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MAMMALIAN DIVERSITY AROUND THE KHANDIYA WATER BODY, JHALAWAR, RAJASTHAN

Divyanshi Khalora[1], Dr. Smriti Johari[2]
[1]Research Scholar, School of Basic and Applied Science, Career point University, Kota, Rajasthan
[2]Research Supervisor, School of Basic and Applied Science, Career point University, Kota, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

Water helps animals to digest their food. Water regulates the body temperature of animals. Animals also use water to clean their body. A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals are among the most intelligent of all living creatures. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales.mammals are grouped based on their reproduction, anatomy and habitats.
Mammalia has the largest class in the animal kingdom Based on the reproduction,they are classified into three subclass-Eutheria,Metatheria, Prototheria.
The studies were carried out for a period of winter season (15 Nov. To 15 Feb.).
KEY WORDS: *Mammals, Diversity, winter season, families.*

INTRODUCTION

Water helps animals to digest their food. Water regulates the body temperature of animals. Animals also use water to clean their body.
A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals are among the most intelligent of all living creatures. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales. mammals are grouped based on their reproduction, anatomy and habitats.
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STUDY AREA

The area where the present study has been conducted is the Khandiya reservoir (24°34'32.2"N 76° 10' 16.9"E). Which is located at the site of enroute NH 52 in the Jhalawar district,the state of Rajasthan.
The reservoir is mainly used for irrigation and pisciculture.

Khandiya Water Body

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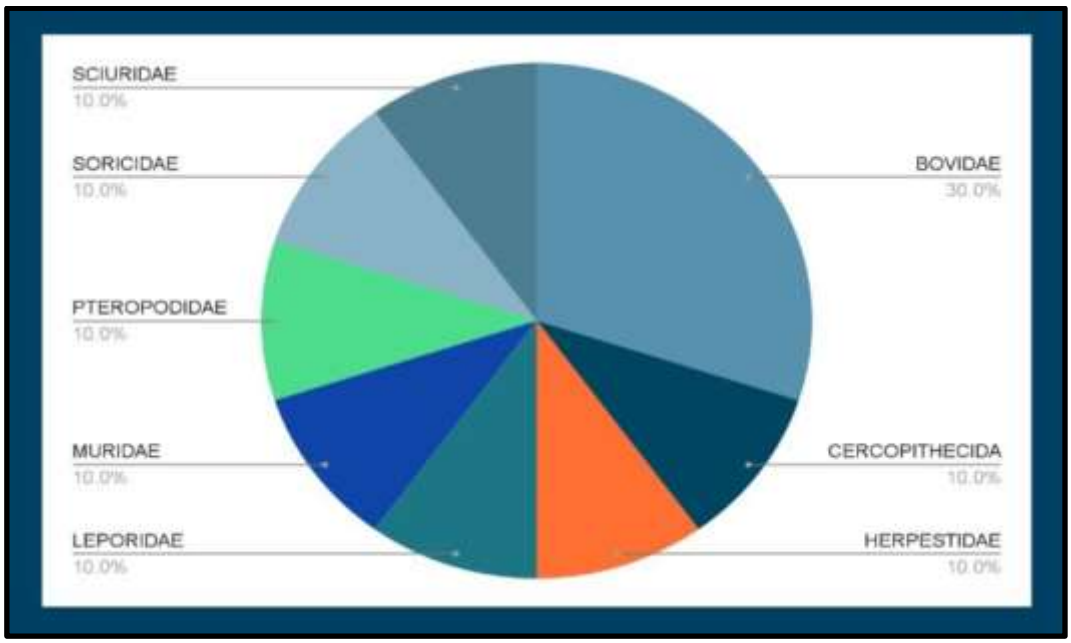
METHODOLOGY

Method for study about animal behavior-observational(In the observational method, physically watches the subject in the study without manipulating any variables.)
I had clicked photos of animals by using a nikon camera and identified the animals from the photos. I went to the selected sites 2 times a day to click photos, 6:00 am to 8:00 am in the morning and 5:00pm to 7:00 pm in the evening. I used to go there to visit twice a week even during night time 10:00pm to 11:00 pm because some animals move during the night time.

RESULT

Mammals found near the khandiya water body

S.N0.	Family	Common name	Scientific Name	IUCN STATUS
1	Bovidae	Malavi Cow	*Bos indicus*	_
2	Bovidae	buffalo	*Bubalus bubalis*	_
3	Bovidae	Goat	*Capra hircus*	-
4	Canidae	Common Dog	*Canis familiaris*	_
5	Cercopithecidae	Hanuman Monkey	*Semnopithecus entellus*	LC
6	Herpestidae	Indian gray Mongoose	*Urva edwardsii*	LC
7	Leporidae	Domestic Rabbit	*Oryctolagus cuniculus Domesticus*	-
8	Muridae	House mouse	*Mus musculus*	LC
9	Pteropodidae	Bat	*Pteropus Giganteus*	-
10	Soricidae	Grey musk shrew	*Suncus murinus*	LC
11	Sciuridae	Indian five striped palm Squirrel	*Funambulus pennantii*	LC



CONCLUSION

As per IUCN Red list (2012) , out of the 428 mammal species, 44 species are endemic and 4 species are extinct from India. The current conservation status of the Indian mammals of Threatened Species is enhancing day by day.

In the study period Winter season(Nov. 15 to feb. 15) A total 11 species of mammals are found in the study area. They belong to 9 families.

Human-caused changes in the landscape could affect mammals in several important ways. If food is more abundant because of

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human activity, mammals may not have to travel as far, Kays says. Restricted movement could also result from habitat fragmentation as humans settle,farm and develop land.

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Common Dog -Canis Familiaris

Goat - Capra Hircus

Malavi Cow (Bos indicus)

Buffalo -Bubalus bubalis

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Monkey -Semnopithecus Entellus

House Mouse -Mus Musculus

Horse-Equus Ferus Caballus

Indian Palm Squirrel -Funambulus Pennantii