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1 Greece (Source: PIB)

- **Location**: Greece is a country in Southeast Europe, situated on the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula.
- **Capital**: Athens
- **Bordering Countries**: Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria and Turkey
- **Bordering Waterbodies**: Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, Sea of Crete and the Mediterranean Sea
- **Climate**: Mediterranean Climate
- **International Relations**: Greece is a member of NATO and the European Union



2 Cheetah Reintroduction Sites in India and Ecological Impact of Cheetah Reintroduction (Source: The Indian Express)

Cheetah Reintroduction Sites in India

- **Madhya Pradesh**
  - Kuno National Park
  - Gandhi Sagar National Park
  - Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve

Ecological Impact of Cheetah Reintroduction

- **Positive Impact**
  - **Restoration of Neglected Biomes**: Elevates open natural ecosystems (grasslands, scrub forests, and semi-arid tracts) that are frequently mismanaged as "wastelands," using the cheetah as an umbrella species to channel conservation focus into these overlooked habitats.
  - **Trophic Balance**: Re-establishes natural predator-prey dynamics by regulating medium-sized herbivore populations, thereby preventing overgrazing and maintaining vegetative health.
  - **Landscape Resilience**: Enhances dryland ecosystem health, improving groundwater recharge, soil moisture, and carbon sequestration capacity.
  - **Unique Biodiversity Milestone**: Establishes India as the only nation globally to host five major wild cat species concurrently (Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard, and Cheetah).

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- **Negative Impact**
  - **Habitat Mismatch**: The primary release site (Kuno National Park) is a dry deciduous forest rather than open savanna plains, which can hinder the high-speed cursorial hunting style of cheetahs.
  - **Interspecific Competition**: High densities of resident leopards, wolves, and tigers pose significant predation risks to translocated adults and vulnerable cubs.
  - **Adaptation & Survival Stress**: Translocated animals face novel climatic conditions (such as heavy monsoons), unfamiliar pathogens, and high cub mortality rates.
  - **Human–Wildlife Conflict**: Movement outside protected areas may lead to livestock depredation.