

# CENTRE FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION (CWRC)

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*Annual Report: 2019-20*



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

CWRC was established in 2002 to support the efforts of the Assam Forest Department in responding to wildlife emergencies reported in the region especially during the annual floods in the River Brahmaputra. These efforts were further augmented by establishing satellite stations of CWRC in the form of Mobile Veterinary Service units in five regions of Assam: Central (operating through CWRC), Eastern (Near Dibru-Saikhowa NP), Northern Bank (near 6<sup>th</sup> addition), Western (Near Chakrashila WLS) and Karbi (Near Diphu). Since then, for the past 19 years, CWRC and the allied MVS units have effectively forged a strong collaboration with the forest department and have assisted them in providing emergency relief to displaced animals through trained and qualified veterinarians and animal keepers. Apart from providing veterinary and husbandry care to the four non-releasable leopards CWRC also admits temporarily displaced animals and release them back to the wild after necessary treatment.

## 2. History of the Rescue Centre

### Kaziranga National Park

Kaziranga National Park (KNP) (26°35'–26°45'N and 93°05'–93°40'E) is situated in the floodplain of the Brahmaputra river in the Nagaon and Golaghat districts of Assam, India. Covering an area of 430 km<sup>2</sup> it is the largest protected area on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River spreading from Brahmaputra in the north to National Highway 37 in South (figure 1). The conservation effort at Kaziranga was begun in 1908, when it was made into a 'Reserve Forest', with the primary aim of protecting the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and its habitat. It was subsequently declared a 'Game Reserve' in 1916, made into a 'Wildlife Sanctuary' in 1950 and, finally, declared a 'National Park' on 1 January 1974. It was also proclaimed a UNESCO 'World Heritage Site' in 1985. Due to more than 80 years of serious conservation effort in the park, the rhino population has increased from just a few to the present 1,200 individuals.



**Figure 1: Map of Kaziranga National Park, with Brahmaputra River in the north and NH 37 in the south**

The mention of Kaziranga National Park, is incomplete if one does not consider the mighty Brahmaputra River in the north and The Karbi Anglong hills and the associated plateau in the south. Brahmaputra River, an immense river famed for its annual floods that unveil as a major social and economic natural disaster. However, the same river also makes the Brahmaputra valley one of the most fertile stretches of land, while replenishes the wetlands and allowing the grasslands to flourish including the Kaziranga National Park. The Karbi Anglong hills and its associated plateaus covering a total area of 10,434 sq. km mostly consists of undulating and hilly terrain with numerous rivers and streams. There are four vital corridors in the Kaziranga - Karbi Anglong elephant reserve, which allow elephant to migrate from Kaziranga to different PAs of Karbi Anglong and even to others state. Karbi Anglong also becomes an important landscape during flooding season for the animals migrating from the Kaziranga Landscape to higher grounds. This important landscape in the form of grasslands, floodplains, beels and highlands provide ideal habitat for a wide array of species.



Kaziranga National Park, alone supports 35 mammalian species (includes 18 threatened species) and close to 500 species of birds. The park is home to about 60% of the world population of the Indian one-horned rhinoceros, about 50% of the endangered Asiatic wild water buffalo and has the only viable population of eastern swamp deer in the north-eastern region; about 400 animals. Karbi Anglong apart from being home to about two thousand elephants is also home to gaur, tiger, leopard, sambar, hog deer, hoolock gibbon, capped langur, Asiatic black bear, large Indian civet, clouded leopard and many species of birds and reptiles.

### Threats to Kaziranga National Park

Kaziranga landscape witnesses' different types of disasters that cause a huge influx of animals



**Figure 2: An adult rhino stuck in a bog post-floods**

to come under distress due to displacement (temporary or permanent) injury and conflict. Floods submerges the area, covering 50-70 per cent of the total landmass causing widespread displacements of wild animals including elephant and rhino calves. They get stranded or sometimes stuck in a marshland/bog (figure 2) when they are unable to swim across the current. Additionally, during floods, when the animals are forced to moved southwards towards Karbi Anglong hills, they not only end up

getting killed or injured by vehicular traffic on the NH37 (that forms the southern boundary of the park) but also come dangerously close to human habitations causing human-wildlife conflict. The estimated population of more than 70000 people living in 23 villages bordering Kaziranga and 30 villages nearby are dependent on these agricultural activities and this puts additional pressure on the wildlife for resources mainly space. Large scale habitat changes in the Karbi Anglong plateau (tea garden conversions, settlements, mining, logging and *jhum* (shifting cultivation) have serious implications on the wildlife populations in Kaziranga NP. Poaching of rhinos for their horns is also becoming an increasingly difficult problem. Due to poaching, not only the population of the rhinos can dwindle, but many calves can also get orphaned, further augmenting the problem. However, despite all these issues and conservation threats, the 100 years of efforts from the State of Assam has been able to secure the habitat of several endangered species like rhino, elephant, tiger, wild buffalo and swamp deer. The park managers, frontline staff, local communities and civil society representatives have, under the guidance of the administrative as well as political leadership in the State of Assam, played a vital role in achieving this conservation success.

Further, to assist the Assam State Forest Department in addressing these threats and to promote conservation through rehabilitation of displaced wildlife, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) has collaborated with Assam Forest Department by setting up Wildlife Rescue Centres and Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) units.

### Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)

Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) is a leading Indian nature conservation organization committed to the service of nature. WTI works towards achieving its vision of a secure natural heritage of India, in six priority landscapes, knit holistically together by nine key strategies or Big Ideas. "Wild Rescue" is one of these eight Big Ideas that aims "To increase the welfare of individual displaced

animals while enhancing conservation and pioneering science based rehabilitation and wildlife health across India, and in doing so to save at least 50000 lives in the decade.” Wild Rescue strives to achieve this number in a threefold manner (Figure 1):

With over 20 years of experience in the field of evidence-based conservation, WTI has developed expertise in rehabilitation and veterinary skills to address wildlife displacements due to conflicts and calamities, both natural and man-made.

1. Rescuing and rehabilitating temporarily displaced wild animals directly through rescue-rehabilitation centres and mobile veterinary service (MVS) units;
2. Responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief to animals (both wild and domestic) through involvement of members from the Pan-India Emergency Relief Network (ERN); and
3. By building capacity of rehabilitators and rescuers across India on best management practices of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation



**Figure 3: Operational arms of Wild Rescue division of WTI**

In 2000, WTI with support from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and in collaboration with the state forest department started providing emergency relief and veterinary care to wildlife displaced due to floods through deployment of MVS units in Assam. This effort was further augmented by establishment of two dedicated centres for wildlife rehabilitation namely: Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC), Kaziranga National Park, Assam and Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC), Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh. The project directly contributed to improving the conservation and welfare of more than 250 species of wildlife including elephants, rhinoceros, Asiatic black bears, clouded leopards, vultures, etc.

With the support from the Government of India, “The Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC)” was established by Government of Assam, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) in 2002. CWRC is also recognized by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) under the provisions of section 38H of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 up to 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2018 as per the letter no 22-9/2004-CZA(429)(Vol.1)(AK)/2663/2016.

### 3. Vision

The vision of the rescue centre aligns to the vision of the organization which is "A secure natural heritage of India"

#### 4. Mission

The mission of the rescue centre also aligns with the mission statement of the organization which is "To conserve wildlife and its habitat and to work for the welfare of individual wild animals, in partnership with communities and governments"

#### 5. Objective

The rescue centre fits into the Big Idea of 'Wild Rescue' which aims "To increase the welfare of individual displaced animals while enhancing conservation and pioneering science-based rehabilitation and wildlife health across India, and in doing so to save at least 5000 lives in the decade." This is realized through three main objectives:

- a. To provide ethical and humane treatment to wild animals in captivity
- b. To rehabilitate wild animals displaced due to various reasons
- c. To provide veterinary expertise to manage free ranging wildlife

#### 6. About CWRC

S.No.	Particulars	Information
<b>Basic Information about the Rescue Centre</b>		
1	Name of the Rescue Centre	Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC)
2	Year of Establishment	2002
3	Address of the Rescue Centre	Borjuri, Bokakhat, Near Kaziranga National Park, Assam
4	State	Assam
5	Telephone Number	07002944244/0120-4143900
6	Fax Number	0120-4143933
7	E-mail address	<a href="mailto:rathin@wti.org.in">rathin@wti.org.in</a> <a href="mailto:info@wti.org.in">info@wti.org.in</a>
8	Website	<a href="http://www.wti.org.in/projects/centre-for-wildlife-rehabilitation-and-conservation-cwrc/">http://www.wti.org.in/projects/centre-for-wildlife-rehabilitation-and-conservation-cwrc/</a>
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: Guwahati (250 km) Railway Station: Furkating (75 km) Bus Stand: Bokakhat (10 km)
10	Recognition by CZA Valid upto (Date)	23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2018
11	Area (in Hectares)	10 ha
<b>Management Personnel of the Rescue Centre</b>		
12	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Dr. Rathin Barman, Joint Director, WTI
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	Dr. Panjit Basumatary/ Dr. Samshul Ali
	Name of the Curator	NA
	Name of the Biologist	Dr. Rathin Barman
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	NA

#### 7. Organizational Chart of the Rescue Centre

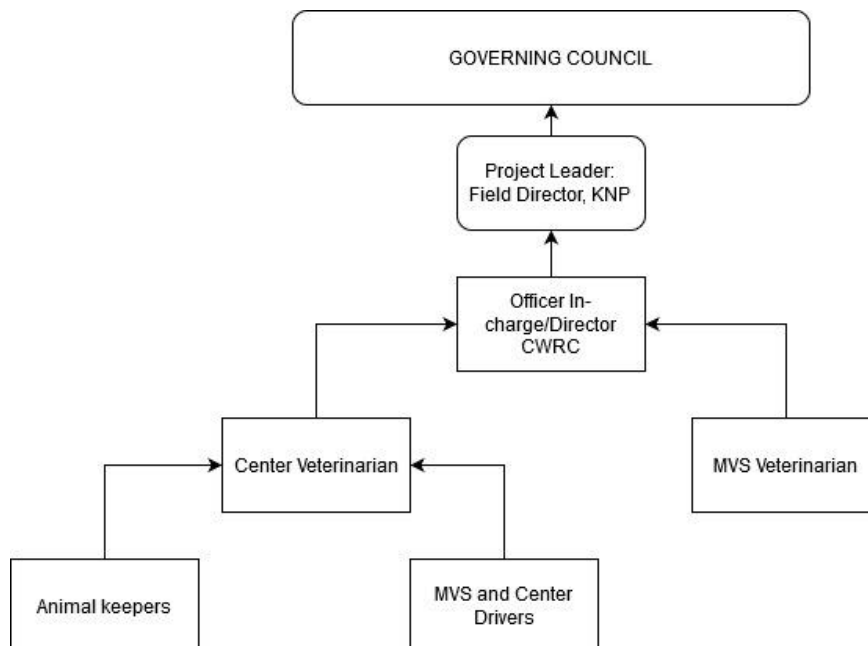


Figure 4: Organizational chart of CWRC

## 8. Human Resources deployment for management of Rescue Centre (Officer in-charge to Animal Keeper - Sanctioned posts, in-position and vacant posts)

S.No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Names of the incumbent
1	Centre In-charge/Officer In-charge	1	1
2	Centre veterinarian	1	1
3	Mobile Veterinarian	1	1
4	MVS Driver-cum-keeper	1	1
5	Animal keepers-cum-grass cutters	10	10
6	Night chowkidar	1	1

## 9. Capacity Building of Rescue Centre personnel (in FY 2019-20)

S. No.	Name and designation of the Rescue Centre personnel	Subject matter of Training	Period of Training	Name of the Institution where the Training attended
1.	Dr. Samshul Ali, Veterinary Surgeon, WTI	Presented work on Eastern hoolock gibbon	5 days (28 <sup>th</sup> July – 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2019)	Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group (OVAG): 11 <sup>th</sup> Workshop 2019. Yogyakarta, Indonesia
2.	Dr. Panjit Basumatary, Dr. Samshul Ali	International conference on Advancements in Veterinary Science for Wildlife Conservation	3 days (13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> November 2019)	Laboratory for the Conservation of Endangered Species (LaCONES), Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad

3.	Dr. Rathin Barman	29 <sup>th</sup> International Congress for Conservation Biology (ICCB)	6 days (21-25 <sup>th</sup> July 2019)	Kuala Lumpur
4.	Dr. Panjit Basumatary, Dr. Samshul Ali	Three day international seminar on Elephant endotheliotropic herpesvirus (EEHV)	3 days (28 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> November 2019)	College of Veterinary Science (C.V.Sc.), Khanapara, Guwahati

## 10. Rescue Centre Advisory Committee –

Administratively, CWRC is managed by a “Governing Council” headed by Additional Chief Secretary, Environment and Forest, Government of Assam.

**a. Date of constitution:** 12<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**b. Members:** Other than the members from WTI and Assam Forest Department, representative from College of Veterinary Sciences, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati, and a member from local NGO experienced in animal rescue and rehabilitation are also enlisted as member of CWRC governing council. CWRC governing council meets at least once in a year. Since the inauguration of CWRC in August, 2002, this governing council has met nineteen times so far.

**c. Dates on which Meetings held during the year:** 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019

## 11. Health Advisory Committee of the Rescue Centre –

**a. Date of constitution:** 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2017



**b. Members:** The members of the health advisory committee were subject experts mainly from the College of veterinary Science, Khanapara, Guwahati. These included:

- i. Dr. N.N. Barman, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for microbiology and viral diseases)
- ii. Dr. K.K. Sarma, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for elephant management)
- iii. Dr. Bhupen Sarma, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for anaesthesia, surgery and critical care)
- iv. Dr. Saidul Islam, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for parasitology)

**c. Dates on which Meetings held during the year:** No meeting was held this year however, the committee is frequently consulted on various veterinary and wildlife health aspects of animals under care.



## 12. Statement of income and expenditure of the Rescue Centre

WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA			
INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CENTER FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION PROJECT			
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2019- 31st Mar 2020 Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2019- 31st Mar 2020 Amount (Rs.)
Construction, Equipping and maintenance Expenditure	2,127,002	Grant brought forward from Fy 2018-19	480922.44
Animal Management & Veterinary care Expenditure	3,316,153	Total Donations received for Fy-2019-20	14252328.02
Media, events and communications expenditure	489,811		
Staff capacity building expenditure	150,504		
Photocopy, Stationary & Telephone expenditure	115,631		
Staff welfare expenditure	198,871		
Travel & Subsistence expenditure	372,650		
Salaries & professional fees	5,696,990		
Office/Field Office Maintenance Expenses	548,671		
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	1,716,967		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,733,250</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14733250</b>
<p><b>Notes:</b> 1) Since the Accounts for the FY.2019-20 is not yet Audited (We are in the process of Audit Now) This report is a draft not the final report</p> <p>2) The income for the CWRC project has been accounted up to June 2019 as the project period as per the donor's (IFAW) Project funding terms and conditions. So the funds are carried forward to F.Y-2019-20.</p>			
<p>FOR WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA</p> <p>SATHYAN A.V (Chief of Management &amp; CFO) Date: 30th April 2020</p>  			

## 13. Daily feed Schedule of animals under lifetime care

S. No.	Species	Feed item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1.	Common Leopard	Beef and chevon	30-40% of body weight	20-30% of body weight	Once a week
2.	Asian elephant (hand-raising: upto 2.5-3 years of age)	Milk formula (Skimmed milk powder+coconut milk powder+protein supplement)	40-50% of body weight	30-40% of body weight	No fasting
3.	Asian elephant (weaned off: > 3 years of age)	Concentrates and fodder	10-20% of conc. Feed along with <i>Ad libitum</i> fodder and water	10-20% of conc. Feed along with <i>Ad libitum</i> fodder and water	No fasting
4.	Greater one-horned rhinoceros (hand-raising: Upto 1.5 years of age)	Human-infant Milk formula (Lactogen II)	30-40% of body weight	30-40% of body weight	No fasting

5.	Greater one-horned rhinoceros (weaned off: > 1.5-2 years of age)	Concentrates and fodder	10-20% of conc. Feed along with <i>Ad libitum</i> fodder and water	10-20% of conc. Feed along with <i>Ad libitum</i> fodder and water	No fasting
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#### 14. Vaccination Schedule of animals

S No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the Vaccine and dosage/ quantity used	Periodicity	Remarks
1	Common leopard	Tetanus	Tetanus toxoid – 0.5 ml	Every six months	
		Rabies	ARV – 1 ml	Once a year	
2.	Asian elephants and greater one-horned rhinoceros	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	FMD vaccine – 2-3 ml	Jan-Feb	No specific recommended dosages available for elephant FMD Vaccination
		Rabies	ARV – 1 ml	Apr-May (once/year)	
		Tetanus	Tetanus toxoid – 1 ml	Every six months	

#### 15. De-worming Schedule of animals

S.No.	Species	Drug used	Month
1	Common leopard	Fenbendazole, Praziquantal, pyrantel palmoate (depending on the identity and load of the endo-parasites)	Every six months after faecal examination
2.	Asian elephants and greater one-horned rhinoceros	Fenbendazole, Oxyclozanide + Levamisole (Neozide)	Every 3-6 months interval based on faecal examination

#### 16. Disinfection Schedule

S No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1.	Common leopard	Chain-link mesh Enclosure	Chlorinated lime and/or Burning and Virkon S spray	Once a month
2.	Elephant nursery, paddock and rhino paddock	Nursery + paddock	Fumigation with formaldehyde, burning, chlorinated lime	Once a year

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

S No.	Name	Designation	Date of Health Check up	Findings of Health Check up
01	Dr. Panjit Basumatary	Veterinary surgeon	25 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
02	Dr. Samshul Ali	Veterinary surgeon	22 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
03	Mahadeo Das	Senior Driver	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
04	Horeswar Das	Animal keeper	10 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
05	Lakhiram Das	Animal keeper	10 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
06	Prasanta Das	Animal keeper	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
07	Raju Kutum	Animal keeper	10 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
08	Romen Das	Animal keeper	18 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
09	Hemanta Das	Animal keeper	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
10	Amal Das	Animal keeper	18 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
11	Tarun Gogoi	Animal keeper	10 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
12	Hemakhanta Nath	Animal keeper	15 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD
13	Chandra Sworgayari	Animal keeper	18 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2020	Healthy and NAD

## 18. Development Works carried out in the Rescue Centre during the year

No major new construction was undertaken in the reporting period (Apr'19 – Mar'20). However, some minor renovations and repairs were undertaken as follows:

- Replacement of bamboos of the paddock, turn over and disinfection of soil, replacement of select netlon screening and
- Dredging of small water bodies for wallowing and bathing of rhino and elephant calves
- Fabricated and installed a small incinerator with a 26 feet high chimney. Can be used for incinerating 50-100 kg animal carcass. And all kinds of steel, glass, aluminium and plastic materials (biohazards) can be burned easily.
- Renovated keeper on duty retiring room
- Cultivated grasses for fodder for herbivores in a 20 square feet area
- Installation of 15 Closed Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV) cameras in select enclosures and facilities for monitoring
- Weeding of unwanted herbs and shrubs from elephant stockades.
- Soak pit construction near the leopard enclosure and the large animal nursery
- Repairing of floor, outlet drainages etc. of the closed enclosures/nurseries
- Renovation of the PM examination room

## 19. Important Events and happenings

Date	Event	Type	Attended by
<b>STUDENTS</b>			
5-Apr-2019	Talk on Vulture conservation & prevention of secondary poisoning	Orientation	100 children of Laokhowa High School
3-May-2019	Wildlife rescue, rehabilitation and conservation	Orientation	24 students of Kaliabor High school
15-Jun-2019	Pre-flood awareness and Rescue Do's and Don'ts's	Orientation	School students from Diffalupathar High school
<b>FOREST DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL</b>			

16-Jun-2019	Pre-flood awareness	Orientation	17 Forest officials of Kaziranga National Park
<b>LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>			
13-Jun-2019	Pre-flood awareness and Rescue Do's and Don'ts's	Orientation	Local communities in Burapahar range
23-Jan-2020	Exposure visit to Kaziranga NP and CWRC	Orientation	27 representatives from local NGOS, EDC and forest staff from Manas National Park



Figure 5: Exposure visit of select stakeholders from Manas National Park to Kaziranga and CWRC

## 20. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

None

## 21. Research Work carried out and publication

None

## 22. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals

The following table shows the wild animals rehabilitated by CWRC in 2019-20

S.No	Date of Rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M:F:U:T)	Received from	Date of submission of report to CWLW	Date of release	Place of release
<b>QUARTER 1 (Apr 19 - Jun 19)</b>						
1	17-04-2019	Small Toothed Ferret Badger (0:0:1:1)	Chariduar	10-Jul-19	28-04-2019	Nameri, Pothasila
2	17-04-2019	Burmese Rock Python (1:0:0:1)	Panbari		20-04-2019	Panbari Reserve forest
3	03-05-2019	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Japonipothar		03-05-2019	Panbari RF
4	17-05-2019	Common leopard (1:0:0:1)	Bihatari Sivsagar		23-05-2019	Deopani Sivsagar
5	19-05-2019	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Bokakhat		19-05-2019	Panbari RF
6	24-05-2019	Banded Krait (0:0:1:1)	Panbari		24-05-2019	Panbari RF



7	26-05-2019	Common leopard (1:0:0:1)	Salna		23-06-2019	Ekonajan near Kanbil hills
8	07-06-2019	Watercock (1:0:0:1)	Japonipothar		09-06-2019	CWRC
9	10-06-2019	Changeable Hawk Eagle (0:0:1:1)	Numaligarh		15-06-2019	PAnbari RF
10	23-06-2019	Slow Loris (1:0:0:1)	Ekonajan tea estate		25-06-2019	Ekonajan near Kanbil hills
11	23-06-2019	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Bokakhat		25-06-2019	bokakhat
<b>QUARTER 2 (Jul 19 - Sep 19)</b>						
12	19-07-2019	Rose Ringed Parakeet (0:0:2:2)	Kohora		16-08-2019	Panbari RF
13	20-07-2019	Monocled Cobra (0:1:0:1)	Bokakhat		27-07-2019	Panbari RF
14	24-07-2019	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Bokakhat		27-07-2019	Bokakhat
15	05-08-2019	Woolly Necked Stork (0:0:1:1)	Bagori	10-Oct-19	09-08-2019	Agaratoli
16	04-09-2019	Black Krait (0:0:1:1)	CWRC		06-09-2019	Panbari Reserve forest
17	10-09-2019	Chinese Pangolin (1:0:0:1)	Numaligarh		12-09-2019	Nambor
18	21-09-2019	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Numaligarh		23-09-2019	Numaligarh
19	25-09-2019	Banded Krait (1:0:0:1)	Bokakhat		28-09-2019	Agartoli
<b>QUARTER 3 (Oct 19 - Dec 19)</b>						
20	26-10-2019	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Bokakhat	10-Jan-20	26-10-2019	bokakhat
21	08-12-2019	Himalayan Griffon (1:0:0:1)	Komargaon		10-12-2019	Kaziranga national park
<b>QUARTER 4 (Jan 19 - Mar 19)</b>						
22	10-01-2020	Slow Loris (0:1:0:1)	Bagori		13-01-2020	Bagori
23	30-01-2020	Common leopard (0:1:0:1)	Jamuguri		02-02-2020	Nambor Wildlife sanctuary
24	08-02-2020	Common leopard (0:1:0:1)	Titabor Town	10-Apr-20	11-02-2020	Moriani Gibbon WLS
25	09-02-2020	Golden Cat (1:0:0:1)	Uriamghat Golaghat		11-02-2020	Nambhor WLS
26	20-02-2020	Bar Headed Goose (0:0:2:2)	Agoratoli		22-02-2020	Sohola beel

## 23. Annual Inventory of animals

Form – II

[See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A

Inventory Report for the Year:

Endangered Species\*

S. No.	Animal Name	Scientific name	Opening Stock as on April 2019				Births			Acquisition			Disposal			Death			Closing Stock as on March 2020			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Common leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
2	Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>								2	4	0							2	4	0	6
3.	Greater One-horned rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>								2	3	0							2	3	0	5

\*Animals under Schedule I and Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

### Part – B

#### Other than Endangered Species

S.N o.	Animal Name	Scientific name	Opening Stock as on				Births			Acquisition			Disposal			Death			Closing Stock as on			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T

## 24. Mortality of animals

Sl. No.	Animal Name (with individual identification mark, if any)	Scientific Name	Sex	Date of Death	Reason of Death as per the Post-mortem findings

## 25. Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

No condition for compliance has been sent for the FY 2019-20. The conditions for compliance was sent for 2018-19 which was responded to already in 2019.



## 26. Photographs of major activities undertaken in 2019-20

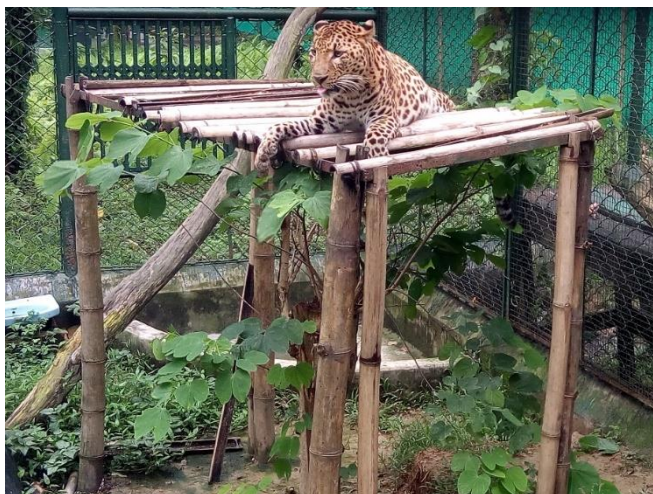


Figure a. One of the leopards under LTC at CWRC



Figure b. Wallowing ponds dredged in the rhino paddocks



Figure c. New incinerator at CWRC; Figure d: Elephant calves under care at CWRC



Figure e: Rhino calves under care at CWRC



Figure f: Ferret badger being released back to the wild





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F-13, Sector-8

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