



Sajjangerh Wildlife Sanctuary

Why in News?

A [wildfire](#) that broke out in [Sajjangerh Wildlife Sanctuary](#) in Rajasthan is posing a serious **threat to the existence of wildlife**.

Key Points

- **About the Sanctuary:**
 - **This sanctuary** is located in [the Aravalli mountain range](#) in the **Udaipur** district of Rajasthan , which is famous for its rich **biodiversity** and the historical **Sajjangerh Palace** .
 - The sanctuary is spread over an area of **5.19 square kilometres** and a rocky wall called **Kishan Pol** was built to protect it.
- **Wildlife and flora:**
 - The sanctuary is the natural habitat of many wildlife including [chital](#), **panther**, [nilgai](#), **jackal**, [wild boar](#), **hyena and sambar** .
 - **Apart from this, a wide range of birds and reptiles** are also found here .
- **Jiyan Lake:**
 - **The Jiyan Lake** (also known as **Tiger Lake** or **Bari Lake**) located here serves as a water resource for the sanctuary.
 - **Built by Maharana Raj Singh in 1664**, this lake is spread over **1.25 square miles** and has a **water storage capacity of 400 million cubic feet** .
- **Historical Importance:**
 - It is a part of **the Sajjangerh Palace (also known as the Monsoon Palace)** built in **the year 1884**. The palace is named after Maharana Sajjan Singh, one of the rulers of **the Mewar dynasty** .
 - **In the year 1987, this area was converted into a wildlife sanctuary** .

Aravalli Range

- The Aravalli mountain range **extends from Gujarat through Rajasthan to Delhi**, its length is 692 km. and the width is between 10 to 120 km.
 - This mountain range **acts as a natural green wall**, 80% of which lies in Rajasthan and 20% in Haryana, Delhi and Gujarat .
- The Aravalli range is **divided into two main ranges - the Sambhar Sirohi range and the Sambhar Khetri range in Rajasthan** , where it extends for about 560 km.
- It acts as an **ecotone between [the Thar Desert](#) and the Gangetic Plain** .
 - Ecotones are areas where **two or more ecosystems, biological communities or biological regions meet**.
- The **highest peak of this mountain range is Gurushikhar (Rajasthan)**, with a height of 1,722 metres

