



Major tracking routes

- 1 Khalanga(Darchula)-Huti-Sunsera-Rapla-Byas- Api base camp (7-8 days).
- 2 Khalanga-Khar-Sipti-Sitaula-Api base camp (6-7 days).
- 3 Latinath-Gulzar-Ghusa-Api base camp (3-4 day).

General code of conduct

Follow the minimum impact code while trekking so that you and your host (local nature and people) benefit for indefinite years to come. Because what you benefit from a particular tourism destination at present and future largely depends on how you impact the local environment and culture.

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 area.

Stop pollution

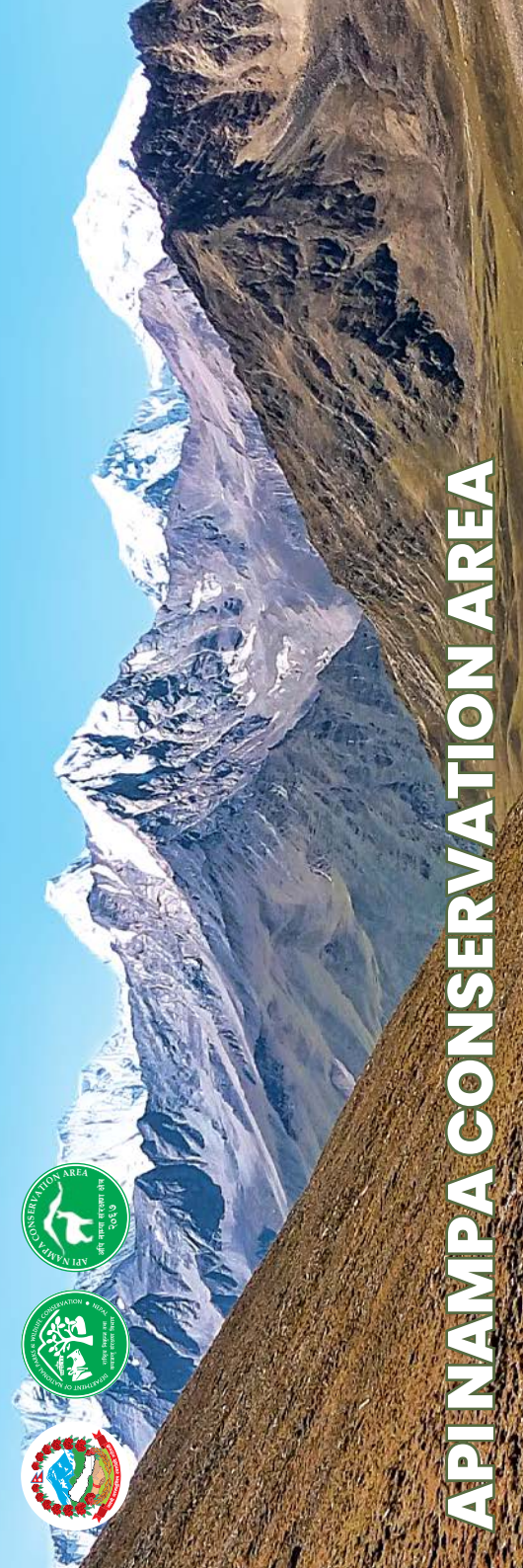
- Carry out what you carry in.
- Buy only what won't pollute, or carry it out.
- Use safe drinking water (purify water yourself).
- Minimize the use of polythene/ plastic materials.

Conservation Area Regulations to follow or things to remember

- An entry fee of Rs. 2,000 (Foreigners), Rs. 500 (SAARC Nationals) & Rs. 100 (Nepali) visitor 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 ANCA entrance gate.
- The entry permit is non-refundable, non-transferable and is for a single entry only.
- Entering the Conservation Area (CA) 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.
- Do respect the cultural and religious sites.
- Camping inside the CA should be made only at the designated areas.
- Carry out non biodegradable items such as batteries, plastic bags and bottles.
- Never trek alone, hire a local guide if you can't find a companion.

Wish you a very happy and memorable experience

2019



API NAMPA CONSERVATION AREA

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@dnpwc.gov.np, Website: <http://www.dnpwc.gov.np>
Api Nampa Conservation Area Office : Darchula, Phone: 00977-93-420497, Fax: 093-420497



Background

Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) was established in 2010 with the objectives of conserving the unique flora, fauna and biodiversity, perpetuation of ecosystem of the Darchula district and enhancement of socio-economic condition of the local people. It is located in the Sudhur Paschim Province of Nepal. It covers 1903 km² of Darchula district. Due to extreme contrasts in climate and geography, it has unique topography ranging from lowlands with sub-tropical vegetation to arctic conditions in the Himalayan highlands. The ANCA is located between 29° 30' to 31° 15' North Latitude and 80° 22' to 81° 09' East Longitude.

The ANCA includes 5 Rural Municipalities (Byas, Apihimal, Dunhu, Naugad and Marma) and parts of Mahakali Municipality (ward no. 1, ward no. 2 and part of ward no. 3) with 25 conservation area user committees and 1 conservation area management council. The conservation area has different ethnic groups like Sauka, Thakuri, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Brahmin, Chhetri, etc.

Major Flora and Fauna

ANCA recognized for its tremendous diversity of flora and fauna. Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*), Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*), Common Langur (*Presbytis entellus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Serow (*Capricornis thar*) are among the important wildlife found in the conservation area. National bird Daphne (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Cheer (*Catreus wallichii*) as well as Munal (*Crimson spp*) are found in higher Himalayan range. Temperate zone is the main habitat of herpeto-fauna. The Conservation area is characterized by subtropical to alpine vegetation. Common plant species include *Pinus spp.*, *Rhododendron spp.*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Betula utilis*, *Quercus*

spp., and *Abies spectabilis* etc. Major medicinal plants are Panchaunle (*Dactylorhiza hatagirea*), Kutki (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariflora*), Yarsagumbu (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*), Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*), Sarpagandha (*Rauvolfia serpentine*) and Sugandhawal (*Valeriana jatamansi*) etc.

Fact sheet

Api-Nampa Conservation Area	
Declared year	2010 AD
Conservation Area	1903 km ²
Location	Sudhur Paschim Province (Darchula district), Latitude 29°30' to 31°15' and Longitude 80°22' to 81°09'
Bio-climatic Zone	Subtropical to Alpine
Elevation	539 m to 7132 m above mean sea level
Major Peaks	Api (7132m) , Nampa (6757m) and Byas (6670m)
Major Rivers	Mahakali, Naugadh and Chamelia
Main Mammals	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> , <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> , <i>Panthera uncia</i> , <i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i> , <i>Nemorhaedus goral</i> , <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> , <i>Capricornis thar</i> , <i>Pseudois nayaur</i> , <i>Presbytis entellus</i> , <i>Canis aureus</i> and <i>Canis lupus</i> etc.
Main birds	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> , <i>Tragopan satyra</i> , <i>Catreus wallichii</i> , <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> , <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> and <i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i> etc.
Major tree species	<i>Pinus spp.</i> , <i>Rhododendron spp.</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Quercus spp.</i> , <i>Abies spectabilis</i> etc.
Major medicinal plants	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i> , <i>Neopicrorhiza scrophulariflora</i> , <i>Ophiocordyceps sinensis</i> , <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> , <i>Rauvolfia serpentine</i> , <i>Valeriana jatamansi</i> etc.
Municipality	One (Mahakali)
Rural Munucipalities	Five (Marma, Naugad, Dunhu, Apihimal and Byas)
Population	59,609
Major Castes	Chhetri, Brahman, Byasi (Sauka), Thakuri, Bishwakarma
Economy	Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Trade and Labour,

Climate

The climate of ANCA is generally characterized by high rainfall and humidity and climatic condition varies along with the elevation gradient from sub tropical to alpine. In the north, most of the parts remain under snow characterizing alpine climate. In the southern part and valleys, the climate is subtropical while, Mid-hills has temperate type. The average maximum temperature is 18.6°C and the minimum temperature is 7.7°C with an average rainfall of 2129 mm. Most precipitation falls between May and September. Average annual rainfall range from 1,200mm-2,000mm, with nearly 80% of the total annual rainfall falling during the four months of the monsoon, from June to September. All areas experience very high rainfall intensities, ranging between estimates of 125 mm -350 mm for 24 hour periods, at times. Within its elevation range of 1800m to 6500m, there are limited subtropical valleys in the southern margin, although most of the area is ecologically temperate or highland. Cold, generally dry climate exists in the high alpine valleys just north of the southern arm of the Himalaya that cuts across the bottom of Darchula.

Major attraction

- Api Himal (7132m), Nampa (6757m) and Byas (6670m)
- *Panthera uncia*, *Moschus chrysogaster*, *Ailurus fulgens*, *Lophophorus impejanus*, *Tragopan satyra*, *Catreus wallichii*
- Holy place of Byas
- Religious Place Marma and Dunhu
- Byasi (Sauka) culture

Accommodation

Few hotels and tea shops are available in the conservation area. Warm clothing would be beneficial to keep tourist warm in higher altitudes.

How to get there

There are daily flights from Kathmandu to Dhangadi. Bus service is available from Dhangadi to the ANCA headquarter at Khalanga, Darchula. Next route is Mahendranagar -Tanakpur-Pithauragad-Dharchula, India. Visitors can reach Darchula, Nepal within 15 minutes walk from Dharchula, India.

