



NATURE TRAIL STUDY AT REMA-KALENGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY





NATURE TRAIL STUDY AT REMA-KALENGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Prepared for:
International Resources Group (IRG)

Prepared by:
Shiba Prasad Kar



Nature Conservation Management (NACOM)
House: 8/12, Block- B, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

February 2005



With partners: CODEC, NACOM & RDRS



Nature Trail Study at Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary

Table of Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Objectives	1
3. Methodology	2
4. Description of the Identified Trails	5
4.1 Short Trail (half an hour walk)	5
4.1.1 <i>Specific information of the short trail</i>	5
4.1.2 <i>Description of the short trail sights</i>	5
4.2 Medium Trail (one hour walk)	8
4.2.1 <i>Specific Information of the medium trail</i>	8
4.2.2 <i>Description of the medium trail sights</i>	9
4.3 Long Trail (Three hours walk)	14
4.3.1 <i>Specific Information of the long trail</i>	14
4.3.2 <i>Description of the long trail sights</i>	15
5. What to Do in the WS	21
6. What not to Do in the WS	21
7. Suggestions and Recommendations	21

1. Introduction

Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary (WS) is one of the pilot sites under Nishorgo Support Project (NSP). Although, NSP is primarily concerned with the biodiversity conservation of 5 Protected Areas (PAs) of Bangladesh, the project also aims at promoting ecotourism in those pilot PAs with a view that Bangladeshi citizens begin increasingly recognize the importance of local biodiversity and its aesthetic values and benefit from it. Importance and benefit from eco-tourism is worldwide recognized and is being considered as an important element in any resource /biodiversity conservation program. Development of ecotourism is also seen as means of partnership building with local people for sustainable management of forest resources. As envisaged in IRG project proposal, development of ecotourism in these PAs is seen as a source for deriving tangible benefit for local people living in and around it.

While there is potential for ecotourism development targeting the local Bangladeshi people in the PAs, unfortunately, at this time, a visitor to the 5 PAs under NSP would have little guidance on where to go or what to see. Even if they did look around the PA, they would have little idea what they are seeing.

Trails are walkways that could be used by the visitors, nature lovers and others for hiking or outings while they visit a forest or any other landscapes. Trailing is considered as an important tool for nature watch that helps awareness building and other conservation efforts.

Considering the above, Forest Department has taken an initiative through the NSP to develop few initial simple and easy trails within each pilot site of the NSP. From the project implementation perspective, development of these initial trails is also seen as a means for demonstrating the importance of biodiversity conservation of the PAs to the policy makers of the country. The policy makers could be taken to inside of these PAs and show them the beauty.

It may be further mentioned that these trails would be of initial trails. A more complete development and mapping of hiking trails will be completed in the context of approved management plans at a later date.

2. Objectives

The overall purpose of the activity is to promote and develop ecotourism in Rema-Kalenga WS for as part of strengthening conservation effort. The specific objectives of the study were:

- To identify a short, a medium and a long existing trails within the sanctuary for outings and/or hiking to be used by targeted visitors

- To describe each identified trails including its physiography and attractions (ecological and cultural), and produce maps with a view to provide guidance to the visitors
- To initiate the involvement of the local people with ecotourism activity so that they can derive tangible benefit from this
- To make recommendations and suggestions for the development and improvement of the identified trails

3. Methodology

The trail study at Rema Kalenga WS was carried out by NACOM with the participation of FD staff, RDRS staff and local stakeholders (Table 1) during 2 to 4 December 2004. Initial discussions were held at Kalenga Range Office by involving FD staff, local people and other field staff of RDRS and NACOM in order to know existing walking trails inside Rema-Kalenga WS. A forest map of Rema-Kalenga WS was shown to them and possible trails were roughly sketched on the map after detailed discussions regarding the sanctuary's ecological and cultural features. Various participants shared their experiences while walking along the different trails as identified initially.

Table 1: **Participants of the Rema Kalenga Trail Study**

Sl no.	Name	Designation	Organization/ address
1	Shiba Prasad Kar	Team Leader of the Study	NACOM
2	Dhruba Kanta Kundu	Field Monitoring and Research Specialist	NACOM
3	Akbar Ali	Site Facilitator, Rema Kalenga	RDRS
4	Md Aminur Rashid	Deputy Range Officer, Kalenga	FD
5	Md Nazrul Islam	BO, Chonbari Beat	FD
6	Md Arif Hasan	FG, Chonbari Beat	FD
7	Delowar Hossain	BO, Rema Beat	FD
8	Obaidul Huq	FG, Rema Beat	FD
9	Rabindra Debborma	Headman	Chonbari Tiprapara
10	Khitish Debborma	Local villager	Chonbari Tiprapara
11	Digendra Debborma	do	Chonbari Tiprapara
12	Humayun Kabir	do	Kalenga Forest Village
13	Ruhul Amin	do	Kalenga Forest Village
14	Bhusan Saotal	do	Rema Forest village
15	Ali Ahmed	do	Rema Forest village

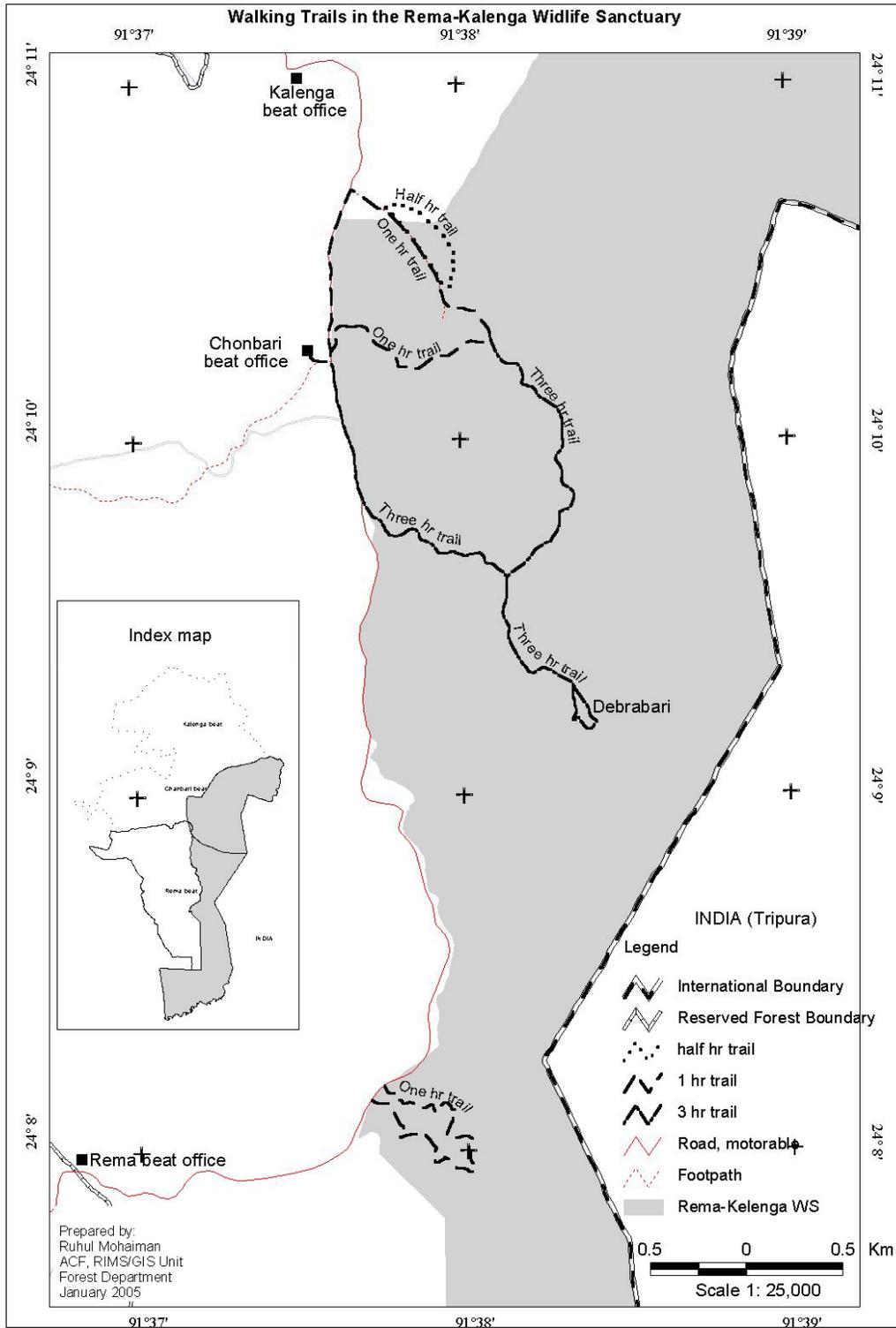
All of us walked through the various trails of the Rema-Kalenga WS for three days and identified many ecological and cultural attractions of the trails at different points of the trails. A format was used to note the field descriptions including at different points of the trails. GPS coordinates (way points) were

noted in each trail while walking along the trails (Photo1), depending on special attractions of the particular trail. Sometime, it was difficult to take GPS reading because of close forest canopy. Three trails were identified finally named as Short trail (half an hour walk), Medium trail (one hour walk) and Long trail (three hours walk). The GPS coordinates were later plotted at Banbhaban on the GIS map of FD for the preparation of trail mapping of Rema-Kalenga WS (Map 1).



Photo 1: GPS coordinates and notes on views were taken during field study

Map 1: Walking Trails in Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary



4. Description of the Identified Trails

4.1 Short trail (half an hour walk trail)

4.1.1 Specific information on short trail

Location: Starting from the Watch Tower just adjacent to the boundary of WS (24.17786 N and 91.62805 E) and ending at the same point after a loop around the lake (Map 1).

Length: About 1 km

Width: At starting point 1-2 m, after a while it reduces to 0.5 to 1 meter

Type of Path: Earthy trail with little grass cover, very narrow afterwards

Type of soil: Silty clay

Topography: The tower is at the top of a *tila* (elevated place) from which the trail starts with undulating terrain.

Flora: Mainly plantations of different tree species such as *Jam, Haritaki, Bahera, Belpui, Amra, Jambura, Guava, Kathal, Bel, Chapalish, Dewa, Boroj, Gamari* etc. Dense undergrowths of different herbs and shrubs are seen all around.

Fauna: There are various types of wildlife in Rema-Kalenga WS including Squirrels (3 different types namely Orange-bellied Himalayan squirrel, Malayan Giant Squirrel, Hoary-bellied Himalayan Squirrel), *Honuman*, Hollok, Small deer, *Mecho bag*, Jungle fowl, Wild boar, Monkey, Wild Dog, Fox, Civet, *Moyna, Tia, Bulbuli, Finge*, etc.

4.1.2 Description of the short trail sights

Reach the Watch Tower (Photo 2), which is just adjacent to the boundary of WS. Climb up the Tower through stairs and have a nice view of the landscape all around; an overwhelming and charming experience indeed. Gentle breeze will cool you down when you are enjoying so nice beauty of the nature. Go down and start walking from the bottom of the Watch Tower towards your right side portion of the trail. Move along and gradually the trail slopes down from the pick of the *tila* to valley. Watch a lake towards your right and nice vegetation around the lake (Photo 3). If you look at your left side, you will see a different landscape. There is a paddy field surrounding which there are *tilas* with natural tree, vegetation with dense undergrowth. Afterwards, the trail is sandy and wider (1-2 meter).



Photo 2: Wildlife Watch Tower at Rema-Kalenga WS- start point for the short trail



Photo 3: A view of vegetation surrounding the lake

If you move along the trail, you will find that it goes uphill through natural forest of *Baniak*, *Hargoja*, *Amloki*, *Bahera*, *Kurchi*. You may be fortunate enough to observe some of the sanctuary's wildlife including Himalayan Giant Squirrel, and birds such as *Dhanesh*, *Moyna*, *Finge* and *Tia*. The trail gradually goes through a flat *tila* and fodder plantations, established to provide food and resting place to the wildlife. The main tree species of this plantation are *Bahera*, *Amloki*, *Haritaki*, *Jam*, *Chapalish*, *Dewa*, *Dumur* etc.

Do not divert to a trail at left that goes to paddy field. Instead turn right downward to hike our targeted trail that becomes very narrow. Move forward to find a big Banak tree at right and few other trees of *Chapalish*, *Sada Awal*, *Awal*, *Banak*, *Jam*, *Puti Jam* (Photo 4). The trail goes up and is very narrow (Photo 5). Look around to spot the trees of *Guli gach* used for fence and also as poles. Walk through the forest with plant species as *Jarul* and *Jam* with dense undergrowth. The trail then slopes down before traversing through some elevated *tilas*.



Photo 4: A partial view of the vegetation around the lake

There is an intersection of the trails. Reach the front trail and turn right to the wider (2 meter) trail. This trail goes through the fodder plantations and soon you will observe natural vegetation of *Hargoja*, *Chapalish* and bamboo. There are a few ups and downs along the trail, stop for a while with a great chance to observe the langur (Honuman), specifically to your left at the valley. There are a few big trees of *Jam*, *Banak*, *Chapalish* on which Honumans usually jump around and feed their offspring. The trail gradually goes downward and there is nice view lakeside view to your right with beautiful natural vegetation around the lake. Left side of the trail here is hilly.



Photo 5: A view of the trail at its narrower parts

If you walk through further you will reach another intersection of the trails. Turn right at this point and follow the trail that goes uphill towards Watch Tower. There is dense vegetation around this trail. Go ahead through the vegetation and reach the Tower and relax for a while (Photo 6).



Photo 6: The trail ends at the Watch Tower

4.2 Medium Trail (one hour walk trail)

4.2.1 Specific information on medium trail

Location: Starting from Nishorgo Office (near to Chonbari Beat office), through the Watch Tower and return to the start point.

Length: About 3 km

Width: 1-3 meter

Type of Path: *Kacha* (earthy)

Type of soil: Silty clay to sandy loamy

Topography: The trail crosses through a few tilas with moderate elevation

Flora: Naturally occurring tree species are *Dewa*, *Tundul (Civit)*, *Bat (Banyon tree)*, *Pahari Aam*, *Jarul*, *Moskon*, *Pisti*, *Urijam*, *Jial bhadi*, *Sheora*, *Bat*, *Koroi*, *Jarul*, *Koroi*, *Aam*, *tentul*, *Kanthal*, *Bat*, *Kakra*, *Boil*, *Jam*, *Chapalish*, *Jarul*, *Haritaki*, *Kao*. Among the planted species *Teak*, *Arjun*, *Mehegony*, *Kadam*, *Haritaki*, *Bahera* and *kanthal*.

Fauna: Most common mammals inside the sanctuary are *Honuman*, Small deer, Mecho bag, Civet, Fox, Bonbiral, Squirrel (3 different types), wildboar and Mongoose. Several types of snakes found in the forests include Python, *Darash*, *Gokhra*, *Dora*, *Laodoga* and *Guishap*. Most common birds are Jungle fowl, *Moyna*, *Tia*, *Bulbuli* and *Finge*.

4.2.2 Description of the medium trail sights

Start from the Nishorgo office (near to Chonbari beat office with GPS location 24.17105 N and 91.62276 E); observe a big *Awal* tree in front of the office (Photo 7 and Photo 8). Move towards northern trail to your left and walk for a while. After about 20 meter distance turn right and enter into the forest with many *Arjun* trees planted along the main trail. After turning right you will cross a small stream. Observe dense natural vegetation (with *Koroi* as a dominant tree species) with good undergrowth. Chirping of different types of forest birds will welcome you to enjoy the beauty of the natural forest.



Photo 7: Chonbari Beat Office



Photo 8: Nishorgo Office, Chonbari

While traversing through the ups and downs you will observe indigenous tree species (*Dewa, Tundul, Bat*) before reaching wide (2-3 meter) stream, which you will find easy to cross. The stream with nice vegetation around its banks has good amount of water flow. Wait for a while on the sandy banks of the stream and you will hear the charming sound of the water of the stream flowing through the forest (Photo 9); indeed a wonderful experience. Crossing the stream will make your feet wet and you may wish for a bridge that will facilitate safe walking for the future tourists. The trail now goes through an elevated *tila* with silty clay soil and narrow 1.5 meter width. Observe bamboo as dominant undergrowth around this trail.



Photo 9: A wide stream flows through the WS

Walk through the forest with *Pahari Aam, Jarul, Moskon* and some other trees around to reach into an open paddy land. The place is abuzz with nice sound of various birds. You have to turn right from paddy field and move along to

experience heart touching scenery and gentle breeze, which will tempt you to stop for a while and enjoy the beauty.

Start walking again to encounter natural vegetation of *Pisti*, *Urijam*, *Jial bhadi*, *Sheora*, *Bat*, *Koroi* and *Jarul*. But you will soon find a paddy field and the chirping of birds. Move along the trail and you will enter into dense forests, notice a stream on the left side of the trail.

The trail, then, slopes down to *Karangichara* (a stream 6 to 8 meter wide) that consists good flow of water and so cross it with care. A wooden bridge could be developed across the stream and your suggestions are most welcome.

After crossing the stream you will find scrubby vegetation of *Koroi*, *Aam* and *tentul* etc. The trail now crosses through several tilas with ups and downs. Move along to find old homestead plantations of fruit trees like *Kamranga* and *Aam*. The trail goes uphill where you observe a dense canopy of *Kanthal*, *Bat*, *Kakra*, *Boil*, *Jam*, *Chapalish*, *Jarul*, *Haritaki* and *Kao*. It is an old homestead, which was abandoned during 1982. The trail is sandy loamy and narrow here and if you walk through the forest you will reach an intersection of trails. Turn left to reach the Watch Tower and move along the narrow trail.

After a while, a small trail goes towards a paddy field to the right. Monkeys are frequently seen at this place. Come back to the main trail and move forward. The trail now becomes wider (2 to 3 meter) and you will pass through the dense forest where chirping of birds (*Parrot*, *dove*, *myna*, *finge*) will please you to beautiful forest where jungle fowls and squirrels are seen occasionally.



Photo 10: A partial view of the medium trail gradually leads into dense forest

Go ahead to find an intersection of the trails, very near to the lake of the WS. There is dense undergrowth below the tree species of *Chapalish*, *Dewa*, etc. In the steep valleys on both sides of the trail one may encounter birds with charming sounds. If you move along, you will enjoy beautiful scenery around the lake to your right. Stop for a while and enjoy the beauty of the nature. To your left, you will find dense forests where giant *Hargoja* trees catch your eyes.

The trail slopes down near to the lake with nice scenery around. Climb up the hilly trail afterwards and reach the Tower to your right. Climb the Watch Tower and look around the natural scenery of the forest. Relax for a while sitting at the top of the Tower.

It is time to come along to the trail and turn right while returning to the intersection of the main trail, you will find fodder plantations to your left (Photo 11). To your right, there is dense forest and after a while some Teak, Garjan and other trees on both sides of the trail.



Photo 11: Signboard of fodder and pasture plantations, intersection of the trail

Reach the main earthen road. There are a few Teak trees around the intersection of the trails. Turn left and walk through the main earthen road (2 to 3 meter wide). After a few foot steps you have to cross a wooden culvert (Photo 12) on *Kamragichara* which flows parallel to the main trail for a certain distance and then turns left (4 meter wide). Follow the straight trail and you will find some roadside plantations around the trail with Mehogany, Arjun and Kadam as main species (Photo 13). After about 20 meters along the trail, you will find beautiful Arjun trees on both sides of the trail. The left side of the trail is the border of the WS.

Move forward along the trail and you will reach the Nishorgo Office where our staff would be glad to offer you a glass of cold water.



Photo 12: A wooden bridge across *Kamrangji chara* (stream)



Photo 13: The main earthen trail goes back to Nishorgo office at Chonbari

4.3 Long Trail (three hour walk trail)

4.3.1 Specific information on long trail

Location: Starting from Nishorgo office near to Chonbari beat office, walk along the trail through forests from north-eastern side to south-eastern side till Debrabari (a Tipra village) and returning back through southwestern portion of the trail.

Length: About 6 km

Width: 1 to 4 meter

Type of Path: Earthy trail, crossing a few streams.

Type of soil: Sandy loamy to sandy clay, sometimes silty clay whereas certain portion is fully sandy.

Topography: Trail is slightly elevated with ups and downs. There are a few steep slopes along the trail.

Ethnic groups: Tripura, Santal, Kharia, Munda, Urong

Vegetation: The vegetation around this trail is mainly natural with occasional plantations. The dominant plant species of natural forest are *Chapalish*, *Dewa*, *Hargoja*, *Jam*, *Garjan*, *Civit*, *Bat*, *Pisti*, *Urium*, *Jial bhadi*, *Koroi*, *Jarul*, *Aam*, *Tentul*, *Kakra*, *Boilam*, *Haritaki*, *Kao*, *awal*, *Tila jarul*, *Jir*, *Banak*, *Chikrassi*, *Buitta Awal*, *Kawa Tuli*, *Shimul*, bamboo species, and *Gila lat* as main climber. Main planted tree species are *Garjan*, *Sal*, Teak and *Jarul* whereas dense undergrowth of many herbs and shrubs is found all over the forest.

Wildlife: The natural forest around the trail is very rich with diverse wildlife species such as *Honuman*, *Hollok*, Small deer, *Mecho bag*, Civet, Fox, Wild dog, *Bonbiral*, *Uth*, *Squirrel* (3 different types namely Orange-bellied Himalayan squirrel, Malayan Giant Squirrel, Hoary-bellied Himalayan Squirrel), Mongoose, Python, *Darash*, *Gokhra*, *Dora*, *Laodoga*, *Guishap*, *Balishap*, Jungle fowl, Wildboar, Monkey, Wild fowl, *Dhanesh*, *Moyna*, *Tia*, *Bulbuli*, *Finge* etc.

4.3.2 Description of the Long Trail Sights

Start from the Nishorgo Office (near to Chonbari Beat Office with GPS location as 24.17105 N and 91.62276 E) (Photo 14). Notice a big *Awal* tree in front of the office and move towards northern trail to your left. Walk for a while and after about 20 meter distance turn right to enter into the forest and observe many *Arjun* trees, planted along the main trail (Photo 13). Turn right to cross a small stream and notice dense natural vegetation around with *Koroi* as a dominant tree species. Chirping of different types of forest birds will please you and indeed welcome you to enjoy the beauty of the natural forest.



Photo 14: Nishorgo Office at Chonbari Beat

You will face a few ups and downs while walking through the forest with tree species of *Dewa*, *Tundul* and *Bat*. Walk along the trail, you will reach a wide (2-3 meter) stream in front of you (Photo 9). Cross the stream and enjoy nice vegetation around its banks. Wait for a while on the sandy banks of the stream and keep silence to hear the charming sound of the water of the stream flowing through the forest. It is really a rare experience that you will enjoy. You have to cross the stream by making your feet wet. A wooden bridge could be built up above this stream that will facilitate the walking of the tourists. Just after crossing the stream the trail goes through an elevated *tila*. Mark bamboo as dominant undergrowth around this trail.

Walk through the forest and notice *Pahari Aam*, *Jarul*, *Moskon* and some other trees (Photo 10). Then the trail reaches into an open paddy land where you hear the nice sound of various birds. Turn right from the paddy field and move along to experience touching scenery and gentle breeze around. Stop for a while and enjoy the beauty.

Start walking again and observe natural vegetation of *Pisti*, *Urijam*, *Jial Bhadi*, *Sheora*, *Bat*, *Koroi* and *Jarul*. Soon you will find another paddy field where you

will listen to the chirping of birds. Move along the trail, gradually to enter into a dense forest with close canopy, and a stream on left.

The trail slopes down to *Karangichara* (a stream, 6 to 8 meter wide) which has good flow of water. Cross the stream with care. A wooden bridge could be developed across the stream and you may like to make a strong recommendation to Forest Department.

Observe the vegetation with main tree species of *Koroi*, *Aam*, *Tentul*, etc. The trail subsequently crosses through several *tilas* with ups and downs (photo 15). Move along, the trail to reach an old homestead plantation site where some fruit trees of like *Kamranga* and *Aam* still exist. Then the trail goes uphill where you will find a dense canopy of *Kanthal*, *Bat*, *Kakra*, *Boil*, *Jam*, *Chapalish*, *Jarul*, *Haritaki* and *Kao* in an old homestead plantation which was abandoned during 1982. The trail is sandy loamy and narrow here. If you walk through the dense forest you will reach an intersection of the trail. Turn right to reach Debrabari Forest Village.



Photo 15: A partial view of the long trail at Rema-Kalenga

Walk along the trail after turning right through dense undergrowth and scattered trees of *Bat*, *Jam* and *Awal*. The trail now crosses through an elevated *tila* and becomes 2 to 3 meter wide. You may encounter monkey and squirrels here. If you move along the trail, big trees of *Awal*, *Chapalish*, *Tila Garjan* and *Bat* will

attract you. There is an open land (with good shade of the trees), where you can take rest for a while.

Start walking along the trail to reach a dense valley with vegetation of *Hargoja*, *Jarul*, *Sed*, *Jir*, *Kurchi*, etc. To your left there is an elevated land and to your right there is a nice valley with scattered vegetation. The forest gradually becomes denser with rich wildlife (Photo16). The trail gradually slopes downward through high forests on both sides, and then goes up to flat area on the top of a *tila*. There is a big *Hargoja* tree around the trail. Sometimes you may encounter fallen trees on the trail. These naturally fallen trees ultimately decay and mix with forest floor to enrich forest soils.



Photo 16: A partial view of the trail at Kalenga (luxuriant growth of natural vegetation)

After a short walk you will cross several *tilas* like this to reach a place called *Nimatti*, where according to the local people there were about 16 Tripura households with homestead vegetation until 1982. There are some flat land around the place of which some are being used as paddy land and some are fallow. If you follow the trail, the right side is hilly and the left side is flat. Move forward through the dense forests (of *Butia Awal*, *Hargoja*, *Jam*, *Kawatuti*, *Bat*, *jahu*, *bamboo*, *undergrowth* and *Chikrassi*) and turn left to cross a small stream (about 2 to 3 meter wide). After a while you will find another trail coming from *Nimatti*. Malayan Giant Squirrel (white breasted and black tail) may be spotted here. *Karangichara* flows parallel to the left of the trail.

Turn left to *Debrabari* and you will find wide trail (4 to 5 meter) with dense forests on both sides. A small trail on left goes to Indian border (about 2 km away). If you move along further you will reach the border of *Chonbari Beat* and *Kalenga Beat*, known as *sarengbari* or *Totamarabari*. There is a nice open place and also a paddy field to your right where you can stop for a while for rest (Photo 17).



Photo 17: A scenic open place on the long trail

Start walking again to find an intersection from which a trail to your right goes to Chonbari Beat Office. Follow the straight trail and you will find beautiful forests on both sides. Move further to reach a stream on which a tree has been felled in such an improvised way so as to work as a wooden bridge. Cross the stream walking on the tree carefully (Photo 18). To your right watch dense forests and to your left a paddy field. The trail becomes very wide at this point and there is another big *Bat* tree.



Photo 18: A wooden bridge across a stream on the way to *Debrabari*

After a certain distance you will reach another intersection where you will turn left to follow the desired trail that goes to Debrabari Forest Village. There is another trail, which goes to main road to the Chonbari Beat Office. Move forward towards a vast paddy field to your right and Debrabari a Forest Village of 27 families of Tripura community. You may keenly observe their life style, housing pattern and culture (Photo 19).



Photo 19: A typical indigenous house of Debrabari Forest Village

Turn left from Debrabari, go uphill and start returning back to Chonbari. Notice homestead plantations around the houses. Move forward and you will soon reach a point of the trail from which you entered into Debrabari. Move along the same trail for about 1 km to reach the *Sarengbari*.

From the point of intersection, turn left and follow the trail to find a nice paddy field to your right. After an open space, you will enter into a nice Garjan forests which will instill enjoyable feelings of a high forest.

Keep going to reach *Laksmichara* (a stream), which you will easily cross. The trail is sandy. Get different feelings walking on sands through a high forest. The trail is wide (about 4 meter) here. Move along the trail and you are still going through the natural Garjan tract. The forest floor is a bit open here.

Move along the forests of *Chapalish*, *Teak*, *Jarul* and *Sal*. To your right, mark paddy field usually cultivated by Forest Villagers. After a while, you will reach an intersection of three trails. Turn right and follow the main trail towards Chonbari Beat Office. The left trail from the intersection goes to Rema Beat Office.

Move towards Chonbari Beat Office along the wider trail. There is a wooden culvert on a small stream along this trail. Notice plantations of *Jarul* and *Teak* to

your left and to your right a vast paddy field. Follow the trail passing through several ups and downs.

After about 500 meter, turn left through paddy fields towards Tripura Para (at Chonbari) you will cross a small stream at the beginning of the hill to enter Tiprapara village. Stop here for a while to know the living style and culture of Tipra people. There are nice banana and lemon plantations around Tripura houses. Walk along the down slope of the trail to Nilshorgo Office and enjoy the beauty of nature sitting on a chair at the lawn. There is a Forest Rest House (Photo 20) as well near to Kalenga Beat which could be another option for you to take a rest.



Photo 20: Forest Rest House at Kalenga Beat

5. What to Do in the WS

- Wear comfortable and field compatible clothes and shoes
- Use sunglasses and sunscreen to protect yourself from sun burning
- Take necessary repellents for leech and skin worm
- Walk silently to observe the wildlife
- Take sufficient drinking water and dry food specially for the long trail
- Take a compass to know the various directions
- Take a camera and a binocular to catch some of the rare scenery of the Rema-Kalenga WS
- Take necessary permission to enter into Indigenous Forest Villages

6. What not to Do in the WS

- Never throw litters on to the ground of the WS
- Do not make noise that disturbs the wildlife
- Do not agitate wildlife
- Do not tear or collect any parts of plants
- Do not walk alone and try to form a group to visit the WS
- Do not disturb lifestyle and culture of indigenous people

7. Suggestions and Recommendations

- Some of the trails are wet at places and slippery especially near to streams. These portions of the trails can be improved by putting gravel on to the ground and filling with earths so that visitors can easily walk through.
- Skin worms frequently catch human body while walking along the trails of the Rema-Kalenga WS especially near to bamboo bushes. Therefore, visitors should use ginger as repellent for skin worms before start hiking along the trails
- Some of the places of the trails are very remote and less secure for visitors unless FD staff patrol those areas more frequently
- Some of the trails are too narrow to walk freely and therefore future development of the trails will be essential. These trails could be made wider by trimming some of the adjacent undergrowth of the existing trails.
- More FD staff will be needed to strengthen the Beats for patrolling and to assist eco-tourists for secured hiking through the WS.
- Some wooden bridges need to be constructed across a few streams
- Detailed signboards are required to set up along the trails that shows the way to the visitors and provides information concerning the attractions of the trails.
- Brochures describing the attractions of the trails are also important to be prepared for the visitors containing detailed information about the trails. It should be simple, attractive in design and handy so that nature lovers can easily carry during their hikes.

- Local stakeholders who were involved in trail study could be developed as professional tourist guide for the site through appropriate training and support.