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Substantial Decreasing in Wild Fox Population in Kolar District, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT: For sustainability of any individual proper congenial environment is very essential otherwise useful variations became disappeared resulting some genetically constant individuals in the gene pool substantially increased. The vast geographical area of Kolar District has only 5% of forest cover characterized by dry deciduous and scrub types of forest containing different flora and fauna. There was a golden period of flora and fauna especially carnivore wild fox spotted every day everywhere during foraging activity but does not see and hear as we would before. Peoples biodiversity survey, personally involvement survey as well as interview with old age peoples in villages confirm its absence since few decades. Any living organism evolved from the pre-existed living organisms through gradual process over a long period with adaptive modification under the influence of changing environment or environmental stimuli is an important link in the food chain. Any species its declining number and likely disappearing in future is warning signal of environmental degradation and loss of an important link in food web. In addition to many anthropocentric activities and environmental issues the main cause for declining number and likely disappearing of wild Fox population in Kolar district is, rise of the rich source of wild boar (invasive species) population in the locality. The wild boars are the stiff competitors and restrictor for food wild Fox because the diet of wild fox includes wild piglets. Wild boars are the omnivores animals and they could move faster than the wild Fox. The wild Fox slowly became the unfit once in this natural selection and became declining its number and likely disappearing in future in wild locality of Kolar District. This paper aims to know how the important link in food web disappearing during course of changing environment as well as how the environment manipulation influences the emerging of new species.

KEY WORDS: Sustainability, wild Fox, wild boars, competitors, diet, natural selection, declining, disappearing.

I. INTRODUCTION

The changing mechanism of speciation process in the environment is due to highly intervention of human centric activities (Bull JW and Manon M, 2016). Extinction of any species at point of time or at all the time depict loss of evolutionary history (Douglas H Erwin, 2008). Disappearance of any species in food web is due to Human intrusion, human oppression, human persecution, natural habitat degradation, climatic change and invasive species. Increasing human populations over the last 50,000 years or so have left measurable negative footprints on biodiversity (Navjot S Sodhi et al., 2009). "Man is everywhere a disturbing agent. Wherever he plants his foot, the harmonies of nature are turned to discords (Beverly Peterson Stearns, 2010)". The end point of a series of population extinctions, during which a unique evolutionary history occurs, is typically the global extinction of a species (Be Collen et al., 2010). The main cause for loss of species in biodiversity in present scenario of ecology is due to loss of habitat, changing climate and invasion of exotic species (Alfonso Valiente Banuet et al., 2015). Lack of awareness among the people regarding interaction between intraspecific, interspecific species and actual habitat of the wild species is the reason for biodiversity crisis. A major threat to the biodiversity constitute that anthropogenic induced fragmentation only. Impact of environmental change's and interaction between interspecific species may alter the composition and dynamics of the communities (Alexander Singer et al., 2013). Species extinctions is the major threat to the global biodiversity and associated ecosystem services (Justin GD Byrne and Jonathan W Pitchford, 2016). Human activities have substantially reduced the quantity of the earth's place to be had to wild species (Michael Rosenzweig ML, 2001). Omit of species interactions and interspecific variation in dispersal is due to change in climatic condition (Mark C Urban et al., 2012). Modern exceptional declines in biodiversity lessen the capacity of ecological communities to offer many fundamental

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atmosphere offerings (Felicia Keesing et al.,2010). Currently the critical aspect of depletion of biodiversity is due to species extinction in particular area is because of highly intervention of anthropogenic activities (Gerado Ceballos et al.,2017).“Interspecific interactions are deeply affected by the current scenario of climate change (Deseada Parejo,2016).” Predators are regularly the most vulnerable organisms to extinction, yet the consequences of converting predator range are poorly understood (Jarrette Byrnes and John Stachowcz,2009). “Anthropocentric influenced climate change may act synergistically to accelerate rates of extinction (Melinda L. Moir et al.,2014)”. Ecological interactions have an effect on the survival and replica of individuals (Lee Hsiang Liow et al.,2016).Modern weather trade may be a chief hazard to international biodiversity, however the quantity of species loss will depend upon the information of how species reply to changing climates (John J Wiens,2016). Climate variation due anthropocentric activities may be a chief motive force of biodiversity loss within the subsequent 100 years, but the possible influences of weather change on species survival remain fairly uncertain (Thomas CD et al.,2004).

II. CONCLUSION

Climate change, pollution, poaching, habitat loss from development and deforestation, and other human activities are key factors for existence and loss of biodiversity plus in front wild Boar population the wild Fox slowly became unfit once in the natural selection and became declining its number and likely disappearing in future in wild locality of Kolar District. Hence environment manipulation should minimize by restricting the anthropocentric activities.

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