

Habitat Loss of Himalayan Brown Bear

Why in News

Recently, a study conducted by scientists of the **Zoological Survey of India** on the **Himalayan brown bear** (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*) has predicted a **significant reduction in suitable habitat and biological corridors** of the Himalayan brown bear **due to climate change.**

Key Points

- The study titled 'Adaptive spatial planning of protected area networks for conserving the Himalayan brown bear' was carried out in the western Himalayas. It has predicted a decline of about 73% of the bear's habitat by the year 2050.
- The total habitat loss can make 8 out of 13 PA completely uninhabitable by 2050.
- The western Himalaya where significant brown bear population is distributed is most vulnerable to global warming as this elevation belt is getting warmer faster than other elevation zones of Himalayas.
- To keep a check on this, scientists have recommended preemptive spatial planning of PAs in the Himalayan region for the long-term viability of the species.
 - The spatial planning of PAs is aimed at minimising the risks and uncertainty of climate change.
 - Spatial Planning is an activity centered on making decisions relating to the location and distribution of land use activities. It allows monitoring of changes, both in climate and socioeconomic situations.

Himalayan Brown Bear

- Range: North-western and central Himalaya, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China and Bhutan.
- Habitat: High altitude open valleys and pastures.
- Status: <u>IUCN Red List</u>- Critically endangered.
 - CITES Appendix I
 - Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 Schedule 1
- Food: Omnivorous.
- **Threat:** Human-animal conflict, rapid habitat loss, poaching for fur, claws and organs and, in some rare cases, bear baiting.



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