



**Wild Life Division  
Kota (Rajasthan)**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**



**(Financial Year 2022-23)  
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 set up in December 2021 as a state-of-the-art wildlife conservation facility, built entirely in line with the standards laid down by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi. The Park was planned with spacious, nature-mimicking enclosures so that animals can live and behave as they would in the wild. It plays a vital role in protecting biodiversity, spreading ecological awareness, supporting scientific studies, and promoting responsible eco-tourism. The Park functions under the direct administrative supervision of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Kota.

The financial year 2022–23 proved to be a landmark year for the Park in conservation, research, education, and infrastructure growth. On the conservation front, successful captive breeding programmes were carried out for native species including Golden Jackal, Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, and Bluebull.

Infrastructure received major attention throughout the year. New large naturalistic enclosures meeting full CZA specifications were built, giving animals ample room for natural movement and better physical fitness. A modern Aviary Complex was developed to display a rich variety of native and exotic birds, thereby broadening the Park's avian diversity. Visitor facilities were considerably upgraded through an eco-friendly cafeteria, digital ticketing counters, informative kiosks, new interpretive signboards, and strengthened boundary fencing for greater safety and a more enjoyable experience.

Research remained a strong pillar of the Park's work. Eight research projects were supported, covering biodiversity surveys, habitat analysis, and studies on animal behaviour. The findings resulted in three research papers published in peer-reviewed national and international journals. Regular biodiversity monitoring recorded more than 120 plant species, over 55 bird species, and 15 mammal species, adding valuable data to the understanding of the region's ecology.

Education and outreach continued to be a top priority. The Park conducted no off environmental awareness workshops and guided nature trails that drew 76254 visitors, including thousands of students from schools and colleges. Twelve focused awareness drives were held in surrounding villages to build local support for wildlife protection and to minimise human-wildlife conflict through sustainable practices. Digital learning content on conservation themes was also created in partnership with educational bodies.

Community involvement was strengthened through eco-tourism-linked livelihood schemes. Training programmes were organised for local youth and volunteers, equipping them with skills in guiding, awareness creation, and Park upkeep.

Financially, the Park operated within an approved budget of ₹ 3157600, which was utilised 100% as per the sanctioned heads covering salaries, animal husbandry, infrastructure works, research activities, and outreach programmes. Regular internal and external audits ensured complete transparency and optimum use of funds.

Challenges, however, persisted. Heavy monsoon rains caused temporary flooding in some enclosures and walkways, necessitating immediate repair work. Sporadic human-wildlife conflict on the Park's periphery underlined the need for stronger mitigation measures. Availability of additional land for future expansion continues to be a limiting factor.

Looking forward, Abheda Biological Park aims to establish a full-fledged Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. Plans include expansion of the medicinal plant conservation area, greater green cover, adoption of solar energy and rainwater harvesting, and advanced digital systems for visitor management and scientific data collection. Stronger tie-ups with national and international conservation bodies are also on the anvil.

In summary, Abheda Biological Park has emerged as a shining example of Rajasthan's dedication to wildlife protection, scientific advancement, and environmental education. The combined efforts of the committed staff, researchers, and neighbouring communities made 2022–23 a highly successful year. The Park remains firmly resolved to grow into a national centre of excellence for conservation and sustainable eco-tourism.

**[Anurag Kumar Bhatnagar]**

Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)

Wildlife Division, Kota

Office-in-Charge, Abheda Biological Park, Kota

Date: .....-.....-2023]

## CONTENTS

1. History of Abheda Biological Park
2. Vision, Mission, Objectives
3. Basic Information about Zoo
4. Management Personnel of the Zoo
5. Human Resource
6. Capacity Building of Zoo Personnel
7. Statement of Income and Expenditure of the ABP
8. Daily feed Schedule of Animals
9. Vaccination Schedule of Animals
10. Development Works and Facilities Created for the Public During the FY 2022-23
11. Education and Awareness Programmes During the Year
12. Seasonal Special Arrangements for Upkeep of Animals
13. Animal Exchange Program
14. Annual Inventory of Animals
15. Mortality Report
16. Mortality Report
17. List of Free-Living Wild Animals Within the Park Premises

# **1 HISTORY OF ABHEDA BIOLOGICAL PARK**

## **History of Wildlife Conservation in Kota**

The roots of organized wildlife conservation in Kota date back to the early 20th century with the establishment of the Kota Zoological Park in 1905, founded by the erstwhile Maharaja of Kota. During that period, the Hadoti region was blessed with dense forests and abundant wildlife, home to majestic species including Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyena, Chinkara, Nilgai, Sambar, Blackbuck, Jackal, Wolf, Otter, Star Tortoise, various turtles, Peafowl, Vultures, Mugger Crocodile, and Gharial.

### **Royal Era (1905)**

Initially, the Kota Zoo served as a royal pleasure garden, designed to showcase exotic and native wild animals for the entertainment of princely guests. The animals were kept in grand, durable enclosures surrounded by ornamental gardens and water features. Many of these historic enclosures, built with remarkable craftsmanship, still stand today as heritage structures showcasing the architectural grandeur of the princely state.

### **Transfer to Forest Department (1954)**

In 1954, management of the zoo was handed over to the Forest Division, Kota. Subsequently, administrative control was shifted to the Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden (Wildlife), Udaipur, to introduce professional wildlife management practices and improve animal care standards.

### **Return to Local Administration (1986)**

With the creation of the dedicated post of Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Kota in 1986, full administrative and operational control of the zoo was restored to the local wildlife wing, enabling more responsive and region-specific management.

### **Limitations of the Old Mini Zoo**

Spread over merely 2.2 hectares with only about a dozen cramped enclosures, the historic Kota Zoological Park failed to meet the minimum standards prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi, particularly with regard to enclosure size, natural enrichment, and space for free movement and exercise. Repeated inspections by the CZA recommended closure of the facility and relocation of animals to a modern, compliant zoo.

## **Birth of Abheda Biological Park**

After extensive site surveys, a suitable forest area near Abheda Mahal was selected for developing a state-of-the-art biological park that fully adheres to CZA guidelines. The new facility was planned with large, naturalistic enclosures set within a rich ecological landscape, offering animals an environment close to their natural habitat.

Abheda Biological Park was formally inaugurated on 18 December 2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot and Cabinet Minister Shri Shanti Dhariwal, marking a milestone in Rajasthan's wildlife conservation journey.

## **Present-Day Importance**

Today, Abheda Biological Park stands as a contemporary conservation centre that:

- Offers spacious, enrichment-oriented enclosures fully compliant with CZA standards.
- Supports scientific research and long-term biodiversity monitoring.
- Promotes environmental education and awareness among visitors and students.
- Provides lifelong care and rehabilitation for rescued and orphaned wildlife.

The successful transition from the century-old Kota Zoo to the modern Abheda Biological Park reflects Rajasthan's firm commitment to ethical wildlife management, animal welfare, and alignment with national and international conservation standards.

## **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 11.07.2022
4. **Sh. Sunil Gupta, R.F.S.** : 11.07.2022 to 21.02.2024

## 2 VISION, MISSION and OBJECTIVES

**VISION** To emerge as a leading center of excellence in wildlife conservation, environmental education, scientific research, and ecological stewardship, fostering harmonious coexistence between people and nature while safeguarding Rajasthan's extraordinary biodiversity for current and future generations.

### MISSION

1. **Biodiversity Conservation** To protect and propagate indigenous and exotic flora and fauna through scientifically designed ex-situ and in-situ conservation initiatives.
2. **Environmental Education and Public Awareness** To offer engaging and interactive platforms that educate visitors, students, researchers, and the wider public about biodiversity, ecological balance, and the critical need for wildlife protection.
3. **Research and Scientific Advancement** To promote, undertake, and facilitate cutting-edge research on plants, animals, and their ecosystems, with special emphasis on threatened species, ecological monitoring, and sustainable habitat management.
4. **Responsible Ecotourism** To encourage eco-sensitive tourism that raises environmental consciousness, supports local socio-economic growth, and preserves the ecological integrity of the region.
5. **Community Involvement and Sustainable Livelihoods** To involve surrounding communities in conservation efforts and create lasting livelihood opportunities through eco-development initiatives, thereby minimizing human-wildlife conflicts.
6. **Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation** To function as a dedicated facility for rescuing, treating, rehabilitating, and, wherever possible, releasing injured, orphaned, or distressed wild animals back into their natural habitats.

### OBJECTIVES

1. **Protection of Endangered and Native Species** • Develop captive breeding programmes for critically endangered and vulnerable plant and animal species. • Preserve genetic diversity through scientific management of breeding stocks.
2. **Scientific Research and Monitoring** • Conduct comprehensive biodiversity surveys and assessments. • Regularly monitor animal health, behaviour, and ecological relationships. • Document and disseminate research outcomes to enrich global conservation knowledge.
3. **Education and Awareness Programmes** • Host workshops, guided tours, seminars, exhibitions, and awareness campaigns on biodiversity and conservation. • Create digital and interactive learning resources for educational

- institutions. • Organize special events on key national and international environmental observances.
4. **Habitat Restoration and Management** • Rehabilitate degraded habitats within the premises. • Manage water bodies, grasslands, and forested areas to maintain ecological equilibrium.
  5. **Sustainable Visitor Management** • Build low-impact, eco-friendly infrastructure for visitors. • Install informative signage and digital guides for enhanced learning. • Introduce online booking systems and regulated visitor flow to protect wildlife and habitats.
  6. **Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation** • Operate a fully equipped rescue and treatment unit for distressed animals. • Enable safe release of rehabilitated individuals into suitable wild habitats whenever feasible.
  7. **Community Engagement and Eco-development** • Collaborate with local communities to promote conservation awareness. • Generate employment and alternative income sources linked to ecotourism and park operations.
  8. **Sustainable Infrastructure Development** • Adopt renewable energy solutions, rainwater harvesting, and green technologies. • Continually upgrade facilities to ensure the highest standards of animal welfare and visitor safety.

### 3 BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT ZOO

<b>1. Name of Zoo</b>	: Abheda Biological Park
<b>2. Year of Establishment</b>	: 2021
<b>3. Address of the Zoo</b>	: Near Abheda Mahal, Bundi Road, Nanta, Kota
<b>4. State</b>	: Rajasthan
<b>5. Telephone Number</b>	: +91-9413352070
<b>E-mail Address</b>	: <a href="mailto:abhera.biopark17@gmail.com">abhera.biopark17@gmail.com</a>
<b>6. Recognition Valid Upto</b>	: Two years renovation
<b>7. Category of Zoo</b>	: Mini
<b>8. Area (in hectares)</b>	: 143
<b>9. Number of visitors for The Year 2022-23</b>	: 76254
<b>10. Visitor's facilities Available in the Zoo</b>	: R.O. Drinking Water, Toll Free Washrooms, Shelters, Electric Vehicle Service, Children's Play Area
<b>11. Weekly Closure Day</b>	: Tuesday
<b>12. Distance form</b>	
<b>nearest Airport</b>	: 239 km. (Jaipur International Airport)
<b>nearest Railway Station</b>	: 11 km.
<b>nearest Bus Stand</b>	: 7.3 km.

## 4 MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE ZOO

1. Name with designation of the officer in-charge	: Sh. Sunil Gupta, RFS Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Kota
2. Name of Assistant Conservator of Forests	: Anurag Kumar Bhatnagr
3. Name of Veterinarian	: Dr. Vilas Rao Gulhane
4. Range Forest Officer	: Nil
5. Name of Pathologist	: NA
6. Name of Biologist	: NA
7. Name of Education Officer	: NA
8. Public Relation Officer	: NA
9. 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	Ram Karan Khairwa, IFS	Chief Conservator of Forests	1	1	0
2	Sunil Gupta	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	Nil	Range Forest Officer-II	1	0	1
6	Nil	Assistant Forester	6	0	6
7	Budharam Jat				
8	Manoj Sharma				
9	Satynarayan Bheel				
10	Sulendra Kuamr Saini	Forest Guard	25	05	20
11	Ramkumar Meena				
12	Hemraj Gautam	Technician-III			
13	Logar Lal	Care Taker	34	2	34
14	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.

Sr.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 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

## OF THE ABP

**Budget and Annual Income and Expenditure** for the period 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023

S.No.	Particulars	Approved anticipated Revenue	Actual Income 2023 (upto 31-03-2023 in Lakhs)
1	Entry Fee and other revenue	-	31.57
2	Other	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>31.57</b>
	<b>Details of Budget Head</b>	<b>Total Budget approved 2022-23</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure from 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023 In Lakhs</b>
3	Development works like maintenance of enclosures, volunteers etc.	30.50	30.50
4	Others (if any)	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	30.50	30.50
5	Feed Fodder	19.71	19.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.21</b>	<b>50.21</b>
6	Civil Work	14.43	14.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>06.00</b>	<b>06.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>96.21</b>

## 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 Rhinothrachietis	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	Trypanosomiasis	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	Biokleen	Daily

		house, passages	Mopping	
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 ZONOTIC DISEASES

Regular health check-ups are conducted during the FY 2022-23.



# **10 DEVELOPMENT WORKS AND FACILITIES CREATED FOR THE PUBLIC DURING THE FY 2022-23**

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 programmes

1. World Environment Day: 5 <sup>th</sup> June, 2022
2. World Ranger Day: 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 2022
3. International Vulture Awareness Day: 07 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022
4. राष्ट्रीय वन शहीद दिवस: 11 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022
5. World Ozone Day: 16 <sup>th</sup> September, 2022
6. Wildlife Week: 1 <sup>st</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> October, 2022
7. Cleanliness Drive: 23 <sup>rd</sup> October, 2022
8. World Wetlands Day: 02 <sup>nd</sup> February, 2023
9. World Wildlife Day: 03 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2023
10. World Sparrow Day: 20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2023
11. International Day of Forests: 21 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023
12. World Water Day: 22 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2023





# **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 2022-23 (01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023)

S.No.	Species	Sex			Total
		M	F	U	
1	Tiger	1	1		2
2	Lion	0	1		1
3	Emu	2	2		4

## Animal Disposal

Disposal for the year 2022-23 (01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023)

S.No.	Species	Sex			Total
		M	F	U	
1	Spotted deer	5	8		13
2	Emu	0	1		1
3	NIL				

# 14 ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

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

### Inventory Report for the Year 2022-23

#### Endangered Species\*

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

S.No.	Name of Animal & Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				Birth			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31-03-2023
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	
<b>Carnivore Section</b>																		
1	Bengal Tiger	0	0						1	1								2
2	Asiatic Lion	0	0						0	1								1
3	Leopard	1	1		2													2
4	Indian Grey Wolf	2	2		4											1		3
5	Golden Jackal		1		1	1		4							1			5
6	Striped Hyena	1	2		3													3
7	Sloth Bear	1																1
<b>Herbivore Section</b>																		
8	Sambar Deer	1	1		2											1		1
9	Spotted Deer	10	23	4	37	1	1	1				5	8					27
10	Black Buck	5	7		12			6							2			16
11	Chinkara	1	3		4													4
12	Blue Bull	6	4		10											1		9
<b>Bird Section</b>																		
13	Emu	0	0						2	2					2	1		1

# 15 MORTALITY REPORT

**Mortality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park  
For the year 2022-23(01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023)**

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

**Infant Mortality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park  
For the year 2022-23 (01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023)**

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex	Date
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

# 16 NATALITY REPORT

**Natality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park  
For the year 2022-23 (01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Animal Species</b>	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>Sex</b>
<b>1</b>	Jackal	1+4	Male+U
<b>2</b>	Spotted Deer	1+1+1	M+F+U
<b>3</b>	Black Buck	6	U

# 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:

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

## 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:

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

**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.

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

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

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

This diverse wildlife Biological Park's role as an area and ecological protection of natural stability of the region.



presence highlights Abhedha important conservation hotspot, contributing to the heritage and ecological