

ASSAM STATE ZOO

ANNUAL
REPORT
2023-2024



WWW.ASSAMSTATEZOO.IN

Prepared by :
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
ASSAM STATE ZOO DIVISION
GUWAHATI-05

1. হলৌ বান্দর
2. শব পথ
3. জিবাফ
- 4.

5. হনুমান বান্দর
6. পক্ষী গৃহ
7. দেও ছাগলী
8. হেপা

9. পক্ষী গৃহ
10. ঘোঁ
11. জলহতী
12. ভালুক

13. নাহবুটুকী বাঘ
14. ভালুক
15. লতামাকবি বাঘ
16. নিগলী পহু
17. শগুণ

18. সিংহ
19. ঢেকীয়াপতীয়া বাঘ
20. এশিঙীয়া গঁড়
21. বগা বাঘ
22. নীল গাই

23. এশিঙীয়া গঁড়
- আবু ফুটুকী হরিণ
24. নল গাহবি
25. উটপক্ষী
26. ইয়ং আবু
27. শিয়াল
28. হায়েনা
29. ইমু
30. কেহোরাবী
31. ছেংহাই

32. ঘবিয়াল
33. কুস্তীৰ
34. সৰ্প গৃহ
35. খটিয়া পহু আবু
36. চাবিশিঙীয়া পহু
37. টোৰা (পেলিকান)
38. কাছ
39. হাডগিলা
40. সেন্দূৰীয়া বান্দর

39. হাডগিলা
40. সেন্দূৰীয়া বান্দর

WELCOME TO YOUR GUIDE TO



1. Hoolock Gibbon
2. Sambar
3. Giraffe
- 4.
5. Common Langur
6. Aviary
7. Serow
8. Jungle Cat
9. Walk-in Aviary
10. Black panther
11. Hippopotamus
12. Himalayan Black Bear
13. Common Leopard
14. Himalayan Black bear

15. Leopard cat
16. Mouse deer
17. Vulture
18. Asiatic Lion
19. Royal Bengal Tiger
20. Greater One Horned Rhinoceros
21. White Tiger
22. Nilgai
23. Great One-horned Rhinoceros & Spotted deer
24. Pygmy Hog
25. Ostrich
26. Binturong and barking deer
27. Golden Jackal

28. Striped Hyena
29. Emu
30. Cassowary
31. Thamin
32. Gharial
33. Mugger
34. Snake house
35. Hog deer and 4 Horned antelope
36. Great White Pelican
37. Gharial and turtle enclosure
38. Aquatic Bird Aviary
39. Greater Adjutant Stork
40. Stump Tailed Macaque



Legends

- Toilet
- Juice Centre
- Museum
- Waiting Shed
- Cafeteria
- Drinking Water
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NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

SINCE 1957

HISTORY of Assam State Zoo cum Botanical garden



In 1958, the 63th Indian National Congress Session was held at Pandu, which was then an active rail station and a very busy port on the south bank of the river Brahmaputra as the present Saraighat Bridge was then not in existence. To commemorate the session, Assam Forest Department arranged to display some wild animals for attracting and amusing both the delegates and the public. A female Leopard cub named Spotty drew crowds and was the principal attraction. The Congress Session ended but the animals had to be housed somewhere and this germinated the idea of a zoo in Assam.



Thus, Spotty and her animal friends formed the seed collection when the Assam State Zoo was established here in 1957 and opened to public a year later. The total number of animals and birds, at the time of the zoo's inception was 42 individuals (22 species) and 236 (31 species) respectively.



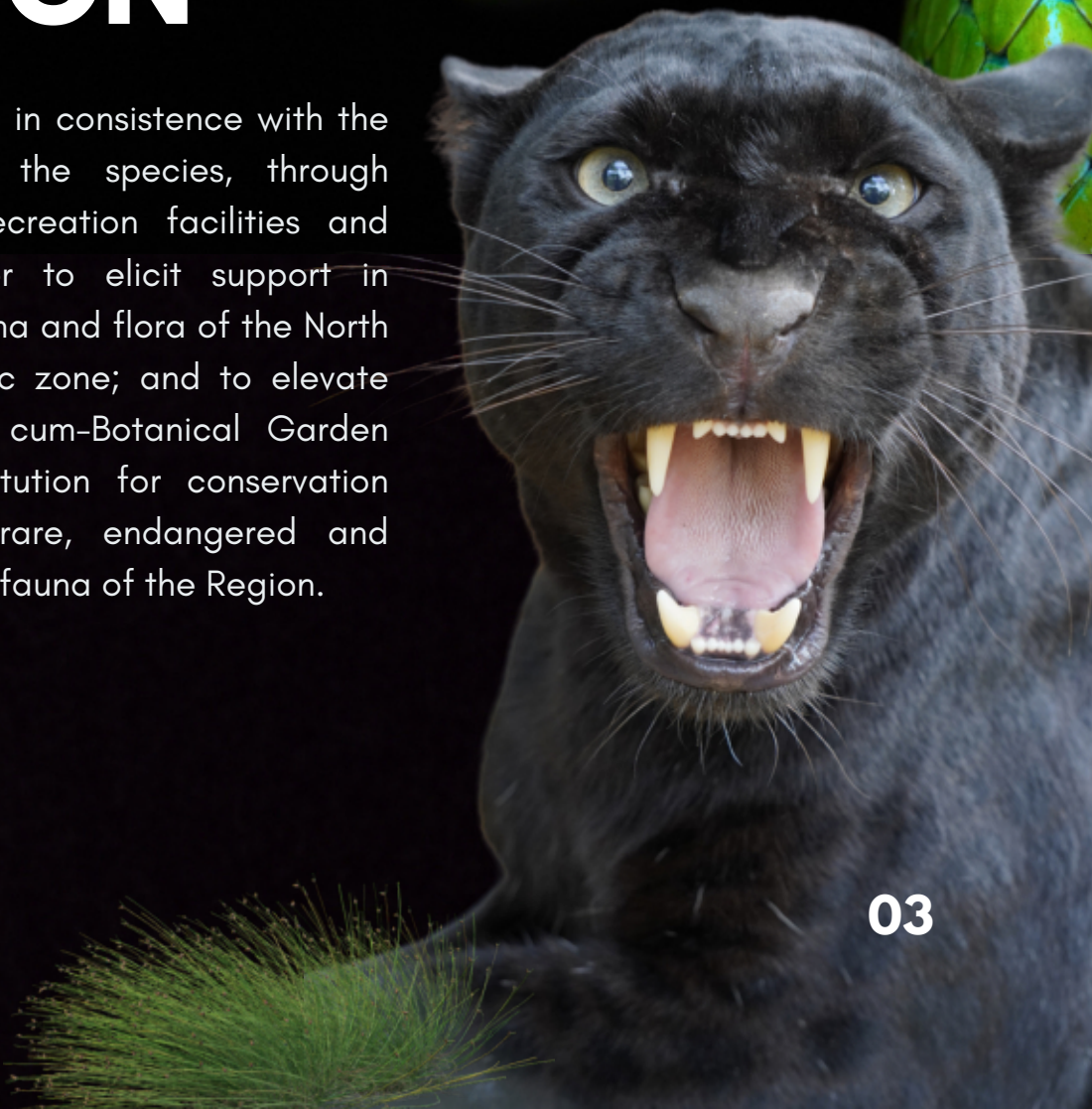
Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden has indeed come a long way, from a mere menagerie to one of the most important ex-situ conservation centres in the entire country of the total Zoo area, about 50 ha is occupied by animal enclosures and buildings. The Botanical Garden comprises 30 ha of land. The rest of the area is natural forest. Roughly 95 ha of forest are almost remains virgin and forms part of the Hengerabari RF. The vegetation type is a mixture of Tropical Moist Deciduous and Semi evergreen Forests, in different serial stages of secondary succession. Bamboo Forests which is another subset of this type is also well represented. There is a teak plantation on the eastern boundary with a patch of tall grass and scrub growing along the exposed slopes and a small sal patch planted during 1963.

OUR VISION

This Zoo envisions creating a mechanism for enhancing expertise on excellent upkeep and ex-situ conservation of the rare and endangered fauna and flora of the region.

OUR MISSION

To sensitize people, in consistence with the finest upkeep of the species, through adequate visits, recreation facilities and education in order to elicit support in conserving wild fauna and flora of the North East Bio-geographic zone; and to elevate Assam State Zoo cum-Botanical Garden into an ideal institution for conservation breeding of the rare, endangered and endemic species of fauna of the Region.



OBJECTIVES

FOCUSING MAINLY IN COMPLEMENTING AND STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL EFFORTS IN CONSERVATION OF RICH BIODIVERSITY, PARTICULARLY THE WILD FAUNA OF THE NORTHEAST REGION, FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR ASSAM STATE ZOO CUM BOTANICAL GARDEN (ASZBG) ARE SET: -

1

To provide opportunities for scientific studies and create a database useful for both in-situ and ex-situ conservation.

2

To carry out coordinated breeding of the region's endangered species in ex-situ conditions for restocking and reintroducing whenever required.

3

To provide a unique opportunity to visitors for wildlife education utilizing the ambiance of the zoo in consistent with the adequate safety and upkeep of the zoo for eliciting empathy towards wild fauna.

4

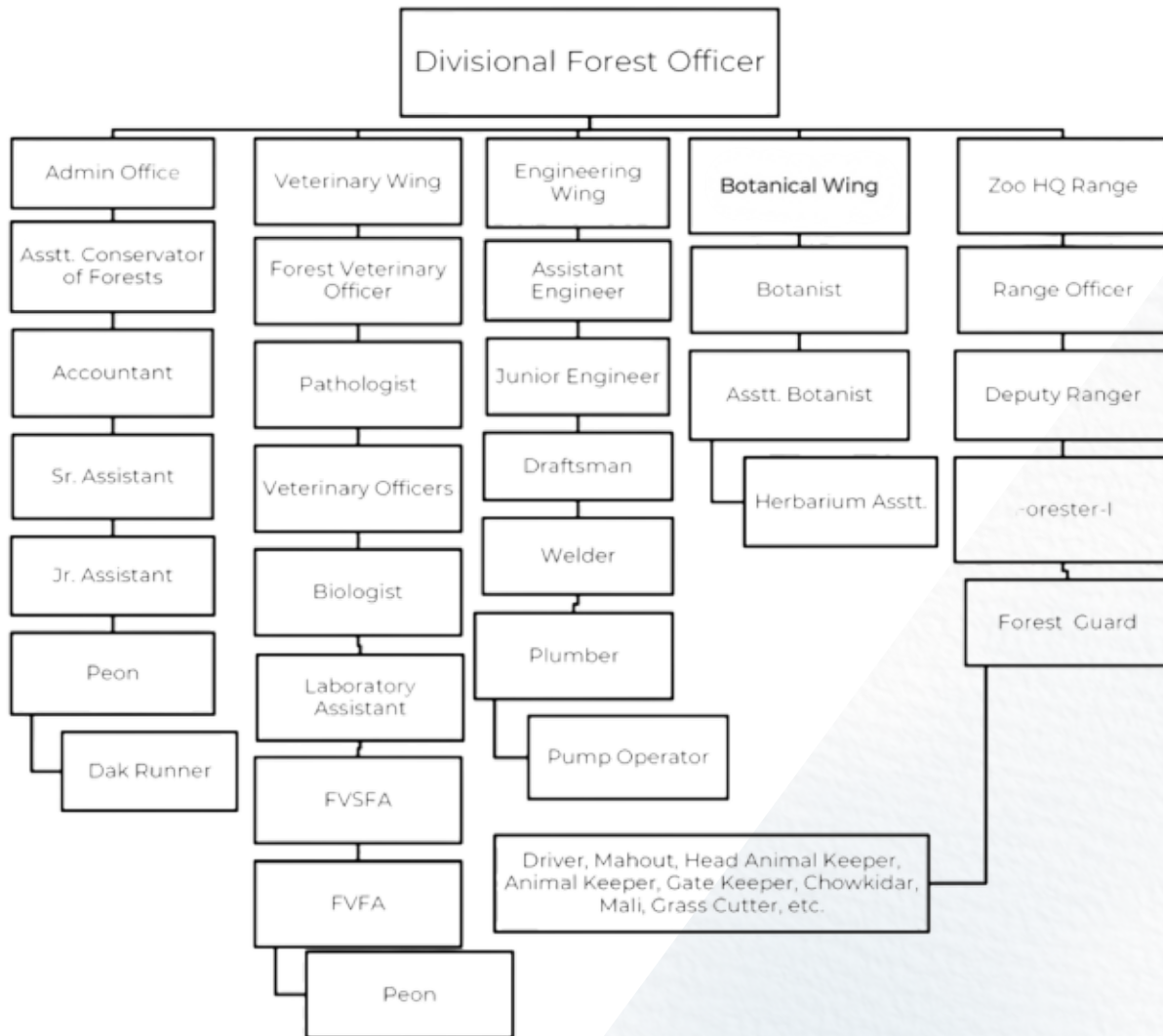
To provide adequate and near-natural housing for zoo captives by ensuring a high standard of health care and ethical treatment.

5

To function as a rescue and rehabilitation center for distressed wild fauna



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| • The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest Wildlife, Assam, Basistha, Guwahati 29 - | Chairman |
| • Dean, College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara - | Member |
| • Director, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department of Assam, Chenikuthi - | Member |
| • Prof. & Head, Dpt. of Veterinary, Surgery & Radiology, Assam Agricultural University - | Member |
| • Prof. & Head, Dpt. of Pathology, Assam Agricultural University - | Member |
| • Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering Dept, Assam - | Member |
| • Prof. & Head, Dpt. of Nutrition, College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University - | Member |
| • The Veterinary Officer, Assam State Zoo Division, Guwahati - | Member |
| • The Divisional Forest Officer, Assam State Zoo Division - | Member Secretary |

DAILY FEED SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

The Veterinary section of the zoo plays a critical role in managing and regulating the dietary needs of all the animals. Each species has specific nutritional requirements, which are further influenced by factors such as age, sex, health status, and natural dietary preferences. For instance, younger animals or those in their reproductive stages may need more nutrient-rich food, while older animals may require a specialized diet to maintain their health. These factors are carefully considered when planning their meals.

Feeding takes place during the morning hours, with each animal receiving food according to its individual needs and in line with its natural feeding habits in the wild. Carnivores, in particular, are fed daily but are given a fasting day on Fridays. This practice is designed to mimic their natural hunting and feeding behaviors, where they may not have access to prey every day. It helps to keep the animals active and prevents overfeeding, ensuring a balance between their health and well-being.

The quality and quantity of the feed are meticulously monitored by the Forest Veterinary Officer, who ensures that the animals receive fresh and nutritionally balanced meals. Regular assessments are conducted to ensure that the dietary plans are in alignment with the animals' changing needs, and any health-related adjustments to the diet are promptly made. This careful oversight ensures that the animals in the zoo remain healthy, active, and closely resemble their natural counterparts in the wild.



SPECIES		FEED	FREQUENCY
MAMMALS	Herbivores	Carrot, Athia Banana, Wheat Bran, Soybean Flakes, Green Fodder Dal Grass, Pumpkin, Lessera (Long Beans), Black Salt, Common Salt, Hydroponic, Grass with Seeds, Mung Kalai, Bengal Gram, Green Pea, Whole Alfalfa Pellets, Alfalfa Hay, Broken Rice, Sugarcane Leaves, Local Tree, Leaves, Garlic, Molasses, Mustard Oil, Banana Tree, Wood Apple, Outenga, Paddy, Maize Pulverized, Mustard Oil, Cake, Groundnut Cake, Sesame Oil Cake, Amla (Indian Gooseberry), Potato, Sweet Potato Papaya, Apple, Chick, Chicken Egg	Daily once
	Carnivores	Beef with Bone, Mutton, Beef Liver, Dressed Broiler Chicken, Curd, Live Fish, Chicken Egg, Carrot, Pumpkin, Coconut, Athia Banana, Sugarcane, Honey, Molasses, Rice, Sweet Potato, Guava, Mango, Jackfruit, Wood Apple, Lichi, Broken Rice, Corn Flakes, Oats, Orange, Grapes, Pomegranate, Papaya, Meal Worms, Super Worms	Daily once
	Omnivores	Apple, Cheni Banana, Sugarcane, Pomegranate, Watermelon, Coconut, Carrot, Chicken Egg, Pumpkin, Curd, Corn Flakes, Oats, Honey, Bread, Sunflower Seeds, Meal Worms, Super Worms, Pineapple, Mango, Mosumbi, Guava, Jackfruit, Leafy Vegetables, Cucumber, Orange, Molasses, Broken Rice, Amul Spray, Live Fish	Daily once
BIRDS		Bajra, Rice, Paddy, Gram Chattoo, Maize Crushed, Wheat Whole, Soybean Flakes, Sunflower Seeds, Ground Nut, Cheni Banana, Athia Banana, Papaya, Lichi, Apple, Pomegranate, Watermelon, Chick, Chicken Egg, Dead Medium/Small Fish, Oyster Shell Grid, Crystar Shell Grid, Nutribird, Leafy Vegetables, Chatoo	Daily once
REPTILES	Turtles & Tortoises	Wheat Gram, Mung Kalai, Wheat Bran, Soybean Flakes, Lessera (Long Beans), Cucumber, Beetroot, Tomato, Apple, Live Medium/Small Fish, Bread Sliced	Fish- Alternate day Other feed items- Daily
	Crocodiles & Gharials	Live Medium/Small Fish (for Young), Sol Live Fish (for Adults)	Sol Fish- Twice in a week (for 9 months) Live fish small/Medium- Alternate day
	Snakes	Animal Protein: Day-old Broiler Chick	Every 15 Days

VACCINATION SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

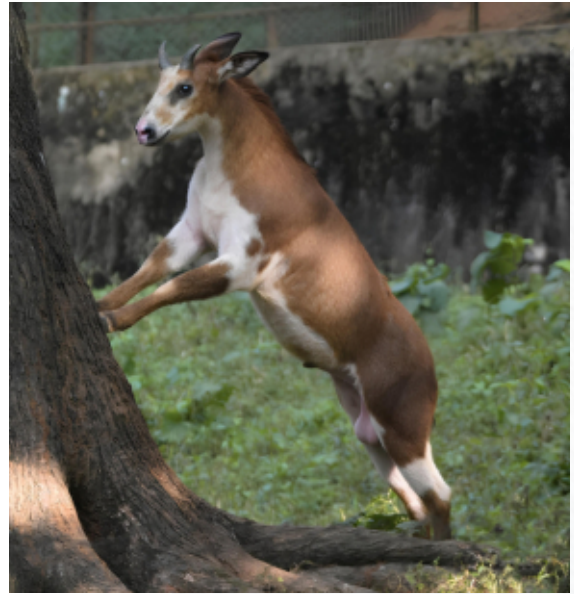
Sl. No	Name of the Vaccine	Disease Covered	Spp. / Animal to given
1	F.M.D. Vaccine - Raksha Triovac - Raksha Ovac Trivalent	Foot & mouth disease	Elephant, Giraffe Serow,
2	Rabies Veterinary Vaccine - Raksharab Inj.	Rabies	Indian Rhino, Elephant, Common Leopard, Black Panther, Asiatic Lion, Royal Bengal Tiger, White Tiger, Leopard Cat, Jackal, Hyena
3	Anthrax	Anthrax spore vaccine	Elephant, Indian Rhino
4	Canigen DHPPi/L Nobivac DHPPi/L Purevax Ferret Distemper	Combines Canine Distemper Adenovirus type- 2, Parvovirus Parainfluenza virus vaccine & Canine Distemper vaccine in activated.	Common Leopard, Civet, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Hyena, Asiatic Lion, Black Panther, White Tiger, Royal Bengal Tiger
5	Feligen CRP	Combine feline calicivirus, feline rhinotracheitis virus and feline panleukopenia virus vaccine with diluent	Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Black Panther, Common Leopard, White Tiger, Asiatic Lion, Royal Bengal Tiger
6	Tetanus Vaccine		Elephant, Giraffe calf
7	H.S. BQ - Raksha Triovac		Elephant, Giraffe
8	Ranikhet, R2B strain		Emu, Cassowary, Ostrich, Pheasant, Jungle fowl

DE-WORMING SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

	Species	Drug used	Remarks
Carnivorous	3-months interval		
	Royal Bengal Tiger, White Tiger	Doramectin inj, Kiwof plus XL, Eazy pet	
	Asiatic Lion	Kiwof plus XL, Parid inj., Eazy pet	
	Common Leopard	Kiwof plus XL	
	Black Panther	Kiwof plus XL, Fentas plus suspension, Eendectin, Eazypet	
	Leopard Cat	Eazy pet	
	Jungle Cat	Eazy pet, Piperazine citrate	
	Civet	Eazypet, Piperazine citrate, Kiwof	
	Hyena	Eazypet, Kiwof plus	
	Golden Jackal	Eazy pet, Kiwof plus	
Primates	6 months interval		
	Golden Langur	Oxazol Suspension, Fentas plus	
	Capped Langur	Oxazol	
	Lemur	Oxazol	
	Hoolock Gibbon	Oxazol Suspension	
	Common Langur	Oxazol Suspension	
	Slow Loris	Oxazol Suspension, Lemasol inj	
	Spider Monkey	Piperazine citrate – Neomac tab	
	Stump tail Macaque	Oxazol Suspension	
	Assamese macaque	Oxazol Suspension	
	Capuchin Monkey	Fentas plus, Neomac tab	
	Moor Macaque	Wormizole tab	
	Pig tailed macaque	Wormizole tab	
	All Rhinos	Fendikind plus, Levamisole powder	
	Hippopotamus	Do-	
	Sambar Deer, Deerbrow Antlered	Eendectin 100 mg, Fendikind plus	
	Nilgai	Fendikind plus	
	Spotted Deer, Barking Deer	Eendectin tab 100 mg	
	H.B. Bear, Mouse Deer, Hog Deer	Fentas 1.5 gm, Oxazol suspension	
	Pygmy Hog	Eazy pet, Fentas plus	
	Bear cat	Oxazol, Albendazole suspension	
	Elephant	Neozide bolus, Fendikind plus	
	Serow	Fentas plus	
Giraffe	Fentas 1.5 gm, Fendikind plus		
Black Buck	Piperazine citrate		
Kangaroo, Wallaby	Fentas Plus		
Zebra	Fendikind plus, Eazypet tab		
Orangutans	Bandy plus		
Porcupine	Fentas plus		
All Birds	6 months interval		
	All birds	Piperazine citrate, Oxazol suspension	
	Aldabra Giant Tortoise	Lemasol Inj.	

Deworming programs in zoo is followed on quarterly basis in a year (February, May, August, and November) and appropriate dewormer like Albendazole, Fenbendazole, Ivermectin like drugs are given to different group of animals like herbivores, carnivores, birds and reptiles. Deworming programs also involve regular faecal examinations to determine the presence of internal parasites, followed by appropriate deworming treatments. The frequency of deworming may vary based on the species, their susceptibility to parasitic infections, and environmental factors. Based on Faecal examination result additional deworming is followed and also doses may vary on the worm load of that particular animal.

CONSERVATION BREEDING PROGRAMME



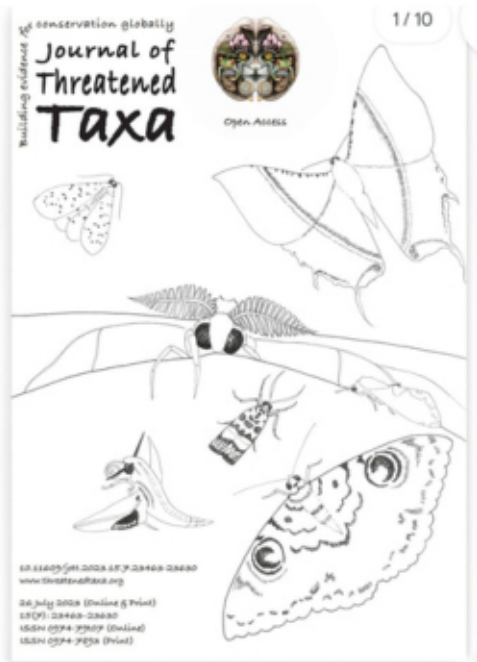
The Conservation Breeding Centre at Assam State Zoo is a crucial initiative aimed at the preservation and protection of endangered and vulnerable species, particularly those native to Northeast India. This center plays a vital role in supporting ex-situ conservation efforts, focusing on breeding and maintaining genetically diverse populations of threatened species.

Currently the Assam State Zoo is undergoing conservation breeding of One-horned Rhinoceros, Golden Langur and Himalayan Serow as coordinating zoo. These breeding programs help ensure that genetically healthy individuals can either be released into the wild or used to support the captive population.

RESEARCH PUBLICATION

OF 2023-24

Assam State Zoo's research article has been published in the Journal of Threatened Taxa! We proudly achieved the first-ever captive breeding of this species in India, thanks to the dedication of our animal keepers, veterinarians, and staff, with invaluable support from Sri Sachin Ranade of BNHS.



Breeding of Himalayan Vulture *Gygo himalayensis* Hume, 1869 (Aves: Accipitriformes: Accipitridae) in the Assam State Zoo, Guwahati, Assam, India

Sachin Ranade¹, Jay Saha² & Ashwin Kumar³

Abstract: Himalayan Vulture (*Gygo himalayensis*) has been listed as one of the most threatened species in the world. The first record of captive breeding of the species in India. The adults were kept in a highly secure aviary in the Assam State Zoo in Guwahati and fed on egg. The nestling was hand-reared in temperature and humidity-controlled house and an incubation room. It was fed on egg and bone pieces and the consumption records maintained. The growth of nestling and birds growth were monitored. It took about five months to fledge out.

Keywords: Captive breeding, food consumption, hand rearing, high altitude species, vulture nesting, vulture egg.

Himalayan Vulture (*Gygo himalayensis*) is the largest vulture among the old world vultures. Its distribution covers a wide range that includes the countries Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kirgistan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. In India, this species breeds in the Himalayas and in winter the immature population visits the plains (Sill & Popley 1963). The species is categorized as 'Least Threatened' something that about 16,000-134,000 individuals exist in the wild (Sinha et al. 2017). The species is a common winter visitor to plains of India that includes Assam. This migration is done only by the immature birds in winter while the adults remain in the breeding ground. The Himalayan Vultures feed on livestock carcasses along with the local resident *Gygo* vultures - the White-rumped Vulture (*Gygo bengalensis*) and the Lesser Spotted Vulture (*Gygo tenuirostris*). Their feeding habit makes them vulnerable to the unintentional poisoning (Sharma et al. 2017). As the forest rangers attack the livestock, in retaliation, the poison baits are used by the cattle owners to kill the dogs and wild carnivores. The vultures get attracted towards these poisoned baits and feed on them. The accidental vultures in such incidences were rescued and saved by the team of the Bombay Natural History Society and Forest Department in Assam. The Himalayan Vultures saved from such incidences in 2013-12 were kept in the display of the Assam State Zoo and Biological Park at Guwahati.

Handling and diet in the Zoo

The Himalayan vultures were kept for display in a 40 x 30 ft aviary covered with galvanized mesh. The



EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

PEOPLE VISIT THIS ZOO MAINLY FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSE, BUT IN RETURN THEY ARE ENRICHED WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION. THIS EFFORT IS TO BE STRENGTHENED FURTHER SO THAT THIS INSTITUTION CONTINUES TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE ON CONSERVATION AND EDUCATION AS WELL. SOME OF THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN REGULARLY IN THE ZOO ARE AS FOLLOWS:

01 Big Cat Day

The Assam State Zoo in Guwahati celebrated "Big Cat Day" to raise awareness about the conservation of big cats, such as tigers, leopards, and other feline species. This event typically includes various activities aimed at educating visitors, especially children, about the importance of preserving these majestic animals and their habitats.

02 Nature and Birdwatching

The Assam State Zoo, located in the heart of Guwahati, offers a unique experience for nature enthusiasts through its Nature Walk and Birdwatching Program. This program is designed to bring visitors closer to the rich biodiversity within the zoo and its surrounding areas, especially the diverse birdlife.

03 Tiger Day

Assam State Zoo, located in Guwahati, celebrates Global Tiger Day (International Tiger Day) on July 29 each year. The celebration is aimed at raising awareness about tiger conservation, the need to protect tiger habitats, and the steps required to prevent poaching and illegal trade.

04 Turtle Day

Assam State Zoo celebrates World Turtle Day annually to raise awareness about the importance of turtle conservation. The event typically features educational programs, awareness campaigns, and activities designed to engage the public in turtle protection efforts.

05 Wildlife Week

Assam State Zoo typically celebrates Wildlife Week in October to promote awareness about wildlife conservation and the importance of preserving biodiversity. During this week, various activities such as drawing competition, essay writing competition, quiz competition etc. are organized to engage the public and educate them about wildlife. Here are some common events and activities that might be included in the celebration.

06 Spot Photography competition

The Assam State Zoo often hosts various events, including photography competitions, to promote wildlife awareness and conservation. A spot photography competition would typically involve participants capturing images of animals or nature within the zoo premises on the same day of the event, focusing on wildlife, animal behavior, or the natural environment.

07 World Environment Day

World Environment Day at Assam State Zoo celebrates nature through engaging activities, raising awareness about conservation among visitors. The event includes tree planting, educational programs, and interactive exhibits to promote sustainable living and environmental protection.

07 Quiz and Drawing Competition

Assam State Zoo hosts a quiz and drawing competition to engage visitors, especially children, in learning about biodiversity conservation. These activities aim to foster environmental awareness and inspire young minds to protect Assam's unique wildlife.

A PHOTO JOURNEY OF THE EVENTS

FLASHBACK





ANIMAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

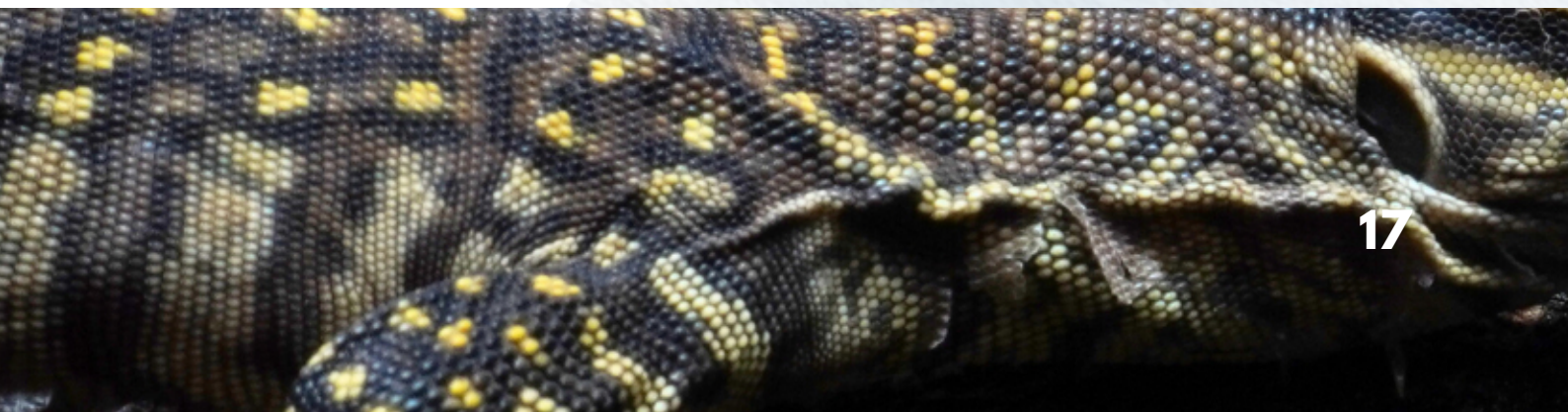
Sl No.	Species	Number		Acquisition From	Date of arrival in the zoo
		M	F		
1	Zebra	1	1	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens (Mysore)	16-05-2023
2	Mandarin Duck	2	2	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens (Mysore)	16-05-2023
3	Giraffe	0	1	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park (Patna)	25-05-2023
Animals going from the Assam State Zoo, Guwahati					
Sl No.	Species	Number		Transferred To	Date of arrival in the zoo
		M	F		
1	Black Panther	0	1	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens (Mysore)	20-05-2023
2	Hoolock Gibbon	1	1	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens (Mysore)	20-05-2023
3	Black Panther	0	1	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park (Patna)	27-06-2023
4	Indian Rhinoceros	0	1	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park (Patna)	27-06-2023
5	Hoolock Gibbon	1	1	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park (Patna)	27-06-2023
6	Gangetic Softshell Turtle	2	2	Nandankanan Zoological Park, Odisha	16-03-2024
7	Great White Pelican	2	2	Nandankanan Zoological Park, Odisha	16-03-2024
8	Himalayan Griffon Vulture	2	2	Nandankanan Zoological Park, Odisha	16-03-2024
9	Greater Adjutant Stork	2	2	Nandankanan Zoological Park, Odisha	16-03-2024



ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

Endangered Species*

S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)				
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
Endangered Aves																							
1.	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5
2.	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3.	White-winged Wood Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
4.	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
5.	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucmelanos</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6.	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	2	1	3	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	10
7.	Himalayan Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
8.	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Total Endangered Aves	8		7	6	33	46	0	0	6	0	0	7	2	2	0	1	0	2	8	8	36	52	
Endangered Mammalia																							
1.	Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	1	2	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	8
2.	Binturong	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3.	Indian Jackal	<i>Canis aureus indicus</i>	9	8	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	7	0	16	
4.	Indian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
5.	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	3	3	3
6.	Hoolock Gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	4
7.	Indian Hog Deer	<i>Hyelaphus porcinus</i>	11	6	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	5	1	17	17	17
8.	Stump-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	5	5	5
9.	Assamese macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2
10.	Southern Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2
11.	Indian Chevrotain, Mouse Deer	<i>Moschiola indica</i>	8	13	0	21	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	13	5	25	25	25
12.	Bengal Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	2	3	1	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	7	7	7
13.	Asiatic Lion	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	2	3	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	7	7	7	7
14.	Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	3	12	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	11	0	14	14	14	14
15.	Black Panther	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1	9	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	8	8	8
16.	Tiger (leucistic/White)	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2
17.	Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	6	6	6	6
18.	Asian Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	3	2	7	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	14	14	14



S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)				
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
19.	Pygmy Hog	<i>Porcula salvania</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
20.	Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	1	1	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5
21.	Indian Rhinoceros (Greater One- horned Rhino)	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	4	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
22.	Eld's Deer (Brow-antlered Deer)/ Thamin	<i>Rucervus eldi</i>	15	27	34	76	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	44	17	84	
23.	Bengal Hanuman langur/ Common langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7	
24.	Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
25.	Gee's Golden Langur (Golden Langur)	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>	4	3	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	9	
26.	Capped Langur	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
27.	Himalayan Black Bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus laniger</i>	7	3	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	11	
28.	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	6	
Total Endangered Mammalia	28		103	119	51	273	1	0	23	2	5	0	4	5	0	5	10	0	110	134	36	280	
Endangered Reptilia																							
1.	Northern River Terrapin tortoise	<i>Batagur baska</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
2.	Marsh Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	3	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	8	
3.	Indian Leaf Turtle	<i>Cyclemys gemelli</i>	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	
4.	Checkered Keelback	<i>Fowlea piscator</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
5.	Gharial	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	
6.	Black Pond Turtle, Spotted pond turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	10	26	17	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	26	17	53	
7.	Indian flapshell turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	0	1	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	17	
8.	Tricarinate Hill Turtle	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
9.	Monocled Cobra	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	
10.	Indian Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
11.	Indian Softshell Turtle, Ganges Softshell Turtle	<i>Nilssonina gangetica</i>	0	2	35	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	
12.	Peacock Softshell Turtle	<i>Nilssonina hurum</i>	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	
13.	Black Softshell turtle	<i>Nilssonina nigricans</i>	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	30	
14.	Indian Tent Turtle	<i>Pangshura tentoria</i>	1	1	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	9	
15.	Indian Roofed Turtle	<i>Pangshura tecta</i>	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	
16.	Common Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
17.	Burmese Python	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
18.	Bengal Monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	

S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
Total Endangered Reptilia	18		17	38	166	221	0	0	0	0	1	16	2	2	14	0	3	0	17	37	163	217
Total Endangered Aves/ Mammalia/ Reptilia			127	163	250	540	1	0	29	2	6	23	8	9	14	6	13	2	135	179	235	549

*Animals under Sch-I and Sch-II of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

PART - B
Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati, Assam
Proforma for Annual Inventory Report
Inventory Report for the Year : 2023-24

Other than Endangered Species*

S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
Other than Endangered Aves																						
1.	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
2.	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
3.	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
4.	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
5.	Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
6.	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
7.	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
8.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
9.	Crow Pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
10.	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
11.	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	15
12.	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
13.	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5
14.	Greater Adjutant Stork	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	6
15.	Lesser Adjutant Stork	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
16.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
17.	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
19.	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	0	0	32	32	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
20.	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
21.	Grey-headed Swamp hen	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
22.	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

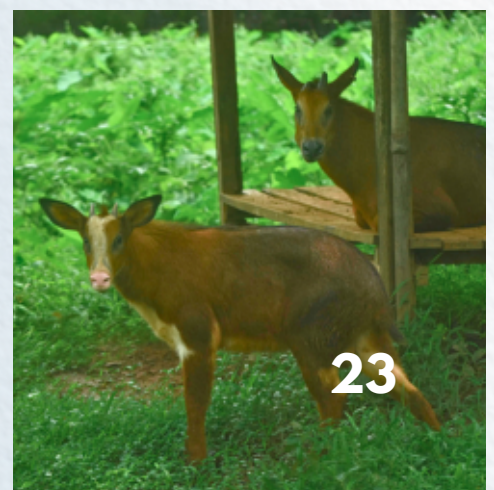
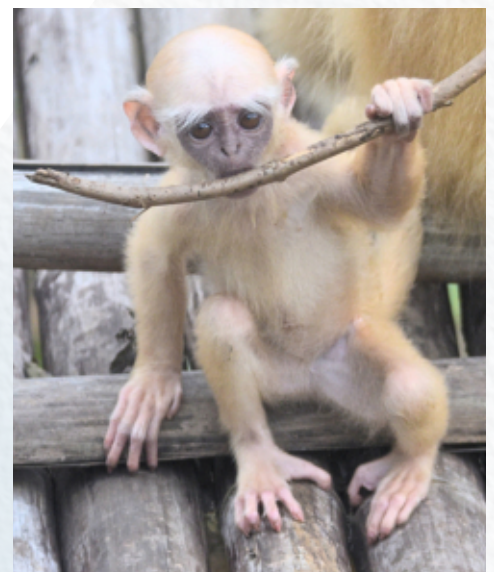
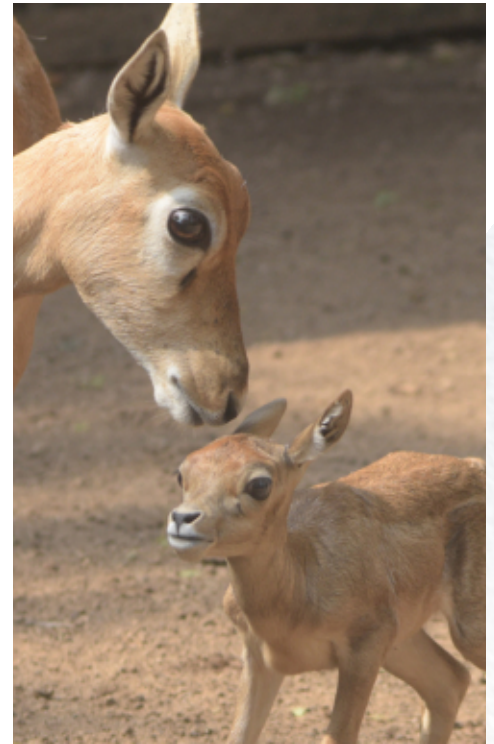
S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
23.	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	1	2	22	25	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	24	28
24.	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
25.	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	1	4	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	8
26.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	1	1	51	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	51	53
27.	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
28.	Common ostrich, Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
29.	Brahminy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
30.	Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
31.	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
32.	Yellow footed green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total Other than Endangered Aves			11	20	243	274	0	0	1	1	0	7	4	4	0	4	2	0	10	20	239	269
Seized/Exotic Bird																						
1.	Peach-faced Lovebird, Rosy-faced Lovebird	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2.	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3
3.	Lutino Blue-and-gold Macaw.	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
4.	Southern Cassowary	<i>Casuarus casuarus</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5.	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	
6.	Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
7.	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
8.	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	1	1	32	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	32	34
9.	Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	2	2	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	19
10.	Blue-and yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Black Lory	<i>Chalcopsitta atra</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
12.	Knobbed Hornbill	<i>Aceros cassidix</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
13.	Rhinoceros Hornbill	<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
14.	Wreathed Hornbill	<i>Aceros leucocephalus</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
15.	Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
16.	Black Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
17.	Bushy Crested Hornbill	<i>Anorrhinus galentus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18.	Red-and-blue Lory	<i>Eos histrio</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
19.	Homer Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
20.	Pouter Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)				
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
21.	Capuchine Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Total Seized/ Exotic Aves	21		15	9	56	80	0	0	1	2	2	15	0	0	0	3	1	0	16	10	70	96	
Other than Endangered Mammalia																							
1.	Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	1	2	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	
2.	Chital/ Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	20	42	15	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	18	40	15	73
3.	Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	2	4	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	8
4.	Serow	<i>Capricornis</i>	2	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
5.	Striped Hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
6.	Indian Muntjac/Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	4	11	1	16	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	3	19
7.	Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	56	79	4	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	54	78	4	136	
Total Other than Endangered Mammalia	7		86	142	28	256	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	5	3	0	83	142	28	253	
Seized/Exotic mammalia																							
1.	Silvery Marmoset	<i>Calithrix argentata</i>	3	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	4	
2.	Capuchin Monkey	<i>Cebus imitator</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
3.	Giraffe	<i>Giraffa tippelskirchi</i>	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
4.	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
5.	Golden-headed Lion Tamarin	<i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
6.	Red Kangaroo	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
7.	White Albino Porcupine		0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
8.	Moor Macaque	<i>Macaca maura</i>	1	1	7	9	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	13
9.	Wallaby	<i>Marcopodidae</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
10.	Orangutan	<i>Pongo abelii</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
11.	Common Marmoset	<i>Calithrix jacchus</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
12.	bat-eared fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
13.	Red faced spider Monkey	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
14.	Black and white ruffed lemur	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
15.	grevy's zebra	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
16.	Panamanian White faced capuchin	<i>Cebus imitator</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
17.	Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total Seized /Exotic Mammalia	17		14	10	15	39	0	1	0	4	5	10	0	0	0	5	3	0	17	14	20	51	
Other than Endangered Reptilia																							

S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Opening Stock (01-Apr-2023)				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Closing Stock (31-March-2024)					
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T		
1.	Green pit Viper	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
2.	Green Cat Snake	<i>Boiga cyanea</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Indian Narrow- headed Softshell Turtle	<i>Chitra indica</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
4.	Copper-headed Trinket	<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
5.	Malayan Box Turtle	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
6.	Keeled Box Turtle	<i>Cuora mouhoti</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
7.	Asian Leaf Turtle	<i>Cycllemys dentata</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
8.	Red Sand Boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
9.	Crowned River Turtle	<i>Hardella thurji</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
10.	Brown Roofed turtle	<i>Pangshura smithii</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
11.	Elongated Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
12.	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
13.	Assam Roofed Turtle, Sylhet Roofed Turtle	<i>Pangshura sylhetensis</i>	2	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6		
14.	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total other than Endangered Reptiles		14	3	2	27	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	3	2	20	25		
Seized/Exotic Reptiles																								
1.	Aldabra Giant Tortoise	<i>Aldabrachelys gigantea</i>	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
2.	Royal Python/ Ball Python	<i>Python regius</i>	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
3.	Red eared slider turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	11		
4.	Yellow-footed tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
5.	Red-footed tortoise	<i>Chelonoidis carbonaria</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	
6.	African spurred tortoise	<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	16	12	0	0	0	0	7	7		
7.	Flying Gecko	<i>Ptychozoon kuhli</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total Seized/ Exotic Reptilia		7	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	2	2	48	0	0	16	12	0	2	2	30	34			
Total Other than Endangered Aves/ Mammalia/ Reptilia			129	183	379	691	0	2	3	11	9	82	5	4	4	35	21	1	131	190	407	728		
Grand Total			256	346	629	1231	1	2	32	13	15	105	13	13	18	41	34	3	266	369	642	1277		

NEW BORN

Sl No.	Species	M	F	U	Total
1	Black Buck			3	3
2	Asiatic Lion	0	0	2	2
3	Giraffe	0	1	0	1
4	Golden Langur	1	0	1	2
5	Hog Deer	0	0	1	1
6	Indian peafowl	0	0	6	6
7	Leopard cat	0	0	1	1
8	Mouse Deer	0	0	5	5
9	Nilgai	0	1	0	1
10	Pelican	0	0	1	1
11	Serow	0	0	1	1
12	Silver Pheasant	0	0	1	1
13	Slow Loris	0	0	1	1
14	Thamin	0	0	9	9



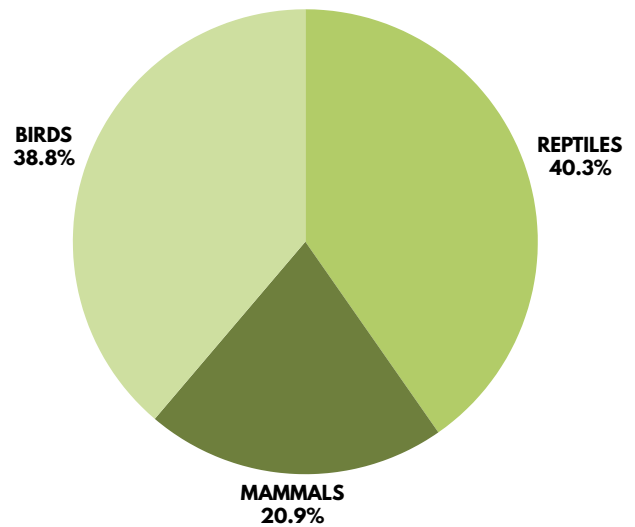


Abstract of Animals in Stock at Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati during the financial year 2023-24		
Category	No. of Species	Quantity
MAMMALS		
Endangered - SCH- I, SCH- II	28	280
Other than Endangered	7	253
Seized/Exotic	17	51
Total Mammals	52	584
BIRDS		
Endangered - SCH- I, SCH- II	8	52
Other than Endangered	32	269
Seized/Exotic	21	96
Total Birds	61	417
REPTILES		
Endangered - SCH- I, SCH- II	18	217
Other than Endangered	14	25
Seized/Exotic	7	34
Total Reptiles	39	276
Grand Total	152	1277

Death Report of animals in the Financial Year 2023-24 at Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati

Sl No.	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Sex	Date of Death	Reason of Death
1	Golden Pheasant	Chrysolophus pictus	Female	12-04-2023	Traumatic injuries.
2	Rhinoceros Hornbill	Buceros rhinoceros	Male	22-04-2023	Trauma.
3	Rhinoceros Hornbill	Buceros rhinoceros	Male	22-04-2023	Traumatic shock.
4	Spotted Deer	Axis axis	Male	10-05-2023	Trauma.
5	* Lion (Kiyara)	Panthera leo persica	Female	19-05-2023	Multiple organ failure.
6	* Indian Golden Jackal	Canis aureus indicus	Female	22-05-2023	Traumatic injuries.
7	* Jungle Cat	Felis chaus	Female	26-05-2023	Septicaemia.
8	Sambar	Rusa unicolor	Female	02-06-2023	Tuberculosis.
9	* Thamin	Cervus eldi eldi	Female	20-06-2023	Tuberculosis.
10	Golden-headed lion tamarin	Leontopithecus chrysomelas	Female	20-06-2023	Toxaemia associated with Dystokia
11	Spotted Deer	Axis axis	Male	27-06-2023	Traumatic shock (due to heat stroke)
12	Green pit viper	Trimeresurus albolabris	Male	28-06-2023	Trauma.
13	Spotted deer	Axis axis	Female	01-07-2023	T.B.
14	* Peafowl (2 nos)	Pavo cristatus	Juvenile	04-07-2023	Stress.
15	* Leopard cat	Prionailurus bengalensis	Male	15-07-2023	Multiple organ failure.
16	Green cat snake	Boiga cyanea	Male	23-07-2023	Traumatic injuries.
17	Bat-eared fox	Otocyon megalotis	Female	31-07-2023	Haemorrhagic enteritis.
18	Wallaby	Marcopodidae	Male	09-08-2023	Pneumonia.
19	Asiatic Brush-tailed porcupine	Atherurus macrourus	Male	17-08-2023	Multiple organ failure.
20	Whistling teal (2 nos)	Dendrocygna javanica	Male	19-08-2023	Enteritis.
21	Red jungle fowl	Gallus gallus	Male	01-09-2023	Senility.
22	* Stump tailed macaque	Macaca arctoides	Female	02-09-2023	Multiple organ failure.
23	Spotted Deer	Axis axis	Female	07-09-2023	Traumatic injuries.
24	Silvery marmoset	Callithrix argentata	Male	12-09-2023	Stress.
25	Green cat snake	Boiga cyanea	Male	14-09-2023	Stress.
26	Silvery marmoset	Callithrix argentata	Female	15-09-2023	Haemorrhagic enteritis.
27	* Slow loris	Nycticebus bengalensis	Male	19-09-2023	Spleenomegaly.
28	* Mouse Deer	Moschiola indica	Male	06-10-2023	Traumatic shock.
29	* Black Panther (Mina)	Panthera pardus	Female	12-10-2023	Septicemia.
30	Hyacinth Macaw	Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus	Male	20-10-2023	Traumatic injury.
31	African spurred tortoise (3 nos)	Centrochelys sulcata	Female	20-10-2023	Stress.
32	* Monocled Cobra	Naja kaouthia	Female	10-11-2023	Hepatitis.
33	* Monocled Cobra	Naja kaouthia	Female	11-11-2023	Hepatitis.
34	* Royal Bengal Tiger (Kazi)	Panthera tigris tigris	Female	13-11-2023	Hepatocellular carcinoma.
35	* H.G. Vulture	Gyps himalayensis	Male	13-11-2023	Infectious Bronchitis.
36	Common Marmoset	Callithrix jacchus	Male	26-11-2023	Pneumonia.
37	African spurred tortoise (3 nos)	Centrochelys sulcata	Male	27-11-2023	Stress.
38	Silvery Marmoset	Callithrix argentata	Male	15-12-2023	Pneumonia.
39	* Common Leopard	Panthera pardus	Female	17-12-2023	Report awaited.
40	* Small Indian Civet	Viverricula indica	Male	29-12-2023	Multiple organ failure.
41	African Spurred Tortoise (7 nos)	Centrochelys sulcata	Male	08-01-2024	Stress.
42	* Leopard Cat	Prionailurus bengalensis	Female	12-01-2024	Gastritis
43	Sambar Deer	Rusa unicolor	Male	29-01-2024	Infighting Injury
44	Sambar Deer	Rusa unicolor	Male	30-01-2024	Tuberculosis
45	African Spurred Tortoise (9 nos)	Centrochelys sulcata	Female	30-01-2024	Pneumonia
46	* Monocled Cobra	Naja kaouthia	Female	31-01-2024	Asphyxia due to drowning
47	* Jungle Cat	Felis chaus	Male	01-02-2024	Hypovolumic shock
48	* Hog Deer	Axis porcinus	Female	11-02-2024	Hepatitis
49	African Spurred Tortoise (6 nos)	Centrochelys sulcata	Male	12-02-2024	Stress
50	Greater Adjutant Stork	Leptoptilos dubius	Female	22-02-2024	Traumatic shock
51	Common Opossum	Didelphis marsupialis	Male	25-02-2024	Granulomatous Pneumonia
52	Greater Adjutant Stork	Leptoptilos dubius	Female	25-02-2024	Trauma
53	Greylag Goose	Anser anser	Male	31-03-2024	Reports awaited

RESCUE AND REHABILITATION



Species	Quantity
Birds	128
Mammals	69
Reptiles	133
Grand Total	330

ACTIVITIES OF ASSAM STATE ZOO HOSPITAL

- 1) Regular health assessment of wild animals in the zoo.
- 2) Prevention of diseases in the zoo animals through proper bio-security measures including regular disinfection of animal enclosures, vaccination and deworming.
- 3) Treatment of diseased wild animals in both zoo and human-dominated landscapes.
- 4) Prescribing and evaluating quality of permanent and seasonal feeds to the zoo animals.
- 5) Processing and analysis of biological samples of diseased wild animals in the zoo laboratory and other affiliated laboratories of the region.
- 6) Performing post-mortem examination of wild animals in the zoo and human-dominated landscapes in the region if required.
- 7) Internship programmes for veterinary students from the state regarding wild animal health management in both in-situ and ex-situ conditions, feeding management of zoo animals and managing human-wildlife conflict in the region.
- 8) Training programmes for field veterinarians and forest personnel regarding wild animal health management and human-wildlife conflict management.
- 9) Rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals in distress in human-dominated landscapes.
- 10) Providing technical veterinary support to Forest Department and various NGOs in wildlife research projects/studies in the region



CLEANLINESS DRIVE



The Assam State Zoo has organized various cleanliness drives over the years, aimed at maintaining a hygienic and safe environment for the animals and visitors. These initiatives usually involve the participation of zoo staff, local volunteers, and environmental organizations. The drives focus on cleaning animal enclosures, visitor areas, pathways, and water bodies inside the zoo premises. Additionally, such efforts often emphasize the importance of proper waste disposal and plastic waste management to protect the zoo's ecosystem.



EYE AND DIABETES SCREENING CAMP FOR OUR EMPLOYEES

Our team's vision aligns with our mission of care. A free eye and diabetes screening camp was held at Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden, in collaboration with the Lions Club of Gauhati and Gauhati Lions Eye Hospital. The camp benefited zoo staff and their families by screening 85 individuals.



• Diabetes screening



• BP monitoring



• Eye check-up

Five were diagnosed with cataracts, and the Lions Club has kindly offered free surgeries and treatment, along with free spectacles for those in need. Ensuring the well-being of our community is essential, and we're committed to taking care of our employees' health.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

Capacity building and training of zoo personnel are vital for ensuring the effective management, welfare, and conservation of animals in captivity. In modern zoos, staff are entrusted with a wide range of responsibilities, spanning from daily animal care to visitor education, conservation efforts, and scientific research. Proper training empowers zoo personnel to excel in these diverse roles, enhancing the overall functioning and mission of the zoo.

One critical area of training is animal husbandry, which equips staff with the knowledge and skills necessary to provide proper care for different species. This includes understanding species-specific dietary needs, ensuring sanitation standards are met, and maintaining the general health and well-being of the animals under their care. By mastering these fundamental skills, zoo personnel can contribute significantly to the animals' physical and psychological health, thereby improving their quality of life in captivity.

Capacity building also extends to handling safety protocols, which are essential in mitigating risks and ensuring both animal and human safety. Zoo staff must be trained to respond swiftly and efficiently to a variety of emergencies, such as animal escapes, natural disasters, or fire outbreaks. Effective emergency preparedness reduces the potential for harm and ensures that crises are managed with minimal disruption. This training often includes drills, collaboration with local emergency services, and regular reviews of safety plans.



In addition, personnel are trained to monitor and assess animal behavior, enabling them to identify any signs of distress or illness early on. This proactive approach to animal welfare is essential in providing timely interventions, ensuring the health and longevity of the animals in their care. Beyond day-to-day duties, training in conservation and education equips zoo staff to engage visitors with meaningful conservation messages, raising awareness about the importance of wildlife preservation.



BANASHRISTI

SOUVENIR SHOP



The Forest Department has registered the brand **Banashristi** literally meaning "Creation by Forests". The products produced are also marketed in the local market through its Retail outlets. Banashristi Store at Guwahati Zoo showcases the products made by nearby Joint Forest Management Committee's / Eco Development Committee's. Store is Managed by Zoo Management.

GETTING AROUND

TAXIDERMY

Taxidermy at Assam State Zoo serves educational and conservation purposes, allowing visitors to observe animal specimens up close. Preserved animals offer insight into local wildlife species and are displayed to raise awareness about conservation.



Dr. Santosh Gaikwad, a renowned taxidermist, performs taxidermy to preserve animal specimens for educational and display purposes.

TREKKING

Hengrabari Hills, which is adjacent to Assam State Zoo, has become a popular spot for trekking and nature walks due to its lush greenery, hilly terrain, and rich biodiversity. Such trekking activities are conducted for interested participants, guided by expert naturalists.



Trekking at Hengrabari Reserve forest.

ADOPTERS

Animal adoption at Assam State Zoo is a unique initiative that allows individuals and organizations to contribute to the welfare of the animals housed at the zoo. Through this program, participants can adopt a variety of animals, ranging from majestic rhinos to exotic birds. The adoption process helps cover the costs of food, medical care, and habitat maintenance, ensuring the animals' well-being. It also encourages public involvement in conservation efforts, allowing adopters to take pride in their contribution to wildlife preservation. One notable recent adoption is the Indian Navy's adoption of a black panther, symbolizing the shared responsibility of protecting endangered species.



On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the unit, Indian Naval Air Squadron 303 (The Black Panthers) adopted Raja, the Black Panther of Assam State Zoo



On International Tiger Day 2023, the Lions Club of Gauhati took a significant step towards tiger conservation by adopting a tiger at the Assam State Zoo.

FREE LIVING

WILD ANIMALS
WITHIN THE ZOO
PREMISES

MUNTJAC



Muntiacus muntjak

SAMBAR DEER



Rusa unicolor

CIVET



Paradoxurus hermaphroditus

LIZARDS



Ptyctolaemus gularis

AMPHIBIANS



Hylarana leptoglossa

SNAKES



Trimeresurus salazar

COMMON KINGFISHER



Alcedo atthis

WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER



Halcyon smyrnensis

STORK-BILLED KINGFISHER



Pelargopsis capensis

ANIMALS

LIST OF FREE LIVING WILD ANIMALS WITHIN THE ZOO

BIRDS

- Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*
- Grey-backed Shrike *L.tephronotus*
- Black-hooded Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus*
- Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus*
- Ashy Drongo *D.leucophaeus*
- Bronzed Drongo *D.aeneus*
- Spangled Drongo *D.hottentotus*
- Chestnut-tailed Starling *Sturnus malabaricus*
- Asian Pied Starling *S.contra*
- Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*
- Jungle Myna *A.fuscus*
- Common Hill Myna *Gracula relogiosa*
- Rufous Tree-pie *Dendrocitta vagabunda*
- House Crow *Corvus splendens*
- Large-billed Crow *C.macrorhynchos*
- Large Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*
- Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*
- Long-tailed Minivet *P.ethologus*
- Short-billed Minivet *Pericrocotus brevirostris*
- Common Wood Shrike *Tephrodornus pondicerianus*
- Large Wood Shrike *Tephrodornis virgatus*
- Blackwinged Cuckoo Shrike *Lalage melaschistos*
- Common Iora *Aegithinia tiphia*
- Golden-fronted Leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons*
- Blue-winged Leafbird *C. moluccensis*
- Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*
- Black-crested Yellow Bulbul *P.melanicterus flaviventris*
- Red-vented Bulbul *P.caffer*
- Jungle Babbler *Argya striatus*
- Puff-throated Babbler *Pellorneum ruficeps*
- Pin-striped Tit-babbler *Mixornis gularis*
- Spot-throated Babbler *Pellorneum albiventre*
- Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis*
- Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*
- Little Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula westermanii*
- Blyths Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum*
- Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*
- Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*
- Greenish Warbler *P.trochiloides*
- Hume's Warbler *P.humei*
- Tickells Leaf Warbler *P.affinis*
- Oriental Magpie-Robin *Copsychus saularis*
- White-rumped Shama *C.malabaricus*
- Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*
- Orange-headed Ground Thrush *Geokichla citrina*
- Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus*
- Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus*
- Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsonii*
- Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus*
- Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indica*
- Citrine Wagtail *M. citreola*
- White Wagtail *M.alba*
- Grey Wagtail *M.cinerea*
- Thick-billed Flowerpecker *Pachyglossa agile*
- Fire-breasted Flowerpecker *D.ignipectus*
- Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker *D.cruentatum*
- Purple sunbird *Cinnyris asiatica*
- Crimson Sunbird *Aethopyga siparaja*
- Indian White-Eye *Zosterops palpebrosa*
- House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*
- Eurasian Tree Sparrow *P.montanus*
- Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus*
- Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata*
- White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata*
- Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- Little Cormorant *Microcarbo niger*
- Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
- Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*
- Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*
- Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
- Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- Greater Adjutant Stork *Leptoptilos dubius*
- Lesser Adjutant Stork *L.javanicus*
- Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*
- Lesser Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna javanica*
- Shikra *Tachyspiza badia*
- Black Kite *Milvus migrans govinda*
- Black-eared Kite *M.m.linetaus*
- Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela*
- Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
- Booted Eagle *Hieraetus pennatus*
- Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*
- Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus calidus*
- Red Jungle Fowl *Gallus gallus*
- White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
- Purple Swampphen *Porphyrio poliocephalus*
- Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*
- Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
- Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*
- Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*
- Blue Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*
- Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*
- Yellow-footed Green Pigeon *T. phoenicoptera*
- Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenurus*
- Thick-billed Green Pigeon *T.curvirostra*
- Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*
- Red-breasted Parakeet *Psittacula alexandri*
- Common Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx varius*
- Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus*
- Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopacea*
- Green-billed Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus tristis*
- Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis*
- Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis*
- European Barn Owl *Tyto alba*
- Asian Barred Owllet *Glaucidium cuculoides*
- Oriental Scops Owl *Otus sunia*
- Spotted Owllet *Athene brama*
- Brown Hawk Owl *Ninox scutulata*
- Collared Scops Owl *Otus sunia*
- Large tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus macrurus*
- Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*
- Indian House swift *Apus affinis*
- Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris*
- White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smrynensis*
- Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
- Stork-billed Kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis*
- Asian Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis*
- Chestnut-headed Bee-eater *Merops leschenaulti*
- Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus*
- Indian Roller *Coracias bengalensis*
- Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops*
- Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiatica*
- Lineated Barbet *P.lineata*
- Coppermith Barbet *P.haemacephala*
- Rufous Woodpecker *Micropternus brachyurus*
- Black-rumped Flameback *Dinopium bengalense*
- Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker
- Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos macei*
- Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

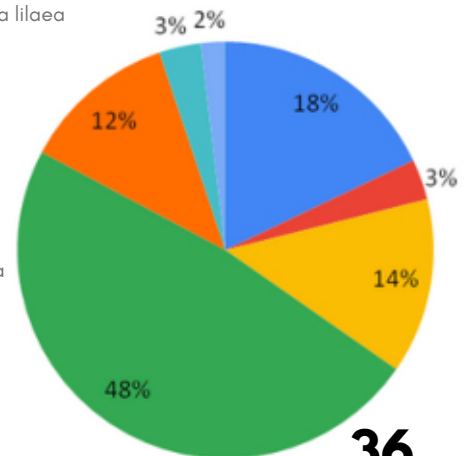
BUTTERFLIES

- Common Awl *Hasora badra*
- Brown Awl *Badamia exclamationis*
- Common Banded Awl *Hasora chromus*
- Common small Flat *Sarangesa dasahara*
- Common Spotted Flat *Celaenorrhinus leucocerca*
- Fulvous Pied Flat *Coladenia dan*
- Water Snow Flat *Tagaides litigiosa*
- Dusky Yellowbreast Flat *Gerosis phisara*
- Golden Angle *Caprona ransonnetti*
- Indian Skipper *Spialia galba*
- Chestnut Bob *Lambrix salsala*
- Chocolate Demon *Ancistroides nigrita*
- Grass Demon *Udaspes folus*
- Spotted Demon *Notocrypta fiesthameli*
- Restricted Demon *N.curvifasciata*
- Indian Dart *Potanthus pseudomaesa*
- Common Redeye *Matapa aria*
- Giant Redeye *Gangara thyrus*
- Wax Dart *Cupitha purreea*
- Tree Flitter *Hyarotis adrastus*
- Tiger Hopper *Ampittia subvittatus*
- Common Bluebottle *Graphium sarpedon*
- Glassy Bluebottle *Graphium cloanthus*
- Tailed Jay *G.agammemnon*
- Common Jay *G.doson*
- Common Rose *Pachliopta aristolochiae*
- Crimson Rose *P.hector*
- Common Birdwing *Troides helena*
- Golden Birdwing *Troides aecus*
- Great Mormon *Papilio agenor*
- Lime Butterfly *Papilio demoleus*
- Common Mime *Papilio clytia*
- Common Mormon *P.polytes*
- Red Helen *P.helenus*
- Yellow Helen *Papilio chaon*
- Common Raven *P.castor*
- Paris Peacock *Papilio paris*
- Psyche *Leptosia nina*
- Indian Cabbage White *Pieris canidia*
- Large Cabbage White *P.brassicae*
- Common Gull *Cepora nerissa*
- Lesser Gull *Cepora nadina*
- Common Wanderer *Pareronia valeria*
- Yellow Orangetip *Ixias pyrene*
- Great Orangetip *Hebomoia glaucippe*
- Chocolate Albatross *Appias lyncida*
- Plain Puffin *Appias indra*
- Spot Puffin *Appias lalage*
- Yellow Jezebel *Delias agastina*
- Redbase Jezebel *D. aglaia*
- Common Jezebel *D.eucharis*
- Common Emigrant *Catopsila pomona*
- Mottled Emigrant *C.pyranthe*
- Common Grass Yellow *Eurema hecabe*
- Small Grass Yellow *Eurema brigitta*
- One-spot Grass Yellow *Eurema andersonii*
- Three-spot Grass Yellow *Eurema blenda*
- Chocolate Grass Yellow *Eurema sari*
- Forest Pierrot *Taraka hamada*
- Angled Sunbeam *Curetis dentate*
- Common Acacia Blue *Surendra quercetorum*
- Common Silverline *Cigaritis vulcanus*
- Common Tinsel *Catapaclima major*
- Common Leaf Blue *Amblypodia anita*
- Large Oakblue *Arhopala amantes*
- Yamfly *Loxura atymnus*
- Common Guava Blue *Viracola isochrates*
- Angled Pierrot *Caleta decidia*
- Grass Jewel *Zizeeria trochilus*
- Pale Grass Blue *Pseudozizeeria maha*
- Common Hedge Blue *Acetolepis puspa*
- Gram Blue *Euchrysops cnejus*
- Lime Blue *Chilades laius*
- Malayan Megisma *malaya*
- Common Quaker *Neopithecopis zalmora*
- Punchinello *Zemeros flegyas*
- Plum Judy *Abisara echerius*
- Northern Jungle Queen
- Great Duffer *Discophora timora*
- Common Evening Brown *Melanitis leda*
- Dark Evening Brown *Melanitis phedima*
- Common Palmfly *Elymnias hypermnestra*
- Blue-striped Palmfly *E.patna*
- Bamboo Treebrown *Lethe europa*
- Banded Treebrown *Lethe confusa*
- Common Treebrown *Lethe rhoria*
- Common Bushbrown *Mycalesis perseus*
- Darkbrand Bushbrown *M.mineus*
- Nigger *Orsotrioena medus*
- Angled Red Forester *Lethe chandica*
- Common Fivering *Ypthima baldus*
- Common Furring *Y.hubenri*
- Variegated Rajah *Charaxes kaharuba*
- Tawny Rajah *C. bernardus*
- Black Rajah *C.solon*
- Common Nawab *Polyura athamas*
- Pallid Nawab *Charexes arja*
- Popinjay *Stibochiona nicea*
- Sordid Emperor *Chitoria sordida*
- Black Prince *Rohana parisatis*
- Tabby *Pseudergolis wedah*
- Angled Castor *Ariadne aradne*
- Common castor *A.amerione*
- Common Leopard *Phalantha phalantha*
- Small Leopard *Phalantha alcippe*
- Vagrant *Vagrans egista*
- Large Yeoman *Cirrochroa aoris*
- Yellow Pansy *Junonia hierta*
- Blue Pansy *P.orthya*
- Lemon Pansy *P.lemonias*
- Peacock Pansy *P.almana*
- Grey Pansy *Junonia atlites*
- Chocolate Soldier *P.iphita*
- Indian Red Admiral *Vanessa indica*
- Painted Lady *V.cardui*
- Blue Admiral *Kaniska canace*
- Northern Common Jester *Symbrenthia lilaea*
- Danaid Eggfly *Hypolimnas misippus*
- Great Eggfly *H.bolina*
- Orange Oakleaf *Kallima inachus*
- Common Map *Cyrestis thyodamas*
- Common Maplet *Chersonesia risa*
- Common Sailor *Neptis hylas*
- Sullied Sailor *Neptis soma*
- Broad Banded Sailor *N.sankara*
- Common Lascar *Pantoporia hordonia*
- Colour Sergeant *Athyma inara*
- Orange Staff Sergeant *A.cama*
- Common Sergeant *A.perius*
- Blackvein Sergeant *A.ranga*
- Common Baron *Euthalia aconthea*
- Grey Count *Tanaecia lepidea*
- Common Earl *Tanaecia julii*
- Plain Earl *T.jahnu*

- Common Red Flash *Rapala iarbus*
- Fluffy Tit *Zeltus amasa*
- Common Imperial *Cheritra freja*
- Common Tit *Hypolycaena erylus*
- Common Caerulean *Jamides celeno*
- Metallic *Caerulean J.alecto*
- Glistening *Caerulean J.elpis*
- Dark *Caerulean J.bochus*
- Zebra Blue *Leptotes plinius*
- Common Pierrot *Castaius rosemon*
- Banded Blue Pierrot *Discolampa ethion*
- Assam Pierrot *Tarucus venosus*
- Striped Pierrot *T.nara*
- Commander *Moduza procris*
- Knight *Lebadea martha*
- Red Lacewing *Cethosia biblea*
- Leopard Lacewing *C.cyane*
- Glassy Tiger *Parantica aglea*
- Dark Blue Tiger *Tirumala septentrionis*
- Common Tiger *Danaus genutia*
- Plain Tiger *D.chrysippus*
- Blue Tiger *Thirumala limnaceae*
- Common Crow *Euploea core*
- Blue King Crow *E.klugii*
- Striped Blue Crow *E.mulciber*
- Double-branded Crow *E.sylvester*

MAMMALS

- Grey Musk Shrew *Suncus murinus*
- Indian Flying Fox *Pteropus giganteus*
- Short-nosed Bat *Cyanopterus sphinx*
- Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus sp.*
- Pipistrelle Bat *Pipistrellus sp.*
- Yellow House Bat *Scotophilus sp.*
- Rhesus Macaque *Macaca mulatta*
- Golden Jackal *Canis aureus*
- Common Palm Civet *Paradoxurus*
- Small Indian Civet *Viverricula indica*
- Large Indian Civet *Viverra zibetha*
- Small Indian Mongoose *Herpestes javanicus*
- Leopard *Panthera pardus*
- Jungle Cat *Felis chaus*
- Sambar *Cervus unicolor*
- Indian Muntjac *Muntiacus muntjak*
- Hoarybellied Squirrel *Callosciurus pygerythrus*
- House Mouse *Mus musculus*
- Bandicoot Rat *Bandicota sp.*
- Long-tailed Tree Mouse *Vandeleuria oleracea*
- Crestless Porcupine *Hystrix brachyura*



ASSAM STATE ZOO IN THE NEWS

Assam: Guwahati Zoo Gets Pair Of Zebras After 30 Years, Lone Male Giraffe Gets Companion

A pair of zebras has been brought from the Sri Chamrajendra Zoological Garden in Karnataka and a female giraffe was brought from Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park in Bihar's Patna.

By: Pallav Bora | Updated at: 30 May 2023 09:12 PM (IST)



THE TIMES OF INDIA

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NEWS / CITY NEWS / GUWAHATI NEWS / Assam State Zoo, 'Rani' Gives Birth To Two Lion Cubs

At Assam state zoo, 'Rani' gives birth to two lion cubs

Mukut Das / TNN / Updated: Jan 19, 2023, 11:46 IST

A seven-year-old lioness gave birth to two healthy cubs at the Assam State Zoo in Guwahati on Tuesday. The number of lions in the zoo has now increased to seven. The mother and the cubs are being constantly monitored through CCTV cameras and mats and heaters have been placed for them to keep them warm in the cold.



GUWAHATI: What could have been more welcoming for the Assam state zoo and botanical garden in the New Year than the birth of two lion cubs? Seven-year-old lioness **Rani** gave birth to two healthy cubs in the zoo on Tuesday and the two have already become great attractions at the zoo. The number of lions in the zoo is now seven.

Rani gave birth to her first child Simba (male) during the Covid-19 induced nationwide lockdown in May 2020.

Assam State Zoo New Member : অসম ৰাজ্যিক চিৰিয়াখানালৈ আহিল দুই কণমানি আলহী

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Assam State Zoo New Member : অসম ৰাজ্যিক চিৰিয়াখানালৈ আহিল দুই কণমানি আলহী

EastMojo

Assam: Indian Navy adopts black panther at state zoo

The black panther adopted by the Indian Navy is two years old and named 'Raji'.

By: Team EastMojo | May 19, 2023

DH

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First giraffe calf born in Guwahati Zoo named 'Parijat'

Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma announced the name of the nearly two-month-old calf at the Assam State Zoo-cum-Botanical Garden, known as the Guwahati Zoo.

PTI | Last Updated: 09 December 2023, 15:06 IST

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Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma feeds a newly born giraffe during his visit at the Assam State

ETV Bharat Assam

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পৰিচালনা প্ৰদৰ্শন ব্যক্তিগত জৰুৰী অৱশ্যেৰে নিউজ সন্ধান বিতৰণক

Assam State Zoo: অসম ৰাজ্যিক চিৰিয়াখানালৈ আহিল জয়, জয়া আৰু বিজয়া

Published: May 25, 2023, 10:02 PM IST

চিৰিয়াখানালৈ আহিছে জেৱা। বন্দমতী চন্দ্ৰমোহন পৰ্যটকৰদ্বাৰা অসম ৰাজ্যিক চিৰিয়াখানাৰ অন্তৰ্গতভাৱে মুকলি কৰা এটা জিৰাফ আৰু দুটা জেৱা (Newcomer in Assam State Zoo)।





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**ANNUAL REPORT
2023-24**

Elegance painted in bold stripes

A photograph of two zebras grazing in a field. The zebras are in the foreground, with their heads down. The background is a blurred teal color. The text is overlaid on the image.

THE STRIPES OF STRENGTH

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

BACKUP SLIDES

FOREWORD



It is with great pride and pleasure that I present the Annual Report of the Assam State Zoo for the year 2023-2024. This report is a testament to the tireless efforts of our dedicated team, whose unwavering commitment to wildlife conservation, education, and research continues to make the Assam State Zoo a beacon of hope for biodiversity conservation in the region.

The year 2023-2024 has been remarkable in many ways. We have made significant strides in improving the well-being of our resident animals through the modernization of enclosures, ensuring that they closely replicate natural habitats. This aligns with our vision of creating an environment that promotes both animal welfare and visitor education.

The conservation breeding programs for threatened species, such as the One-horned Rhinoceros, Golden langur and Himalayan Serow, have shown encouraging results. These initiatives underscore our commitment to preserving the unique and fragile biodiversity of Northeast India. We have also prioritized environmental education and awareness, with an emphasis on engaging the youth.

None of these achievements would have been possible without the support of the Government of Assam, our dedicated staff, conservation partners, and the countless visitors whose enthusiasm inspire us every day. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each of you. Together, we can safeguard our natural heritage for generations to come.

SHRI CHANDRA MOHAN PATOWARY
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS