



IndiaWilds Newsletter

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Trigger Happy

Shikar was a tradition in India. Kings and warriors have been hunting to quench their thirst for adventure. In an era, when a major part of India was covered by dense forests with pockets of small human habitations scattered in between, there was a fear of the wild. Humans are not endowed with body parts that can be used as weapons for offence and defence. For example, our nails are not like that of raptors or carnivores. We don't have canine teeth which are large and designed like that of tigers and lions. We don't have strong teeth and jaw muscles to crunch bones like hyenas, nor it has the tremendous power of the crocodile to jab at something. We



Tiger hunt during the British era

don't have the strength to strangle like a python. Nor do we have the strength like Bhima of Mahabharata who could kill an elephant or Hanuman to carry a mountain.

In view of the paucity of natural ability to fight against large wild animals, it is no wonder that any contest between man and animal is seen as a fight between David and Goliath – an unequal contest. So when a man used to kill an animal with traditional weapons, he was considered as a hero.

It was also not simply a contest of man against a wild animal, as one had to track the wild ani-



mal within dense vegetation. Animals have well developed senses like sense of smell, hearing and sight. So tracking down an animal without it knowing human presence and then killing it used to increase the aura of the hunter.

Slowly man started developing powerful weapons. With bow and arrow, it became easier to hit an animal from a distance. Man discovered the use of poisonous substances from the extracts of various plants and used it in the tip of the arrow to make it more effective.

Man tamed elephants and started shooting arrows from top of the elephant on a tiger and lion. The height of the elephant provided the vantage point. Even then there was some sort of level playing field vis-à-vis the predator as there was a time difference between firing two arrows. A wounded tiger had the ability to jump on the back of an elephant and maul the hunter severely.

With the advent of modern rifles the game changed a lot in favour of the hunter. Later with the arrival of the modern automobile and lights, the tiger didn't stand a chance. Today, the weapons of mass destruction like the AK 47s with their ability to spray hundreds of bullets has made it a foregone conclusion.

However, people still have the vague notion of becoming a hero by hunting wildlife. There are online forums that still glorify hunting. People still brag about having hunted "big game" an euphemism for large mammals like tigers, lions, leopards, elephants etc. This craving for turning into a hero has had its impact on conservation and opportunistic business.

In Africa, zoo bred tigers and lions are released into large wired enclosures and hunters from abroad pay a visit to these places to shoot them after paying a hefty fee. The images and videos of such shoots are shared among few hunting groups.

There was a time when hunting was allowed in India. People like Kailash Sankhala and "Billy" Arjan Singh could convince Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and so the practice of allowing tiger hunting was stopped. A hue and cry resulted from the various agencies who used to facilitate the hunting. It was also said that India will lose precious foreign exchange if India stopped tiger hunting. Fortunately, the able leadership of Mrs. Gandhi ensured that India put an end to an abhorrent practice.

Today hunting is still continuing, albeit in a surreptitious manner. We Indians have the ingenuity to find loopholes in the strictest of laws and use it to satiate the crave for hunting.

During the British rule, whenever there was a conflict with carnivores like Tiger or leopard or an incident of "rogue" elephants, hunters were given permission to kill the concerned animal. This practice has continued even now.





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Whereas in the days of the British, a tiger or leopard was declared as a man-eater after there had been many instances of people being killed over a period of time. The Man-eating Leopard of Rudrapur had killed 125 people over a period of 8 years. The man-eating leopard of Panna, located in a remote place, had killed about 400 people. Even if a cynic considers these figures to be highly inflated, it leaves a person without doubt that there is indeed a “problem animal”. There are of course some instances of people murdering someone and throwing the body in the jungle and attributing that to man-eating.

Today, the habitat of the wild animals has shrunk. Human population has exploded and people have moved into the habitat of the wildlife. Cutting of trees for firewood, logging for furniture has reduced the richness of the forest and also the availability of food for herbivores. To add to the challenge indiscriminate poaching has reduced the prey base. Conflict is inevitable. In such conditions, whenever there is a conflict with a tiger or leopard, bowing to populist pressures the forest department is ready to immediately brand it as a “man-eater” or “problem animal” and gives the order to kill the animal. In certain states, they immediately capture and send the animal to a zoo.

Hunters have moved in to cater to this clamour for elimination of carnivores and harvest the bounty. They have got good understanding with the forest department officials who immediately give these hunters a call and an animal is killed.

If at all a hunter is permitted to kill a so called man-eater, what is the protocol to identify it?

In Uttarakhand, I was told by local folks that in one incident where a leopard carried away a child, the hunter came and killed one leopard from the vicinity. The witness says that the size of the leopard seen carrying the child and the one killed are different. The size of habitat has shrunk so much that many leopards are forced to stay in the same hill. So it is easy to kill one, even if another leopard may have accidentally killed a child. I have come across situations where the leopard has left the man and in one case a child after realising that it has accidentally caught hold of a person.

There have been instances, when I have been filming leopards in the night on foot and the leopard has stealthily tried to slink away barely six feet from me without causing any harm. At least half of the researchers working in the field and a number of forest officials who prefer to be on their foot, would not have survived close encounters with wild animals, if wild animals are really blood thirsty as people and some TV channels want us to believe.

If at all a hunter manages to track down the right animal and kill it, why does the forest department allow the hunter to pose with the dead animal to photograph and splash it in newspapers as was done in Himachal Pradesh in Aug 2013? Do we allow the body of criminals or terrorists who have been hanged onto death to be displayed? Why the glorification of hunters? Do we ever think what kind of message we are sending to people through these kinds of images splashing in the media? This adds to the belief of people that animals are blood thirsty monsters waiting to kill us.

In earlier days in India message of conservation was weaved into our culture. Our values and beliefs constantly keep on shaping the culture. So any kind of messaging which promotes hunting and portrays our wildlife as blood thirsty monsters will negatively impact the values and beliefs and will be a big hindrance to preserving our wilderness and wildlife.

Book in Focus: Wild Animals in Central India by A. A. Dunbar Brander:

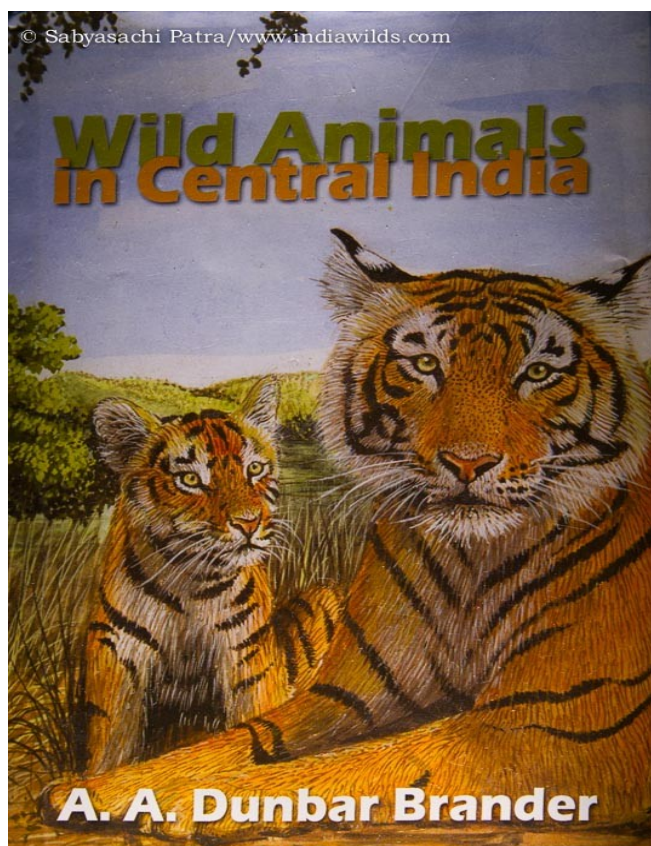
The book "Wild Animals in Central India" by A. A. Dunbar Brander was first published in 1923 and still remains as a classic and will continue to remain so, due to the imitable style as well as natural history moments captured.

During the early 1900s, any white man worth his salt was expected to have a shot many tigers and the other so called dangerous animals in Indian jungles. As a white man as well as forest officer, Dunbar Brander had considerable hunting tales to boast off, however he didn't choose to write about hunting stories. Rather he gleaned pearls of wisdom from the various wildlife encounters he had during his 21 years of forest service and presented us a timeless classic book on wildlife found in Central India. He has written

about *wildlife in India*, namely Sloth Bear, wild dog (dhole), Tiger, leopard, gaur, wild buffalo, sambar, swamp deer or barasingha, chital, barking deer, antelopes, wild pig etc.

His experiences are so vast and his observations about the denizens of **Wild India** are so accurate, that even close to a century later, we find those behavioural traits of animals described in the book to be true. For example,

I found his description of Sambar's fighting with their forelegs and striking blows to his pet dogs with the forelegs in one of the incidents in Bandipur Tiger Reserve, far from the Central India where he observed such behaviour. Read: <http://www.indiawilds.com/diary/wild-india-sambar-attacking-wild-dogs/> Similarly, the aspect of a mother sambar being benumbed by attacking dogs formed a very plausible explanation to the behaviour that I observed.



Sloth Bear:

He has described some interesting and unique behaviour of sloth bears in Wild India. In one incident he has mentioned that when he shot a wild sloth bear they rolled down into each other and started a massive quarrel, mistaking the bullet wound to be caused by the other bears. This incident has also been quoted by the other well known forest officer of those times – F. W. Champion and is included in the book "Tripwire for a Tiger".

He has also mentioned that the sloth bear has a very interesting manner of raiding honeycombs. The sloth bear climbs a tree and in the cover of darkness knocks off one bee hive to the ground and then descends and eats it. "the bees are handicapped by the darkness, and instead of following their nest, tend to concentrate round the place where it originally hung. It is common for a tree to contain a number of bees nests, and I have known a bear return night after night, dealing with only one nest at a time." He goes on to offer an explanation "No doubt his long hair is a valuable protection, but all the same it would seem as if "the little folk" were sufficiently formidable to deter the bear from dealing with all the nests at one time.

Dunbar Brander also feels that since the Sloth Bear spends considerable energy to dig out small termites, larvae etc, the motive might not just be to satiate hunger but to appease the taste buds.



These words appear prophetic, as today thousands of people enter the forests to get the various fruits like aamla, custard apple, berries and sell it in the roadside. And when the hungry sloth bear is found near a village it is badly lynched by the villagers.

Tigers fondness for wild boar and porcupine meat:

“Tigers, when disturbed on their kills, will usually abandon the same without protest; but if the kill happens to be a pig or a porcupine, they will often defend it, and it is not safe to drive a tiger off one of these animals. Whether this conduct is due to their being inordinately fond of this fare, or whether the difficulty they sometimes experience in killing these creatures enhances their value, I cannot say; but this attitude of the tiger, which I have personally experienced, cannot be due to mere coincidence. Moreover, the tame tiger which I kept was always most reluctant to abandon a piece of pig meat. He, of course, had had no experience of killing pigs, and this would make one inclined to think that tigers were particularly fond of the flesh”



Tiger and balance of nature:

“There is an outlying patch of forest in the Hoshangabad district which always contained a few tigers when I was there in 1906. Some years after this, they were all shot out, and the forest being isolated no others wandered in. I visited this tract again in 1917, and the surrounding villages were simply overrun with pig and nilgai. Many fields had gone out of cultivation. To enlarge a couple of tiger in this forest would be a great boon to the local people. This is not the only instance of the kind, and the extermination of tiger in such places should not be permitted.”

Distribution of Black Buck in India



Dunbar Brander starts the description of Black Buck with the following line “The black buck is the commonest and most conspicuous antelope in India. They are found from Cape Comorin to the base of the Himalayas, and in the Punjab from the neighbourhood of the Jhelum as far east as Lower Assam; also in Orissa, and in the coastal region of Midnapore. They are not found east of the Bay of Bengal, nor in the Gangetic Delta, the Malabar coast or Ceylone.” One can realise that in less than a hundred years the once numerous black buck has been thoroughly decimated and now remain in only a few pockets.

Dunbar Brander on Speed of Black Bucks

Dunbar Brander’s description about blackbuck’s speed and other behaviour is very interesting and it has been subsequently quoted by many authors. “It has been previously stated that they are the fastest four-footed animal in the world, and although they can be stalked and rushed over a short distance by a hunting leopard, they soon draw away and the leopard abandons the chase. Moreover, the black buck can keep up his pace almost interminably.

No African antelope possesses the speed of the black buck, and I am informed that all those inhabiting ride-able country have been ridden down on horses much inferior to those which have been pitted against black buck. The cheetah is a common African animal, but his attention is divided between a large number of different antelopes, whereas in India this is concentrated almost entirely on the black buck or the Chinkara, an animal possessing almost an equal fleetness. Is it possible that this factor ac-



counts for the development of the phenomenal speed, and that endurance has been acquired to escape from the more persistent and tireless wolf?"

"In the rains in soft ground buck get bogged, or pick up clods of earth on their feet, and under these conditions I have killed them with dogs, but given fair conditions I have never seen thoroughbred greyhounds take a turn out of them".

And on the flying leaps of the blackbucks while fleeing away: ".....there had been a slight shower and the space between the perfect slots when measured showed that when extended the buck covered 19 to 22 feet at each stride".

On speed of Black bucks in miles per hour:

"I once saw a buck beat a Ford car which was "all out" and must have been doing at least 35 miles an hour. It is believed that black buck are capable of maintaining a speed of over 40 miles an hour for a considerable distance"

This book is so interesting that I am tempted to quote many more paragraphs from this book. However, I am resisting the temptation of and allowing our readers to discover it themselves.

Lastly, in the preface of this book, he has written " For about six years I practically ceased to shoot, and it is to this period that I am chiefly indebted; one can see so much more of an animal, and under such different circumstances if one is not intent on killing it." Of-course, it is very clear that a hunter will try to pull the trigger at the earliest opportunity and not wait to observe the behaviour, it is also true that if the hunter doesn't get a clear sight of the vital organs he will not shoot and will wait. During this waiting period his mind will be occupied with the thoughts of killing the animal rather than watching its behaviour. Hence learning of natural history is limited. This should be carefully noted by the photographers who get tensed about shutter speed, aperture, ISO, angle etc while trying to photograph the animal and hence fail to notice and learn animal behaviour.

The "Wild Animals in Central India" by Dunbar Brander is 296 pages including index page and is made available by Natraj Publishers. It is priced at Rs. 425. This book should be part of every nature lovers book shelf. Highly recommended.

Career: Learnings from Wild India: Competition & Success -

Competition:

Competition, for some, is a way of life. It is a struggle for existence.

However there are spheres where one doesn't need to win at the cost of other. Too often we try to compete with others. When someone does something that gets appreciation, we too try to do the same thing. I remember from my college days, during our cultural programs, some students used to shine in certain popular competitions like Antakshari. Immediately, about a 100 odd students started mugging up popular hindi songs to participate in the program. Those students were forgetting that the successful guy in that competition was really passionate about songs. No amount of preparation is going to bring you to the same pedestal as that passionate individual. We see the same thing happening day in and day out in our lives.

We try to follow in the footsteps of others rather than creating our own path. The perils of following someone can be clearly experienced when you are trying to cross a marshy area. The following shots of Indian Moorhen can perhaps explain the situation better. These Indian Moorhens can run on the water surface as the surface



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Wild India: Gaur's (Bos gaurus) fighting with each other

tension is sufficient for them. In this case, one moorhen is chasing another. The moorhen running ahead breaks the surface tension in the areas where it places its feet. The moment the chasing moorhen places its feet on the same spot, it sinks.



Indian Moorhen chasing each other in water



The moment the Indian Moorhen at the back places its feet in the area where water is disturbed by the running moorhen at the front, it sinks

The morale of the story is don't try to outrun your competitor who is ahead of you or is number 1 in your field. Try a different route or tactics instead. Else, the chances of sinking like the moorhen is very high. This is true for individuals as well as for corporates.

We should understand that everybody's life path is different. We forget that we are unique and we too have potential. The challenge is to identify your talent and nurture it. Don't give up howsoever unglamorous your field of interest might be. Today, wildlife photography and filming has become glamorous. So I get many calls for internship. It becomes difficult for me to advice each individual. I hope people can read this and introspect.

Success:

What is Success? Does it mean the ability to satisfy your basic needs? Or does success mean something more?



Mating Tigers: Is success all about finding the right partner and procreation? Is it all about basic need?



Does success mean splicing a twig in the air, fine tuning a trick? Or is it about getting all the right size of twigs and creating the right nest? Or is it finally winning the fencing competition in the Olympics?

Does success mean ruling over your own small world, being the king at your home?



**Does success mean being the king of your own small territory, your own house or village?
Or does it mean moving out of your comfort zone and conquering the world?**

I feel the word “Success” has ruined many talented people. People chase success and become more concerned with the outcome forgetting that the journey is important too.

One should realise that Success is a by product.

It is important to pursue your passion and be happy. Keep on pushing yourself to dig deeper, to hone your craft. The more you persevere, the more refined will be your talent.



Wild asiatic elephant digging deeper...

Thinking about success can be limiting. Whereas the theories we used to learn in MBA days used to ask us to set a goal and plan, too often when you achieve that goal, the game is over. After that you don't know what to do. For example, is your goal to just make money, buy a couple of apartments or cars?

According to Jim Collins, one should have a BHAG ie. Big, Hairy and Audacious Goal. However, when the scientist starts out in his career will he or she dream of getting a Noble Prize? Or an actor starting in his career think of getting an Oscar award? It may be incomprehensible or unthinkable for the person at that time and may distract him or her. So people settle for a lesser goal. Too often people don't realise their potential because they had dreamt less.

There is also another reason why the so called Big, Hairy and Audacious goal will not work. At times, an individual may not have found his/her life's calling. For example, Robert Wise, Who was an Oscar winner as Best Director and Best Picture for "West Side Story" in 1961 and "The Sound of Music" in 1965 originally started work in the film shipping room in RKO studio in Hollywood. He used to carry the prints to the projection room for the executives to see if they are all right. He then moved to different jobs and finally landed up in the editing department. Later on he independently started editing. If Robert Wise would have tried to dream big and wanted to get an Oscar award when he was working in delivering prints to the projection room, he would have been really frustrated and would have given up. He wanted to be happy in his job so he requested to move to different departments. Later on he continued working in editing department which made him happy and brought him name and fame. Years later, the studio fired a director mid way and asked him to complete the job as director. When he was editor, he used to visit the sets and interact with the people, so it became easier for him to step into the shoes of a director. In an interview he had said "I didn't want to become a director all along. I didn't really think about it that way. You know, I just took it one step at a time. Once I got to be an editor, I learned the game, I learned about film-making and directing, and I wanted to move on and became a director." (*Quote from the book Aunt Bessie's How to Survive a Day Job While Pursuing the Creative Life by Joel Eisenberg*).

If the person is truthful to his/her work and realises his/her potential then the sky is the limit. So it is important that one shouldn't be distracted by the thoughts of success or failure and continue his/her journey to achieve excellence in whatever he/she is pursuing.

Conservation News -

MoEF Greenlights Shark Fins “naturally attached” policy:

The Ministry of Environment and Forests have banned the removal of shark fins in the sea.

In a welcome move, the Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for MoEF Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan has given her consent to the policy banning removal of Shark fins on board of a vessel in the sea. According to the new policy, possession of fins not attached to the shark bodies will be construed as hunting of a Schedule I species and invite due penalties. The Policy calls for concerted action and implementation by the concerned State Governments through appropriate legislative, enforcement and other measures.

In a ghastly practice, fishermen catch sharks and then cut off their fins and then drop the shark back into water. Without the fins attached the shark sinks to the bottom and dies a painful death. Fins are used as in Shark Fin soup and it is considered a delicacy abroad. Fishermen cut off the fins to maximize the amount of fins they can get on board of their vessel. This inhuman practice was also carried out by our fishermen due to lack of legislations.

Sharks are apex predators and due to their indiscriminate hunting, there is a major imbalance in the marine ecosystem. The shark fin trade has multiplied the pressure on the species and is pushing them on the verge of extinction.

Ten species of sharks are given protection as Schedule I species under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Cutting off the fins has resulted in difficulty in identifying these Schedule I species from others and hinders enforcement. With the change in policy, often referred as “naturally attached” shark fins can't be cut off and the carcass thrown to the waters, hence the amount of shark fin trade is expected to come under control.

We congratulate the Hon'ble Minister and MoEF for stopping the inhumane practice of removal of shark fins from live sharks in the sea.

Sand Mining:

A young IAS officer posted as the District Magistrate of Gautam Buddha Nagar in UP was suspended by the Government on the pretext of demolishing the wall of a mosque being illegally built in public land. The main reason appeared to be her strict action in stopping the sand mining mafia from digging the rivers to take away all the sand. The politician and sand mining mafia found out a way to suspend her. Such is the impact that the Chief Minister was defending the actions of his Government in suspending her.

The MoEF constituted a committee to look into the sand mining and the committee has submitted its report. The National Green Tribunal banned sand mining across the country. However, it is yet to be seen as to how this order would be implemented.

Sand mining stops the ability for water to percolate and slowly make the river sick and die. And when the river is killed, the animals, birds and organisms that depend on the riverine ecosystem face enormous hardships and some of them get wiped out completely.

The impact of sand mining is not only an environmental issue but has a deep impact on our economy. The death of rivers due to rampant sand mining will ensure that our population face enormous hardships due to lack of water. Water wars can't be far behind. World Bank has said that the biggest threat to the growth of India's economy is the availability of water. So everybody should be concerned about stopping this menace.

Tigers don't like bottles

19-08-2013, 03:56 PM by Saajan Jogia

I found this sight very close to the Moharli MTDC guest house situated near Tadoba Andhari Tiger reserve. The park has definitely improved taking into account certain areas like vehicular discipline but cleanliness around it needs to be addressed, especially to those who visit the park regularly.



On speaking to a few locals around the place, I learned that this bottled area is a part of the route a tiger takes very frequently in the night. Not only tiger, sloth bears and leopards too have been seen taking a stroll in that region.

I also learned that some local drivers get drunk at night and then dispose the same bottles on the green floor. I didn't have to work too much to know how genuine that point was as I sighted a lot of them imitating bird calls and spitting tobacco in the forest, something enough to tell me about the extent of their concern for the surrounding.

Local guesthouses around the park also need to be taught about waste management and disposal techniques if bottles have come from there.

Natural History -

COUNTRY NOTEBOOK: M.Krishnan Southern Maneaters:

The Sunday Statesman 11,18-Aug-2013 (By Shri. Saktipada Panigrahi)

CALLING UP

The comparison with Col Corbett's thrillers is inescapable. It must be said in Anderson's favour that he attempts no one-handed shooting or other fancy manoeuvres, but he is not Col Corbett's equal as a naturalist and nowhere in that class as a raconteur. His narrative style is workmanlike and lacks that sure feeling for suspense and drama, that uncanny communication of atmosphere and circumstantial detail, that are Col Corbett's own. However, Mr. Anderson has been equally lucky in his escapes, and his book raises several interesting issues which may be briefly considered here, for they are features of recent Indian Shikar literature.

For instance, there is the question of calling up man-eaters. I believe that Col Corbett's 'Man-eaters of Kumaon' was the first book to describe the method. This method usually provokes skeptical banter in Shikar circles, outside them as well. I have even read of the predicament of the bandicoot-hunter who finally decides, when sittings up and traps and poisoned baits have all failed, to call up the Night-Raider of the Nether Regions, only to find he can not because, in his ignorance of the N-R's sex, he does not know whether to use the coarse, rasping grunt of the male bandicoot or the softer grumble of the female. But though I wrote this passage myself, I have never been able to understand why people should doubt the feasibility of calling up tigers and panthers.

ANCIENT EXAMPLES

Actually, the calling up of other animals has long been practiced in India and outside. The birch-bark trumpet used by North American hunters to lure the bull moose within range, and the use of leaves pressed to the lips by primitive tribes in India to produce sounds like the distress-calls of fawns to attract hinds (this will also attract wild dogs) are ancient examples of calling up. The greater cats, which "mate as fiercely as they kill", are highly excitable and aggressive during that period. However, their hearing is exquisite (that of the tiger has justly termed "microscopic") and it is doubted whether anyone can imitate them well enough to deceive them. I do not think this is always necessary, particularly in calling up man-eaters.

If you can bring yourself to bark like a dog, working up a good, staccato fervour into the barking, you will find (as I have found) that you can provoke a violent response in canines both at home and abroad. It is not that the dogs mistake you for one of their kind, for they can see you. But something in the infective urgency and strangeness of your behaviour moves them powerfully. Could it not be that a tiger in a state of fretful excitement is sometimes moved to seek out a human imitator out of sheer irritation? It is significant, in this connection, that slightly wounded tigers are said to respond to calling up as readily as those seeking mates.

There is another possible explanation, even if one will not concede the possibility of a tiger mistaking a human voice for a mate's. Mr Anderson's book illustrates this second explanation admirably. In his account of the Yemmaydoddi man-eater, he tells how he attracted the tiger to himself by tapping a branch in simulation of a woodcutter - and in telling of the "Man-eater of Jowlagiri", he says the tigress was kept till dawn (when there will be light enough to shoot by) in the vicinity of a shrine which housed the author and his companions by his giving her the answering call of a tiger and also by the prospect of dinner, since she knew there were men inside the shrine. Granted that his calling up after dawn failed to deceive the tigress, it could be that she came up to him attracted, as was the tier of Yemmaydoddi, by himself."

-M.Krishnan

Image of the Month -

The honour for the Image of the Month for July goes to -

Kaleeswara Srikanth's image titled "Rhacophorusmalabaricus".

"The Malabar gliding frog or Malabar flying frog is one the most adorable frogs I have ever seen. This time I spent quality time learning about this frog and its life cycles. We also spent a good time in documenting the various stages of its life cycle. More pictures to follow.

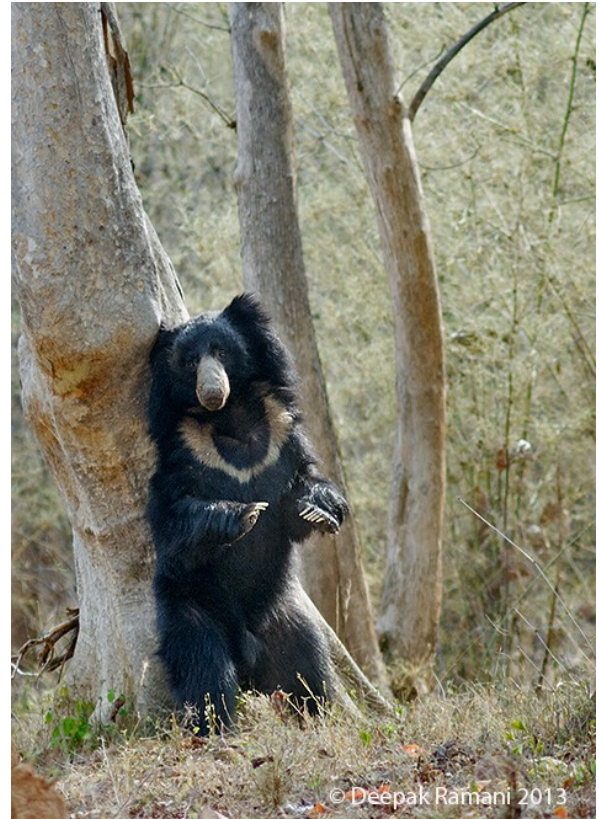
I have made many images where the entire frog is seen, but this time, I wanted to try something different where I can show the frog & habitat. " - Kaleeswara Srikanth

Canon 7d + 100 mm 2.8 IS L + Canon 430 Ex II Speedlite falsh, Av mode, F: 18, ISO 125 , -1.3 stop, 1/250 , Spot metering, Hand-held.



Wildlife Photography -

Sloth Bear itch by Deepak Ramani



Gaur chasing Tiger by Praveen Siddannavar

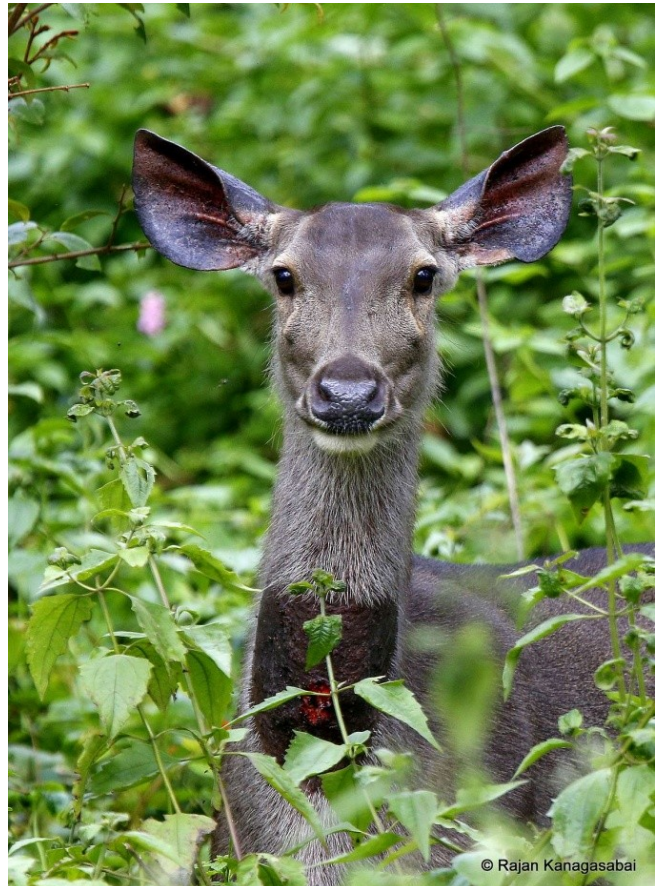


Wildlife Photography -

Elephant Climb by Bibhav Behera



Sambar's sore spot by Rajan Kanagasabai



Wildlife Photography -

Seascape by Jitendra Katre



Oriental White eye by Gajanan Bapat



Wildlife Photography -

Angry Crested Serpent Eagle by Achyuta Madhusudan Rao



Chameleon by Jitendra Katre





I look forward to your inputs and support in preserving the last tracts of wilderness and wildlife left in our beautiful country. For other interesting articles and images check - <http://www.indiawilds.com/forums/>

To post in the IndiaWilds forums, you can register free of cost using your Full Name as user id at <http://www.indiawilds.com/forums/register.php>

If you are already a member of IndiaWilds and have forgotten your user id and/or password you can mail to administrator@indiawilds.com

Regards,

Sabyasachi Patra

Profile: <http://www.indiawilds.com/about.htm>

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