Report

Alpine Musk Deer *Moschus chrysogaster* conservation outreach program in Khaptad National Park, Nepal

The Alpine Musk Deer Moschus chrysogaster has been classified as an 'Endangered' species on the IUCN Red List, listed in Appendix I of CITES, and protected by the Government of Nepal because of its declining population trend. It is endemic to the Himalayan region and is distributed in the altitudinal range of 2,500-4,500 m (Green 1986; Zhixiao & Helin 2002; Lamsal et al. 2018).

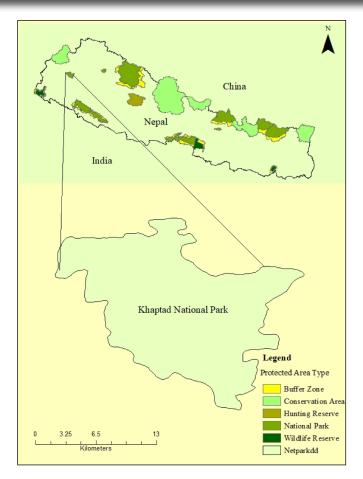
The species is facing massive threats from humans such as poaching, habitat loss, and unmanaged livestock grazing. In addition, feral dogs are an emerging threat in most parts of the country (Thapamagar et al. 2018). Developing conservation knowledge to the rural people towards wildlife conservation is a way to conserve such endangered species (Zhixiao & Helin 2002; Bhandari et al. 2019). We conducted the conservation awareness



Alpine Musk Deer (© Tek Gharti Magar).

programme in Khaptad National Park (KNP) of western Nepal. The Park is a prime habitat for musk deer, Himalayan Black Bear *Ursus* thibetanus, and Wild Dog Cuon alpinus (Thapamagar et al. 2019). Most of the local people in those areas are dependent on agriculture and livestock farming. In such a landscape, the local people are a key factor for nature conservation (Bhandari & Chalise 2016). Conservation outreach programmes for musk deer conservation were done in Chhanna Khaptad rural

municipality of Baihang District between October and November 2018 through group discussions in the villages, poster presentation and distribution of outreach materials such as posters and t-shirts. Around 150 people including school students were directly benefited from this. We made people aware of the ecology and behaviour of the musk deer and its importance in the Himalayan landscape. This programme was so helpful to develop a positive conservation attitude towards the musk deer



The study site location, Khaptad National Park, Nepal.



Participation of local people during Musk Deer conservation outreach program in KNP.

conservation in the KNP and its surrounding areas. Further, the programme motivated others for

further conservation work which might be significant in the Alpine Musk Deer conservation in Nepal

References

Bhandari, S. & M.K. Chalise (2016). People's attitudes toward Striped Hyena *Hyaena hyaena* (Linnaeus 1758) (Mammalia: Carnivora: Hyaenidae) conservation in lowland Nepal. *Journal of Threatened Taxa* 8(9): 9125–9130. https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.2518.8.9.9125-9130

Bhandari, S., B.A. Mawhinney, D. Johnson, D.R. Bhusal & D. Youlatos (2019). Coexistence of humans and leopards in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, Nepal. *Russian Journal of Ecology* 50(6): 590–592. https://doi.org/10.1134/S1067413619060031

Green, M.J. (1986). The distribution, status and conservation of the Himalayan Musk Deer *Moschus chrysogaster*. *Biological Conservation* 35(4): 347–375. https://doi. org/10.1016/0006-3207(86)90094-7

Lamsal, P., L. Kumar, A. Aryal & K. Atreya (2018). Future climate and habitat distribution of Himalayan Musk Deer (Moschus chrysogaster). Ecological Informatics 44: 101–108. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoinf.2018.02.004

Thapamagar, T., K.T. Magar, M. Pandey, S. Bhandari & D.R. Bhusal (2018). Habitat preferences and conservation status of Himalayan Musk Deer *Moschus chrysogaster* in Langtang National Park, Nepal. *Journal of Ecology & Natural Resources* 2(6): 000152. https://doi.org/10.23880/jenr-16000152

Thapamagar, T., S. Bhandari, K. Ghimire & D.R. Bhusal (2019). Threats to endangered musk deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*) in the Khaptad National Park, Nepal. *Folia Oecologica*, 46(2), 170-173. https://doi.org/10.2478/foecol-2019-0020

Zhixiao, L. & S. Helin (2002). Effect of habitat fragmentation and isolation on the population of Alpine Himalayan Musk Deer. *Russian Journal of Ecology* 33(2): 121–124.

Acknowledgments: This project was funded by the Rufford Foundation. We thank the local people, park staff, community forests user groups, and buffer zone user committees for their help.

Tilak Thapamagar¹, Shivish Bhandari², Kishor Chandra Ghimire³ & Daya Ram Bhusal⁴

182 Himalayan Biodiversity Network
Nepal, Bharatpur 11, Chitwan, Nepal.
384 Central Department of Zoology,
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur,
Kathmandu, Nepal.
Email: tilakmagarj@gmail.com
(corresponding author)