



ANNUAL REPORT

2025 - 2026



CONSERVE • EDUCATE • INSPIRE



KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Kurumbapatti, Salem - 636012



0427 2912197



kzpfro2022@gmail.com



Husain Abdullah
PHOTOGRAPHY

Report of the Officer-in-Charge

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, located on the outskirts of Salem, is a Small Category Zoo recognized by the Central Zoo Authority. Spread over an extent of 31.73 hectares at the foothills of the picturesque Shevaroy Hills, the zoological park provides a serene natural environment and serves as an important center for wildlife conservation, environmental education, and public recreation in Salem District.

Since its establishment, the zoo has maintained a representative collection of indigenous wild animals and avifauna native to the region. Initially functioning primarily as a recreational and educational facility, the institution has progressively evolved towards fulfilling broader objectives of ex-situ conservation, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, biodiversity preservation, and conservation awareness. In order to effectively address the growing demands of modern zoo management and align with the guidelines and standards prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority, continuous efforts are being undertaken for the systematic upgradation and strengthening of infrastructure, animal housing, and visitor amenities.

This Annual Report presents the major activities, developmental initiatives, achievements, and management practices undertaken at Kurumbapatti Zoological Park during the year 2025–2026.

A significant achievement for the year **2025–2026** was Central Zoo Authority approved the **Master Plan Layout** and **Animal Collection Plan** of Kurumbapatti Zoological Park. This approval reflects the park's commitment to maintaining national standards in zoo planning, animal management, conservation, education, and visitor amenities. The sanctioned Master Plan provides a structured roadmap for the future development of the zoo, while the approved Animal Collection Plan ensures scientifically managed acquisition, exchange, and maintenance of animal species in accordance with established guidelines. The approval by the Central Zoo Authority is a recognition of the sustained efforts undertaken by the zoo administration to enhance infrastructure, strengthen conservation initiatives, improve animal welfare, and promote environmental education, thereby contributing to the long-term growth and modernization of the zoological park.

Animal welfare and scientific management continue to remain the foremost priorities of the zoo administration. All animal enclosures are maintained in accordance with the standards and protocols prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority and are designed to simulate the natural habitat conditions of the respective species to the maximum possible extent. Emphasis is consistently placed on ensuring optimum standards of animal healthcare, hygiene, nutrition, behavioural management, and environmental enrichment to promote the physical fitness and psychological well-being of captive animals.

Regular veterinary care, preventive health monitoring, nutritional supplementation, and enrichment interventions are carried out to provide adequate physical and mental stimulation to the animals under human care. Special attention is also being given towards improving enclosure aesthetics, habitat enrichment, and species-specific management practices in order to enhance animal welfare and encourage natural behavioural patterns.

During the reporting year, focused efforts were undertaken towards the development and modernization of essential zoo infrastructure and public facilities. These initiatives are aimed at improving operational efficiency, strengthening conservation-oriented activities, enhancing visitor safety and comfort, and promoting a more informative and engaging visitor experience. The zoo continues to function as an important center for environmental education and wildlife awareness by organizing educational programmes, awareness campaigns, interpretation activities, and outreach initiatives for students, researchers, and the general public.

Apart from its role in conservation education, the zoo also serves as a major recreational destination for the people of Salem District and neighbouring regions by providing a safe, clean, and eco-friendly environment for visitors of all age groups. The institution remains committed to fostering environmental consciousness among the public while simultaneously contributing towards wildlife conservation and sustainable ecological practices.

Further, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park actively participates in the rescue, treatment, care, and rehabilitation of wild animals in coordination with the Forest Department and allied agencies. Through its continued efforts in conservation management, animal welfare, environmental education, and biodiversity protection, the zoo strives to uphold its responsibility as a significant conservation institution dedicated to sustainable wildlife preservation.

History of the Zoo

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, popularly known in Tamil as “குரும்பப்பட்டி உயிரியல் பூங்கா,” is situated amidst reserve forest areas at the foothills of the scenic Shevaroy Hills. The institution was originally established as a Forest Recreation Centre within the Kurumbapatti Reserve Forest under Salem Circle and was formally inaugurated on 21st March 1976 in connection with the celebration of World Forestry Day 1976.

Subsequently, in the year 1981, the recreation centre was developed into a small museum over an extent of 11.50 hectares of reserve forest land. Over the course of nearly four decades, the institution gradually evolved from a modest recreational facility and menagerie into a modern zoological park with a greater focus on wildlife conservation, environmental education, and animal welfare. Presently, the zoo extends over an area of 31.73 hectares and functions as an important conservation and educational institution in Salem District.

In the year 2004, the zoo was recognized by the Central Zoo Authority as one among the five recognized zoos in the State of Tamil Nadu and was accorded recognition under the category of “Mini Category Zoo.” Subsequently, based on the infrastructural developments and progressive improvements undertaken by the management, the zoo was upgraded from “Mini Category Zoo” to “Small Category Zoo” vide F. No. 19-99/92-CZA (250) (Volume II) (M), dated 26.02.2010.

As per provisions of sub-section (1), (3) and (4) of Section 38-H under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Zoo was granted renewal of recognition by Central Zoo Authority vide Computer No.136870-CZA (250) dated:18.08.2025.for a period up to 08.08.2028. Further, the Zoo has been granted approval of Master Plan layout and animal collection plan vide Computer No.136870-CZA (250) dated: 27.04.2026.



Vision of the Zoo

The vision of Kurumbapatti Zoological Park is to emerge as a scientifically managed and conservation-oriented zoological institution dedicated to the protection, preservation, and promotion of the rich wildlife heritage of the region. The zoo envisions providing visitors with a meaningful, informative, and rewarding experience that enhances public understanding of wildlife, ecological balance, and biodiversity conservation. Through

naturalistic animal exhibits, high standards of animal welfare, and effective conservation education programmes, the institution strives to cultivate environmental consciousness and inspire collective responsibility towards the protection of nature and wildlife.

Mission of the Zoo

The mission of Kurumbapatti Zoological Park is aligned with the objectives, policies, and guidelines prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority. The zoo is committed to promoting empathy, compassion, and conservation awareness among visitors by fostering a deeper appreciation for wild animals and their habitats. The institution aims to serve as an effective centre for wildlife conservation, education, rescue, treatment, and rehabilitation through scientific animal management practices and sustainable conservation initiatives.

The zoo also functions as a Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for orphaned, injured, confiscated, displaced, and rescued wild animals, subject to the availability of suitable infrastructure and veterinary facilities. Through coordinated efforts in animal care, conservation breeding, public awareness, and environmental education, the zoo endeavours to contribute significantly towards long-term biodiversity conservation and ecological sustainability.

Strategy of the Zoo

The Vision and Mission of the zoo are proposed to be achieved through a comprehensive and systematic strategy focusing on scientific management, infrastructure development, conservation initiatives, and public engagement during the plan period.

The major strategic approaches include:

- Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources within the zoo ecosystem.
- Development and maintenance of species-specific enclosures designed to simulate natural habitat conditions and promote animal welfare.
- Strengthening ex-situ conservation programmes for threatened, endemic, and vulnerable wildlife species.
- Enhancing the zoo's capacity as an efficient and proactive Rescue, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Centre for wild animals.
- Promotion of wildlife conservation awareness through educational programmes, interpretation facilities, outreach activities, and public participation initiatives.
- Encouraging scientific research, behavioural studies, and documentation related to captive wildlife management and conservation biology.
- Continuous improvement of veterinary healthcare, nutrition management, quarantine

practices, and enrichment programmes for captive animals.

- Upgradation of visitor amenities, interpretation centres, signage systems, and eco-friendly infrastructure to improve visitor experience and educational value.
- Capacity building and skill development of zoo personnel through training, technical exposure, and adoption of modern zoo management practices.
- Strengthening institutional coordination with the Forest Department, academic institutions, conservation organizations, and other stakeholder agencies for effective conservation action.

Objectives:

The overall objective of the zoo is to complement and strengthen the national conservation efforts aimed at preserving the country's rich faunal diversity while simultaneously reducing anthropogenic pressure on natural habitats and protected areas.

The specific objectives of the zoo are as follows:

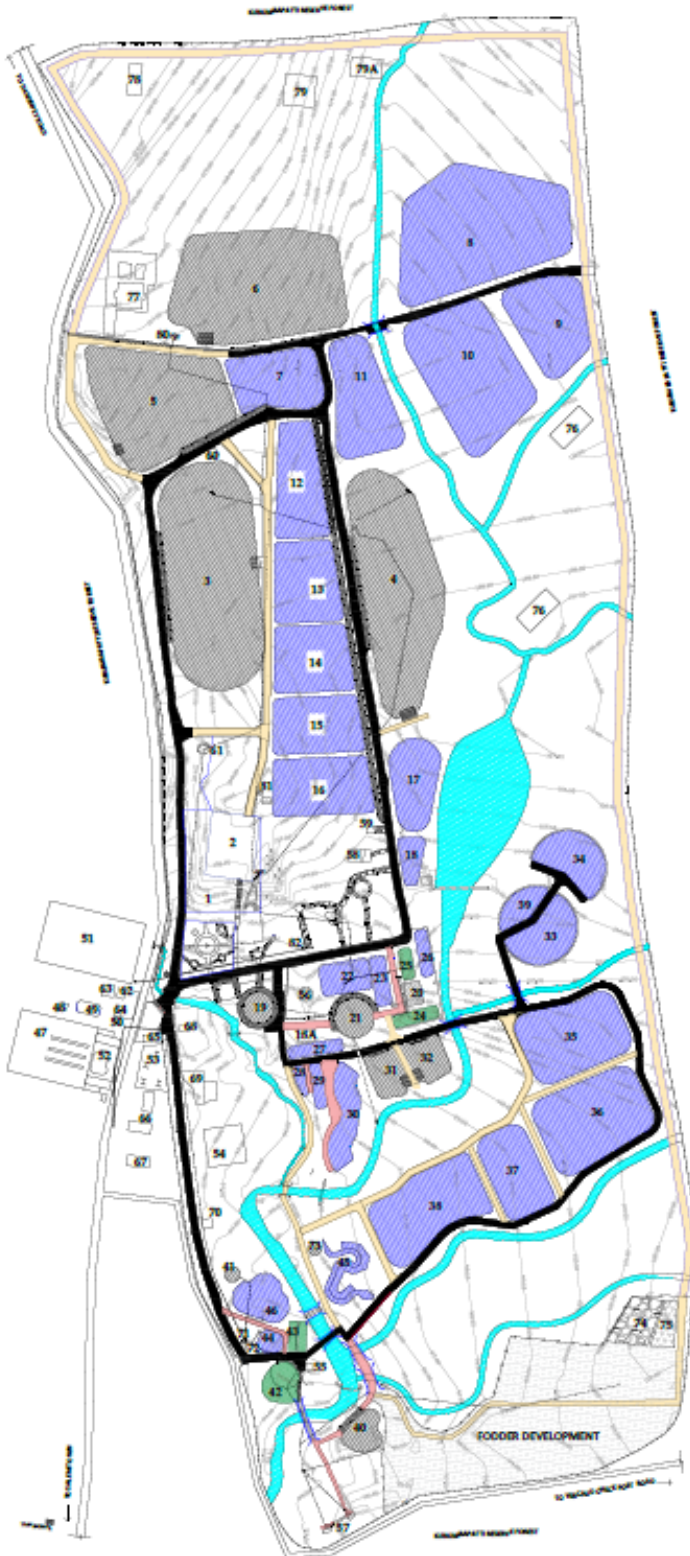
- To function as a scientifically managed ex-situ conservation centre for threatened, endangered, and vulnerable wildlife species.
- To serve as a conservation repository and last refuge for selected species requiring long-term protection and management under human care.
- To undertake rescue, treatment, rehabilitation, and temporary housing of injured, orphaned, displaced, and confiscated wild animals from Salem District and adjoining regions.
- To contribute towards conservation breeding programmes for endangered and endemic species, particularly those native to Tamil Nadu, with the objective of maintaining viable captive populations and supporting future species recovery initiatives.
- To maintain healthy genetic stocks and function as a gene pool and germplasm reserve for important wildlife species for future conservation and scientific purposes.
- To promote wildlife education, ecological awareness, and conservation ethics among students, researchers, and the general public through interpretation and outreach programmes.
- To facilitate scientific research and studies relating to animal behaviour, captive management, veterinary care, enrichment practices, and wildlife conservation.
- To provide a safe, informative, and environmentally sustainable recreational facility for visitors while fostering appreciation and respect for wildlife and nature.
- To strengthen public participation and community involvement in biodiversity conservation and environmental protection initiatives.

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park Approved Layout Map

LAYOUT MAP KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK, SALEM DIVISION, TAMILNADU



SCALE - 1: 1000
AREA- 31.73 Ha.



ENCLOSURE	AREA IN SQ.M
1. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
2. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
3. REPTILE ZONE	1000
4. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
5. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
6. ADMINISTRATION	1000
7. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
8. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
9. REPTILE ZONE	1000
10. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
11. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
12. ADMINISTRATION	1000
13. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
14. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
15. REPTILE ZONE	1000
16. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
17. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
18. ADMINISTRATION	1000
19. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
20. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
21. REPTILE ZONE	1000
22. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
23. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
24. ADMINISTRATION	1000
25. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
26. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
27. REPTILE ZONE	1000
28. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
29. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
30. ADMINISTRATION	1000
31. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
32. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
33. REPTILE ZONE	1000
34. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
35. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
36. ADMINISTRATION	1000
37. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000
38. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000
39. REPTILE ZONE	1000
40. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000
41. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000
42. ADMINISTRATION	1000

AREA STATEMENT	AREA (SQ.M)	% OF EXISTING ZOO INFRASTRUCTURE
1. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
2. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
3. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
4. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
5. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
6. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
7. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
8. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
9. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
10. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
11. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
12. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
13. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
14. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
15. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
16. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
17. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
18. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
19. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
20. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
21. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
22. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
23. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
24. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
25. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
26. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
27. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
28. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
29. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
30. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
31. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
32. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
33. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
34. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
35. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
36. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
37. HERBIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
38. CARNIVORE ZONE	1000	4.16%
39. REPTILE ZONE	1000	4.16%
40. NOCTURNAL ZONE	1000	4.16%
41. VISITOR AMENITIES	1000	4.16%
42. ADMINISTRATION	1000	4.16%
TOTAL AREA	31730	100%

LEGEND	
SURVEYED BOUNDARY LINE	---
INNER CHAIN LINK FENCE	---
ELECTRIC POWER LINE	---
WATER PIPELINE	---
DRAINAGE PIPELINE	---
EXISTING ENCLOSURE	---
PROPOSED ENCLOSURE	---
TO BE MODIFIED ENCLOSURE	---
BITUMEN MAIN ROAD	---
BUILDINGS	---
MOTOR ROOM	---
PATHWAY	---
RIVER STREAM	---
VISITOR CIRCULATION PATHWAY	---
CONCRETE ROAD	---
STONE PATHWAY	---
PAVEMENT	---
KRAAL	---
FODDER FARM	---
WATER TANK	---
OVER HEAD TANK	---
BOREWELL	---
WELL	---
LAMP POST	---
ED POST	---
WATCH TOWER	---
GATE	---
BRIDGE	---
TRANSFORMER	---
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	---
STORM WATER DRAIN	---
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	---
PRIMARY ROAD	---
SECONDARY ROAD	---
TERTIARY ROAD (SERVICE ROAD)	---

ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT	Studio 8.2 Architecture design and Construction
DESIGNED BY	Studio 8.2 Architecture design and Construction
DRAWN BY	Studio 8.2 Architecture design and Construction
CHECKED BY	Studio 8.2 Architecture design and Construction
PROJECT NAME	KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK LAYOUT PLAN
PROJECT LOCATION	SALEM FOREST DIVISION
SHEET PROJECTS	
SHEET PROJECTS	
SCALE	1: 1000
AREA	31730 Sq.m (31.73 Ha)
CHECKED BY	

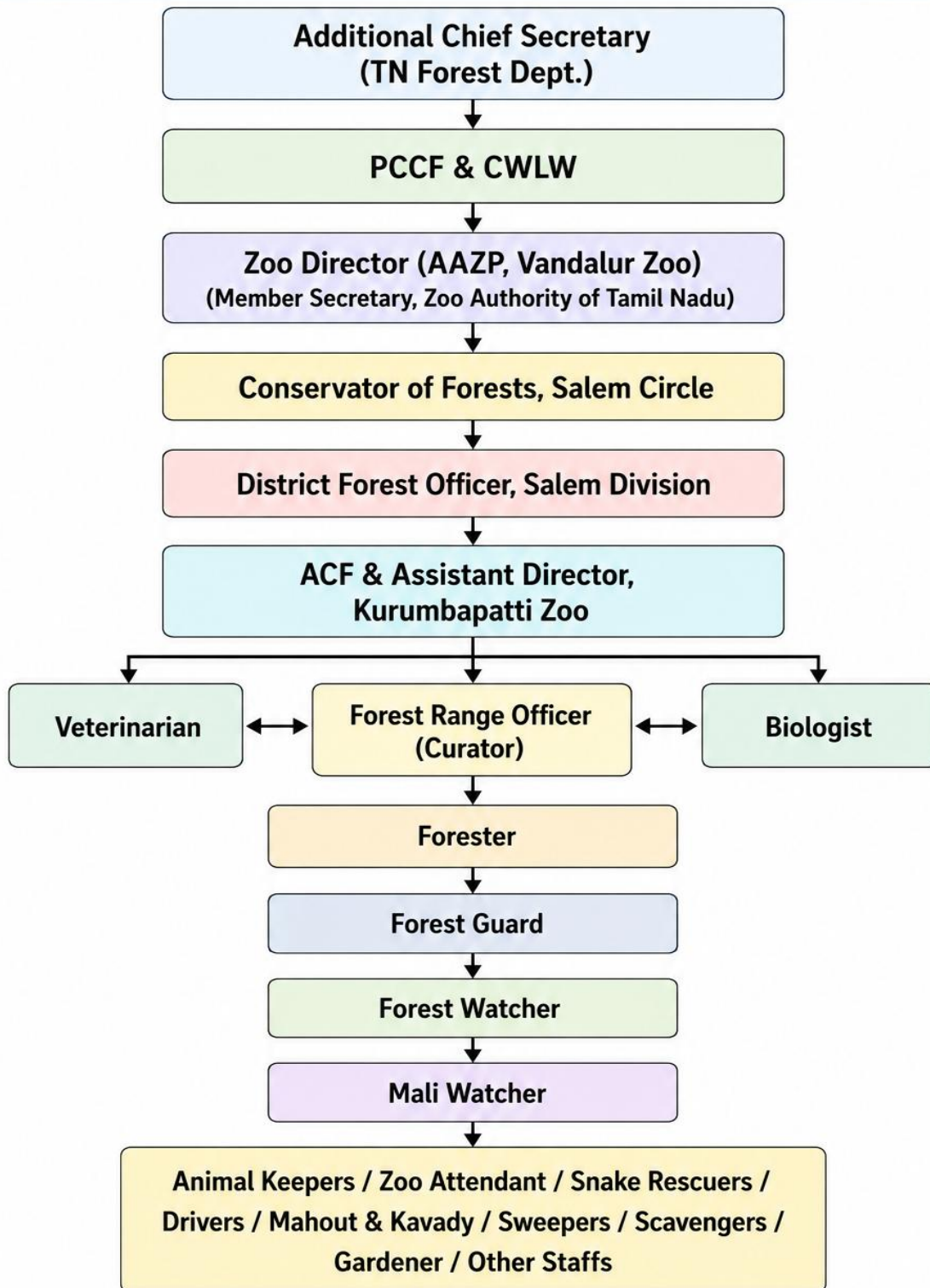
ABOUT KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK:

S. NO	PARTICULARS	INFORMATION
Basic Information about the Zoo		
1	Name of the Zoo	KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK
2	Year of Establishment	1976
3	Address of the Zoo	Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, Near Yercaud Foot Hills, Salem – 636 012.
4	State	Tamil Nadu
5	Telephone number	0427 - 291 2197
6	Fax number	Nil
7	E-mail address	kzpfro2022@gmail.com
8	Website	Nil
9	Distance from nearest	Airport : 25 km via NH 44
		Railway Junction: 13.7 km via Yercaud Rd.
		Bus Stand: 11.8 km
10	Recognition Valid up to	08.08.2028
11	Category of Zoo	Small
12	Area (in Hectares)	31.73 ha.
13	Number of Visitors (Financial Year – 2025-26)	Adult : 1,72,427
		Children : 38,622
		School children : 30,479
		Children below 5 years : 25,213
		Total Indian Visitors: 2,66,741
		Total Foreigner Visitors: - Nil
		Total Visitors : 2,66,741

14	Visitors Facilities available in Zoo	R.O Drinking water, Refreshment stall, Resting sheds, Benches, Wash room complex, Signages, Lawn, Children Park, Adult Play area, Circulation paths, Battery Operated Vehicles, Cloak cum dining area, Parking facilities , Mother feeding room etc.,.
15	Weekly closure day of the Zoo	Tuesday
Management Personnel of the Zoo		
16	Name with designation of the Officer-in-Charge	Ambulkar Yashwanth Jagdhish, I.F.S, District Forest Officer Salem Forest Division, Salem. Dr. R. Selvakumar, Assistant Conservator of Forest & Assistant Director, KZP, Salem.
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	J. Jamima Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, KZP, Salem
	Name of the Curator	R. Sasikumar Forest Range Officer, KZP, Salem.
	Name of the Compounder/Lab assistant	Nil
	Name of the Operator	Additional Chief Secretary
17	Address of the Operator	Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Environment and Forest Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai- 600009.
18	Contact details/ Phone number of Operator	Tel.-044+25671511 Fax No.044+25670040
19	E-mail address of Operator	forsec@tn.gov.in

ORGANISATION CHART

KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK, SALEM



HUMAN RESOURCE DETAILS

Sl. No	Name of the Post / Designation	No. of Post Sanctioned	Present Strength
1	Asst. Conservator of Forest and Asst. Director	1	1
2	Forest Range Officer	1	1
3	Veterinary Doctor	1	1
4	Forester	2	2
5	Forest Guard	1	1
6	Forest Guard Cum Driver	1	1
7	Forest Watcher	1	1
8	Animal Keeper	6	1
9	Animal Keeper (Mali)	1	0
10	Mali Watcher	1	0
11	Garbage Collection Driver	1	1
12	Compounder	1	0
13	Livestock Inspector	1	0
Total		18	10

Present Incumbent of Staffs on Temporary Basis

Sl. No	Category	No's
1	Biologist cum Education Officer	1
2	Computer Operator	1
3	Typist	1
4	Data entry Operator	1
5	Temporary Animal Keeper / Attendants	11
6	Sanitary Health Worker	2
7	Sweepers	10
8	Fodder Bank Worker	2
9	Battery Car Operator	3
10	Shop worker	2
11	Gardener	1
Total		35

Total Number of Staffs in Zoo: 45

TARIFF DETAILS

S.No	Tariff details	Amount
1	Children above 5 years and below 12 years	Rs 10.00
2	Adult	Rs 50.00
3	School Children (5-12) from Government schools and aided schools	Rs 10.00
4	Battery operated vehicles for adults	Rs 50.00
5	Battery operated vehicles for Children	Rs 30.00
6	Handy Camera SLR/DSLR & Video Camera	Rs 150.00
7	Entry is free for differently abled people & children below 5 years of age	
	Parking Charges	
8	Two-wheeler (Motot cycle & scooter)	Rs 20.00
9	Three-wheeler (Autorickshaw)	Rs 20.00
10	Car & Jeep	Rs 50.00
11	Van, Tempo & mini bus	Rs 50.00
12	Bus	Rs 100.00

Zoo Ticketing Timing – 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

Zoo Holiday – Every Tuesday

Zoo Authority of Tamil Nadu

Zoo Authority of Tamil Nadu was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Zoo Authority to ensure effective supervision, administration, financial management, and scientific development of zoological institutions within the State. The Government approved the formation of the authority vide G.O. Ms. No. 314, Environment and Forests (FR-V) Department, dated 03.12.2004, with the objective of facilitating streamlined governance, improved coordination, and efficient flow of funds for the modernization and better management of zoos in Tamil Nadu.

The Zoo Authority of Tamil Nadu functions as a registered government society responsible for overseeing the management, development, conservation activities, and welfare standards of zoological parks across the State. The authority plays a significant role in implementing modern scientific zoo management practices in line with the norms and standards prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority. Its primary objectives include strengthening wildlife conservation initiatives, improving animal welfare and healthcare, promoting conservation breeding programmes for endangered species, enhancing zoo infrastructure, and creating awareness on biodiversity conservation among the public.

Under the administrative framework of the Zoo Authority of Tamil Nadu, several zoological institutions in the State are being developed as centres for conservation, education, research, and recreation. Continuous emphasis is placed on habitat-based enclosure development, environmental enrichment, veterinary care, rescue and rehabilitation activities, and visitor education programmes to ensure holistic growth and sustainable zoo management.

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, situated at the foothills of the Eastern Ghats in Salem District, functions under the management of the Zoo Authority of Tamil Nadu. The zoo serves as an important regional centre for wildlife conservation awareness, environmental education, rescue and rehabilitation activities, and public recreation. Housing a representative collection of indigenous fauna in a naturalistic environment, the zoological park plays a vital role in sensitizing visitors, particularly students and local communities, towards wildlife conservation and ecological sustainability. Through its conservation-oriented initiatives and educational programmes, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park continues to contribute towards the broader objectives of biodiversity conservation and environmental stewardship in Tamil Nadu.

Now the Zoo Authority of Tamil Nadu is Public sector undertaking i.e “Non-Profit Company” to administer all Zoos of Tamil Nadu under “**Tamil Nadu Zoo Foundation**” for facilitating development and maintenance of all the Zoos in a self-sustaining manner by receiving and utilizing funds from different Government and Non-Government sources under G.O.(Ms) No.08.Dated :21.01.2026.

ZOO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Official Capacity of Zoo Advisory Committee (ZAC)
1.	Conservator of Forests, Salem
2.	District Forest Officer, Salem,
3.	Assistant Director, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, Salem
4.	The Dean, Veterinary College & Research Institute, Namakkal
5.	Forest veterinary Officer
6.	Forest Range Officer, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, Salem
7.	CSR Officer of an industry
8.	District tourism Officer

HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Official Capacity of Health Advisory Committee (HAC)
1.	Conservator of Forests, Salem
2.	District Forest Officer, Salem,
3.	Assistant Director, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, Salem
4.	The Dean, Veterinary College & Research Institute, Namakkal
5.	Forest veterinary Officer
6.	Forest Range Officer, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, Salem

Capacity Building Training

S.No	Name of the officer and Designation		Training program
1.	R. Sasikumar	Forest Range Officer	Remote Sensing and GIS application in forestry Dehradun
2.	Dr. J. Jamima	Forest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	Wildlife Management training in AAZP Vandalur
3.	Dr. J. Jamima	Forest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	Skill upgradation and special training to Forest Veterinarians at Kozhikamuthi elephant camp Anamalai Tiger Reserve
4	Dr. J. Jamima	Forest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	Structured hands-on training programme for forest veterinarians on emerging infectious diseases, disease surveillance procedures, and sampling methodology M.R Palayam Trichy
5	Ilavarasan I	Biologist cum Education Officer	Training Module on animal behaviour under zoo Science course Bannerughatta Biological Park

Expenditure of the Zoo

Sl. No	Year	Revenue (in Lakhs)	Feeding Expenditure	Wages Expenditure
1	2025-26	10785270	7098580	7680000
			Feeding expenditure needed for the year 2026-2027	Wages expenditure needed for the year 2026-2027
2	2026-2027	16000000	8700000	8300000
		Improvement of visitor's amenities fund needed		
3	2026-2027	3000000		

Daily Feed schedule of Animals

At Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, a carefully planned daily feeding schedule is strictly followed to ensure the health, nutrition, and overall wellbeing of every animal under our care. Each species is provided with a scientifically balanced diet that closely reflects its natural feeding habits and nutritional requirements. Herbivores such as deer and primates are supplied with fresh green fodder, seasonal vegetables, nutritious fruits, and grains at regular intervals to support their growth and vitality. Small carnivores including jackals, Bengal foxes, and Asian palm civets are provided with fresh meat in appropriate quantities as per their dietary needs, ensuring proper protein intake and health maintenance. Birds are fed with a specialized combination of grains, fruits, and other supplements tailored to their species-specific requirements. Feeding activities are generally carried out twice daily—during the morning and evening hours—under the careful supervision of trained animal keepers and veterinary professionals. Detailed feeding records are maintained every day, and necessary modifications are made based on animal behaviour, medical observations, seasonal changes, and nutritional assessments to ensure the highest standards of animal care, welfare, and enrichment within the zoo.

SPOTTED DEER

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Deer & 1- Day) (kg)
01.	Green leaves	2
02.	Cattle feed	0.500
03.	Green Fodder	3
04.	Green leafy vegetable	0.250
05.	Cabbage	0.125
06.	Oil cake.	0.050
07.	Urad dhal	0.050
08.	Wheat bran	0.500
09.	Salt	0.010

SAMBAR DEER

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Deer & 1- Day) (kg)
01.	Cattle feed	1.500
02.	Green Fodder	15.00
03.	Green leafy vegetable	0.250
04.	Cabbage	0.100
05.	Oil cake	0.100
06.	Urad dhal	0.100
07.	Wheat bran	1.500
08.	Salt	0.020

MONKEY (Bonnet Macaque & Rhesus Macaque)

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Monkey & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Banana	3 Nos
02.	Mosambi	0.125
03.	Pieces of bread	1 (0.060)
04.	Egg	1 Nos (alternate days)
05.	Grapes	0.020
06.	Rice	0.100
07.	Ground nut	0.025
08.	Cabbage	0.050
09.	Carrot	0.025

GOLDEN JACKAL

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Jackal & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Beef	1.000
02.	Chicken	0.250

STAR TORTOISE

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Tortoise & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Carrot	0.030
02.	Beans	0.030
03.	Cabbage	0.030

INDIAN BLACK TURTLE

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Tortoise & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Cabbage	0.030
02.	Tomato	0.030

RED-EARED SLIDER

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Tortoise & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Beef	0.030

MARSH CROCODILE

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Crocodile & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Beef (Weekly Thrice)	0.500
02	Fish (Weekly thrice)	0.250

INDIAN PEA FOWL

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Peafowl 1- day) (kg)
01.	Ground nut	0.050
02.	Cabbage	0.025
03.	Mixed cereals	0.025
04.	Urad dhal	0.050
05.	Garlic	0.010
06	Small Onion	0.010
07.	Green gram	0.025
08.	Green leafy vegetable	0.100

WATER BIRDS (Grey Pelican, Grey Heron & Painted Stork)

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Bird & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Fish	1.000

BUDGERIGAR

S.No;	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Lovebird & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Banana	1
02.	Apple	0.030
03.	Green leafy vegetable	0.010
04.	Foxtail Millet	0.010
05.	Mixed cereals	0.010
06.	Urad dhal	0.005
07	Onion	0.010

GREY PATRIDGE

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Grey Partridge & 1day) (kg)
01.	Mixed cereals	0.050

ROCK PHYTON

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Snake & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Live Chicken (weekly 1 times)	1.500 kg – 2.000 kg

COCKTAIL

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Cocktail & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Mixed cereals	0.010
02.	Green spinach	0.010
03.	Fox tail Millet	0.010
04.	Urad dhal	0.010
05.	Green gram	0.010
06.	Onion	0.010

ASIAN PALM CIVET

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Palm Civet & 1-day) (kg)
01.	Milk / Egg	0.050 ml / 1
02	Bread slice	0.050
05.	Beef	0.500
09.	Banana	1

PARAKEETS (Rose ringed Parakeet & Alexandrine Parakeet)

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Parakeets & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Mixed cereals	0.010
02.	Green leafy vegetable	0.010
03.	Green gram	0.010
04.	Apple	0.030
05.	Red chilly	0.005
06.	Rice bran	0.010
07.	Pigeon pea	0.010
08.	Ground nut	0.020
09.	Garlic	0.005
10.	Mango	0.030
11.	Bread slice	0.010

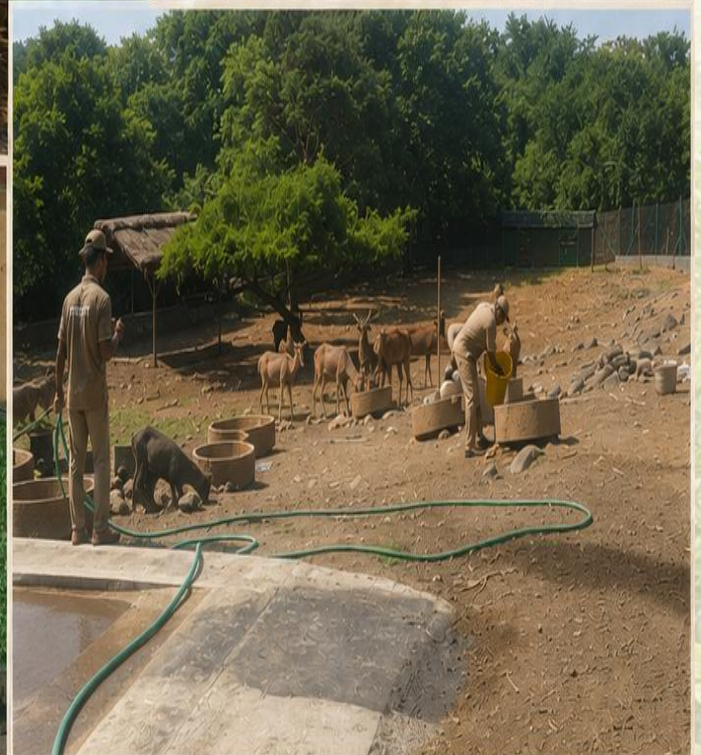
BENGAL FOX

S.No	Variety of foods	Quantity of food (1- Fox & 1- day) (kg)
01.	Beef	0.750
02.	Chicken	0.250

Feeding for Animals in Krumbapatti Zoological Park



FEEDING
FOR
ANIMALS



VACCINATION SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS:

S. No	Species	vulnerable to/to be vaccinated for	Name of the vaccine and dosage/ quantity to be used	Periodicity recommended	Remarks
1	Spotted deer & Sambar deer	Blue Tongue (endemic area) Anthrax (endemic area)	Tetanus Toxoid 1 ml I/M	At birth	Good handling and restraining facilities are essential during vaccination
2	Bonnet Macaque & Rhesus Macaque	Tetanus Rabies	Tetanus Toxoid/ Zoetic- equivac ® 1 ml I/M Anti rabies vaccine	At 6 months of age/ repeated once in 6 months At 3 months of age/ annual vaccination	-
3	Bengal Fox & Golden Jackal	Rabies Canine distemper & Parvo virus	Anti-rabies vaccine Canine distemper vaccine	1 st vaccine at 3 months of age/ annual vaccination	vaccine recommended
4	Indian Peafowl, Grey Francolin, Grey Pelican	Newcastle disease	Newcastle disease vaccine		Handling may cause stress Vaccination is optional
5	Parakeets	Avian Polyoma Virus (APV) disease	APV vaccine	1st vaccine at 3 months of age	Vaccination is optional
6	All Reptile species	-	-		No routine vaccination recommended

Vaccination for golden jackal



ZOO BIOSECURITY AND DISINFECTION SCHEDULE

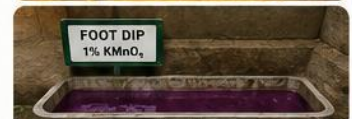
A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO ANIMAL HEALTH AND ZOO HYGIENE



WEEKLY SCHEDULE



- Routine preventive disinfection using **Kohrsolin**.
- Specific disinfection against **bacterial and fungal** infections, **vaccine-covered** viral diseases, **non-vaccine-covered** viral diseases and **tuberculosis** as advised by the Zoo Veterinarian.
- In-house spraying and thorough cleaning of exhibits / housing areas.
- Cleaning and disinfection of feed and water troughs.
- Application of **turmeric powder** on enclosure floors, walls and surrounding areas.
- Provision of **1% Potassium Permanganate** solution for foot dips and equipment rinsing.
- Removal and safe disposal of leftover feed from enclosures.
- Cleaning and **disinfection of all zoo vehicles**, especially those involved in daily feed, meat, fish supply and tractor operations.
- Cleaning and disinfection of **equipment** with 1% Potassium Permanganate before and after use.
- **Rodent control** by proofing / physical barriers.
- Routine health monitoring and **vaccination** of animals as per the annual veterinary vaccination schedule.



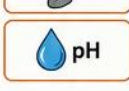
MONTHLY SCHEDULE



- Specific disinfection of animal enclosures as per veterinary recommendations.
- Spraying of **Butox / Clinar** inside enclosures for ectoparasite control.
- Application of **calcium carbonate** in muddy and swampy areas during the onset of the rainy season as a preventive disinfection measure.



QUARTERLY SCHEDULE



- Clearing of weeds / vegetation around animal enclosures.
- Scraping and replacement of the topsoil substrate wherever required.
- Testing the pH of water in avian and aquatic enclosures and carrying out recycling or refilling if acidity is detected.



ANNUAL SCHEDULE



- Fumigation of animal houses and service areas.
- **Whitewashing** of buildings and enclosure structures.
- **Painting** and maintenance of zoo infrastructure.
- **Replacement of sand substrate** or fumigation of existing sand substrate wherever required.



Consistent biosecurity and hygiene practices are essential for preventing disease, ensuring animal welfare and maintaining a safe environment for visitors and staff.



DISINFECTION SCHEDULE

S.no	Species		Type of enclosures		Disinfectant to be used and Method	Remarks
1	Spotted Deer & Sambar Deer		Open-air Outdoor		Open enclosure: Bleaching powder Indoor housing: Sodium hypochloride (prepare for 2.5 – 3% application)	FMD – Sodium carbonate (washing soda) - (prepare for 4% application)
2	Bonnet Macaque & Rhesus Macaque		Indoor & Outdoor		Open enclosure: Bleaching powder Indoor housing: Sodium hypochloride (prepare for 2.5 – 3% application)	
3	Bengal Fox & Golden Jackal		Open-air Outdoor		Indoor: Routine flaming once in 3 months	
					Vicron-s – Viricidal agent	
					Sodium hypochloride (prepare for 2.5 – 3% application)	
					Open enclosure: Bleaching powder	
4	Indian Peafowl Grey Francolin, Grey Pelican & Parakeets		Indoor & Outdoor		Indoor: Routine flaming once in 3 months Vicron-s – Viricidal agent	
					Sodium hypochloride (prepare for 2.5–3% application)	
					Open enclosure: Bleaching powder	
5	All species	Reptile	Indoor & Outdoor		Indoor: Routine flaming once in 3 months	

DEWORMING SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS:

S.No	Species	Recommended drugs remarks	Remarks
1	SpottedDeer & Sambar Deer	Fenbendazole -7.5 mg/kg weight (through concentrate feed/ pellet)	----
2	Bonnet Macaque & Rhesus Macaque	Albendazole - 25 mg/kg body weight Fenbendazole -20 mg/kg body weight Ivermectin - 0.2 mg/kg body weight Praziquantel –15-20 mg/kg body weight	----
3	Bengal Fox & Golden Jackal	----	May follow the same basic principle of domestic dog medication
4	Indian Peafowl, Grey Francoli, Grey Pelican	Fenbendazole (Panacur) - 22 mg/kg body weight P/o	
5	Parakeets& Budgerigars,	Albendazole Fenbendazole (Panacur) - 22 mg/kg body weight P/o Praziquantel – Piperazine – for round worms	Deworming to be carried out based on fecal testing through routine parasitological examination.
6	Marsh Crocodile	Fenbendazole (Panacur) – 25 - 50 mg/kg body weight	Orally possible through freezing food/ pelleted diet repeat in 15 days followed by once in 6 months
7	Indian black Turtles & Star Tortoise	Albendazole – 50 mg/kg body weight, Levamisole – 5 to 10 mg/kg body weight SQ, Fenbendazole – 25 - 50 mg/kg body weight P/O, Metrinidzole (Flagyl) – 100 mg/ kg body weight P/O - For coccidia Praziquantel - 25 mg/kg body weight (TID for 1 day & repeated in 2 weeks) - For cestodes & trematodes	Oral administration (PO) repeat in 2 weeks for flukes & nematodes. Intracoelmic – every 14 days for two treatments Deworm the animals with alternate drugs once in a 3 or 6 months

8

Indian rock Python

Fenbendazole – 25 - 50 mg/kg body weight P/O Ivermectin – 0.2 mg/kg body weight SQ or P/O, every 10 day for 2 to 4 times

Levamisole – 5 to 10 mg/kg body weight SQ

Metronidazole (Flagyl) – 25 to 50 mg/kg body weight P/O

Praziquantel – 5 – 8 mg/kg body weight (repeated in 2 weeks) - For cestodes & trematodes

Repeat in 15 days For ectoparasites and nematodes. Do not use for debilitated snakes.

Intracoelmic – every 14 days for lung worms. Do not use for debilitated snakes.

Repeat every 7 days for 2 to 3 treatments - For coccidian

Deworm the animals with alternate drugs once in 3 or 6 months

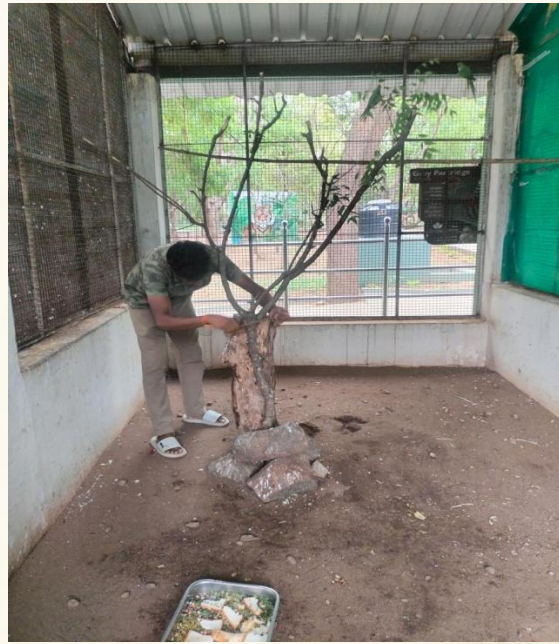
Health checks up for staffs

At Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, the health, safety, and wellbeing of every staff member are treated as a fundamental priority, reflecting the zoo's commitment to maintaining a secure, efficient, and compassionate working environment. A comprehensive and well-structured annual health checkup programme is conducted for all employees, including animal caretakers, veterinary assistants, administrative staff, maintenance personnel, and volunteers, while staff engaged in high-risk duties undergo medical examinations once every six months. The programme encompasses detailed physical assessments such as height, weight, BMI, blood pressure, vision, hearing, dental, and dermatological evaluations, along with essential laboratory investigations including blood sugar analysis, lipid profile, liver and kidney function tests, and urine examinations to monitor overall health conditions. Special emphasis is placed on screening and prevention of zoonotic diseases, with vaccinations and monitoring for tetanus, hepatitis-B, and rabies provided particularly for animal handlers and frontline staff. In addition, occupational health assessments focusing on respiratory health, musculoskeletal fitness, stress management, and mental wellbeing are carried out to minimize work-related risks and ensure long-term employee welfare. Preventive healthcare measures, immunization updates, nutrition and lifestyle counselling, awareness on workplace hygiene, and proper usage of personal protective equipment are regularly reinforced among staff members. Confidential health records are systematically maintained, and timely medical follow-ups are ensured whenever necessary. This proactive healthcare initiative not only supports the early detection and prevention of illnesses but also significantly reduces absenteeism, improves morale, strengthens workforce productivity, and enhances the overall safety and welfare of both zoo personnel and the animals under their dedicated care.



ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN ENCLOSURES

we are actively carrying out enrichment activities for animals to improve their overall well-being and quality of life. These enrichment works are designed to stimulate natural behaviours such as foraging, climbing, hunting, and social interaction by introducing environmental modifications, feeding enrichment, and behavioural challenges. At facilities like Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, such efforts help reduce stress, prevent boredom, and promote physical and mental fitness among animals, ensuring they live in a more natural and engaging environment while supporting conservation and animal welfare goals.



MASS CLEAN DRIVE

A mass clean drive is being actively carried out to maintain a hygienic and eco-friendly environment within zoo premises. At Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, this initiative involves the systematic cleaning of animal enclosures, visitor areas, pathways, and waste disposal zones, with the participation of staff and volunteers. The drive aims to ensure better sanitation, prevent the spread of diseases, and create a healthy habitat for animals while also providing a clean and pleasant experience for visitors.



EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Education and awareness programmes are being actively strengthened to foster a deeper understanding of wildlife conservation and environmental stewardship among visitors. At Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, these initiatives go beyond basic information by including interactive sessions for school and college students, guided tours explaining animal behaviour and habitats, display boards with scientific and conservation details, and special awareness campaigns on issues such as biodiversity loss, plastic pollution, and human–wildlife conflict. Educational activities like quizzes, exhibitions, and celebration of wildlife-related days are also conducted to engage the public effectively. These efforts aim to build a sense of responsibility towards nature, encourage sustainable practices, and highlight the crucial role zoos play in conservation, research, and animal welfare.



Zoo Ambassador Programme – Summer and Winter camps

To promote wildlife education and conservation awareness among young minds, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park conducts the **“Zoo Ambassador Programme”** during both **summer and winter vacations** for school and college students. The programme is designed to provide an engaging, educational, and memorable learning experience through field-based activities and interactive sessions. During the camps, participants are introduced to various aspects of wildlife, including animal diversity, behaviour, habitats, nutrition, conservation importance, animal care practices, and the role of modern zoos in wildlife protection. Under the guidance of zoo experts and animal care professionals, students gain practical exposure through animal enclosure visits, observation-based learning, behind-the-scenes understanding of zoo management, and conservation-oriented activities. The programme combines classroom sessions, field activities, nature education, and interactive learning methods to develop curiosity, environmental responsibility, and compassion towards animals and nature. Each participant is provided with a specially designed programme kit to support their learning throughout the camp. On successful completion of the programme, participants are honoured with the title of **“Zoo Ambassador of Kurumbapatti Zoo”** and receive a certificate, official ambassador badge, and an exclusive zoo passport providing five free visits to the zoo. Through the Summer and Winter Camps conducted under the Zoo Ambassador Programme, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park aims to inspire the younger generation to become future wildlife advocates and strengthen conservation awareness while making their vacations meaningful, educational, and memorable.



World Wildlife Day Celebration (March 3)

Every year on **March 3rd**, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park commemorates **World Wildlife Day** with great enthusiasm and dedication, emphasizing the importance of conserving wildlife and protecting their natural habitats. The celebration serves as a powerful platform to create public awareness about the rich biodiversity of our planet and the urgent need to safeguard endangered species for future generations. On this occasion, the zoo organizes a wide range of educational and awareness programmes including wildlife rallies, drawing and essay competitions, interactive exhibitions, conservation-oriented speeches, and awareness campaigns that highlight the importance of environmental protection and sustainable coexistence with nature. Students, teachers, nature enthusiasts, and visitors actively participate in these events, making the celebration vibrant and impactful. Through expert talks and interactive sessions, participants gain valuable knowledge about wildlife conservation, ecological balance, and the crucial role modern zoos play in animal welfare, rescue, breeding, and environmental education. Forest officials and zoo authorities use this opportunity to encourage collective responsibility towards protecting forests and wildlife while inspiring the younger generation to become active supporters of conservation efforts. Through such meaningful initiatives, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park continues to strengthen its commitment towards wildlife conservation, environmental education, and fostering a deeper connection between people and nature.



World environment day (June 5)

Every year on **June 5th**, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park celebrates **World Environment Day** with great enthusiasm to promote environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable living practices among the public. The celebration serves as an important platform to create awareness about the urgent need to protect nature and preserve wildlife habitats for future generations. As part of the occasion, the zoo organizes a wide range of eco-friendly and educational activities including large-scale tree plantation drives within the zoo premises, cleanliness campaigns around animal enclosures and visitor areas, and awareness programmes led by forest department officials and zoo education staff. School and college students actively participate in interactive learning sessions, environmental quizzes, poster and drawing competitions, exhibitions, and discussions highlighting the rich flora and fauna of the region and the importance of ecological balance. Informative signboards and awareness displays across the zoo campus further emphasize the significance of biodiversity conservation, waste reduction, plastic-free practices, and sustainable environmental management. Visitors are encouraged to actively engage in conservation efforts by planting saplings, taking environmental pledges, and learning about the zoo's contribution towards wildlife protection and habitat preservation. Through these meaningful initiatives, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park continues to strengthen its role not only as a centre for recreation but also as a leading hub for conservation awareness, environmental education, and community participation in Salem.





World Snake Day (July 16)

Every year on **July 16th**, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park observes **World Snake Day** with the objective of creating awareness about the ecological importance of snakes and eliminating the myths, fear, and misconceptions commonly associated with these highly misunderstood reptiles. The programme serves as an important conservation initiative to educate visitors, students, and the general public about the vital role snakes play in maintaining ecological balance by naturally controlling rodent populations and supporting healthy ecosystems. On this occasion, the zoo organizes a variety of educational and interactive activities including awareness rallies, exhibitions featuring native snake species, expert lectures, live demonstrations, and snake rescue awareness programmes conducted by wildlife specialists, forest officials, and experienced snake rescuers. Participants are educated on the identification of venomous and non-venomous snakes, first-aid awareness during snakebite incidents, and the importance of conserving snakes instead of harming them out of fear. Informative displays, posters, and live interpretation sessions help visitors develop a scientific understanding and greater respect towards these ecologically significant reptiles. Through the observance of World Snake Day, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park continues its commitment towards wildlife conservation, environmental education, and encouraging peaceful coexistence between humans and wildlife while strengthening public participation in snake conservation efforts.



International Tiger Day (July 29)

Every year on **July 29th**, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park proudly celebrates **International Tiger Day** to create awareness about tiger conservation and the urgent need to protect their natural habitats. Organized in coordination with the Forest Department, educational institutions, and local communities, the celebration serves as an important platform to educate and inspire people about the significance of conserving one of the world's most iconic and endangered wild animals. On this occasion, the zoo conducts a variety of awareness programmes including wildlife rallies, drawing and essay competitions, educational exhibitions, and interactive sessions for school and college students. Through these activities, participants gain valuable knowledge about tiger ecology, conservation challenges, habitat destruction, poaching threats, and the vital role tigers play in maintaining ecological balance within forest ecosystems. Wildlife experts, forest officials, and zoo educators deliver informative talks emphasizing the importance of collective conservation efforts and the global mission to protect tiger populations in the wild. Informative displays and exhibits showcasing tiger habitats, conservation initiatives, and population statistics are arranged for visitors to strengthen public understanding and support for wildlife protection. Through the observance of International Tiger Day, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park reaffirms its commitment towards wildlife conservation, environmental education, and inspiring community participation in the global movement to “Save the Tiger” for future generations.



Wildlife Week Celebration

Every year from **October 2nd to October 8th**, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park enthusiastically celebrates **Wildlife Week** with the objective of creating widespread awareness about wildlife conservation, biodiversity protection, and environmental sustainability. This week-long celebration serves as an important platform to educate and inspire students, visitors, and the local community about the urgent need to protect nature and preserve endangered species for future generations. In collaboration with schools, colleges, and various community groups, the zoo organizes a wide range of educational and awareness programmes including wildlife rallies, drawing, essay and quiz competitions, tree plantation drives, photography exhibitions, and interactive conservation activities that encourage active public participation. Informative talks and engaging sessions conducted by forest officials, wildlife experts, veterinarians, and zoo educators help participants understand the importance of ecological balance, habitat conservation, and the role every individual can play in safeguarding wildlife. Special exhibitions showcasing native fauna, conservation projects, rescue and rehabilitation efforts, and environmental initiatives undertaken by the zoo further enrich the learning experience for visitors. Through the successful celebration of Wildlife Week, Kurumbapatti Zoological Park continues to strengthen its role as a centre for wildlife education, conservation awareness, and community engagement while inspiring citizens to become responsible stewards of nature and active supporters of wildlife protection.



Animal Adoption Programme

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park has implemented the **Animal Adoption Programme** to encourage public participation in wildlife conservation and to create awareness about the importance of animal welfare. Through this initiative, individuals, educational institutions, organizations, and wildlife enthusiasts can support the upkeep of zoo animals by contributing towards their food, healthcare, and maintenance requirements. The programme provides an opportunity for the public to associate themselves with the conservation activities of the zoo and promotes a sense of responsibility towards protecting biodiversity. During the year, the zoo continued to promote the adoption initiative as a means of strengthening community involvement in conservation and enhancing visitor engagement with wildlife.



RESCUE AND REHABILITATION

At Kurumbapatti Zoological Park, the Zoo Veterinary Hospital serves as a dedicated centre for the treatment, rehabilitation, and compassionate care of sick, injured, orphaned, neonatal, and rescued wildlife. Animals requiring intensive medical attention are admitted to the in-patient animal ward, where they receive round-the-clock monitoring, specialized veterinary treatment, proper nutrition, and supportive care under the supervision of trained veterinary professionals and animal caretakers. Every effort is taken to ensure their physical recovery, emotional comfort, and overall wellbeing throughout the treatment period. Once the prescribed treatment protocols are successfully completed and the animals are medically fit, they are carefully reintroduced to their respective enclosures or natural habitats whenever possible.

The veterinary hospital also acts as an important emergency rescue and rehabilitation centre for injured and distressed wild animals rescued from areas surrounding the zoo. In addition, animals confiscated by enforcement agencies such as the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and other authorities are received and maintained in specially designed transit animal facilities within the hospital premises until they are suitable for rehabilitation or release. The zoo strongly supports the implementation of the **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**, under which the illegal possession, trade, and trafficking of wildlife and wildlife-related articles are considered serious offences punishable by law. Continuous efforts by enforcement agencies including the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, and wildlife conservation institutions play a crucial role in combating illegal wildlife trade and protecting endangered species.

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park continues to play a significant role in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation by providing rescued animals with safe shelter, species-appropriate care, and enriched environments that closely resemble their natural habitats. Adequate space, environmental enrichment, veterinary support, and specialized management practices are ensured for both native and exotic species, helping them recover physically and behaviourally while promoting the highest standards of animal welfare and conservation care.



ZOO HOSPITAL, KURUMBAPATTI ZOOLOGICAL PARK, SALEM.

Live Stock details

SL. NO.	Name of the Animals	Scientific Name	Opening Stock as on 01.01.2026			Received / Birth from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026			Disposed / Death during 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026			Closing Stock as on 31.03.2026			Total	
			M	F	UI	M	F	UI	M	F	UI	M	F	UI		
Birds																
1	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	
	White Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	
2	Grey Pelican	<i>Pelecanus phillippensis</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	
3	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
4	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	
5	Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	7	
6	Cockatiel birds	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	8	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	6	0	13	
7	Rose ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameria</i>	22	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	23	2	47	
8	Alexandrine parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	
9	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	52	
	Total Birds		70	74	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	69	72	2	143	
Mammals																
10	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	19	28	42	0	0	3	1	1	0	18	27	45	90	
11	Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	16	15	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	15	10	40	
12	Bonnet Macaque	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	
13	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	
14	Bengal Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
15	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	
16	Asian Palm civet	<i>paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	
	Total Mammals		42	50	52	2	1	3	2	1	0	42	50	55	147	

Reptiles															
17	Marsh Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
18	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
19	Red eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
20	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	7
21	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total Reptile /Amphibians		13	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	1	25
	Grand Total		125	135	55	2	1	3	3	3	0	124	133	58	315

Mortality details

S.No	Species Name	Age/Sex	Date of Death
1	Indian peafowl	Female	27.06.2025
2	Indian peafowl	Female	27.06.2025
3	Spotted deer	Female	26.06.2025
4	Indian peafowl	Female	19.07.2025
5	Indian peafowl	Female	12.08.2026
6	Indian peafowl	Male	19.08.2026
7	Spotted deer	Male	01.10.2025
8	Indian peafowl	Female	04.12.2025
9	Cockatiel	Male	30.01.2026
10	Cockatiel	Female	30.01.2026
11	Spotted deer	Female	05.01.2026
12	Sambar deer	Male	20.02.2026
13	Grey Partridge	Female	02.03.2026
14	Spotted deer	Male	29.03.2026

Natality details

S.No	Species Name	Age/ Sex	Date of Birth
1	spotted deer	UI	02.04.2025
2	spotted deer	UI	04.04.2025
3	spotted deer	UI	07.04.2025
4	spotted deer	UI	09.04.2025
5	spotted deer	UI	11.04.2025
6	Sambar deer	UI	05.04.2025
7	spotted deer	UI	05.06.2025
8	spotted deer	UI	06.06.2025
9	spotted deer	UI	09.06.2025
10	spotted deer	UI	10.06.2025
11	spotted deer	UI	12.06.2025
12	spotted deer	UI	14.06.2025
13	spotted deer	UI	16.06.2025
14	Painted stork	Male	12.08.2025
15	Painted stork	Female	18.08.2025
16	Cockatiel	Male	03.08.2025
17	Cockatiel	Male	08.08.2025
18	Cockatiel	Male	10.08.2025
19	Cockatiel	Female	13.08.2025
20	Cockatiel	Female	15.08.2025
21	Rose ringed parakeet	Male	04.08.2025
22	Rose ringed parakeet	Female	06.08.2025
23	Rose ringed parakeet	Female	18.08.2025
24	Alexandrian parakeet	Male	10.08.2025
25	Alexandrian parakeet	Female	14.08.2025
26	Spotted deer	UI	05.08.2025
27	Spotted deer	UI	08.08.2025
28	Spotted deer	UI	11.08.2025
29	Spotted deer	UI	21.08.2025
30	Spotted deer	UI	28.08.2025
31	Star tortoise	UI	16.08.2025
32	Spotted deer	UI	02.09.2025
33	Spotted deer	UI	15.09.2025
34	Spotted deer	UI	25.09.2025
35	Spotted deer	Female	28.09.2025
36	Spotted deer	UI	10.10.2025
37	Spotted deer	UI	16.10.2025
38	Spotted deer	UI	18.10.2025
39	Spotted deer	UI	22.10.2025
40	Spotted deer	UI	06.11.2025
41	Spotted deer	UI	11.11.2025
42	Spotted deer	UI	16.11.2025
43	Sambar deer	UI	12.11.2025
44	Rose ringed parakeet	UI	15.12.2025
45	Rose ringed parakeet	UI	15.12.2025
46	Sambar deer	UI	12.12.2025
47	Sambar deer	UI	18.12.2025
48	Spotted deer	UI	12.12.2025
49	Spotted deer	UI	10.03.2026
50	Spotted deer	UI	18.03.2026
51	Spotted deer	UI	25.03.2026

Flora and Fauna Found in the Zoo

Kurumbapatti Zoological Park is endowed with rich floral diversity and varied habitat conditions that support a wide range of native vegetation and associated fauna. The existing vegetation within the zoo predominantly represents mixed deciduous scrub forest interspersed with mosaic habitat formations, contributing significantly to the ecological character and environmental value of the park. The landscape comprises dense wooded patches, open scrub thickets, scrub woodlands, dense thorny shrub formations, mature bamboo brakes, and riparian habitats associated with seasonal watercourses.

The vegetation profile of the zoo reflects the natural ecological characteristics of the foothill region of the Eastern Ghats. Ocular estimation and field observations indicate that *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (Yellow Flame Tree) forms one of the dominant species within the developed portions of the park, exhibiting extensive mature stands and considerable natural regeneration. More than 150 species of trees, shrubs, climbers, grasses, and herbaceous plants have been documented within the zoo premises, highlighting its ecological richness and biodiversity significance.

Based on the forest classification system of Champion and Seth (1968), the vegetation types observed within the zoo correspond primarily to:

- 5A/C3 – Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
- 5/DS1 – Dry Deciduous Scrub
- 4E/Rsl – Riparian Fringing Forest along the margins of seasonal and semi-perennial streams.

The riparian zones within the park are characterized by localized stands of *Syzygium* and *Pongamia* species along stream banks, representing important moist habitat components that support microfaunal diversity and ecological stability.

Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest

The Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest occurring within the zoo represents a degraded form of dry deciduous woodland characterized by moderately stunted trees and thorny multi-stemmed shrubs. The vegetation composition is considered a remnant of the *Anogeissus* – *Chloroxylon* – *Albizia* forest type typically associated with regions receiving annual rainfall between 600 mm and 900 mm.

The predominant arboreal species recorded in this vegetation type include:

Albizia lebbeck, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Buchanania axillaris*, *Cassia fistula*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Dolichandrone atrovirens*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*, *Premna tomentosa*, *Santalum album*, *Stereospermum personatum*, *Strychnos potatorum*, and *Wrightia tinctoria*.

The understorey and shrub vegetation associated with this forest type mainly comprise:

Acacia chundra, *Argyrea cuneata*, *Canthium dicoccum*, *Carissa spinarum*, *Catunaregam dumetorum*, *Erythroxylon monogynum*, *Rivea hypocrateriformis*, and *Securinega leucopyrus*.

The characteristic grass cover is predominantly represented by *Heteropogon contortus*, which forms an important ground vegetation component within the dry deciduous ecosystem.

Dry Deciduous Scrub and Thorny Thicket Vegetation

Progressive ecological degradation and anthropogenic influence in certain areas have resulted in the formation of dense thorny thickets and scattered scrub vegetation. These habitats are dominated by hardy drought-resistant shrub species and secondary successional vegetation.

Representative species commonly associated with this vegetation type include:

Acacia chundra, *Cassia auriculata*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Lantana camara*, *Maytenus emarginata*, *Phoenix pusilla*, *Pterolobium hexapetalum*, *Rhus mysorensis*, *Tarenna asiatica*, and *Ziziphus oenoplia*.

Associated Floral Diversity

The zoo also supports a wide variety of introduced tree species, native trees, shrubs, climbers, grasses, and herbaceous vegetation, contributing to habitat heterogeneity and ecological enrichment.

Introduced Tree Species

Ailanthus excelsa, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Delonix regia*, *Eucalyptus* spp., *Ficus* spp., *Mimusops elengi*, *Muntingia calabura*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Senna siamea*, *Senna spectabilis*, *Terminalia* spp., *Thespesia populnea*, and *Leucaena leucocephala*.

Native Tree Species

Alangium salvifolium, *Borassus flabellifer*, *Butea monosperma*, *Erythrina variegata*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Morinda pubescens*, *Pterospermum acerifolium*, *Sapindus emarginatus*, *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Senegalia catechu*, *Streblus asper*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Trema orientalis*, and *Ziziphus mauritiana*.

Shrubs and Bushes

Allophylus cobbe, *Benkara malabarica*, *Bergera koenigii*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Commiphora berryi*, *Decalepis hamiltonii*, *Euphorbia nivulia*, *Gymnosporia senegalensis*, *Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Tarenna asiatica*, *Toddalia asiatica*, and *Opuntia stricta*.

Climbers and Creepers

Abrus precatorius, *Acacia pennata*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Cayratia trifolia*, *Cissampelos pareira*, *Clematis javana*, *Dioscorea* spp., *Dregea volubilis*, *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, *Mukia maderaspatana*, *Passiflora foetida*, and *Wattakaka volubilis*.

Herbaceous Vegetation

The herb layer consists of numerous ecologically significant species including *Abutilon indicum*, *Andrographis* spp., *Asystasia gangetica*, *Aerva lanata*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Mimosa pudica*, *Ocimum americanum*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Curculigo orchoides*, *Gloriosa superba*, and several other medicinal and native herbaceous plants.

Grasses and Ground Cover

Common grass species recorded include *Oplismenus spp.* and *Rhynchelytrum repens*, which contribute to soil stabilization and provide forage resources for herbivorous fauna.

Ecological Significance

The diverse floral composition and varied habitat structure of Kurumbapatti Zoological Park provide suitable ecological niches for several species of birds, reptiles, insects, and small mammals, thereby enhancing the biodiversity value of the zoo ecosystem. The presence of native vegetation also plays a vital role in environmental regulation, habitat enrichment, soil conservation, microclimatic stability, and ecological education.

The zoo administration continues to undertake habitat improvement measures, afforestation activities, invasive species management, and ecological restoration initiatives to preserve and enhance the natural vegetation profile of the park in line with modern conservation-oriented zoo management practices.

Checklist of Flora found in Kurumbapatti Zoological Park

S.no	Species	Family	Common name	Type
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Fabaceae	Kuntrinmani	Climber
2	<i>Abutilon hirtum</i>	Malvaceae	Vadattuti	Undershrub
3	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Perun thuthi	Undershrub
4	<i>Acacia caesia</i>	Mimosaceae	Kari Indu	Climber
5	<i>Acacia chundra</i>	Mimosaceae	kaRuvELai	Tree
6	<i>Acacia ferruginea</i>	Mimosaceae	cimai-velvel,	Tree
7	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Mimosaceae	Velvelam	Tree
8	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Mimosaceae	Kattuchikai	Climber
9	<i>Acacia torta</i>	Mimosaceae	Inkaii	Tree
10	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppaimeni	Herb
11	<i>Acalypha lanceolata</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Herb
12	<i>Acalypha paniculata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppaimeni	Herb
13	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Inferno Copper Plant	Herb
14	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Nayurvi	Herb
15	<i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Asteraceae	Toothache Plant	Herb
16	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Mimosaceae	Ani kundamani	Tree
17	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Acanthaceae	Atatotai	Shrub
18	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Vilvam	Tree
19	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Amaranthaceae	Peelai	Herb
20	<i>Aeschynomene americana</i>	Papilionaceae	American Joint Vetch	Herb
21	<i>Agave angustifolia</i>	Agavaceae	Caribbean Century Plant	Herb
22	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Asteraceae	Poom pillu	Herb
23	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Asteraceae	Bluemink	Herb
24	<i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i>	Meliaceae	Chokla	Tree
25	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Simaroubaceae	Perumaram	Tree

26	<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	Simaroubaceae		Tree
27	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	Alangiaceae	Alangimaram	Tree
28	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Fabaceae	Karu Vaagai	Tree
29	<i>Albizia saman</i>	Mimosaceae	Thoonguvaagai	Tree
30	<i>Allophylus cobbe</i>	Sapindaceae	Perrakudikai	Shrub
31	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Asphodelaceae	Kathalai	Herb
32	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Yezhilai paalai	Tree
33	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Ponnanganni	Herb
34	<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
35	<i>Alysicarpus rugosus</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
36	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
37	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Amaranthaceae	Kuppai keera	Herb
38	<i>Ammannia octandra</i>	Lythraceae		Herb
39	<i>Amorphophallus sp</i>	Araceae	elephant foot yam	Herb
40	<i>Andrographis echioides</i>	Acanthaceae	Gopuram thaangi	Herb
41	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Nilavembu	Herb
42	<i>Anisochilus carnosus</i>	Lamiaceae	karppura-valli	Herb
43	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	Seetha Pazham	Shrub
44	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Combretaceae	Vakkali	Tree
45	<i>Apluda mutica</i>	Poaceae	Mauritian Grass	Grass
46	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Acanthaceae	miti-kirai	Herb
47	<i>Atalantia monophylla</i>	Rutaceae	Kaattu Elumichai	Tree
48	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Vembu	Tree
49	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Neerbrahmi	Herb
50	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	Poaceae	peru-munkil	Tree
51	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Poaceae	Moongil	Tree
52	<i>Barleria montana</i>	Acanthaceae	mekavanna-k-kurinci	Herb
53	<i>Barleria prattensis</i>	Acanthaceae	Pink Barleria	Shrub
54	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Mantharai	Tree
55	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Aathi	Tree
56	<i>Benkara malabarica</i>	Rubiaceae	Putan	Shrub
57	<i>Benkara malabarica</i>	Rubiaceae		Shrub
58	<i>Bergera koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Karivepillai	Shrub
59	<i>Biophytum nervifolium</i>	Oxalidaceae	Tintanali	Herb
60	<i>Bistella dichotoma</i>	Vahliaceae		Herb
61	<i>Blainvillea acmella</i>	Asteraceae	Para Cress Flower	Herb
62	<i>Blepharis</i>	Acanthaceae	elumpu otti	Herb
63	<i>Blumea aurita</i>	Asteraceae		Herb
64	<i>Blumea eriantha</i> DC	Asteraceae		Herb
65	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Mookarattai	Herb
66	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Mookarattai	Herb
67	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Bombacaceae	Mul-Ilavu	Tree
68	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Arecaceae	Panaimaram	Tree
69	<i>Breynia vitis-idaea</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Pullandhi	Shrub
70	<i>Buchanania axillaris</i>	Anacardiaceae	Kolamaavu	Tree

71	<i>Buchanania</i>	Anacardiaceae	Charam	Tree
72	<i>Bulbostylis sp</i>	Cyperaceae		Herb
73	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	Kincukam	Tree
74	<i>Cadaba fruticose</i>	Capparaceae	Vizhudhi	Shrub
75	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Myrtaceae		Shrub
76	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Erukku	Shrub
77	<i>Canthium</i>	Rubiaceae	Kaaraichedi	Shrub
78	<i>Capparis divaricate</i>	Capparaceae	Turatti	Shrub
79	<i>Capparis rotundifolia</i>	Capparaceae	Thoratti	Shrub
80	<i>Cardamine hirsute</i>	Brassicaceae	Hairy Bitter Cress	Herb
81	<i>Cardamine trichocarpa</i>	Brassicaceae		Herb
82	<i>Cardiospermum</i>	Sapindaceae	Mudakkaruthaan	Climber
83	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Pappali	Tree
84	<i>Carissa carandas</i>	Apocynaceae	Kalakkai	Shrub
85	<i>Carissa spinarum</i>	Apocynaceae	Sirukala	Shrub
86	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Arecaceae	Koonthalpanai	Tree
87	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Aavarai	Shrub
88	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Sarakkondrai,	Tree
89	<i>Cassia pumila</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Dwarf Cassia	Herb
90	<i>Cassine glauca</i>	Celastraceae	160 Kanniramaram	Tree
91	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Savukku	Tree
92	<i>Catharanthus pusillus</i>	Apocynaceae	Tiny Periwinkle	Herb
93	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Apocynaceae	Nithyakalyani	Herb
94	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i>	Rubiaceae	Mullukkarai	Shrub
95	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>	Vitaceae	Kattuppirantai	Climber
96	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Malvaceae	Ilavu	Tree
97	<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i>	Costaceae	ven-kostam	Herb
98	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	Poaceae		Herb
99	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Rutaceae	karum-puracu	Tree
100	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Asteraceae	Siam Weed	Herb
101	<i>Chrozophora rottlerin</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Purapirakkai	Herb
102	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Menispermaceae	Ponmusutai	Climber
103	<i>Cissus vitiginea</i>	Vitaceae	Mudai Naari	Climber
104	<i>Clausena dentata</i>	Rutaceae	Kattukarveppilai	Shrub
105	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Oduvanthalai	Tree
106	<i>Clematis javana</i>	Ranunculaceae	Indian travelers's joy	Climber
107	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i>	Cleomaceae		Herb
108	<i>Cleome rutidosperma</i>	Cleomaceae	Fringed Spider Flowe	Herb
109	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	Verbenaceae	Pinarichanganguppu	Shrub
110	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i>	Verbenaceae	Thazhuthaazhai,	Shrub
111	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Kovai	Climber
112	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Menispermaceae	kattu-k-koti	Climber
113	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Croton	Shrub
114	<i>Combretum albidum</i>	Combretaceae	Vennangukodi	Liana
115	<i>Commelina attenuate</i>	Commelinaceae		Herb
116	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Commelinaceae	Kanaangozhai	Herb

117	<i>Commelina undulata</i>	Commelinaceae	Long Leaved	Herb
118	<i>Commiphora berryi</i>	Burseraceae	Mullu kiluvai	Shrub
119	<i>Conyza leucantha</i>	Asteraceae		Herb
120	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>	Tiliaceae	Pinnaku keera	Herb
121	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Tiliaceae	Sanal	Herb
122	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Boraginaceae	Mookkusalippazham	Tree
123	<i>Crateva magna</i>	Capparaceae	Mavilingam	Tree
124	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Vishamoongil	Shrub
125	<i>Crinum viviparum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Visha moongil	Shrub
126	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
127	<i>Crotalaria linifolia</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
128	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	Fabaceae	Smooth Rattlepod	Herb
129	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	Fabaceae	Kilukiluppai	Herb
130	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i>	fabaceae	cankuniti	Herb
131	<i>Croton bonplandianum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Reilpoond	Herb
132	<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i>	Asclepiadaceae	pala koti	Climber
133	<i>Cryptolepis grandiflora</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Large-Flowered	Climber
134	<i>Cryptolepis sinensis</i>	Asclepiadaceae		Climber
135	<i>Ctenolepis garcinia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Garcen's Bur	Climber
136	<i>Curculigo orchoides</i>	Hypoxidaceae	Nilappanaikkilanku	Herb
137	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Convolvulaceae	Moodillathalli	Climber
138	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>	Asteraceae	Puvamkuruntal	Herb
139	<i>Cycas sp</i>	Cycadaceae	Cycas Palm	Tree
140	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Cyperaceae	rice sedge	Herb
141	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	Cyperaceae	rice flatsedge	Herb
142	<i>Cyperus sp</i>	Cyperaceae		Herb
143	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i>	Fabaceae	Velluruvai	Tree
144	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>	Fabaceae		Tree
145	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Totakatti	Tree
146	<i>Decalepis hamiltonii</i>	Apocynaceae	Mavilinga Kizhanku	Shrub
147	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Mayil-kondrai	Tree
148	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i>	Loranthaceae	Pulluruvi	Parasite
149	<i>Dentella repens</i>	Rubiaceae	Creepig Dentella	Herb
150	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Fabaceae	Sirupulladi	Herb
151	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Mimosaceae	Veduttalam	Tree
152	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	Dioscoreaceae	vettalaivalli	Climber
153	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Kaattuvalli	Climber
154	<i>Diospyros ferrea</i>	Ebenaceae	irumballi	Tree
155	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Ebenaceae	Karundumbi	Tree
156	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Shivalingakkay	Climber
157	<i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i>	Acanthaceae	Pottakanchi	Herb
158	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sapindaceae	Virali	Shrub
159	<i>Dolichandrone atrovirens</i>	Bignoniaceae	Vattalappu	Tree
160	<i>Dregea volubilis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	koti-p-palai	Climber
161	<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Verbenaceae	Pigeon Berry	Shrub
162	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Poaceae	deccan grass	Herb

163	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Poaceae	Jungle Rice	Herb
164	<i>Ehretia microphylla</i>	Boraginaceae	Kattu-vellilai	Shrub
165	<i>Enicostema axillare</i>	Gentianaceae	Vellarugu	Herb
166	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i>	Gentianaceae	Vellaragu	Herb
167	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Fabaceae	Kalyana murungai	Tree
168	<i>Erythroxylum</i>	Erythroxylaceae	Sempulichan	Shrub
169	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Thaila maram	Tree
170	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Myrtaceae	Thaila maram	Tree
171	<i>Euphorbia corrigioloides</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Herb
172	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Palperuki	Herb
173	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Amman patcharisi	Herb
174	<i>Euphorbia indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Herb
175	<i>Euphorbia nivulia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	ilakalli	Shrub
176	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Herb
177	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Herb
178	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Euphorbiaceae	catukalavi	Shrub
179	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukaranthai	Herb
180	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Convolvulaceae		Herb
181	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	AlamMaram	Tree
182	<i>Ficus hispida</i>	Moraceae	Peyatthi	Tree
183	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Aathi	Tree
184	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Arasu	Tree
185	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	Salicaceae	Sothhai-k-kala	Tree
186	<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Mulluppulatti	Shrub
187	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Colchicaceae	Kalappaikkilangu	Herb
188	<i>Glycosmis mauritiana</i>	Rutaceae	Konji	Shrub
189	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Lamiaceae	Kumala	Tree
190	<i>Gmelina asiatica</i>	Verbenaceae	Mulkumizh	Shrub
191	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>	Amaranthaceae		Herb
192	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Tiliaceae	Unnu	Shrub
193	<i>Grewia hirsute</i>	Tiliaceae	kalunnu	Shrub
194	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i>	Tiliaceae	Unnu	Shrub
195	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Asclepiadaceae	cirukurinca	Climber
196	<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i>	Celastraceae	Kattanji	Shrub
197	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	Hernandiaceae	Tanakku	Tree
198	<i>Habenaria plantaginea</i>	Orchidaceae	Plantain Orchid	Herb
199	<i>Habenaria viridiflora</i>	Orchidaceae		Herb
200	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Mannakatampu	Herb
201	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	Telkodukupoondu	Herb
202	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Nannari	Herb
203	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Poaceae	Black Speargrass	Herb
204	<i>Heterostemma tanjorensis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Palakeerai	Climber
205	<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i>	Malvaceae	Tiny Flower Hibiscus	Herb
206	<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i>	Malvaceae	Mani thutthi	Herb
207	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	Aavimaram	Tree
208	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	Violaceae	Orithal Thamarai	Herb

209	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Lamiaceae	American Mint	Herb
210	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>	Apocynaceae	udargodi	Climber
211	<i>Indigofera colutea</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
212	<i>Indigofera linnaei</i>	Fabaceae	Sheppunerunji	Herb
213	<i>Indigofera mysorensis</i>	Fabaceae		Herb
214	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	Avuri	Herb
215	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Convolvulaceae	Vallai keera	Climber
216	<i>Ipomoea marginata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Thalakkodi	Climber
217	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>	Convolvulaceae	Kanavalikkodi	Herb
218	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i>	Apocynaceae		Climber
219	<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i>	Convolvulaceae	Ponaikkeera	Climber
220	<i>Ipomoea staphylina</i>	Convolvulaceae	Onaankodi	Herb
221	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	Ixora	Herb
222	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	euphorbiaceae	Kattukkotai	Shrub
223	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Siria Amanakku	Shrub
224	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Acanthaceae	Adathodai	Shrub
225	<i>Justicia prostrata</i>	Acanthaceae		Herb
226	<i>Justicia tranquebariensis</i>	Acanthaceae	Thavasi murungai	Herb
227	<i>Kyllinga sp</i>	Cyperaceae		Herb
228	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Odhiya maram	Tree
229	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	Unnichi	Shrub
230	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Palakeera	Climber
231	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Mimosaceae	Wild tamarind	Herb
232	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>	Rutaceae	Vila	Tree
233	<i>Lindernia antipoda</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Thanneer poondu	Herb
234	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Sapotaceae	Kaattu Yelupai	Tree
235	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Maa maram	Tree
236	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapotaceae		Tree
237	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Martyniaceae	Puli - Nagam	Herb
238	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	Malai vembu	Tree
239	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Sterculiaceae	Punnakku poondu	Herb
240	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i>	Melastomataceae	Kaya	Tree
241	<i>Merremia emarginata</i>	Convolvulaceae	Yelikkaadhu Keera	Herb
242	<i>Microstachys chamaelea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Eli-amanaku	Herb
243	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae	Mara Malli	Tree
244	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Thottasuringi	Herb
245	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Sapotaceae	Mahizham	Tree
246	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>	Rubiaceae		Herb
247	<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i>	Molluginaceae	Parpadagam	Herb
248	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	Molluginaceae	kuttuttiray	Herb
249	<i>Morinda pubescens</i>	Rubiaceae	Mannanunai	Tree
250	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae	Murungakai maram	Tree
251	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Fabaceae	Ponaikaali	Climber
252	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Musumusukkai	Climber
253	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Muntingiaceae	ten pazham	Tree
254	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Rutaceae	Kattu Kariyilai	Shrub

255	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Vaazhai	Tree
256	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Myristicaceae	cati-k-kay	Shrub
257	<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i>	Ranunculaceae	vatamkolli	Climber
258	<i>Naringi crenulate</i>	Rutaceae	Kattunarakam	Tree
259	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Apocynaceae	Arali	Shrub
260	<i>Nothosaerva brachiata</i>	Amaranthaceae		Herb
261	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Nai Thulasi	Herb
262	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Lamiaceae	Tulsi	Herb
263	<i>Oldenlandia biflora</i>	Rubiaceae		Herb
264	<i>oldenlandia corymbosa</i>	Rubiaceae	pappan puntu	Herb
265	<i>Oldenlandia herbacea</i>	Rubiaceae		Herb
266	<i>Oldenlandia stricta</i>	Rubiaceae		Herb
267	<i>Oplismenus sp</i>	Poaceae	Oplismenus	Herb
268	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Cactaceae	Chappathikkalli	Herb
269	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalidaceae	Puliyarai	Herb
270	<i>Pachygone ovata</i>	Menispermaceae	Kaattukkodi	Climber
271	<i>Parthenium hysterophors</i>	Asteraceae	Parthenium	Herb
272	<i>Passiflora foetida L.</i>	Passifloraceae	Mupparisavalli	Herb
273	<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i>	Malvaceae		Herb
274	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Iyalvaagai	Tree
275	<i>Pentatropis capensis</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Uppili	Climber
276	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Vaelipparuthi	Climber
277	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Nagananda	Herb
278	<i>Phoenix pusilla</i>	Arecaceae	Eechai	Tree
279	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Kizha-Nelli	Herb
280	<i>Phyllanthus debilis</i>	Phyllanthaceae		Herb
281	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Muzhu nelli	Tree
282	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Phyllanthaceae		Herb
283	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Phyllanthaceae	cirukilanelli	Herb
284	<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	Phyllanthaceae		Herb
285	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae	kodukkappuli	Tree
286	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Nettilinkam	Tree
287	<i>Polygala arvensis</i>	Polygalaceae	Chitaninankai	Herb
288	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Pungam	Tree
289	<i>Pouzolzia auriculata</i>	Urticaceae		Herb
290	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i>	Urticaceae	Kallurukki	Herb
291	<i>Premna latifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	Pasu munnai	small tree
292	<i>Premna tomentosa</i>	Lamiaceae	Kosathekku	Shrub
293	<i>Pristimera indica</i>	Celastraceae	odakodi	Liana
294	<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>	Fabaceae	Nirmalli	Herb
295	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Koyyaa	Shrub
296	<i>Psydrax dicoccos</i>	Rubiaceae	Nallamandharam	Tree
297	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Fabaceae	Vengai	Tree
298	<i>Pterolobium hexapetalum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Karu Indu	Climber
299	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>	Sterculiaceae	Vennangu	Tree
300	<i>Pterospermum</i>	Sterculiaceae	Polavu	Tree

301	<i>Pterospermum</i>	Sterculiaceae	Polavu	Tree
302	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Maathulai	Shrub
303	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	Amaranthaceae	adai-otti,	Herb
304	<i>Rhus mysorensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mysore Sumac	Shrub
305	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Poaceae	rose Natal grass	Herb
306	<i>Rhynchosia aurea</i>	Fabaceae		Climber
307	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Fabaceae		Climber
308	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Aamanaku	Shrub
309	<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i>	Convolvulaceae	Midnapore Creeper	Climber
310	<i>Ruellia prostrata</i>	Acanthaceae	Pottakanchi	Herb
311	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i>	Acanthaceae	Popping pod	Herb
312	<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i>	Asparagaceae	Marul-kalang	Herb
313	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Santhanam	Tree
314	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Sapindaceae	Ponnankottai	Tree
315	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Sarkarai vaambu	Herb
316	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	Rhamnaceae	Kokki Mullu	Shrub
317	<i>Secamone emetica</i>	Asclepiadaceae	ankaravali	Climber
318	<i>Semicarpus aracardium</i>	Anacardiaceae	cen-kottai	Tree
319	<i>Senegalia catechu</i>	Mimosaceae	cenkarungali	Tree
320	<i>Senna alata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Seemai agathi	Shrub
321	<i>Senna hirsute</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Malaiyavaram	Herb
322	<i>Senna montana</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Deccan Senna	Shrub
323	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	American sicklepod	Herb
324	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Nattam takarai	Herb
325	<i>Senna siamea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Manjakondrai	Tree
326	<i>Senna sophora</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Ponnavaarai	Herb
327	<i>Senna spectabilis</i>	Fabaceae		Tree
328	<i>Senna tora</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Senavu	Herb
329	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i>	Papilionaceae	Thakkaippoondur	Shrub
330	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Malvaceae	Palambasi	Herb
331	<i>Sida cardifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Sitramuti	Herb
332	<i>Sida cordata</i>	Malvaceae		Herb
333	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Malvaceae	Nilatutthi	Herb
334	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	Simaroubaceae	Sorkka-maram	Tree
335	<i>Smilax ovalifolia</i>	Smilacaceae	kal tamarai	Climber
336	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Solanaceae	Mulaku-thakkali	Herb
337	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Solanaceae	Giant Devil's Fig	Shrub
338	<i>Solanum erianthum</i>	Solanaceae	karimulli	Shrub
339	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Solanaceae	Thakkaali	Herb
340	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	Manathakkali	Herb
341	<i>Solanum pubescens</i>	Solanaceae	Kaattu sundai kaai	Shrub
342	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Solanaceae	climbing nightshade	Climber
343	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Solanaceae	Sundaikkai	Shrub
344	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Solanaceae	Tropical Soda Apple	Herb
345	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>	Solanaceae	Kandankathiri	Herb
346	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	Cucurbitaceae	pulivanci	Climber

347	<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i>	Cucurbitaceae		Climber
348	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Bignoniaceae	Patadi	Tree
349	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i>	Rubiaceae	Nathaichoori	Herb
350	<i>spermacoce ocymoides</i>	Rubiaceae	Nathaichoori	Herb
351	<i>Stachytarpheta</i>	Verbenaceae	Seemai nayuruvi	Herb
352	<i>Sterculia foetida</i>	Sterculiaceae	kutiraippitukkan	Tree
353	<i>Sterculia guttata</i>	Sterculiaceae	Kavalam	Tree
354	<i>Sterculia urens</i>	Sterculiaceae	Kavalam	Tree
355	<i>Streblus asper</i>	Moraceae	Piraya maram	Tree
356	<i>Striga densiflora</i>	Orobanchaceae	Denseflower	Herb
357	<i>Strychnos minor</i>	Loganiaceae	Kodi Etti	Climber
358	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Loganiaceae	Eatti	Tree
359	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Loganiaceae	Thethankottai	Tree
360	<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	Fabaceae	Caribbean Stylo	Herb
361	<i>Suregada lanceolata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Padapattai	Shrub
362	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Meliaceae	Mahagani	Tree
363	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	Asteraceae	Cinderella Weed	Herb
364	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>	Myrtaceae	Naval	Tree
365	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	Apocynaceae	Nandiar vattai	Shrub
366	<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>	Malvaceae	Nir paratthi	Tree
367	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Puli	Tree
368	<i>Tarenna asiatica</i>	Rubiaceae	Tharani	Shrub
369	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae	Nagashenbagam	Shrub
370	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae	Tekku	Tree
371	<i>Teramnus labialis</i>	Fabaceae	mashaparuni	Climber

Checklist of mammals found in Kurumbapatti Zoological Park

S.NO	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	Indian Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>
2	Bonnet Macaque	<i>Macaca radiate</i>
3	Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota sp.</i>
4	Indian Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>
5	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>
6	Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
7	Slender loris	<i>Loris tardigradus</i>

Table: Checklist of birds found in Kurumbapatti Zoological Park

Sl. no	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	Common Tailor bird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
2	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
3	Purple-rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>
4	Indian Robin	<i>Copsychus fulicatus</i>
5	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
6	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
7	Yellow billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides affinis</i>
8	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
9	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
10	Greater-racket tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>
11	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
12	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
13	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>
14	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
15	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
16	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
17	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
25	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
26	White-throated Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>

27	Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
28	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
29	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>
30	Large- billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
31	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
32	Spotted Dove _	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
33	Coucal	<i>Centropus sp.</i>
34	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
35	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
36	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>

Table: Checklist of reptiles found in Kurumbapatti Zoological Park

S.NO	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	Fan-throated Lizard	<i>Sitana ponticeriana</i>
2	Bronze Grass Skink	<i>Eutropis macularia</i>
3	Common Wolf Snake	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>
4	Peninsular Rock Agama	<i>Psammophilus dorsalis</i>
5	House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
7	Bengal Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>
8	Bark Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus leschenaultia</i>
9	Termite Hill Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus triedrus</i>
10	Green keelback	<i>Rhabdophis plumbicolor</i>
11	Indian rock python	<i>Python molurus</i>

Table: Checklist of butterflies found in Kurumbapatti Zoological Park

The deciduous biotype of the area with a rich diversity of plants including invasive weeds supports a good numbers of butterflies within the Park.

S. No	Common name	Scientific name
1	Asian Zebra Blue	<i>Leptotes plinius</i>
2	Baronet	<i>Symphaedra nais</i>
3	Bengal Slate Flash	<i>Rapala manea</i>
4	Brown Awl	<i>Badamia exclamationis</i>
5	Chinese Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>
6	Common Banded Peacock	<i>Papilio crino</i>
7	Common Branded Redeye	<i>Matapa aria</i>
8	Common Four-ring	<i>Ypthima huebneri</i>
9	Common Hedge Blue	<i>Acytolepis puspa</i>
10	Continental Common Pierrot	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>
11	Crimson Rose	<i>Pachliopta hector</i>
12	Dakhan Baron	<i>Euthalia aconthea</i>
13	Dakhan Common Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesis perseus</i>
14	Dakhan Common Gull	<i>Cepora Nerissa</i>
15	Dakhan Common Jay	<i>Graphium doson</i>
16	Dakhan Dark Blue Tiger	<i>Tirumala septentrionis</i>
17	Dakhan Pointed Ciliate Blue	<i>Anthene lycaenina</i>
18	Dakhan Tailed Jay	<i>Graphium Agamemnon</i>
19	Dakhan Yellow Orange-tip	<i>Ixias pyrene</i>
20	Danaid Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>
21	Dravidian Common Snow Flat	<i>Tagiades japetus</i>
22	Grass Demon	<i>Udaspes folus</i>
23	Indian Angled Castor	<i>Ariadne Ariadne</i>
24	Indian Blue Mormon	<i>Papilio polymnestor</i>
25	Indian Common Crow	<i>Euploea core</i>
26	Indian Common Mormon	<i>Papilio polytes</i>
27	Indian Common Rose	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>
28	Indian Common Sailer	<i>Neptis hylas</i>
29	Indian Common Silverline	<i>Spindasis vulcanus</i>
30	Indian Jezebel	<i>Delias eucharis</i>

31	Indian Lime Blue	<i>Chilades lajus</i>
32	Indian Nawab	<i>Charaxes bharata</i>
33	Indian Orange-tailed Awl	<i>Bibasis sena</i>
34	Indian Palm Bob	<i>Suastus gremius</i>
35	Indian Pioneer	<i>Belenois aurota</i>
36	Indian Plain Tawny Rajah	<i>Charaxes psaphon</i>
37	Indian Purple Leaf Blue	<i>Amblypodia anita</i>
38	Indian Spot Swordtail	<i>Graphium nomius</i>
39	Indian Sunbeam	<i>Curetis thetis</i>
40	Indian Tiny Grass Blue	<i>Zizula hylax</i>
41	Indian Wanderer	<i>Pareronia hippie</i>
42	Karwar Transparent Six-Lineblue	<i>Nacaduba kurava</i>
43	Monkey Puzzle	<i>Rathinda amor</i>
44	Northern Lime Swallowtail	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>
45	Oriental Ape fly	<i>Spalgis epus</i>
46	Oriental Banded Blue Pierrot	<i>Discolampa ethion</i>
47	Oriental Chestnut Angle	<i>Odontoptilum angulate</i>
48	Oriental Chocolate Pansy	<i>Junonia iphita</i>
49	Oriental Common Banded Awl	<i>Hasora chromus</i>
50	Oriental Common Cerulean	<i>Jamides celeno</i>
51	Oriental Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>
52	Oriental Common Lascar	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>
53	Oriental Common Leopard	<i>Phalanta phalantha</i>
54	Oriental Great Orange-tip	<i>Hebomoia glaucippe</i>
55	Oriental Lemon Emigrant	<i>Catopsilia Pomona</i>
56	Oriental Mottled Emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>
57	Oriental Peacock Pansy	<i>Junonia almanac</i>
58	Oriental Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>
59	Oriental Psyche	<i>Leptosia nina</i>
60	Oriental Striped Tiger	<i>Danaus genutia</i>
61	Oriental Yellow Pansy	<i>Junonia hierta</i>
62	Sahyadri Commander	<i>Moduza Procris</i>
63	Sahyadri Common Albatross	<i>Appias albino</i>
64	Sahyadri Fulvous Pied Flat	<i>Pseudocoladenia dan</i>

65	Sahyadri Gaudy Baron	<i>Euthalia lubentina</i>
66	Sahyadri Rustic	<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>
67	Sahyadri Yamfly	<i>Loxura atymnus</i>
68	Southern Chestnut Bob	<i>Iambrix salsala</i>
69	Tawny Coster	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i>
70	White Orange-tip	<i>Ixias Marianne</i>
71	Large Salmon Arab	<i>Colotis fausta</i>

Conclusion

The year 2025–2026 has been a remarkable period for Salem Kurumbapatti Zoo, reflecting steady progress in wildlife conservation, animal welfare, environmental education, and staff development. Regular health and welfare initiatives ensured the well-being of both animals and staff, including comprehensive health checkups, vaccination programs, and occupational safety measures.

Throughout the year, Kurumbapatti Zoological park organized numerous educational and awareness programs for students, visitors, and the local community, promoting understanding of wildlife conservation, environmental protection, and responsible coexistence with nature. Seasonal arrangements and infrastructural improvements, such as habitat enrichment, improved enclosures, and facility maintenance, provided a safe, stimulating, and comfortable environment for the resident animals.

Additionally, events like World Environment Day, World Wildlife Day, and Wildlife Week were celebrated with active participation, further enhancing the zoo's outreach and community engagement.

The combined efforts of the staff, management, and supporting agencies have resulted in a productive and enriching year for Kurumbapatti Zoological park. These achievements underscore the institution's ongoing commitment to conservation, education, and recreation, and lay a strong foundation for continued growth in the coming years. Kurumbapatti Zoological park remains dedicated to providing an environment where wildlife thrives, visitors learn, and the community actively participates in preserving the natural heritage of the region.

THANK
you

