

Classic moments in the forest



Nilgiri Tahr

Hemitragus hylocrius

ನಿಲಗಿರಿ ತಾಹಿ

Anyone who has followed the sequence of our calendar themes will discern a certain subtle, underlying logic. We began with pure art in different forms: painting, sculpture, murals and photography. We then shifted focus slightly. Nature was our theme, and what followed were calendars that brought landscapes, flowering trees and birds to your consciousness every day of the year. Within our basic concept lay another, equally important one...the themes we presented always connected to people or places in Karnataka.

Our purposefully meandering journey continues this year with a theme close to many hearts. Within this calendar is an anthology of thirteen classic wildlife photographs, featuring twelve different animals. Each photograph gives you a glimpse of everyday happenings in the animal's life and natural habitat. You'll see a peacock caught in flight and a contemplative tahr brooding against a mountain landscape; an angry elephant threatening a surprised

gaur and a gentle chital doe suckling her fawn....

These photographs are the rewards of patient efforts by eight of Karnataka's leading wildlife photographers. It is of immense pride to us that our state leads the country in the field of wildlife / nature photography. Collectively, our photographers have received the largest number of prestigious international honours in photography. Their work has been exhibited, and has won awards, at all major national and international photography salons.

Barring two, all the animals you will meet in this calendar have been photographed in Karnataka. With 17 wildlife sanctuaries, 8 bird sanctuaries and 5 national parks (full list on back of July leaf), our state plays host to a truly impressive range of birds and animals.

We know we are all pieces of the frail chain of a larger existence. It's nice that some of those links are accessible to us.



wishes you a happy and prosperous 2005

Dr.T. Shivanandappa, A.R.P.S.



Indian Peafowl (Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, Karnataka)

Pavo cristatus

ನವಿಲು

January 2005

S	30	2	9	16	23
M	31	3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26 <small>REPUBLIC DAY</small>
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14 <small>MAKARA SANKRANTHI</small>	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29



For a better quality of life



Indian Peafowl

Pavo cristatus

KANNADA: Navilu (ನವಿಲು)

A peafowl in flight is a beautiful and uncommon sight...it takes wing only when surprised, or to cross a ravine or riverbed. The peafowl is described as being "as sinuous as a snake, as stealthy as a cat and as wary as a bull bison in watching for foes". An ever-watchful sentinel of the forest, peafowl give alarm calls at the sight of moving predators or the sound of thunder during the monsoons. Their calls are distinctive: a loud, harsh scream or short, gasping shrieks accompanied by a pumping action of the head and neck.

The term peafowl includes both peacocks and peahens. Only the cock possesses the famous dazzlingly colourful tail: 1-1.5 metres long in an adult. It takes 2 years for the tail plumage to develop and its full magnificence can best be seen when the cock struts and displays before peahens. Both male and female peafowl have crests (though the peahen's is smaller) and are mottled brown with metallic green on lower neck. Their lifespan is about 15 years.

DESCRIPTION: About the size of a vulture.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout India, up to 1,800 m. in the Himalayas.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Live in groups, known as parties or droves, in dense scrub and deciduous forests, usually near rivers and streams. Also found semi-domesticated near villages and cultivated areas. Roost at night in large trees.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like eagles, tigers and leopards; disease and man.

FOOD: Grain, vegetable shoots, insects, lizards and snakes.

BREEDING HABITS: Polygamous, usually one cock with 5 or 6 peahens. Nesting season is between Jan. and Oct. Peahen lay 3-5 eggs.



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BRIGADE GROUP'S 2005 CALENDAR

CONSULTING EDITOR: T.N.A. Perumal, F.R.P.S., M.F.I.A.P.

TEXT SOURCES: *The Book of Indian Animals*, S.H. Prater;
The Book of Indian Birds, Salim Ali;
Animal Fact File, Dr Tony Hare.

CONCEPT, TEXT AND DESIGN: Simova-Resource

FLYLEAF PHOTOGRAPH: T.A. Jayakumar, A.F.I.A.P.

PHOTOGRAPHED AT: Rajamalai, Eravikulam National Park, Kerala

Holidays/Festivals in January

- 1 New Year's Day (R)
- 8 Second Saturday (S)
- 14 Makara Sankranti / Pongal (S)
- 21 Bakrid (C, S)
- 26 Republic Day (C, S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

T.N.A. Perumal, FR.P.S., M.F.L.A.P.



Blackbuck or Indian Antelope (Tal chapar, Rajasthan)

Antilope cervicapra

ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮೃಗ

February 2005

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	
W	2	9	16	23	
T	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	



For a better quality of life



Blackbuck or Indian Antelope

Antilope cervicapra

KANNADA: *Krishna Mruga* (ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮೃಗ)

(This is a black-and-white picture with selective sepia toning of the animals, to match actual field colours.)

Exclusively Indian, this most elegant of antelopes owes its distinction to its spectacular long, graceful spiralled horns. The horns of a full-grown male blackbuck in South India measure about 20" (65 cm.) or more. Females rarely have horns. Whether in silhouette against the sky or laid against its back in a timeless courtship ritual, the blackbuck is a naturalist's wonder...and a photographer's delight. In Karnataka, blackbuck are found at Mydenahalli in Kolar District and at the Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary.

Blackbuck are found in herds of 20-30, usually led by an older female. However, herds of several hundreds have been sighted. When alarmed, the herd moves in a series of leaps and bounds before galloping away swiftly and smoothly, as if on wheels.

DESCRIPTION: Average size: 32" (80 cm.) at the shoulder and 90 lb. (40 kg.) in weight. Horns begin to spiral only in the second year. Coat is yellowish fawn in young and turns black by the age of three. Blackbuck have keen eyesight and a moderate sense of smell and hearing. Glands under the eyes and between the hooves secrete a fluid used as a means of communication.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Found in open plains that are covered with scrub or cultivation. Usually avoid hills or forest tracts.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like cheetah, wolves, leopards and jackals; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores (vegetarians), feeding on grass and various cereal crops. Usually graze till noon and during late afternoons, resting during the hot hours.

BREEDING HABITS: Breed in all seasons, though main rut is between Feb. and March. Individual bucks may leave the herd with a favoured female. A doe gives birth to one or two young.



ARCHITECTS: THOMAS ASSOCIATES

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Holidays/Festivals in February

- 12 Second Saturday (S)
- 17 Madhavanavami (R)
- 20 Last Day of Muharram (C, S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

T.N.A. Perumal, FR.P.S., M.F.I.A.P.



Elephant (Kabini, Karnataka)

Elephas maximus

ಆನೆ

March 2005

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
F	4	11	18	^o 25 GOOD FRIDAY	
S	5	12	19	26	



Elephant
Elephas maximus
KANNADA: Aane (ಆನೆ)

Elephants are very intelligent, with a keen sense of hearing and scent, poor vision and, according to lore, an incredible memory.

Indian elephants are smaller than their African counterparts, standing about 9' high at the shoulder and weighing around 2-3 tons. An adult elephant will eat from 600-700 lb. (270 to 320 kg.) of green fodder a day. Among Asian elephants only the males have tusks. An elephant's trunk is very sensitive and serves as both a nose and upper lip. Its greyish-brown skin is 1" thick.

Though elephants have a lifespan of about 70 years, they rarely live this long, falling prey to predators, injuries and disease. Conflict between elephant and man arises from their unknowing invasion of each other's territory.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Ghats, from Mysore southwards, Orissa, Bihar, Himalayas in U.P., West Bengal and Assam.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Primarily in tall forests and where bamboo grows profusely. Normally move in herds of 6-60 animals.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores, feeding on various kinds of grasses, leaves of wild bamboo and plantains, most species of crops and the bark of particular trees. Feed early in the mornings, late evenings and at night and sleep during the hot hours.

BREEDING HABITS: Main breeding season during hot weather and start of rains. Gestation period about twenty months. Single births are the norm.

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Holidays/Festivals in March

- 8 Mahashivaratri (R)
- 12 Second Saturday (S)
- 25 Good Friday / Holi Feast (C, S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

T.A. Jayakumar, A.F.I.A.P.






Chital or Spotted Deer (Bandipur National Park, Karnataka)

Axis axis

ಸಾರಂಗ ಜಿಂಕೆ

April 2005

S		3	10	17	°24
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9 <small>CHANDRAMANA UGADI</small>	16	23	30



For a better quality of life



Chital or Spotted Deer

Axis axis

KANNADA: *Saranga Jinke* (ಸಾರಂಗ ಜಿಂಕೆ)

Alert and fleet of foot, Chital live at the fringes of forests and seem to be unafraid of entering human habitat.

Sociable creatures, Chital normally live in herds of 10-30, though sightings of herds numbering in the hundreds have been reported. They communicate with each other through a variety of alarm calls, stamping of feet and markings from their scent glands. They are often seen in the company of other forest animals like blackbuck, swamp deer, pigs and monkeys.

Only males have antlers, which are shed and redevelop at regular intervals. To protect their developing antlers, bucks will even fight with their forefeet rather than their antlers, as is normal.

DESCRIPTION: Average size: 36" (90 cm.) high at the shoulder, about 190 lb. (85 kg.) for stags; does are smaller. Bright rufous-fawn coat, profusely spotted with white throughout the year. Old bucks are darker.

DISTRIBUTION: Widely spread across India: at the base of the Himalayas, Assam and practically throughout the peninsula.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Found wherever there are open forests, a good supply of water and grazing.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers, leopards, wild dogs, crocodiles, and parasites; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores, feeding on grass and foliage till late in the morning and in the afternoon. Rest in shady spots during hotter parts of the day.

BREEDING HABITS: Prolific breeders who reproduce every six months. Mating is at its height in May: a time of fierce aggression amongst males. Gestation period not known. Hinds normally give birth to a single fawn.

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Holidays/Festivals in April

- 9 Chandramana Ugadi / Second Saturday (S)
- 14 Ambedkar Jayanthi / Soura Ugadi (C, S)
- 17 Sri Ramanavami (R)
- 22 Mahaveera Jayanthi / Id-Meelad (C, S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

Front

H. Satish, A.R.P.S., M.F.I.A.P.





Common Langur (Bandipur National Park, Karnataka)

Presbytis entellus

ಮುಸುಪ

May 2005

S	1	8	15	22	29
MAY DAY					
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
W	4	11	18	25	
T	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	



For a better quality of life

Back



Common Langur

Presbytis entellus

KANNADA: *Musuva* (ಮುಸುಪ)

The sight of a langur's acrobatic leaps and bounds, executed with precision timing, is a sight to behold.

There are 14 distinguishable races of the species in existence. Langurs are characterised by black faces, grey coats and long, sinuous tails.

Langurs are inquisitive and sociable. They live in mixed troops of 15-25, though all-male troops have been observed. Each troop has a fixed membership and social system. While they may mingle with other monkey species while feeding, they live strictly apart. On seeing an enemy, a langur will break out into guttural alarm calls, quickly taken up by the entire troop, who then flee en masse. This warning also helps deer, with whom langurs share a special, symbiotic relationship. Agile on treetops, langurs walk on all fours on ground.

DESCRIPTION: Average size: 2'-2' 5" (60-75 cm.) high when seated. 3'-3' 3" (90-100 cm.) tail. Langurs from the Himalayas weigh 35-46 lb. (16-21 kg.), while those from the peninsula weigh 20-35 lb. (9-16 kg.).

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout India, except western deserts.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Primarily arboreal; also thrives on cliffs, rocks and near human habitation.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like leopards and tigers; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores, feeding on wild fruits, flowers, buds, shoots and leaves. Feed from dawn to early afternoon and again in the evenings. Hot hours are spent resting in shady, protected areas.

BREEDING HABITS: Mating time varies. Young are born in all seasons. Period of gestation is about six months. Newborn are seen mainly from January to February.

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Holidays/Festivals in May

- 1 May Day (C, S)
- 11 Basava Jayanthi (S)
- 12 Sri Ramanujacharya's Thiru (R)
- 13 Shankara Jayanthi (R)
- 14 Second Saturday (S)
- 23 Buddha Pournima (R)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted



Wild Boar (Kabini, Karnataka) *Sus scrofa* ಕಾಡು ಹಂದಿ

June		2005				
S		5	12	19	26	
M		6	13	20	27	
T		7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
T	2	9	16	23	30	
F	3	10	17	24		
S	4	11	18	25		



Wild Boar
Sus scrofa
KANNADA: Handi (ಕಾಡು ಹಂದಿ)

The wild boar is a ferocious relation of the pig. What it lacks in obvious beauty or grace, it makes up in intelligence, persistence and a certain charm...a thought that may be disputed by farmers whose fields it destroys with increasing regularity.

Most courageous of animals, wild boar can face a tiger or leopard in a fight and inflict serious injury. They are assisted in this by a pair of tusks, in upper and lower jaws, that curve outwards and project from the mouth. Record tusks have measured 12 3/4" (32.1 cm.) on the outside curve. They have very thick skin, covered in bristles and a distinct tasselled tail. Their best-developed senses are hearing and smell: they can smell out food that is deep underground.

DESCRIPTION: Average size: 36" (90 cm.) height at shoulder; weight may exceed 500 lb. (230 kg.). Coat is pale grey to black, with a mane of black bristles from nape to back. Young are striped fawn and dark brown, old boars grey. Mobile and expressive ears.

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed across India.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Live in herds in grass or scanty bush jungle and forests. One recorded herd numbered 170.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers, leopards and wild dogs; disease and man.

FOOD: Omnivorous, living on crops, root, tubers, insects, offal, and carrion. Feed early morning and late evening. When disturbed, will come out to feed at night.

BREEDING HABITS: Prolific breeders in all seasons. Known to collect in large assemblies when pairing. Majority of young are born at two periods: shortly before and after the rains. Gestation period about four months; four to six young are born at a time in a shelter of grass or branches built by the sow.



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Holidays/Festivals in June
11 Second Saturday (S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

T.N.A. Perumal, FR.P.S., M.F.I.A.P.



Indian Gaur, with Elephant in the background (Kabini, Karnataka)

Bos gaurus

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July 2005

S	31	3	10	17	24
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30



For a better quality of life



Indian Gaur

Bos gaurus

KANNADA: Kadu Kona (ಕಾಡು ಕೋಣ)

Indian Gaur are not bison, but wild oxen. Their massive bodies and intimidating stare belie their true nature. An embodiment of vigour and strength, gaur are essentially timid and avoid confrontations with man. Considering their bulk, gaur are agile, swift climbers and have a keen sense of smell. Born a light golden-yellow colour, they turn jet black as they age. The largest gaur species are found in South India. Interestingly, gaur often feed alongside elephants, who are able to pull down the high bamboo shoots gaur love to eat.

DESCRIPTION: Average size of bulls: 5' 8"-5' 10" (175-180 cm.) height at shoulder, weigh about 1 ton; cows are about 4" (10 cm.) shorter. Cows have smaller, less sturdy horns. Chocolate or coffee coloured, with white stockings. A muscular ridge on the bull's shoulder slopes down to the middle of its back and ends in an abrupt dip.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Ghats southwards, from south Maharashtra to hill forests of central and south-eastern peninsula and West Bengal.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Live in herds of 8-12. Herds may unite to form a stronger group as they search for pasture. Old bulls may live solitary lives.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores, feeding on grass, leaves and the bark of certain trees. They frequent "salt licks", where the ground is impregnated with salts and other minerals. Graze early in the morning and again in the afternoon, resting during the hot hours of the day.

BREEDING HABITS: Mating time varies. Males wander away during mating season, calling loudly and distinctively for cows. Gestation period not accurately known. Newborns are seen mainly from November to March.

(For information on elephants, see reverse of March leaf)



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Holidays/Festivals in July

9 Second Saturday (S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

K.M.B. Prasad, A.R.P.S., A.F.I.A.P.



Tiger (Kabini, Karnataka)

Panthera tigris

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August 2005

S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15 <small>INDEPENDENCE DAY</small>	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	31
T	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	



For a better quality of life



Tiger
Panthera tigris
KANNADA: *Huli* (ಹುಲಿ)

A symbol of strength, stealth and courage, the tiger is believed to possess a level of intelligence next only to that of the higher apes and, of course, man.

The tiger is designed for hunting: its fawn-orange coat, with darker stripes, provides perfect camouflage; it has a strong body; heavily-muscled forelegs and shoulders; powerful, sharp retractable claws; soft footpads that silence its steps and a strong head, to absorb the stress of its ferocious killing bite. A tiger's hearing and vision are acute, enabling it to silently stalk its prey, usually at night.

Being both good swimmers and tree-climbers, tigers can lead an almost amphibious life. They are not very social creatures.

DESCRIPTION: Average length and weight: Between 9'–9' 6" (275-290 cm.) and around 400-500 lb. (180-230 kg.) for males; females are smaller at about 8' 6" (260 cm.) and 300-400 lb. (135-185 kg.). Lifespan: about 20 years.

DISTRIBUTION: Almost throughout India, except the deserts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Kutch and Sind.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Most active in cold and rainy seasons, wandering 15 to 20 miles away from their territory.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Injuries and fights between males; disease and man.

FOOD: Elephants (females or calves), gaur, buffalo, deer, nilgai, wild pig, porcupines, panthers and even other tigers. If forced to, will eat almost anything: fowl, fish, reptiles or carrion.

BREEDING HABITS: May not be monogamous. Gestation period usually 15-16 weeks. A litter usually comprises 2-3 cubs, but up to 6 have been recorded. The female rears her young alone.



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Wildlife Sanctuaries in Karnataka

Listed district-wise, north to south

NATIONAL PARKS Anshi National Park (Uttara Kannada), Kudremukh National Park (Udupi), Bannerghatta National Park (Bangalore), Nagarahole National Park (Mysore), Bandipur National Park (Chamrajanagar)
WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES Chincholi Blackbuck Sanctuary (Gulbarga), Daroji Bear Sanctuary (Bellary), Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttara Kannada), Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary (Haveri), Sharavathi Valley Wildlife Sanctuary (Shimoga), Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary (Shimoga), Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary (Shimoga), Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary (Udupi), Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary (Chikmagalur), Melkote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary (Mandya), Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary (Mandya), Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary (Mysore), Negu Wildlife Sanctuary (Mysore), Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary (Kodagu), Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary (Kodagu), Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary (Kodagu), Biligiriranga Wildlife Sanctuary (Chamrajanagara)
BIRD SANCTUARIES Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary (Belgaum), Attiveri Bird Sanctuary (Dharwar), Gudavi Bird Sanctuary (Shimoga), Ulavi Bird Sanctuary (Shimoga), Mandagadde Bird Sanctuary (Shimoga), Adichunchanagiri Peacock Sanctuary (Hassan), Kakkare Belluru Bird Sanctuary (Mandya), Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary (Mysore)

Holidays/Festivals in August

- 13 Second Saturday (S)
- 15 Independence Day (C, S)
- 19 Varamahalakshmi Vrata (R) / Rig+Yajur Upakarma (R)
- 26 Janmashtami (R)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

T.N.A. Perumal, FR.P.S., M.F.I.A.P.








Sambar (Nagarahole Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Karnataka)

Cervus unicolor

ಕಡವೆ

September 2005

S		4	11	18 ^o	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W	 <small>GANESH CHATURTHI</small>	7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	



Sambar
Cervus unicolor
KANNADA: *Kadave* (ಕಡವೆ)

The largest Indian deer, the sambar moves with surprising grace and silence for so huge a creature. Sambar run with their heads thrust forward, thereby allowing their antlers to most effectively protect their head and shoulders. They can swim with ease; body submerged and only head and antlers above water.

Sambar are fairly gregarious and live in small herds of 4 to 12. Males are extremely territorial. When the 'honk'...'honk'...'honk' alarm call of sambar sounds in the forest, it is a sure sign that a tiger or a leopard is on the prowl. Though essentially denizens of the deep forest, sambar can often be spotted in open areas during the monsoon, taking shelter from their smallest enemy—the fly.

DESCRIPTION: Average size: Weighs 500-700 lb. (225-320 kg.) and roughly 55" (140 cm.) high at shoulder. Powerful legs, a strong neck and large spreading ears. The 3-tined antlers of stags are stout and rugged. To protect their antlers at developing stages, stags often move from forest to open grassy plots. Coarse, shaggy generally brown coat, with a yellowish or greyish tinge and paler underparts. Stags have a mane around neck and throat. Shed hair profusely in hot weather. Poor vision, keen hearing and smell.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout India, in wooded areas.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Mainly on the slopes of forested hills, near cultivated land.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers, leopards, wild dogs and parasites; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores, feed usually at night, mainly on grass, leaves and a variety of fruits. They retire to safe, covered areas at daybreak, emerging again at dusk.

BREEDING HABITS: Pairing in Nov. or Dec. Stags live with several hinds during rut. Young are born at the start of the rains and live with the hinds.

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2678 0044, 5110 0000, 5122 2555,
5122 2333, 2333 7777, 2333 5666

Holidays/Festivals in September

- 6 Swarnagouwri Vratam (R)
- 7 Ganesh Chaturthi (C, S)
- 10 Second Saturday (S)
- 15 Tiru Onam (R)
- 17 Ananthapadmanabha Vrata (R)
- 20 Shab-e-Barat (R)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted



Sloth Bear (Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Karnataka)

Melursus ursinus

ಕರಡಿ

October 2005

S	30	2	9	16	23
M	31	3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29



For a better quality of life



Sloth Bear
Melursus ursinus
KANNADA: Karadi (ಕರಡಿ)

Shy, slow, shambling and short-sighted, the sloth bear is considered the clumsiest of all bears. Yet in the wink of an eye, sometimes for no apparent reason, it can transform into an alert, ferocious and cunning adversary. No one can ever predict how a bear will react to any given circumstance...or explain why.

Living in rocky places that offer shelter from heat and rain, sloth bears have a distinctive elongated muzzle and lower lip, long unkempt hair and short hind legs. Their sense of smell is excellent; but hearing and vision are poor. They are good swimmers and climbers and travel wide, far and high to get enough food to sustain their large bodies. Predominantly nocturnal, bears sleep all day and emerge around sunset to forage for food all night.

DESCRIPTION: Average size of male: 2' 2"-2' 9" (65-85 cm.) height at shoulder; 4' 6"-5' 6" (140-170 cm.) length; 280-320 lb. (127-145 kg.) weight. Females are smaller, weighing about 140 lb. (64 kg.). Coat has brownish tinge, rarely completely brown. Most have whitish v-shaped breast patch. Lifespan: 40 years in captivity.

DISTRIBUTION: Forested tracts, from Assam at the base of the Himalayas to Ceylon.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Found where there is sufficient forest to provide food.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers, leopards and wild dogs; disease and man.

FOOD: Mainly fruits, roots, herbs, honey, termites and other insects, but when hungry, may even eat carrion. Will raid crops like maize and sugarcane.

BREEDING HABITS: Mating time in hot weather. A long-drawn, melodious mating call. Gestation period is 7-8 months, with 2-3 cubs in a litter. Cubs raised by the mother, carried on her back wherever she goes. They live with her for 2-3 years.

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Wed	12.00	- 1.30 p.m.
Thu	1.30	- 3.00 p.m.
Fri	10.30	- 12.00 noon
Sat	9.00	- 10.30 a.m.

Holidays/Festivals in October

- 2 Gandhi Jayanthi / Mahalaya Amavasya (C, S)
- 8 Brigade Annual Day / Second Saturday (S)
- 12 Mahanavami / Ayudha Pooja (C, S)
- 13 Vijayadashami (C, S)
- 17 Tula Sankramana (R)
- 28 Jumat-ul-vida (R)
- 31 Naraka Chaturdasi (C, S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted



Leopard (Bandipur National Park, Karnataka)

Panthera pardus

ಚಿರತೆ

November 2005

S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	 <small>KANNADA: RAYYOTSAVA</small>	8	15	22	29
W	 <small>BALIPADYAMI</small>	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	



Leopard
Panthera pardus
KANNADA: Chirate (ಚಿರತೆ)

The leopard is a beautiful creature: blue, green or golden eyed, with black rosettes sprinkled over a pale ochre body and a long tail for balance. Amazingly strong, it can climb a tree with a full-grown chital stag in its mouth. Many save their partly eaten kills in trees for future consumption, hidden from other carnivores and scavengers. Their stomachs easily expand to accommodate huge meals.

The leopard is a survivor, comfortable in many types of terrain; in extremes of heat and cold; and eating a wide variety of food. Leopards, tigers and lions belong to the same species called panthera, but African cheetahs are of a different species. A black leopard is also called a panther; both normal and black cubs can be born in the same litter.

DESCRIPTION: Average length and weight: about 7' (215 cm.) and 150 lb. (68 kg.) for male, about 6' (185 cm.) and 110 lb. (50 kg.) for female. Colour varies across India. Cubs usually dark with close set, indistinct spots.

DISTRIBUTION: All over India.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Thrives in a range of habitat. Undeterred by proximity to human habitation.

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like tigers, wild dogs and hyenas; disease and man.

FOOD: Carnivore, hunts by day and night. Common prey include deer, monkeys and smaller animals like birds, reptiles, larger rodents and even crabs. Will prey on livestock and domestic animals like dogs and goats.

BREEDING HABITS: In captivity leopards breed all year round and have been known to produce 3 litters in 3 1/2 years. No record of their breeding patterns in the wild. Gestation period about 13 weeks. Two to four cubs in a litter.

MLR Convention Centre

A new cultural hub for South Bangalore



The futuristic-looking MLR Convention Centre could very well become a new cultural hub for South Bangalore. Set in the Brigade Millennium Campus, the MLR Convention Centre features an air-conditioned, 450-seat auditorium with a professionally equipped stage and an adjoining 500-seat banquet hall. The Centre is named in honour of Brigade Group's patriarch, the late Shri M.L. Ramachandra Setty.

Conversion Factors		
1 inch	=	2.54 cm
1 cm	=	0.3937 inch
1 foot	=	30.48 cm
1 metre	=	3.281 feet
1 yard	=	0.914 metre
1 km	=	0.621 mile
1 mile	=	1.609 km
1 sqm	=	10.764 sft
1 sqm	=	1.196 sq yards
1 sqm	=	0.0002471 acre
1 sft	=	0.093 sqm
1 sq yard	=	0.836 sqm
1 acre	=	43560 sft
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectare
1 acre	=	40 guntas
1 gunta	=	1089 sft
1 hectare	=	2.471 acres
1 HP	=	0.746 KW

Holidays/Festivals in November

- 1 Kannada Rajyotsava / Shab-e-Quadar (S)
- 2 Balipadyami (C, S)
- 4 Ramzan (C, S)
- 12 Second Saturday (S)
- 15 Gurunanak Jayanthi (S)
- 18 Kanakadasa Jayanthi / Huthari (R)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted



Nilgiri Tahr (Rajamalai, Eravikulam National Park, Kerala)

Hemitragus hylocrius

ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಆಡು

December 2005

S		4	11	18	25 <small>CHRISTMAS</small>
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	31



For a better quality of life



Nilgiri Tahr
Hemitragus hylocrius

KANNADA: Bettada Aadu (ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಆಡು)

Nilgiri Tahr live at the lowest altitude of any mountain goat. And like all mountain goats, they are quick, sure-footed and sharp-sighted. Towering cliffs and crags that would be considered inaccessible to most other animals are their natural home. Saved from the brink of extinction, they are now found in fairly large numbers and are relatively tame in parts of South India.

Both males and females have short and wrinkled horns, with a rounded outer surface. Bucks turn a deep black-brown as they age and develop a distinctive, whitish saddle patch on their loins. They live in flocks of 6 or more and sometimes merge into larger herds. For herd-protection, one will stand watch while others sleep. Strangely, they are very conscious of enemies that may approach them from below, but seem unaware of dangers from above.

DESCRIPTION: Average height and weight of male: 39"-42" (100 to 110 cm.) at shoulder; over 200 lb. (90 kg.). Females are smaller. Short, crisp coat is dark yellowish-brown in colour and paler underneath. Does and young bucks are grey. They have a single pair of teats. Lifespan not known.

DISTRIBUTION: From the Nilgiris to the Annamalais and southwards along the Western Ghats at elevations of 4000'-6000' (1220-1830 m.).

NATURAL ENEMIES: Jungle predators like panthers, tigers and wild dogs; disease and man.

FOOD: Herbivores, they graze early morning and then again at late afternoon. They prefer to rest in the hottest parts of the day.

BREEDING HABITS: In South India rutting season is Aug-Sept. Most kids are born at start of the hot season. A doe normally gives birth to a single kid, though two are not unusual.

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World Times

Based on (+) or (-) Indian Standard Time (IST)

Australia	
- Perth	2:30 (+)
- Brisbane	4:30 (+)
China	2:30 (+)
Germany	4:30 (-)
Japan	3:30 (+)
Kenya	2:30 (-)
Kuwait	2:30 (-)
Malaysia	2:30 (+)
New Zealand	6:30 (+)
Nigeria	4:30 (-)
Singapore	2:30 (+)
South Africa	3:30 (-)
Thailand	1:30 (+)
UAE	1:30 (-)
UK	5:30 (-)
USA and Canada	
- Pacific time	13:30 (-)
- Mountain time	12:30 (-)
- Central time	11:30 (-)
- Eastern time	10:30 (-)

Holidays/Festivals in December

- 10 Second Saturday (S)
- 25 Christmas (C, S)

S—State C—Central R—Restricted

January						
S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	
T	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25		
T	5	12	19	26		
F	6	13	20	27		
S	7	14	21	28		

February					
S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	
T	2	9	16	23	
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

March					
S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	31
S	4	11	18	25	

April					
S	30	2	9	16	23
M		3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

May					
S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	31
T	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

June					
S		4	11	18	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	

July					
S	30	2	9	16	23
M	31	3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
W		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
F		7	14	21	28
S	1	8	15	22	29

August					
S		6	13	20	27
M		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
W	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	

September					
S		3	10	17	24
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

October					
S	1	8	15	22	29
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
W	4	11	18	25	
T	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	

November					
S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

December					
S	31	3	10	17	24
M		4	11	18	25
T		5	12	19	26
W		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
F	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30

2006

