<https://www.rajras.in/threatened-endangered-species-of-wildlife-of-rajasthan/>

Except

Tiger

Great Indian Bustard

Vulteres

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>

Sloth Bear

Scientific name: *Melursus ursinus*

Status: [Endangered Species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CITES) (IUCN )

Weight: (90 to 140 kilograms)

Size: 5 to 6 feet

Population: between 6,000 and 11,000

Habitat: dry and moist forests and in some tall grasslands

Diet: As animals who consume termites and ants, sloth bears are considered myrmecophagous. When trees are in fruit, usually during the monsoon season, sloth bears dine on mango, fig, ebony and other fruits, as well as on flowers.

Range: Their range includes India, Sri Lanka and southern Nepal.

Related articles: <https://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/sloth-bear>, <https://india.mongabay.com/2021/01/will-the-latest-sloth-bear-corridor-in-mount-abu-serve-its-purpose/>

Sloth bears have shaggy, dusty-black coats; pale, short-haired muzzles; and long, curved claws which they use to excavate termites and ants. A cream-colored “V” or “Y” shape usually marks their chests. Their shaggy fur does not have an undercoat, so it keeps them relatively cool in their native, warm climate and protects them from tropical insects. Sloth bears' nostrils can close completely, protecting the animals from dust or insects when raiding termite nests or beehives. They have a keen sense of smell, as well as near-sight similar to that of humans.

Mouse Deer

Scientific name: Tragulus javanicus

Status: IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), is Least Concern

Weight: 1 to 2 kilograms

Size: With an average length of 45 cm (18 in) and an average height of 30 cm (12 in)

Population: between 6,000 and 11,000

Habitat: The Indian mouse deer is found in deciduous, semi-evergreen and evergreen forests, and may be in thick old plantations with good undergrowth, never very far from water. Riverine forests are its preferred habitat.

Diet: In the wild, lesser Malayan mouse deer are commonly herbivores and folivores, eating leaves, buds, shrubs, and fruits that have fallen from trees. In zoos, mouse deer tend to eat insects as well as leaves and fruits (Nowak and Paradiso, 1983).

Range: Mouse-deer are small, hornless ungulates that live in Asian and African tropical forests. Little has been published on their ecology and role in the tropical forest ecosystem of these areas.

Related articles:

[https://academic.oup.com › jmammal › article](https://academic.oup.com/jmammal/article/84/1/234/2373235#:~:text=Mouse%2Ddeer%20are%20small%2C%20hornless,forest%20ecosystem%20of%20these%20areas.)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_mouse-deer>

The family was widespread and successful from the [Oligocene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oligocene) (34 million years ago) through the [Miocene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miocene) (about 5 million years ago), but has remained almost unchanged over that time and remains as an example of primitive [ruminant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruminant) form. They have four-chambered stomachs to ferment tough plant foods, but the [third chamber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omasum) is poorly developed. Though most species feed exclusively on plant material, the [water chevrotain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_chevrotain) occasionally takes insects and crabs or [scavenges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scavenge) meat and fish.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chevrotain#cite_note-15) Like other ruminants, they lack upper [incisors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incisor). They give birth to only a single young.

Gangetic dolphin

Scientific name:Platanista gangetica gangetica

Status:International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Endangered

Weight: 150kg

Size: With an average length of 45 cm (18 in) and an average height of 30 cm (12 in)

Population:

Habitat: The Ganges river dolphin inhabit freshwater river systems, mostly in plains with slow-flowing rivers. They have a preference for deep waters, where prey availability is high.

Diet: The Ganges River dolphin has a carnivorous diet which includes a large variety of fish and invertebrate animals; perhaps it is also capable of consuming birds and turtles.

Range: Ranges of the Ganges River dolphin and of the Indus River dolphin

Related articles:

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/ganges-river-dolphin>

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

Dolphins are one of the oldest creatures in the world along with some species of turtles, crocodiles and sharks. The Ganges river dolphin was officially discovered in 1801. Ganges river dolphins once lived in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh. But the species is extinct from most of its early distribution ranges.

Caracal

Scientific name:Caracal caracal

Status:The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) lists caracals as a species of 'least concern'

Weight: (6 to 16 kilograms)

Size: 16”-20” (41-51 cm), body length of 24”-42” (61-107 cm), and weight in the range of 15-45 lb (7-20 kg).

Population: <10–15 individuals survive in the Kutch region of Gujarat, India (Chavan, 1987), and that there are <50 individuals in Rajasthan, India (Sharma and Sankhala, 1984).

Habitat:They live in woodlands, savannahs and in scrub forests, but avoid sandy deserts.

Diet: They prey primarily on birds, rodents and small antelopes. Like most cats, caracals stalk their prey before pouncing on it. In areas of human settlement, these cats sometimes eat poultry.

Range: Caracals are found in most regions of Africa and from the Arabian Peninsula through northwest India.

Related articles:

<https://wildcatconservation.org/wild-cats/africa/caracal/>

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/caracal-put-on-critically-endangered-list/articleshow/80141025.cms#:~:text=The%20International%20Union%20for%20Conservation,India%20they%20are%20'endangered>'.

As a desert animal, they can survive long periods without drinking. During the hot hours of the day, they rest in crevices, and hunt mainly in the cooler morning, night and evening hours. Their gait is similar to that of the Cheetah, but they are not sprinters, and take to the trees if pursued by dogs. Although they can be considered the fastest cat of their size, their hunting technique is the stalk and spring method like that of the domestic cat.

Ratel

Scientific name:Mellivora capensis

Status:'Vulnerable' species

Weight: 9 – 16 kg (Adult), 5 – 10 kg (Adult)

Size: They have a body length of 70 – 120 centimetres and a tail length of 17 – 30 centimetres. It measures 23 – 30 centimetres at shoulder height. Weight can differ considerably between males and females with males ranging from 10 – 14 kilograms and females 5 – 12 kilograms.

Population: 42–44

Habitat:Ratels can tolerate both very wet and very dry habitats — they can be found in moist savannas, semideserts, and montane forests.

Diet: A successful hunter, scavenger, and forager, honey badgers eat a variety of foods, including the young of large mammals, rodents of all sizes, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, fruit, and carrion.

Range: Widely distributed in Africa, Southwest Asia, and the Indian subcontinent

Related articles:

<https://animalcorner.org/animals/ratel/>

<https://www.awf.org/wildlife-conservation/ratel>

Ratels have a thick skull inside their broad heads, small eyes and no external ears. Their ears are enclosed in the skin, with an opening that can be closed to keep out dirt when the ratel is digging. They have a blunt snout and strong limbs equipped with long sharp claws which can measure 350 – 400 millimetres in length and are used for digging. Their short legs have great endurance and they are able to chase large animals for long periods of time until the pursued become exhausted.

Fishing cat

Scientific name:Prionailurus viverrinus

Status: 'Endangered' species

Weight: 5-16 kg

Size: 57-78 cm

Population: 25,000

Habitat:Wetlands are the favorite habitats of the fishing cat

Diet: The fishing cat is nocturnal and apart from fish also preys on frogs, crustaceans, snakes, birds, and scavenges on carcasses of larger animals.

Range: In India, fishing cats are mainly found in the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans, on the foothills of the Himalayas along the Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys and in the Western Ghats.

Related articles:

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

<https://www.wwfindia.org/about_wwf/priority_species/lesser_known_species/fishing_cat/#:~:text=About%20twice%20the%20size%20of,fish%20as%20its%20name%20suggests>.

The fishing cat is nocturnal and apart from fish also preys on frogs, crustaceans, snakes, birds, and scavenges on carcasses of larger animals. It is capable of breeding all year round but in India its peak breeding season is known to be between March and May. Litter size varies between 1-4 and the young are suckled to the age of six months and become independent once they are ten months old. In the wild, fishing cats live up to an age of 12 years on an average.

One of the major threats facing the fishing cat is the destruction of wetlands, which is its preferred habitat. As a result of human settlement, drainage for agriculture, pollution, and wood-cutting most of the wetlands in India are under threat of destruction. Another threat to the fishing cat is depletion of its main prey-fish due to unsustainable fishing practices. It is also occasionally poached for its skin.

Indian Yellow Tit

Scientific name:Machlolophus aplonotus

Status:Not globally threatened. Common or locally common, but absent from large areas of apparently suitable habitat

Weight: 12·9–19·7 g

Size: 13–14 cm

Population: 42–44

Habitat:National parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries.

Diet: Food includes small invertebrates and larvae, mainly spiders (Araneae), ants (Formicidae) and cockroaches (Blattodea); also fruit, including mulberries (Morus) and raspberries (Rubus), also flower buds and nectar.

Range:This species is a resident breeder on the Indian subcontinent. It is a common bird in open tropical forests, but does not occur in Sri Lanka.

<https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/species/indtit1/cur/introduction>

<https://www.natureweb.net/taxa/birds/indianyellowtit#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Yellow%20Tit%20is,patch%20and%20underparts%20rich%20yellow>.

While Yellow Tit may always have been uncommon, the population has been further reduced by felling of broadleaved forests. It is unable to occupy marginal habitats such as edge and scrub, plantations of conifers and bamboo. At one time, Yellow Tit was captured during large-scale netting of wild birds for export. Much of its habitat is now secure in national parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries.

Indian vulture

Scientific name:Gyps indicus

Status: Critically Endangeredspecies

Weight: 5.5-6.3 kg

Size: 81-103 CM

Population: 30,000

Habitat:The Indian vulture breeds mainly on cliffs in South and Central India, but is known to use trees to nest in Rajasthan.

Diet: Like other vultures, it is a scavenger, feeding mostly from carcasses, which it finds by soaring over savannah and around human habitation. It often congregates in flocks.

Range:Indian vultures are native to India, Pakistan, and Nepal. They are usually found in savannah and other open habitats around villages, cities, and near cultivated areas.

Related articles:

<https://animalia.bio/indian-vulture>

<https://www.natureinfocus.in/animals/a-complete-guide-to-the-vultures-of-india#:~:text=Himalayan%20Vulture%20(Gyps%20himalayensis)&text=Himalayan%20Griffons%20are%20found%20in,between%201200%20and%205500%20meters>.

One of the heaviest raptors in the world, Cinereous Vultures are identified by their bare heads, their dark plumage and their large beaks. Notice the upright neck feathers in the image? This is why they are also called Monk Vultures, as these feathers resemble the hood of a monk's cloak. Found mainly in the northern parts of the country, Cinereous Vultures prefer grasslands and forests as habitats. They build nests on trees as well as cliffs. Cinereous Vultures feed on the carrion of medium and large-sized mammals, but they are also known to hunt for live prey and feed on snakes occasionally.

Gharial

Scientific name:Gavialis gangeticus

Status: IUCN, as critically endangered.

Weight: 5.5-6.3 kg

Size: 7m in length

Population: 1250

Habitat:Gharials reside exclusively in river habitats with deep, clear, fast-flowing waters and steep, sandy banks

Diet: Adult gharials primarily eat fish, while juveniles also feed on insects, crustaceans and frogs.

Range:Historically, the gharial's range spanned rivers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.

Related articles:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reptiles/facts/gharial#:~:text=Common%20Name%3A%20Gharial,Wild%3A%2040%20to%2060%20years>

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287461660_Indian_Gharial_Gavialis_gangeticus_Status_ecology_and_conservation>

Indian Gharial, Gavialis gangeticus is the only surviving member of an ancient family of crocodiles, found to swarm the Ganges and its tributaries from Chambal in Rajasthan to Mahanadi in Orissa and Brahmaputra and Barak valley of Assam. Formerly, the species was distributed across the rivers of Pakistan, Burma, North India, Nepal and Bhutan.

Red Whiskered Bulbul

Scientific name:Pycnonotus jocosus

Status: Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)

Weight: 23-42 g

Size: about 20 centimetres

Population: 1250

Habitat:Red-whiskered Bulbul lives in Tropical Asia from Pakistan and India, to southwest Asia and China.

This species has been introduced in Australia (New South Wales), Los Angeles, Mauritius and Florida.

Diet: The red-whiskered bulbul feeds on fruits (including those of the yellow oleander that are toxic to mammals), nectar and insects.

Range:Historically, the gharial's range spanned rivers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.

Related articles:

<http://www.oiseaux-birds.com/card-red-whiskered-bulbul.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red-whiskered_bulbul>

Nest is made with dead leaves and twigs, well woven with spider webs. It is lined with fine grasses, rootlets and hair. We can also find paper and plastic, and bark. Nest is an open cup built by both adults.

Female lays 2 to 4 pink-white eggs, spotted with brown. Incubation lasts about 12 to 14 days, shared by both parents. Young are raised and fed by parents. Chicks hatch naked and with closed eyes during several days. They fledge at about 14 to 18 days after hatching. They return to the nest for food during some days, before to become independent.

This species may produce 2 to 3 broods per season.