

9.1KG

WEIGHT

76 EGGS

IUCN
STATUS
LEAST
CONCERN

5 FT

LENGTH

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FLORIDA

EXFILE

US HIT LIST

The past few years has seen America's Sunshine State, Florida, battling hurricanes, Burmese pythons and rising sea levels. Now, a new problem has cropped up in the southern US state: green iguanas. The reptiles are invasive species and the problem is so massive that the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation (FWC) Commission has encouraged homeowners to kill them when they spot the reptiles on their property.

INVASIVE
SPECIES

1

The Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation's website lists green iguanas as an invasive species

2

The population has exploded in Florida recently and officials are working to keep the large lizards at bay by putting a target on their backs

FWC RECOMMENDATIONS
TO KEEP IGUANAS AT BAY

- Remove plants that attract iguanas
- Fill in holes to discourage burrowing
- Hang wind chimes that make intermittent sounds
- Hang CDs that have reflective surfaces to deter the lizards from hanging out on their properties

INFRASTRUCTURE THREAT

Iguana's burrowing damages sidewalks, sea walls and even cause electrical transformers to fail. Their droppings are also a hassle for citizens

VECTOR OF DISEASES

Iguanas are also known to carry the dreaded salmonella bacteria

WHY FLORIDA IS A HAVEN

Southern Florida's warm weather is a major reason for iguanas to thrive in the region, apart from a lack of natural predators

DISTRIBUTION

Native range of these reptiles extends from southern Mexico to central Brazil, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, and Bolivia and the Caribbean

NOT JUST GREEN

Though they are named green iguanas, they can also be brown or black and even turn red/orange colour during certain months of the year

1960s

Green iguanas were first reported in Florida and they quickly spread to the warmest parts of the state

South Florida's extensive man-made canals serve as ideal spot for the reptiles to thrive

Did sambar meal cost tiger his life?

Forest dept officials say the feline could have died three days ago; rule out poisoning

Pg. 5 at 10/07/18

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

S SENTHIL KUMAR @Coimbatore

A piece of blade and tapeworms among the what-nots retrieved from the viscera of a fallen tiger, whose carcass was found near the Parsons Valley reservoir in the Nilgiris district on Sunday evening. While forest officials suspect the tiger choked on a sambar deer, questions about society's refuse tampering with the food chain raises concerns about the local civic body's waste management system.

The carcass of the six-year-old tiger was found 100 metres away from the backwater of the Parsons Valley Reservoir by anti-poaching watchers on a routine patrol. The officials suspect the feline fell three days ago as his body was bloated. Initially, there were suspicions of poisoning – a sniffer dog from Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (MTR) disproved the belief. Later, forest officials ruled out the possibility of poisoning.

On Monday, Animal Husbandry Department veterinarians Raju and Tamil Selvan conducted the postmortem examination. The veterinarians retrieved samples of vital organs to ascertain the exact cause of the death by sending them for analysis to Coimbatore and Chennai.

The carcass was found in a remote area, said District Forest Officer of the Nilgiris Forest division D Guruswamy. "There is no evidence of poisoning. However, we



The carcass of the six-year-old male tiger in Nilgiri district on Monday | express

would be able to confirm it only after getting the postmortem reports. The animal was suffering from indigestion and there were traces of sambar deer in his throat. This might have blocked his respiratory system. There are signs that the animal

vomited after quenching his thirst in the backwaters. However, we were shocked to find a small piece of blade in his intestine; it could have entered its body when it consumed the sambar deer, which might have been fed on garbage."

Postmortem will reveal the truth

The carcass was found in a remote area, said District Forest Officer of the Nilgiris Forest division D Guruswamy. "There is no evidence of poisoning. However, we would be able to confirm it only after getting the postmortem reports. The animal was suffering from indigestion and there were traces of sambar deer in his throat. This might have blocked his respiratory system. There are signs that the animal vomited after quenching his thirst in the backwaters. However, we were shocked to find a small piece of blade in his intestine; it could have entered its body when it consumed the sambar deer, which might have been fed on garbage

Urging the local civic body to get its act together to protect the wildlife, he said. "We also found tapeworms – which are generally found in goats – in the big cat's intestine. Though the Nilgiris is a plastic-free district, garbage mounds and dumps are strewn with plastics and refuse. Sambar deer and bisons rummage these dumps in the Ooty town. The carcass of the big cat was found just 25 km away from Ooty town area. The local body should carry out proper solid waste management practice by fencing off the area for the welfare of wild animals," he added.

After postmortem examination, the carcass was burnt as per the guidelines of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).

Port expansion to damage Pulicat: Jairam Ramesh

Says project in Kattupalli will endanger Ennore-Pulicat ecosystem

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

SV KRISHNA CHAITANYA @Chennai

EVEN as the Union government has initiated the clearance process for the mega Adani Kattupalli port expansion, north of Chennai, the resultant environmental concerns have been raised in Rajya Sabha on Monday.

During the Zero Hour, Karnataka MP and former environment minister Jairam Ramesh, made a mention in Rajya Sabha on how the proposed port expansion would endanger the Ennore-Pulicat ecosystem.

Ramesh, who took to Twitter to share his statement, says, "The proposed construction of a megaport complex in North Chennai by a private company with dubious environmental credentials, will irretrievably damage the Ennore-Pulicat ecosystem with its invaluable mangroves and salt marshes. The Kattupalli island also separates Pulicat lake - the second largest brackish water lake in India - from Bay of Bengal."



Proposed construction of a megaport complex by a company with dubious environmental credentials, will irretrievably damage Ennore-Pulicat ecosystem with its invaluable mangroves and salt marshes

Jairam Ramesh, Former environment minister

fect the hinterland from violent storms and salinity intrusion. The Ennore-Pulicat backwaters absorb rainwater and tidal storm surges. Encroaching these wetlands will place nearly 10 lakh people in the region, at heightened risk of disas-

tered by the port's breakwaters will breach the narrow barrier separating Pulicat lake from the sea, and merge the lake with the Bay of Bengal. The project threatens the livelihood and security of more than 30,000 fisherfolk who depend on the backwaters and the sea," Ramesh said.

He has urged the Union Environment Ministry to reject the proposal at the current site and protect Tamil Nadu from further disasters. Meanwhile, a delegation of leaders from the fishing community has submitted a memorandum to Tiruvallur district collector Magesh-wari Ravikumar on Monday, expressing their reservation over the proposed project.

Narasingh, head, Pulicat Lighthouse panchayat that represents 13 fishing villages, said, "Decline of fishing grounds will leave more than 50,000 people in the lurch, with no alternate livelihoods. Further, any damage to Pulicat lake will affect fisherfolk from more than

Pg. 12 dt 16/07/18

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

The Border Security Force (BSF) smugglers near a border check region in North 24-Parganas or 150 cows which have a market



POACHING INCIDENTS GOING DOWN

Numbers of poaching incidents have come down in recent years with only two cases being reported in 2018, both from Maharashtra, and two in 2017, one from MP and the other from UP, the data stated.

THE HOT-SPOTS



(Data: Wildlife Crime Control Bureau)

BLACKBUCK DOWN

AS MANY AS 139 BLACKBUCKS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY POACHERS SINCE 2008

(Data from PTI)

POACHER ARRESTS

WHY THE DROP?



Arrests made in Madhya Pradesh, highest among all states



Arrests made in Karnataka, UP and Maharashtra each



ARRESTS MADE IN RAJASTHAN



ARRESTS MADE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A MORE ACTIVE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL AND STRICTER IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS PROTECTING WILD ANIMALS IN THEIR HABITAT ARE CONTRIBUTING REASONS FOR THE DROP.

AS MANY AS 108 POACHERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ACROSS THE COUNTRY FOR KILLING BLACKBUCKS BETWEEN 2008 AND 2018.

HUNTING OF BLACKBUCKS IS PROHIBITED IN THE COUNTRY UNDER SCHEDULE I OF THE WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT OF 1972.

Forest Dept to create geo-fences around forest lands

HYDERABAD: In order to protect forest lands and clear the air over forest boundaries, the Telangana Forest Department will create geo-fences around all forest lands including parcels of degraded forest land across the State once it finalises land ownership issues with the Revenue Department, said the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests PK Jha, on Sunday. Jha was addressing a press meet on the sidelines of a two-day workshop on initiatives and innovations in forestry organised by the Telangana Forest Department. On steps being taken to address the demands by podu cultivators to hand over forest land to them, he said the issue was being examined at the State government level with Forest and Revenue departments working together. Earlier, addressing the workshop's valedictory session, K Bhoopal Reddy, Special Secretary to the Chief Minister, said forest encroachments had fallen to 1,000 hectares a year after formation of Telangana State from 3,000 a year in united Andhra Pradesh.

PS 10 of 16/07/19

Mystery over tiger death near Ooty

Ooty: The carcass of a tiger found at Parson's Valley area near here has baffled foresters of the Nilgiris district forest division, even as they took up investigations. The carcass confirmed that tigers were roaming in the upper reaches of the Nilgiris, that too in Parson's Valley limits, which is a prime catchment area surrounded by thick woods. Foresters on regular perambulation duty on Sunday evening, found the carcass of a male tiger aged about five years, in the Parson's Valley limits. On Monday, investigations by Forest officials and veterinarians are on. It is suspected someone could have poisoned the animal.

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DECCAN CHRONICLE

Pg. 7 of 16/07/19

TIMES OF INDIA

7

REGION DIGEST

TOI



END OF HIS REIGN: A male tiger was found dead near a tribal habitat in Parson's Valley range in the Nilgiris division on Sunday evening. Forest watchers had found the carcass during routine patrol, assistant conservator of forests Saravanakumar said. "The animal, 12 years old, might have died a day earlier"



To save the planet, first save elephants

By Devouring Smaller Plants, They Help Save The Big Trees Which Lock More Carbon

Jane Daiton

Wiping out all of Africa's elephants could accelerate Earth's climate crisis by allowing 7% more damaging greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, scientists say. But conserving forest elephants may reverse the trend, providing a service worth \$43 billion in storing carbon, the academics found.

The research, published in *Nature Geoscience*, shows that the presence of the animals leads to higher numbers of large trees that better capture greenhouse gas, but without elephants, smaller trees less able to absorb carbon thrive.

The extinction of forest elephants could lead to a 7%



ONE MOUTHFUL AT A TIME: Extinction of elephants could speed up warming by allowing 7% more greenhouse gases into atmosphere

drop in "aboveground biomass" — living vegetation including stems, branches, seeds and foliage — in western and central African rainforests.

Large herbivores are known to be vital in spreading

seeds, but until now ways in which elephants affect rainforests have been something of a mystery.

But the study found that while grazing in the Congo and elsewhere, the animals clear

away smaller vegetation, which over time leads to fewer but larger trees, which are denser and lock away more carbon.

Earlier this month, Swiss scientists reported that planting billions of acres of trees in an area the size of the US could be the "most effective solution to climate change to date".

Using model simulations, the scientists from the Laboratory of Climate and Environment Sciences in France said one animal for every square km increases forest biomass by 60 tonnes per hectare.

Fabio Berzaghi and his colleagues found that when elephants thin out forests, eating those that are less than 30cm wide, there is less competition among the vegetation for

light, water and space, which allows fewer and larger trees — and with a higher wood density — to emerge, increasing amounts of carbon stored.

The total canopy cover was about 70% more in areas with elephants than those without, so only about half the natural light reached the ground, inhibiting growth of small trees.

The research suggests elephants have an important role in shaping the structure of African forests. "We speculate that the presence of forest elephants may have shaped the structure of Africa's rainforests, which probably plays an important role in differentiating them from Amazonian rainforests," the paper said. *THE ECONOMIST*

New species of ancient lizard named after Hindu god Indra

pg. 18 or 16/07/18

THE HINDU

The label was inspired by a legend involving a battle with a dragon

ASIAN NEWS INTERNATIONAL
WASHINGTON

A team of researchers has discovered a new specimen of a microraptor with the remains of a nearly complete lizard preserved in its stomach.

The lizard is unlike any previously known from the Cretaceous period and represents a new species: *Indrasaurus wangi*. The name *Indrasaurus* was inspired by a Vedic legend in which Hindu god Indra was swallowed by a dragon during a great battle.

The lizard was also named after Prof. Wang Yuan from the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Professor Wang is an expert on the palaeoherpetafauna of China and has been in charge of numerous exhibitions of Chinese fossils.

The research team ran an extensive phylogenetic ana-



An artist's conception of a microraptor swallowing *Indrasaurus wangi*. - DOYLE TRAMER/ILLUSTRATION/CURRENT BIOLOGY/CAS

lysis of Cretaceous lizards and showed that all known Cretaceous species were more closely related to each other than to any modern lineage. Details of the study were published in *Current Biology*.

The new lizard had teeth unlike any other previously known from the Jehol Biota.

The Jehol Biota includes all the living organisms of northeastern China between 113 and 120 million years ago.

This is the fourth documented occurrence of a microraptor preserving stomach contents - this dinosaur is now known to have fed on mammals, birds,

fish, and lizards, supporting the interpretation that it was an opportunistic predator. There are now 20 predator-prey relationships documented through direct evidence of stomach contents.

The lizard is nearly complete and articulated, showing that it was swallowed whole and head first, meaning that the microraptor fed in a manner similar to living carnivorous birds and lizards.

Although microraptors have been recently demonstrated to have egested pellets similar to extant carnivorous birds (most famously documented in owls), this ability was apparently absent in this species of microraptor. This adds to evidence that the evolutionary transition from dinosaur to bird was characterized by extreme homoplasy - that is, numerous traits evolved multiple times independently in closely related groups.

Dead elephant eaten up in Mizoram

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
GUWAHATI

An elephant, taken on lease from Assam in 2009, died in Mizoram a few days ago and villagers nearby reportedly cut its body and ate its meat.

The office of the Conservator of Forests in southern Assam's Silchar had issued the certificate for leasing the 47-year-old female elephant.

The validity of the ownership certificate had expired in 2014 but the elephant continued to work in the Kanmun Forest Range. Reports citing locals said the Mizoram Forest Department officials were not present when the elephant died and its meat was consumed.

M.P. to reconsider 3.6 lakh rejected forest rights claims

Online portal to streamline application process launched

SIDHARTH YADAV
BHOPAL

The Madhya Pradesh government on Monday began organising gram sabhas in villages to consider afresh rejected claims of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers to forest land rights under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

As the Supreme Court hearing on July 24 to receive affidavits from States with regard to the status of pending cases gets closer, Additional Chief Secretary (Panchayat and Rural Development) Gauri Singh directed District Collectors to hold gram sabhas from July 15-20 wherever claims were rejected.

As on June 30, out of 6,26,511 claims to forest rights in the State, 3,60,181 (57.49%) had been rejected, and are now being reviewed.

In several cases, he added, it was found that due opportunity to produce evidence to stake claim was not



Seeking their due: Tribals in Madhya Pradesh at a rally to demand their rights on forest lands. •FILE PHOTO

given to claimants, no reasons were stated for the rejection of claims, and claimants lacked awareness about the application procedure. "During gram sabhas, we will review whether officials followed rules in rejecting claims, and the sites in question need to be revisited," said Rakesh Singh, Commissioner, Directorate of Tribal Area Development and Planning.

To streamline the process, and deal with the bulk of claims, the State has launched an online applica-

tion system. Van Mitra, in the Hoshangabad district on a pilot basis, said Rishi Garg, Additional Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department,

Review order

On February 28, the Supreme Court had stayed its controversial February 13 order that lakhs of those whose claims were rejected be evicted from forests. It had acknowledged the need to delve into whether due process was followed by State governments before claims were rejected.

Port project will put 10 lakh people at risk of flooding: Jairam Ramesh

Pg. 2 dt. 16/07/11

THE HINDU

'It will irretrievably damage the Ennore-Pulicat ecosystem'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The construction of a mega port complex in North Chennai will put 10 lakh people at risk of flooding and hurt the livelihood of over 30,000 fisherman, Congress MP and former Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh said in the Rajya Sabha on Monday.

Speaking during a special mention in the Upper House, he said environmental destruction anywhere was a threat to environmental balance everywhere.

"The proposed construction of the mega port complex in North Chennai by a private company with dubious environmental cre-

dentials will irretrievably damage the Ennore-Pulicat ecosystem with its invaluable mangroves and salt marshes and the Kattupalli Barrier Island with its thickly vegetated sand dunes," he said.

The barrier island separates Pulicat lake, the second-largest brackish water lake in India, from the Bay of Bengal. The Kattupalli dunes protect the hinterland from violent storms and salinity intrusion. The Ennore-Pulicat backwaters absorb rainwater and tidal storm surges. "Encroaching [on] these wetlands will place nearly 10 lakh people in the region at a heightened risk of disastrous

flooding," Mr. Ramesh added.

Erosion threat

Warning the Union Environment Ministry and the Tamil Nadu government of disastrous consequences, he said the erosion triggered by the port's breakwaters will breach the narrow barrier separating Pulicat lake from the sea and merge the lake with the Bay of Bengal. "The project threatens the livelihood security of more than 30,000 fishermen who depend on the backwaters and the sea," he said. Mr. Ramesh urged the Ministry of Environment to reject the proposal in its entirety.

Woman injured in bear attack in A.P. forest

TIRUMALA

A woman was injured after she was attacked by a bear in the Kakulakonda forest in the vicinity of the Gogarbhanram in Andhra Pradesh on Monday. Vijayalakshmi, a native of Nagarkurnool, is said to have entered the forest as she was upset about differences of opinion with her family members. She was then attacked by a bear. On hearing her cries, the health workers who were working in the vicinity, came to her rescue and rushed her to the TTD-run Aswini hospital.

THE HINDU

PS:6 dt 16/07/16

Poisoning suspected in male tiger's death



The male tiger which was found dead in The Nilgiris on Monday

DT NEXT

COIMBATORE: A male tiger is suspected to have died of poisoning in The Nilgiris on Monday.

On receiving information from villagers that a tiger has been found dead near Parsons Valley, a team of officials from the Forest Department rushed to the spot and retrieved the carcass of the animal.

The male tiger is believed to be between 12 to 15 years and was found near the reservoir. It was initially believed that the animal could have died naturally, but an examination suggested of an un-natural death.

A post-mortem was carried out on the carcass of the animal and its organs were sent for a lab analysis to know if it was poisoned. A sniffer dog was also

pressed into service looking for clues in its mysterious death.

Officials of the Forest Department believe that the tiger could have been poisoned by farmers. "This tiger may be preying on goats raised by farmers in settlements located near Parsons Valley. Hence, the farmers could have poisoned the carcass of cattle, which was then consumed by the carnivore," said an official.

Farmers in this region often raise a hue and cry over prowling leopards and tigers attacking their domestic cattle. Teams of Forest Department had fanned out in the neighbouring localities looking for left over carcass of any poisoned cattle. A case is likely to be registered based on the lab results.

PG. For 16/07/19



ஊட்டி பார்சன்ஸ் வேலியில் இறந்து கிடந்த ஆண் புலி



■ ஊட்டி அருகே, பார்சன்ஸ் வேலி பகுதியில் இறந்து கிடந்த புலியை, வளத்துறையினர் ஆய்வு செய்தனர்.

ஊட்டி, ஜூலை 18-
ஊட்டி அருகே, பார்சன்ஸ் வேலியில், ஆண் புலி இறந்து கிடந்து குறித்து, வளத்துறையினர் விசாரணை நடத்தி வருகின்றனர்.

நீலகிரி மாவட்டம், ஊட்டி அருகே, பார்சன்ஸ் வேலி மேல் கோடு மந்தில், புலி இறந்து கிடப்பதாக, வளத்துறைக்கு தகவல் கிடைத்தது. வளத்துறை ஊழியர்கள், ஆய்வு செய்தனர்.

கால்நடை மருத்துவரால், புலியின் உடல் பரிசோதனை செய்யப்பட்டு, அங்கேயே எரிமுட்டப்பட்டது. அப்பகுதியில், சில

இடங்களில் விவசாய நிலம் உள்ள நிலையில், வள விலங்குகளால், விவசாய நிலம் பாதிக்கப்படுவதை தடுக்க வைக்கப்பட்ட விஷத்தை சாப்பிட்டு, புலி இறந்திருக்கலாம் என்ற கோணத்தில், வளத்துறையினர் விசாரிக்கின்றனர்.

மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர், குஞ்சாமி சுறுகையில், "இறந்த ஆண் புலிக்கு, 14 வயது. விஷம் வைத்து யாராவது கொன்றாரா; வள விலங்கு மோதலால் இறந்ததா என்பது குறித்து, பரிசோதனை அறிக்கைக்கு பின் தெரிய வரும்," என்றார்.

கொரட்டுர் ஏரி பசுமை திட்டில் மரக்கன்று நடும் பணி துவக்கம்

அம்பத்துர், ஜூலை 18-
அம்பத்துர் அடுத்த,
கொரட்டுர் ஏரிலில், ஏரி
பாதுகாப்பு மக்கள் இயக்க
கம் சார்பில், வேம்பு
திட்டு, குருவி திட்டு என,
இரண்டு பசுமை திட்டிகள்
அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

அந்த திட்டிகளை சுற்றி
உருவாக்கப்பட்ட அகழி
யில், மழைக்காலத்தில்,
கூடுதலாக, 40 லட்சம்
மற்றும் 25 லட்சம் லிட்டர்
தண்ணீர் சேமிக்க முடியும்.

கொரட்டுர் ஏரி பாது
காப்பு மக்கள் இயக்கம்,
பொதுப்பணித் துறையிடம்,
உரிய அனுமதி பெற்று,
அவற்றை அமைத்துள்ளது.
தேற்று முன்தினம், குருவி
திட்டில், மரக்கன்றுகள்
நடும் பணி துவங்கியது.



■ கொரட்டுர் ஏரி, குருவி திட்டில், ஏரி பாதுகாப்பு
மக்கள் இயக்கத்தினர், மரக்கன்று நடட்டனர்.

அதில், 60 மரக்கன்றுகள்
நடப்பட்டன.
நிஷ்வலில், ஏரி பாதுகாப்பு

இயக்கத்தினர் மட்டுமின்றி,
இளைஞர்கள், பொது
மக்கள் பங்கேற்றனர்.

PG: 74
16/07/18



சின டைம்ஸ்

சின டைம்ஸ்

பூங்கா அதிகாரிகளை கண்டித்து ஆர்ப்பாட்டம்

தாம்பரம், ஜூலை 10-

வண்டலூர் பூங்கா உயர் அதிகாரிகளை கண்டித்து, ஊழியர்கள் நேற்று ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடத்தினர்.

வண்டலூர் பூங்காவில், 150க்கும் மேற்பட்ட ஒப்புத்த பணியாளர்களும், 60க்கும் மேற்பட்ட தீர்த்த பணியாளர்களும் உள்ளனர்.

ஊழியர்கள் மீதான பழிவாங்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை, உயர் அதிகாரிகள் கைவிட வேண்டும்; விலங்கு பாதுகாப்பாளர்களுக்கு, விலங்குகளின் கூடங்கள் அருகிலேயே, ஓய்வறை அமைத்து தர வேண்டும்; தினக்கூலி பணியாளர்களுக்கு, அவர்களுக்கான சம்பளத்தை, வங்கியில் வழங்க வேண்டும்' உட்பட, பல்வேறு கோரிக்கைகளை வலியுறுத்தி, நேற்று ஊழியர்கள் ஆர்ப்பாட்டத்தில் ஈடுபட்டனர்.

அப்போது, பூங்கா துணை இயக்குனர் மற்றும் இயக்குனரை கண்டித்து, கோஷங்கள் எழுப்பப்பட்டன.

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■ வெயிலின் தாக்கத்தால், சென்னையில் கடும் வறட்சி நிலனிவரும் நிலையில், பள்ளிகரணை சதுப்பு நில பகுதியில், இளை தேடி வரும், 'பிளமிங்கோ' பறவைகள்.

பிளமிங்கோ

பிளமிங்கோ