JANUARY - JUNE 2025 || VOLUME: 1

AIWC NEWSLETTER

RESEARCH, TRAINING & EDUCATION

Nilgiri langur *(Semnopithecus johnii)*

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From the Director's Desk

Dear Friends,

I am pleased to welcome you to this edition of our Newsletter (January-June, 2025). Science continues to be a powerful driver of progress, and each discovery—no matter how big or small—contributes to the collective knowledge that shapes our future.

In this issue, you will find updates on our ongoing research, insights from collaborative projects, highlights of recent achievements by our dedicated teams, the training for various stakeholders, and the hosting of the 4th Annual Research Conference 2025. These stories showcase not only the rigour and creativity of our scientists but also the spirit of inquiry that defines our institution.

As we move forward, we remain committed to fostering innovation, nurturing young talent, and building partnerships that turn research into meaningful impact. I invite you to engage with the ideas presented here and to join us in celebrating the curiosity and dedication that fuel scientific discovery.

Thank you for your continued support and interest.

Warm regards,
A. Udhayan, I.F.S.
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Director
Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation
Vandalur, Chennai - 600 048

Contributors	***Prepared by***	***Editors***
Dr. M. Gabriel Paulraj Dr. T.T. Shameer Dr. Nittu George Dr. S. Rajesh Kumar Ms. Madhumita Rajkumar Mr.Thirumurugan Vedagiri	Dr. Kalaiyarasan	PCCF & Director Deputy Director (Administration) Deputy Director (Technical)

Photo credit: Dr. S.Rajesh Kumar

Asian Green Bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*)

Contents

Photo credit: Dr. S. Rajesh Kumar

Forensic Entomological Approaches to Post-Mortem Interval Estimation in Wildlife

Wildlife plays a dynamic role in maintaining ecological balance and supporting biodiversity. Many Indian traditions and religions revere wild animals, such as elephants, tigers, peacocks, and snakes, as sacred symbols. India is one of the 17 megadiverse countries and is home to many species found nowhere else on Earth. Tamil Nadu is rich in biodiversity, largely due to its position nestled between the Western and Eastern Ghats – the two major mountain ranges that supports a wide variety of ecosystems. Tamil Nadu is home to around 2,000 species of fauna. Approximately 34.0% of Tamil Nadu's documented forest land has been designated as Protected Areas, which include National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Tiger Reserves. Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in wildlife protection and continues to set standards in sustainable biodiversity management.

Wild animals encounter a broad range of threats arising from both natural factors and human activities. In India, when a wild animal, especially an endangered wild animal, dies, a post-mortem (necropsy) is mandatory to determine the cause of death, and it is a crucial step in detecting the possible disease outbreak, poaching or any environmental threats. Post Mortem Interval (PMI) estimation – the estimation of the time elapsed between the death of an animal or a person and the time the body is discovered and examined - is very important for several reasons: i) to identify and contain potential disease outbreaks; ii) to help investigators determining possible poaching or poisoning occurred that aligns with suspicious human activity in that area; iii) to understand ecological insights such as predator-prey dynamics, seasonal mortality trends, or the impact of drought or heat waves.

A significant number of wildlife deaths likely remain unnoticed for a long time since their death in remote or dense forest areas in Tamil Nadu. For such decayed carcasses, the estimation of the time of death is very difficult. One of the most fascinating and reliable tools for PMI estimation is forensic entomology, which uses insect activity on decomposing remains to estimate PMI.

When a carcass is exposed to the environment, it is invaded by different types of insects. The dead animal undergoes five different stages of decomposition: i) fresh stage, ii) bloat stage, iii) active decay, iv) advanced decay and v) dry/skeletonized stage. Each stage of decomposition attracts a specific group of insects in a predictable sequence. Blow flies (Family: Calliphoridae; Order: Diptera) approach the fresh carcass within minutes and lay eggs in natural openings or wounds. The Bloating stage is invaded by flesh flies (Family: Sarchophagidae; Order: Diptera) and more blow flies.

Predatory beetles (Family: Histeridae; Order: Coleoptera) and carrion beetles (Family: Silphidae; Order: Coleoptera) approach during the active decay stage, and they feed on the maggots and carcass, respectively. In the advanced decay stage, fly activity decreases and dermestid beetles (Family: Dermestidae; Order: Coleoptera take over. During the dry stage, moths and mites invaded the remains, like bones, hairs, and dried skin.

PMI can be estimated using insects by identifying the species, determining the developmental stage of the insects (egg, larva, pupa, and adult), and calculating the age of the oldest insects using known growth rates under specific conditions.

Advantages of insect-based PMI estimation:

When traditional methods like body temperature or rigor mortis are no longer applicable, the insect-based PMI estimation becomes valuable.

Challenges in PMI estimation using insects

- Environmental factors, such as temperature, rainfall, and humidity, affect insect development.
- Geographical variation in insect species.

Keeping in view the advantages of insect-based PMI estimation, the Government of Tamil Nadu has approved the project titled '**Development of a post-mortem interval estimation method using life stages of carrion insects for wild animal remains in Tamil Nadu**, under the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) 2024-25 to the Centre for Animal Care Sciences, AIWC.

In light of this, the research team conducted fieldwork to collect carrion insects from June 9th to 14th, 2025. Life stages (larvae, pupae and adults) of blow flies, parasitic insects (wasps), predatory beetles, and other carrion insects were collected from two elephant carcasses, one at Kargudi range and the other at the Theppakadu range, Mudumalai Tiger Reserve.

The way forward:

- The morphological identification of species of blow flies, wasps, and beetles.
- A controlled study is planned within the AIWC campus to record the insect succession on a dead animal starting from the first day of its death to the dry stage through different stages of decomposition.

Research Team:

Dr. M. Gabriel Paulraj, Project Scientist-II

Ms. K. Yuvasri, Project Associate

Dr. S. Siva Ranjani, Forest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon

Mr. R.M. Perumal, Forest Ranger Officer

Glimpse from fieldwork

Elephant carcass at Karkudi range, Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (10.06.2025).

A. Blow fly larvae collection from elephant carcass at Karkudi range on 10.06.2025.

B. Collection of blow fly larvae and pupae from elephant carcass at Theppakadu range on 10.06.2025.

C. Collection of Pupa of blow flies from the soil near the elephant carcass at Karkudi range on 13.06.2025.

Burrowed Secrets: An Unexpected Encounter in the Nilgiris

On September 24th, 2024, I visited Sholur town in the Nilgiri district to explore the eastern part of the Glenmorgan area, where the reintroduction of the Nilgiri Tahr was proposed. Situated at an elevation of 1,946 meters, the landscape featured rocky habitats. While surveying the area for indirect evidence of wildlife and examining the local flora, I came across a large burrow. At first glance, it appeared abandoned, but its sheer size intrigued me, prompting closer inspection.

To my surprise, something firmly grasped it from within. My excitement soared as I slowly pulled back the grass, revealing large legs emerging from the darkness. The adrenaline rush intensified, and when the entire creature finally came into view, I was in awe. It was a stunningly large spider, the largest I had ever seen. I quickly took a few photographs before it retreated into its burrow and vanished. Although I was not entirely satisfied with the pictures, I decided to leave quietly, mindful of the stress the spider might have been experiencing.

Later, I shared the photographs with my friends, who conduct research on spiders, and they identified it as the Nilgiri Large Burrowing Spider, a discovery that filled me with immense joy. Although I initially had no idea what species it was, the experience of encountering such a magnificent spider for the first time made my day. It was equally thrilling for my colleagues who were with me in the field.

A. Habitat of the spider found
B–C. Burrow and the Spider Inside.
D. Nilgiri large burrowing spider
(© Madhumita Rajkumar)

Theraphosidae Species of India

Spiders are one of the less understood species (generalised predators), although they have conquered and distributed across various niches. They are the most significant order of arachnids and rank seventh in total species diversity among all orders of organisms. The majority of spiders are relatively minor in size, with body lengths (2-10 mm), but some groups (tarantula) are large-bodied (80-90 mm) in the family Theraphosidae. Approximately 1066 species have been identified, with 159 genera in this family (World Spider Catalog 2023). These species are also commonly traded as pets. A study reveals that 25% of all newly described tarantula species since 2000 (Marshall et al, 2022) are vulnerable to the pet trade.

India is home to approximately 60 species in 13 genera, distributed across six subfamilies (Mirza et al. 2014). Of the six subfamilies reported from India, Indian Large Burrowing Spiders (Thrigmopoeinae) are represented by 3 genera and 12 species, which are endemic to the Western Ghats (Mirza, 2024). The three genera are:

- Genus: Haploclastus Simon, 1892 (7 species)
- Genus: Thrigmopoeus Pocock, 1899 (2 species)
- Genus: Cilantica gen. nov. (Newly described genus) (3 species)

Haploclastus nilgirinus is a venomous endemic species of Haploclastus found in the Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu. It is reported to occur in cold, moist habitats at higher elevations, such as forests, grasslands, tea estates, and orchards, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,200 to 2,400 meters and nests in trees and in ground burrows. These species are primarily nocturnal and predate on insects and small invertebrates. They are sexually dimorphic, in which males are smaller than females. These spiders used to lay eggs in winter and close their nests with mud to protect them (Abinesh and Moinudheen 2024).

Key references:

- Abinesh, A., & Moinudheen, N. (2024). Ecology of the Nilgiri Large Burrowing Spider Haploclastus nilgirinus Pocock, 1899 (Araneae, Theraphosidae) of Nilgiris, India. Bulletin of the Institute of Natural History and Museum, 18(1).
- Marshall, B. M., Strine, C. T., Fukushima, C. S., Cardoso, P., Orr, M. C., & Hughes, A. C. (2022). Searching the web builds fuller picture of arachnid trade. Communications Biology, 5(1), Article 448.
- Mirza ZA, Sanap RV, Bhosale H (2014). Preliminary review of Indian Eumenophorinae. (Araneae: Theraphosidae) with Description of a new genus and five new species from the Western Ghats. PLoS ONE 9: e87928.
- Mirza, Z. A. (2024). Systematics of the Western Ghats endemic tarantula subfamily Thrigmopoeinae with the description of a new genus and four new species. Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa", 67(2), 183–234. https://doi.org/10.3897/travaux.67.e112517.

AUTHOR:

Dr. T.T. Shameer is a Project Scientist-II at the AIWC and holds a PhD in Wildlife Biology. He specializes in Landscape Ecology, Population & community ecology, ecological modeling, and climate change .

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Evaluating the use of Immunocontraception as a tool in mitigating Human–Elephant Conflict in Tamil Nadu, India

Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) is a critical conservation issue arising from human activities encroaching on elephant habitats, leading to crop raiding, property damage, and human casualties. Current management strategies, while effective in the short term, fail to address root causes. A more holistic approach, addressing resource sharing, habitat fragmentation, and local population densities, is essential. In Tamil Nadu, areas like Coimbatore and Hosur face severe HEC incidents, despite mitigation efforts. Measures such as solar fencing, early warning systems, and chasing have been attempted, but HEC remains a growing concern. It is crucial to develop and implement new approaches that can effectively minimize human–elephant conflict and its harmful consequences.

Immunocontraceptives, particularly immunocontraceptive vaccines, have emerged as a promising solution in wildlife management programs. By reducing fertility, they offer an alternative to culling or other invasive methods for controlling overpopulation. Immunocontraceptives work by targeting reproductive processes, disrupting fertility without the need for surgical procedures. These vaccines stimulate an immune response against specific proteins involved in reproduction, such as zona pellucida glycoproteins or sperm antigens, and consequently, interfere with the normal function of the reproductive system.

The present proposed project aims to study the efficiency and safety of the pZP immunocontraceptive vaccine in female camp elephants (Asian elephant, Elephas maximus) of Tamil Nadu, as this is the first such attempt in India. Based on the study's outcome, we will develop a protocol and guidelines for the effective implementation of this vaccine for wild elephants. The outcome of the study will serve as the foundation for developing a protocol and guidelines to effectively implement this vaccine in wild elephants. Consequently, the findings could significantly contribute to managing the elephant population and addressing Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in Tamil Nadu.

Research Team:

Dr. Nittu George, Project Scientist-II

Mr. Nithesh, Project Associate-II

Dr. S. Siva Ranjani, Forest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon

Mr. R.M. Perumal, Forest Ranger Officer

On January 6, 2025, IFS probationers from the 2023-2025 batch visited the AIWC for their induction training. During the visit, the researchers at AIWC provided an overview of the research activities and the facilities available at the institute.

AIWC, Vandalur and Wildlife Trust of India, Noida, has jointly organized the 'IFAW-WTI ERN Workshop on rehabilitation of oiled wildlife' for Forest Range Officers on January 24 & 25, 2025.

IV ANNUAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

13 & 14 FEBRUARY 2025 GLIMPSE

The Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation (Research, Training and Education), Vandalur organized a two-day Annual Research Conference on 13th and 14th of February 2025 at AIWC, Chennai. Research Scientists from AIWC and other leading and reputed Institutes / organisations/Universities who have carried out research on wildlife in the State of Tamil Nadu showcased their key research findings.

Glimpse from Annual Research Conference-2025

Registration Desk

IV ANNUAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

13 & 14 FEBRUARY 2025

GLIMPSE

Annual Research Conference Inauguration

IV ANNUAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

13 & 14 FEBRUARY 2025 GLIMPSE

Dignitaries released project completion report

Dignitaries released bilingual mobile app for wildlife crime prevention

Plenary Session

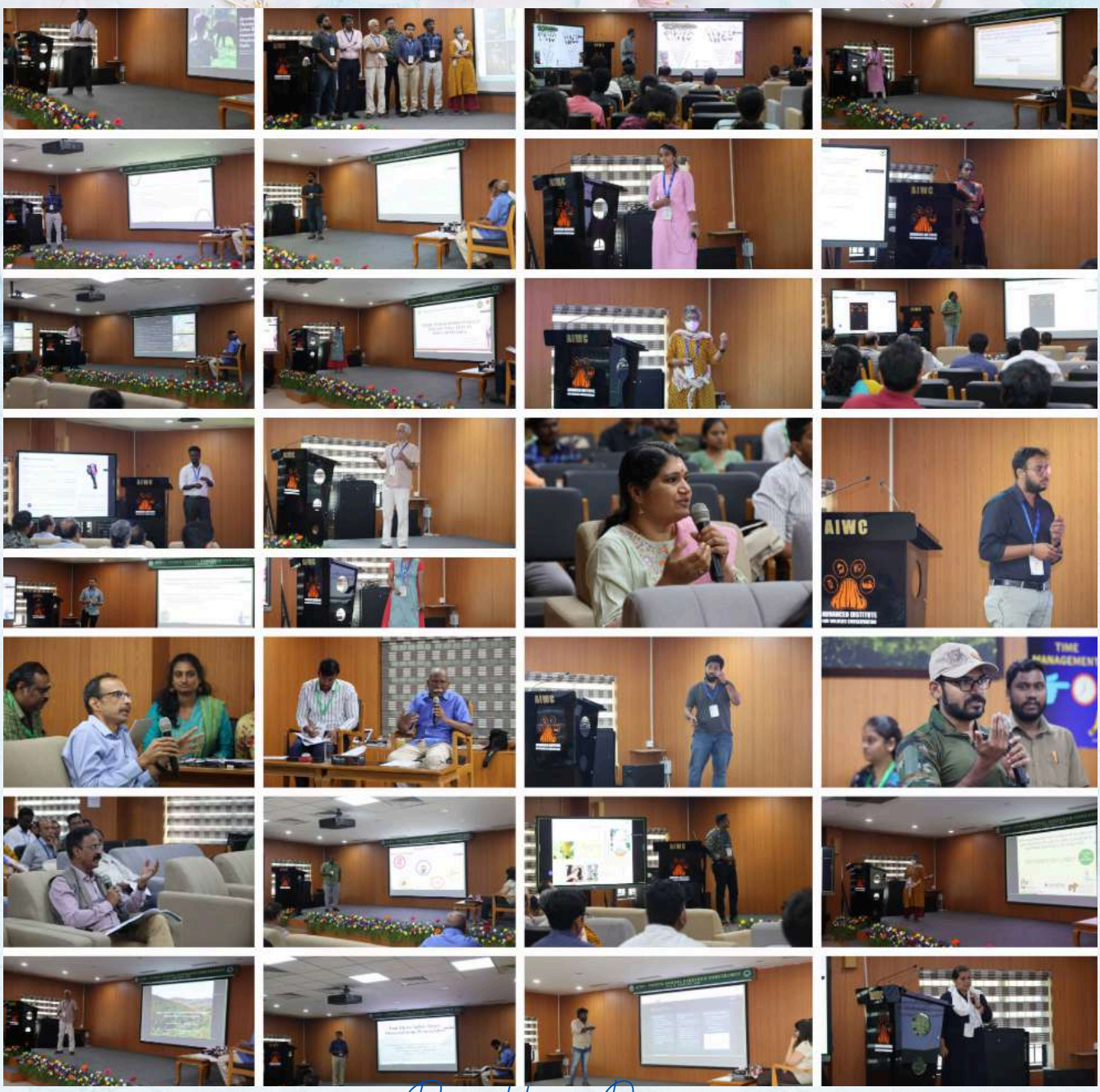
Shri. L. Krishnamoorthy, I.F.S. APCCF (Wildlife), Madhya Pradesh.

Dr. T.R. Shankar Raman, Senior Scientist, Nature Conservation Foundation, Mysore

IV ANNUAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

13 & 14 FEBRUARY 2025

GLIMPSE



Presentation & Discussion

Annual Research Conference-2025

TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

On February 5, 2025, AIWC organized Training to field Veterinarians on Marine turtle Necropsy.

Dr. C. Sreekumar, Professor & Head, Department of Wildlife Science, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, has highlighted the anatomy and physiology of the olive ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea).

Dr. Sridhar Ramaswamy, former Professor & Head of the Department of Veterinary Pathology, Madras Veterinary College, has emphasized the necropsy protocol for olive ridley turtles.

Ms. Madhumita Rajkumar, Senior Research Fellow, AIWC, has outlined important information about sea turtles and tortoises.

Presentation & Disscussion

TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

Dr. C. Sreekumar & Dr. Sridhar Ramaswamy demonstrated Necropsy on Marine turtle to field Veterinarians.

Dr. C. Sreekumar, Dr. Sridhar Ramaswamy and field veterinarians, attended Training to Field Veterinarians on Marine turtle Necropsy.

TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

On February 6, 2025, and February 22, 2025, Civil Judges from the 2024 batch of the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy (TNSJA) visited the AIWC for their field and institutional training. During the visit, the researchers at AIWC provided an overview of the research activities and the facilities available at the institute.

TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

On 10 February 2025, the South India tour programme of the 38th SFS officer Trainees (2024-2026) from the Central Academy for State Forest Service, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, visited AIWC. The PCCF & Director, AIWC, highlighted the significance of AIWC's research work to the SFS officer Trainees. Following this, they toured the AIWC research facility and information centre.

TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

On February 21, 2025, the AIWC organized training on Snake Rescue and Handling for the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services personnel.

Dr C. Sreekumar, Professor & Head, Department of Wildlife Science, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai; Dr S.R. Ganesh, Research Director at Kalinga Foundation, India; and Dr Sridhar, Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur, have emphasised the detailed methodology for Snake Rescue and handling.

TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

Inspectors of Customs (Examiners) from the National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NACIN), Chennai, visited the AIWC on 25 February 2025 for the Induction training program. PCCF & Director, AIWC, have highlighted the significance of AIWC's research work to the Examiners. Following this, they toured the AIWC research facility and information centre.

The AIWC organized a wildlife awareness program to educate school students.

Date	**21-03-2025**
Venue	Conference Hall Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation Vandalur, Chennai
Programme Objectives	1. To raise awareness among school students about the ecological importance of forests and wildlife. 2. To introduce participants to the conservation efforts of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department and the role of AIWC.
Participants from	1. Government Higher Secondary School, Vandalur 2. Government Higher Secondary School, Mambakkam 3. Government Higher Secondary School, Perungalathur 4. Government Higher Secondary School, Kandigai 5. ADW School, Kilambakkam 6. Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Nandhivaram 7. Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Nandhivaram
Total Participants	95

- *The program began with a welcome address by Mr. D. Eswaran, Deputy Director (Technical), AIWC. He highlighted the importance of the International Day of Forests.*
- *Participants watched curated video presentations that introduced them to the forests of Tamil Nadu, the operations of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department , and the role of the AIWC .*
- *Mr. Pradeep Kumar N., Junior Research Fellow, AIWC delivered an informative session on the organizational structure and responsibilities of the Tamil Nadu Forest Department.*
- *Mr. Sasipriyan P., Junior Research Fellow, AIWC conducted an engaging session on the 'Migratory birds and marine species of Tamil Nadu'.*
- *Mr. Prasad, Forest Range Officer, AIWC, held an informative session on career opportunities in the forestry and wildlife sectors.*
- *Senior researchers Dr. T. T. Shameer and Mr. Thirumurugan, AIWC, engaged with students throughout the event, particularly during informal discussions. They talked about wildlife rehabilitation, the management of endangered species, and the crucial role of youth in conservation.*

TRAINING & VISIT GLIMPSE











TRAINING & VISIT

GLIMPSE

On 3 June 2025, the AIWC organized 'One day training on Handling Crocodiles and Human-Crocodile Conflict Mitigation. Dr C. Sreekumar, Professor & Head, Department of Wildlife Science, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai; Dr. T.T. Shameer, Project Scientist, AIWC; Mr. Nishanth Ravi and Ms. Krithi Muruganantham from the RESQ Charitable Trust, have emphasised the detailed methodology for handling Crocodiles and human-crocodile conflict mitigation.

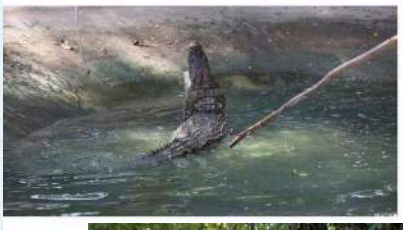






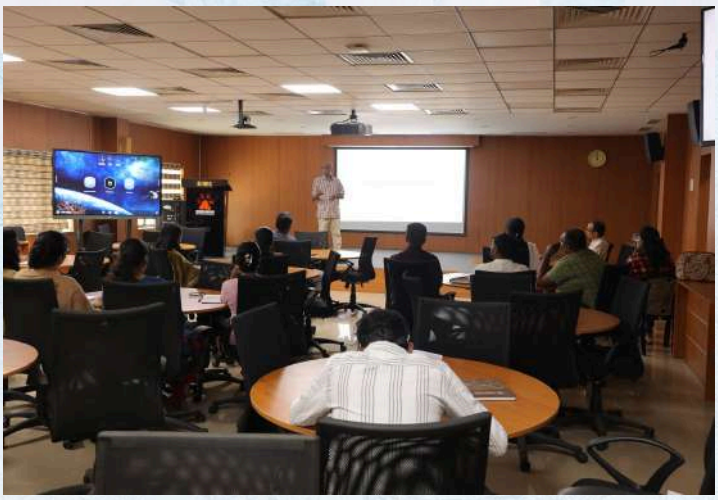







IN HOUSE TRAINING GLIMPSE

On 2 May 2025, Dr. R. J. Ranjit Daniels from the Care Earth Trust, Chennai, India, delivered a detailed presentation on "Biology: Genes to Species" and report writing for the AIWC researchers.



Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
Prani Vigyan Bhavan
भारतीय प्राणि सर्वेक्षण
प्राणि विज्ञान भवन

Ref. No. / संदर्भ सं : .....

Date / दिनांक : 20/06/2025

TO WHOSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that ***Dr. Kalaiyarasan Thiyagarajan***, Project Scientist-II at the Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation, Tamil Nadu Forest Department, Vandalur, Chennai - 600 048, has attended a training on ***environmental DNA (eDNA)*** from **June 3 to June 20** at the Centre for DNA Taxonomy, Molecular Systematics Division, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. The training covered the following topics: 1. Sampling Techniques (water, soil, and sediments) 2. Methods for eDNA Isolation 3. Types of DNA Sequencing for Species Detection 4. Impact of Soil and Water Health on eDNA and Biodiversity.

I wish him success in his future endeavours.

Vikas Kumar

(VIKAS KUMAR)
Dr. Vikas Kumar
Scientist-E
Mol. Systematic Division
Zoological Survey of India
Kolkata, Govt. of India

Dr Kalaiyarasan, Project Scientist-II, attended Environmental DNA (eDNA) training at the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, West Bengal.

ICCON 2025 reposted

ICCON 2025 @iccon_india · Jun 26

Parallel Session I

Dr. Kalaiyarasan Thiyagarajan did a PhD from the DRDO-Defence Institute of High Altitude Research. Since, 2022 he have been working as a project scientist-II at Advanced Institute for wildlife conservation, Chennai. @Aiwcrteofficial

@moefcc @wii_india

Show more

Bilal Habib and Wildlife Institute of India

Dr Kalaiyarasan, Project Scientist-II, presented his research work at the Indian Conservation Conference, held from June 25 to 27, 2025, at the Wildlife Institute of India.

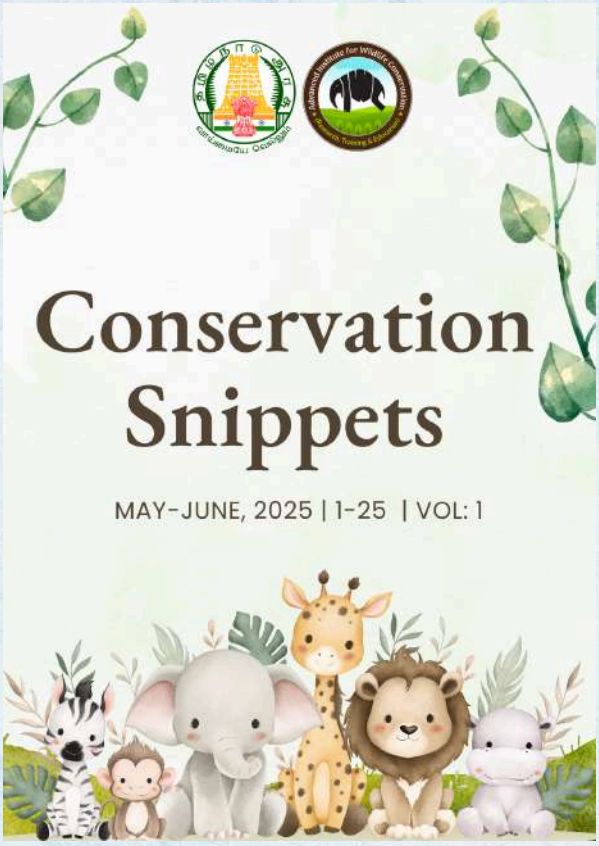
Dr D. Vasanthakumari, Forest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, has attended the Workshop on "A one health Framework for strengthening Veterinary Response to Cetacean Emergencies" held on 8th and 9th April 2025 at the Wildlife Institute of India (WII).

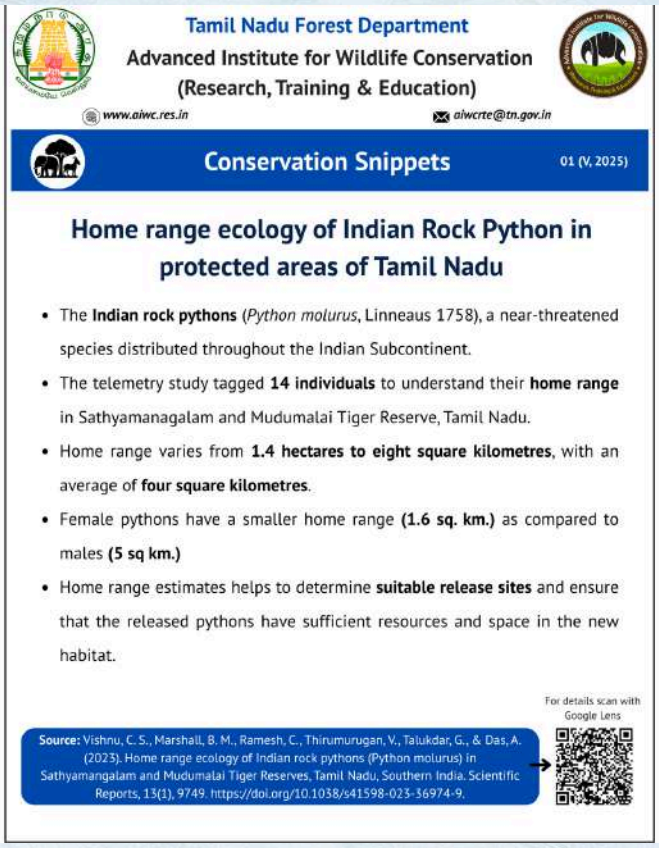
AIWC PUBLICATIONS

AIWC's researchers, Rajkumar Pavithra, Abu Muhsina Thunnisa, Dhayanithi Vasanthakumari & A. Udhayan have published their work in the Journal of The Science of Nature.

AIWC's researchers, Rengarasu Madeswaran, Parvathinathan Sandhya, M. Gabriel Paulraj, Arumugam Udhayan, Manikka G. Ganesan, Rangasamy Kanchana, Arulmani Manimozhi, and Dhayanithi Vasanthakumari, published their work in the Journal of Gajah.

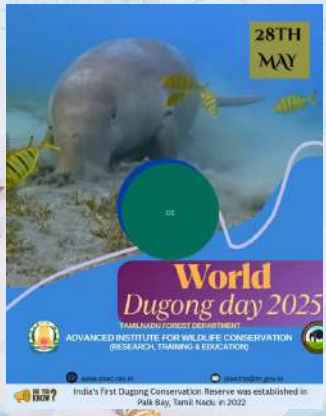
TRAINING

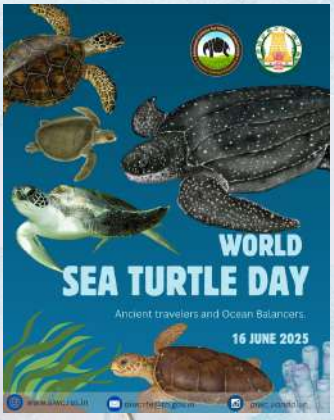




AIWC initiated a series titled "Conservation Snippets" in May 2025, which summarizes recent key research findings related to conservation. The snippets focus on species, ecosystems, population assessments, and conservation-related challenges such as habitat loss, degradation, fragmentation, poaching, illegal trade, and human-wildlife conflicts. So far, the AIWC has circulated a total of twenty five "Conservation Snippets." For ease of access, we have compiled the snippets into volumes, Conservation Snippets, Volume 1 (snippets 1–25).

AIWC's posters





Ongoing projects at AIWC (Marxh 2025 -March 2026)

- Genetic differentiation of domestic and wild pig through highly sensitive SNP qPCR and SNP PCR-RFLP assay
- Establishing a Mobile Wildlife Forensic cum Disease Diagnostic Laboratory for Enhanced Conservation Efforts
- Development of Fourier Transform Infra-Red spectral library for DNA genotyping challenging Forensic samples
- Development of post-mortem interval estimation for wild animal remains using carrion insects' life stages in Tamil Nadu
- Development of Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) Facility in AIWC.
- Spatial Distribution and Habitat Assessment of Indian Bengal Fox and Jackals in Tamil Nadu.
- Occupancy and habitat preferences of Indian pangolin (Manis crassicaudata) in Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve (STR) of Tamil Nadu.
- Development of a Micro Satellite Panel for Differentiating Cattle, Wild Gaur and Deer to the Level Species and Individuality

Completed projects at AIWC (March 2024 -March 2025)

- Second phase of Development of Short-Tandem-Repeats (STR) based genetic database of leopards for geographical assignment in Wildlife forensic & determination of population genetic structure
- Evaluation of different trap models to monitor and control haematophagus insects which transmit diseases to captive animals in zoological parks
- Development of Multiplex Real Time RT-PCR assay for detection of major viral infections in captive animals.
- Distribution Status,and threat assessment of the endemic Madras Hedgehog and associated species in select Protected and Non-Protected areas of Chennai
- Development of DNA Mini-Barcode Identification of Molluscs (seashells) -A Forensic Identification Tool for the Protected Marine Molluscs" Project
- Development of Bilingual mobile application for identifying Terrestrial and Marine fauna as an aiding tool for prevention and control of wildlife crimes in Tamil Nadu
- Development of a spectral data base for the identification of wildlife articles by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
- Evaluation of stress hormone in selected captive wild animals
- A Guide to the Marine Mammals of Tamil Nadu
- Distribution of Selected migratory bird species of Tamil Nadu and their conservation challenges
- Wild Animal Carcass Management Guidelines
- Compendium of species recovery plan with species focus on marine species
- Ecology of selected migratory bird species of Tamil Nadu
- Application Of Infrared Thermography as A Diagnostic Tool in Captive and Wild Elephants
- Status of Terminalia arjuna in the riparian forest of Moyar River valley in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu: Understanding the factors influencing tree mortality and strategies for conservation
- Establishment Of Innovation Cum Incubation Centres for Biodiversity Conservation in Schools and Colleges Across Tamil Nadu
- Species Conservation Plan for The Target Animals of The Innovation Cum Incubation Centres for Biodiversity Conservation Program, Tamil Nadu

Wildlife offence cases reciveined for analysis at AIWC (Jan - June 2025)

No of wildlife offence cases received	No of wildlife offence cases resolved
75	70

Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*)

Advanced Institute for Wildlife Conservation

(Research, Training & Education)

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