



**Wild Life Division  
Kota (Rajasthan)**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
(Financial Year 2023-24)  
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 2023–24, 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 140+ plant species, 60+ 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 1,16,845 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 ₹ 45,95,916 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 Abhedha 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, Abhedha 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 2024–25. 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: .....-.....-2024]

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## HISTORY OF ABHEDA BIOLOGICAL PARK

The roots of wildlife conservation in Kota date back to the early 20th century, with the establishment of the Zoological Park, Kota in 1905 under the patronage of the then Maharaja of Kota. In those days, the lush Hadoti forests teemed with rich biodiversity, home to majestic species like Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyena, Chinkara, Nilgai, Sambar, Blackbuck, Jackal, Wolf, Otter, Star Tortoise, various turtles, Peafowl, Vultures, Mugger Crocodile, and Gharial.

**Royal Origins (1905)** Initially, the Kota Zoo was created primarily to amuse royal visitors, displaying wild animals in sturdy, artistically designed enclosures surrounded by ornate gardens and fountains. Many of these century-old structures still stand strong today, serving as enduring examples of the princely era's distinctive architecture.

**Shift to Forest Department Oversight (1954)** In 1954, management of the zoo passed to the Forest Division, Kota. Subsequently, it was placed under the Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden, Udaipur, to introduce professional expertise in animal care and modern conservation practices.

**Return to Local Administration (1986)** With the creation of the office of Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Kota in 1986, administrative control of the zoo was transferred back to this local wildlife authority, enabling more responsive and effective day-to-day management.

**Limitations of the Old Mini Zoo** According to Central Zoo Authority (CZA) standards, enclosures must offer sufficient space and naturalistic conditions to allow animals adequate movement and physical well-being. Spread over merely 2.2 hectares with around 12 cramped enclosures, Kota Zoological Park repeatedly failed to comply with these mandatory requirements. The CZA issued several directives for its closure and relocation of animals to a facility meeting approved norms.

**Establishment of Abheda Biological Park** After thorough site assessment, a suitable forest area near Abheda Mahal was selected for developing a contemporary biological park fully compliant with CZA guidelines. The vision was to create expansive, eco-friendly enclosures that mimic natural habitats.

Abheda Biological Park was formally inaugurated on 18 December 2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot and Cabinet Minister Shri Shanti Dhariwal. It stands today as a proud testament to Rajasthan's commitment to

advanced wildlife conservation, environmental education, and responsible eco-tourism.

Present-day Importance Abheda Biological Park has evolved into a state-of-the-art conservation centre that:

- Offers large, naturalistic enclosures fully aligned with CZA standards.
- Supports scientific research and systematic biodiversity monitoring.
- Advances environmental awareness and educational outreach.
- Provides refuge and rehabilitation for rescued wildlife.

The journey from the historic Kota Zoo to the modern Abheda Biological Park signifies a landmark advancement in Rajasthan's wildlife conservation efforts, demonstrating a resolute alignment with national and international benchmarks for animal welfare and habitat preservation.

**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
5. **Sh. Anurag Kumar Bhatnagar**, R.F.S. : 21.02.2024 to till date



## VISION, MISSION and OBJECTIVES

### VISION & MISSION

1. **Conservation of Biodiversity** To protect and multiply native as well as exotic flora and fauna through scientifically designed ex-situ and in-situ conservation initiatives.
2. **Environmental Education and Awareness** To offer an engaging platform that educates visitors—especially students, researchers, and the public—about biodiversity, ecological harmony, and the critical need for wildlife protection.
3. **Research and Scientific Studies** To promote and undertake cutting-edge research on plants, animals, and their ecosystems, with special emphasis on threatened species, long-term ecological monitoring, and sustainable habitat practices.
4. **Ecotourism Promotion** To encourage responsible eco-tourism that raises environmental consciousness, supports local livelihoods, and safeguards the ecological integrity of the area.
5. **Community Participation and Livelihood Support** To involve surrounding communities actively in conservation efforts and create sustainable income opportunities through eco-development initiatives, thereby minimizing human-wildlife conflicts.
6. **Rehabilitation and Rescue** To function as a dedicated centre for rescuing, treating, and rehabilitating injured, orphaned, or distressed wild animals, aiming for their successful release back into the wild wherever possible.

### OBJECTIVES

1. **Conservation of Endangered and Native Species** • Develop captive breeding programmes for endangered and vulnerable plant and animal species. • Preserve genetic diversity through scientific selection and 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. **Educational Outreach and Awareness** • Arrange workshops, guided tours, seminars, exhibitions, and interactive sessions on conservation themes. • Introduce digital and virtual learning tools for schools and colleges. • Observe key environmental days with special awareness programmes.
4. **Habitat Restoration and Management** • Reclaim and restore degraded habitats within the park. • Manage water bodies, grasslands, and forest areas to maintain ecological equilibrium.

5. **Sustainable Visitor Management** • Build low-impact, eco-sensitive visitor facilities. • Install informative signage and digital interpretation centres. • Introduce online ticketing and regulated visitor flow to protect animal well-being and the environment.
6. **Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation** • Operate a fully equipped rescue and treatment unit for distressed wildlife. • Ensure soft or hard release of rehabilitated animals into suitable natural habitats whenever feasible.
7. **Community Engagement and Eco-development** • Collaborate with local communities to foster conservation awareness. • Generate employment and alternative income sources linked to eco-tourism and park operations.
8. **Sustainable Infrastructure Development** • Adopt solar power, rainwater harvesting, and other green technologies. • Continuously upgrade infrastructure to guarantee 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 Up to</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 2023-24</b>	: 1,16,845
<b>10. Visitor's facilities</b>	
<b>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	: Sunil Kumar Gupta, RFS Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Kota
2. Name of Assistant Conservator of Forests	: Anurag kumar Bhatnagar
3. Name of Veterinarian	: Dr. Vilas Rao Gulhane
4. Range Forest Officer	: Durgesh Kahar
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




**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 Kumar 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	Durgesh Kahar	Range Forest Officer-II	1	1	0
6	Nil	Assistant Forester	6	0	6
7	Manoj Kumar Sharma	Forest Guard	25	13	12
8	Budhram Jat				
8	Satynarayan Bheel				
9	Sulendra Kuamr Saini				
10	Rinkesh Kumari				
11	Manisha Meena				
12	Manju Khokhar				
13	Naresh Meena				
14	Ranveer				

	Singh				
15	Ramesh Singh Shekhawat				
16	Munni				
17	Renu				
18	Ranju				
19	Kavita				
29	Neha Nagar				
21	Ramkumar Meena	Technician-III			
22	Hemraj Gautam				
23	Logar Lal	Care Taker	34	2	34
24	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			





## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

### OF THE ABP

**Budget and Annual Income and Expenditure** for the period 01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024

S.No.	Particulars	Approved anticipated Revenue	Actual Income 2023-24 (upto 31-03-2024 in Lakhs)
1	Entry Fee and other revenue	-	31.68
2	Other	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>31.68</b>
	<b>Details of Budget Head</b>	<b>Total Budget approved 2023-24</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure from 01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024 In Lakhs</b>
3	Development works like maintenance of enclosures, volunteers etc.	30.00	30.00
4	Others (if any)	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	30.00	30.00
5	Feed Fodder	67.11	67.11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67.11</b>	<b>67.11</b>
6	Civil Work	29.72	29.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.72</b>	<b>29.72</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>127.68</b>	<b>158.81</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





## 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

Sr.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**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Type of Enclosure</b>	<b>Disinfectant used and method</b>	<b>Frequency of disinfection</b>
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 ZOO NOTIC DISEASES**

Regular health check-ups are conducted during the FY 2023-24.

**10** DEVELOPMENT WORKS AND FACILITIES  
CREATED FOR THE PUBLIC  
DURING THE FY 2023-24

Installation of Water Cooler, Construction of Shelters  
Enrichment of Children's Park like Jhulas or Cluters



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**EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES  
DURING THE YEAR**

1. World Environment Day: 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2023



2. World Ranger Day: 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2023



3. International Vulture Awareness Day: 07<sup>th</sup> September, 2023

4. राष्ट्रीय वन शहीद दिवस: 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2023



5. World Ozone Day: 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2023

6. Wildlife Week: 1<sup>st</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> October, 2023



7. Cleanliness Drive: 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2023



8. World Wetlands Day: 02<sup>nd</sup> February, 2024



9. World Wildlife Day: 03<sup>rd</sup> March, 2024



10. World Sparrow Day: 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2024

11. International Day of Forests: 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2024



10. World Water Day: 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2024

**वन्यजीव सप्ताह : चित्रकला प्रतियोगिता में दिखा उत्साह, किया वन भ्रमण**

# बनाए बाघ व उड़ती चिड़िया के चित्र

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कोटा. वन्यजीव विभाग की ओर से चिड़ियाघर में मनाए जा रहे वन्यजीव सप्ताह के तहत रविवार को आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में प्रतिभागियों ने उत्साह दिखाया। विभाग की ओर से सुबह रथकांकरा से गेपरनाथ महादेव तक वन्यजीव प्रेमियों को वन भ्रमण करवाया। कई वन्यजीव प्रेमियों की एक टीम ने रामगढ़ व जेतपुर में बर्ड वॉचिंग भी की।

इसमें बाद अभेड़ा बायोलॉजिकल पार्क में तीन अलग-अलग वर्गों में चित्रकला प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें प्रकृति एवं वन्यजीवों का चित्र, लुप्तप्राय वन्यजीव गोडावण एवं



नागर ने बताया कि डॉ. मनोज वर्मा, डॉ बसंत बामनिया व नेचर प्रोमोटर ए.एच. जैदी निर्णायक रहे। इस दौरान सहायक वन संरक्षक अनुराग भटनागर, डॉ. सुधीन्द्र श्रृंगी, विभाग के बुधराम जाट, मनोज शर्मा, चेतना पारोलिया समेत अन्य लोग उपस्थित रहे। सोमवार को शेरगढ़ का भ्रमण व 10 बजे से अभेड़ा में रंगोली प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया जाएगा।


अन्य वन्यजीव विषय दिए गए। प्रतिभागियों ने कल्पनाओं को साकार करते हुए चित्र बनाए। कक्षा प्रथम से छठी वाले वर्ग में प्रथम रश्मिका श्रीवास्तव, द्वितीय स्थान पर कनिष्का राज व तीसरे स्थान पर

चित्रांश रहे। 7 से 12 कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों में मिट्टिका बिजू प्रथम, डोना केरवाल द्वितीय, प्रशंया तृतीय व कॉलेज वर्ग में मनीष वर्मा प्रथम व द्वितीय डॉ. रमा यादव रही। क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी संजय

न समाज समिति की नाल सुखाडिया नगर के भवन में अग्रसेन गई। अध्यक्ष अनूप ताया कि संरक्षक

रनीश गोयल ने बताया कि आरता कर प्रसाद वितरित किया गया। अध्यक्ष चन्द्रशेखर अग्रवाल, महेन्द्र राय जैन, सत्यनारायण जैन व अन्य लोग उपस्थित रहे।

राउण्ड आमयान चलाया जा रहा वहीं जो अभी तक पहली डोज से वंचित हैं उन्हें भी पहली डोज लगाई जाएगी।

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मियों ने किया विरोध

## वन वन्य क्षेत्र : वन्यजीव प्रेमी

चम्बल रेस्क्यू फोर्स वंशी, उर्वशी शर्मा, मनोज शर्मा, बहादुर सिंह समेत कई प्रतिभागियों ने विचार

प्रकृति, बाद नेरस्त

अमलसरा गांव में गह के अन्तर्गत गण के महत्व को को लेकर सियासत । पहले उप वन कट्टर को गोष्ठी की और एनवक्त पर रके कोराना हवाला देकर रस्त किए जाने की कार्यक्रम था वह भाया के निर्वाचन ।

वन्यजीव सप्ताह के समापन पर सम्मान



वन विभाग की ओर से मनाए गए वन्यजीव सप्ताह का गुरुवार को समापन हो गया। इस मौके पर बच्चों के लिए विचित्र वेशभूषा प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें बच्चों ने विविध रूप धरे। कार्यक्रम में सप्ताह के दौरान आयोजित प्रतियोगिताओं के विजेताओं व सहयोगियों व विभाग के कर्मचारियों का उल्लेखनीय कार्यों के लिए सम्मान किया गया। मुख्य अतिथि मुख्य वन संरक्षक एसआर यादव थे। कार्यक्रम में मुकुन्दरा के उपवन संरक्षक बीजो जॉय, सहायक वन संरक्षक तरुण मेहरा, अनुराग भटनागर, क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी संजय नागर, मनोज शर्मा, बुधराम जाट, चेतना पारोलिया, मनीषा मीणा समेत अन्य स्टाफ व लोग उपस्थित रहे।

# 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

S.No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	NIL	0	0	0		

## Animal Disposal

Disposal for the year 2023-24 (01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024)						
S.No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	NIL					
2	NIL					
3	NIL					



# 14. ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

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

### Inventory Report for the Year 2023-24

#### Endangered Species\*

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

S.No.	Name of Animal & Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2023				Birth			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31-03-2024	
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U		
<b>Carnivore Section</b>																			
1	Bengal Tiger	1	1														1		2
2	Asiatic Lion		1																1
3	Leopard	1	1																2
4	Indian Grey Wolf	2	2																3
5	Golden Jackal	3	2																5
6	Striped Hyena	1	2																3
<b>Herbivore Section</b>																			
8	Sambar Deer	1	0																1
9	Spotted Deer	08	19					07											34
10	Black Buck	06	8					07											21
11	Chinkara	01	03																4
12	Blue Bull	06	03					07											16

## 15. MORTALITY REPORT

**Mortality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park  
For the year 2023-24 (01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024)**

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex
1	Black Buck	1+3	Male +Female
2	Indian wolf	1	Female
3	Sambhar	1	Male
4	Chinkara	1	Male

**Infant Mortality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park  
For the year 2023-24 (01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024)**

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex	Date
1				

## 16. NATALITY REPORT

**Natality report of animals at Abheda Biological Park  
For the year 2023-24 (01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024)**

S.No.	Animal Species	Nos.	Sex	Date
1.		0		

# 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 Swamphen	<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 presence highlights Abhedha 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.

