

Wildlife Trade In Nilgiri Bio Reserve

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Why This Report:

Though there have been very many reports on illegal trade, this is the probably the first on Trade in Nilgiri Bio Reserve Area. It is the result of an extensive study conducted at odd hours for Six months. Challenge no word of this report as Vatavaran has photographic proof of the illegal trade in NBR.

What is NBR:

2.1 History

On 1st Sept 1986, Nilgiri Bio Reserve was declared. It is a collective of the sanctuary complex of Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Mudumalai; the entire forested hill slopes of Nilambur and Nilgiri; the Upper Nilgiri plateau, and the Silent valley. 5520 Sq.Km. area of NBR is in three states i.e. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

2.2 Tract Variation

The tract has a vast variation in its physiographic features and is very rich in plant and animal diversity. All major rivers of South India Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri and their tributaries like Bhima, Tungabhadra, Kabini, Bhavani originate here. The NBR is a unique ecosystem with swamps; grassy downs, shoals, evergreen wet deciduous forests as well as thorny scrub dry forests.

2.3 Fauna Variation

NBR has over 100 species of mammals, 550 of birds, 30 of reptiles and amphibians. The region includes the largest known Indian populations of two endangered species namely the Nilgiri thars, and the lion tailed macaques, and probably the largest South Indian populations of elephant, tiger, gaur, Sambars and chital.

2.4 Uniqueness

Until date, globally 9000 areas have become PA's [Protected Areas]. This is to protect, conserve and manage earth's biological and cultural diversity. Of these over 500 are present in India covering an area of over 1,50,000 Sq.Km.

There were only 9 PAs in India at the turn of the century, and 135 by 1972. Today there are 80 national parks and 441 sanctuaries. 15 percent of our Protected Area

falls under Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve - a unique biogeography region of the Indian sub—continent.

Of the seven biosphere reserves in India, four including the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (NBR) in the Western Ghat, Nokrek and Namdapha Biosphere Reserves in the Eastern Himalayas— Assam province and the Great Nicobars Biosphere Reserve in the Nicobars are representative of and wet tropical biome.

However, with regards vegetation, the tropical rainforests (in the strict sense) are restricted to the NBR and the Great Nicobars biosphere Reserve . Further, the NBR is a large and topographically complex landscape while those in North—east India are smaller. The Great Nicobars is an island.

A summary of the vertebrate fauna of the NBR

Species endemic			
Class	No. families	to W. Ghat	Percentage
Pisces	16	39	46.4%
Amphibian	6	31	35.6%
Reptilian	19	60	67.4%
Ayes	55	14	93.3%
Mammalian	15	12	100.00%

Biodiversity and endemism

3.1 Macro organisms

The NBR is one of the most carefully studied landscapes with regards to the macro—organisms in India. Thus, we know that 20% of all angiosperm species, 15% of butterflies and 23% of all vertebrates, excluding the marine species, in India are found in the NBR. Such biodiversity is note worthy since the NBR is just equal to 0.15% of India's land area .

3.2 Endemic Species

The NBR is remarkable for its endemic species too. Of the 3000 species of angiosperms known, 82 (27%) are exclusive to this landscape. Except two species (*Mycalesis oculus* and *ypthima ypthimoides*) that are restricted to south of the Paighat Gap, all other species of butterflies endemic to South India are also found in the NBR. Endemism in Indian butterflies is itself however not very significant. Amongst the 285 species of vertebrates endemic to the Western Ghat, 156 (55%) are found in the NBR (Table below). These include 39 species of fishes, 31 amphibians, 60 reptiles, 14 birds and 12 mammals Interestingly, of the 25 species of vertebrates exclusive to the NBR, 23 are of fish amphibians and reptiles.

Comparison of the biodiversity of India and NBR

Organisms	Number of species		Percentage %
	India	NBR	
Angiosperms	15000	3000	20.0
Butterflies	1977	300	15.0
Fish (Freshwater)	742	100	13.5
Amphibians	205	49	24.0
Reptiles	428	120	28.0
Birds	1237	342	28.0
Mammals	372	74	20.0

Habitat Transformation

4.1 Forests to Non-Forest

During the past three decades, the forests of Nilgiri suffered drastic habitat transformations. Prime shoals forests and adjoining grasslands were converted into tea plantations and also replaced with exotics such as blue gum, wattle and silver oak trees.

4.2 Pesticides

Increased use of toxic pesticides in plantations and horticultural farms pollute the nearby forests and poison the vegetation and soils.

4.3 Human Impact

Mindless tourism, filmmaking, industrial units, business establishments and related centers have contributed to the degradation of the forests in the Nilgiri.

Tribal and villagers inhabiting the periphery of the forests indulge in lopping of trees and grazing cattle get the major blame.

Effects

5.1 Birds

In a survey by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, over three years, it was found that the bird diversity in forest areas suffering from habitat transformations has declined.

In plantation areas where shoals have been fully removed, frugivorous, insectivorous and nectarivorous birds show a complete decline.

In areas where some shoals are left intact, a few species could be observed. While tea estates show very poor diversity, coffee plantations present a better picture.

It was also found that the excessive use of pesticides, particularly insecticides affect the birds through contact, food chain and through drift.

The pesticide drift and industrial effluents have also polluted the water bodies of the district which are now deserted by most of the aquatic birds.

The indiscriminate felling of trees and selective cutting of senile soft wooded trees have resulted in the decline of hole nesting forms such as woodpeckers, barbets, hornbills and even parakeets.

Felling of keystone species like Ficus species. has a negative impact on the diversity and populations of frugivorous.

5.2 Insects

Growing trees which do not support insect life and do not produce edible fruits or nectar also cause deep decline of several species belonging to Passeriformes, Cuculiform and Psittaciformes, plantations which were wide spread in the Nilgiri.

6. TRADE IN MAMMALS

Mammals — common or uncommon; threatened or endangered; big or small; Live or stuffed; complete or in parts — all are available at, the fringes of NBR. The prices are bargain able. No animal or its products are too rare to buy if an advance is paid.

5000 Rupees can buy an Elephant Tusk 20 cm in length and a mere 100 Rupees can buy a single Elephant tail hair. Tiger skins are not sold in open, but a pair of Tiger Nails can be easily bought for Rs 500 and a Tiger Tooth for Rs.300. One can acquire the pelt of a Sloth Bear by paying 5000 units of Indian currency while its nails are only for Rs 20 a pair, a tooth is for Rs 50. Stuffed Black nape here, Tree striped palm squirrel, common mongoose or Indian Pangolin can be bought for less than Rs 100/— a piece, Stuffed Indian fox or Giant Squirrel are available for Rs.150 to 200. The cost of a stuffed slender lion is the highest Rs 500/— per piece.

Skins range from Rs.75 (Indian fox) to Rs.5000 (Sloth bear) in cost. The skin of jungle cat or Fishing cat is for Rs.300 each as is of barking deer. However, spotted deer and Sambars deer skins are more expansive.. Rs.1000 and Rs.1200 respectively.

Meat of Black nape hare, Indian Pangolin, Mongoose, Jackal or Jungle cat is available for Rs 50 to 100 a Kg. — Cheaper than even mutton or chicken.

People can pick the pet of their choice, be it a Toddy cat, Otter, Barking deer, Sambars, Spotted deer, Wild boar,

Jackal or Jungle Cat, at a bargain price of Rs 100 to 300. However a non human primate has to be bargained for. Bonnet macaque is sold from Rs 10 to 200, Nilgiri langoors from Rs 400 —1000 and Lion tailed macaque (the most endangered primate) for Rs 500 to 1200/—.

7 Trade in Amphibians Case Studies

Amphibians are the biological indicators of India's environmental health. Yet they generate little concern. It could be because they are slippery and shy and most often sighted at night. Amphibians adapt extremely well with their surroundings. The frogs help the farmer by keeping the insect population in check. There are 205 species, a majority of which is endemic to the Western Ghat "hot— spots of biodiversity".

Frogs are cold—blooded, which means their body temperatures change according to their surroundings. Frogs being Amphibians lead dual lives.. At first, they are aquatic, gill—breathing tadpoles and then air breathing adults that may be aquatic or terrestrial. Most frogs have a smooth and mucus—coated skin. They hibernate in winter and during the rainy season all they do, is croak.

The dramatic decrease in the population of frogs, toads, salamander and or other such species have caught the attention of several countries Studies come to the disturbing conclusion that the cause is created by humans and reflects environmental degradation. Amphibians are among the oldest living creatures on Earth, first appearing 350 million years ago.

Frogs exported for culinary purposes, frogs legs being a delicacy. In 1987 India banned frog leg export as a protection measure., as the culinary species, the Asian bullfrog (*Rana tigrina*) seemed to be on the decline. The IUCN Red Data Book has listed 53 species of amphibians all falling in the endangered category. This list includes three species from India.

Toads and frogs which includes about 75 endemic species represent amphibians of the Western Ghat. Some confined to arboreal habitats while others are fossorial, aquatic, semi-aquatic and terrestrial habitats. The amphibians of the Western Ghat include tree frogs found in and around the Nilgiri, Annamalais, Malabar areas and parts of Karnataka also. The Malabar flying frogs found in Karnataka and Kerala, all have smooth, slippery skin and varying degrees of webbing of the toes. The burrowing frogs with conspicuous eyes. The Ceylon Kaloula frog which secretes a milky, sticky fluid through its skin when disturbed. Recently a rare frog *Phialtus Beddomi* identified from the banks of Kunjia. Pooyamkutty. There are many more amphibians in the Western Ghat. Some are brightly colored and some show natural protective coloration.

So little is known about frogs and till recently they have not even been categorized. Only three species are included in the Wildlife Protection Act. (1972). There is an immediate need for legal protection.

7.2. TRADE IN FRESH WATER TURTLES: A NOTE

The freshwater turtles of India have found a place in illegal trade for a wide range of purposes, primarily for food, eggs and traditional medicine, also as pets and to a lesser extent for shell. In India 25 species of freshwater turtles and soft-shell turtles are found and all are protected under Schedule I or IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

Turtles used more extensively as food, virtually all species of freshwater turtles utilized, although preference is for soft-shell turtle. The eggs also are in demand for making traditional medicine and as an aphrodisiac. The carapace (the upper part of the shell) recommended for reducing fever, and softening tumors. and used in cases of swollen or infected pancreas.

This illegal trade operates through a network of fish traders as well as traditional hunters from Mettupalayam, Siruvani, Erode, Pollachi and Bhavani, local inhabitants from Coimbatore and middlemen who encourage villagers to collect as many as possible. Turtles collected from Cauvery river, Bhavani River, Siruvani Dam and other streams and ponds.

The species caught by feeling with hands and feet in the mud at the bottom of ponds or paddy fields after the harvesting season during low—water periods. Sometimes baited hooks set along ponds and lakes take it. This is one of the most commonly seen species in the turtle markets.

50,000-75,000 turtles of this species sold every year. Natural predators of the flap shell turtle are white scavenger vulture, greater adjutant stork, otters, mach seer fish, and monitor lizards.

The flap shell turtle was important in Vedic rituals, and may still be kept in temple tanks or in village wells to clear them of insects and other aquatic organisms, or for religious reasons. Shell bones discovered in the Indus Valley sites (both Mohenjodaro and Harappa) as well as Hastinapur and Sar Nath.

7.3 TRADE IN STAR TORTOISE - A NOTE:

The star marked carapace (the upper shell) and plastron (the lower shell) of this land tortoise has made it attractive as a pet. The juveniles fetch better prize as the dark brown stars super imposed on their yellow or beige carapace look especially prominent.

Hutton (1837) wrote that the Bhil tribe of western India are experts in tracking the star tortoise through loose soil, following their spoor in the sand of nallas and dust of grass plains. Several aboriginal communities hunt these animals, including the Erullas of Tamil Nadu and Palaiyars of North Travancore. The latter have a curious method of killing these animals: the anal region poked, so that the tortoise's head emerges from the shell. The hunter then holds the head between his teeth and twists the body until the neck is dislocated.

Large numbers of these tortoises once sold as pets. Annually, approximately 10,000 animals sold at Calcutta's New Market in the late 1970s. The enforcement of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, which protects the species under Schedule IV, however has not been able to stop trade in the species, protected under Schedule II of CITES. On 3rd march, the custom people at Bombay Airport confiscated 1997 tens of thousands of star tortoise.

Trade in Reptiles

8.1 Reptiles of NBR

Amongst the 285 species of vertebrates endemic to the Western Ghat, 156 (55%) are found in the NBR. These include 60 species of reptiles. Interestingly, of the 25 species of vertebrates exclusive to the NBR, 23 are of fish amphibians and reptiles.

There are 428 species of Reptiles in the country and 120 are present in NBR, that is 28%. 60 species of reptiles from 19 families are endemic to NBR. The thorny scrub dry forest of Nilgiri Bio Reserve.

The uniqueness and the richness of this biogeography region of the Indian subcontinent has led to its rape by the wild life trade mafia.

8.2 Live Animal Trade

Schedule 1 species	—	Indian Python Monitor lizard
Schedule II species	—	Indian Cobra Rat Snake chameleon
Schedule IV species	-	Green keel back John's Earth boa

8.3. Reasons for trade:

As pets	—	Rat snake, John's Earth boa.
For aphrodisiac	—	Oil from Indian Monitor lizard.
Music Instruments	—	Skin of Indian, Monitor lizard.
For Snake Shows	-	Indian Cobra, Rat Snake; Indian Python, John's Earth Boa.

8.4 TRADE IN MONITOR LIZARDS –A CASE STUDY

Monitor lizards, as a group, are the largest of all lizards. As well as being long-lived, they may be the most intelligent, occasionally "playful".. There are about 40 monitor lizard species. Almost all are carnivorous. Presently four species are listed by CITES (Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of

Wild Fauna and Flora) as endangered, the rest are threatened. The four endangered species are the Bengal monitor, Komodo 'dragon,' the Desert monitor and the Yellow Monitor.

The lizard skins have a formidable share in the reptile products after snakeskins in trade. India was one of the world's biggest producer of snake and lizard skins. Despite the legislation, illegal exploitation is still going on.

According to TRAFFIC (U.S.), at least one million live lizard species are traded each year with an average of 300,000 to 500,000 entering the U.S.

Based on the data collected we found that about 520 people engaged in catching monitor lizards. The hunters usually capture the monitors from active burrows. The animals dug from their burrows, which are normally less than 2 m long. To an experienced eye, the burrows are easily recognizable by their cross-sectional shape. The hunting success depends largely on the ability of the hunters to recognize the signs that suggest a monitor lizard is "at home". These signs include the absence of spiders, scratch marks, tail drags, footprints at or near the burrow mouth, and faeces.

The earliest record on monitor lizard uses comes from Harappa excavations where Varanus bones have been found, indicating that this lizard was exploited as early as 2500 B.C. (Prasad, 1936). In the present day, monitor lizards are hunted for many purposes, e.g. the skins are used for leather and a few tribes eat the flesh and drink the blood (often for medicinal purposes such as relief of rheumatism). The skin is also widely used in making drum heads for percussion instruments called "Dholak" and "Dug - Dug". The large abdominal fat found in the monitor used as a salve for epidermal bacterial infections.

Trade In Birds

28 species of schedule IV birds+7 species of schedule 1 birds are in trade. Most birds are for pet trade but some species sold for their meat, oils, or black magic. We are not even able to protect our national bird!

9.1 National Bird

Live Peacock as well as chopped heads, legs, claws and feathers of our national bird are in trade at the fringes of NBR. A feather sold for Rs 5 apiece where as head is available Rs.30. The legs and claws boiled to extract so called anti—arthritic oil. 100 ml of this oil sold for Rs' 30. The heads of peacock used during puja and black magic. 25 villages under the Viral Mali Panchayat Union, Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu have 1017 peafowl's. However, the male female ratio altered as the male birds being caught and traded due to its feathers.

9.2 Pet trade in Indian birds in Pet shops displaying Exotic species:

About 30 percent of the birds trapped from NBR reach the pet shops located in all big and small towns of the country.

Though the front of the pet shops invariably display exotic birds, it is not difficult to procure any wild b4 of Indian Origin from most of these shops. Once the pet shop owners are confident of the credentials of buyers then only the birds of Indian origin, trapped from the forests shown.

If the buyer is hesitant to take the Indian birds with him, they can even be home delivered. Our national bird, species like—Hill Mynah, Quails, Jungle Fowl, Baya, Partridges, Parakeets, Munias and Pheasants can also be acquired once a rapport has been built with the pet shop owner.

Every year about 14 — 20 million wild, birds trapped in the world for this international trade. 10—16 millions birds die before they reach the buyer, 50% die during trapping and 30% die during transportation. Of the 3.5—4 million birds which are sold every year in various countries 90 percent are under clinical depression and

do not eat properly. On releasing these birds in the open, they fail to take to flight because of the injuries they have received during trapping and transportation.

Water birds like painted stork, Rosy pelicans and Pond heron trapped and sold to the rich and famous for their personal 'in-house' zoos. Partridges are in trade for meat and for cock fighting — an indulgence of the new 'Nawabs'.

For every fifty pet shop birds is caught a falcon or eagle which reaches Crawford Market—Bombay from where Arabs buy it.

In 1991, an amendment of the Wildlife protection Act (WLPA) 72 took place. All wild birds except crows protected under it. but this protection is only on paper.

Keeping, buying selling, killing or distributing any kind of wild birds can lead to a fine of Rs.25,000 and imprisonment up to five years. But in reality, there is no imprisonment and the fine is only of a few hundred rupees (that too rarely). While the government passed, a series of stringent laws curbing trade in wild birds, it also left sufficient loopholes for traders to wriggle out of the noose.

Since October, 1991, when the Wildlife Protection Act (1972) was amended, there has been a blanket ban on the export of birds from India. Not only does this prohibit the hunting and trapping of all wild life (specified in schedule I,II,III and IV of the Act), it also bans the export of exotic birds along with those of Indian origin.

However the law does not prohibit the domestic trade of exotic birds, i.e. birds not of Indian origin. Because of this loop hole in the law the Chief Wild Life Wardens or their Enforcement Cell personnel's refuse to fine the pet shop owners or release the birds, as the birds openly displayed by these shops are only the captive bred exotic species. This facade is helping the trade in forest birds

9.3 Bird Trade leading to imbalance of the Forest Ecosystem

The insectivorous birds play an important role in the natural control of forest insects. The surveys conducted in Nilgiri and Thalaimalai ranges in Periyar District, Tamil Nadu have indicated the nature of predation kind diverse types of feeding by insectivorous birds.

Most of the birds in these forests are residents. A majority of these feed extensively on various species of insects. Many of the Passeriformes like bulbuls, warblers, orioles, drongos, crows, tailor birds, ioras and flycatchers feed on leaf feeding insects. Defoliators, leaf folders, leaf rollers, weevils and grasshoppers are preyed upon in large numbers. It found that the larvae of teak defoliator (*Hyblaea puera*) eaten by 25 species of birds while the caterpillars of *Ailanthus* defoliator (*Eligma narcissus*) are eaten by 20 species. On the contrary *Cassia* defoliator (*Captosylla pyranthae*) larvae are eaten mainly by crows.

The Piciformes, chiefly the woodpeckers, remove the grubs of stem borers and bark borers in cashew, silk cotton, mango, cassia, acacias and other trees. The Crow—pheasant (*Centropus sinensis*) and Coppersmith (*Megalaima haemacephala*) also feed on the larvae of bark borers (*Indarbela tetranos* and *I. quadrinotata*) affecting silk cotton, jack, cashew and other trees. Galliformes, including partridges, quails and peafowls, specialize in ground feeding. Others including mynas, rollers, hoopoes, robins, bush and stonechats, night jays, babblers, wagtails, crows, egrets and others destroy terrestrial insects.

The swifts, swallows, flycatchers, bee—eaters, drongos, crows, rollers and warblers catch the flying insects in midair. Their prey include termites, moths, bugs of various types and beetles. It is interesting to note that swallows and swifts catch some important pest forms like psyllids, aphids and jassids affecting several trees like subabul, kino, red sanders, silk cotton and albizzias. These birds also serve as bio—

indicators of pest attack since large numbers of them could be seen around the infested trees.

It could be concluded that the insectivorous birds check the population build up of forest pests and keep them at low population densities. However the extensive trade in many insectivorous birds is leading to an increase in insect pests in the NBR.

Conclusion

International trade in wildlife species and their derivatives is now worth US\$20 billion a year. Of this, up to one—third is illegal, making it a possible candidate for being the second largest illegitimate business in the world, second only to narcotics.

With snow leopard coats worth US\$ 35000, musk from the Himalayan musk deer worth US\$ 50000 per kg in Japan and a recent collection of 90 bird's eggs valued at US\$ 20000, the international wildlife mafia is making big profits. It is also threatening at least 500 animal and plant species with extinction and endangering 200 or more animals and 24000 plants.

India endowed with more than 1200 species of birds, 317 species of mammals, 489 of reptiles, 2000 of fish and 50000 species of insects. Apart from this, there are 45000 species of rare plants, 4900 of these are endemic to the country, of which at least 10 per cent endangered.

In 1973, alarmed by the deleterious effect of the ever—growing trade on wildlife populations, 80 countries signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). The treaty, which was meant to monitor and regulate trade in endangered species, has today 130 signatories. CITES regulates commerce in more than 26000 species of animals and plants through its system of appendices that bans trade in heavily exploited species and monitors it in other less endangered but potentially threatened species

in addition to CITES, stringent national legislation for India came with the 1991 amendment of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 that bans hunting of any wild fauna and includes specified endangered flora in its protected list.

The Import Export Control Act of India also bans the export of any wildlife and its derivatives.

Despite this, the trade is still going on in a covert fashion. Enforcement agencies ranging from wildlife and forests officials to the Indian Customs, the paramilitary, and the police, among others, are all in one way or the other responsible for this.

C. **Economics Of trade :**

The price of animals goes up as they go up in the Wild Life Protection Act Schedules.

- C1. Schedule I animals Their rate ranges from Rs 5 an animal (fresh water frogs) to Rs.40 (Green keel back and John's Earth boa) to Rs. 50 (Star - tortoise).
- C2. Schedule II animals - Their rate varies from Rs 90 an animal (Chameleon) to Rs 120 (Rat Snake) to Rs 150 (Indian Cobra).
- C3. Schedule III animals — Rate varies from Rs 160 an animal (Flap shell turtles) to Rs 175 an animal (Indian Monitor lizard) to Rs zoo (Indian Python).
- C4. Products - The prize of pre extracted oils or so called aphrodisiacs sold is much less than the live animals but at places where oils or aphrodisiacs are extracted by boiling the live animals in front of the buyers the prize is 10 percent higher than the prize of the respective live animal.

Though there have been very many reports on illegal trade, this is the probably the first on Trade in Nilgiri Bio Reserve Area.

This report is the result of an extensive study conducted at odd hours for Six months. No word of this report can be challenged as Vatavaran has photographic proof of the ongoing illegal trade in NBR.

But for timely intervention of the authorities, the rich diversity of birds in the Nilgiri will be vanishing shortly.

NBR has two problems. One is its land use pattern and second the wild life trade at its fringes. Both need immediate attention if we wish to save this unique protected area of Indian sub continent.

Table 1: Trade of live Animals Recorded From Oct 1996 to 1997

Common Name	Scientific Name	WP Act Status Sch.	No. sold	Use	Rate MIN (in Rs.)
Fresh water frogs	Rana sps.	IV	200+	Meat	5
Indian cobra	Naja naja	II	.3	snake show & pet	70
Common rat snake	Ptyas mucosus	II	2	snake show & pet	50
Indian python	Python molurs molurs	I	3	snake show & pet	200
Green keelback	Macropisthodon plumbicolor	IV	1	pet	40
John' s earth boa	Eryx jobni	IV	2	snake show & pet	40
Flap-shell turtles	Lissemys punctata	1	14	meat & pet	25
Common Indian monitor	Varanus bengalensis	1	8	meat	30
Starred tortoise	Geochel one elegans	IV	11	pet	50
Chameleon	chamael eon zeylanicus	II	2	pet	60
Painted stork	Mycteria leucocephala	IV	2	Pet	60
Rosy pelican	Pelecanus onocotalus	IV	4	Pet	500
Pond heron	Ardeola grayii	IV	8	Meat	20
Brahminy kite	Haliasturindus	IV	1	Pet	50
Shikra	Accipiter badius	1	2	Pet	25
Black winged kite	Elanus caeruleus	IV		Pet	35
Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	IV	1	Pet	100
Grey partridge	Francolinus pondicerianus	IV	120	Neat	30

Jungle bush quail	Perdicula asiatica	IV	30	Neat	20
Common Peafowl's	Pavo cristatus	1	4	Neat & Pet	150
Grey jungle fowl	Gallus gallus	IV	2	Neat	80
Purple nioorhen	Porpbyrio propbyrio	IV	3	Neat	25
Blue rock pigeon	Columba Li via	IV	80	Pet and Neat	25
Alexandri -me parakeet	Psittacula eupatria	IV	10	Pet	25
Rose ringed parakeet	P. krameri	IV	230	Pet	20
Blue winged parakeet	P. columboides	IV	2	Pet	30
Forest eagle owl	Bubo nipalensis	IV	1	Pet	90
Indian roller	Coracias benghalensis	IV	3	Pet	25
Hoopoe	Upupa epops	IV	1	Pet	25
Great pied hornbill	Buceros bicornis	1	3	Pet	150
Common myna	Acridotheres tristis	IV	5	Pet	10

House sparrow	Passer domesticus	IV	6	Pet	5	10
Black headed munia	Lonchura malacca	IV	15	Pet		20
White throated munia	Lonchura malabarla	IV	45	Pet	10	20
Spotted munia	Lonchura punctata	IV	30	Pet	10	20
Red munia	Estrilada amandava	IV	10	Pet	10	20
Spotted dove	Streptopelia chinensis	IV	4	Meat	10	20
Common Koel	Eudynamys scolopacea	IV	2	Meat	10	25
Crested hawk eagle	Spizaetus cirrhatus cirrhatus	IV	1	Pet	200	400
Booted hawk eagle	Hieraaetus pennatus	IV	1	Pet	200	400
Shaheen falcon	Falco peregrinus perigr.inator	I	4	Pet	100	200

Laggar falcon	F. biarmicus	1	2	Pet	100	200
Peregrine falcon	F. peregrinus japonensis	I	I	Pet	100	200
Bonneli's eagle	Hieraaetus fasciatus	IV	I	Pet	100	200
White eyed buzzard	Butastur teesa	IV	1	Pet	75	100
Sparrow hawk	Accipiter nisus melaschistos	I	I	Pet	100	200
Japanese quails	??	?	400+	Meat	15	25
Black napped hare	Lepus nigricollis nigricollis	IV	20	Meat	40	70
Indian pangolin	Nanis crassicaudated	I	I	Meat & Pet	100	200
Nilgiri langur	Presbytis johni	I	3	Pet	400	1000
Bonnet macaque	Nacaca radiata	II	I	Pet	100	200

Common mongoose	Herpestes edwardsi	IV	6	Neat & Pet
Small Indian civet and their fur	Vivericula indica	II	3	Pet
Toddy cat	Paradoxures hermaphroditus	II	1	Pet
Lion-tailed macaque	Macaca silenus	I	1	Pet
Common otter	Lutra lutra	III	4	Pet
Nalabar giant squirrel	Ratufa indica	II	1	Pet
Barking deer and their fur	Nuntiacus muntijak	III	4	Pet
Sambar and their fur	Cervus unicorn	III	2	Pet
Spotted deer and their fur	Axis axis	III	8	Pet
Wild boar	Sus scrofa	III	2	Pet
Jackal	Canis aureus	IV	12	Neat & Pet
Jungle cat	Felis chaus	I	2	Meat & Pet

Abbreviations for places:

1=Ukkadam, 2=Gandhipuram, 3=Kinethukadavu, 4=N.GG.O Colony, 5=100 Ft. Road, 6=Thudlalur, 7-Anaikatty, 8=Mettupalayam, 9=Pollachi, 10=Marudhamalai, 11=Athupalam, 12=Sethumadai, 13=Tirupur, 14=Siruvani, 15=Gudalur, 16=R.S. Puram, 17=Sai Baba Colony, 18=Peelamedu 19=P.N. Palayam, 20=Mysore, 21=Bhavani, 22=Karamadai, 23=Erode, 24=Salem, 25=Gobi, 26=Sabarimala (Kerala), 27=Sathy, 28=Bhadrakaliamman Temple, 29=Gandhi Park, 30=Bangalore, 31=Varagaliyar..

Table 2. People involved in selling and procuring wild animals and their products

Surveyed by VATAVARAN

Places	Number of people involved in selling	Number of people involved in procuring
Ukkadam	6	2
Gandhipuram	4	-
Kinathukadavu	5	5
N.G.G.O. Colony	1	-
100 Ft. Road	1	
Tbudia3ur	4	4
Anaikatty	5	5
Mettupalayam	4	3
Pollachi	10	8
Marudhamalai	2	1
Atbupalam	2	1
Sethuniadai	1	
Tirupur	2	1
Siruvani	1	1
R.S. Puram	2	-
Sai Baba Colony	2	-
Peelamedu	2	2
P.N. Palayam	2	2
Mysore (Karnataka)	2	2

Bhavani	1	1
Karinadai	15	12
Erode	2	1
Salem	4	2
•Gobi	1	1
Sabarimala (Kerala)	6	6
Sathy	1	1.
Bhadrakali Amman Temple	4	4
Gandbipark	4	4
Bangalore (Karnataka)	2	-
Varagaliyar	1	-
Gudalur	2	1

Table 3. Wildlife products sale recorded during October 1996 to 1997

Surveyed by: VATAVARAN

Animal part	Use	Average selling price (in Rs.)	Amount/ no. sold
Starfish <i>Asteroidea spp.</i> stuffed	Decoration	20	1
Turtle (various <i>spp.</i>) caroooce	Medicine	50	5
Indian monitor <i>Vrcinus bengalensis</i> skin oil	Instrument (music) aphrodisiac	30 50/10ml	10
common peafowl <i>Povo cristatus</i> feathers oil	Decoration antiorthritic	5/pair 30/100 ml	1000+ 2 (heads)
Indian pangolin <i>Manis crossicaudata</i> stuffed	Decoration	100	1
Nilgiri langur <i>presbytis johrzi</i> Skin	Decoration	1000	2
Small Indian civet <i>Viverricula indica</i> skin	Decoration decoration	300 200	1 1
Jackal <i>Conis cureus</i> skin	Decoration	75	15

skull	medicine	25	3
Indian fox <i>Valpes bengalensis</i> stuffed	Decoration decoration	150	2
skin		75	1
Barking deer <i>Muntiacus muntio</i>	Decoration	.	1
Skin		300	
Spotted deer <i>Axis axis</i>	Decoration	1000	1
Skin			
Sambar deer <i>Cervus unicolor</i>	decoration	1200	1
Skin			
Jungle cat <i>Felis bengalensis</i> skin	Decoration	300	1
Fishing cat <i>Felis vi verri</i> no skin	Decoration	300	1
Grizzled oiant squirrel <i>Ratufa rrmura</i>	Decoration	300	1
stuffed			
Sloth bear <i>Melursus ursinus</i>			
skin	decoration ornament	5000	1
nail	hair growth	20/pair	12
oil	ornamental	30/IOmi	?
tooth		50/Pair	2
Tiger <i>panthera tigris</i>			
nail	ornament ornament	500/pair	25
tooth		300/Pair	5
Asian elephant <i>Elephas moxinius</i>			
tusk (20 cm long)	carving (orna.)	5000	1
tail hair	jewellery #inger ring	100/5 cm	2
	ormlet	150/5 cm	1
Slender loris <i>Loris tardigradus</i> stuffed	Decoration	500	1
Common mongoose <i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Decoration	75	6 -
stuffed			
Three striped palm sauirrel <i>Furiombulus palmarum</i>	Decoration	75	4
stuffed			
Block noeed hare <i>Lepus nigricollis nigricollis</i> stuffed	Decoration	SC)	8

Abbreviation for places

1 = kinathukadavau

2 = Ukkadam

3 = Anaikatty

4 = Sobthmaki (Kercflo)

5 = P.N. Palayam

6 = Karmodol

7 = Pollachi

8 = RS. Purom

9 = Sal Boba Colony

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