

REPORT ON WILDLIFE WEEK ,2021

On 6th October 2021 Tiger Trust along with ASN School, Mayur Vihar celebrated the wildlife week from 1st to 7th October 2021. The week had a variety of promising activities for the students of class 6th to 8th. A bunch of activities like SAVE ME, dress up as an endangered animal to remind people to do something to stop you from dying out. Make a plea and empower people with your words to protect the animals and their natural habitat, LIVE AND LET LIVE, wherein a dance performance had to be prepared on the theme saving the animals and their habitat, PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, wherein students had to come out with creative ideas of what can be done and what more should be done to save wild animals through a PowerPoint Presentation, SHOUT OUT: GO WILD FOR A WHILE.



ABOUT THE SPEAKER : G.V. Reddy, PhD, IFS (Retired)

G.V. Reddy is an ex-Indian Forest Service (IFS) official with 35 years+ experience across wildlife conservation, Human-wildlife conflict mitigation, designing and implementing policies in biodiversity conservation.

He is a Conservationist, Ecosystem Manager, Policy Maker, Researcher & Author Outstanding leader with

demonstrated personal courage, with a meritorious record

in promoting science based conservation through active engagement with local communities and government institutions and NGOs.



Tiger Trust has had the pleasure of working very closely with MR. Reddy in various conservation programmes specially towards tiger conservation for the past many years.

He has played a key role in reviving tiger population in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, through strengthening patrolling, introducing line transect and camera trap based census of wild fauna, through proactive engagement with local community .



Mr. Reddy was very informative about tigers and its species. He talked about various facts and figures related to tigers and their existence. He touched on many useful and unknown topics like Tiger Ecology, their behaviour and implications for tiger recovery and conservation and ecosystem services. He talked in depth with the students and was very encouraging. The presentation prepared by him was very informative, based on key learning of tigers and encouraged students to become responsible citizens.

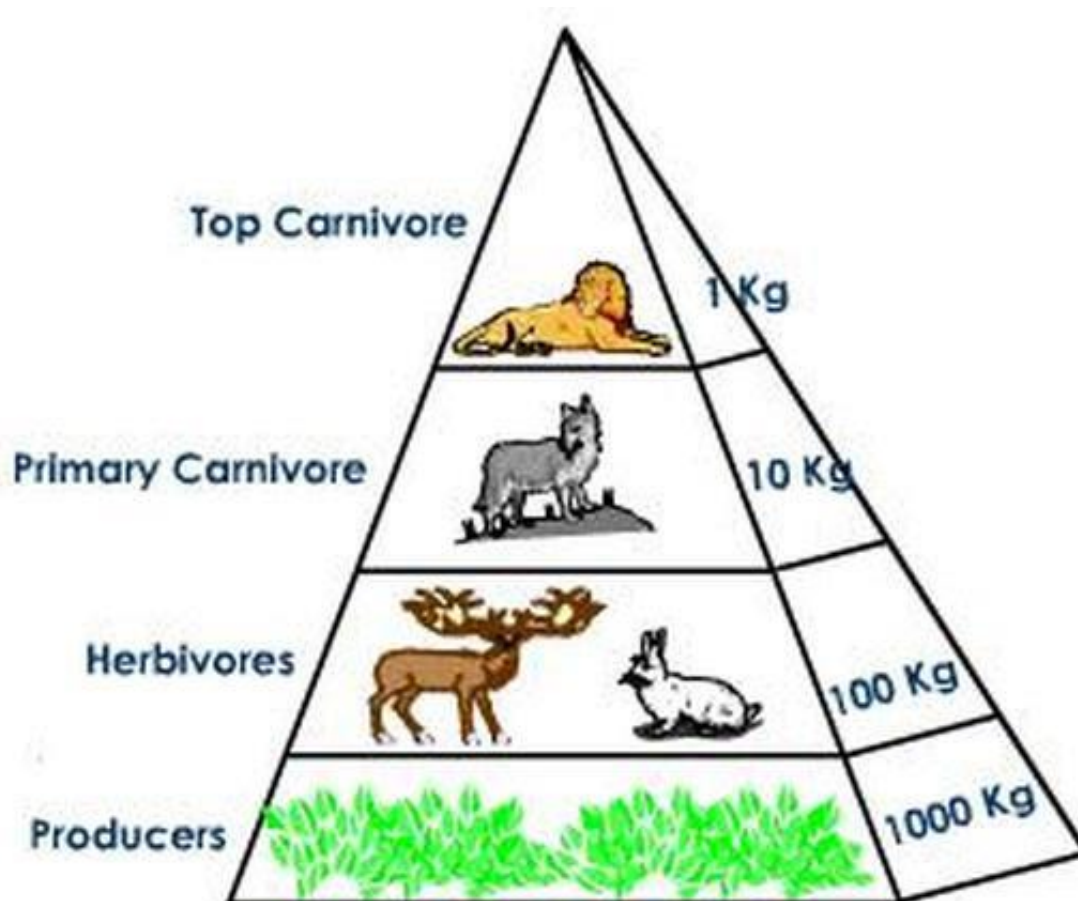
HERE ARE CERTAIN IMPORTANT HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION:

Female tigers can breed when they are 3 years old, and the gestation period is about 3 months (103 days).

The average litter size is about 3 cubs, but larger litters of 4 to 5 cubs are relatively common, especially if prey is plentiful. A breeding tigress requires about 50% more meat to support pregnancy and raise young.



The higher the organism is on the trophic pyramid, the lower the amount of available energy. For example, [plants](#) and other autotrophs (primary producers) convert only a fraction of the enormous amount of [solar energy](#) they have access to into food energy. [Herbivores](#) and detritivores (primary consumers) take in less available energy because they are limited by the [biomass](#) of the plants they devour. It follows that the [carnivores](#) (secondary consumers) that feed on herbivores and detritivores and those that eat other carnivores (tertiary consumers) have the lowest amount of energy available to them.



Upright Pyramid of biomass in a Terrestrial Ecosystem

Ranthambhore is not only home to the westernmost tiger genome
but also has a rich bio-diversity.

Avoided Nutrient Loss by Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

Nutrient	Soil Nutrient Concentration ¹⁰ (g kg ⁻¹)	Total Nutrient Loss Avoided by RTR Forests (ton yr ⁻¹)	Fertilizer Used for Valuation	Price of Fertilizer ¹¹ (₹ kg ⁻¹)	Economic Value of Nutrient Loss Avoided (₹ million yr ⁻¹)
Nitrogen (N)	2.320	440.80	Urea	5.31	2.34
Phosphorus (P)	0.044	8.36	DAP	20.10	0.17
Potassium (K)	8.25	1567.50	Muriate of Potash	20.00	31.25
TOTAL					33.86



Here is a glimpse of various questions asked by the students.

Q1. What is the most important species to be conserved?

Ans1. The Fig, commonly called as Anjeer is the edible fruit of *Ficus carica*, a species of small tree in the flowering plant family Moraceae. All plant and animal species are important to be conserved and should be prevented from extinction.

Q2. How is technology an important catalyst in conservation of species and wildlife?

Ans2. Artificial intelligence, the drones and smart cameras are being used to catch poachers and track wildlife populations.

Q3. What is the difference between Sumatran tigers and Indian tigers?

Ans3. The Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) lives in India, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar with 1706 tigers found in India. ... **Sumatran tigers are smaller.** They weigh an average of 120 kilograms (264.5 pounds) measure about 8 feet from the end of their nose to the tip of their tail.

Q4. How does Wildlife Protection Act help in prohibiting hunting?



Ans4. The species are **granted protection from poaching, killing, trading etc.** A person is liable to the harshest penalties for violation of the law under this Schedule. Species under this Schedule are prohibited to be hunted throughout India, except under threat to human life or in case of a disease that is beyond recovery.



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