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Data Article

A data-based study in support of Blackbuck related cases from Haryana

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ABSTRACT

Haryana State (located in the northern part of India), is lacking in natural forest, but it has rich biodiversity of some wild animals, especially the Blackbuck antelopes. The maximum population of Blackbucks in the state is living in open cultivated fields. Blackbucks were once found abundantly throughout Haryana, but now they are limited to the south–west part of the state, driven almost to extinction in the rest of Haryana, mainly because of habitat destruction and wildlife crime. This data report is an outcome of six years (January 2012–September 2017), based on assessment of records in terms of location, year and month wise frequency of death and rescued cases related to Blackbuck reported, as registered by the State Wildlife Department. It is envisioned that this data report will provide appropriate information for the conservationist to plan future conservation strategy for Blackbucks in Haryana.

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Specifications table

Subject area	Wildlife Conservation Blackbuck Conservation
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More specific sub-
ject area

Type of data	Table, text file, graph, figure.
How data was acquired	Data has been acquired by survey method from Wildlife Department of Haryana, India.
Data format	Filtered, analyzed.
Experimental factors	Nil
Experimental features	The distribution patterns of death and rescued related data has been evaluated in terms of location, year and month wise and computed in the form of tables and graph.
Data source location	Haryana, India (27°39' to 30°35' N latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude).
Data accessibility	Data is available with this article.

Value of data

- Very little is known about the current mortalities of Blackbucks in Haryana and there are few conservation data.
 - On the basis of the data collection, this study demarcated Haryana into different zones based on population density and reported cases of Blackbuck (Fig. 1).
 - The data provided here is first of its kind related to Blackbuck from Haryana, will help to the readers to fully understand types and trends of Blackbucks death and their conservation efforts.
 - Data can provide detailed information for wildlife conservationists to understand mortality trends and develop new strategies and policies for Blackbuck conservation.
 - Such data are also important for researchers working in the fields of forensic science and environmental science, for the assessment of wildlife crime and environmental change.
 - The data will provide a source of information for government organizations to develop an action strategy to protect the vulnerable wildlife of the state.
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1. Data

The Blackbuck antelopes (*Antilope cervicapra*) are native to the Indian subcontinent, is the only living member of the genus *Antilope* [1]. The alarming rate of the population reduction of the Blackbuck is a matter of concern for the state. This research is an outcome of a reflective study based on assessment of records related to Blackbucks death and rescued Blackbucks cases reported from Haryana. The data in this study are limited to those cases which were registered by the State Wildlife department.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The experimental design was based on collection of data on distribution patterns of deaths among Blackbucks and rescued Blackbucks reported in Haryana. Approximate last six years data from January 1, 2012 to September 30, 2017 were collected from the district headquarters of the Haryana Wildlife Department. The data were gathered in terms of district, year and month wise and have been reviewed and summarized in the form of tables (Tables 1–4) and graph (Fig. 2). Permission for this scientific research is granted by the National (MoEF&CC) and the State Wildlife department vide letters no 1–56/2016 and WL-87/11-04-16, respectively.

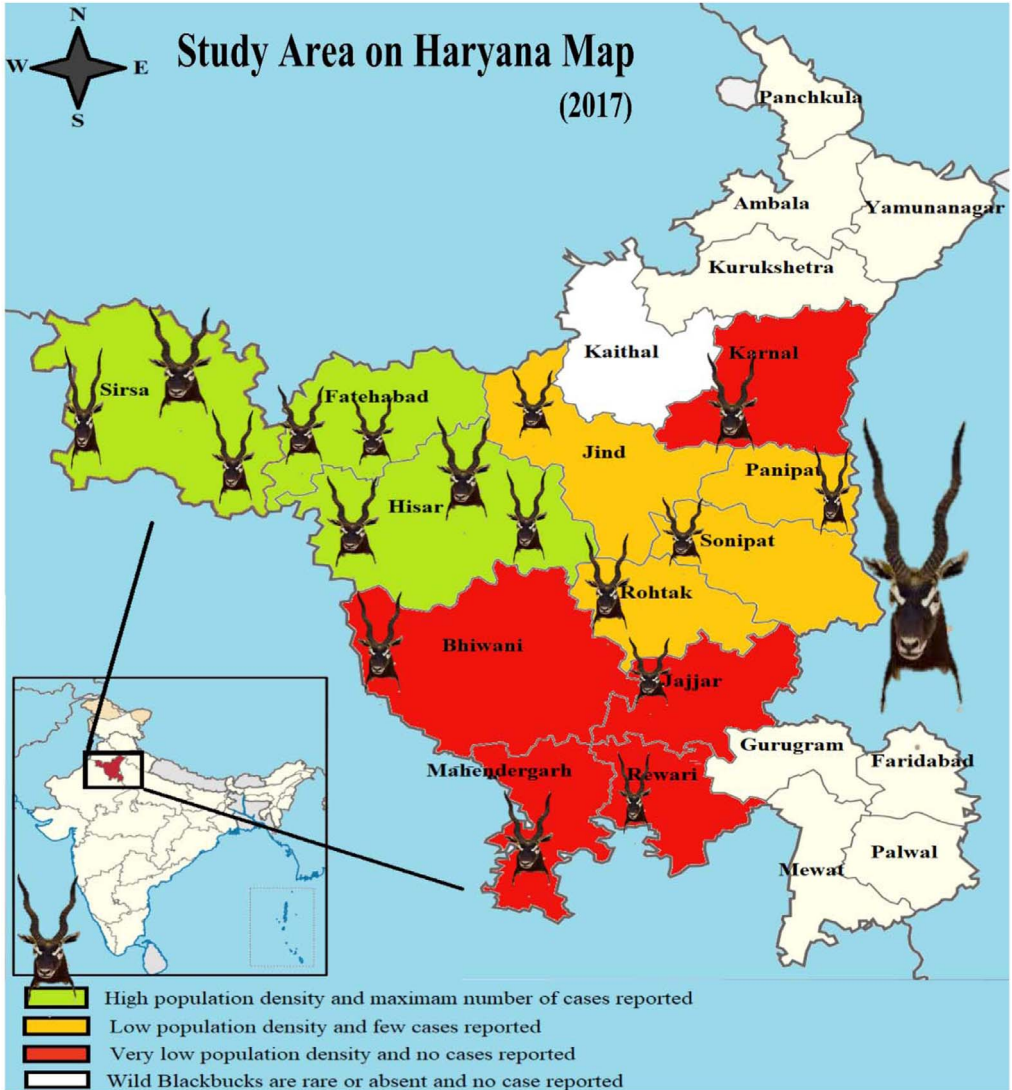


Fig. 1. Map of Haryana showing study area. Different colors in map showing different zones demarcated on the basis of population density and reported cases.

Table 1
District and year wise data of the Blackbucks death cases reported.

District	Number of death cases reported						Total Cases
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (up to September)	
Hisar	90	78	73	53	38	40	372
Jind	1	3	0	1	0	0	5
Fatehabad	33	35	40	20	34	23	185
Rohtak	0	0	1	1	2	2	6
Sirsa	10	7	2	8	7	6	40
Sonipat	5	1	0	3	0	0	9
Bhiwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panipat	4	5	0	0	0	1	10
Karnal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	143	129	116	86	81	72	627

Table 2
Distribution frequency of the Blackbucks death cases reported.

Case type	Number of cases	Frequency of cases (%)
Road Accident cases	24	3.82
Feral dogs + fencing cases	570	90.90
Killed by Human	8	1.27
Natural death reported	4	0.63
Disease reported	21	3.34

Table 3
Month and year wise data of reported death cases in Haryana.

Years	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 (Up to September)		Total Cases (Death)
	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	
January	17	11.8	26	20.1	11	9.4	14	16.2	7	8.6	14	19.4	89
February	11	7.6	10	7.7	14	12.0	3	3.4	5	6.1	9	12.5	52
March	7	4.8	9	6.9	3	2.5	4	4.6	4	4.9	9	12.5	36
April	8	5.5	6	4.6	7	6.0	10	11.6	9	11.1	7	9.7	47
May	15	10.4	17	13.1	17	14.6	11	12.7	9	11.1	14	19.4	83
June	9	6.2	14	10.8	9	7.7	9	10.4	4	4.9	9	12.5	54
July	14	9.7	15	11.6	7	6.0	8	9.3	13	16.0	6	8.3	63
August	11	7.6	9	6.9	6	5.1	1	1.1	6	7.4	3	4.1	36
September	8	5.5	4	3.1	8	6.8	6	6.9	3	3.7	1	1.3	30
October	8	5.5	8	6.2	5	4.3	8	9.3	10	12.3	—	—	39
November	23	16.0	6	4.6	16	13.7	5	5.8	4	4.9	—	—	54
December	12	8.3	5	3.8	13	11.2	7	8.1	7	8.6	—	—	44
Total	143		129		116		86		81		72		627

Table 4
Month and year wise data of the rescued cases in Haryana.

Years	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 (Up to September)		Total Rescued Cases
	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	No of cases	% of cases	
January	–	–	5	7.04	6	4.9	10	10.7	7	9.2	10	11.2	38
February	–	–	9	12.6	24	19.8	4	4.3	4	5.2	11	12.3	52
March	–	–	5	7.0	2	1.6	7	7.5	6	7.8	7	7.8	27
April	–	–	9	12.6	5	4.1	9	9.6	7	9.2	5	5.6	35
May	–	–	7	9.8	14	11.5	11	11.8	7	9.2	20	22.4	59
June	–	–	15	21.1	9	7.4	10	10.7	7	9.2	14	15.7	55
July	–	–	5	7.04	19	15.7	6	6.4	8	10.5	17	19.1	55
August	–	–	1	1.4	15	12.3	4	4.3	7	9.2	5	5.6	32
September	–	–	3	4.2	6	4.9	5	5.3	3	3.9	–	–	17
October	–	–	5	7.0	5	4.1	8	8.6	3	3.9	–	–	21
November	–	–	4	5.6	8	6.6	7	7.5	11	14.4	–	–	30
December	–	–	3	4.2	8	6.6	12	12.9	6	7.8	–	–	29
Total	–	–	71		121		93		76		89		450

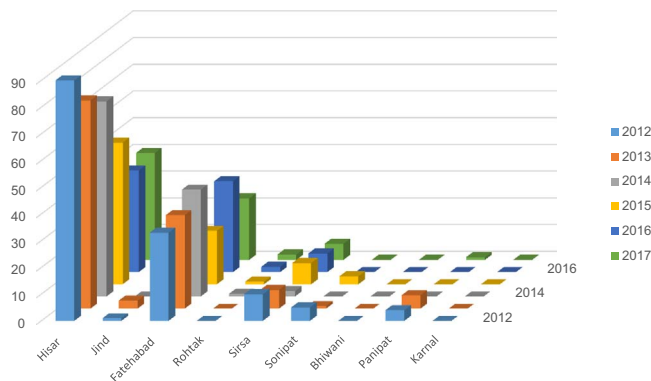


Fig. 2. Year wise distribution of the Blackbucks death cases reported from different districts of Haryana.

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Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.02.034>.

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- [1] S. Dookia, M. Rawat, G.R. Jakher, Wild Ungulates in Rajasthan, in: B. Sharma, S. Kulshreshtha, A. Rahmani (Eds.), Faunal Heritage of Rajasthan India, Springer, New York, 2013, pp. 573–583.