WILDLIFE INFORMATION LIAISON DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY REPORT
APR 2020 TO MAR 2021

WILD
WILDLIFE INFORMATION LIAISON DEVELOPMENT


CONSERVATION

ARTICLES
8 (110pp)

COMMUNICATIONS
116 (1,380pp)

REVIEW
4 (69pp)

CONSERVATION APPLICATION
1 (9pp)

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS
59 (405pp)

NOTES
77 (305pp)

MONOGRAPH
4 (228pp)

BOOK REVIEW
1 (2pp)

CORRIGENDUM
1 (2pp)

EDITORIAL
2 (11pp)

ADDENDA
1 (3pp)

WILDLIFE INFORMATION LIAISON DEVELOPMENT

BUILDING EVIDENCE FOR CONSERVATION GLOBALLY!

17 issues published

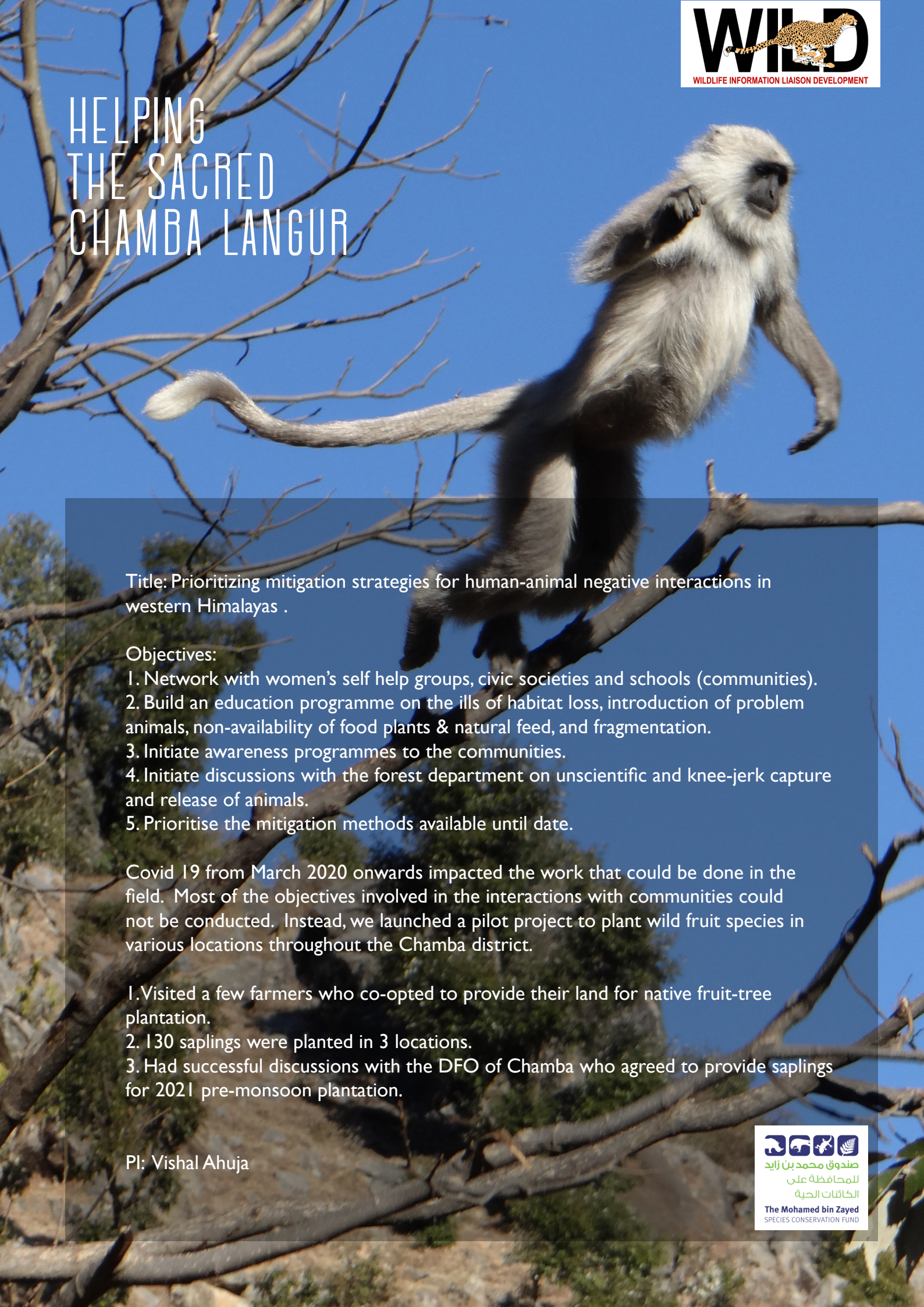
2524 pages published

274 publications

The Journal of Threatened Taxa (JoTT) is an open access and print, peer reviewed monthly (not including special edition, supplementary and monographs), rapid, international journal for conservation and taxonomy. JoTT is a platform for quick and timely publication of research findings, reviews and other aspects of science related to conservation and taxonomy including subject areas like ecology, behavior, physiology, methodology, veterinary, diseases, management, and models among others. JoTT encourages professional and amateur upcoming scientists from around the world to publish. The journal provides assistance and mentors first time writers, or writers of non-native English language countries in presenting science to the world. JoTT is published by Wildlife Information Liaison Development and Zoo Outreach Organisation hosts and supports the journal.

ZOOREACH
ZOO OUTREACH ORGANIZATION

ZSL
LET'S WORK FOR WILDLIFE



WILDLIFE INFORMATION LIAISON DEVELOPMENT

HELPING THE SACRED CHAMBA LANGUR

Title: Prioritizing mitigation strategies for human-animal negative interactions in western Himalayas .

Objectives:
1. Network with women's self help groups, civic societies and schools (communities).
2. Build an education programme on the ills of habitat loss, introduction of problem animals, non-availability of food plants & natural feed, and fragmentation.
3. Initiate awareness programmes to the communities.
4. Initiate discussions with the forest department on unscientific and knee-jerk capture and release of animals.
5. Prioritise the mitigation methods available until date.

Covid 19 from March 2020 onwards impacted the work that could be done in the field. Most of the objectives involved in the interactions with communities could not be conducted. Instead, we launched a pilot project to plant wild fruit species in various locations throughout the Chamba district.

1. Visited a few farmers who co-opted to provide their land for native fruit-tree plantation.
2. 130 saplings were planted in 3 locations.
3. Had successful discussions with the DFO of Chamba who agreed to provide saplings for 2021 pre-monsoon plantation.

PI: Vishal Ahuja

صندوق محمد بن زايد
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الكائنات الحية
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WILDLIFE INFORMATION LIAISON DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT OF FLOODS ON FRESHWATER FISH DIVERSITY OF KERALA

Objectives:

- To understand their current population status (abundance and health) as well as changes to their microhabitats.
- To undertake a rapid biodiversity survey to understand the immediate impacts of the catastrophic floods on the habitats (changes to morphology and microhabitat structure and hydrological parameters) and populations (abundance) of thirteen AZE species in the Kerala part of Western Ghats Hotspot.

Outcomes:

1. Kerala floods have significantly affected freshwater biodiversity both directly and indirectly.
2. The biggest impact has been the invasion of alien species, mostly in the form of fugitive fish from illegal aquaculture and ornamental fish breeding and rearing facilities. These include carnivorous and highly predatory fish species from the Amazon and other parts of South and North America.
3. Much of the impacts on fish habitats have occurred in the middle and downstream reaches in the form of loss of riparian and instream cover as well as changes to shoreline.
4. No changes in the habitats or population of Kerala's most threatened fish species which are 'single location endemics' could be observed. This was mainly due to the fact that these habitats occurred in upper reaches which are all located upstream to the major reservoirs of the State.
5. There is an immediate requirement to carry out audits in the State to determine the quantity of predatory alien species being housed at amusement parks, gardens, breeding centers and aquaculture farms –the major source of fugitive fish in the rivers.

PI: Rajeev Raghavan

Supported by: The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

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