

68th National Wildlife Week (2nd to 8th October 2022)



GBP-NIHE

Organized by:

Centre for
Biodiversity Conservation
and Management (CBCM)

Venue



1: **Almora:** Government Inter
College Jyoli & SSJ,
University

2: **Pithoragarh :** Government Inter
College, Gangolihaat
& Digtoli

Time: 10:00 AM to 01:00 PM

Background

The Government of India established an Indian Board of Wild Life (IBWL) in 1952 with a view to preserve the fauna of India and arouse public consciousness in favor of wildlife preservation. Since then Wildlife Week has been celebrated every year in India in the first week of October for the last 67 years, particularly to take urgent steps to prevent the extinction of species. Commemorating this year's theme "**Recovering Key Species for Ecosystem Restoration**" we celebrate the arrival of Cheetahs after 70 years of extinction in India by organizing a series of events among **students & teachers** for improved connectedness and sensitivity toward wildlife around.



Event Objectives

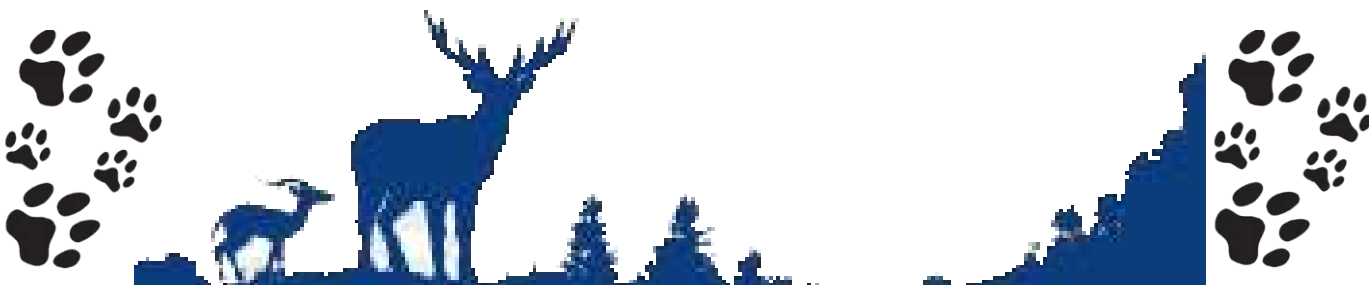
- To make young students aware of the wildlife
- To harness their creative thinking towards developing communication material on the conservation of Himalayan Wildlife

Proposed Activities

- **Technical session** on theme
- **Drawing competition** - Himalayan Wildlife and Its Conservation
- **Essay competition:** Wildlife for Happy Future
- Quiz

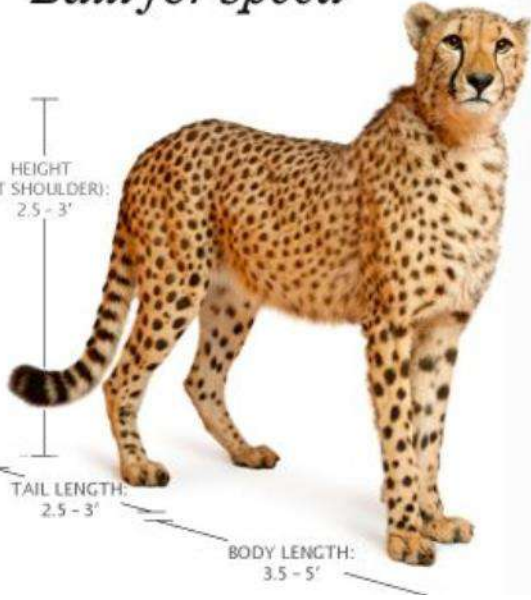
Expected Outcomes

- Sensitized youth on wildlife (Himalayan Biodiversity)
- Improved connectedness, perception & sensitivity
- Communication material developed



CHEETAH

Built for speed



HEAD

- Small head, flat face
- Large eyes with binocular vision
- Anti-glare tear drop markings
- Enlarged nostrils for oxygen intake

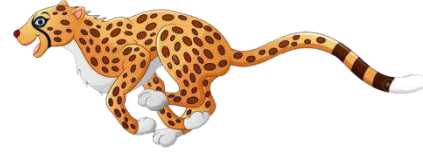
SKELETAL & VASCULAR

- Flexible spine
- Enlarged heart, large arteries to supply oxygen and blood
- Enlarged lungs
- Small, flattened ribcage allows greater movement of legs

LOWER EXTREMITIES

- Long, slender legs
- Long tail for counterbalance and steering
- Semi-retractable claws

Infographics



1: The name cheetah comes from Sanskrit: चित्रय (Chitra-ya) meaning 'variegated', 'adorned' or 'painted'.

2: Spots serve as a primary form of camouflage

3: Female cheetah tends to be solitary

4: 🗣️ can be heard from 2 km away

5: Feed strictly on 🐾

6: King cheetahs have 🏠

7: Baby 🐾 has lot of predators

8: Gestation period: 93 days and Litter size varies from one to 6 cubs

9: Start eating flesh as early as 3 weeks and start hunting alone as early as 8 months

10: Life span (in wild): 14 years
In captivity: 20 years

11: Unlike other big cats it can't roar but purr

12: Can reach speeds of 60 or perhaps even 70 miles (97 or 113 kilometers) an hour over short distances.



Cheetah in Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh, India, Sept. 17, 2022 following its translocation from Namibia.

Extinct species: *Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*
genetically identical to introduced species which was separated 5000 years ago

Introduced species : *Acinonyx jubatus jubatus*

Habitat: Shrublands, grasslands, savannahs, and temperate to hot deserts also known to climb trees on occasion.

Food: Feed mostly on smaller antelope like springbok, steenbok, Thomson's gazelle, and duiker.

Patron: Prof. Sunil Nautiyal, Director, G. B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment

Co-ordinator: Dr. Indra D. Bhatt, Scientist-F and Head Centre for Biodiversity Conservation and Management (CBCM)

Convener(s): Dr. Satish Arya & Dr. Aseesh Pandey, Scientist (s), CBCM, GBPNIE

Organizing team:

Almora

Jyoti: Dr. Satish Arya, Ms. Pushpa Kewlani, Mr. Basant & Ms. Himani Tiwari

SSJ, University: Dr. Aseesh Pandey, Mr. Himanshu Bargali, Ms. Simran Tomar
Manoj Mehta & Mr. Saurav Mehra

Pithoragarh

Gangolihaat: Dr. Amit Bahukhandi, Dr. Laxman & Mr. Rishav Rawal

Digtoli: Dr. Vikram Negi, Dr. Ravindra Joshi & Dr. Kuldeep Joshi



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