

Marginal Rise in Saltwater Crocodile Population in Bhitarkanika

Source: IE

Why in News?

<u>Bhitarkanika National Park</u> in Odisha, renowned for its diverse ecosystem, has observed a slight increase in the population of <u>saltwater crocodiles</u> (*Crocodylus porosus*) during the annual census in 2024.

What are the Key Points Related to Salt-water Crocodiles?

- About: The saltwater crocodile is the largest of all crocodilians, and the largest reptile in the world.
 - Female saltwater crocodiles are smaller in size than their male counterparts, normally reaching a maximum length of 2.5 to 3 m.
 - They tolerate salinity and are found mostly in coastal waters or near rivers. They are also found in freshwater near rivers and swamps.
- Communication: Saltwater crocodiles communicate using several sounds, including barking, hissing, growling and chirps.
- Distribution: Tropical to warm temperate latitudes in the eastern Indian and western Pacific oceans.
- Habitat: <u>Mangrove forests</u> and other coastal habitats
- Prey: Saltwater crocodiles have a variety of prey. Juveniles are restricted to small insects, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, and small fish.
 - Adults feed on crabs, turtles, snakes, birds, buffalo, wild boar, and monkeys.
 - Saltwater crocodiles hide in the water exposing only their eyes and nose. They lunge at prey, often killing it with a single snap of the jaws, then drag the prey under water where it is more easily consumed.
- Conservation Status:
 - IUCN Red list : Least Concern
 - WPA, 1972: Schedule I
 - CITES : Appendix I/II

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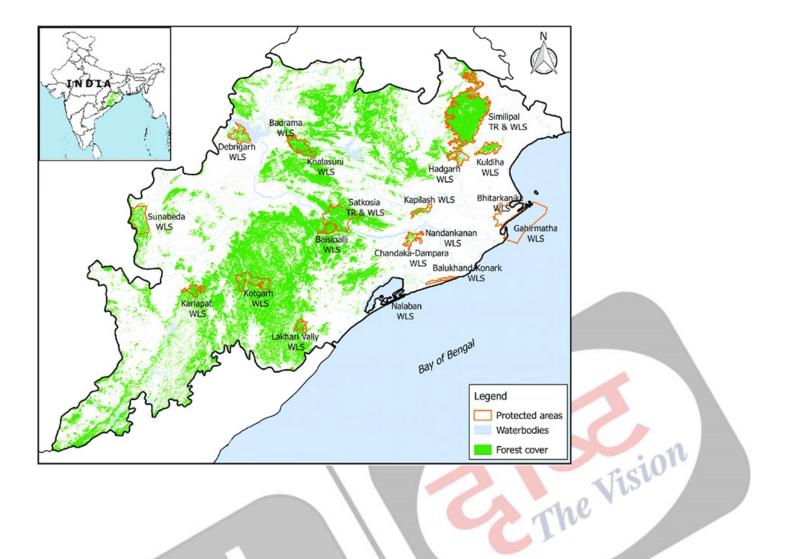


Note

Bhitarkanika is the second-largest mangrove forest in India after the Sundarbans in West Bengal. Both areas are among the three strongholds of saltwater crocodiles, the third being the <u>Andaman</u> and <u>Nicobar Islands</u>.

What are the Key Facts about Bhitarkanika National Park (NP)?

- The Bhitarkanika NP is essentially a network of creeks and canals which are inundated with waters from rivers **Brahmani, Baitarani, Dhamra and Patasala** forming a unique ecosystem.
 - The Gahirmatha Beach which forms the boundary of the sanctuary in the east is the largest colony of the Olive Ridley Sea Turtles.
- A unique phenomenon observed in this NP is the Bagagahana or the heronry near Surajpore creek.
 - Thousands of birds colonise the creek for nesting and the aerial acrobatics performed prior to the mating makes for an impressive sight.
- Bhitarkanika is also home to eight varieties of Kingfisher birds which is also a rarity.



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