



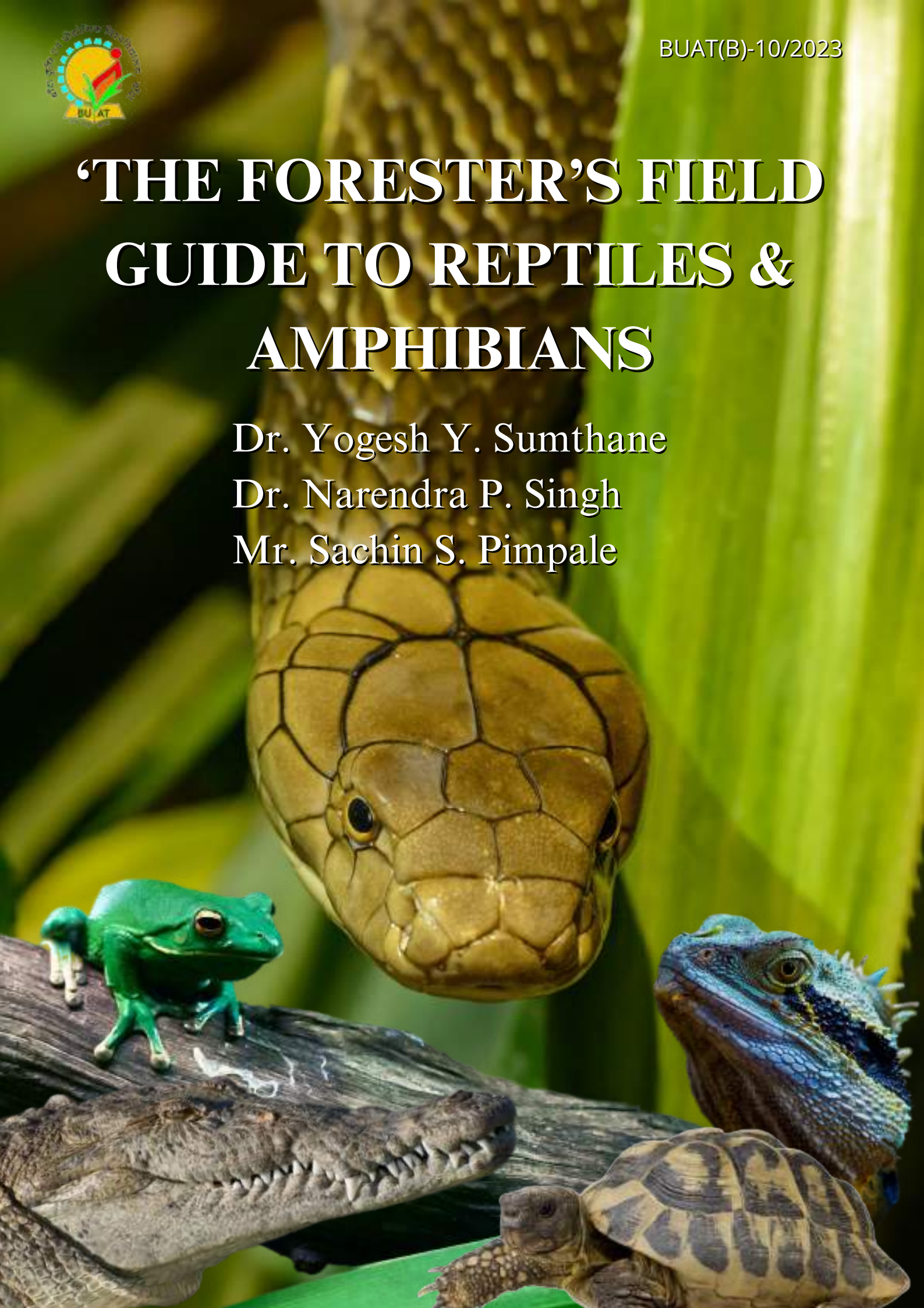
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‘THE FORESTER’S FIELD GUIDE TO REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

Dr. Yogesh Y. Sumthane

Dr. Narendra P. Singh

Mr. Sachin S. Pimpale



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 **Amey
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Everything is to Learn

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Dedicated to My parents



Shri. Yadavrao E. Sumthane
and
So. Mangal Y. Sumthane



Foreword



As an Assistant Conservator of Forests in Uttar Pradesh Forest Department, I have the privilege of working closely with the rich biodiversity of our forests, including the fascinating world of reptiles and amphibians. It is with great pleasure that I introduce "THE FORESTER'S FIELD GUIDE TO REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS," authored by Dr. Yogesh Y. Sumthane, Dr. N.P Singh, and Mr. Sachin S. Pimpale.

This comprehensive guide is an invaluable resource for all those involved in the conservation and management of our forests. With their combined expertise, the authors have crafted a meticulously detailed manual that will aid foresters, researchers, educators, and enthusiasts alike in identifying and understanding the diverse array of reptiles and amphibians that inhabit our ecosystems.

Reptiles and amphibians play critical roles in maintaining ecological balance, and their conservation is paramount for the health of our forests.

Foreword

Yet, they often remain elusive and poorly understood creatures. This guide fills an important gap by providing accessible information on their identification, behavior, habitat preferences, and conservation status.

Dr. Sumthane, Dr. Singh, and Mr. Pimpale bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to this project, making it not only informative but also engaging and practical. Their passion for wildlife conservation shines through every page, inspiring readers to appreciate and protect these often-overlooked species.

I commend the authors for their dedication and commend their efforts in producing such a valuable resource. I am confident that "The Forester's Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians" will serve as an indispensable tool for forest professionals and enthusiasts alike, contributing significantly to our efforts in conserving the precious biodiversity of our forests.



Dr. Bhanendra Singh, Ph.D.

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Foreword

The Forester's Field Guide to Reptiles & Amphibians by Dr. Yogesh Y. Sumthane, Dr. N.P. Singh, and Mr. Sachin S. Pimpale is an absolute gem in the world of natural history literature. With their collective expertise and passion for wildlife, the authors have created an indispensable companion for any nature enthusiast.

This book is not just a field guide; it's a journey into the captivating world of reptiles and amphibians. Dr. Sumthane, Dr. Singh, and Mr. Pimpale's meticulous attention to detail, coupled with their accessible writing style, make this guide both informative and enjoyable to read.

I am thoroughly impressed by the depth of knowledge presented in The Foresters Field Guide. Whether you're a seasoned herpetologist or a curious beginner, this book offers something for everyone, from species identification to insightful discussions on behavior and conservation. The illustrations and photographs throughout the book are stunning, providing readers with visually engaging references that enhance the learning experience. Dr. Sumthane, Dr. Singh, and Mr. Pimpale have truly brought these creatures to life on the pages of their guide.

One of the standout features of this book is its emphasis on conservation. Dr. Sumthane, Dr. Singh, and Mr. Pimpale advocate for the protection of reptiles and amphibians and provide practical tips for preserving their habitats, inspiring readers to become stewards of the environment.

Kudos to Dr. Sumthane, Dr. Singh, and Mr. Pimpale for their collaborative effort in producing such a comprehensive and informative guide. The Foresters Field Guide will undoubtedly become a staple reference for anyone interested in the natural world.

Regards,

(Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh)

Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh
Assistant Professor

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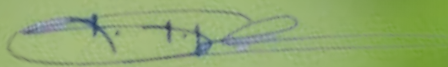
Preface

I am very glad to present this book on "THE FORESTER'S FIELD GUIDE TO REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS," written and compiled particularly for the student's, scientist's, educationalist and forester's. this book represent it self with reptiles and amphibians, basic identification by it's scientific and common names. I hope such type of imaginary book will helpful to Biologists and Zoologists, Nature Enthusiasts, Conservationists, Hobbyists, Veterinarians.

I am grateful to those who helped me directly and indirectly for publishing this unique book.

Sincere thanks to Dr. Sanjeev Kumar, Dean, Professor College of Forestry, Banda, University Of Agriculture And Technalogy, Banda, 210001.

for this help and continuous encouragement for making his efforts a success.



Dr. Yogesh Sumthane

College of Forestry, Banda, University Of Agriculture And Technalogy, Banda, 210001.

SNAKE'S



BRAHMINY WORM SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
Indotyphlops Braminus**

BRAHMINY WORM SNAKE

Non Venomous

Very small snakes with smooth scales. Cylindrical, glossy body ranging from black to brown colors. Have rounded head, small eyes like dots and a pointed tail with a spine.

Brahminy worm snakes are species of non-venomous snakes belonging to the genera *Rhynchophasma* and *Scolecophis*. They are found in tropical and subtropical regions of Asia and Africa. They are also known as broad-nosed snakes or worm snakes due to their elongated, flat heads and slender bodies. Identification of Brahminy worm snakes can be done by their distinctive appearance and behavior, including the presence of a long, thin tail and a specialized tongue that can detect electrical signals in the environment.

BEAKED WORM SNAKE



Scientific Name -

Gongylophis indicus

Gryptotyphlops acutus

BEAKED WORM SNAKE

Non Venomous

These snakes are small, typically ranging from 20 to 30 centimeters in length.

They have a slender, cylindrical body with a relatively short, blunt head.

Indian Beaked Worm Snakes are usually uniformly dark brown or black in color.

Some individuals may have lighter spots or markings, but they are generally inconspicuous.

The head is wider than the neck and has a characteristic "beak-like" snout, which gives them their common name.

They have small, beady eyes.

Their scales are smooth and glossy, and they have a slightly shiny appearance.

Like all snakes, Indian Beaked Worm Snakes lack limbs entirely

The tail is short and blunt, tapering only slightly.

JOHN'S SAND BOA



**Scientific Name -
*Eryx johnii***

JOHN'S SAND BOA

Non Venomous

Eryx johnii, commonly known as the Indian Sand Boa, is a non-venomous snake species native to South Asia. Indian Sand Boas are relatively small, with adult lengths ranging from 30 to 60 centimeters, although some individuals can grow larger. They have a stout, cylindrical body and a short, blunt head.

They exhibit a wide range of color variations, including shades of yellow, brown, and reddish-brown.

The body is covered in smooth, overlapping scales. They can have various patterns, including speckles, bands, or a uniform color.

The head is broad and distinctly separated from the body, with small eyes located on the sides.

They have small, bead-like eyes with vertical pupils.

Their mouth is relatively small, and they lack fangs as they are non-venomous. The tail is short and tapers to a blunt tip.

ELLIOT SHIELD TAIL



**Scientific Name -
*Uropeltis ellioti***

ELLIOT SHIELD TAIL

Non Venomous

Elliot's Earth Snake or Elliot's Shieldtail, is a species of non-venomous burrowing snake found in parts of India.

Elliot's Earth Snake is a small snake, typically ranging from 25 to 30 centimeters in length.

They have a stout, cylindrical body with a short, blunt head.

They have a unique appearance characterized by a series of prominent, keeled, and enlarged dorsal scales that give them a shield-like appearance.

The coloration can vary, but they are typically dark brown or black with a lighter underbelly.

The head is relatively small and not distinctly separated from the body. The snout is blunt.

Their eyes are small and often covered with a translucent scale, making them appear almost blind.

The tail is short and tapering.

BOMBAY SHIELD TAIL



**Scientific Name -
*Uropeltis macrolepis***

BOMBAY SHIELD TAIL

Non Venomous

Uropeltis macrolepis, also commonly known as the Large-scaled Earth Snake, is a species of non-venomous burrowing snake found in parts of South India.

Large-scaled Earth Snakes are relatively small, with lengths typically ranging from 20 to 30 centimeters.

They have a stout, cylindrical body with a short, blunt head.

They are characterized by large, heavily keeled dorsal scales, giving them a distinctive appearance.

The coloration is typically dark brown or black, often with a lighter underbelly.

The head is relatively small and not distinctly separated from the body. The snout is blunt

Their eyes are small and often covered with a translucent scale, which can give the impression of being almost blind.

The tail is short and tapering.

MAHABALESHWAR SHIELD TAIL



**Scientific Name -
*Uropeltis mahabaleshwarensis***

MAHABALESHWAR SHIELD TAIL

Non Venomous

Mahabaleshwar Shieldtails are relatively small, with lengths typically ranging from 25 to 30 centimeters.

They have a stout, cylindrical body with a short, blunt head.

They are characterized by large, heavily keeled dorsal scales, giving them a distinctive appearance.

The coloration is typically dark brown or black or dark gray, often with a lighter underbelly.

The head is relatively small and not distinctly separated from the body. The snout is blunt.

Their eyes are small and often covered with a translucent scale, which can give the impression of being almost blind. The tail is short and tapering.

PHIPSON'S SHIELD TAIL



**Scientific Name -
Uropeltis phipsonii**

PHIPSON'S SHIELD TAIL

Non Venomous

Uropeltis phipsonii, commonly known as Phipson's Earth Snake or Phipson's Shieldtail, is a species of non-venomous burrowing snake found in the Western Ghats of India.

Phipson's Earth Snakes are relatively small, with lengths typically ranging from 25 to 30 centimeters.

They have a stout, cylindrical body with a short, blunt head.

They are characterized by large, heavily keeled dorsal scales, giving them a distinctive appearance.

The coloration is typically dark brown or black, often with a lighter underbelly.

The head is relatively small and not distinctly separated from the body. The snout is blunt.

Their eyes are small and often covered with a translucent scale, which can give the impression of being almost blind. The tail is short and tapering.

BUFF STRIPED KEELBACK



**Scientific Name -
*Amphiesma stolatum***

BUFF STRIPED KEELBACK

Non Venomous

Amphiesma stolatum, commonly known as the Buff-striped Keelback or the Common Keelback, is a non-venomous snake species found in various parts of Asia.

Buff-striped Keelbacks have a distinctive pattern of alternating dark and light bands running along their body.

The dorsal (upper) side typically has a series of light buff-colored bands, while the sides and ventral (lower) side are usually yellowish or olive-green.

They are relatively slender, with an average length ranging from 50 to 80 centimeters, although some individuals may grow larger.

The head is slightly distinct from the neck, and it is slightly flattened with a rounded snout.

Their eyes are medium-sized with round pupils.

They have keeled scales, which means that the scales have a raised ridge down the center, giving them a rough texture.

INDIAN EGG-EATER SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
Elachistodon westermanni**

INDIAN EGG-EATER SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Indian Egg-eating Snake is relatively small, usually ranging from 25 to 40 centimeters in length.

They have a slender, cylindrical body with a relatively short, pointed head.

They are typically brown or olive in color with dark bands that may be broken into a series of spots or dashes.

Their scales are smooth and have a glossy appearance.

The head is relatively small and distinct from the neck.

They have small eyes with round pupils.

As the name suggests, these snakes primarily feed on bird eggs. They are specially adapted to swallow eggs whole.

They have specialized teeth at the back of their mouth to puncture the eggshells.

STRIPED COLAR SNAKE



Scientific Name -
Calliophis nigrescens
Micrurus species

STRIPED CORAL SNAKE

Venomous

Brightly colored with a pattern of black, red, and white/yellow bands. The order of the bands can vary depending on the species.

Slim-bodied, with a length ranging from 30 to 150 centimeters.

Head and Eyes: Small head, distinct from the neck, with round pupils.

Highly venomous, with neurotoxic and hemotoxic components.

Behavior: Primarily nocturnal (active at night) and terrestrial, but can also climb trees.

Diet: Feeds primarily on other snakes, especially small venomous species, along with small reptiles and amphibians.

COMMON INDIAN TRINKET



**Scientific Name -
Coelognathus helena**

COMMON INDIAN TRINKET

Non Venomous

The Common Indian Trinket Snake is relatively slender, with an adult length ranging from about 60 to 120 centimeters, although some individuals can grow larger.

They have a distinctive appearance with a light yellow or beige background color.

They are adorned with black bands or spots that run along the length of their body. These bands are often connected, giving them a chain-like pattern.

The head is slightly flattened and distinct from the neck. It is narrow and elongated.

They have large eyes with round pupils.

They have smooth scales, which are arranged in distinct rows.

Common Indian Trinket Snakes are highly adaptable and can be found in a wide range of habitats, including grasslands, agricultural areas, scrublands, and sometimes even in urban environments.

MONTANE TRINKET SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Coelognathus helena monticollaris***

MONTANE TRINKET SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Montane Trinket Snake is relatively slender, with an adult length ranging from about 60 to 120 centimeters, although some individuals can grow larger.

They have a distinctive appearance with a light yellow or beige background color.

They are adorned with black bands or spots that run along the length of their body. These bands are often connected, giving them a chain-like pattern.

The head is slightly flattened and distinct from the neck. It is narrow and elongated.

They have large eyes with round pupils.

They have smooth scales, which are arranged in distinct rows.

Montane Trinket Snakes are primarily found in montane and hilly regions. They inhabit forested areas, grasslands, and shrublands.

GUNTHER'S RACER



**Scientific Name -
*Platyceps gracilis***

GUNTHERS RACER SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Slender Racer is a relatively long and slender snake, with adult lengths typically ranging from 70 to 120 centimeters.

They have a light to medium brown background color with a series of dark, irregularly shaped blotches along their back.

The belly is usually lighter in color.

The head is slightly flattened and distinct from the neck. It is narrow and elongated.

They have large eyes with round pupils

They have smooth scales, which are arranged in distinct rows.

Slender Racers are highly adaptable and can be found in a wide range of habitats, including grasslands, scrublands, agricultural areas, and sometimes even in urban environments.

STREAKED KUKRI SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Oligodon taeniatus***

STREAKED KUKRI SNAKE

Non Venomous

Streaked Kukri Snakes are relatively small, with adult lengths typically ranging from 30 to 50 centimeters.

They have a dark brown to blackish coloration with a series of lighter, yellowish bands running along their body. These bands may vary in width and intensity.

The scales have a keeled texture, which means they have a raised ridge down the center.

The head is small, slightly flattened, and distinct from the neck.

They have relatively small eyes with round pupils.

They have keeled scales, giving them a rough texture.

BANDED KRAIT



**Scientific Name -
Bungarus fasciatus**

BANDED KRAIT

Venomous

Banded Kraits have a distinctive black body with narrow, white bands encircling it.

The white bands are typically bright and well-defined against the black background, giving them a striking appearance.

They are relatively slender, with an average length ranging from 1 to 1.5 meters, although some individuals can grow larger.

The head is relatively small and distinct from the neck. It is flattened and somewhat triangular in shape.

They have small, rounded eyes.

Bungarus fasciatus is venomous and possesses neurotoxic venom. It is considered highly venomous.

They have smooth scales, which are arranged in distinct rows.

ORNAMENTAL FLYING SNAKE



Scientific Name -
Chrysopelea taprobanica



ORNAMENTAL FLYING SNAKE

Non Venomous

They have a vibrant and striking appearance with iridescent scales that can display a range of colors, including shades of green, blue, and black. This iridescence is especially pronounced on the upper surfaces.

They are slender, with a graceful, elongated body. Adult length can range from about 0.7 to 1.2 meters.

The head is relatively small, pointed, and distinct from the neck.

They have large, round eyes with distinctive black borders.

They have smooth scales that give them a glossy appearance.

The tail is prehensile, which helps them in climbing and moving through the trees.

BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Dendrelaphis tristis***

BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Bronzeback Tree Snake typically has a bright green dorsal coloration, which may sometimes have a bronze or golden sheen, especially along the back and sides.

The belly is usually cream or yellowish.

They are slender and have a relatively long, graceful body. Adult lengths can range from about 0.7 to 1.2 meters.

The head is relatively small and distinct from the neck. It is pointed with large, round eyes.

They have smooth scales. They are excellent climbers and are often seen in trees.

They are diurnal, meaning they are most active during the day.

Bronzeback Tree Snakes are primarily arboreal and are found in a variety of forested habitats, including rainforests, as well as in bushy areas, gardens, and plantations.

BANDED KUKRI



Scientific Name -
Oligodon arnensis
Oligodon fasciolatus

BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE

Non Venomous

Banded Kukri Snakes have a light brown to reddish-brown dorsal coloration with a series of dark, transverse bands or blotches across their back. These bands may vary in width and intensity.

They are relatively small, with adult lengths typically ranging from 30 to 50 centimeters.

The head is small, slightly flattened, and distinct from the neck. It is narrow and elongated.

They have relatively small eyes with round pupils.

They have smooth scales. Banded Kukri Snakes are commonly found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, forests, agricultural areas, and even urban environments. They are often associated with areas where their prey, such as slugs and snails, are abundant.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night.

They are known for their specialized feeding behavior, which involves feeding on slugs and snails.

LEITH'S SAND



**Scientific Name -
*Psammophis leithii***

LEITH'S SAND SNAKE

Non Venomous

Leith's Sand Snake typically has a light brown to yellowish-brown dorsal coloration, with a series of darker bands or blotches along its back. The belly is usually lighter in color.

They are relatively slender and have a moderately long, slender body. Adult lengths can range from about 60 to 90 centimeters.

The head is elongated, narrow, and distinct from the neck. It is slightly flattened.

They have large, round eyes with round pupils

They have smooth scales. Leith's Sand Snakes are adapted to arid and semi-arid environments, and are commonly found in deserts, dry grasslands, and rocky areas. They are well-camouflaged in these habitats.

They are primarily diurnal, meaning they are most active during the day.

They are skilled hunters, preying on a variety of small vertebrates like rodents, lizards, and birds.

WESTERN SAND SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Psammophis subtaeniatus***

WESTERN SAND SNAKE

Non Venomous

Western Sand Snakes typically have a light brown to yellowish-brown dorsal coloration, often with a series of darker bands or blotches along its back. The belly is usually pale yellow.

They are relatively slender and have a moderately long, slender body. Adult lengths can range from about 60 to 90 centimeters.

The head is elongated, narrow, and distinct from the neck. It is slightly flattened.

They have large, round eyes with round pupils.

They have smooth scales. adapted to arid and semi-arid environments, and are commonly found in deserts, dry grasslands, and rocky areas. They are well-camouflaged in these habitats.

STOUT SAND SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Psammophis longifrons***

STOUT SAND SNAKE

Non Venomous

Sand Snakes typically have a light brown to yellowish-brown dorsal coloration, often with a series of darker bands or blotches along its back. The belly is usually pale yellow.

They are relatively slender and have a moderately long, slender body. Adult lengths can range from about 60 to 90 centimeters.

The head is elongated, narrow, and distinct from the neck. It is slightly flattened.

They have large, round eyes with round pupils.

They have smooth scales. Eastern Yellow-bellied Sand Snakes are adapted to arid and semi-arid environments, and are commonly found in deserts, dry grasslands, and rocky areas. They are well-camouflaged in these habitats.

DUMERILL'S BLACK-HEADED



**Scientific Name -
*Sibynophis subpunctatus***

DUMERILL'S BLACK-HEADED

Non Venomous

Duméril's Black-headed Snake (*Sibynophis subpunctatus*) is a species of snake endemic to Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. It is characterized by its distinctive black head, which is the source of its common name. The snake is found in various habitats including forests and grasslands. It's a non-venomous species and is generally not considered dangerous to humans.

SLENDER COLAR SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Calliophis melanurus***

SLENDER COLAR SNAKE

Venomous

Slender coral snakes are known for their distinctive and brightly colored bands. The bands are typically red, yellow, and black, arranged in a specific pattern. The red bands are bordered by yellow, and the yellow bands are bordered by black.

As the name suggests, they have slender bodies with a relatively small head compared to their body size.

These snakes can vary in size depending on the species, but they are generally small to medium-sized.

They have smooth scales and relatively small ventral scales.

They typically have round pupils. Slender coral snakes are venomous and possess neurotoxic venom. However, they are generally not aggressive and will often try to escape rather than engage in confrontation.

CHECKERED KEELBACK WATER SNAKE



Scientific Name -
Xenochrophis piscator

CHECKERED KEELBACK

Non Venomous

The Checkered Keelback typically has a greenish or olive-brown dorsal (upper) coloration with dark crossbands. These crossbands can be quite distinct, especially in younger individuals. The ventral (lower) side is usually yellow or cream-colored.

It has a slender and elongated body with a head that is slightly wider than the neck.

The scales on the dorsal side of the snake are keeled (ridged), which gives them a rough texture. The ventral scales are usually smooth.

Adult Checkered Keelbacks can range from 60 to 90 centimeters (approximately 24 to 35 inches) in length.

It has round pupils. This species is highly adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, wetlands, rice fields, and near water bodies like ponds, rivers, and streams.

BEDDOME'S KEELBACK



**Scientific Name -
*Sahyadriophis beddomei***

BEDDOME'S KEELBACK

Non Venomous

Beddome's Cat Snake typically has a distinctive color pattern. The dorsal (upper) side of its body is usually dark green to black with irregular yellow crossbands. The ventral (lower) side is usually yellow or cream-colored.

It has a slender and elongated body with a head that is slightly wider than the neck.

The scales on the dorsal side of the snake are smooth. The ventral scales are also smooth.

Adult Beddome's Cat Snakes can range from 60 to 75 centimeters (approximately 24 to 30 inches) in length.

It has round pupils. This species is primarily found in the montane forests of the Western Ghats, a mountain range along the western coast of India.

COMMON VINE SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Ahaetulla nasuta***

COMMON VINE SNAKE

Mildly Venomous

The Green Vine Snake is typically bright green, which helps it blend in with its arboreal surroundings. It may have a white or yellowish belly.

It has an extremely slender and elongated body, with a head that is distinctively pointed and shaped like a leaf.

It has large, bulging eyes with round pupils, giving it excellent vision.

The scales on its body are keeled (ridged), which gives them a rough texture. This is a common feature among vine snakes.

Adult Green Vine Snakes can range from 1 to 1.5 meters (approximately 3 to 5 feet) in length.

They are primarily arboreal and are often found in trees, bushes, and shrubs. They are also known to inhabit gardens, plantations, and forested areas.

BROWN VINE SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Ahaetulla pulverulenta***

BROWN VINE SNAKE

Mildly Venomous

The Brown Vine Snake typically has a brown or greyish coloration, which helps it blend in with its surroundings. It may have darker spots or speckles along its body.

It has an extremely slender and elongated body, with a head that is pointed and shaped like a leaf.

It has large, bulging eyes with round pupils, providing it with excellent vision.

The scales on its body are keeled (ridged), giving them a slightly rough texture.

Adult Brown Vine Snakes can range from 0.8 to 1.2 meters (approximately 2.6 to 4 feet) in length.

Like other vine snakes, they are primarily arboreal and are often found in trees, bushes, and shrubs. They are especially common in the dense vegetation of the Western Ghats.

INDIAN SMOOTH SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Wallophis brachyura***

INDIAN SMOOTH SNAKE

Non Venomous

Indian smooth snakes are non-venomous and are found in the Indian subcontinent. They are known for their slender body and smooth scaleless skin, which can range in color from brown to yellowish-gray. These snakes are excellent burrowers and are often found in sandy or loamy soil. They are generally docile and non-aggressive, making them a popular choice for snake enthusiasts.

LESSER STRIPE-NACKED



**Scientific Name -
*Liopeltis calamaria***

LESSER STRIPE-NACKED

Non Venomous

These snakes are relatively small, with adults typically ranging from 30 to 50 centimeters (12 to 20 inches) in length.

They have a distinctive color pattern. The dorsal (upper) side of their body is usually olive-brown or grayish-brown, often with a series of dark, irregular crossbands. The head is usually slightly darker than the body.

One of the most distinguishing features of this snake is the presence of a light-colored, sometimes yellowish, collar-like band around the neck area, which gives it the common name "Collared Reed Snake".

They have a slender and elongated body with a fairly uniform width along its length.

The scales of *Liopeltis calamaria* are smooth and arranged in distinct rows along the body.

BANDED RACER



**Scientific Name -
*Lycodon fasciolatus***

BANDED RACER

Non Venomous

These snakes are relatively small, with adults typically ranging from 40 to 70 centimeters (16 to 28 inches) in length.

They have a distinctive color pattern. The upper side of their body is usually brown or grayish-brown with a series of dark, bold bands across the back, which gives them their common name "Banded Racer Snake".

The head is slightly wider than the neck and is often darker in color than the body.

They possess a slender and elongated body with a fairly uniform width along its length.

The scales of *Lycodon fasciolatus* are smooth and arranged in distinct rows along the body.

These snakes are adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats including forests, grasslands, and agricultural areas. They are known to be both terrestrial and arboreal.

INDIAN RAT SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Ptyas mucosa***

INDIAN RAT SNAKE

Non Venomous

Ptyas mucosa typically has a greenish to olive-brown coloration on its dorsal (upper) side, sometimes with a yellowish tint. The ventral (lower) side is usually lighter, often cream or yellow.

The snake may have a series of dark, irregular blotches on its back, especially towards the tail. These may form a loose pattern.

Adult Oriental ratsnakes can grow quite long, often reaching lengths of 1.5 to 2.5 meters (5 to 8 feet). However, juveniles are considerably smaller and may have a more vivid coloration.

The head of *Ptyas mucosa* is elongated and slightly flattened, which is a characteristic feature of colubrid snakes. It's not distinctly wider than the neck.

The eyes are large in relation to the head, with round pupils. Like most snakes, *Ptyas mucosa* has smooth scales. The scales are arranged in rows.

SPECTACLED COBRA



**Scientific Name -
Naja naja**



SPECTACLED COBRA

Highly Venomous

Indian cobras typically have a hood that is marked with a distinctive pattern. The coloration can vary but is often brown or black, with lighter shades of brown or grey on the ventral side.

When threatened, an Indian cobra can spread its neck into a hood-like shape. This is a characteristic defensive posture.

Some specimens may have a hood pattern with spectacles or eye-like markings on the back of the hood.

Adult Indian cobras can range from 1.2 to 1.8 meters (4 to 6 feet) in length. Some individuals can be larger.

The head is distinct from the neck and is somewhat flattened, which is a common feature in cobras.

The eyes have round pupils, and they are often very dark in color.

Indian cobras are highly venomous and can deliver a potentially fatal bite. Their venom is neurotoxic, affecting the nervous system.

KING COBRA



**Scientific Name -
Ophiophagus hannah**

KING COBRA

Highly Venomous

King cobra, is the world's longest venomous snake and is renowned for its distinctive appearance and potent venom.

King cobras are usually olive-green to black in color with creamy yellow bands or stripes that run across their bodies. The head is often a different color from the body, often being a paler yellow or cream.

Like other cobras, King cobras have the ability to expand their neck into a hood, although their hood is more slender and less distinct compared to other cobras.

King cobras are one of the largest snake species in the world and can reach lengths of up to 5.5 meters (18 feet). However, they are more commonly found at lengths of 3 to 4 meters (10 to 13 feet). The head of a King cobra is large and flattened, and it is noticeably broader than the neck.

The eyes are large and have round pupils.

KING COBRA

Highly Venomous

King cobras, like other snakes, have smooth scales.

King cobras possess venom, which is primarily neurotoxic. They are capable of delivering a large quantity of venom in a single bite.

King cobras are generally shy and solitary creatures. They are often active during the day and are known for their keen senses.

Due to their venomous nature and potential danger, it's crucial to exercise extreme caution if you encounter a King cobra. If you suspect you've come across one, it's best to keep a safe distance and contact local wildlife authorities or experts for assistance.

BARRED WOLF SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Lycodon striatus***

BARRED WOLF SNAKE



BARRED WOLF SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Striped Wolf Snake has a slender body with distinctive, dark stripes running along its back. The background coloration can vary but is usually light, ranging from yellowish to grayish.

These snakes are found in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, agricultural areas, and even urban environments. They are adaptable and can be encountered in a range of settings.

They are nocturnal, which means they are most active during the night. They primarily feed on small vertebrates such as frogs, lizards, and occasionally small mammals.

Reproduction: Like many snakes, they lay eggs. The female typically lays a clutch of eggs, which are left to hatch on their own.

TRAVANCORE WOLF SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Lycodon travancoricus***

TRAVANCORE WOLF SNAKE

Non Venomous

Travancore Wolf Snake is a slender snake with a glossy appearance. It typically has a dark-colored body with distinctive white or pale yellow crossbands. The head is small and not very distinct from the body.

Like many wolf snakes, *L. travancoricus* is nocturnal, meaning it is most active during the night. It primarily feeds on small vertebrates like frogs, lizards, and occasionally small mammals.

YELLOW-SPOTTED WOLF SNAKE



Scientific Name -
Lycodon flavomaculatus

YELLOW-SPOTTED WOLF SNAKE

Non Venomous

This snake has a slender body with a distinct pattern. It typically has a dark-colored background with prominent yellow or cream-colored spots. The head is small and not very distinct from the body.

Yellow-spotted Wolf Snakes are adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats including forests, grasslands, and even in close proximity to human settlements.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. Their diet consists mainly of small vertebrates such as frogs, lizards, and occasionally small mammals.

COMMON WOLF SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Lycodon aulicus***

COMMON WOLF SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Indian Wolf Snake has a slender body with a distinct pattern. It typically has a dark-colored background with prominent yellow or cream-colored spots. The head is small and not very distinct from the body.

These snakes are adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats including forests, grasslands, and even in close proximity to human settlements.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. Their diet consists mainly of small vertebrates such as frogs, lizards, and occasionally small mammals.

WALL'S SIND KRAIT



**Scientific Name -
Bungarus sindanus**

WALL'S SIND KRAIT

Venomous

The Sind Krait has a distinctive appearance. It has a slender body with alternating black and white bands that encircle its body. The head is often oval-shaped and it has small eyes.

Wall Sind Kraits are typically found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, agricultural areas, and sometimes in and around human settlements.

As the name suggests, *Bungarus sindanus* is primarily found in the Sind province of Pakistan and adjoining areas in India.

These snakes are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are highly venomous and possess neurotoxic venom.



FORSTEN'S CAT SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
Boiga forsteni**

FORSTEN'S CAT SNAKE

Non Venomous

Forsten's Cat Snake has a slender body with a relatively uniform gray or light brown coloration. It may have a series of faint, darker bands or spots down its back. The head is moderately distinct from the body.

These snakes are adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats including forests, grasslands, and sometimes in close proximity to human settlements. They are known to be arboreal, meaning they spend a significant amount of time in trees.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are skilled climbers and are often found in trees.

BEDDOME'S CAT SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
Boiga beddomei**

BEDDOME'S CAT SNAKE

Non Venomous

Beddome's Cat Snake is a slender snake with a striking pattern. It typically has a dark-colored background with distinctive light-colored, irregular crossbands. The head is elongated and not very distinct from the body

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are arboreal, spending a significant amount of time in trees..

CEYLON CAT SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Boiga ceylonensis***

CEYLON CAT SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Ceylon Cat Snake has a slender body with a striking pattern. It typically has a greenish or brownish background color with distinctive light-colored, irregular crossbands. The head is elongated and not very distinct from the body.

These snakes are primarily found in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, and sometimes in close proximity to human settlements.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are skilled climbers and are often found in trees.

COMMON INDIAN CAT SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Boiga trigonata***

COMMON INDIAN CAT SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Common Indian Cat Snake is a slender, arboreal snake with a distinctive triangular head. It typically has a bright green coloration, which helps it blend into the vegetation. It also has a red tail that it uses in defensive displays.

These snakes are often found in forested areas, especially near water bodies. They are excellent climbers and are often seen in trees and shrubs.

They are primarily diurnal, meaning they are most active during the day. They are known for their excellent eyesight and are skilled hunters of small vertebrates like lizards and frogs.

SAW-SCALED VIPER



**Scientific Name -
*Echis carinatus***

SAW-SCALED VIPER

Highly Venomous

The Indian Saw-scaled Viper is a small to medium-sized snake with a robust body. It has keeled scales (ridged scales with a sharp edge) that produce a characteristic rasping sound when the snake rubs its coils together. Coloration varies, but they often have a pale, sand-like background with a series of dark, jagged bands.

These vipers are adaptable and can be found in a range of habitats, including deserts, grasslands, and scrublands.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are highly venomous and have a defensive behavior of hissing and rubbing their scales together to produce a warning sound.

WHITAKER'S BOA



**Scientific Name -
*Eryx whitakeri***

WHITAKER'S BOA

Non Venomous

Whitaker's Sand Boa has a stout, cylindrical body with a distinct head. It typically has a sandy or yellowish coloration to help it blend into its desert habitat. It has a series of dark markings along its back.

These snakes are well adapted to arid and semi-arid habitats, including deserts, sandy plains, and scrublands.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are burrowing snakes and spend a significant portion of their time underground.

INDIAN ROCK PYTHON



**Scientific Name -
Python molurus**

INDIAN ROCK PYTHON

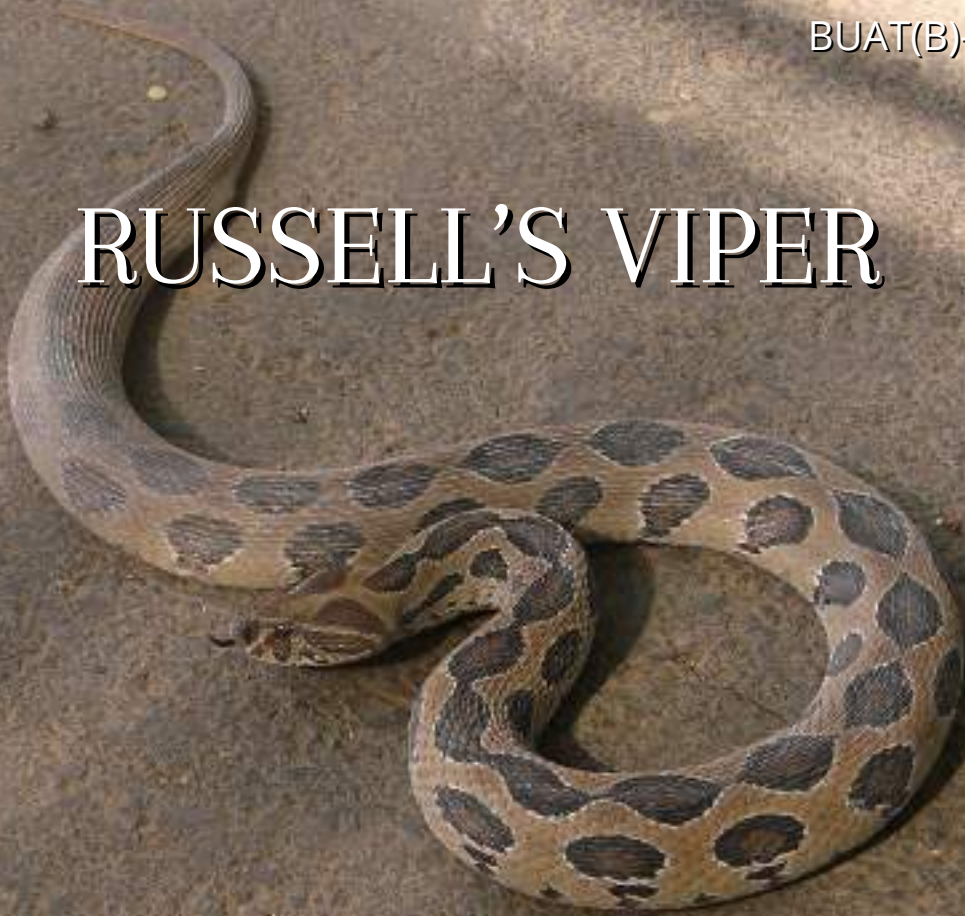
Non Venomous

The Indian Python is a robust and heavily built snake with a distinctive pattern. It typically has a pale to dark brown background color with irregular blotches along its body. These blotches can range from light tan to dark brown.

They are highly adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats including grasslands, forests, swamps, and sometimes near human settlements.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are skilled climbers and are also known to be excellent swimmers.

RUSSELL'S VIPER



**Scientific Name -
*Daboia russelii***



RUSSELL'S VIPER

Highly Venomous

Russell's Viper is a relatively large and robust snake with a distinctive appearance. It typically has a pale brown to yellowish background color with a series of dark, zigzag bands along its back. They are adaptable and can be found in a wide range of habitats including grasslands, scrublands, forests, and agricultural areas. They are primarily crepuscular and nocturnal, meaning they are most active during dawn and dusk, as well as at night. Russell's Vipers are known for their powerful venom and can be very defensive if provoked.

HUMP-NOSED PIT VIPER



**Scientific Name -
Hypnale hypnale**

HUMP-NOSED PIT VIPER

Venomous

The Hump-nosed Pit Viper is a relatively small, stout snake with a distinctive upturned snout. It typically has a green or brownish coloration that helps it blend into its natural habitat. It may also have a series of darker markings or bands.

These vipers are typically found in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, and sometimes in close proximity to human settlements.

They are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are most active during the night. They are ambush predators, often waiting patiently for prey to come within striking range.

MALABAR PIT VIPER



**Scientific Name -
*Trimeresurus malabaricus***

MALABAR PIT VIPER

Non Venomous

Malabar pit vipers typically have a bright green coloration, which helps them blend into the vegetation of their habitat. However, they can also exhibit variations in color, ranging from yellowish-green to brownish-green.

They are relatively small to medium-sized snakes, with adult lengths ranging from about 40 to 70 centimeters (16 to 28 inches). Females tend to be larger than males.

They have a triangular-shaped head, which is characteristic of pit vipers. This head shape is distinct from non-venomous snakes in the region.

Like all pit vipers, they possess heat-sensitive pits located between their eyes and nostrils on each side of their head. These pits allow them to detect temperature changes in their surroundings, aiding in prey detection.

The scales of the Malabar pit viper are keeled, meaning they have a ridge down the center, which can give them a rough or textured appearance.

MALABAR PIT VIPER

Non Venomous

They are venomous, with a hemotoxic venom that primarily affects the circulatory system of their prey. While their venom can be dangerous to smaller animals, their bites are rarely fatal to humans if proper medical treatment is sought promptly.

They have a relatively short and stout tail. Malabar pit vipers are arboreal, meaning they spend much of their time in trees. They are ambush predators, waiting patiently for prey to pass by before striking.

OLIVE FOREST SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
Rhabdops olivaceus**

OLIVE FOREST SNAKE

Non Venomous

As the name suggests, Olive Forest Snakes typically have an olive-green coloration. This coloration helps them blend into their forested habitats.

They are moderately sized snakes, with adult lengths ranging from about 60 to 80 centimeters (24 to 32 inches).

They have a distinct, triangular-shaped head. Unlike venomous pit vipers, Olive Forest Snakes lack heat-sensitive pits between their eyes and nostrils.

The scales are keeled, meaning they have a ridge down the center, which gives them a textured appearance.

Their eyes are relatively large and have round pupils, characteristic of non-venomous snakes.

They are primarily terrestrial but are also known to be good climbers. They are generally docile and non-aggressive towards humans.

BAMBOO PIT VIPER



Scientific Name -
Craspedocephalus gramineus

BAMBOO PIT VIPER

Venomous

They are relatively small snakes, typically measuring between 50 to 70 centimeters in length, although some individuals can grow larger. They have a stout body and a triangular-shaped head, which is distinctively broader than their neck.

Their coloration can vary widely, ranging from shades of green to brown. This allows them to blend in seamlessly with the surrounding vegetation. Some individuals may also exhibit a bright green coloration.

The Bamboo Pit Viper is venomous, possessing fangs that inject venom into their prey. However, their venom is not considered to be highly potent in comparison to some other venomous snakes. Nonetheless, a bite from a Bamboo Pit Viper can still be dangerous and should be treated as a medical emergency.

DOG-FACED WATER SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Cerberus rynchops***

DOG-FACED WATER SNAKE

Non Venomous

The Dog-faced Water Snake has a distinctive appearance with a flattened head and stout body. It is typically brown or olive-green in color with darker bands or blotches along its back.

The head of *Cerberus rynchops* is broad and somewhat triangular, giving it a somewhat dog-like appearance, hence its common name.

This species is primarily found in coastal areas, including mangrove swamps, estuaries, and other brackish water environments. It is well-adapted to life in and around water.

While *Cerberus rynchops* is not considered to be venomous, it can still bite if handled, which may lead to minor wounds.

GLOSSY MARSH SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Gerarda prevostiana***

GLOSSY MARSH SNAKE

Mildly Venomous

The Glossy Marsh Snake is a slender, small to medium-sized snake, typically ranging from 50 to 70 centimeters in length.

It has a glossy, smooth appearance, with shiny scales that give it a distinctive sheen.

This species is typically black or dark brown, and it may have a slightly glossy or iridescent sheen, particularly on its scales.

As the name suggests, Glossy Marsh Snakes are commonly found in wetlands, marshes, and other areas with high moisture content.

They are also known to inhabit grasslands, woodlands, and forests in close proximity to water sources.

The Glossy Marsh Snake is venomous, but it is considered to have a relatively mild venom compared to some other venomous snake species. Bites are generally not considered life-threatening to healthy adults, but medical attention should still be sought if bitten.

FILE SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Acrochordus arafurae***

FILE SNAKE

Non Venomous

File Snake is a unique-looking snake with a cylindrical body and rough, keeled scales that give it a file-like texture.

It has a relatively flattened head and a short, thick neck.

This species is typically a pale gray to yellowish color, sometimes with darker spots or blotches. Their coloration helps them blend into their watery habitats.

Acrochordus arafurae is a highly aquatic snake and is rarely seen on land. It is an excellent swimmer, using its flattened body to move efficiently in water.

HOOK-NOSED SEA SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Enhydrina schistosa***

HOOK-NOSED SEA SNAKE

Highly Venomous

This snake has a distinctive appearance, characterized by a slender, elongated body and a sharply pointed, hook-shaped snout.

Its body is typically cylindrical, allowing for efficient movement through water.

The Hook-nosed Sea Snake displays a coloration pattern that varies from dark gray or brown on top to light gray or yellow on the underside. This coloration provides effective camouflage in its marine environment.

Hook-nosed Sea Snakes are completely aquatic and are seldom seen on land. They are excellent swimmers, using their paddle-like tail for propulsion.

The Hook-nosed Sea Snake possesses highly toxic venom, making it one of the most venomous snakes in the world. Bites from this species can be life-threatening to humans, and immediate medical attention is crucial if bitten.

BLUE BUNDDDED SEA SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Hydrophis caerulescens***

BLUE BUNDED SEA SNAKE

Highly Venomous

The Blue-Banded Sea Snake has a slender, elongated body with a short, tapered head.

It is characterized by distinctive blue bands or stripes along its body, which contrast with a lighter-colored background.

Aside from the blue bands, the coloration of this snake can vary. It is typically a shade of gray, brown, or olive on the upper surface, while the belly is usually lighter in color.

These snakes are fully adapted to aquatic life and are rarely seen on land. They are proficient swimmers, using their flattened tail to propel themselves through the water.

The Blue-Banded Sea Snake possesses highly toxic venom, making it one of the most venomous snakes in the world. Bites from this species can be extremely dangerous to humans, and immediate medical attention is crucial if bitten.

BEAKED SEA SNAKE



**Scientific Name -
*Hydrophis curtus***

BEAKED SEA SNAKE

Highly Venomous

The Beaked Sea Snake has a slender, elongated body with a distinct beak-like snout.

Its coloration is typically a mix of black, gray, or brown, and it may have pale bands or markings along its body.

The specific coloration and patterning can vary, but it is generally adapted for effective camouflage in its marine environment.

These snakes are fully adapted to aquatic life and are rarely seen on land. They are proficient swimmers, using their flattened tail to propel themselves through the water.

The Beaked Sea Snake possesses highly toxic venom, making it one of the most venomous snakes in the world. Bites from this species can be extremely dangerous to humans, and immediate medical attention is crucial if bitten.

CROCODILE'S



ESTUARINE OR SALT WATER CROCODILE



**Scientific Name -
*Crocodylus porosus***

SALT WATER CROCODILE

Crocodylus porosus, commonly known as the saltwater crocodile, is the largest living reptile and is known for its aggressive behavior and powerful predatory abilities.

Saltwater crocodiles are the largest of all living reptiles. Adults can reach lengths of up to 7 meters (23 feet) or more.

They have a dark coloration on their upper body, often ranging from dark grey to black, which helps them blend in with their surroundings in the water. Their undersides are lighter in color, often a creamy white or yellowish.

The head of a saltwater crocodile is quite distinctive. It is large, broad, and V-shaped. Their eyes and nostrils are on the top of their head, which allows them to be partially submerged and still see and breathe.

They have a formidable set of teeth. The fourth tooth on each side of the lower jaw is noticeably larger than the others, even when the mouth is closed. When the mouth is open, these teeth are highly visible.

SALT WATER CROCODILE

Their body is covered in tough, bony plates known as scutes. These provide protection and help regulate body temperature. The scales on their belly are relatively small and overlapping.

As the name suggests, saltwater crocodiles primarily inhabit coastal and brackish waters, including estuaries, mangrove swamps, and rivers in tropical regions.

They are known for being highly territorial and can be very aggressive, especially during the breeding season. They are powerful swimmers and are capable of both high-speed bursts and sustained cruising in the water.

They are apex predators and their diet consists of a wide range of prey including fish, birds, mammals, and other reptiles.

Female saltwater crocodiles build mound nests, usually near water, where they lay their eggs. After a couple of months of incubation, the hatchlings make their way to water.

MARSH CROCODILE OR MUGGER CROCODILE



**Scientific Name -
*Crocodylus palustris***

MARSH CROCODILE OR MUGGER

CROCODILE

Mugger crocodiles are generally smaller than saltwater crocodiles. They typically reach lengths of about 3 to 4 meters (10 to 13 feet).

They have a relatively uniform coloration. Their skin is olive-green or grayish-brown with some darker bands or spots.

The head of a mugger crocodile is broad and flat, with a wide snout. Their eyes and nostrils are positioned on the top of their head for easy breathing and vision while partially submerged.

They have a set of sharp teeth, especially along the jawline. However, their teeth are not as large or prominent as those of the saltwater crocodile.

Like other crocodilians, their body is covered in tough, bony plates called scutes. The scales on their belly are relatively small and overlapping.

GHARIAL CROCODILE



**Scientific Name -
*Gavialis gangeticus***

GHARIAL CROCODILE

Gharials are characterized by their long, slender bodies. Adult males can reach lengths of up to 6 meters (20 feet), while females are generally smaller.

The most distinctive feature of the gharial is its long, thin snout, which is adapted for catching fish. The snout can make up to 70% of the total length of the animal.

Gharials have many sharp, interlocking teeth, but they are not well-suited for catching large prey. Instead, they are adapted for gripping slippery fish.

They have a light olive to grayish-brown coloration, with dark markings on their back. As they age, males develop a bulbous growth on the tip of their snout, known as a "ghara" in Hindi.

They are primarily found in slow-moving, deep rivers with sandy banks. They prefer large, calm bodies of water, like the main channels of large rivers.

TURTLE'S



INDIAN FLAPSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Lissemys punctata***

INDIAN FLAPSHELL TURTLE

The Indian flapshell turtle has a relatively flat, oval-shaped shell.

Adult shells can reach lengths of up to 35 centimeters (about 14 inches).

The upper shell (carapace) typically has a dark brown or black coloration.

It may have faint patterns or spots on it.

One of the key features is the presence of fleshy flaps along the edges of the carapace, especially towards the posterior end.

These flaps can fold over the edges of the shell to cover the head and limbs.

The head is relatively small and pointed.

The limbs have webbed feet, which are adapted for swimming.

The tail of the Indian flapshell turtle is relatively long compared to other turtle species.

LISSEMYS



**Scientific Name -
*Lissemys punctata***

LISSEMYS

Adult shells can reach lengths of up to 35 centimeters (about 14 inches).

The upper shell (carapace) typically has a dark brown or black coloration.

It may have faint patterns or spots on it.

One of the key features is the presence of fleshy flaps along the edges of the carapace, especially towards the posterior end.

These flaps can fold over the edges of the shell to cover the head and limbs.

The head is relatively small and pointed.

The limbs have webbed feet, which are adapted for swimming.

The tail of the Indian flapshell turtle is relatively long compared to other turtle species.

BATAGUR



**Scientific Name -
Batagur kachuga**

BATAGUR

The Northern River Terrapin has a relatively flat, broad carapace (upper shell) with a dark coloration, often brown or black.

The plastron (lower shell) is yellowish or cream-colored.

They have webbed feet, adapted for swimming.

Adult individuals can grow up to 70 centimeters (about 28 inches) in length.

INDIAN STAR TORTOISE



**Scientific Name -
Geochelone elegans**

INDIAN STAR TORTOISE

The Indian Star Tortoise has a high, domed shell with distinct star-like patterns on each scute (the individual plates on the shell).

The patterns consist of radiating yellow or cream-colored lines on a dark background, resembling a star.

Adult Indian Star Tortoises typically measure between 20 to 35 centimeters (about 8 to 14 inches) in length.

The background color of the shell can vary from light to dark brown.

The limbs of the Indian Star Tortoise are sturdy and elephantine, with five claws on each foot.

The head is relatively small and has a blunt snout.

INDIAN ROOFED TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Pangshura tecta***



INDIAN ROOFED TURTLE

The Indian roofed turtle has a flattened, oval-shaped shell with a distinctive "roof-like" appearance.

Adult shells can reach lengths of up to 25 centimeters (about 10 inches).

The upper shell (carapace) is typically dark brown or black with a slightly keeled structure.

The lower shell (plastron) is yellowish or cream-colored.

The head is relatively small and pointed, with a slightly hooked beak.

The limbs have webbed feet, adapted for swimming.

RED-CROWNED ROOFED TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
Batagur kachuga**

RED-CROWNED ROOFED TURTLE

The Red-crowned Roofed Turtle has a flat, broad carapace (upper shell) with a dark coloration, often brown or black.

The plastron (lower shell) is yellowish or cream-colored.

They have webbed feet, which are adapted for swimming.

Adult individuals can grow up to 70 centimeters (about 28 inches) in length.

These turtles primarily inhabit estuaries, mangrove swamps, and tidal rivers in regions like Bangladesh, India, and Myanmar.

They are primarily aquatic, spending much of their time in water.

They are known to bask on rocks or sandy shores.

NILSSONIA TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
Nilssonia gangetica**

NILSSONIA TURTLE

Unlike many other turtles, the Indian softshell turtle has a leathery and flexible shell without the hard, bony scutes found in other species.

Their upper shell (carapace) is olive to dark brown in color, often with irregular patterns or spots.

The lower shell (plastron) is creamy-yellow.

The head is relatively large with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet that are adapted for swimming.

Adult Indian softshell turtles can reach lengths of up to 90 centimeters (about 35 inches).

LEITH'S SOFTSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Nilssonia leithii***

LEITH'S SOFTSHELL TURTLE

Similar to other softshell turtles, *Nilssonia leithii* has a leathery, flexible shell without the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically olive to dark brown in color, often with irregular patterns or spots.

The lower shell (plastron) is creamy-yellow.

The head is relatively large with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet adapted for swimming.

Adult Leith's softshell turtles can reach lengths of up to 75 centimeters (about 30 inches).

INDIAN SOFTSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Nilssonia gangetica***

INDIAN SOFTSHELL TURTLE

Unlike many other turtles, the Indian softshell turtle has a leathery and flexible shell without the hard, bony scutes found in other species.

Their upper shell (carapace) is olive to dark brown in color, often with irregular patterns or spots.

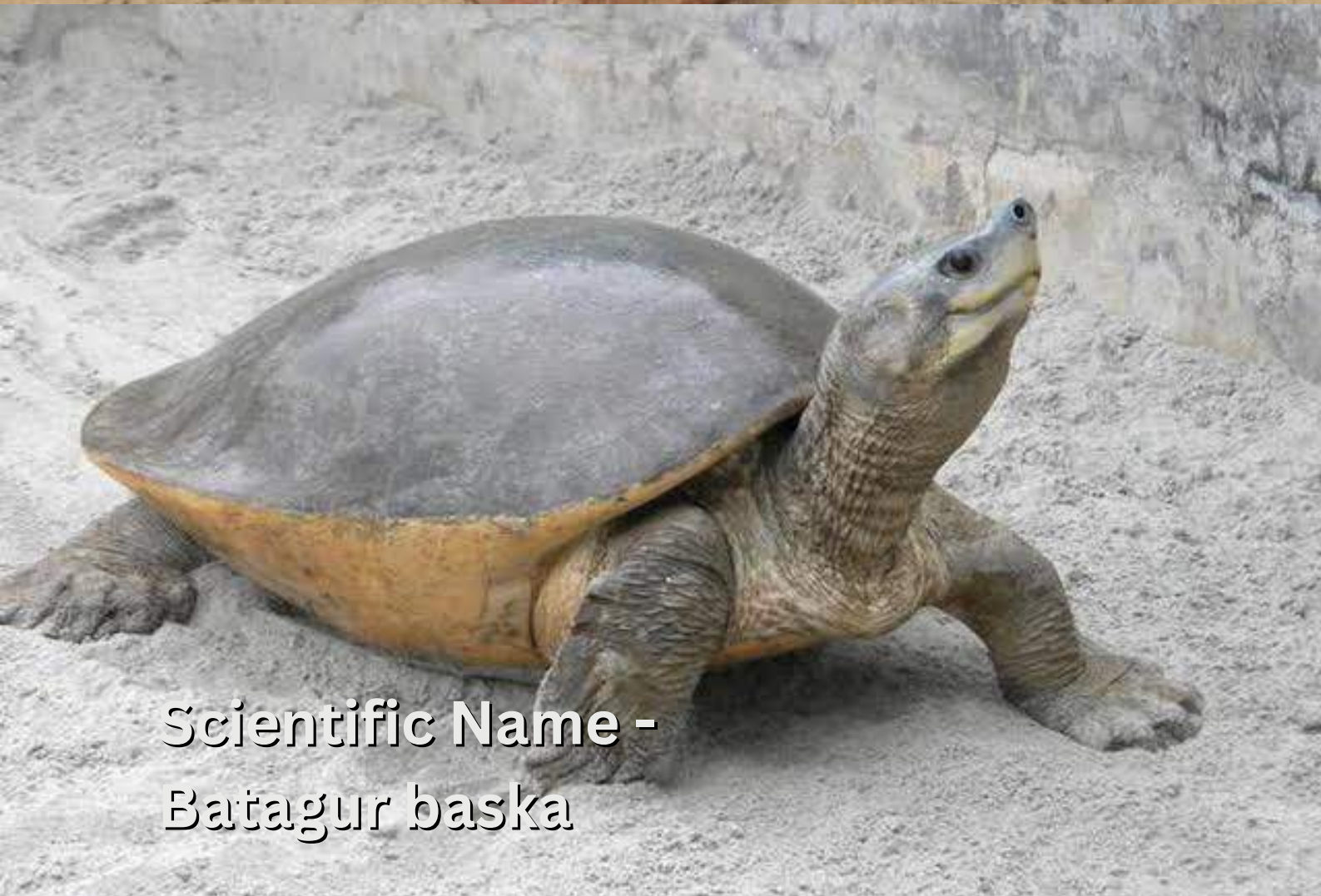
The lower shell (plastron) is creamy-yellow.

The head is relatively large with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet that are adapted for swimming.

Adult Indian softshell turtles can reach lengths of up to 90 centimeters (about 35 inches).

NORTHERN RIVER TERRAPIN



Scientific Name -
Batagur baska

NORTHERN RIVER TERRAPIN

The Northern River Terrapin has a relatively flat, broad carapace (upper shell) with a dark coloration, often brown or black.

The plastron (lower shell) is yellowish or cream-colored.

They have webbed feet, adapted for swimming.

Adult individuals can grow up to 70 centimeters (about 28 inches) in length.

They are primarily aquatic, spending much of their time in water.

They are known to bask on rocks or sandy shores.

BLACK POND TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Geoclemys hamiltonii***

BLACK POND TURTLE

The Black Pond Turtle has a distinctive, high-domed carapace (upper shell) with a reddish-brown coloration.

The upper shell may sometimes display irregular patterns or markings.

The lower shell (plastron) is typically yellowish or cream-colored.

The head is relatively small with a pointed snout.

The limbs are webbed, adapted for swimming.

Adult Black Pond Turtles can reach lengths of up to 45 centimeters (about 18 inches).

BLACK SOFTSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Nilssonina nigricans***

BLACK SOFTSHELL TURTLE

Similar to other softshell turtles, the Black Softshell Turtle has a leathery, flexible shell without the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically dark brown or black with irregular patterns.

The lower shell (plastron) is pale yellow.

The head is relatively large with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet adapted for swimming.

Adult Black Softshell Turtles can reach lengths of up to 70 centimeters (about 28 inches).

INDIAN PEACOCK SOFTSHELL



**Scientific Name -
*Nilssonia hurum***

INDIAN PEACOCK SOFTSHELL

Like other softshell turtles, *Nilssonia hurum* has a leathery, flexible shell without the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically dark brown or black with irregular patterns.

The lower shell (plastron) is pale yellow.

The head is relatively large with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet adapted for swimming.

Adult Burmese Peacock Softshell Turtles can reach lengths of up to 80 centimeters (about 31 inches).

INDIAN NARROW-HEADED SOFTSHELL



**Scientific Name -
*Chitra indica***

INDIAN NARROW-HEADED SOFTSHELL

Chitra indica has a highly distinctive, elongated, and soft, leathery shell without the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically dark brown or black with irregular patterns or spots.

The lower shell (plastron) is pale yellow.

The head is elongated with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet that are adapted for swimming.

Adult South Asian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles can reach lengths of up to 90 centimeters (about 35 inches).

Narrow-headed Softshell Turtles are primarily aquatic, spending most of their time in the water.

They are well-adapted for burying themselves in the substrate of the waterbed, leaving only their head exposed.

ASIAN GIANT SOFTSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Pelochelys cantorii***

ASIAN GIANT SOFTSHELL TURTLE

The Asian Giant Softshell Turtle is characterized by its highly flexible, leathery shell, which lacks the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically gray or brown, often with a rough texture and irregular patterns.

The lower shell (plastron) is pale in color.

The head is large, broad, and flat with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet adapted for swimming.

These turtles are among the largest freshwater turtles in the world, with adult individuals capable of reaching lengths of over 100 centimeters (about 39 inches).

Asian Giant Softshell Turtles are highly aquatic and spend most of their time in the water.

They are well-adapted for burying themselves in the substrate of the waterbed, leaving only their head exposed.

AMBOINA GIANT SOFTSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Rafetus amboinensis***

AMBOINA GIANT SOFTSHELL TURTLE

The Amboina Giant Softshell Turtle is characterized by its highly flexible, leathery shell, which lacks the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically gray or brown, often with a rough texture and irregular patterns.

The lower shell (plastron) is pale in color.

The head is large, broad, and flat with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet adapted for swimming.

This species is one of the largest freshwater turtles in the world, with adult individuals capable of reaching lengths of over 100 centimeters (about 39 inches).

THREE-STRIPED ROOFED TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
Batagur dhongoka**

THREE-STRIPED ROOFED TURTLE

The Three-Striped Roofed Turtle has a relatively flat, broad carapace (upper shell) with a dark coloration, often brown or black.

It is characterized by three distinctive pale yellow stripes running along its carapace.

Adult individuals can grow up to 70 centimeters (about 28 inches) in length.

They are primarily aquatic, spending much of their time in water.

They are known to bask on rocks or sandy shores.

AMERICAN SOFTSHELL TURTLE



**Scientific Name -
*Apalone mutica***

AMERICAN SOFTSHELL TURTLE

The American Softshell Turtle is a group of freshwater turtles. Softshell turtles are characterized by their leathery, flexible shell, which lacks the hard, bony scutes found in other turtle species.

The upper shell (carapace) is typically olive to brownish-gray, often with irregular patterns or spots.

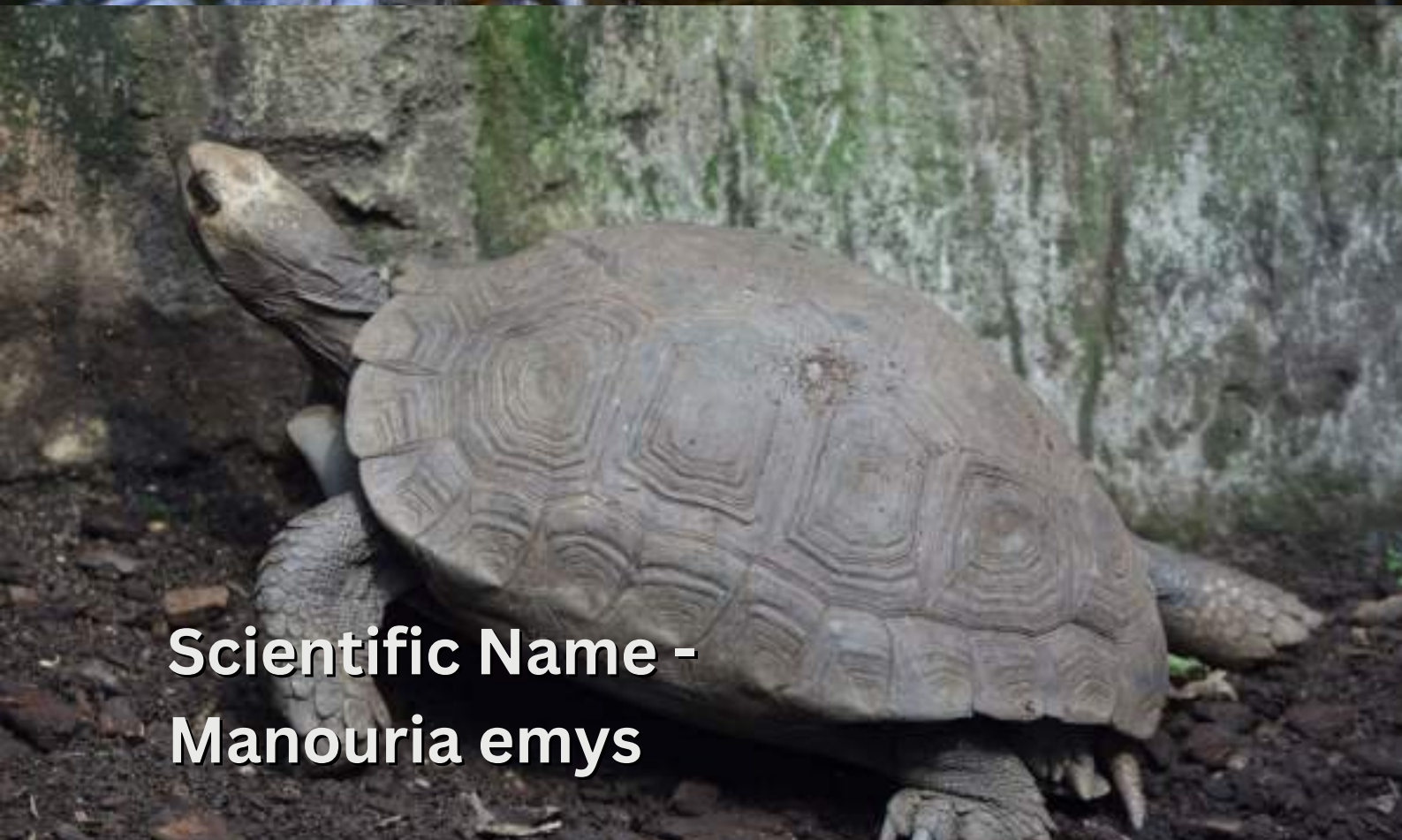
The lower shell (plastron) is light in color.

Softshell turtles have a relatively flat, streamlined head with a long, tubular snout.

They have webbed feet that are adapted for swimming.

Depending on the specific species, American Softshell Turtles can vary in size, with adult individuals ranging from 15 to 80 centimeters (about 6 to 31 inches) in length.

ASIAN FOREST TORTOISE



**Scientific Name -
Manouria emys**

ASIAN FOREST TORTOISE

Asian forest Tortoises are among the largest species of tortoises in the world. They can reach lengths of over 70 centimeters (about 28 inches) and weigh up to 100 kilograms (about 220 pounds).

They have a large, domed carapace (upper shell) that is typically dark brown or black. The scutes (scales) of the shell have a rough texture.

These tortoises are found in moist, tropical forests, often in hilly or mountainous regions.

TRAVANCORE TORTOISE



**Scientific Name -
*Indotestudo travancorica***

TRAVANCORE TORTOISE

The Travancore Tortoise is a medium-sized species, with adults typically reaching lengths of 25 to 30 centimeters (about 10 to 12 inches).

They have a distinctive high-domed carapace (upper shell) with a dark brown or black coloration. The scutes (scales) of the shell may have a rough texture.

These tortoises are found in moist, tropical forests, often in hilly or mountainous regions, as well as in lowland areas.

Travancore Tortoises are primarily terrestrial but may seek out damp areas for moisture.

They are known for their slow and deliberate movements.

GEOCLEMYS



**Scientific Name -
*Geoclemys hamiltonii***

GEOCLEMYS

The Assam Roofed Turtle has a distinctive, high-domed carapace (upper shell) with a reddish-brown coloration.

The upper shell can sometimes display irregular patterns or markings.

The lower shell (plastron) is yellowish or cream-colored.

The head is relatively small with a pointed snout.

The limbs are webbed, adapted for swimming.

Adult Assam Roofed Turtles can reach lengths of up to 45 centimeters (about 18 inches).

They are commonly found in slow-moving rivers, ponds, and lakes, often in regions with dense vegetation.

LIZARD'S



CHAMELEON



**Scientific Name -
Chamaeleonidae**

CHAMELEON

These fascinating creatures are known for their unique features, including their ability to change color, independently moving eyes, and specialized feet for climbing.

Chameleons typically have a distinctive body shape, with a long, slender body, prehensile tail, and a casque (helmet-like structure) on their heads in some species.

Sizes vary depending on the species, with some being as small as a few centimeters while others can grow to over half a meter.

While chameleons are famous for their color-changing abilities, they have a base color or a combination of colors that may change depending on their mood, environment, or temperature.

Observe the dominant colors and patterns on the chameleon.

Chameleons have independently moving eyes, which means they can look in two different directions at once. This is a distinctive feature that sets them apart from most other reptiles.

Some chameleon species have a casque or crest on their heads. This is a raised structure that can vary in size and shape.

GARDEN LIZARD

**Scientific Name -
Calotes versicolor**

GARDEN LIZARD

Calotes versicolor typically has a slender, elongated body with a long tail.

The males are more colorful, with vibrant hues of green, blue, or yellow on their bodies, especially during the breeding season. They also have a distinct black throat patch.

Females and juveniles are usually brown or greyish with some irregular markings.

Adult males can reach lengths of about 30-40 cm (12-16 inches), including their tail, while females are generally slightly smaller.

They are highly adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats, including gardens, parks, forests, and urban areas.

They are commonly seen perched on branches, walls, or fences, basking in the sun.

These lizards are agile climbers and are often seen darting between branches or crawling on walls.

They are known for their ability to change color, although not to the extent of true chameleons. The color changes are usually associated with their mood, temperature, and environment.

FAN THROATED LIZARD



Scientific Name -
Sitana ponticeriana



FAN THROATED LIZARD

Sitana ponticeriana has a slender, elongated body with a long tail.

Males and females have distinct coloration. Males are usually brightly colored, with a combination of blue, yellow, and black markings on their bodies, especially during the breeding season. Females are typically more subdued in coloration, with shades of brown or grey.

Adult males can reach lengths of about 5-7 cm (2-3 inches) excluding the tail, while females are generally slightly smaller.

They are commonly found in dry, rocky habitats, including scrublands, grasslands, and open woodlands.

They are well-adapted to hot and arid environments.

These lizards are quick and agile runners, often seen darting across open ground or perched on rocks and vegetation.

They are known for their fan-like throat display, especially during territorial disputes or courtship displays.

MONITOR LIZARD



**Scientific Name -
Varanus spp**

MONITOR LIZARD

They are known for their impressive size, powerful limbs, and distinctive forked tongues.

Monitor lizards are among the largest living lizards in the world. The size varies depending on the species, with some reaching lengths of over 3 meters (10 feet). They have long, slender bodies with muscular limbs and a long, powerful tail. Their skin is covered in bony scales.

Monitor lizards have a distinct head with sharp teeth and a forked tongue, which they use to gather sensory information.

They are highly adaptable and can be found in a wide range of habitats, including forests, grasslands, swamps, and even urban areas.

Different species have adapted to various environments, from tropical rainforests to arid deserts.

GREEN IGUANA



**Scientific Name -
Iguana iguana**



GREEN IGUANA

Adult Green Iguanas are characterized by their bright green coloration, although the shade may vary depending on factors like age, sex, and environment. Juveniles tend to have more vivid green hues, while older individuals may show more muted colors or even turn brownish.

They have a long, slender body with a long tail, and they can grow to lengths of up to 1.5 meters (5 feet).

Green Iguanas are primarily arboreal, meaning they spend a significant portion of their lives in trees. They are commonly found in tropical rainforests, near rivers or streams, but they can also adapt to various other habitats, including savannas and mangrove swamps.

Like many reptiles, Green Iguanas are ectothermic, which means they rely on external sources of heat to regulate their body temperature. They are often seen basking in the sun to raise their body temperature.

EUTROPIS CARINATA



**Scientific Name -
Eutropis carinata**



EUTROPIS CARINATA

Eutropis carinata has a slender, elongated body with smooth, shiny scales.

The coloration varies, but it is generally brown or olive-brown with a darker stripe running down the center of its back. Young individuals may have a more vibrant coloration.

Adult Keeled Indian Mabuyas typically range from about 15 to 30 cm (6 to 12 inches) in length.

They are commonly found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, scrublands, agricultural areas, and urban environments. They are adaptable and can thrive in both natural and disturbed habitats.

These skinks are diurnal, meaning they are active during the day. They are ground-dwelling but are also capable climbers.

SAARA HARDWICKII



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**Scientific Name -
*Uromastix hardwickii***

SAARA HARDWICKII

Hardwicke's Spiny-tailed Lizard has a robust, heavily armored body with distinctive spines along the tail, which give it its name.

They are typically brown to grayish in color with variable patterns and shades. Some individuals may exhibit hints of blue or green on their scales.

Adults can reach lengths of up to 60 cm (about 24 inches) including the tail.

They are primarily found in arid and semi-arid regions, including deserts, rocky plateaus, and scrublands. They are well-adapted to hot and dry environments.

SKINK

**Scientific Name -
*Cryptoblepharus egeriae***

SKINK

Blue-tailed skinks are typically small to medium-sized lizards with slender bodies.

They are characterized by their brown or grayish coloration with a vibrant blue tail. The blue color is especially prominent in juveniles and may fade as the skink matures.

Depending on the specific species, blue-tailed skinks can range in size from about 15 to 30 centimeters (6 to 12 inches) in length.

They are found in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, scrublands, and even urban areas. They are adaptable and can thrive in a range of environments.

AGAMID LIZARD

**Scientific Name -
Agamidae**

AGAMID LIZARD

Agamids display a wide range of sizes and colors, depending on the species. They can be small, like some of the garden lizards, or quite large, like the water dragons.

Many agamids have elongated bodies, strong limbs, and well-developed tails. Some species have specialized features like throat pouches or crests.

Agamids are highly adaptable and can be found in diverse habitats, including deserts, grasslands, forests, rocky areas, and even urban environments.

Agamids are generally diurnal, meaning they are active during the day. They are known for their alertness and quick movements. Some species are excellent climbers, while others are adept at running on the ground.

HEMIDACTYLUS TRIEDRUS



**Scientific Name -
Hemidactylus triedrus**

HEMIDACTYLUS TRIEDRUS

Hemidactylus triedrus has a relatively small, flattened body with a pointed snout.

They are typically gray or brown with darker spots or bands across their back. The tail is notably rough in texture.

Adults typically measure around 10 to 15 centimeters (4 to 6 inches) in length.

Termite Hill Geckos are adaptable and can be found in a range of habitats, including urban areas, grasslands, scrublands, and rocky terrain.

Hemidactylus triedrus is primarily nocturnal, meaning they are active during the night. They are skilled climbers and are often found on walls, trees, or buildings.

LYGOSOMA PUNCTATA



Scientific Name -
Lygosoma punctata

LYGOSOMA PUNCTATA

The Spotted Supple Skink has a slender, elongated body with smooth, shiny scales.

It is typically brown or grey with darker spots or blotches along its back, giving it its name.

Adult Spotted Supple Skinks are relatively small, measuring about 10-20 centimeters (4-8 inches) in length.

They are commonly found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, scrublands, agricultural areas, and urban environments. They are adaptable and can thrive in both natural and disturbed habitats.

LESCHENAULT'S LEAF-TOED GECKO



**Scientific Name -
*Hemidactylus leschenaultii***

LESCHENAULT'S LEAF-TOED GECKO

Leschenault's Leaf-toed Gecko has a moderately slender body with a flat head and large, leaf-like toe pads.

The coloration is typically gray or brown with darker markings or bands. They may have a granular texture on their skin.

They are commonly found in a range of habitats, including urban areas, gardens, forests, and rocky areas. They are adaptable and can thrive in both natural and disturbed environments.

These geckos are primarily nocturnal, meaning they are active during the night. They are skilled climbers and are often found on walls, trees, or buildings.

SOUTH INDIAN ROCK AGAMA



**Scientific Name -
*Psammophilus dorsalis***

SOUTH INDIAN ROCK AGAMA

The South Indian Rock Agama exhibits sexual dimorphism. Males are typically more colorful, displaying vibrant hues of blue, yellow, and red, especially during the breeding season. Females and juveniles are usually brown or gray with less conspicuous coloration.

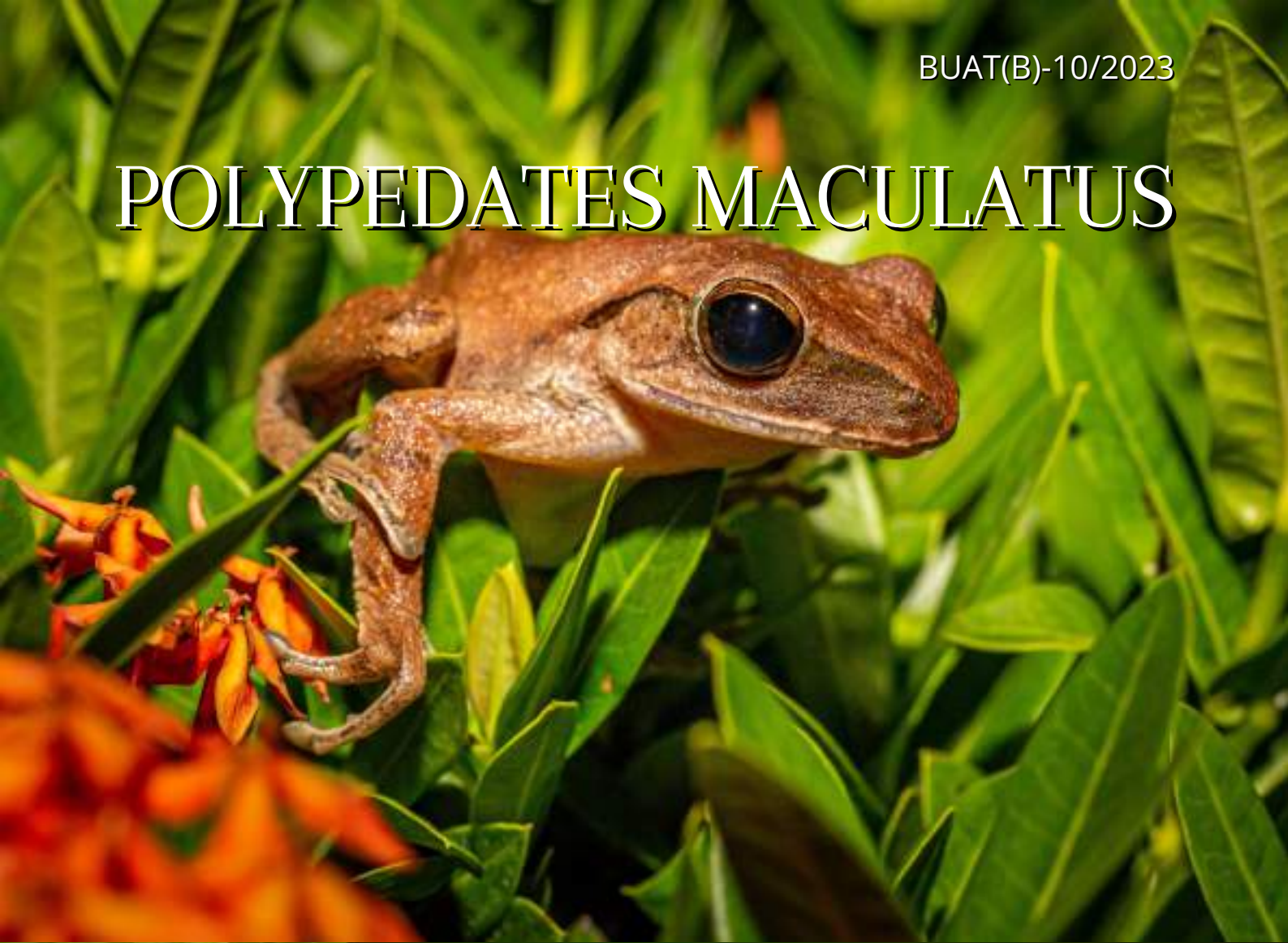
Adult males can reach lengths of about 25 centimeters (10 inches), including their tail, while females are generally slightly smaller.

They are well-adapted to arid and rocky environments. You can often find them on boulders, walls, or rocky outcrops, where they bask in the sun.

FROG'S



POLYPEDATES MACULATUS



**Scientific Name -
Polypedates maculatus**

POLYPEDATES MACULATUS

commonly known as the Spotted Tree Frog or the Common Indian Tree Frog.

The Spotted Tree Frog typically has a slender body with long, slender limbs, and adhesive toe pads that help it climb trees.

The coloration is highly variable, ranging from green to brown, often with darker spots or markings.

Adult frogs of this species can reach lengths of about 4 to 7 centimeters (1.5 to 2.8 inches).

Male Spotted Tree Frogs are known for their distinct calls, which they use to attract females during the breeding season. These calls can vary in pitch and intensity.

MALABAR TREE TOAD



**Scientific Name -
*Pedostibes tuberculosus***

MALABAR TREE TOAD

The Malabar Tree Toad is a medium-sized toad with a distinctive appearance. It has a warty skin with tubercles and a flattened body, which aids in its arboreal (tree-dwelling) lifestyle.

The coloration is typically brown or gray, providing effective camouflage against tree bark.

Adult Malabar Tree Toads can reach lengths of about 4 to 5 centimeters (1.5 to 2 inches).

As the name suggests, these toads are primarily arboreal and are commonly found in trees, especially in forested areas. They are also known to inhabit plantations and gardens.

MICROHYLA ORNATA



**Scientific Name -
Microhyla ornata**

MICROHYLA ORNATA

Microhyla ornata, commonly known as the Ornate Narrow-mouthed Frog or the Ornate Pygmy Frog. The Ornate Narrow-mouthed Frog is a small-sized frog with a slender body and relatively long legs.

It has a distinctive pattern of light and dark bands or stripes on its back, which provides effective camouflage against its natural habitat.

Adult frogs of this species typically measure about 2 to 3.5 centimeters (0.8 to 1.4 inches) in length.

ASIAN COMMON TOAD



**Scientific Name -
Duttaphrynus melanostictus**



ASIAN COMMON TOAD

The Asian Common Toad has a robust, warty appearance with a flattened body and short legs. It is typically brown or grayish with darker spots or warts. The coloration can vary depending on the environment.

Adult toads of this species can reach lengths of about 10 to 15 centimeters (4 to 6 inches).

They are adaptable and can be found in a wide range of habitats, including grasslands, forests, agricultural areas, and urban environments. They are well-suited to both terrestrial and semi-aquatic lifestyles.

RAORCHESTES BOMBAYENSIS



**Scientific Name -
Philautus bombayensis**

RAORCHESTES BOMBAYENSIS

Adults are relatively small, ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a rough, warty skin texture.

Coloration can vary, but they are generally shades of brown or gray, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively broad with a pointed snout.

The eyes are large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have four well-developed limbs with adhesive discs on the tips of the fingers and toes to aid in climbing.

Males of this species are known for their distinctive and melodious calls, especially during the monsoon season. The call is often described as a series of musical notes.

RAMANELLA MORMORATA



**Scientific Name -
Uperodon mormoratus**

RAMANELLA MORMORATA

Adults are small, measuring around 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a robust body with a rough, warty skin texture.

Coloration is typically a marbled pattern of brown, grey, or olive, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively broad with a blunt snout.

The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs with moderately webbed toes.

These frogs are adapted for a burrowing lifestyle and are often found in sandy or loamy soils in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, agricultural fields, and open forests.

BOULENGER'S TREE FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Rhacophorus lateralis***

RHACOPHORUS LATERALIS

Adults are small, measuring around 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a robust body with a rough, warty skin texture.

Coloration is typically a marbled pattern of brown, grey, or olive, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively broad with a blunt snout.

The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs with moderately webbed toes.

These frogs are adapted for a burrowing lifestyle and are often found in sandy or loamy soils in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, agricultural fields, and open forests.

Males produce calls, which are typically a series of low-pitched grunts or croaks. These calls are often heard during the monsoon season.

GUNUNG MULU BUBBLE NEST



**Scientific Name -
Philautus tectus**

GUNUNG MULU BUBBLE NEST

Adults are relatively small, typically ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a slender body with a smooth, granular skin texture.

Coloration can vary, but they are generally shades of brown or green, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively narrow with a pointed snout. The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs. They are typically found in a variety of forested habitats, including wet forests, montane forests, and other vegetation-rich areas.

Males produce calls, which are typically a series of musical notes. These calls are often heard during the breeding season.

MALABAR GLIDING FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Rhacophorus malabaricus***

MALABAR GLIDING FROG

Adults are medium-sized, with males measuring around 6 to 7.5 cm and females slightly larger, up to 10 cm in length.

They have a relatively flattened body with smooth, bright green or yellowish-green skin.

Their large webbed feet are adapted for gliding.

The head is broad with a pointed snout. The eyes are large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs with large adhesive discs on the tips of the fingers and toes, which aid in climbing and gliding.

Malabar Gliding Frogs are primarily nocturnal and are skilled climbers. They are known for their unique ability to glide from tree to tree.

They have enlarged webbed feet and loose flaps of skin along the body that allow them to glide for considerable distances between trees.

Males produce calls, which are typically a series of melodious whistles, during the breeding season.

BEDMORE'S CHORUS



**Scientific Name -
*Microhyla berdmorei***

BEDMORE'S CHORUS

Adults are small, typically ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a relatively plump body with smooth, granular skin.

Coloration can vary, but they are generally shades of brown or gray, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively broad with a short, pointed snout.

The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs with moderately webbed toes.

Males produce calls during the breeding season, which are often described as a series of high-pitched whistles or chirps.

They are commonly found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, agricultural areas, and open forests. They are adaptable and can also be found near human settlements.

RED NARROW MOUTHED



**Scientific Name -
*Microhyla rubra***

RED NARROW MOUTHED

Adults are small, typically ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a relatively plump body with smooth, granular skin.

Coloration is usually reddish-brown to brown, and they may have darker markings.

The head is relatively broad with a short, pointed snout.

The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs with moderately webbed toes.

They are commonly found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, agricultural areas, and open forests. They are adaptable and can also be found near human settlements.

Males produce calls during the breeding season, which are often described as high-pitched whistles or chirps.

INDIAN BULLFROG



**Scientific Name -
*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus***

INDIAN BULLFROG

Adults are large, with males ranging from 10 to 15 cm in length, and females can grow even larger.

They have a robust, well-muscled body with smooth, moist skin.

Coloration varies, but they are typically shades of green or brown with darker markings.

The head is broad with a rounded snout. The eyes are large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have powerful hind limbs, adapted for strong jumping.

Indian Bullfrogs are found in a variety of habitats including grasslands, marshes, agricultural fields, and areas near water bodies like ponds and lakes.

Males have a distinctive loud, resonant call, which sounds like a deep, repetitive croak.

DANCING FROG



**Scientific Name -
Micrixalus**

DANCING FROG

These frogs are generally small to medium-sized, with some species ranging from 2.5 to 7 cm in length.

They have a robust body with smooth skin, and their coloration can vary from brown to green.

They are primarily found in moist tropical forests, especially in hilly regions, and are associated with streams and waterfalls.

Male *Micrixalus* frogs are known for their unique "foot-flagging" behavior during the mating season. They wave their legs in the air, creating visual displays to attract females.

Some species have distinctive calls, which can vary from chirps to clicks. These calls are used in addition to the visual displays during courtship.

MALABAR WART FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Minervarya rufescent***

MALABAR WART FROG

Adults are medium-sized, ranging from 3 to 5 cm in length.

They have a robust body with a rough, warty skin texture.

Coloration can vary, but they are typically shades of brown, gray, or olive, often with dark spots or markings.

The head is relatively broad with a rounded snout.

The eyes are moderately sized and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs with moderately webbed toes.

Malabar Wart Frogs are typically found in a variety of habitats, including moist evergreen forests, plantations, and wetlands.

Males produce calls, which are often described as a series of low-pitched grunts or croaks.

COORG YELLOW BUSH



**Scientific Name -
*Raorchestes luteolus***

COORG YELLOW BUSH

Adults are small to medium-sized, ranging from about 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a relatively slender body with a smooth, granular skin texture.

Coloration can vary, but they are generally shades of yellow or brown, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively narrow with a pointed snout.

The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs. They are typically found in a variety of forested habitats, including moist evergreen forests and plantations.

Males produce calls, which are typically a series of high-pitched chirps or whistles.

KUDREMUKH BUSH



**Scientific Name -
Raorchestes charius**

KUDREMUKE BUSH

Adults are small to medium-sized, typically ranging from about 2.5 to 3.5 cm in length.

They have a relatively slender body with a smooth, granular skin texture.

Coloration is generally green or brown, often with darker markings.

The head is relatively narrow with a pointed snout. The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

They have well-developed limbs. These frogs are primarily nocturnal and are often found on low vegetation, including bushes and shrubs.

Males produce calls, which are typically a series of high-pitched chirps or whistles.

ELURU DOT FROG



**Scientific Name -
Ramanella Variegata**

ELURU DOT FROG

The RAMANELLA VARIEGATA frog, also known as Uperodon variegatus, is a small species characterized by variegated markings and distinctive pads on the fingertips but not on their toes.

This species belongs to the genus Uperodon and is commonly referred to as the termite nest frog.

Commonly referred to as the Eluru Dot Frog, Marbled Narrow-mouthed Frog, Termite Nest Frog, Variable Ramanella, Variegated Ramanella, and White-bellied Pug Snout Frog, it is found in India and is recognized for its unique features.

MALABAR TREE TOAD



**Scientific Name -
*Pedostibes tuberculosus***

MALABAR TREE TOAD

Adult frogs are generally medium-sized, with males being slightly smaller than females.

They have a robust build and a relatively smooth skin texture.

Coloration can vary, but they often have shades of brown or olive, helping them blend into their natural surroundings.

The skin can have small tubercles or warts, contributing to its rough appearance.

These tubercles are more prominent on the upper parts of the body.

The eyes are moderately large and positioned on the sides of the head.

The iris can vary in color but is often gold or copper.

Like many frogs, *Pedostibes tuberculosus* has a distinct call used for communication, especially during the breeding season. The call can be a series of pulsed notes.

ASSAM STREAM FROG



**Scientific Name -
Amolops assamensis**

ASSAM STREAM FROG

Adult frogs are generally small to medium-sized. They have a streamlined body and long hind limbs.

The skin is usually smooth.

The coloration can vary but is often shades of brown or green, helping them blend into their surroundings.

Some individuals may have darker markings or patterns on their bodies.

The eyes are relatively large and positioned on the sides of the head.

The iris may be golden or copper-colored.

Like many frogs, they have webbed feet, which is an adaptation for their semi-aquatic lifestyle.

Like other frog species, *Amolops assamensis* has a distinct call, often heard during the breeding season. The call may be a series of pulsed notes.

INDIAN MARBLED TOAD



**Scientific Name -
Duttaphrynus stomaticus**

INDIAN MARBLED TOAD

This toad is relatively large, with a robust body. The skin has a marbled or mottled appearance with dark and light patterns. The coloration can vary but often includes shades of brown, gray, or olive. The marbled patterns on the skin help it camouflage in its natural habitat. Like many toads, it has prominent parotoid glands behind the eyes, which secrete toxins for defense against predators.

MARBLED BALLOON TOAD



Scientific Name -
Uperodon systema

MARBLED BALLOON TOAD

Adult frogs are relatively small. They have a slender body and long hind limbs.

The coloration can vary but often includes shades of brown or gray.

Some individuals may have patterns or markings on their bodies.

The skin is typically smooth. The eyes are moderately sized and positioned on the sides of the head.

Like many frogs, they have webbed feet, which is an adaptation for their semi-aquatic lifestyle.

Male frogs may produce distinct calls during the breeding season. The calls can vary between species.

FLWOER POT TOAD



**Scientific Name -
Kaloula baleata**

FLWOER POT TOAD

Medium to large-sized toad with a robust body.

The skin is usually rough and warty.

Variable coloration, often brown or gray.

Dark spots or markings on the skin.

Prominent parotoid glands behind the eyes that secrete toxins for defense.

Adaptable to various environments, including urban areas, gardens, and agricultural lands.

Can be found in and around flower pots, especially in areas with suitable breeding sites.

INDIAN BALLOON FROG



Scientific Name -
Uperodon globulosus

INDIAN BALLOON FROG

Uperodon globulosus is identified by its distinctive balloon shape, attributed to its lungs that can inflate past the backbone level.

Tadpoles of *U. globulosus* and other *Uperodon* species can be identified using acoustic and molecular techniques.

Significant differences in call properties between *U. systoma* and *U. globulosus*.

COORG NIGHT FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Nyctibatrachus sanctipalustris***

COORG NIGHT FROG

Nyctibatrachus sanctipalustris (Coorg night frog or sacred swamp wrinkled frog) is a species of frog in the family Nyctibatrachidae from India. The specific name, *sanctipalustris*, "holy swamp" in Latin, refers to the type locality, "the sacred swamps of the Cauvery (river)...Coorg, India".

Nyctibatrachus sanctipalustris is endemic to the Western Ghats, India. All known populations are within Karnataka state. It is a semiaquatic species that lives in marshes within moist tropical forests.

This species was described by C. R. Narayan Rao in 1920, and was thought to have been extinct after remaining unsighted for 91 years. Its rediscovery in 2011 coincided with the discovery of *Nyctibatrachus poocha* and others of the genus *Nyctibatrachus* by herpetologist Sathyabhama Das Biju.

BEDDOME'S NIGHT FROG.



**Scientific Name -
*Nyctibatrachus beddomii***

BEDDOME'S NIGHT FROG.

Nyctibatrachus beddomii, also known as Beddome's night frog, is a species of frog found in the Western Ghats of India. It was first described by George Albert Boulenger in 1883. This frog is known for its small size and unique features, such as its spiny skin texture. Its coloration can vary, often ranging from brown to reddish-brown, with markings that provide camouflage in its natural habitat.

DECCAN NIGHT FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Nyctibatrachus deccanensis***

DECCAN NIGHT FROG

Adult Deccan night frogs are relatively small, typically measuring around 2-3 centimeters in length.

These frogs exhibit a dark brown to black coloration, aiding in their camouflage within their natural habitat.

They possess prominent glandular warts on their skin, which contribute to their unique appearance. Their body shape is typical of many frog species, with a streamlined form suited for their semi-aquatic lifestyle.

MICROHYLID FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Microhyla sholigari***

MICROHYLID FROG

These frogs are relatively small, typically measuring around 2-3 centimeters in length.

They exhibit brown or reddish-brown coloration, often with distinctive patterns or markings on their skin, aiding in camouflage in their natural habitat.

Microhyla sholigari is characterized by its slender body and a pointed snout, typical of narrow-mouthed frog species.

Microhyla sholigari is a species of narrow-mouthed frog found in the Western Ghats of India. It was described as a new species in 2016. The species is named after the Shola montane forest in the Western Ghats, which is its natural habitat.

NAKED DANCING FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Micrixalus nudis***

NAKED DANCING FROG

These frogs are relatively small, with males ranging from 18-23 mm in size and females being slightly larger, reaching up to 28 mm.

Micrixalus nudis exhibits brown to reddish-brown coloration, often with intricate patterns on their skin. The skin on their belly can be translucent, allowing the observation of internal organs.

They have a distinct body shape, with a slender and elongated body, and long legs which aid in their jumping and dancing behavior.

KOTTIGEHAR DANCING FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Micrixalus kottigeharensis***

KOTTIGECHAR DANCING FROG

The Kottigehar dancing frog is a relatively small species, with males typically measuring around 18-23 mm and females being slightly larger, reaching up to 28 mm.

These frogs typically exhibit brown to reddish-brown coloration, often with intricate patterns on their skin. The skin on their belly can be translucent, allowing the observation of internal organs.

They have a distinct body shape, characterized by a slender and elongated body, and long legs which aid in their distinctive jumping and dancing behavior.

GADGIL'S DANCING FROG



**Scientific Name -
Micrixalus gadgili**

GADGIL'S DANCING FROG

These frogs are relatively small, with a length typically ranging from 18-23 mm for males and slightly larger, up to 28 mm, for females.

Micrixalus gadgili exhibits brown to reddish-brown coloration, often with intricate patterns on their skin, aiding in camouflage within their natural habitat.

They have a distinct body shape, characterized by a slender and elongated form, and their long legs are adapted for their unique jumping and movement behaviors.

PINK THIGED DANCING FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Micrixalus phyllophilus***

PINK THIGED DANCING FROG

The Pink Thighed Dancing Frog, also known as *Micrixalus phyllophilus*, is a small-sized frog with a length of about 30 mm. It has a pointed snout that projects beyond its mouth and features a strong fold from the eye to the shoulder, as well as a longitudinal fold from the eye to the vent.

One of the key physical identification features is the ventrum, which is pink in color in the stomach and thigh region. This distinct coloration sets it apart and gives the species its name. It's also important to note that this species is listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

DATTATREYA NIGHT FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Nyctibatrachus dattatreyaensis***

DATTATREYA NIGHT FROG

The Dattatreya night frog (*Nyctibatrachus dattatreyaensis*) is a species of frog found in the Shola forests near the Dattatreya Peeta in the Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka, India.

It is a relatively small frog with distinct physical features, such as a streamlined body and long hind legs adapted for its semi-aquatic lifestyle.

The skin of the Dattatreya night frog is typically dark in color, aiding in its camouflage within its natural habitat.

BROWN TROPICAL FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Micrixalus fuscus***

BROWN TROPICAL FROG

Micrixalus fuscus, also known as the dusky torrent frog or brown tropical frog, is a small frog species found in dense forested hill streams in the Western Ghats of India.

Males measure approximately 27.9–28.8 mm (1.10–1.13 in) and females measure around 30.0–33.1 mm (1.18–1.30 in) in snout-vent length.

Male *Micrixalus fuscus* are distinguished by a single vocal sac, a white patch on the lower jaw, and a prominent nuptial pad on the first finger.

SMALL TORRENT FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Micrixalus saxicola***




SMALL TORRENT FROG

This frog has a brown colored dorsum (back), providing excellent camouflage in its natural habitat. The ventral (under) side is white, with irregular white specks on its dark brown throat and chest.

Micrixalus saxicola features fingers and toes with dermal fringes, and the toe discs are dilated with dorsoterminal grooves. There is also an absence of webbing on the hand, which is a characteristic feature of this species.

Micrixalus saxicola is a small-sized frog, similar to other species in its genus, with specific dimensions varying and often requiring field identification or scientific study to determine precisely.

MALABAR NIGHT FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Nyctibatrachus major***

NYCTIBATRACHUS MAJOR

The Indian Night Frog typically has a brown or greyish-brown coloration, which helps it blend in with its natural habitat.

It has large, bulging eyes with vertical pupils, which are adapted for low light conditions as they are a nocturnal species.

The skin of the Indian Night Frog is rough and granular, with prominent tubercles or warts. This texture helps in camouflage and protection.

Like many frog species, the Indian Night Frog has webbed feet, which are adaptations for swimming and jumping.

Males of the species have a distinctive high-pitched trill call during the breeding season, which helps in identification.

RIDGED TOAD



Scientific Name -
Duttaphrynus parietalis



RIDGED TOAD

adult individuals typically reaching lengths of 7-9 cm.

The dorsal coloration of *D. parietalis* can vary, but it generally includes shades of brown, grey, or olive, often with irregular darker markings. The ventral side is pale.

Like many toad species, *D. parietalis* has prominent parotoid glands behind each eye. These glands secrete toxins as a defense mechanism against predators.

The toad has rough, warty skin, providing camouflage and protection.

This species is characterized by a cranial crest running between the eyes.

Males of the species possess glandular pouches on their throats that become inflated during the breeding season.

ANNANDALE'S PAA FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Nanorana annandalii***

ANNANDALE'S PAA FROG

Adult *Nanorana annandalii* frogs can grow to an average length of 5-8 cm, with some individuals reaching up to 10 cm in length.

Their dorsal coloration varies between shades of brown, grey, or olive, often with irregular darker markings. The ventral side generally has a lighter coloration.

These frogs typically have prominent dorsolateral folds along the sides of their bodies.

The skin of Annandale's Mountain Frog is granular and may have small tubercles.

This species has webbed feet, which aid in swimming and moving through their habitat.

Nanorana annandalii has a relatively streamlined body shape, which is well-suited for their semi-aquatic lifestyle.

NEPAL PAA FROG



**Scientific Name -
Nanorana minica**

NEPAL PAA FROG

Adult *Nanorana minica* frogs are relatively small, with specific measurements not widely available, but likely falling within a certain size range.

The dorsal coloration of *Nanorana minica* may include various shades of brown, green, or olive, and possibly have patterns or markings for camouflage.

The skin of *Nanorana minica* may have characteristics such as smoothness, roughness, or small tubercles, which are typical of frog species.

It is likely to have webbed feet, which is a common feature among frog species, aiding in swimming and maneuvering in their habitat.

MARBLED PYGMY FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Microhyla pulchra***

MARBLED PYGMY FROG OR ELEGANT NARROW-MOUTHED FROG

Adults of this species are relatively small, typically reaching a size of around 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters.

Microhyla pulchra often displays a striking coloration, with distinctive dark crossbands on its limbs and a light mid-dorsal stripe. Its overall coloration can vary from brown to gray or tan, contributing to its elegant appearance.

The body shape of the Elegant Narrow-Mouthed Frog is relatively slender, contributing to its streamlined appearance.

These frogs have small, rounded tubercles on their skin, contributing to their unique texture.

During the breeding season, males of this species produce a distinct call, which can be used for identification purposes.

ASIAN COMMON TOAD



**Scientific Name -
*Duttaphrynus melanostictus***

ASIAN COMMON TOAD

Adult *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* toads typically range from 8 to 15 centimeters in length, with females generally being larger than males.

The toad's skin is rough and bumpy, with prominent warts across the body, providing protection and aiding in camouflage.

Duttaphrynus melanostictus exhibits various color variations, including shades of brown, gray, or olive, often with dark spots or blotches. The dark spots may appear around the eyes, contributing to the common name "black-spectacled toad."

Like other toads, *D. melanostictus* possesses large, prominent parotoid glands behind the eyes. These glands secrete toxins as a defense mechanism against predators.

This species may have a cranial crest, a prominent ridge running between the eyes, which can vary in size and shape among individuals.

The Asian common toad typically has distinct eyes with dark pigmentation, contributing to its striking appearance.

LONG-LEGGED CRICKET FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Minervarya syhadrensis***

LONG-LEGGED CRICKET FROG

The long-legged cricket frog is relatively small, with adults typically ranging from 2 to 3 centimeters in length.

It typically displays a range of colorations, including shades of brown, olive, or gray, often with darker markings on its body. These colorations help in camouflage within its natural habitat.

The frog has a relatively slender body with long legs, which is an adaptation for its semi-aquatic lifestyle and agile movements.

The skin of the long-legged cricket frog is generally smooth and may have a lightly granular texture.

Like many frog species, the long-legged cricket frog is known to have a distinct vocalization, used for communication and mating purposes during the breeding season.

This species typically has adhesive toe pads, which aid in climbing and perching on vegetation near water bodies.

SMALL CRICKET FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Minervarya sahyadris***

SMALL CRICKET FROG

Cricket Frogs are small, typically ranging from 0.75 to 1.5 inches (2 - 4 cm) in length.

They have a light stripe running along each side of the body and may exhibit various shades of brown, gray, or green, often with dark markings or patterns. The body color can vary depending on environmental factors.

These frogs have adhesive toe pads that allow them to climb and cling to vegetation near wetlands.

During the breeding season, male Northern Cricket Frogs have inflatable vocal sacs, which they use to produce their cricket-like calls, contributing to their name.

Cricket Frogs are generally found near shallow, still or slow-moving water bodies, such as ponds, marshes, and streams.

ASIAN GRASS FROG OR NICOBAR FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Fejervarya nicobariensis***

NICOBAR FROG

Adult *Fejervarya nicobariensis* frogs are relatively small, typically ranging from about 3 to 5 centimeters in length.

The Nicobar Island frog typically displays a coloration ranging from shades of brown to olive or gray, with darker markings or patterns. These colorations help in camouflage within their natural habitat.

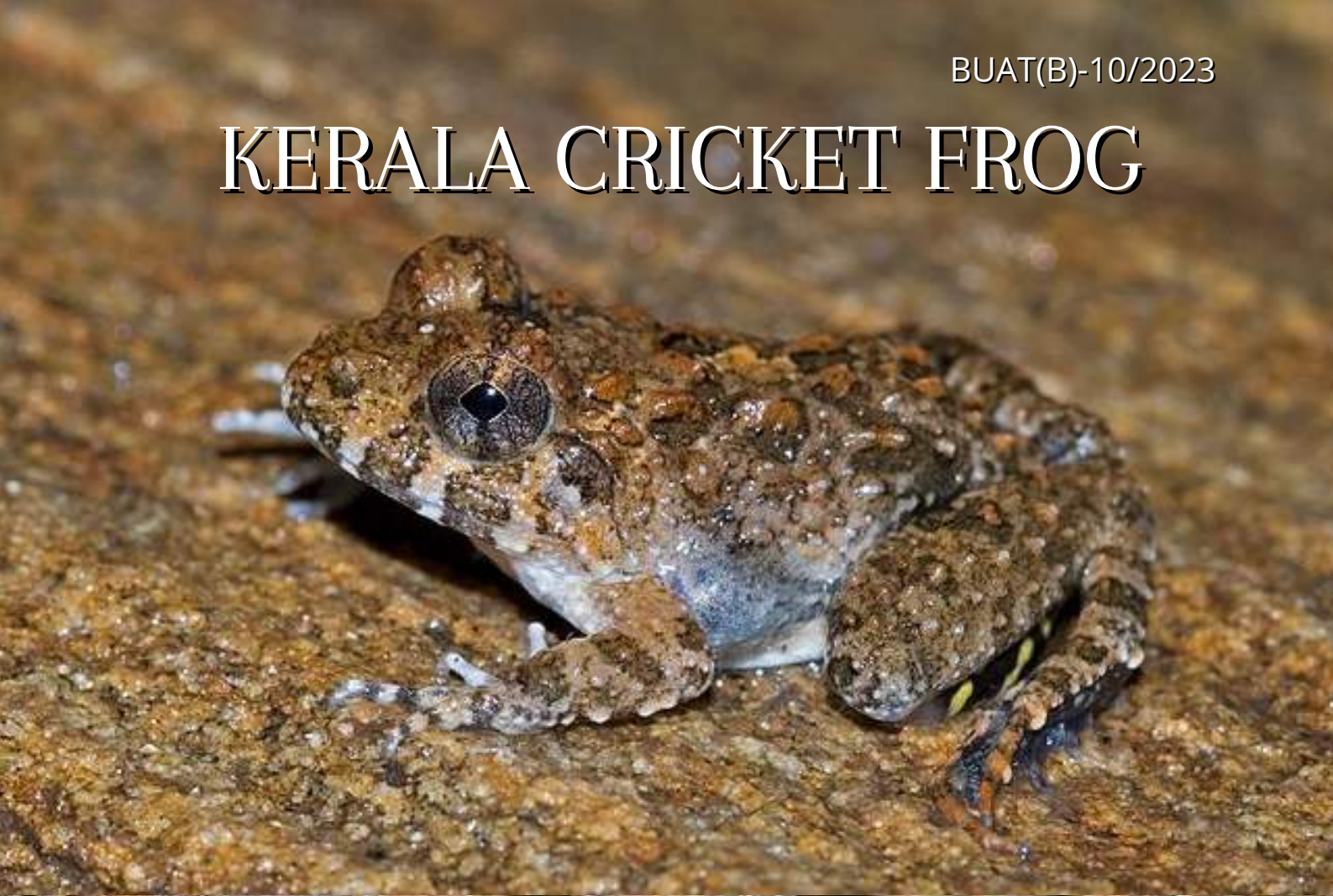
Fejervarya nicobariensis usually has a robust body with a relatively broad head. The limbs are well-developed, and the toes are likely moderately webbed, reflecting its semi-aquatic lifestyle.

The skin of the Nicobar Island frog is generally smooth with granular areas, which is typical for many frog species adapted for both terrestrial and semi-aquatic habitats.

This species likely has a distinct vocalization used for communication and mating purposes during the breeding season.

Fejervarya nicobariensis is semi-aquatic, often found in or around freshwater bodies such as ponds, marshes, and rice paddies.

KERALA CRICKET FROG



Scientific Name -
Minervarya keralensis

KERALA CRICKET FROG

Adult *Minervarya keralensis* frogs are relatively small, typically ranging from about 2 to 3 centimeters in length.

The Kerala Balloon Frog typically displays a light brown or olive coloration, often with darker markings or patterns on its body. The coloration and pattern provide camouflage within their natural habitat.

Minervarya keralensis typically has a robust body and relatively short limbs. The species is characterized by distinct features, including a large vocal sac, which is inflated during mating calls.

The skin of the Kerala Balloon Frog is generally smooth, which is typical for many frog species adapted for a semi-aquatic lifestyle.

Like many frog species, *Minervarya keralensis* likely has a distinct vocalization used for communication and mating purposes during the breeding season.

ANDAMAN FROG



**Scientific Name -
*Minervarya andamanensis***

ANDAMAN FROG

Adult *Fejervarya andamanensis* frogs are relatively small, typically ranging from about 2 to 3 centimeters in length.

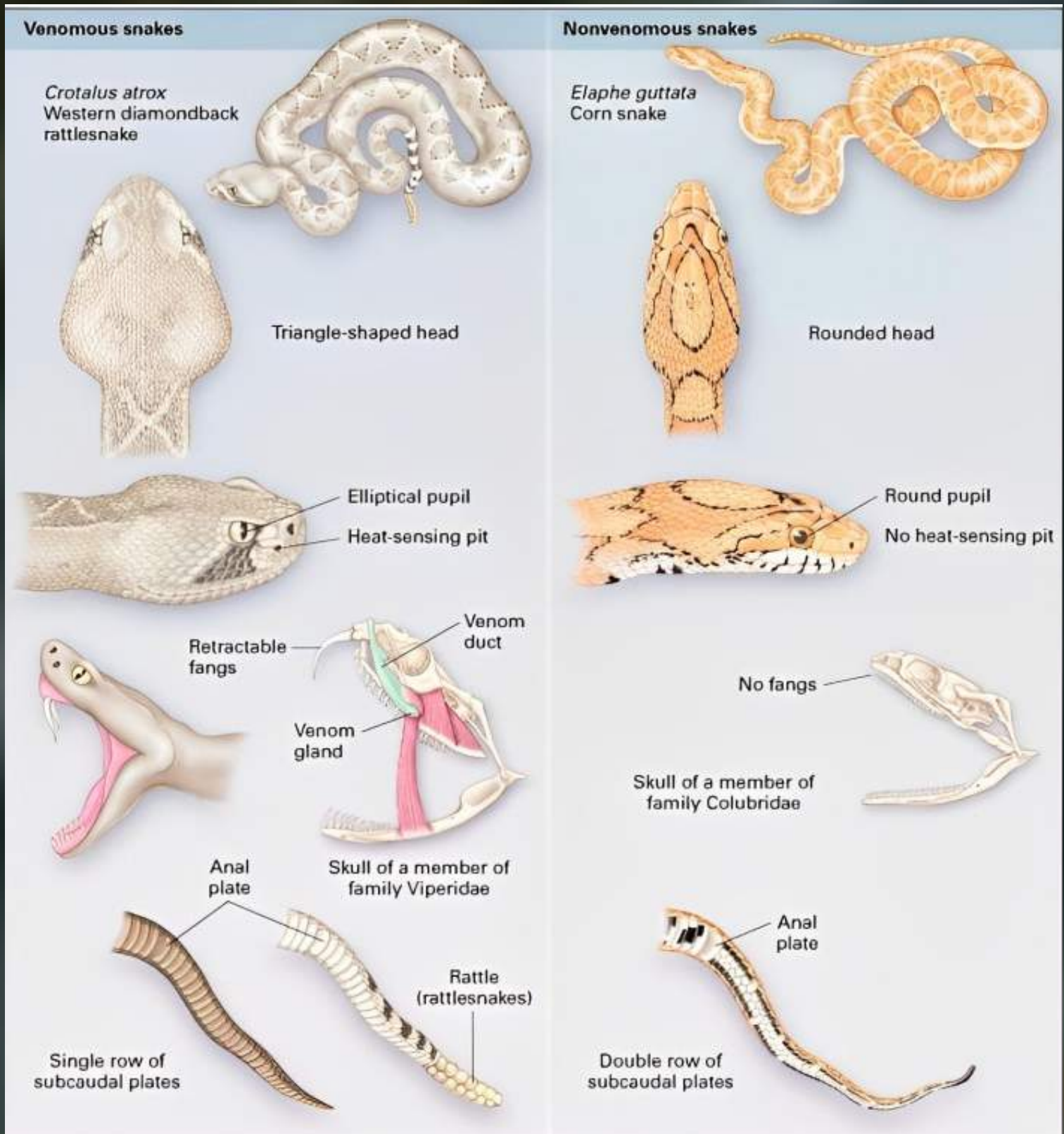
The Andaman Island's frog typically displays a light to medium brown or olive coloration, often with darker markings or patterns on its body. The coloration and pattern provide camouflage within their natural habitat.

Fejervarya andamanensis typically has a robust body with relatively short limbs. The species is characterized by distinct features, including a large vocal sac, which is inflated during mating calls.

The skin of the Andaman Island's frog is generally smooth, which is typical for many frog species adapted for a semi-aquatic lifestyle.

Fejervarya andamanensis likely has a distinct vocalization used for communication and mating purposes during the breeding season.

Venomous VS Nonvenomous



IN CASE OF SNAKEBITE

1. Stay Calm:

- Encourage the person who has been bitten to stay calm. Panic can increase heart rate and the spread of venom.

2. Call for Emergency Help:

- Dial emergency services immediately (911 or your local emergency number) to seek professional medical assistance.

3. Keep the Person Still:

- Advise the victim to remain as still as possible. Limit movement to slow down the circulation of venom.

4. Position the Bitten Limb:

- If possible, keep the bitten limb immobilized and at or slightly below the level of the heart. This can help reduce the flow of venom.

5. Remove Tight Clothing and Jewelry:

- Loosen or remove any tight clothing or jewelry near the bite site to accommodate potential swelling.

IN CASE OF SNAKEBITE

6. Clean the Bite Area:

- Wash the bite area with soap and water, but do not use ice or a tourniquet. These can do more harm than good.

7. Apply a Bandage:

- Use a clean bandage to cover the bite area. Ensure it is snug but not overly tight.

8. Do Not Cut or Suck the Wound:

- Avoid attempting to cut the wound or suck out the venom. These methods are not effective and can cause more harm.

9. Monitor Vital Signs:

- Monitor the person's vital signs, including breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure. Be prepared to administer CPR if necessary.

10. Seek Professional Medical Treatment:

- Transport the victim to the nearest medical facility or await the arrival of emergency services. Antivenom, administered by healthcare professionals, is the most effective treatment for venomous snake bites.

IN CASE OF SNAKEBITE

- Remember, the primary goal is to get the victim to a hospital or medical facility as quickly as possible.
- First aid measures are supportive and should not substitute for professional medical attention.
- The specific actions may vary based on the type of snake and local guidelines, so it's important to follow the recommendations of healthcare professionals or emergency services.

Avoid handling a freshly killed or injured snake.

Avoid sleeping or sitting outdoors on the ground at night. Exercise caution when walking; always carry a torch or flashlight during nighttime.

Avoid lifting logs, rocks, or anything with your bare hands, as snakes could be hiding underneath.

Avoid walking barefoot or wearing only sandals during late evening or nighttime.

Do not dispose of waste food near your room or house, as it attracts rats, which, in turn, may attract snakes.

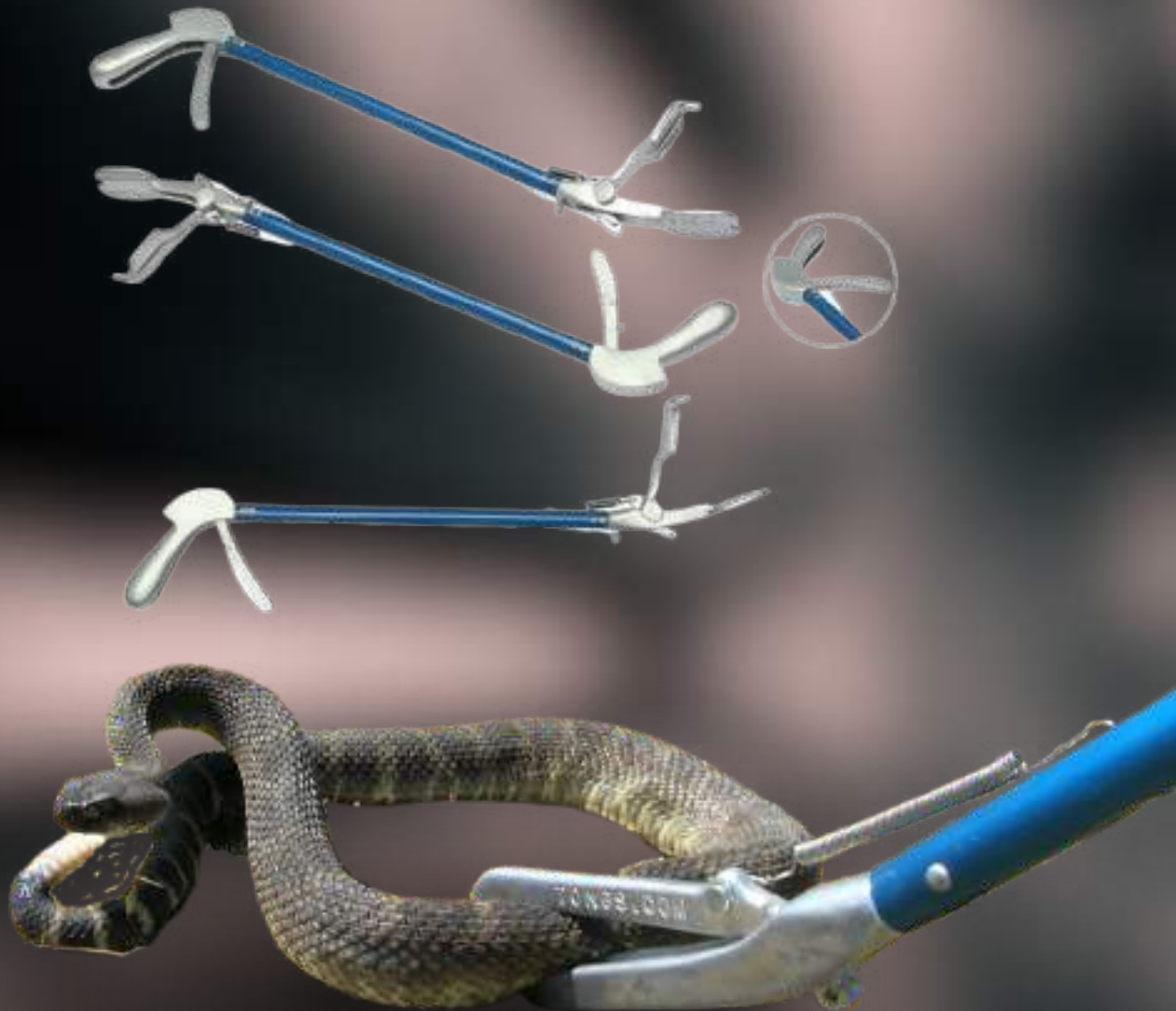
Avoid getting within striking distance of a snake while attempting to identify it.

Avoid creating a snake refuge by stacking bricks, tiles, stones, or wood near your house.

Do not attempt to capture snakes unless you have the necessary skills.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

Snake Tongs:



Long-handled tools with a tong-like mechanism at the end to safely grasp and control snakes from a distance.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

Snake Hooks:



Long, curved tools with a hook at the end, used to gently lift and handle snakes without causing harm.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

Snake Bags or Tubes:



Specialized bags or tubes designed for safely containing and transporting captured snakes.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

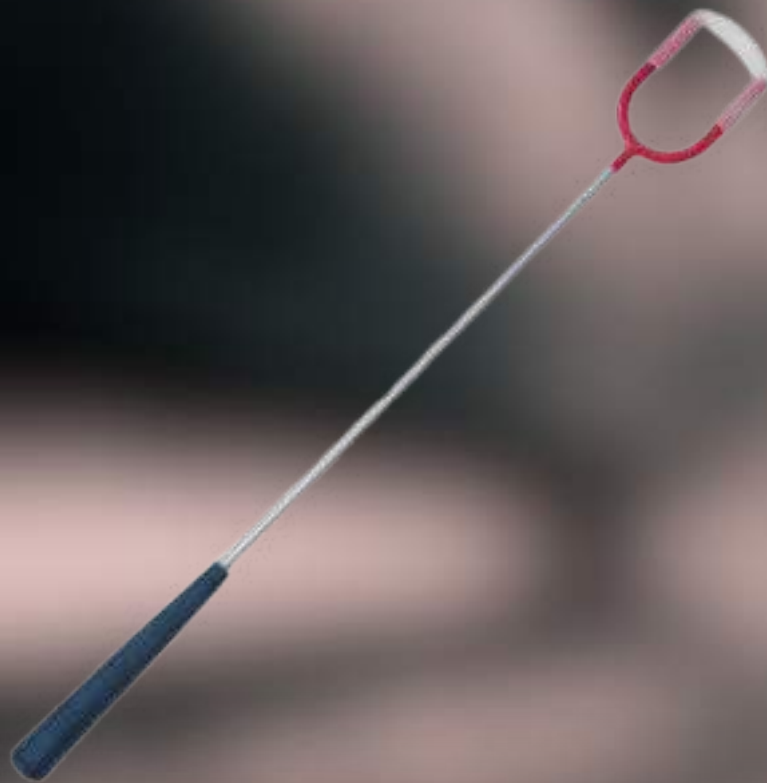
Snake Gloves:



Thick, bite-resistant gloves that provide protection to the hands and forearms when handling snakes.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

Snake Pinning Stick:



A tool used to gently pin the snake's head to the ground, immobilizing it for safer handling.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

Bite-Proof Clothing:



Protective clothing, such as snake gaiters or leggings, to reduce the risk of snake bites.

SNAKE-CATCHING EQUIPMENT

Snake Repellent Spray:



Chemical sprays designed to deter snakes from specific areas.

GRATITUDE

We wanted to take a moment to express our sincere gratitude for the incredible wealth of information you have shared through your informative photograms online.

Please accept our heartfelt thanks for your tireless efforts in creating and sharing such enlightening photograms. Your contributions have made a positive difference in the learning journeys of many, and we are truly grateful for the opportunity to benefit from your expertise.

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- Awards and Recognitions: Brahad Bharti Fellowship Award, Mumbai 2014; Ph.D. Fellowship, Young Scientist Award, 2019, India's Best CEO Award 2020; Indian Agricultural Startup Award, 2021; Academic fellow award 2021-22, Excellent in teaching on the occasion of National Education Day 2021; Young professional award 2023; Trainer Agriculture Skill Council of India, Expert Faculty Member of Summer Filed School Mountain Ecosystems and Resource Management Grassroots Institute Canada. Certification of Appreciation as a speaker in the online Asia Africa Symposium on Agribusiness, Training Faculty Induction Programme completed under Ministry of Education Gov. of India.

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