## ASIAN ELEPHANT

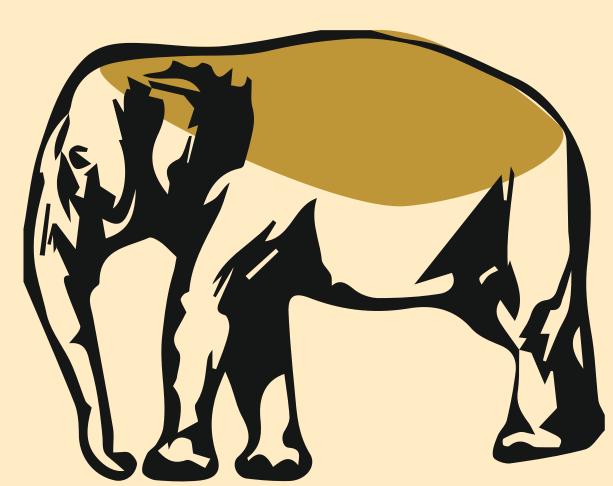


26000 - 29000 Population in India

> **IUCN Status** Endangered

## **Elephant habitat**

Wide range, prefers grass-rich, dry and moist deciduous habitats



Uses trunk as

tactical

contact and

for holding

100

25

Diet

Grass, twigs, bark, shoots, woody plants, herbs and shrubs. 250-300 kg each day

Lifespan

60 years

Elephant Reproductive age

14 years

**Gestation** period

Needs upto

200 litres of

uncontaminated

and potable

water every day

Extremely intelligent, can mimic and use tools

KNOW?

Only the male

Asian Elephant has

tusks. The exceptions

are *makhnas*, who

are tusk-less

males

An elephant herd is led by the senior female, who is also called the 'Matriarch'

> India has a history of captive elephants that dates back to 1000s of years

**Height:** 

Male Elephant 9ft

18 – 22 months

Weight Calf: 100 kg at birth **Adult female:** 2500–4500 kg **Adult male:** 3000–6000 kg

Male Elephant

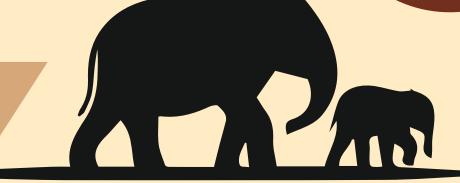
Shade is essential as it prevents dehydration

Digestion efficiency is only 40%, feeds constantly to compensate

Has no sweat glands, tosses mud on itself and uses large ears as fans to keep cool

Important facts

Human 6ft



More than 100 elephants get killed every year in retaliation by people and several others by poaching

Not all elephants forage on crops. Alternate cropping and temporary elephant-proof barriers (during crop ripening) can be installed to reduce incidents

Human deaths happen mostly due to surprise encounters or going too close to elephants. Early warnings and avoiding elephants can prevent such incidents

Deforestation, expansion of agriculture, human encroachment are causing human-elephant conflict



Matriarch remember migratory routes clearly. Fragmentation of habitats and obstruction of migratory routes lead to human-elephant conflicts.







**Taking a Harmonious Co-existence** approach to Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India





















