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PREFACE

It is with great pride and satisfaction that I present this booklet on **Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary**, a unique ecological treasure of Rajasthan that encapsulates the harmonious blend of biodiversity, heritage, and conservation.

Jamwa Ramgarh sanctuary holds a special place in our state's ecological map. Once the site of the historic Ramgarh Lake and royal hunting grounds, it has now transformed into a haven for wildlife and an important habitat supporting numerous species of flora and fauna. Its rich biodiversity, scenic landscape, and ecological significance make it a vital component of Rajasthan's conservation framework.

This booklet is a humble attempt to introduce the sanctuary's natural wealth to a wider audience. It aims to raise awareness, foster appreciation, and encourage responsible engagement with nature among students, researchers, tourists, and conservation enthusiasts. Through education and outreach, we hope to strengthen public participation in the mission to conserve our forests and wildlife.

The Rajasthan Forest Department has been consistently working to protect and rejuvenate this region, especially in the face of increasing environmental pressures. I would like to commend the dedicated efforts of the field staff, local communities, researchers, and conservation partners who have contributed tirelessly to the preservation of this sanctuary.

I hope this publication serves not only as an informative guide but also as an inspiration for all those who care for nature. Let us continue to work together to ensure that sanctuaries like Jamwa Ramgarh remain vibrant and protected for future generations.

Shri Arijit Banerjee

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force Rajasthan Forest Department



PREFACE

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this booklet on **Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary**, a site of ecological importance and cultural legacy in the state of Rajasthan.

Located in the Aravalli foothills near Jaipur, Jamwa Ramgarh holds a unique position within our network of protected areas. It is not only home to diverse flora and fauna but also carries historical and ecological significance, with the now-seasonal Ramgarh Lake once serving as a major water source for the region. Despite facing environmental challenges, this sanctuary continues to support vital wildlife habitats, particularly for ungulates, birds, and small carnivores.

I believe that conservation is most effective when it involves and inspires people. This booklet is a step in that direction—aimed at educating readers about the natural wealth of Jamwa Ramgarh, its ecological role, and the need for its preservation. Whether you are a student, researcher, tourist, or concerned citizen, I hope this publication deepens your connection with nature and encourages responsible stewardship of our wild spaces.

The Rajasthan Forest Department remains committed to the protection and restoration of this sanctuary through habitat management, scientific monitoring, and community engagement. I extend my appreciation to all officers, staff, and local communities who contribute tirelessly to these efforts.

Let this booklet serve not only as a guide, but also as a gentle reminder of our shared responsibility to conserve Rajasthan's precious wildlife heritage.

Ms. Shikha Mehra
Chief Wildlife Warden (CWLW)
Rajasthan Forest Department



Acknowledgment

We express our sincere gratitude to Shri Shubham Ji Goyal ACF Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary, Shri Rajesh Meena, Ranger – Raisar Range, Shri Chandraprakash Meena, Ranger – Ajabgarh Range and Shri Kuldeep Singh Chouhan, Ranger – Jamwa Ramgarh Range, for their dedicated support and guidance during the preparation of this booklet.

We also sincerely acknowledge the valuable contributions of Shri Rohit Chouhan, Field Biologist, Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, whose field observations and insights were instrumental in documenting the sanctuary's biodiversity and forming this booklet.

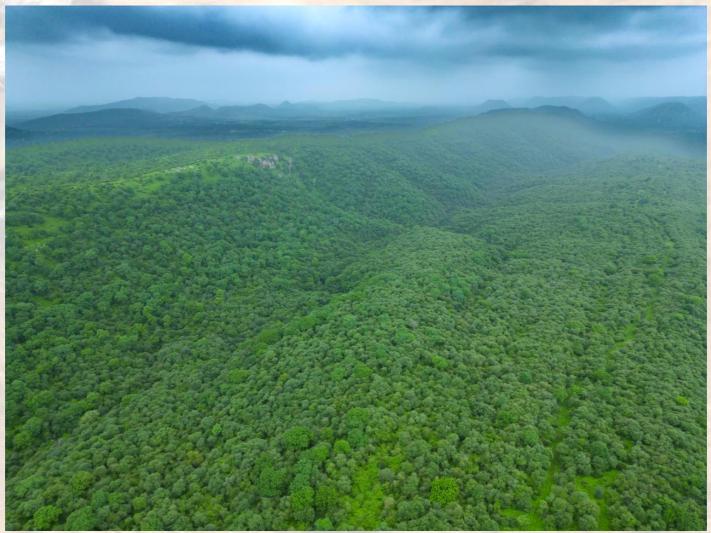
Our heartfelt thanks go to all the forest and field staff of Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary for their tireless efforts in wildlife conservation, habitat management, and ensuring the protection of this natural heritage. Their commitment and hard work form the backbone of the sanctuary's conservation success.

This booklet would not have been possible without the collective efforts of all these individuals, whose dedication to the preservation of wildlife and natural ecosystems continues to inspire.



Introduction

Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the key biodiversity conservation areas in the state of Rajasthan. Situated entirely within the Jaipur district, the sanctuary lies in the ancient Aravalli hill ranges, located at coordinates 27°02'49"N and 76°03'20"E. Positioned along the Jaipur–Alwar route via Jamwa Ramgadh village, the sanctuary is easily accessible, located just 40 kilometers from Jaipur.



Established through a Rajasthan Government notification (F11/19/raj/8/01) dated May 31, 1982, the sanctuary covers a total area of approximately 300 square kilometers. This includes about 233.71 km² of notified forest land and 66.29 km² of adjoining revenue land, forming a rich and diverse ecological zone. Notably, Jamwa Ramgadh is considered an extension of the Sariska Tiger Reserve, sharing many ecological features and species.

Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary is a haven of natural beauty and biodiversity. Spread across scenic Aravalli hills, valleys, and forested landscapes, the sanctuary is known for its rich flora and fauna that represent the dry deciduous forest ecosystem of Rajasthan. Once famous for the historic **Jamwa Ramgadh Dam**, the sanctuary today plays an important role in conserving wildlife and maintaining ecological balance near the state capital.

The sanctuary harbors a variety of wildlife species including **leopards**, **striped hyenas**, **jackals**, **chinkaras**, **wild boars**, **langurs**, **rhesus macaques**, **monitor lizards**, **and marsh crocodiles**, along with a diverse range of resident and migratory birds. Its mosaic of habitats—dense forests, open grasslands, rocky outcrops, and wetlands—support ecological diversity and make it a thriving natural heritage site.

Ecologically, the sanctuary plays a critical role in maintaining regional biodiversity and ecological stability. The topography, characterized by undulating terrain and scattered hills, supports natural drainage patterns and sustains several seasonal water bodies, which become crucial during the monsoon period. Although the drying of Ramgarh Lake has impacted local hydrology and bird populations, conservation efforts continue to focus on habitat restoration and wildlife protection. Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary stands as a vital conservation area within Rajasthan's protected area network and offers valuable opportunities for ecological research, environmental education, and sustainable eco-tourism. Its proximity to Jaipur also positions it as a key site for fostering public awareness and engagement in wildlife conservation.

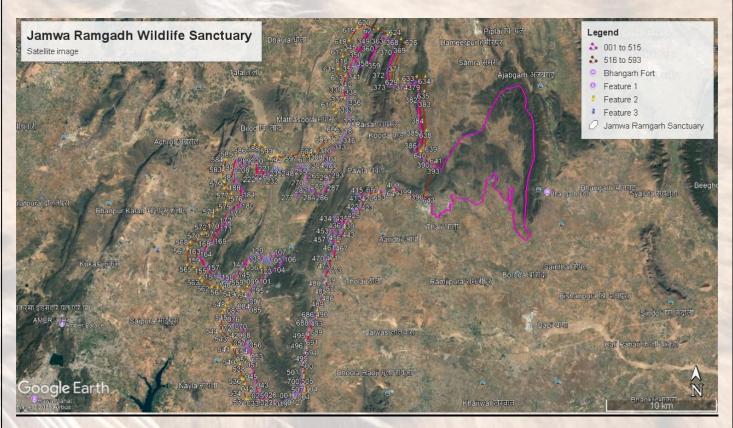
Divided into three ranges—Raisar, Jamwa Ramgadh, and Ajabgarh—the sanctuary provides excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing, nature walks, and ecological studies. Besides wildlife, the region is dotted with cultural landmarks such as the Jamwa Mata Temple, Jamwa Ramgadh Fort, and historic hunting sites, which add to its charm.

Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary stands as a symbol of **human–wildlife coexistence**, where conservation efforts by the Forest Department, local communities, and eco-development committees are ensuring a safe habitat for wild species while promoting environmental awareness and sustainable tourism.

A distinctive feature of the sanctuary is its administrative division into three forest ranges:

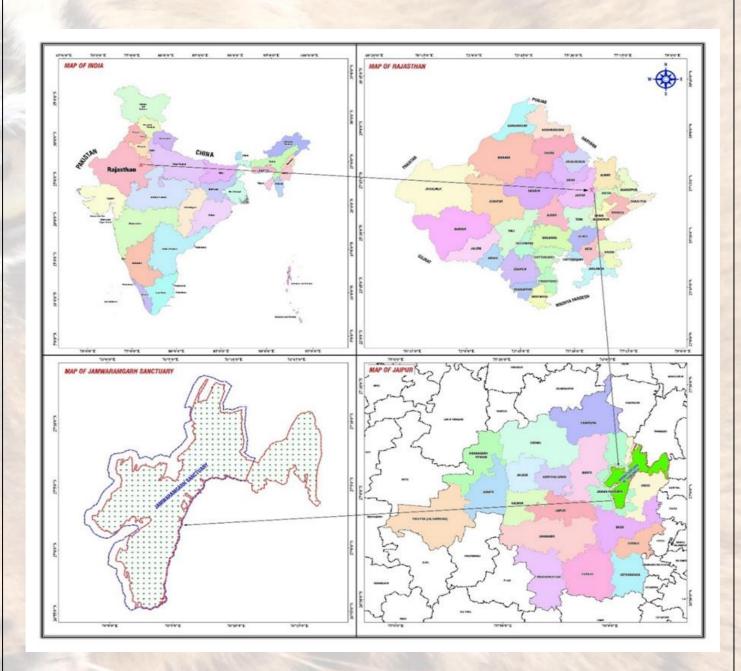
- Ramgarh Range
- Raiser Range
- Ajabgarh Range

These Ranges help in better management and monitoring of wildlife and forest resources.



Satellite Image of Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary

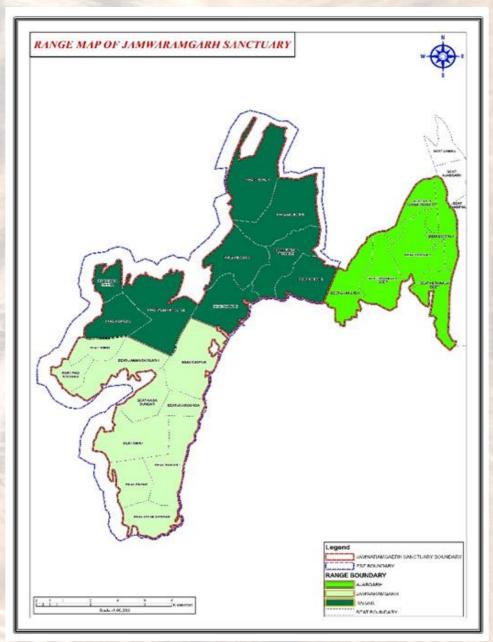
Map showing the Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary



Ecologically, Jamwa Ramgadh is considered an extension of the Sariska Tiger Reserve, and in recent years, it has gained renewed importance due to the movement of two tigers—ST-24 and ST-2305—from Sariska into the sanctuary. Their presence marks a hopeful development in the region's efforts toward large carnivore conservation and habitat recovery. These tigers now roam the forested landscape, indicating the sanctuary's potential to support a stable tiger population in the future.

Forest Ranges of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is divided into **three administrative ranges**, each unique in landscape, forest cover, and wildlife presence **Raisar**, **Jamwa Ramgarh**, and **Ajabgarh ranges** from the ecological and administrative backbone of the sanctuary, ensuring better management, patrolling, and wildlife conservation.



Map showing All Tree Ranges of Jamwa Ramgh, Wildlife Sanctuary

1. Raisar Range

- Located on the western side of the sanctuary, near the Aravalli hillocks.
- Characterized by rocky terrain, scrub forests, and open grass patches.
- Dominant vegetation: Anogeissus pendula (Dhonk), Ziziphus species, Babul, and Ber.
- Wildlife: Good habitat for **Leopard**, **Chinkara**, **Jackal**, **and Hyena**. Also supports ground birds like Grey Francolin and Peafowl.
- Forest Department conducts **Tiger monitoring**, **patrolling**, **and plantation drives** here.



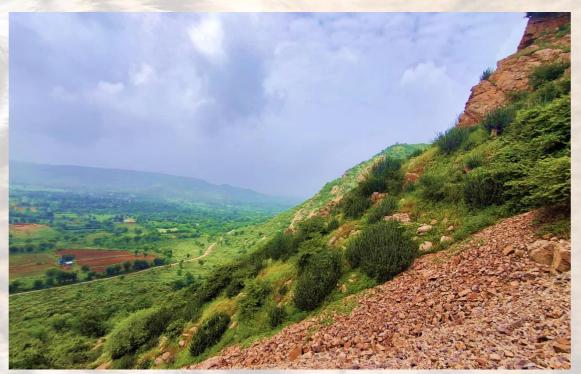
Water Pond situated at Raisar Range



Raisar Range sky view of the watch tower and water pond

2. Jamwa Ramgarh Range

- Forms the central part of the sanctuary, including the famous Jamwa Mata temple and Jamwa Ramgadh dam area.
- Vegetation: **Dry deciduous forests with riverine patches** along streams and the dam. Important trees include *Arjun*, *Jamun*, *Neem*, and *Peepal*.
- Wildlife: Known for Sambar, Nilgai, Langurs, Rhesus Macaque, and diverse birdlife.
- The dam and adjoining forest serve as a crucial water source and nesting ground for resident and migratory birds.



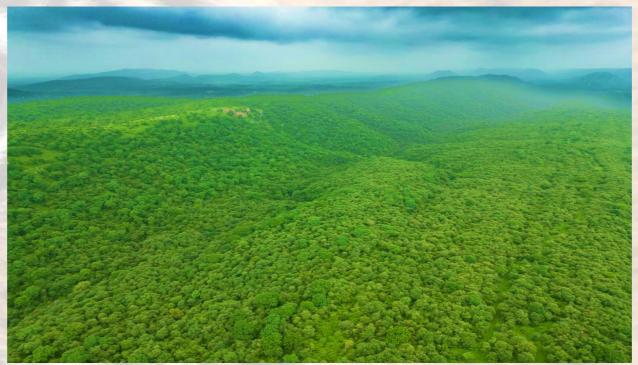
Sky view of Jamwa Ramgadh Range



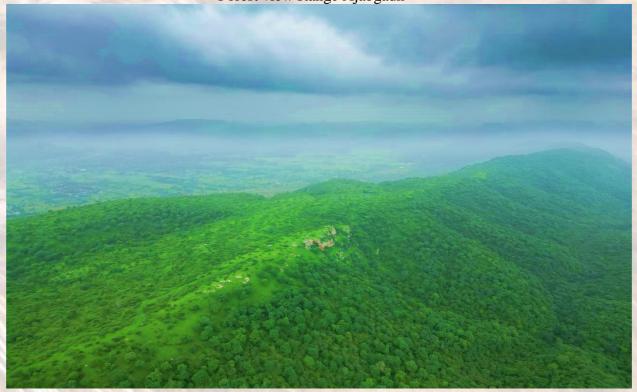
Wetland situated at Range Jamwa Ramgadh

3. Ajabgarh Range

- Lies on the eastern side, bordering Alwar district and close to Sariska Tiger Reserve landscape.
- Terrain: Rugged Aravalli hills, dense thickets, and valleys.
- Vegetation: Dominated by *Dhonk*, *Salar*, *Palash*, and scrub species.
- Wildlife: Important corridor for **Leopard movement**; also supports **Sloth Bear**, **Wild Boar**, **and Hyena**. Bird species like Indian Roller, Black Drongo, and Raptors are frequently observed.
- Plays a key role in connectivity between Jamwa Ramgadh and Sariska landscape.



Forest view Range Ajabgadh



Range Ajabgadh sky view

Heritage Sites of Jamwa Ramgarh

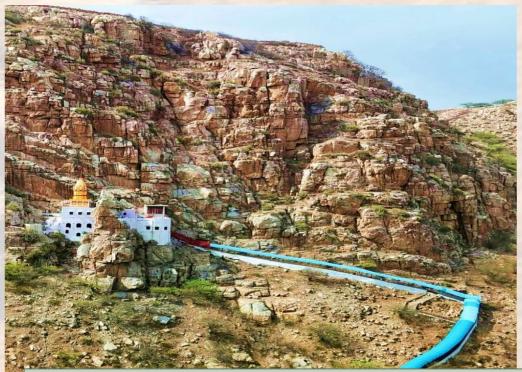
Beyond its ecological significance, Jamwa Ramgadh is equally renowned for its rich cultural and historical heritage. The region is dotted with ancient temples, architectural ruins, stepwells (baoris), and royal landmarks that reflect the deep historical roots of Rajasthan's Rajputana legacy. These sites not only offer cultural value but also attract tourists, historians, and pilgrims, making Jamwa Ramgarh a unique blend of nature and heritage.



Jamwa Ramgadh Fort; Perched atop the hills overlooking the sanctuary, the Jamwa Ramgarh Fort provides panoramic views of the surrounding forested landscape. The fort stands as a silent witness to centuries of Rajput rule, offering insights into the military architecture, lifestyle, and strategic significance of the area. Guided tours and local storytelling bring its history alive for visitors.



Ramgadh Dam; - Built in 1903, the Ramgarh Dam was once Jaipur's primary source of drinking water. The dam is an engineering marvel of its time and stands as a reminder of the state's traditional methods of water conservation. Though now dry, it remains a heritage landmark and is being considered for potential rejuvenation under ecological restoration projects.



Dant Mata, Jamwa Ramgadh – Dant Mata is a local deity worshipped in Jamwa Ramgarh, Jaipur. The temple, surrounded by forests and hills, is an important spiritual place for nearby villagers. People believe the goddess protects land, wildlife, and

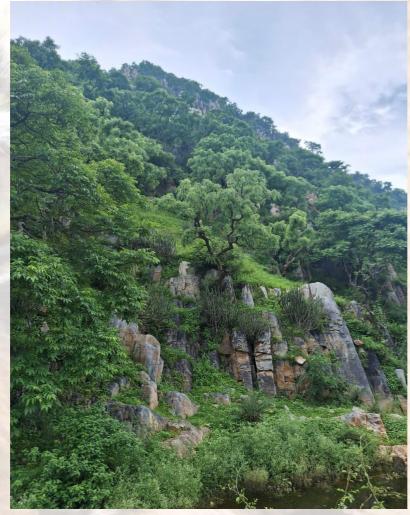


Jamwa Mata Temple, this revered temple is dedicated to Jamwa Mata, the kuldevi (ancestral goddess) of the Kachhwaha Rajput dynasty of Jaipur. It is from this temple that the entire area derives its name. The temple is a major pilgrimage site, especially during Navratri, when devotees gather in large numbers. Its cultural significance and spiritual energy make it a cornerstone of local identity.

Ramgadh Lake, once a flourishing artificial water body, Ramgarh Lake was constructed as a rainwater harvesting reservoir to supply water to Jaipur city. Though currently dry due to environmental changes and catchment degradation, the lake still holds historical and recreational value. It is surrounded by lush forests and hills, and continues to be a spot of scenic beauty and a popular weekend getaway.

Umeri Dhame: The Sacred Grove of Jamwa Ramgadh

Amidst the forests of Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary lies a remarkable ecological and spiritual treasure—



Umeri Dhame, a sacred grove revered by local communities for generations. Beyond its religious and cultural significance, Umeri Dhame is a biodiversity hotspot, showcasing the sanctuary's floristic richness and ecological resilience. The grove supports an astonishing 215 species of flowering plants, classified according to the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group III (APG III) classification, 2009. These species belong to:

- 52 plant families
- 159 genera
- Herbs 142 species (including one parasitic plant), dominating the ground layer
- Trees 27 species
- Shrubs 25 species
- Climbers 22 species

Cultural Significance

Sacred groves like Umeri Dhame are

traditionally protected by local communities due to their religious beliefs, ancestral worship, and customary laws. These groves serve as in-situ conservation sites, preserving native biodiversity without formal scientific intervention for centuries.

Conservation Importance

Umeri Dhame stands as a living example of community-based conservation and the deep interconnection between nature and culture. Its rich plant diversity makes it an ideal site for:

- Botanical research
- Conservation education
- Ecotourism and cultural heritage appreciation



Biodiversity of Jamwa Ramgadh

Biodiversity of Jamwa Ramgarh sanctuary: This area verv rich Biodiversity with references to flora and fauna both Provide habitats for various migratory and resident birds. More than 200 species of belonging to 51 families were recorded. The birds commonly sighted included some endangered, uncommon, vulnerable, threatened and near threatened species. Type of Forest with Major Species: Under broad category the forests are "Dry Tropical Forests". According to the classification of forests types of India by H.G.Champion and S.K.Seth, the forests met within the tract fall under group 5-"Tropical Deciduous Forest" and Group 6" Tropical Thorn Forests. "The forest is scattered over a large area on various geological and soil formations, and vary greatly in composition and quality. Edaphic and biotic factors determine their distribution. Good forest growth occurs in valleys where better soil and moisture conditions exist. The main species of the tree which cover over 80 percent of the area is Dhok (Anogeissus

pendula). Its associates like Salar (Boswellia serrata), and Gurjan (Linnea coromendelica) grow on rocks and dry areas. Khair (Acasia catechu) is common inv alleys and Bamboo (Dendrocalamus strictus) grow in extremely limited extent along with well drained reaches of the streams and moist, cooler aspects of the hill where soil formation still exists. It is also found in valleys. The trees are generally slow growing and attain poor height. The height of trees varies from 4.5 meters to 7.5 metres. In favourable localities the height up to 12 meters is attained. Imli (Tamarindus indica), Aam (Mangifera indica), Jamun (Syzygium cumini), Tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon), Bahera (Terminalia bellirica), Arjun (Terminalia arjuna), Churel (Holoptelia integrifolia), Siris (Albizzia lebbek), Ficus spp.etc. which grow in moist localities attain large size, both in crown spread and height. Where valleys fan out in open and where they flatten and become wide, Dhak (Butea monosprema) grows gregariously. These forests have been classified on the basis of their composition as follows:(i) Dhok forest(ii) Salar forest(iii) Khair Forest(iv) Miscellaneous forest - Further divided into four types(a) Dhak forest(b) Forest along nallas(c) Scrub Forest(d) Bamboo Forest.

In addition to its heritage value, Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary is a hotspot of biodiversity, known especially for its diverse avifauna, native wildlife, and a variety of flora typical of the Aravalli hills' dry deciduous ecosystem.

1. Avifauna (Bird Diversity)

Jamwa Ramgadh is a paradise for bird watchers and ornithologists, offering sightings of both resident and migratory bird species. The mosaic of forest, open scrubland, rocky outcrops, and remnants of water bodies creates ideal nesting and feeding habitats. Notable birds found in the region include:

- Indian Peafowl (National Bird)
- Indian Grey Hornbill
- White-throated Kingfisher
- Common Hoopoe
- Crested Serpent Eagle
- Black-winged Kite
- Drongos, Minivets, and Woodpeckers
- Migratory waterfowl (seasonally near Ramgadh Lake and wetlands)

This diversity makes Jamwa Ramgadh a significant birding site in Rajasthan, especially during winter months.

2. Fauna (Wildlife Diversity)

The sanctuary supports a wide range of mammals, reptiles, and insects, many of which are native to the Aravalli and semi-arid regions. Key species include:

- Tiger (ST 24 and ST 2305 Present in Jamwa Ramgadh, Raiser and Ajabgadh Range)
- Leopards
- Striped Hyenas
- Golden Jackals
- Jungle Cat
- Nilgai (Blue Bull)
- Sambar Deer
- Wild Boar
- Langurs and Rhesus Macaques

The presence of top predators like leopards and tigers underlines the sanctuary's role as a functioning natural ecosystem.

3. Flora (Plant Diversity)

The forest cover of Jamwa Ramgadh is largely dry deciduous, dominated by hardy species that are adapted to semi-arid conditions. Major tree and plant species include:

- Dhok (Anogeissus pendula)
- Babool (Acacia nilotica)
- Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)
- Ber (Ziziphus mauritiana)
- Flame of the Forest (Butea monosperma)
- Bamboo clumps, Various grasses, climbers, and medicinal herbs

Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary, while primarily a natural habitat, the sanctuary itself is a part of the area's heritage. It showcases the interplay between nature, history, and human settlements. With the presence of historical structures within forested zones, the sanctuary tells a broader story of coexistence and change over time. This booklet presents an overview of the sanctuary's biodiversity, its ecological significance, and the ongoing challenges and conservation efforts.

The sanctuary harbors a wide variety of flora and fauna, including dry deciduous forests dominated by Dhok (Anogeissus pendula), as well as species like Boswellia serrata, Terminalia arjuna, and various Ficus species. It supports numerous mammals (leopard, hyena, sambar, nilgai), reptiles (monitor lizard, cobra), and birds (including migratory and resident species), making it a vital refuge for wildlife in the semi-arid zone of Rajasthan. Jamwa Ramgarh acts as an important wildlife corridor between Sariska Tiger Reserve and Nahargarh Sanctuary, enabling genetic exchange among animal populations, especially for wide-ranging species like leopards. This connectivity is essential for the long-term survival of species and preventing inbreeding.

The presence of Ramgarh Lake (a historic reservoir) within the sanctuary enhances the area's water retention capacity, supports aquatic life, and serves as a crucial wetland ecosystem for many bird species. These wetlands also help recharge groundwater and support downstream agriculture and human settlements. The forest cover helps prevent soil erosion on the hilly terrain, stabilizes slopes, and contributes to local climate regulation by maintaining humidity and moderating temperatures in the region.

Located close to Jaipur, the sanctuary acts as an ecological buffer, filtering air, storing rainwater, and offering a green cover that helps mitigate urban pollution and heat island effects. Sanctuary protects Schedule I species under the Wildlife Protection Act, including leopards, caracals, and various birds and reptiles, ensuring their habitat security amidst increasing anthropogenic pressures.



FLORAL DIVERSITY

Scientific Name

Capparis decidva

Flacourtia indica

Sterculia urens

Aegle marmelox

Ailanthus excelsa

Balanites acgyptiaca

Boswellia serrata

Commiphora wightii

Azadirachta indica

Melia azedarach

Maytenus emarginata

Zizphus mouritiana

Sapindus emarginatus

Lannea coromandeliaca

Mangifera indica

Moringa Oleifera

Cassia Fistula

C. Siamea

Parkinsonia aculeata

Tomammdus indicus

Banhinta noccmosa

Acacia leucophloea

Acacia nilotica var indica

Acacia nilotica var

cupressifurmis

A. Senegal

A. Catchu

A. Ferruginca

A. Tortilis

Dichrostachys cinerea

Prosopls cineraria

P. Juliflora

Albizia lebbeck

Pongamia pinnata

Butea monosperma

Dalbergia nixxoo

D. Paniculata

Anogeissus pendula

Adina cordifolia

Mitragvna porviflora

Salvadora persica

Alstonia Scholaris

Manilkara hexandra

H. tomentosa

Cordia dichotoma

Cordia dichotoma

Local Name

Kair

Ramontchi

Kadaya

Bel

Ardu

Hingot, Hingora

Salar

Gugal Neem

Bakayan

Kankeda, Kakcda

Beri, Bordi

Areetha

Gurjan

Aam

Sahinjano

Amaltash

Kassod tree

Vilayati Kikar

Imali

Jhhyha

Ronjh

Babool

Kabuli Babool

Koomta, Khcri

Khair

Kaigar

Israeli Babool

Goya Khair

Khejri

Vijayati Babool

Siris

Karanj

Dhak

Shisham

Kalmedh

Dhank

Haldu

Kalam, Kndam

Peelu

Saptparni

Khirni

Safed dudhi

Lishora

Goondee











Palash, पलाश, टेसू, ढाक, "जंगल की

Scientific name: Butea monosperma Common names: Palash, Tesu, Dhak, Flame

of the Forest

Family: Fabaceae (Legume family)

Palash is a medium-sized deciduous tree, typically growing up to 15 meters in height. It has a **twisted trunk**, rough grey bark, and compound leaves with three leaflets-

earning it the local nickname

Palash tree (Butea monosperma), also known as "Flame of the Forest", is one of the most iconic and striking trees found in the Wildlife Ramgarh Sanctuary. Jamwa Revered for its vivid appearance and cultural significance, the Palash is a true symbol of Rajasthan's dry deciduous landscape.

Botanical Description

From late winter to early spring (February to April), the Palash bursts into bloom with brilliant orange to deep red flowers.

Dhok ढोक, धौक, करधई, धोंक, धाव,

The Dhok tree (Anogeissus pendula) is the most dominant tree species in the dry deciduous forests of Rajasthan, including the Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. It plays a crucial ecological role and forms the primary forest cover in the sanctuary's rugged terrain.

Botanical Description

Scientific name: Anogeissus pendula

Common name: Dhok Family: Combretaceae

The Dhok is a small to medium-sized tree, typically 6 to 10 meters tall, with a twisted **trunk** and drooping branches. Its bark is thin and greyish, often flaking off in irregular patches. The leaves are small, simple, and oval, usually shed during the dry season to conserve water.

Ecological Importance: - Dhok forms over 70% of the tree canopy in many parts of Jamwa Ramgarh and supports a variety of wildlife, including herbivores like deer and antelope. Leaves are an important food source for herbivores such as nilgai (blue bull), chital, and sambar, especially during dry months.









Mammals of Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary

S.N	lo.	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status	IWPA, 1972
	1.	Panthera tigris tigris	Bengal tiger	EN	I
	2.	Macaca mulatta	Rhesus macaque	LC	II
4	3.	Semnopthecus entellus	Grey Langur	LC	П
Telline	4.	Panthera pardus	Panther, Leopard	VU	I
	5.	Felus chaus	Jungle cat	LC	П
	6.	Viverricula indica	Small Indian civet	LC	II
	7.	Herpestes edwardsi	Common mongoose	LC	II
1	8.	H. smithi	Ruddy mongoose	LC	II
	9.	Hyaena hyaena	Striped hyena	LC	I
	10.	Canis. aureus	Jackal	LC	II
	11.	Vulpes bengalensis	Indian Fox	LC	II
	12.	Pteropus giganteus	Indian flying fox	LC	4
	13.	Mellivora capensis	Honey badger	LC	11
1	14.	Sus scrofa	Wild boar	LC	П
	1		LANGE OF THE STATE	Selection	AMAX

Leopard Panthera pardus fusca

Hindi name: Tendua / तेंद्आ

Family: Felidae

Status: Schedule I (Wildlife Protection Act, 1972)

IUCN Red List: Vulnerable

Description: A large, muscular cat with golden-yellow coat covered in black rosettes. Long tail with dark rings and a white tip. Males larger than females. Eyes intense, usually gold-green.

Habitat & Range: Dry deciduous forests, rocky hills, scrublands—even near villages. Widespread and highly adaptable.

Behavior: Solitary, stealthy, mostly nocturnal. Climbs trees with ease. Often drags kills onto branches to avoid scavengers.

Diet: Carnivore, eats anything from rodents to deer—and even livestock if wild prey is scarce.

Threats: Poaching, habitat loss, and electrocution from overhead power lines are growing concerns in Rajasthan.



Sambar Deer

Scientific name: Rusa unicolor

Hindi name: सांभर

Size: Height – up to 160 cm at shoulder

Weight: Males up to 270 kg

Protection: Schedule III (WPA, 1972); IUCN -

Vulnerable

Habitat: Dense forests, river valleys, and hilly terrain **Distribution**: Widely found across India including

Sariska, Jamwa Ramgarh, Ranthambhore

Description: The largest deer species in India, the sambar has a coarse dark brown coat, often with a shaggy mane around the neck in males. Males have large, three-tined antlers, which are shed annually.

Habits & Diet: Mostly solitary or in small groups. Active mostly at dawn and dusk (crepuscular).

Breeding: Breeds year-round with peaks in winter. Males become territorial during the rut, marking areas with scent glands and vocalizations.

Threats: Poaching, habitat loss, and competition with livestock threaten sambar populations. Still common in many Indian sanctuaries due to protection.





Hyaena hyaena Family: Hyaenidae

Hindi name: Lakadbaggha /लकड्बग्घा

Size: Head-body length: 100–120 cm; Tail: 25–

35 cm

Weight: 25–45 kg

Status: Near Threatened (IUCN); Schedule I

(WPA1972)

Habitat: Dry scrub, rocky hills, forest edges **Description:** Greyish coat with black stripes,

sloping back, bushy tail, large ears.

Behavior: Nocturnal, mostly solitary. Feeds on

carrion, bones, small animals, and fruits. **Breeding:** 2–4 cubs born in dens or caves.

Conservation: -Threatened by habitat loss, road

kills, and poisoning.



Golden Jackal

Scientific Name: Canis aureus Common Name: Golden Jackal Hindi Name: सुनहरा सियार" IUCN Status: Least Concern

Protected under Schedule II of the Indian Wildlife

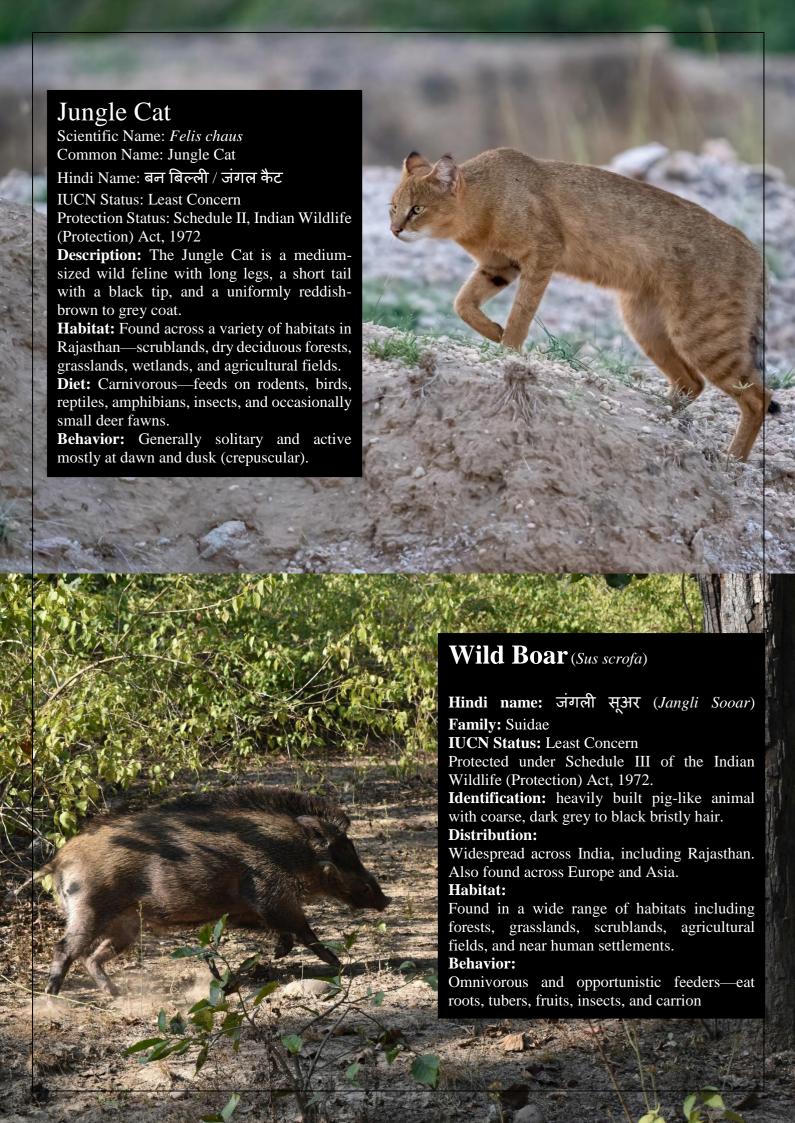
(Protection) Act, 1972.

Description: The Golden Jackal is a medium-sized carnivore with a slender build, long legs, and a bushy tail. **Habitat:** Highly adaptable, found in forests, scrublands,

agricultural fields, and near villages.

Diet: Omnivorous—feeding on rodents, hares, birds, reptiles, fruits, carrion, and even human leftovers near villages. They often play an important role as scavengers in the ecosystem

Behavior: Usually seen alone or in pairs, though small family groups may occur. Known for their sharp, eerie howls, especially at dusk.





Hanuman Langur

Scientific Name: Semnopithecus entellus Common Name: Hanuman Langur,

Hindi Name: - "हनुमान लंगूर" IUCN Status: Least Concern

Schedule II of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act,

1972.

Description: The Hanuman Langur is a slender, long-tailed primate with a silvery-grey coat and a black face.

Habitat: In Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, they are commonly seen near forest edges, rocky

hills, and water sources.

Diet: Primarily folivorous, feeding on leaves, buds, flowers, fruits, and seeds. They are also known to raid crops in nearby villages.

Behaviour: Langurs are social animals, living in large troops led by a dominant male. They are excellent climbers but spend much time on the ground. Their alarm calls often warn other animals of

Rhesus Macaque

Scientific Name: Macaca mulatta Common Name: Rhesus Macaque Hindi Name: लाल मुँह वाला बंदर IUCN Status: Least Concern

Protected under Schedule II of the Indian Wildlife

(Protection) Act, 1972.

Description: The Rhesus Macaque is a mediumsized monkey with a pinkish face (without fur), brownish-grey coat, and a medium-length tail.

Habitat: found in forests, scrublands, In Jamwaramgarh, they are commonly seen near temples, forest edges, and villages.

Diet: Omnivorous and opportunistic, feeding on fruits, seeds, grains, leaves, insects, and human food scraps. Known for raiding crops and food in human settlements.

Behavior: Lives in large, complex troops led by dominant males and strong female bonds. They are highly social, active during the day, and spend time foraging both on the ground and in trees.







Indian Grey Mongoose

Scientific Name: Herpestes edwardsii Common Name: Indian Grey Mongoose

Hindi Name: सादा नेवला / धूसर नेवला

IUCN Status: Least Concern

Protection Status: Schedule II, Indian Wildlife

(Protection) Act, 1972

Description: The Indian Grey Mongoose is a small, agile mammal with a long body, short legs, and a bushy tail nearly as long as its body.

Habitat: Common across Rajasthan in dry open forests, scrublands, farmlands, and even near human settlements. It prefers areas with good ground cover.

Diet: Carnivorous and opportunistic—feeds on rodents, snakes, lizards, birds, eggs, insects, and sometimes fruits.

Behavior: Usually solitary and active during the day (diurnal). Fast and fearless, the mongoose is highly territorial and often seen darting across roads or open fields. It uses sharp reflexes and agility to catch prey.

Small Indian Civet

Scientific Name: *Viverricula indica* Common Name: Small Indian Civet

Hindi Name: छोटी सिवेट बिल्ली IUCN Status: Least Concern

Protection Status: Schedule II, Indian Wildlife

(Protection) Act, 1972

Description: The Small Indian Civet is a slender, cat-like nocturnal mammal with a pointed snout, short limbs, and a long bushy tail marked with black and white rings.

Habitat: Widely distributed in Rajasthan across dry deciduous forests, scrublands, grasslands, and agricultural areas. It is highly adaptable and often found near human settlements.

Diet: Omnivorous—feeds on rodents, birds, insects, fruits, reptiles, and carrion. It plays an important role in pest control and seed dispersal.

Behavior: Nocturnal and solitary by nature. It is elusive and secretive, often active only at night.



Birds of Janwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary **Black winged Kite** Ш 1. Elanus caeruleus 2. Milvus migrans **Pariah Kite** Ш Ш 3. Haliastur indus **Brahminy Kite** 4. Accipiter badius Shikra Ш 5. Aquila pomarina Lesser-spotted Egale Ш *6*. Pavo cristatus **Indian** peafowl Ι *7*. **Short-toed Eagle** Ш Circaetus gallicus 8. Circus aeruginosus **Marsh Harrier** Ш 9. Mirafra assamica **Bush Lark** IV **Red winged Bush** IV 10. M. erythroptera Lark 11. Calandrella **Short-toed Lark** IV brachydactyla 12. Gaterida cristata **Crested Lark** IV 13. Eremopterix griseus Ashy-crowned Finch-lark 14. **Ruddy Shelduck** IV Tadorna ferruginea 15. Northern pintail IV Anas acuta **Common Teal** IV 16. Anas crecca A. peocilorhyncha **Spot billed Duck** IV 17. 18. Mallard IV A.platyrhynchos 19. Gadwall IV A. strepera IV 20. Northern shoveler A. clypeata Netta rufina Red crested Pochard ... IV 21. Common Pochard 22. Aythaya ferina White-eyed Pochard 23. A.nyroca **Tufted Duck** A. fuligula **Cotton Teal** IV 25. Nettapus coromandelianus **Grey Heron** IV *26*. Ardea cinerea IV27. A.purpurea **Purple Heron Pond Heron** IV 28. Ardeola grayil Bubulcus ibis 29. Cattle Egret IV30. Ardea alba Large Egret IVIV 31. Egretta intermedia **Smaller Egret** Little egret IV *32*. E. garzetta *33*. Nycticorax nycticorax **Night Heron** IV 34. Ocyceros birostris **Common Grey** IVHornbill *35*. Large Green Barbet IV Megalaima zeylanica *36*. Megalaima Coppersmith barbet IV haemacephala 37. Dendrocitta **Indian Tree Pie** IV vagabunda **Painted Stork** IV 38. Mycteria leucocephala 39. **Openbill Stork** Anastomus oscitans Common Wood IV 40. **Tephrodornis** pondicerianus **Shrike** 41. Coracina Large Cuckoo-shrike IV novachollandiac

42	C. Melanoptera	Black-head Cuckoo-shrike	IV		
43	Pericrocotus cinnamomeus	Small Minivet	IV		
44	P. erythropygius	White bellied Minivet	IV		
45	P. flammeus	Scarlet Minivet	IV		
46	Coracias garrulus	European Roller	IV		
47	C. Bengltalensis	Indian Roller	IV		
48	Corvus splendens	House Crow	IV		
49	Dicrurus adsimilis	Black Drongo	IV		
50	D. caerulescens	White bellied Drongo	IV		
51	Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel			
52	Riparia riparla	Plain Sand Martin	IV		
53	Riparia paludicola	Indian Collared Sand Martin	IV A		
54	Hirundo concolor	Dusky Crag Martin	IV		
55	H. Simithi	Wire-tailed Swallow	ÍV		
56	H. daurica	Red-ruruped Swallow	IV		A .
57	Aegithina tiphia	Common lora	IV		
58	Lanius excubitor	Grey Shrike	IV		
60	L. vittatus	Bay backed Shrike	IV		
61	L. Schach	Rufous backed Shrike	IV		THE STATE OF THE S
62	Merips Muperellosus	Blue-checked Bee-eater	IV		
63	M. orientals	Green Bee-Eater	IV		
64	M. Citreola	Yellow headed Wagtail	IV		Will Still
65	Oriolus larvatus	Black-headed Oriole	IV		
66	Motacilla Flava	Yellow Wagtail	IV	SALE SALES	
67	M. Citreola	Yellow headed Wagtail	IV		Miller Fill
68	M. cinerea	Grey Wagtail	IV	B. W. Albert Balli	
69	M. maderaspatensis	Large Pied Wagtail	IV	The state of the s	
70	Anthus Campestris	Tawny Pipit	IV		# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
71	A. Trivialis	Tree Pipit	IV	All the seal of the	1 Called 1
72	A. spinoletta	Water Pipit	IV	Market in the second	
73	Chrysomma sinense	Yellow-eyed Babbler	IV	THE AND A	
74	Musctcapa Purva	Red breasted Flycatcher	IV		
75	Terpstphone paradist	Paradise Flycatcher	IV		
76	Turdoides caudatus	Common Babbler	IV		
77	T. malcolmi	Large Grey Babbler	IV		
78	T. striatus	Jungle Babbler	IV	A STATE OF THE STA	
79	Chrysomma sinense	Yellow-eyed Babbler	IV		S. Howard .
80	Muscicapa tickelliac	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	IV		
81	Rhipidura aureola	White-browed Pantail Flycatecher	IV	V	3 3 7/
82	C. ceylonensis	Grey headed Flycatcher	IV		
83	Culicicapa csylonensis	Paradise Flycatcher	IV		AN A
84	Terpsiphone paradist Clipticala impaldis	Streaked Fantail Warber Streaked Fantail Warber	IV IV		MAIN
85 86	Clisticola juncldis Prinia inornata				
86	-Prima mornata	Plain prinia	IV		

Birds of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary, located near Jaipur in Rajasthan, is home to a rich diversity of birdlife, with 160 recorded species. The sanctuary's varied habitats—including dry deciduous forests, rocky hills, grasslands, and seasonal wetlands—support both resident and migratory birds.



Fig.1. Indian Peafowl (Pavo cristatus)



Fig.2. Indian grey hornbill (Ocyceros birostris)



Fig.3 Spotted owlet (Athene brama)



Fig.4. Coppersmith barbet (Psilopogon haemacephalus)



Fig.5. Cattle Egret (Babulcus cinera)



Fig.6. Indian Pound Heron (Ardeola grayii)



Fig.7. Brahminy Starling (Sturnus ppagodarum)



Fig.8 Yellow-wattled lapwing (Vanellus malabaricus)



Fig. 9 The red-vented bulbul (Pycnonotus cafer)



Fig.10. House sparrow (Passer domesticus)

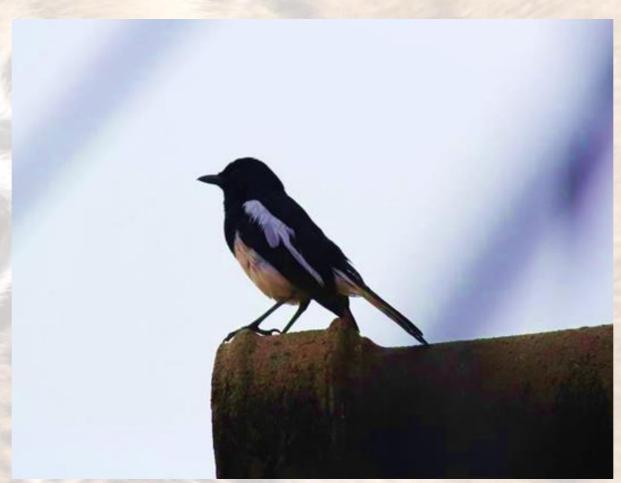


Fig.11. Oriental magpie-robin (Copsychus saularis)

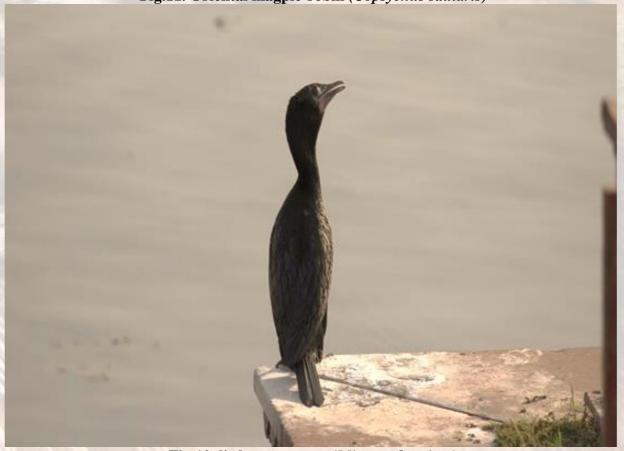


Fig.12. little cormorant (Microcarbo niger)



Fig.13. Great egret (Ardea alba)



Fig.14. Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)



Fig.15.Centropus sinensis (Greater coucal)

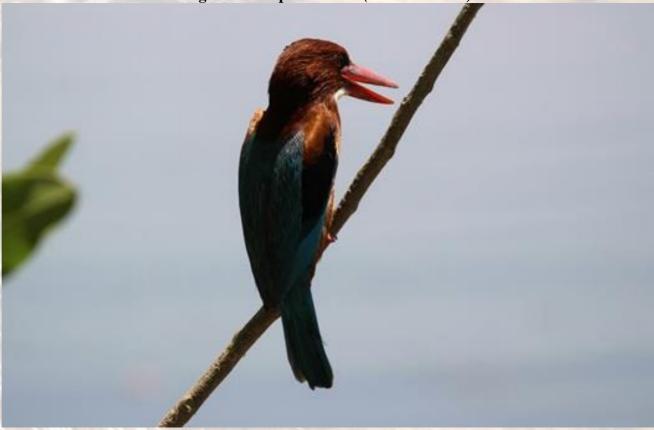


Fig.16. White throated kingfisher (Halcyon smyrnensis)

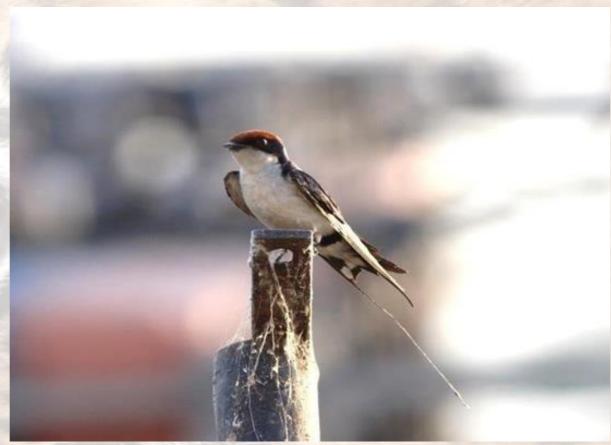


Fig.17. Wire-tailed swallow (Hirundo smithii)



Fig.18. Little ringed plover (Charadrius dubius)



Fig.19. Common swift (Apus apus)



Fig.20. Indian Rock pigeon (Columba livia)



Fig.21. White-breasted waterhen (Amaurornis phoenicurus)



Fig.22. Common hoopae (Upupa epops)





Fig.24. Yellow-footed green pigeon (Treron phoenicoptera)



Fig.25. Green bee-eater (Merops orientalis)



Fig.26. Long-tailed shrike (Lanius schach)



Fig.27. Large grey babbler (Argya malcolmi)



Fig.29. Eurasian wryneck (Jynx torquilla)



Fig.30.Baya weaver (Ploceus philippinus)



Fig.31. Purple sunbird (Cinnyris asiaticus)



Fig.32. The ruff (Calidris pugnax)



Fig.33. Red wattled lapwing (Vanellus indicus)



Fig.34. Bar-headed goose (Anser indicus)



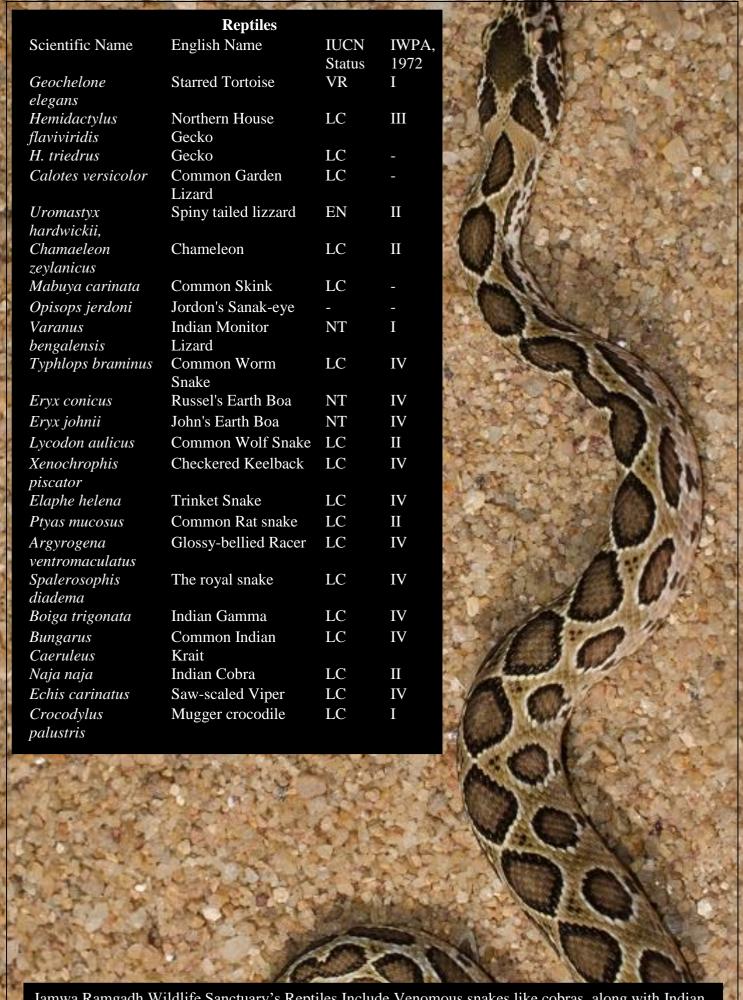
Fig.35. Spotted dove (Spilopelia chinensis)



Fig.36. Indian roller (Coracias benghalensis)



Fig.37.Black-shouldered kite (Elanus axillaris)



Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary's Reptiles Include Venomous snakes like cobras, along with Indian chameleons, garden lizards, and likely various other snakes, geckos, and skinks adapted to its dry, rocky deciduous forest habitat.



Russell's viper (*Daboia russelii*) Hindi: दबौया, दगाबाज सांप, घोणस,

Indian Cobra (Naja naja) Common Cobra Hindi: Naag Highly Venomous



Saw scaled viper (*Echis carinatus carinatus*)
Hindi: Fursa

Krait (Bungarus caeruleus)
Hindi: Krait, Pivna
Highly venomous

Highly Venomous



Indian rock python (Python molurus)
Hindi: Ajgar.

Non-Venomous

Tiger

Scientific Name: Panthera tigris

Common Name: Tiger Hindi Name: ৰাঘ

IUCN Status: Endangered

Protection Status: Schedule I, Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Description: The tiger is the largest wild cat species in the world, known for its majestic build, powerful limbs, and striking orange coat with black stripes. Each tiger's stripe pattern is unique, much like human fingerprints. Adult males can weigh up to 250 kg, while females are slightly smaller.

Habitat in Rajasthan: / Jamwa Ramgarh, Sariska, Ranthambor, Mukundra, Ramgadhvishdhari Historically, tigers roamed the forests of Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary, which lies within the Aravalli landscape. Though currently not a resident population, the sanctuary remains part of the tiger corridor that connects Ranthambhore and Sariska Tiger Reserves. Occasional sightings and pugmarks suggest that tigers may still pass through the area during dispersal.

The habitat—dry deciduous forest, scrubland, and rocky hills—provides suitable cover and prey species for tigers.

Diet: Tigers are carnivorous apex predators, feeding mainly on large ungulates like deer (chital, sambar), wild boar, and occasionally livestock. They use stealth and power to ambush prey and are capable of dragging kills much heavier than themselves.

Behavior: Solitary and Territorial: Tigers maintain large territories and mark them with scent markings and scratches. Nocturnal Hunters: Most active during dusk and night, using keen vision and hearing to locate prey. Silent and Stealthy: Despite their size, tigers move silently and rely on surprise to make a successful kill.

Conservation Importance: As a keystone species, the presence of tigers indicates a healthy ecosystem. Conservation efforts in Rajasthan focus on habitat restoration and corridor protection to allow tigers to safely move between protected areas like Ranthambhore, Sariska, and potentially Jamwa Ramgadh in the future.



Jamwa ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary is a tiger dispersal zone and it is connected to Sariska tiger reserve, there are **two individual male tigers** — ST-24 and ST-2305 — presence in the area.

ST-2305 is a typical sub-adult male dispersing from Sariska due to rising population and reduced core habitat. Since late 2023, he's been actively roaming and establishing territory in the Ajabgarh and Raisar ranges. This highlight both the resilience of tigers in utilizing new areas and the pressing need for habitat conservation and corridor protection.



Attribute	Details	
Tiger ID	ST 2305, born to tigress ST 17	
Last Seen in Sariska	Until Aug 10, 2024	
Missing Period	~2½ months (Aug–Oct 2024)	
Reappeared	Nov 28–Dec 1, 2024 (pugmarks and camera traps)	
Current Range	Ajabgarh & Raisar forest ranges	
Monitoring Tools	Camera traps, patrol teams	
Relocation Plans	Contingent on human conflict, previous sibling	
	relocated	
Conservation Insight	Dispersal linked to habitat pressure; corridors are vital	

ST-24 is a young male tiger who has confidently established a territory spanning Jamwa Ramgarh and the Raisar/Achorol forests. His presence there since 2022 reflects natural dispersal patterns and highlights the importance of maintaining wildlife corridors and habitat protection efforts across the Aravalli landscape.



Attribute	Details	
Tiger Code	ST-24	
Parentage	Son of tigress ST-12	
Age	~2½ years (in 2022); now older	
Initial Range	Ajabgarh (Sariska Tiger Reserve)	
Current Range	Jamwa Ramgarh, Raisar, Achorol forests	
Monitoring	35+ camera traps, patrol teams	
Human Conflict	None reported; no tranquilization needed	
Habitat	Dry deciduous, Aravalli hills & scrubland	

Conservation Initiatives by Forest Staff – Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

The forest staff of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary plays a crucial role in protecting the diverse wildlife and habitats of this ecologically important region. Their initiatives include:

Community Participation and Awareness

- Forest Department Organizing awareness programs in nearby villages to reduce human-wildlife conflict.
- Promoting eco-tourism for livelihood generation while ensuring minimal disturbance to wildlife.
- Engaging local youth in conservation activities.



Global Tiger 2025, day celebration at Ajabgadh range of Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary



School children participated in painting competition on Tiger Day 2025



World Environment Day -2025 plantation Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary





EDC meeting during Seva Parv 2025

Rescue and Rehabilitation

- Timely rescue of injured or displaced wildlife.
- Rehabilitation of conflict-affected animals in coordination with veterinary teams.



Rescue and Rehab of Indian Rock Python done by Forest staff of Jamwa Ramgadh.

Research and Data Collection

• Maintaining records of wildlife movement, mortality, and biodiversity assessments.





Installing camera Traps for Wildlife Monitoring

Wildlife Week Celebration 2025





An awareness rally was taken out on Wildlife Week 2025 in the presence of the MLA of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary.

Wildlife Monitoring in Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary

- Regular patrolling for tiger movement monitoring, including ST-24 and ST-2305
- Monitoring of prey base species such as chital, sambar, and wild boar.



OLA LACKE SHAM.

Sambar Deer Male (Rusa unicolor)

Striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena)



Indian leopard (Panthera pardus fusca)



Jungle cat (Felis chaus)





Indian boar (Sus scrofa cristatus)



Striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena)



Jungle cat (Felis chaus)



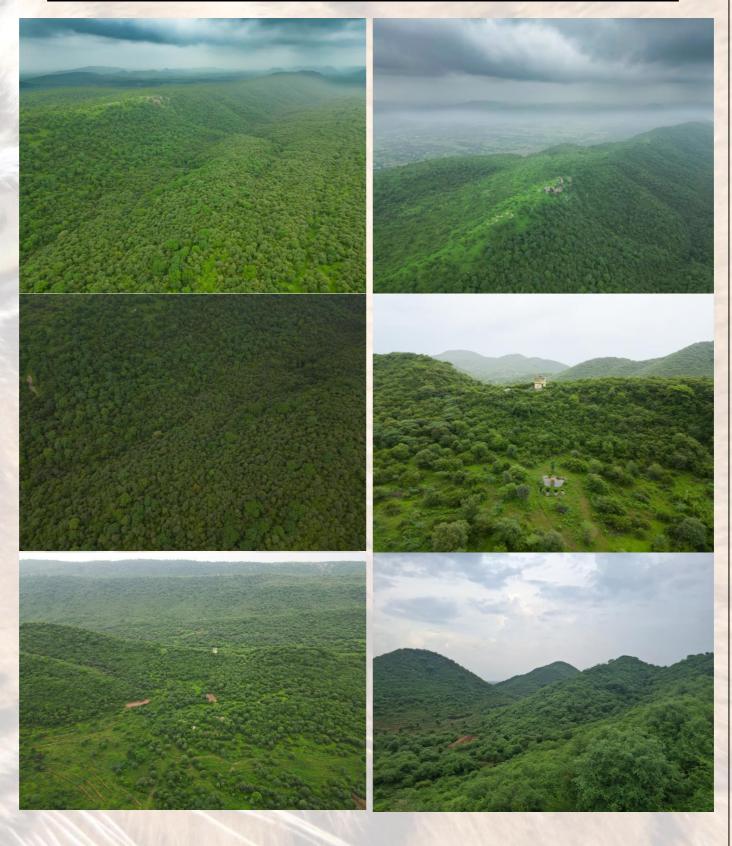
Indian boar (Sus scrofa cristatus)



Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus)



Plantation and Green cover of the Forest, Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary







Images Presenting Green Cover and Plantation at Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary

The green cover of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary covered by tropical dry deciduous forests, which play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance. The dominant tree species is Dhok (Anogeissus pendula), covering large portions of the sanctuary. In addition, species like Bamboo, *Boswellia serrata* (Salar), *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjun), *Syzygium cumini* (Jamun), *Tamarindus indica* (Imli), and various Ficus species enrich the vegetation. These trees provide food, shelter, and breeding grounds for herbivores like chital, sambar, and nilgai, which in turn support predators such as leopards and hyenas. The dense green cover also plays a crucial role in soil conservation, groundwater recharge, and climate regulation, especially in the semi-arid environment of Rajasthan. The presence of Ramgarh Lake and small water bodies further enhances the sanctuary's ability to support aquatic vegetation and attract numerous resident and migratory birds. Overall, the healthy green cover of Jamwa Ramgarh not only reflects the ecological richness of the region but also functions as a natural habitat and wildlife corridor, supporting biodiversity and ensuring the long-term survival of many endangered and vulnerable species.

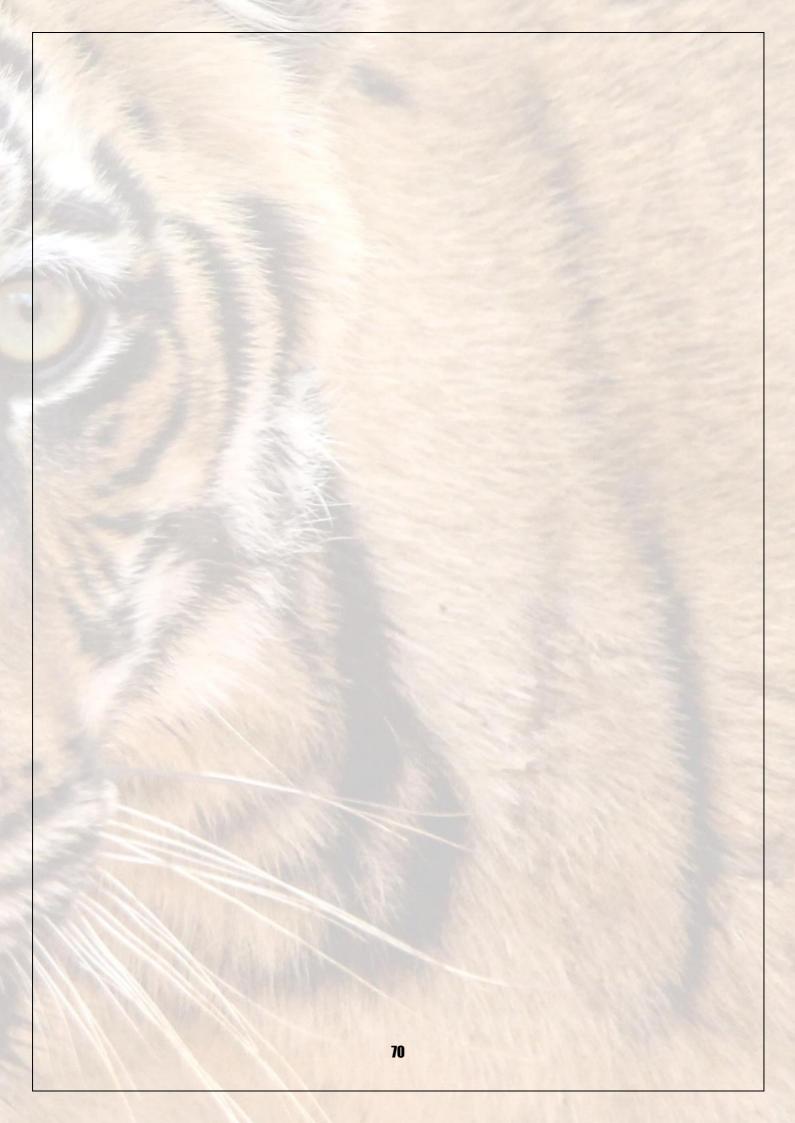
Summary

Jamwa Ramgadh Wildlife Sanctuary stands as an important natural heritage site of Jaipur district, offering a harmonious blend of biodiversity, culture, and history. Spread across three ranges—Raisar, Jamwa Ramgadh, and Ajabgarh—the sanctuary encompasses dry deciduous forests, grasslands, rocky terrain, and wetlands that together create a mosaic of habitats for a wide range of species.

The sanctuary is home to leopards, striped hyenas, golden jackals, chinkaras, wild boars, langurs, rhesus macaques, marsh crocodiles, and monitor lizards, along with a rich avifauna of resident and migratory birds. Its native trees, shrubs, and grasses not only sustain wildlife but also help in maintaining ecological balance in the region. In addition, the area is dotted with cultural landmarks such as the Jamwa Mata Temple, Jamwa Ramgadh Fort, and historic hunting points, which reflect the deep connection between nature and local traditions.

Over the years, the **Forest Department, along with the support of local communities**, has undertaken significant conservation initiatives, including tiger and leopard monitoring, habitat restoration, plantation drives, awareness programs, and eco-development activities. These efforts are aimed at ensuring that Jamwa Ramgarh remains a safe refuge for wildlife and continues to inspire future generations about the value of conservation.

This booklet highlights the sanctuary's ecological, cultural, and historical significance, serving as a guide for visitors, students, and researchers. By understanding its importance and participating in conservation, each of us can contribute to the vision of human-wildlife coexistence and sustainable environmental stewardship.



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