1. 2001-2011 (Rithika)

Mysore Grey slender loris

Scientific name: Loris lydekkerianus

Status: threatened by habitat loss

Weight: Male weight ranges from 180 to 290 grams, depending on the subspecies. Female weight ranges from 180 to 275 grams.

Size: 7.75-9.4 in (20.5-23.8 cm)

Population: 5000

Habitat: The Mysore gray slender loris inhabits the tropical dry forests of

Diet: Lorises fed on 9 orders and 17 families of insects, plus spiders, molluscs, and small vertebrates. Lorises infrequently fed on gums and a legume pod.

Range: The Eastern Ghats in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, frequenting open Euphorbia scrub forests and Acacia trees at an altitude of 300–500 metres (980–1,640 ft). It can also be found on the dry eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

Additional information:

* + 1. Grey slender lorises were once classified as Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus, a subspecies of Loris tardigradus. In 2001, this taxonomy was updated based on behavioral, geographic, and morphological data. Loris lydekkerianus is now considered a separate slender loris species found in India and Sri Lanka, while Loris tardigradus is a slender loris species found exclusively in Sri Lanka. Both slender loris species are unique among the members of the family Lorisidae in many respects. The species are unusually social, sleeping in groups and regularly interacting with other individuals during nighttime foraging. The species also occasionally exhibit fast locomotion, which has not been observed in other species of Lorisidae. Lastly, the slender loris species are uniquely gregarious, emitting loud contact calls throughout the night.

References:

* + 1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_slender_loris>
    2. https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Loris\_lydekkerianus/

2001-2011 (Rithika)

1. Indian Rock Python

Scientific name: Python molurus

Status: threatened by habitat loss

Weight: Can weigh as much as 137 kg (300 lbs.)

Size: Can grow to lengths of about 7.6 m (25 ft)

Population: 5000

Habitat: grasslands and savannahs, swamps, marshes, rocky foothills, woodlands, open forests, and river valleys.

Diet: Large predators feed on mammals, birds, and reptiles. Large specimens can even eat animals as large as wild boar and young deer, although they prefer smaller prey, such as rat-sized rodents.

Range: Python molurus ranges across the lower half of the Asian continent. The species' western limit is thought to be the Indus Valley. It may range as far north as Quingchuan County of Sichuan Province, China, and as far south as Borneo. Indian pythons seem to be absent from the Malayan Peninsula. It has yet to be determined whether the populations scattered throughout several of the smaller islands are native or feral (escaped pets) populations. There are two recognized subspecies of P. molurus which are separated by geographic range and certain physical characteristics. P. molurus molurus is native to India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. The larger of the two, P. molurus bivitatus (the Burmese python), is typically thought to range from Myanmar eastward across southern Asia through China and Indonesia. It is not present on the island of Sumatra. Introduced individuals have been sighted in the Florida Everglades. ([Murphy and Henderson, 1997](https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Python_molurus/#16f6b0695d7f5362f95226e93a54be84))

Additional information:

* + 1. Python molurus is listed by IUCN as lower risk, near threatened. Since June 14, 1976, P. molurus has been listed by the U.S. ESA as endangered throughout its range. The subspecies P. molurus molurus is listed as endangered in Appendix I of CITES. Other P. molurus subspecies are listed in Appendix II, as are all other species of Pythonidae.

References:

* + 1. American Museum of Natural History, 1998. "Indian Python" (On-line). Accessed Feb. 19, 2001 at <http://www.amnh.org/nationalcenter/Endangered/python/python.html>.
    2. Coborn, J. 1991. The Atlas of Snakes of the World. NJ: T.F.H. Publications.
    3. Jurgen Obst, F., K. Richter, U. Jacob. 1988. The Completely Illustrated Atlas of Reptiles and Amphibians. NJ: T.F.H. Publications.
    4. Murphy, J., R. Henderson. 1997. Tales of Giant Snakes:A Natural Historical History of Anacondas and Pythons. FL: Krieger Publishing Co.
    5. Woodland Park Zoo, 2000. "Indian Python" (On-line). Accessed Feb. 19. 2001 at <http://www.zoo.org/educate/fact_sheets/python/python.htm>.
    6. de Vosjoli, P. 1991. The Care and Maintenance of Burmese Pythons. CA: Vivarium Systems.

2001-2011 (Rithika)

1. Indian Sharpnose Ray

Scientific name: / Telatrygon crozieri

Status: threatened by habitat loss

Weight:

Size: 18.0 cm WD -  40 cm disc width

Population: 5000

Habitat: Demersal on continental and insular shelves down to depths of 50 m, but typically caught at 20–30 m depth (

Diet:

Range:Found in the Indian and Pacific Oceans from India to the western Malay Archipelago and southern Japan

Additional information:

* + 1. Declines in batoids from intense and increasing fishing has been reported for India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.. The entire geographic range of the species is subject to intense and increasing fishing pressure with little refuge at depth. The steep decline in landings of batoids in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan is consistent with a population reduction of 54–84% over three generation lengths (26 years). Hence, it is suspected that the Indian Sharpnose Ray has undergone a population reduction of 50–79% over the past three generation lengths (26 years) due to levels of exploitation,

References:

* + 1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_slender_loris)
    2. https://www.fishbase.se/

2001-2011 (Rithika)

1. Sandkhol Carp

Scientific name: Thynnichthys sandkhol

Status:Endangered (IUCN 3.1)

Weight: Male weight ranges from 180 to 290 grams, depending on the subspecies. Female weight ranges from 180 to 275 grams.

Size: Individuals can grow to 46.0 cm.

Population: 5000

Habitat:freshwater habitat.

Diet: Feeds on algae, protozoans, rotifers and crustaceans.

Range:Asia: Mahanadi, Krishna and Godavari river systems in India.

Additional information:

* + 1. Does not breed in ponds. Cultivated in ponds in South India. Fry are collected for stocking purposes.

References:

* + 1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_slender_loris)
    2. https://www.fishbase.se/summary/13213

2001-2011 (Rithika)

1. Deccan Labeo

Scientific name: Labeo kawrus

Status: Endangered (IUCN 3.1)

Weight: 800 gm to 1500 gm

Size: It can grow to 60 cm in total length

Population:

Habitat: It occurs in the upper reaches of rivers, in lakes and reservoirs.

Diet: shrimp, bloodworms, plankton, prawn, krill

Range:It is found only in the Krishna River system of the northern Western Ghats in the Indian states of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Additional information:

* + 1. Labeo kawrus is a preferred food fish and is sold in local fish markets. Talwar and Jhingran (1991) have suggested that it is a prolific breeder and is suitable for culture and even withstand transportation. However, systematic breeding plans are not currently in place.

References:

* + 1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_slender_loris>
    2. https://www.fishbase.in/summary/13179

2001-2011 (Rithika)

1. Japanese Seahorse

Scientific name: Hippocampus mohnikei

Status: Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)

Weight:

Size: a maximum length of 8.0 cm

Population: 5000

Habitat: lives at depths from 5 to 22 meters, but its usually found at 10 to 13 meters in oceans, but does not live with any specific species to host, and instead clings onto algal turfs in subtropical reefs.

Diet: small crustacea such as Mysis Shrimp.

Range:The mid-range of H. mohnikei distribution is around 28 N latitude.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_seahorse#cite_note-FosterVincent-2) For many years the only confirmed distribution was around Japan. However, it was recently observed as far south as the Palk Bay coast of southeastern India.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_seahorse#cite_note-3) It has also recently been positively observed in Kampot, Cambodia.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_seahorse#cite_note-4) It is also suspected to be in the waters around China, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Additional information:

* + 1. H. mohnikei have completely developed dorsal, anal, and pectoral fins even as juveniles of 6.0 mm long. Juveniles 6.0–26.4 mm total length also have a tiny caudal fin with just two rays.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_seahorse#cite_note-KanouKohno-5) H. mohnikei reaches maturity at 55 mm and can reach a length of 80 mm. They start breeding in the season after birth, at six months to one year.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_seahorse#cite_note-FosterVincent-2) H. mohnikei is ovoviviparous. The male carries the eggs in a brood pouch, which is found under the tail.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_seahorse#cite_note-FishBase.org_page_on_H._mohnikei-6)

References:

* + 1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_slender_loris)
    2. https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Hippocampus-mohnikei.html

2001-2011 (Rithika)

1. King Cobra

Scientific name: Ophiophagus hannah

Status: Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)

Weight:about 6 kg (13 lb).

Size: Average size is 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.6 meters), but it can reach 18 feet (5.4 meters).

Population: 5000

Habitat: They prefer streams in dense or open forest, bamboo thickets, adjacent agricultural areas and dense mangrove swamps.

Diet: Primarily of other snakes and lizards, including Indian cobra, banded krait, rat snake, pythons, green whip snake, keelback, banded wolf snake and Blyth's reticulated snake. It also hunts Malabar pit viper and hump-nosed pit viper by following their odour trails.

Range: Northern India, east to southern China, including Hong Kong and Hainan; south throughout the Malay Peninsula and east to western Indonesia and the Philippines.

Additional information:

* + 1. The venom of Ophiophagus hannah is very potent. It is a strong neurotoxin, which affects respiratory centres in the medulla of the brain. Death results from respiratory arrest and cardiac failure. Death may occur in a very short time, but, as with any bite, the location of the bite and the efficacy of first aid and medical treatment may delay or prevent death. The anti-venom, sometimes referred to as anti-venin, reverses the actions of the neurotoxins (proteins and enzymes). Anti-venin, even after five or six decades, is still the most trusted and commonly used method in controlling snake venom poisoning.

References:

* + 1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_slender_loris>
    2. https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Ophiophagus\_hannah/

1971-1981 (Greeshmitha)

1. Wolf:
   1. Scientific name:Canis lupus
   2. Status: Endangered
   3. Weight: European wolves weigh 38.5 kg (85 lb), North American wolves 36 kg (79 lb), and Indian and Arabian wolves 25 kg (55 lb).
   4. Size: 80 – 85 cm
   5. Population: 200,000–250,000.
   6. Habitat: the tundra to woodlands, forests, grasslands and deserts.
   7. Diet: large hoofed mammals such as deer, elk, bison, and moose.
   8. Range:The historic range of the gray wolf covered over two-thirds of the United States. Today gray wolves have populations in Alaska, northern Michigan, northern Wisconsin, western Montana, northern Idaho, northeast Oregon, and the [Yellowstone](https://www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Wildlife-Guide/Wild-Places/Yellowstone) area of Wyoming. Mexican wolves, a subspecies of the gray wolf, were reintroduced to protected parkland in eastern Arizona and southwest New Mexico. Wolves can thrive in a diversity of habitats from the tundra to woodlands, forests, grasslands and deserts
   9. Additonal Information:
      1. The wolf pups are usually born in a den. At birth, they cannot see or hear and weigh about one pound. The pups are weaned at about six weeks. Adult pack members swallow meat and bring it back to the den for their pups. After the adults regurgitate the food, the pups have a hearty meal. The mother wolf moves her pups to new den sites every couple of months until the fall, when the pack stops living at den sites. In the wild, wolves live 8 to 13 years, sometimes more. In captivity, they live upward of 15 years.
   10. References:
       1. <https://www.nwf.org/Educational-Resources/Wildlife-Guide/Mammals/Gray-Wolf>
       2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_gray_wolf_populations_by_country>

1971-1981 (Greeshmitha)

1. Blackbuck:
   1. Scientific name:Antilope cervicapra
   2. Status: Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)
   3. Weight: 36 kg
   4. Size: 74–88 cm (29–35 inches) at the shoulder
   5. Population: 7,358 — 4,196 females, 1,712 males and 1,450 young,
   6. Habitat:open woodlands and semi-desert areas, but also enjoy areas with thorn or dry deciduous forest.
   7. Diet:short grass and various cultivated cereals.
   8. Range:India and Nepal.
   9. Additonal Information:
      1. The blackbuck is [active mainly during the day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diurnality). It forms three type of small groups, female, male, and bachelor herds. Males often adopt [lekking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lekking) as a strategy to garner females for mating. While other males are not allowed into these territories, females often visit these places to forage. The male can thus attempt mating with her. The blackbuck is a herbivore and grazes on low grasses, occasionally [browsing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browsing_(herbivory)) as well. Females become [sexually mature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexually_mature) at the age of eight months, but mate no earlier than two years of age. Males mature later, at 1.5 years. Mating takes place throughout the year. Gestation is typically six months long, after which a single calf is born. The lifespan is typically 10 to 15 years.
   10. References:
       1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackbuck#:~:text=The%20blackbuck%20(Antelope%20cervicapra)%2C,in](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackbuck#:~:text=The%20blackbuck%20(Antilope%20cervicapra)%2C,in))%20high%20at%20the%20shoulder
       2. <https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Antilope_cervicapra/>

1991-2001 (Suman)

1. Lesser Florican

Scientific name:*Sypheotides indicus*

Status: Endangered

Weight: 0.5 kg

Size: 50 cm

Population: 1500

Habitat:The preferred habitat is grasslands but it sometimes occurs in fields such as those of cotton and lentils.

Diet:Small vertebrates and invertebrates like worms, centipedes, lizards, frogs.

Range:It is mainly found in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

Additonal Information:

Small and gracile bustard of grasslands, scrubby fields, and select agricultural matrices. Male is striking: black with pale wings and a filamentous crest. Light brown females are less eye-catching, but her size and shape set her apart from other similar species. Difficult to detect in tall vegetation; male’s crazy courtship dance puts him in view during the breeding season.

References: <https://ebird.org/species/lesflo2?siteLanguage=en_IN>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesser_florican>

1991-2001 (Suman)

1. South Indian Rock Agama

Scientific name:*Psammophilus dorsalis*

Status: Least Concern

Weight: 0.2kg

Size: 290mm

Population: 10000

Habitat:Rocky outcrops in forested areas, or boulders iin drier habitats in peninsular India.

Diet:Feed on insects

Range:Widespread in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu

Additonal Information:

The peninsular rock agama or South Indian rock agama (Psammophilus dorsalis) is a common species of agama found on rocky hills in south India.Males bask openly on exposed rocks and show head push-up displays. The larger males take up higher perch positions. They flatten their bodies when birds fly overhead.

References:<https://indiabiodiversity.org/species/show/257435>

<https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Peninsular_rock_agama>

1991-2001 (Suman)

12)Malabar Pied Hornbill

Scientific name:*Anthracoceros coronatus*

Status: Near Threatened

Weight: 1 kg

Size: 65cm

Population: 8000

Habitat: Its habitat is evergreen and moist deciduous forests, often near human settlements.

Diet:This species is omnivorous, taking fruits, small mammals, birds, small reptiles, insects

Range:The Malabar pied hornbill is a common resident breeder in India and Sri Lanka.

Additonal Information:

A large black-and-white hornbill with a huge bill and casque. The plumage is almost entirely black, but for the white on the belly and the sides of the throat. Sexes are alike, except that the female has a white patch around the eye. In flight, note the white tail with a black tip, and the black wings with a thin white bar in the middle and a thick white edge. It inhabits evergreen and deciduous forests and forest edges. Calls include loud and often maniacal-sounding clucking and braying.

References: https://ebird.org/species/maphor1?siteLanguage=en\_IN

1991-2001 (Suman)

13)Great Indian Bustard

Scientific name:*Ardeotis nigriceps*

Status: Critically Endangered

Weight: 15 kg

Size: 1.2m

Population: 250

Habitat:Inhabits dry grasslands and scrublands on the Indian subcontinent

Diet:They prey on various arthropods, worms, small mammals, and small reptiles.

Range:The bustard is restricted to isolated pockets in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka.

Additonal Information:

Immense and stately ground-dwelling bird of expansive grasslands; also found more infrequently in other open grassy habitats such as semi-desert and lightly worked fields. Brown-winged and pale-necked, with a dark cap; male has whiter neck than female. Often found in small flocks when not breeding. Unfortunately, critically endangered and declining throughout range.

References:

<https://ebird.org/species/indbus1?siteLanguage=en_IN>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\_Indian\_bustard

1991-2001 (Suman)

14) Batasio

Scientific name:*Pimelodus batasio*

Status: Vulnerable

Weight: 6.5g

Size: 10 cm

Population: 21000

Habitat:These small fish are found in fast-flowing hillstreams.

Diet:This fish prefers meaty live/frozen food such as bloodworm and daphnia.

Range:It is found in [South](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia) and mainland [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia).

Additonal Information:

*Batasio* species generally are found in fast-flowing hillstreams. *B. fluviatilis* is found in rivers and streams with moderate to swift current and a predominantly rocky bottom, and is less often in slow-flowing streams with a muddy substrate. *B. tengana* occurs in rivers and canals and is found in torrential streams.*B. travancoria* occurs in hillstreams and rivers at the bases of hills. *B. fluviatilis* hide among stones or submerged vegetation during the day and come out at night to feed

References:<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batasio>

1991-2001 (Suman)

15)Madras spotted skink

Scientific name:*Barkudia insularis*

Status: Critically Endangered

Weight: 0.1kg

Size: 7 cm

Population: 500

Habitat:The Madras spotted skink burrows in loose earth around the roots of trees. It is found in scrub and semi-evergreen forest.

Diet: It is a nocturnal species which feeds primarily on insects.

Range:It is found in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Additonal Information:

The Madras spotted skink is an incredibly rare limbless lizard that was originally described from a single individual found in 1917, and it has only been found once since, in 2003!

The Madras spotted skink is part of the Scincidae family, which diverged from all other reptiles around 80 million years ago, about the time that humans and slow lorises shared a common ancestor

There are currently no species specific conservation measures in place for the Madras spotted skink but this species does occur in one protected area, the Nandankanan Biological Park. further research on the ecology and population status of the species is urgently required.

References:http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/madras-spotted-skink/

1981-1991 (Bobba)

16) Jerdon's Courser

Scientific name:*Rhinoptilus bitorquatus*

Status: Critically Endangered

Weight: 0.2kg

Size: 27 cm

Population: 250

Habitat:They inhabit scrub forest of thorny and non-thorny plants, with bare patches of earth.

Diet: Feeds at night, presumably mainly on insects, including termites

Range:This [courser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Courser) is a [restricted-range endemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restricted-range_endemic) found locally in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) in the [Eastern Ghats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Ghats) of [Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh).

Additonal Information:

For over 85 years, the Jerdon’s Courser was thought to be extinct until it was sensationally rediscovered in 1986.

For this reason, very little is known about the bird’s ecology. It is known to be nocturnal and feed on insects, which it hunts by sight.

Settlers put demands on local natural resources by collecting wood, introducing grazing mammals and clearing habitat for farmland. Illegal trapping of ground birds has also been recorded in the region where it is known to occur. Suitable areas of habitat are disappearing and those that exist are severely fragmented. A species recovery plan was published in 2010, detailing priority conservation actions for the Jerdon’s courser

References:http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/jerdons-courser/

1981-1991 (Bobba)

17)indian bison

Scientific name:*Bos gaurus*

Status: Vulnerable

Weight: 800kg

Size:300 cm

Population: 21000

Habitat:Indian bisons are found on the forested hills and grassy areas.

Diet:They consume herbs, young shoots, flowers, fruits of elephant apple

Range:Bos gaurus found in the Western Ghats, in particular Nagarhole, Tirupati and Mudhumalai complexes

Additonal Information:

India is proud to be the sole home to The Indian Bison of Gaur which is the largest and the tallest in the family of wild cattle, even bigger than water buffalo and bison. Since 1986, the IUCN has listed the Indian Bison as vulnerable because of the declining population. Nowadays, this animal is kept well – protected in some of the famous national parks of India like Nagarhole, Bandipur, Kabini, Masinagudi and BR Hills. These national parks give tourists good sightings of the Indian Bison as the animal is more timid as compared to the Indian Elephant and avoids confrontations.

References:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaur>

https://tigerreservesinindia.com/wildlife-in-india/endangered-animals-in-india/indian-bison/

1981-1991 (Bobba)

18)Gharial

Scientific name:Gavialis gangeticus

Status: critically endangered

Weight: 160kg

Size: 6m

Population: 617

Habitat:Gharials [live](https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Gavialis_gangeticus/) in clear freshwater river systems, congregating at river bends where the water is deeper.

Diet: The gharials feed on warm-blooded species and even the largest gharial adults feed exclusively on fish

Range: It is found only in India and Nepal.

Additonal Information:

Gharials, sometimes called gavials, are a type of Asian crocodilian distinguished by their long, thin snouts. Crocodilians are a group of reptiles that includes crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and more.

Concerns about the gharial’s status has led to a number of conservation efforts in recent decades. The Indian government [granted the species full protection](https://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/gharial) in the 1970s with the goal of reducing poaching.

References:

https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reptiles/facts/gharial

1981-1991 (Bobba)

19) Malabar civet

Scientific name:Viverra civettina

Status: Critically Endangered

Weight: 12 kg

Size: 850mm

Population: 250

Habitat:The Malabar civet once inhabited lowland forests, lowland swamp and riparian forests.

Diet:Being omnivorous, they also like fruits such as mangoes, bananas and chikus and will eat small snakes, small birds, insects and rats.

Range:This species is endemic to the Western Ghats of India, being recorded in southern India from Kanyakumariin in the extreme south, to Honnavar in Karnataka in the north.

Additonal Information:

The Malabar civet is possibly one of the Western Ghats’ rarest and most threatened mammals.

This small, dog like carnivore has been pushed to the brink of extinction by hunting and habitat loss. The Malabar civet is in the Viverra genus, with 4 extant species within it, one of five genera in the Viverrinae subfamily that comprises of civets, genets and linsangs. Once widespread in the Western Ghats, the Malabar civet was declared possibly extinct in 1978.

References:http://www.edgeofexistence.org/species/malabar-civet/

1971-1981 (Greeshmitha)

20)pondicherry shark

Scientific name:Carcharhinus hemiodon

Status: critically endangered

Weight: 25kg

Size: 1m

Population: 20

Habitat:Pondicherry shark is known to enter fresh water.

Diet:The diet of the Pondicherry shark is thought to consist of small bony fishes, cephalopods, and crustaceans.

Range:The Pondicherry Shark is a rare shark found on the continental and insular shelves of the eastern Indian Ocean and the western Pacific, from India to New Guinea.

Additonal Information:

The Pondicherry Shark, or Long-Nosed shark, is a very rare Indo-West Pacific species, belonging to the Carcharhinidae family. Last recorded in 1979 in India, and in 2019 a specimen was discovered in Sri Lanka that is believed to be a Pondicherry Shark, though the identification is awaiting scientific confirmation.

There are no conservation measures in place for these harmless creatures, and if still alive, may be subject to commercialized fisheries.

References:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pondicherry\_shark

**Tigers:**

Scientific name: ***Panthera tigris***

Status: **Endangered**

Weight: **Males up to 300 kg, females up to 170 kg**

Size: **Males up to 4 m long, females up to 3 m long**

Population: **Approximately 3,900**

Habitat: **Tropical, subtropical and temperate regions**

Diet: **Large prey including deer, wild boar and elephant calves**

Range: **Asia, including eastern Russia, northeastern China, India and Nepal**

Around 40,000 tigers were estimated in 1947. Hunting and habitat destruction decimated their population. The first-ever all-India tiger census conducted in 1972 revealed the existence of only 1,827 tigers.

Andhra Pradesh stood in 12th position having the highest number of tigers among the 21 Indian states, which together has a total of 2967 tigers.andhra pradesh has 28 tigers .Two wildlife sanctuaries namely Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary constitute the tiger reserve area.

July 29th is declared as national tiger day.

**Related articles:**

1. <https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2020/jul/18/a-brief-history-of-the-tiger-in-india-2171281.html>

**Vultures:**

Scientific name: ***Gyps indicus***

Status: **critically** **Endangered**

Weight: **0.85kg - 2.2kg (1.9lbs - 5lbs)**

Size: **64cm - 81cm (25in - 32in)**

Population: **Approximately 250-300**

Habitat: **Deserts, savannah and grassland near water**

Diet: **Rats, Small and large animal carcasses**

Range: **Asia,africa,india,europe,north america, south america**

The southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh has six species of vultures: White-backed Vulture Gyps bengalensis, Long-billed Vulture Gyps indicus, Indian Griffon Vulture Gyps fulvus, Egyptian Vulture Neophron percnopterus, King Vulture Sarcogyps calvus and Cinereous Vulture Aegypius monachus.An informal survey between 1970 and 1980 counted approximately 8,500 vultures across the state.

In a shocking revelation the state officials of Andhra Pradesh have found that there are only [five vultures](http://indiasendangered.com/vulture-deaths-slowing-down-post-killer-drug-ban-in-india/) left in the state and that too the ones captive at the Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad.Vultures have an important role in this world just like every other organism. The death of these scavengers, and inability to save them will only rebound with greater problems in the future.

**Related articles:**

1. <https://www.natureinfocus.in/animals/a-complete-guide-to-the-vultures-of-india>

**Olive ridley turtles:**

Scientific name: ***Panthera tigris***

Status: **Endangered**

Weight: **Males up to 300 kg, females up to 170 kg**

Size: **Males up to 4 m long, females up to 3 m long**

Population: **Approximately 3,900**

Habitat: **Tropical, subtropical and temperate regions**

Diet: **Large prey including deer, wild boar and elephant calves**

Range: **Asia, including eastern Russia, northeastern China, India and Nepal**

**References:**

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_vulture_crisis>
2. <https://a-z-animals.com/animals/vulture/>