



## REHEKURI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY- A REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

Rehekuri wild life sanctuary is protected area in Ahmednagar district. The area of sanctuary is 2.17 square km It is a semi-arid region The type of forest is deciduous scrub forest. The forest is characterized by thorny trees with short trunks and low branching crowns. The wild life sanctuary is famous for Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapa* L.). This animal is endemic to Indian subcontinent. We have visited many time this sanctuary and observed flora and fauna.

### INTRODUCTION

At National and International level more emphasis is given on to conservation of Biodiversity. Ever changing in climatic conditions leads to mass extinction of biodiversity. The reasons accounts for loss of biodiversity are anthropogenic activities of man; as a result there is loss of habitat and forest fragmentation. The National Wildlife Action Plan (1982) of government of India addresses the need to conserving nation's biodiversity. Rehekuri wild life sanctuary is mainly working on conservation of blackbuck. The sanctuary is often referred as Blackbuck Sanctuary. Blackbucks are found in three wild life sanctuaries from India. Rehekuri is one of them. Blackbucks are endangered animals.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS-

We have visited rehekuri wild life sanctuary. Rehekuri is located approximately 120 kms from Pune. . It is in Ahmednagar district. The sanctuary spread across 3-4 kms. Observed flora and fauna.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION-

Around 300 blackbucks are present in the Sanctuary. Blackbucks belong to the family Bovidae of the order Artidactyla. It is endemic to Indian subcontinent. They are also known as the Indian antelope, is an antelope found in India, Nepal and Pakistan. Several workers made their contribution on general habits, distribution, status and behaviour of blackbuck. ( Lydekker (1907), Spillett (1966), Prater (1973), Schaller (1967), Cary (1976), Mungall (1978), Prasad (1983-86), Ranjitsinghji (1982 & 1989), Chattopadhyay & Bhattacharya (1985 & 1986), Isvaran (2000, 2003 & 2005)

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### Flora and fauna -

Name of the plant	Marathi name	Families
<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Babhul	Mimosaceae
<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Hivar	Mimosaceae
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Phansi	Fabaceae
<i>Dalbergia sisoo</i>	sisoo	Fabaceae
<i>Santalum album</i>	Chandan	Santalaceae
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Bor	Rhamnaceae
<i>Carissa conjesta</i>	Karvanda	Apocynaceae
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> L.	Kadunimb	Meliaceae
<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i>		
<i>Celosia argentea</i>		
<i>Balanites roxburghii</i> (Planch) Kuntze	Hingot	Zygophyllaceae
<i>Hardwickia bipinnata</i> Roxb.	Kammara	Caesalpinaceae
<i>Striga desiflora</i> (Benth)	Agya	Orobanchaceae
<i>Eriocaulon</i> sp		
<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Kombda	Amarathaceae
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Maka	Asteraceae

<i>Ageratum conigoides, L.</i>	Ghanera, osaadi	Asteraceae
<i>Kylinga triceps Rottb.</i>	Nirvishi	Cyperaceae
<i>Vernonia cinerea L.</i>	Sahadevi	Asteraceae
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum L.</i>	Harik	Poaceae
<i>Commelina benghalensis L.</i>	Kena	Commelinaceae
<b>Plants growing at water resource areas</b>		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Harli	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nagarmotha	Cyperaceae
<i>Scirpus affinis</i>	-	Cyperaceae
<i>Typha angustifolia L.</i>	Pankanis	Typhaceae
<i>Cynodon plectostachys,</i>		Poaceae
<b>Fauna-</b>		
<i>Antilope cervicapra L.</i>	Kalvit	Bovidae
<i>Gazelia bennetti</i>	Chinkara	Bovidae
<i>Ploceus philippinus L.</i>	sugaran	Ploceidae
<i>Dicrurus macroceru (Vieillot)</i>	Kotwal	Dicruridae
<i>Pycnonotus café L.</i>	Red vented bulbul	Pycnonotidae



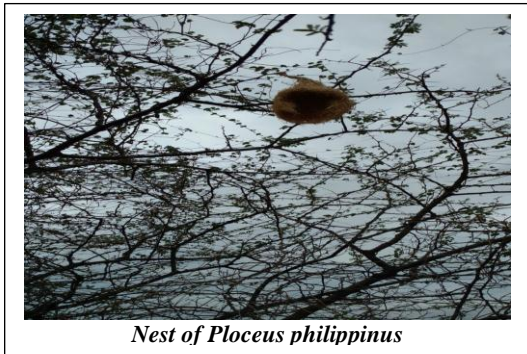
*Scirpus affinis*



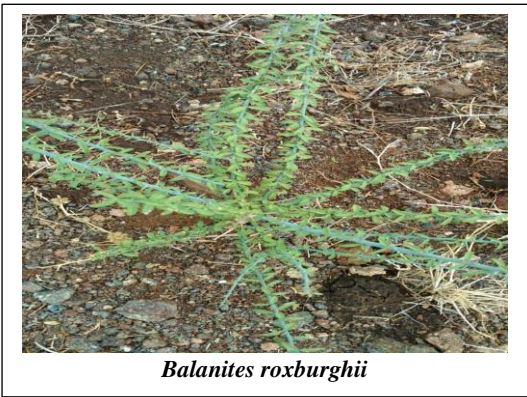
*Solanum xanthocarpum*



*Hardwickia bipinnata*



*Nest of Ploceus philippinus*



*Balanites roxburghii*





*Path in the sanctuary*



*Antilope cervicapra L. ( Blackbuck) Male and female*



*Diplopoda sp*



*Beetles*



*Typha angustifolia*



*Azadirachta indica L. fruits*