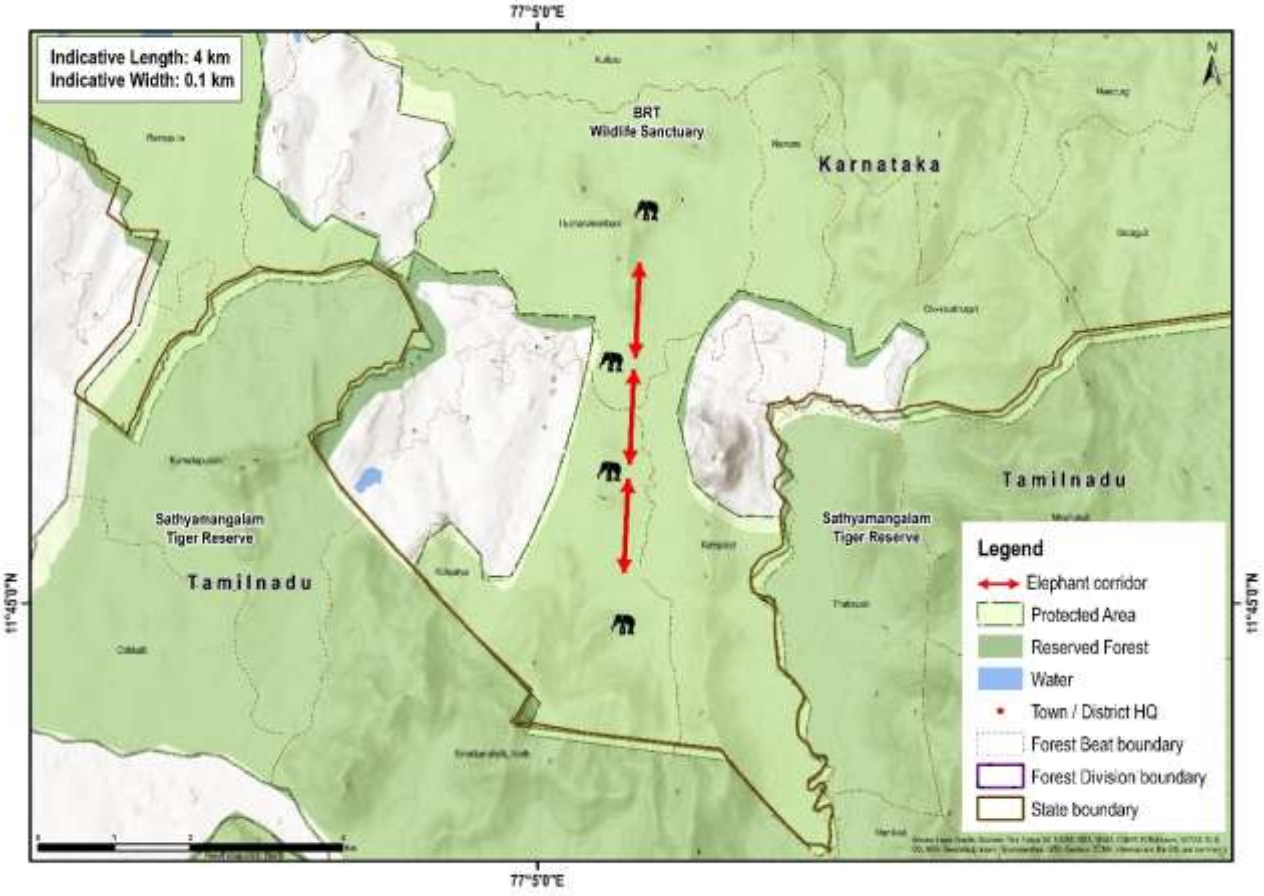
6. Edayarhalli – Guthiyalathur Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects Malai Madeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary with Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
State	Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 2 km, width = 2.1 km
Geo coordinates	11° 48' 38"- 11° 49' 52" N 77° 23' 60"- 77° 25' 10" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Hoogyam Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Habitat type	Dry deciduous, mixed dry deciduous and shrub forests
Major land use	Human habitation
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Encroachment by families in Kallatibyalur has further reduced the width of the corridor
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified by the state forest department and legally protected under an appropriate law to prevent encroachment and developmental activities detrimental to animal movement. 2) Encroachments in Kallatibyalur should be removed in consultation with settlers.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Information on intensity of use not available.



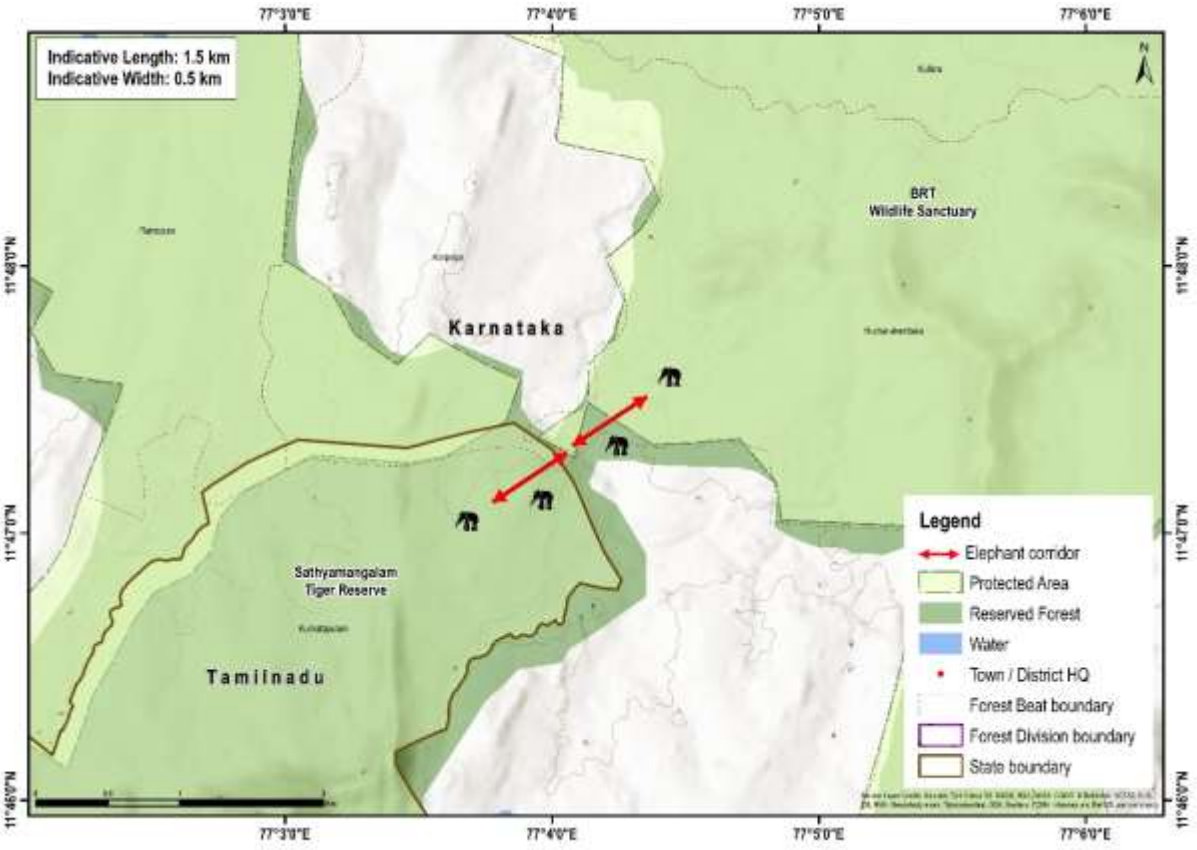
7. Chamarajanagar – Talamalai at Punjur Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the K Gudi Range of Chamarajanagar Wildlife Division (BRT Tiger Reserve) with the Thalavadi Range of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve through the Punjur Range.**
State	Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 4 km, width = 0.1 km
Geo coordinates	11° 46' - 11° 47' N 77° 05'- 77° 06' E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	K Gudi and Thalavadi Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Human habitation
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	National highway 209 and the associated vehicular traffic
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified and legally protected by the state forest department under an appropriate law, and action should be taken to prevent encroachment and developmental activities detrimental to animal movement. 2) In consultation with villagers, about 126 acres of the corridor land belonging to 86 families in the Hosaboddoddi and Srinivasapuram settlements needs to be secured on a priority basis. To further strengthen the corridor, efforts should be made to secure land from Muneeshwara Colony in the second stage, following due consultations with the local community. 3) No construction should be allowed on either side of NH 209 in the area passing through the corridor
Current status of the corridor	Impaired.



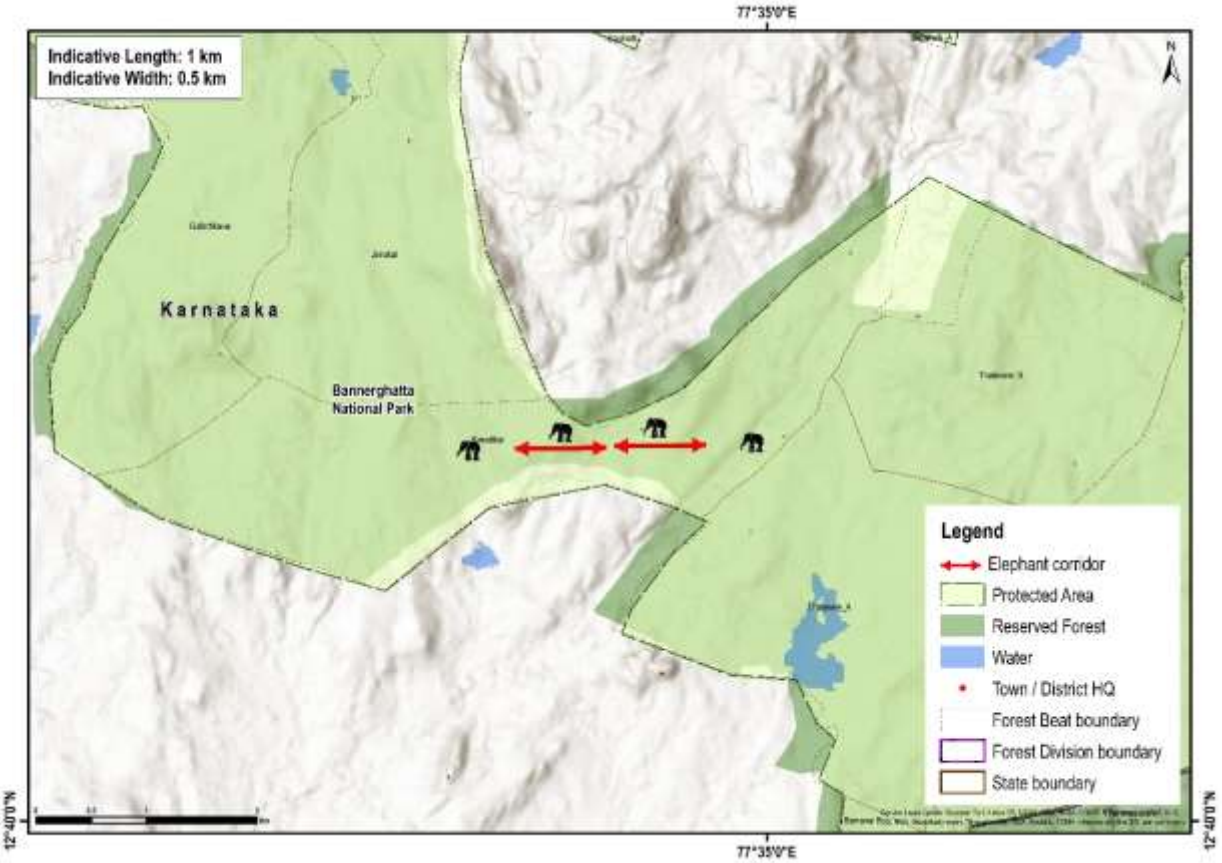
8. Chamarajanagar – Talamalai at Muddahalli Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Punjur Range of Chamarajanagar Wildlife Division (BRT Tiger Reserve) with the Thalavadi Range of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve and is located at the inter-state boundary of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.**
State	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 1.5 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo coordinates	11° 47' 12"- 11° 47' 37" N 77° 3' 50"- 77° 4' 20" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Punjur and Thalavadi Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	6
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests and settlements
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	National highway 209 and the associated vehicular traffic
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified and legally protected by the state forest department under an appropriate law, and action should be taken to prevent encroachment and developmental activities detrimental to animal movement. 2) In consultation with villagers, 27.39 acres of land belonging to six families from Goramadu Doddi, and 10 acres of forest leased land from the Muddahalli Joint Farming Cooperative Society, should be secured as a priority to increase the width of the corridor. 3) No construction should be allowed on either side of the national highway passing through the corridor. 4) In consultation with the National Highway Authority of India, speed breakers should be created on the stretch passing through the corridor to minimize vehicular speeds and facilitate elephant movement.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



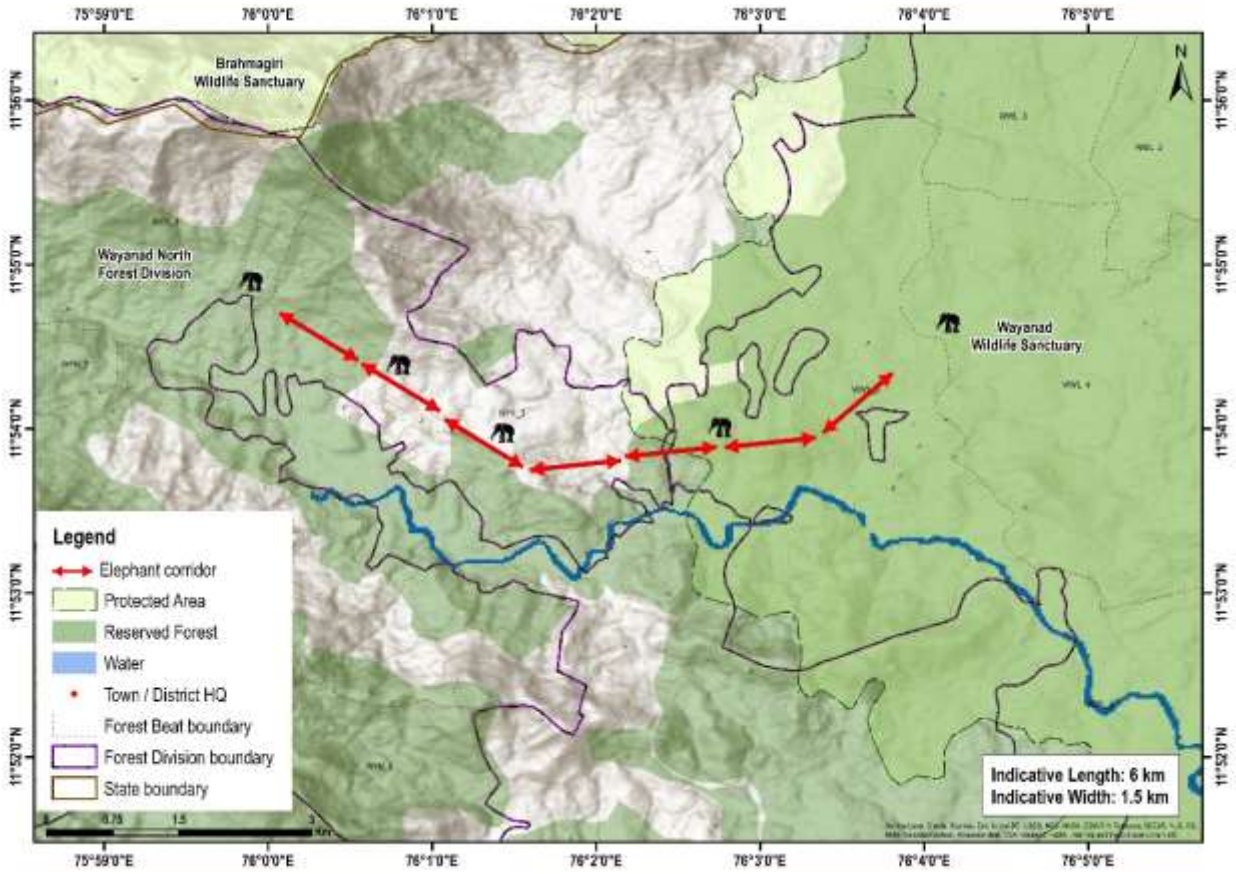
9. Karadikkal – Madeshwara Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Karadikkal State Forest and Madheshwara State Forest of Bannerghatta National Park, Karnataka.**
State	Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 1 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo coordinates	12° 41' 29"- 12° 42' 30" N 77° 33' 46"- 77° 34' 49" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Harohalli Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	6
Ecological importance	This area facilitates the movement of elephants from Bannerghatta to Hosur Forest Division in Tamil Nadu, further leading on to Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka.
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests
Elephant movement status	Regular
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Stone quarries inside Bannerghatta National Park. 2) Anekal-Harohalli State Highway and associated vehicular traffic. 3) Resorts being developed on the southern boundary of the corridor at Jayapuradoddi
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The corridor should be notified by the state forest department and legally protected under an appropriate law to prevent encroachment and developmental activities detrimental to animal movement. 2) A total of about 87 acres of land belonging to private estates could be secured to increase the width of the corridor from 510 m to 1000 m. 3) Mining and stone quarries near the corridor need to be prohibited
Current status of the corridor	Active. Information on intensity of use not available.



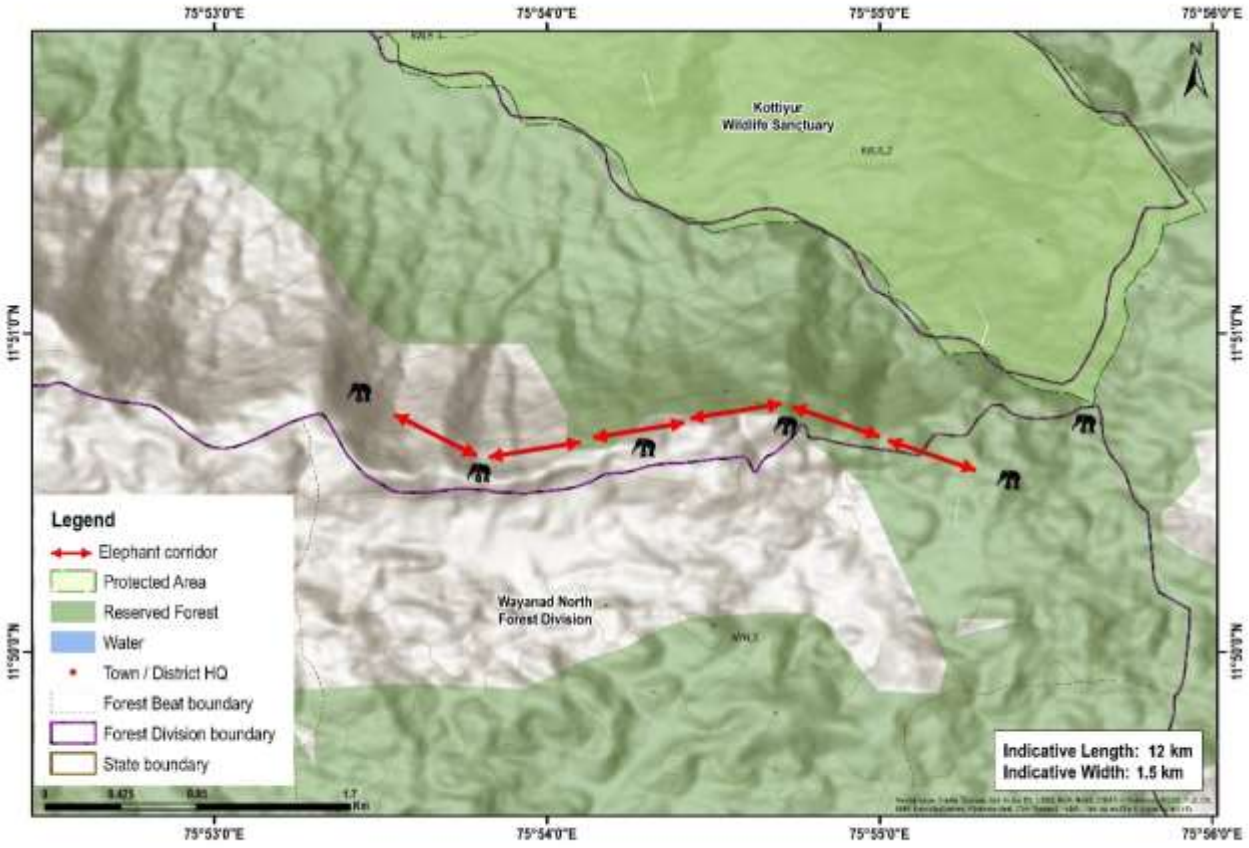
10. Kudrakote- Thirunelli Corridor

Connectivity	**Connectivity is from Tholpetty Range of Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary to Appapara station of Begur Range of the North Wayanad Division**
State	Kerala
Indicative length and width	Length = 6 km, width = 1.8 km
Geo coordinates	11.899945˚ N, 76.012624 ˚E to 11.892096 ˚N , 76.075286 ˚E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Thopetty, Appapara and Begur ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	3
Habitat type	Forest and forest plantations
Major land use	Teak plantations with secondary vegetation growth
Elephant movement status	Regular
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Thetturoad- Thirunelly Road- 1.6 km 2) Panavally- Appapara Road- 9 km 3) Hgh tension power line (220 KV)- 1.6 km 4) Electric fence- 8 km 5) Elephant proof trench- 6 km
Bottleneck in the corridor	Stretch between Pulivalmoola to Appappra and Panavally, where the width is reduced. Additionally, a HT line and a minor road further impede the movement.
Recommendations by the Forest Department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat enhancement of forest. 2) Check on the vehicular movement and restriction on the nighttime movement on Thetturoad- Thirunelly Road.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



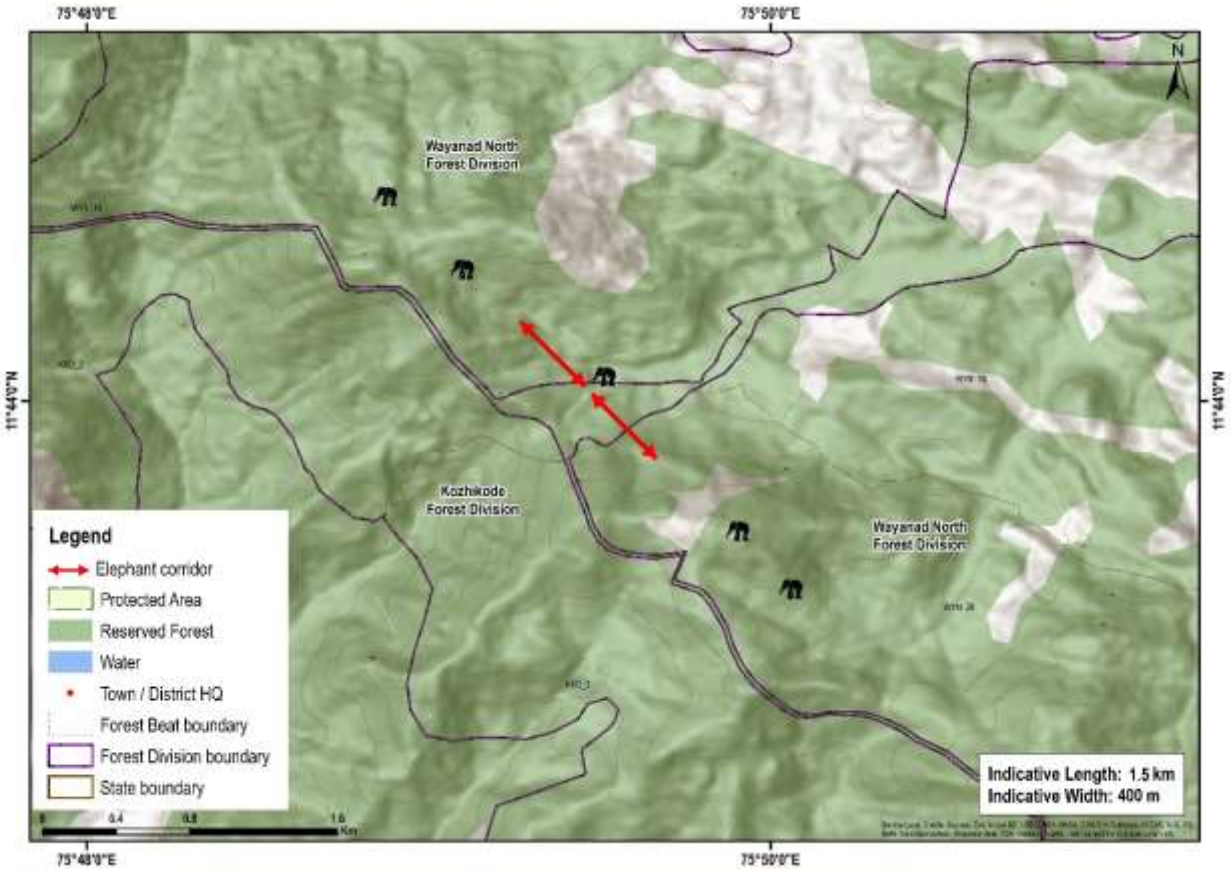
11. Kottiyur- Peria Corridor

Connectivity	Connectivity is from Kottiyur Wildlife Sanctuary to Peria Reserve Forest of Peria Range
State	Kerala
Indicative length and width	Length = 12 km; width = 1.5 km
Geo coordinates	11.848266˚N, 75.817852˚E to 11.847653˚N , 75.929685˚E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Peria Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	2
Ecological importance	This is the narrowest corridor in the division and is characterized by dense human population, making this corridor important for the movement of the elephants from Peria Reserve Forest.
Habitat type	Evergreen forests and scattered grassland
Major land use	Forest = 835 ha Agriculture = 85 ha Habitation = 30 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional, the movement has decreased.
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Boystown- Kottiyur Hill highway 2)High tension power line from Chandanathodu to Peria (440 KV), 3 km 3) Electric fence, 12 km 4) Boystown, Varayal Forest station building
Bottleneck in the corridor	Kottiyur road running along the stream creates a steep and inaccessible terrain for elephants.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Establishment of elephant specific overpass across Boystown- Kottiyur road. 2) Construction of underpass along the Thalasery- Mananthavady road at Peria between district border and Peria 35. 3) Acquiring estates within forested areas 4) Considering ban on the erection of electric fences for preserving their natural movement.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants decreased.



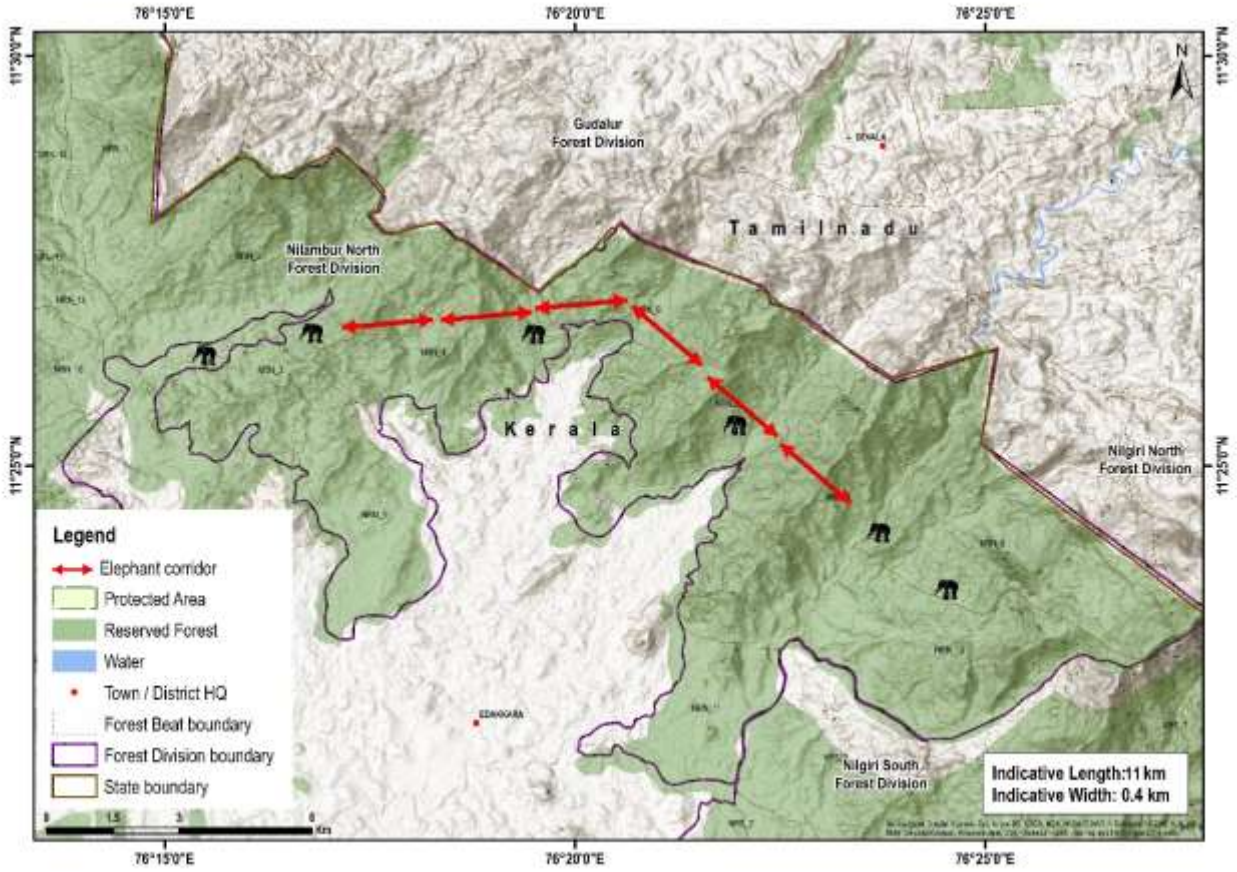
12. Peria- Pannippad (Peria at Pakranthalam) Corridor

Connectivity	Connectivity is from Peria Reserve Forest of Peria Range to Mananthavady Range, Kozhikode Division and South Wayanad Division
State	Kerala
Indicative length and width	Length = 1.5 km; width = 400 m
Geo coordinates	11.726990˚ N, 75.828181 ˚E to 11.740851˚ N , 76.820213 ˚E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Peria and Mananthavady Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	Information NA
Ecological importance	The corridor plays significant role in maintaining ecological as well as genetic connectivity and diversity between the elephant populations of Peria Reserve Forest, Kozhikode Forest Division and South Wayanad Forest Division for elephants and other wildlife.
Habitat type	Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forest = 85 ha Agriculture = 14 ha Habitation = 1 ha
Elephant movement status	Occasional, the movement has increased
Number of elephants using the corridor	Not recorded by forest department
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Mananthavady Kuttiyadi Road and its associated traffic. 2) Electric fence along the boundaries of the private land. 3) Mobile tower 4) Resorts
Bottleneck in the corridor	Private area between the Peria and Mananthavady range and Mananthavady Kuttiyadi Road.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Acquiring land from the nearby estates 2) Relocation of the mobile tower to a more suitable location.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



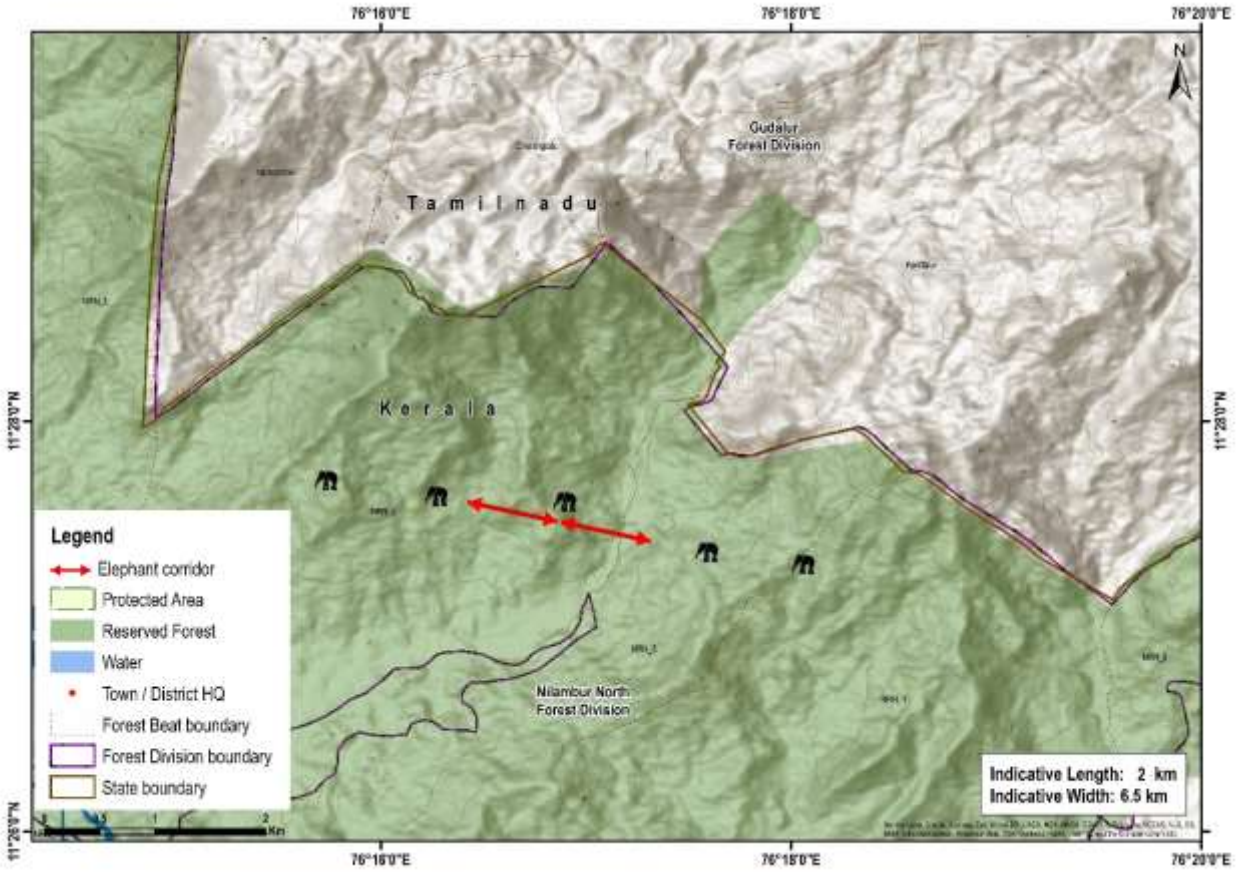
13. Nilambur Kovilakam- New Amarambalam Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Nilambur Kovilam Reserve Forest of Nilambur North Division (Vazhikkadavu area) with New Amarambalam Reserve Forest of Nilambur South Division in the Malappuram district.**
State	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 11 km; width = 0.4 km
Geo coordinates	N 11°23'12.71", E 76° 21'18.67" N 11°26'30", E 76° 23'23"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Vazhikadavu
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Habitat type	Moist Deciduous and Semi Evergreen forest
Major land use	Forest = 440 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, the movement has increased.
Number of elephants using the corridor	162
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Calicut- Nilambur State Highway 2) Electric fence- 12 km but do not affect the elephant movement
Bottleneck in the corridor	CNG road, PCK Rubber plantation, Panchakolly
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Restriction on the vehicular movement between 8 PM to 6 AM.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



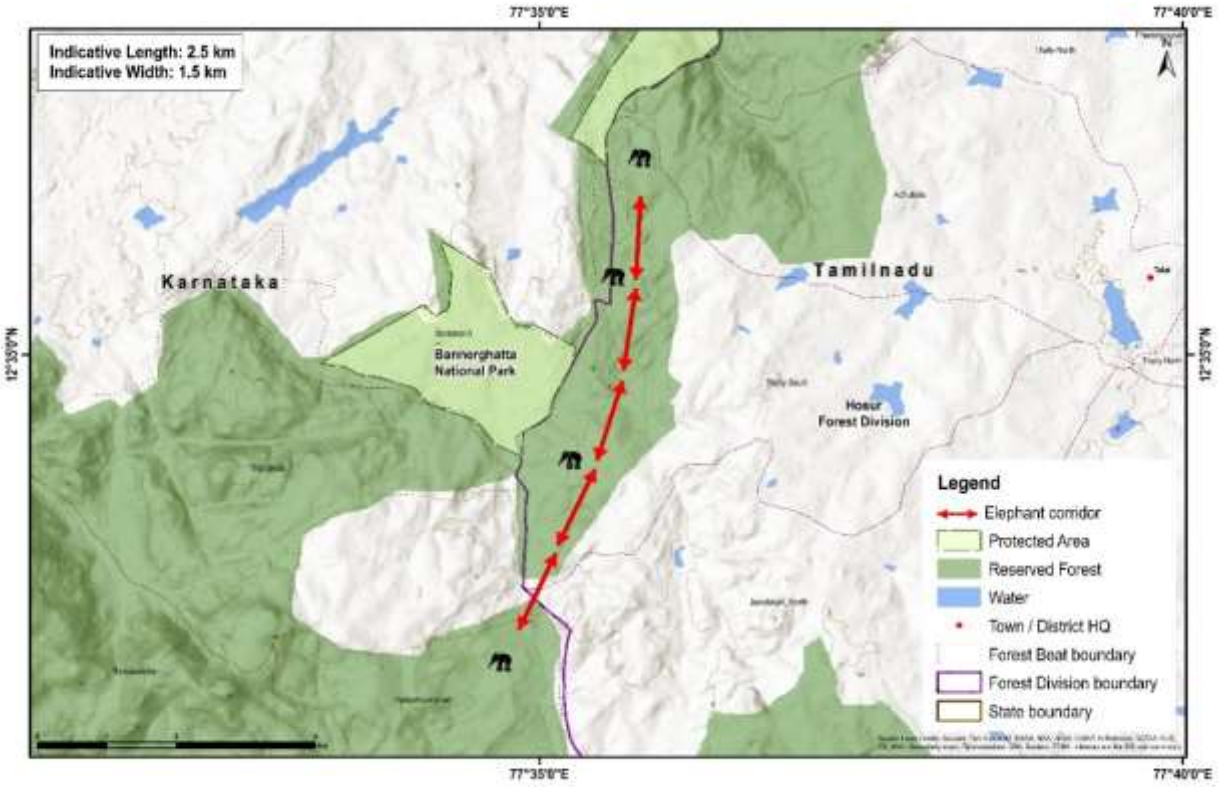
14. Nilambur- Appankappu Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects the Vazhikkadavu and Nilambur Ranges of Nilambur North Division
State	Kerala
Indicative length and width	Length = 2 km, width = 6.5 km
Geo coordinates	11.726990˚ N, 75.828181˚ E to 11.740851˚ N , 76.820213˚ E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Vazhikkadavu and Nilambur Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Ecological importance	At the landscape scale, this corridor facilitates interstate movement of elephants between Kerala and Tamil Nadu
Habitat type	Moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 480 ha Agriculture = 23.5 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular, the movement has increased.
Number of elephants using the corridor	156
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Electric fence- 12 km but do not affect the elephant movement.
Bottleneck in the corridor	Appankappu 23.35ha agricultural land in Vellarampuzha
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Acquiring land from the nearby estates.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



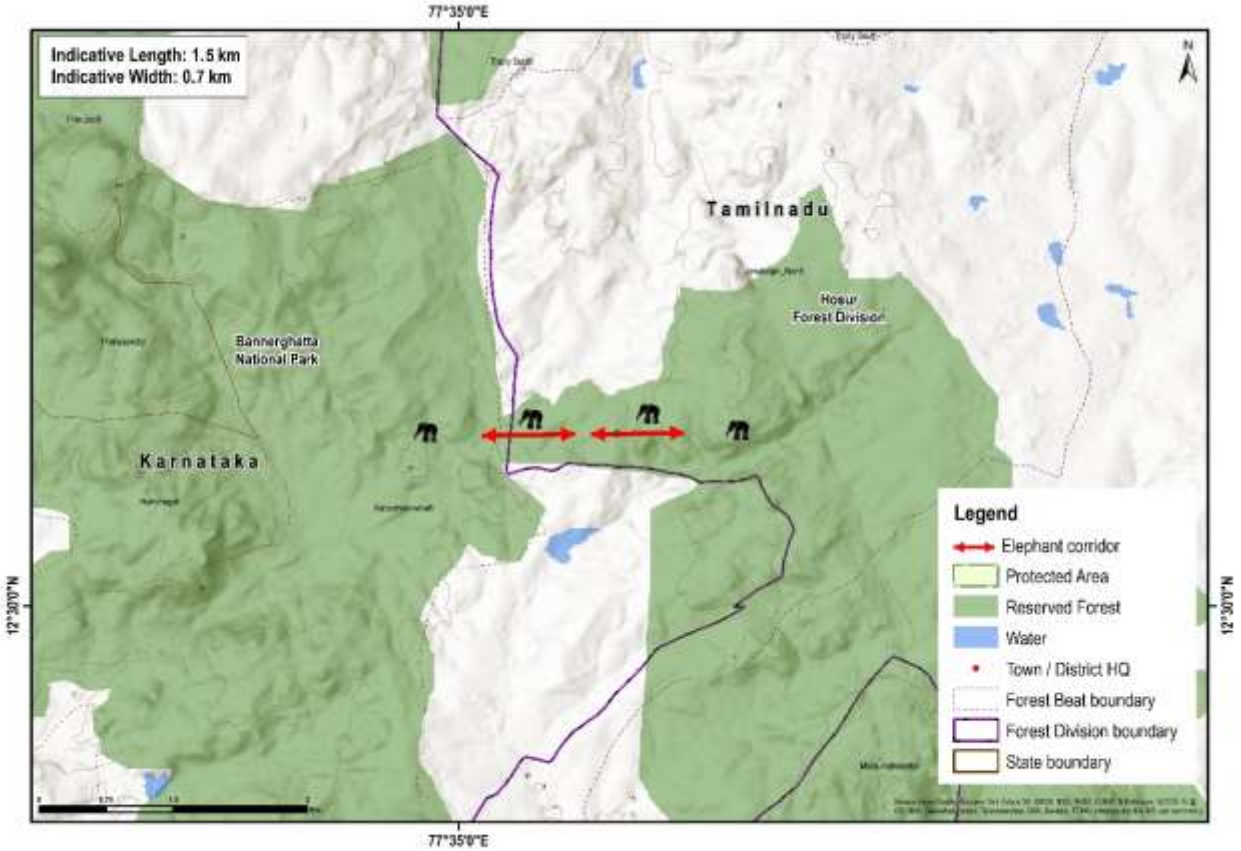
15. Thally – Bilikkal Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects the Bannerghatta National Park of Karnataka with the North Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary of Tamil Nadu.**
State	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 2.50 km, width = 1 km
Geo coordinates	12.577567° N, 77.591290° E 12.535615° N, 77.579358° E.
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Jawalagiri and Kodihalli ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	7
Habitat type	Southern Tropical Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
Major land use	Forest = 3302.35 ha Agriculture = 500 ha Habitation = 250 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	100 to 200
Major Bottleneck	1. Revenue land along the Dodduru – Belalam road that created a *ca.* 300-m gap in the habitat connectivity. 2. Elephant-proof barriers
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Road from Thally to Maralavadi via Belalam and Therubidhi. 2) Road from Elavanathe to Hosadoddi. 3) Road from Therbidi to Kadusivanapalli. 4) 765 kV S/C Transmission line from Dharmapuri (Salem) to Madhugiri (Karnataka) is passing through Thally RF 5) 765 kV S/C Transmission line from Dharmapuri (Salem) to Madhugiri (Karnataka). 6) Elephant proof trench formed about 3 km in Thally RF and 3 km in Bannerghatta National Park in the corridor area.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) The encroachment may be evicted in the corridor area. 2) Alternate revenue land near to the Town areas for the Patta holders / encroachers. 3) Habitat improvement works like removal of Invasive alien species, creation of waterholes and fodder plots inside the area will helps the elephant movement within the corridor.
Current Status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



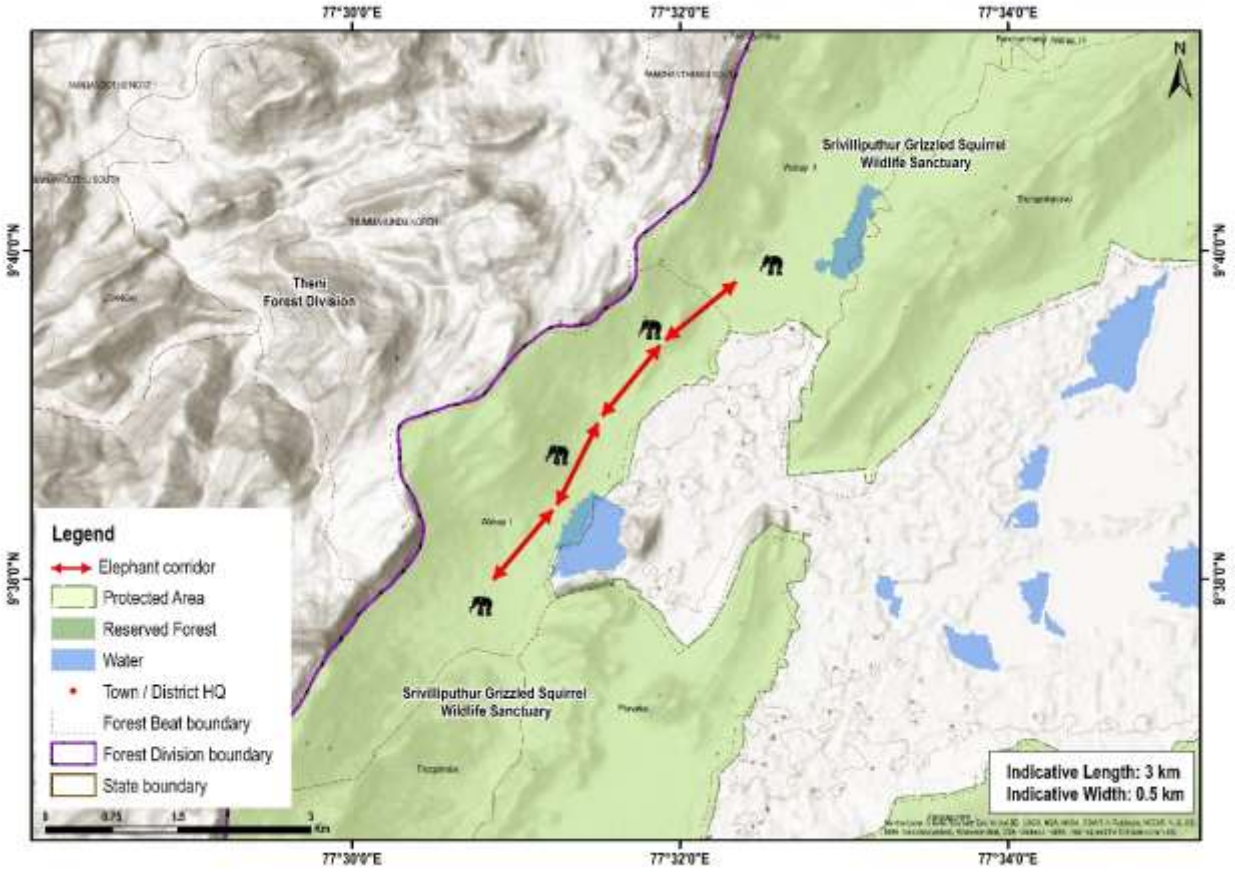
16. Bilikkal- Jawalagiri Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Bilikkal State Forest of Bannerghatta National Park, Karnataka, with Jawalagiri Reserve Forest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.**
State	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
Indicative length and width	Length = 1.5 km, width = 0.7 km
Geo coordinates	12.516164° N, 77.579524° E. 12.524220° N, 77.608672° E.
Beats falling within corridor	Jawalagiri North, Therubeedi, Yaluvantha and Kadusivanapalli Beat
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Jawalagiri (North Cauvery WLS), Kodihalli and Harohalli ranges (Bannerghatta NP)
Revenue villages falling within corridor	0
Habitat type	Southern Tropical Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
Major land use	Forests Jawalagiri Reserved Forest = 3141.58 ha Bilikkal State Forest = 3500 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 200
Major bottleneck	Bandemuthappa temple in the Bilikkal State Forest areas along with the road that connecting to the temple located in the Bannerghatta National Park in Karnataka.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Road from Belalam and Kadusivanapalli. 2) Road from Elavanathe to Kadukempathpalli
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Habitat improvement works like removal of Invasive alien species, creation of waterholes and fodder plots inside the area will helps the elephant movement within the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



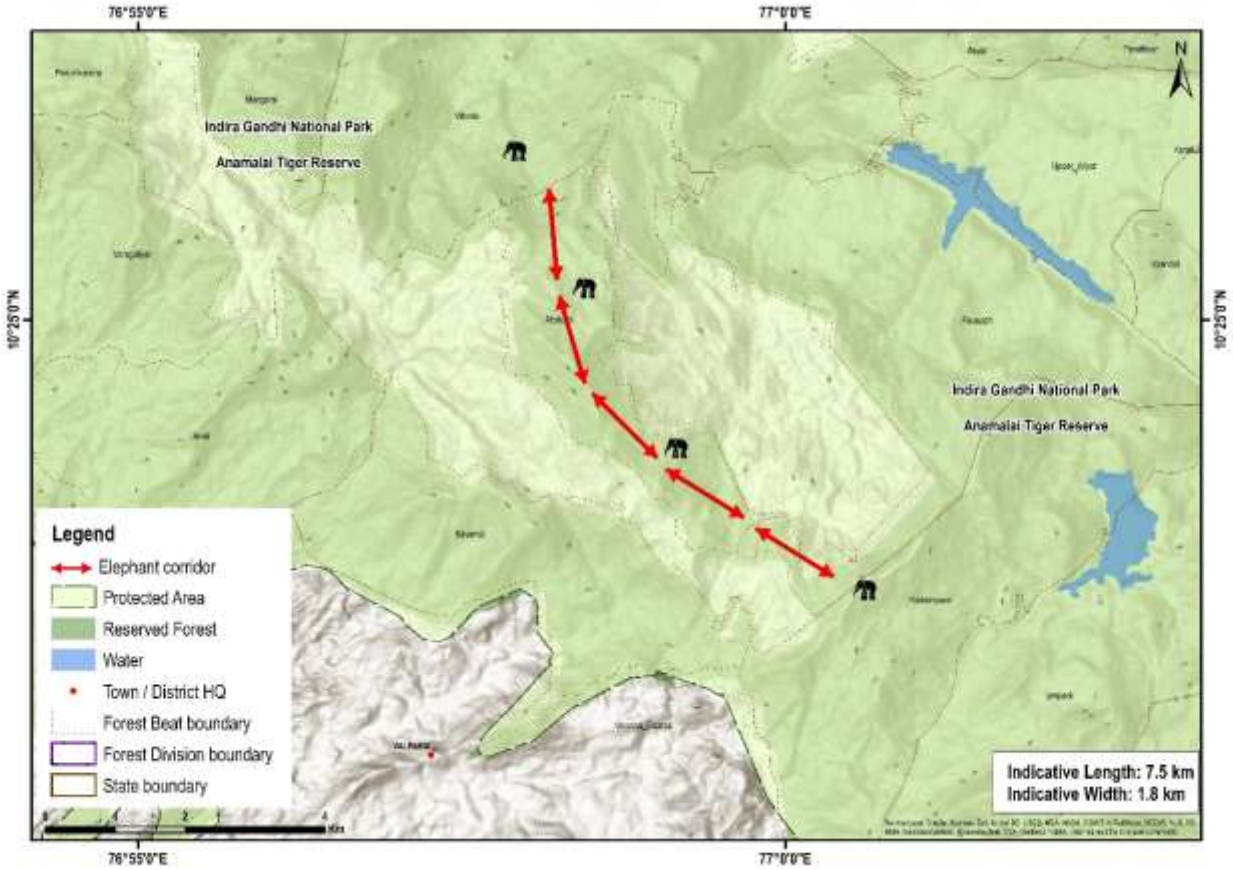
17. Srivilliputtur – Saptur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Saptur Reserve Forest with Srivilliputhur Reserve Forest of the Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Sanctuary.**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 3 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo coordinates	N 9° 38' 3'', E 77° 30' 39'' N 9° 39' 48'', E 72° 32' 14''
Beats falling within corridor	Beat I, II of Watrap range in Srivilliputtur sanctuary.
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Watrap range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	0
Ecological importance	This is a very important corridor facilitating movement of elephants in the South Western Ghats landscape complex comprising of Theni and Madurai Forest Divisions, and Srivilliputtur Wildlife Sanctuary, Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary and the Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala.
Habitat type	Dry deciduous forest and agricultural lands
Major land use	Forest = 60.70 ha Agriculture = 75.70 ha
Elephant movement status	Seasonal
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 20 - 30
Major bottleneck	Narrow forest patch between the two forest ranges
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Canal, 2km 2) Power fence, 3 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Increasing the width of the corridor is crucial 2) Regulation of tourism activities.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



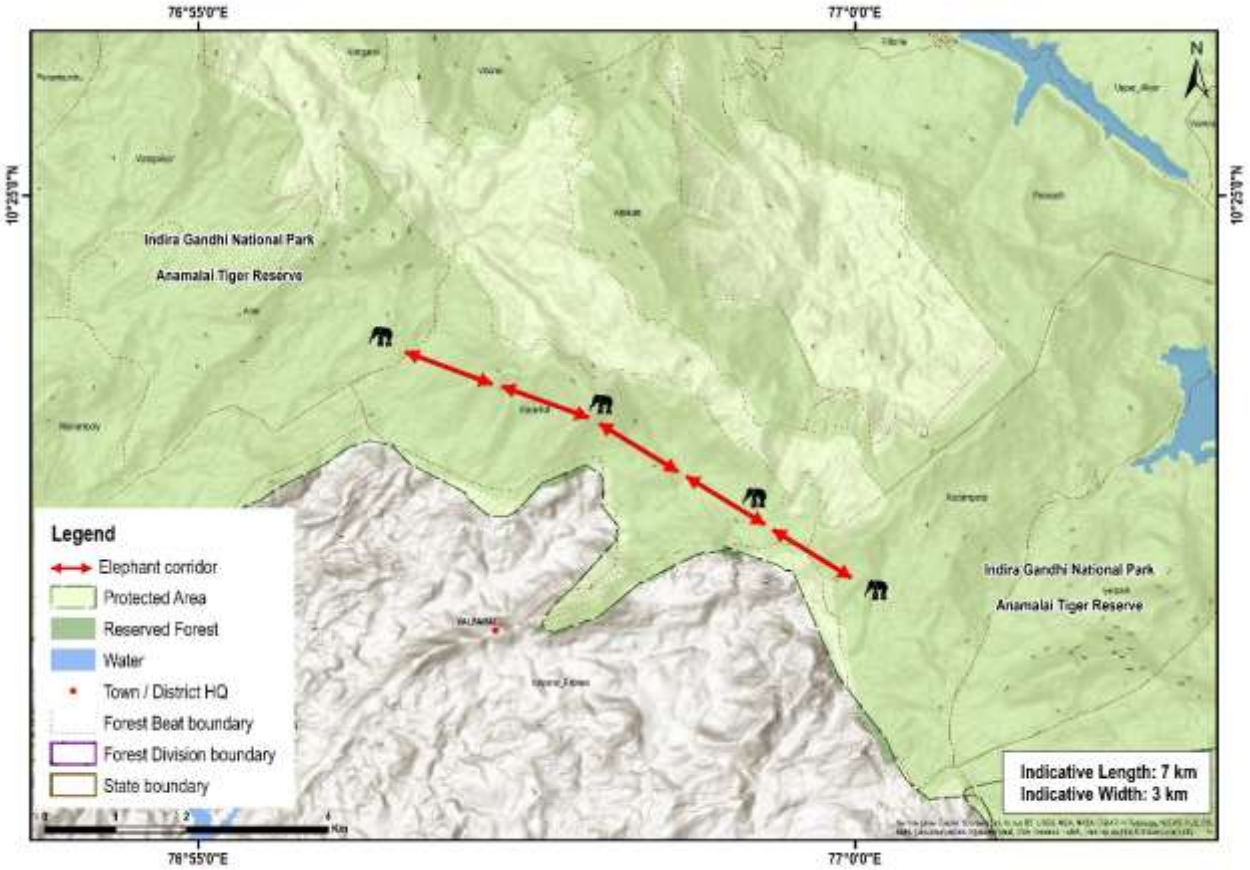
18. Anaimalai at Waterfalls Estate Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor links the habitats of the Valparai and Pollachi Ranges of the Anaimalai Tiger Reserve.**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 7.5 km, width = 1.8 km
Geo coordinates	N 10° 22' 42", E 77° 0' 31" N 10° 26' 15", E 76° 57' 42"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Valparai and Pollachi ranges of Anamalai Tiger Reserve
Revenue villages falling within corridor	0
Ecological importance	This is an important corridor to connect the western part of the Anamalai Tiger Reserve to the east. Many herds of elephants and solitary individuals use this corridor for local migration. This is an important corridor for tigers (*Panthera tigris*) too.
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Tea plantations and forest
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, majorly between March- August
No. of elephants using the corridor	Information on intensity of use not available.
Major bottleneck	1) State Highway 78 (Pollachi- Valparai) at Andiparai shola 2) Tea estates like Waterfall and Waverly
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 1.8km of State Highway 78 and associated high vehicular traffic 2) Tea factories of the estate
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Regulating the road work undertaken, with special attention towards use of JCB and construction of revetment walls by the Highway department. 2) Regulating the number and speed of vehicles passing through the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable



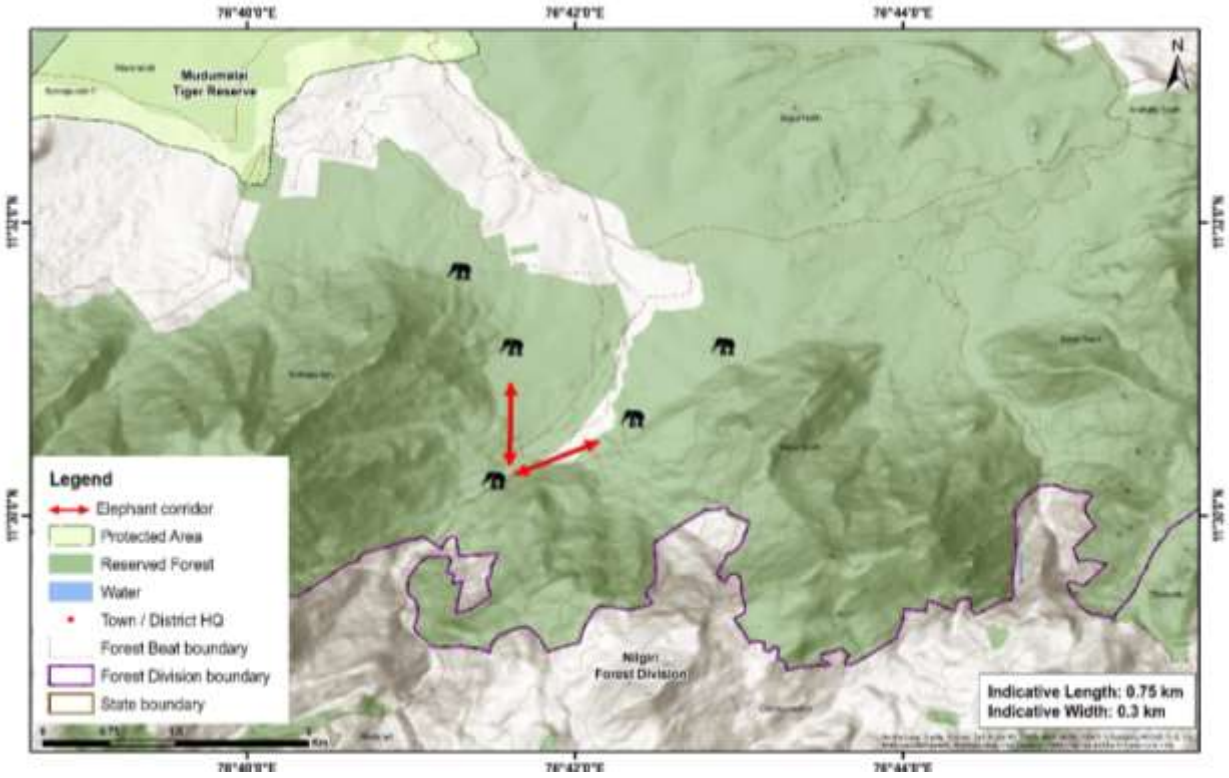
19. Siluvaimedu – Kadamparai Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor links the habitats of the Valparai and Manambolly Ranges of Anaimalai Tiger Reserve.**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 7 km, width = 2.7 km
Geo coordinates	N 10°24'34" - E 76°56'15", N 10°21'45" - E 77°0'14"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Valparai, Mananbolly and Pollachi ranges of Anamalai Tiger Reserve
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Ecological importance	This corridor connects the ranges of Valparai and Manambolly of Anamalai Tiger Reserve that extends till Parambikulam Tiger Reserve. This landscape also harbors high number of micro habitats like swamps that are favoured by elephants.
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest Tea plantations
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 50
Major bottleneck	Private estates near Iyerpadi shola
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) 1.8 km of State Highway 78, and associated high vehicular traffic 2) Tea factories of the estate
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Encouraging people to use LPG instead of fuel wood to ease the pressure on corridor. 2) Regulation on the vehicular movement on State Highway 78. 3) Regulation on the tourism.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



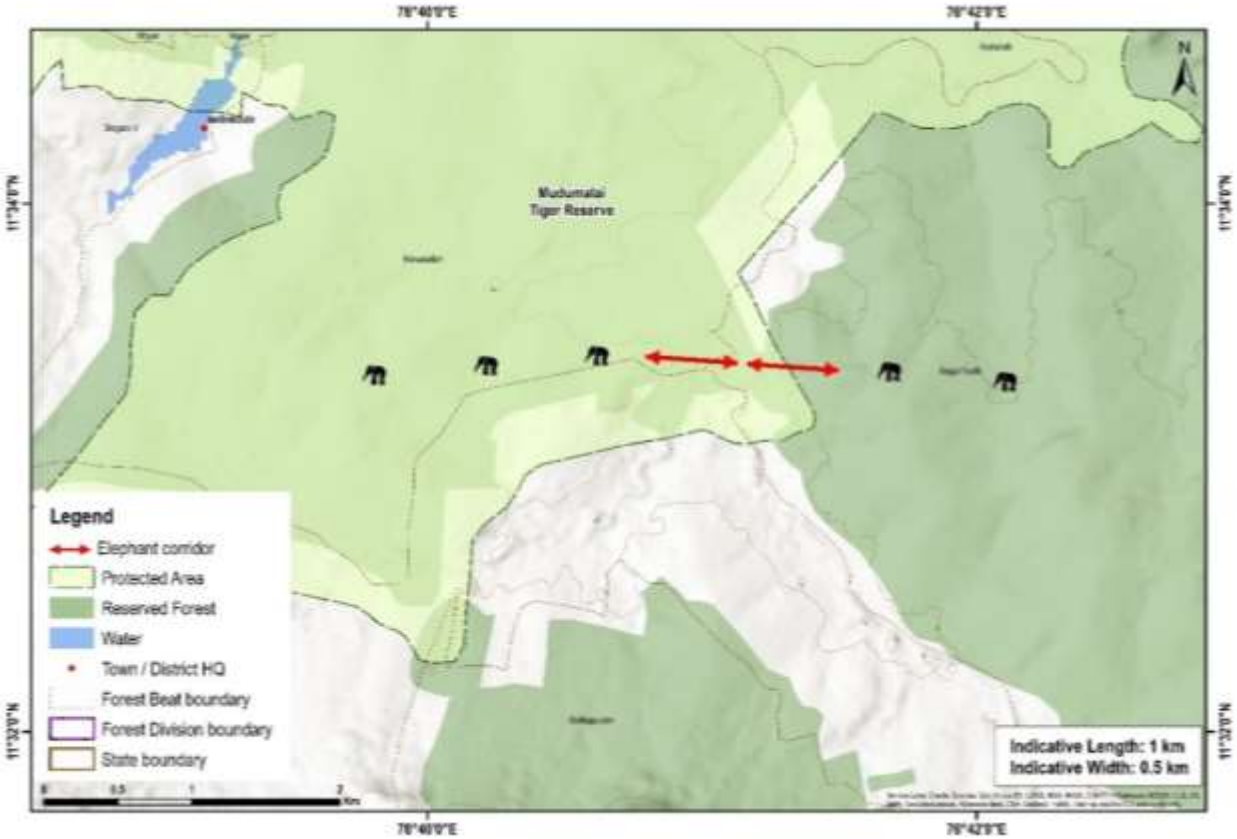
20. Kallhatti- Segur at Glencorin Corridor (Segur Corridor-1)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Kalhatti RF with Singara RF and is part of the Segur corridor with an extent of 3413.73 hectares covering four corridors declared as a Segur Plateau Elephant Corridor vide G.O.Ms No 125 E & F (FR.5) Dept Dated 31.08.2010**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 23.5 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo Coordinates	**1) N- 11.521750°, E- 76.53937°** 2) N- 11.539190°, E- 76.64606° 3) N- 11.523191°, E- 76.73430° 4) N- 11.559855°, E- 76.68879°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Segur, Singara and Masinagudi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Ecological importance	Segur corridors are critical in facilitating elephant movement in the larger Mudumalai – Bandipur – Wayanand – Sathyamangalam complex of Western Ghats
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 61,392 ha, Agriculture = 1,193 ha Habitation = 195.40 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	61 (for the entire series of 4 Segur corridors as estimated by the forest department during the year 2023)
Major bottleneck	Habitations at Mavanallah, Bokkapuram and flume channel running across the Corridor from Masinagudi to Moyar
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway (Stretch I- 4.77 km, Stretch II- 1.71 km) and associated high traffic 2) 7 km of concrete flume hannel that runs from Masinagudi to Moyar 3) 2.09 km of Northern Hay and 3.27 km of Singara HT power lines 4) Establishments like schools, settlement, resorts and tourism infrastructure
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Acquiring land at crucial bottle neck points. 2) Reengineering of canal and flume channel to facilitate wildlife movement 3) Regulation of tourism activities.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable



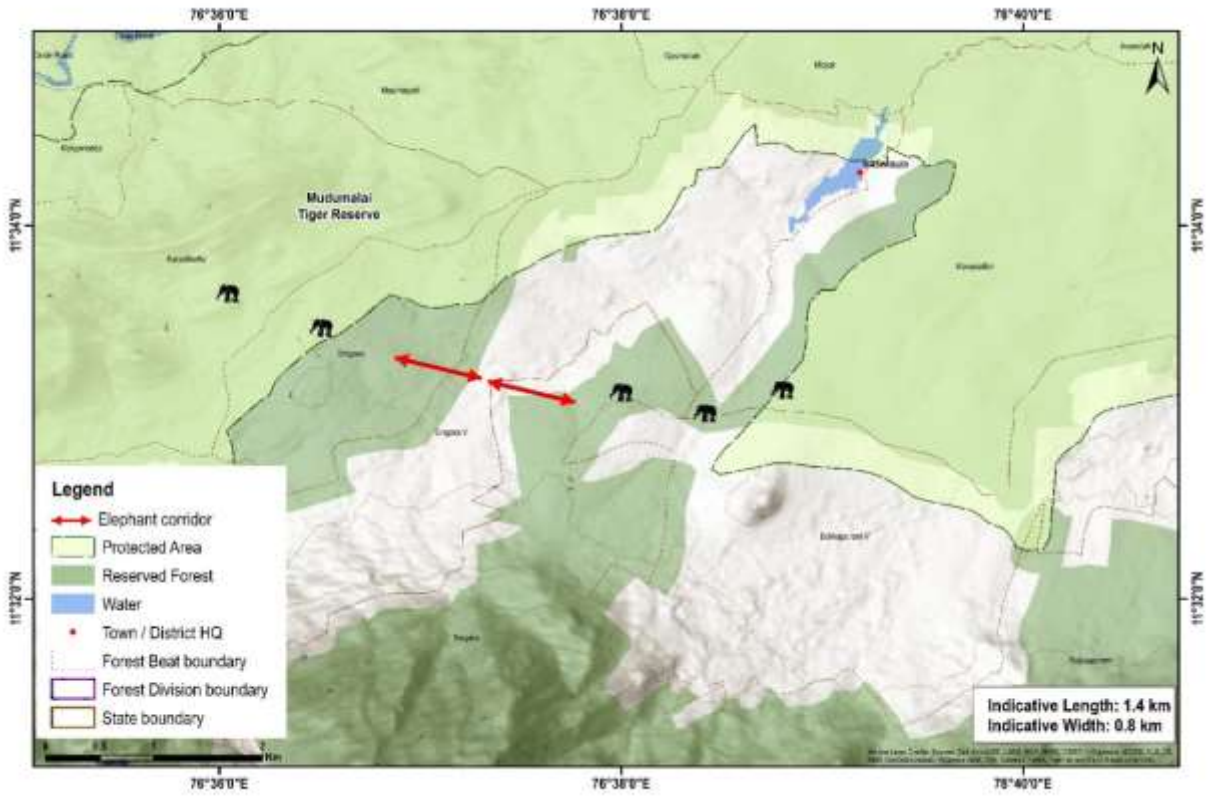
21. Avarahalla Sigur Corridor (Segur Corridor-2)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Avarahalla RF with Segur RF and is part of the Segur corridor with an extent of 3413.73 hectares covering four corridors declared as a Segur Plateau Elephant Corridor vide G.O.Ms No 125 E & F (FR.5) Dept Dated 31.08.2010**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 23.5 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo Coordinates	1) N- 11.521750°, E- 76.53937° **2) N- 11.539190°, E- 76.64606°** 3) N- 11.523191°, E- 76.73430° 4) N- 11.559855°, E- 76.68879°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Segur, Singara and Masinagudi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Ecological importance	Segur corridors are critical in facilitating elephant movement in the larger Mudumalai – Bandipur – Wayanand – Sathyamangalam complex of Western Ghats
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 61,392 ha, Agriculture = 1,193 ha, Habitation = 195.40 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	61 (for the entire series of 4 Segur corridors as estimated by the forest department during the year 2023)
Major bottleneck	Habitations at Mavanallah, Bokkapuram and flume channel running across the Corridor from Masinagudi to Moyar
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway (Stretch I- 4.77 km, Stretch II- 1.71 km) and associated high traffic 2) 7 km of concrete flume hannel that runs from Masinagudi to Moyar 3) 2.09 km of Northern Hay and 3.27 km of Singara HT power lines 4) Establishments like schools, settlement, resorts and tourism infrastructure
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Acquiring land at crucial bottle neck points. 2) Reengineering of canal and flume channel to facilitate wildlife movement 3) Regulation of tourism activities.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



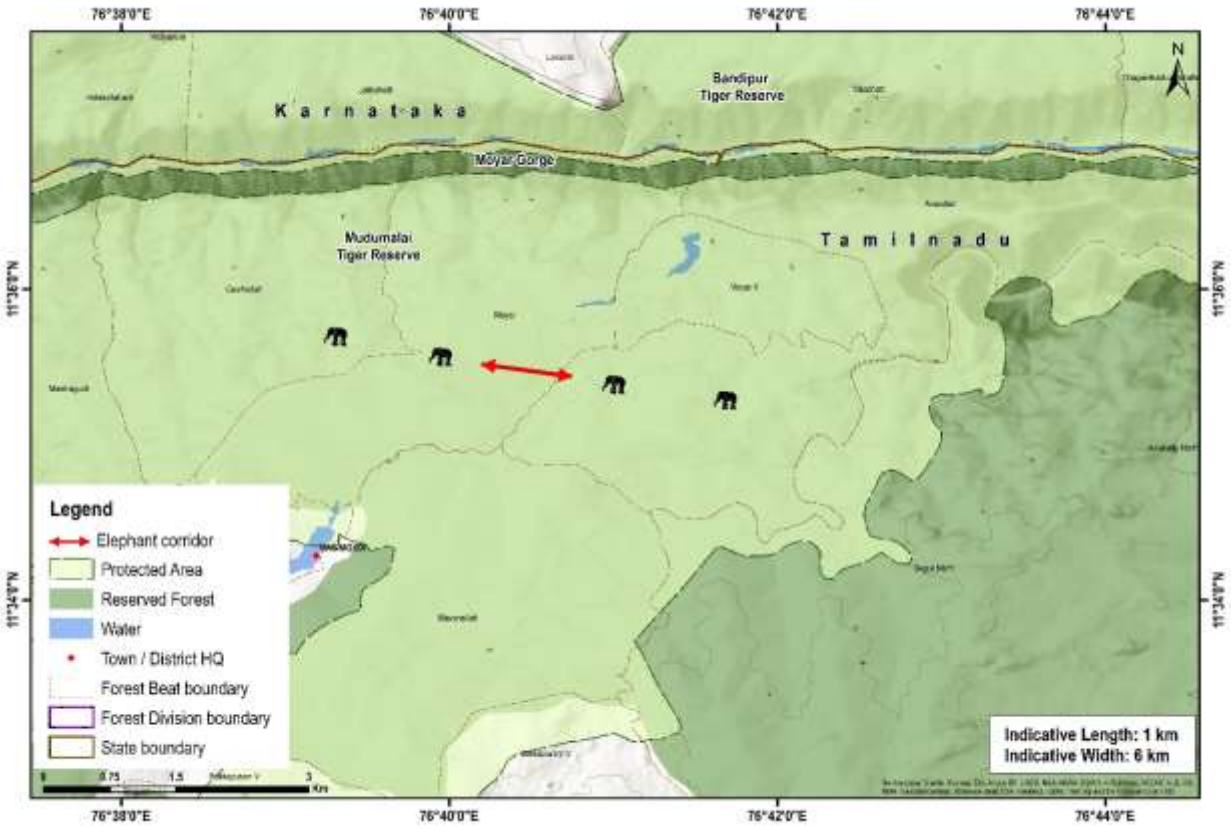
22. Kalmalai-Avarahalla-Singhara Corridor (Segur Corridor-3)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Kalmalai RF with Singara RF and Avarahalla RF, and is part of the Segur corridor with an extent of 3413.73 hectares covering four corridors declared as a Segur Plateau Elephant Corridor vide G.O.Ms No 125 E & F (FR.5) Dept Dated 31.08.2010**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 23.5 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo Coordinates	1) N- 11.521750°, E- 76.53937° 2) N- 11.539190°, E- 76.64606° **3) N- 11.523191°, E- 76.73430°** 4) N- 11.559855°, E- 76.68879°
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Segur, Singara and Masinagudi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Ecological importance	Segur corridors are critical in facilitating elephant movement in the larger Mudumalai – Bandipur – Wayanand – Sathyamangalam complex of Western Ghats
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 61,392 ha, Agriculture = 1,193 ha, Habitation = 195.40 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	61 (for the entire series of 4 Segur corridors as estimated by the forest department during the year 2023)
Major bottleneck	Habitations at Mavanallah, Bokkapuram and flume channel running across the corridor from Masinagudi to Moyar
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway (Stretch I- 4.77 km, Stretch II- 1.71 km) and associated high traffic 2) 7 km of concrete flume hannel that runs from Masinagudi to Moyar 3) 2.09 km of Northern Hay and 3.27 km of Singara HT power lines 4) Establishments like schools, settlement, resorts and tourism infrastructure
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Acquiring land at crucial bottle neck points. 2) Reengineering of canal and flume channel to facilitate wildlife movement 3) Regulation of tourism activities.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



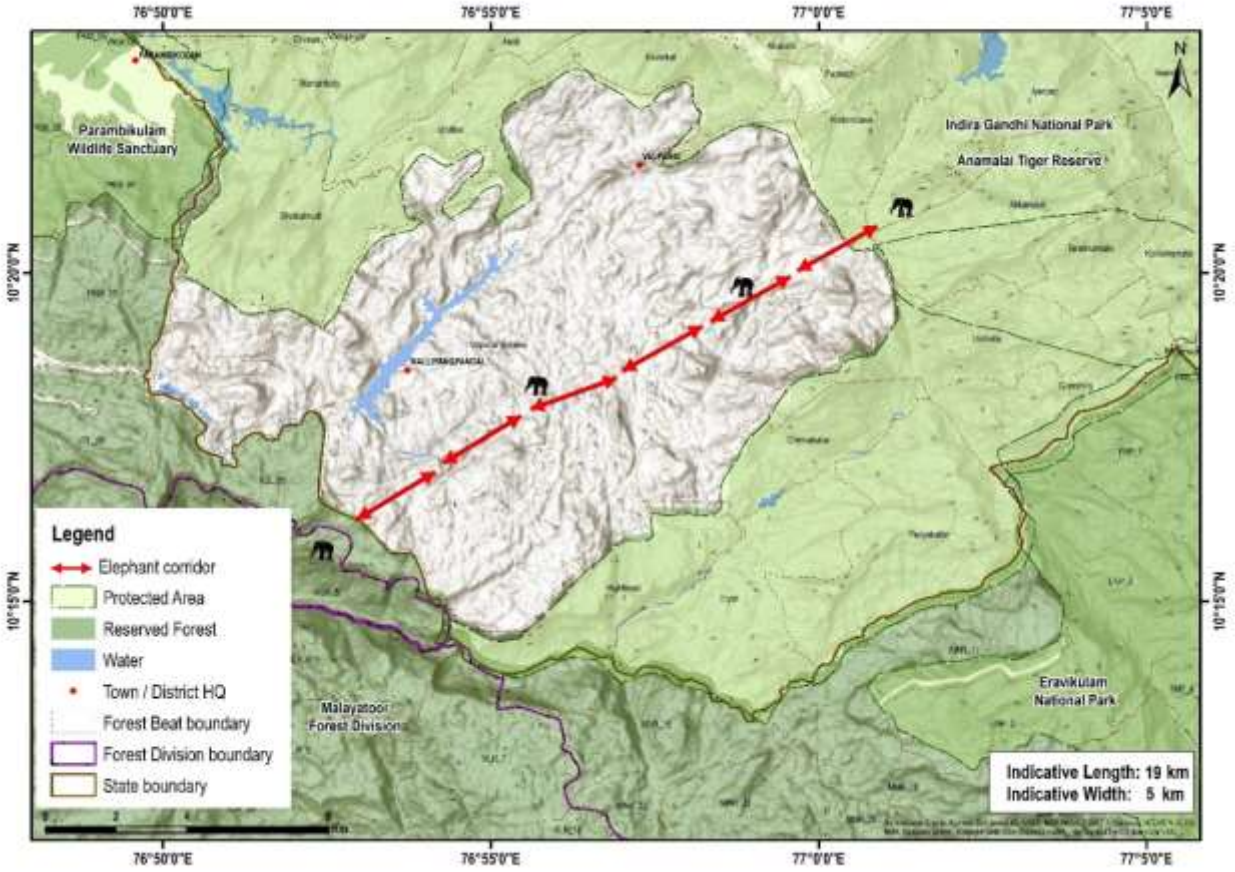
23. Moyar Avarahalla Corridor (Segur Corridor-4)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Moyar RF with Avarahalla RF and is part of the Segur corridor with an extent of 3413.73 hectares covering four corridors declared as a Segur Plateau Elephant Corridor vide G.O.Ms No 125 E & F (FR.5) Dept Dated 31.08.2010**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 23.5 km, width = 1.5 km
Geo Coordinates	1) N- 11.521750°, E- 76.53937° 2) N- 11.539190°, E- 76.64606° 3) N- 11.523191°, E- 76.73430° **4) N- 11.559855°, E- 76.68879°**
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Segur, Singara and Masinagudi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Ecological importance	Segur corridors are critical in facilitating elephant movement in the larger Mudumalai – Bandipur – Wayanand – Sathyamangalam complex of Western Ghats
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest = 61,392 ha, Agriculture = 1,193 ha, Habitation = 195.40 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	61 (for the entire series of 4 Segur corridors as estimated by the forest department during the year 2023)
Major bottleneck	Habitations at Mavanallah, Bokkapuram and flume channel running across the Corridor from Masinagudi to Moyar
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) State Highway (Stretch I- 4.77 km, Stretch II- 1.71 km) and associated high traffic 2) 7 km of concrete flume hannel that runs from Masinagudi to Moyar 3) 2.09 km of Northern Hay and 3.27 km of Singara HT power lines 4) Establishments like schools, settlement, resorts and tourism infrastructure
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Acquiring land at crucial bottle neck points. 2) Reengineering of canal and flume channel to facilitate wildlife movement 3) Regulation of tourism activities.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



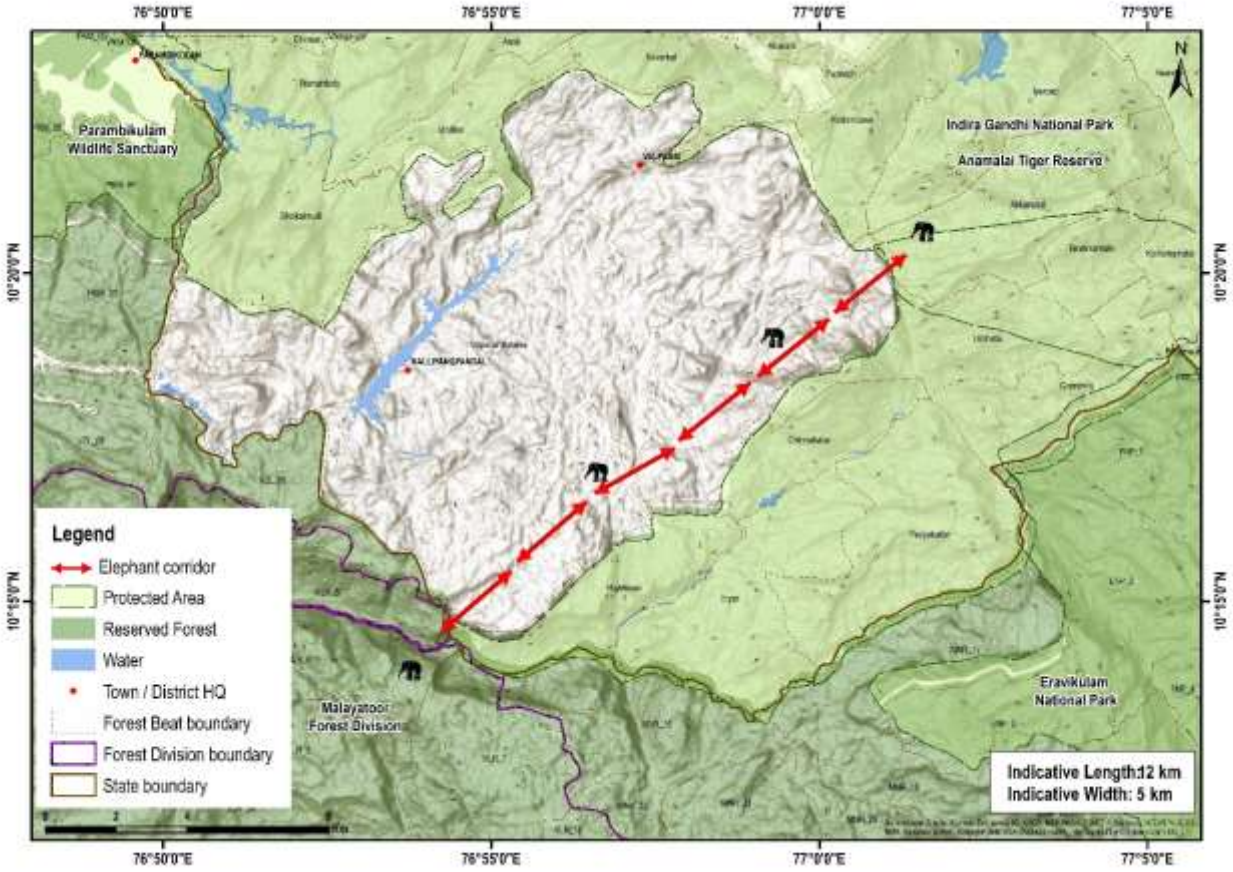
24. Sholayar Dam Corridor (Vazhachal – Anamalai via Sholayar)

Connectivity	**This corridor links the habitats Kerala Reserve Forest boundary to Valparai Range of Anamalai Tiger Reserve**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 19 km, width = 5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 10°18'38.03" - E 76°52'3.48", N 10°21'15.08" - E 76°59'39.20"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Valparai Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Ecological importance	The connectivity between Malayattur Forest Division, Parambikulam Tiger Reserve of Kerala and Iyerpadi in Valparai of the Anamalai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu is crucial for movement of elephants and other large animals including the tigers.
Habitat type	Evergreen Forest
Major land use	Forests, tea estates and PWD land
Elephant movement status	Regular,
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 50
Major bottleneck	Sholayar dam, tea estate and river
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Estate roads (20 km) 2) High tension power line- Sholayar I, II- 6 km and Urulikkal to Manambolly- 8 km 3) 15 Homestays and Resorts
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Purchasing of land by the forest dept.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



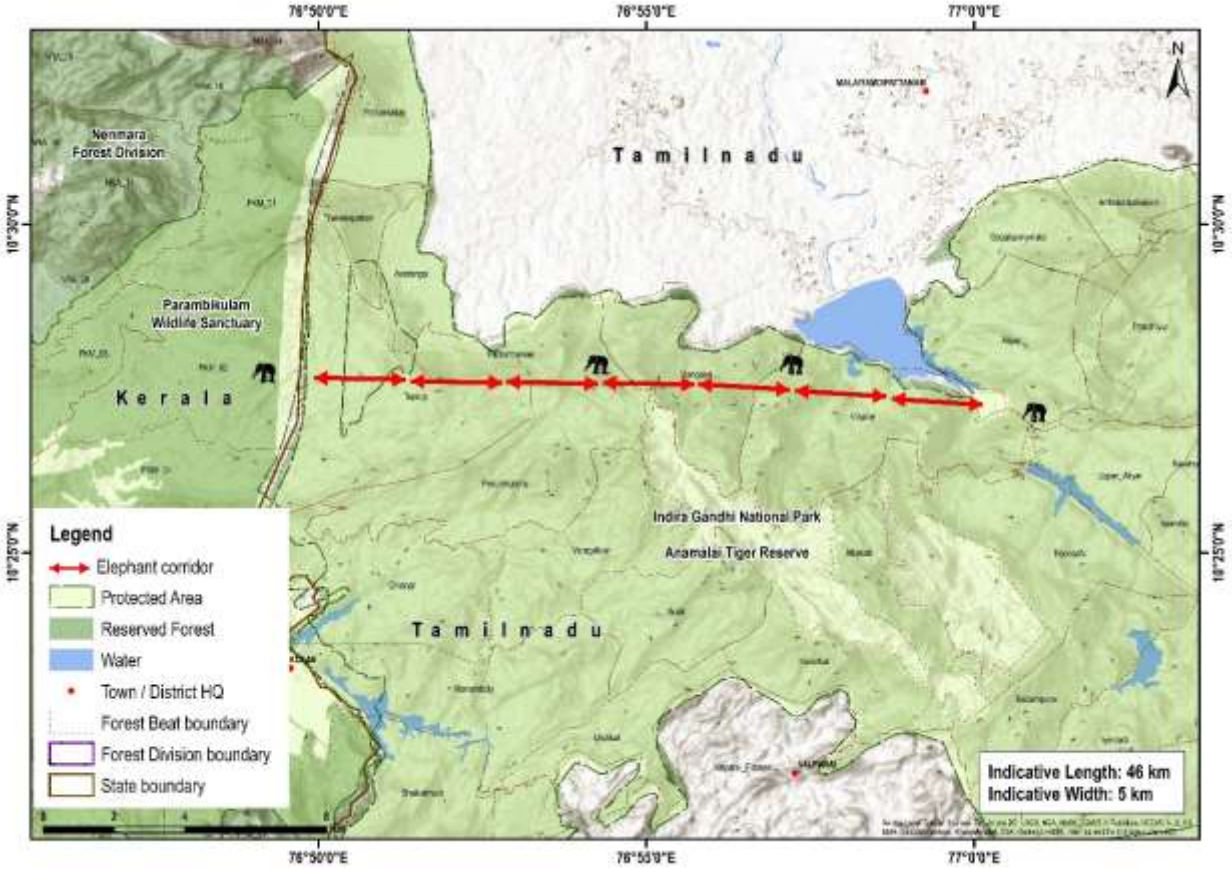
25. TANTEA Corridor (Vazhachal – Anaimalai via Ryan)

Connectivity	This corridor links the Manamboly Range to Valparai Range
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 12 km, width = 5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 10°16'9.89" - E 76°57'45.68", N 10°17'18.77" - E 77°0'34.37"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Valparai and Manamboly Range
Revenue villages falling within corridor	4
Ecological importance	The passage of Upasi to Chinnakallar is one of the most important pathways. This corridor acts as an important link connecting the protected areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, including Malayattur Forest Division.
Habitat type	Evergreen forest
Major land use	Forests and TANTEA leased land
Elephant movement status	Throughout the year, but high during certain seasons.
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 50 elephants
Major bottleneck	1) TANTEA tea factory, 200 labor quarters
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Estate roads (20 km) 2) High tension power line- Sholayar I, II- 6 km and Urulikkal to Manambolly- 8 km 3) 15 Homestays and Resorts
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Leased areas in the corridor should be handed over to the Forest Department to maintain the integrity of the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



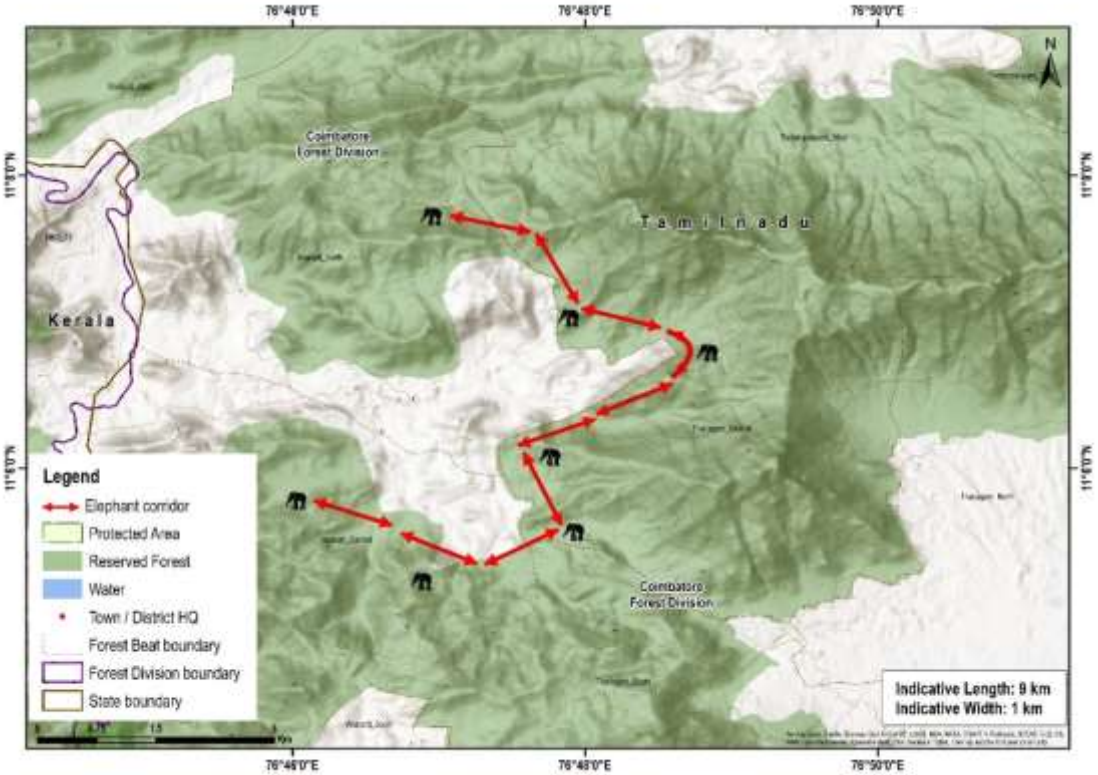
26. Topslip to Navamalai Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor links the Ulandy Range to Pollachi Range
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 46 km, width = 5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 10°27'39.85" - E 76°49'47.88", N 10°27'13.22" - E 77°0'29.79"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Ulandy and Pollachi Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	8
Ecological importance	The passage of Topslip to Navamalai acts as a crucial link connecting several contiguous protected areas of Anamalai Tiger Reserve Forest.
Habitat type	Evergreen and Dry deciduous forest
Major land use	Forests PWD leased land (for PAP canal) Revenue land of settlements and coconut farms (60. 70 ha)
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	48
Major bottleneck	Highway road, Parambikulam-Aliyar contour canal
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Around 10 km of State Highway (Aliyar – Valparai) 2) PAP Canal with concrete embankment, 15 km 3) Hanging fences around the patta land 4) Farm house in Navamalai area 5) Maitreyi Vedic village and Aliyar Arivuthirukovil
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Purchasing of some of the revenue land by the forest dept.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.



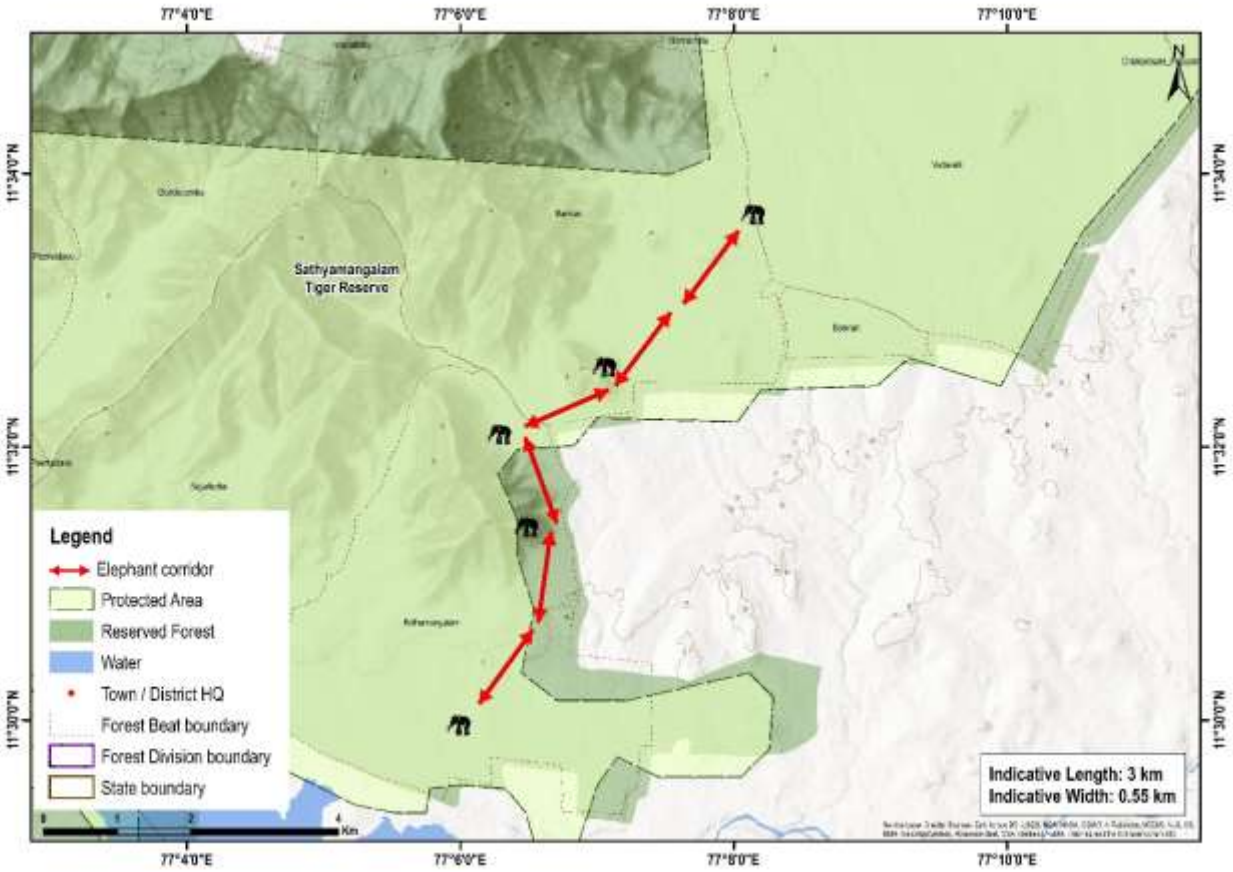
27. Anaikatti North- Anaikatti South Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects Anakatti North Reserve Forest to Anakatti South Reserve Forest
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 9 km, Width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	11.0856° N, 76.7750° E 11.1328° N, 76.8164° E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Coimbatore and Periyanakanpalayam Ranges of Coimbatore Forest Division
Revenue villages falling within corridor	0
Ecological importance	Facilitates elephant movement from Mannarkad Forest Division of Kerala into undulating terrain of Coimbatore Forest Division which is functionally connected landscape with Sathymangalam Tiger Reserve.
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest.
Major land use	Forest (8 sq.km), Agriculture, settlements, Institutions, holiday homes, resorts, brick kiln industries, revenue lands and roads. Except 74.6 acres of land that has been individual to secure the corridor, the rest of it is under Reserve Forest.
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	NA
Major bottleneck	SACON entrance, Kandivazhi tribal settlement and Panapally village
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) Coimbatore - Anaikatti State Highway, 3.9 km 2) Brick klins 3) Establishments like Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History, Karl Kubel Institute, PSG Institution and Swami Dayanand Saraswati Ashram, and numerous resorts along the forest fringes.
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) About 25.7 acres of private land and 48.94 acres of revenue lands (identified in the Right of passage book by Wildlife Trust of India) have to be acquired to increase the width of the elephant corridor 2) The landscape section between Anaikatti Reserve Forest and Gopanari reserve Forest with a width of about 1km between Melbavivillage and Gopanari villages through which a road passes connectingVelliangadu and Anaikatti has to be included as corridor. 3) Proposing a new corridor named “Bolampatti Block 2 and Bolampatti Block 3” near the area Vallkarudu at the juncture of Devarayapuram and Vellimalai Pattinam revenue villages.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



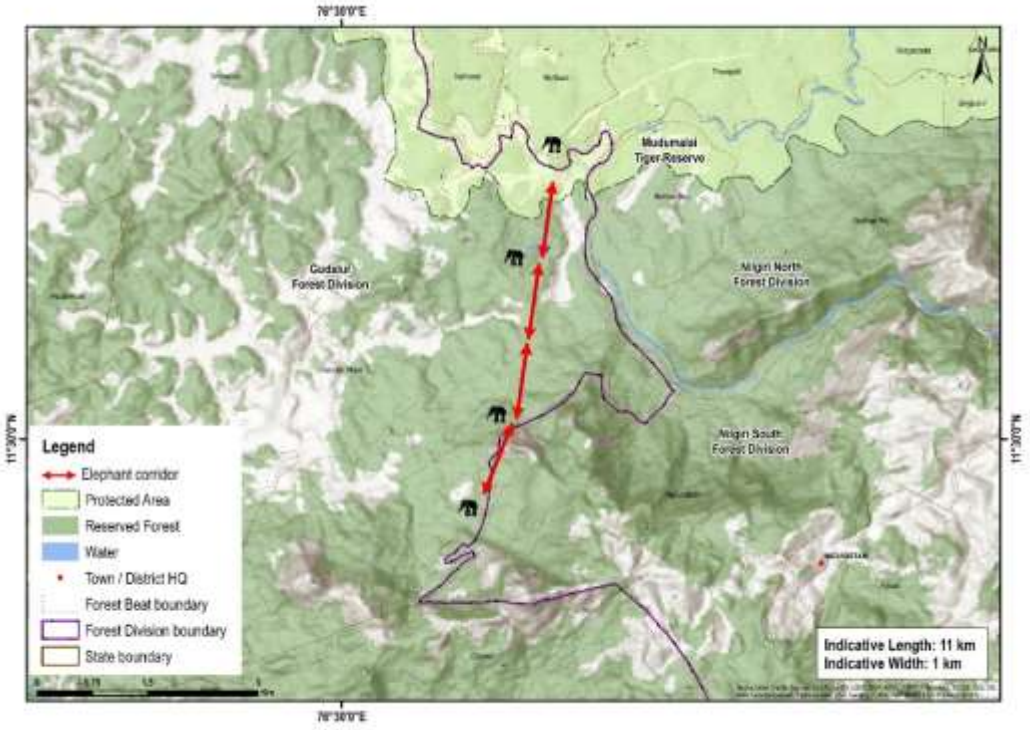
28. Talamalai – Guthiyalathur Corridor

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Talamalai Reserve Forest (in the upper plateau) to the Guthiyalathur Reserve Forest (in the lower plateau) located near 1st bend of the National Highway 209 from Bannari to Chamrajnagar.**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 3 km, width = 0.5 km
Geo Coordinates	N 11°30'31" - E 77°5'4" N 11°33'37" - E 77°8'26"
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Sathyamangalam, Bhavani Sagar, and Talamalai Ranges
Ecological importance	This is a very important corridor used by large number of elephants and other wildlife including tigers (*Panthera tigris*). The corridor is located along the foothills of the Talamalai hills, where the habitat is narrow and surrounded by agricultural areas. Elephant movement from Bhavanisagar range into Sathyamangalam range is particularly facilitated by this corridor.
Habitat type	Tropical thorn and deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest
Elephant movement status	Regular, movement is high during October to December
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 770 elephants occur in the park and many of them use this corridor
Major bottleneck	The shooting range of STF near Puthubeerkadavu and few resorts and ashrams located near the forest boundary.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	Sathyamangalam Chamrajnagar National Highway (NH 209)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	Taking over the ashram land near Puthubeerkadavu and increasing the width of the natural habitats.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



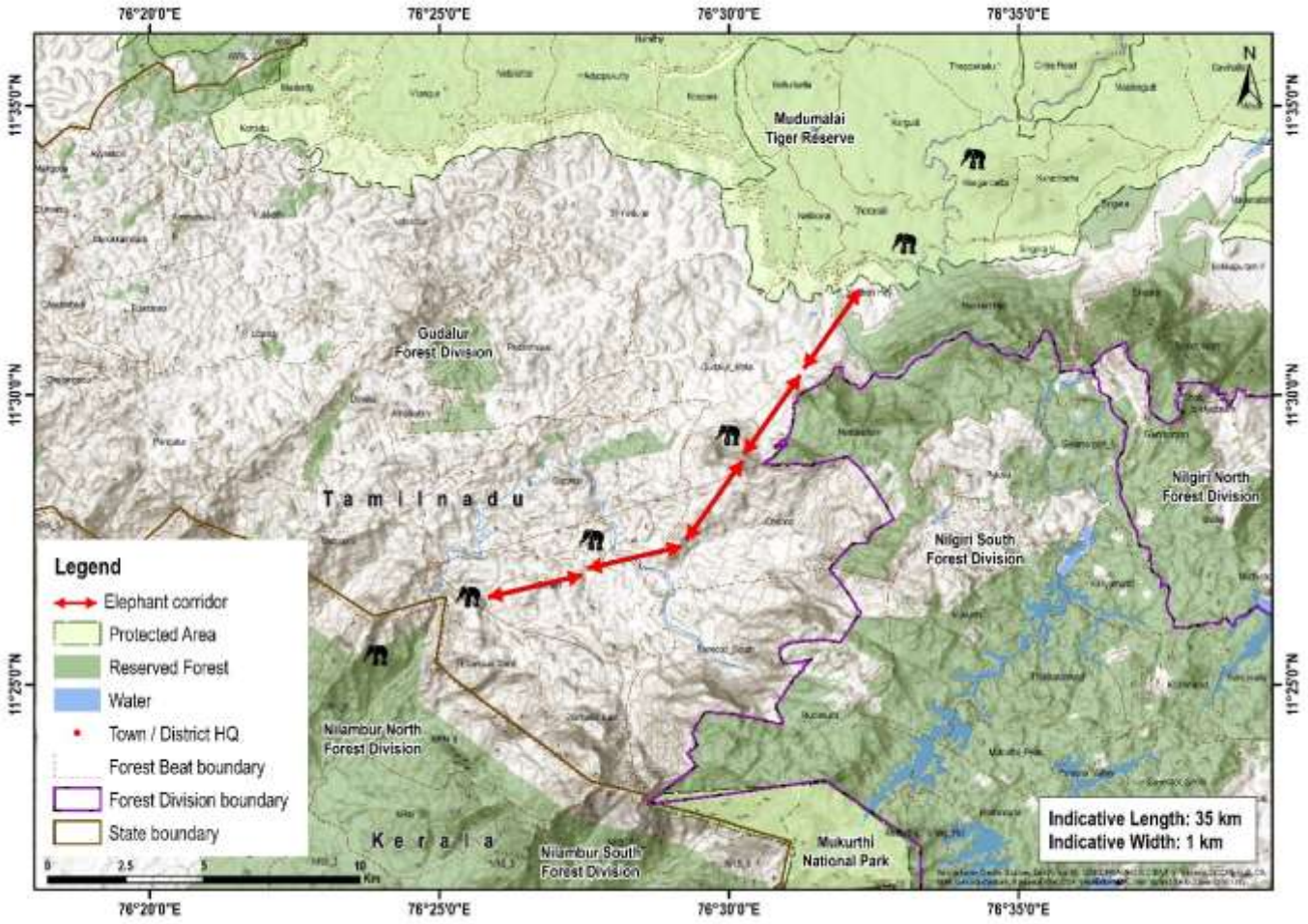
29. Mudumalai - Mukuruthi Corridor

Connectivity	This corridor connects Mudumalai Tiger Reserve to Mukuruthi National Park
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 11 km, width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	76 31'31.07 E, 11 31' 3204 N 76 30' 5973 E, 11 29' 34.25 N
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Gudalur, Naduvattam and Northern Hay Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	7
Ecological importance	This corridor connects Mudumalai Tiger Reserve and Mukurthi National Park providing permeability for elephants to move from dry thorn and dry deciduous habitats to evergreen and *shola* habitats of the upper Nilgiris.
Habitat type	Moist deciduous, Semi-evergreen, Shola and Grasslands and Monoculture plantations.
Major land use	Forest and associated natural habitats, tea and coffee plantation and human settlements.
Elephant movement status	Seasonal, movement is high in months of August to November.
No. of elephants using the corridor	60- 80
Major bottleneck	1) In lower elevation Deivamalai village and the Silver Cloud estate. 2) In between upper elevation (TANTEA) and lower elevation (Silver cloud estate) only 300 m length of forests are available. 3) In upper elevation only 200m forest area is available between Royal valley and Outcherlony estates. 4) National Highway 67, Silver cloud tea factory.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 67 and associated high traffic 2) State Highway (Gundalpet - Coimbatore). 3) 40 km of High tension power line (11,000 KV)
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Immediate taking over possession of the large tract of Janmam lands from the plantations, whose lease period has expired long back and notifying these private lands as Reserved Forests for corridor protection in Gudalur Division. 2) Regulation for land use and land cover changes in private lands also needed. 3) Schools and Colleges which are located in the peripheral areas should be targeted for awareness education 4) Corridor needs to be notified to check the rapid developments in the corridor. 5) The corridor is newly identified; hence need more detailed study/ground truth information in future for more scientific information.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants stable.



30. Mudumalai- Nilambur via O' Valley Corridor (Interstate corridor)

Connectivity	**This corridor connects Mudumalai Tiger Reserve of Tamil Nadu to Nilambur North Forest Division in Kerala via Gudalur Forest Division in Tamil Nadu.**
State	Tamil Nadu and Kerala
Indicative length and width	Length = 35 km, width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	76 31' 47.725 E, 11 32' 53.874 N 76 24' 34.841 E, 11 25' 30.235 N
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Gudalur, Naduvattam and O Valley Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	31
Ecological importance	This corridor is the major connectivity between Mudumalai Tiger Reserve and Nilambur Forest Division elephant population.
Habitat type	Moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests
Major land use	Forest = 5209 ha Agriculture/estates = 3408 ha Habitation = 1311 ha
Elephant movement status	Regular but peak during south west monsoon season
No. of elephants using the corridor	Around 60
Major bottleneck	1) National Highway 67 2) Silver cloud tea factory 3) 27th mile village 4) Labour lines of Manjushree Estate, O'Valley.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 67 and associated high vehicular traffic 2) State Highway (Gundalpet - Coimbatore) and Gudalur to Nilambur via Nadugani, Manjeri and associated high vehicular traffic 3) High tension power line (11,000 Kv), 40 kms 4) Working Manjushree Factory (Smokehouse) at Guind, Silver cloud tea factory and Periyashola tea factory 5) Non-working factories like Bharathinagar Factory and Seaforth factory. 6) Government offices like Municipality and Panchayat offices, Police station
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Relocation of public from fragmented areas of O'Valley range through proper schemes. 2) Immediate taking over possession of the large tract of Janmam lands from the plantations, whose lease period has expired long back and notifying these private lands as Reserved Forests for corridor protection. 3) As a short-term remedy, Elephant Proof Trench (EPT) and other preventive methods can be resorted to this may provide some immediate relief. 4) Regulation for land use and land cover changes in private lands also needed. 5) Schools and Colleges which are located in the peripheral areas should be concentrated on for awareness education in order to develop green and animal lovers for future generations. 6) More importantly the corridor needs to be notified and should have guidelines to check the rapid developments in the corridor.
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants increased.


76°20'0"E
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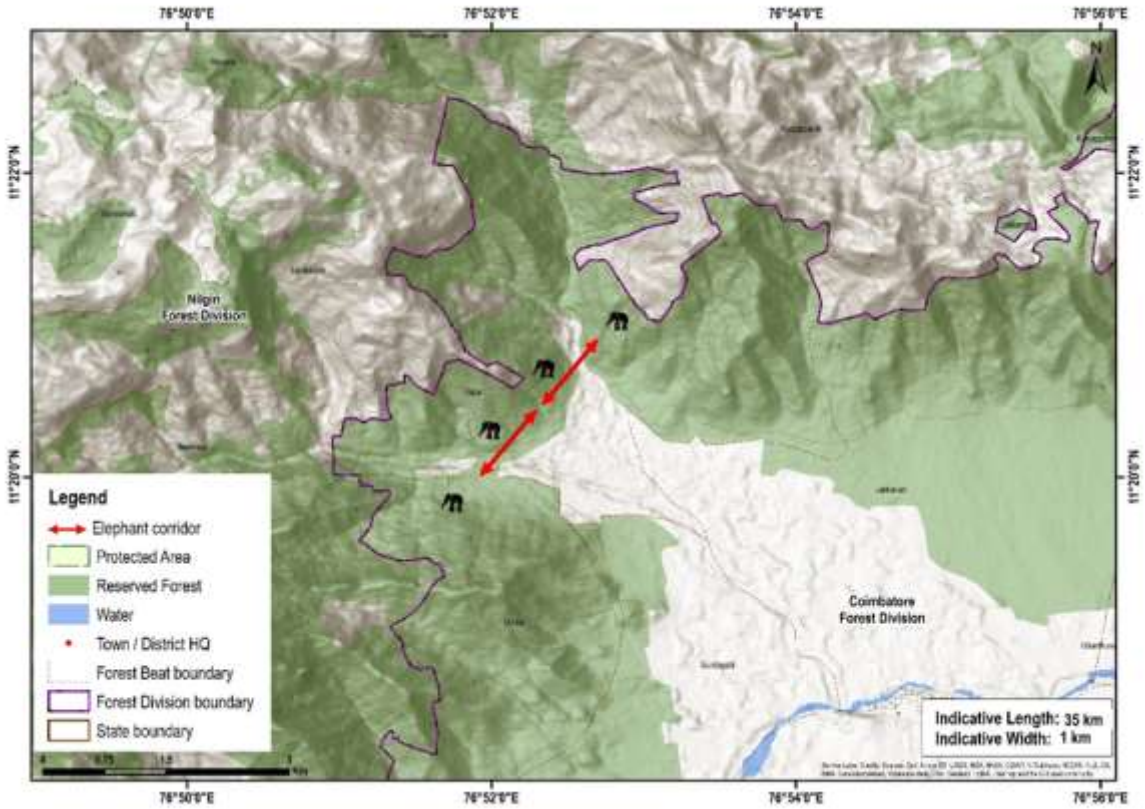
N
Mudumalai
Tiger Reserve
Gudalur
Forest Division
Tamilnadu
Nilgiri North
Forest Division
Nilgiri South
Forest Division
Nilambur North
Forest Division
Nilambur South
Forest Division
Mukurthi
National Park
Kerala
Legend
Elephant corridor
Protected Area
Reserved Forest
Water
Town / District HQ
Forest Beat boundary
Forest Division boundary
State boundary
0
2.5
5
10
Km
Indicative Length: 35 km
Indicative Width: 1 km

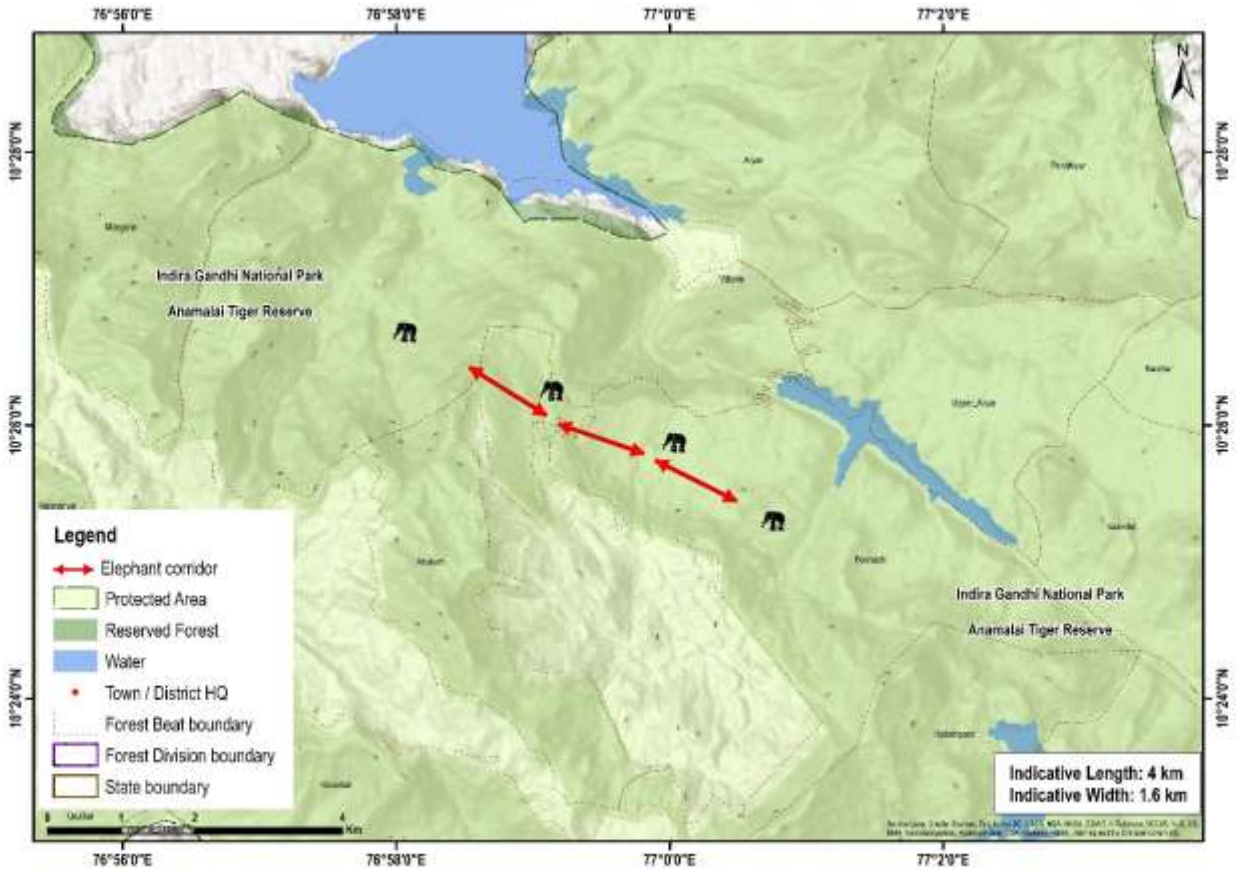
31. Jaccanaire Slope - Hulikal Durgam - Nellithurai – Koothamandi south (Kallar corridor)

Connectivity	**Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve and south of Coimbatore FD/ Attapadi (through Mettupalayam and Sirumugai Forest Ranges; Nellithurai, Nellimalai, Hulikal, Jacanare, Odanthurai reserve forests)**
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 35 km, width = 1 km
Geo Coordinates	11° 19' 30"- 11° 21' 26" N / 76° 50' 52"- 76° 54' 12" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Mettupalayam and Sirumugai Forest Ranges
Revenue villages falling within corridor	6
Ecological importance	It is the only link between Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve and southern Coimbatore elephant populations.
Habitat type	Dry thorn, Dry and moist deciduous forest types
Major land use	Forests, Agricultural land, Settlemenst and River
Elephant movement status	Regular
No. of elephants using the corridor	100- 150
Major bottleneck	1) Between Kallr first hairpin bend and Dhooripalam (Private lands), 2) Swamy Sachidananda Jyothi Niketan School, 3) Forest College and Research Institute, 4) Alur Vayal.
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	1) National Highway 181, 5 km and State Highway – Mettupalayam to Kotagiri, 2 km 2) Mountain train track, 5 km; 3) High-tension power line; 4) Elephant Proof Trench along the forest boundary, 30 km; 5) FCRI fence and EPT, 6 km; 6) Kallar Horticultural Garden electric fence, 2 km; 7) Private lands erected electric fence., 27 km; 8) Compound wall by Black thunder and Sachidanandha school, 2.2 km
Recommendations by the forest department to improve the corridor	1) Over pass have to be constructed in National Highway – 181 and State Highway (Mettupalayam – Kotagiri Road) 2) Acquisition of private lands to the south of NH - 181, between Forest check-post & First hairpin bend (app. 30 acres) or easement agreement with private land owners 3) Acquisition of private lands at Alur vayal or removal of power fences in the corridor or easement agreement with land owners. 4) Reduce the FCRI boundary by amending the lease agreement 5) Regulate the land use within the corridor area
Current status of the corridor	Active. Intensity of use by elephants not available



32. Anamalai at Punachi Corridor

Connectivity	Punachi Reserve Forest with Anaimalai Reserve Forest of Anaimalai Tiger Reserve
State	Tamil Nadu
Indicative length and width	Length = 4 km, width = 1.6 km
Geo Coordinates	10° 25' 3"- 10° 26' 42" N 76° 58' 34"- 77° 0' 46" E
Forest ranges falling within corridor	Valparai
Revenue villages falling within corridor	1
Ecological importance	The corridor used to connect Punachi Reserve Forest and Anamalai Reserve Forest within Anamalai Tiger Reserve.
Habitat type	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Major land use	Forest
Elephant movement status	None
No. of elephants using the corridor	None
Linear infrastructure in the corridor	State Highway 78 and associated traffic
Conservation Recommendations by the forest department	1) The corridor should be notified and legally protected by the state forest department under an appropriate law, and action should be taken to prevent developmental activities hindering elephant movement. 2. Vehicular speed should be regulated on the Valparai ghat road and visitors prevented from stopping. Suitable signage could also be placed to create awareness about the corridor and its importance
Status of the corridor	Impaired



Summary

As of 2023, through the collaborative efforts between the Project Elephant of the MoEFCC and the State Forest Departments of the elephant range states, a total of 150 elephant corridors had been ground-validated across 15 states in the four elephant-bearing regions across India. The region-specific and state-specific list of corridors have been included in Annexure-1 of the report. The State of West Bengal had the highest number of elephant corridors, with 26 identified in both northern West Bengal (part of the North-eastern regional elephant population) and southern West Bengal (part of the east-central regional elephant population).

In addition to the 15 elephant range states where elephant corridors have been identified and ground-validated as on 2023, there are also states in which elephants have recently expanded their ranges. This includes the Vidharba region in Maharashtra adjoining Chhattisgarh, southern Maharashtra adjoining Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, where elephants presently occur in Bandhavgarh and Sanjay Tiger Reserves and northern Andhra Pradesh, where elephants move in from Odisha. In these states, long-term viability of habitats to support elephant populations, followed by data-driven approach in identifying corridors would be pertinent. Similarly, data on elephant movement remains sketchy in many north eastern states that harbour relatively small population of elephants. It is hoped that through the collaborative efforts of the State Forest Departments and Project Elephant in the coming years so that the status of corridors can become clear in these areas.

Region-wise corridors

Among the four elephant bearing regions, the East-Central region has reported the highest number of elephant corridors (n = 52) followed by North-east region (n = 48), and Southern region (n = 32). The Northern region had the least number of elephant corridors (n = 18) (Figure-1).

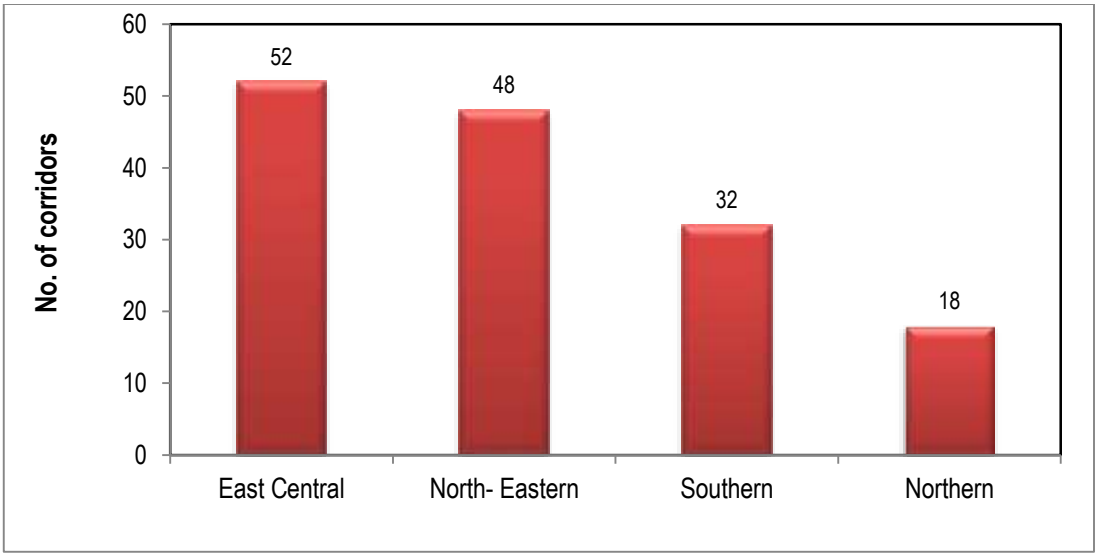


Figure-1. Region-wise elephant corridors across India

Within state, interstate and transnational elephant corridors

Among the 150 reported elephant corridors in India, 126 occurred within the political boundary of a State. Nineteen corridors were located across two states. There were six transnational corridors between India and Nepal, majorly in the State of Uttar Pradesh (Figure-2).

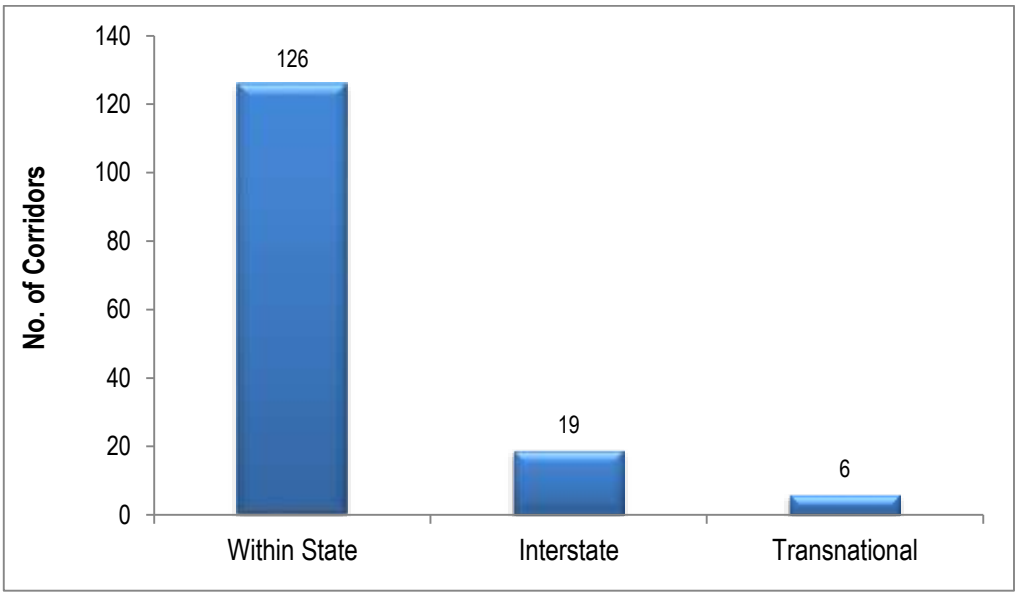


Figure-2. Within state, interstate and transnational elephant corridors across India

Current status of corridors

Of the 150 elephant corridors that were reported in India as on 2023, in 40% (n = 59) of elephant corridors, the intensity of use by elephants has reportedly increased (Figure-3). In 19% (n = 29) of elephant corridors, the intensity of use by elephants had remained stable over time. In another 19% (n = 29) of elephant corridors, the intensity of use by elephants had decreased. A total of 15 elephant corridors have been impaired and would require restoration efforts to render the corridors functional. For 18 corridors, information on the current use by elephants was not available (Figure-3).

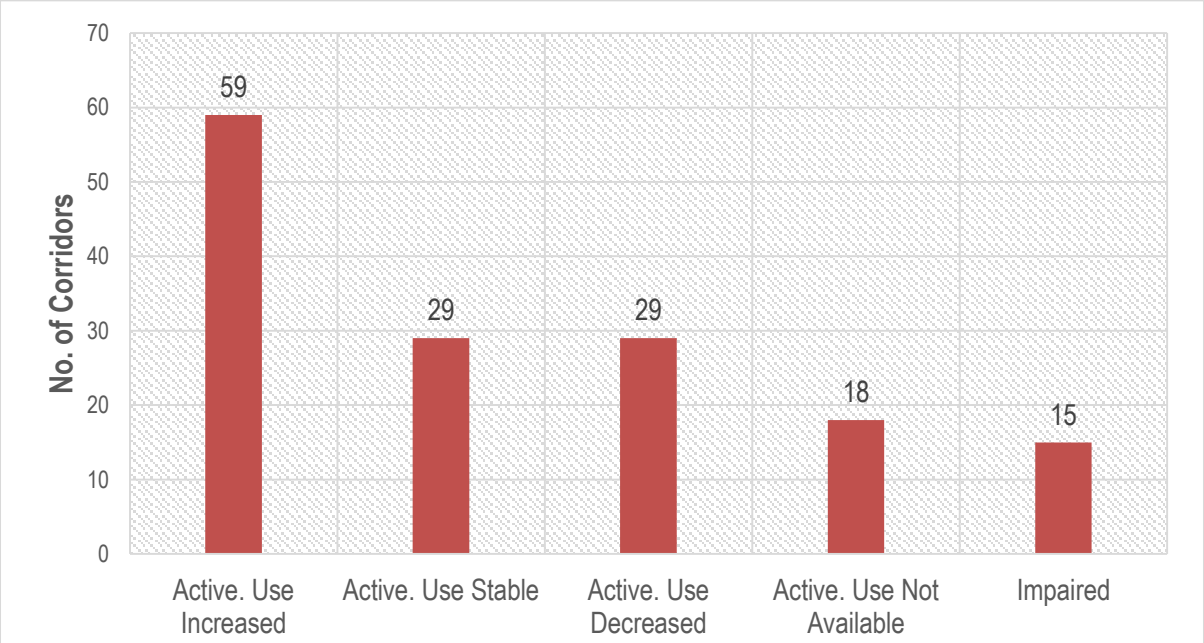


Figure-3. The current status of elephant corridors across India

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Annexure – I

List of Elephant Corridors

S No	Elephant Corridor	Region	States	Type
1	Basanta	Northern	Uttar Pradesh	Transnational
2	Laljhadi		Uttar Pradesh	Transnational
3	Chhedia		Uttar Pradesh	Transnational
4	Dudhwa-Katarniaghat		Uttar Pradesh	Within State
5	Khata		Uttar Pradesh	Transnational
6	Laggabagga-Tatarganj-Shukhlaphanta		Uttar Pradesh	Transnational
7	Shiwalik		Uttar Pradesh	Interstate
8	Rawasan-Sonanadi via Bijnor		Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	Interstate
9	Kansrau – Barkote		Uttarakhand	Within State
10	Motichur – Barkote (Teenpani)		Uttarakhand	Within State
11	Motichur – Gohri		Uttarakhand	Within State
12	Chilla – Motichur		Uttarakhand	Within State
13	Rawasan – Sonanadhi (Upper arm)		Uttarakhand	Within State
14	Malani – Kota: Kosi		Uttarakhand	Within State
15	Chilkiya – Kota: Kosi near Sundarkhal		Uttarakhand	Within State
16	Fatehpur – Gadgadia (Nihal – Bhakra)		Uttarakhand	Within State
17	Kilpura – Khatima		Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	Interstate and Transnational
18	Gorai Tanda (Gola)		Uttarakhand	Within State
19	Pakke-Doimara at Dedzelling	North-Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
20	Dulung- Subansiri		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
21	Dering- Mebo (Sigar nalla)		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
22	Pakke- Papum at Langka nalla		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
23	Pakke- papum at Seijosa nalla		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
24	Pakke doimara at Tippi		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
25	Durpong-Doimukh at Khundakhuwa		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
26	D'ering - Mebo at Kongkul		Arunachal Pradesh	Within State
27	Deosur		Assam	Within State
28	Bogapani - Upper Dihing East- Upper Dihing West Block		Assam	Within State
29	Panbari		Assam	Within State
30	Kotha Buridehing		Assam	Within State
31	Kanchanjuri		Assam	Within State
32	Hatidandi		Assam	Within State
33	Haldhibari		Assam	Within State
34	Golai- Pawai - Upper Dihing East- Upper Dihing West Block		Assam	Within State
35	Kukurakata-Bagser at Amguri		Assam	Within State
36	Singri Hill		Assam	Within State
37	D'ering- Dibru Saikhowa		Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	Interstate

S No	Elephant Corridor	Region	States	Type
38	Kalapahar- Doigrung	North-Eastern	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	Interstate
39	Rewak- Emangre		Meghalaya	Within State
40	Nokrek- Emangre		Meghalaya	Within State
41	Siju- Rewak		Meghalaya	Within State
42	Balpakram- Baghmara		Meghalaya	Within State
43	Ranggira- Nokrek		Meghalaya	Within State
44	Saipung- Narpuh		Meghalaya	Within State
45	Geleki- Sitap		Nagaland	Within State
46	Abhaypur- Singphan		Nagaland	Within State
47	Hollongapar- Longtho		Nagaland	Within State
48	Daldali- Dimapur		Nagaland	Within State
49	Geleki- Tuli		Nagaland	Within State
50	Desoi- Changdang		Nagaland	Within State
51	Tirutilip- Longchem		Nagaland	Within State
52	Titi- Dumchi - Reti		West Bengal	Within State
53	Titi- Reti		West Bengal	Within State
54	Apalchand- Mahananda		West Bengal	Within State
55	Apalchand- Gorumara		West Bengal	Within State
56	Apalchand- Klimpong at Mal block (via Meenglass)		West Bengal	Within State
57	Apalchand- Klimpong at Mal block (via Sylee)		West Bengal	Within State
58	Nimati- Chilpata (Buxa- Chilpata)		West Bengal	Within State
59	Buxa- Titi (via Beech and Bharnobari Tea Garden)		West Bengal	Within State
60	Buxa- Titi (via Torsha)		West Bengal	Within State
61	Buxa- Ripu at Sankosh		West Bengal	Within State
62	Mahananda- Kolabari- Tukriajhar		West Bengal	Within State
63	Chapramari - Kalimpong		West Bengal	Within State
64	Moraghat–Central Daina		West Bengal	Within State
65	Reti–Central Daina		West Bengal	Within State
66	Moraghat- Reti		West Bengal	Within State
67	Jamui- Jhajha- Chakayi	East-central	Bihar	Within State
68	Charmar- jingol		Chhattisgarh	Within State
69	Nagdhara-Baraud		Chhattisgarh	Within State
70	Hati-Kudmura		Chhattisgarh	Within State
71	Chaal - Kartala		Chhattisgarh	Within State
72	Korondha - Rupunga		Chhattisgarh	Within State
73	Balco-Etma Nagar		Chhattisgarh	Within State
74	Balco-Katghora		Chhattisgarh	Within State
75	Khod-Rihand		Chhattisgarh	Within State
76	Ghat Pendari-Pakni		Chhattisgarh	Within State
77	Bhagabilla- Ratnasai		Jharkhand	Within State
78	Jampani- Bhagabilla		Jharkhand	Within State

S No	Elephant Corridor	Region	States	Type
79	Sangajata- Haldipokhar	East-central	Jharkhand	Within State
80	Lepang- Dumuria		Jharkhand	Within State
81	Ankua- Ambia		Jharkhand	Within State
82	Raibera- Pulbaburu		Jharkhand	Within State
83	Dalapani - Suklara		Jharkhand	Within State
84	Dalma – Chandil		Jharkhand	Within State
85	Dumariya - Nayagram		Jharkhand	Within State
86	Silli - Angara		Jharkhand	Within State
87	Bharno – Bero - Kara / Sisai- Karra		Jharkhand	Within State
88	Dalma- Asanbani		Jharkhand	Within State
89	Dalma - Rugai		Jharkhand	Within State
90	Siyaljora - Dhobadhobin		Jharkhand	Within State
91	Dalapani - Kankrajhor		Jharkhand and West Bengal	Interstate
92	Anjadbera-Bichaburu		Jharkhand	Within State
93	Dumriya-Kundaluka and Murakanjia		Jharkhand	Within State
94	Telkoi - Pallahada		Odisha	Within State
95	Karo - Karampada		Odisha	Interstate
96	Deuli - Suliapada		Odisha and West Bengal	Interstate
97	Similipal - Hadagarh - Kuldiha (Simlipal- Satkosia) (Baula- kuldiha)		Odisha	Within State
98	Maulabhanja - Jiridamali - Anantapur		Odisha	Within State
99	Kanheijena - Anantapur		Odisha	Within State
100	Nuagaon - Baruni		Odisha	Within State
101	Buguda - Central RF		Odisha	Within State
102	Tal - Kholgarh		Odisha	Within State
103	Barapahad - Tarva - Kantamal		Odisha	Within State
104	Kotagarh - Chandrapur		Odisha	Within State
105	Karlapat - Urladani		Odisha	Within State
106	Badampahar - Dhobadhobin		Odisha and Jharkhand	Interstate
107	Badampahar - Karida East		Odisha	Interstate
108	Kalikunda-Chandra through Manikpara		West Bengal	Within State
109	Nayagram-- Jamboni through keshorrekha		West Bengal	Within State
110	Chandabila Tapoban- Dhumsi through Keshorrekha		West Bengal	Within State
111	Kalaikunda- Chandra through Satpadi ghat		West Bengal	Within State
112	Gidhni- Jamboni		West Bengal	Within State
113	Chandua- Joka		West Bengal	Within State
114	Kankrajhore- Lalgarh		West Bengal	Within State
115	Mahilong- Kalimati		West Bengal	Within State
116	Jhalda- Baghmundi		West Bengal	Within State

S No	Elephant Corridor	Region	States	Type
117	Chandil- Matha	East-central	West Bengal and Jharkhand	Interstate
118	Gobarghusi- Jhunjhaka- Banduan		West Bengal and Jharkhand	Interstate
119	Tri-Junction	Southern	Andhra Pradesh	Within State
120	Rayala ER		Andhra Pradesh	Within State
121	Kaniyanpura - Moyar		Karnataka	Within State
122	Begur - Brahmagiri		Karnataka and Kerala	Interstate
123	Edayarahalli - Doddasampige		Karnataka	Within State
124	Edayarahalli - Guthiyalathur		Karnataka	Within State
125	Talamalai - Chamrajnagar (Pununjur)		Karnataka	Interstate
126	Karadikkal - Madeshwara		Karnataka	Within State
127	Talamalai - Chamrajnagar (Muddahalli) (Talavadi-mudahalli)		Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Interstate
128	Kudrakote- Thirunelly		Kerala	Within State
129	Kottiyur- Peria		Kerala	Within State
130	Peria- Pannippad (Peria at Pakranthalam)		Kerala	Within State
131	Nilambur- Appankappu		Kerala	Within State
132	Nilambur Kovilakam- New Amarambalam		Kerala and Tamil Nadu	Interstate
133	Srivilliputur-Saptur		Tamil Nadu	Within State
134	Kallhatti – Sigur at Glencorin		Tamil Nadu	Within State
135	Avarahalla at Sigur		Tamil Nadu	Within State
136	Kalmalai – Singara and Avarahalla,		Tamil Nadu	Within State
137	Moyar – Avarahalla		Tamil Nadu	Within State
138	Siluvaimedu - Kadamparai		Tamil Nadu	Within State
139	Anamalai at Waterfalls estate		Tamil Nadu	Within State
140	Sholayar Dam (Vazhachal – Anaimalai via Sholayur)		Tamil Nadu	Within State
141	Topslip to Navamalai		Tamil Nadu	Within State
142	TANTEA (Vazhachal – Anaimalai via Ryan)		Tamil Nadu	Within State
143	Talamalai – Guttiyalattur		Tamil Nadu	Within State
144	Mukurthi – Mudumalai		Tamil Nadu	Within State
145	Anaikatti North – Anaikatti South		Tamil Nadu	Within State
146	Anamalai at Punachi		Tamil Nadu	Within State
147	Kallar at Gandhapalllayam (Jaccanaire Slope - Hulikal Durgam)		Tamil Nadu	Within State
148	Thalli- Bilikal		Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	Interstate
149	Bilikal- Jawalagiri		Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	Interstate
150	Mudumalai – Nilambur via O' Valley		Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Interstate

Annexure - II

Teams that carried out ground-truthing of elephant corridors

S. No.	State	Teams	Month
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Lakshminarayanan, Project Scientist, WII Shri. Rakesh Kalva, Consultant: Andhra Pradesh Forest Department	May 2023
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dr. Anil Singh, Team Leader, Tarai Landscape, WWF - India Dr. Prajna Panda, (former) National Coordinator, Elephant Cell, WII	May 2022
3.	Assam	Dr. Anil Singh, Team Leader, Tarai Landscape, WWF - India Dr. Prajna Panda, (former) National Coordinator, Elephant Cell, WII Dr. Bibhuti lahkar, Scientist, Aranyak	February 2022
4.	Bihar	Dr. Anil Singh, Team Leader, Terai Landscape, WWF - India	May 2023
5.	Chhattisgarh	Dr. Lakshminarayanan, Project Scientist, WII	October 2022
6.	Jharkhand	Shri Aditya Bisht, Consultant-B, MoEF&CC Shri Aakriti Singh, SRF, WII	April 2023
7.	West Bengal	Shri Aditya Bisht, Consultant-B, MoEF&CC Shri Aakriti Singh, SRF, WII	March 2023
8.	Odisha	Dr. K.M. Selvan, Scientist E, MoEF&CC Dr. Lakshminarayanan, Project Scientist, WII Shri Aditya Bisht, Consultant-B, MoEF&CC Shri Udhayaraj, GIS Specialist, WII Ms. Aakriti Singh, SRF, WII	June 2023
9.	Kerala	Dr. K.M. Selvan, Scientist E, MoEF&CC	April 2023
10.	Meghalaya	Shri Aditya Bisht, Consultant-B, MoEF&CC Shri Udhayaraj, GIS Specialist, WII	April 2023
11.	Nagaland	Dr. K.M. Selvan, Scientist E, MoEF&CC Sh. Imnawapang Jamir, Ph. D. Scholar, Department of Forestry, Mizoram University	April 2023
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Prajna Panda, (former) National Coordinator, Elephant Cell, WII	December 2021-January 2022
13.	Uttarakhand	Dr. Anil Singh, Team Leader, Terai Landscape, WWF - India Shri Aditya Bisht, Consultant-B, MoEF&CC Dr. Lakshminarayanan, Project Scientist, WII	January-March, 2023
14.	Karnataka	Dr. Lakshminarayanan, Project Scientist, WII Shri. R. Raghuram, Himagiri Wildlife Trust	June 2023
15.	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Prajna Panda, (former) National Coordinator, Elephant Cell, WII Dr. Boominathan, WWF-India Dr. Lakshminarayanan, Project Scientist, WII	June 2022

Annexure – III

Corridor data sheet

1. Name of the Corridor:……..
2. FD/PA/District:……..
3. Connecting (Ranges/FDs/RFs/PAs): ……to ……
4. Geographical coordinates: ……
5. Area and dimension: Length…….. Width (minimum and maximum):…….Total Area:……Sq. km
6. What was the corridor boundary delineated based on? (Was the boundary of the corridor identified based on published research/ observations/ strong barriers on either side/ anecdotal evidence/ etc.):…….
7. Critical area/ bottleneck in corridor:……..
8. If there is bottleneck, mention the major reasons of constriction/ bottleneck: ……
9. Altitude (Minimum and Maximum):……..
10. Map of the corridor (Attach a map):
11. Importance of the corridor at a landscape scale:

Status of structural connectivity:

12. Demarcation of corridor (Mention Compartment/ Block/Range/FD and its area in corridor): ……
13. Major Land use: Forest/Agriculture/ plantation (Tea/ Coffee/ any other plantation)/ settlement/ river: ……
14. Habitat type/ Forest type/ Vegetation: ……
15. Status of corridor forest (Intact/ Degraded):……
16. Nearest PA: ……
17. Legal Status of the corridor (PA/ RF/ Revenue land/ community forest/private forest/private land):……
18. Total areas under different categories:……

Land use	Area (In ha.)
Forest	
Agriculture	
Habitation	

Elephant Movement Status/ corridor use:

19. Status of elephant movement (Regular/ Seasonal/ Occasional):…….
20. If seasonal or occasional, specify season and month when elephant usage the corridor area:……
21. Specify the usages (Used by Loners/ elephant herd or Both):…….
22. Group size:……
23. Specify the period (season/ month) used by loner and herd:……...
    Loners:
    Herd:
24. Probable reasons of elephant visit/ usage of corridor areas:……
25. For how long elephants are using the corridor area (No. of years):……
26. Current status of elephant movement (Increased/ decreased, compared to 10 years ago):…….
27. Possible reasons of increase/ decrease in elephant movement:……...
28. No. of elephant reported from corridor areas during last elephant population estimation (Mention year of population estimation exercise and number of elephant):……...
29. No. of elephant movement reported by publish report/ paper based on corridor monitoring/ study undertaken by any institute/ organization (Provide reference of Report/ Paper):……..……
30. If any elephant photograph captured during AITE/ Tiger monitoring from the corridor area (Provide detail about number of elephant captured, date etc.):……..……
31. Mention other important species using this corridor:……

Major habitations/ Settlements:

32. Number of Villages/ settlements falling within the corridor area:……
33. Total number of HH of villages/ settlements falling within the corridor area: ……
34. Number of corridor dependent villages/ settlements outside the corridor area:……
35. Total number of HH in corridor dependent villages/ settlements outside the corridor area: ……..
36. Dependencies of community living in and around corridor areas on corridor forests/ resources (For Fuel wood, Fodder, Grazing, NTFP collection, water for irrigation etc.) …….

Status of Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) in and around corridor areas:

37. Number of villages in and around corridor area affected due to HEC:……...
38. Total crop/ plantation area damaged by elephant annually:……
39. Major crop/ plantation prone to damage by elephant:……
40. Seasonality of crop depredation (month):……..

Type of crop	Months

41. Status of house/ property damage (Number of house/ properties damaged by elephants in villages/ settlements in and around corridor area- In last five years):……
42. Seasonality of house/ property damage (Month)……..:……..
43. Status of human casualties (Number of human death/ injuries reported due to human elephant conflict from villages/ settlements in and around corridor area- In last five years):……
44. Status of elephant death due to conflict (Number of elephant death reported due to human elephant conflict in and around corridor area- In last five years): ……

Threats to the corridor:

45. Presence of linear infrastructure in the corridor area (Road, Railway track, canal, Power line etc.):

A. Mention about road, if any (National Highway/ State highway):……..
a. Total length of road through corridor area:……..
b. Status of vehicular traffic (Based on survey undertaken, if any):……
c. Wildlife mortality information, if any (For last one year):……
d. Mitigation measures (overpass/ underpass) undertaken to facilitate elephant movement in corridor area, if any:……..

B. Railway track (Broad/ meter gauge, single/ double track, electrified/ non-electrified):……
a. Length of the railway track through corridor area and daily rail traffic:……
b. Wildlife death due to train hits, if any (For last one year):……..

C. Canal (Irrigation/power):……..

a. Length of canal through corridor area:……

b. Type of embankment (earthen/ concrete) and slope: ……..

c. Is there any impact of canal on elephant movement?:…….

d. Any bridge or underpass on canal in the corridor area which is being used by elephant:……...

D. Detail of high-tension power line through corridor area (Voltage and Length through corridor area): ……...

46. Are there fences/ trench/ wall in the corridor? (Yes/No).....

47. If yes, total length of power fence/ trench/ wall in corridor area:……..

48. Impact of existing fence/ trench/ wall on elephant movement, if any:……..

49. Are there other threats in the corridor? (eg. Poaching, logging, over-extraction of resources):……...……

50. Presence of industry/ Industrial area inside or near the corridor (Yes/No):……

51. If Yes, total area of the industry and total work force:……

52. Is there any impact of industry/ industrial area on elephant movement?:……...

53. Detail of other establishments inside or near corridor area:

54. Type of establishment (Institutional building/ tourism infrastructure/ government establishment or building):……..

55. Total area of establishment inside the corridor or impacting the corridor:……..

56. Impact of establishment on elephant movement, if any:……

57. Year of construction/ establishment:……...

58. Detail of encroachment, if any inside the corridor area (If yes, mention total area and other detail):……

59. Is encroachment impacting the elephant movement?.....

60. Suggested conservation measures/ specific recommendations:

……

……

……

……

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