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Studies on questionnaires appraise of the Indian fox *Vulpes bengalensis* in agrestic domain

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Abstract

The exhibit investigation was analyzed on habitats of Indian fox in agrestic domain of Villupuram district villages, Tamilnadu. This appraises was incompatible aspect's questionnaire to agrestic domain granger. We progress to commemorate of early 10 years and recent of a fox universe in their domain agrestic domain. The oral appraise commemorated indicates that the fox survival domain was short-lived by the human radioactivity. It occurs at low compactness throughout its ramble and populations can undergo major fluctuations due to prey accessibility. Hence, it would be terminated in such domains the survival of the fittest of the Indian fox *Vulpes bengalensis* is under a crucial scourge.

Keywords: Appraise, Indian fox *Vulpes bengalensis*, Human radioactivity, Prey accessibility, Agrestic domain

1. Introduction

The Indian fox *Vulpes bengalensis* is one of the grass domain animals in wide range of Indian agrestic domain. This survives in agrestic domain and prey of insects, rats, crab etc., and is crepuscular as many other mammalian species. In the mean time this could be survival of sugarcane domain used and likewise near some cluster place available. Mostly Indian Fox living near the villages becomes a sort of thief entering the premises to sneak out with food. Being small in size its main defense against any attack is its speed and dextrousity. The main breeding season is in winters and the gestation period is 50-55 days. Usually 3-4 pups are born mainly in between February till April.

The Indian fox *vulpes bengalensis* occurs sparsely in most areas of its range, reaching highest densities in grass domain habitats (Vanak., ^[1]). Likewise the natural grassdomain habitats may threaten this species along with other grassdomain complexes (Vanak and Gompper., ^[2]). However, distribution and status of Indian fox *vulpes bengalensis* before ten years and recent years of survival in the agrestic domain. The present study was attempted to investigate the status of

Indian Fox based on questioner appraise involving granger and workers in agrestic domain in villages of Villupuram district area.

2. Methods

Location: This study was conducted in Thirunavallur Panchayat villages of Villupuram District, Tamilnadu (Fig.1.)

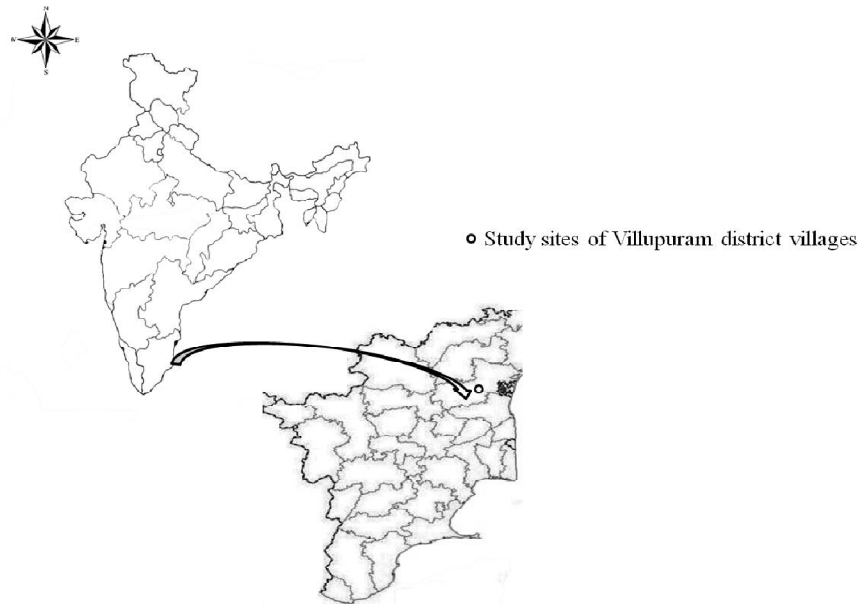


Fig 1: Map showing the study area of Villupuram district Panchayat villages

2.1. Questionnaire:

- 1) Did they have seen straight sight?
- 2) Heard sound of fox is it?
- 3) If there are any marks and its related activities expended by fox in agrestic domain?
- 4) What is prey availability in cultivation domain?

2.2. Appraise of fox population

The investigation would be from agrestic domain granger that they identical, before 10 years adage the fox near their domain and Heard sound in the nocturnal time. Likewise, an adage the relative fugacity of fox in husbandry domain. Yet ripe long time they did not adage terminate locate, but some time hearing the sound of fox and noticeably domain granger adage the fox cross off in the agrestic domain. The appraise was asked various aspect questionnaires to husbandry domain granger. That is before ten years and now current status. This questionnaire appraise has been helping us to analysis the current status of fox population in husbandry domain. It could be indicating the early period of fox population has decreasing while

comparing the current status of fox population from this appraise we analyzed.

2.3. Did them adage of organ sight?

First of all we appraise of farmer people did, but they adage the fox? They identical before 10 years in the nocturnal time it comes to husbandry domain for their prey. In the cultivation time, granger goes to the agrestic domain and it occur groups of fox in the cultivation domain. Some time they use touch light, but the fox stands there itself and seen the flash light. Likewise some people had seen fox crossing the road in the nocturnal time time. From that they identical, approximately groups of fox came nocturnal time around 20-50. So we commemorate all the granger identical this reason, 50-70% where granger had seen. Recent years, the granger had seen 10-30%.

2.4. Heard sound

In the ten years before, they had heard sound of fox during the sunset. Foxes were shouting near their living area. They identical one is a make a sound and then groups of foxes make sound. Not only granger

identical and likewise village people had heard fox sound. Approximately, 40-80% people identical they had Heard sound of foxes and recently some people heard the sound of fox; it is not often sometimes only 20-40%.

2.5. Marks of fox and its relative fugacity in agrestic domain

In the agrestic domain granger said about the fox's marks and relative fugacity in cultivation farms. Such as a foot mark of foxes, hairs felled, fecal matter (Fig.2.) etc., it was in culturing time they had seen the marks. This relative fugacity 30-50% granger' people had seen.



Fig 2: Fecal matter had seen from agrestic domain

2.5. Prey availability in agrestic domain

Prey availability obtains in agrestic domain as rats, craps, insects etc., these prey availability in cultivation domain for fox feed. Sometimes it may occur in sugarcane domain and it does eat white sugarcane. These are all the things of agrestic granger identical about the fox feed available in the agrestic domains. Likewise rainy time it had feed the snails in side of water channel. Fox survives of agrestic domain in villages of villupuram district (Fig.3 and Fig.4).



Fig 3: Cultivated paddy field in the village of Villupuram district



Fig 4: Sugarcane field in the village of Villupuram district.

Table 1: Appraise questionnaires report of before ten years and current status

S.No	Appraise Questionaries	Before 10 years	Recent status
1.	Organ sight	50-70%	10-30%
2.	Sound heard	40-80%	20-40%
3.	Relative fugacity /Marks had seen	60-90%	30-50%

3. Result and Discussion

We commemorated the appraise questionnaires to agrestic domain granger and people are villages in the villupuram district area. The oral questionnaires

appraise indicates that 50-70% the granger had seen and the recent years 10-30%, likewise not often seen. Although, 40-80% of the people Heard sound before the years, but they heard 20-40%. The activities or marks in

the agrestic domain grangerhad seen around 60-90% and now, it is 30-50 %.(Table.1.).

Our appraise results that indicates the Indian fox occurs sparely most area its range, high densities in habitats in the paddy and sugarcane farm in the villages of villupuram district. A preliminary appraise study of Indian fox reported its distribution and status are virtually unknown (Vanak, ^[1]). The Indian fox *vulpes bengalensis* diversity in husbandry domain and grassdomains. The improved predictions of species distributions, emerging risks and aid in implementation of efficient conservation strategies (Aditya Bhaskaran., ^[3]). Previously reported about American red fox habitats analyzed the native population and those that may be threatened at risk from human-caused and natural pressures (Dan and C. Hartman., ^[4]). So, the population of *vulpes bengalensis* was diverse in the agrestic domain. We commemorated about the reason of the husbandry domain has been taken for development of human build, likewise happens of not cultivation in the husbandry due to water resources. Therefore prey available space low and likewise the fox's survival area were shortlisted by the human relative fugacity.

4. Conclusion

Form that the questionnaire appraise we conclude above the study was farmer identical, foxes are the

migrating various areas due to human consumption and their relative fugacity. Likewise the foxes are hunting for the leather. Major reason likewise include there less of fox survival relative fugacity such as an impact of seasonal variation and distribution.

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