

Relocation of Tigers- A Successful Story

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Abstract

Tiger happens to be at the pinnacle of the ecosystem triangle. As we save forest saving tigers is also important. Let's take a look on successful conservation and relocations of tigers in india.as we all know that tiger is the national animal of India, and also a top predator, wild tigers play an important role in maintaining the harmony of the planet's ecosystem.

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Introduction

Beginning of 21st century the tiger population again started declining. The main protected area which was left without tigers due to the hunting and poaching activity was the "sariska tiger reserve" (Rajasthan) in 2004-2005. Subsequently, the " panna tiger reserve " in mp the same in 2007-2008.



Anna And Sariska

Reinroduction started in 2009 (wii, dehradoon) when two females each from Bandhavgarh and kanha were translocated to panna original plan was to fix sex ratio at panna, male was brought on 14th nov.2009 (from pench) after staying for 10 days this tiger with radio collar went out of the park, towards his home. To secure him from gunshots, poisoning and electrocution, he was tranquilized on 26/12/2009 and brought back to the panna t.r. 24/7 monitoring was done on this tiger by using radio collars. This resulted in first ever breeding success of reintroduced tigers of this century. According to latest census there are 64 tigers roaming the panna t.r. and no. Are growing. In 2008, two tiger from Ranthambore t.r. where relocated to sariska t.r. in 2020 the tiger population in reserve has risen to 20 individuals.

TIGER CENSUS-

Radio Collar Technique: - It is the technique of determining information about an animal through the use of radio signals from or to a device carried by animal.



CAMERA TRAPPING

Camera can be set up and left to its own devices in dense forest for several days, on end to capture images ofvarious tiger.





MACCHAN CENSUS

It is usually held on the days of full moon for better visibility at night during summer next to the water hole as there is higher possibility of Sighting tiger.

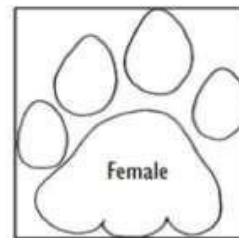
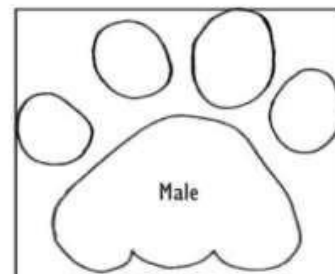


PUGMARK TRACKING

is recorded when an animal move through jungle over suitable ground, pugmark of almost fits into a square and that of female fits into rectangle, shape of toes in male is rounded and elongated in female.



Distinguishing the hind pugmark of male and female



Stripes Marking

Each tiger has its unique stripe pattern like finger prints in humans it is easy to identify different tigers by using their stripe patterns.



Conclusion

According to recent census there are 2967 individual tigers in India, in search of their own territory sometimes tigers move from one reserve to another through corridors. For example, a tiger named Jay travelled from Nairia to Umred Karhandla approx 150 km and became dominant male there. Surya from Tadoba moved to Umred approx. 200km and has become dominant male now. He was identified on his unique stripe pattern.

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