

Evidences of red panda in Rachuli VDC, Kalikot district, Nepal

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ABSTRACT

Presence of the red panda was assessed in Rachuli Village Development Committee (VDC) (latitude 29° 1.98' N to 29°3.57' N and longitude 81°13.52' E to 81°15.87' E, at altitudinal range between 1800 to 4400 masl), Kalikot, mid-west Nepal. The interaction and interviews with local peoples was organised to collect initial confirmation on occurrence of the red panda. For sign survey of animal, altogether 20 quadrat plots (each of 10×10 sq. meters) at the point where pellets of red panda were found, were laid between altitude of 2800 m to 3300 masl. The presence of Red panda pellets in the study area was major evidence of presence of red panda in the area. The lowest altitude in which pellet found was 2993 m and the highest was 3297 m. The highest number of pellets was observed in altitudinal range of 3100 m to 3150 m. The average number of pellets per group was 10.13 ± 5.33 . The typical dominant species of trees in red panda habitat were *Betula utilis*, *Abies spectabilis* and *Quercus semecarpifolia* observed with the highest Important Value Index (IVI) of 83.80, 75.83 and 52.80 respectively. Nigalo (*Thamnocalamus* sp.), the most preferable food plant of red panda, was distributed widely in the study range. The number of pellets groups in the plots and nigalo density were positively correlated (0.795, significant statistically at 0.01 levels (2-tailed)).

Keywords: red panda, forest, important value index, pellets

INTRODUCTION

Two sub-species of Red panda *Ailurus fulgens fulgens* and *Ailurus fulgens styani* are distributed from the Himalayan region of India to Nepal, China, Bhutan, Myanmar and Laos. Only *Ailurus fulgens fulgens* is found in Nepal (Chalise, 2009). This species prefers bamboo/nigalo or Fir-bamboo/nigalo forest between 2500 m and 4000 m (Yonzon & Hunter, 1991; Paudel, 2009; RPNN, 2010; Panthi *et al.*, 2012). Recently, it has been reported that red panda can be found above 1500m of elevation in Nepal (Chalise, 2009).

Basnet *et al.* (2012) confirmed red panda habitat ranges up to 592 sq. km while the extent of the potential Red panda habitat measures up to 2,653 sq. km in Nepal. The confirmed red panda habitat has been identified to be distributed among 11 subpopulation areas comprising of Kanchanjungha-Ilam Complex, Sankhuwasabha East, Sankhuwasabha West, Sagarmatha, Gaurishankar, Langtang, Annapurna-Manaslu Complex, Dhorpatan, Rara, Api Nampa, and Khaptad subpopulation. The metapopulation was likely to hold roughly between 230 to 1,060 individuals. These 11 subpopulations were clumped into six population complexes distributed

over three regions— East, Central and West. Kalikot district lies in Rara subpopulation group (Basnet *et al.*, 2012).

The red panda is protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act 1973 of Nepal. It is in endangered category of International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) Red List where as it is listed in Appendix I of CITES. Its conservation status is Vulnerable C1 ver 3.1 and population trend is decreasing (IUCN, 2012). This research was focused on primary confirmation of red panda presence in Rachuli VDC of Kalikot District, Nepal. Research area is virgin area in terms of research of red panda and its conservation activities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The study area was at Rachuli VDC that lies in Kalikot District of Nepal. The area of the VDC is 63.257 sq. km and extends from latitude of 29°1.98' N to 29°3.57' N and longitude of 81°13.52' E to 81°15.87' E with altitudinal range of 1800 m to 4400 m. Rachuli VDC is broadly divided into Northern and Southern parts by Tila Karnali river. The study area lies in temperate monsoon climatic zone. With reference to weather station Jumla, the mean normal temperature of the area is 12.83 (-5°C to 26°C). The mean annual rainfall in the area is recorded 811.4 mm (DHM, 2013). The area indicated characteristics of upper temperate forests phylogenetically. The major species of trees found in the area are *Betula utilis*, *Abies spectabilis*, *Quercus semicarpifolia*, *Picea smithiana*, *Acer caesium*, *Prunus* sp., *Castanopsis indica*, *Juglans regia*, *Taxus bacata*, *Populus ciliate*, *Aesculus indica*, *Carpus uniminea*, *Rhododendron* sp. and so on. Nigallo (*Thamnocalamus* sp.) is major subsurface cover in the forest in the study range. Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*) forest is major vegetation cover in the lower range of the VDC. This study was conducted in southern part of Rachuli VDC between altitudinal range of 2800 m and 3300 m during 26th April to 2nd May 2013.

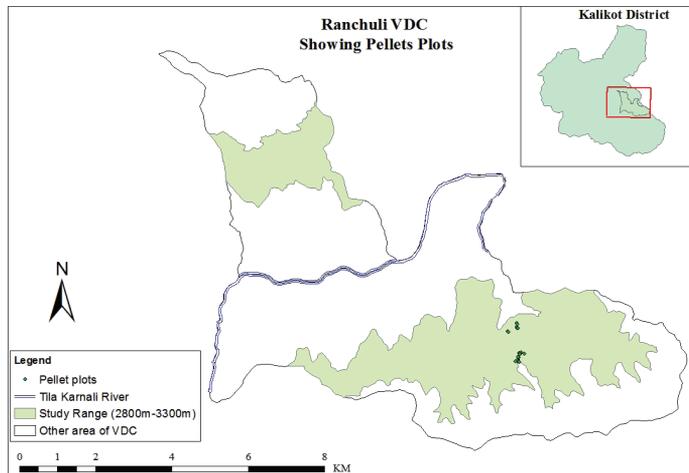


FIG. 1. Rachuli VDC, Kalikot district (study area).

In present study questionnaire survey was conducted among 33 households of southern region of Ranchuli VDC for confirmation of occurrence of red panda and to know location of probable habitat. Questionnaire survey was conducted. Photographs of red panda and its pellets were shown for recognition of red panda and its pellets.

Sign/pellets survey was carried out in order to confirm the presence and to analyse distribution of Red Panda. Pellets of red panda were searched between 2800m to 3300m and quadrat plot of 10 × 10 m² were laid where pellets were found. Altogether 20 plots were surveyed and latitude, longitude and altitude of the plots were recorded using Garmin Etrex Vista® GPS. Number and group number of pellets of red panda and the number, diameter at breast height (DBH) and height of trees occurred on the plots were recorded in checklists. For vegetation analysis, Importance Value Index (IVI) was calculated using formula as:

IVI= Relative density + Relative frequency + Relative coverage

The Pearson correlation between pellets group and nigalo density was calculated using SPSS 16.0 software. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test using SPSS 16.0 software was done for testing normal distribution of nigalo density and pellets density.

$$\text{Pearson correlation} = \frac{N\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)} \sqrt{(N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

where, x=pellets group number, y=nigalo density, N= number of plots

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Informal interviews with District Forest Officer and inhabitants of Kalikot district had revealed that along with Ranchuli VDC, the potential VDCs for red panda habitat were Chilkhaya, Odonaku, Gela, Mugraha, Sukatiya and Bharta, Khina and Thirpu. The survey also indicated that 36.36 % of total respondents had seen red panda individual directly in the forest or vicinity of forest and 48.48 % of respondents had observed its pellets (fig. 2). The red panda and its pellets were observed in various places such as steep slope, trees holes, cave, Nigalo bushes and vicinity of river. the red panda was called by different local names such as Naututo, Nigali Baag which was revealed from informal discussion with people in Ranchuli VDC. Besides, this animal was less familiar to people of Kalikot district.

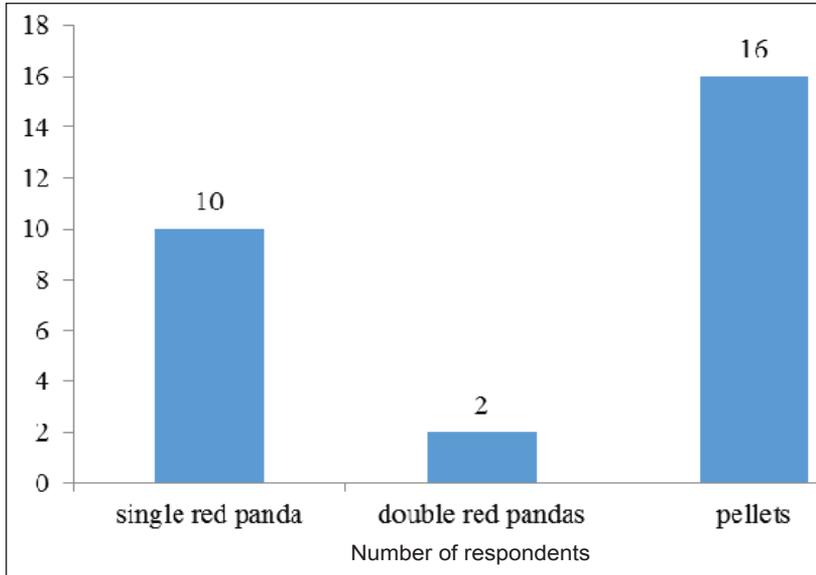


FIG. 2. Observations of red panda by respondents.

The dominant species of trees in the observed plots were *Betula utilis*, *Abies spectabilis*, *Quercus semecarpifolia*, *Prunus sp.*, *Acer caesium*, *Populus ciliata* with IVI value of 83.80, 75.83, 52.80, 13.77, 9.68, 6.79 respectively (fig. 3).

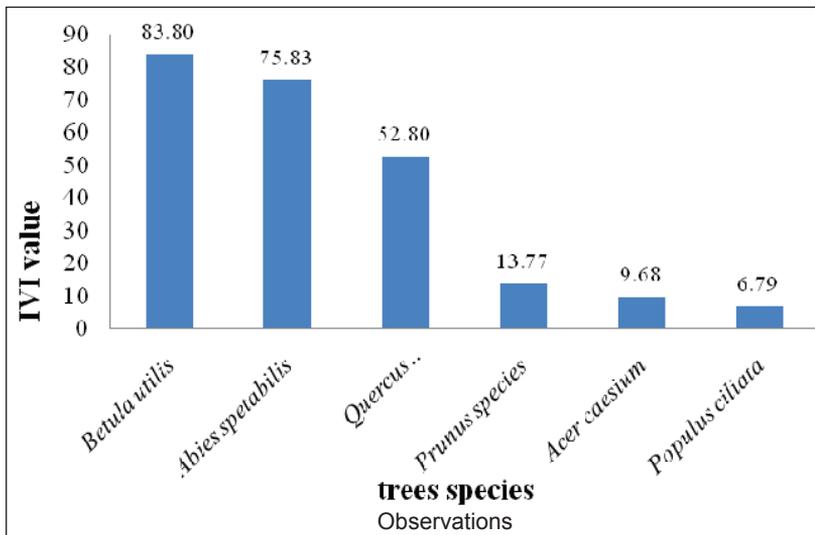


FIG. 3. IVI of trees in pellets of red panda presented plots.

As shown in fig., the average nigalo density in the plots was 1.13 per sq. meter. The highest nigalo density observed was 5.56 per sq. meter in a plot at an altitude of 3100 m amsl.

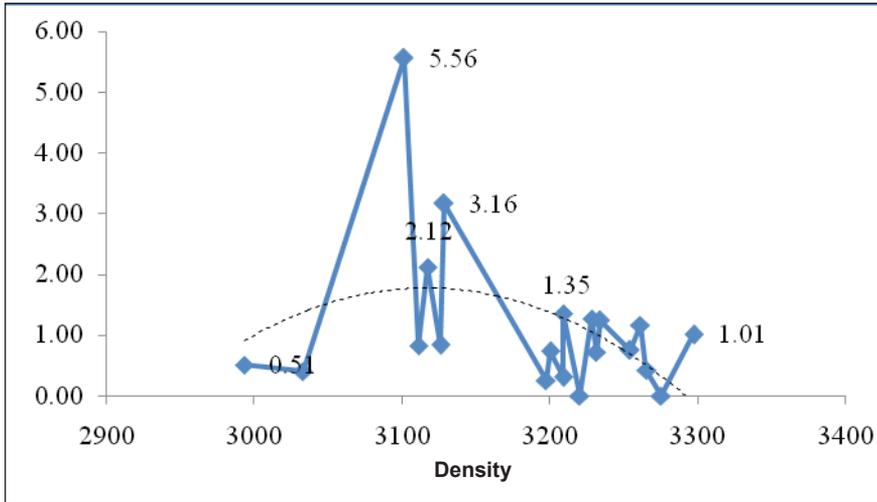


FIG. 4. Nigalo density in pellets of red panda observed in the plots.

Pellets sign were important evidence for the presence of red panda in the study area. Red Panda pellets were found between the altitudes of 2993m to 3297 m amsl in the study area.

In 20 quadrats, 39 pellet groups was observed. The highest number of pellet groups was observed between the range of 3100 m to 3150 m (18 groups of pellets) which was followed by altitudinal range of 3200-3250 m and 3250-3300 m with pellet group number of 9 and 8 respectively (fig. 5). The average number of pellets in a group was found to be 10.13 ± 5.332 . Most of pellets were dark green and intact. Pellets were mostly found underneath trees/ malingo/nigalo on fallen logs, cave like structure

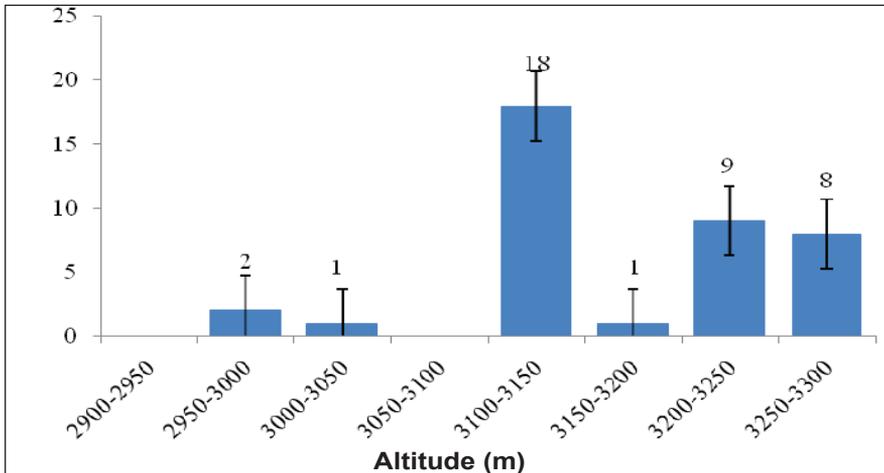


FIG. 5. Distribution of pellet groups according to altitudes.

The One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test showed that nigalo density and pellet density were normally distributed (table 1). The Pearson correlation between number of pellets groups and nigalo density was about 0.795 which was significant statistically at 0.01 levels (table 2).

TABLE 1. Result of one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test.

Plot number		Pellets group	Nigalo density
		20	20
Normal parameters ^a	Mean	1.95	1.1305
	Std. Deviation	2.685	1.27531
Most extreme differences	Absolute	.362	.282
	Positive	.343	.282
	Negative	-.362	-.188
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.618	1.260
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.011	.084
^a Test distribution is normal.			

TABLE 2. Correlation of pellet groups and Nigalo bamboo density.

		Pellets groups	Nigalo density
Pellets Groups	Pearson correlation	1	0.795**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	20	20
Nigalo Density	Pearson correlation	0.795**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	20	20

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

In the study area, typical dominant species of trees in red panda habitat, *Betula utilis*, *Abies spectabilis* and *Quercus semecarpifolia* were observed with highest Important Value Index (IVI) of 83.80, 75.83 and 52.80 respectively. Baral (2014) in Jajarkot District, the adjoining district of Kalikot, also found *Abies spectabilis*, *Acer caesium*, *Quercus semecarpifolia*, and *Tsuga dumosa* as major tree species in red panda habitat. *Thamnocalamus* sp. was the dominant nigalo species. The average nigalo density in pellet present plots was 1.13 per sq. meter. The highest nigalo density observed was 5.56 per sq. meter in an altitude of 3100 m amsl. Red panda were habitat specialists that preferred fir-bamboo forests between 2800 and 3900 m (Yonzon & Hunter, 1991). Higher bamboo cover, bamboo height and canopy cover emerged as important habitat components in sites used by red panda (Animal centred plots) compared to random plots (Pradhan *et al.*, 2001). *Abies spectabilis* was the most dominant tree in Riya Samba and Lama Khanak Forests of Kanchenjunga Conseravation Area with IVI of 62.46 & 95.79 respectively (Mahato & Karki, 2005).

Pellets of red panda is the major evidence of its occurrence in the study area. In Rachuli Kalikot, red panda pellets were found between the altitudes ranged from 2900 m to 3300 m. Altogether 20 spots were confirmed the presence of red panda pellets and 39 pellets groups was observed in the area. The highest number of pellet groups was observed between the altitudinal range of 3100 m to 3150 m (18 groups of pellets), which was at least two latrine site of red panda. The study by Bhatta (2014) in Jumla, the adjoining district of Kalikot, observed average number of pellets per pellet group was 12. In the study at eastern region of Nepal, distribution of red panda sign indicated that red panda found to be relatively more abundant in the 2,600m - 3,000m range and that they are most dense in the 2800 m to 3000 m range (Williams, 2006). In Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve Nepal, red panda pellet groups were observed between the altitude 3000 m to 3600 m where frequency of pellet groups increased markedly from 3000 m to 3500 m and then declined sharply at higher elevations (Sharma & Belant, 2009).

Another indirect evidence of the occurrence of red panda in the present study area was prevalence of nigalo (*Thamnocalamus* sp.), which is considered as one of the major food species. The average nigalo density in pellet present plots was 1.13 per sq. meter with the highest nigalo density observed in an altitude of 3100 m.

In Langtang National Park, leaves of a single bamboo species, Jhapra (probably Himalaya-*Calamus falconeri*) comprised 54–100 % of the diet seasonally, with bamboo shoots, Sorbus fruits and mushrooms (Yonzon & Hunter, 1991). The red panda diet consisted chiefly of bamboo leaves and species of bamboo, *Arundinaria maling* and *A. aristata* predominantly present as understory in Singhalila National Park, however, the composition of diet differed with place (Pradhan *et al.*, 2001). In another study carried out by Sharma (2012) around Rara National Park Nepal, that highest plant fragment of *Thamnocalamus* sp. was found in both pre monsoon and post monsoon period by diet composition analysis. Other major components were *Abies*, *Rhododendron*, *Quercus*, *Betula*, *Tsuga*, *Taxus* and *Acer*. The seed components of *Aconogonum*, *Juniperus*, *Sorbus* and mushroom components were found in less amount.

The Pearson correlation between pellets group and nigalo density was about 0.795 which was statistically significant at 0.01 levels showing highly correlated to pellets groups found in the plot and nigalo density.

The evidence of the red panda found in the area was one the western most region in the world. No scientific study has confirmed the presence of red panda further west of the area. However in farwestern region, some droppings were doubtfully collected but the size and shape did not match as of previous eastern samples and the local peoples recorded up to red 9-10 pandas which were enlisted for Rapla and Siddhinath forests in the Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) (Chalise, 2014).

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