



SATCHARI INTERPRETATION PLAN

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SATCHARI INTERPRETATION PLAN

Prepared for
Nishorgo Support Project

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With Partners : CODEC, NACOM & RDRS



Themes identified for Satchari

- 1 Protected areas of Bangladesh
- 2 Significance of Satchari National park
- 3 Background of Satchari National Park
- 4 Habitat types and their occupant
- 5 Architects of nature
- 6 Birds
- 7 The seven streams
- 8 About snakes
- 9 Do porcupines shoot quills
- 10 Animal footprints
- 11 **Tipra and Sauthal in the AV room as Dioramma and pictorial depiction**

References:

- 1 (2003) Secondary data collection for pilot protected areas: Satchari Reserved Forest. Prepared by Nature Conservation Management
- 2 (2006) Mangement plan for Satchari National Park. Forest Department, Ministry of Environment, Dhaka
- 3 (2006) Protected areas of Bangladesh: A visitor's guide. Nishorgo
- 4 (2004) Biodiversity of Satchari Reserve Forest, Habibganj. IUCN
- 5 Sharif Ahmed Mukul (2007) Bridging Livelihoods and Forest Conservation in Protected Areas: Exploring the role and scope of non-timber forest products: Field experience from Satchari National Park, Habiganj, Bangladesh Research Paper Department of Forestry School of Agriculture and Mineral Sciences Shahjalal University of Science and Technology

Panel 1 (7x6)
Protected areas of Bangladesh

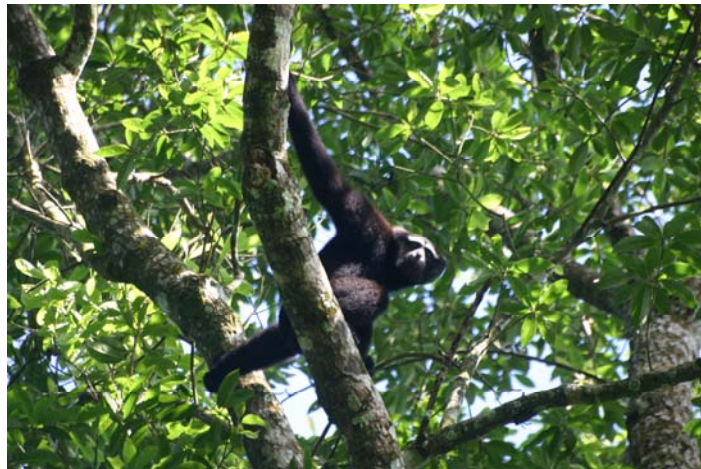
Panel 2(6.5X5)
Significance of Satchari National park

- 1 Home of two endangered primates, the Hoolock Gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) and the Phayre,s langur (*Trachypithecus phayrei*)
- 2 Fossil remains are found on the forest floor
- 3 Tripura ethnic community reside in the area
- 4 The area is also rich in Bird diversity

Species	Bangladesh	Satchari
Plants	5000	208
Mammals	113	24
Birds	628	149
Reptiles	126	18
Amphibians	22	6







Chestnut headed bee-eater

Panel 3(6.5x5)

Background

The word “Satchari” refers to the seven streams that flow through the protected area. Established in 2005, the Satchari National Park has an area of 243 hac. The National Park is located within the larger 6.205 hac Raghunandan Hills Reserve Forest.





Panel 4 (7x6)
Habitat types and its occupants

Natural forest

Plantation forests

Tea gardens

Canals and streams

Agricultural lands

Hoolock gibbon, Leopard cat, barking deer, Phayre's leaf monkey, Asiatic black bear
 Kalij pheasant, Oriental pied hornbill, chestnut bellied nuthatch, common green magpie
 Reticulated python, green rat snake
 Leaf frog, ballon frog
 Ban chalta (*Dillenia pentagyna*), Kanak (*Schima wallichii*)
 Orchids (*Dendrobium aphyllum*)







Irrawaddy squirrel *Callosciurus pygerythrus*



Pig tailed macaque *Macaca nemestrina*



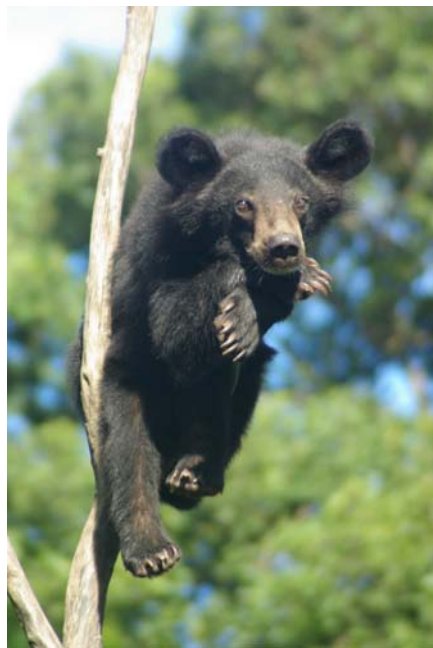
Rhesus macaque *Macaca mulatta*



Capped langur *Trachypithecus pileatus*



Phayare's langur



Panel 5 (6.5x5)

Architect of nature

Animals and birds build their homes for shelter and to protect eggs and their young ones from predators. Their homes are not only beautiful but also appropriate and well constructed to fulfil the purpose. A variety of techniques and materials are used to make them comfortable. Spiders are known to build large intricate webs to trap their prey. It is amazing how they work so hard to make these architectural wonders.

Web Designers

Spider webs are one of the nature's finest architectural wonders. The web is woven mainly to trap and sometimes wrap up the prey. The web is made from silk secreted by the special silk glands inside the spiders abdomen.

Why the spider doesn't get trapped in its own web?

The spider secretes a sticky solution and jerks the web to spread the solution as drops along the thread. The insects coming in contact with the sticky thread get trapped. The spider is able to walk freely on the web as it moves only on the dry thread. It also uses special brushes on its claws to grip the fine silk threads. An oily coating on its feet helps to prevent them from sticking.





Panel 6 (6.5x5)

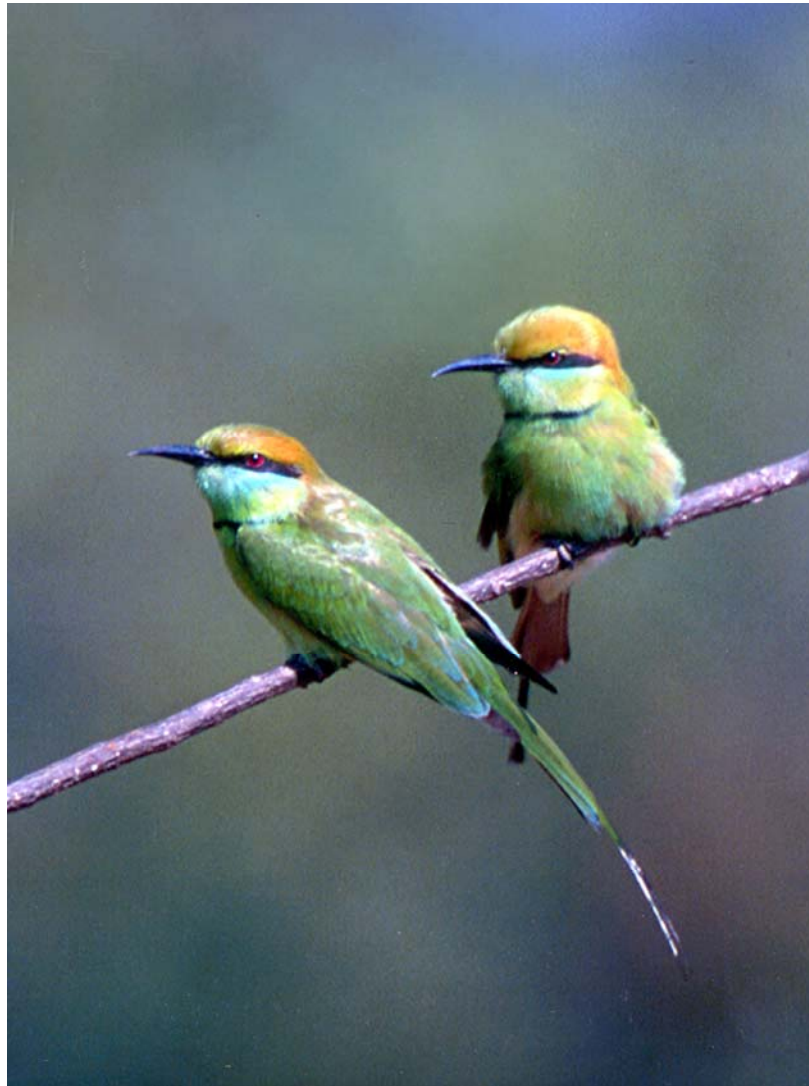
Why birds are unique?

In the animal kingdom birds have two reasons for being special. First, all birds have feathers. And second, all birds live in a hurry. Everything about a bird is fast. They breathe faster than any other animal. Their heart beats faster, and their body temperature is higher.

Birds are warm blooded. This means that their body temperature remains the same even in differing temperatures. Birds lay eggs and defend themselves with a bill or a beak. All birds have wings, but not all birds fly.

Birds play a vital role in the balance of nature and play a significant role in maintaining the web of life and perform numerous ecological functions. They eat insects, pests and small animals. Fruit eating birds are best for scattering seeds for these plants. The trees provide a rich food resource for many species of birds and these, by way of payment, provide transport of the pollen from one plant to its fellow, thus ensuring the survival of the plant species. Thus birds play a vital role in fertilization too.

Man is in awe of the beauty of the bird. Man has written poetry, stories and songs about birds. Birds have also become symbols for human values. Owls mean wisdom, the dove peace and the eagle political power.



Panel 7 (7x6)

Bird wealth of Satchari

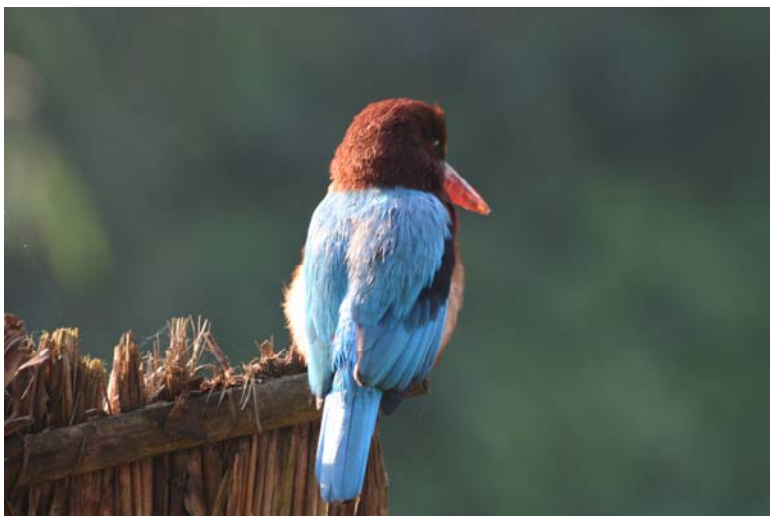
Over 149 species of resident and migratory birds have been recorded in Satchari. As many as 23 species are migratory. They arrive from distant places of Central Asia and Europe. With such rich bird life, Satchari lures bird-watchers and nature enthusiasts throughout the year.



Greater coucal



Scarlet-backed flowerpecker



White throated kingfisher



Long tailed shrike



Indian nightjar



White rumped vulture



Brahminy kite

Facts about birds:

Oriental Pied Hornbill: The incubating females are sealed into tree hole nest with mud, leaving only a small aperture through which food can be passed by the male. When the young are hatched the female breaks out but reseals the nest entrance again until the young are ready to leave.

Drongo: Drongos are aggressive arboreal birds and often drive off birds much larger than themselves.

Panel 8(6.5x5)

Beaks and Feet

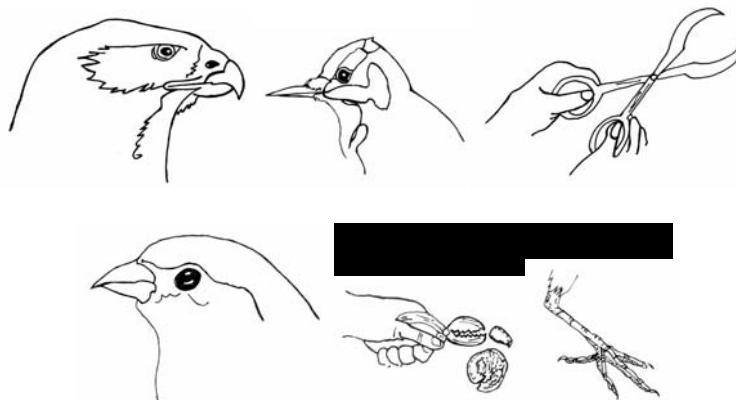
Beaks and Feet: help a bird fill its special niche. One of the best ways to see how birds adapt to their habitats is to take a close look at their beaks and feet. Bird beaks come in all shapes and sizes and each is specially suited for finding and eating the type of food the bird needs. Bird's feet are also good clues to the jobs or niches that the birds fill.

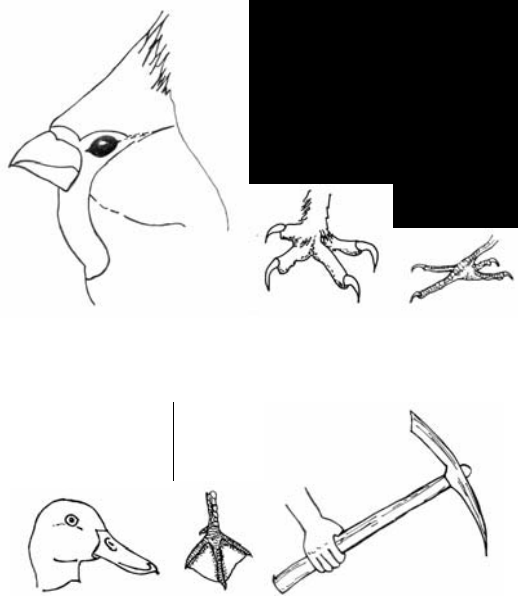
Beaks of raptors and birds of prey are hooked and sharp. This helps the bird tear pieces of meat from the prey it killed. Birds with this type of bill include, hawks, owls, vultures. They also have very strong feet and curved, sharp talons to grasp and hold their prey.

A conical beak helps crack and eat fruits and seeds. Some birds with this type of bill shape are sparrows. They have feet that help them perch on branches. Three toes point forward and one points backward. All the toes touch the ground when the bird is standing.

Some birds have long pointed beaks for getting nectar or for drilling into trees as does the woodpecker or for catching and killing prey. They have feet that help the climb. Two toes face forward and two face backward. The toes are strong, long and have curved talons.

Ducks have bills that act like strainers to filter tiny plants and animals from the water. They have three or four toes. In some cases the toes are connected to each other by piece of skin called webbing. They help make the bird's foot like a paddle which helps it swim more easily through the water.





Panel 9(6.5x5)

Adaptation of birds

The first thing that we notice about a bird is its feathers. Feathers are designed in such perfection that they are light but very strong and they are flexible but very tough. They are made of material called “keratin”. Feathers look solid, but they are not. The spine down the middle, called the shaft, is hollow. The vanes are on the two halves of the feather. They are made of thousands of branches called barbs. The entire body of the bird appears to be covered with feathers. But this is not true. Feathers grown in certain areas called feather tracks. In between the feather tracks are down feathers. This keeps down the body weight. A bird’s survival depends on the condition of its feathers. Birds take a lot of time caring for their feathers. This is called preening. Birds have between 1000 to 25000 feathers.

The beak or bill of a bird is another unique feature. A bird does not have a heavy jaw bone and teeth, but a light weight beak. The shape of a bird’s beak varies with the type of food it eats.

Other adaptations are in the legs and feet of birds. All birds have two legs and two feet modified for climbing, scratching, grasping, tearing and swimming. The long legs of waders, the webbed feet of swimmers and other adaptations indicate specialized uses of various kinds.





**What is a Fossil?**

A fossil is the remains or evidence of any creature or plant that once lived on the Earth. When you go on the trail in Satchari you will find fossils of plants that stood in the forest thousands of years ago.

PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB OR COLLECT THEM.