Population is believed to occur outside the designated Project Elephant Ranges. According to the 2002 census, less than 7% of the habitat and 2% of the elephant habitat area of about 8200 sq.km and population of 3200 elephants in Tamanrasset are found in the four Project Elephant Ranges. Our or an estimated 100 elephant calves are born in these ranges each year. However, most of the elephants of the south of Sahara, Sahara, and Tamanrasset in addition to divisions in the northern part of Tamanrasset extend over the same range or adjoining areas of the neighboring states of the species. In the north, the southern part of the gap in the ecological range of the elephants is threatened especially in the south of the Gap. In ecological terms, the elephants of Tamanrasset are distributed as two major populations to the north and the south of the Palghat Gap, respectively, with further isolation of sub-populations in the south.

In Tamanrasset the elephant is distributed as two major populations to the north and the south of the Palghat Gap, respectively, with further isolation of sub-populations in the south.

In public awareness, the species is protected as a result of efforts for conservation and education in elephant-human conflict resolution. Further information on habitat degradation and development activities continues to threaten the species. The major threats to the long-term conservation of the elephant include habitat loss and fragmentation under the IUCN Red List, annual poaching and habitat destruction in South Asia. The largest elephant populations of the Asian elephant (Elephas maximus) is in the Indian states, with the largest concentration in the Indian Elephant Research and Conservation Centre and the Indian Institute of Science. The largest concentration of Asian elephant is in the Indian Elephant Research and Conservation Centre.

C. Altavas. In Lab of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India
R. Suvarna, N. Babbar, G. Kannan, U. Ambeshan,

Conservation of the Asian Elephant in Tamil Nadu

Seminar on Wildlife Biodiversity Conservation in Tamil Nadu: 7th and 8th March 2007
Elephant (Elephas maximus) with small groups ranging over the montane grasslands and
Tamghadian part are found in Combateore division (780 km²), c. 100
maintains a seasonal cycle with Range 7. Most of the elephants in the
Elephant Range 7 that extends over c. 2400 km² in Tamghadian and Rana

This is a rare in divisions such as Hosur and Samarangalan.

The reserve, given the large number of settlements across the landscape,
problem is also a major problem in
deceleration of poaching. Elephant-human conflict is also a major problem in
about 1.25-30 by about 2000. Since then the ratio has stabilized with the
more or female ratio has skewer from about 1:5 during the early 1980s to
has gradually declined the sex ratio. For instance, in the Nilgiris, the adult
consists of a single mature male (or/niconchronal napped). Low poaching
suggestion that the current elephant population here and in Range 8
intrinsically in this region. Census studies have shown

Caveyiver (Hosur/Dhammapuri division) would considerably
the movement of elephants. Combination of a wide diversity along the
(specifically in the Western Ghats) for maintaining landscape integrity. For the
fragmentation makes it imperative to secure or strengthen vital corridors
the elephant population here is not in question. The threat of habitat
Samarangalan Nilgiri North and Parambikulam WLS) while the vulnerability
populations within Tamghadian (major division being Hosur, Erode,
8000 km² in Assam, about 4800 km² of this habitat holding about 2500
Range (over 12,500 km²) with the largest single elephant population (over

(a) Elephant Range 7, encompassing elephant habitats in the four southern
Habitat and population surveys show the following broad patterns of suites and
Kerala is the one of the few states to have an extensive elephant population in the wild, especially considering the lack of large tracts of forest. The presence of the Vazhachal, Mananchira, and Periyar Tiger Reserves has helped in maintaining a healthy elephant population in the state. However, due to habitat loss and fragmentation, the population is facing challenges, especially in the southern regions. The state government has taken steps to protect and conserve the elephant population, including the establishment of the Periyar Tiger Reserve and the Vazhachal Elephant Sanctuary. The major conservation issues include habitat loss, poaching, and human-elephant conflicts. The state is working towards sustainable development while protecting the elephants and their habitats.
In this talk, we explore the priorities for the long-term conservation of the
individuals that also range over adjoining areas of Kerala.

Poohy described, the population is believed to number fewer than 100-150

Elephant distribution in the south of the Shencottah Gap, in Kanyakumari

Elephant at the broader landscale scale in coordination with neighbouring states.