



# Rapid Revision Program

## RRP 2021

## Endangered Species

Hyderabad  
**Ashok Nagar**  
9052292929

Hyderabad  
**Madhapur**  
9052492929

Bengaluru  
**Vijay Nagar**  
9121412929

Hyderabad  
**Gayatri Campus**  
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## CONSERVATION OF FLORA AND FAUNA

### IUCN RED LIST

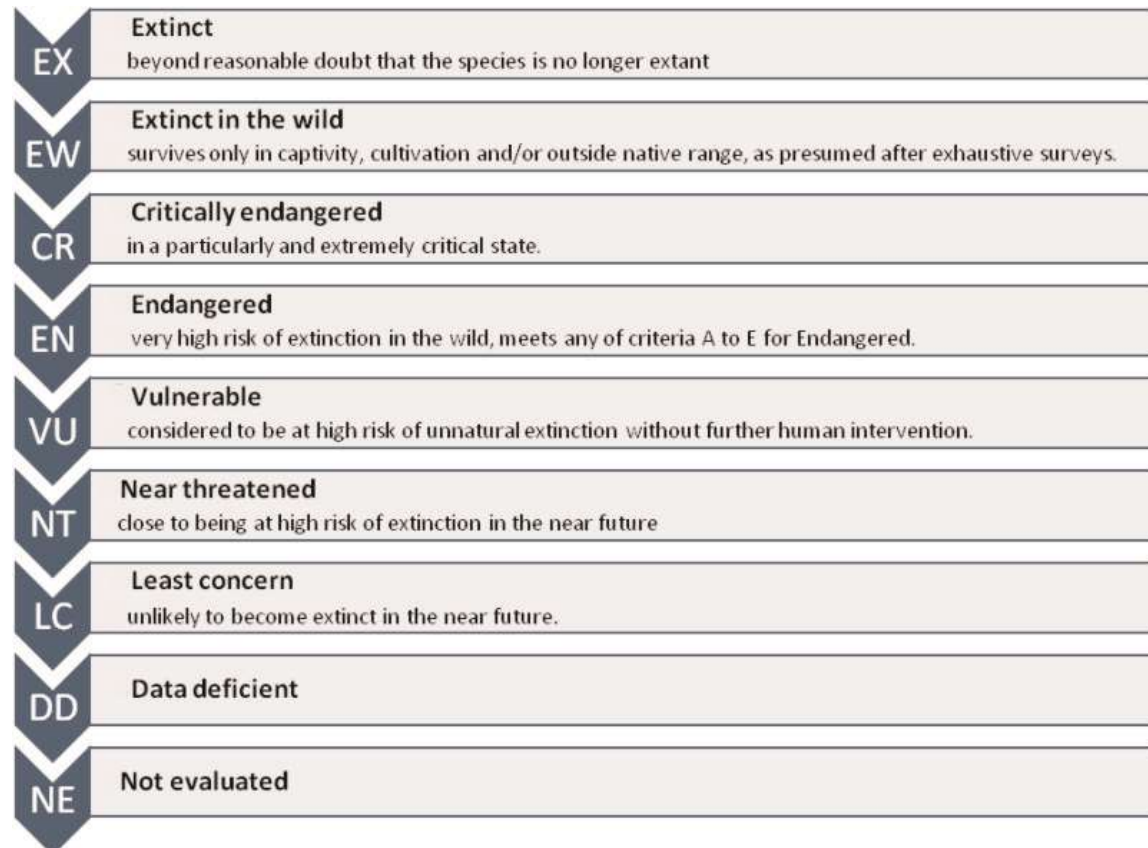
The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, founded in 1964, is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)

- Established in 1948
- It is a member union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations.
- IUCN has evolved into the world's largest and the most diverse environmental network.
- The organization is best known for compiling and publishing the **IUCN Red List**, which assesses the conservation status of species worldwide.

**Pink pages** in this publication include the critically endangered species. As the status of the species changes, new pages are sent to the subscribers.  
**Green pages** are used for those species that were formerly endangered, but have now recovered to a point where they are no longer threatened.

Species are classified by the IUCN Red List **into nine groups**, specified through criteria such as rate of decline, population size, area of geographic distribution, and degree of population and distribution fragmentation.



**CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE ON ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES):**

- It is an international agreement between governments with aim to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- It was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (The World Conservation Union).
- All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system.

The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need

<b>Appendix I</b>	It includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
<b>Appendix II</b>	It includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
<b>Appendix III</b>	It contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

**WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT (WPA) 1972 – SCHEDULES**

The act provides for six schedules to regulate the trade on animals.





<b>Schedule I and part II of schedule II</b>	animals which are in the category of <b>endangered species</b> . These are given absolute protection from hunting.
<b>Schedule III and IV</b>	These also have roughly the same provisions of Section I and II, but cover animals that are not in danger of becoming extinct.
<b>Schedule V</b>	delineates animals that can be hunted <b>like ducks and deers</b> with the prior permission of <b>chief wildlife warden. (VERMINS)</b>
<b>Schedule VI</b>	concerns cultivation and plant life and gives teeth to setting up more protected animal parks.


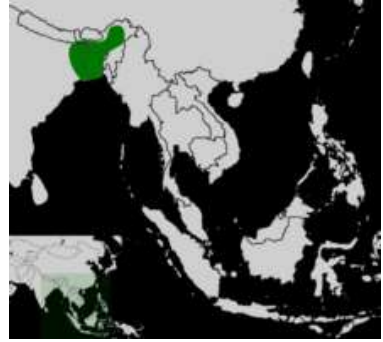
**CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES (CMS)**

- Also known as Bonn Convention, signed in 1979.
- It is an international treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.
- It aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.



Appendix I	Threatened Migratory Species
Appendix II	Migratory Species that need or would significantly benefit with the international cooperation

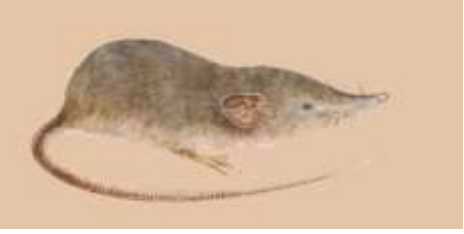




REPTILES






IUCN STATUS	NAME AND IMAGE	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT	THREATS	
<p><b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b></p>	<p><b>GHARIAL</b></p> 	<p>CITES Appendix I, Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.</p>	<p>Ramganga, River Girwa, River Gandaki, River Chambal, River Ganges, Son River, Mahanadi River in Odisha. Nepal: Rapti-Narayani River</p> 	<p>loss of riverine habitat, depletion of fish resources, and entanglement in fishing nets. Gharials were killed by fishermen, hunted for skins, trophies and indigenous medicine, and their eggs collected for consumption.</p>	
	<p><b>Project Crocodile began in 1975</b> (Government of India+ United Nations Development Fund + Food and Agriculture Organization) — intensive captive breeding and rearing program</p>				
	<p><b>NORTHERN RIVER TERRAPIN (BATAGUR BASKA)</b></p> 	<p>Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Appendix I of CITES</p>	<p>The species is currently found in Bangladesh (in the Sundarbans), Cambodia, India (parts- West Bengal &amp; Odisha), Indonesia and Malaysia. It is regionally extinct in Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.</p>	<p>Over collection of adults and eggs from nesting sites and illegal poaching for meat and eggs.</p>	
	<p><b>Note</b>  <b>National Board for Wildlife (NBWL)</b> added 4 species in Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species  <b>Northern River Terrapin, Clouded Leopard, Arabian Sea Humpback Whale and Red Panda</b></p>				

<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>ASSAM ROOFED TURTLE</b>	Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, CITES Appendix II	north-eastern & south-eastern parts of Bangladesh, in India (Assam) and possibly in Bhutan	It is exploited for its meat and eggs for local consumption or be collected for the pet trade especially in Asia where this turtle fetches high prices as pets. Habitat destruction by logging and incidental capture in fishing gear are also thought to present threats.
				




**MAMMALS**

IUCN STATUS	NAME AND IMAGE	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT	THREATS
<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	<b>NAMDAPHA FLYING SQUIRREL</b> 	schedule II of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.	Nocturnal flying squirrel is endemic to Arunachal Pradesh in northeast India. Dry deciduous montane forests occupying moist forest tracts along streams	poaching of animals for food from within the park, and possibly by habitat destruction.
		Restricted to a single valley in the Namdapha Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh		
	<b>ELVIRA RAT</b> 	<b>Schedule V</b> (considered as vermin) of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (nocturnal and burrowing rodent)	It is found only in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Endemic to India	habitat destruction through expansion of human settlements, logging, grazing, and dumping of mining debris.



<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	<b>ANDAMAN WHITE-TOOTHED SHREW</b> 		endemic to the South Andaman Island of India. lives in tropical moist deciduous and evergreen forests, where it inhabits leaf litter and rock crevices	Habitat loss due to selective logging, natural disasters such as tsunami and drastic weather change.
	<b>CHINESE PANGOLI</b>  	Schedule I species under the Wildlife Protection Act, Appendix I CITES.	found in northern India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, northern Indochina, through most of Taiwan, and southern China.	Poaching for its meat and scales, Deforestation.
	<b>Note</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolin is scaly nocturnal anteater.</li> <li>• Indian and Chinese Pangolin are the <b>two species found in South Asia</b>.</li> <li>• Chinese Pangolin is found in the <b>North Eastern part of India</b> and Indian Pangolin is found in the rest of India.</li> <li>• The pangolin is the <b>most trafficked mammal in the world</b></li> <li>• <b>Indian Pangolin is Endangered</b></li> </ul>			
	<b>KONDANA SOFT-FURRED RAT</b> 		Endemic to the Sinhgad plateau near Pune, Maharashtra, India	habitat loss, overgrazing of vegetation, and disturbance from tourism and recreational activities.
<b>PYGMY HOG</b> 	Schedule I, Part I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972.	previously spread across Bhutan, India and Nepal, but now only found in India (Assam).	loss and degradation of grasslands, dry-season burning, livestock grazing and afforestation of grasslands. Hunting.	




CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	<p><b>MALABAR LARGE-SPOTTED CIVET</b></p> 	<p>Schedule I, Part I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972.</p>	<p>Endemic to the Western Ghats of India</p> 	<p>Until a few decades ago, Ayurvedic physicians in Kerala reared Malabar civets to obtain civetone, an extract from the scent gland, which was used in medicine, and as an aromatic. It is now seriously threatened by habitat destruction and fragmentation.</p>
	<p><b>KASHMIR STAG OR HANGUL</b></p> 	<p>Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p>	<p>Found in dense riverine forests in the high valleys and mountains of the Kashmir Valley and northern Chambal district in Himachal Pradesh.</p>	<p>habitat destruction, over-grazing by domestic livestock, and poaching.</p>
	<p><b>SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS</b> <b>EXTENT OF SUMATRAN RHINO</b></p> <p>Asian Rhinoceros Species</p>  	<p>CITES Appendix I</p>	<p>It is now thought to be regionally extinct in India, though it once occurred in the foothills of the Himalayas and north-east India.</p>	<p>Poaching, loss of habitat.</p>




The World Wild Life (WWF) estimates that there are **only about 80** of them and are left mainly in **Sumatra and Borneo** in Indonesia. **Black Rhino, White Rhino, Greater One-Horned Rhino, Javan Rhino and Sumatran Rhino** are the five different species of Rhino. **The three species of Rhino in Asia — Greater one-horned, Javan and Sumatran Rhino are critically endangered** and the Greater one-horned (or Indian) rhino is vulnerable in the IUCN Red List. **Only the Great one-horned rhino is found in India.**






IUCN STATUS	NAME AND IMAGE	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT	THREATS
<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>RED PANDA</b> 	CITES Appendix I, Schedule I of the Indian WPA 1972	native to the eastern Himalayas and south western China.	habitat loss and fragmentation, poaching, and inbreeding depression.
		<b>State animal of Sikkim</b> Endemic to the temperate forests of the Himalayas, and ranges from the foothills of western Nepal to China in the east		It is among 4 species in Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species of <b>National Board for Wildlife (NBWL)</b>
	<b>ASIAN ELEPHANT</b> 	Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 of India.	India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Laos, China, Cambodia, and Vietnam.	habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, Poaching.



		<p><b>ELEPHANT CENSUS 2017(Conducted once in five years)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted by the <b>Asian Nature Conservation Foundation (ANCF)</b> at the Indian Institute of Science (Bengaluru) along with several NGO's</li> <li>• It was <b>first-ever synchronised all-India Elephant Population census</b> that covered 1.10 lakh square kilometres.</li> <li>• The population estimation of Asian elephants in 2017 census is lower than from the last census estimate in 2012</li> <li>• Karnataka has the highest number of elephants (6,049), followed by Assam (5,719) and Kerala (3,054)</li> </ul> <p><b>PROJECT ELEPHANT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Elephant was launched in <b>1992</b> by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management of wild Asian Elephants by states.</li> <li>• The project aims to ensure the long-term survival to the populations of <b>elephants in their natural habitats</b></li> <li>• The Project is being mainly implemented in 16 States / UTs</li> </ul> <p><b>Elephant reserves in India</b> There are 30 notified Elephant Reserves (ERs) in the country spread over 15 states.</p> <p><b>Elephant Corridors</b> Elephant corridors are <b>narrow strips of land that connect two large habitats of elephants</b>. Elephant corridors are crucial to reduce animal fatalities due to accidents and other reasons.</p> <p>'<b>Gaj Yatra</b>', a nationwide campaign to protect elephants, was launched on the occasion of World Elephant Day in 2017</p>		
<p><b>ENDANGERED</b></p>	<p><b>LION-TAILED MACAQUE</b></p> 	<p>Schedule I under the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India. Appendix I of CITES</p>	<p>endemic to the Western Ghats of South India. It prefers the upper canopy of primary tropical evergreen rainforest Unlike other macaques, it avoids humans</p>	<p>Destruction of their habitat and their avoidance of human proximity, fragmentation and hunting.</p>

ENDANGERED	<p><b>NILGIRI TAHR</b></p> 	<p>Schedule I under the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India.</p>	<p>Endemic to the Nilgiri Hills and the southern portion of the Western Ghats in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in Southern India.</p>	<p>hunting and poaching.</p>
	<p>Nilgiri tahr’s population has increased from 568 in 2018 to 612 in 2019 in the Mukurthi National Park, Tamil Nadu. It is the state animal of Tamil Nadu. The Adult males of Nilgiri Tahr species develop a light grey area or “saddle” on their backs and are hence called <b>“Saddlebacks”</b></p>			
	<p><b>ASIATIC LION</b></p> 	<p>Schedule I under the Wildlife (Protection) Act. Appendix-I of CITES</p>	<p>Its range is restricted to the Gir National Park and environs in the Indian state of Gujarat.</p>	<p>Habitat destruction, Diseases spreading from domestic animals.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The lion is one of five pantherine cats inhabiting India, along with the Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, snow leopard and clouded leopard.</li> <li>• Their population is limited to only five protected areas in Gujarat – Gir National Park, Gir Sanctuary, Pania Sanctuary, Mitiyala Sanctuary and Girnar Sanctuary.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched the “Asiatic Lion Conservation Project” with an aim to protect and conserve the world’s last ranging free population of Asiatic Lion</li> <li>• Recently 23 Lions died in short period of 20 days, due to Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) and tick-bore Babesiosis</li> </ul>				
<p><b>TIGER</b></p> 		<p>native to the Indian subcontinent.</p>	<p>Habitat losses and the extremely large-scale incidences of poaching.</p>	
<p><b>CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN INDIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project Tiger:</b> The Government of India launched the <b>centrally Sponsored Scheme</b> the ‘Project Tiger’ in 1973 for in-situ conservation of wild tigers in designated tiger reserves. The Project Tiger coverage has increased to <b>50 tiger reserves at present</b>.</li> <li>• <b>The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):</b> It is a statutory body established in 2006 under MoEFCC performing functions as provided in the <b>Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</b>. Presently It implements major tiger conservation initiatives like project tiger, Tiger conservation plan etc.</li> </ul>				






 <p><b>TIGER CENSUS 2014-18</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• four yearly report</li> <li>• Carried out by Wildlife institute of India and NTCA</li> <li>• Used double sampling methodology.</li> </ul> <p><b>OBSERVATIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madhya Pradesh (526) has the highest tiger population, followed by Karnataka (524) &amp; Uttarakhand (442)</li> <li>• Among the NE states, Assam (190) has the highest tiger population.</li> <li>• Tiger population fell in Chhattisgarh and Mizoram</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Monitoring System for Tigers – Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STripes):</b> It is a software-based monitoring system launched across Indian tiger reserves by the NTCA.</li> </ul> <p><b>GLOBAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Global Tiger Initiative (GTI):</b> It was launched in 2008 as a global alliance of governments, international organizations, civil society, the conservation and scientific communities and the private sector and includes organization like the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), etc. It aims to work together to save wild tigers from extinction. The initiative is led by the 13 tiger range countries (<b>Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand, and Vietnam</b>).</li> <li>• <b>The Global Tiger Forum (GTF)</b> is the only inter- governmental international body established with members from willing countries to embark on a global campaign to protect the Tiger.</li> <li>• <b>TX2:</b> In 2010, the <b>St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation</b> was adopted under the GTI and the Global Tiger Recovery Programme or TX2 was endorsed. Its goal was to double the number of wild tigers across their geographical areas. <b>The WWF is implementing</b> the programme in 13 tiger range countries. <b>Nepal has achieved this target.</b></li> <li>• <b>Conservation Assured Tiger Standards CA TS:</b> It is a new tool for tiger conservation management. It is a set of criteria which allows tiger sites to check if their management will lead to successful tiger conservation. It is an important part of Tx2 programme.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>ENDANGERED</b></p>	<p><b>SOUTH ASIAN RIVER DOLPHIN</b></p> 	<p>Appendix I CITES, Appendix I and Appendix II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,</p>	<p>Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Bangladesh and India</p>	<p>existence of dams and barrages altering rivers for human needs, pollution, increased fishing activities and vessel traffic.</p>
	<p><b>GEE'S GOLDEN LANGUR OR GOLDEN LANGUR</b></p> 	<p>Appendix I of CITES and Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972</p>	<p>western Assam</p>	<p>habitat loss and fragmentation, followed by poaching.</p>



<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>SANGAI</b> 	Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972  <b>State animal of Manipur</b> <b>Sangai festival</b> — annual cultural festival organised by Manipur Tourism Department	found only in Manipur  Floating marshy grasslands, Phumids, of the <b>Keibul Lamjao National Park</b> , located in the southern parts of the Loktak Lake	Its habitat is steadily degenerating by reason of continuous inundation and flooding by high water of artificial reservoir of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Loktak. Secondly, poaching.
	<b>DHOLE/ASIATIC WILD DOG</b> 	Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. CITES - Appendix II	south of the Ganges, particularly in the Central Indian Highlands and the Western and Eastern Ghats of the southern states.	Habitat loss, depletion of its prey base, competition from other predators, persecution and possibly diseases from domestic and feral dogs.
	<b>WHITE-BELLIED MUSK DEER OR HIMALAYAN MUSK DEER</b> 		occurs in the Himalayas of Nepal, Bhutan, India, Pakistan and China. 	poaching & illegal trade for its musk.
	<b>HISPID HARE OR ASSAM RABBIT</b> 	Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. CITES Appendix I	The historical range of the hispid hare extended from Uttar Pradesh through southern Nepal, the northern region of West Bengal to Assam and into Bangladesh.	increasing agriculture, flood control, and human development.

BIRDS



IUCN STATUS	NAME AND IMAGE	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT	THREATS
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	<p><b>GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD</b></p>	<p>Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Appendix I of CITES and CMS</p>	<p>Western India, spanning 11 states, as well as parts of Pakistan. Small population occur in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.</p>	<p>hunting, occasional poaching outside Protected Areas, collisions with high tension electric wires, fast moving vehicles and free-ranging dogs in villages, habitat loss.</p>
	<p><b>HIMALAYAN QUAIL</b></p>	<p>Listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</p>	<p>Found only in the mountains of Uttarakhand in north-west Himalayas. Tall grass and scrub on steep hillsides</p>	<p>Hunting habitat modification – due to land use changes open cast mining for limestone and related disturbance</p>
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	<p><b>WHITE-BELLIED HERON</b></p>	<p>Extremely rare bird</p>	<p>Wetlands of tropical and subtropical forests in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas of India and Myanmar, Bhutan's sub-tropical areas <b>India – Assam and Arunachal Pradesh</b></p>	<p>poaching, habitat destruction</p>



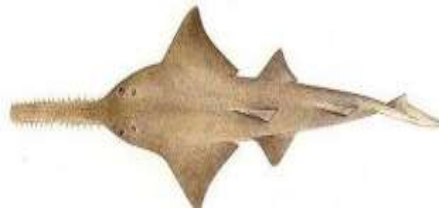



Presumed to be extinct since no reliable records of sightings of this species exist after 1876. Possible sighting of this species was reported in Nainital in 2003

<b>ENDANGERED</b>	<b>PINK- HEADED DUCK</b> 	Schedule I of WPA, 1972, Critically endangered–IUCN, CITES Appendix I.	Found in parts of the Gangetic plains of India, Bangladesh and in the riverine swamps of Myanmar	Wetland degradation and loss of habitat.
	It has not been conclusively recorded in India since 1949. It is unique in the pink colouration of the head combined with a dark body. The eggs have also been held as particularly peculiar in being nearly spherical.			
	<b>JERDON'S COURSER</b> 	Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972	Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh (endemic to AP). It is currently known only from the Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary. The local <b>Yanaadi community</b> have been employed to locate it	construction of the Somasilla. Increased livestock pressures and firewood extraction. In addition, extensive quarrying increased agricultural activity.
	<b>BENGAL FLORICAN</b> 	Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. CITES Appendix I	<b>Cambodia, India and Nepal</b> Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Usually in <b>Grasslands</b>	Extensive loss and modification of grasslands invasion of alien species scrub expansion dam construction
<b>FOREST OWLET</b> 	Schedule-I species under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972	South Madhya Pradesh, in north-west Maharashtra and north-central Maharashtra (endemic to the forests of central India)	Logging operations, burning and cutting of trees for firewood Encroachment for cultivation, grazing	
<b>MASKED FINFOOT</b> 	The bird is protected in Malaysia	Eastern Indian subcontinent, Indochina, Malaysia and Indonesia.	human disturbance and habitat loss.	

	<p><b>MANIPUR BUSH QUAIL</b></p> 		<p>North-eastern India and Bangladesh</p>	<p>habitat is small, fragmented, and rapidly shrinking.</p>
	<p><b>WHITE-BELLIED BLUE ROBIN</b></p> 		<p>Endemic to the Shola forests of the higher hills of southern India.</p>	<p>habitat loss.</p>

**FISHES**

IUCN STATUSES	NAME AND IMAGE	CONSERVATION STATUS	HABITAT	THREATS
<b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b>	<p><b>PONDICHERY SHARK</b></p> 	<p><b>Schedule I</b>, Part IIA of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972.</p>	<p>Indo-Pacific coastal waters from the Gulf of Oman to New Guinea, This species inhabits inshore waters. Several older sources reported that it could be found in rivers such as the Hooghli River and the Saigon River</p>	<p>Intense and escalating fishing pressure.</p>
	<p><b>GANGESSHARK</b></p> 	<p><b>Schedule I</b>, Part II A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972.</p>	<p>Hooghly River of West Bengal, and the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Mahanadi in Bihar, Assam, and Odisha, respectively.</p>	<p>Overfishing, habitat degradation from pollution, increasing river use, and management, including construction of dams and barrages.</p>
	<p>It Inhabits only in freshwater, inshore marine, and estuarine systems in the lower reaches of the</p>			

		Ganges-Hooghly River system		
	<p><b>HEMIBAGRUS PUNCTATUS</b></p> 		<p>Endemic to east-flowing rivers in the Western Ghats of India. Of these, the species is likely only found in the Kaveri River.</p>	<p>habitat degradation by excess siltation, excess fishing, and dam construction.</p>
<p><b>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</b></p>	<p><b>LARGETOOTH SAWFISH</b></p>  	<p>CITES <b>Appendix I</b>. <b>Schedule I</b> of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972</p>	<p>The largetooth sawfish can be found worldwide in <b>tropical and subtropical coastal regions</b>, but it also enters freshwater. In India, it is known to enter the <b>Mahanadi river</b>, up to 64 km inland, and also is very common in the estuaries of the Ganga and Brahmaputra.</p>	<p>Fishing, Major habitat changes include construction of dams over rivers, siltation, pollution from industries and mining operations.</p>
	<p><b>LONGCOMB SAWFISH</b></p> 	<p>possibly the largest species of sawfish,</p>	<p>native to tropical and subtropical waters in the western and central Indo-Pacific.</p>	<p>Fishing is the main threat, but it is also threatened by habitat loss.</p>
<p><b>ENDANGERED</b></p>	<p><b>KNIFETOOTH SAWFISH</b></p> 		<p>Widespread in western part of the Indo-Pacific region, including Red Sea</p>	<p>Overfishing and habitat degradation through urbanisation of the coastline.</p>



## DOLPHINS

ENDANGERED

### GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN (SUSU)

**Save Dolphin to save Ganga**

The Centre has declared the dolphin a national aquatic animal to save the rare freshwater species from disappearing from the country's aqua map

Know about **Platanista gangetica**

1.67m

Males grow up to **2.12m** | Females grow up to **2.67m**

Females give birth to only one calf, once in **2-3 yrs**

Generally blind, they catch their prey by emitting ultrasonic sound to gauge distance, mass etc

Assam, UP, MP, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand & W Bengal in the rivers **Chambal, Son, Kosi, Brahmaputra** Prefer deep waters, in & around Indian river confluences

**GANGETIC DOLPHIN:** A rare specie almost extinct

**Lost cousin:** The Yangtze dolphin, Baiji, of China

**Grim Future**

Once counted in 10's of 1000's, the amount has reduced in last century to **1,500**

Dwindling number due to killing, habitat fragmentation

"Endangered" & placed in **Schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**

- It can only live in freshwater and is essentially blind.
- It inhabits the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh.
- It is among the four freshwater dolphins found in the world – the other three are found in the Yangtze River (China), the 'bhulan' of the Indus (Pakistan) and the 'boto' of the Amazon River (Latin America).
- It is the **national aquatic animal** and had been granted **non-human personhood** status by government in 2017.
- **Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary (VGDS) in Bihar** is India's only sanctuary for the Gangetic dolphin.
- It is also protected under the **Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act (1972)**.
- It is listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix I.
- The presence of Dolphins in a river system **signals a healthy ecosystem**.

**A RAY OF HOPE**

► The Ganga River Dolphin Census, a collaborative effort by Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and WWF-India, supported by National Mission for Clean Ganga was conducted between October 05 and October 08, 2015

► 1,263 Dolphins were counted in the stretches covered in the census. UP has previously recorded a population of 671

► The survey teams interviewed around 700 community members across 80 villages along the river in the course of the journey




► Stretches of Varanasi

downstream which was not surveyed in 2012 recorded 269 Dolphins

► Stretches of Ghaghra, Rapti, Gandhak, Chambal recorded an increase where as Ramsar site Brijghat to Narora reported a decrease

► 200 people contributed 6,000 hours in 21 teams to survey the Ganga system in 4 days






► Rivers covered including Ganga, Ramganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Ken, Betwa, Son, Sharda, Geruwa, Gahagra Gandak, Rapti, covered during October 5-8, 2015. No Dolphins in Ramganga, Son, Ken







<p>ENDANGERED</p>	<p><b>HUMPBACK DOLPHIN</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range: Indian Ocean Humpback Dolphin is known to occur within <b>the Indian Ocean from South Africa to India.</b></li> <li>• Habitat: Species are among the most adaptive ones due to their habitat preference for shallow waters places them in some of the world’s most intensively utilised, fished, shipped, modified and polluted waters.</li> <li>• WPA Protection: <b>Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.</b></li> </ul>
<p>ENDANGERED</p>	<p><b>INDUS DOLPHIN (BHULAN)</b></p> <p><b>PUNJAB DECLARED DOLPHIN STATE AQUATIC ANIMAL</b></p>  <p><b>INDUS RIVER DOLPHIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An endangered freshwater aquatic mammal found only in Beas in Punjab</li> <li>➤ Are brown/grey in colour</li> <li>➤ Are blind</li> <li>➤ Can live at least for 30 years</li> <li>➤ Grow over 2m in length</li> <li>➤ Weigh up to 100kg</li> <li>➤ Spend entire life in freshwater rivers</li> </ul> <p><b>INTERNATIONAL FRESHWATER DOLPHIN DAY</b></p> <p>October 24 is observed as the International Freshwater Dolphin Day and, in India, Punjab is home to the only population of Indus river dolphins, one of the seven freshwater dolphins of the world</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are <b>freshwater</b>, and functionally <b>blind species</b> of dolphins which rely on <b>echolocation</b> to navigate, communicate and hunt prey including prawns, catfish and carp.</li> <li>• Except for a tiny, isolated population of <b>about 30 in India's Beas River</b> (185 km stretch between Talwara and Harike), Indus river dolphins live <b>exclusively in the Indus river in Pakistan.</b></li> <li>• In 2017, a survey was done by WWF-Pakistan which showed an increase in their population, Similar survey is being conducted in India now with the help of WWF-India.</li> <li>• The Punjab government along with WWF-India are conducting the first organised census on population of Indus Dolphin.</li> </ul>
<p>CRITICALLY ENDANGERED</p>	<p><b>IRRAWADDY DOLPHIN</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They live in both salt- and freshwater in South and Southeast Asia.</li> <li>• Three exclusively freshwater populations are found in <b>Irrawaddy/Ayeyarwady River (Myanmar), Mekong River (Lao PDR, Cambodia); and Mahakam River (Indonesia).</b></li> <li>• In addition, very small numbers survive in the partially freshwater Songkhla Lake (Thailand) and the brackish <b>Chilika Lake (India).</b></li> <li>• During the Dolphin Census in Chilika lake, direct sighting of 146 Irrawaddy dolphins has been reported.</li> <li>• Irrawaddy dolphin is the <b>only salt water dolphin found in India.</b></li> </ul>

**RIVER DOLPHINS IN THE WORLD**

There are 3 river dolphins in India, and 4 other important species across the world

1. **Amazon River Dolphin** (the pink river dolphin or Boto) are found only in freshwater and are **Vulnerable**.
2. **Tucuxi** (Data Deficient Category), found in Amazon and its tributaries, can live in both salt- and freshwater.
3. **Yangtze river dolphin (Baiji)** of China has been declared "**functionally extinct**" in 2006.
4. **Yangtze/Finless Porpoise** (only, porpoise species that can live in freshwater) is **Endangered** and is found in the Yangtze River and its adjacent lake systems.

SPECIES	IUCN STATUS – VULNERABLE
	<p><b><u>Great Indian Hornbill</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> found in a few forest areas in the Western Ghats and in the forests along the Himalayas  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Appendix I of CITES, Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972.</b>  <b>Threat:</b> Habitat loss and hunting.</p>
	<p><b><u>Leatherback Turtle</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Found in tropical and temperate waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and into Indian Oceans.  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Schedule I</b> of the Wildlife Protection Act  <b>Threat:</b> High sea fishing operations, harvesting of eggs, destruction of nests by wild predators</p>
	<p><b><u>Olive ridley sea turtle</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> found in warm and tropical waters, primarily in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. In the Indian Ocean, the majority of olive ridleys nest near <b>Gahirmatha in Odisha.</b>  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Schedule – I</b> of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, <b>Appendix I of CITES,</b>  <b>Threat:</b> unsustainable egg collection, slaughtering nesting females on the beach, and direct harvesting adults at sea for commercial sale of both the meat and hides.</p>
	<p><b><u>Nilgiri langur/ Nilgiri leaf monkey</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Hilly areas of Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Schedule I, Part I</b> of Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, <b>Appendix II</b> of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species  <b>Threat:</b> Habitat degradation, development activities, introduction of exotic tree species.</p>
	<p><b><u>Indian rhinoceros</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> entire northern part of the Indian Subcontinent, along the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra River basins.  <b>Threat:</b> Poached for its horn, habitat loss, habitat fragmentation.</p>

	<p><b><u>Four-horned antelope</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Scattered between the foothills of the Himalayas in the north to the Deccan Plateau in the south.  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Schedule I</b> the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, <b>CITES Appendix III</b>  <b>Threat:</b> loss of its natural habitat due to agricultural expansion.</p>
	<p><b><u>Barasingha</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Isolated localities in northern and central India  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>CITES Appendix I, Schedule I</b> of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972  <b>Threat:</b> Hunting for horns, habitat fragmentation and habitat loss.</p>
	<p><b><u>Clouded leopard</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Himalayan foothills in Nepal, Bhutan and India to Myanmar, south eastern Bangladesh, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, to south of the Yangtze River in China  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>CITES Appendix I, Schedule I</b> of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.  <b>Threat:</b> deforestation and poaching.</p>
	<p><b><u>Dugong</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Indian seas (near shore waters of Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kachchh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, the Amazon Basin, and West Africa  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Schedule I</b> of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.  <b>Threat:</b> Coastal development, red tide, hunting.</p>
	<p><b><u>Nilgiri marten</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> hills of the Nilgiris and parts of the Western Ghats.  <b>Conservation status:</b> <b>Schedule II Part II</b> of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, <b>Appendix III of CITES</b>.  <b>Threat:</b> habitat loss and fragmentation.</p>
	<p><b><u>Indian Gaur</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> South and South East Asia  <b>Conservation Status:</b> Vulnerable in IUCN since 1986  <b>Threat:</b> habitat loss and fragmentation</p>
	<p><b><u>Fishing Cats</u></b>  <b>Habitat:</b> Mangroves of Sunderbans, foothills of Himalayas along Ganga and Brahmaputra River valleys and Western Ghats  <b>Conservation Status:</b> <b>Appendix II of CITES, Schedule I of WPA, 1972</b>  <b>Threats:</b> Habitat loss due to development activities in wetlands; Intensive aquaculture; hunting for meat and skin etc.  <b>State animal of West Bengal</b>  <b>Nocturnal</b></p>



**Himalayan Serow**

**Habitat:** native to Himalayas

**Conservation Status:** Schedule I of WPA, 1972

**Threat:** hunting

Himalayan serow resembles a cross between a goat, a donkey, a cow, and a pig.

It's a medium-sized mammal with a large head, thick neck, short limbs, long, mule-like ears, and a coat of dark hair.

**CRITICALLY ENDANGERED - REPTILES**

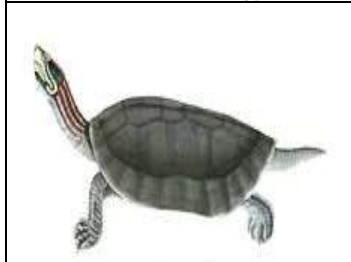


**1.Hawksbills turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata )**

**Status-**schedule 1 of wild life protection act 1972

**Habitat-** It is reported from Lakshadweep, southwest coast, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It feeds mainly on sponges, crabs and molluscs.

**Threat** -hawksbills are threatened by the loss of nesting and feeding habitats, excessive egg collection, fishery-related mortality, pollution, and coastal development. However, they are most threatened by wildlife trade



**2. Red-crowned Roof Turtle (Batagur kachuga)**

**Status-** schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

**Habitat-** Red Crowned Roofed Turtle is endemic to India. It is also found in Nepal and Bangladesh. Its historical range included the Ganga River basin and the Brahmaputra River basin. The only site with a substantial population of the turtle in India at present is the National Chambal River Gharial Sanctuary. The species is being bred by the Madras Crocodile Bank Trust.

**Threat-** habitat loss, illegal hunting for its meat and shells, pollution, development projects like hydro-electric power projects, drowning in fishing nets, etc. Sand mining also poses a threat as the turtle requires terrestrial nesting sites.



**3. Indian peacock Softshell turtle**

**Status-** schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. And Appendix I of CITES

**Habitat-** endemic to India, Nepal and Bangladesh

**Threat-** reduction in fish populations due to overfishing, mining, pollution and river traffic and hunting for meat

**ENDANGERED - REPTILES**



**1. Keeled Box Turtle**

**Habitat-** mostly north east India

**Threat-** Logging of rainforests for timber or agriculture, capture for the international pet trade, capture for food and traditional medicine



**2. Southeast Asian Box Turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*)**  
**Habitat-** It is found in the Nicobar Islands, eastern India (Assam),  
**Threat-** Illegal trade for consumption and traditional Chinese medicine

**VULNERABLE-REPTILE**



**1. Indian star tortoise**  
**Status-**CITES Appendix I  
**Habitat-**found in dry areas and scrub forest in India  
**Threat-**exotic pet trade



**2. Indian softshell turtle**  
**Habitat-** found in South Asia in rivers such as the Ganges, Indus and Mahanadi. Often maintained in the temple ponds of Orissa where they are considered sacred  
**Threat-**Habitat loss due to the pollution, closure of canals, introduction of dams, tidal barrages, Commercial exploitation due to professional fishing ,Reduction of fish stock



**3. Komodo Dragon**  
**Habitat-** Island of Komodo (Eastern Indonesia)  
**Threat-**climate change

## ENDANGERED-AMPHIBIANS



### **1. Medog Horned Toad**

**Habitat-** ts natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical moist montane forests, and rivers.

**Threat-** habitat loss and degradation due to road construction and urbanisation in Medog County



### **2. Malabar tree toad (Pedostibes tuberculosus),**

**Habitat-** found in forests along the Western Ghats of India south of Goa. A unique feature of the Malabar tree toad is that it is found in the first three weeks of the monsoon, and then it disappears

**Threat-** habitat loss, climate change and Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis, a deadly fungus that has been decimating entire amphibian populations worldwide

## ENDANGERED - MAMMAL



### **1. Kashmir gray langur (Semnopithecus ajax)**

**Status-** Sch II (Part I) of wildlife act Of 1972( regarded critically endangered under act).

**Habitat-** It has been reported from Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in northwestern India but evidence indicates it only occurs in the Chamba Valley in Himachal Pradesh

**Threat-** restricted range, fragmented population , overgrazing, building roads through forests, logging, deforestation, agriculture, and fire



### **2. Kelaart's Long-clawed Shrew**

**Habitat-** It is endemic to Sri Lanka and southern India. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical dry forests, subtropical or tropical dry lowland grassland, and swamps

**Threat-** human encroachment and development activities



### **3. Phayre's Leaf-monkey**

**Status-** schedule 1 of wildlife act

**Habitat-** northeastern India (Assam, Mizoram, and Tripura)

**Threat-** hunting and loss of habitat due to jhum (slash and burn) cultivation, timber logging

**4. Ludlow's Bhutan Glory****Habitat-** endemic to Arunachal Pradesh, bhutan**Threat-** unregulated grazing, forest fires, and high consumption of wood, conversion of habitat to arable land, climate change**5. Arunachal macaque (Macaca munzala)****Habitat-** native to Arunachal Pradesh. Its species name comes from munzala ("monkey of the deep forest") as it was called by the Monpa people.**Threat-** killed in retaliation for damaging crops**6. Bengal slow loris****Status-** schedule 1 of wildlife protection act**Habitat-** north-eastern India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura).

Besides the platypus, slow lorises is the only venomous mammal.

**Threat-** farming, timber removal, human settlement, road building, dams, power lines, fragmentations, soil loss and erosion, and deliberately set fires. It is hunted and traded for food, traditional "medicine", sport, and as pet**7. Hispid hare****Status-** schedule 1**Habitat-** tall grassland habitats across much of the terai in north India and southern Nepal, and the floodplain grasslands of north-eastern India and northern Bangladesh in the 100-250m elevation range. However, this species is now restricted to small isolated pockets, perhaps only in protected areas (PAs), in southern Nepal and north and northeastern India**Threat-** habitat destruction, increased isolation, succession of grasslands into woodlands, thereby reducing the extent of suitable habitat, and persecution by hunting**8. Nicobar flying fox****Status-** schedule 4**Habitat-** it is endemic to the Nicobar Islands. Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical moist lowland forest and subtropical or tropical swamps.**Threat-** sport hunting, followed by habitat loss, hunted for medicinal purposes, as it is believed to cure asthma**9. Steppe eagle****Habitat-** It breeds in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia during the winter season. Steppe eagle is the second-largest migratory eagle species to India recently spotted in Andhra Pradesh.**Threat-** habitat loss/degradation, electrocution on/ collision with energy infrastructure, poisoning through herbicides/ pesticides/ veterinary drugs in food sources





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