

Best Season

The best time to visit the reserve is March–April & September–October. Monsoon lasts until the beginning of October. Day time temperature is very low during winter due to strong winds. Higher elevation remains covered with cloud in the morning. Later, during the day and in evenings clouds are cleared by wind. Snow may occur even at low elevation until early April, however, it soon melts.



Accommodation and other Facilities

Visitors are requested to be self-sufficient with fuel (Kerosene/gas) before entering the reserve. Some hotels/lodges catering with simple Nepali foods are located at Chhyantung and Pakhathar village at Dhorpatan. The government of Nepal is planning to declare a buffer zone in close consultation with local communities and enhance their livelihood.

How to get there

Public bus service is available from Kathmandu to Burtibang via Baglung bazar, Jeep is available from Burtibang to Dhorpatan. Next route is Tansen–Tamgash Gulmi–Burtibang also. Similarly, visitors can reach by foot from Beni, Myagdi to Dhorpatan within 3 days of normal walk.

Air service links Dhorpatan from Kathmandu and Pokhara. Chartered service of helicopter may be available on request from Kathmandu, normally used by the international hunters.



Safety Precaution

- First aid kit is recommended to carry by the visitors for their own safety.
- Visitors should be alert from the wildlife inside the core area.

Stop pollution

- Carry out what you carry in.
- Buy only what won't pollute, or carry it out.
- Use safe drinking water (purify water yourself).
- Do not use the polythene/ plastic materials.

Reserve regulations to follow or things to remember

- An entry fee of Rs. 3,000 (Foreigners), Rs. 1,500 (SAARC Nationals), Rs. 100 (Nepali) visitor and Rs. 25 for tourist porter should be paid at designated ticket counter.
- Valid entry permits are available from the National Parks ticket counter at the Nepal Tourism Board, Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu or reserve entrance gate of DHR.
- The entry permit is non-refundable, non-transferable and is for a single entry only.
- Entering the park without a permit is illegal. Park personnel may ask for the permit, so visitors are requested to keep the permit with them.
- Get special permit for documentary/filming from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).
- Documentary/filming fee of US\$ 1,500 (Foreigners), Rs. 50,000 (SAARC Nationals) and Rs. 10,000 (Nepali) should be paid at DNPWC. Additional 25% should be paid while using drone for documentary/filming.
- Drone (UAV) fee is same as documentary/filming fee while using it for other purposes.
- Don't remove or damage plants and animals. All flora and fauna are fully protected and must not be disturbed.
- Rubbish must be placed out, buried or disposed off in designated areas.
- No one should walk within the reserve between sunset and sunrise.
- Do respect the cultural and religious sites.
- Visitors should be self-sufficient in fuel supply (kerosene/LP gas).
- Camping inside the park should be made only at the designated areas.
- Carry out non biodegradable items such as batteries, plastic bags and bottles.
- Mountain bikes and motor bikes are prohibited inside the park.
- Never trek alone, hire a local guide if you can't find a companion.

Wish you a very happy and memorable experience

2019



DHORPATAN HUNTING RESERVE

Published by:

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, P.O. Box: 860, Babarmahal, Kathmandu

Phone: +977-1-4220912 / 4220850 / 4227926, Fax: +977-1-4227675, Email: info@dnpsc.gov.np, Website: <http://www.dnpsc.gov.np>

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve Office: Dhorpatan, Baglung, Nepal, Tel. +977-099-468000/468001

Background

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (DHR) was declared in 1987 with objectives of trophy hunting and protection and management of representative high altitude ecosystem in western Nepal. The hunting license is issued by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC). It is extended in Myagdi, Baglung and eastern Rukum Districts in the Dhaulagiri Himalayan range in west Nepal and covers an area of 1325 km². Putha, Churen and Gurja Himal extend over the northern boundary of the reserve.

It is the only one hunting reserve in the country to meet the needs of Nepalese and foreign hunters of blue sheep, Himalayan tahr and other game animals. The higher elevations remain snow-capped throughout the year. Altitudes vary from 2000m to 7246m above mean sea level. The flat meadows above tree line (4000m), locally known as Patans, are important grazing areas for animals like blue sheep and other herbivorous animals. The reserve is divided into seven blocks for hunting management purposes.

The reserve is surrounded by villages on all sides except north. Local people depend on the reserve to meet their requirements of timber, firewood, fodder, and pasture. Every year livestock grazing activities begin from February to October. More than 80,000 livestock enter the reserve for grazing but the trend of husbandry is being decreased. Majority of the people belong to Bishwokarma, including Magar, Chhantyal, Thakali and Gurung. Amalgamation of different ethnic groups has resulted in mixed pattern of cultures.



Major Flora and Fauna

The hunting reserve is characterized by alpine, sub-alpine and high temperate vegetation. Common plant species include oak, pine, juniper, birch, rhododendron, hemlock, and spruce. Pasturelands occupy more than 50% of the total area of the reserve at higher elevation.

The reserve is one of the prime habitats for blue sheep, a highly coveted trophy. Secondly preferred game animal is Himalayan Tahr. Status survey conducted by DNPWC revealed that the reserve has 2202 Blue Sheep and 388 Himalayan Tahr. Other major wild animals are Musk Deer, Snow Leopard, Red Panda, common leopard, goral, serow, wolf, Himalayan Black Bear, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Rhesus Monkey, Langur and Mouse Hare. The reserve is home to 137 species of birds. Pheasants and Partridges are common in the reserve.



Fact sheet

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve	
Declared year	1987 AD
Hunting reserve area	1325 km ²
Location	Gandaki Province & Province No. 5 (Baglung, Myagdi and Eastern Rukum Districts)
Bio-climatic Zone	Temperate to Alpine
Elevation	2000 m (Taksera) -7246m (Putha Himal) above mean sea level
Major Lakes	Sundaha, Pupaltal, Rudhratal
Major River	Uttarganga, Gorughat, Ghustung & Dagadi
Main Mammals	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i> , <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> , <i>Panthera uncia</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Felis lynx</i> , <i>Pseudois nayaur</i> , <i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i> , <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> etc.
Main birds	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> , <i>Tragopan satyra</i> , <i>Catreus wallichii</i> etc.
Major tree species	Oak, Pine, Juniper, Birch, Rhododendron, Hemlock, Spruce etc.
Rural Municipalities	3 (Putha-uttarganga, Dhaulagiri and Tamankhola)
Major ethnic groups	Bishwokarma, Magar, Chhantyal, Thakali, Gurung and Tibetan
Economy	Agriculture, animal husbandry, labour and trade

Major Attractions

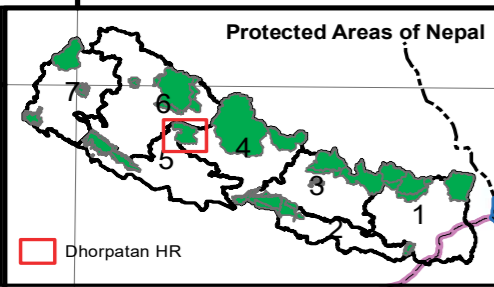
- Beautiful Dhorpatan valley
- High altitudes lakes
- Dhorbaraha, a Hindu religious place from where Uttarganga river is originated
- The magnificent view of Gurja churen and putha Himal from Barse
- Only one Hunting Reserve of Nepal
- Large herd of Blue sheep and Himalayan tahr
- Bishwokarma, Magar, Chhantyal, Thakali and Gurung culture



82°40'0"E 82°50'0"E 83°0'0"E 83°10'0"E 83°20'0"E

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (DHR)

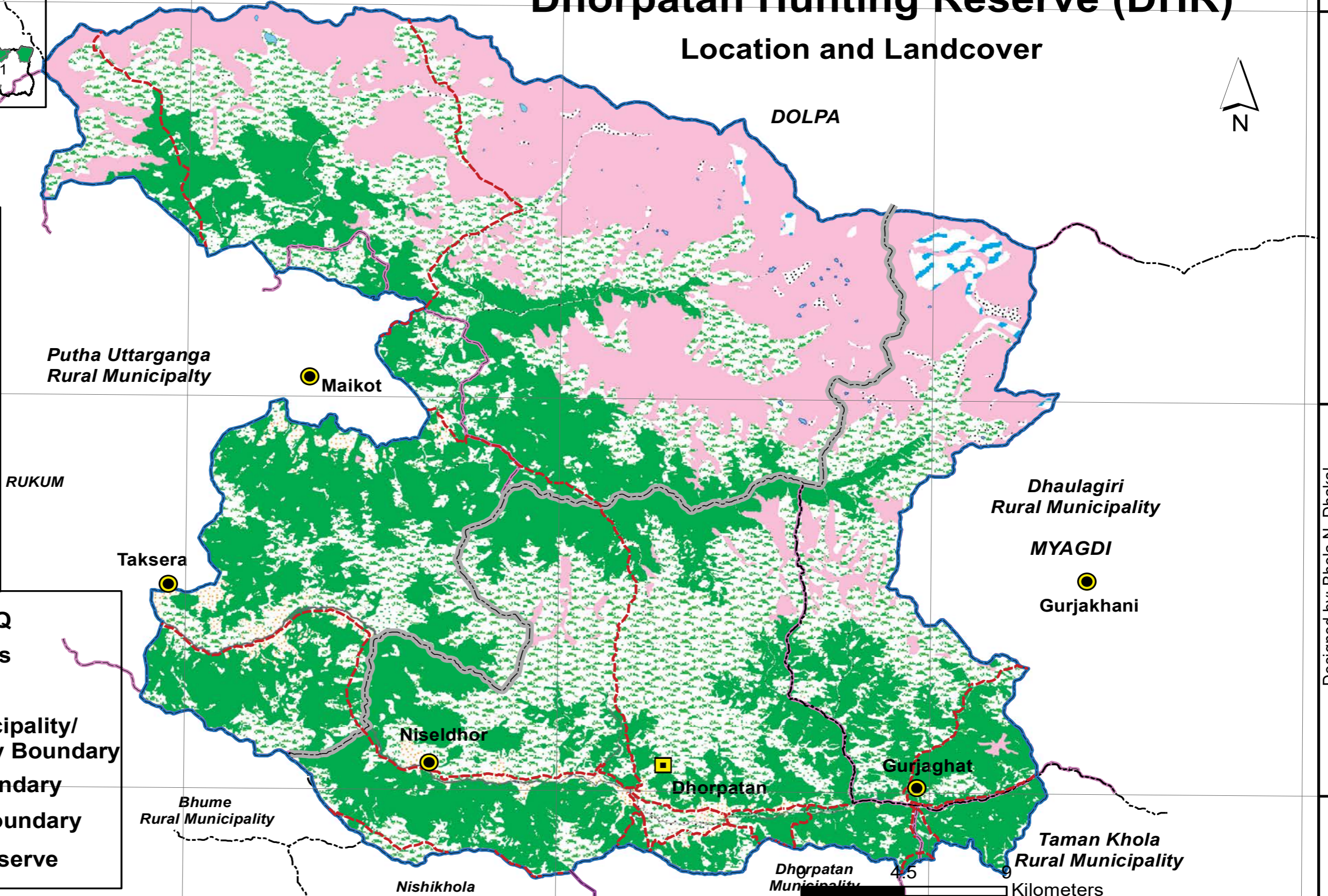
Location and Landcover



LEGEND

- Landcover classes**
- Barren land
 - Bush area
 - Cultivated land
 - Forest land
 - Glacier
 - Grass land
 - Pond or lake
 - Sandy area
 - Swamp
 - Waterbodies

- Reserve HQ
- Other Posts
- Main Trails
- Rural Municipality/
Municipality Boundary
- District Boundary
- Province Boundary
- Hunting Reserve



Source: DoS, DHR/DNPWC and MoFAGA, GoN

© DNPWC, 2076

Designed by: Bhola N. Dhakal