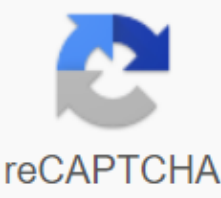




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Mishmi takin animal

Mishmi Takin is one of budorcas' four subspecies – the bull gazelle. The name of the species taxicolor refers to the color of the coating of the American mole (Taxidea taxus). The type sample was collected in Mishmi Hills, India. Names Burma: Tha Min [2] China: gǎo lí gāng; gǒng líng niú [2] England: Mishmi Takin [2] France: Takin de Mishmi [2] Germany: Mishmi Takin [2] Russia: Гирманскиг такин [Wikipedia] Spain: Misin Takhmi [2] Tibetan: Ri-ka, Ye-more, Shing-Na [2] Taxonomia Budorcas taxicolor Hodgson, 1850, Mishmi Hills, East Himalayan [16] diploid chromosome number: 42 [16], 52 [2] – contradictory! Similar species/subspecies Mishmi Takin is similar to Bhutan Takin. Their heels are not clear. From the northern subspecies – Sichuan and Golden Takin – it stands out according to its darker pelage. Distribution by cuntry and state: North East India (Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh); South China (South Xizang [Tibet], Northwest Yunnan); Northern Myanmar [16] India's Mishmi Hills is the region that gave Mishmi Takin his name. (Editor's note: The name Hills is misleading. Mishmi Hills is a southern extension of the Himalayas with an average height of 4,500 meters. [2] The hills are actually mountains.) Further southeast, along the China-Myanmar border to Namdapha National Park, the subspecies also prevails in this country. Mishmi Hills seen from a perspective near the Mayodia Sola. Photo: Bürglin in China it takes place south of Medog County on the lower branch of the Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) river on the mountain slopes bordering Arunachal Pradesh (India). Mishmi Takin lives in Gaoligong Shan in North Yunnan Province. These mountains are between the west side of the Salween River (Nujiang) and the border with Sino Myanmar. This eastern part of its range extends south around Gongshan Derung and Nu Autonomous County, including Fugong, Lushui, Tenchong, Baoshan and at least Longling (Feng et al. 1986, Wu et al. 1987). [2] In Myanmar, Mishmi Takin occupies high mountain slopes over 2,800 metres high in Kachin state in the north of the country on the border with China (Blower 1985, Salter 1997). This area is located north of Putao (the northernmost city in kachin state) and west of the Ayeyarwady-Salween division (Cuffe 1914, Hla Aung 1967). Mishmi Takin is common in the mountain forests of the Hkhakabo-Rak Reserve (Rabinowitz et al. 1998). [2] ((vendor note: still is?)) A large bend in the Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) river is thought to demarce the western border of the Mishmi Takin region in Xizang (Tibet). [2] But if India's Brahmaputra can be considered a southern extension of that border, it is questionable. East of Brahmaputra are Mishmi Hills, and it's here and areas where the geographical areas of Mishmi and Bhutan Takin meet. Overlaps and intergradation are thought to occur. [2] Description overview: The coat usually has large, bovine-like bodies, a shaggy jacket with long hair on the side and under the jaws, strong legs, significant dew nails and is higher than the hip in the shoulder. [16] According to other accounts by Mishmi Takin, body size descriptions are not consistent: Damm and Franco (2014) write that Mishmi Takin's body size is approximate compared to Sichuan Takin, but larger than bedford and taxicolor subspecies. [2] ((Editor's note: There is no quote for this statement, which would have been important because other authors make different statements – see below. And taxicolor is certainly a typo, because this name refers to Mishmi Takin. The authors probably meant white)). Matschei, Christian (2012) writes that Mishmi Takin is smaller than Sichuan and Golden. Castelló (2016) notes that Mishmi is similar to Bhutan, but smaller than Sichuan and Golden. Wilson and Mittermeier (2011) see no differences in body size. The following measurements are theirs and are likely to refer to Takins in general [16]: body length: 170-220 cm – males are significantly larger than females [16] shoulder height: 107-140 cm; [16] weight: 150-350 kg [16] tail: 10-22 cm longevity: 16-18 years, but mortality in wild populations is unknown. [16] Pelage colour and pelvic accounts are also not consistent. None of the authors mentioned here can distinguish between sex, summer or winter coats. Inconsistencies may also be due to regional differences. Damm and Franco (2014) write: Peas seem to vary in color, reddish in one area and brownish in another a few kilometers away. [2] ((citation required!)) Damm and Franco (2014) note that Mishmi Takin's coat is dark brown or reddish brown, grayish yellow, apparently slightly lighter than Bhutan Takin's hips. The color of the body is usually lighter, while limbs such as head, neck, tail and legs are dark, almost black. [2] Wilson and Mittermeier (2011) write that the upper body parts of the mature Mishmi Takins are pale yellow, and dark areas of the upper body and lower ones are brindled (in German: gestromt/gestreift). Lower sides, haunches (in German: Gesäß), belly, legs, lower collar and whole face are black. [16] Mishmi Taki's husband in a summer coat. The saddle and the especial upper collar are bright orange. Photo: Richard C. Dowers / Paignton-Zoo / 2017-8-28 7-year-old man in winter coat (Nov. This sample can be used to understand why the name of the species taxicolor was chosen. It refers to a coat (Taxidea taxus) in the color of american wet pepper and salt. Yellowish hairs are still the remains of a summer carain. Photo: Bürglin Hellabrunn, munich's Mishmi Tak's female from Mishmi Hills near the Mayodia passport, there's no red on the hind leg. Photo: Bürglin / Mishmi Hills, 2017-10-27 Gender determination in Mishmi Takins is sometimes challenging. Note the wide clear area at the back, light forehead, massive horns without a gap, but converge on the tips of the horn. Photo: Bürglin / Mishmi Hills, 2017-10-27 Young, up to about 6 months old: light brown; black extends with age. [4] Young calves are quite dark in color. [2] These descriptions seem to contradict, but they make sense when you look at the following photos: When you compare this young photo with the image of the mature man below, you can see that the overall tone is darker, but the dark parts, especially the biceps, are lighter (brownish instead of black). Young Mishmi Takin from Chomutov in February. Photo: Bürglin ... Thus, in this man, lighter parts – saddle, upper collar, forehead – are lighter than in young people. And darker parts – hawks, legs, muzzle – are darker (black instead of brown). A man from Chomutov in February. Photo: Bürglin Mishmi Takin woman and young person in Mishmi Hills. In addition to size, the pelage color pattern could be an age-group recognition tip. Note that on the right side are the young are darker than the leading mother. Photo: Bürglin's back: dark; may be obvious; on each side of the dorsal stripe there are rather pale hairs, which differ sharply from darkening hair further away on the side and in the hawks. Mishmi Tak's woman from Mishmi Hills. Note the dark back line, wide area of light at the back; relatively massive, but convergeing horns. Photo: Bürglin / Mishmi Hills, 2017-10-27 ventral surfaces: usually darker than back surfaces [2] Forehead: The area below the horns may be lighter shades of color, but there are also individuals whose faces are completely black [2]; A 7-year-old man in November. Photo: Bürglin / Hellabrunnrump patch: small and lighter; can accentuated the tail Rump: The tail of this sample is accentuated with a light, heart-shaped butt patch. A 14-year-old woman at the end of November. Photo: Bürglin / Hellabrunn horns Like all Takin subspecies horns slightly upwards, then turn outwards and backwards the horn tips upwards. Males have larger horns than females. Male horn measurements are similar to Sichuan Takin's. [16] In Mishmi Takin, men's horn tips often differ. Note the protruding horn base. Seven years old in November. Photo: Bürglin / Hellabrunn Mishmi in Takin Female horn tips often converge. Note the relatively larger gap between the horns. 14 years old in November. Photo: Bürglin / Hellabrunn For Damm and Franco (2014) it seems that Mishmi Takins' horns tend to be larger and more massive than Bhutan Takin's: Rowland Ward (2006) has only 18 historical entries (1891 and 1934) for this subspecies. The length of the 1902 trophy is 63.5 cm and the circumference of the horn is 33 cm. The median length of the horn is 54.9 cm. All heads are also measured for tip-to-tip spreads, and these measurements show that it is fairly evenly distributed at about 30.3 cm. (Due to the small sample size, no evaluation can be made for Sichuan and Golden Takin.) [2] Habitat This species is found in the eastern Himalayan pine bush, subtropical forest and possibly temperate forest in Myanmar (Than Zaw pers. comm. 2006). [14] Mishmi Hills. Photo: Mishmi Takins of Bürgl performs at an altitude of 1,200-3,000 meters, but may rise higher in the summer to reach alpine meadows. They also live in mixed forests of coniferous trees and leaves, where the tare can be more available seasonally. They are also often found in steep, densely vegeted areas where they can be difficult to see. They are more susceptible to human disturbance at lower heights, although grazing of livestock is practised at all heights where they occur [16]. On the other hand, Takins in Mishmi Hills also uses old growing forests, where livestock is not a critical factor (own observation). Six Mishmi Takins on a steep, forested slope at the 2100-metre ASL at the end of October. Photo: Bürglin In this landslide area below the Mayod pass in Mishmi Hills, Takins has been seen during the winter. Photo: Bürglin Wu and Zhang (2006) explore Mishmi Takin's habitat selection at the Cibagou Nature Reserve in Tibet, China. Takins had different habitat preferences during the seasons. In winter, they actively chose rhododendron for coniferous forest, fargesia coniferous forests and Theropencedrymion. In the spring, they chose Fargesia coniferous forests and Theropencedrymio. In summer, alpine meadow shreds and Alpine coniferous forests were recommended habitats. It was suggested that food could play a key role in the vertical migration of the takini, while salt may also affect takin movements in the summer. [17] Food and feeding Detailed studies on food habits have not been carried out. Takins are primarily browsers that feed on shreds and tree species, but may vary from season to season. Forbs is an important agglomerations Takins are able to bend or break smaller trees to feed the leaves. They also backwards in their hind limbs to get higher into the vegetation. Salt licking is a popular site. [16] Takins are primarily browsers. They extend higher into the vegetation. Of course, the chances of landing the catch are much greater. Note the sizes of the calf behind Dhole and the mother. Dhole is described as combining the physical characteristics of the Gray Wolf and the Red Fox. Photo: Dhritiman Mukherjee, Mishmi Hills, 2011-05-20 ... And then the lungs. It hasn't been said how this attack ended. Dholes also hunt packaging. In this photo of a woman Takin lying down (a young curled up against mom) and Dhole sitting, Dhole's attack line seems to brighten up: It just waits until the mother becomes attentive ... Photo: Dhritiman Mukherjee, Mishmi Hills, 2011-05-20 ... First mating: at age 3.5; but males are unlikely to participate in mating until they are several years older. Older men probably do most of the mating. [16] rye season: probably August-September [16] lamb season: march and April [16] behaviour: females are unlikely to leave female herds to give birth. young per birth: one [16]; The activity pattern Takins tend to be most active early in the morning and late afternoon, but in winter they can feed from time to time throughout the day. [16] Movements, home tracks and social organisation Detailed studies are lacking. Takins usually make seasonal movements from the alpine meadows of summer to the forested habitats of the lower altitude in winter. In the spring, more than 100 animals are formed, but large categories of 10-40 animals break down into small groups by autumn. Individual men or two men together are common. [16] Status IUCN classifies the species as vulnerable. Estimated date: June 30, 2008 [14] China: No exact estimate of china's total population has been made, but Wang (1998) estimates about 3,500, mostly in Tibet. Myanmar: Populations are shrinking due to bushmeat hunting (trapping and crossbow), and it is now rare (Than Zaw pers comm. 2006). [14] India: no estimates available Threats Generally illegal hunting, habitat loss due to deforestry and habitat degradation due to wildlife use are significant threats. [16] Mithun, a tamed form of gaur, in Mishmi Hills. There, the owners allow them to roam freely in the forests. Local guide Drama Mekolan they tend to stay close to the road. Photo: Bürglin Dhola-Sadia Bridge – India's India – opened in 2017. It is an important piece of the puzzle that makes the northeast of India more accessible. Delhi planners want to build 160 dams in the area... Photo: Bürglin ... road construction and industrial exploitation have just begun. Photo: Bürgl's illegal hunting in Tibet is the greatest threat, but the destruction of habitat caused by deforestation is also serious (Wang et al. 1997, Wang 1998). [14] Populations in Myanmar are threatened by bush meat trapping and crossbow hunting (Salter 1997). [14] Protection in China All subspecies are protected from direct exploitation by including them in Category I of the National Wildlife Act 1988, although a small number of them are taken annually in a hunting trophy hunt. In remote areas where this subspecies lives in China, local people may not be aware of its legal status. [14] In China, Mishmi Takin appears in the following reserves: Nujiang Nature Reserve, North Yunnan (founded in 1981; more than 100 animal skins have been seen here (Lu, 1987). Gaoligongshan, Yunnan Cibagou Nature Reserve, Tibet (Wu and Zhang 2006) Dong Jiu Nature Reserve, Tibet (MacKinnon et al. 1996) [14] In India, Mishmi Takin is classified in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Conservation Act. [16] In India and Bhutan they are not legally hunted. In India, in ArunacheI Pradesh, subspecies appear in the following reserves: Namdafa National Park Mouling National Park Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary, Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve (Singh 2002). [14] In Myanmar, Mishmi Takin's legal status is uncertain. They are found mainly in protected areas (Than Zaw, pers comm. 2006). [14] The proposed conservation measures are: (1) Completion of Mishmi Takin's census; (2) develop a cooperation programme between the Chinese and Myanmar authorities which strictly prohibits the hunting of this animal; (3) locate any protected areas. [14] Recreational hunting is not a factor Mishmi Takins' ecotourism observations are very rare. Some were made in Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon, Nyingch, Xizang/China. Some sightings have been reported on a Mayodian passport, Mishmi Hills, Arunachal Pradesh, India. Here's my own Mishmi Hills travel report Literature quoted [1] Castelló, José R., 2016: Bovids of the World – Antelopes, Gazelles, Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Relatives. Princeton University Press [2] Damm, Gerhard R. and Franco, Nicolás, 2014: The CIC Caprinae Atlas of the World – CIC International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation, Budakeszi, Hungary in collaboration with Rowland Ward Publications RSA (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa [4] Groves, Colin and Grubb, Peter, 2011: Hooves taxonomy. The John Hopkins University Press [7] Matschei, Christian, 2012: Böcke, Takine & Filander Verlag [14] Vocals, Y.-L., Smith, A.T. & MacKinnon, J. 2008. Budorcas taxi color. IUCN Red List of Threatened Threats 2008: e.T3160A9643719. . Loaded 20.2.2019. [16] Wilson, D. E. and Mittermeier, R. A. 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