

A Brief Description on Red Panda

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DESCRIPTION

Red pandas (*Ailurus fulgens*) have been found in the Himalayas at an altitude of 2,200 to 4,800 meters in northern Myanmar, Nepal, the Sikkim region of India, and the western Sichuan and Yunnan regions of China. The geographical area is bounded by the Nanlong River Valley in Mugu District and the Lala Lake area in northern Nepal in the north, the Liaojiang Mountains in the west, Yunnan in the south, and the upper Minjiang River in the west of Sichuan to the north and this. The red panda lives in a temperate climate in deciduous and coniferous forests. There are usually bamboo and hollow trees under the forest. The average temperature is 10 to 25 degrees Celsius and the average annual rainfall is 350 cm.

The red panda is approximately 560 to 625 mm long, with a long, bushy tail, 370 to 472 mm long. The tail is marked with about 12 alternating rings of red and light yellow, and it is not easy to grasp. The head is round; the podium is shortened; the ears are large, erect and pointed. The long and thick protective hair covers the body and the undercoat is soft, thick and fluffy. The body of the eastern specimen is darker. The face is mainly white with reddish-brown "tear marks" under the eyes. The fur on the upper part of its body is reddish brown, while the abdomen is shiny black. The legs are black and the soles of the feet are covered with thick white hair. There is no gender dimorphism in color or size between males and females. Its front legs tipped inward, causing it to stagger. The feet are plant-based.

The red panda has a sturdy skull with hypoplasia of the zygomatic arch, sagittal crest, and retro-orbital process. The palatine bone exceeds the level of the final molars, the middle wing fossa shrinks forward, and the ear bubbles are small. The posterior articular process is large and curved forward, and has a sphenoid channel. The mandible is strong but relatively short,

and the mandibles shrink together. The coronoid process is strongly hooked backward, and the mandibular condyle is large. The first premolars and the first and second molars are wider than their lengths and have attached cusps. Each upper premolar has more than one tooth tip and all three premolars have developed lateral cones and lower cones.

Adult red pandas rarely interact outside the mating season. During the mating season, odor traces increase and the female invites the male to put her on the ground. Males leave an odor when urinating on trees or rubbing the anogenital area. Males and females can mate with more than one pair in a season. The mating season is early winter. Born in spring and summer, most newborns are born in June. The litter ranges from one to four cubs. The gestation period for a red panda is approximately 134 days. The woman became noticeably heavy and sleepy about six weeks before delivery. A few days before calving, females begin to carry nesting materials (branches, grass, leaves) to a suitable nesting site. In nature, the nest can be a hollow tree or a rock crack. In artificial breeding, a box, hollow log or other artificial nest can be used as a nest. All deliveries are made between 4:00 pm-9:00 am and this is the most active period.

After birth, the female will quickly clean the pups and spend 60%-90% of the time with them in the first few days. Mothers recognize their children through olfactory cues established shortly after birth. After a week, the female will spend more time outside the nest, returning every few hours to care for and groom the cubs, and keep the nest clean. The young birds stay in the nest for about 90 days. They left the lair for the first time at night. The calf has a close relationship with the mother until the calf becomes aggressive at the beginning of the next breeding season. Men have little role in raising and caring for young people.

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