



SNOW LEOPARD: Shan (*Panthera uncia*)
EURASIAN LYNX: Eeh (*Lynx lynx*)
PALLAS' CAT: Tak-srham/ Ribilik (*Otocolobus manul*)



HIMALAYAN BROWN BEAR: Denmo (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)
TIBETAN WOLF: Shangku (*Canis lupus chanco*)
RED FOX: Watse (*Vulpes vulpes*)



TIBETAN SAND FOX: (*Vulpes ferrilata*)
WILD YAK: Dong (*Bos mutus*)
TIBETAN WILD ASS: KIANG (*Equus kiang*)



CHIRU: Tsos (*Pantholops hodgsonii*)
TIBETAN GAZELLE: Goa (*Procapra picticaudata*)
HIMALAYAN TAHR: (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*)



BHARAL: Shapo (*Pseudois nayaur*)
HIMALAYAN IBEX: Skin (*Capra sibirica*)
LADAKHI URIAL: Napo (*Ovis aries vignei*)



ARGALI: Nyan (*Ovis ammon*)
HIMALAYAN MARMOT: Phia (*Marmota himalayana*)
LADAKH PIKA: Zabra (*Ochotona ladacensis*)



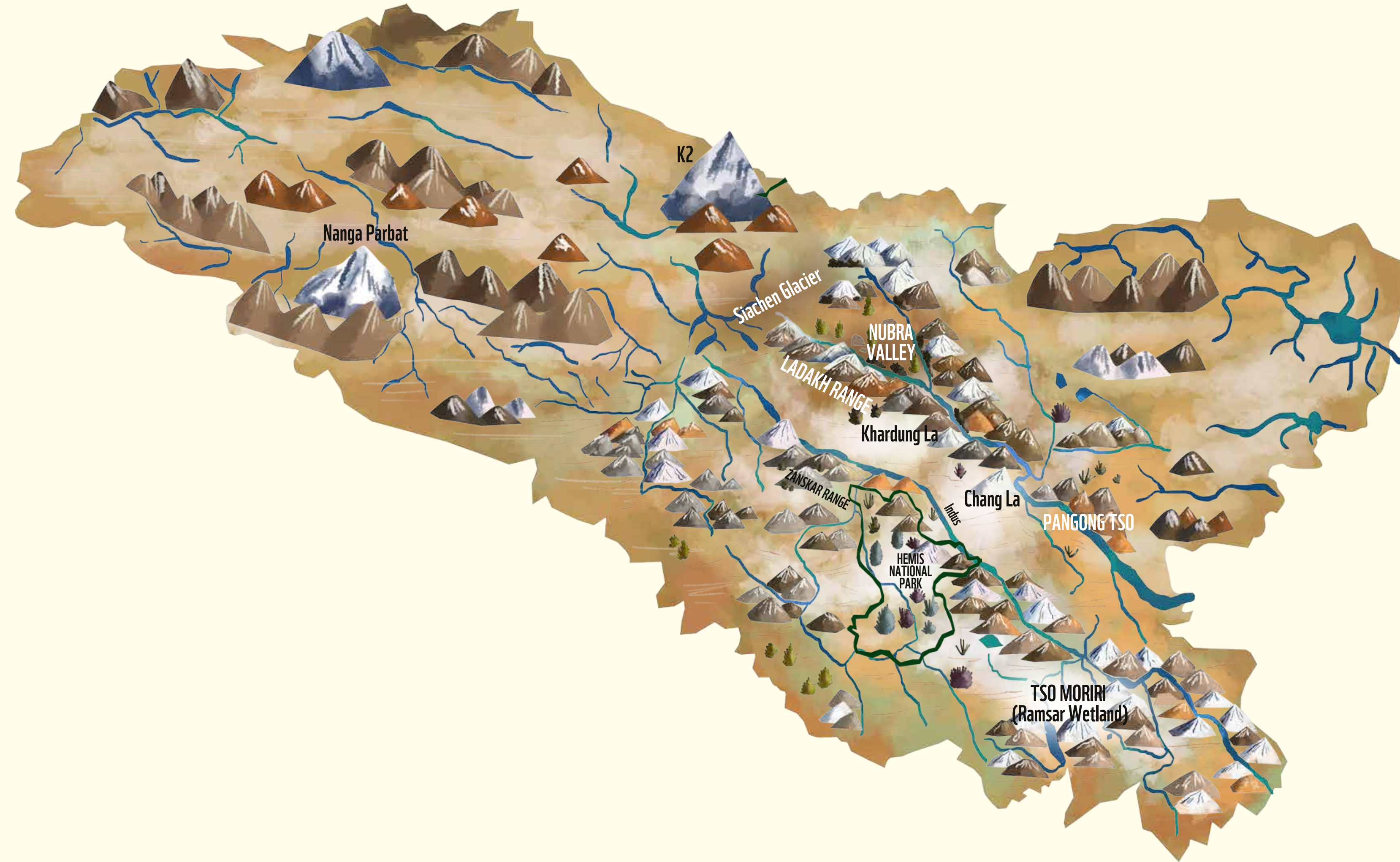
WOOLLY HARE: Ribong (*Lepus oiostolus*)
BLACK-NECKED CRANE: Cha thung thung karmo (*Grus nigricollis*)
GOLDEN EAGLE: Gyablak (*Aquila chrysaetos*)



BEARDED VULTURE: Gargarzi (*Gypaetus barbatus*)
HIMALAYAN GRIFFON: Thankar (*Gyps himalayensis*)
UPLAND BUZZARD: Nyaser Mukpo (*Buteo hemilasius*)



LADAKH



From snow-topped barren mountains and rocky ridges to deep valleys and glassy wetlands, Ladakh is a land of unique and picturesque beauty. Demarcated by the Karakoram in the North and the Great Himalayas in the South, Ladakh is traversed by two other parallel mountain ranges, the Ladakh Range and the Zaskar Range. Ladakh is a high-altitude cold desert at an elevation of 2,700 to 7,650 m above sea level. Due to its cold and arid climate, it experiences extremely low temperature (-27°C), scanty rainfall, diurnal pattern of temperature fluctuations and abridged growing season. This Union Territory is also dotted with some of the most spectacular wetlands in the world, most of which are of glacial origin and remain frozen from December to March. These wetlands attract many migratory birds including the endangered Black-necked crane. Along with birds, the fauna of Ladakh consists of mammals, insects, fishes, molluscs and reptiles. They exhibit several interesting adaptations like seasonal migration, hibernation, and amongst mammals, thick fur, large nostril, thick and bushy tails to overcome the harsh environment of Ladakh. The flora of Ladakh falls under the Alpine and High Alpine zones and the vegetation mainly consists of shrubs, thorny bushes and herbaceous plants, many of which have medicinal properties.



CHUKAR: Shrakpa (*Alectoris chukar*)
TIBETAN SNOWCOCK: Ribja (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*)
TIBETAN PARTRIDGE: Deb-Shrakh (*Perdix hodgsoniae*)



TIBETAN SANDGROUSE: Kagaling (*Syrhaptes tibetanus*)
SNOW PARTRIDGE: Shrakpa (*Lerwa lerwa*)
RAVEN: Karok/Phorok (*Corvus corax*)



EURASIAN MAGPIE: Khata/Katang-putit (*Pica pica*)
YELLOW-BILLED COUGH: Chunka Khaser (*Pyrhocorax graculus*)
GROUND TIT: Chilra (*Pseudopodoces humilis*)



LITTLE OWL: Kukze (Okpa) (*Athene noctua*)
BAR-HEADED GOOSE: Nangpa/Nankar (*Anser indicus*)
HORNED LARK: Ukpothakir (*Eremophila alpestris*)



WALLCREEPER: Chipa Sikjar (*Tichodroma muraria*)
TOAD-HEADED AGAMA: Thang-Pilik (*Phrynocephalus theobaldi*)
HIMALAYAN AGAMA: Lama Galchik (*Paralauadikia himalayana*)



KASHMIR ROCK AGAMA: Ghanlakh (*Laudakia tuberculata*)
LADAKH TORTOISESHELL: Pema-Laptse (*Aglais ladacensis*)
HIMALAYAN MEADOW BLUE: Pema-Laptse (*Polyommatus stoliczkanus*)



LADAKH COMMON COPPER: Pema-Laptse (*Lycena phlaeas baralacha*)
SEA BUCKTHORN: Tsestalulu (*Hippophae rhamnoides*)
SIBERIAN IRIS: (*Iris sibirica*)



CUSHION PLANT: (*Thylacospermum caespitosum*)
DROOPING JUNIPER: Shukpa (*Juniperus recurva*)
SOMLATA: (*Ephedra gerardiana*)