

Exploring  
Biodiversity

# common mammals of nainital **Rajbhawan**



Uttarakhand Forest Department

## Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

तेंदुआ, गुलदार



**Size** : 185-215 cm  
**Food** : Small/Large mammals, birds, reptiles  
**Habitat** : Forest, scrub land & near human settlements.  
**Threat** : Poaching, habitat loss, man-animal conflict.



## Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*)

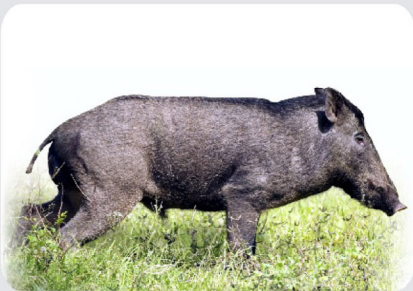
बिल्ली

**Size** : 60 cm  
**Food** : Small Mammals  
**Habitat** : Forest, grassland & scrub land  
**Threat** : Poaching & habitat loss



## Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)

जंगली सुवर



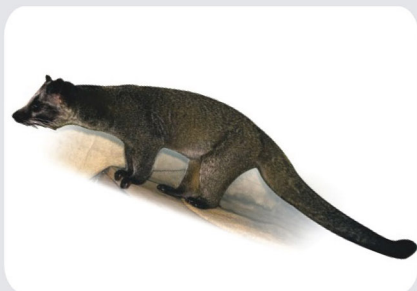
**Size** : 90-180 cm  
**Food** : Grains, root, insect, reptiles, carrion  
**Habitat** : Forest, grassland, scrub  
**Threat** : Poaching & man-animal conflict land & near human



## Himalayan Palm Civet (*Paguma larvata*)

बिज्जू

**Size** : 60 cm  
**Food** : Birds, Small Mammals, Fruits, Insects  
**Habitat** : Montane forest & near  
**Threat** : Habitat Loss



## Yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*) चितरोला



**Size :** 40 - 60cm

**Food :** Small Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Fruits

**Habitat :** Montane forest

**Threat :** Poaching & habitat loss



## Red Giant Flying Squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*) उड़न बिल्ली

**Size :** 30-50 cm

**Food :** Fruits, Vegetation, Nuts

**Habitat :** High canopy forest

**Threat :** Habitat loss



## Hanuman Langur (*Scmnopithecus entellus*) लंगूर



**Size :** 60-75 cm

**Food :** Vegetation, fruit, Flower,

**Habitat :** Urban areas & all kinds of forests.

**Threat :** Habitat loss & man-animal conflict



## Rhesus Macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) बंदर

**Size :** 47-63 cm

**Food :** Fruit, Insects, Vegetation, Bark, Roots, Seeds, Flower

**Habitat :** Urban areas & all kinds of forests

**Threat :** Habitat loss & man-animal conflict



## Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*)

कांकड़



**Size :** 50-75 cm

**Food :** Grass, Vegetation, Fruit

**Habitat :** Moist areas in montane forest

**Threat :** Poaching & habitat loss



## Mainland Serow (*Naemorhedus sumatraensis*) सरौव

**Size :** 90-110 cm

**Food :** Grass, Vegetation

**Habitat :** Thick forest in gorges

**Threat :** Poaching & habitat loss



## Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*)

साम्बर



**Size :** 150 cm

**Food :** Grass, Vegetation, Fruit

**Habitat :** Forest & grassland

**Threat :** Poaching & habitat loss



## Goral (*Naemorhedus goral*)

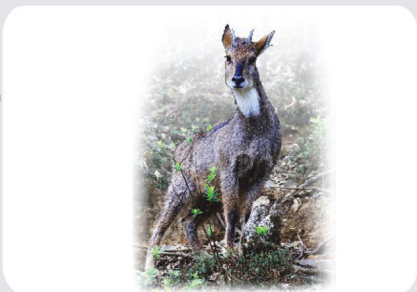
गुरल

**Size :** 65-70 cm

**Food :** Grass, Vegetation, Fruit

**Habitat :** Steep cliffs with grassy slopes

**Threat :** Poaching & low trees





## Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*)

साही



**Size :** 60-90 cm

**Food :** Roots, Grain, Fruit

**Habitat :** Forest

**Threat :** Poaching



## Jackal (*Canis aureus*)

गीदड़

**Size :** 60-75 cm

**Food :** Birds, Reptiles, Insects, Fruits, Carrion, Small Mammals

**Habitat :** Forest & near human

**Threat :** Poaching settlement



## Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

लोमड़ी



**Size :** 46-70 cm

**Food :** Fruit, Insects, Birds, Vegetation, Small mammals & Carrion

**Habitat :** Forest and near human

**Threat :** Poaching & habitat loss settlement



## Tracking animals through signs

While it is everyone's desire to see the animals in the wild, they are shy & hard to spot. But animals do give away their presence by leaving lots of clues around. Pugmarks or hoof marks of animals, their scat or droppings, scratch marks on trees by bears, tigers, leopards; scrape mark on grounds by big cats; forest floor digging by wild boar; quills of porcupine; bone, hair, fur of animals; eggshells, feathers of birds; nibbled nuts, fruits, leaves left by monkey, langurs, civets etc. are to lookout for. A good naturalist enjoys the forest as much with these tracks & signs as with the direct sightings.





**Rajbhawan** is the official accomodation for the Governor of Uttarakhand in Nainital. The beautiful estate is spread across 86.85 hectare and consists of a two-storied mansion, lush gardens, swimming pool, golf course and dense montane forest. The forest, rich in both floral and faunal biodiversity, has a large number of visiting and resident wildlife including birds, mammals, reptiles and butterflies.

### **Des and Don'ts for Wildlife watching**

- Wear dull coloured clothes that blend with the surroundings.
- Walk slowly and quietly while maintaining absolute silence.
- Best time for wildlife watching is early mornings and late evenings.
- Observe wildlife from distance and don't go too close to them.
- Look for tracks and signs of wildlife.
- Do not feed wildlife.
- Do not throw or leave trash.
- Do not damage plants by plucking leaves, flowers etc.
- Do not shout at, tease or chase animals.
- Do not feed birds or other wildlife.
- Do not litter the surroundings.
- Do not damage plants by plucking leaves, flowers etc.
- Do not smoke or ignite fire in forest.
- Note down all your observations in a field diary.

### **About this brechure**

This photograhic quick reference guide covers 15 mammals found in the forests of Rajbhawan, Nainital. The guide not only depicts animals in their natural sorroundings but also emphasizes on indirect signs like pugmarks and hoofmarks for carnivores and herbivores respectively besides giving information about their habitat and food habits.

## **don't be wild to wildlife!**

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