



## Indian Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)

### Supporting data for the use of criterion A

A2. Population reduction of >80% over 3 generations (inferred). Declines measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations. Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on:

(b) index of abundance appropriate to the taxon

(c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occupancy and/or habitat quality

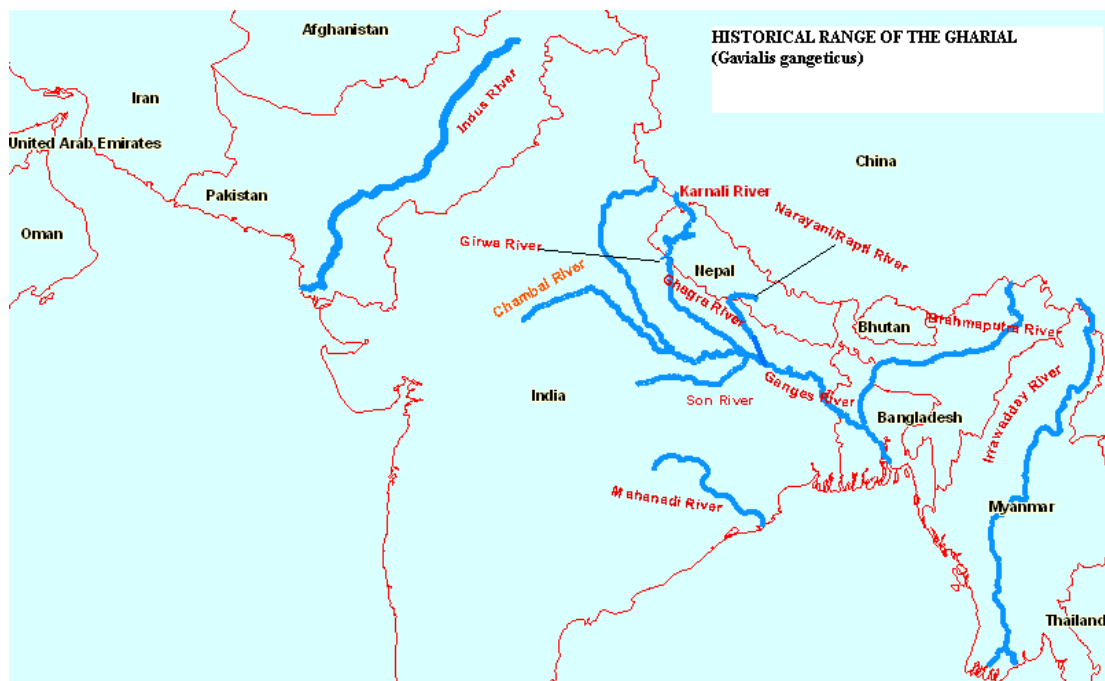
**Table 1.** Gharial population size reduction in the last three generations

Subpopulation (river systems)	Population size (inferred) three generations ago (1946)	Population size at present (2006)	Estimated reduction
Indus River		Nil	
Ganges River		<200	
Mahanadi River		2	
Irrawady River		Nil	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5,000 to 10,000</b>	<b>&lt;200</b>	<b>96%</b>

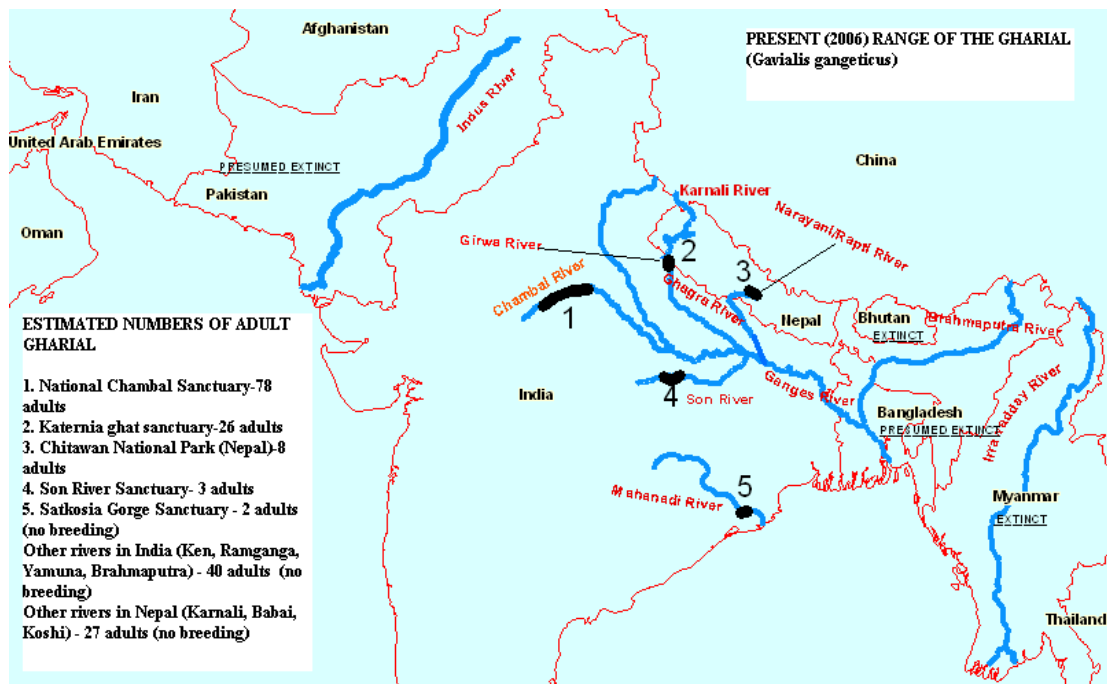
## Supporting data for the use of criterion C

**Table 2.** Recent declines in the number of adult Gharials by subpopulation (f= females, m = males).

Subpopulation	Past	Present	Estimated % reduction within one generation
Chambal	226 (1997)	78 (2006) [68 f +10 m]	13%
Katerniaghat	30 (1997)	26(2006) [20 f + 6 m]	66%
Others (India)	50 (1997)	40 (2006)	20%
Chitawan (Nepal)	20 (1999)	8 (2006)	80%
Others (Nepal)	100 (1994)	27 (2006)	73%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>58%</b>



**Figure 1.** Historical distribution of the Gharial.



**Figure 2.** Current distribution of the Gharial.