



CARACAL
(Caracal caracal)



INDIAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
(Hystrix indica)



JUNGLE CAT
(Prionailurus bengalensis)



INDIAN PANGOLIN
(Manis crassicaudata)



FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE
(Tetracerus quadricornis)



BLACKBUCK
(Antelope cervicapra)



SLOTH BEAR
(Melursus ursinus)



LEOPARD
(Panthera pardus)



RUSTY SPOTTED CAT
(Prionailurus rubiginosus)



TIGER
(Panthera tigris)



SMOOTH COATED OTTER
(Lutrogale perspicillata)



INDIAN GIANT FLYING SQUIRREL
(Petaurista philippensis)



STRIPED HYENA
(Hyaena hyaena)



INDIAN GANGES DOLPHIN
(Platanista gangetica)



INDIAN WOLF
(Canis lupus pallipes)



RUSSELL'S VIPER
(Daboia russelii)



INDIAN SPECTACLED COBRA
(Naja naja)



INDIAN ROCK PYTHON
(Python molurus)



ROYAL SNAKE
(Spalerosophis diademata)



COMMON KRAIT
(Bungarus caeruleus)



SPINY-TAILED LIZARD
(Saara hardwickii)



INDIAN STAR TORTOISE
(Nilssonia gangetica)



SOFTSHELL TURTLE
(Trionychidae)

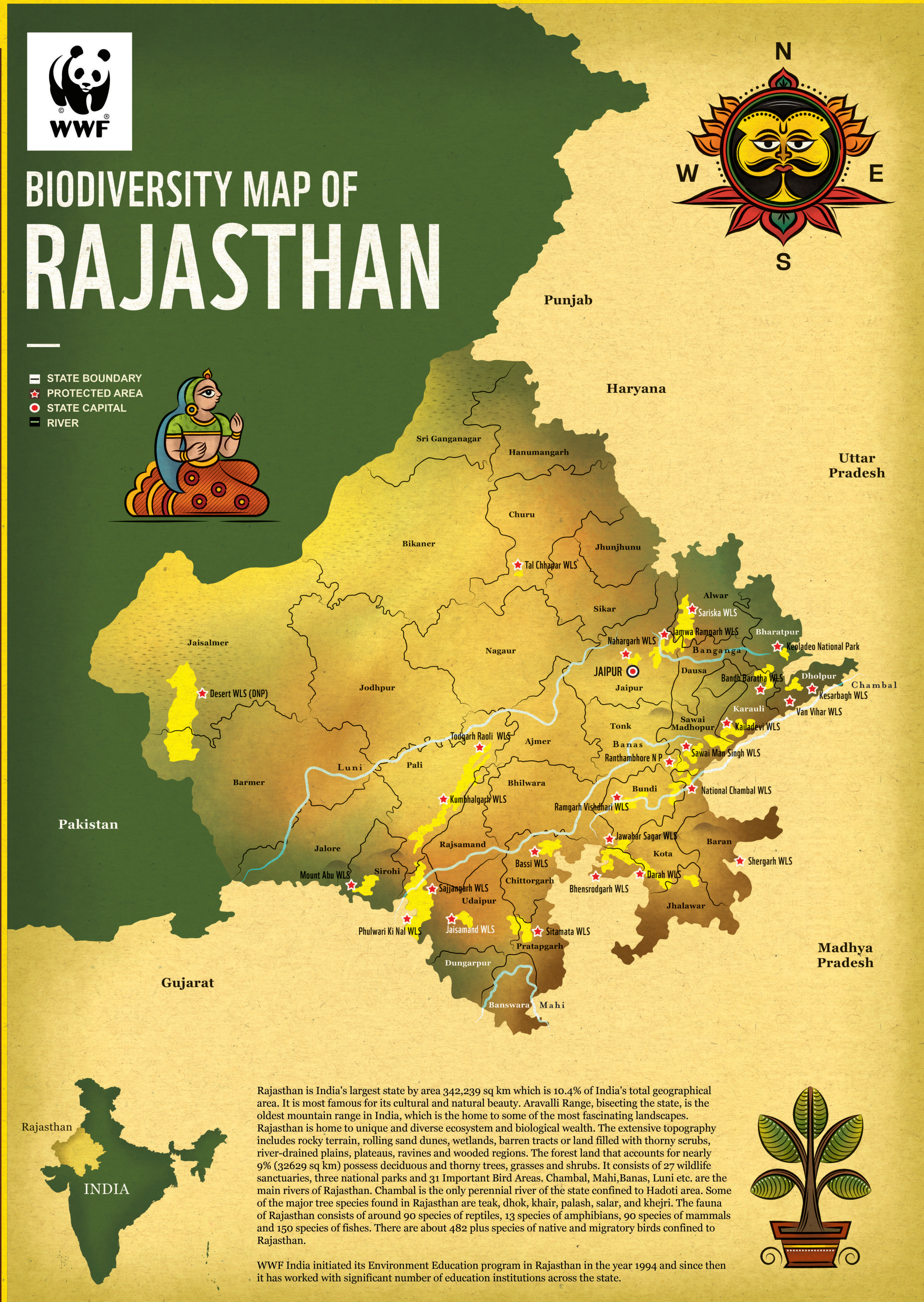


CROCODILE
(Crocodylidae)



BIODIVERSITY MAP OF RAJASTHAN

- STATE BOUNDARY
- PROTECTED AREA
- STATE CAPITAL
- RIVER



Rajasthan is India's largest state by area 342,239 sq km which is 10.4% of India's total geographical area. It is most famous for its cultural and natural beauty. Aravalli Range, bisecting the state, is the oldest mountain range in India, which is the home to some of the most fascinating landscapes. Rajasthan is home to unique and diverse ecosystem and biological wealth. The extensive topography includes rocky terrain, rolling sand dunes, wetlands, barren tracts or land filled with thorny scrubs, river-drained plains, plateaus, ravines and wooded regions. The forest land that accounts for nearly 9% (32629 sq km) possess deciduous and thorny trees, grasses and shrubs. It consists of 27 wildlife sanctuaries, three national parks and 31 Important Bird Areas. Chambal, Mahi, Banas, Luni etc. are the main rivers of Rajasthan. Chambal is the only perennial river of the state confined to Hadoti area. Some of the major tree species found in Rajasthan are teak, dhok, khair, palash, salar, and khejri. The fauna of Rajasthan consists of around 90 species of reptiles, 13 species of amphibians, 90 species of mammals and 150 species of fishes. There are about 482 plus species of native and migratory birds confined to Rajasthan.

WWF India initiated its Environment Education program in Rajasthan in the year 1994 and since then it has worked with significant number of education institutions across the state.



GHARIAL
(Gavialis gangeticus)



BLUE PANSY
(Junonia orithya)



PLAIN TIGER
(Danaus chrysippus)



ROHIDA
(Tecomella undulata)



BER
(Ziziphus mauritiana)



KADAM
(Neolamarckia cadamba)



GUGGUL
(Commiphora wightii)



PALASH
(Butea monosperma)



ARJUN
(Terminalia arjuna)



COMB DUCK
(Sarkidiornis melanotos)



GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD
(Ardeotis nigricaps)



WHITE-RUMPED VULTURE
(Gyps bengalensis)



WHITE NAPED TIT
(Machlolophus nuchalis)



SIRKEER MALKOHA
(Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii)



YELLOW-LEGGED BUTTONQUAIL
(Turnix tanki)



INDIAN SPOTTED CREEPER
(Salpormis spilonotus)



GREY JUNGLEFOWL
(Gallus sonneratii)



INDIAN EAGLE OWL
(Bubo bengalensis)



RED SPURFOWL
(Gallus padicea)



LESSER FLORICAN
(Syphectides indicus)



LESSER FLAMINGO
(Phoeniconaias minor)



BLACK BITTERN
(Ixobrychus flavicollis)



GREEN MUNIA
(Amandava formosa)



YELLOW-EYED PIGEON
(Columba eversmanni)