Any guideline should ask to clearly steer away the pressure of ecotourism from sanctuaries, national parks and tiger reserves to other areas. From the foregoing discussion added to my own inference from studies and experiences I suggest that the order of implementation of ecotourism programmes should be as follows. Programmes should be such that results of biodiversity or wildlife conservation are demonstrated as well as the local people are involved round-the-year.

(1) Areas showing fruits of biodiversity under Participatory Forest Management
(2) Wildlife Corridors or Habitat-linkages
(3) Periphery of wildlife sanctuaries
(4) Wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and tiger reserves

4.8. Tourism research and monitoring for guiding ongoing process and future planning

Tourism in wildlife areas needs to be constantly backed by research and monitoring. With respect to Similipal Tiger Reserve, Orissa, lessons learnt in the past from elephant sighting trend have strengthened the cause for clamping 'closed season' and a definite 'tourism route' in the TR (Singh, 1988, 1991, 1995). A four year study (Prusty and Singh, 1997; Srivastava and Singh, 1998) conducted in the same reserve on profile of tourists and the vehicles they used offered several managerial tools aimed at making tourism in the Tiger Reserve eco-friendly and orient the drivers of hired vehicles to make the trips safe, interesting and memorable. It also highlighted the benefits due to tourism transferred to the people and the consumer market existing at the entry points markets. Analyses were also made of occupancy rates of different facilities for night camping. All similar studies should be carried out for all areas where ecotourism is a mandate for management.

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An Eco Friendly Project, Mysore Zoo

http://www.starofmysore.com/main.asp?type=news&item=29001

Mysore Zoo a.k.a. ***Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens*** is getting an eco-friendly project, with plans to establish a Bio Gas Unit in association with JNNURM's community participation programme. The tripartite agreement in this regard was signed between the Zoo, MCC and NIE-CREST (Center For Renewable Energy & Sustainable Technologies). The Zoo Executive Director K.B. Markandaiah, JNNURM Superintendent Engineer Suresh Babu and CREST Director Shyamsundar signed the agreement.

The estimated cost of the Bio Gas Unit is Rs. 20 lakh, for which Rs. 18 lakh will be provided under the community participation programme, with the Zoo contributing the remaining Rs. 2 lakh. The Unit will utilise about 1.5 tons of animal waste besides a considerable quantity of in-house waste everyday. Bio Gas generated by the facility will be provide energy for the Zoo's kitchen and canteen and the surplus gas will be used for operating a Diesel Generator. The waste generated from Bio Gas Plant will be used for the manufacture of vermicultured fertiliser, according to Markandaiah and Suresh Babu, the signatories to the agreement.

K.B. Markandeya, Director of Mysore Zoo, presenting a copy of tripartite agreement to establish a biogas plant at the Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens to N. Ramanuja, Chairman, NIE-CREST, while Shankar, Assistant Executive Engineer, JNNRUM; S. Shamsundar, Director, NIE-CREST and Suresh Babu, Superintending Engineer, JNNRUM look on.