

moist localities attain large size both in crown grows gregariously, where valleys fan out and becoming flat and wide. A total number of 403 indigenous and naturalised

plant species belonging to 271 genera under 86 families can be observed in Sariska Tiger Reserve.

Table A Choice of plants species as a food for Hanuman Langur

S. No.	Botanical Name	Local name	Family	Habit	Parts Consumed
1	<i>Acacia indica</i>	Babool	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves
2	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaves
3	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Umar	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves & Fruits
4	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Bargad	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves & Fruits
5	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Tendu	Ebenaceae	Tree	Leaves & Fruits
6	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pipal	Moraceae	Tree	Tender Leaves, & Fruits
7	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Tree	Leaves & Fruits
8	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Flower, Fruits & Seeds
9	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Tree	Fruits
10	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Imli	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Leaves & Fruits
11	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Leaves
12	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>	Kadamb	Rubiaceae	Tree	Fruits
13	<i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i>	Chilla	Ulmaceae	Tree	Fruits
14	<i>Lannaea coromandelica</i>	Gurja	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Ripe fruits
15	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Vilayti babool	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves. Pods & Seed
16	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Kauhua	Combretaceae	Tree	Dry fruits & Tendril
17	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Ber	Rhamnaceae	Tree	Leaves, Fruits & Seed
18	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Gadhaeli	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Leaves & Flower
19	<i>Careca papaya</i>	Papita	Caricaceae	Shrub	Fruits
20	<i>Carissa caranda</i>	Karodha	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Fruits
21	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	Chakauda	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Leaves, pods and seeds
22	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Malkangini	Celastraceae	Shrub	Fruits
23	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Bathua	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Leaves
24	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	Bharangi	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Fruits
25	<i>Cucumis melo varagrestis</i>	Sendia	Cucurbitaceae	Herb	Fruits
26	<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>	Makoiya	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Fruits
27	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Kaner	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Androecium
28	<i>Tinospora</i>	Giloe	Menispermaceae	Climber	Fruits and
29	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	jhal	Capparaceae	shrub	Leaves and fruit
30	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>	Dhok	Combretateceae	Tree	flowers
31	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Jangel jalebi	Mimosaceae	Tree	Leaves and

					fruits
32	<i>Zizyphus xylopyra</i>	Ghat bor	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	fruit
33	<i>Albizia procera</i>	-	Mimosaceae	Tree	Fruit seeds
34	<i>Grewia subinequalis</i>	Phalsa	Tiliaceae	Shrub	Leaves and fruit
35	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i>	sianjana	Moringaceae	Tree	Flowers and fruit
36	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i>	hingot	Balanitaceae	Shrub	fruit
37	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	khajur	Arecaceae	Tree	Fruit
38	<i>Cucumis callosus</i>	-	Cucurbitaceae	Stragglers	Fruit
39	<i>Momordica dioica</i>	Karelo	Cucurbitaceae	Stragglers	Fruit
40	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	-	Malvaceae	Shrub	Leaves and fruit
41	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Semal	Bombacaceae	Tree	Flower and fruit
42	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	Salar	Burseraceae		flower
43	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Chirmi	Fabaceae	Tree	Fruit and flower
44	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Kachnar	Caesalpiniaceae	Shrub	Fruit and flower
45	<i>Morus alba</i>	Shahoot	Moraceae	Tree	Leaves and fruit
46	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	Kalam	Rubiaceae	Tree	Leaves and boles

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

In present study we used visual animal sampling method to record on feeding behavior. With the help of direct observation of langurs feeding on plants parts like stem, leaves, flowers etc., made a table in the field. We examine the utilization of different food plant by Hanuman langurs opportunistically in the study area.

III. RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The hanuman langurs is mainly florivores, but they obtain food to raid on cultivated fields, gardens, orchards and they also get provisioned food by the tourist. The food resource of langurs at sariska is seasonal in their availability and leaves or fruit are the major portion of their diet. In adverse condition they fed on bark or roots. In sariska there are many plants species used by hanuman langurs in their diet (Table no A). Except these some of the provisioned food like Chana, Biscuits, Laddu, Chapati, Banana, Guava, and Mango are frequently fed by people. Some provisioned items available in all months while the others are seasonal. It was observed that the availability of food is also affect the home range of troops, if the food is available in its home range, then they get enough food nearby and they did not travel a long distance to search of food, thus their home range is decreased. On the other hands if the food available is less

quantity, then langurs travel more distance in search of food and thus the home range increased. The home range of hanuman langurs is also affected by provisioning because sariska is famous and historical hindu religious place, so a lot of pilgrims come to here from the different places particularly on tuesday & saturday of the worlds. They provide provisioning food in to the langurs. In some places of sariska such as pandupole, bharathari, taalvriksh, silised, narainiji temple, nilkanth mahadeo, kalighati, kankwari and tehla provisioned food available in high quantity. It is an important part of langur diet; it ranges maximum in December and January and minimum in May and June. Availability of provisioned items in these places langurs get more food within the home range which stop their travel so their home range is also decreased. In sariska at the Pandupole, bharthari langurs troops get more provisioned food items round the year, thus their home ranges are also minimum in comparison to other troops. During study period, it was observed that the food resource is one of the major factors which are responsible for group competition. In kalighati one troops are located and they are feeding natural plants as well as provisioned items provided by tourist, it was noted that the dominant rank first eat the provisioned items given by tourist, but during natural feeding the dominant behaviour was less because at this site the natural food resources in plenty, but when climatic condition is unfavourable, the natural food resources is

scarcity the competition has increase between the groups. The hanuman langur of sariska consumed food from forty six plants species of natural and cultivated plant, in addition to the provisioned food either offered by pilgrims or stolen from them by the hanumans. It was also observed that the hanumans eat a lot of cultivated crops such as gram pea,carrot cabbage brinjal etc.

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