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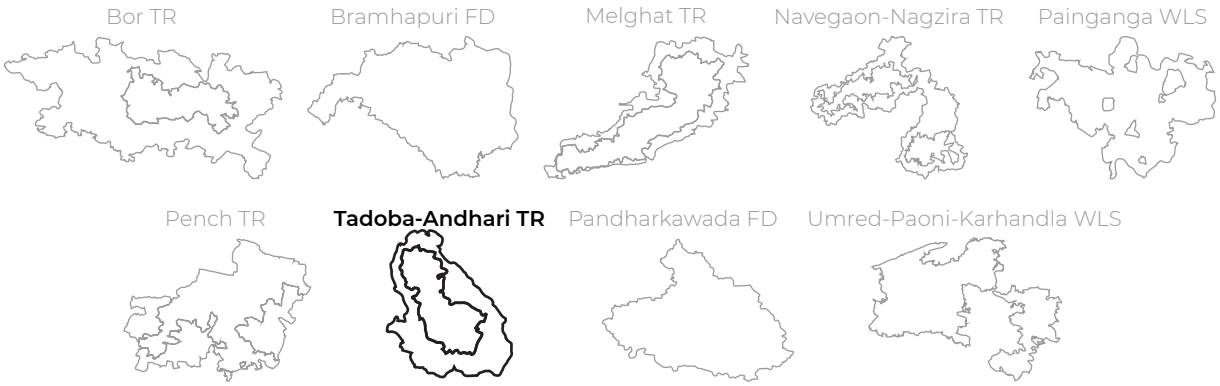
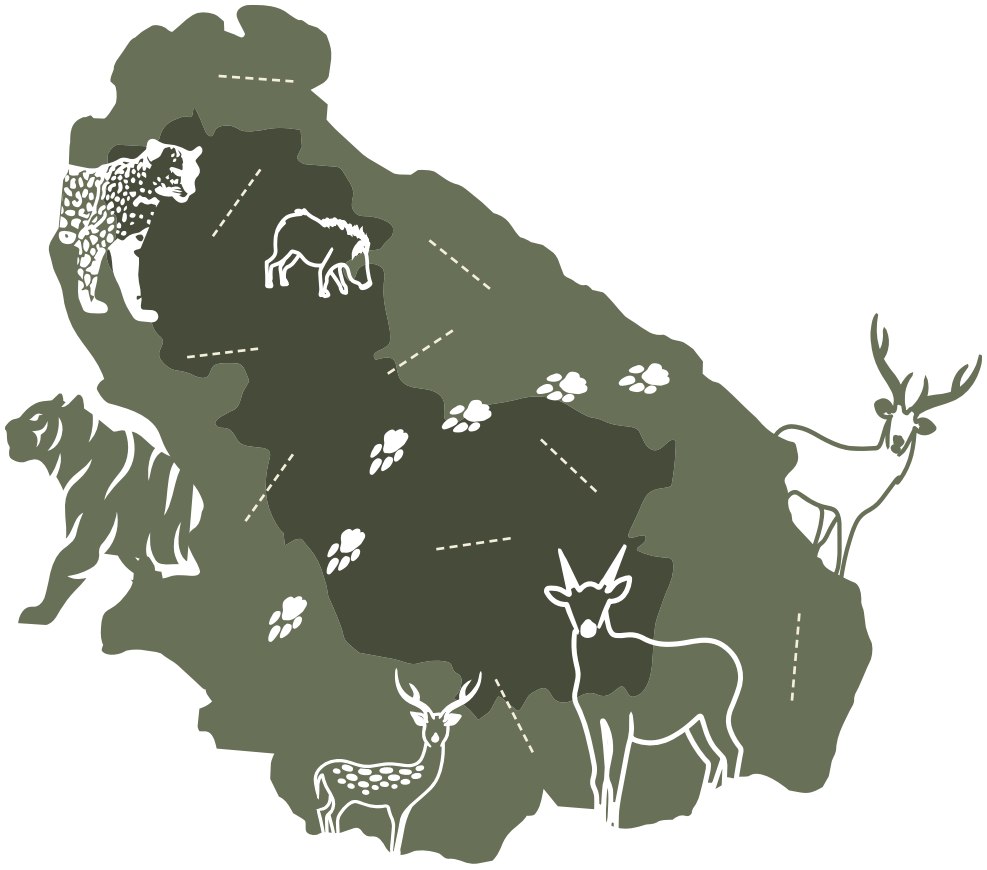
Wildlife Institute of India

STATUS OF TIGERS, CO-PREDATORS & PREY





TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE, MAHARASHTRA

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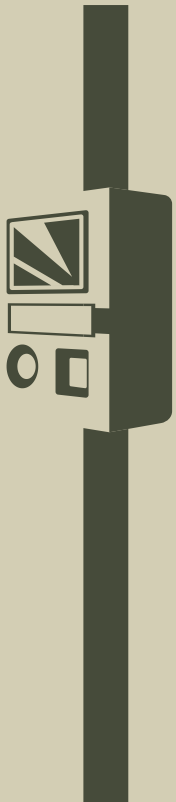

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PROJECT TITLE

Long-term monitoring of tigers, co-predators and prey in Tiger Reserves and other tiger bearing areas of Vidarbha, Maharashtra

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1324 sq.km area covered

617 camera trap pairs placed

92 days active camera trapping

19906 total trap nights

137 line transects

2039.06 km total walking effort

Phase IV monitoring for the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) core and buffer was conducted from January – May 2025 covering an area of 1324 sq. km. as a part of the project "Long-term Monitoring of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in Tiger Reserves and other Tiger bearing areas of Vidarbha, Maharashtra". The objective of the Phase IV Monitoring is to estimate the minimum number of tigers in the reserve using Capture-Recapture Sampling and density estimation of prey base using Distance Sampling.

Camera traps were placed in 617 grids of 2.01 sq. km. area each in the core and buffer area of TATR in two blocks. In each sampling block, camera traps were active for 7-42 days. During 92 days of camera trapping survey with a sampling effort of 19,906 trap nights, 89 adult individual tigers were photographed in the sampled area of TATR. Estimated population (N) of tigers based on the best fit (SECR Heterogeneity) model was 89 (SE ± 0.75). Tiger density per 100 sq. km. based on the Spatially Explicit Capture-Recapture (SECR) model was 6.73 (SE ± 0.72). Along with tigers 121 adult individual leopards were photographed in the sampled area of TATR and estimated population (N) based on the best fit (SECR Heterogeneity) model was 121 (SE ± 0.94). Leopard density per 100 sq. km. based on the Spatially Explicit Capture-Recapture (SECR) model was 9.17 (SE ± 0.84).

To estimate prey density, 137 line transects in core and buffer of TATR were sampled 1-7 times during the sampling period, with a total walking effort of 2039.06 km. During the sampling, a total of 770 animal/bird observations were made. The overall individual density per sq. km of major prey species in TATR was Gaur 1.07 (SE ± 0.20), Sambar 1.36 (SE ± 0.16), Spotted Deer 1.28 (SE ± 0.28), Wild Boar 0.61 (SE ± 0.17), Langur 2.21 (SE ± 0.53), Barking Deer NA (SE ± NA), Nilgai 0.34 (SE ± 0.07), Black-naped Hare NA (SE ± NA), Peafowl 0.49 (SE ± 0.16) and Grey Junglefowl 4.75 (SE ± 0.48).

89 adult individual tigers

121 adult leopards

A basic understanding of sympatric carnivore ecology with asymmetric competition enables us to hypothesize that to coexist and not just co-occur there must be niche segregation on at least one of the three axes: space, time, and/or diet. To understand how three large sympatric predators co-occur in space and in time, camera trapping was carried out. Temporal activity overlaps were derived by using kernel density. All the sympatric predators were found to co-occur in the sampled area of TATR. There was a distinct difference in the space-use pattern observed for all three carnivores and a strong spatial segregation pattern found between Tigers, Dholes, and Leopards. It showed significant segregation and avoidance of each other's space. There was a significant overlap between the temporal activity pattern of tigers and leopards. While tigers and leopards show a strong, unimodal, nocturnal activity pattern, dholes show a bimodal, crepuscular activity pattern.

Figure (i): Minimum Convex Polygons of Tigers (Males) from Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve during the year 2025 with respect to beat boundaries.

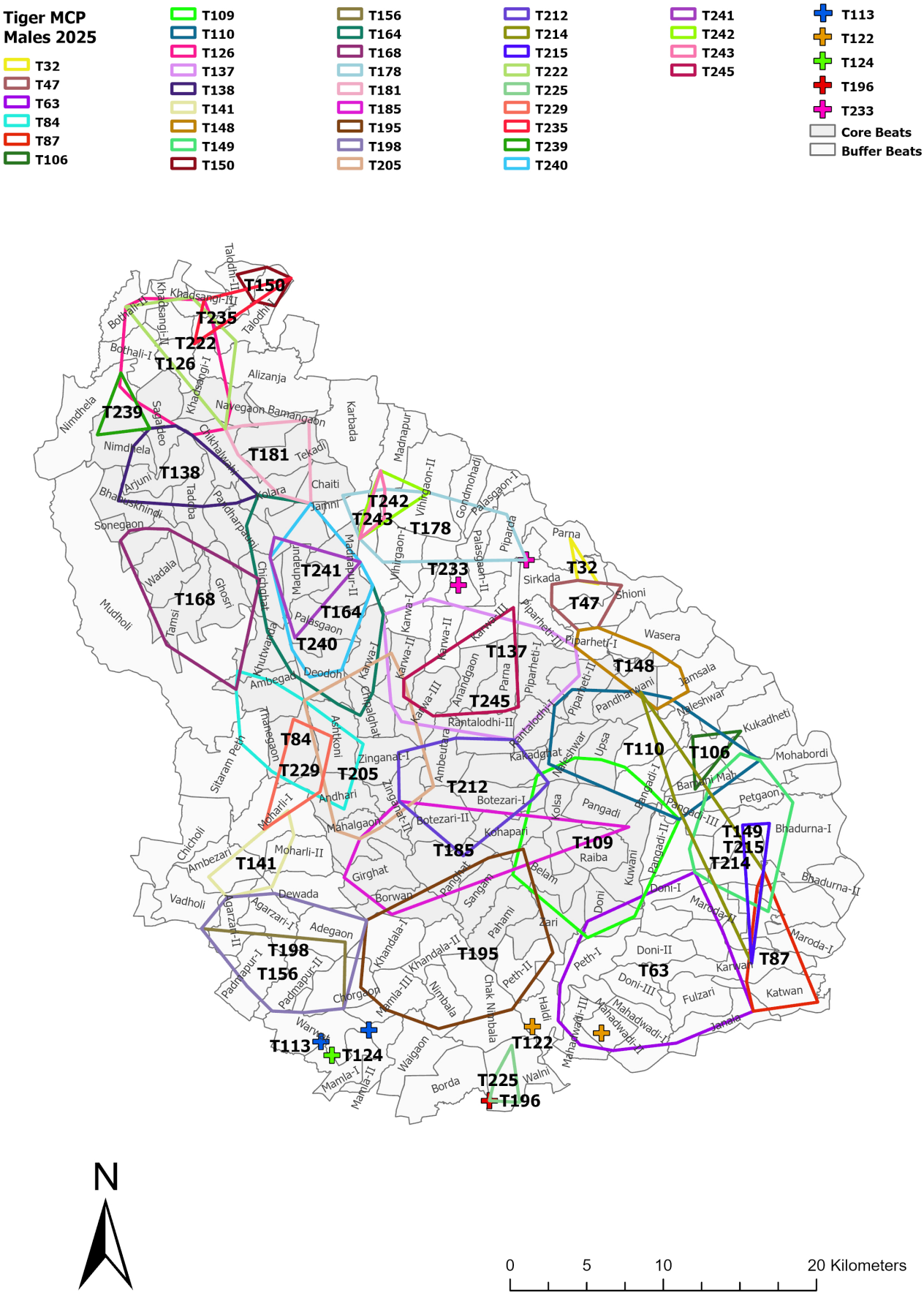
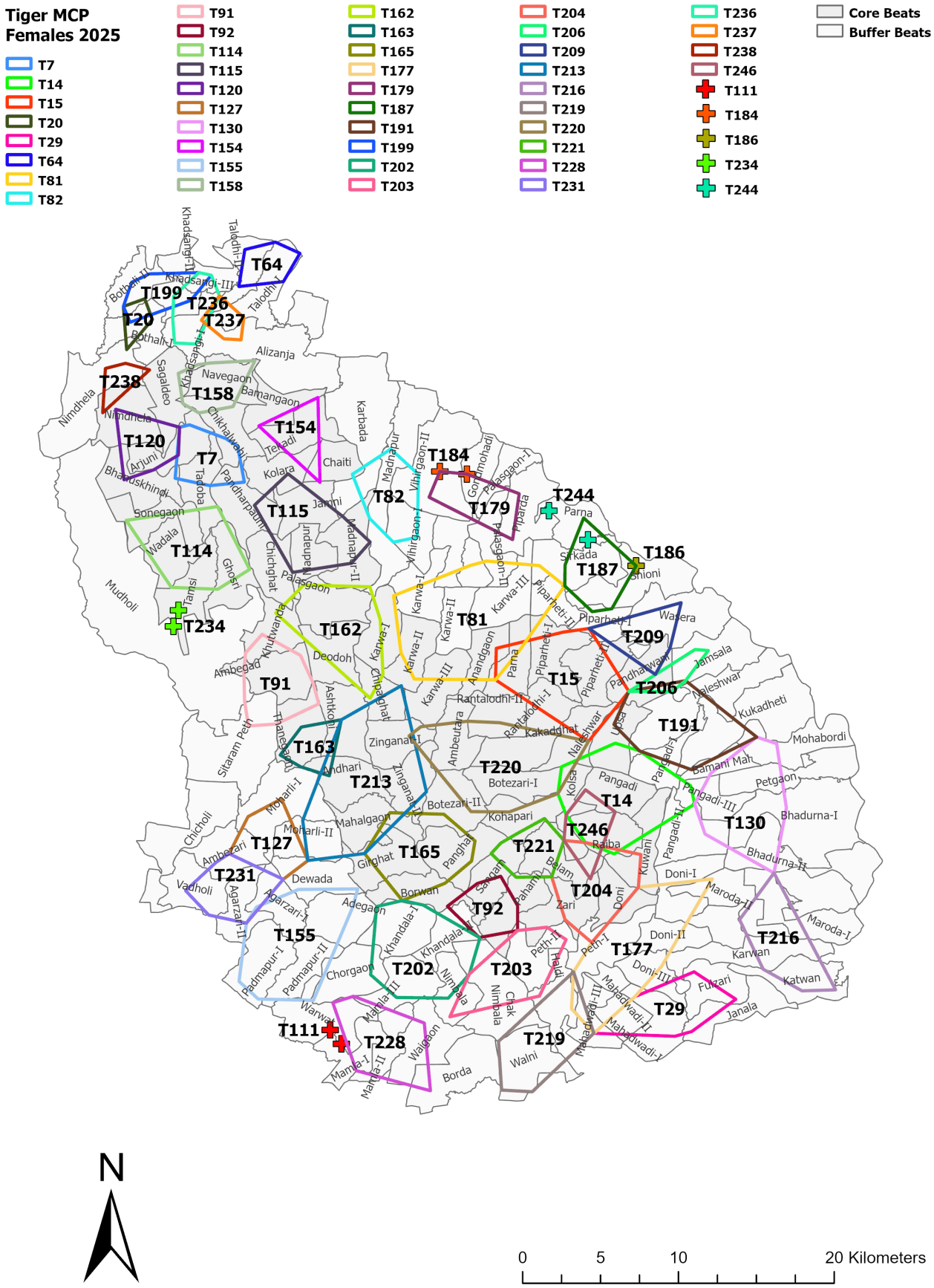


Figure (ii): Minimum Convex Polygons of Tigers (Females) from Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve during the year 2025 with respect to beat boundaries.



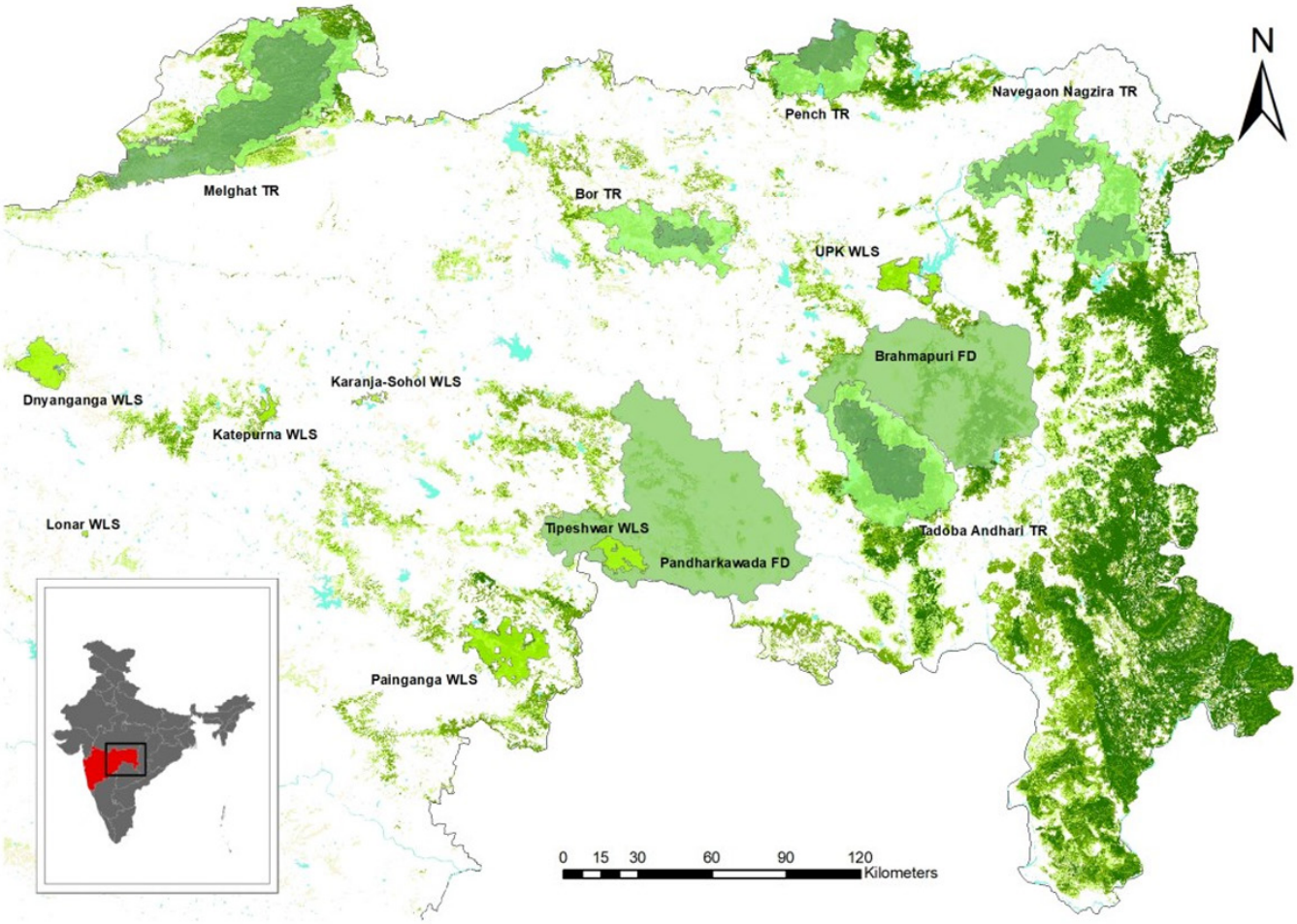
1. INTRODUCTION

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the largest extant cat species. 100 years ago, it was easy to see a tiger in its natural habitat - around 100,000 of them roamed across Asia, including several sub-species that are now extinct. Today the number of tigers in the wild has declined exponentially. The remaining population of tigers is threatened by habitat destruction and habitat fragmentation. They require large patches of undisturbed territories to sustain their dietary needs. While tigers are generally found throughout Southeast Asia and China, India remains the most prolific home of these magnificent animals and also boasts of having the highest population.

Being a charismatic umbrella species, the tiger is also a crusader for the protection of other species. India is known to harbour the highest population of tigers amongst the 13 range countries in Asia; Central India being one of the last strongholds of the big cat. As an apex predator, the tiger shapes the community structure of the ecosystem. It also prevents over-grazing by limiting herbivore numbers and maintains the ecological integrity of the ecosystem.

The tiger bearing areas of Vidarbha (Figure 1) include Melghat Tiger Reserve, Pench Tiger Reserve Maharashtra, Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, the Bramhapuri (Territorial) Forest Division, Umred-Pauni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary, Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, and Bor Tiger Reserve. Vidarbha holds two-thirds of Maharashtra's mineral resources and three-quarters of its forest resources and is a net producer of power. It has a forest cover of 28% and a tiger number of 315 despite having a human population of more than 5.2 million.

Figure 1: Map showing the location of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve along with other tiger reserves and protected areas in the Vidarbha landscape of Maharashtra



As a part of the research project titled “Long-term monitoring of Tigers, Co-predators and Prey in Tiger Reserves and other tiger bearing areas of Vidarbha, Maharashtra”, the Wildlife Institute of India has initiated this study in 2019 having the objectives that are as follows:

OBJECTIVE I
STATUS OF TIGERS, CO-PREDATORS & THEIR PREY IN THE LANDSCAPE

a) Field surveys will be conducted to detect the presence of tigers, co-predators and prey species using animal signs (tracks, scats, direct sightings, calls, etc.) in occupancy-based framework. The data will be analyzed in the occupancy framework to estimate the occupancy of the target species. Single season or multiple season occupancy models will be used depending on data collection approaches. These occupancy field surveys will be carried in all the tiger areas. The data collection will be followed by modelling and estimation approaches described in detail by Mackenzie et al. (2002, 2006).

b) Density, abundance and demography of tigers and co-predators will be carried by using camera traps in all the tiger areas followed by analyzing the data in capture–recapture framework. Rigorous field methods will be followed to achieve a small CV and high precision. These field surveys will be conducted in all the tiger areas.

c) Estimation of abundance and density of the key ungulate species will be conducted using distance sampling employing line-transect survey protocols. The survey protocols and analyses of this data set will be based on modelling and estimation approaches developed by Buckland et al. (2001, 2004).

d) Estimation of recruitment, survival, transience, temporary emigration, permanent emigration and dispersal rates of tigers and leopards will be based on data collected from camera trapping and radiotelemetry.

e) Scat analysis is indirect, non-invasive, and unbiased technique for recording frequency of occurrence of prey in the diet of large carnivores and hence it is most widely used (Johnson et al., 1983; Leopold and Krausman, 1986; Jhala, 1993; Mukherjee et al., 1994a, b; Spaulding et al., 1997; Jethva, 2002; Biswas and Sankar, 2002). Scats will be collected at regular time intervals, generally every week. The scats will be collected in polythene bags, labelled and sun- dried in the field. Information on habitat, substratum where scat will be found, and its GPS location will also be recorded.

OBJECTIVE 2
DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASE ON TIGERS ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE

a) The photo database generated by the methodology delineated in 1b above will be collated at every tiger area level. Identification of unique individuals will be done from these collated photographs and a database of identified tiger individuals will be generated. New photographs from every camera trapping session will be compared with the existing database, whereby recaptured individuals will be noted, and any new individuals found will be added to the database.

OBJECTIVE 3
IDENTIFICATION OF TIGER DISPERSAL IN THE LANDSCAPE

a) On an event when a previously captured individual goes missing in pictures from the current camera trapping exercise, or when a new individual is discovered, it will be cross-checked against tiger databases of adjoining areas. This will enable us to find out if a missing individual has dispersed to a new area.

OBJECTIVE 4
DEVELOPMENT OF FEEDBACK FOR MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION AT RESERVE AND LANDSCAPE LEVEL

a) The outputs of the project will help in developing management feedback for the State of Maharashtra to effectively manage tiger populations.

2. TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE

Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) falls in Chandrapur district of the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, between 20°04' 53" N, 79°13' 13" E and 20°25' 51" N, 79°33' 34" E. The core area of TATR includes Tadoba National Park (116.55 sq. km.), declared in 1955 and Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary (508.85 sq. km.), declared in 1983 giving it a total area of 625.82 sq. km. Along with core TATR also has a buffer area of 1101.77 sq. km added in the year 2012. Total area of the tiger reserve comes out to 1727.59 sq. km (Figure 2).

The name of Tadoba national park comes from the Tadoba lake situated in the Tadoba range of core, whereas Andhari wildlife sanctuary gets its name from the Andhari river which flows through the sanctuary region and acts as the lifeline for the tiger reserve. The terrain is generally flat with small hills towards the northern and southern parts of the tiger reserve. The elevation varies from 145 to 425 meters above sea level (Figure 3). TATR is surrounded by Bramhapuri forest division towards the north and east and Chandrapur forest division and Central Chanda forest division towards west and south. These forests act both as connectivity corridors as well as buffer areas for the spill-over population of TATR. The tiger reserve is well connected with Umred-Paoni-Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary, Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve and Kawal Tiger Reserve (Telangana).

The forest can be classified as Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forest, according to Champion and Seth's classification (1968). The vegetation of TATR can be further divided into dry deciduous forest, bamboo forest, open forest, riparian forest and scrubland (Figure 4). Teak (*Tectona grandis*) is the most common species along with Ain (*Terminalia eliptica*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Bhera (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), Dhawada (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), Salai (*Boswelia serrata*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Jamun (*Syzigium cumini*) and Mango (*Mangifera indica*), etc. According to Paliwal & Mathur (2014), the tiger reserve is dominated by mixed bamboo forest which occupies 77.99% of the total area. Dendrocalamus strictus is the most dominant species of bamboo found in TATR. crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), Indian rock python (*Python molurus*), Russell's viper (*Daboia russelii*), Indian cobra or spectacled cobra (*Naja naja*), etc. along with more than 250 species of birds and 174 species of butterflies.

Geographical Area of TATR

1727.59
sq.km. Total Forest Area

Forest Type

SOUTHERN TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS

Common Trees

Teak	Ain	Arjun	Bhera
Dhawada	Mahua	Salai	
Tendu	Jamun	Mango	

Corridor Connectivity

More than 61 species of mammals including tigers (*Panthera tigris*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), asiatic wild dogs (*Cuon alpinus*), sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), gaur (*Bos gaurus*), sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), chital (*Axis axis*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*) and rusty-spotted cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*), etc. are found in TATR. 34 species of reptiles are also found in the tiger reserve which includes mugger crocodile or marsh crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), Indian rock python (*Python molurus*), Russell's viper (*Daboia russelii*), Indian cobra or spectacled cobra (*Naja naja*), etc. along with more than 250 species of birds and 174 species of butterflies.

Figure 2: Map depicting Critical Tiger Habitat (core) and Buffer area of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India

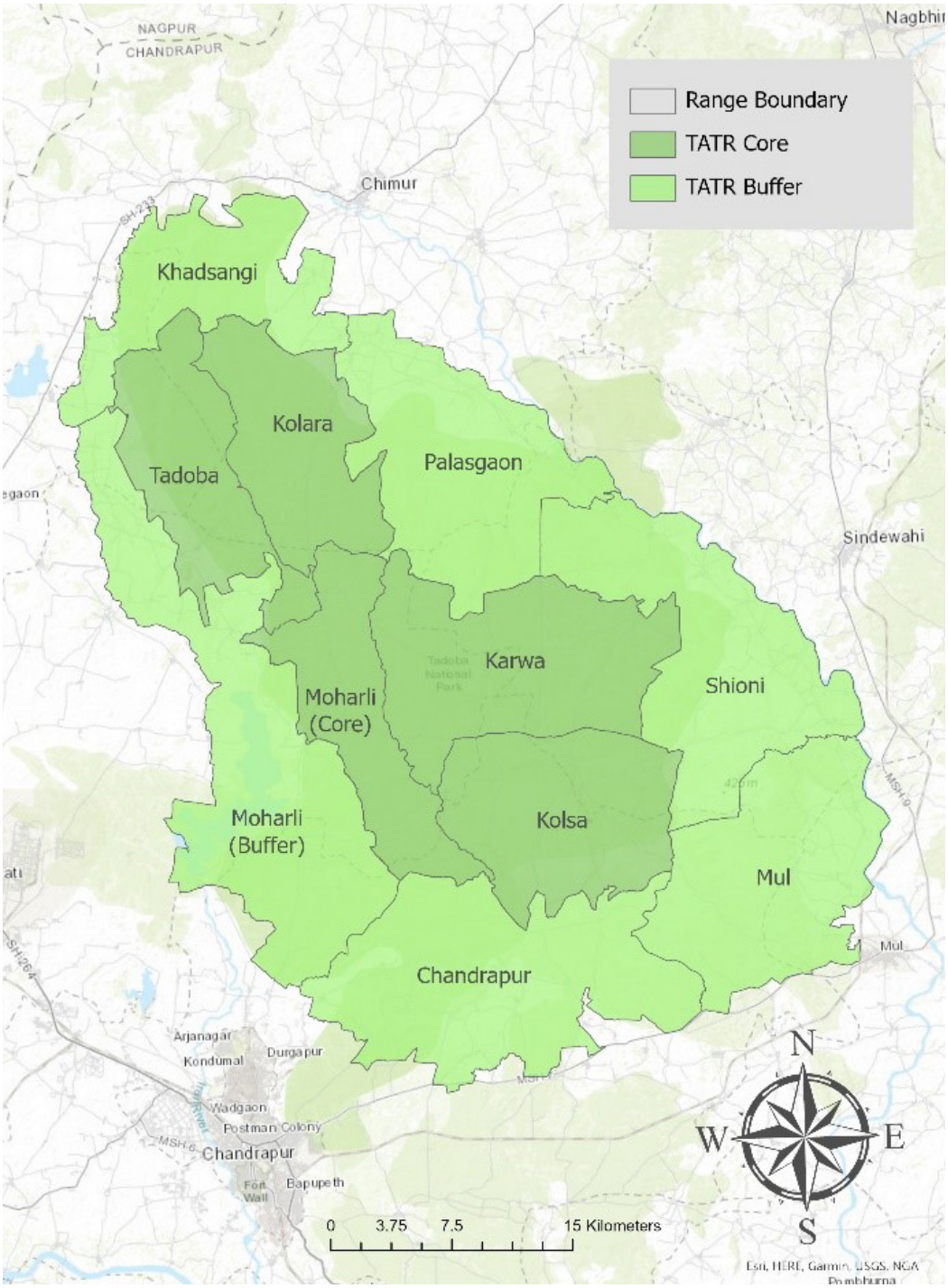


Figure 3: Map depicting the elevation gradient of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India

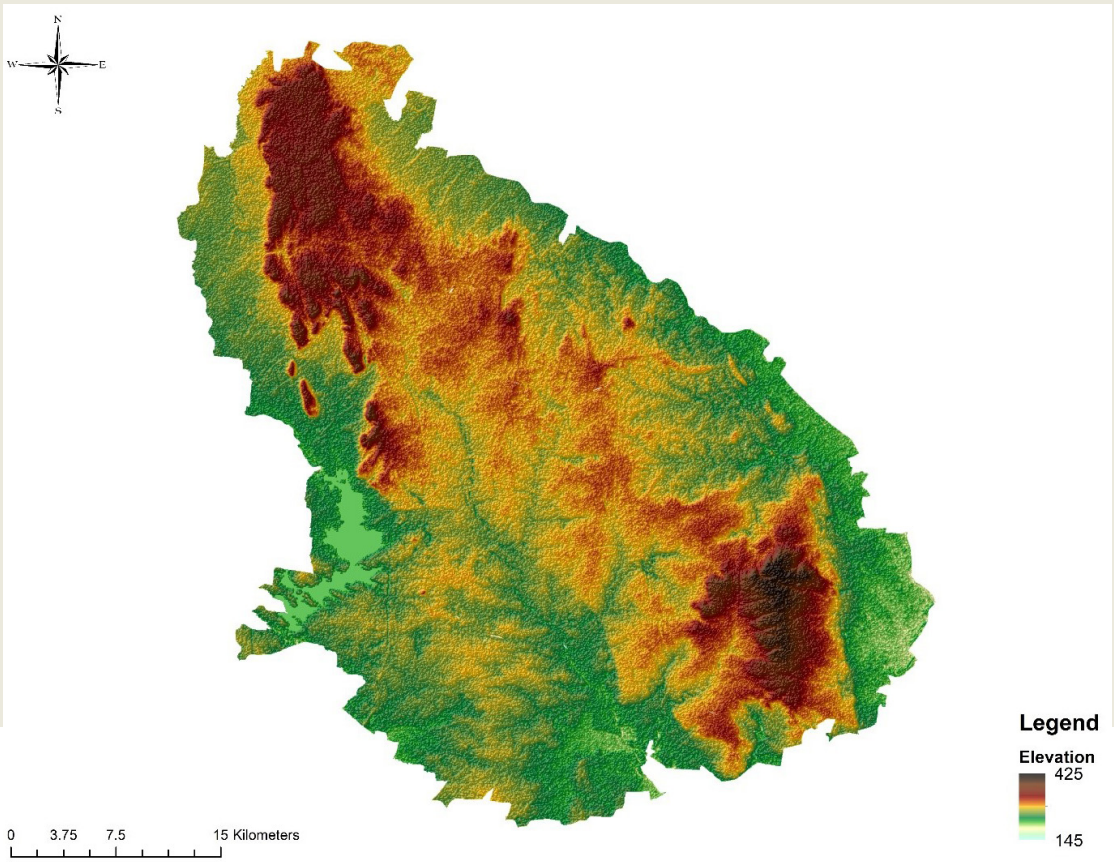
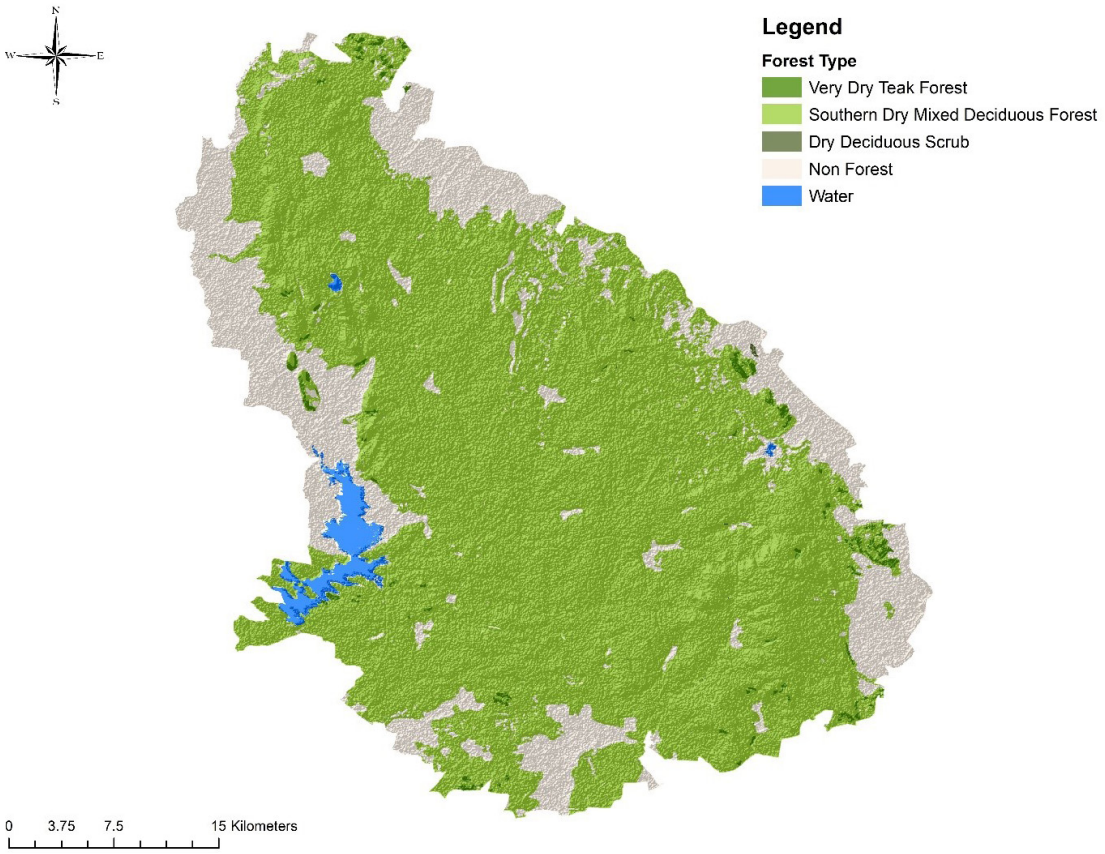


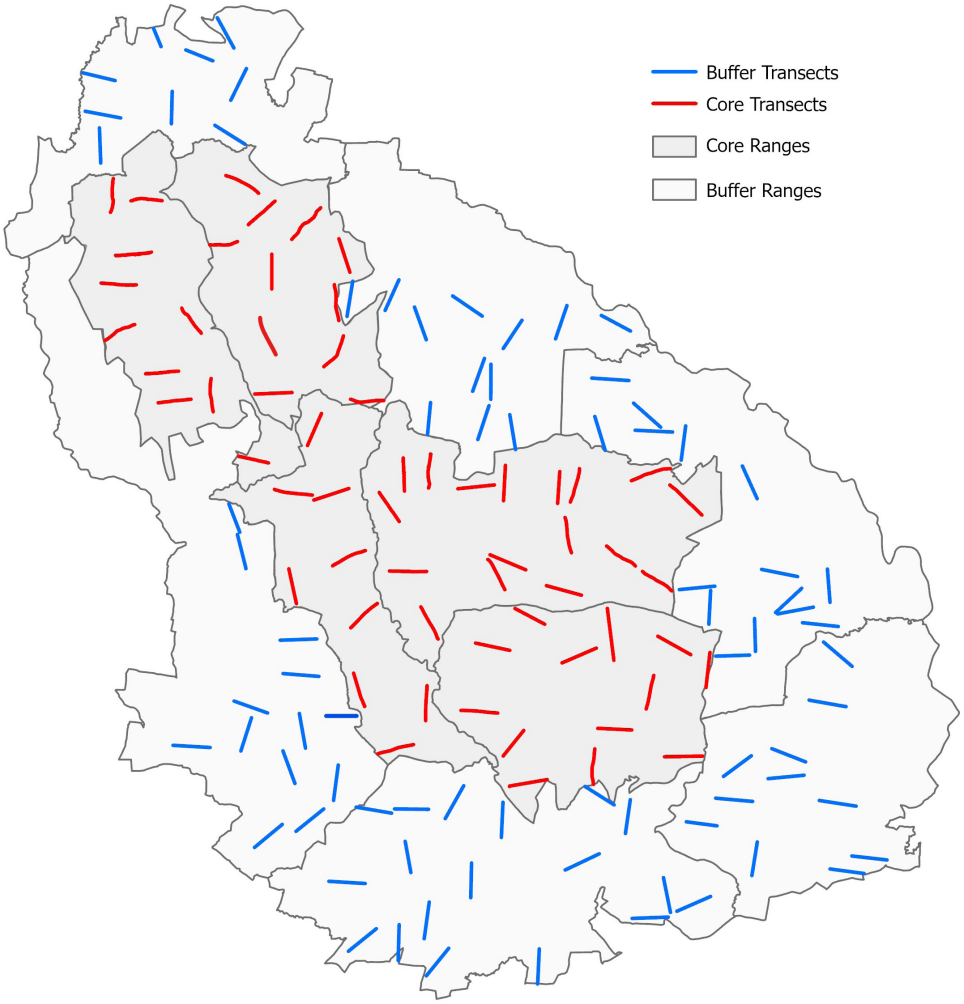
Figure 4: Map depicting the forest types and cover of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India



3. STATUS OF PREY SPECIES IN TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE

A total of 137 transects of 2 km length were monitored in the 137 beats of TATR. Figure 5 shows the distribution of line transects across TATR. Transects are well spread across Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve covering almost all the vegetation types in the area. Each line transect was walked 1-7 times during the sampling period between 17th to 30th January 2025 to record prey species. Thus, a total walking effort of 2039.06 km (Table 1) was invested in line transect survey which generated 770 observations of all prey species. This includes the major prey species like Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Langur (*Semnopithecus spp.*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Indian Hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Grey Junglefowl (*Gallus sonneratii*) and Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*).

Figure 5: Locations of line transects in the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025



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137
total transects

2039.06 km
total walking effort

137
beats monitored

770
total prey observations

Table 1: Transect monitoring effort and species reported from Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

Survey Details	Core	Buffer
Number of transects	60	77
Length of each transect	2 km	2 km
Number of replicates	1-7	1-7
Total distance covered	886.06 km	1153 km
Beats	60	77
Number of species recorded	10	10

Table 2: Details of species recorded in the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

	Core		Buffer	
Species Recorded	**Number of Sightings**	**Individuals Recorded**	**Number of Sightings**	**Individuals Recorded**
Barking Deer & Chousingha	17	20	4	4
Gaur	37	127	42	172
Grey Junglefowl & Red Spurfowl	184	375	67	142
Hare	8	8	6	7
Langur	32	220	17	125
Nilgai	19	40	26	83
Peafowl	22	37	11	20
Sambar	110	212	39	70
Spotted Deer	45	213	21	103
Wild Boar	19	50	44	175

Density of all prey species (all the individual prey species combined) of TATR is estimated to be 12.11. The Individual Density, Group Density, Effective Strip Width, Average Group Size and Encounter Rate of species reported during the Phase IV Monitoring 2025 in the Core, Buffer and across Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India is given in Table 3(a-c) and 4(a-c).

Table 3 (a): Individual Density, Group Density, Effective Strip Width, Average Group Size and Encounter Rate of various ungulate species reported from the Core of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

Parameters	Barking Deer & Chousingha	Gaur	Grey Junglefowl & Red Spurfowl	Hare	Langur	Nilgai	Peafowl	Sambarw	Spotted Deer	Wild Boar
Individual Density (Animals/Km²)	-	0.97	6.85	-	2.63	0.3	0.94	2.08	1.75	0.7
Standard Error	-	0.26	0.72	-	0.74	0.08	0.30	0.26	0.42	0.34
Percent CV	-	27.18	10.48	-	28.3	29.17	32.03	12.73	24.37	48.92
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.58 - 1.66	5.58 - 8.41	-	1.52 - 4.55	0.17 - 0.54	0.51 - 1.76	1.62 - 2.67	1.09 - 2.81	0.27 - 1.79
Group Density (No. of groups/Km²)	-	0.43	3.69	-	4.50	0.21	0.54	1.23	0.35	0.35
Standard Error	-	0.09	0.34	-	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.12
Percent CV	-	20.73	9.34	-	21.19	25.98	28.92	11.37	19.16	33.5
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.29 - 0.65	3.07 - 4.43	-	0.33 - 0.75	0.13 - 0.35	0.31 - 0.96	0.99 - 1.54	0.24 - 0.51	0.18 - 0.67
Effective Strip Width	-	30.36	18.20	-	22.08	30	14.24	32.69	45.20	15.91
Standard Error	-	3.92	1.26	-	2.53	3.02	2.76	2.38	5.54	3.45
Percent CV	-	12.92	6.95	-	11.45	10.07	19.38	7.27	12.26	21.69
95% Confidence Interval	-	23.38 -39.41	15.87 - 20.87	-	17.48 -27.89	24.27 -37.157	9.52 - 21.28	28.31 -37.76	35.33 -57.83	10.05 -25.20
Average Group Size	-	3.28	2.04	-	6.13	1.76	1.67	1.9	4.65	3
Standard Error	-	0.55	0.12	-	0.74	0.25	0.25	0.12	0.51	1.03
Percent CV	-	16.91	5.82	-	12.08	14.19	15.12	6.29	10.97	34.27
95% Confidence Interval	-	2.33 - 4.6	1.82 - 2.29	-	4.79 - 7.84	1.30 - 2.38	1.22 - 2.28	1.68 - 2.15	3.73 - 5.8	1.47 - 6.13
Encounter Rate	-	0.02	0.13	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.01
Percent CV	-	16.21	6.24	-	17.83	23.95	21.46	8.73	14.73	25.52
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.019 - 0.03	0.12 - 0.15	-	0.01 - 0.03	0.007-0.02	0.01 - 0.02	0.07 - 0.09	0.02 - 0.04	0.006 - 0.02
Probability of a greater chi-square value, P	-	0.79	0.79	--	0.83	0.99	0.8	0.69	0.99	0.50

Table 3 (b): Individual Density, Group Density, Effective Strip Width, Average Group Size and Encounter Rate of various ungulate species reported from the Buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

Parameters	Barking Deer & Chousingha	Gaur	Grey Junglefowl & Red Spurfowl	Hare	Langur	Nilgai	Peafowl	Sambar	Spotted Deer	Wild Boar
Individual Density (Animals/Km²)	-	1.30	3.03	-	-	0.42	-	0.72	0.77	0.66
Standard Error	-	0.36	0.71	-	-	0.12	-	0.25	0.30	0.24
Percent CV	-	27.90	23.70	-	-	29.01	-	35.15	39.54	36.78
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.75 - 2.23	1.91 - 4.81	-	-	0.24 -0.74	-	0.36 - 1.43	0.36 - 1.65	0.33 - 1.35
Group Density (No. of groups/Km²)	-	0.38	1.87	-	-	0.25	-	0.46	0.20	0.24
Standard Error	-	0.07	0.41	-	-	0.06	-	0.15	0.05	0.06
Percent CV	-	19.66	22.23	-	-	24.91	-	33.53	28.42	26.92
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.26 - 0.56	1.21 - 2.88	-	-	0.15 - 0.4	-	0.24 - 0.88	0.11 - 0.35	0.14 - 0.40
Effective Strip Width	-	40.35	13.38	-	-	38.21	-	32.05	37.82	36.73
Standard Error	-	5.07	2.53	-	-	5.86	-	9.52	6.79	6.43
Percent CV	-	12.57	18.93	-	-	15.35	-	29.72	17.95	17.51
95% Confidence Interval	-	31.32 -51.98	9.19 - 19.46	-	-	27.89 -52.35	-	17.77 - 57.78	26.05 - 54.90	0.21 - 0.44
Average Group Size	-	4.17	2.12	-	-	3.16	-	1.79	4.85	3.13
Standard Error	-	0.68	0.31	-	-	0.56	-	0.22	0.99	1.10
Percent CV	-	16.43	14.56	-	-	17.68	-	12.14	20.58	35.03
95% Confidence Interval	-	2.99 - 5.80	1.59 - 2.83	-	-	2.20 -4.54	-	1.40 - 2.29	3.17 - 7.43	1.54 - 6.34
Encounter Rate	-	0.03	0.05	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.01	0.02
Percent CV	-	15.12	11.64	-	-	19.62	-	15.53	22.03	20.46
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.02 - 0.04	0.04 - 0.06	-	-	0.01 - 0.03	-	0.02 - 0.03	0.01 - 0.02	0.01 - 0.02
Probability of a greater chi-square value, P	-	0.99	0.94	-	-	0.95	-	0.99	0.92	0.92

Table 3 (c): Individual Density, Group Density, Effective Strip Width, Average Group Size and Encounter Rate of ungulate species reported across Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve,, Maharashtra, in the year 2025

Parameters	Barking Deer & Chousingha	Gaur	Grey Junglefowl & Red Spurfowl	Hare	Langur	Nilgai	Peafowl	Sambar	Spotted Deer	Wild Boar
Individual Density (Animals/Km²)	-	1.07	4.75	-	2.21	0.34	0.49	1.36	1.28	0.61
Standard Error	-	0.20	0.48	-	0.53	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.17
Percent CV	-	18.62	10.20	-	23.89	19.87	33.10	11.51	22.11	27.68
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.75 - 1.55	3.89 - 5.80	-	1.39-3.51	0.23-0.51	0.26-0.93	1.09-1.71	0.84	0.35-1.04
Group Density (No. of groups/Km²)	-	0.40	2.68	-	0.39	0.21	0.30	0.82	0.28	0.23
Standard Error	-	0.05	0.25	-	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.05
Percent CV	-	13.49	9.35	-	18.57	17.25	31.31	10.36	18	20.43
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.30 - 0.51	2.23 - 3.22	-	0.27 - 0.56	0.15 - 0.30	0.16 - 0.54	0.67 - 1.00	0.19-0.39	0.15 - 0.34
Effective Strip Width	-	36.55	17.36	-	22.13	39.12	20.43	33.94	42.85	30.39
Standard Error	-	2.86	1.29	-	2.57	3.56	5.31	2.35	5.68	3.78
Percent CV	-	7.84	7.45	-	11.64	9.10	25.99	6.93	13.25	12.46
95% Confidence Interval	-	31.27 - 42.72	14.99 -20.10	-	17.52 -27.96	32.57 - 46.98	12.12 - 34.44	29.60-38.92	32.92-55.78	23.63 -39.09
Average Group Size	-	3.82	2.06	-	6.56	2.73	1.72	1.89	4.76	2.97
Standard Error	-	0.47	0.19	-	0.66	0.36	0.20	0.11	0.46	0.78
Percent CV	-	11.70	5.77	-	10.01	13.12	11.46	5.61	9.69	26.31
95% Confidence Interval	-	3.30 - 4.82	1.84 - 2.31	-	5.37 - 8.03	2.10 - 3.56	1.36 - 2.17	1.69 - 2.11	3.93 - 5.78	1.76 - 5.02
Encounter Rate	-	0.03	0.09	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01
Percent CV	-	10.98	5.66	-	14.48	14.65	17.45	7.70	12.18	16.19
95% Confidence Interval	-	0.02 - 0.04	0.08 - 0.10	-	0.01 - 0.02	0.01 - 0.02	0.01 - 0.02	0.04-0.06	0.02 -0.03	0.01 - 0.02
Probability of a greater chi-square value, P	-	0.99	0.93	-	0.91	0.78	0.88	0.9	0.74	0.76

Table 4 (a): Comparison of prey density in the Core of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the years 2002 – 2025 (standard errors are given in the parenthesis)

Species Recorded	2002	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Barking Deer & Chousingha	0.9	5.2 (±1.2)	-	0.96 (±0.23)	0.98 (±0.21)	1.16 (±0.29)	1.12 (±0.45)	1.26 (±0.42)	1.43 (±0.53)	0.49 (±0.17)	0.82 (±0.22)	0.44 (±0.21)	0.86 (±0.28)	0.85 (±0.31)	-
Gaur	1.8	6.6 (±1.4)	1.7 (± 0.3)	2.03 (±0.56)	1.58 (±0.45)	2.64 (±0.74)	2.12 (±0.46)	6.60 (±2.0)	7.30 (±2.43)	1.94 (±0.62)	1.91 (±0.57)	-	1.09 (±0.38)	0.72 (±0.45)	0.97 (±0.26)
Grey Jungle-fowl & Red Spurfowl	-	-	-	1.43 (±0.53)	2.58 (±0.78)	3.19 (± 0.9)	2.93 (±0.19)	0.82 (±0.40)	0.6 (±0.20)	1.60 (±0.33)	10.10 (±1.74)	5.96 (±1.78)	13.44 (±3.00)	9.04 (±3.08)	6.85 (±0.72)
Hare	-	-	-	1.70 (±0.36)	2.23 (±0.65)	0.49 (±1.15)	1.23 (±0.54)	2.62 (±0.65)	3.4 (±0.34)	0.71 (±0.29)	-	-	-	-	-
Langur	-	-	-	9.47 (±1.90)	9.70 (±2.42)	10.32 (±2.86)	9.89 (±1.72)	11.81 (±2.80)	20 (±6.11)	3.70 (±1.52)	3.70 (±1.22)	-	3.82 (±1.30)	2.67 (±0.84)	2.63 (±0.74)
Nilgai	0.7	-	1.3 (± 0.5)	1.09 (±0.36)	1.01 (±0.37)	0.42 (±0.16)	0.33 (±0.12)	2.00 (±0.66)	3.25 (±0.89)	1.02 (±0.37)	0.56 (±0.21)	-	-	0.60 (±0.25)	0.3 (±0.08)
Peafowl	-	-	-	3.92 (±0.72)	3.36 (±0.81)	3.25 (±0.67)	3.45 (±0.73)	6.87 (±1.59)	5.56 (±1.03)	2.38 (±0.67)	1.84 (±0.38)	2.08 (±0.75)	1.80 (±0.56)	3.32 (±2.39)	0.94 (±0.30)
Sambar	3.33	6.5 (±1.1)	3.9 (±1.1)	4.68 (±0.76)	5.27 (±1.16)	3.47 (±0.74)	1.76 (±0.58)	7.0 (±1.62)	8.23 (±1.89)	2.51 (±0.49)	3.08 (±0.69)	3.20 (±0.96)	3.13 (±0.71)	3.47 (±0.92)	2.08 (±0.26)
Spotted Deer	3.2	8.6 (±1.8)	6.3 (±1.5)	5.10 (±1.22)	7.42 (±2.36)	8.48 (±2.03)	6.69 (±1.71)	10.81 (±2.24)	13.82 (±3.23)	8.06 (±1.92)	3.98 (±1.21)	-	5.42 (±1.95)	2.92 (±1.34)	1.75 (±0.42)
Wild Boar	2.6	7.3 (±1.6)	3.7 (±1.5)	5.42 (±2.08)	4.49 (±1.73)	4.19 (±1.36)	3.97 (±0.46)	6.58 (±2.05)	7.23 (±2.87)	4.66 (±1.79)	5.50 (±1.87)	3.66 (±2.16)	4.90 (±2.56)	1.66 (±0.71)	0.7 (±0.34)

Table 4 (b): Comparison of prey density in the Buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the years 2015 – 2025 (standard errors are given in the parenthesis)

Species Recorded	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Barking Deer & Chousingha	0.68 (± 0.31)	3.62 (± 1.11)	2.82 (±0.31)	1.42 (±0.80)	1.89 (±0.80)	0.22 (±0.08)	0.20 (±0.06)	0.85 (±0.53)	-	0.21 (±0.08)	-
Gaur	1.63 (± 0.59)	6.88 (± 1.87)	3.54 (±1.07)	1.65 (±0.50)	1.98 (±0.80)	1.94 (±0.55)	2.98 (±0.72)	-	1.92 (±0.66)	4.13 (±1.66)	1.30 (±0.36)
Grey Jungle-fowl & Red Spurfowl	0.59 (± 0.41)	1.03 (± 0.24)	1.43 (±0.54)	0.69 (±0.53)	0.98 (±0.98)	1.07 (±0.33)	4.99 (±0.76)	2.23 (±0.92)	2.61 (±0.72)	2.36 (±0.48)	3.03 (±0.71)
Hare	0.99 (± 0.37)	1.51 (± 0.43)	1.02 (±0.31)	1.73 (±0.46)	1.91 (±0.67)	0.40 (±0.16)	0.93 (±0.27)	-	-	-	-
Langur	14.64 (± 5.98)	28.52 (±8.75)	11.10 (±3.75)	18.93 (±5.16)	20.22 (±5.22)	1.18 (±0.50)	2.96 (±0.95)	2.55 (±1.25)	1.79 (±0.94)	2.74 (±1.03)	-
Nilgai	0.74 (± 0.29)	5.91 (± 1.96)	5.22 (±1.66)	4.37 (±1.35)	5.67 (±1.87)	0.98 (±0.25)	1.11 (±0.30)	0.67 (±0.26)	1.12 (±0.58)	0.84 (±0.21)	0.42 (±0.12)
Peafowl	2.28 (± 0.79)	4.18 (± 0.9)	4.06 (±1.39)	2.37 (±0.69)	2.80 (±0.89)	0.92 (±0.24)	1.81 (±0.35)	1.37 (±0.51)	-	0.50 (±0.18)	-
Sambar	1.88 (± 0.71)	1.22 (± 0.76)	1.58 (±0.40)	2.83 (±0.89)	3.44 (±0.96)	0.93 (±0.25)	0.73 (±0.19)	2.54 (±0.97)	1.26 (±0.41)	1.11 (±0.32)	0.72 (±0.25)
Spotted Deer	4.09 (± 0.92)	8.73 (± 1.93)	11.09 (±2.07)	8.86 (±1.58)	9.2 (±1.98)	3.39 (±0.74)	1.69 (±0.43)	2.16 (±0.81)	2.93 (±1.38)	1.73 (±0.58)	0.77 (±0.30)
Wild Boar	4.56 (± 1.73)	9.82 (±6.23)	11.82 (±2.98)	16.29 (±4.93)	18.23 (±1.87)	3.43 (±0.99)	2.70 (±0.75)	3.95 (±2.50)	3.50 (±1.24)	1.39 (±0.43)	0.66 (±0.24)

Table 4 (c): Comparison of prey density across the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the years 2015 – 2025 (standard errors are given in the parenthesis)

Species Recorded	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Barking Deer & Chousingha	0.90 (±0.19)	1.16	1.12	-	-	0.29	0.42 (±0.08)	0.65 (±0.25)	0.53 (±0.17)	0.64 (±0.41)	-
Gaur	1.42 (±0.33)	2.64	2.12	-	-	1.96	2.16 (±0.39)	0.80 (±0.28)	1.41 (±0.37)	2.90 (±0.83)	1.07 (±0.20)
Grey Jungle-fowl & Red Spurfowl	0.81 (±0.51)	-	2.93	-	-	1.79	8.19 (±1.02)	4.23 (±1.06)	7.17 (±1.35)	5.27 (±0.77)	4.75 (±0.48)
Hare	1.80 (±0.45)	-	1.23	-	-	-	0.68 (±0.15)	-	-	0.31 (±0.11)	-
Langur	10.20 (±2.18)	10.32	11.09	-	-	2.42	3.35 (±0.71)	0.80 (±0.28)	0.55 (±0.18)	2.57 (±0.58)	2.21 (±0.53
Nilgai	0.80 (±0.24)	0.42	0.33	-	-	0.99	1.04 (±0.25)	0.80 (±0.27)	0.53 (±0.16)	0.77 (±0.16)	0.34 (±0.07)
Peafowl	2.80 (±0.54)	-	3.45	-	-	1.45	1.79 (±0.25)	1.81 (±0.46)	1.32 (±0.29)	0.97 (±0.24)	0.49 (±0.16)
Sambar	4.27 (±0.82)	3.47	1.76	-	-	1.53	1.71 (±0.29)	3.44 (±1.11)	2.13 (±0.44)	2.30 (±0.42)	1.36 (±0.16)
Spotted Deer	6.56 (±1.49)	8.48	6.69	-	-	5.32	2.65 (±0.55)	3.06 (±0.82)	4.00 (±1.19)	2.92 (±0.63)	1.28 (±0.28)
Wild Boar	3.63 (±1.13)	4.19	3.97	-	-	4.01	3.73 (±0.84)	2.26 (±0.75)	4.01 (±1.08)	2.33 (±0.84)	0.61 (±0.17)

4. STATUS OF PREDATORS IN TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE

Camera Trapping

Potential locations of camera trap stations were mapped using ArcGIS 9.3 (ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA) based on data provided by the forest guards of TATR. Camera traps (pairs) were deployed in 617 locations across the forest area of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (Figure 6) in grids of size 2 sq. km each. The total area was covered in two blocks with a sampling period of 92 days between 2nd of February – 4th of May 2025. One pair of camera traps were deployed in each location for 7-42 days that resulted in 19,906 trap nights.

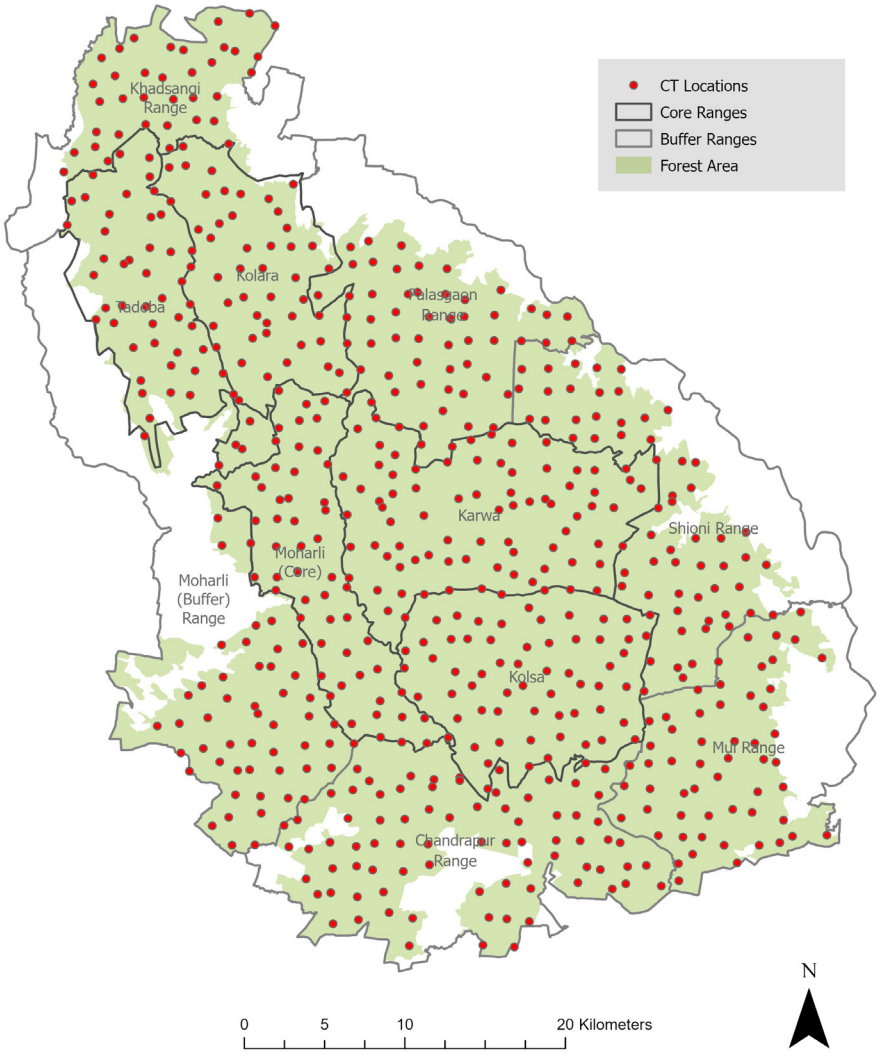
617
locations

2 sq. km.
grid size

92
days sampling period

19,906
trap nights

Figure 6: Map depicting camera trap placement locations in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India in the year 2025



During the 92 days of camera trapping 89 adult individual tigers were photographed within the core and buffer area of TATR along with 121 adult individual leopards. The MCPs of Tigers and Leopards are shown in Figure 7(a – e). Tiger density per 100 sq. km. based on the SECR Heterogeneity (g0, σ) model was estimated to be 6.73 (± 0.72) for TATR. Leopard density per 100 sq. km. based on the SECR Heterogeneity (σ) model was estimated to be 9.17 (SE ± 0.84) for TATR. The best model for the density estimate is chosen according to the AIC (Akaike Information Criterion). The details for tigers are provided in Table 5, 6, 7 and 8 and for leopards in Table 9, 10, 11 and 12.

121
adult leopards identified

9.17
leopard density per 100 sq.km.

89
adult tigers identified

6.73
tiger density per 100 sq.km.

Parameters	Model	Detection Function	Density Estimate	Density SE	Density CI	g0 Estimate	g0 SE	g0 CI	Sigma Estimate	Sigma SE	Sigma CI
2014	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	5.609	0.773	4.28 - 7.34	0.03	0.022	0.026 - 0.035	4.283	0.305	3.725-4.925
2015	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	5.673	0.698	4.46 - 7.21	0.05	0.098	0.034 - 0.073	3.309	0.239	2.871-3.814
2016	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	5.648	0.713	4.93 - 6.36	0.041	0.091	0.031 - 0.069	3.354	0.431	2.716-3.972
2017	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	5.823	0.683	4.79 - 7.12	0.051	0.056	0.040 - 0.062	3.237	0.318	2.659-3.946
2018	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	5.51	0.598	4.46 - 6.81	0.061	0.05	0.051-0.071	2.07	0.533	0.974-2.184
2019	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	5.23	0.564	4.24 - 6.46	0.039	0.027	0.034 - 0.045	3.83	0.988	3.640 - 4.030
2020	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	6.58	0.716	5.32 - 8.14	0.064	0.041	0.056 - 0.072	2.36	0.77	2.220 - 2.520
2021	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	6.31	0.70	5.08 - 7.82	0.048	0.004	0.040-0.058	2.40	0.06	2.280-2.540
2022	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	6.60	0.71	5.35 - 8.15	0.052	0.003	0.046-0.058	2.21	0.051	2.112-2.313
2023	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	6.46	0.70	5.23 - 7.99	0.047	0.023	0.043-0.052	2.51	0.06	2.389-2.635
2024	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	7.18	0.74	5.87 - 8.78	0.052	0.018	0.049-0.056	2.87	0.08	2.710-3.044
2025	Hetero-geneity	Half-normal	6.73	0.72	5.47 - 8.29	0.076	0.005	0.067 - 0.087	2.18	0.073	2.039 - 2.327

Table 5: Density estimates of tigers using Spatially Explicit Capture-Recapture Models in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India for the year 2014-2025

Table 6: Population estimates of tigers in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve Maharashtra, India for the years 2010 - 2025

Parameters	Effective trapping area (sq.km.)	No. of individuals captured	Estimate	Density per 100 sq.km.
2010	321	15	17 (± 3.6)	5.29 (± 1.12)
2012	603	47	49 (± 4.6)	5.40 (± 0.60)
2013	603	50	51 (± 7.5)	5.62 (± 0.82)
2014	1170	65	72 (± 5.37)	5.60 (± 0.77)
2015	1310	71	88 (± 4.91)	5.67 (± 0.69)
2016	1310	69	86 (± 8.7)	5.64 (± 0.71)
2017	1310	75	86 (± 4.42)	5.82 (± 0.68)
2018	1310	81	86 (± 3.5)	5.51 (± 0.59)
2019	1682	88	115 (± 12.42)	5.23 (± 0.56)
2020	1301	85	85 (± 0.94)	6.58 (± 0.72)
2021	1315	85	86 (± 0.71)	6.31 (± 0.70)
2022	1317	87	87 (± 0.72)	6.60 (± 0.71)
2023	1315	85	85 (± 0.71)	6.46 (± 0.70)
2024	1324	95	95 (± 0.70)	7.18 (± 0.74)
2025	1323	89	89 (± 0.75)	6.73 (± 0.72)

Table 7: Comparison of number of tigers utilizing core and buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India for the years 2013-2025

Details	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tigers (Exclusively Core)	50	51	51	48	50	39	44	27	15	11	13	18	13
Tigers (Exclusively Buffer)	NA	10	14	17	19	22	23	34	36	38	35	36	38
Tigers (Core & Buffer)	NA	04	06	04	06	20	21	24	32	38	37	41	38

Table 8: Comparison of number of individual tigers (adult males and adult females) captured in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India for the years 2018-2025

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adult Males	32	40	36	37	39	40	40	42
Adult Females	45	51	44	47	48	45	54	47
Adult (Sex Unknown)	4	6	5	1	0	0	1	0
Cubs & Sub-adults	NA	NA	32	44	41	42	41	59

Table 9: Density estimates of leopards using Spatially Explicit Capture-Recapture Models in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India for the year 2019-2025

Parameters	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Model	Heterogeneity	Heterogeneity	Heterogeneity	Heterogeneity	Heterogeneity	Heterogeneity	Heterogeneity
Detection Function	Half-normal	Half-normal	Half-normal	Half-normal	Half-normal	Half-normal	Half-normal
Density Estimate	6.86	8.39	8.69	9.74	9.80	11.02	9.17
Density SE	0.69	0.81	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.84
Density CI	5.65 - 8.33	6.94 - 10.14	7.23 - 10.44	8.18 - 11.59	8.24 - 11.66	9.37 - 12.97	7.68 - 10.96
g0 Estimate	0.025	0.031	0.030	0.024	0.026	0.026	0.038
g0 SE	0.0014	0.0016	0.0017	0.0017	0.0022	0.0016	0.0022
g0 CI	0.021 - 0.027	0.028 - 0.034	0.026 - 0.034	0.021 - 0.027	0.022 - 0.029	0.023 - 0.030	0.034 - 0.043
Sigma Estimate	5.41	2.14	2.21	2.03	2.10	2.08	2.12
Sigma SE	0.15	0.56	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05
Sigma CI	5.12 - 5.72	2.03 - 2.25	2.10 - 2.33	1.92 - 2.14	1.94 - 2.26	1.98 - 2.19	2.03 - 2.22

Table 10: Population estimates of leopards in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve Maharashtra, India for the years 2019 - 2025

Parameters	Effective trapping area (sq.km.)	No. of individuals captured	Estimate	Density per 100 sq.km.
2019	1682	106	151 (± 15.29)	6.86 (± 0.68)
2020	1301	106	109 (± 1.64)	8.39 (± 0.81)
2021	1315	114	117 (± 2.17)	8.69 (± 0.82)
2022	1317	127	128 (± 4.56)	9.74 (± 0.86)
2023	1315	128	129 (± 1.21)	9.80 (± 0.87)
2024	1324	144	144 (± 1.18)	11.02 (± 0.92)
2025	1323	121	121 (± 0.94)	9.17 (± 0.84)

Table 11: Comparison of number of leopards utilizing core and buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India for the years 2020-2025

Details	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Leopards (Exclusively Core)	28	30	40	31	35	29
Leopards (Exclusively Buffer)	50	46	56	62	72	50
Leopards (Core & Buffer)	28	38	31	35	37	42

Table 12: Comparison of number of individual leopards (adult males and adult females) captured in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India for the years 2020-2025

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Adult Males	36	42	40	46	44	58	45
Adult Females	71	59	72	79	78	84	70
Adult (Sex Unknown)	2	5	2	2	6	2	6

Figure 7(a): Minimum Convex Polygon of Tigers (Males & Females) in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

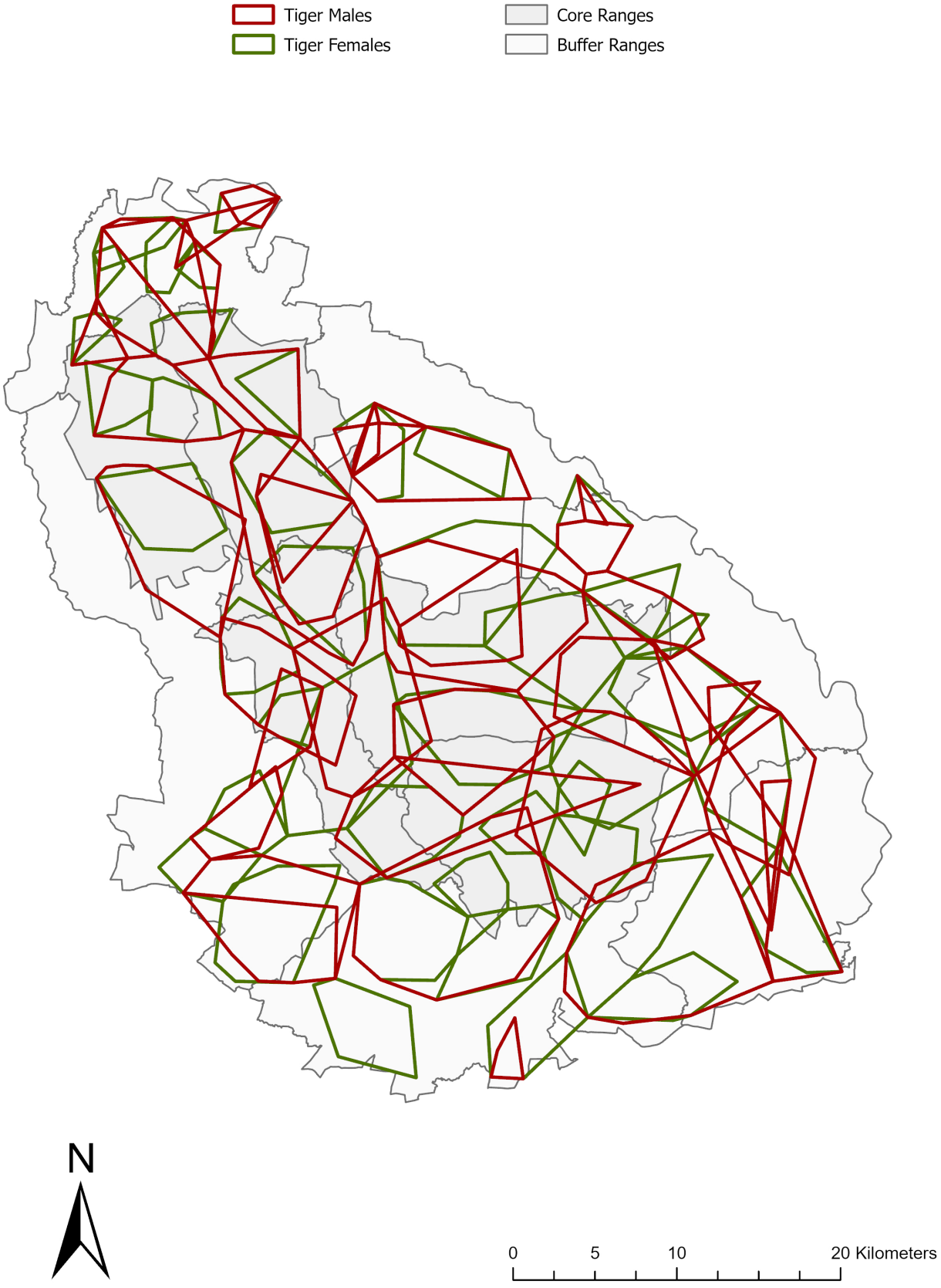


Figure 7(b): Minimum Convex Polygon of Tigers (Males) in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

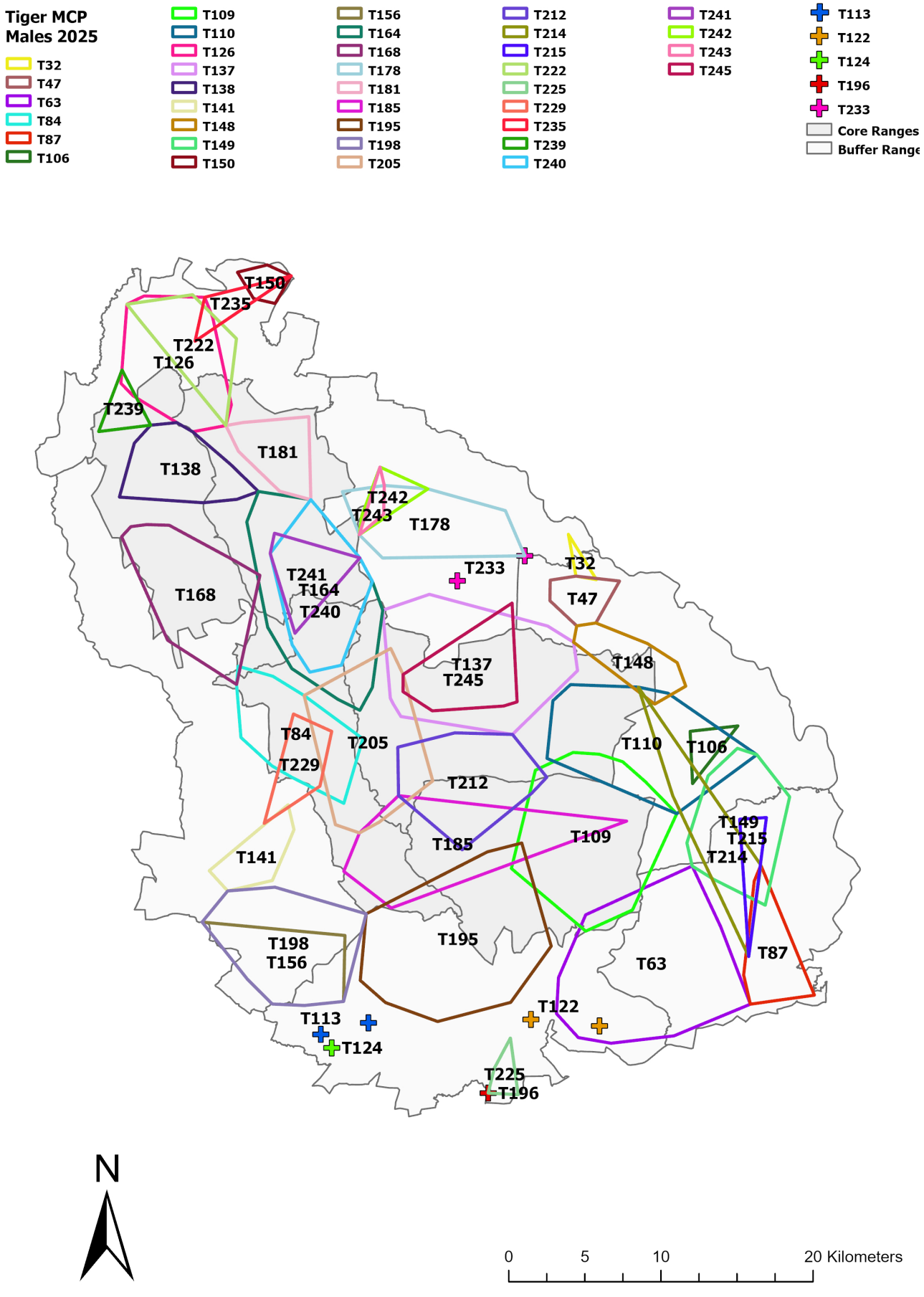


Figure 7(c): Minimum Convex Polygon of Tigers (Females) in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

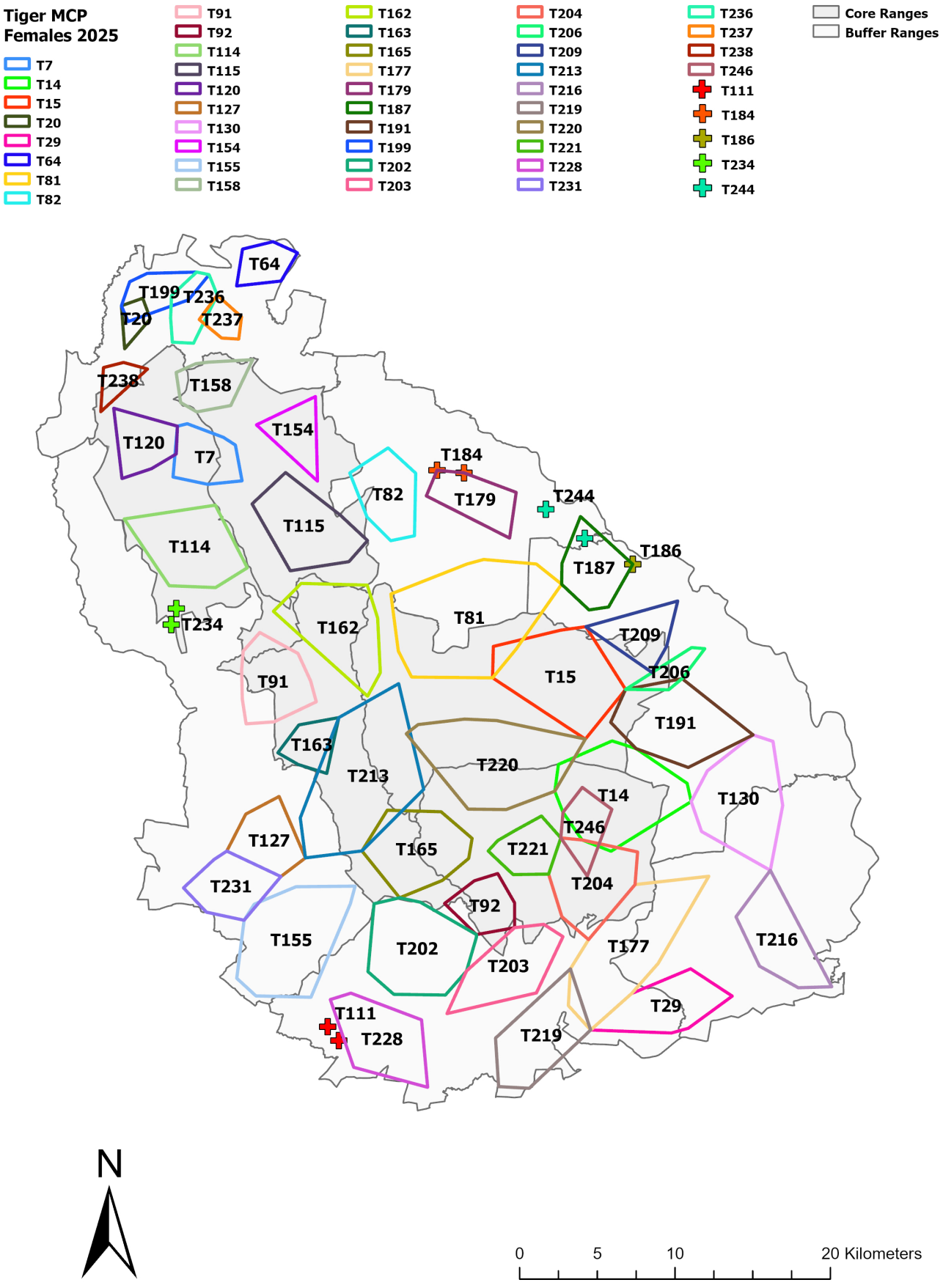


Figure 7(d): Minimum Convex Polygon of Leopards (Males & Unsexed) in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

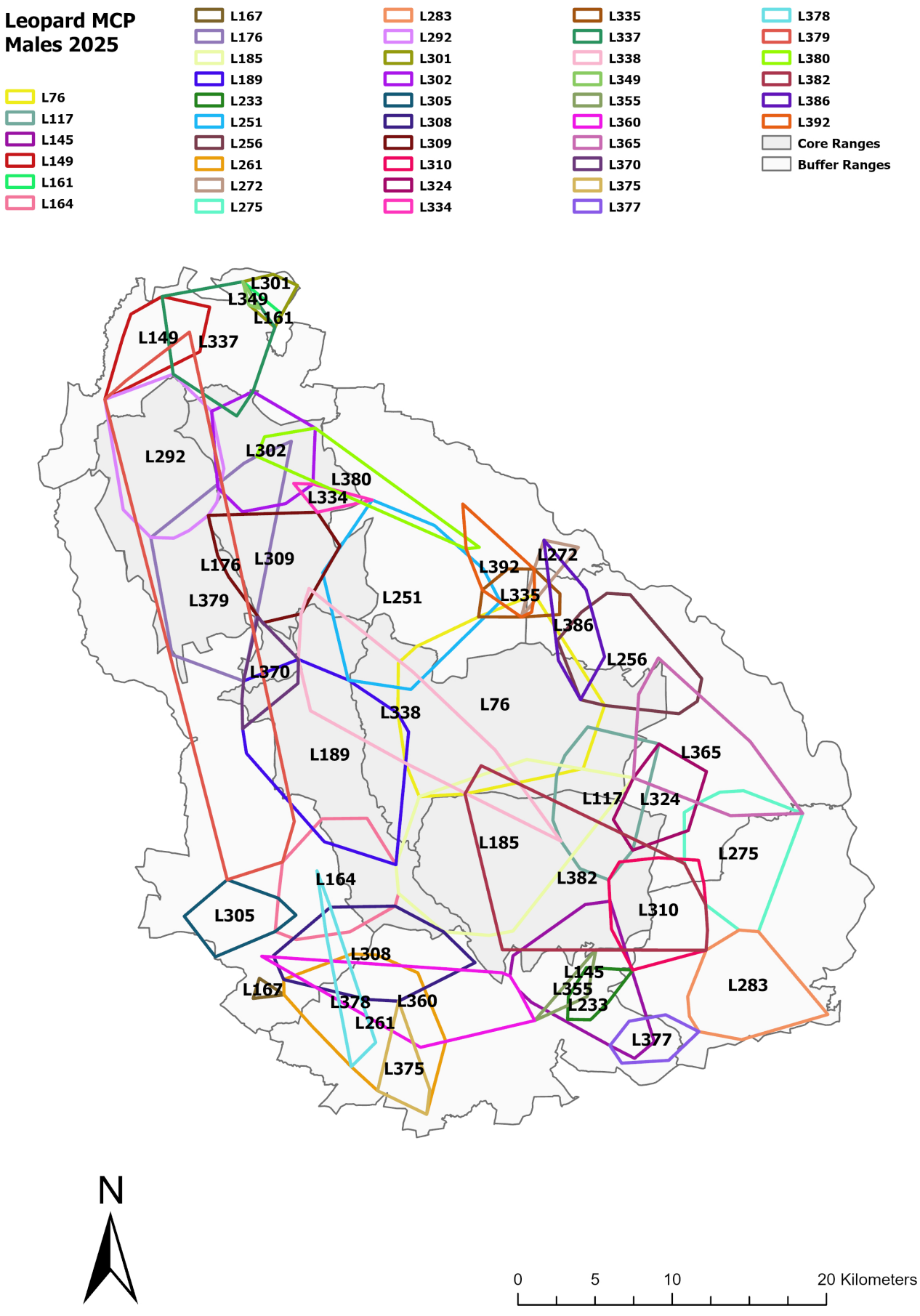
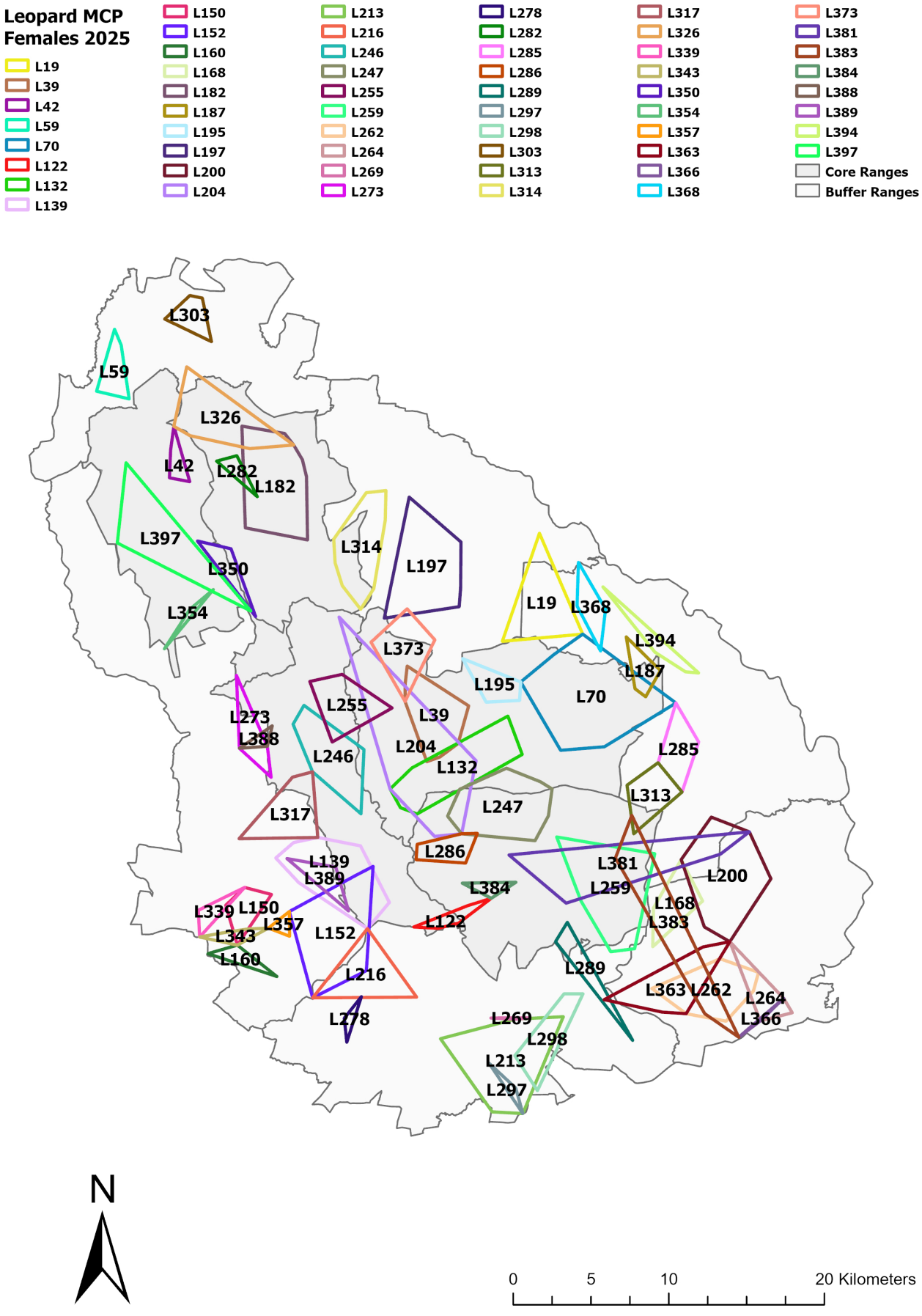


Figure 7(e): Minimum Convex Polygon of Leopards (Females) in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025



5. TEMPORAL ACTIVITY OF PREDATORS AND PREY SPECIES TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE

The Kernel density estimates of daily temporal activity patterns of different predator & prey species are shown in Figure 8 - 11. From the kernel density estimators, the tiger and leopard were observed to have a high degree (0.94) of overlap as indicated by the estimated overlap coefficients in Table 13.

Table 13: Temporal activity overlap of predator and prey species in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025

Species	Tiger	Leopard	Dhole
Sambar	0.85	0.84	0.62
Spotted Deer	0.55	0.50	0.79
Gaur	0.82	0.77	0.69
Wild Boar	0.57	0.52	0.85
Barking Deer	0.62	0.56	0.86
Four horned Antelope	0.40	0.37	0.51
Nilgai	0.43	0.38	0.65
Langur	0.32	0.28	0.52
Grey Junglefowl	0.38	0.32	0.70
Indian Peafowl	0.37	0.32	0.73
Red Spurfowl	0.43	0.38	0.80
Ratel	-	-	-
Indian Porcupine	0.58	0.63	0.22
Indian Hare	-	-	-
Sloth Bear	0.94	0.93	0.59
Tiger	-	0.94	0.60
Leopard	0.94	-	0.54
Dhole	0.60	0.54	-

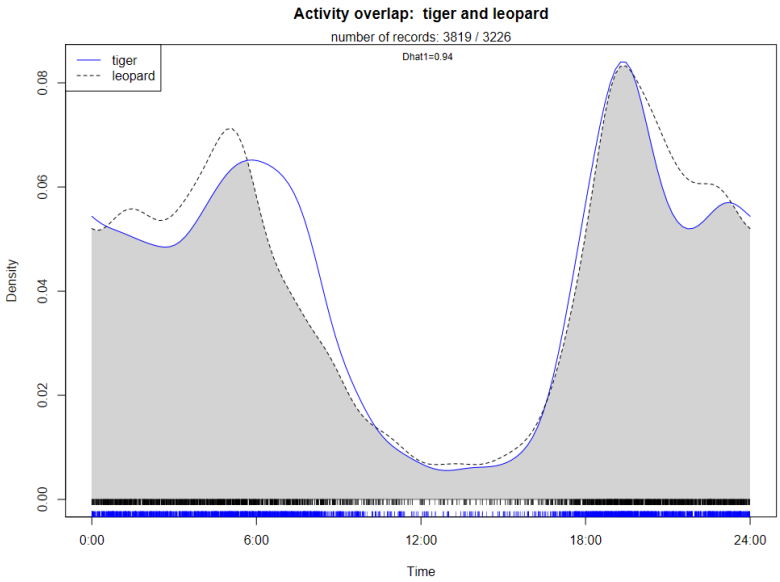


Figure 8(a): Tiger - Leopard

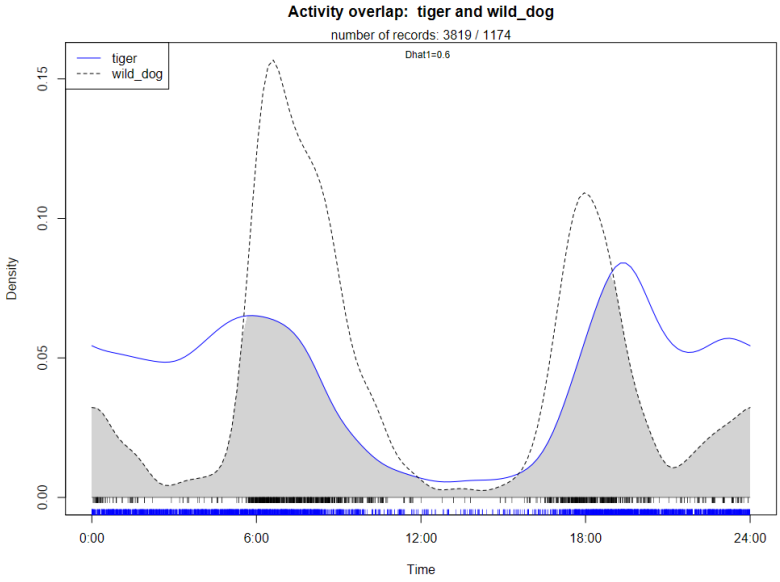


Figure 8(b): Tiger - Dhole

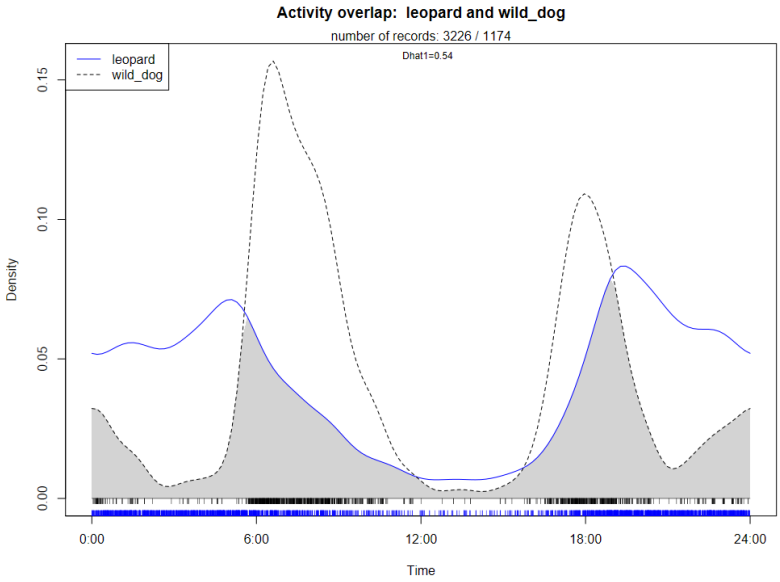


Figure 8(c): Leopard - Dhole

Figure 8(a-c): Daily temporal activity pattern overlap between co-predators
a) tiger vs. leopard
b) tiger vs. dhole
c) leopard vs. dhole
in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025. The lines represent the kernel density estimates based on individual photograph times. The overlap is shown by the shaded area in each plot.

Figure 9(a-f): Daily temporal activity patterns of the Tiger vs. prey species in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025. The lines represent the kernel density estimates based on individual photograph times. The overlap is shown by the shaded area in each plot.

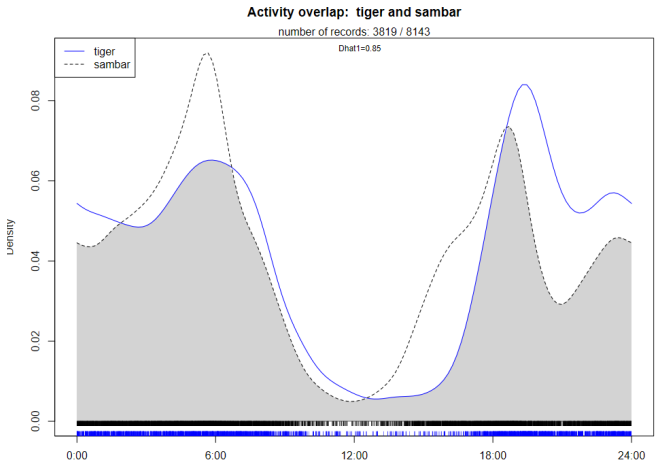


Figure 9(a): Tiger - Sambar

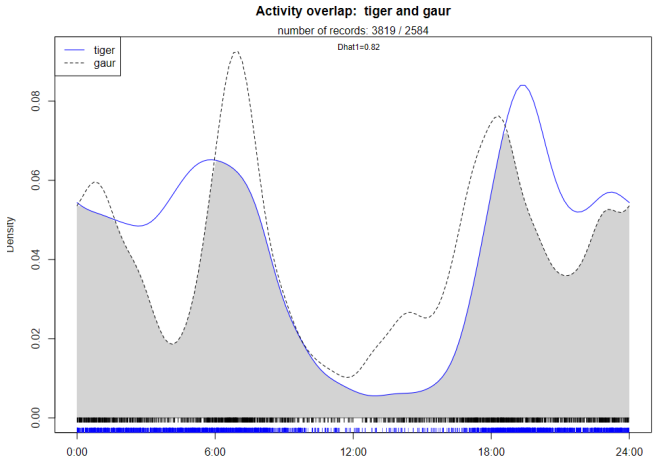


Figure 9(b): Tiger - Gaur

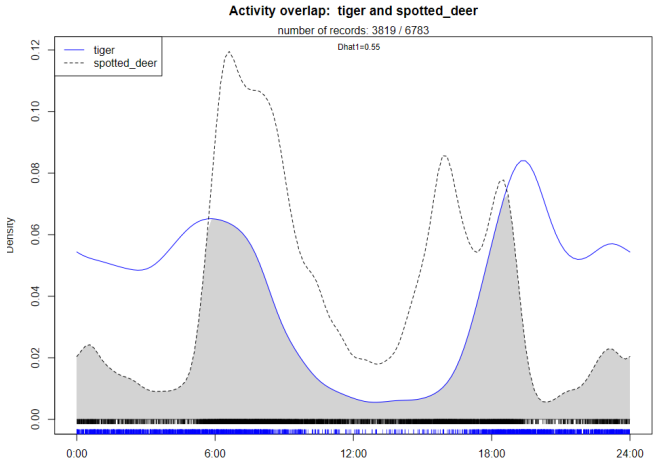


Figure 9(c): Leopard - Spotted Deer

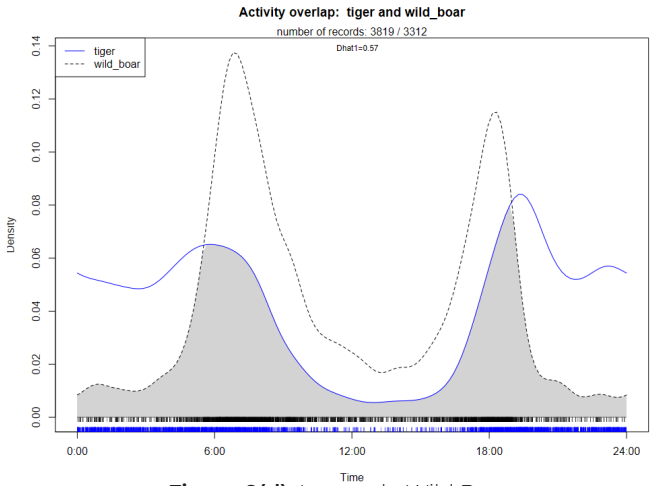


Figure 9(d): Leopard - Wild Boar

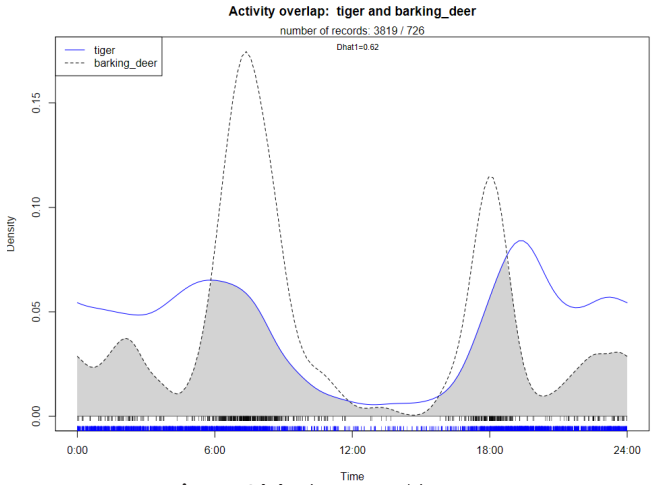


Figure 9(e): Tiger - Barking Deer

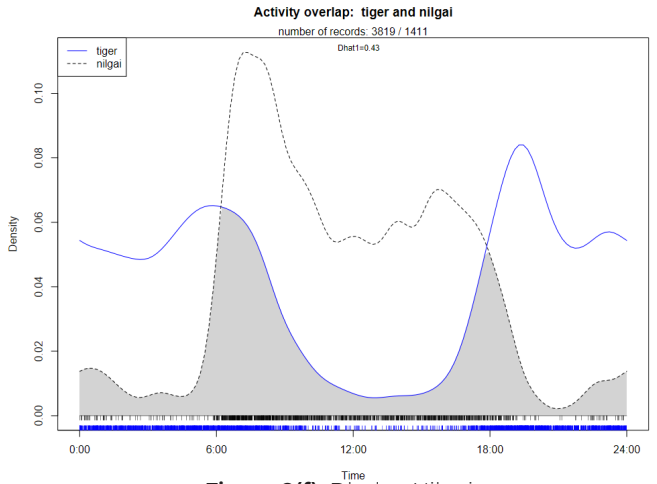


Figure 9(f): Dhole - Nilgai

Figure 10(a-i): Daily temporal activity patterns of the Leopard vs. prey species in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025. The lines represent the kernel density estimates based on individual photograph times. The overlap is shown by the shaded area in each plot.

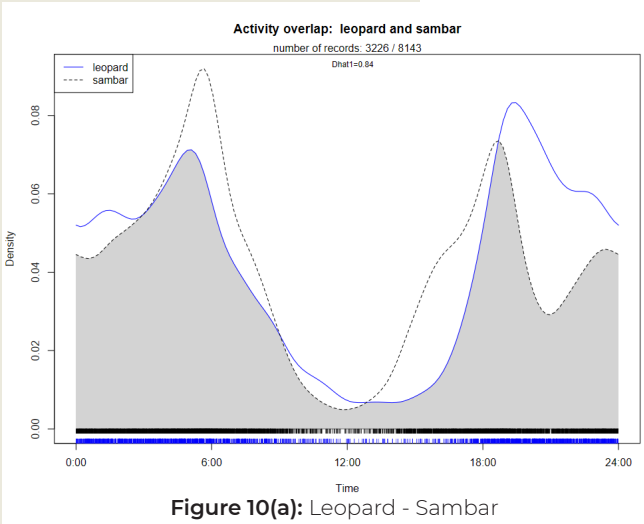


Figure 10(a): Leopard - Sambar

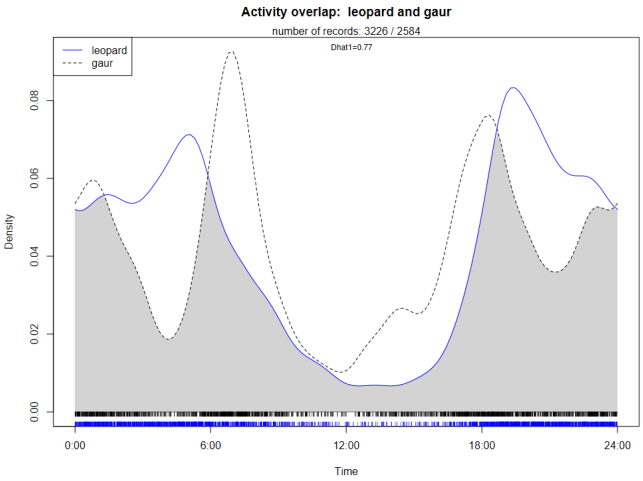


Figure 10(b): Leopard - Gaur

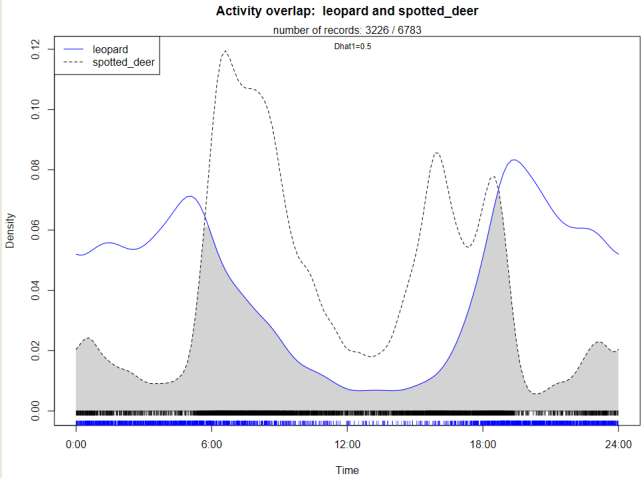


Figure 10(c): Leopard - Spotted Deer

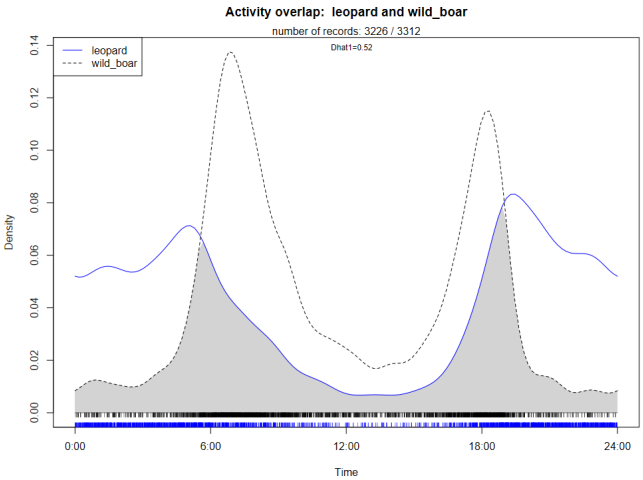


Figure 10(d): Leopard - Wild Boar

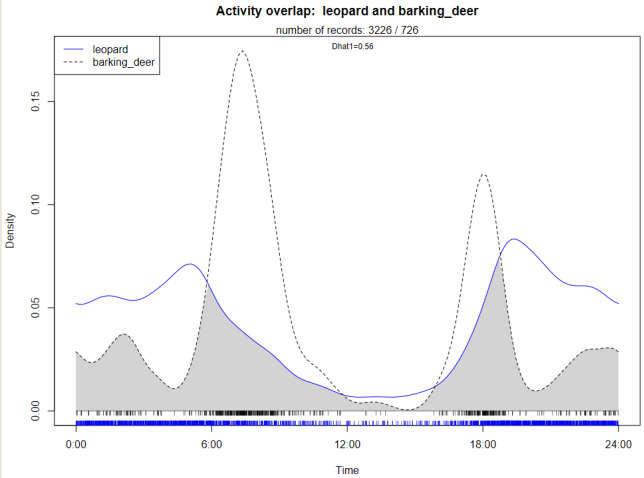


Figure 10(e): Leopard - Barking Deer

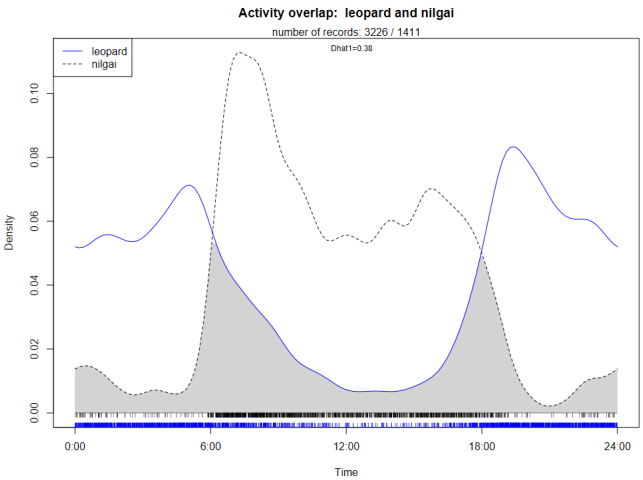


Figure 10(f): Leopard - Nilgai

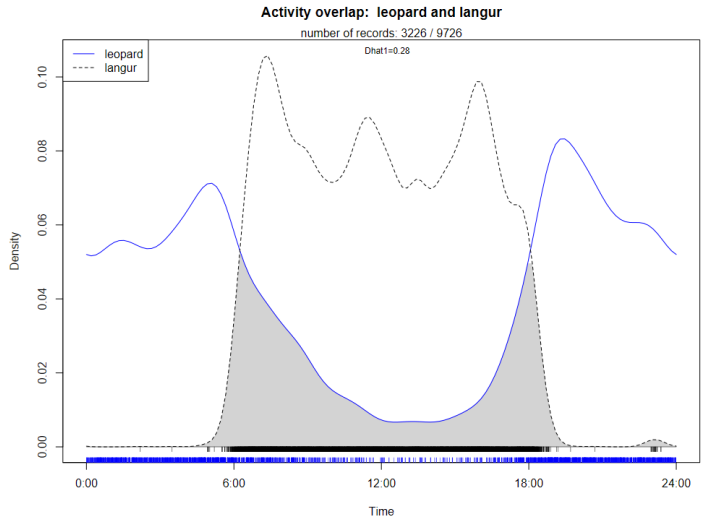


Figure 10(g): Leopard - Langur

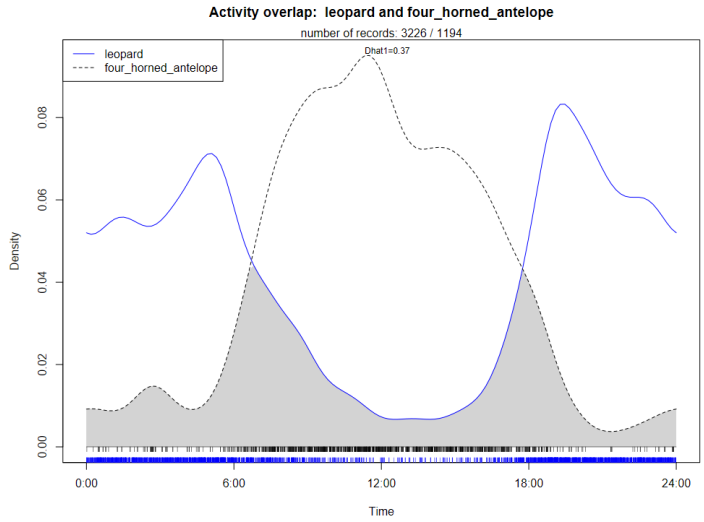


Figure 10(h): Leopard - Four horned Antelope

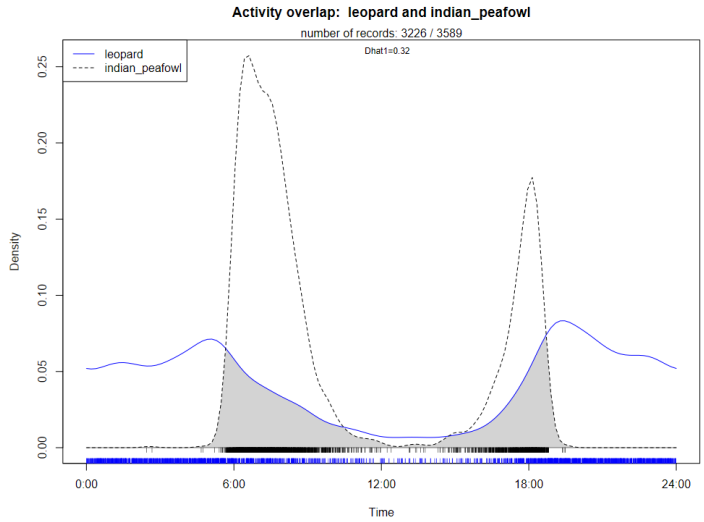


Figure 10(i): Leopard - Peafowl

Figure 11(a-i): Daily temporal activity pattern of the Dhole vs. prey species in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra, India during the year 2025. The lines represent the kernel density estimates based on individual photograph times. The overlap is shown by the shaded area in each plot.

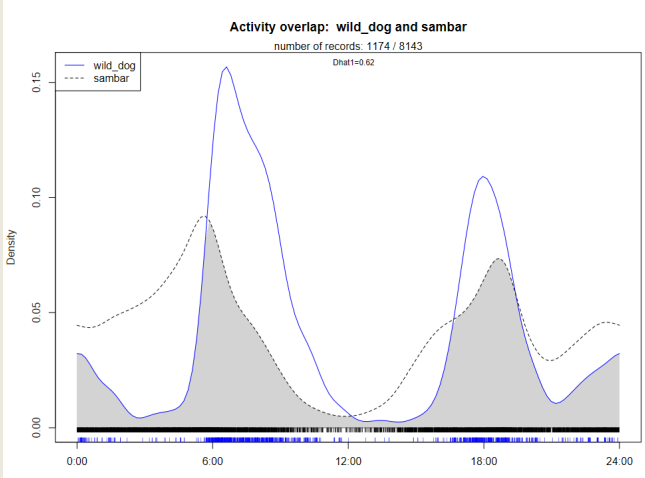


Figure 11(a): Dhole - Sambar

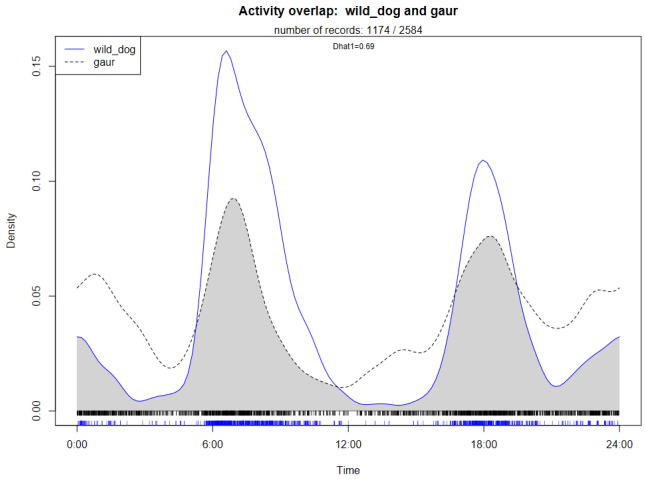


Figure 11(b): Dhole - Gaur

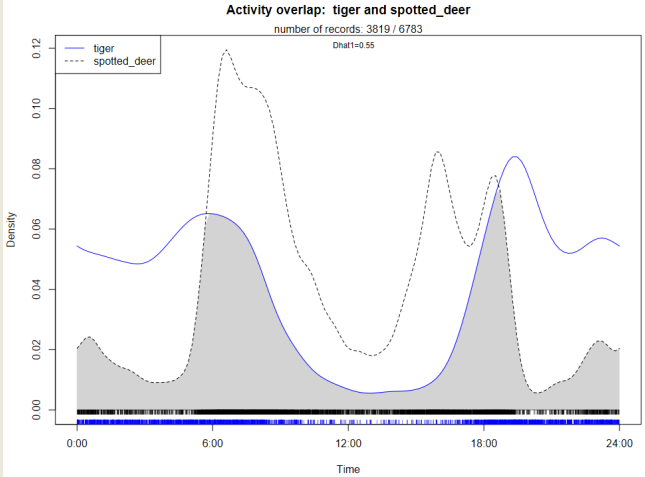


Figure 11(c): Dhole - Spotted Deer

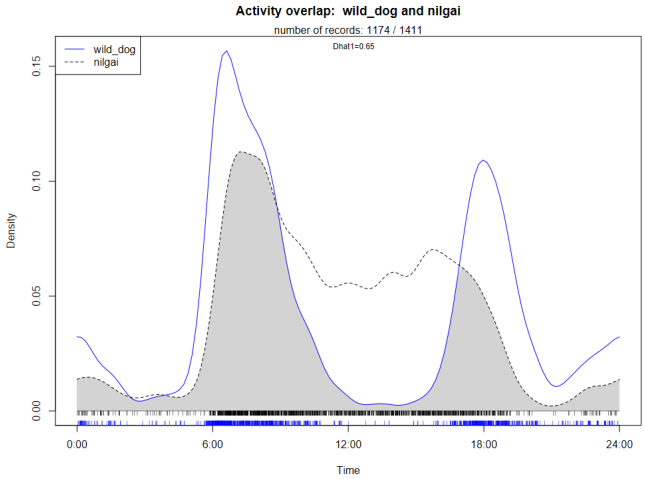


Figure 11(d): Dhole - Nilgai

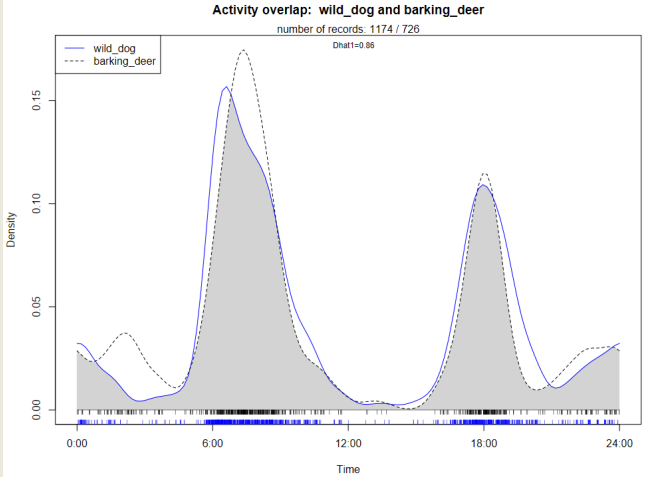


Figure 11(e): Dhole - Barking Deer

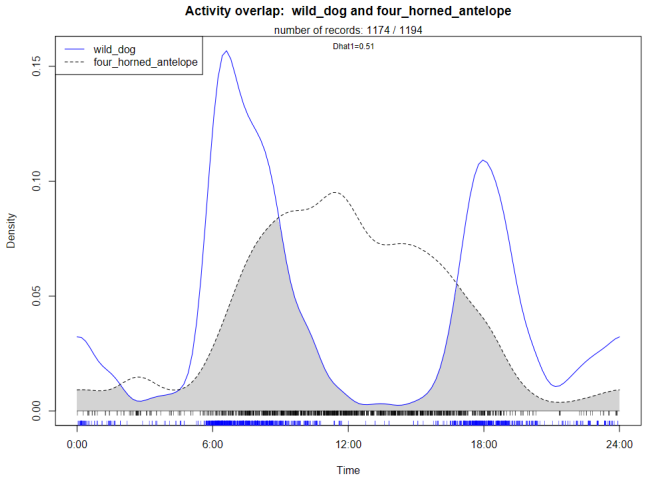


Figure 11(f): Dhole - Four horned Antelope

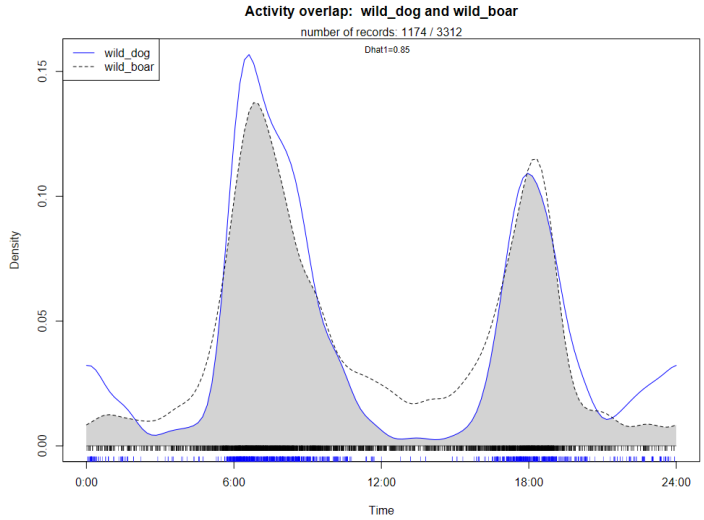


Figure 11(g): Dhole - Wild Boar

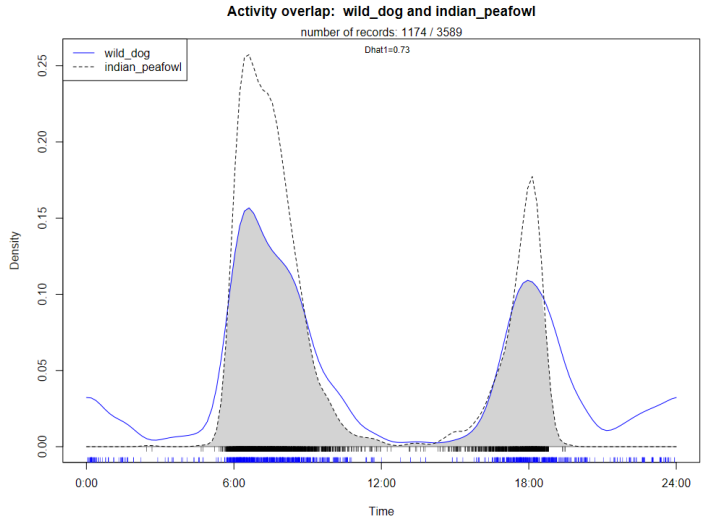


Figure 11(h): Dhole - Peafowl

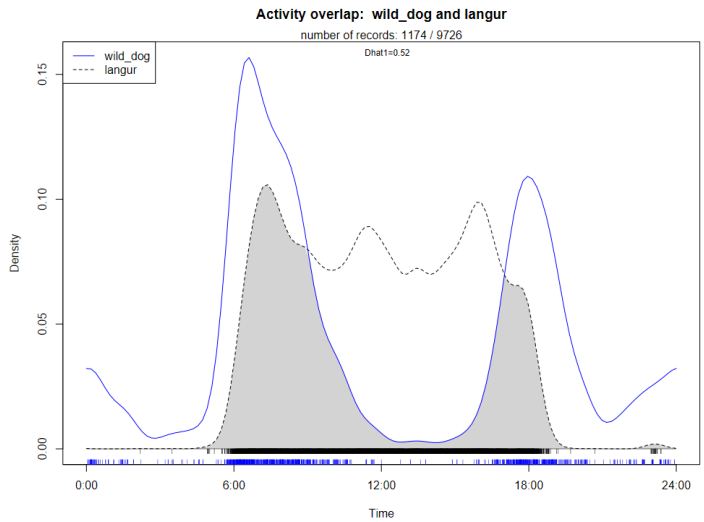


Figure 11(i): Dhole - Langur

6. MODELLING SPATIALLY EXPLICIT INTENSIVE USE AREAS: PREDATOR & PREY SPECIES

Using IDW technique spatially explicit intensive use area maps (based on camera trap location and number of photographs at each location) has been developed for predator and prey species. Figure 12 (a-p) shows intensive use areas by different wild species of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve for the year 2025.

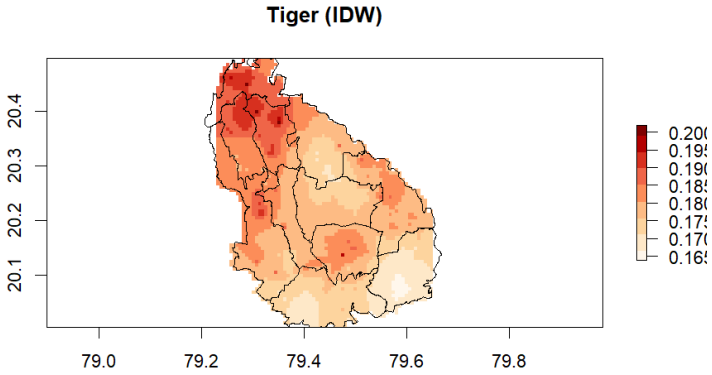


Figure 12(a): Intensive use area map for Tiger at TATR

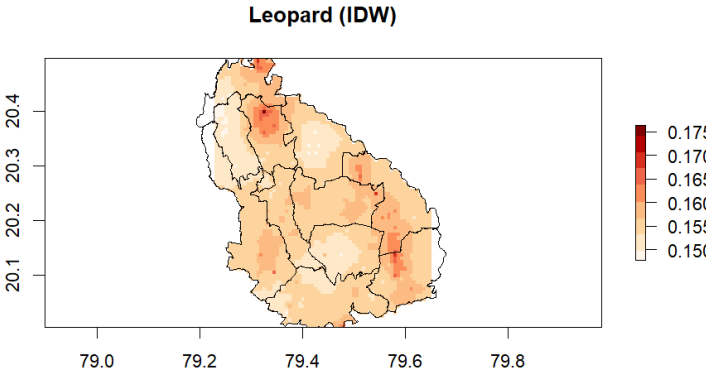


Figure 12(b): Intensive use area map for Leopard at TATR

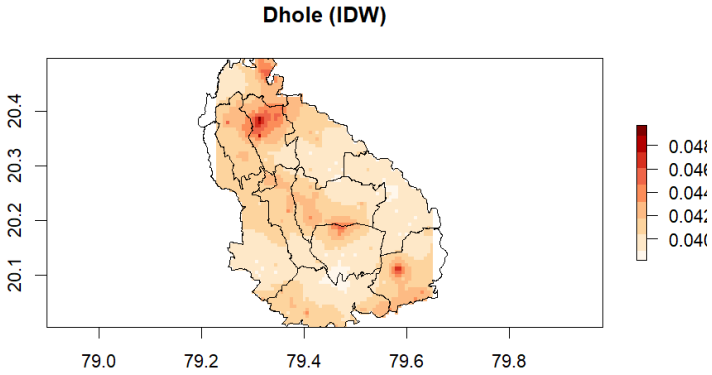


Figure 12(c): Intensive use area map for Wild Dog at TATR

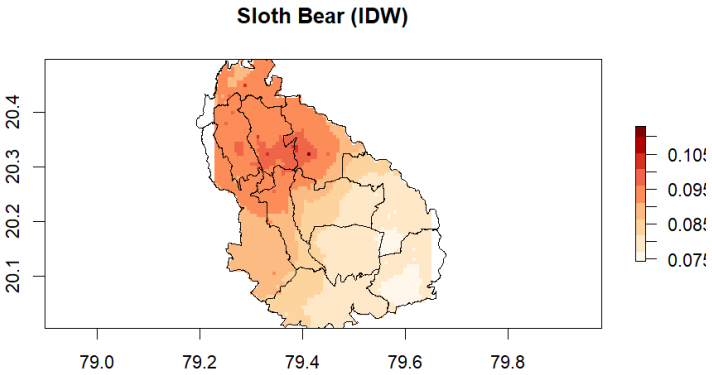


Figure 12(d): Intensive use area map for Sloth Bear at TATR

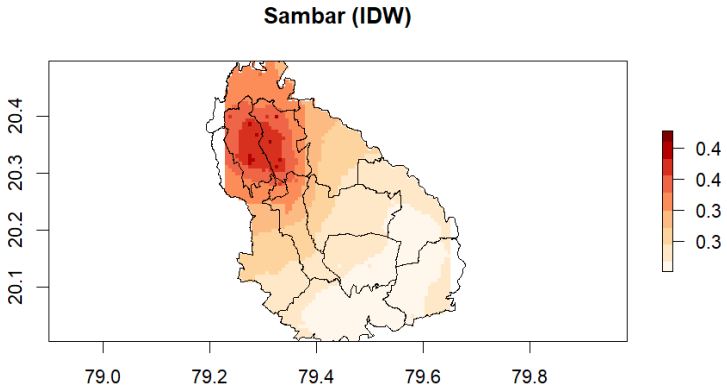


Figure 12(e): Intensive use area map for Sambar at TATR

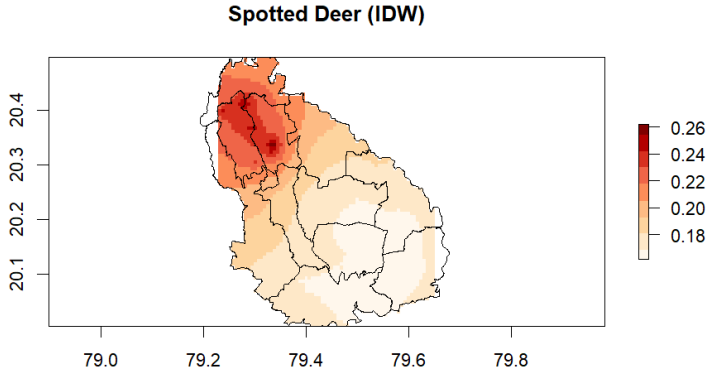


Figure 12(g): Intensive use area map for Spotted Deer at TATR

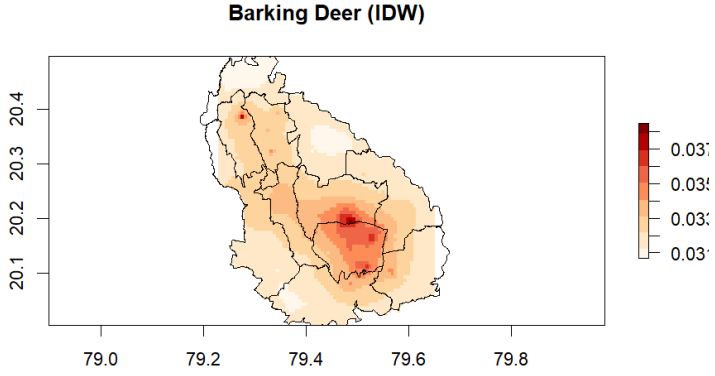


Figure 12(i): Intensive use area map for Barking Deer at TATR

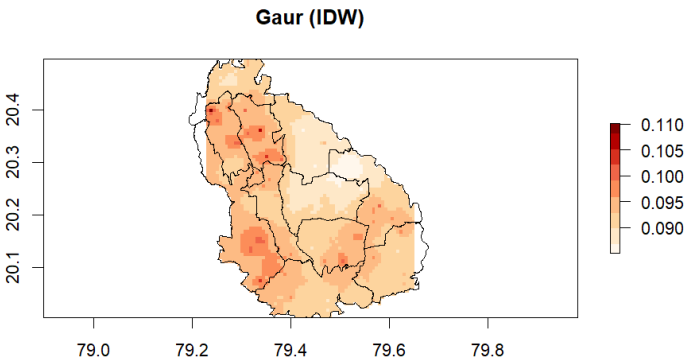


Figure 12(f): Intensive use area map for Gaur at TATR

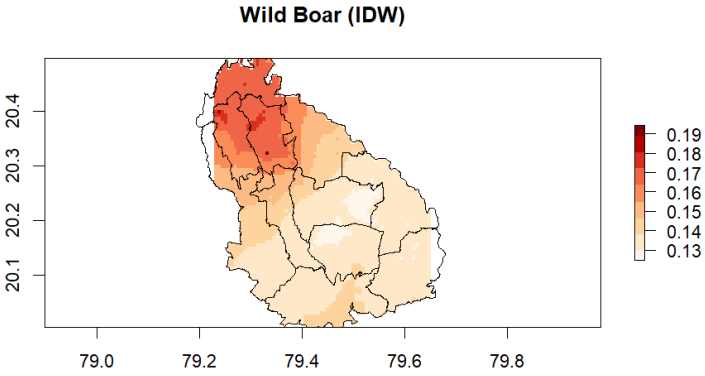


Figure 12(h): Intensive use area map for Wild Boar at TATR

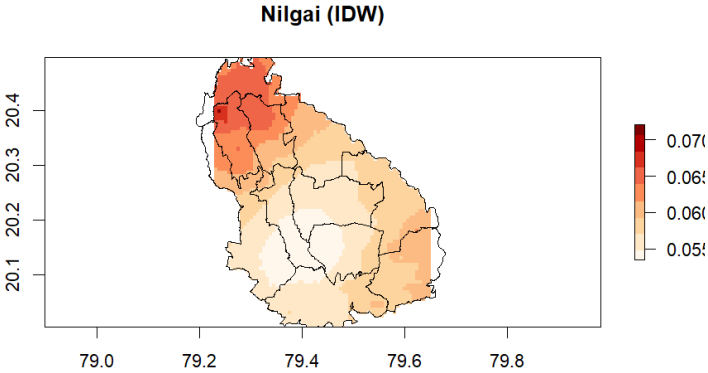


Figure 12(j): Intensive use area map for Nilgai at TATR

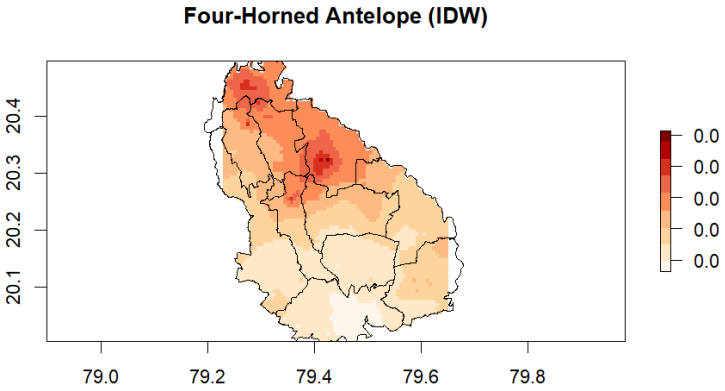


Figure 12(k): Intensive use area map for Four horned Antelope at TATR

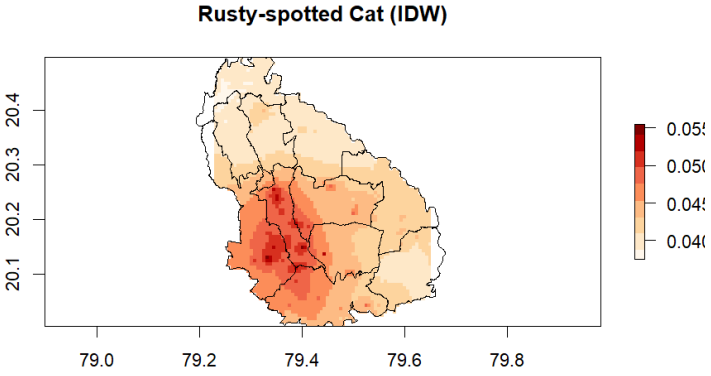


Figure 12(m): Intensive use area map for Rusty Spotted Cat at TATR

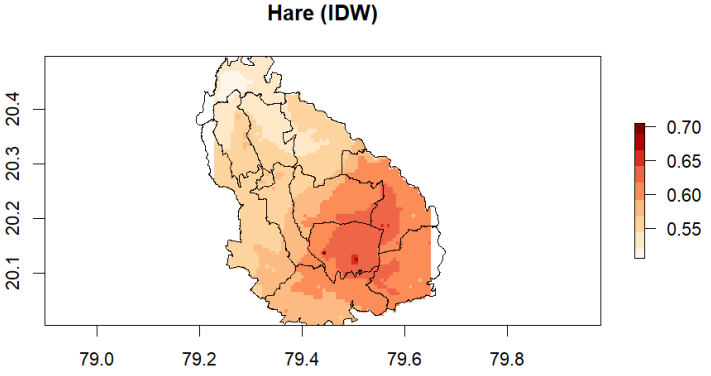


Figure 12(o): Intensive use area map for Hare at TATR

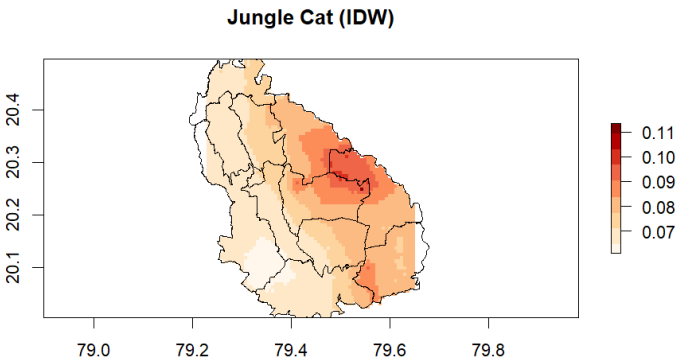


Figure 12(l): Intensive use area map for Jungle Cat at TATR

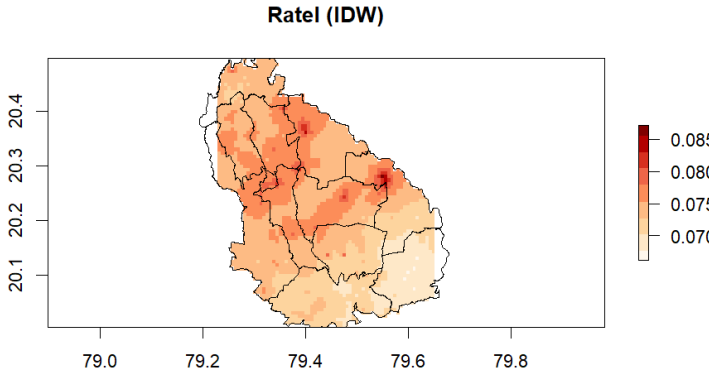


Figure 12(n): Intensive use area map for Ratel at TATR

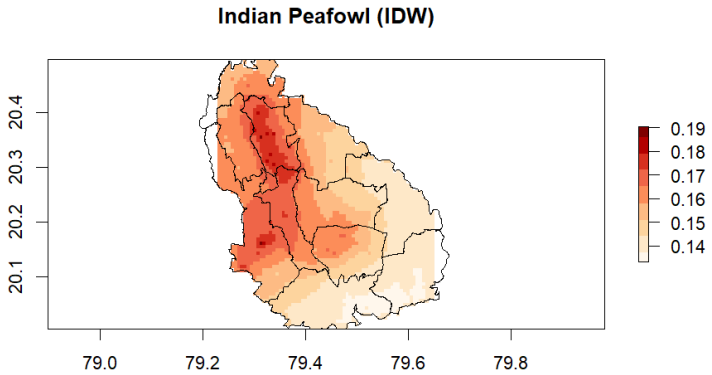


Figure 12(p): Intensive use area map for Indian Peafowl at TATR

NOTES

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STATUS OF TIGERS, CO-PREDATORS & PREY TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE MAHARASHTRA 2025

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