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Mammals justification of Kabul province reported to be in (vulnerable) and (near threat) condition

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Abstract
The present research was conducted to study the mammals (least worry, vulnerable and near threat) of Kabul province. Our current research is based on IUCN reports and data from within the country during the year 1398. Studies carried out by domestic and foreign researchers over the past 30 years have shown that from the Lynx cat family to the Bear family, the Black Bear family to the rat leopard, and the Uuri ram to the VU cattle family are thus vulnerable to VU. Confirmation of IUCN's in-country report of Siagush's presence in the area of Stalef, a species brought to Kabul Zoo that has limited their numbers, and leopard mice were not identified during the investigation but local people in DehSabz district For the past 20 years, they have been remembering and still keeping Ural rams near the Saffi Mountain for 30 years. They have passed the past. Animals that are in close proximity to the threat (NT). From the hyena family is the hyena, from the cat family to the kitten and from the cow family to the maroo deer. Confirmed by (IUCN Red lest) in Kabul, no calories have been seen in Kabul province for the past 20 years, and a mere report of a Paghman district reporting the existence of a catfish over the past 5 years and a species of marsh Kabul Zoo Preserved Reporting The zoo was taken from a flat mountain.

Keywords: justification, Kabul, mammals, near threat, vulnerable

Introduction
Mammals are excellent vertebrates, with the human species being the most intelligent species in the vertebrates (Mohsen, 2016) [5]. And the existence of these animals in our natural richness is of paramount importance and their study has made the identification of marine animals more valuable to Afghanistan's natural resources (Arian Mel, 2016) [1]. As far as it is known, the country's wild mammals have the most diversity. That may be 50 percent of their native animals. Studies were carried out at the Asian continent through the Soviet Union in 1982 and Europe in 1973 (Habibi, 2008) [12]. That some mammals of Afghanistan have come my way. The purpose of this conference is to obtain statistics on animals that are threatened or vulnerable through the IUCN World Red Cross program.

Place and Method of Research
The research continued through the first six months of 2019 to 2019. The study examined 1,000 species likely to be found in Afghanistan. Information collected by people's reports, the Internet, Kabul Zoo, and books by mammals around the world. In this study, we used descriptive and quantitative methods to identify or quantify the number of species and the materials used. The research consists of photography, internet, computer, animal traps.

Results
This section examines the results of all the information that was studied during the six months in 2019 to justify 1,000 species of mammals that were likely to exist in Afghanistan. Of these, 147 species of mammals of Afghanistan and 87 species of mammals of Kabul province, 80 of which are of the least concern and the remaining 7 species were identified as endangered and close to threatened animals. Is brought.

Vulnerable Mammal Animals (VU) of Kabul Province
In Afghanistan, especially in Kabul province, the most human threats are due to regional wars and unprecedented hunting and lack of awareness of the value of the country's natural resources. Some of the mammals of the country have been vulnerable to these threats, for example the Lynx cat family, the bear bush family, the black bear from the leopard rat family, and the UU rams from the VU (IUCN). RED lest). Are.

Lynx
This animal has been vulnerable at least 30% to 30 generations over 24 years due to their skin and lack of diet, habitat degradation and decline (Ross, S., Barashkova J. & Munkhtsog, B. 2016).

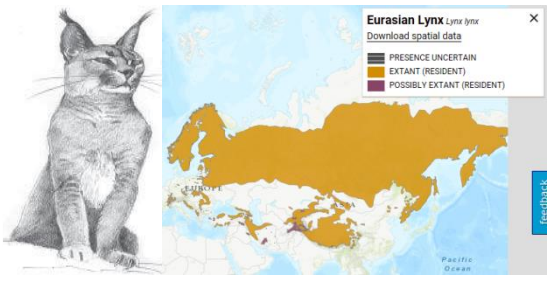

Fig 1: Photograph and map of the Lynx Geographic Publication

Ursusthibetanus, Asiatic Black Bear
Widespread illegal killing of bears and trade in parts,

combined with loss of habitat indicate that this species is likely declining in most parts of its range. Country bear experts on the IUCN SSC Bear Specialist Group (representing all range countries except the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) estimated rates of population change for the past 30 years (three bear generations), and projected rates of change for the next 30 years (see Figure 2 in the attached Supplementary Material). These assessments were based on perceived levels of exploitation, loss and degradation of habitat, and changes in area of occupancy within their respective countries; no range countries have estimates of abundance or indices of abundance that are sufficient to document population trend. One country (Pakistan) obtained empirical estimates of a decline in occupancy of 33% in 30-40 years (Abbas *et al*. 2015). Weighting each country's estimate of population change by the country's areal proportion of the geographic range yielded an overall estimated decline of 31% for the past 30 years. All countries that reported population declines also reported that these declines have not ceased. Thus, this species meets the criteria for Vulnerable. Projected decline was less (20-30%) for a 30-year window over-lapping the present, and for 30 years into the future. Estimates of population change for China have a very large influence on range-wide estimates because China comprises more than half the total range area. Forest area for China is increasing, but much of this reforestation is poor habitat for Asiatic Black Bears. Moreover, poaching levels are still reported to be high. Past trends in China were gleaned mainly from an extensive sign survey of occupied area combined with reports by local people in Sichuan Province, which is believed to harbor the largest numbers of Asiatic Black Bears. Projections into the future, though, are highly speculative, especially given uncertainty about future poaching pressure in China, which is largely motivated by bear bile, and may change with marketing of synthetically produced bile. Excluding China, the range-wide estimated rate of decline for the 30-year window including the present averages ~30%, and the projected rate for the next 30 years was 40%, indicating that the outlook for this species is getting worse in most of these other range countries (Garshelis, D. & Steinmetz, R. 2016).

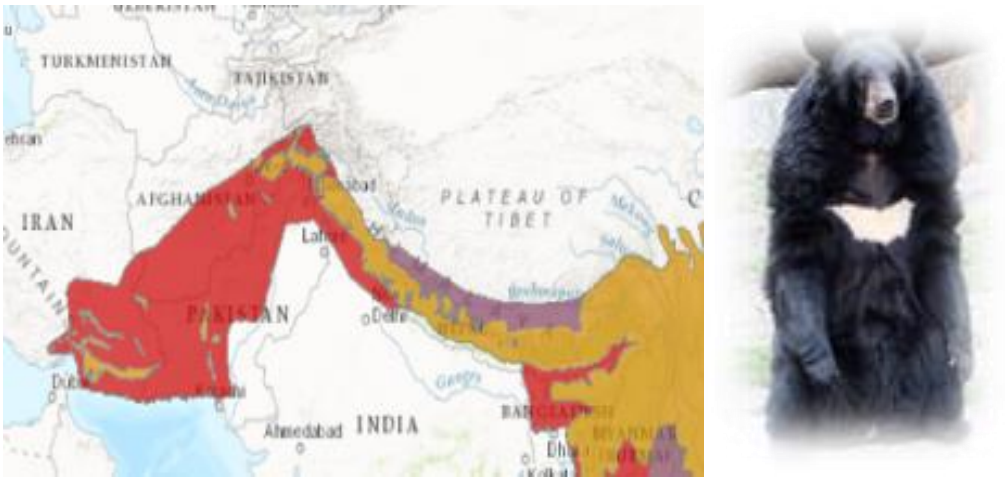

Fig 2: Photographs and maps of the geographical publications of the Black Bear

Vormelaperegusna, Marbled Polecat

Marbled Polecat is listed as Vulnerable under Criterion A2c (population reduction over the last 10 years through habitat loss). It seems reasonable to infer at least a 30% reduction in the population in the last ten years (slightly longer than three generations; Pacifici *et al*. 2013) because of the heavy loss of steppe habitat (especially in Europe and China). This reduction is likely to continue into the future, as suggested by climate change models and land-use change, but it is difficult to predict if it would be at the same rate (Abramov, A.V., Kranz, A. & Maran, T. 2016)**.**

Fig 3: Photo and map of Mirmoshan Geographical Publications

Ovisorientalis, Mouflon

Listed as Near Threatened because this species is believed to be in significant decline (but probably at a rate of less than 30% over three generations, taken at 24 years) due to poaching and Competition with livestock, making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable under criterion A2de (Valdez, R. 2008).

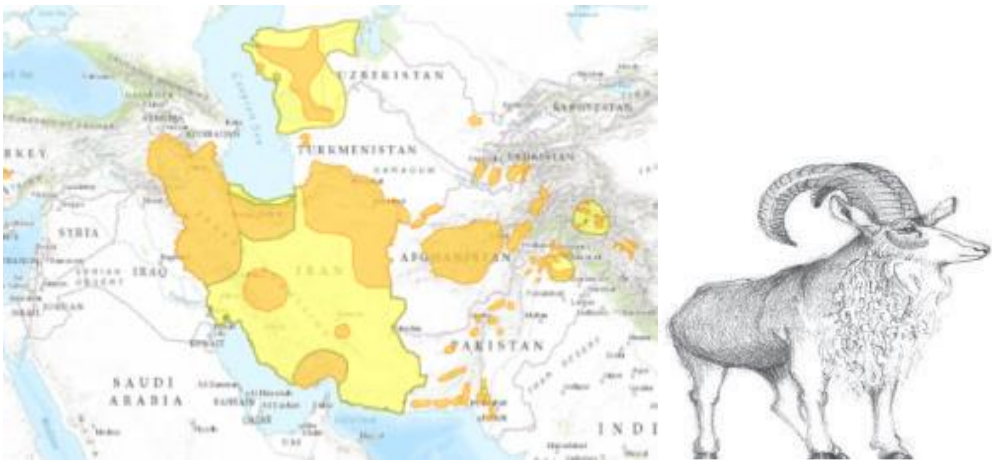

Fig 4: Photographs and maps of the Ural Sheep Geographical Publication

Animals in the NT Range

In the diagram above, the current, past and future species of justification and conservation of the 3 species listed are in close proximity to threat (NT) (IUCN Red lest). From the hyena family is the hyena, from the cat family to the kitten and from the cow family to the maroo deer**.**

Hyaenahyaena, Striped Hyaena

Listed as Near Threatened as the global population size is estimated to be below 10,000 mature individuals, and experiences ongoing deliberate and incidental persecution coupled with a decrease in its prey base such that it may come close to meeting a continuing decline of 10% over the next three generations. It almost qualifies as threatened under criterion C1 (AbiSaid, M. & Dloniak, S.M.D. 2015) [8].

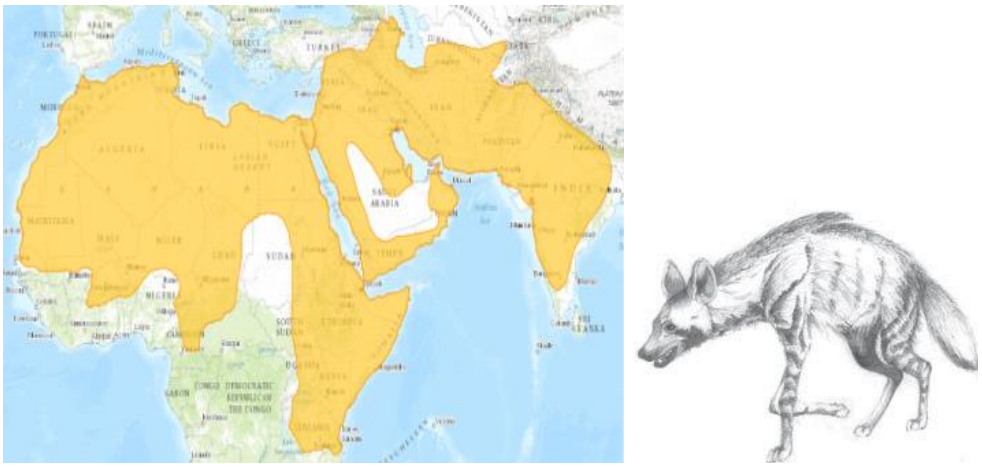

Fig 5: is a photograph and map of the geographical publications of the hyena species.

The Eurasian Otter is considered to be Near Threatened due to an ongoing population decline, but at a rate no longer exceeding 30% over the past three generations or 23 years (generation length based on Pacifici *et al*. 2013). It nearly qualifies for a threatened listing under criterion A2cde. In recent years, there has been ample evidence that its population is recovering in Western Europe and that viable subpopulations occur in the former USSR and many parts of south and Southeast Asia. The information on Eurasian Otter occurrence in the Russian Federation especially in Siberia and in the Russian Far East is much improved. The Eurasian Otter is common on the Kamchatka Peninsula and is also on Chukotka Peninsula. There are a number of new records of Eurasian Otter from different parts of Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia (Dr. Alexander P. Saveljev, Department of Animal Ecology, Head, Russian The species was listed on The IUCN Red List as Near Threatened in 2004 and 2008 based on declines in parts of the range, the lack of information from many parts of its range, and the sensitivity of the species to sudden changes in threats. The listings also took into account the status of subpopulations in the Far East - China and Indo-China, where it was thought they might be declining because of possible over-exploitation. This Near Threatened assessment is more of a precautionary listing, as it indicates that while the recovery in Western Europe is genuine that the conservation actions for this species need to be sustained. Besides, there is still concern about what is happening in parts of its range in Asia

due increasing habitat loss and poaching (Munkhtsog, B. 2016)

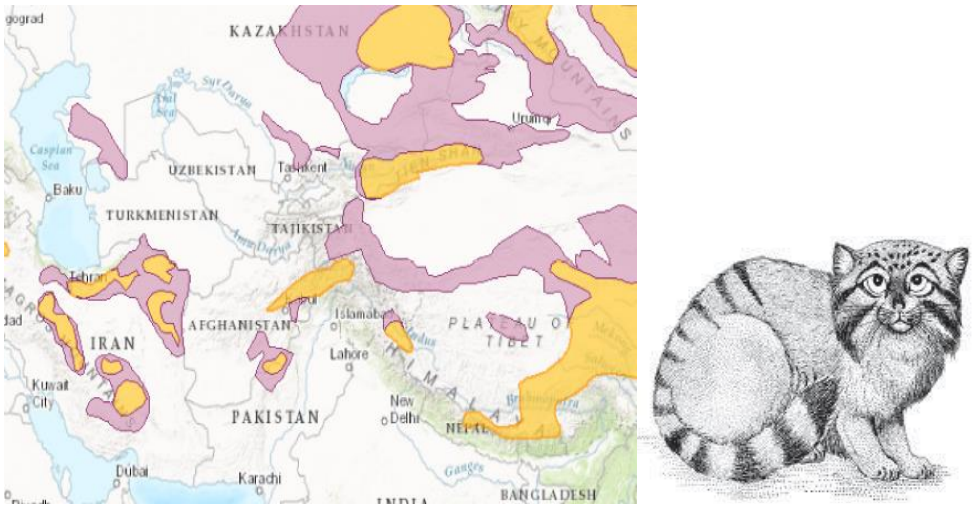

Fig 6: Photograph and map of the forest cat

Capra falconeri, Markhor

This species is assessed as Near Threatened: it nearly qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion C2a (i) as there are less than 10,000 mature individuals (estimated 5,808, based on our analysis of data from 2011-2013) and each subpopulation, except one, has less than 1,000 mature individuals. The largest subpopulation had an estimated 1,697 mature individuals in 2011. There is no observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline of the total population. However, stable and increasing subpopulations are restricted to areas with sustainable hunting management and protected areas. Were these conservation activities to cease in the future, poaching would likely increase, possibly changing positive trajectories in these areas downward, and the species would then qualify as Vulnerable. The previous (2008) assessment of Endangered appears erroneous. The data available would have qualified the taxon for the category Vulnerable based on criterion C with**.**The reason for the change from category Vulnerable (the corrected 2008 assessment) to Near Threatened is Genuine (recent, since assessments 1994, 1996 and 2008). Available data show that the earlier population decline had ceased for more than five years due to effective conservation measures. This has led to the stabilization of key subpopulations and increase in parts of the species range. Since 2002, the largest subpopulation has been estimated at >1,000 mature individuals for a number of years. Thus, criteria C1 and C2a (i) for Vulnerable have not been met for five or more years.

Fig 7: is a photograph and map of the geographical publications of the Markhor goat species

Conclusion and Dispute

In this part of the research, information gathered from the results with data previously obtained by researchers from Kabul province was subsequently identified and identified together with the mammalian identification key.

Analysis of Mammalian Animal Justification (Lowest Concern, Nearly Threatened and Vulnerable) in Afghanistan

In this section, including 147 species of Afghanistan, 52 species that are related to Kabul province were analyzed and analyzed on the status of their current status

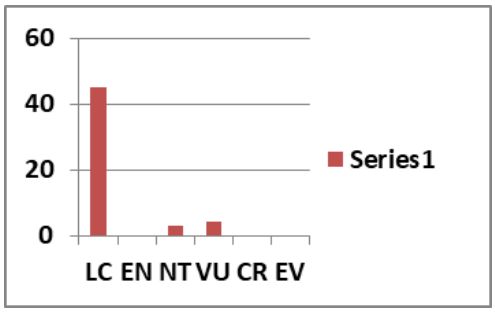

Diagram 3: Status of 52 Species of Mammals of Kabul Province Based on 6 International Categories.

Data analysis of mammalian animals in Kabul province which is in LC range or least of concern

The data obtained from the results of the 52 species of Kabul provinces through the results show that 45 species with relatively low abundance in the range of least concern or LC were identified with valid IUCN REED LEST approved sources. Fortunately, all of these animals in this row are native mammals of the country. Table (2) is due to the fact that the environment is plentiful and their diet high. For example, rodents in the region have a large group that is the most diverse mammal in the world, especially Kabul, and the desert areas of the south and northeast are suitable bedding areas for rodents (Darwish, 2009). The second group with the least concern is the bats, the largest of which were in the Mediterranean region of Kabul, extending from the outskirts of Nangarhar to Pakistan and India. The lack of predators and the abundance of diet is a good reason for the diversity of bats. Secondly, insectivores with 3 species of least concern in this group, such as rodents, lack of predator and nocturnal have caused their abundance.

Analysis of Kabul Mammal Vulnerable VU Information

From the Lynx cat family, from the Bear family from the Black Bear family of the leopard rat and from the cow family, the Ueral rams are among the VU vulnerable animals, thus confirming the IUCN's inland transition from the Siagosh to the Stalef, a species that It was brought to the Kabul Zoo which limited its numbers and the leopard mice were not identified during the investigation, but locals in DehSabz District recalled their existence for the past 20 years and still remembered the Ural rivers. Mount Smoothie has been reporting for the past 30 years. Factors such as the destruction of predatory habitat by the Ural rams and the use of the leopard and Ural rats and the protection of people from their birds by the leopard mice are good reasons for this

Analysis of mammalian (near threat) animal data of Kabul province

Animals that are in close proximity to the threat (NT). From the hyena family is the hyena, from the cat family to the kitten and from the cow family to the maroo deer. Confirmed by (IUCN Red lest) in Kabul, no calories have been seen in Kabul province for the past 20 years, and a mere report of a Paghman district reporting the existence of a catfish over the past 5 years and a species of marsh Kabul Zoo Preserved Reporting The zoo was taken from a flat mountain. Most of the hyenas in Afghanistan were hunted down due to the untimely cultivation and superstition of some people, who seem to have used the female genitalia for magic, and habitat degradation and lack of diet were the causes of this attention**.**

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