Plates

Plate 1: Jhum cultivation and degraded catchment ecosystem in Garukra area

Plate 2: Road under construction from Pfutsero to Phek via Sakraba. Road-induced landslide in the Garukra Catchment.
Plate 3: Environmental degradation in the Garukra Catchment ecosystem caused due to road construction and the likes.

Plate 4: Land sliding in Garukra Catchment which has destroyed many paddy fields on the site as well as off the site due to paddy fields covered with debris.
Plate 5: Active rill erosion on the steep slope due to destruction and felling of trees on the upper reaches of the Garukra Catchment.

Plate 6: Terrace wet paddy fields on the eastern limb of Garukra Catchment. Garukra is a perennial river and enables wet paddy cultivation extensively on the banks.
Plate 7: Fallow lands in Garukra Catchment. They are left as fallows after used for jhum cultivation without any measures taken.

Plate 8: Previous landslide zone in the Lozache Catchment; the area is very vulnerable to landslide due to complete destruction of vegetation.
Plate 9: Terrace fields on the steep slope in the Lozache Catchment. Steep slopes (gradients) are also used for terrace cultivation wherever irrigation is possible but are vulnerable to landslide if properly not managed.

Plate 10: Fallow lands in the Lozache Catchment. Land becomes barren and difficult to regain forest status due to environmental degradation in and around the study area.
Plate 11: Degraded slope in the Lozache Catchment due to cultivation and excessive deforestation and felling of trees.

Plate 12: Environmental degradation in the Sopu Catchment- highly devoted to terrace paddy fields, in the study area.
Plate 13: Degraded Catchment ecosystem of Murhepu. Murhepu is a deforested catchment located between two high populated settlements – Pfutsero town and Phusachodu village, on east and west edges of the catchment respectively.

Plate 14: Terrace fields on the bank of Murhepu Catchment. Only few terrace fields are on the slope of the catchment because Murhepu is highly degraded due to deforestation and therefore less water flow in the streams and for the fields.
Meandering types are formed in lower section of rivers where the valleys are relatively broader and the flow velocity of river is reduced. During rainy season, overtopping of river water on the bank and destruction of standing paddy occurs.
Plate 16: Timber extraction through logging for the local saw mills and degradation of Catchment ecosystems of Chetheba areas.

Plate 17: Forests were encroached through Jhum cultivation (on the north western limb of Murhepu Catchment). Deforestation is a major problem in Phek district of Nagaland.
Plate 18: Construction of Agri-Link Road on the steep hill slopes of Murhepu Catchment accelerating soil erosion and landslide below Phusachodu.

Plate 19: Phek town on the hill top of Lozache (West) & Murhepu (East) Catchments. Most of the settlements in Phek district are on the hill tops.
Plate 20: Potato cultivation in and around Pfutsero town located on the eastern ridge of Murhepu Catchment of the study area. Potato cultivation offers least protection to the soil and lead to soil erosion and loss of fertility.

Plate 21: Rainwater harvesting pond in Kikruma. These types of ponds are constructed to impound rainwater to irrigate paddy fields during paddy transplantation.
Plate 22: Water harvesting pond at Zaka (Chozuba Village) of the study area. During rainy seasons water is harvested for various purposes.

Plate 23: Kiwis (Mithuns) are reared in the jungle habitat. They are let loose during dry season especially after the harvest to allow them to avail additional food as food becomes scarce within the limit of normal habitat during dry season.
Plate 24: Landslide and destruction of wet paddy fields in the Garukra Catchment west of Khomi village in the study area.

Plate 25: Destruction of Forest and Jungle fire (below Chizami) in the study area. Frequent forest fires destroy the leaf litters on the ground and the soil nutrients and humus contents are markedly reduced and sometimes are completely destroyed.
Plate 26: Traditional horn house in Phek district. Fire wood is also stored for Pig rearing and for winter season.

Plate 27: Wearing traditional attire during festival
Plate 28: Wrestling as a favourite sport in Phek district.

Plate 29: Mini-hydel project across Tuphale river near Losami junction (along SH-155 between Chizami and Phek) in the study area.
Plate 30: View of Pfutsero town with Lake Ache below. Towns and sub-towns are expanding at alarming rate in the study area.