

ZOO504 WILDLIFE

MOST IMPORTANT MCQs FOR FINAL TERM

Prepared by: Sir Mughal, Admin: BS Zoology Announcement

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Contact: 0313-2310940

1. Every zoo shall ensure timely supply of **wholesome and unadulterated food**.
2. Every zoo shall provide for a proper waste disposal system for treating both the **solid** and **liquid** wastes generated in the zoo.
3. All leftover **food items and animal excreta** shall be removed from **each** enclosure regularly.
4. **Waste disposal** should be done in a **congenial manner** to general cleanliness of the zoo.
5. The zoo operators shall make available **round the clock** supply of **potable water** for drinking purposes in each enclosure.
6. For the maintenance of hygienic conditions, each zoo shall have the **graveyard** where **carcasses** of dead animals can be buried.
7. The large and medium zoo shall have an **incinerator** for disposal of the **carcasses** and other wastage.
8. If any animal is found sick, injured or unduly stressed the matter shall be reported to the **veterinary officer** for providing treatment expeditiously.
9. Routine examination including **parasite** checks shall be carried out regularly.
10. The zoo operators shall arrange for medical check-ups for the staff responsible for upkeep of animals at least **once** in every **six months**.
11. Each zoo shall maintain animal **history sheets** and **treatment cards** in respect of each animal of endangered species.
12. Each veterinary hospital shall have **isolation and quarantine wards** for newly arriving animals and sick animals.
13. Each veterinary hospital shall have facilities for restraining and handling sick animals including **tranquilizing equipment** and **syringe projector**.
14. In small and mini zoos, where full-fledged veterinary hospital is not available, shall have at least a **treatment room** in the premises of the zoo.
15. Every zoo shall have a **post-mortem** room run under an expert **veterinarian**.
16. The findings of post-mortem shall be recorded and maintained for a period of at least **six years**.
17. No animal will be kept without a **mate** for period exceeding **one year**.
18. No zoo shall be allowed to acquire a **single** animal of any variety.
19. Every zoo shall take up regular exchange programs of animals. To achieve this objective each zoo shall maintain a **stud book or herd book; a breed registry**.

20. To safeguard against uncontrolled growth in the population of **prolifically breeding** animals, every zoo shall implement appropriate population control measures like **separation of sexes, sterilization, vasectomy, tubectomy** and **implanting of pallets**.
21. Every zoo shall keep the record of all animals in terms of their **Birth, Acquisitions, Sales, Disposals** and **Death**.
22. Health, Behavior, Feed and Feeding, Management, Health Care, Problems should be maintained on **daily** basis.
23. Death of the animals in the zoo with reason of death identified on the basis of **Post-mortem reports & Diagnostic tests**.
24. **Education** is one of the main roles of zoos and **aquaria** today.
25. Every enclosure in zoo shall bear **Sign boards** displaying **scientific information**.
26. First-aid equipment including **anti-venom** shall be readily available in the premises of the zoo.
27. Visitor facilities in zoo include **civic facilities, access to disables, warning signs** and **first-aid equipment**.
28. A safety policy should describe in detail what to do in case of **animal escapes, fire**, or other emergencies.
29. A master plan should be made for the next **5 to 25** years.
30. **Endangered** species means species of organism which are in danger of **extinction**.
31. The endangered species are classified into **three** categories: **Critically Endangered (CR)**, **Endangered (EN)**, and **Vulnerable (VU)**.
32. For listing the organism in any of the category there is a range of **quantitative criteria**.
33. Each **taxon** should be evaluated against all the criteria.
34. **Extinction** is when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.
35. **Critically Endangered (CR)** is when a taxon is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
36. **Endangered (EN)** is when a taxon is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
37. **Vulnerable (VU)** is when a taxon is not Critically Endangered (CR) or Endangered (EN) but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.
38. **Data Deficient (DD)** is when a taxon has an inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.
39. **Not Evaluated (NE)** when a taxon has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.
40. The greatest threat that faces many species is the **widespread destruction** of habitat.
41. Many **herbicides** and **pesticides** take a long time to degrade and build up in the soils or throughout the food chain.
42. Harassing Wildlife is **Cruel** and **illegal**.
43. The IUCN Red List of threatened species lists **45** species of internationally threatened animals occurring in Pakistan.
44. Endangered species of Pakistan include **18 Mammals, 17 Birds, 9 Reptiles** and **1 Fish**.
45. Most of the endangered species are found in **Northern Areas**.
46. Scientific name of Snow Leopard is **Panthera Uncia**.
47. Snow leopards have **longer** tail than other big cats, up to **1m** in length and help the leopards to balance on steep and rocky slopes.

48. Snow leopards are solitary animals, it is rare to see two snow leopards together.
49. Body size of Snow Leopard can be up to 1.3m length and weigh up to around 70kg.
50. Snow Leopards can jump as much as 50 feet (15 meters).
51. Snow Leopards mate in late winter, between January and mid-March.
52. The gestation period of Snow Leopard is 98 - 104 days.
53. Snow leopards' favored prey are herbivores.
54. Snow leopard generally inhabits elevations between 2000-4000m.
55. Estimated population of the snow leopard is between 3,920-6,390.
56. There are as few as 6000 approximately snow leopards in the wild.
57. Threat status of Snow Leopard is Endangered (EN).
58. Expanding human and livestock populations are rapidly encroaching on habitat of Snow Leopard.
59. Scientific name of Stripped Hyena is Hyaena hyaena.
60. IUCN status of Stripped Hyena is Critically Endangered.
61. In Stripped Hyena, each foot has four toes with non-retractile claws.
62. Voice of Hyena is most like human.
63. Scientific name of Sand Dune Cat is Felis margarita.
64. National Status of Sand Dune Cat is Critically Endangered.
65. Sand Dune Cat is only felid to occur exclusively in desert habitat.
66. The size of Sand Dune Cat ranges from 45-50 cm.
67. The height of Sand Dune Cat ranges from 24-30 cm.
68. Weight of Sand Dune Cat is between 1.3-2.4 kg.
69. Gestation period of Sand Dune Cat is 60 – 67 days.
70. Sexual maturity in Sand Dune Cat is reached at about 9 – 14 months.
71. Sand Dune Cats are reported in Baluchistan only.
72. Sand Cats are prolific diggers.
73. Sand Dune Cats make use of a loud mating call, much like the barking of a small dog.
74. Scientific name of Leopard is Panthera pardus.
75. National status of Leopard is Critically Endangered.
76. According to IUCN Red list, Threat Status of Leopard is Vulnerable.
77. Black panthers, most populous in humid forests, are leopards with recessive melanistic genes.
78. In Leopards, Females weigh 17 to 58 kg and Males weigh 31 to 65 kg.
79. In Leopards, Females length from 1.7 to 1.9 m and Males length from 1.6 to 2.3 m.
80. Typical lifespan of Leopards in wild is 10 to 12 years.
81. Leopards are promiscuous, as both males and females have multiple mates.
82. Females attract potential mates by excreting pheromones in their urine.
83. Gestation of female Leopard lasts 96 days.
84. The primary threats to Leopards are anthropogenic.
85. In Indo-Malaya and China, recent reports estimate very high levels of Leopard removal at four individuals per week for 10 years.
86. The Leopard is included in CITES Appendix I.
87. Trade of Leopard skins and products is restricted in 11 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.
88. Zambia placed a moratorium on Leopard and Lion hunting.

89. Scientific name of Wild Ass is Equus hemionus.
90. National status of Wild Ass is Critically Endangered.
91. The Indian wild ass weigh 200-290 kg, 2.1-2.5 m in head body length.
92. Asiatic Wild Ass are always found within 30 km of a source of water.
93. Gestation period of Wild Ass is 11 months.
94. The Asiatic wild ass is included in CITES Appendix I.
95. Scientific name of Marco Polo Sheep is Ovis ammon polii.
96. National Status of Marco Polo Sheep is Critically Endangered.
97. Marco polo sheep is one of the nine Argali subspecies.
98. The name 'Argali' is the Mongolian word for wild sheep.
99. In both sexes the legs appear relatively long and slender.
100. Marco Polo Sheep measures 190 cm (6.2 ft) in length, weighing up to 23 kg (51 lb).
101. Argali are gregarious and live in groups from 2-150 individuals.
102. Gestation in Marco Polo Sheep is about 160 days.
103. Maximum life-span of Marco Polo Sheep is 10-13 years.
104. Marco Polo Sheep may migrate into Kilk-Mintaka area of Pakistan for safety during summers.
105. Argali are included on Appendix I & II of CITES.
106. Scientific name of Great Indian Bustard is Ardeotis nigriceps.
107. National Status of Great Indian Bustard is Critically Endangered.
108. Male Indian Bustard is 122cm long in length
109. Female Indian Bustard is 92cm long in length.
110. Female Indian Bustard lay one egg usually.
111. Great Indian Bustard is included in Appendix I of CITES.
112. In India, Great Indian Bustard is legally protected and there are severe penalties for killing an individual.
113. Scientific name of Indus Dolphin is Platanista minor.
114. Indus Dolphin is also known as Bhulan.
115. National Status of Indian Dolphin is Endangered.
116. Approximately 1,100 specimens of Indus Dolphin exist today.
117. Male of Indus Dolphin has length of 1.5m.
118. Female of Indus Dolphin has length of 2.5m.
119. Weight of Indus Dolphin ranges from 70-110 kg.
120. Gestation period of Indus Dolphin is 8-9 months.
121. In 1972, dolphins were protected under the Wildlife Act of Sindh.
122. In 1974, the government of Sindh declared the Indus River between the Sukkur and Guddu Barrages a dolphin reserve.
123. The government of Punjab prohibited deliberate killing of dolphins in the Punjab Wildlife Protection Act in 1974.
124. Establishment of the Taunsa Wildlife Sanctuary and Chashma Wildlife Sanctuary in 1983 and 1984.
125. United Nations Development Programmed (UNDP) to rescue dolphins trapped in irrigation canals and return them to the Indus mainstream has had some success in reducing mortality.

126. Since **2000**, **WWF-Pakistan** has been working in collaboration with the Sindh Wildlife Department on the conservation of the **Indus River Dolphins**.
127. Scientific name of Saker Falcon is **Falco cherrug**.
128. Females of Saker Falcon weigh **970 to 1300g**, length of **55 cm** and wingspan of **120 to 130 cm**.
129. Males of Saker Falcon usually have weight from **730 to 990g**, **45 cm** long, and wingspan of **100 to 110 cm**.
130. The **Saker falcon** is a large species of falcon.
131. Saker Species usually builds **no nest** of its own.
132. Clutch size in Saker Falcon varies from **three to five**, exceptionally **two to six**.
133. Lifespan of Saker Falcon in wild is **10 (high)** years & **25 (high)** years in captivity.
134. Saker Falcon is possibly extinct in **Germany**.
135. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Saker Falcon is **Endangered**.
136. Saker Falcon is included in **Appendix II** of CITES.
137. Captive breeding of Saker Falcon has been developed strongly in some countries, including **U.A.E**.
138. Scientific name of Woolly Flying Squirrel is **Eupetaurus cinereus**.
139. National status of Woolly Flying Squirrel is **Endangered**.
140. Feet of Woolly Flying Squirrel are comparatively **larger** and stronger than **Petaurista**.
141. Woolly Flying Squirrel is strictly nocturnal highly dependent upon **pine needles** in its diet.
142. Woolly Flying Squirrel is confined in **Kashmir**, Pakistan.
143. Woolly Flying Squirrel is native to **Pakistan**.
144. English name of Indian Pangolin is **Scaly Ant eater**.
145. Scientific name of Indian Pangolin or Scaly Ant Eater is **Manis crassicaudata**.
146. National status of Indian Pangolin is **Vulnerable**.
147. **Pangolins** are considered to be the most traded wild animal in the world.
148. Pangolins are covered with scales which are made of **Keratin**.
149. Their hind legs are **stout** and rather columnar with **five** blunt **pinkish** white toe nails.
150. **Ants** and **Termites** are prey for **Pangolin**.
151. Gestation period of female Pangolin is **165** days.
152. In captivity, Pangolin has been recorded up to **13 years 2 months**.
153. Pangolin is possibly extinct in **Sri Lanka** and **Bangladesh**.
154. Up to **100,000** pangolins are estimated to be hunted and sold every year its meat is consumed as a source of protein locally.
155. Pangolin is included in CITES **Appendix II**.
156. Common name of Hog Deer is **Para**.
157. Scientific name of Hog Deer is **Axis porcinus**.
158. Average antler size of Hog Deer is **30-38 cm**.
159. Hog Deer is reintroduced in **Thailand**.
160. One subspecies of Hog Deer is listed on CITES **Appendix I**.
161. **Hog Deer** is protected by **National legislation** in countries of its range.
162. Scientific name of Kashmir Flying Catcher is **Ficedula subrubra**.
163. Kashmir Flying Catcher is an **insectivorous** species.
164. Kashmir Flying Catcher is **13 cm long**.

165. Kashmir Flying Catcher breeds from **May-June** in temperate, mixed **deciduous** forests.
166. Scientific name of Indian Spotted Eagle is **Clanga hastate**.
167. Threat status of Indian Spotted Eagle is **Vulnerable**.
168. A medium-sized Eagle is about **60 cm** in length and has a wingspan of **150 cm** with a short tail.
169. After about **eighteen** months the Indian Spotted Eagle moults and becomes a **darker** shade and has less spots.
170. Indian Spotted Eagle is vagrant in **Pakistan**.
171. Courtship has been observed in Indian Spotted Eagle from **January**, with laying in **April**.
172. Scientific name of Egyptian Fruit Bat is **Rousettus aegyptiacus**.
173. **Egyptian Fruit Bat** is sometimes mistakenly called **Flying Fox**.
174. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Fruit Bat is **Least concern**.
175. The Egyptian Fruit Bat is a smaller type of bat, length of about **six** inches.
176. Egyptian Fruit Bat has large wing span of about **two** feet and weighs less than **half a pound**.
177. The snout area of Egyptian Fruit Bats looks very similar to that of a **canine**.
178. **Egyptian Fruit Bats** are believed to be the most vocal of all bat species.
179. Egyptian Fruit Bats can create very large colonies with often more than **1,000** members.
180. Scientific name of Indian Vulture is **Gyps indicus**.
181. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Indian Vulture is **Critically Endangered**.
182. Indian Vulture are **80–103** cm long with wing span of **1.96 to 2.38 m (6.4 to 7.8 ft)** and weighs **5.5–6.3 kg (12–14 lb)**.
183. Indian Vultures are native of **Pakistan** and **India**.
184. Indian Vultures are vagrant in **Nepal**.
185. The anti-inflammatory drug **diclofenac** has been identified as the cause of mortality of Indian Vulture.
186. Vultures are included in **Appendix II** of CITES.
187. **SAVE (Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction)** has developed the concept of Vulture Safe Zones or Areas with a minimum of **100 km** radius, equating to **30,000 km²** around important vulture breeding colonies.
188. Satellite tagging has been employed on **Asian Gyps** vultures to improve understanding of their movements and range use.
189. The deliberate movement of organisms from one site for "release" in another is called **Conservation Translocation**.
190. **Translocation** is the human-mediated movement of living organisms from one area, with release in another.
191. **Translocations** can be **Accidental** or **Intentional**.
192. **Translocation** must be intended to yield a measurable conservation benefit at the levels of a **Population**, **Species**, and **Ecosystem**.
193. Conservation translocation to within indigenous range comprises of two activities **Reinforcement** and **Reintroduction**.
194. **Reinforcement** is the intentional movement and release of an organism into an existing population of conspecifics.
195. **Reinforcement** aims to **enhance** the population viability.

196. **Population viability** can be enhanced by increasing **Population size**, **Genetic diversity**, and **Representation of specific demographic groups**.
197. **Reintroduction** is the intentional movement and release of an organism **inside** its **indigenous** range from which it has disappeared.
198. **Conservation Introduction** is the intentional movement and release of an organism **outside** its indigenous range.
199. **Assisted Colonization** is the intentional movement and release of an organism **outside** its indigenous range to avoid **extinction** of populations of the **focal species**.
200. **Ecological Replacement** is the intentional movement and release of an organism **outside** its indigenous range to perform a specific ecological function.
201. **Performance** of the species can be noted in terms like Population, Behavior and Ecological roles after translocation.
202. Selecting release sites and areas should meet all the species' **biotic** and abiotic **requirement**.
203. **Translocation** success increases with the numbers of individuals released.
204. Animals may be held for **some** period at the release site to allow them to accustom to local conditions or enhance social group cohesion.
205. This type of monitoring can assess whether there are unacceptably **high** levels of disease/adverse welfare/mortality: **Health** and **Mortality** Monitoring.
206. Ecological monitoring records the ecological changes associated with the **translocation**.
207. Scientific name of Leopard Cat is **Prionailurus bengalensis**.
208. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Leopard Cat is **Least concern**.
209. In the tropics Fur of Leopard Cat is **yellowish-brown** with **white** underparts.
210. In the northern part, Leopard Cat are **Greyish-brown** having thick fur and are also larger and **heavier** than the ones in the **south**.
211. Body length of Leopard Cat is **54-60** cm, weighs **3-4** kg, longevity is up to **13** years and litter size is **2-3** cubs.
212. Leopard Cat does not occur in **deep snow**.
213. The Leopard Cat is predominantly **nocturnal** and **crepuscular**.
214. The **leopard cat** is the only wild cat species which is native to **Japan** and the **Philippines**.
215. Leopard Cats have been interbred with domestic cats, particularly in the West, to make the popular **Bengal** breed.
216. Leopard Cat populations in Bangladesh, India and Thailand are listed on CITES **Appendix I**.
217. Scientific name of Jungle Cat is **Felis chaus**.
218. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Jungle Cat is **Least concern**.
219. Body length of Jungle Cat is **64-72** cm.
220. Jungle Cats feed mainly on prey that weighs less than **one** kilogram.
221. Some farmers consider the Jungle Cat a **pest** which takes poultry.
222. Jungle Cat is listed on **Appendix II**.
223. Scientific name of Red Lynx is **Lynx Rufus**.
224. Body length of Red Lynx is **70-76** cm.
225. The bobcat is **crepuscular**, and is active mostly during **twilight**.
226. **Red Lynx** is also known as **Bobcat**.
227. The biggest threat to Bobcat is its **fur**.

228. **Vehicle collisions** can be a primary source of mortality in urban Bobcat populations.
229. Increased susceptibility to severe **neoteric mange** resulting in the death of Bobcats.
230. Scientific name of Fishing Cat is **Prionailurus viverrinus**.
231. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Fishing Cat is **Vulnerable**.
232. Body length of Fishing Cat is **74** cm.
233. It has been noted that individual Fishing Cat eats between **365** and **730** rodents per year.
234. The Fishing Cat is killed in retaliation for **damaging fishing nets**.
235. In **Vietnam** Fishing Cat has the **highest** level of protection under the main species protection law.
236. Scientific name of Rhesus Monkey is **Macaca mulatta**.
237. **Macaca** (feminine) and **macaco** (masculine) are the **Portuguese** words for '**Monkey**'.
238. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Rhesus Monkey is **Least concern**.
239. Locomotion in Rhesus Monkey is **quadrupedal**.
240. Sexual maturity in Rhesus Monkey occurs in **4-6** years.
241. Gestation period of Rhesus Monkey is **5** and half months.
242. Group size in Rhesus varies from **10-50**.
243. Rhesus Monkey is **diurnal** and **omnivorous**.
244. Scientific name of Brown Bear is **Ursus arctos**.
245. **Brown Bear** is also known as **Grizzly Bear**.
246. Sexual maturity in Brown Bear reaches at **4.5 to 7** years of age.
247. Female Brown Bear breeds every **three** years.
248. Brown bears are poached for the commercial trade in **gall bladders** and **paws**.
249. Scientific name of Black Bear is **Ursus thibetanus**.
250. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Black Bear is **Vulnerable**.
251. Body length of Black Bear is **4-6** feet.
252. Sexual maturity in Black Bear reaches at age of **3-4** years.
253. Black Bears are found in all countries in mainland Southeast Asia except **Malaysia**.
254. Age of first reproduction in Black Bear is typically **4-5** years old.
255. Maximum lifespan of Black Bear is over **30** years.
256. In western societies, Bear Bile has been approved as a drug to treat certain **liver diseases**.
257. The Asiatic Black Bear has been included on CITES **Appendix I** since **1979**.
258. Russia banned the felling of **Korean Pine**, a key bear food source.
259. Scientific name of Chital is **Axis axis**.
260. Chital is also known as **Spotted deer**, **Axis deer**.
261. In Chital, **antlers** are present only on males.
262. The antlers, **three-pronged**, are nearly **1 meter (3.3 ft)** long and shed annually.
263. Chital weighs up to **95** kg.
264. Chital are **grazers** as well as **browsers**.
265. Scientific name of Barking Deer are **Muntjaks**, and its subspecies are **Muntjacs muntja**, **Cervus moschatus** and **Cervus muntjak**.
266. Barking Deer is little dainty creature and weighs about **22-25** kg.
267. Barking Deer is regionally extinct from **Singapore**.
268. Generally, Muntjac is an important source of **bushmeat**.
269. Scientific Name of Musk deer is **Moschus**.

270. The musk deer are lacking antlers.
271. Females of Musk Deer have only two mammary glands.
272. Males of Musk Deer has downwardly projecting canines about 8 cm in length and are used in fighting.
273. Musk Deer are found at about 2500-4000 m altitude in Chitral, Gilgit, Hazara and Azad Kashmir.
274. The musk is valued for its cosmetic and pharmaceutical properties.
275. Scientific name of Kashmir Stag is Cervus canadensis hanglu.
276. Hangul is another name for Kashmir Stag.
277. IUCN Red list Threat Status of Kashmir Stag is Critically Endangered.
278. Stag is a male deer, especially a male red deer after its fifth year.
279. Each antler of Stag consists of five tines.
280. Stag lives in groups of 2 to 18 individuals in dense riverine forests and high valleys, and mountains of the Kashmir valley and in Himachal Pradesh.
281. Scientific name of Wild Sheep is Ovis aries.
282. Gestation period of Wild Sheep is 150-180 days.
283. Sexual maturity in Wild Sheep reaches at 4-5 years.
284. Life Span of Wild Sheep is 10-11 years.
285. During fodder scarcity, Wild Sheep browse the leaves of Acacia modesta.
286. Scientific name of Marco Polo sheep is Ovis ammon.
287. Scientific name of Urial is Ovis orientalis.
288. Ovis orientalis vignei is also known as Ladakh Urial or Shapu.
289. Urial are found on mountains upto 3000 meters elevation.
290. Status of Urial is Endangered.
291. Ovis orientalis punjabiensis is locally called as Punjabi Dunba.
292. Ovis orientalis punjabiensis occurs in between the Indus and Jhelum rivers at elevations of 250 - 1,500m.
293. The construction of the M-2 Motorway between Islamabad and Lahore created a substantial barrier to seasonal migrations and to dispersal.
294. Facial glands are absent in Wild Goats.
295. Herds of Wild Goat may contain as many as 20 goats in the wild.
296. Goats typically spend their days grazing on grasses within their home range, which is an area of about 14 square miles (23 square kilometers).
297. Scientific name of Grey Goral is Naemorhedus goral.
298. Grey Goral attains a height of 60-70 cm at shoulder.
299. In Pakistan, Grey Goral is found in Himalayan foothills at about 800-1500m elevation.
300. The word "tahr" comes from the Nepali word thār.
301. The genus "Hemitragus" comes from the Greek words. Hemi meaning "half" and trágos meaning "goat".
302. Himalayan Tahr is restricted to Pir Punjal Range in Azad Kashmir.
303. Pseudois nayaur is commonly called as Blue sheep or Bharal.
304. Body length of Capra is 52 inches.
305. Gestation period of Capra is 150-155 days, 5 months.
306. Game reserve for wild goat is at Hingol range in central Mekran.

307. Biggest population of Capra is in Kirthar National Park in southern Sindh having about 4000 organisms.
308. Mature males of Capra hircus are spectacularly beautiful and may have horns over one meter in length.
309. Capra hircus inhabit mountain crests upto 3300 m.
310. In Capra hircus, the weight of adult Males up to 120 kg and Females 50 to 55 kg.
311. Capra Ibex usually live above tree line from about 3660m to over 6000m.
312. The Capra falconeri is commonly called as Markhor.
313. No wild goats excel Markhor in climbing in precipitous slopes.
314. There are five distinct sub species of Capra in Pakistan.
315. Capra falconeri falconeri is confined to Gilgit.
316. Capra falconeri megaceros is found in Malakand, Swat and Chitral.
317. Capra falconeri jerdoni occurs in mountain ranges immediately north and east of Quetta, Baluchistan.
318. Capra falconeri chiltaniensis is restricted to three hill ranges namely Chiltan, Koh Murdar and Koh Maran near Quetta.
319. An antelope is a member of a number of even-toed ungulate species.
320. Scientific name of Nilgai is Boselaphus tragocamelus.
321. Breeding populations of Nilgai exist only in Changa Manga and Lal Suhanra plantations.
322. Gestation period of Nilgai is 247 days.
323. Longevity of Nilgai in wild is 12-15 years.
324. Longevity of Nilgai in captivity is 18 years.
325. Scientific name of Chinkara is Gazella gazelle.
326. Chinkara are semi nocturnal starting to forage mainly in cultivated crops before sunset.
327. The average horn length of Chinkara males is 10 -12 inch measured over the curve.
328. Females of Chinkara mature are the age of 12 months.
329. In captivity, Chinkara live for 12-13 years.
330. Scientific name of Black Buck is Antelope cervicapra.
331. The black bucks get their name from the black pelage of males attained on maturity at three years of age.
332. Life span of Black Bucks is 10 – 12 years.
333. Foxes are small-to-medium-sized, omnivorous mammals belonging to several genera of the family Canidae.
334. Pinnae is larger, erect and triangular in foxes.
335. The two common species of foxes found in Pakistan are Red Fox (Vulpis vulpis) and Indian Fox (Vulpis benghalensis).
336. Hyaenas are large sized dog like carnivores with big head.
337. Each foot of Hyena has four toes with non-retractile claws.
338. Hyena are scavengers feeding on carriion but will also attack on live cattle.
339. Wild Dogs are members of family Canidae, order Carnivora.
340. The teeth of Wild Dogs are proportionately smaller than those of wolves.
341. The skin of domestic dogs tends to be thicker than that of wolves.
342. The paws of a dog are half the size of those of a wolf.

343. The two familiar species of Wolves found in Pakistan are Wolf (Canis lupus) and Jackal (Canis aureus).
344. Scientific name of Gray wolf is Canis lupus.
345. Gray Wolf is also called the timber wolf.
346. Gray Wolf is the largest extant member of its family.
347. Weight in Males is 43–45 kg and In Females is 36–38.5 kg.
348. Scientific name of Golden Jackal is Canis aureus.
349. This jackal is smaller and possesses shorter legs.
350. The jackal has fox like narrow head and pointed muzzle.
351. Civets are related to cats but are distinguished by their longer head and jaws.
352. They secrete from their anal glands, a greasy substance called 'civet' which is used in making perfumes.
353. Scientific name of Indian civet is Viverricula indica.
354. Scientific name of Palm civet is Paradoxurus hermaphroditus.
355. The Palm Civet is a mountain species.
356. Scientific name of Stone marten is Martes foina.
357. Scientific name of Yellow throated marten Martes flavigula.
358. Yellow throated marten's rhinarium is naked and black.
359. Scientific name of Badger is Mellivora capensis.
360. Ratel or Honey badger is thickest ugly animal of about 75 cm in length.
361. Badger's coarse body fur is sharply divided into two contrasting colors.
362. There is a sac like gland around the anus, from which an offensive secretion can be omitted.
363. Otters are aquatic carnivores.
364. Scientific name of Himalayan otter is Lutra lutra.
365. The Himalayan otter is found in all Himalayan river systems.
366. Scientific name of Smooth coated or Indian Otter is Lutra perspicilata.
367. Indian otter is found throughout the lower Indus riverine system of Punjab and Sindh.
368. Scientific name of Indian Peafowl is Pavo cristatus.
369. Scientific name of Green Peafowl is Pavo muticus.
370. Males Peafowl are known as Peacocks.
371. Peafowl or Peacocks are member of pheasant family.
372. The Peacock is national bird of India.
373. Indian blue peafowl are known best for their exquisite train and plumage.
374. The peafowl is considered one of the largest flying birds.
375. Peafowl weigh in between 2.7-6 kg.
376. Wingspan of Peafowl is between 1.4-1.6 m.
377. Both Male and Female sexes are equipped with spurs that are around 2.5 cm long.
378. Peafowl neck and breast is a Bright blue, golden feathers line their sides and backs.
379. Clutch size of Peafowl is 3-6 eggs.
380. Incubation is by female only last for 28-30 days.
381. The males of Peafowl have a long train ("tail ") about 1.2 m in length from June to December.
382. The train (tail) is discarded in January.
383. Trains are an iridescent arrangement of multiple colors featuring ocelli (eye-spots).

384. Around **30** to **40** of the ocelli around the outer edges of the fan are not round but **v-shaped**.
385. **Pavo cristatus** can hybridize with the green peafowl, **Pavo muticus**.
386. IUCN status of Peafowl is **Least Concern**.
387. The male of **Cheer Pheasant** has typically has very showy plumage.
388. Long tail of Cheer Pheasant has **18** feathers.
389. Clutch size of female pheasant is **9 – 10** eggs.
390. **50-60** pairs of Cheer Pheasant are well kept at **Dhodial (Manshera)in KPK**.
391. Cheer Pheasant is listed on **Appendix I** of CITES.
392. Scientific name of Koklass is **Pucrasia macrolopha**.
393. Koklass have a long central and **two** lateral crests on the head also called also **pucras**.
394. IUCN status of Koklass is **Least concern**.
395. Koklass are found at **6000-11000 ft**.
396. A Monal is a bird of the pheasant family, **Phasianidae**.
397. **Himalayan monal** is National bird of **Nepal** and State bird of **Uttarakhand, India**.
398. Male Himalayan Monal weighs upto **2380 gms**.
399. Female Himalayan Monal weighs upto **2150 gms**.
400. Clutch size of Himalayan Monal is **4-5 eggs**.
401. The breeding season begins in **April** when the **Monals** are at higher altitudes.
402. Himalayan Monal ccurs at **8000-12000 ft**.
403. Scientific name of Chukor is **Alectoris chukar**.
404. Chukor is larger than the common **partridge**.
405. Males Chukor measure about **34-39cm**.
406. Females Chukor measures about **30-34 cm**.
407. Female Chukor lays about **7 to 14** eggs.
408. The eggs hatch in about **23–25** days.
409. In winters, Chukor comes down to an elevation of **1200-1500m** and re-ascends in summer to **2500m**.
410. Severe winters are known to affect the **Turkish** populations of Chukor.
411. Tragopans are commonly called **horned pheasants**.
412. **Tragos** means **goat**.
413. There are **five** recognized species of tragopans.
414. Scientific name of Western tragopan is **Tragopan melanocephalus**.
415. Scientific name of Satyr tragopan is **Tragopan satyra**.
416. Scientific name of Temminck's tragopan is **Tragopan temminckii**.
417. Scientific name of Blyth's tragopan is **Tragopan blythii**.
418. Scientific name of Cabot's tragopan is **Tragopan caboti**.
419. Males of Tragopan melanocephalus weighs **1.8–2.2 kg 4.0–4.9 lb**.
420. Males of Tragopan melanocephalus length from **55–60 cm (22–24 in)**.
421. Females of Tragopan melanocephalus weigh **1.25–1.4 kg (2.8–3.1 lb)**.
422. Length of female Tragopan melanocephalus is **48–50 cm (19–20 in)**.
423. They are found in western Himalayas, **8000-12000** from hazara eastward to **Garhwali- Ladakh**.
424. Scientific name of Houbara Bustard is **Chlamydotis undulata**.
425. Houbara Bustard measures **60-70** cm in length.

- 426. Houbara Bustard weighs upto 1.5-2.5 kg.
- 427. Bill of Houbara Bustard is horny brown and legs greenish yellow.
- 428. Bustards are omnivores but largely vegetarian.
- 429. IUCN Status of Houbara Bustard is Vulnerable.
- 430. Scientific name of Kingfisher is Alcedo atthis.
- 431. Kingfisher belongs to Order Coraciiformes.
- 432. IUCN Status of Kingfisher is Least concern.
- 433. Hard winters are thought to be a significant threat to Kingfisher.

It is highly recommended and advisable NOT to rely on this file alone.

For obtaining maximum marks, it is necessary to go through handouts/pptx/online material or any relevant material found.

Regards:

Sir Mughal