

## Project Update - August 2018

After the first field work in June-July 2018, we produced paha conservation educational materials like colour poster (Figure 1) and booklet (Figure 2) in order to educate the uninformed local community about amphibians.



### अत्याधिक शिकारका कारण पाहालाई लोप हुनबाट जोगाऔं ।

### Protect the Overly-harvested Paha from Extinction !

#### के तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?

- पाहाहरूको संख्या घट्दै जानुमा अत्याधिक संकलन एक प्रमुख कारण हो ।
- औसत रूपमा प्रत्येक व्यक्तिले एक पल्टमा ५० देखि १०० वटा पाहाहरू शिकार गर्ने गर्दछ ।
- उठ्ता वयस्क पोथीले प्रजनन समयको बेलामा हजारौं फूल पारेतापनि केहीमात्र (२ देखि ४) पूर्णरूपमा विकसित भई वयस्क हुन पाउँदछ ।
- बास स्थानको विनाश, खोला नालामा प्रदूषण, विषादीको प्रदूषण र संरक्षण चेतनाको अभावमा पाहाहरू हरउदै जाने क्रम बढ्दो छ ।



सर्पो पाहा



तिरिङ पाहा



जङ्ग पाहा



हरियो पाहा

#### जोगाउनुका फाइदा ?

- हामीलाई हानी पुऱ्याउने किरा फट्याङ्काहरूको संख्यामा नियन्त्रण ।
- यसका चेपागाडाले (अ्यालुताको बच्चा) पानीमा भएको जैविक फोहोरहरू खाई पानी सफा राख्ने काम । साथै पानीमा लामखुटेको लाभार्थी नष्ट गरी प्राकृतिक रूपमा नियन्त्रण ।
- आफ्नो ओसिलो र जालीदार छालाको माध्यमबाट पानी शुद्ध वा दूषित करतो छ भन्ने कुराको जानकारी दिई जैविक सूचकको भूमिका ।
- स्वाद्यचक्रको महत्वपूर्ण अंश ।

#### पाहा शिकार



#### थप जानकारीको लागि

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Figure 1: Paha conservation poster



Figure 2: Paha conservation booklet

Our team then headed to Bhojpur in August 2018 along with the conservation materials as the second phase of the field work. We flew to Tumlingtar, Sankhuwasabha district and then headed to the northern villages of Bhojpur district via jeep ride to Chyawabesi (1.5 hrs.), crossed the Arun river through suspension bridge at Kattikepul and then took another jeep ride of 2.5 hrs. from Nepaledada to Tamutar (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Tamutar village



We came across local people who wanted to know about the purpose of our visit so we debriefed them about our project and had amphibian conservation talks with the help of our conservation materials (Figure 4). We then trekked from the green fields of Tamutar to Khatamma, Dobhane, Tendo and Chaukidada via graveled road interrupted by the frequent landslides on the side of the pristine rapidly flowing Irkhuwa River (Figure 5).



Figure 4: Paha conservation conversation with local people in Tamutar



Figure 5: Landscape of northern Bhojpur villages



On the basis of our first field work, we came to know that the paha hunting pressure was only in Dobhane and partly at Chaukidada villages, hence we held community workshops in those areas and took classes at community school in Chaukidada. We handed over posters and booklets during those workshops, pasted posters throughout the noticeable spots and did paha tabling in the trekking route while handed the materials at the Rural Municipality office in Chaukidada.



Figure 6: Glimpse of paha conservation workshop