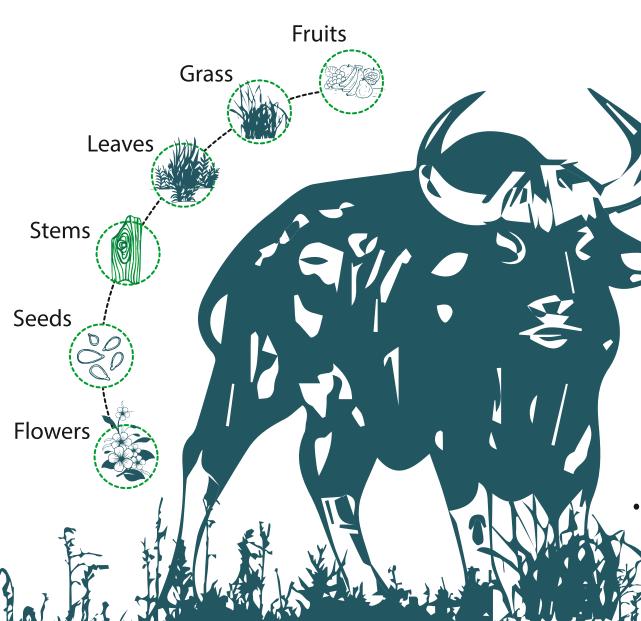


Diet

Population

Worldwide

India



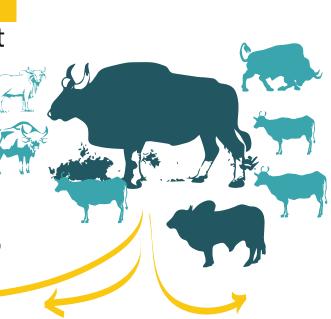
Tallest living oxen species and one among the heaviest



- Adult males have shiny black hair with loose skin hanging from the throat to the forelegs
- Adult females are dark brown in colour, with thinner horns Mostly active in the morning and evening; nocturnal in
- human-disturbed areas Lowers its head and hind side to attack with horns
- when threatened Gives out a call known as a 'whistling snort' when alarmed
- Very shy and calm despite huge size
- Rarely attacks unless provoked or approached closely

Group structure

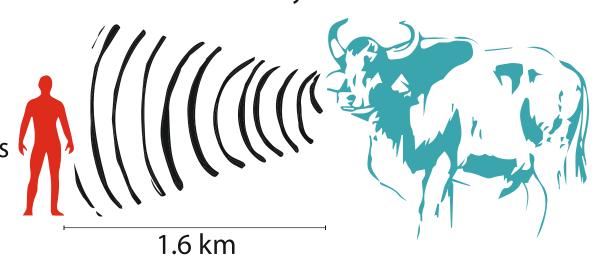
Varies from habitat to habitat over seasons 8-11 females with a bull **During mating season:** More males join the group After the mating season: Males move out of the group



Breeding

Breeding takes place year-round, but typically peaks between December and June.

In the breeding season, the bellow of the male can be heard from 1.6 km away



Reproductive age

2-3 years

Gestation period:

9 months A female reproduces every 1-1.5 years 1 calf at a time Weight: 23 kg





Maximum weight – 1,000 kg **Maximum height** – 1.9 m

Do you know?

- Gaur provide crucial ecosystem services for control of plant **communities** and landscape change
- Gaurs are hunted for animal trophies, horns, sports and meat in some places
- Gaurs are prone to cattle diseases such as rinderpest and foot & mouth disease
- Habitat loss is the biggest threat to the population
- Gaur-human conflict was not a serious problem earlier, but due to habitat loss it is emerging as an issue
- As gaurs are shy, conflict is largely confined to crop damage in forest villages and encroachments
- Regenerating degraded habitats can reduce gaur-human conflict



Human

Indo-German Cooperation on Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India 2017-2023

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















Gaur

