

Ganges River Dolphin

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Why in News?

A recent scientific publication titled "Rescuing Ganges river dolphins from irrigation canals in Uttar Pradesh, 2013-2020" has elucidated the comprehensive endeavors focused on the rescue and relocation of Gangetic river dolphins from precarious situations within the irrigation canals of the Ganga-Ghagra basin.

What are the Major Highlights of the Report?

- Dams and barrages have severely affected the habitat of the dolphins, forcing them to move into irrigation canals where they are at risk of injury or death.
 - Over 70% of entrapments were reported either post-monsoon or during peak winter, while the other 30% of dolphins were rescued during peak summer when water levels fall and the minimum water flow is maintained.
- 19 Gangetic river dolphins were rescued from irrigation canals in the Ganga-Ghagra basin in Uttar Pradesh between 2013 and 2020.

What are the Major Points Related to Ganga River Dolphin?

- About:
 - The Ganga River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), also known as the "Tiger of the Ganges" was officially discovered in 1801.



- Habitat: Ganges river dolphins historically distributed in major river systems (Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu) of India, Nepal and Bangladesh.
 - According to the recent study in the Ganga River Basin, the species recorded from the main stream of Ganga River followed by the tributaries, **Ghagra**, **Kosi**, **Gandak**, **Chambal**, **Rupnarayan**, and **Yamuna**.

Features:

- The Ganges river dolphin can only live in <u>freshwater</u> and is essentially blind. They hunt by emitting ultrasonic sounds, which bounces off of fish and other prey, enabling them to "see" an image in their mind.
- They are frequently found alone or in small groups, and generally a mother and calf travel together.
 - **Females are larger than males** and give birth once every two to three years to only one calf.
- Being a mammal, the Ganges river dolphin cannot breathe in water and must surface every 30-120 seconds.
 - Because of the sound it produces when breathing, the animal is popularly referred to as 'Susu'.

Importance:

- They have significant importance because it is a reliable indicator of the health of the entire river ecosystem.
 - The government of India declared it the National Aquatic Animal in 2009.
 - It is also the State Aquatic Animal of Assam.

Major Threats:

- Unintentional killing through entanglement in fishing gear.
- Poaching for dolphin oil, used as fish attractant and for medicinal purposes.
- Habitat destruction due to **development projects** (e.g. water extraction and the
 construction of barrages, high dams and embankments), <u>pollution</u> (industrial waste and
 pesticides, municipal sewage discharge and noise from vessel traffic).

Protection Status:

- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Endangered
- Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 : Schedule I
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): Appendix I
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS): Appendix 1

- Related Government Initiatives:
 - Project Dolphin
 - Vikramshila Ganges Dolphin Sanctuary has been established in Bihar.
 National Ganga River Dolphin Day (5th October)

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question:

- Q. Which one of the following is the national aquatic animal of India? (2015)
- (a) Saltwater crocodile
- (b) Olive ridley turtle
- (c) Gangetic dolphin
- (d) Gharial

Ans: (c)

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