

Quarry Lake The Park contains one peautiful lake, which supports a large number of aquatic bird species. This ake is in old quarry that was used for mining. Quarry Lake is a great place to take a family



Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary falls in the Aravali hill range, which represents one of the ancient landforms of the world. The park has rocky and indulating terrain with many gullies. Take a walk through the steep gullies in the ancient Aravali hills to discover the biodiversity

The sanctuary has a

and history.

Mammals

Bio-geographically, Asola



vonderful faunal diversity. ncluding species from small invertebrates to arge mammals. The aunal diversity of the sanctuary include 15 species of mammals, more than 200 birds, 12 reptiles, 5 amphibians, 90 butterflies, 25 dragonflies and more than 50 species of other invertebrate.



Mammals in the sanctuary nclude Nilgai, Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Jackal, Common Mongoose, Small Indian Civet, Palm Civet, Porcupine, Ruddy Mongoose and Black naped Hare.

Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary is the only man-made sanctuary of the India. It lies on the southeastern part of Delhi and is spread over an area of 6814 Acres. The sanctuary plays a major role in absorbing pollution and acts as a carbon sink. Thus providing clean air to the citizen of Delhi. There are several ways to explore and enjoy the sanctuary.



lvian fauna is the main attraction of Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary with reported sightings of over 200 species, both resident and migratory birds. Some of the common resident birds found here are: Grey Francolin, Painted Sandgrouse, Spotted Owlet, Red-Vented Bulbul, Purple sunbird, Oriental Magpie Robin, Rufous Treepie and Indian Eagle Owl. Many migratory birds come here during the winter season. Popular birds spotted during winter are: Red breasted Flycatcher, Black Redstart, Blue-capped Rock Thrush, and Canary-flycatcher etc.



The sanctuary is home to more than 90 species of butterflies. Some of the butterfly species found here are: Common Mormon, Common Emigrant, Mottled Emigrant, Red Pierrot, Common Pierrot, Stripped Tiger, Plain Tiger and Blue Pansy etc.



Reptiles

Despite of being a thorny scrub forest zone, Asola has a thriving population of reptiles. Reptiles in the sanctuary include Monitor Lizard, Rock Python, Common Krait, Indian Cobra, Saw-scaled Viper, Fanthroated Lizard, and Leopard Gecko.

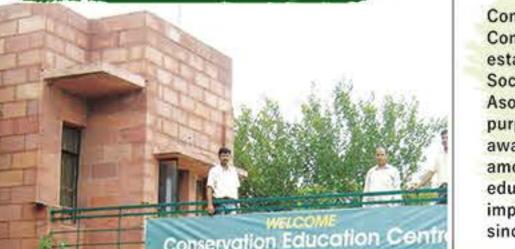
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Vegetation

The plant diversity in the sanctuary include 83 species of trees, 30 species of shrubs and 95 species of herbs and more than 18 species of grasses. Trees like Indian Laburnum, White-barked Acacia, Egyptian mimosa, Khejdi and Bombay ebony are scattered throughout the sanctuary.









School Programmes

The educational programmes conducted for students at Asola are useful in sparking interest in wildlife among students. Various activities such as nature walks. Be a scientist for a day, nature theme based painting competition, quiz competitions, and slogan competitions are organized for students with aim to provide complete nature immersion. Additionally, we conduct Nature Day Camps for students in Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary.



Special Public Events

CEC conducts weekend public events on various themes like birds, reptiles, outterflies and trees. There are a number of special events conducted by CEC like Breakfast with Butterflies', 'Brunch with Birds', 'Toast to Trees', 'Bash with Bugs', Barbeque, Leopard Trail and Green Birthday. Additionally, there are special monsoon events like 'Rain and Reptiles', 'Monsoon Walk', 'Insect Safari'.



CEC organizes workshops on different topics. Subjects like Bird Feeders, Wildlife Film-making, Nature Photography & Editing, Kitchen Gardening & Composting, Field Techniques, and Studying Pond Life, which give the participants the opportunity to learn about various aspects of environment and nature.

Conservation Education Center-Delhi: The Conservation Education Centre (CEC) was established jointly by Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and the Government of NCT at Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary in 2005. The purpose of establishment of the CEC is to create awareness about conservation of biodiversity among children and adults through field based educational programmes. The center has been imparting conservation education among masses since its inception.



Eco-days like World Wetland Day, World Environment Day, World Wildlife Day, World Sparrow Day, World Forestry Day, World Environment Day, World Wildlife Week and many more are celebrated at CEC-Delhi by involving school children into theme based and hands-on activities.



Nature walks, Bird walks, Tree walks, Butterfly walks and many more are conducted at Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary and other locations in Delhi, for students and visitors by CEC-Delhi. Many nature enthusiasts attend these walks.



Outreach Programmes: CEC-Delhi conducts outreach programmes at many schools. colleges, and various other places like Okhla Bird Sanctuary, Sunder Nursery, Surajour Bird Sanctuary, and Bharatour National Park and also in exhibitions held at other places around the city.



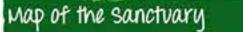
Internship & Volunteering Opportunities:

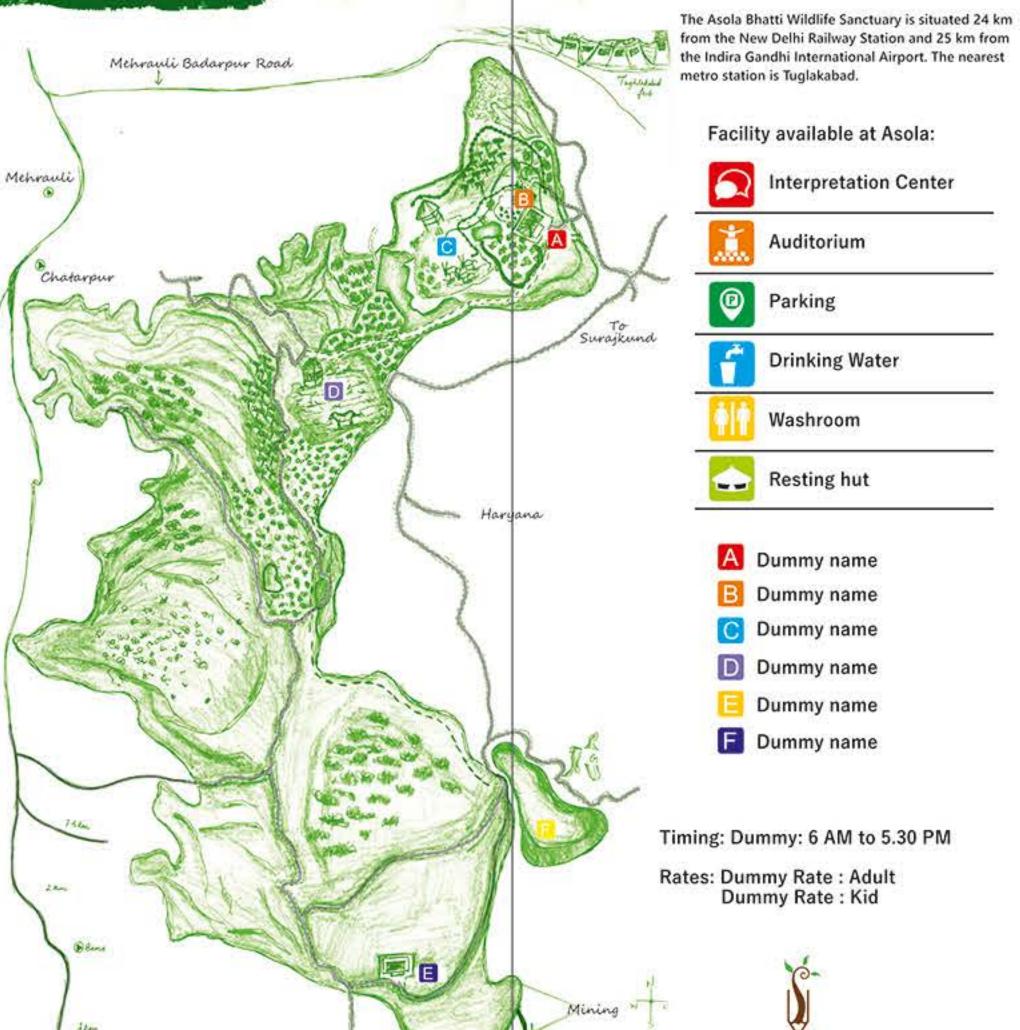
We offer internships in environmental studies and non-profit management that provide essential job skills and complete insight into our work culture. There are several opportunities to volunteer with us and free programs are conducted to this end every month.



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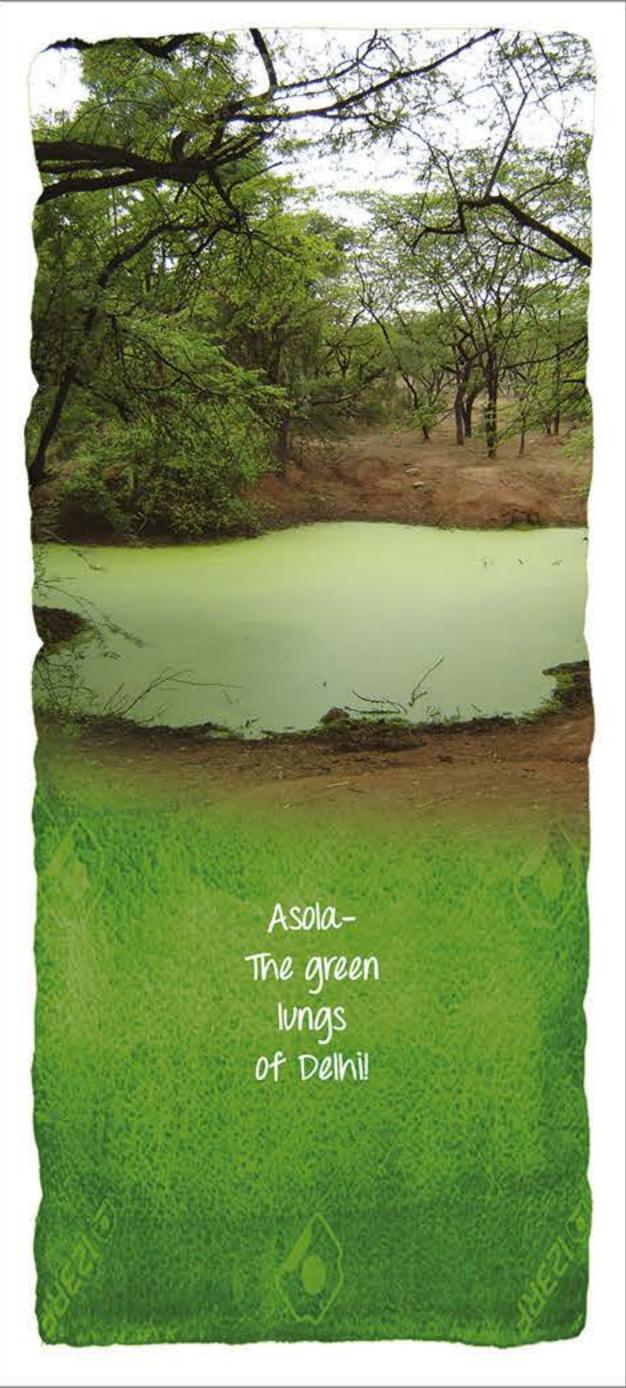
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Conservation Education Centre

Contact us at the CEC Delhi Office: Conservation Education Center, Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary, near Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range, Tughlakabad, New Delhi- 110044 Phone: 011-26042010 or 8800741864, 9868441983 Website: www.cecdelhi.org

Email: cecbnhsdelhi@gmail.com Facebook: Conservation Education Centre ABWLS, Delhi



Bombay Natural History Society

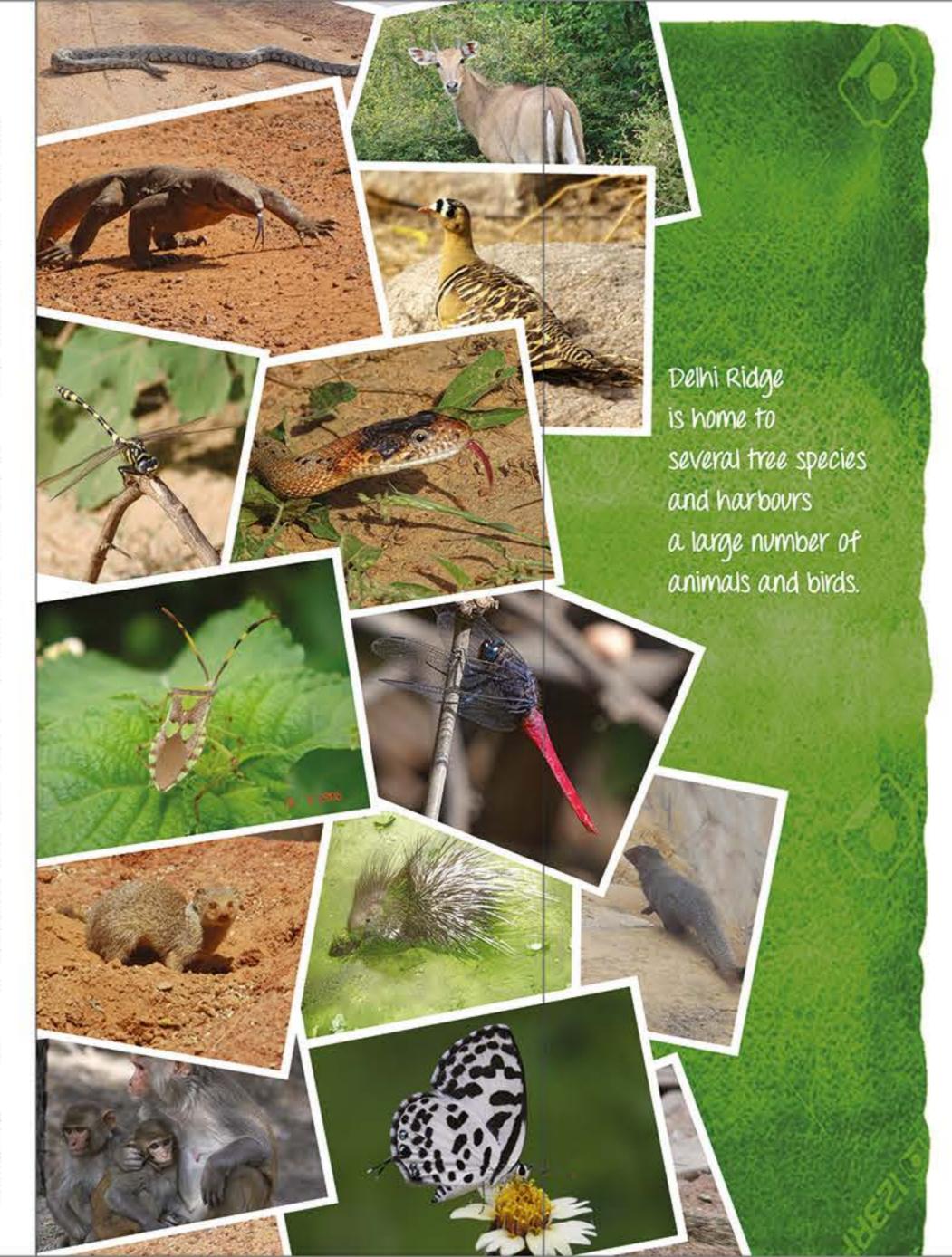
Bombay Natural History Society: The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) was founded on 15th September 1883 and today it is India's largest non-governmental organization concerned with natural history and conservation of nature. It is a membership organization, reaching out to over 5000 members across 30 countries. The society's guiding principle has always been that conservation must be based on scientific research-a tradition exemplified by the late Dr. Salim Ali. The Society supports research and scientific education through the Salim Ali Nature Conservation Fund, through the munificence of several charitable funds.

Delhi's 'Aravalli Ridges': Delhi's 'Ridge' is the tail end of the ancient Aravalli hills; The Aravallis stretch 800 kilometers from Gujarat through Rajasthan and Haryana, pushing into Delhi from Gurgaon to the south-west. Delhi Ridge is one of the two life supporting systems of the city (the other being river Yamuna) and its degradation will result in the loss of a great many ecosystem services that it provides to the citizens of Delhi. Unfortunately Delhi has not treated the ridge with half the care it deserves. Large swathes of the Ridge have been lost over the years.

A large portion of the Ridge is declared protected. The region is divided into four distinct zones. This includes the Northern, Central, South-Central and Southern belt. About 6,200 hectares of the Southern Ridge, which extends beyond the city limits, towards Haryana includes the Asola and Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary. Central Ridge lies within the heart of the city and is approximately 869 hectares. The south central Ridge 626 hectare in extent includes the Kishangarh forest or Sanjay Van. The smallest section, the 87-hectare northern Ridge lies like an emerald scimitar between Civil Lines and the University Campus in north Delhi.

Delhi's Ridge is home to several tree species and harbours a large number of animals and birds.

The Ridge is a densely forested region. It contains several species of trees that include Neem, Babul, Ber, Amaltash, and the magnificent Palash among others. The Ridge supports many other trees not



found in the rest of Delhi. Hingot, khair, kumttha, phulai and kareel are some of the trees superbly adapted to adverse conditions on the Ridge. Apart from being part of the native environment, these trees have a lot of medicinal and commercial value, and are a habitat to many birds, mammals and a lot of invertebrates. Many Ridge species have disappeared completely over the years.

Mammals such as the leopard, rhesus macaque, palm-squirrel, jackal, blackbuck, nilgai, and porcupine make themselves at home here. The bird life in this region is rich and varied, attracting people with all levels of birding experience. Species like flycatchers, Rose Finch and Green Herons, woodpeckers, barbets, Leaf Warblers and Crested Serpent Eagles, Oriental Honey-buzzards, vultures and Indian Eagle Owls are among the 200 species of birds found in this insect-rich region. The ridge areas harbours many species of reptiles. The list of reptiles includes Spectacled Cobra, Common Krait, Russel's Viper, Wolf snake, Rat Snake, Common Sand boa, Sawscaled Viper and monitor lizard etc.

Also, ridge contains several species of butterflies and insects. Lime Butterfly, Plain Tiger, Stripped Tiger, Peacock Pansy, Emigrant, Grass Yellow, Blue Pansy, Yellow Pansy, Common Rose, Banded Awl, Rounded Pierott, and Common Mormon are some of the commonly sighted butterflies in ridge areas.

