DAO Kathmandu Regd No. 451-2071/72

हरियाली रक्षक

Green Guard Bimonthly

वर्ष ४, अंक-११, Complimentary for School Children Nov./Dec. 2017





NORTH VALLEY

English Secondary School

Activities with North Valley English Secondary School



Conservation awareness class



Green Guard distribution



Dadhiram Sir giving his views



Student at Speech Competition



Dadhiram Sir Giving instruction



Teacher at interation program

Editorial

Environment education

Environmental education is important to protect the environment. Nowadays we are facing different issue of environment problem e.g. global warming, pollution. We human beings are superior to other animals and we have only one living planet where we are growing together so to preserve this earth we have to keep our environment healthy. Knowingly and unknowingly people are creating pollution thus environmental education will be the most effective tools to awake them. It is truth that education has the power to modify the society and to run in right track. Only education can mitigate all the kinds of environmental problem. To obey the rule and regulation of the nation is compulsory but to avoid the rule means to accept the punishment. Thus, to save the nature and conserve the wildlife environment education is important and this can be implementing in following ways. The Environmental Education can address different issues of our society such as it can improve awareness about environmental concerns, develop understanding of ecological principles, arouse concern for environmental problems, stimulate commitment for environmental protection, and demand action to promote conservation of natural resources.

The best approach in any awareness programme is to propagate through children and youth as they quickly take to new ideas and are the future activists. Environmental education should begin at the primary school level. By lower secondary level, the child is conscious about the physical, social and aesthetic aspects of environment. Nature is not part of human rather the human are small part of nature. Every creature has rights to live in nature. It is difficult to survive only one species in this earth thus it is compulsory to save nature. Education can provide better awareness of a variety of environmental issues that take place day by day. Everyone in a society including kids, youths, adults and senior people can understand and become aware of the various environmental issues if they get proper education on it.

LVDI INTERNATIONAL

Chief Editor
Madhav Paudyal
Associate Editor
Ramesh Bhattarai
Thaneshwor Pd. Basyal
Satchit Ghimire
Shashi Sharma
Reporter:
Biraj Pun
Hem Magar

Editor :
Bishwanath Rijal

Photo:
Green Guard
Design & Layout:

Rajendra Puri
Printed: GPC, Dillibazar

Office : Anamnagar, Kathmandu
Mobile : 9808244120, Email : greenguard2016@gmail.com

Natural Resource in Nepal



Mahendra Kunwar
Teacher

Natural resources refers to such type of resources that exist naturally in the earth without any human efforts. There are many resources in the earth. They are like water, forest minerals, atmosphere, soil etc. Nepal is a landlocked country between two big giant countries China to the north and India to the east, west and south. Water, land, minerals, forests etc are the major natural resources of Nepal.

Forest: forest is one of the major natural resources of Nepal, nearly 26% of Nepal land is covered by forests. its most part are covered with green forests. We often say "Green forest are greatest wealth of Nepal" the forests are the natural shelters of wild animals,

Water: Nepal is among the richest in terms of water resources availability and it is one of the most important natural resources of the country. Water resources are abundant throughout the country in the form of snow covers, rivers, springs lakes and ground water. Nepal has got more than 6000 rivers which has the total capacity of 83,000 Megawatt electricity. The rivers like Koshi Gandaki, Karnali are the main rivers of the Nepal. Water is used for many purposes; it is used for drinking and washing. It is also



used for irrigation which is also known as the life line of agriculture.
Minerals: Nepal is rich in mineral resource. Minerals such as a gold, silver, mica, Iron, copper, uranium, are found in different parts of Nepal. Buddha Khola in Bondipur Tanahu, Arghauli Taplejung Ilam etc. are the place of famous for copper. Ramechhap, Pyuthan, Kulekhani, Phulchki, Ghatkhola etc. are the place famous for iron. likewise, mica can be found in lamjung, Bhojpur, Dhankuta, etc. Others minerals are found in other different part of Nepal.
Land: land is the other natural resources of Nepal. in Nepal most people depend on the land. The cultivates land in Nepal is about 17%. About 38% of the land is rocky and covered with snow. The land in Terai is a very fertile, it is good for agriculture. so the productivity of Terai is very high, it is the storehouse of food grains. It is known as a green belt of Nepal. There are many hills and mountains in Nepal. The surface is rugged and slopped in the hills. When rainfall is heavy the top soil of the hills is washed away, causes landslides. So, the trees should be planted to protect the soil from the hills.
Natural resources are the gift of nature. It is really important for our survival, Nepal is blessed with natural beauties. Due to some political and economic problems is not able to protect and conserve the natural resources. Nepal can be rich in the world if it can utilize and do proper use of the natural resources. People must be give chance to make the research regarding the natural resources and help them to protect conserve and utilize it. Then only Nepal can be prosperous and rich from its own resources.

Two Years ago

Bengaluru School Closes after Leopards Spotted again

A leopard entered a private school near Varthur in Bengaluru, two more were spotted near the same school .The Vibgyor school administration declared a two days off as a precautionary measure after big cats were spotted in the area late o. “I have confirmation of one leopard being spotted, but people residing in the area are saying they have spotted two in and around Vibgyor school,” a forest official said.The leopard had entered Vibgyor school and had injured three forest department personnel, including a veterinarian, before it was tranquilised after a day long operation.Forest personnel are likely to launch operations to nab the wild beast , “it was very difficult to carry out any operation at night.” Officials are asking the residents to follow safety measures by tightly locking doors and windows of their homes and apartments, he said.

Wildlife conservation



Binod Neupane
Teacher

Like forest, wildlife is also a national resource, which not only helps in maintaining the ecological balance but is also beneficial from economic, recreation and aesthetic points of view. There was a time when human interference was low, the number of wild animals was high and there was no problem of their protection or conversation. But with the expansion of agriculture, settlement, industrial and other developmental activities and mainly due to the greed of man, the number of wild animals gradually becomes lesser and lesser. With the result that several species of animals have become extinct and several others are on the verge of being so. There are many problem which obstacles the development of wildlife.







Preservation of wildlife does not mean a blanket protection to all faunal and floral species; rather, it implies a proper, judicious control over the multiplication of plants and animals, which interact together to provide a proper environment to man

whose existence is in peril today.
Some steps in direction of wildlife .

Conservation could be as follow:

I. To survey and collect all the information about wildlife especially their number and growth.
II. To protect habitat by protecting forests.
III. To delimit the areas of their natural habit.
IV. To protect wildlife from pollution and from natural hazards.
V. To impose complete restriction on hunting and capturing of wildlife.
VI. To impose restriction an export and import of wildlife products and severe punishment to be given those who indulge in this activates.
VII. To adopt a system of wildlife management through trained personnel.

As many 165 game sanctuaries, 11 national parks, 3 wildlife reserves, 6 conservation areas, and 12 buffer zones have developed to protect the natural habitat and wildlife. Apart from this, different kinds of conservation activities are also celebrating each year. But still there is a long way to go in this direction.

The Bird



Nila Manandhar
Class -3

Look at the bir

This is white and red,

The bird can fly

In the high sky

It can also sing

This is very interesting

She is saying us

Don't disturb to her

Again she is speaking

The nest she is making

Raw materials are collected

For the small nest made.

Extinct animals



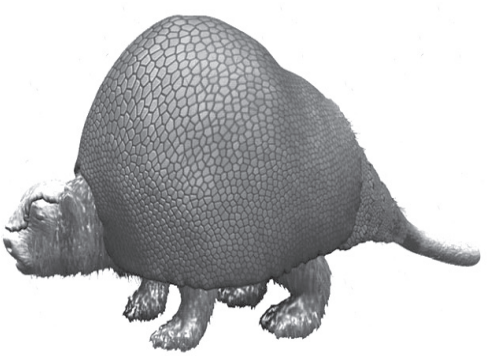
Nishan Manandhar
class : Eight

Name :There were many and different types of animals found in earth, now they are not in earth. Here is introduction of some extinct animals :

1. Bullockornis – Bullockornic planei , nick named the demon duck of doom , or thunder bird, is an extinct flightless bird that lived in the middle Miocene, approximately 15 million years ago , in Australia Bullockornic stood approximately 2.5 meters tall and weighed up to 250 kg.



2. Panochthus - Panochthus is an extinct genus of glyptodont , which lived in Argentina , Paraguay , and Uruguay during the Pleistocene epoch. Its height 3 meters and a weight up to 1500 kg. The upper skull and the body were protected by hemisphere armor composed of hundred of rounded scales.





3.Giant Koala - The giant koala is an extinct arboreal marsupial which existed in Australia during the Pleistocene epoch. Phascolarctos stirtoni was about one third larger then contemporary Koala. It is about 30 kg. It is as the largest tree dwelling marsupial that has ever lived.

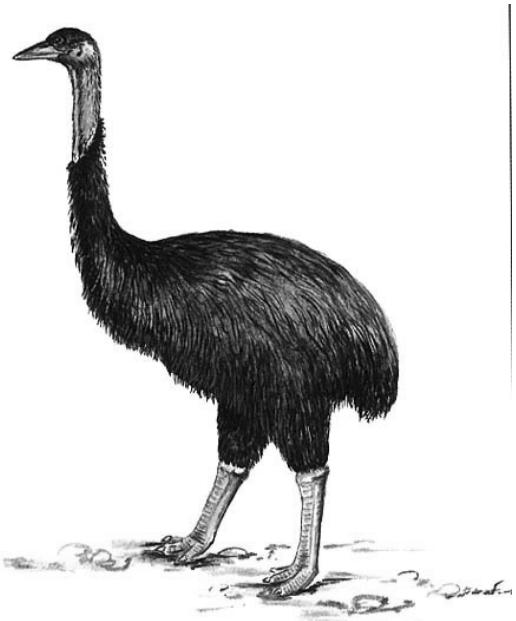
4. Kryptodrakon- it is an extinct genus of Pterodactyloid



Kryptodrakon

pterasaur from the middle late Jurassic boundary of china , with an age of approximately 162.7 million years. It is known from single type species kryptodrakon progenitor

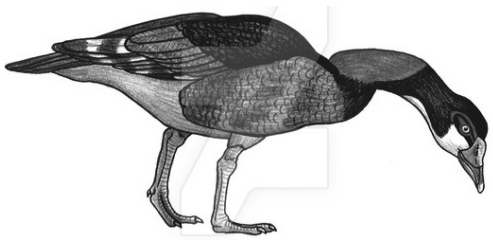
5.Elephant birds - these are members of the extinct family Aepyomithide. They were large to enormous flightless bird that once lived on the Island of Madagascar. They become extinct by the 17th or 18th century. It was more than 3



Elephant birds

meters tall and weights 350 to 500 kg, the world's largest bird.

6.Vegavis - is a genus of extinct



bird that live during the late cretaceous pf Antarctica, some 68 to 66 mya. It belonged to the Clade Anseriformes. Among modern birds, Vegavis is mostly closely related to ducks and geese but is not considered to be a direct ancestor of them .

7.Barylambda - it is an extinct genus of Pantodont mammal



from the middle to late Paleocene, well known from the several finds in North America. three species of Barylambda are currently recognized. Its length was about 2.5 meters with 650 kg, about a size of a pony.

8.Rapetosaurus - Rapetosaurus is a genus of sauropod dinosaur that lived in Madagascar from 70 to 66 million years ago, at the end of the



cretaceous period. Rapetosaurous was a quadrypedal herbivore , it is the calculated to have reached lengths of 15 meters.

other extinct animals are sordes, vectidraco Eomys , Arctocyon, Sinopterus, glyptodont, cuvieronius, Titanoboa, Nototherium, Genyornis , palaeeudyptes klekow skill or colossus penguin, Titanoides, Bluebuck, Irish elk etc. These animals were extinct due to the imbalance in environment. So, we should keep environment balance to stop the extinction of rare animals and plants from earth.

The Dolphin



Rejina Karki
Class: 7

The dolphin is water water or sea animal it looks like a large fish it has got a pointed mouth.

Dolphins are very intelligent they are friendly to us. They like playing balls with us their pointed mouth. Therefore school children like to see dolphins.

People like to see the dolphins, and happy to observe their behavior, it don not harm us.

we should not eat the meat of dolphins because they are kind animals, we shouldn't make the water dirty where they live. We shouldn't sail ships or boat in their home. They have also right to live as we have. We should also not forget that we are also animals.

Environment and living creatures

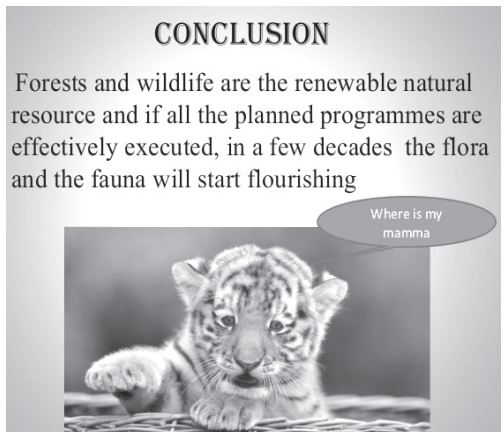


Nimisha Shrestha
Class : 8

Environment means all the natural surroundings of living and non livings things. Healthy environment maintains the natures balance as well as help in growing and developing all the living things on the earth. However, now a day some man made activities spoiling the environment in many ways which ultimately disturbs the balance or equilibrium of nature. we are keeping our lives in danger as well as existence of life in future on this planet .

If we do anything in wrong way out of the discipline of nature, it disturb the whole environment means atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. Besides natural environment, a man made environment is also exists which deals with the technology work environment, aesthetics, transportation, housing, utilizes, urbanization etc. Man made environment effects the natural environment to a great extent which we all must be together to save it.

The component of the natural environment are used as a resource however it is also exploited by the human being in order to fulfills some basic physical needs and purpose of life. We should not challenge our natural resources and stop putting so much pollution or waste to the environment. we should value our natural resources and use them by staying under the natural discipline.



Wildlife



Sima Lama
Class :five

Wild life is usually refers to undomesticated animal but has come to include all plants , fungi and other organisms that grow or live wild in an area without being introduce by humans.

wild life can be found in all ecosystems deserts , forests , rain , forests , plains , grasslands and other areas including the most developed urban areas all have the distinct forms of the wild life while the tern in popular culture usually refers to animals that are untouched by human factors , most scientists agree that much wildlife is affected by human activities .

Humans have the historically tended to separate civilization from wildlife in a number of ways including the legal social and moral sense. Some animals domesticated, however have, adapted to suburban environments this includes cats, dogs, mice, and gerbils.

Some religions declare certain animal to be sacred and in modern times concern for the natural environment has provoked activists to protect against the exploitation of wildlife for human benefit or entertainment.

The global wildlife population has decreased by 52 percent between 1970 and 2014 according a report by the world wildlife found. Thus its time to save our wildlife.

Earth day



Nishav Rana Magar
Class: 5

Our earth is special it is just one.
It gives us water, soil, land sun.
People and animals share the land
Let's all lend a helping hand!
You can save water, and plant a tree
Make a better home for you and me.
Recycle things don't throw away.
Make every day, earth day!

Wildlife in Nepal



Puskar Sapkota
Class : 9

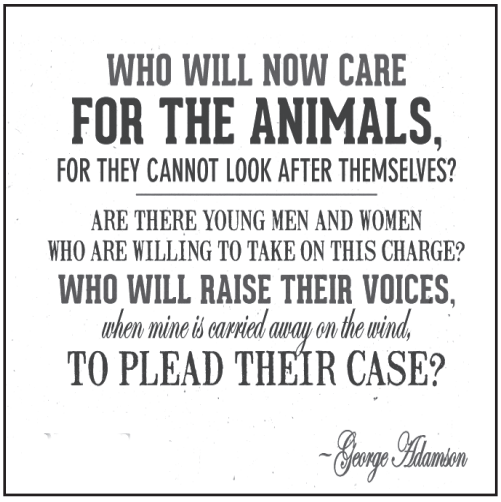
We all know that wildlife refers to undomesticated animal species, but has come to include all plants fungi and other organisms,

In the world there is 3.6 mammals, 3.72% butterflies and 8.9% birds ,

Nepal is a county with a huge no of wildlife , there are two types of species wildlife protected and common. 26 species mammals, 9 birds and 3 reptiles are include in protected list. Altogether, Nepal has 185 species of mammal like : one horned rhino, Royal Bengal tiger etc. Similarly Nepal even has it's own variety of dolphins in fresh water of the Narayani and karnali. Himalayan region is popular for snow leopard and red panda.

Nepal has 2 indigenous species of crocodile; the fish eating Gharial with the long narrow snout and the marsh muggler which is omnivorous. Snakes are also found here like; cobras , kraits and the Pythons. Likewise Nepal has more then 850 recorded species of birds. The rare species red headed trogon are also found here. The national park of Nepal have wide variety of birds. The most rare birds known as jerdon'svaxa was sighted in Nepal. Nepal has a huge area of wildlife so it is rich in wildlife.





Wildlife is gift of nature



Smriti Nakarmi
Class: 5

The term wildlife refers to animals, birds, insects, that are wild and live in a natural environment. Their preservation or protection in nature is their conservation. They are important gift in nature in Nepal, If they are properly preserved, we can get significant benefits from them, their number is gradually decreasing now days in Nepal as the result of many causes. We can preserve them by preserving their habitat the jungle and their natural food.

Wild animals, birds, and insects are both directly and indirectly advantageous to human beings, we can earn foreign currency by attracting tourist if we can preserve them in national parks and wildlife reserves. If we preserve wild animals, birds, insects, etc. we can entertain watching.

The number of wild animals, birds, insects, etc. is gradually decreasing in Nepal because of different activities like hunting of wild animals and cutting down the trees. An animal cannot survive in the absence of its habitat and food. Its habitat, the jungle, is being destroyed. In order to preserve them, the government has set up many national parks and wildlife reserves.

Although the number of wild animals is decreasing, the government has tried to preserve them by opening other wildlife reserves and national parks, and preserving the jungle as well.

There are different ways of improving the condition of wildlife in Nepal. Wildlife can be saved by preserving the habitat and their natural food, in additional to it, we can preserve them by opening many other national parks and wildlife reserves.

It is sure that preserving wildlife is to preserve ourselves. In order to preserve them, we have to implement all the measures effectively.

Wildlife conversation



Sneha Gurung
Class: 9

Wildlife conversation is the practice of protecting wild plant and animal species and their habitats, wildlife plays an important role in balancing the environment and provides stability of different natural process of nature. The goal of wildlife conservation is to ensure the nature we will be around for future generation to enjoy and also to recognize the importance of wildlife for humans and other species alike. Due to the negative effects of human activity on wildlife, there is challenge to save and conserve wildlife.

Wildlife



Subham Timilsina
Class: 2

Wildlife is a term that refers to animal that are not normally domestic. They are living creature that will die and be replaced by others of their kind. Wildlife plays an important role in nature, provides stability to different natural process of nature. It can be found in all ecosystems, deserts, rainforest, plains and other areas. Nepal's wildlife is both rich and varied, it included all flora and fauna. There is many importance of wildlife Beauty, economic scientific and social values. It helps the ecological balance of nature and maintains food chains.

"Everybody needs beauty as well as bread,
places to pray in and play in,
where nature may heal and cheer
and give strength to body and soul alike."
~John Muir

Deforestation and its impact



Binita Moktan
Class: 8

The literal meaning of the word deforestation is action of destroying forest. It means the opposite of afforestation, the action of planting or making forest. There was a popular saying in Nepali " Hariyo Ban NepalkoDhan " it means forest is the wealth of Nepal, but these days, large are of forests have been destroyed, and the land have been used for cultivation.

There are some major reasons of the deforestation. the government destroys the forest for buildings



reservoirs for hydroelectric power stations. They clear the jungle for making safe routes for electric supply. They some times destroy the jungle for providing land to the landless people and for cultivation.

The people, living nearby the jungle, enter the forest for fire wood and timber, for cutting grass and grazing their cattle. Some are involve cutting down the trees for selling wood and timber. Political pressure also influences to cut down the tree. This cause the mass destruction of trees. All this things happened due to the weak and unstable government. The deforestation has created many problems to the mankind. It has caused landslides and flood which have destroyed the cultivated land and villages. It has affected the system of water cycle so that we suffer from heavy rain or with drizzle. Increasing numbers of vehicles, industries and over population are increasing carbon dioxide. On the other hand, we are destroying the source of oxygen. How will we live if it goes on continuing?

More over, the ecosystem is being affected. The wild animals the inhabitants of the jungle are losing their natural home and pushed to extinct. The life of the mankind depends on the well established ecosystem.

Now, it's been too late to think of this threat to the man kind so, we should stop deforestation right now. Let's plant. Let's keep the earth safe for the whole mankind.

How to create good Environment



Sharaya Mananddhar
Class: five

Environment is the things around us. We should not throw garbage at the road. Environment is out home. We should not make our home dirty. We have to make program, every week to clean our home town. We have to teach other people about cleaning the environment.

When environment is dirty we suffer from many diseases. We must save the environment for the benefit of our selves. It should teach the importance of environment. The environment education should be the part and parcel of school education. The people cutting down the trees carelessly should be given punishment. Absence of trees causes flood or landslides. By flood or landside many people are dying now a day. So environment should be neat and clean.

Importance of a forestation



Aachal Thing
class:2

Deforestation is also one of the main reasons for the loss of wildlife. Mass killings of wildlife for their meat, bones, teeth, hair, skin etc. are going on throughout the world. There for, the need for wildlife conservation has now become a necessity. Population growth, expansion of agriculture and livestock, raising building of cities and roads besides this pollution are among the many pressures on the natural habitat of wildlife. Along with illegal hunting, habitat reduction has threatened and the bio diversity of the regions where there are rampant.

In the end we conserve only that which we love,
We love only that which we understand,
We understand only that which we are taught.

Baba Dioum - Senegalese Ecologist

Red Panda



Krishala Dangol
Class: 8

Red panda is also called lesser panda and it is a mammal native to eastern Himalayas and southern china it has reddish brown for, a long shaggy tail, and a wadding gait due to its shorter front legs. It is an arboreal animal and reeds especially bamboo, eggs, and insects.

Red panda was discovered in the 1820, it was just called the panda (the origin of the name is controversial, but it probably comes from the Nepali word Ponya, meaning" bamboo or plant eating animal") Forty years later, Europeans found a new animal in china and called it the parti-colored unlike polar bears, black bears, or brown bears it was multi-colored! Red panda, is largely herbivore and an endangered species slightly larger than a domestic cat, an adult red panda in the forest weight around 4 kg, currently, red pandas live in the eastern Himalayas. The first red panda fossil was found a little bit further a field then that that-in the united kingdom. They have a false thumb. Mozilla's flagship browser, firefox, means red panda. WWF logo also carries the picture of this creature. According to the word wildlife found there are fewer than 10,000 red pandas left in the wild. Habitat destruction, increases the species chances of extinction, they also have a variety of interesting vocalizations. Red panda lives between 2200 m to 4800 m altitude in habiting areas of moderate temperature between 10'c to 20'c with little annual change. It prefers mountainous mixed deciduous and coniferous forests. it is protected animals in Nepal.



Dialogue:
For Clean Environment



Yalamder Angdembe
Class: 3

Sita: Hello Rita, how are you? Why do you look so worried!
Rita: you are right; I am somewhat worried about environment pollution.
Sita: Absolutely! Besides the increase of earth temperature is the result of environment pollution what is your idea about it?
Rita: I agree with you. besides I think that plant and animals are likely to be extinct on account of increasing temperature.
Sita: oh yes! Our environment is being polluted severely.
Rita: The problem of environment pollution has become a major thereat for the human beings well as the animals.
Sita: Besides, the ice is melting and the water level of the seas is rising because of environmental pollution.
Rita: Yes of course, due to environment pollution we will suffer from various kinds of diseases.
Sita: the impact of environmental pollution is serious. It gives rise to ecological imbalance and brings about natural disasters,
Rita: Exactly! But what are you thinking about its impact?
Sita: Yes, of course, due to environmental pollution we are suffering from various kinds of diseases, many living things will disappear so that we should think to save our nature.
Rita: Yes, exactly, we have to aware the people and to clean our environment. we have to save our nature and the environment.

Save the Environment



Manisha Gurung
Class: 7

Save nature
If you care for future
Nature is like our mother
Like nature there is no other

Mother Earth is so generous shower,
Nature is the strongest power
Don't destroy it ever
For you will be able to replenish it never!

Nature



Nirjala Manandhar
Class 8

While you and I am working,
Making such important plans
This hungry bird is patient
As the blue water he scans

His talons at the ready,
His eyes are keen and intent,
He knows when the time is right
To make his final decent

How can anyone dispute?
There's a good that created
An instilled such great instinct?
To me, it's clearly stated.

To see God's nature captured
In such a marvelous shot
Reinforces my Faith and
The entire lesson I've been taught.

Save nature



Kusum KC
Class-6

How much you have to after?
Oh! My Mother Nature
Something all those who suffer
Oh! Abode of all creatures
Your gentle touch is felt
When fresh gust rushes
Of a sweet flower smelt
Blooming under thick bushes
You kindle our sprite ever
All your aspects teach a lesson
With a style very sober
And familiar old fashion
Nature wonder lonely as a could
That floats on high over vets a hill
When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden daffodils
The weather start to cool
And nature life is on the rule
Insects out in the peon air
Moving above ground every where

The serenity of the nature so quiet
The sound of the enchanting tide
The pictorial view takes your breath a wall
But the beauty of nature is captivating
Sight look at it you can forget your entire plight

The vivacity of nature is for every one
The high mountain captivation sky
Starting at it and taking a sigh
Why is nature so beautiful?
God creation is truly wonderful
Nature is very beautiful

Forest of Nepal



Puja Bhatta
Class 8

- A total of 118 ecosystems with 75 vegetation types and 35 forest types have been identified
- 39.6% of Nepal is forested (FAO) of which 23.23 % lies on protected area.
- Between 1990 and 2010, Nepal lost an average of 59,050 ha or 1.23% per year.
- In total, between 1990 and 2010, Nepal lost 24.5% of its forest cover.
- Nepal has only about 0.1% of the world's total land area but harbors over 2% of the flowering plants, 3% of pteridophytes and 6% of bryophytes of the world's flora.
- Nepal also has more than 4.2% and 8.5% of the world's total mammals and birds known so far.
- The total known species in Nepal (1992-2002) include 6,937 higher plants of which 4.5% are endemic.
- 181 mammals, 274 breeding birds, 119 reptiles, 5 amphibians and 13 fishes. Among them, 6 higher plants, 31 mammals and 25 birds are threatened species.
- Of these, 2.9% are endemic, meaning they exist in no other country, and 5.6% are threatened.

Mountain



Sandesh Shrestha
Class: 6

Mount Everest, also known in Nepal as Sagarmatha and in Tibet as chomolungma, is earth's highest mountain. It is located in the mahalangur section of the Himalayas. Its peak is 8.848 meters (29,029Ft) above sea level. and is the 5th furthest summit form the center of Earth. The international border between china and Nepal runs across the precise summit points. Its massif includes neighboring peaks Lhotse , 8,516 m, Nuptse, 7,855 m changtse 7,580 m.

In 1856, the great Trigonometrical survey of India established the first published height of Everest , then known as peak xv at 29,002 Ft (8,840 m). the current official height of 8,848 m (29,029 fT) as recognized by Nepal and china was established by a 1955 Indian survey and subsequently confirmed by a Chinese survey in 1975. In 1865, Everest was given its official name by the Royal Geographical society upon a recommendation by Andrew Waugh, the British surveyor general of India. Waugh named the mountain after his predecessor in the post, sir George Everest, arguing that there were many local names, against the opinion of Everest.

Important of wildlife



AsmitaTamang
Class: 7

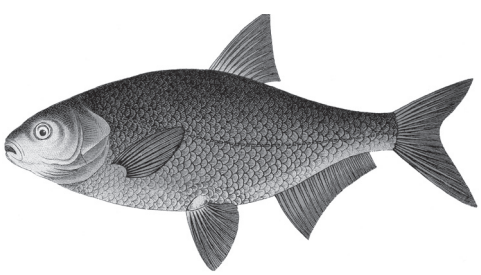
Wildlife includes all non-domesticated plant, animals, human beings are the main cause that decreases the wildlife. They cut down forest to cultivate land to provide food and shelter for growing population so that many animals, birds, and plants lose their habitats. People contaminate air; pollute streams, lakes, and oceans, drain, swamps, and wetlands, lowering the water table. Using insecticide and pesticide kill animals excessively. Government of several nations have agreed laws and established national parks, sanctuaries and other wildlife reserves in an effort to save the dwindling wildlife, such efforts have saved several species from becoming extinct. However, these efforts have to increase several fold to redeem the complete extinction of the rare species and to check the population. For this people should be made aware for the important of wildlife.

Fish Facts for kids



Rajesh Maharjan
Class: 6

- Fish are vertebrate animals that live in the water. Vertebrate means they have a spinal cord surrounded by or cartilage.
- Fish have gills that extract oxygen from the water around them.
- There are over 30000 known species of fish.
- Some flat fish use camouflage to hide themselves on the ocean floor.
- Tuna can swim at speeds of up to 70 k/h (13 mph)
- Some fish can produce light



Environment and wildlife



The natural beauty of environment
Lures everyone and makes decent
Every where should be green and
Every where should be clean.
Afforestation should be done
that creates the environment fun
Deforestations should restricted
Poacher should be punished
Throwing garbage here and there
Polluting environment is not fair
Let's make the environment fresh and pollution free.
Making people aware and promoting them to plant tree

Mirdul Nakarmi
Class : 6



Bimal Bohara
Class:6

THE TIGER

The tiger (panther tigers) is the largest cat species, reaching a total body length of up to 3.38 m (11.1 Ft) and weighing up to 388.7 kg in the wild it is most recognizable feature is a pattern of dark vertical stripes on reddish-orange fur with a lighter underside the species is classified in the genus panther with the lion, leopard, jaguar and snow leopard. Tigers are apex predators, primarily preying on ungulates such as deer and bovid. They are territorial and generally solitary but social animals, often requiring large contiguous areas of habitat that support their prey requirements. This coupled with the fact that they are indigenous to some of the more densely populated places on earth. Has caused significant conflicts with humans. Tigers ranged widely across Asia, from turkey in the west to the cistern coast of Russia. Over the past 100 years, they have loss 93% of their historic range and have been extirpated from southwest and central Asia from the islands of java and Bali, and from large areas of southeast and eastern Asia.

Wildlife news in print media

Version of these news appeared in different print media of Nepal.

Kalikot locals worried over growing wildlife poaching



Subodh Phuyal
Class : 10

Hundreds of endangered animals found in community forests of Kalikot districts are being hunted for the illegal wildlife trade. This has posed serious threat to the survival of the species, which are already threatened by rampant deforestation and climate change. Despite the apparent rise in poaching activities, the District Forest Office (DFO) of Kalikot has they taken any action the activities. Just a few days back, dozens of locals of Syuna VDC killed a Himalayan goral, which had migrated to the lower region due to increasing cold in the mountains. Even political leaders of the district condoned the killing as they were happy to taste its meat. According to a local, meats of the wild animals are sold at very steep price in the villages. Deer meat is sold regularly at hotels at the district headquarters, Manma. With growing illegal hunting continuing unabated, animals such as porcupine, wild boar, goral, and barking deer (Muntjac) could die out soon, locals said."We have not come across any evidence of wildlife hunting. And no one has filed any complaints," said District Forest Officer Achal Dhungana.

Wildlife poaching on the rise

As the end of the current fiscal is just a few days away, police said they had arrested 107 suspects, including 10 foreigners, with body parts of 47 endangered animals in Kathmandu in 2016-17, the highest in the past five fiscals. The number of people arrested with animal body parts in the fiscals 2015-16, 2015-14, 2014-15 and 2013-14 stood at 105, 71, 93 and 64 respectively.The wild animals most sought-after by poachers and smugglers include red panda, leopard, deer and Eurasian eagle. Police recovered nine red panda hides, six leopard skins, six deer skins, four live Eurasian eagles, four live pangolins and their

scales, musk pods, bear biles, tiger skins and bones, live turtles, rare birds, otter skin, rhino horns and ivories, among others. Police said international drug smugglers were found to be using Kathmandu as a transit for smuggling wildlife body parts."Our investigation shows that local poachers usually come to Kathmandu with wildlife body parts in search of prospective clients and sell them to racketeers, who eventually smuggle the contraband into foreign countries, especially China," said a senior police official.

Any person arrested with body parts of endangered wild animals is handed over the concerned district forest office for legal action.DFO is the only authorised agency to prosecute wildlife poachers and smugglers under the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973. The official said cases of poaching red pandas, and sale, possession and smuggling of their skin are on the rise. As many as 53 red panda hides were seized in the last three years alone, a testimony to the increased threat to wild animals.

Anyone involved in the trade of protected species can be slapped with a fine up to Rs 10,00,000 and a jail term of five to 15 years as per the existing laws.

Modern technology has helped to curb wildlife crime

Use of modern technology has helped the government successfully curb wildlife crime in last five years.The government started using technology for wildlife conservation only after it joined hands with Crime Investigation Bureau of Nepal Police to control wildlife crime in 2011."Until the government joined hands with CIB, technology had not been used to control wildlife crime. However, CIB encouraged the government to embrace new technologies. It brought to use mobile tracking system, which has helped the authorities nab notorious poachers," said Madhav Khadka, manager at WWF Nepal.The government jointly with CIB then nabbed scores of poachers, including those on the Interpol's list and Nepal finally succeeded in celebrating 'first zero poaching year' in 2011. Nepal has so far celebrated four zero poaching years.The remote-controlled conservation drone was equipped with cameras and Global Positioning System to help capture images and video from hard-to-reach areas there by serving as a remarkable conservation tool. Similarly, the government launched real time SMART patrolling in 2013 with the help of WWF Nepal

to patrol each and every part of national parks and conservation areas.CCTV cameras and SMART eyes are also being used to monitor wildlife activities.Similarly, four sniffer dogs are being trained in Chitwan National Park.

CIB awarded Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Award

The Wildlife Crime Unit of the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) of Nepal Police has been presented with the prestigious Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Award at the 17th Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Johannesburg, South Africa.

CIB received the award presented by the U.S. based Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) that recognizes individuals, organizations, and agencies that have demonstrated excellence in combating wildlife crime.

The Wildlife Crime Unit, one among the wildlife law enforcement champions from nine countries, was recognised at the international level for its exceptional work to combat organized wildlife trafficking within the trans-Himalayan region, including from tigers, rhinos, and elephants.

"These award recipients have demonstrated a dedication to wildlife protection, which should be an example to all who cherish the biodiversity on this planet and who are committed to justice against wildlife criminals who illegally capture and kill wildlife out of greed and callousness," said Cathy Liss, president of AWI

The award is named after the late Clark R. Bavin, chief of the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement.

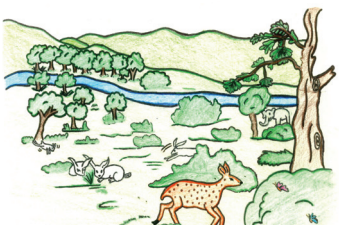
Sindhupalchok teen arrested with pangolin scales

A teen has been arrested in possession of a cache of pangolin scales, weighing around a kilogram and half, from Chaumati, KMC-



15 of Kathmandu, on Wednesday. Police identified the 16-year-old boy as Dawa from Nawalpur-6 of Sindhupalchok, currently residing in Chaumati.He was arrested during a routine security check in the area. Police said they are looking into the case.

Drawing of Students



Nitu Rana, Class : 9



Nisha Bindukar, Class: 4



Asmita Bhimire Class: 8



Sanroj Rai Class : 3



Sma Lama Class : 4



Manish Maharjan, Class: 5



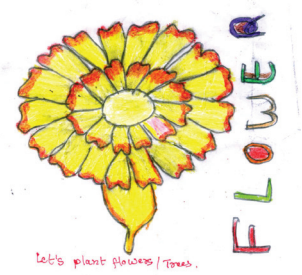
Sampurna Dhakal Class : 4



Aaush Shahi, Class: 7



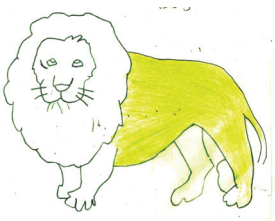
Sumit Shahi, Class: 9



Sapana Balami Class : 2

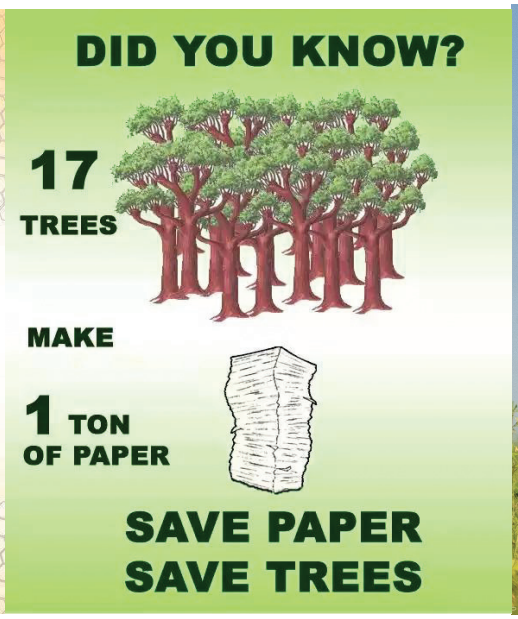


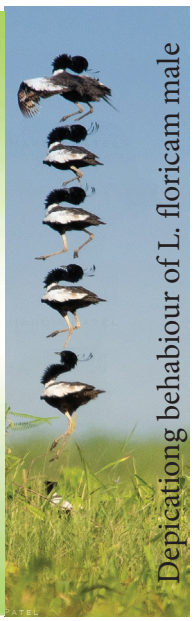
Sneha Bhandari, Class: 2



Sojal Shrestha, Class: 3







Depicationg behabiour of L. floricam male



Leopard at Mulpani, Kathmandu