

# Madras Crocodile Bank Trust/Centre for Herpetology

Annual Report for the year  
2018-19



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## 1. Report of the Officer-in-charge

Another busy and productive year has gone by in the annals of the Madras Crocodile Bank Trust, or “Croc Bank”. It was started in 1976 by a group of idealistic conservationists including Rom Whitaker and Zai Whitaker, initially with private funds and a lot of goodwill and support from friends and family, as a desperate effort to save India’s dwindling crocodilian populations from extinction. At that time the gharial was particularly endangered, with only 300 or so left in the wild. The mugger and saltwater crocodile were in better shape but hunting and habitat depletion were serious threats for them as well. Today, after over 40 years of cutting-edge science/research and grassroots education and awareness building, the Croc Bank is recognized as a world leader in the field of frontline conservation of species and habitats. Its infrastructure and programs include a reptile zoo on the East Coast Road south of Chennai, and field stations and study sites reaching as far afield as the Nicobar Islands. The zoo receives about 4.5 lakh visitors annually, making it one of the popular tourist attractions in the region. Originally designed to be a living repository of crocodilians for genetic safekeeping, the Croc Bank is now no longer confined to crocodile conservation but includes all reptiles in its mandate and its title includes “Centre for Herpetology”. The release of captive bred crocodiles into the wild, which was the original goal, has not happened because of shrinking wilderness areas and the lack of suitable habitats. There are therefore about 2000 crocodiles in residence. The mandate has also extended to crocodilians from other countries, in fact all the world’s species, ie 23. Of these, 16 are housed at the Croc Bank currently, the only place in the world where such a sizeable chunk of the total species can be seen. Of the species represented, 2 are listed as *Critically Endangered* by the IUCN, and 3 as *Threatened*. In 2003, the Trustees of the Croc Bank decided to expand its mandate and reach, and become a centre for herpetology. Its work now includes the conservation of all reptiles, ie snakes, chelonians and lizards as well. The need for chelonian conservation has grown in recent years and MCBT now breeds several threatened species including 2 that are listed as *Critically Endangered* by IUCN. Field work, namely surveys and ecological studies, are a large part of its activities; in fact our core operation is as much a field based conservation outfit as it is a captive gene pool of endangered species. Over the years, the Croc Bank has developed into a world-renowned conservation NGO with strong community and government support at the local and national level. Apart from its commitment to research and conservation of herpetofauna, it is a recognized resource for environment education and interpretation. Its strength has been to maintain a relatively small but effective operation that is dynamic in action and prolific in results. An example of this is its field station in the Andaman Islands, ANET (Andaman and Nicobar Environment Team). Shortly after its foundation in 1976, the Croc Bank team realized that there was a serious and urgent need for herpetological surveys and conservation action in the then little-known and neglected Andaman and Nicobar archipelago. ANET was conceived and started, and has since carried out extensive work on marine turtles and marine ecosystems, herpetofaunal biogeography and many other biological studies. In addition, ANET has also been productively involved in the broader ecological and social spheres, including projects on natural resource utilization, sustainable

development and protected areas management. As one of the oldest and most known and trusted NGOs in the Islands, ANET played a pivotal humanitarian role after the 2004 tsunami devastated the region, including getting relief supplies to desperate victims. Today, although still active in the herpetological arena, ANET carries out a broad range of environmental work including marine and terrestrial components. It remains the only research base in the archipelago and voices ecological concerns on many local committees which advise government on development policies and assessments. Its education and awareness building work includes programs and presentations for local and mainland schools, colleges and other institutions and groups on the amazing ecology of these islands and the need to conserve it. Currently, Dakshin Foundation partners with the Croc Bank in the administration and development of ANET and this has been a most productive partnership which will have long-lasting benefits for the conservation and research platforms in the Islands.

Another such field station is ARRS, the Agumbe Rainforest Research Station. Situated in Agumbe in the Western Ghats, it was set up by Rom Whitaker in 2005, it's focus being the biology and conservation of the king cobra. Agumbe is one of the world's last refuges of the "king". Other iconic herpetofauna in the area, include draco (flying lizard), pit vipers and several species of endangered amphibians. A black panther routinely strolls down one of the pathways that adjoins the ARRS campus. Research projects range from frogs to pit vipers, and of course the king cobra. A rescue-release project for king cobras is the "call centre" for farms and households in the district, which have now become increasingly tolerant to this occasional visitor, thanks to the public education work being done by ARRS staff. The snake is removed and relocated, and the family/community is given moral support and confidence because superstitions and erroneous fears are negated, and scientific information provided. This has been named the most successful snake rescue services in the country, because it deals with one of the most threatened species of snake in the world. 2000 kms to the north of MCBT on the mighty Chambal River, is Garhaita: the base of the Gharial Ecology Project, one of the most long-term and in-depth crocodile studies in the world. Using sophisticated data collection techniques including telemetry, the study is tracking the home ranges and observing the habits of this wonderful and rare animal. Local inhabitants are being trained in these techniques, and the need for conserving the species. Interesting and surprising data and information has emerged about the natural history of the gharial, such as the extensive riverine range of adults and the protection of hatchlings by adult males. MCBT's education programs include school camps and family activities, as well as hands-on zoo experiences for youngsters such as Zoo Keeper for a Day. There are also presentations in rural schools and this year, with funding from USV Pharmaceuticals, the Croc Bank conducted programs on snakebite and its treatment at schools, colleges, NGOs, government departments and tourist groups. Education is definitely the key to long term sustainable conservation. We devote a large part of our time and resources towards educating people of all ages and backgrounds on the importance of conserving reptiles and natural ecosystems. Workshops and training programs are also tailor-made and carried out for other zoos, schools, colleges, conservation agencies and government departments on topics related to reptile conservation, husbandry and management. These include groups from other countries

as well, since we hold husbandry experience for species in those regions (eg the Siamese crocodile). We could not do what we do, without the help we receive from innumerable well-wishers. This includes donations, field and program participation, partnerships, and other “in kind” support. The names of this community of Croc Bank friends is too extensive to include in this report in its entirety, but we are extremely grateful for this.

## **2. History of the Zoo**

It was started in 1976 by a group of idealistic conservationists including Rom Whitaker initially with private funds and a lot of goodwill and support from friends and family, as a desperate effort to save India’s dwindling crocodylian populations from extinction. At that time the gharial was particularly endangered, with only 300 or so left in the wild. The mugger and saltwater crocodile were in better shape but hunting and habitat depletion were serious threats for them as well. Today, after 40 years of cutting-edge science/research and grassroots education and awareness building, the Croc Bank is recognized as a world leader in the field of frontline conservation of species and habitats. Its infrastructure and programs include a reptile zoo on the East Coast Road south of Chennai, and field stations and study sites reaching as far afield as the Nicobar Islands. The zoo receives about 4.5 lakh visitors annually, making it one of the popular tourist attractions in the region. Originally designed to be a living repository of crocodylians for genetic safekeeping, the Croc Bank is now no longer confined to crocodile conservation but includes all reptiles in its mandate and its title includes “Centre for Herpetology”. The release of captive bred crocodiles into the wild, which was the original goal, has not happened because of shrinking wilderness areas and the lack of suitable habitats. There are therefore about 2000 crocodiles in residence. The mandate has also extended to crocodylians from other countries, in fact all the world’s species, ie 23. Of these, 16 are housed at the Croc Bank currently, the only place in India where such a sizeable chunk of the total species can be seen. Of the 16 species represented, 2 are listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN, and 3 as Threatened. In 2003, the Trustees of the Croc Bank decided to expand its

mandate and reach, and become a centre for herpetology. Its work now includes the conservation of all reptiles, ie snakes, chelonians and lizards as well. The need for chelonian conservation has grown in recent years and MCBT now breeds several threatened species including 2 that are listed as Critically Endangered by IUCN.

### **3. Vision**

To develop and run a world-class reptile zoo, and to promote the conservation of reptiles and amphibians and their habitats through education, scientific research and captive breeding. Efforts are focused on, but are not limited to, Indian species and ecosystems and include both in-situ and ex-situ components.

### **4. Mission**

As above

### **5. Objective**

As above

## 6. About us

S.No.	Particulars	Information
<b>Basic Information about the Zoo</b>		
1	Name of the Zoo	<b>Madras Crocodile Bank Trust/Centre for Herpetology</b>
2	Year of Establishment	<b>1976</b>
3	Address of the Zoo	Center for Herpetology Madras Crocodile Bank Trust Post Bag 4, Mamallapuram 603 104
4	State	Tamil Nadu
5	Telephone Number	9500101470
6	Fax Number	<b>nil</b>
7	E-mail address	info@madrascrocodilebank.org
8	Website	<a href="http://www.madrascrocodilebank.org">www.madrascrocodilebank.org</a>
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: 40km
		Railway Station:55km
		Bus Stand:60km
10	Recognition Valid upto (Date)	
11	Category of zoo	<b>Medium</b>



<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Information</b>
12	Area (in Hectares)	<b>3.2</b>
13	Number of Visitors (Financial Year)	Adult :
		Children :
		Total Indian :
		Total Foreigners :
		Total Visitors: <b>4,19,852</b>
14	Visitors' Facilities Available in Zoo	Restrooms, Interpretation Centre
15	Weekly Closure Day of the Zoo	Monday
<b>Management Personnel of the zoo</b>		
16	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Zai Whitaker, Director
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	Dr. J.P. Arun Pari B.Sc., B.V.Sc., & A.M.
	Name of the Curator	Nikhil Whitaker
	Name of the Biologist	Ajay Kartik
	Name of the Education Officer	Anjana Srimathi Arul CV
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	Mohanasundaram V
<b>Owner / Operator of the Zoo</b>		

S.No.	Particulars	Information
17	*Name of the Operator	Zai Whitaker
18	Address of the Operator	Center for Herpetology Madras Crocodile Bank Trust Post Bag 4, Mamallapuram 603 104
19	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	9487409737
20	E-mail address of Operator	zai@madrascrocodilebank.org

*\* Rule 2(m) of the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009.*

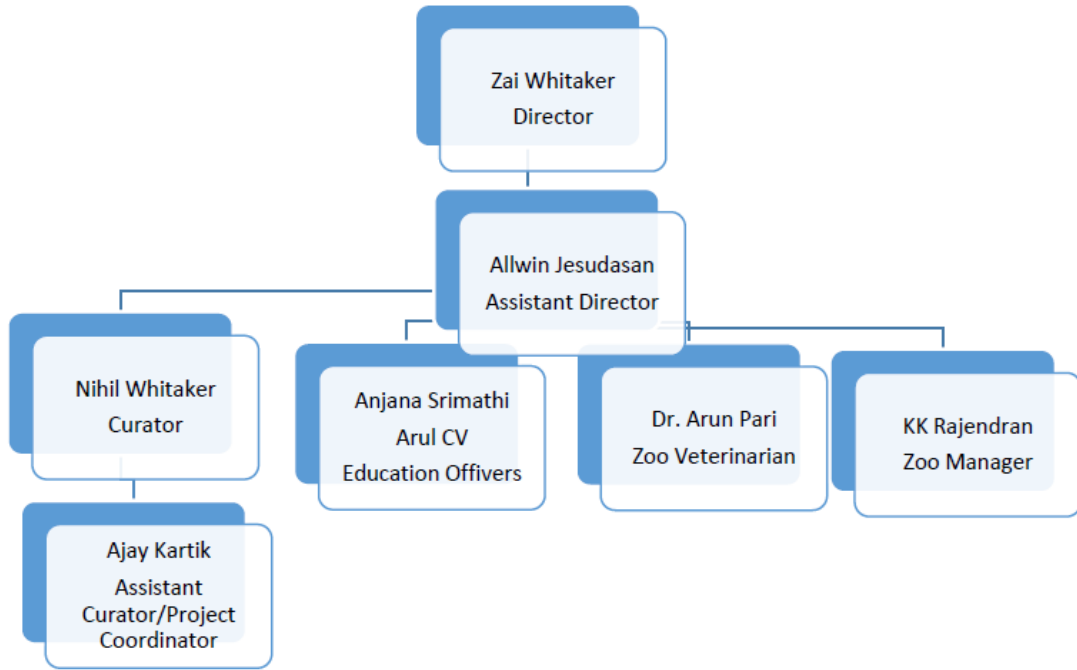
*“Zoo Operator” means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the zoos provided that\_\_\_\_\_*

*I. in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof; or*

*II. in the case of a company, any director, manager, secretary or other officer, who is in-charge of and responsible to the company for the affairs of the zoo; or*

*III. In case of zoo owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government or Union Territory Administration or any Trust or Society funded by the Central Government or a State Government or a Union Territory Administration, the Secretary of the concerned Department of that Government, or as the case may be the Union Territory Administration, shall be deemed to be the Zoo Operator.*

## **7. Organizational Chart**



## 8. Human Resources

### Manpower of the Zoo\*

Joint Directors	Zai Whitaker Allwin Jesudasan
Curator	Nikhil Whitaker
Assistant Curator/Snakebite Coordinator	Ajay Kartik
Zoo Manager	K K Rajendran (Till August'18) K Narasimmarajan (From September'18)
Education Officer	Anjana Srimathi
Zoo Educator	C.V. Arul
Veterinarian	Dr Arun Pari
Communications Officer	Venetia Sharanya
Conservation Officer	Ganesh Muthiah
Asst Coordinator, Snakebite Mitigation	Gnaneshwar Ch
ANET -Senior Research Fellow	Dr Manish Chandi
ANET- Operations Manager	Saw John
ANET- Base Coordinator	Adhith Swaminathan
ANET- Marine Research Officer	Mahima Jaini
ANET- Post Doctoral Fellow	Madhuri Ramesh
ARRS- Field Director	Ajay Giri
ARRS-Research Director	Seshadri KS
ARRS- Research Associate	Yatin Malik
ARRS- Base Manager	S S Jayakumar

### Accounts, Husbandry and Maintenance

M. Mohan	Accountant
M Pavithra	Assistant Accountant
V. Gangadurai	Chief Reptile Keeper
S. Nagarathinam	Chief Reptile Keeper
S. Sampath	Snake Keeper
R. Thangaraj	Supervisor, Entrance and pen watchers
C. Dhanasekaran	Zoo Educator
L. Gunasekaran	Maintenance Supervisor
V. Mohanasundaram	Curatorial Assistant
T. Mohan	Office Assistant
C. Purushothuman	Senior Office Assistant
N. Selvamani	Ticket checker
R. Gnanamurthy	Ticket checker
M. Indradevi	Senior House Keeper
E. Amutha	Enclosure Maintenance and House Keeping
S. Shanthi	Chelonian Keeper
J. Parimala	Enclosure Maintenance
M. Ramu	Driver
S. Janakiraman	Animal Keeper
N. Pushparani	Croc Shop Operator
G. Ashok Somai Magar	Chief Cook
S. Mohan	Cleaning and Maintenance Asst
G. Gowri Shankar	Animal Keeper
Tek Bahadur Somai Magar	Security Guard
Budibal Somai Magar	Security Guard
Krishna Bahadur Somai Magar	Security Guard
V. Yuvarani	Maintenance and Cook
A. Kumari	Maintenance and Cook
K Elumalai	Maintenance Assistant

\*Please give above mentioned information in respect of all zoo personnel, from the Officer in-charge upto the Animal Keeper.

### 9. Capacity Building of zoo personnel

Sl.No.	Name and designation of the zoo personnel	Subject matter of Training	Period of Training	Name of the Institution where the Training attended
	Anjana Srimathi	Education	July 2018	Oracle Bangalore

	Anjana Srimathi	Outreach	September 2018	IISC Bangalore (SCCS)
	Venetia Sharanya	CSR	February 2019	Rotary Karnataka

Sl.no	Particulars	INR
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	Ajay Kartik	Animal management	February 2019	Nandankanan zoo (as trainer)
	Zai Whitaker, Venetia Sharanya	Conservation	February 2019	Madras Naturalists Society
	Seshadri KS	Evolutionary Biology	March 2019	JNCASR, Bangalore

**10. Zoo Advisory Committee –**

**a. Date of constitution**

**b. Members**

**c. Dates on which Meetings held during the year**

**April 2018**

**June 2018**

**September 2018**

**December 2018**

**February 2019**

**11. Health Advisory Committee–**

**a. Date of constitution**

**b. Members**

**c. Dates on which Meetings held during the year**

**12. Statement of income and expenditure of the Zoo**

***INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 2018-2019***

***INCOME***

1	Ticket Sales	2,26,41,170.00
2	Research Grants	1,09,89,141.02
3	Donations & Rent	15,71,578.89
4	Environment Education	13,65,876.05
5	Adopt an Animal	9,81,340.00
6	Bank Interest	4,79,370.31
7	Croc Shop sales	11,51,342.00
8	ARRS	19,44,524.49
9	ANET	12,00,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,23,24,342.76</b>

### **EXPENDITURE**

1	Salary and Wages	1,12,03,985.00
2	Reptile Feed Costs	29,50,725.00
3	Maintenance and Upkeep	50,11,674.50
4	Pen Maintenance and Upkeep	28,53,411.00
5	Research	1,51,45,842.92
6	Environmental Education Expenses	58,177.00
7	Croc shop Expenses	6,18,927.00
8	ARRS	22,88,652.00
9	ANET	12,03,135.00
10	Administrative Expenses	5,73,297.42
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,19,07,826.84</b>

### **13. Daily feed Schedule of animals**

Sl.No.	Species	Feed item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1	Crocodiles	Fish/Chicken/Buffalo Meat	2kg	4kg	Tuesday
2	Snakes/Monitor Lizards	Rodents/Chicken	2-4 pieces	5-6 pieces	Tuesday
3	Turtles and Iguanas	Vegetables/Greens	200gm	400gm	

### **14. Vaccination Schedule of animals**

Sl.No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the Vaccine and dosage/	Periodicity	Remarks

			quantity used		

### 15. De-worming Schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	Drug used	Month
1	Snakes/Lizards	Drontal/Fenbendazole	September and March

### 16. Disinfection Schedule

Sl.No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
	Crocodylians, Turtles	Pond and dry land	Direct use of dilute bleach	Monthly
	Monitor Lizards, Iguanas	Pond and dry land	Direct use of dilute bleach	Monthly
	Snakes	Terrarium	Savlon solution	Weekly

### 17. Health Check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Health Check up	Findings of Health Check up

### 18. Development Works carried out in the zoo during the year

Several new exhibits have been added to the zoo, including a reptile-motif sculpture, depicting species that live in the Western Ghats where MCBT has one of its field stations (ARRS). Ten reptiles and amphibians are represented including of course the king cobra. Several small waterfalls run down the rock, giving it a feel of the rain forest. The Komodo enclosure and its signage was completed, and is now inhabited by Smaug, who is enjoying his new spacious home with several different micro habitats where he can avail of sun, shade, shelter and water as and when it suits

him. The Komodo selfie wall, adjoining the enclosure, is also a big hit. A new mural on the Pen 8 wall depicts the natural history of the mugger, written and illustrated especially for children. Murals have also been completed on the water monitor enclosure wall. The entrance to the Croc Bank has been rearranged and looks more spacious and attractive. Other additions are stone pillars with reptile motifs carved by local artisans, a new watchman's bunk and ticket booth, and a parking space for volunteers and guests.

## **19. Education and Awareness programmes during the year**

Education is a critical part of the Croc Bank's work. The Education Department designs and implements awareness programs on-site and at schools, colleges, NGOs and other venues. Additionally, working alongside the Curatorial Department, the educators provide an opportunity for interested and passionate individuals to apply for the volunteer and docent programs. The programs encourage and train individuals in various aspects concerning conservation. The program has received wide attention and appreciation, and past volunteers have spoken and written of it as enriching, inspiring and immensely valuable. Moreover, many of them have gone on to establish impressive wildlife careers for themselves.

This year (April 2018- March 2019), 61 programs were conducted for schools, NGO's, colleges and residential communities. The program duration ranged from an hour to 2-day workshops conducted at the Croc Bank.

Night Safaris were conducted throughout the year from Tuesday to Sunday and 2075 individuals (adults and children) participated in this exciting nocturnal tour.

Feeding demos and talks were done on Sundays at the following timings; 11:30 am, 12:30 am, 4 pm and 5 pm. The JAWS feeding talk was conducted at 4.30 pm every Sunday of the year. Snake talks were conducted regularly on Saturday and Sunday. If the docents were present, talks were assigned to them and conducted under the supervision of the Education and Curatorial department. Educators were present during the week to interact with visitors. During feeding demos educators, docents and volunteers interacted with the general public thereby ensuring an informed audience.

World Days were celebrated at the Croc Bank every month and new activities were modeled and implemented. The days celebrated are below:

1. World Wildlife Day – March 3<sup>rd</sup>
2. Earth Day - April 22<sup>nd</sup>
3. World Turtle Day - May 23<sup>rd</sup>
4. World Environment Day - June 5<sup>th</sup>
5. World Croc Day - June 17<sup>th</sup>



6. World Snake Day - July 16th
7. World Tomistoma Day - August 5th
8. World Lizard Day - August 14th
9. Independence Day - August 15th
10. World Wildlife Week – October 2<sup>nd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>
11. World Wetland Day - February 2<sup>nd</sup>

## **20. Important Events and happenings**

## **21. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals**

Provision of sprinklers, shade cloth and cool retreats for all reptile enclosures where necessary.

All large lizards provided with a water bath daily

Provision of water rich foods like leafy greens, musk melons and watermelons for herbivorous reptiles like chelonians and Iguanas

## **22. Research Work carried out and publications**

*Whitaker, N. & Srinivasan, M. 2018. Preliminary Observations on Deep Body Temperatures in Female Mugger Crocodiles (Crocodylus palustris Lesson:1831) in a Captive Facility. International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences.*

*ISSN: 2319-7706 Volume 7 Number 12 (2018)*

*Kartik, Ajay. A note on the diet of Ahaetulla nasuta, Herpetological Review 49(2), 2018.*

K. Narasimmarajan, A. Gopal, S. Palanivel and M.T. Mathai (2018). Status of mugger crocodiles (*Crocodylus palustris*) in river Moyar, Southern India. *Cobra*. XII (2) 1-9.

Seshadri K. S. (2019). A night in the life of a frog and a frog biologist. *Current Conservation-Kids*, Issue 12.4. March 2019.

Seshadri K. S. (2018). Doting dads and marauding males: The story of parental care behaviour in *Raorchestes chalazodes*. *Sanctuary Asia*, December 2018.

Anjana Srimathi, Blog article on the Durrell Course (May 21, 2018)  
<http://madrascrocbank.blogspot.com/2018/05/the-durrell-syndrome.html>

### 23. Conservation Breeding Programme of the Zoo

In 2018-19, Two critically endangered species of turtles, Red crowned roof turtle (Batagur kachuga) and Northern river terrapin (Batagur baska) were bred at MCBT along with the critically endangered Gharial (Gavialis gangeticus)

### 24. Animal acquisition / transfer / exchange during the year NIL

A.	Animals arriving in the Zoo				
	H.NO.	Species	Number (M:F)	From which Zoo	Date of arrival in the zoo
B.	Animals going from the zoo				
	H.NO.	Species	Number (M:F)	Going to which Zoo	Date of deposition from the zoo

### 25. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals carried out by the Zoo

Sl.No.	Date of Rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M:F:U:T)	Received from	Date of Submission of Report to the CWLW / CZA	Action taken	
					Date and Place of rehabilitation	Reasons for housing in the zoo,

						in their habitat	if not released in their habitat

## 26. Annual Inventory of animals

Form – II

[See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A

Inventory Report for the Year :

		Opening			Births			Acquisitions			Disposal			Deaths			Closing											
		Male	Female	Unsexed	Male	Female	Unsexed	Male	Female	Unsexed	Male	Female	Unsexed	Male	Female	Unsexed	Male	Female	Unsexed									
Caiman Dwarf	<i>Paleosuchus palpebrosus</i>	1	1	9			1													2	5							
Caiman Spectacled	<i>Caiman crocodylus</i>			4			2															4	2					
Caiman Yacare	<i>Caiman yacare</i>	1	2	0																		1	2	0				
Crocodile Aligator American	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	1	2	0																		1	2	0				
Crocodile False Gharial	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	1	1	0																		1	1	0				
Crocodile Long Snouted (Gharial)	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	3	5	0																		3	5	0				
Crocodile Marsh (Mugger)	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	0	0	8																		9	0	0	1	8	2	9
Crocodile Morelets	<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	1	1	2																		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Crocodile Nile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	2	3	7																			2	3	7	1	7	



caiman	<i>uchus niger</i>																		
Cuvier's dwarf caiman	<i>Paleosuchus trigonatus</i>		1	0									1		0	0	0		
Green anaconda	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	1	1	0			6								1	1	6		
Yellow anaconda	<i>Eunectes notaeus</i>	0	2	5											0	2	5		
Indian Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	1	0	0												1	0	0	
Blue Tongue Skink	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	0	0	0						2						0	0	2	
Trinket snake	<i>Coleocephalus helena</i>	1	2	1												1	2	1	
Termite hill gecko	<i>Hemidactylus triedurus</i>	1	2	1												1	2	1	
Green iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>	1	1	0				7							4	1	1	3	
Whitaker's sand boa	<i>Eryx whitakerii</i>	1	1	3											2	1	1	1	
Leith's Softshell Turtle	<i>Nilssonia leithii</i>	0	0	1												0	0	1	
Common Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	0	0	2												0	0	2	
Saw Scaled Viper	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	0	0	3												0	0	3	
Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	1	1	0												1	1	0	
Common Wolf Snake	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	1	1	0												1	1	0	
Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	1	0	0												1	0	0	
Komodo dragon	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	2	1	0												2	1	0	
Legless lizards	<i>Pseudopus apodus</i>	0	0	0						2					1	0	0	1	
Elgonated tortoises	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	0	0	0						6					6	0	0	0	
Gecko	Gecko spp	0	0	0						1					1	0	0	0	
Basilisk lizards	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>	0	0	0						4						0	0	4	
Corn snake	<i>Pantherophis</i>	0	0	0						3						0	0	3	



		with entry/exit separate from the zoo premises.			will be carried out along with the zoo masterplan work.
	1.9	Dogs kept within the zoo premises	With immediate effect	15-6-2016	dog is kept for security purposes and is confined outside of the zoo area
	3.8	Zoo should not accept any rescued animals without verifying details and bringing the matter forth to Chief Wildlife Warden	With Immediate effect	15-6-2016	We have complied with this regulation
	4.9	Appropriate stand-off barrier and hedge rows to be provided for enclosures	6 months	15-6-2016	We have complied with this regulation
	5.2	Water recycling plant for individual crocodile enclosures	Two years	15-6-2016	This is being addressed with the implementation of our masterplan.
	5.4	Footbaths at the entry and exit points of	With immediate effect	15-6-2016	We have complied with this regulation

		the enclosures			
	9.7	Excess population of marsh crocodiles to be shifted to off exhibit facility as approved by CZA	One year	15-6-2016	This is being addressed with the implementation of our masterplan.
	9.11	Single river turtle to be released in the wild after due screening	With immediate effect	15-6-2016	The animal passed away due to old age
	12.3	Provision of wheelchair for the use of physically disadvantaged visitors. Arrangement of accesspoints at various enclosures for the same.	With immediate effect	15-6-2016	We have complied with this regulation

**29. List of free living wild animals within the zoo premises**

- a. Mammals  
Nil
- b. Birds



1. White headed babbler
2. Coppersmith
3. Blue tailed bee-eater
4. Small green bee-eater
5. Red vented bulbul
6. White browed bulbul
7. House crow
8. Jungle crow
9. Common hawk cuckoo
10. Indian plaintive cuckoo
11. Spotted dove
12. Drongo
13. Night Heron
14. Pond Heron
15. Common iora
16. Pied Kingfisher
17. Small blue kingfisher
18. White breasted kingfisher
19. Brahminy kite
20. Koel
21. Redwattled lapwing
22. Common myna
23. Golden Oriole
24. Collared scops owl
25. Spotted Owlet
26. Blossom headed parakeet
27. Rose ringed parakeet
28. Magpie robin
29. Shikra
30. Loten's sunbird
31. Purple rumped sunbird
32. Ashy swallow shrike
33. House swift
34. Palm swift
35. Indian treepie
36. Ashy wren warbler
37. Indian wren warbler
38. White breasted waterhen
39. Flamebacked woodpecker
40. Chestnut Winged Cuckoo
41. Orange Headed Thrush
42. Large Egret
43. Cattle Egret
44. Intermediate Egret
45. Little Cormorant

46. Asian paradise flycatcher
47. Forest Wagtail
48. Small minivet

#### Reptiles

##### *Lizards*

1. *Calotes versicolor*
2. *Mabuya carinata*
3. *Stigma poniceriana*
4. *Chamaeleo zeylanicus*
5. *Hemidactylus frenatus*
6. *Hemidactylus leschenaultii*
7. *Hemidactylus flaviviridis*
8. *Varanus bengalensis*
9. *Lygosoma punctata*

##### *Snakes*

10. *Ptyas mucosa*
11. *Ampelisma stolatum*
12. *Macrophisodon plumbeicolor*
13. *Ahaetulla nasuta*
14. *Dendrelaphis tristis*
15. *Lycodon aillikai*
16. *Lycodon striatus*
17. *Eryx johnii*
18. *Bungarus caeruleus*
19. *Naja naja*