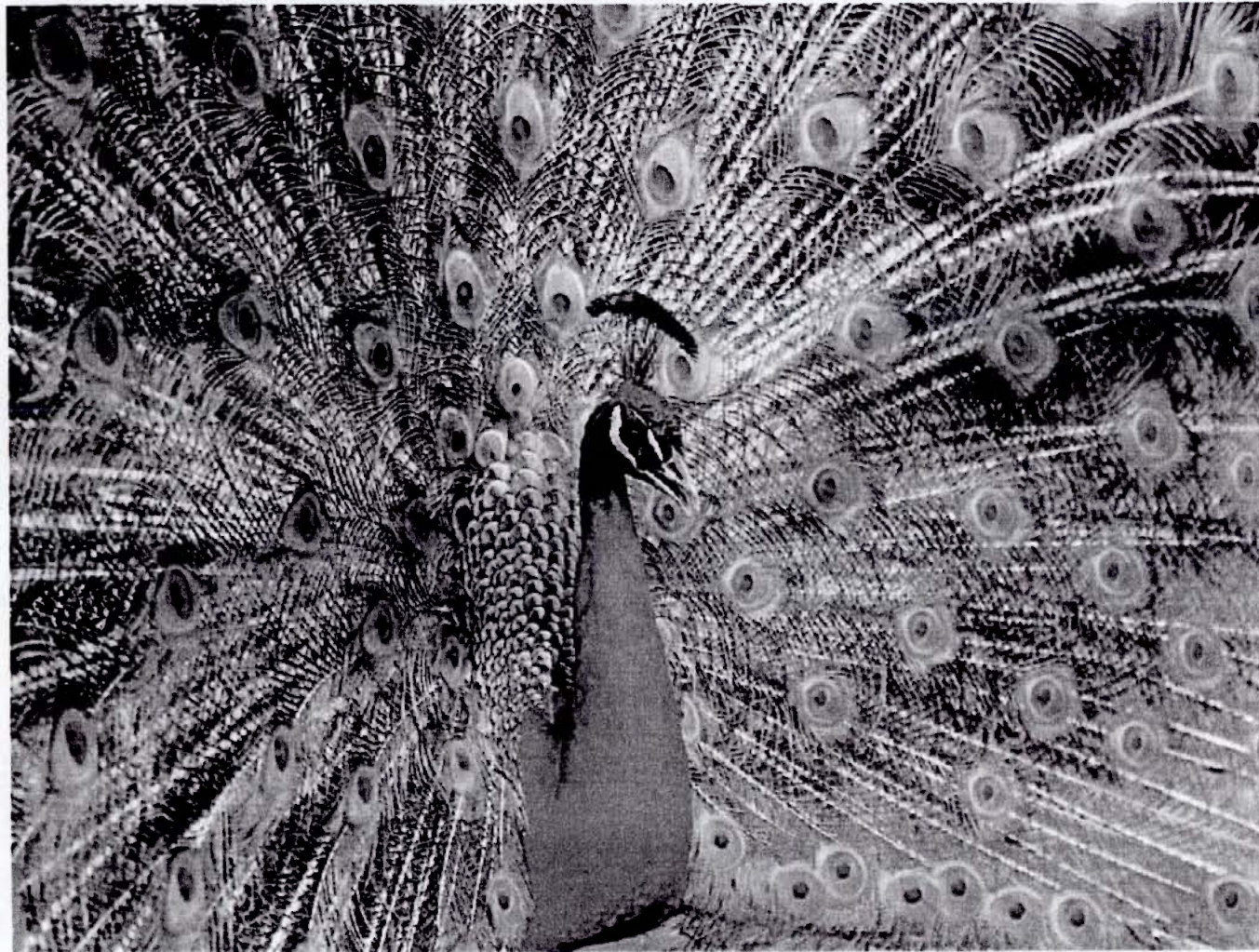


**An assessment of the current status of the Indian
Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) in India**



An assessment of the current status of the Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) in India

B.C.Choudhury & S.Sathyakumar

Investigators

Christi Sylvia

Technical Assistant



भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

August 2009

An assessment of the current status of the Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) in India

Introduction

The Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) has been an integral part of the people of the India and their culture for centuries. From religion and mythology to civilization and socio-culture, the Indian Peafowl occupies an important place in the lives of the people. In addition to this, the Indian Peafowl is well recognized for its ecological and aesthetical values, and hence aptly declared as the 'National Bird' of India in the year 1963.

The Indian Peafowl has been widely distributed throughout India except for the Himalayan ranges, north-east India and the Islands (Ali & Ripley 1983), but is now reported to be discontinuously distributed in its former distribution range. It was introduced into the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Ali & Ripley 1983) and also in Kitam Bird Sanctuary, South Sikkim (Lachungpa, U., *pers comm.*, 2007.). Although the Indian peafowl is widely distributed and locally abundant or fairly common in some areas, the present population status of this species is only speculative. Most of the Protected Areas (PAs) in India do not regularly monitor the populations of the Indian Peafowl within their areas despite this species being the 'National Bird' and even though it forms a prey for large carnivores such as the Tiger and Leopard.

Since the early 1990s, there have been reports of increasing illegal trade in peafowl feathers, large-scale mortalities due to increased use of insecticides/pesticides in agricultural lands, poaching, and retaliatory killings by people due to alleged crop depredation by peafowl. Several peafowl stronghold areas in the country are now concerned about the current declining status.

With this in view, a macro-level questionnaire based information collection and collation on the status of Indian Peafowl was initiated by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, with the following objectives: (i) to assess the status of the Indian Peafowl in the different PAs and other forested landscapes; (ii) to assess the status of the Indian Peafowl in other land areas such as revenue lands and private lands; and (iii) to assess the range of threats to this species and their mortalities in Protected Areas (PAs), outside PAs, and the agricultural landscapes.

Methods

WII initiated the Questionnaire Survey in 2004 to determine the population status of the Indian Peafowl in the PAs. The questionnaires were sent to all the PA managers (N=448) of the Peafowl range states through their respective Chief Wildlife Wardens. In addition to this, during 2006, WII had initiated another similar Questionnaire Survey through a networking approach to determine the present status of the Indian Peafowl in areas that are not within the PA network or forested land areas (revenue lands, agricultural lands, and private lands) as it was believed that a large percentage of the Indian peafowl populations occur in such areas that are not under the control of the Forest or Wildlife Departments. This questionnaires were sent to members of the civil society (N = 1,720) which includes District Collectors (n=350), Members of Wildlife Network Groups such as Indian Bird Conservation Network (IBCN), Wildlife Rescue Network of the Wildlife Trust of India (WREN), Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and other NGOs and NGIs (n=1,470).

These questionnaires sought information on the presence/absence, relative abundance (encounter rates per km or hour), population estimates, threats to peafowl and their habitats, mortalities due to pesticide use in agricultural landscapes,

illegal peafowl feather trade, and poaching cases outside PAs and forested landscape, largely focusing up to district level.

Results of the Survey:

Current distribution of the Indian Peafowl in India

As of March 2007, WII has received responses from 234 PAs (52% of 448 PAs) of which 193 (82%) have reported presence of the Indian Peafowl (Table 1). The PA managers also reported presence of peafowl in 19 other areas that includes Reserve Forests/forest land areas. Of the 519 Districts of India that fall within the Indian Peafowl distribution range, Indian Peafowl has been reported from 345 districts (67%) and the information is not available for the remaining districts (Table 2). Out of the 1,720 questionnaires sent to members of the civil society, only 108 (6%) have responded as of September 2007.

The current distribution of Indian Peafowl constitutes the mainland India, including Assam, excepting all other north eastern states and high altitude ranges (>2,000 m) of northern states. There is no change in the distribution of the Indian Peafowl in India with that of its past distribution (Ali & Ripley 1983) but appears to have become discontinuous in some areas from where information is not available. It is likely that some well developed highly populated urban and industrial areas may not hold Indian peafowl populations with the exception of a few pockets such as institutional or university campuses. A distribution map based on presence /absence of Indian Peafowl in the different PAs and Districts of India based on the responses of the questionnaire survey has been prepared (Fig. 1). The Indian Peafowl occurs in a variety of forest types and habitats in India (Fig. 2).

Relative Abundance and Population trends of Indian Peafowl in PAs

Of the questionnaires sent to 448 PAs that are located in the Indian Peafowl distribution range, only 234 PAs (52%) had responded. Of the 234 PAs that responded, only 61 PAs have reported population estimates for the Indian Peafowl in their areas and the total population in these 61 PAs range from 30,965 to 31,939. While some PAs provided encounter rates (# seen/hr effort) for the Indian Peafowl, but many PAs did not report for this parameter. From the responses received, it appears that several PAs in Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have the highest Indian Peafowl Encounter Rates of >50 birds/hr effort. While some PAs in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have reported Encounter Rates of 31-50 birds/hr effort; most of the PAs in India reported Encounter Rates ranging from 5 to 30 birds/hr effort (Fig.3). The peafowl population trend as reported by the PAs (N=167) indicate that the peafowl population is 'increasing' in 73 PAs (43.7%), 'stable' in 36 PAs (21.5%), decreasing in 6 PAs (3.6%), and for the remaining (31.2%) the trend is either 'unknown' or 'not reported'.

Relative abundance and population trends of Indian Peafowl outside PAs

The Indian Peafowl presence was reported from 19 localities other than forested landscape, of which, only 5 reported the population estimates which total to about 3,000 birds. The peafowl population status outside PAs but within the forested landscape areas was also reported from 13 localities. While the population trend was reported as 'increasing'

in five localities (38.4%), and 'stable' in two localities (15.4%), it was reported as 'not known' in two localities (15.4%) and 'Not Reported' in the rest.

Responses from civil society members on the presence/absence, relative abundance and population trends of the Indian Peafowl in areas outside PA or Forest land areas indicate that there are at least 121 areas that have Indian Peafowl. Thirteen Respondents reported decline in Indian peafowl population from 18 localities across India. The total population reported in these areas excluding figures for Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh add up to a range of 14,176 to 16,201. The responses from Civil Society members indicate that the Indian Peafowl population outside PAs and forest land areas to be about 11,69,000 in Madhya Pradesh, 1,82,000 in Orissa, 77,000 in Tamil Nadu and about 91,000 in Uttar Pradesh. All of the above add up to an estimate of about 15,35,000 Indian Peafowl outside PAs and forest land areas. However, reliability of such estimates is questionable as the methods followed and the capacity of individuals who made such estimates are not known. At the best, these could be considered as guesstimates.

Overall status, distribution and abundance in India

From the above, we could summarize that the Indian Peafowl presence is confirmed in 345 districts of India and it is likely to be present in 174 other districts that fall within the Indian Peafowl distribution range. The Indian Peafowl populations are reported to be present with 193 PAs, 19 other forest land areas, and 141 revenue land areas. Of the total 353 localities that have reported Indian Peafowl presence, the population estimates are available for 195 localities only. The total population estimated within the 195 localities is over 15,00,000 birds. However, as mentioned earlier, such estimates have to be treated as guesstimates only.

From the above, it is clearly evident that there is an urgent need to obtain basic information on Indian Peafowl presence/absence, encounter rates and population estimates from the PAs, outside PAs, including revenue and private lands for the better management of the National Bird. It appears that substantial portions of Indian Peafowl distribution range and populations are outside the PA network or Forest land areas.

Indian Peafowl - People Interface

The Information on use of agricultural/horticultural lands adjacent to and/or near PAs by the Indian Peafowl was reported by 146 PAs. While 64 PAs (44%) reported use of agriculture/horticulture lands by peafowl as 'occasional', 15 PAs (10%) reported the use of such lands as 'very often', 58 PAs (39.8%) reported that there was no such use and the remaining did not provide this information. Cases of crop depredation by Indian Peafowl from agriculture lands near the PAs were reported as 'occasional' in 55 PAs (37.7%), 'very often' in 7 PAs (4.8%), 'nil' in 42 PAs (28.8%), 'not known' in 1 PA, and the rest (28.1%) did not report.

In the 13 forest land areas outside PA network where the Indian Peafowl was reported to be present, reports of Indian Peafowl using agricultural/horticultural lands was received from 10 localities. The cases of crop depredation by Indian Peafowl from agriculture lands near the forested areas were reported as 'occasional' in 8 areas.

Indian Peafowl: Mortalities, Poaching and Trade

The information on Indian Peafowl as prey for carnivores, mortalities, poaching and trade was compiled from responses received from 146 PA managers. Seventeen PAs reported Indian Peafowl kills made by wild carnivores such

as tiger, leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, caracal, wild dog, wolf and jackal. Over 80% of the PAs did not report mortalities of peafowl in and around their PAs and only 5% reported such cases in the agricultural landscapes near PAs. The remaining PAs did not respond.

Encounter of shed peafowl feathers were reported as “occasional” by 98 PAs (58.7%), and ‘very often’ by 22 PAs (13.2%). Thirty nine PAs (23.3%) reported that shed peafowl feathers were ‘not encountered’ in their areas, and the remaining did not provide this information. The collection of shed peafowl feathers by people was reported as ‘occasional’ by 43 PAs (25.7%), ‘very often’ by 5 PAs (3%), and ‘no such collection’ by the rest. Only 10% of the PAs reported instances of poaching / illegal trade in their areas. Most of the PAs (79%) reported ‘no poaching and / or illegal trade’ in their areas, and the remaining did not provide information.

In the 13 forest land areas outside PA network where the Indian Peafowl was reported to be present, none of them reported mortalities of Indian Peafowl from agricultural landscapes. Encounter of shed peafowl feathers were reported as “occasional” in seven localities, and as ‘not encountered” in five. The collection of shed peafowl feathers by people was reported as ‘occasional’ in eight localities, as ‘no such collection’ in four. No poaching and/or illegal trade of Indian Peafowl or its feathers from these areas was reported. One locality did not respond for the above parameters.

Of the 108 responses were received from civil society members regarding the mortalities, poaching and trade of Indian Peafowl outside PAs and forest land areas, 19 Respondents reported Indian Peafowl in the diet of species such as leopard, bear, fox, jackal, mongoose and domestic dog. Twenty eight Respondents reported about 1,000 cases of poaching or trade and mortalities of Indian Peafowl from 15 localities across India. Mortalities due to increased use of pesticides and insecticides in agricultural landscapes, and decline in population due to habitat loss as a consequence of

changing land use patterns, some levels of poaching for meat by tribal or local people, retaliatory killings to reduce crop depredation, were the reasons.

From the above, it is evident that the Indian Peafowl forms one of the important prey for large and small carnivores both within and outside PA network or forest land areas. There are reports of Indian peafowl mortalities in agricultural landscapes due to effects of insecticides / pesticides, poaching for meat, and retaliatory killings to reduce crop depredation. The Indian Peafowl populations outside PAs, including revenue and private lands appears to be facing problems due to changing land use practices, and some level of poaching or retaliatory killings.

The Proposed Plan of Action

We realized that the limitations of this Questionnaire Survey as the responses were much less than expected, and that some of the information provided on population estimates may not be very reliable. Information on availability and collection of shed feathers was also not provided by most of the respondents. There were also problems in interpreting dissimilarities between media reports versus responses on Indian peafowl mortalities in agricultural landscapes.

As a follow up of the questionnaire survey, WII proposes to coordinate a national level Indian Peafowl Monitoring Programme networking with five regional institutions in the country, NGOs, NGIs and the State Forest/Wildlife Departments. WII also proposes to use and analyse the field based data generated by Phase-I of the “All India Tiger, Co-predators, Prey and Habitat Monitoring Programme”, in which information on the presence/absence and relative abundance of the Indian Peafowl at the Beat Level for all the 17 Tiger Range States has been collected. This could serve as the baseline for regular monitoring of Indian Peafowl in the Tiger landscapes of the country.

Table 1 Indian Peafowl Presence / Absence in Protected Areas of India as of March 2007

Name of States/UTs	Total No. of Pas	No. of PAs that returned the Questionnaire	No. of PAs that reported Indian Peafowl as 'Present'
Andhra Pradesh	26	15	11
Assam	23	22	2
Bihar	11	3	3
Chandigarh	2	0	0
Chattisgarh	13	2	2
Delhi	1	0	0
Daman & Diu	1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
Goa	7	4	4
Gujarat	25	2	2
Haryana	12	10	12*
Himachal Pradesh	34	25	8
Jammu & Kashmir	19	0	0
Jharkhand	11	11	11
Karnataka	26	15	24*
Kerala	19	17	6
Madhya Pradesh	34	13	13
Maharashtra	42	28	40*
Orissa	20	14	13
Punjab	11	11	9
Rajasthan	28	10	10
Tamil Nadu	24	24	15
Uttarakhand	14	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	24	4	6*
West Bengal	20	0	0
Total	448	234	193

Table 2 Presence / Absence of the Indian Peafowl in the Districts of the Range States and Union Territories of India, as of March 2007

Name of States/UTs	No. of Districts	No. of Districts that has Peafowl	No. of Districts where Peafowl Presence is 'unknown' but likely to be 'present'
Andhra Pradesh	23	23	0
Assam*	10	10	0
Bihar	37	5	32
Chandigarh	1	0	1
Chattisgarh	16	16	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	0
Daman & Diu	1	1	0
Delhi	9	2	7
Goa	2	2	0
Gujarat	25	25	0
Haryana	20	9	11
Himachal Pradesh*	9	9	0
Jammu & Kashmir*	4	4	0
Jharkhand	23	14	9
Karnataka	28	25	3
Kerala	14	7	7
Madhya Pradesh	48	48	0
Maharashtra	35	27	8
Orissa	31	31	0
Punjab	17	6	11
Pondicherry	4	1	3
Rajasthan	32	32	0
Tamil Nadu	30	23	7
Uttar Pradesh	70	13	57
Uttarakhand*	11	6	5
West Bengal	18	5	13
Total	519	345	174

Fig 1: Presence/Absence of the Indian Peafowl in the Protected Areas and Districts of India

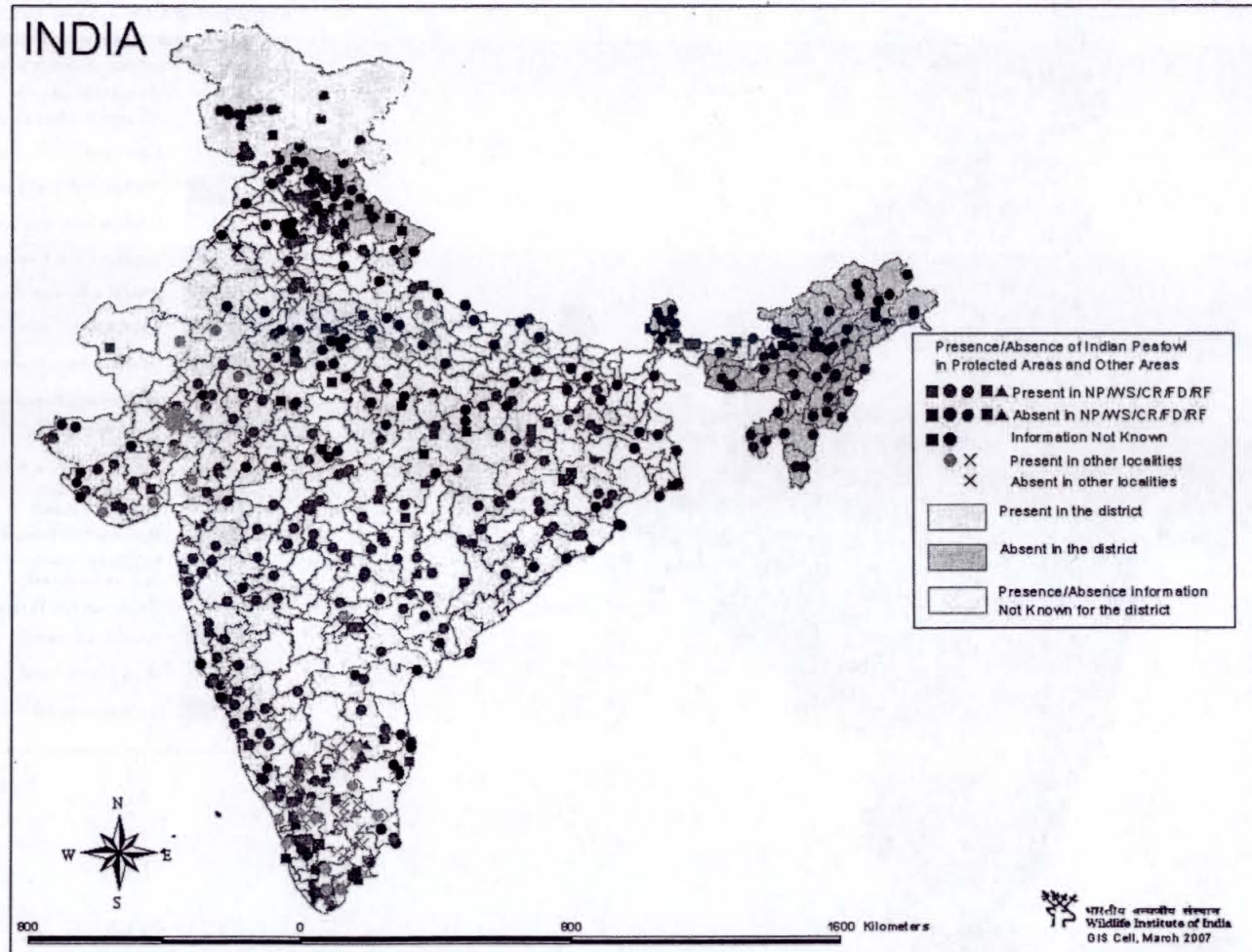


Fig 2 Forest Cover Map showing the Distribution of Indian Peafowl in different Forest types of India

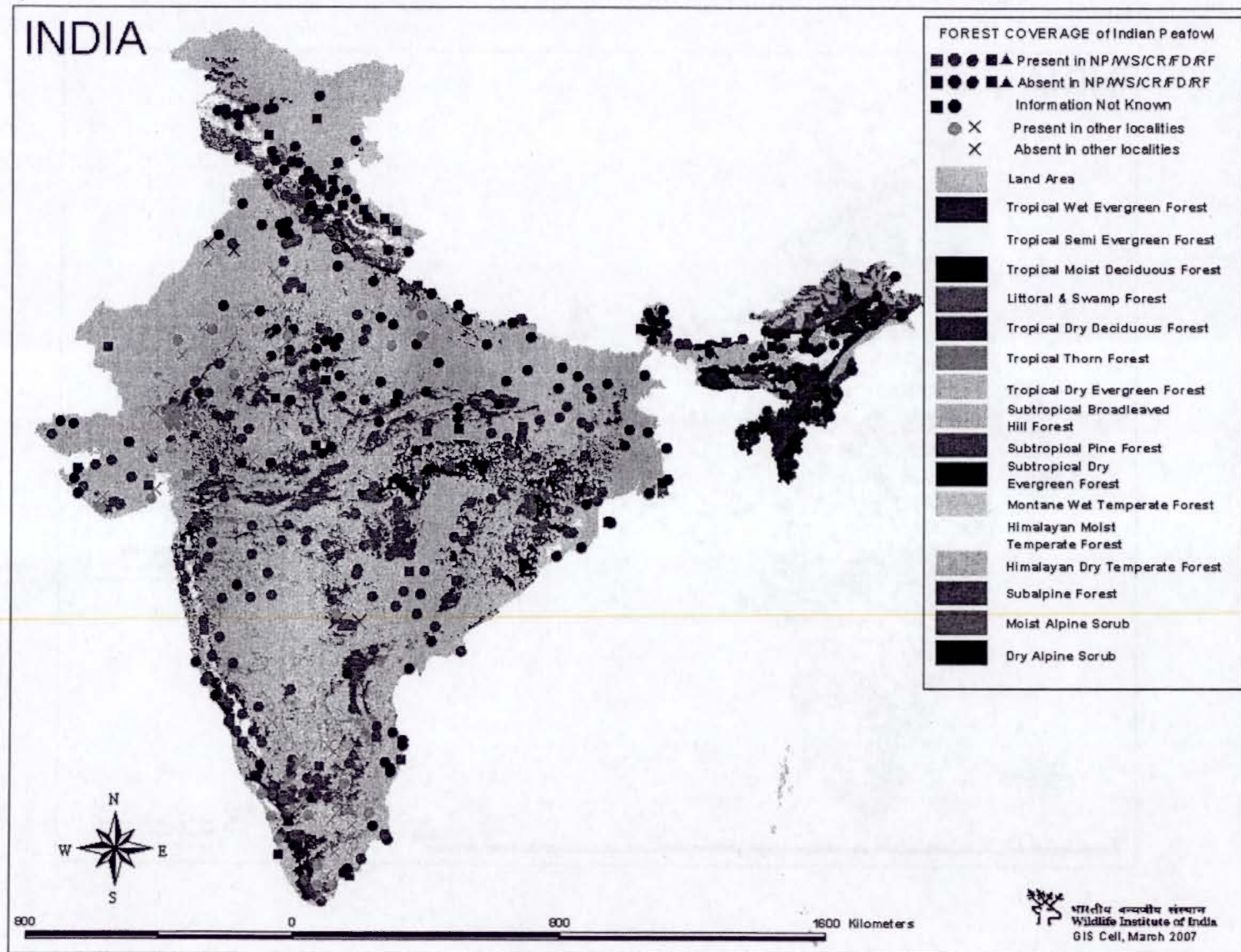
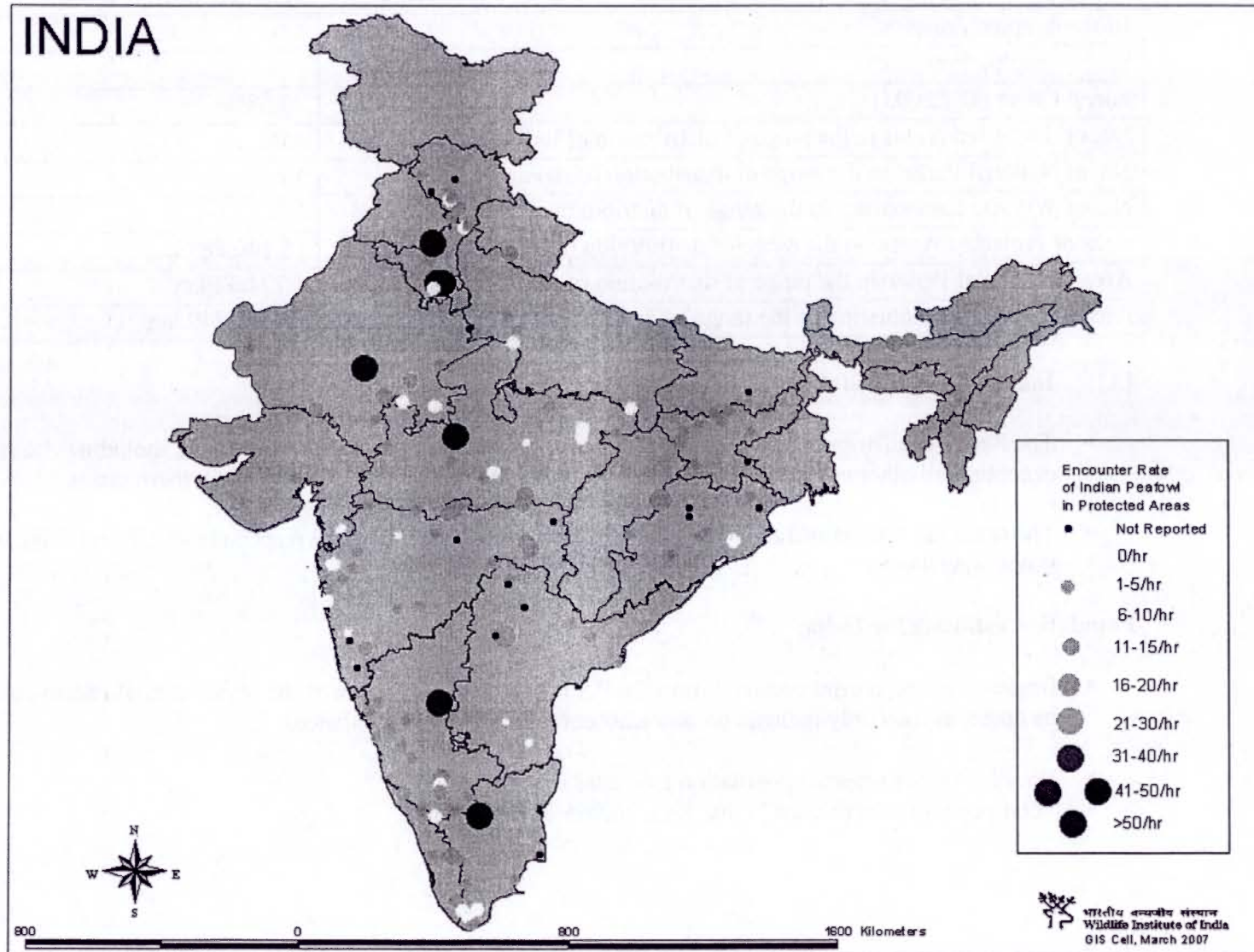


Fig 3: Map showing Encounter Rates of Indian Peafowl in the Protected Areas in India



INDIA

Geographical Area	32,87,263km ²
Biogeographic Zones	
Biogeographic Provinces	
Forest Cover (FSI,2003)	23.68%
No. of Protected Areas in the range of distribution of Indian Peafowl	154
No. of National Parks in the range of distribution of Indian Peafowl	18
No. of Wildlife Sanctuaries in the range of distribution of Indian Peafowl	136
Area of Protected Areas in the range of distribution of Indian Peafowl	15,146.889 km ²
Area of National Parks in the range of distribution of Indian Peafowl	4,734.32 km ²
Area of Wildlife Sanctuaries in the range of distribution of Indian Peafowl	10,345.249 km ²

[A] Indian Peafowl within PA Network

- The Range of distribution of Indian Peafowl in the wild consists of mainland India, including Assam and excepting all other north eastern states and high altitude ranges (>2000 mt) of northern states.
- The same has been confirmed from the questionnaire responses by the respective PCCF and CWLW of these states and islands.

Population estimate for India:

- Based on the responses received from the PA managers, an estimate of the population of Indian peafowl cannot be made, as they only indicate presence/absence and relative abundance.
- No. of PAs that reported population estimates for peafowl: 61
- Total population estimated in the PAs: 30,965-31,939

Peafowl population trend: (N=146)

- The peafowl population trend was reported as 'increasing' in 60 PAs (41%), 'stable' in 32 PAs (22%), 'decreasing' in 5 PAs (3.4%), trend 'not known' in 27 PAs (18.5%) and 'Not Reported' by 22 PAs (15.1%).

Protected Area-People Interface: (N=146)

- Human habitations, agricultural/horticulture lands adjacent to and/or near PAs were reported as 'present' in 135 PAs (92.4%), absent in 4 PAs (2.8%) and "Not Reported" by 7 PAs (4.8%).
- While 64 PAs (44%) reported use of agriculture/horticulture lands by peafowl as 'occasional', 15 PAs (10%) reported the use of such lands as 'very often', 58 PAs (39.8%) reported that there was no such use and 9 PAs (6.2%) did not provide this information.
- Cases of crop depredation by Indian Peafowl from agriculture lands near the PAs were reported as 'occasional' in 55 PAs (37.7%), 'very often' in 7 PAs (4.78%), 'nil' in 42 PAs (28.76%), 'not known' in 1 PA (0.68%) and 'Not Reported' by 41 PAs (28.08%).

Indian Peafowl: Mortalities, Poaching and Trade: (N=146)

- Killing of Indian Peafowl by predators were reported by 17 PAs (11.6%). There were no cases of predation of Indian Peafowl reported by 89 PAs (61%) and 40 PAs (27.4%) did not provide this information.
- Of the 17 PAs that reported instances of peafowl predation, the number of kills made by the various predators has been reported as follows:

Predators	No. of kills/cases
Tiger	2
Leopard	22
Jungle Cat	21
Leopard Cat	0
Caracal	0
Dhole/Wild dog	0
Wolf	5
Jackal	9

Feral/Domestic dog	4
Others	0

- While 21 PAs (14.44%) did not provide information on mortalities of Indian Peafowl in their areas, 118 PAs (80.8%) reported that there were not such mortalities, 5 PAs (3.4%) reported a total of 8 cases of mortalities of Indian Peafowl from the agricultural landscapes near their PAs, 1 PA (0.68%) reported several such cases to be occurring and 1 PA (0.68%) reported that such cases occurred on an average 20/year.
- Encounter of shed peafowl feathers were reported as “occasional” by 84 PAs (57.53%), ‘very often’ by 17 PAs (11.64%), 37 PAs (25.34%) reported that shed peafowl feathers were not encountered in their areas and 8 PAs (5.49%) did not provide this information.
- The collection of shed peafowl feathers by people was reported as ‘occasional’ by 39 PAs (26.71%), ‘very often’ by 5 PAs (3.4%), ‘no such collection’ by 85 PAs (58.21%) and this was not reported by the remaining 17 PAs (11.68%).
- While 14 PAs (9.58%) reported a total of 23 cases of poaching and 1 case of illegal trade in their areas, 16 PAs (11%) did not provide this information and 116 PAs (79.42%) reported no poaching and/or illegal trade in their areas.

[C] Indian Peafowl outside PA Network – Forest Land Area

Response from Forest/Wildlife Departments:

- Based on the responses received from the PA managers, an estimate of the population of Indian peafowl cannot be made, as they only indicate presence/absence and relative abundance.
- No. of Areas that reported population estimates for peafowl: 5
- Total population estimated in these Areas: 3,001
- One of the areas (Indroda Nature Park) reported 1,839 peafowl outside the area of the park.

Peafowl population trend: (N=13)

- The peafowl population trend was reported as ‘increasing’ in 5 areas (38.4%), ‘stable’ in 2 areas (15.4%), trend ‘not known’ in 2 areas (15.4%) and ‘Not Reported’ by 4 areas (30.8%).

Protected Area-People Interface: (N=13)

- Human habitations, agricultural/horticulture lands adjacent to and/or near the forested areas were reported as ‘present’ in all the 13 areas.
- While 7 areas (53.81%) reported use of agriculture/horticulture lands by peafowl as ‘occasional’, 3 areas (23%) reported the use of such lands as ‘very often’, 2 areas (15.4%) reported that there was no such use and 1 area (7.69%) did not provide this information.
- Cases of crop depredation by Indian Peafowl from agriculture lands near the forested areas were reported as ‘occasional’ in 8 areas (61.6%), ‘nil’ in 3 areas (23%) and ‘Not Reported’ by 2 areas (15.4%).

Indian Peafowl: Mortalities, Poaching and Trade: (N=13)

- Killing of Indian Peafowl by predators were reported by only 1 area (7.69%), while there were no cases of predation of Indian Peafowl reported by 12 areas (92.31%).
- The Area (Kodaikanal FD) that reported instances of peafowl predation, provided the following number of kills made by the various predators as follows:

Predators	No. of kills/cases
Tiger	
Leopard	
Jungle Cat	
Leopard Cat	
Caracal	
Dhole/Wild dog	1
Wolf	
Jackal	
Feral/Domestic dog	1
Others	

- All the 13 areas did not report any mortality of Indian Peafowl from the agricultural landscapes near their PAs.
- Encounter of shed peafowl feathers were reported as “occasional” by 7 PAs (53.85%), 5 PAs (38.46%) reported that shed peafowl feathers were not encountered in their areas and 1 PAs (7.69%) did not provide this information.
- The collection of shed peafowl feathers by people was reported as ‘occasional’ by 8 PAs (61.55%), ‘no such collection’ was reported by 4 PAs (30.76%) and this information was not provided by 1 PA (7.69%).
- While 12 PAs (92.31%) reported that there has been no poaching and/or illegal trade of Indian Peafowl or its feathers in their areas, this information was not provided by 1 area.

[D] Indian Peafowl in Revenue/Other Land Areas:

Response from Civil Society:

Population estimate:

- Based on the responses received from the members of the Civil Society, an estimate of the population of Indian peafowl cannot be made, as they only indicate presence/absence and relative abundance.
- No. of Areas that reported population estimates for peafowl: 121 (excluding the areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh)
- Total population estimated in these 121 Areas: 14,176-16,201

States	No. of Localities	Population Estimate
Madhya Pradesh	4	6,18,862
Madhya Pradesh	1- Satna (2002)	2,50,000
Madhya Pradesh	1- Rewa (2002)	3,00,000
Orissa	7	>1,82,608
Tamil Nadu	10	77,180
Uttar Pradesh	6	90,700

Indian Peafowl: Mortalities, Poaching and Trade:

No.	Name of the State	Respondent ID & Name providing information on illegal trade/poaching/decline in peafowl population	No. & Name of the localities where illegal trade/poaching has been reported	Category of illegal trade/poaching	No. & Name of the localities where decline in peafowl population /mortalities has been reported	Cause of Decline/ Mortality reported
1	Chandigarh	13, Navjit Singh	2, i. Mansa Devi Temple, ii. Nada Sahib Gurudwara	Selling of feathers on festival occasions	1, Road from Chandigarh to Ambala/Patiala/Ropar	Due to rapid urbanization causing loss and shrinkage of suitable habitat. Mechanical farming methods which open up huge tracts of land and strip all undergrowth and shrub causing loss of range of peafowl and pushing the population into small tracts of suitable habitat where breeding comes under pressure and numbers decline.
2	Delhi	17, Mr. Satyavir Singh Yadav	1, i. In Delhi many children are seen selling peacock feathers at traffic stops, obviously all of them cannot all be shed feathers.	Selling feathers	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		18, Mr. Tarun.K. Roy	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, i. Yamuna	During the last 6 months the peafowl

					Biodiversity Park	population has decreased.
3	Gujarat	19, Dr. I.R. Gadhvi			1, i. Bhavnagar	Electrocution and road accidents
4	Haryana	28, Mr. Kamal Saini	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	4, i. Ladwa, ii. Babain, iii. Kurukshetra University iv. Thol	Pesticides and Insecticides used by farmers (to protect) their crop pose a threat to peafowl.
		12, Dr. Dhirendra Kumar	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, i. Bunga Dam	Population is decreasing due to urbanization and destruction of natural habitat. There is a demand for space and this decreases the survival chances of Indian Peafowl. All the forested areas have trees of commercial value and thus are being disturbed and do not provide a good habitat for the birds.
		30, Ms. Arpita Singh	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, i. Bapoda	Mortalities due to pesticides
5	Himachal Pradesh	31, Mr. Arvind Sharma	1, i. Draman , Shahpur, Nurpur (Foot hills of Dhouladhar Himalaya)	One case recently recorded and reported of killing by the S.D.M. of Pathankot	1, i. Gopalpur, Praur (Foothills of Dhouladhar Himalaya)	Few cases of killing for consumption has been reported by local residents.

				(Punjab).Poacher has been caught red handed with meat of peafowl and gun in his official jeep.		
6	Karnataka	42, Dr.B.B Hosetti & Mr. Ajay G.A	2, i. Jogimatti State Forest, ii. Lakkavalli Range Forest	Many cases occur since people hand- lift the young ones and eggs of peafowl for meat. Instances of hunting for game are common outside the range forest area.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		45, Mr. K. R. Kishen Das, Mr. Adavanne Shivaprakash, Mr. Manu K & Ms. Tanuja.D.H	4, i. Melukote Temple Sanctuary, ii. Mysore city, iii. Yadavanne village and surroundings,	Poaching is rampant as hunters are frequently encountered during nature trail-walks. Selling of feathers Traditional hunters catch some of them	2, i. Bettadammana Gudda Range ii. Lingabudhi Lake	The entire area is facing threats due to proposed development work by Spice, Karnataka State Tourism, and Jungle Lodges. The lake is getting degraded due to encroachments and bad management.

			iv. Lingabudhi Lake	and supply to landlords/rich people during festive season. Eggs are regularly stolen by the shepherds.		
		46, Mr.K.R.Sethna	1, i. Bangalore city	Selling of feathers	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		42, Dr.B.B Hosetti & Mr. Ajay G.A	2, i. Khilari Cattle Breeding Station, ii. Adichunchanagiri Mata	Trade in eggs and meat was reported before 2002.After the area has been declared as a conserved area, poaching has stopped. Peafowl are killed by farmers for meat	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		52, Mr. Gurunath Desai	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, i. Outskirts of Hubli City	One instance of poisoning the peafowl was reported due to which 11 peafowl died.
		53, Dr. J.C.Uttangi & Mr. G.S.Kallur	1, i. Bankapur	It is reported that hundreds of eggs are laid in this area, but only few hatch since	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

				there is excessive poaching.		
		54, Mr. Prakash Anvekar	1, i. Between Khanapur and Desur, Belgaum district	Poaching occurs for meat.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		56, Prof. Sandur Sreevastava.M.	1, i. Malayabad Hills	Eggs are stolen by many villagers	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Kerala	59, Ms. Ansa Davis	4, i. Mayiladumkunnu, ii, Ernakulam, iii. Trivandrum, iv. Cochin	The oil made from peafowl meat known as "Mayilenna" is sold in many parts of the country Trade occurs Trade occurs Trade occurs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		62, Dr.Sreekumar.B.	1, i. Kottayam, Kerala	Trade of Peafowl feathers is rampant in Kerala. Two years ago, when Mr. Anilkumar Bhardwaj IFS) was FD of PTR at Kottayam, some 20 thousand rupee worth feathers were caught through my tip-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

				off from Kottayam Kerala. It lead to a wholesale dealer at Mattanchery Cochin, who was having bill from a firm at Chennai and a licence given by some CCF from Rajasthan. They have closed the file. This year all most all the temple festivals had small retail shops selling peafowl feathers.		
8	Madhya Pradesh	70, Ms. Tanvir M. Khan	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, Roadsides in Satna and Rewa districts	In this year peafowl are not seen on roadsides in these areas, where they used to be a common sight before.
9	Maharashtra	74, Mr. Rajkamal Bob	1, i. Umarzari Forest Area	Indirect evidence of poaching-peafowl featehrs found at waterhole Deozira in this area.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		75, Prof. Vijay	2,	Not Recorded,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

		L.Ganguly	i. Muniya RF ii. Muniya PF	but meat is available in summer in the weekly market. Locals keep eggs for hatching with the eggs of domestic fowl.		
		78, Mr. Narinder Kandhari	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, i. Lonavala,Khandala	Owner of property on western ghats (Bhorghat) at (Lonavala,Khandala) on Bombay-Poona highway. Peafowl were present in the past, now due to degradation of forest and urbanization they have disappeared from Khandala.
		80, Mr. Prasad. V.Dudhgaonkar	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1, i. Hatkanangale	The number of peafowl has decreased over the last ten years.
10	Orissa	84, Mr. Saroj Kumar Sathapathy	2, i. Mankadchua, ii. Rampur	Most poaching and mortality cases have not been recorded. People catch the young ones of peafowl for selling.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
11	Punjab	88, Dr. Sandeep	3,	Suspected	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

		K.Jain	i. Mattewara Range ii. Samrala range iii. Dorahe range	poisoning by tribals. Killing for medicinal value. Suspected poisoning		
12	Rajasthan	95, Mr.Anil Ojha	1, i. Jhalawade district	17 peafowl have been killed for illegal trade on 06/01/07 in Jhalawade District	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		96, Mr. Shankar Lal Meena	1, Lalsot, Suratpura,Mandawari,Binori,Silona	In 1996-97, there was an incidence of poisoning due to pesticide treated seeds and more than 100 peafowl died in 10km area.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
13	Tamil Nadu	60, Dr. A.M.A.Nixon & Mr. S.Ashokan	1, i. Viralimalai	Meat is used as a medicine for breathing disorders. Feathers are used for decorative purposes. Eggs are also consumed by local people.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		105, Dr. M.S.Mayilvahnan	2, i. Shervarayan Range-south east slope and foothills,Salem,	Poaching occurs by <i>Nari kurava</i> (<i>gypsies</i>) tribe	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

			ii. Kolli hills and surroundings	All have been killed. <i>Kolli</i> tribe has a lot of arms, which they use for killing.		
		108, Mr. S. Bharathi Dasan	1, i. Kattampatty	<i>Nari Kuravas</i> kill peafowl	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14	Uttar Pradesh	113, Mr. Jitendra Kumar Shukla			2, i. Lucknow ii. Kanpur	Population is decreasing
		115, Mr. Suvasis Ganguly	1, i. Dadri village	Poached by farmers due to crop damage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		114, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mishra	1, i. Village- Piagra Grant	Poaching occurs for meat	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
15	West Bengal	119, Mr. Arunayan Sharma	3, i. Mayapur, Nabawab district, ii. Nadia iii. New market area of Kolkatta	Selling of feathers. Illegal trade of peafowl exists within the region because it is close to Indo-Bangladesh border. Live peafowl are often sold during fairs and festivals along with peafowl feathers.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
16	Pondicherry	86, Mr. Aju Mukhopadhyay	1, i. Auroville, Parthy Puducherry Township	Occasional poaching	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Respondent ID & Name	69, Mr. Shailendra Barua						
Data for Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Name of the Area & ID	69a- Morena, Madhya Pradesh						
Taluk	Not Reported						
District	Morena						
Cases of mortalities reported	100>200	*15000>20000	100>200	100>200	100>200	100>200	100>200
Cases of poaching /trade in Indian Peafowl feathers/meat or other parts recorded	10-15	9-15	10-13	8-12	7-10	8-14	7-9
*A lot of insecticide and pesticide related deaths occurred.							

TABLE SUMMARY

- 26 Respondents reported poaching and/or trade instances in a total of 42 localities across India.
- 13 Respondents reported decline in peafowl population and/or mortalities in a total of 18 localities across India.

CASES SUMMARY:

Total N=109 respondents

No. of Respondents	No. of Localities	No. of Cases of Poaching and/or Trade	No. of Cases of Predator Kills	No. of Cases of Mortalities
19	24	0	~276	0
7	15	51-53	0	0
21	35	0	0	961-983

- A total of 19 respondents reported peafowl kills made by predators to ~276 cases and few other cases from 24 Localities throughout India and the following were the predators cited for the killing:

Predators
Bears
Leopard
Mongoose
Foxes
Dog
Snakes
Jackal

- A total of 7 Respondents reported 51-53 cases of poaching and trade from 15 localities throughout India.
- A total of 21 Respondents reported 961-983 cases of mortalities of Indian Peafowl due to various reasons for 35 localities throughout India.

- **One Respondent provided information for the District of Morena as follows:**

Respondent ID & Name	69, Mr. Shailendra Barua						
Data for Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Name of the Area & ID	Morena						
District	Morena						
Population estimate (source)	55000,FD 55000,PFAM	35259,FD 35259,PFAM	72162,FD 72162,PFAM	72162,FD 71350,PFAM	72162,FD 70652,PFAM	not counted 68891,PFAM	not counted 66862,PFAM
Instances of peafowl kills made by the predators	170 \geq 200	170 \geq 200	170 \geq 200	170 \geq 200	170 \geq 200	170 \geq 200	170 \geq 200