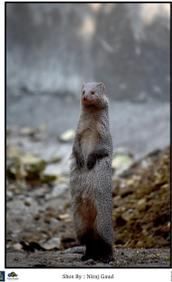


NAME OF THE ANIMAL / CAPTION FOR LANDSCAPES	PHOTOGRAPHER	IMAGE	INFORMATION
Spotted Owlet	Saketh Upadhya		<p>Spotted owlets are small owls that are common near urban areas and farmlands. They roost in small groups in the hollows of trees or in cavities in rocks or buildings. It nests in a hole in a tree or building, laying 3-5 eggs. They are found throughout India and in parts of Pakistan as well as South East Asia.</p>
Name: Oriental Darter Caption: Basking in the morning Sun	Dr. Gayatri Gambhir		<p>The Oriental darter or Indian darter (<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>) is a water bird of tropical South Asia and Southeast Asia. It has a long and slender neck with a straight, pointed bill and, like the cormorant, it hunts for fish while its body is submerged in water. It is found mainly in freshwater lakes and streams. Basking or sunning also known as sunbathing, is a thermoregulatory or comfort behaviour used by animals, especially birds, reptiles, and insects, to help raise their body temperature, reduce the energy needed for temperature maintenance or to provide comfort. Birds adopt special postures when sunning, these may include spreading out their feathers, flattening their body on soil, showing either their upper parts to the sun or facing the sun. This image was taken at Periyar lake, Thekkady, Kerela in May 2019.</p>
Cormorants (Takes two to tango)	SHUBHANKAR DEY		<p>A pair of cormorants against the setting sun is shown in the image. Cormorants are usually found in good numbers in the wetlands. Often they can be found sitting on a dead branch drying their wings after a hunting expedition (wings spread out). Made this image on a late winter afternoon in Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. Winter afternoons in Bharatpur are just magical. Wanted to capture the inhabitants of this wonderful wetlands in their natural habitat against the setting sun.</p>
African Bush Elephant	Subramanian Shridharan		<p>The African bush elephant is herbivorous. Its diet consists mainly of grasses, creepers and herbs. Adults can consume up to 150 kg (330 lb) per day. During the dry season, the diet also includes leaves and bark. Tree bark in particular contains a high level of calcium. Elephants in Babilie Elephant Sanctuary consume leaves and fruit of cherimoya, papaya, banana, guava and leaves, stems and seeds of maize, sorghum and sugarcane. To supplement their diet with minerals, they congregate at mineral-rich water-holes, termite mounds and mineral licks. Salt licks visited by elephants in the Kalahari contain high concentrations of water-soluble sodium. Elephants drink 180-230 l (40-50 imp gal; 50-60 U.S. gal) of water daily, and seem to prefer sites where water and soil contains sodium. In Kruger National Park and on the shore of Lake Kariba, elephants were observed to ingest wood ash, which also contains sodium.</p>

NAME OF THE ANIMAL / CAPTION FOR LANDSCAPES	PHOTOGRAPHER	IMAGE	INFORMATION
Tiger, Corbett Tiger Reserve	Ganesh Namasivayam		<p>As solitary animals, tigers (especially males) establish and maintain their own territories, the size and nature of which vary with the number and distribution of prey, the presence of other tigers in the area, the nature of the terrain, the availability of water, and individual characteristics. Spacing between individuals and maintenance of territories are achieved through vocalization, scrapings on the ground, claw marking of trees, fecal deposits, scent deposited by the rubbing of facial glands, and spraying of urine mixed with scent secreted from the anal glands.</p> <p>Paarwaali - as this tigress is called - due to the fact that it is seen in place which is across the Ramganga river - on that particular day came to quench thirst and cool off in water late in the evening. And as it entered the pool of water probably was locking focus on a distant sambar deer. Framed this by positioning myself on the other side of the jeep and creating space to include the reflection too as we were scrambling to find space amidst the jeeps vying for space.</p>
Chameleon	Mansi Chauhan		<p>Many people think chameleons change colour to blend in with their surroundings. Scientists disagree. Their studies show that light, temperature and mood causes chameleons to change in colour. Some chameleons change colors when they feel angry or fearful, while others change in response to light, temperature, or humidity.</p> <p>Chameleons can see in both visible and ultraviolet light.</p> <p>59 unique species of chameleon live on the island of Madagascar and are found nowhere else. This is over a quarter of the world's 202 species.</p>
The Indian grey mongoose	Niraj Gaud		<p>The Indian grey mongoose or common grey mongoose (<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>) is a mongoose species mainly found in West Asia and on the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>The grey mongoose is commonly found in open forests, scrublands and cultivated fields, often close to human habitation.</p> <p>It preys on rodents, snakes, birds' eggs and hatchlings, lizards and variety of invertebrates.</p> <p>This behavior commonly seen while protecting his baby from enemies</p>
African Lion	Vijay Mandve		<p>Of the living felid species, the lion is rivaled only by the tiger in length, weight and height at the shoulder. Its skull is very similar to that of the tiger, although the frontal region is usually more depressed and flattened, and has a slightly shorter postorbital region and broader nasal openings than those of the tiger. Due to the amount of skull variation in the two species, usually only the structure of the lower jaw can be used as a reliable indicator of species.</p> <p>The size and weight of adult lions varies across global range and habitats. Accounts of a few individuals that were larger than average exist from Africa and India</p>

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Hippopotamus	Subramanian Shridharan		<p>The common hippo inhabits rivers, lakes and mangrove swamps, where territorial bulls preside over a stretch of river and groups of five to thirty females and young. During the day, they remain cool by staying in the water or mud; reproduction and childbirth both occur in water. They emerge at dusk to graze on grasses. While hippos rest near each other in the water, grazing is a solitary activity and hippos are not territorial on land. The hippo is among the most dangerous animals in the world as it is highly aggressive and unpredictable. They are threatened by habitat loss and poaching for their meat and ivory canine teeth.</p>
The Mating Dance	Sunny Kharote		<p>As soon as you can see the monsoon cloud, we remember the Dance of Peacock. What a Cliche. But none the less the spectacle of the display of its feathers bloomed during its mating ritual is a sight to catch.</p>
Topi Silhouette	Nihar Gawand		<p>The topi (<i>Damaliscus lunatus jimela</i>) is a highly social and fast antelope subspecies of the common tsessebe, a species which belongs to the genus <i>Damaliscus</i>. They are found in the savannas, semi-deserts, and floodplains of sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Topi live primarily in grassland habitats ranging from treeless plains to savannas. In ecotone habitats between woodlands and open grasslands, they stay along the edge using the shade in hot weather.</p> <p>They prefer pastures with green grass that is medium in height with leaf-like swards. Topis are more densely populated in areas where green plants last into the dry season, particularly near water. The topi is a selective feeder and uses its elongated muzzle and flexible lips to forage for the freshest plants. Topi use vantage points, such as termite mounds, to get a good look at their surroundings</p>
Great white pelican	Inderjit Singh		<p>The breeding season of the great white pelican commences in April or May in temperate zones, is essentially all year around in Africa and runs February through April in India. Large numbers of these pelicans breed together in colonies.</p> <p>Nest locations vary: some populations make stick nests in trees but a majority, including all those that breed in Africa, nest exclusively in scrapes on the ground lined with grass, sticks, feathers and other material.</p> <p>The female can lay from 1 to 4 eggs in a clutch, with two being the average. Incubation takes 29 to 36 days. The chicks are naked when they hatch but quickly sprout blackish-brown down. The young are cared for by both parents.</p> <p>The colony gathers in "pods" around 20 to 25 days after the eggs hatch.</p> <p>The young fledge at 65 to 75 days of age. Around 64% of young successful reach adulthood, attaining sexual maturity at 3 to 4 years of age</p>

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Olive-ridley Hatchling	Omkar Deshpande		<p>The olive ridley sea turtle (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>), also known as the Pacific ridley sea turtle, are the second smallest and most abundant of all sea turtles found in the world; this species of sea turtle is found in warm and tropical waters, primarily in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They can also be found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean. These turtles, along with the related Kemp's ridley turtle, are best known for their unique mass nesting called arribada, where thousands of females come together on the same beach to lay eggs. Growing to about 2 feet in length, the olive ridley gets its name from its olive-colored carapace, which is heart-shaped and rounded. Males and females grow to the same size; however, females have a slightly more rounded carapace as compared to males. The heart-shaped carapace is characterized by four pairs of pore-bearing inframarginal scutes on the bridge, two pairs of prefrontals, and up to 9 lateral scutes per side. Olive ridleys are unique in that they can have variable and asymmetrical lateral scute 6 to scute 8 counts, ranging from five to 9 plates on each side, with six to eight being most commonly observed. Each side of the carapace has 12-14 marginal scutes.</p>
African Bush Elephant	Subramanian Shridharan		<p>The African bush elephant is the largest and heaviest land animal on Earth, being up to 3.96 m (13.0 ft) tall at the shoulder and 10.4 t (11.5 short tons) in weight. On average, males are about 3.2 m (10.5 ft) tall at the shoulder and 6 t (6.6 short tons) in weight, while females are much smaller at about 2.6 m (8.5 ft) tall at the shoulder and 3 t (3.3 short tons) in weight. Elephants attain their maximum stature when they complete the fusion of long-bone epiphyses, occurring in males around the age of 40 and females around the age of 25.</p>
Sarus Crane	Nishant Chauhan		<p>The sarus crane (<i>Antigone antigone</i>) is a large nonmigratory crane found in parts of the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Australia. The tallest of the flying birds, standing at a height up to 1.8 m (5 ft 11 in), they are a conspicuous species of open wetlands in south Asia, seasonally flooded Dipterocarp forests in Southeast Asia, and Eucalyptus-dominated woodlands and grasslands in Australia. The sarus crane is easily distinguished from other cranes in the region by the overall grey colour and the contrasting red head and upper neck. They forage on marshes and shallow wetlands for roots, tubers, insects, crustaceans, and small vertebrate prey. Like other cranes, they form long-lasting pair bonds and maintain territories within which they perform territorial and courtship displays that include loud trumpeting, leaps, and dance-like movements. In India, they are considered symbols of marital fidelity, believed to mate for life and pine the loss of their mates even to the point of starving to death.</p>
Sarus Crane	Sumedh Chahande		<p>"Royal Walk" by Sarus crane. The sarus crane is a large non migratory crane found in parts of India. Name as tallest flybird may grow to 1.8 m tall. It has a huge wingspan up to 2.4 mtrs and weight 8.4 kg. Resident of wetlands. Similar to other cranes they form long lasting pairs and hold territories. Loud trumpeting, leaps and dance like movements includes during their courtship display. In India "Sarus Cranes" are the symbols of faithfulness as they mate for life and pine the loss of their mate even to the point of starving to death.</p>

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Green vine snake	Jayant Jadhav		<p>The green vine snake is diurnal and mildly venomous. This arboreal snake normally feeds on frogs and lizards using its binocular vision to hunt. They are slow moving, relying on camouflaging as a vine in foliage. The snake expands its body when disturbed to show a black and white scale marking. Also, they may open their mouth in threat display and point their head in the direction of the perceived threat.</p> <p>The name Ahaetulla in Sinhala means 'eye plucker'. It earned this name, and similar ones in Tamil and Indian vernaculars, due to the mistaken belief that it strikes at the eyes. The species is viviparous, giving birth to young that grow within the body of the mother, enclosed within the egg membrane.</p>
Bharal (Blue Sheep)	Nihar Gawand		<p>The bharal (<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>), also called the Helan Shan blue sheep, Chinese blue sheep, Himalayan blue sheep or naur, is a caprid found in Bhutan, Gansu, the high Himalayas of India, Inner Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Ningxia, Pakistan, Sichuan and Tibet. This medium-sized caprid is 115 to 165 cm (45 to 65 in) long along the head-and-body, with a tail of 10 to 20 cm (3.9 to 7.9 in). They stand 69 to 91 cm (27 to 36 in) high at the shoulder. Body mass can range from 35 to 75 kg (77 to 165 lb). Males are slightly larger than females. The short, dense coat is slate grey in colour, sometimes with a bluish sheen. The underparts and backs of the legs are white, while the chest and fronts of the legs are black. Separating the grey back and white belly is a charcoal colored stripe. The ears are small, and the bridge of the nose is dark. The horns are found in both sexes and are ridged on the upper surface. In males, they grow upwards, then turn sideways and curve backward, looking somewhat like an upside-down mustache. They may grow to a length of 80 cm (31 in). In females, the horns are much shorter and straighter, growing up to 20 cm (7.9 in) long.</p>
Indian Paradise flycatcher	Roshan Joshi		<p>The Indian paradise flycatcher (<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>) is a medium-sized passerine bird native to Asia, where it is widely distributed. As the global population is considered stable, it has been listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List since 2004. It is native to the Indian subcontinent, Central Asia and Myanmar.</p> <p>Males have elongated central tail feathers, and a black and rufous plumage in some populations, while others have white plumage. Females are short-tailed with rufous wings and a black head. Indian paradise flycatchers feed on insects, which they capture in the air often below a densely canopied tree.</p>
The Lipstick Bird Red-billed Leiothrix	Sushilkumar Patil		<p>The red-billed leiothrix, or Chinese hill robin, is a beautiful and popular cage bird. Having born Lipstick to their bills. This bird is very active and excellent Singer but very secretive and difficult to see. This spunky bird sometimes become noisy and can often be heard "scolding" human trespassers before they even knew one was nearby. They eat fruit and play a role in dispersing seeds throughout the forest. The leiothrix is usually found in India, Bhutan, Nepal and parts of Tibet. The species was introduced to the Hawaiian Islands in 1918 and spread to all the forested islands.</p>

NAME OF THE ANIMAL / CAPTION FOR LANDSCAPES	PHOTOGRAPHER	IMAGE	INFORMATION
Impala	Daksha Bapat		<p>The impala (<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>) is a medium-sized antelope found in eastern and southern Africa. The sole member of the genus <i>Aepyceros</i>, it was first described to European audiences by German zoologist Hinrich Lichtenstein in 1812. Two subspecies are recognised—the common impala, and the larger and darker black-faced impala. The impala reaches 70–92 centimetres (28–36 inches) at the shoulder and weighs 40–76 kg (88–168 lb). It features a glossy, reddish brown coat. The male's slender, lyre-shaped horns are 45–92 centimetres (18–36 inches) long. Active mainly during the day, the impala may be gregarious or territorial depending upon the climate and geography. Three distinct social groups can be observed: the territorial males, bachelor herds and female herds. The impala is known for two characteristic leaps that constitute an anti-predator strategy. Browsers as well as grazers, impala feed on monocots, dicots, forbs, fruits and acacia pods (whenever available). An annual, three-week-long rut takes place toward the end of the wet season, typically in May. Rutting males fight over dominance, and the victorious male courts female in oestrus. Gestation lasts six to seven months, following which a single calf is born and immediately concealed in cover. Calves are suckled for four to six months; young males—forced out of the all-female groups—join bachelor herds, while females may stay back.</p>
greater flamingos	Sachin Matkar		<p>Most of the plumage is pinkish-white, but the wing coverts are red and the primary and secondary flight feathers are black. The bill is pink with a restricted black tip, and the legs are entirely pink. The greater flamingo is the largest living species of flamingo, averaging 110–150 cm (43–59 in) tall and weighing 2–4 kg (4.4–8.8 lb). The largest male flamingos have been recorded at up to 187 cm (74 in) tall and 4.5 kg (9.9 lb).</p> <p>picture taken at sirpur talab indore MP</p>
Great White Pelican	Sameer Sapte		<p>The great white pelican (<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>) also known as the eastern white pelican, rosy pelican or white pelican is a bird in the pelican family. It breeds from southeastern Europe through Asia and Africa, in swamps and shallow lakes.</p> <p>The great white pelican has been rated as a species of least concern on the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species (IUCN). In winter season, Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary to watch and photograph migratory birds like Pelicans.</p> <p>The image was shot in the month of february. We had to wait till 9 am to let the dense fog set. It is an awesome sight to witness Great White Pelicans on the beautiful backdrop of the Bharatpur forest.</p>
Indian Roller	Susmita Datta		<p>Indian rollers are often seen perched on prominent bare trees or wires. They descend to the ground to capture their prey which may include insects, spiders, scorpions, small snakes and amphibians. Fires attract them and they will also follow tractors for disturbed invertebrates. They perch mainly on 3–10 metre high perches and feed mostly on ground insects. Nearly 50% of their prey are beetles and 25% made up by grasshoppers and crickets.</p> <p>Similar to that of the black drongo. During summer, they may also feed late in the evening and make use of artificial lights and feed on insects a</p>

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Nile Crocodile & Zebra	Subramanian Sridharan		<p>Nile crocodiles are apex predators throughout their range. In the water, this species is an agile and rapid hunter relying on both movement and pressure sensors to catch any prey unfortunate enough to present itself inside or near the waterfront. Out of water, however, the Nile crocodile can only rely on its limbs, as it gallops on solid ground, to chase prey. No matter where they attack prey, this and other crocodylians take practically all of their food by ambush, needing to grab their prey in a matter of seconds to succeed. They have an ectothermic metabolism, so can survive for long periods between meals—though when they do eat, they can eat up to half their body weight at a time. However, for such large animals, their stomachs are relatively small, not much larger than a basketball in an average-sized adult, so as a rule, they are anything but voracious eaters.</p>
Back to Mumbai after 1946	Samuel Prakash		<p>On a great evening in small tide pool, I and my Friend spotted this SeaSlug(<i>Goniobranchus trimarginatus</i>) in Mumbai rock shore. It is a dorid nudibranch, a marine gastropod mollusk in the family Chromodorididae. First it is spotted in 1946 by Winckworth in Mumbai.</p>
Drongo on fire	Gurunath Prabhudesai		<p>The black drongo (<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>) is a small Asian passerine bird of the drongo family Dicruridae. It is a common resident breeder in much of tropical southern Asia from southwest Iran through India and Sri Lanka east to southern China and Indonesia. It feeds on insects, and is common in open agricultural areas and light forest throughout its range.</p> <p>This one was photographed during a birding tour to Solapur, Maharashtra. The local tribesmen were burning heaps of dry twigs to make coal locally. This was a great opportunity for the drongos since the fire makes all the insects on the twigs to fly off. So all the drongos nearby had converged onto this place.</p>
LADIES IN PINK	Vikas Garg		<p>The famed Panchachuli range of Kumaon in hue of pink just before sunset.</p> <p>The Panchachuli (पंचचुली) peaks are a group of five snow-capped Himalayan peaks lying at the end of the eastern Kumaon region, near Dugtu Village Darma valley, you can see panchchuli peak like you are lap of the panchchuli, and Munsiari, in Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand state, India. The peaks have altitudes ranging from 6,334 metres (20,781 ft) to 6,904 metres (22,651 ft). They form the watershed between the Gori and the Darmaganga valleys. Panchchuli is also located on the Gori Ganga-Lassar Yankti divide. The group lies 138 km (86 mi) from Pithoragarh.</p>

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Indian Peafowl, Nagarhole National Park	Ganesh Namasivayam		<p>The Indian peafowl (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>), is a large and brightly coloured bird, is a species of peafowl native to the Indian subcontinent, but introduced in many other parts of the world. The Indian peafowl lives mainly on the ground in open forest or on land under cultivation where they forage for berries, grains but also prey on snakes, lizards, and small rodents. Their loud calls make them easy to detect, and in forest areas often indicate the presence of a predator such as a tiger. They forage on the ground in small groups and usually try to escape on foot through undergrowth and avoid flying, though they fly into tall trees to roost.</p> <p>This picture was shot in Nagarhole National Park, Karnataka. As we were driving through the forest early in the morning in search of big cats, sighted this Indian Peafowl from far in open perch. After taking some pictures against light we slowly moved on to the side and with side lit captured this image.</p>
Dhole & Sambar	Hira Punjabi		<p>Dholes are primarily diurnal hunters, hunting in the early hours of the morning. They rarely hunt nocturnally, except on moonlit nights, indicating they greatly rely on sight when hunting. Although not as fast as jackals and foxes, they can chase their prey for many hours. During a pursuit, one or more dholes may take over chasing their prey, while the rest of the pack keeps up at a steadier pace behind, taking over once the other group tires. Most chases are short, lasting only 500m. When chasing fleet-footed prey, they run at a pace of 30 mph (48 km/h). Dholes frequently drive their prey into water bodies, where the targeted animal's movements are hindered</p>
Greater flamingos at dusk.	Mansi Chauhan		<p>Flamingos can live a long time – some individuals have been recorded at 70 years of age, giving them one of the longest lifespans in the bird world. Males and females perform a spectacular courtship dance to attract a mate. Once formed, flamingo pair bonds are mostly monogamous.</p>
Tiger	Sameer Patel		<p>Baras - A beautiful and young tigress from Pench, Maharashtra. While most cats despise water, tigers love taking baths to help keep themselves cool during the hottest parts of the day. They'll submerge themselves in nearby lakes and streams, soaking for up to an hour, but neck deep only. Tigers don't like getting water in their eyes, to the point that they'll actually enter the water backwards to prevent this from happening. Once they return to dry land, the combination of the wetness and the wind has a pleasant cooling effect on the tiger's body and if it starts to wear off, no problem - they just repeat the process. And thanks to their webbed feet, tigers are also powerful swimmers, and have been known to cover up to 20 miles in a single outing!</p>

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Milkyway Completion	Prasad Abhang		<p>Another image that is taken in the summer season. The milkway is visible to naked eyes in only summer. I was on hunt of the perfect milkyway shot and i got this beautiful image. You can see the complete milkyway and under that Chawand Fort, Junnar.</p>
Silhouette of the greater flamingos during sunset.	Mansi Chauhan		<p>Flamingos flock in groups of up to several hundred birds. They often perform their mating displays together. However, different species and even different flocks will put a slightly different spin on their communal rituals. A variety of land predators will eat flamingos and their eggs, but since their nests are built on swampland or mudflats, the most common predators for flamingos are other birds.</p>
Beddome's Cat Snake	Makarand N Saraf		<p>On my first outing on a night trail at Amboli (the Cherapunjee of Maharashtra) , I came across this beautiful species of a non-venomous snake, the Beddome's Cat Snake. The snake is characterised by its outwardly bulging pupils which I have tried to capture in this image. The scientific name of the snake is Boigo beddomei and it is endemic to India and Sri Lanka.</p>
Short Horned Grasshopper	Makarand N Saraf		<p>Grasshoppers come in various colours and sizes. Mostly they are green but some are multi-coloured. While on a trail at Amboli in Maharashtra came across this beautiful species of Grasshopper which I had seen for the very first time. The grasshopper stands out for its glossy blue and green colours.</p>

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Crested serpent eagle – spotted in Kabini	Jagjit Anthak		<p>The crested serpent eagle is a medium-sized bird of prey that is found in forested habitats across tropical Asia. This medium-large, dark brown eagle is stocky, with rounded wings and a short tail. Its short black and white fan-shaped nuchal crest gives it a thick-necked appearance. The bare facial skin and feet are yellow. The underside is spotted with white and yellowish-brown. The tail and underside of the flight feathers are black with broad white bars. As its English name suggests, is a reptile eater which hunts over forests, often close to wet grassland for snakes and lizards. It has also been observed to prey on birds, amphibians, mammals and fishes. This raptor sits motionless from a high perch watching for prey. When prey is found it drops almost straight down to pounce.</p>
African Lion & Cape Buffalo	Vijay Mandave		<p>When chased by predators, a herd of buffaloes sticks close together and makes it hard for the predators to pick off one member. Calves are gathered in the middle. A buffalo herd responds to the distress call of a captured member and tries to rescue the attention of not only the mother, but also the herd. Buffaloes engage in mobbing behavior when fighting off predators. They have been chasing lions up trees and keeping them there for two hours, after the lions have killed a member of their group. Lion cubs can get trampled and killed</p>
Leopardess and cub	Onkar Sapre		<p>Leopards are active mainly from dusk till dawn and rest for most of the day and for some hours at night in thickets, among rocks or over tree branches. Leopards have been observed walking 1-25 km (0.62-15.53 mi) across their range at night; they may even wander up to 75 km (47 mi) if disturbed. In some regions, they are nocturnal. In western African forests, they have been observed to be largely diurnal and hunting during twilight, when their prey animals are active; activity patterns varies between seasons.</p> <p>Leopards can climb trees very skillfully, often rest on tree branches and descend from trees headfirst. They can run at over 58 km/h (36 mph), leap over 6 m (20 ft) horizontally, and jump up to 3 m (9.8 ft) vertically.</p>
Annamalai Spiny Lizard	Esmail Samiwala		<p>Is a reptile of the family Phrynosomatidae. It is native to the Annamalai hills at the junction of Eastern and Western ghats in the Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Males are larger than females, and have a swollen tail base, enlarged postanal scales and femoral pores, and orangish markings on the throat and belly. Females have a pale throat and underbelly, with faint or no orange markings.</p>

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Snare Off	Sunny Kharote		Well, it's a Yawn which looks like the tiger is roaring in the woods. Still one can appreciate the sharp Canines and Cerated Tongue which are one of the ultimate weapons of this apex predator.
A committee of well dressed scavengers	Omkar Patil		The Griffon vultures are arguably one of the best looking vultures found in India. These are large carnivorous scavengers with an impressive plumage which looks like an expensive coat. A committee of vultures has the ability of cleaning a carrion right to its bone within a few hours. This scavenging ability even though may seem gross to a layman, but has a great value when it comes to natural cycles.
Name - Plain Tiger Butterfly Caption - Bouquet of Butterflies	Sumeet Sawarkar		This Cheetah is checking it's surroundings, cheetahs are diurnal (active mainly during the day), whereas leopards, tigers, and lions are nocturnal (active mainly at night);Cheetah checking it's surroundings diurnality allows better observation and monitoring of the animal. Hunting is the major activity throughout the day; peaks are observed during dawn and dusk indicating crepuscular tendencies. Groups rest in grassy clearings after dusk, though males and juveniles often roam around at night. The cheetah is an alert animal; individuals often inspect their vicinity at observation points such as elevations. Even while resting, they take turns at keeping a lookout.
Pink Parade of Greater Flamingo	Sagar Gawde		It was a dream frame for me.It was captured at Bhigwan in a moving boat. Love the colours & grace of this wonderful species. The greater flamingo (<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>) is the most widespread and largest species of the flamingo family. It is found in Africa, on the Indian subcontinent, in the Middle East, and in southern Europe.The greater flamingo is the largest living species of flamingo, averaging 110-150 cm (43-59 in) tall and weighing 2-4 kg (4.4-8.8 lb). The largest male flamingos have been recorded at up to 187 cm (74 in) tall and 4.5 kg (9.9 lb).

NAME OF THE ANIMAL / CAPTION FOR LANDSCAPES	PHOTOGRAPHER	IMAGE	INFORMATION
Corbett winter sunrises 2019	Shubha Sriram		<p>Best time to visit Corbett in winter is between October and February. Early morning drives can freeze your fingers but the prospect of getting to watch a tiger on its morning stroll or beautiful and rare birds makes it exciting. Here while I was trying to take the photograph, a Langur kept shifting its position right in the branches above me and the condensing dew from the leaves kept falling on the camera. Thankfully got the image right.</p>
Spotted Owllet	Nikhil Hongekar		<p>I have captured the image of Spotted Owllet in Dombivli. The spotted owllet (<i>Athene brama</i>) is a small owl which breeds in tropical Asia from mainland India to Southeast Asia. A common resident of open habitats including farmland and human habitation, it has adapted to living in cities. They roost in small groups in the hollows of trees or in cavities in rocks or buildings. It nests in a hole in a tree or building, laying 3-5 eggs. They are often found near human habitation. The species shows great variation including clinal variation in size and forms a superspecies with the very similar little owl.</p>
Black buck female (The jumping beauty)	SHUBHANKAR DEY		<p>The blackbuck also known as the Indian antelope. The blackbuck inhabits grassy plains and slightly forested areas. The blackbuck numbers have declined sharply due to excessive hunting, deforestation and habitat degradation. Made this image on a safari in Talchappar Wildlife Sanctuary. Talchappar is often referred as the golden grasslands. We came across this herd of female bucks across the safari track. Suddenly one by one they started to hop skip and jump.</p>
Little Egret	Sundeep Kancherla		<p>The little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>) is a species of small heron in the family Ardeidae. The genus name comes from the Provençal French <i>Aigrette</i>, "egret", a diminutive of <i>Aigron</i>, "heron". The species epithet <i>garzetta</i> is from the Italian name for this bird, <i>garzetta</i> or <i>sgarzetta</i>. It is a white bird with a slender black beak, long black legs and, in the western race, yellow feet. As an aquatic bird, it feeds in shallow water and on land, consuming a variety of small creatures. It breeds colonially, often with other species of water birds, making a platform nest of sticks in a tree, bush or reed bed. A clutch of bluish-green eggs is laid and incubated by both parents. The young fledge at about six weeks of age. Its breeding distribution is in wetlands in warm temperate to tropical parts of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. A successful colonist, its range has gradually expanded north, with stable and self-sustaining populations now present in the United Kingdom.</p>

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Cheetah-scape	Nihar Gawand		<p>This Cheetah is checking its surroundings, cheetahs are diurnal (active mainly during the day), whereas leopards, tigers, and lions are nocturnal (active mainly at night); Cheetah checking its surroundings diurnality allows better observation and monitoring of the animal. Hunting is the major activity throughout the day; peaks are observed during dawn and dusk indicating crepuscular tendencies. Groups rest in grassy clearings after dusk, though males and juveniles often roam around at night. The cheetah is an alert animal; individuals often inspect their vicinity at observation points such as elevations. Even while resting, they take turns at keeping a lookout.</p>
Black Drongo	Jayant Jadhav		<p>Young birds have a yellowish-red gape. The feather follicles appear on the fourth day and pin feathers emerge after a week. Nestlings increase in weight steadily until they are 12 days old. The eyes open on the eighth day, the iris reddish-black while the gape turns red. The young leave the nest after about 16 to 20 days after hatching. They do not have the fork in the tail until three weeks. The parents continue to feed and protect them for a month. Young birds may beg for food for longer, but are often ignored or chased away by the adults. Birds reach breeding condition in about two years.</p>
Chital Herd	Kalyan Chakraborty		<p>The chital or cheetal (<i>Axis axis</i>), also known as spotted deer, chital deer, and axis deer, is a species of deer that is native in the Indian subcontinent. The species was first described by German naturalist Johann Christian Polycarp Erxleben in 1777. A moderate-sized deer, male chital reach nearly 90 cm (35 in) and females 70 cm (28 in) at the shoulder. While males weigh 30–75 kg (66–165 lb), the lighter females weigh 25–45 kg (55–99 lb). The species is sexually dimorphic; males are larger than females, and antlers are present only on males. The upper parts are golden to rufous, completely covered in white spots. The abdomen, rump, throat, insides of legs, ears, and tail are all white. The antlers, three-pronged, are nearly 1 m (3.3 ft) long.</p>
Black Winged Stilt	Sundeep Kancherla		<p>The black-winged stilt (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>) is a widely distributed very long-legged wader in the avocet and stilt family (Recurvirostridae). The scientific name <i>H. himantopus</i> was formerly applied to a single, almost cosmopolitan species. It is now normally applied to the form that is widespread in Eurasia and Africa and which was formerly regarded as the nominate subspecies of <i>Himantopus himantopus sensu lato</i>. The scientific name <i>Himantopus</i> comes from the Greek meaning "strap foot" or "thong foot". The breeding habitat of all these stilts is marshes, shallow lakes and ponds. Some populations are migratory and move to the ocean coasts in winter; those in warmer regions are generally resident or short-range vagrants.</p>

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Greater flamingos at dusk	Mansi Chauhan		<p>Greater flamingos are social animals and usually live in flocks. Smaller flocks can combine during the breeding season to form large flocks containing hundreds of thousands of birds. Flamingos communicate with loud goose-like honks and cackles. The greater flamingo has the IUCN rating as 'Least Concern'. It has a relatively large global population of between 550,000 and 680,000 individuals.</p>
African Bush Elephant	Subramanian Shridharan		<p>The core of elephant society is the family unit, which comprises several adult cows, their daughters of all ages and their sons of prepubertal age. Two or more family units that have close ties was termed a 'kinship group' by Iain Douglas-Hamilton who observed African bush elephants for 4.5 years in Lake Manyara National Park. The family unit is led by a matriarch who at times also leads the kinship group. Group size varies between sites and at different seasons. In Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, groups are bigger in the rainy season and in areas with open vegetation. Aerial surveys in the late 1960s to early 1970s revealed an average group size of 6.3 individuals in Uganda's Rwenzori National Park and 28.8 individuals in Chambura Game Reserve. In both sites, elephants aggregated during the wet season, whereas groups were smaller in the dry season. Groups cooperate in locating food and water, in defending the group, and in caring for the group's offspring, termed allomothering. Young bulls gradually separate from the family unit when they are between 10 and 19 years old. They range alone for some time or form all-male groups.</p>
Blue on the sandy shore	Samuel Prakash		<p>On my beach walk in Chennai, I have seen the beach in blue color. After that, I went closer and seen hundreds of Porpita porpita (blue button) with max size and among them this button is the darkest and bigger size and on the same shore I have seen V. Veleva sea jelly and Portuguese man-of-war too. The blue button lives on the surface of the sea and consists of two main parts. And it floats and the hydroid colony. The hard golden brown float is round, almost flat, and about one inch wide. The hydroid colony, which can range from bright blue turquoise to yellow, resembles tentacles like those of the jellyfish. Each strand has numerous branchlets, each of which ends in knobs of stinging cells called nematocysts. The blue button sting is not powerful but may cause irritation to human skin.</p>
Sarus Crane	Paresh Sarode		<p>The sarus crane (<i>Antigone antigone</i>) is a large nonmigratory crane found in parts of the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Australia. The tallest of the flying birds, standing at a height up to 1.8 m (5 ft 11 in), they are a conspicuous species of open wetlands in south Asia, seasonally flooded Dipterocarp forests in Southeast Asia, and Eucalyptus-dominated woodlands and grasslands in Australia. The sarus crane is easily distinguished from other cranes in the region by the overall grey colour and the contrasting red head and upper neck. They forage on marshes and shallow wetlands for roots, tubers, insects, crustaceans, and small vertebrate prey. Like other cranes, they form long-lasting pair bonds and maintain territories within which they perform territorial and courtship displays that include loud trumpeting, leaps, and dance-like movements. In India, they are considered symbols of marital fidelity, believed to mate for life and pine the loss of their mates even to the point of starving to death.</p>

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White-eyed Buzzard	Sandeep Ranade	 A photograph of a White-eyed Buzzard perched on a tree branch. The bird is facing left, showing its dark brown upperparts and lighter underparts. The background is a blurred natural setting.	<p>This slim and small hawk is easily identified by its white iris and the white throat and dark mesial stripe. A white spot is sometimes visible on the back of the head. When perched, the wing tip nearly reaches the tip of the tail. The ceres are distinctly yellow and the head is dark with the underside of the body darkly barred. In flight, the narrow wings appear rounded with black tips to the feathers and the wing lining appears dark. The upper wing in flight shows a pale bar over the brown. The rufous tail is barred with a darker subterminal band. Young birds have the iris brownish and the forehead is whitish and a broad supercilium may be present. The only confusion can occur in places where it overlaps with the grey-faced buzzard (<i>Butastur indicus</i>), adults of which have a distinctive white supercilium. Fledgelings are reddish brown, unlike most other downy raptor chicks, which tend to be white</p>