Forest Department, Government of Rajasthan

Wild Life Division
Kota (Rajasthan)

ANNUAL REPORT
(Financial Year 2021-22)

ABHEDA BIOLOGICAL PARK
KOTA (RAJASTHAN)

PRESENTED BY:
DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
WILD LIFE DIVISION
KOTA (RAJASTHAN)

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE-IN-CHARGE
ABHEDA BIOLOGICAL PARK, KOTA

Abheda Biological Park, Kota, was established in December 2021 as a modern wildlife conservation institution, in full compliance with the guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi. It was designed to provide large, naturalistic enclosures where animals can thrive in an environment that simulates their natural habitat. The park serves as an important institution for biodiversity conservation, ecological education, scientific research, and sustainable ecotourism, and operates under the administrative control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Kota.

During the financial year 2021–22, the Park achieved significant milestones in the fields of conservation, research, education, and infrastructure development. In terms of wildlife conservation, successful ex-situ breeding programs were conducted for indigenous species such as the Golden Jackal, Blackbuck, Spotted Deer and Bluebull.

Infrastructure development was a key focus area during the year. Large naturalistic enclosures were constructed in accordance with CZA norms, allowing animals adequate space to move freely and maintain their physical health. A new Aviary Complex was established to house both indigenous and exotic bird species, enhancing the bird biodiversity representation of the Park. Additionally, visitor amenities were improved with the development of an eco-friendly cafeteria, installation of digital ticketing and information kiosks, interpretive signage, and reinforced perimeter fencing to improve safety and enhance the visitor experience.

Scientific research continued to play an important role in the Park's activities. A total of eight research projects were facilitated, focusing on biodiversity assessments, habitat studies, and animal behavioural research. The data collected during these projects led to the publication of three scientific papers in reputed journals. Comprehensive biodiversity monitoring was undertaken, leading to the documentation of over 100+ plant species, 65+ bird species, and 15 mammal species, contributing significantly to the knowledge of local ecosystems.

Public education and awareness remained central to the Park's mission. Throughout the year environmental awareness workshops and guided tours were organized, which

attracted over 21522 visitors, including school and college groups. Twelve targeted awareness camps were conducted in nearby villages, aiming to sensitize local populations about wildlife conservation and sustainable practices to reduce human-wildlife conflict. The Park also collaborated with educational institutions by developing digital learning modules focused on ecological and wildlife conservation themes.

Community engagement was actively promoted by implementing livelihood support programs linked to eco-tourism and conservation activities. Training sessions were organized for local youth and volunteers, enabling them to contribute to wildlife awareness and Park management practices.

Financially, the Park operated effectively under a budget of ₹ 17,05,520 which was fully utilized as per the planned allocations. Expenditures covered staff salaries, animal care, infrastructure projects, research, and community outreach programs. Periodic audits were conducted to ensure transparency and efficient use of funds.

Despite these successes, the Park faced several challenges. Monsoon-induced flooding affected some animal enclosures and visitor pathways, requiring urgent attention and repairs. In addition, occasional human-wildlife conflict in the peripheral zones remained a concern, highlighting the need for stronger preventive measures. The limited availability of additional land for future expansion remains a key constraint for long-term development.

Looking ahead, the vision for Abheda Biological Park includes the establishment of a dedicated Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre to further strengthen conservation efforts. Plans are in place to expand the medicinal plant garden and green cover to support ecological education. Renewable energy technologies, such as solar panels and rainwater harvesting systems, will be promoted to improve sustainability. The Park will continue to enhance its digital infrastructure for efficient visitor management and biodiversity data recording, while also building stronger partnerships with national and international conservation organizations.

In conclusion, Abheda Biological Park stands today as a model institution reflecting Rajasthan's commitment to wildlife conservation, scientific research, and

environmental education. The efforts of dedicated staff, research collaborators, and local communities have contributed to significant progress during the financial year 2021–22. We remain fully committed to further developing the Park as a centre of excellence in conservation and eco-tourism.

[Anurag Kumar Bhatnagar]
Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
Wildlife Division, Kota
Office-in-Charge, Abheda Biological Park, Kota
Date: …...-…...-2022]

CONTENTS

1 HISTORY OF ABHEDA BIOLOGICAL PARK

The origin of wildlife conservation in Kota can be traced back to the early 20th century when the Zoological Park, Kota was established in 1905 by the then Maharaja of Kota. At that time, the forested region of Hadoti was rich in diverse wild flora and fauna, featuring iconic species such as Tiger, Panther, Sloth Bear, Hyena, Chinkara, Blue Bull (Nilgai), Sambar, Blackbuck, Jackal, Wolf, Otter, Star Tortoises, various kinds of Turtles, Peacocks, Vultures, Crocodiles, and Ghariyal**.**

Royal Beginnings (1905)

The original purpose of Kota Zoo was to entertain royal guests by housing wild animals in specially designed enclosures, set amidst beautifully landscaped gardens and fountains. These enclosures were constructed robustly and remain structurally intact even today, standing as historical monuments reflecting the architectural style of that era.

Transition to Forest Department Control (1954)

In 1954**,** the administration of the Zoo was taken over by the Forest Division, Kota**.** Later, the control of the zoo was transferred to the Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden, Udaipur**,** to ensure that technical aspects of animal management and welfare were addressed more effectively. This period marked the beginning of integrating modern wildlife management practices into the functioning of the Zoo.

Return to Local Wildlife Authority (1986)

When the office of the Deputy Chief Forest Wildlife Officer, Kota (D.C.F., Wildlife) was established in 1986**,** the administrative responsibility of the Kota Zoo was again handed back to this office. This transition allowed for improved local oversight and management of the Zoological Park.

Challenges of the Mini Zoo

As per the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi**,** norms and guidelines, the minimum size and structure of enclosures must ensure a naturalistic habitat large enough for animals to move freely and maintain physical health through exercise.

However, the Kota Zoological Park, with a total area of only 2.2 hectares and about 12 small enclosures**,** was unable to meet these standards.

Time and again, the CZA directed the closure of the existing Kota Zoo**,** urging the authorities to shift animals to a more suitable facility that adhered to prescribed norms.

Creation of Abheda Biological Park

After careful evaluation, a forest block near Abheda Mahal was identified as a suitable location for a modern biological park that could fulfill CZA's guidelines. The decision was made to develop a new, spacious, and ecologically balanced zoo, designed to house animals in near-natural and large enclosures.

The Abheda Biological Park was officially inaugurated on December 18, 2021**,** by Shri Ashok Gehlot**,** Chief Minister of Rajasthan, and Shri Shanti Dhariwal**,** Cabinet Minister. The new facility stands as a symbol of Rajasthan's dedicated efforts towards wildlife conservation, ecological education, and sustainable tourism development.

Significance Today

Abheda Biological Park now represents a modern conservation institution that:

- Provides spacious and naturalistic enclosures in line with CZA norms.
- Facilitates scientific research and biodiversity monitoring.
- Promotes environmental education and public awareness.
- Serves as a safe habitat for rescued and rehabilitated wildlife.

This transition from the old Kota Zoo to Abheda Biological Park marks a progressive step in wildlife conservation in Rajasthan, reflecting a commitment to align with national and global standards for animal welfare and habitat management.

List of officers headed Abheda Biological Park, Kota:

1. **Dr. Sunil Chidri**, I.F.S. : 13.05.2017 to 03.10.2019
2. **Sh. Bijo Joy**, I.F.S. : 03.10.2019 to 10.08.2020
3. **Sh. Alok Nath Gupta**, I.F.S. : 10.08.2020 to till date

2 VISION, MISSION and OBJECTIVES

VISION

To serve as a premier institution for wildlife conservation, environmental education, scientific research, and ecological awareness, promoting the sustainable coexistence of humans and nature, while preserving the rich biodiversity of Rajasthan for present and future generations.

➢ MISSION

- **Conservation of Biodiversity**
  - To conserve and propagate native and exotic plant and animal species through scientific ex-situ and in-situ conservation programs.
- **Environmental Education and Awareness**
  - To provide an interactive platform for public education and awareness on biodiversity, ecological balance, and the importance of wildlife conservation, focusing especially on students, researchers, and the general public.
- **Research and Scientific Studies**
  - To encourage, conduct, and support scientific research on flora, fauna, and their habitats, with a focus on endangered species, ecological monitoring, and sustainable habitat management.
- **Ecotourism Promotion**
  - To promote responsible ecotourism that fosters environmental awareness and contributes to the socio-economic development of the local community, while maintaining ecological integrity.
- **Community Participation and Livelihood Support**
  - To actively engage local communities in conservation activities and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities through eco-development programs, thereby reducing human-wildlife conflict.

- **Rehabilitation and Rescue**
    - To serve as a center for the rescue, rehabilitation, and treatment of distressed, injured, or orphaned wild animals, with the ultimate goal of reintroducing healthy animals into their natural habitats.

OBJECTIVES

- **Conservation of Endangered and Native Species**
- Establish breeding programs for endangered and vulnerable species of plants and animals.
- Maintain genetic diversity through careful selection and management of breeding populations.
- **Scientific Research and Monitoring**
- Carry out detailed biodiversity assessments.
- Monitor animal health, behavior, and ecological interactions.
- Document and publish research findings to contribute to global conservation knowledge.
- **Educational Outreach and Awareness**
- Organize workshops, guided tours, seminars, and exhibitions focused on conservation and biodiversity.
- Implement digital learning modules for schools and colleges.
- Conduct special programs during national and international environmental awareness days.
- **Habitat Restoration and Management**
- Restore degraded habitats within the park premises.
- Ensure proper management of water bodies, grasslands, and forest patches for ecological balance.
- **Sustainable Visitor Management**
- Develop eco-friendly visitor infrastructure to minimize ecological impact.
- Provide interpretive signage and digital information for educational purposes.
- Implement online ticketing and controlled visitor flow to reduce stress on ecosystems.

- **Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation**
- Maintain a dedicated unit for the care of injured or orphaned animals.
- Facilitate the eventual release of rehabilitated animals into the wild wherever feasible.
- **Community Engagement and Eco-development**
- Work closely with local communities to spread awareness about wildlife conservation.
- Provide employment and income-generating opportunities related to eco-tourism and park management.
- **Sustainable Infrastructure Development**
- Implement solar energy systems, rainwater harvesting, and other eco-friendly practices.
- Upgrade facilities to ensure the safety and well-being of animals and visitors alike.

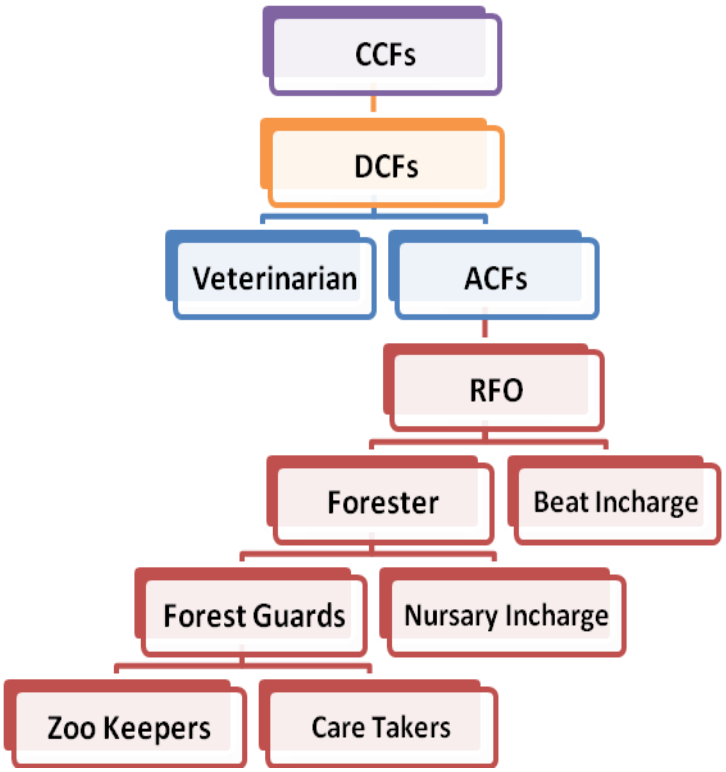
3 BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT ZOO

- **NAME OF ZOO** : ABHEDA BIOLOGICAL PARK
- **YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT** : 2021
- **ADDRESS OF THE ZOO** : NEAR ABHEDA MAHAL, BUNDI ROAD, NANTA, KOTA
- **STATE** : RAJASTHAN
- **TELEPHONE NUMBER** : +91-9413352070
  - **E-MAIL ADDRESS** : ABHERA.BIOPARK17@GMAIL.COM
- **RECOGNITION VALID UPTO:** TWO YEARS RENOVATION
- **CATEGORY OF ZOO** : MINI
- **AREA (IN HECTARES)** : 143
- **NUMBER OF VISITORS FOR**
  - **THE YEAR 2021-22** : 21522
- **VISITOR'S FACILITIES**
  - **AVAILABLE IN THE ZOO** : R.O. DRINKING WATER, TOLL FREE WASHROOMS, SHELTERS, CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA
- **WEEKLY CLOSURE DAY** : TUESDAY
- **DISTANCE FORM**
  - **NEAREST AIRPORT** : 239 KM. (JAIPUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT)
  - **NEAREST RAILWAY STATION** : 11 KM.
  - **NEAREST BUS STAND** : 7.3 KM.

4 MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE ZOO

- **Name with designation of the**
  - **officer in-charge** : Aloknath Gupta, IFS
    Deputy Conservator of Forests,
    Wildlife Division, Kota
- **Name of Assistant Conservator of Forests** : Anurag Kumar Bhatnagar
- **Name of Veterinarian** : Dr. Vilas Rao Gulhane
- **Range Forest Officer** : Sanjay Nagar
- **Name of Pathologist** : NA
- **Name of Biologist** : NA
- **Name of Education Officer** : NA
- **Public Relation Officer** : NA
- **Name of Lab Technician** : NA

Organization Chart



5 HUMAN RESOURCE

Manpower of the Biological Park

S.No.	Name of incumbent	Designation	No. of Sanctioned Posts	Working Strength	Vacancy
1	S.P. Singh, IFS	Chief Conservator of Forests	1	1	0
2	Aloknath Gupta,IFS	Deputy Conservator of Forests	1	1	0
3	Anurag Kumar Bhatnagar,RFS	Assistant Conservator of Forests	1	1	0
4	Dr. Vilas Rao Gulhane	Veterinary Officer	1	1	0
5	Sanjay Nagar	Range Forest Officer-II	1	1	0
6	Manoj Kumar Sharma	Forest Guard			
7	Budhram Jat				
8	Satynarayan Bheel		25	05	20
9	Sulendra Kuamr Saini				
10	Ramkumar Meena	Technician-III			
11	Hemraj Gautam				
12	Logar Lal	Care Taker	34	2	34
13	Buddhi Prakash	Zoo Mogya			

6 CAPACITY BUILDING OF ZOO PERSONNEL

The zoo personnel have been trained to ensure success within the Zoo whilst dealing with animals and the visitors. Some of the employees have attended various programmes outside the ambit of the zoo which is ensuring further success of the zoo and its functioning.

S.No.	Name & designation of the zoo personnel	Subject matter of Training	Period of Training	Name of the institution where the training attended
1	NIL			
2	NIL			
3	NIL			

7 STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE ABP

Budget and Annual Income and Expenditure for the period 01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022

S.No.	Particulars	Approved anticipated Revenue	Actual Income 2021-22 (upto 31-03-2022 in Lakhs)
1	Entry Fee and other revenue	-	17.05
2	Other	-	-
	Total		**17.05**
	Details of Budget Head	**Total Budget approved 2021-22**	**Actual Expenditure from 01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022 In Lakhs**
3	Development works like maintenance of enclosures, volunteers etc.	23.00	22.90
4	Others (if any)	-	-
	Total	23.00	22.90
5	Feed Fodder	19.60	19.60
	Total	**42.6**	**42.5**
6	Civil Work	3.07	3.07
	Total	**3.07**	**3.07**
	Grand Total	**45.67**	**62.62**

8 DAILY FEED SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

Under the supervision of veterinarian food requirement of animals is regulated, whenever required. The food requirement varies from animal to animal and quantity also varies between species. Herbivores and omnivores are fed in the morning hours according to their feed requirements. Carnivores are fed in the evening time, except Tuesday, which is a starved day to mimic natural feeding behavior. Quality and Quantity are mentioned by Veterinary Officer and Range Forest Officer respectively.

The daily food supplied by the contractor is first weighed in the weigh bridge in the presence of Veterinary Officer / Range Forest Officer / Beet Incharge. Then it is distributed to all the animals as per the feeding schedule.

S.No.	Species		Feed item	Frequency
1	Mammals	Herbivores	Vegetable, concentrates, grains, grass	Once in the morning hours
		Carnivores	Meat and Chicken	Once in the evening, Fasting on Tuesday
		Omnivores (Sloth Bear)	Fruits, vegetables, grains, honey	Once in the evening hours
2	Birds	Emu	Seasonal fruits, vegetables, grains, concentrates	Once in the morning hours

9 VACCINATION SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

S.No.	Species	Disease Vaccinated for	Periodicity
1	Tiger, Lion, Leopard	Feline pan Leukopenia, Feline calci Virus, Feline Infectious Rhinotrachietis	Annual
2	Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Hyena, Sloth Bear	Rabis	Annual
3	Wolf, Jackal, Hyena, Sloth Bear	Canine parvo Virus, Canine Distemper, ICH, Canine Parainfluenza, Leptospirosis	Annual
4	Deer and Antelope	Foot & Mouth Disease, Hemorrhagic Septicemia	Once in 6 Months
5	Tiger, Lion, Leopard	Trypnosomiasis	Once in 3 Months

DE-WORMING SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

S.No.	Species	Drug Used	Month
1	All Animals	Oxyclozanide	May
2	All Animals	Albendazole	August
3	All Animals	Fenbendazole	November
4	All Animals	Closnatel	February

DISINFECTION SCHEDULE

S.No.	Species	Type of Enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1	All Animals	All holding house, passages	Kohrsalin Th Mopping	Daily
2	All Animals	All holding house, passages	Biokleen Mopping	Daily
3	All Animals	All holding house, passages, visitor entrance	Potassium permagnate, Foot Dip	Daily
4	All Animals	All holding house, passages, exhibit areas	Varacid Spray and Foot Dip	Once a week as prophylactic method

HEALTH CHECK-UP OF EMPLOYEES FOR ZOONOTIC DISEASES

Regular health check-ups are conducted during the FY 2021-22.

10 DEVELOPMENT WORKS AND FACILITIES CREATED FOR THE PUBLIC DURING THE FY 2021-22

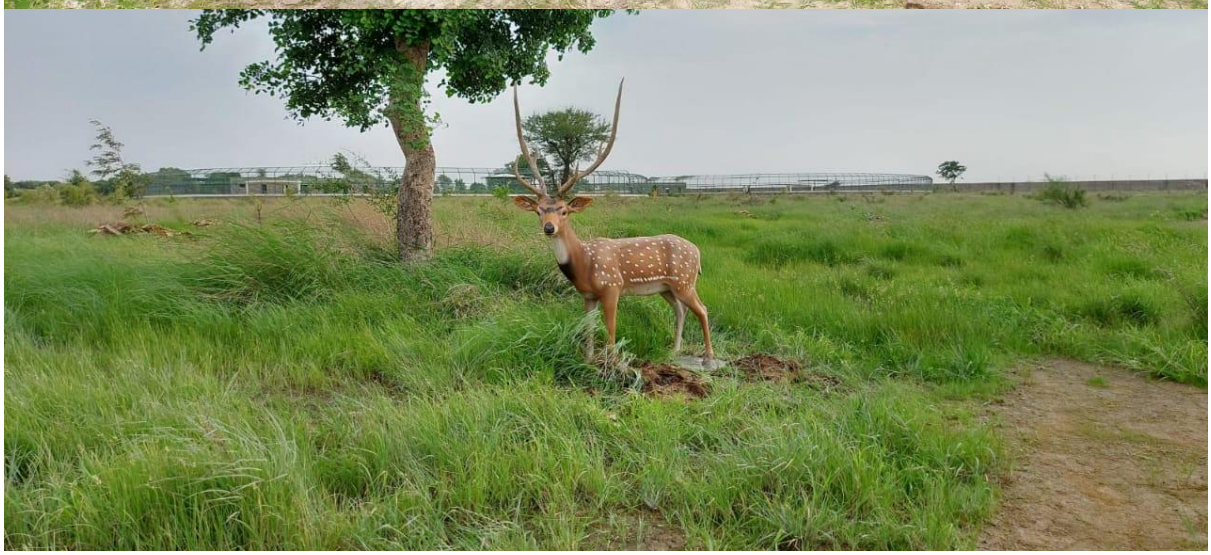
Installation of Water Cooler, Construction of Shelters

Enrichment of Children's Park like Jhulas or Cluters

11 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR

Celebration of different days and awareness programs

1. World Environment Day: 5th June, 2021
2. World Ranger Day: 31st July, 2021
3. International Vulture Awareness Day: 07th September, 2021
4. राष्ट्रीय वन शहीद दिवस: 11th September, 2021
5. World Ozone Day: 16th September, 2021
6. Wildlife Week: 1st-7th October, 2021
7. Cleanliness Drive: 23rd October, 2021
8. World Wetlands Day: 02nd February, 2022
9. World Wildlife Day: 03rd March, 2022
10. World Sparrow Day: 20th March, 2022
11. International Day of Forests: 21st March, 2022
12. World Water Day: 22nd March, 2022



12 SEASONAL SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR UPKEEP OF ANIMALS

- Water sprinkles as summer management
- Heaters as winter management
- Straw bed for animals
- Sheds in ventilations

13 ANIMAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Animal Acquisition

Disposal for the year 2022 (01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022)

S.No.	Species	Sex			Total
		M	F	U	
1	Leopard	1	1		2
2	Wolf	2	3		5
3	Jackal	1	1		2
4	Hyena	1	2		3
5	Black buck	0	1		1

Animal Disposal

Disposal for the year 2022 (01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022)					
S.No.	**Species**	**Sex**			**Total**
		M	**F**	**U**	
1	Spotted	4	0		4

14 ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

Form-II {See Rule (1)} Part-A

Inventory Report for the Year 2021-22

Endangered Species*

*** Animals under Schedule I and Schedule II Species (Wildlife Protection Act, 1972)**

S.No.	Name of Animal & Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				Birth			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31-03-2022
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	
Carnivore Section																		
1	Bengal Tiger	0	0															0
2	Asiatic Lion	0	0															0
3	Leopard	0	0						1	1								2
4	Indian Grey Wolf	0	0						2	3								5
5	Golden Jackal	0	0						1	1								2
6	Striped Hyena	0	0						1	2								3
7	Sloth Bear	0	0															0
Herbivore Section																		
8	Sambar Deer	1	1															2
9	Spotted Deer	6	20	5	31			11				4			1			37
10	Black Buck	3	7	1	11	1	1			1						2		12
11	Chinkara	1	6		7											3		4
12	Blue Bull	6	3	2	11											1		10

15 MORTALITY REPORT

Mortality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park
For the year 2021-22 (01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022)

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex
1	Wolf	1	Female
2	Jackal	1	Female
3	Spotted Deer	1	Female
4	Chinkara	3	Female
5	Blue bull	1	Female
6	Black Buck	2	Female

Infant Mortality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park
For the year 2022 (01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022)

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex
1	Nill	Nill	Nill

16 NATALITY REPORT

Natality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park
For the year 2022 (01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022)

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex
1	Black buck	1+1	Male +Female

17 LIST OF FREE-LIVING WILD ANIMALS WITHIN THE PARK PREMISES

Abheda Biological Park hosts a diverse array of free-living wild animals within its premises, contributing significantly to local biodiversity conservation and ecological balance.

A. Mammals:

The Park provides a natural habitat to several important mammalian species, including apex and meso-predators as well as herbivores. Key mammals observed are:

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	**Blue Bull** (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)
Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*)	**Wild Boar** (*Sus scrofa*)
Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*)	**Indian Hare** (*Lepus nigricollis*)
Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*)	**Grey Mongoose** (*Herpestes edwardsi*)
Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*)	**Hanuman Langur** (*Semnopithecus entellus*)

B. Reptiles:

The reptilian fauna of the park includes several important and sometimes venomous species, contributing to biodiversity and ecological health. Notable reptiles present are:

Spectacle Cobra (*Naja naja*)	**Rat Snake** (*Ptyas mucosa*)
Common Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*)	**Checkered Keelback** (*Xenochrophis piscator*)
Saw Scaled Viper (*Echis carinatus*)	**Bengal Monitor Lizard** (*Varanus bengalensis*)
Russell's Viper (*Daboia russelii*)	**Garden Lizard** (*Calotes versicolor*)
Indian Rock Python (*Python molurus*)	**Flap-Shell Turtle** (*Lissemys punctata*)

C. Birds:

The Park supports rich avian diversity with nearly **100+ bird species**, encompassing resident, resident migratory, and migratory birds. These species play a vital role in ecosystem functions such as seed dispersal, pest control, and maintaining ecological balance.

S.No.	Name of Species	27	Red Collared Dove
1	Indian Peafowl	28	Rock Pigeon
2	Chestnut-Bellied Sandgrouse	29	Yellow-Footed Green Pigeon
3	Grey Francolin	30	Long-Tailed Shrike
4	Jungle Bush Quail	31	Bay-Backed Shrike
5	Black-Rumped Flameback	32	Eurasian Golden Oriole
6	Common Hoopoe	33	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher
7	Coppersmith Barbet	34	White-Browed Fantail
8	Indian Roller	35	White-Eared Bulbul
9	House Crow	36	Red-Vented Bulbul
10	Indian Grey Hornbill	37	Brown Rock-Chat
11	Greater Coucal	38	Indian Robin
12	Pied Cuckoo	39	Oriental Magpie Robin
13	Asian Koel	40	Purple Sunbird
14	Common Hawk Cuckoo	41	House Sparrow
15	Jungle Babbler	42	Chestnut Shouldered Petronia
16	Common Babbler	43	Grey-Necked Bunting
17	Plum-Headed Parakeet	44	Paddyfield Pipit
18	Alexandrine Parakeet	45	Ashy-Crowned Sparrow Lark
19	Rose-Ringed Parakeet	46	Singing Bushlark
20	Laughing Dove	47	Zitting Cisticola
21	Spotted Dove	48	Ashy Prinia
22	Eurasian Collared Dove	49	Jungle Prinia
23	Common Tailorbird	50	Striated Heron

24	Black-Breasted Weaver	**51**	Cinnamon Bittern
25	Baya Weaver	**52**	Grey Heron
26	Red Avadavat	**53**	Purple Heron
54	Scaly-Breasted Munia	**83**	Red Wattled Lapwing
55	Black-Headed Munia	**84**	Yellow-Wattled Lapwing
56	Indian Silverbill	**85**	Black-Winged Stilt
57	Green Bee-Eater	**86**	Black Headed Ibis
58	Blue-Cheeked Bee-Eater	**87**	Red-Naped Ibis
59	Common Stonechat	**88**	Glossy Ibis
60	Black Redstart	**89**	Painted Stork
61	Bluethroat	**90**	Asian Open Billed Stork
62	Common Myna	**91**	Woolly-Necked Stork
63	Brahminy Starling	**92**	Pied Kingfisher
64	Asian Pied Starling	**93**	Common Kingfisher
65	Bank Myna	**94**	White-Throated Kingfisher
66	Rosy Starling	**95**	Barn Swallow
67	Common Starling	**96**	Dusky Crag Martin
68	Cattle Egret	**97**	Wire-Tailed Swallow
69	Little Egret	**98**	Yellow Wagtail
70	Median Egret	**99**	Citrine Wagtail
71	Large Egret	**100**	White Wagtail
72	Indian Pond Heron	**101**	White-Rowed Wagtail
73	Indian Nightjar	**102**	Sarus Crane
74	Black-Crowned Night Heron	**103**	Great Cormorant
75	Eurasian Spoonbill	**104**	Darter
76	Pheasant-Tailed Jacana	**105**	Lesser Whistling Duck
77	Bronze-Winged Jacana	**106**	Comb Duck
78	Common Moorhen	**107**	Ruddy Shelduck
79	Purple Swamphen	**108**	Bar-Headed Goose

80	Common Coot	**109**	Greylag Goose
81	White-Breasted Waterhen	**110**	Cotton Pygmy-Goose
82	Little Grebe	**111**	Eurasian Wigeon
112	Greater Painted Snipe	**131**	Spot-Billed Duck
113	Spotted Redshank	**132**	Gadwall
114	Common Redshank	**133**	Garganey
115	Common Greenshank	**134**	Northern Shoveler
116	Common Sandpiper	**135**	Northern Pintail
117	Marsh Sandpiper	**136**	Common Teal
118	Wood Sandpiper	**137**	Ferruginous Pochard
119	Green Sandpiper	**138**	Common Pochard
120	Little Stint	**139**	Verditer Flycatcher
121	Temminck's Stint	**140**	Red-breasted Flycatcher
122	Black-Tailed Godwit	**141**	Lesser Whitethroat
123	Great Thick-Knee	**142**	Barn Owl
124	Ruff	**143**	Little Ringed Plover
125	River Tern	**144**	Shikra
126	Little Cormorant	**145**	Black-Shouldered Kite
127	Black Kite	**146**	Imperial Eagle
128	Steppe Eagle	**147**	White-Eyed Buzzard
129	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	**148**	Greater Spotted Eagle
130	Spotted Owlet		

This diverse wildlife presence highlights Abheda Biological Park's role as an important conservation area and ecological hotspot, contributing to the protection of natural heritage and ecological stability of the region.