

Mammal Diversity and Habitat Use in the Eastern Ghats

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Abstract

The Eastern Ghats support diverse mammal communities across fragmented forests, scrublands, and agricultural landscapes. This hypothetical study assesses mammal diversity and habitat use across selected forest patches. Camera-trap observations indicate greater species activity in continuous forest and riparian habitats, highlighting the importance of habitat connectivity for wildlife conservation.

Keywords: Eastern Ghats; mammals; biodiversity; habitat connectivity; wildlife conservation

1. Introduction

The Eastern Ghats contain a mosaic of habitats that support numerous mammals and other wildlife. Habitat fragmentation and land-use change can affect animal movement and population persistence. Understanding habitat use is therefore important for conservation planning.

2. Methods

Hypothetical camera-trap surveys were conducted across forest, scrubland, and riparian habitats. Species detections and activity patterns were compared to identify habitats associated with higher wildlife use.

3. Results

Forest and riparian sites recorded higher mammal activity than isolated scrubland patches. Species detections included small carnivores, ungulates, primates, and other common forest mammals. The results suggest that connected habitat patches may support greater wildlife movement.

4. Conclusion

Maintaining forest connectivity and protecting riparian corridors may strengthen wildlife conservation in the Eastern Ghats. Further long-term surveys are needed to understand seasonal and landscape-level changes in animal populations.

Citation

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