

Blackbuck

कृष्णसार





Concept : Hariyo Ban Program and Sagar Dahal
Text : Amar Kunwar
Review : Khadga Basnet, PhD
Illustration : Kuldip Jang Bahadur Gurung
Map : Sanjan Bahadur Thapa
Design : Santosh Kumar Dahal

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Morphology and Structure

Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*) is an antelope, which exhibits distinct sexual dimorphism. Males have black and white pelage in dorsal and ventral parts and have two large spiraling horns. Females and juveniles are yellowish on their back and head, and are generally without horns. The under parts, chins and surrounding of eyes are white in both sexes. An adult male stands at 70- 80 cm and while a female is shorter at shoulder height. Adult males and females weigh 34-45 kg and 31-39 kg respectively. It has a short tail. Due to its beautiful color, it is known by different names in different languages. In Hindi, males and females are known as "Kala" and "Goriya" and in Sanskrit as "Harna" and "Harni."

कृष्णसार 'एन्टिलोप' प्रजातिको प्राणी हो । यसको भाले र पोथी सजिलै छुट्टयाउन सकिन्छ । भाले कृष्णसारको ढाड कालो तथा पेट सेतो रङको हुन्छ । पोथीको जिउको दुवैतिर खैरो र पेटतिर सेतो हुन्छ । भाले कृष्णसारका २ ओटा घुम्रिएका सिङ हुन्छन् । पोथी र बच्चाको ढाड र टाउकोमा हुलुका पहेँलो रङ हुन्छ तर सिङ हुँदैन । भाले र पोथी दुवैको आँखाको वरिपरी सेतो घेरा हुन्छ र चिउंडो पनि सेतै हुन्छ । एउटा वयस्क भाले कृष्णसार ७०-८० से.मि. हुन्छ भने पोथी केही होचो हुन्छ । भालेको तौल ३५-४५ कि.ग्रा. र पोथीको तौल ३१-३९ कि.ग्रा. सम्म हुन्छ । यिनीहरूको पुच्छर छोटो हुन्छ । सुन्दर रूपरङ्ग भएकोले यसलाई विभिन्न भाषामा विभिन्न नामले चिनिन्छ । हिन्दीमा भाले र पोथीलाई क्रमश 'काला' र 'गोरिया' भनिन्छ भने वैदिक पुस्तकहरू (संस्कृत) मा 'हर्ना' र 'हर्नी' नाम उल्लेख भएको पाइन्छ ।





Distribution and Population

Blackbuck is an endemic species to Indian sub-continent. It was once distributed in major areas of India except north-eastern parts. In Nepal, Blackbuck was once commonly found from eastern to western Terai until 1960s A.D. but at present the wild population is restricted only at Khairapur, Bardia and the area was gazetted as Blackbuck Conservation Area in 2009 A.D. The wild population of Blackbuck is increasing in Nepal with nearly 300 adults in present. Recently, few individuals were translocated to Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve.

कृष्णसार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीपको रैथाने प्रजाति हो । यो एक समय भारतको उत्तर-पूर्वी भागबाहेक ठूलो भूभागमा विचरण गर्थ्यो । सन् १९६० को दशकसम्म कृष्णसार नेपालको पूर्वदेखि पश्चिम तराईसम्म पाइन्थ्यो तर अहिले यसको प्राकृतिक वासस्थान बर्दियाको खैरापुरमा मात्र रहेको छ । उक्त क्षेत्रलाई सन् २००९ मा कृष्णसार संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषणा गरियो । संरक्षणपछि नेपालमा कृष्णसारको संख्या बढ्ने क्रममा छ र हाल यसको वयस्क संख्या ३०० पुगिसकेको छ । भर्खरै यसलाई शुक्लाफांट वन्यजन्तु आरक्षमा स्थानान्तरण गरिएको छ ।





Habitat

It lives in an open habitat of grassland, dry thorny bushland, and scrubland. It likes to graze with cattle and prefers to live near human settlements.

कृष्णसार खुल्ला घाँसे मैदान, फाँट, चउर र सुख्खा काँडाघारिमा बस्न मन पराउँछ । यो गाईबस्तु सँगै चर्न र मानिसको बस्ति नजिक बस्न पनि मन पराउने वन्यजन्तु हो ।

Feeding Behavior

Blackbuck is a herbivore animal. It is a grazer and the major diet includes grass, cereal crops, leaves and forbs. It feeds mainly on young shoots of grass and various cereal crops.

कृष्णसार शाकाहारी जीव हो । यो चर्न मन पराउँछ र यसको मुख्य आहारा घाँस, पात र जडिबुटी हो । यसले विरुवाको नयाँ पालुवा र विभिन्न अन्नबालि रुचाउँछ ।



Reproduction and Life Cycle

Blackbuck becomes sexually matured at about 8 months of age. Mating takes place throughout the year with two peak periods— March to May and August to October. During these periods, the male blackbuck becomes territorial and maintains a territory of 1–100 hectares. After five months of gestation period, the female generally gives birth to one young. The young is able to run soon after its birth. Lifespan can be up to 18 years in the wild.

कृष्णसार करिब ८ महिनाको उमेर पुगेपछि प्रजनन योग्य हुन्छ। यसको प्रजनन वर्षेभरी भए तापनि फाल्गुनदेखि वैशाख र साउन-भदौमा बढी हुने गर्छ। प्रजननको समयमा भालेले १–१०० हेक्टर सम्मको क्षेत्र निर्धारण गर्छ। पाँच महिनाको गर्वाधारणपछि पोथीले एक पटकमा एउटा मात्र बच्चा जन्माउँछे। बच्चा जन्मिने बित्तिकै दौडिन सक्छ। प्राकृतिक वासस्थानमा यसको आयु १८ वर्षसम्म हुन्छ।



Social Behavior

Blackbuck is mainly diurnal, but occasionally it is active even at night time. It is gregarious and lives in groups of either single or mixed sexes, numbering from 15 to several hundreds. The mother and her fawn live together until the fawn gets adult.

कृष्णसार प्रायः दिनमा सक्रिय रहन्छ, तर कहिलेकाहीं रातमासमेत विचरण गर्छ । यो १५ देखि सयौंको सङ्ख्यामा समूह बनाइ बस्न रुचाउने प्राणी हो । बच्चा वयस्क नहुन्जेल माउसँगै रहन्छ ।



Threats

Habitat encroachment, food shortage due to overgrazing, drying up of grass, attack, injury and killings by street dogs, transmission of diseases from cattle, and genetic disorders due to inbreeding are some of the conservation challenges faced by Blackbuck in Nepal.

कृष्णसारको बासस्थान अतिक्रमण, अत्याधिक चरीचरन, खडेरीका कारण घास सुक्नाले आहारामा कमी, भुस्याहा कुकुरहरूको आक्रमणको साथै कृष्णसारको संख्या एकै स्थानमा मात्र रहेकाले आन्तरिक स्वजातिय प्रजननका कारण वंशाणुगत क्षमतामा ह्रास आउनु यसको संरक्षणका प्रमुख चुनौतिहरू हुन् ।



Conservation and Legal Status

In Nepal, Blackbuck is considered as Critically Endangered, and globally, it is included as Near-Threatened in IUCN Red List and listed in Appendix III in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It is also a protected species under National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 B.S. (1973 A.D.) of Nepal. Harming or killing of Blackbuck is a punishable crime with the penalty of NPR 40,000-75,000 or an imprisonment of 1-10 years or both. Similarly, anyone tracking and informing about killing or harming of Blackbuck can be rewarded with the cash prize of NPR 25,000.

विश्वव्यापी रूपमा कृष्णसारलाई आइ.यु.सि.एन. को रातो सूचीमा निकट संकटग्रस्त तथा नेपालमा अति संकटापन्न अवस्थामा राखिएको छ। साइटिस महासन्धिले यसलाई अनुसुचि ३ मा राखेको छ। यसलाई नेपालको राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, वि.सं. २०२९ अनुसार संरक्षित वन्य जन्तुको सूचीमा समावेश गरिएको छ। अतः यसलाई मार्ने वा घाईते बनाउनेलाई ४०,०००-७५,००० रूपैयाँसम्म जरिवाना वा १-१० वर्षसम्म कैद वा दुवै सजाय हुन सक्ने व्यवस्था रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी कृष्णसारलाई मार्ने वा घाईते बनाउने व्यक्तिको सुराकी दिने व्यक्तिलाई २५,००० रूपैयाँसम्म नगद पुरस्कार दिन सकिने व्यवस्था छ।



Key Facts मुख्य विशेषता	
Common Name नाम	Blackbuck कृष्णसार
Scientific Name वैज्ञानिक नाम	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>
Height उचाई	70-80 cm ७०-८० से.मि.
Weight (Male) तौल (भाले)	34-45 k.g. ३४-४५ कि.ग्रा.
Weight (Female) तौल (पोथी)	31-39 k.g. ३१-३९ कि.ग्रा.
Global Status अवस्था (विश्व)	Near Threatened निकट सङ्कटग्रस्त
National Status अवस्था (राष्ट्रिय)	Critically Endangered अति सङ्कटापन्न
National Population सङ्ख्या (राष्ट्रिय)	300 ३००
Global Distribution फैलावट (विश्व)	India and Nepal भारत र नेपाल
National Distribution फैलावट (राष्ट्रिय)	Khairapur, Bardia खैरापुर, बर्दिया
Threats खतरा	Habitat encroachment, overgrazing, drying up of grass, attack, injury and killings by the street dogs, transmission of diseases, inbreeding etc. बासस्थान अतिक्रमण, अत्याधिक चरीचरन, खडेरी, भुस्याहा कुकुरहरूको आक्रमण, वंशाणुगत क्षमतामा ह्रास आदि ।

The Hariyo Ban Program is named after the famous Nepali saying 'Hariyo Ban Nepal ko Dhan' (Healthy green forests are the wealth of Nepal). It is a USAID funded initiative that aims to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal. This will be accomplished by working with the government, communities, civil society and private sector. In particular, the Hariyo Ban Program works to empower Nepal's local communities in safeguarding the country's living heritage and adapting to climate change through sound conservation and livelihood approaches. Thus the Program emphasizes the links between people and forests and is designed to benefit nature and people in Nepal. At the heart of Hariyo Ban lie three interwoven components – biodiversity conservation, payments for ecosystem services including REDD+ and climate change adaptation. These are supported by livelihoods, governance, and gender and social inclusion as cross-cutting themes. A consortium of four non-governmental organizations is implementing the Hariyo Ban Program with WWF Nepal leading the consortium alongside CARE Nepal, FECOFUN and NTNC.



WWF Nepal

PO Box: 7660, Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal

T: +977 1 4434820, F: +977 1 4438458

Email: hariyobanprogram@wwfnepal.org, info@wwfnepal.org

Website: www.wwfnepal.org/hariyobanprogram