GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

SRI CHAMARAJENDRA
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19

World Association of Zoos and Aquariums
WAZA | *United for Conservation*®

Central Zoo Authority

MYSURU ZOO
A Zoo For All Seasons

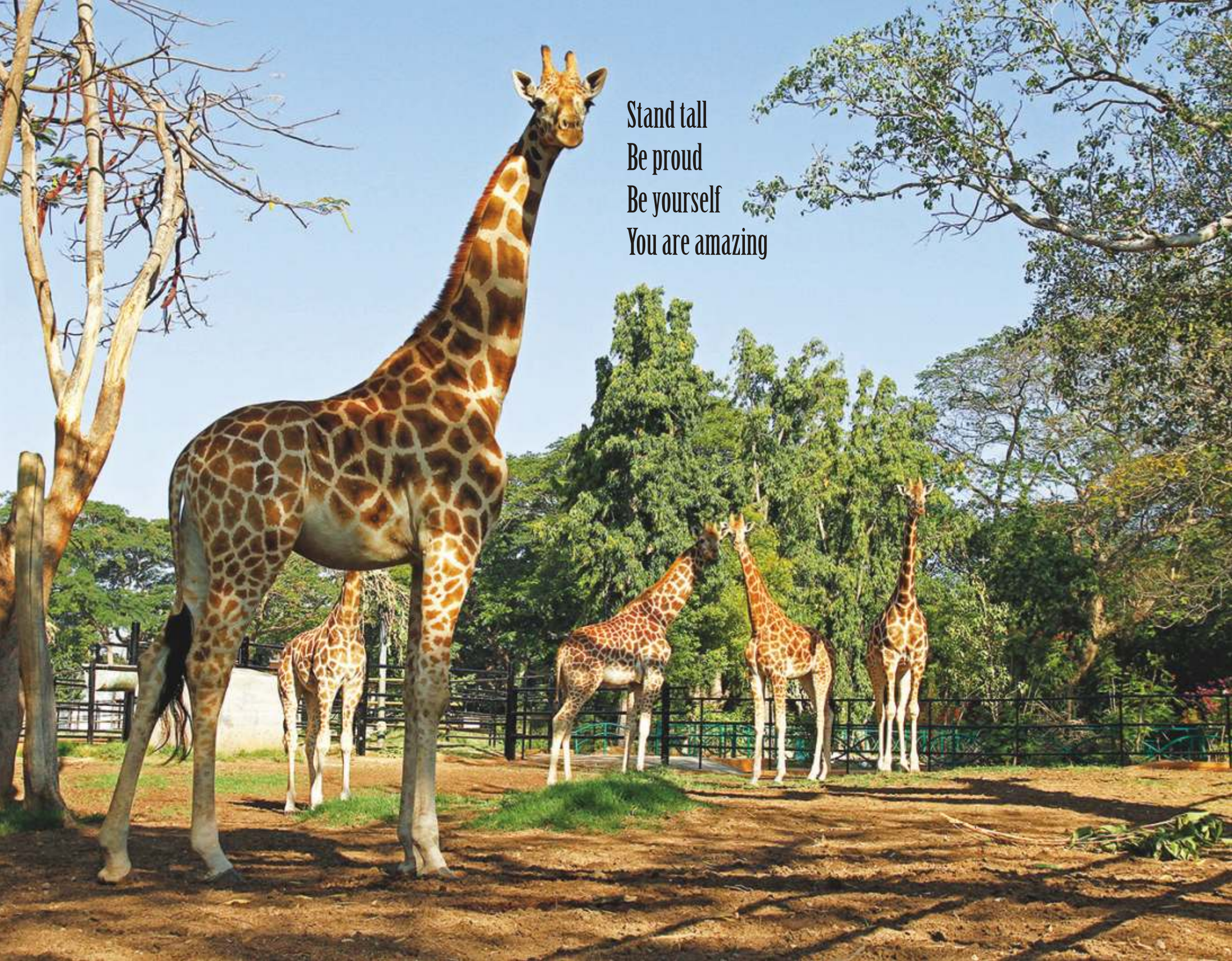

Stand tall
Be proud
Be yourself
You are amazing

Table of Contents :

1. Report of the Officer-in-charge 1
2. History of the Zoo 2
3. Vision 3
4. Mission 3
5. Objective 3
6. About us 4
7. Organizational Chart 5
8. Human Resource 6
9. Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Zoo 8
10. Daily Feeding Schedule of Animals 9
11. Vaccination Schedule of Animals 9
12. De-worming Schedule of Animals 10
13. Disinfection Schedule 11
14. Animal Welfare Activities 12
15. Major Deaths 23
16. Non-invasive method of pregnancy detection in captive Giraffes 25
17. Sex identification in Sarus Crane and Adjutant Stork 26
18. Periodic weighing of big cats 27
19. Population Management of Captive Spotted Deer: A Translocation of Spotted Deer to Arabithittu wildlife sanctuary 27
20. Maintenance and Development of Infrastructure 29
21. Animal Exchange 31
22. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals carried out by the Zoo 40
23. Education and awareness programmes during the year 41
24. Karanji Lake Technical Committee Meeting 55
25. Health Advisory Committee Meeting 55
26. Conservation breeding programme of the zoo 56
27. Annual inventory of animals 57
28. Mortality of Animals 67
29. Natality of Animals 70
30. Acquisition of Animals 73
31. Animals spared to other zoo's 74
32. List of Surplus animals 75

1 Report of the Officer-in-charge

Dear Readers,

Year 2018-19 has been a quite eventful and productive in terms of births of rare and endangered species of animals, improving animals collection through animal exchanges with national and international zoos, improvement of animal healthcare by adding latest tools and equipment to zoo veterinary hospital, improvement in zoo visitor facilities, smooth handling of record number of visitors during Dasara festival and ever highest contribution (Rs.62 lakh) by public to conservation efforts through animal adoption. There were moments of low as well when there was sudden drop in zoo visitors during the month of September 2018 due to massive flood in Kodagu region and neighbouring state of Kerala. However, we could overcome this with increased in flow of visitors during later period of the year.

We could successfully continue our legacy of promotion of conservation education through our educational activities like Conservation Talks by eminent personalities, Zoo Youth Club, Summer Camp and other zoo in-reach activities. We could successfully organise All India Zoo Veterinarians Conference at our Zoo in which practicing Veterinarians from major zoos of our country actively participated and interacted with each others and also with domain experts in captive wildlife management. We could also conduct capacity building training program for elephant mahuts of southern states in collaboration the Central Zoo Authority.

Apart from Zoo affairs, we could effectively restore the Lalitadripura Lake handed over by the district administration and could convert it from septic tank to a birds habitat and could motivate local residents as well to take part in conservation efforts. We also participated in rescue and rehabilitation of injured and conflict wild animals like tigers and leopards. We actively participated in Bandipur Fire Control efforts by acting as point of contact for collection and distribution of relief materials to warriors fighting the forest fire.

We could manage zoo and other associated works successfully only because of unconditional support and guidance of our Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ravi B P IFS, APCCF. Because of his efforts, not only Mysuru Zoo, but 8 other zoo's of Karnataka are also developing at rapid pace.

I am thankful to my predecessor Sri Ravi Shankar SFS and Sri Siddramappa IFS, whose meticulous planning and ground work helped us enormously in smooth execution of many works during this year.

At this moment, I would like to thank the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, the Central Zoo Authority, the Director General of Foreign Trade, Depart of Animal Husbandry, New Delhi, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, Regional Office, Chennai, District Administration and Police of Mysuru for their active support.

I personally thank all my colleagues who work dedicatedly for the betterment of our zoo and also to our esteemed visitors for their continued support.

Ajith M Kulkarni IFS
Deputy Conservator of Forests & Executive Director
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysuru

2 History of the Zoo

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, established in 1892, popularly known as 'Mysuru Zoo' is one of the oldest zoos of the country. It was established by His Highness, the erstwhile Ruler of Mysuru, Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur. In 1909 the Palace Zoo was named as Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens to commemorate the illustrious founder and since then it bears the nomenclature.

It started with an area of 10.9 acres and during 1907 another 6.22 acres were added to this zoo. Subsequently the zoo has extended to 45 acres. As on today it spreads over 157.02 acre including 77.02 acres of Karanji Lake.

Mysore Maharajas took keen interest in zoo management. Post independence, during 1948, the administrative control of the zoo was transferred from Palace to Horticulture Department. Later in the year 1972, the management was transferred from the parks and gardens department. During 1979 Zoo Authority of Karnataka was created to manage the zoo. During 2001, ZAK was expanded to cover all 9 zoo's which were under the control of Forest Department.

Initially, animals received by Maharajas of Mysore as a gift from other states were housed at the zoo and later in order to improve the collection of animals and birds, they were imported as well from other national and international zoos. Animals were exchanged with some of the renowned European and American zoos. It also served as orphanage for abandoned calves of Elephants, Gaurs and cubs of Tiger and Leopard from surrounding forest areas. Mysore has the distinction of hosing exotic animals like Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan, Black Rhino, White Rhino, African Elephants, Red Kangaroo, Giraffe, Zebra, Sun Bear, Binturong, Penguins, Baboons, Polar Bear, Secretary Bird, California Sea Lions, Wild beast, Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emus, Ostrich apart from majority of animals from Indian subcontinent. As of now Mysore zoo has 151 species of mammals, birds and reptiles put together. Most of the species which are housed at Mysore Zoo are breeding successfully due to better management.

Mysore Zoo has done pioneering work in solid waste management, plastic control and rainwater harvesting. Animal dung is used for bio-gas production and fibrous dung and leftover fodder waste is converted into vermicompost. Surplus vermicompost is even sold to nearby farmers and nurseries. In order to reduce plastic usage, at the entrance of zoo, visitors are requested to transfer their eatables into paper covers which are provided free of cost. There are three rain water harvesting ponds inside zoo premises and surplus water from adjacent Karanji lakes reaches these ponds through stone pitched flood water drains and animal moats.

Mysore zoo is updating itself in terms of understanding of animal science and also in tools and techniques to ensure better management of zoo. For the benefit of visitors, potable water outlets at regular intervals along visitors path, child care unit exclusively for mothers with young babies, rain shelters, benches, place to have home food, restaurants, , first aid unit, toll free toilets, luggage room, battery operated vehicles, online ticketing, wheel chair for the needy are provided. Our zoo visitors also have the accident insurance cover.

We give concession in entry fee to students up to 12th standard. Every Tuesday, though it is off day for regular visitors, we provide free entry to school children as a part of Zoo In-reach activity. On four national holidays, students get free entry to the zoo. Specially-abled persons get free entry all the time. Zoo entrance tariff is same for both domestic and foreign visitors.

We are making all efforts to convert our zoo into center of conservation education through various educational activities like Zoo Youth Club, Summer Camps, Conservation Talks, training programs for probationary and in service officers and staff of forest and other departments, internship programs for various graduate and post graduate students. We are actively supporting several eminent institutes in wild life research.

There is considerable increase in the number of visitors visiting the zoo. Last year we received 37.32 lakh visitors and around 35 percent of this are children. We publish newsletter every quarter and annual report so as to keep our readers updated about the happenings of their zoo. We also have a website through which also visitors can reach us. Another unique feature of our zoo is that financial self sustenance. Yes we are financially self-sustaining since the year 2002. Thanks to our visitors and the State Government which allows retention of revenue in Zoo Authority of Karnataka and reuse of the same for zoo activities.

We have expanded our area of operation by establishing a rescue and rehabilitation center to attend the orphaned, injured and conflict wild animals like leopard, tiger, elephant etc. We also have a proposal to establish conservation breeding center for Indian Gaur, Grey Wolf, Wild Dog, Lion Tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Giant Squirrell and Grey Jungle Fowl. The construction work of Indian Gaur Breeding Center is complete and we should be having functional center for Grey Wolf as well by the end of next year. Another feather in the cap is restoration of Lalitadripura Lake. This lake had become a septic tank and we could convert this into a habitat suitable for birds. This lake was handed over to us by District Administration during this year for better management. We by involving local wetland experts and using past experience gained in improving Karanji Lake could improve this lake as well. As on today this lake is one of the major bird habitats in Mysuru City.

3 Vision

Inspire and create a shared sense of purpose towards conservation of wildlife.

4 Mission

Conveying the message of conservation education through demonstrative, replicable and learning experiences without compromising the expected standards of display of wild animals and flora under the existing policies and rules.

To connect visitors and animals through exemplary animal welfare and care, best educational and inspirational experiences, fostering public appreciation and support for wild animals and conservation. To complement and strengthen the natural efforts in Conservation of the Rich Bio-diversity of the Country, particularly of the wild fauna, by housing healthy Wild Animals in suitable, large, enriched and naturalistic ex-situ captive habitat with good health care facility.

5 Objective

- Conservation education.
- Conservation breeding.
- Research, documentation and study.
- Rescue & Rehabilitation of the wild animals.
- Recreation of people.

6 About Us

Basis Information About the zoo

Name of the Zoo	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gradens
Year of Establishment	1892
Address of the zoo	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Zoo Road, Indira Nagar, Ittige Gudu, Mysuru, Karnataka-570010
India	
State	Karnataka
Telephone Number	0821-2440752, 0821-2520302
Fax number	+91-821-2563494
E-mail address	zoomysore@gmail.com
Website	www.mysorezoo.org
Distance from Nearest	Airport: 10 km
	Railway station: 3.1km
	Bus stand: 1.9 km
CZA Recognition Valid up to	28.08.2020
Category of zoo	Large
Area(Hectares)	157.13
Number of Visitors during the year 2018-19	Adult: 2951817 (including Foreign visitors)
	Children: 436193 (including Foreign visitors)
	Total Indian: 3729820
	Total Foreigners: 2701
	Total Visitors: 3732521
Visitors' Facilities Available in zoo	Baby care centre, Drinking water, Toll free toilets, Rain Shelters, Benches, Battery Operated Vehicles, Food court and canteen, Wheel Chairs and First-Aid Unit.
Weekly closure of the zoo for visitors	Tuesday

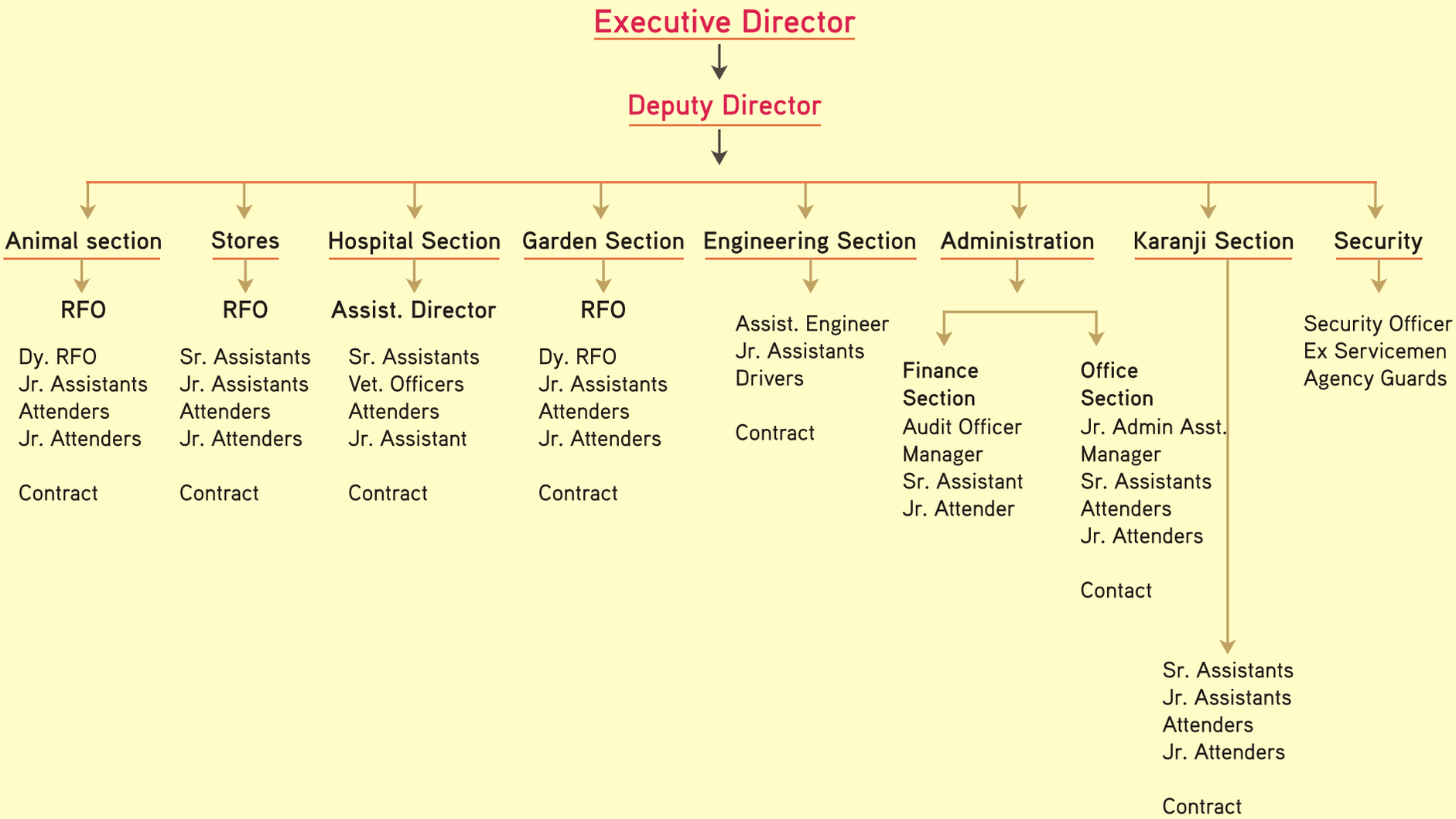
Management Personnel of the zoo

Deputy Conservator of Forests and the Executive Director	Ajit Kulkarni IFS
Deputy Director	Manjunath SFS
Assistant Director (Veterinary Head)	Dr. K. R. Ramesh
Veterinary Officer	Dr. B. Manjunath and
	Dr. K.V. Madhan
Biologist	C. Sneha
Education Officer	Sindhuja Sirigeri

Owner/Operator of the zoo

Name of the Operator	Ajit Kulkarni IFS Deputy Conservator of Forests and Executive Director
Address of the Operator	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Zoo Road, Indira Nagar, Ittige Gudu, Mysuru, Karnataka-570010.
Contact details/Phone number of Operator	0821-2440752, +91
E-mail address of Operator	zoomysore@gmail.

7 Organization Chart



8 Human Resource

Officers / Officials on Deputation from various Department (as on 31.03.2019)

Sl.no.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Deputy Conservator of Forests & Executive Director	1	Ajith Kulkarni
2.	Deputy Conservator of Forests & Deputy Director	1	H.B.Manjunath
3.	Assistant Director, AH & VS	1	Dr. Ramesh K.R.
4.	Assistant Engineer	1	G. Aravind
5.	Veterinary Officers	2	Dr. B. Manjunatha, Dr.K.V. Madan
6.	Audit Officer	1	Geetha. R. Nayak
7.	Range Forest Officer	1	A.V.Satish
8.	Deputy Range Forest Officer	2	Manjunath P.O, Kishore N

Permanent staff of Zoo Authority of Karnataka (as on 31.03.2019)

Animal Section

Sl. no.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Senior Assistant	1	M.G. Udayakumar
2.	Junior Assistant	1	K.R. Uthappa
3.	Attender	4	Kalaiah, M. Chikkanna, , Sannegowda, M. Krishna
4.	Junior Attender	9	Pandyan, H. Mahadeva, Puttaswamy, Narasamma, H.K. Krishnegowda, Subhachandra, Naganna, M. Sharadha

Finance Section

1.	Senior Assistant	2	S.Sathyanarayanan, B.I. Kalpana
2.	Attender	1	T.Srinivasa

General Section

1.	Senior Assistant	1	C.R. Rajegowda
2.	Junior Assistant	1	R.K.Krishne Gowda
3.	Junior Attender	1	S. Devkumar,

Hospital Section

Sl. no.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Junior Assistant	1	H. Shivananju

Gardening Section

1.	Junior Attender	5	Channaiah, Pattamma, Venkatamma, Puttadevamma, K. Divya
2.	Attender	2	C. Shankara, Venkatamma

Karanji and Koorgahalli Section

1.	Senior Assistant	1	G.S. Rajegowda
2.	Junior Attender	3	Chikka M., Channaiah, Manjunatha
3.	Attender	1	A.Narasimhegowda
4.	Drivers	2	Vishwanatha, M. Mahadeva

In-source Employees as on 31.03.2019

Sl. no.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Animal Section	33	M.T. Ramesh, S. Rajashekara, S. Girish, V Swamy, K.R. Shankara, C. Madhusudhana, Mahadevamma M. Lokesha, Sannanaika, S Srinivasa, S. Pradeep, Premakumari, Essak, N. Shambhulinga, S. Harisha, Lingaraju Siddiqui Shareef, Cheluvaraju, Anil Kumar, B. B. Chandra, J. Varaju, S.Vinod Kumar, Sanjeevan, Ravi K, Shekara V S Shivaswamy, M N Vijay Kumar, M V Muralidhar, Chikkaboraiah, Shrikantamurthy, Subhegowda, Bhyaralingaiah.
2.	Garden Section	22	Tulasamma, Vasantha, Naagamma, Santhosh, Parvathamma, Meenakshi, Guruvaiah, M V Shakuthala, Yathish V Yengamma, Rangamma, Sidharaju, Saraswathi, N Kumar, Shrinivas R, Nagesharadhya, K Swamy, K Manjunatha Aanadhi, T S Ravikumar, S Chinthan, Shivashankar, B Sathisha.
3.	Administration Section	8	Raghu, Mukudha, Keeshava, Elizabeth Anitha, Syeda Amtul Aleem, H S Suresh, Sindhuja Sirigeri, Sneha C.
4.	Karnaji and Koorgahali Section	15	D Sathish, C Ravi, Venkataiah, Ananda, H.R. Lokesh, Rajesh S.M., Venkatesh, Prakashkumar M, C Rajeshwari Radhamma, Vishalakshi, Devamma, S Vijay Kumar, K Krishna, Nagamma, T C Paramesha.
5.	Hospital Section	5	M.V.Mahadeva Swamy, Rajani M.N. Somashekara, P.C. Bhaskara, Kumara A.K.

Out-source Employees as on 31.03.2019

Sl. no.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Animal Section	34	Mahesha M, Narayana Murthy, M Khalinga, Avinash, Krishna, Vijaya Kumar, Baabu, K Madhusudhana, M Swamy K Suheb, Nadhem, Puttaswamy, N Raghu, Sunil, Sureesh, J Ramya, S M Ramya, V M Manjunath, Saiad Muzabin Rajendra, Somanna, Chaman Singh, Prabhakar, Raaju, C V Swamy, P Kumar, N Kiran, P Chamundi, S Chandrashekar Srinivas Murthy, Sidhamma, B S Abhishek, Sumanth, Venkatesh.
2.	Garden Section	21	Madappa, Nandisha, Shivananda, Siddappa, Raamegowda, Sundar Singh, Nandha Kumar, Ravi, Jayaram, Jaya Kumar, Ningarajamma, Nagamani, Saanthamma, Usha, Leelavathi, Venugopal, Vinay Kumar, Yogeshvari, Kaushik, Guruprasad, Nagaratna.
3.	Engineering Section	3	R Harikrishna, Santhosh, S Kiran.
4.	Karnaji and Koorgahali Section	8	Chamundi, Meena, Ganesh, Ramanaiah, Mahadevi, Geetha, Polani, Ramamma.
5.	Ticket Counter Section	8	A P Shurthi, Shruthi S, Hemalatha, Kalpitha, B S Abhishek, Nagaratna, Bangarappa, Supreetha.
6.	Karanji and Koorgahalli Section	26	N Kumar, Mangalesh, Gauramma, Jagadeesh, Naveen, Murthi, Nagaraju, M Somanna, J Madhu, Karthik, Shivaraju Mallamma, Fairoj, Nayaz M, Sandeep, Rakesh, Rajesh, Mahadeva, Naveen, Chandrashekar, S Pushkar, S Mahadeva Darshan Nayak, Rajamma, Chandrakala, Fairoj.

9 Statement of income and expenditure of the zoo

STATEMENT OF BUDGET UNDER EXPENDITURE HEADS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

Administrative Expenditure :	Rs. in Lakhs
Establishment	**1006.93**
Office expenses	**22.64**
advertisement	**4.09**
STP	**14.56**
General charges	**96.96**
SWF	**37.16**
Zoo education	**3.26**
Animal Food	
Total	**617.28**

Revenue	Rs.in Lakhs
Gate Revenue	**2229.65**
Vehicle parking zoo	**86.08**
Karanji	**119.92**
Sale proceeds	**14.95**
License fee	**169.86**
Bank interest (105,32,797+7,713)	**108.01**
Others	**74.75**
Total	**2803.22**

Veterinay Care :	
Medicine (51407+1889622)	**21.16**
Animal exchange	**102.09**
Maintenance - civil works	**435.21**
Research & Documentation	**3.07**
Enrichment of captive habitat	**30.03**
Development	**19.12**
Fixed Assets	**45.48**
Spill over work	**112.09**
Total	**2571**

10 Daily feed schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	Feed item	Season		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1.	Herbivores	Vegetables, concentrates, Roughages, Grains	Additional Supplements	Additional Supplements	Fed daily in 3-4 splits
2.	Carnivores	Beef and Chicken	Additional Supplements	Additional Supplements	Fed once in a day, Every Tuesday is fasting
3.	Omnivores	Vegetables, Worms, Egg	Seasonal fruits		Fed daily in 3-4 splits
4.	Birds	Vegetables, concentrates, grains, worms, veg greens	Seasonal fruits		Fed daily in 3-4 splits
5.	Crocodiles	Fish and Beef			Once in 10 days
6.	Snakes	Lizard, rats, mice, chicken, live fowls, rabbit, rat snake			10 to 15 days interval.
7.	Primates	Vegetables, fruits, egg and milk	Seasonal fruits, Food Supplements		Fed daily in 3-4 splits

11 Vaccination schedule of animals

S.N	Species	Vaccine	Periodicity
1	**Felines :** Tigers, Lions, Leopards, Jaguars, Leopard cats, Jungle cats, Civet cats, Palm civets	Feline vaccine (Feligen)	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually
2	Hyenas	DHPPI + L	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually

S.N	Species	Vaccine	Periodicity
3	**Canines** ·Indian grey wolf ·Wild dogs ·Jackals	DHPPI + L	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually
4	**Herbivorous** ·Gaurs ·Giraffes ·Rhinoceros ·Cape Buffalo ·African Elephants ·Asian Elephants	FMD and HS	Biannually

NOTE: QUANTITY DEPENDS UPON THE BODY WEIGHT OF THE ANIMAL, SPECIES AND DRUGS TO BE GIVEN

12 De-worming schedule of animals

S.n.	Species	Dewormer	Periodicity
1	**Felines:** Tigers, Lions, Leopards Jaguars, Leopard cats Jungle cats, Civet cats, Palm civets.	Combination of Praziquantel, Pyrantal pamoate and Fenbendazole	Quarterly
2	**Canines:** Indian grey wolf, Wild dogs, Jackals.	Combination of Praziquantel, Pyrantal pamoate and Fenbendazole	Quarterly
3	Hyenas	Combination of Praziquantel, Pyrantal pamoate and Fenbendazole	Quarterly
4	Bears	1)Albendazole 2)Fenbendazole	Quarterly
5	Primates	1)Albendazole 2)Fenbendazole	Quarterly
6	**Herbivorous:** Gaurs, Giraffes, Rhinoceros Cape Buffalo, Barking deer, Asian Elephants, Hog deer Nilgai, African Elephants, Spotted deers, Antelopes, Thamin deer, Swamp Deer	3)Albendazole 4)Fenbendazole 5)Ivermectin	Quarterly
7	Birds ·All Birds	1)Fenbendazole and praziquantel copmbination. 2)Albendazole	Quarterly
8	Crocodiles and other reptiles	1)Fenbendazole and praziquantel copmbination.	Quarterly
9	Snakes	2)Albendazole 1)Albendazole and Pyrantel pamoate combination	Quarterly

NOTE: QUANTITY DEPENDS UPON THE BODY WEIGHT OF THE ANIMAL, SPECIES AND DRUGS TO BE GIVEN

13 Disinfection Schedule

S.n.	Enclosure	Disinfectant	Type	Enclosure type
1	**Felines:** Tigers, Lions, Leopards, Jaguars, Leopard cats, Jungle cats, Civet cats, Palm civets.	Kohrsolin-Th (Glutaraldehyde + 1, 6-Dihydroxy 2, 5-Dioxahexane + Polymethyl derivative) Microlyse (4%w/v Benzalkonium Chloride Solution)	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal & exhibit area disinfected once in a month
2	**Canines** Indian grey wolf, Wild dogs, Jackals	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal & exhibit area disinfected once in a month
3	Hyenas	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal & exhibit area disinfected once in a month
4	Bears	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal & exhibit area disinfected once in a month
5	Primates	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal & exhibit area disinfected once in a month
6	**Herbivorous** Gaurs, Giraffes, Rhinoceros,Cape Buffalo African Elephants, Asian Elephants Spotted deers, Nilgai, Swamp Deer Barking deer, Hog deer, Thamin deer Antelopes.	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	The enclosures in the herd animals: Racking, spraying of disinfectant and cleaning of motes taken up once in three months periodically.
7	Birds ·All Birds	Virkon S (Sodium Chloride+Salt containing Potassium monoper sulphate potassium hydrogen sulphate/potassium sulphate) Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Once in three months Daily Daily
8	Crocodiles and other reptiles	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Once in a week
9	Snakes		Bactericidal and viricidal	Once in a week
10	Zoo Pathways Entry gate foot dips Goods carriage vehicles	Virkon S (Sodium Chloride+Salt containing Potassium monoper sulphate potassium hydrogen sulphate/potassium sulphate) Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Daily

14 Animal Welfare Activities

A. Enrichment Activities

Collection of animals at zoo or keeping them in captivity behind the bars has been a practice since past 200 years. The theme of housing animals in naturalistic habitats was taken up by the London Zoo officially in the year 1880(David A. Field, 1998). In the past most of the zoo's housed animals under inadequate conditions since no adequate information was known about the animal welfare, as it was a recent phenomenon. Wild animals housed in zoos need to express species typical instinctive behaviors similar to that of the wild conspecifics (Dr. BrijK Gupta 2017), it is when the needs of an animal are not met in captive conditions they tend to exhibit stereotypical behavior. Hence one has to make sure that the needs of the animal are met through "ENRICHMENT" as this increases the behavioral diversity, minimizes the frequency of abnormal behavior and also increases the potential for an animal to cope up with the challenges provided in a more normal way (David A. Field, 1998).

Environmental enrichment is an animal husbandry principle that encompasses change within the given habitat or environment to enhance the physiological and psychological behavior in animals and also provides an opportunity for an animal in captivity to express wild behavior patterns. In wild, animals spend most of their time in foraging, processing food, constructing nests, dens and defending territories. Their activities would be centered mainly in meeting their needs. As intensive management of the above needs would be fulfilled in captive environments, this significantly reduces the time an animal spends in these pursuits. Therefore to stimulate the natural behavior, alternative methods have to be provided in terms of enrichment (Dr. BrijK Gupta 2017).

Enrichment shall benefit the animal and also may serve several functions such as

·Improving the overall health conditions of an animal through exercise and an attempt to reduce stereotypical behavior.

·Increase in animal's activity level by educating the keepers and concerned staff.

·Conservation of endangered species and improving the success of captive breeding population by providing suitable environmental conditions through mimicking the natural habitat.

·Environmental enrichment is also integral to the development and maintenance of genetically and behaviorally viable captive populations because it can provide the physical and social stimuli necessary for reproduction and 'normal' behavioral development.

Enrichment can be classified into categories such as

a) Physical enrichment
b) Behavioral enrichment
c) Sensory enrichment
  · Olfactory enrichment
  · Visual enrichment
  · Auditory enrichment
  · Gustatory enrichment
d) Food enrichment
e) Cognitive enrichment
f) Social enrichment

With above points in consideration various enrichment activities have been taken up at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens for the well being of captive animals. The following is the brief of these enrichment works.:

I. Enrichment for Aves

To meet the Physical and Behavioral requirements and welfare standards, the aviaries must be spacious and should be enriched with live plants, naturally available substrates and water bodies. The creation of a setup which is close to nature helps in felicitating natural behaviors amongst captive birds.

Keeping above points in view, the aviaries at Mysuru Zoo are enriched well with structures that meet the standards and also help in reducing the stereotypic behaviors like pecking on other birds of same species and less activity in foraging.

To match natural conditions, the enclosures of pheasants are enriched with fallen leaves, twigs, wooden logs for birds to perch. Small shrub like plants were also planted to provide shade. In order stimulate foraging activity, food grains such as Ragi/Finger Millet, Wheat and worms such as mealworms and Super worms were spread all over the enclosure.


Image 1. Phesant and Fowls enclosures enriched with wooden logs, shrubs, rocks and tilled soil.


Image 2. Birds exhibiting foraging activityand using the perches

II. Enrichment for big cats

a) Leopard Enclosure

The design of biologically appropriate environments requires knowledge of the native habitat and the behavior of the species in the wild. Through better understanding of leopard's behavior in wild, the enclosure was provisioned with logs and rafts that were built to depict natural environment. As they are seen most of the times high up on the tree, the resting platform within the enclosure was designed for the animal to climb up and jump, thereby letting them active through physical exercise. The image below represents the plot and animal in action.

b) Lion Enclosure

Foraging behavior is one of the most important routine for the well-being of animals. Presentation of food items can be accomplished either by hiding the food or hanging it above trees or perches. Encouraging the animal through these ways help animals exhibit naturalistic behavior and thereby keeping them physically and mentally active. This shall also help in invoking their natural instincts of hunting behavior.

Initially it was planned to hang a wooden ball to a 8 feet tall post however ball was removed as Lion did not show interest in it and later ball was replaced with meat piece and to which lion showed some interest and activity to take it out from the post.

III. Enrichment for primates enclosure

The Order Primates includes a wide variety of species with special abilities when compared to other order in animal kingdom. These species are variable with respect to morphology, habitat, diet and social organization. Most primates are curious, complex animals with the ability to manipulate objects in their environment. When their supporting environment his limited by the confines of an exhibit, the intelligent primate requires some type of external stimulation to ensure their psychological and physical well being. Without constructive activities, primate behavior can become aberrant and repetitive and some individuals may indulge in self-mutilation or become aggressive towards cage mates. They are regarded to be one of the most playful animals due to their agile and curious behavior. Their curiosity can lend an ample amount of opportunities in zoo to design enrichments. Keeping the needs of these animals the primates exhibit and off exhibit area are designed accordingly with appropriate enrichment artifacts.

Enriched exhibit of Lion Tailed Macaque

Enriched off-display kraal of Lion Tailed Macaque

Enriched enclosure of Capachin Monkey

Chimpanzee Kimoni, Nikosi and Ganga exploring their enriched enclosure

The bamboo was pierced with small holes measuring a width of 1inche (enough space for the macaque to put its finger inside) with distance of 3cm in between the holes. This type of food presentation helped in keeping them active for a stipulated time.

Feed enrichment for Lion Tailed Macaques

IV. Enrichment for Bears

As bears are huge animals with strong muscles, they need rigorous exercise to stay healthy and active, hence the enclosure has been provided with climbing structures. Provision of these structures provides a new dimension to the enclosure and also at the same time enables the bears to escape from potential aggressive behavior of other mates. Since sloth bears are agile climbers, platforms with ramps and more elaborate structures such as the bamboo swing seen in the picture were installed for keeping the animals engaged both physically and mentally.

V. Enrichment for Elephants

Elephants love to groom themselves and it is on this activity they usually spend most of their time. Provision of such environment allows them to exhibit their natural behavior such as foot care and cooling themselves. Pools and mud wallows are one of the main aspects of an elephant's enclosure. Mud Wallows allow elephants not only to play and have some fun time in captivity but also it acts as a cleanser, a cooler and a fly deterrent. The provision of mud wallow, boulders and large logs erected to act as standing trees so that elephants gets some hard surface to rub against was made. It was observed that the animals thoroughly enjoyed above facilities

VI. Enrichment for Meerkats

Enclosures for meerkats should be designed by keeping their needs in mind. Meerkats regulate their body temperature by exposing their sparsely covered skin on their bellies to the sun when it's cold. The enclosure is designed to receive enough sunlight and also at the same time the ground is covered with fine sand to a depth of 4 feet since they are excellent borrowers. This not only maintains temperature but also stimulates their instinct of borrowing and making dens or holes. As they sleep and shelter in underground dens with network of tunnels, underground dens linked with network of tunnel is created. Wooden logs are placed inside the enclosure as they provide area for foraging and also a perfect place for keepers to hide food in.

Meerkats are found to stand out on perches in wild to guard their families, here an elevated wooden platform is positioned for them to lookout and also at the same time this helps them in engaging into some physical activity as shown in the picture.

B. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

a) Summer Management

Safeguarding animals against excessive temperature and associated health hazards is very important part of animal health management. At our zoo, multi pronged strategy is adopted to beat the temperature. We adopt ventilation and cooling techniques, structures and dietary enrichment/addition/suppliments to overcome heat and dehydration related issues.

Before onset of summer it is ensured that all the animal enclosures have proper shelter and shade. Efforts are being made to increase the natural shade by planting and protecting suitable tree species in animal enclosure. Roofs of animal night holding are coated with white lime coat as it helps to lower the temperature level by reflecting incoming sun rays. Mud and Wallow ponds are created in enclosures of animals like Indian gaur, Elephants, Emu and Rhinoceros etc. Regular water flow in ensured in all the enclosures of carnivores so that they get water pond to soak their body. Sprinklers and foggers are installed at most of the enclosures to bring down the ambient temperature by sprinkling water at peak temperature hours of the day.

It is also ensured that all animals get fresh and cool water by doing multiple toppings of water during day time. They are also provided with high water containing fruits such as watermelon, muskmelon, oranges, sweet lemons, bananas and grapes. Drinking water is enriched with electrolytes to replenish body salts of animals. Primates are provided with tender coconut water as well to maintain water balance. Ice blocks are placed inside the ponds of Himalayan bears and otters daily.










b) Rainy Season Management

During rainy season, it is ensured that all the animal enclosures have sufficient shelter to accommodate all the individuals of house. It is ensured that night holdings of sensitive animals are dry and warm. Based on requirement, even hot air blowers are used. It is also ensured that there is no water logging inside animals enclosures.

c) Winter Management

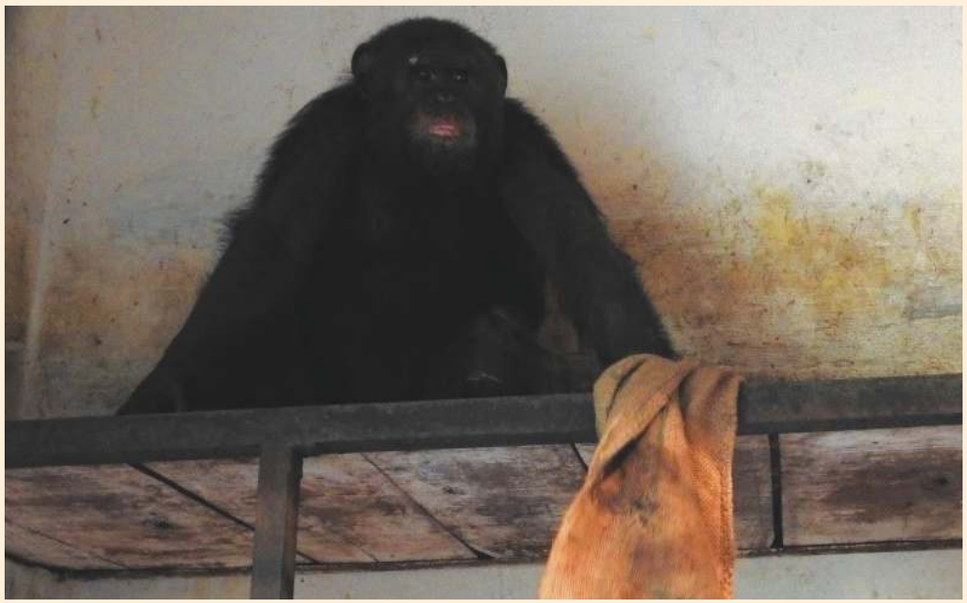
Though Mysore climate does not experience severe winter, all the necessary precautions are taken to ensure that animals are warm and safe. Here also we adopt multiple strategies to beat the cold and these are,

Management of Housing: It is ensured that a night holding of sensitive animals has proper cover so that cold air entering the house is minimized. Animals are provided with warming materials like paddy straw and leaf litter spread, gunny bags to primates, wooden sleeping platforms and dens to needy animals, room warming bulbs to reptiles, hot air blowers to needy animals is provided.

Management of Feeding: to cope with high energy requirement, quantum of feed is increased in case of carnivores and primates are given additional supplement in the form of dry fruits.

Management of Water: anti-stress vitamins are given to poultry through water

Winter management interventions.



C. Veterinary Intervention

a) Lioness Rakshitha: hysterectomy

Lioness Rakshitha and Lion Darshan are fabulous couples of our zoo. Both are fifteen years old and looks majestic. Lion Darshan was vasectomized during 2007 and lioness Rakshitha was intact.

On 16th March 2019, Rakshitha showed abnormal discharge from her vulva which is a confirmative sign of open kind of pyometra. Pyometra is an important disease to be aware of among canine and feline species because of the sudden nature of the disease and the deadly consequences if left untreated. Raksitha was in her initial stages of the disease and she never showed any obvious signs. The most important aspect of the treatment of pyometra is quick action to provide the supportive care and emergency spay (Ovariohysterectomy). In this case complete removal of infection without rupturing uterine was big task.

Another important task before was separation of lioness from lion as on that day they were in same enclosure. Our Vet team could succeed is separating lioness by playing some trick and sedated it and took to Zoo Hospital Operation Theater. Blood count analysis was done and it was done that there is septicaemia. With all necessary medications, the Rakshitha was taken into general anaesthesia by incubating and with inhalant anaesthesia machine. The surgery was conducted and diseased uterus was removed successfully. Enough care was taken to ensure that there is no complication during surgery and thereafter. She recovered smoothly from anesthesia. During post-operative days, Rakshitha was in a confinement for about 10 days and later she was released into the enclosure after wound examination. She is now happily living with Darshan and continues attracting the public with her legendary behavior.

Surgery team includes Dr.Madan K V(Vet Surgeon & Radiologist), Dr. Ramesh (AD), Hospital Supportive staff including Shivananju (supervisor), Mahadeva Swamy (Lab Technician), animal keepers Kumar, Bhaskar, and Somashekar.

Surgery of Lion

post recovery

b)Lion Tailed Macaque Abhi: infighting injury

Abhi, an elderly male among the group, used to be friendly with other members of the group. But one day he got bitten by the fellow male member resulting in severely torn paw exposing the severed digital flexor ligaments.

Post-injury, he started rubbing his injured paw to the ground which is again added on to the contamination. Abhi was taken into Operation Theater following the separation and sedating him. He was incubated and anaesthesia given with inhalant anaesthesia machine and his body parameters were continually monitored during the reconstructive surgery.

The surgery went smoothly and all possible complications were prevented by meticulous methodology.

The interesting factor among primates is their self-mutilating behavior following the surgery. The primates are able to unknot the suture clearly. So keeping this in consideration, the suturing was done in such a way that it is not visible to the animal. The wound healed with no second seating of wound dressing.

Limb reconstruction surgery on Lion Tailed Macaque.

c) Darwin's Rhea: dislocation of digit

An 8 month old female Darwin's Rhea born at artificial incubation facility of hatchery unit of Mysore Zoo found with open dislocation of third phalangaeal of right legs first did it. The joint surface was exposed, contaminated with soil.

The one side of the dislocated digit site was severely compromised with torn musculature. Vet team decided to save the digit. The dislocated digit was relocated and stabilized with external skeletal fixative method. One week later, the wound was analysed and it was observed that one side of the affected joint had no blood circulation and there was loss of complete musculature and because of this that digit had to be removed. Wound healed in next 15 days and now it is doing well and has laid even 2 eggs.





Leg digit surgery of Rhea

d) Leopard Tail Dock

Two leopards from Mysore zoo rescue center located in Kurugalli, had an ulcerative wound at the tail tip. Both the leopards used to mutilate the wound continuously. Animals were kept on medication to prevent the itching so as to control the auto-mutilation but even then the mutilation continued. The ulcerative part of the tail was surgically attended and the wound healed well after the surgery.


Treatment of Leopard Tail

e) Nilgai Dystocia

One morning, an adult female aged about 6 years showed difficulty in delivering calf. The calf's head and one limb were out of vulva which confirmed the abnormal presentation in the birth canal. The mother nilgai was in the group of 75 plus animals. It was quite challenging for zoo vets to dart her as she tends to hide behind the group in each and every movement.

After sedating the animal by dart, the dead calf was delivered by the assistance by zoo vet. The torn vulva/ birth canal was surgically reconstructed. The postoperative supportive medication was given and animal revived well from anaesthesia. The reconstructed wound healed well during postoperative days and she is doing fine as on today.





Nilgai Dystocia

f) Indian Golden Jackal: External Skeletal Fixation

A male golden jackal aged about 4 years, ended up with forelimb radius ulna fracture due to an extreme jump within the enclosure.

The left forelimb was literally hanging. This Jackal was sedated and taken into Operation Theater before which the X-rays were done to know the nature of the fracture. The fracture fixative methods are many. Among wildlife, the internal fixatives were commonly used because external skeletal fixative (ESF) methods will be mutilated by wild animals. For the fractured Jackal here, the external fixative method was used as this method of fracture fixation demands technicality and can be considered as superior method of fracture fixation. The speciality of this method is that animal can tolerate this apparatus on its body and also it can walk or even run on fractured limb immediately after the surgery. This external fixative has following advantages especially in wild animals. The advantages are,

i.No changing of dressing/cast frequently
ii.No need of sedating or restraining the animal
iii.No need of avoiding the movement of the fractured limb after surgery for healing
iv.Cast application got cons which can be avoided by ESF technique
v.The distress of the animal with cast/splint can be avoided.
vi.Better stabilization of the fracture as ESF

The animal recovered well, the ESF apparatus were removed after 70 days after surgery. Then the jackal released back to the enclosure.





External Skeletal Fixation on Jackal forelimb

g) Flea infestation management among Swamp Deers

Flea infestation is a common problem in Swamp Deers during December & January of every year. Most commonly the young ones are severely affected and sometimes death may also occur. As a control measure, floor of the enclosure was burnt using paddy straw and later whole enclosure was sprayed with ectoparasticide. In a herd it is very difficult to ensure that every member of a herd is sprayed ectoparasticide. Even if it is sprayed it should be seen that such chemical is not poisonous to animals if they ingest it. After consultation with the Professor of Parasitology, Veterinary College, Bengaluru, eucalyptus oil was sprayed over the animals at feeding areas which is proven to be non toxic even if ingested orally. However, young ones which were severely affected were restless and were in need of individual attention. Young ones were chemically immobilized individually and were dipped in a tank containing ectoparasticide. By combination of all these means the problem of flea infestation was contained.



Pest control in Swamp Deer

h) Reoccurrence of vomitation in tigers at Kuragalli Rescue centres

The tigers housed at Kurgally Rescue and Rehabilitation centers had frequent recurrence of vomitation and they were suffering from severe gastritis, off feed and dullness. However, this issue was not evident in tigers housed at Mysuru zoo this problem was not evident though the feed and rest of the management practices are same for both the facilities. The only difference between two site is the difference in temperature levels. The temperature at Kurgally is slightly higher compared to Mysuru zoo. We suspected that the heat related stress could be one of the possible reasons for frequent gastritis in tigers housed at Kurgally. Summer management practices like spraying water inside day kraal using sprinklers, drinking water enriched with electrolytes, frequent replacement of drinking water so as to ensure tha animals get cold water were done apart from coating roof of tiger night holdings with lime so as to reduce the temperature levels inside night housing. Above practices combined with medication helped in controlling the situation.

Vomitation in Tiger

i) Infighting Injury in Thamin Deer

An adult female Thamin deer had a maggot wound at neck region and animal was restless and off feed. Oral medication and anti-maggoticidal drugs were administered which did not show a positive response. Since deers are highly sensitive it is very difficult to treat them without chemical immobilization. The Thamin deer was sedated multiple times and maggots were removed and wound dressing was done repeatedly. All necessary medications were given and animal recovered completely.

Treatement in Thamin Deer

j) Hand rearing of Asiatic wild dog (Dhole) pups.

Infanticide is one of the most common behavior observed in animal kingdom. It involves the killing of young offspring by an adult individual of its own kind. This kind of behavior is due to various reasons like competition for mate, stress, shortage of food or it could be abnormal behavior as well. It is so that this kind of behavior is caused due to sexual conflict wherein the competitive males stand out to be the new parental partner to the dam, which would otherwise be unavailable. It is recorded that through such an event the male gains fitness by passing his genes to the next generation and thereby gaining physical and genetic fitness which is a evolutionary struggle between the two sexes. Here at Mysuru zoo we could witness such behavior by males Dholes toward its own offspring. Dholes are difficult to breed in captive conditions.

Mysuru Zoo houses 4:2 Dholes and one of the breeding pair had given birth of 4 pups during the month of November 2018. Out of these, one pup died due to cannibalism. One of the male had killed one pup and ate it and was trying to kill other pups as well and mother was not trying to protect its pup and due to this rest of the pups with biting injury had to be separated from the mother when they were a day old. Out of three pups one succumbed to the biting injury. The biggest task ahead was feeding them, finding suitable milk (colostrum) to feed. Fortunately one of our Vet could locate a healthy pug which recently sustained abortion. We could convince owner of the pug and they agreed to provide its service as surrogate mother. Thankfully that pug did accept these two pups and started feeding them and we could save two pups and are doing well now.

Hand rearing of Dholes

k) Treatment of leg injury in Zebra.

On 3/9/2018, 1:3 Zebras arrived at Mumbai airport from Israel. These animals are acquired as per the CZA approved animal exchange program. The Crates along with Zebras were transported by road to Mysuru zoo. Animals were found comfortable inside the crate and were fed with grass and water during their transportation. Shipment reached Mysuru Zoo on 4.9.2018 at 1.00 am and it was decided to release the animals into quarantine facility immediately so as to provide the comfort of open space to the animals. In order to unload the crates from the truck crane was used. While unloading the crates, when crate was about 1 meter from the ground, there was sudden drop of the crate due to tilt of the crane. This happened as crane operator forgot to use supportive front legs of the crane. There was sudden shock to animals inside. Unloading team waited for some time to provide settling time to the Zebras inside and later opened the doors to allow zebras to come out and all the 4 came out safely. Later in the day, around 9.30 am it was found that one of the Zebra was limping (left hind limb). Vet team suspected that this could be due to sudden drop of crate early in the morning.. Medication and supplementation was continued for a period of one month. Slowly the zebra recovered from lameness.

Arrival of the crates along with zebras in truck near the Zebra enclosure.

Crate inside the quarantine facility post drop

Injury in the left hind limb

After recovery

15 Major Deaths

a. Giraffe Trishika

Trishika, a female giraffe calf, was born on 26th of May 2018. On 31st of July 2018 keepers informed Veterinary team about blood mixed diarrhoea in giraffe calf around 5.30 pm and immediately calf was attended by the Vet team. The calf was found dull and immediate intervention was required. Vet team, with the help of keepers tried to separate calf from mother for treatment but could not succeed as mother was very possessive and did not allow any one near the calf. Symptomatic medication was given through dart method and by that time it was late in the evening. Both Vets and keepers were closely monitoring the calf during night time. However, it went vain and the calf collapsed at 3:30 am. On 1.8.2018 post mortem was conducted and it was found that there was severe hemorrhagic gastroenteritis. Sample was sent to the laboratory for further investigation. Laboratory reports concluded that the death was due to gastroenteritis caused by E. Coli infection. Finding the actual source of infection is very difficult as some microbial load is always there in the environment and there are multiple sources. It could be through floor soil, droppings of free ranging birds and mammals, insects etc.,

We were expecting two more new births in coming months and minimizing the exposure of young calves to these sources of contamination till the time their immune system becomes strong enough was major task ahead. In order to ensure their safety, we changed floor soil of all the enclosures, ensured no water logging in enclosure and started giving feed to adults in splits so that there is no leftover feed which attracts free ranging birds and other mammals (like squirrel). After the birth of young ones we covered the entire floor with hay grass so that young one does get access to soil (as they tend to lick the soil), raised the height of the flat form on which concentrate is served so that young ones do not get access to feed till they are of two and half month old. Apart from this, keepers were educated on critical management and observation of animals. We could raise two calves born later on successfully without any problem and are doing well.

New born Giraffe, Trishika

Increased feeding basket height and floor covered with hay

One time feeding: left over feed

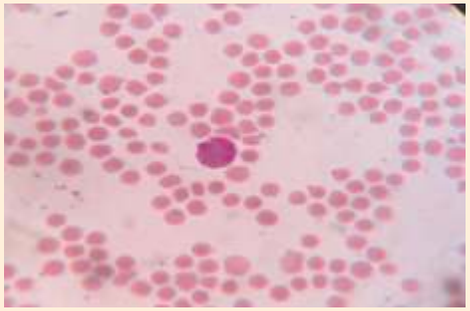
Split feeding: No waste of food

b. Hemoprotozoan diseases in big cats: tiger Shiva

Mysuru is one such city which is nearer to two major Tiger Reserves viz. Nagarhole and Bandipur. Improvement in protection and management of these reserves is leading to increased number of mega carnivores like tiger and leopard and also of elephants. Some of these animals stray out of forest for one or the other reason and get into conflict with villagers in the fringe area of forest. It is more so whenever the animal is old, injured or transient sub-adult. Under these circumstances it becomes inevitable to shift such individuals to rescue centre in the interest of both wildlife and the villages. In order to accommodate such animals in distress, Mysuru Zoo has established Rescue and Rehabilitation centre at Kurgally.

Most of such tigers and leopards which come to rescue centre usually have heavy infested of ticks (which acts as a carrier for Haemoprotozan disease), serious infighting injuries and complicated heath issues. In such situation, it is very difficult to apply any tropical medication for tick infestation. Meanwhile there is a high chance of spreading of ticks to other tigers housed at the adjacent holding rooms and causing some disease. It is pertinent to mention here that regular pest control measures and preventive vaccination is carried out for all the animals of zoo as well as rescue centre but still we come across such problems. Following is typical example of such issues which we face at times.

A male tiger, aged around 11 years, was rescued on 5/12/2013 from Gundlupete region was brought Mysore Zoo for further care. He was named Shiva and housed at Rescue Centre at Kurgalli. Till November 2018 he was doing well after recovery from initial health issues. During the first week of November 2018 he was found to be affected by haemoprotozoan (Anaplasma marginale) infection. This condition was diagnosed by blood smear examination associated with clinical symptoms. Though we tried to treat him, he did not respond to treatment due to old age and scrummed to death on 6.11.2018. The major task ahead was preventing spread of this infection to other tigers in the rescue centre. In order to contain it all the enclosures and holding rooms were disinfected and all the remaining animals were closely monitored for the tick infestation and thereby situation was brought under control.



Change in coloration of Urine Anaplasma Marginale

c. Death of Hippo calf

Initially we were housing eleven (6:5) Hippopotamus in three different enclosures. In one of the enclosure a breeding pair was housed (Shivraj and Aishwarya) along with 3 of its offspring (2:1). On 8/9/2018, a female hippo Aishwarya gave birth to a male calf. On 18th of September 2018, it was noticed that one of its male sibling (of new calf) attacked the calf and injured it grievously and even mother showed altruistic behavior towards the young calf. Vet team could succeed in separating the calf from the herd but it was very risky venture as the herd especially mother was very aggressive and not allowing anyone near its calf. However, calf collapsed due to massive internal bleeding and rupture of liver.

After this incidence it was decided to build a separate compartment next to the existing enclosure to separate pregnant hippo in future at the later stages to avoid such incidents.

Hippo calf with its herd

d. Snake bite: Jaguar Raja's death

On 28th of October 2018, like any other day, a male Jaguar, named Raja, aged 14 years, was let out at display area. In the afternoon, around 12 pm he encountered a Cobra (Naja naja) and started fighting with it. During this incident, he grabbed the snake in his mouth and started to roam all over the enclosure. The cobra was struggling to get itself released from the grip of Jaguar and was repeatedly striking Jaguar on his face. Animal keepers tried very hard to take him inside the holding room and only after 30-40 minutes they could succeed in it. He came inside the holding room with snake in his mouth and was not ready to leave the snake from his grip. He found to be very anxious and started showing clinical symptoms of snake bite. Immediately he was taken inside the squeeze cage and anti-venom was administered intravenously. Unfortunately the animal did not respond and succumbed to death.

Zoo being open area where in lot of free ranging birds and other animals also reside and snakes are one among them. Apart from this, surplus and scattered food waste do attract pest like rats and bandicoots and these are prey to snakes. We suspect that Cobra might have entered Jaguar enclosure in search of food.

In order to control the population of such rats and bandicoots it was decided to practice split feeding and frequent cleaning of feeding area to minimize the wastage. This measure was in addition to ongoing pest control measures like placing of rat traps in and around enclosures, physical removal of rats etc., and it was found to be quite effective one.

Jaguar Raja

e. Death of a Chimpanzee

A male Chimpanzee, named Guru, aged 27 years (11/2/1992), was born to parents Lakshmi and Jamlu was rescued from Circus by Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai and handed over to Mysuru Zoo on 11/08/2003, when he was 11 years old. He was one of the major attractions of Mysoru Zoo.

On 23rd of December 2018 afternoon, Guru was found to be dull, immediately symptomatic treatment was started. On 24th of December 2018, zoo veterinarians along with Dr.Sundar Raj, (Consultant General Physician having more than 3 decade experience with primates) continued the treatment. However, the chimp didn't respond to the treatment and scrummed to death on the same day at 9:30 pm. Team of Vets comprising of Veterinary Pathologist and Microbiologist from Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bangalore, Veterinary Pathologist, Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and experts from K.R. Hospital and Gopal Gowda Hospital along with zoo veterinarians conducted post-mortem examination.

From the PM report it was inferred that the Chimpanzee died due to Acute Myocarditis, Bronchopneumonia and Pulmonary oedema as a result of Streptococcus pneumoniae infection.

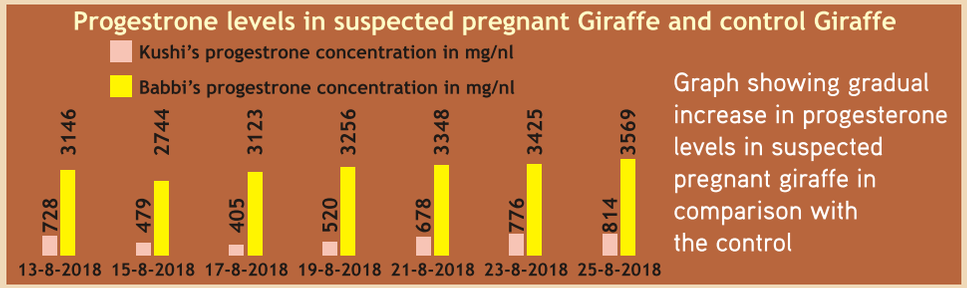
Chimpanzee Guru

16 Non-invasive method of pregnancy detection in Captive giraffes.

The most appropriate technique for reproductive monitoring in captive and non-captive wild animals is the analysis of non-invasively collected fecal and urinary samples. The present study was conducted to confirm pregnancy as well as to know the levels of pregnancy hormone in captive giraffes. Babbi, a female giraffe, was suspected to be pregnant, in order to confirm the pregnancy fecal samples of Babbi (test) and Kushi (Control) were collected in the month of August. These samples were collected on alternative days and they were dried using hot air oven with temperature set at 65 degree Celsius. About 30 gm of this sample, which was powdered and sieve, was sent ot CCMB, Hyderabad in zip lock covers for test. Test results shown that giraffe Babbi had 3256ng/g (median) progestogen concentration, while Kushi had 678ng/g (median). Based on progestogen values it was concluded that Babbi might be pregnant. Babbi gave birth to a Male calf on 3rd of November 2018. From the above it is very much clear that progestogen level in fecal matter could be conclusively used for detecting pregnancy Giraffe.

Preperation of fecal matter samples for sending to the testing lab.

This study was conducted by a team consisting of Sneha C (Biologist), Dr K R Ramesh (Assistant director), Dr Umapathy (Scientist at CCCMB, Hyderabad).



Graph showing gradual increase in progesterone levels in suspected pregnant giraffe in comparison with the control

17 Sex identification in Sarus crane and Adjutant stork

It has been estimated that the sex of about half of all avian species cannot be identified by the external appearance of adult individuals, and this percentage should be even greater for young birds. Identification of the sex of birds is fundamentally important not only for captive breeding of endangered species, but also for basic research such as molecular ecology and developmental biology.

Mysuru zoo houses 12 Sarus crane (including the ones at Karanji Lake nature park), of which 50% of the birds sex was unknown. As a principle of good practice and also for captive breeding purpose, around 2-3 quills of these birds were plucked. It was made sure that the plucked quills had blood stains at the base of the feather and later they were placed in zip lock covers and were named with details such as the transponder number and sent for Sex identification to Centre for Cellular and Molecular Diagnostics, Hyderabad.

Dr.Umapathy and his team extracted DNA from the provided quills and performed PCR technique. The table below shows details of transponder injected to these birds and the results of sex identified.

Further After obtaining the results for Sarus crane, quills of Adjutant stork (3in number) were also sent by following the same procedure.

This works was done by the team consisting of Dr K R Ramesh (AD), Sneha C (Biologist), Dr Manjunath V (VO), Dr Madan (VO) & Dr Umapathy (CCMB, Hyderabad).

S. No.	Sample Code	Species	Tag Number	Enclosure	Sample Type	Tag	Sex
1	SC1	Sarus crane	00075F6362	ZH	Feathers	-	MALE
2	SC2	Sarus crane	00074D3DCD	EN1	Feathers	Left	MALE
3	SC3	Sarus crane	00074D2B83	EN1	Feathers	Right	MALE
4	SC4	Sarus crane	00075FA7C2	EN2	Feathers	Left	FEMALE
5	SC5	Sarus crane	0007717433	EN2	Feathers	Right	MALE
6	SC6	Sarus crane	00077167C7	EN3	Feathers	Left	FEMALE
7	SC7	Sarus crane	0007716FD3	EN3	Feathers	Right	FEMALE
8	SC8	Sarus crane	0007155F9E	KL	Feathers	-	MALE
9	SC9	Sarus crane	000770AAF9	KL	Feathers	-	MALE
10	AS1	Adjutant stork	000715718C	EN1	Feathers	-	MALE
11	AS2	Adjutant stork	0007716F37	EN2	Feather	-	FEMALE
12	AS3	Adjutant stork	000721E6B3	EN2	Feather	-	FEMALE

18 Periodic weighing of big cats

Body weight is the primary criteria for adjusting drug dosage and to evaluate overall health condition of the animal. Most of the time in captive wild animals, documentation of body weight is a difficult task and a constrain. In this regard we customized a weighing balance which could be accommodated in the existing squeeze cage to measure the body weight of big cats such as Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Jaguars periodically. By using this instrument we are now periodically recording the body weight of cats.

The following table shows the body weight of tigers of Mysuru Zoo.

Sl.No	Name of the tiger	Sex	Body weight in Kg
1	Brahma	Male	160
2	Agasthya	Male	175
3	Rahul	Male	167
4	Amrutha	Female	96
5	Vayuputra	Male	160
6	Arjun	Male	172
7	Tara	Female	125
8	Okkana	Male	152
9	Trishika	Female	120
10	Gowri	Female	89
11	Rocky	Male	77
12	Amulya	Male	167
13	Mruthyunjaya	Male	152

Weighing of Tigers

19 Population Management of Captive Spotted Deer: A translocation of Spotted Deer to Arabithitu wildlife sanctuary.

Some of the animals populations increases at faster rate in captive condition where they get sufficient food, shelter, protection from predators and veterinary care. In some of the countries they cull excess animals and feed to carnivores. In our country we do not have such practice. At Mysuru Zoo, the population of Spotted deer had increased and was leading to over crowd and congestion. As per our collection plan we are supposed to have 30 spotted deers whereas the number has crossed 130. It was very necessary to reduce this number in the greater interest of zoo animals. We opted the option of releasing the spotted deers which are in excess into nearby suitable forest area. After inquiry and field visits Arabithitu Wildlife Sanctuary, which is not only nearer to Mysore zoo but also very suitable for releasing spotted deers from the zoo owing to its richness in terms of fodder, water and shelter availability. It is fenced all around and there by there is minimal chance of conflict with surrounding human settlements.

There are two methods in release of translocated animals viz, Hard release and Soft release. In hard release, animals are directly released in to identified area without acclimatizing them and whereas in Soft release, animals are first acclimatized to new area and if found suitable, animals are released into new area. In this case, we chose soft release method and adopted IUCN guidelines for soft release of animals.

After assessing the physical fitness of deers to be translocated and identifying the suitable area for translocation, we obtained necessary permissions from concerned authorities as per the provisions of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 for translocation of 100 spotted deers. At area identifying for release of deers in Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary, a temporary housing are of about 1.5 acre was barricaded with chain-link fence similar to deer enclosure in zoo. This area has a small pond with solar powered water pump so that there is no dearth of water. Ramp and shelter was created (in addition to existing natural cover of bushes) to facilitate release of deers and to provide shelter to the animals from sun. This enclosure was provided with two gates front, for vehicle entry, and rear for release of deers. Provision of clean feeding platform was also created to feed concentrates as well.

In Zoo, it was decided that animals will be shifted without using any chemical immobilizing agent and without any physical handling of animals. To achieve this, wooden crates which can accommodate up to 13-15 spotted deers were got prepared and placed inside deer enclosure. After a week, keepers start placing fodder inside these crates and deers started entering the crates without any fear and started feeding inside the crates. One fine day, when 10 deers were inside the crate, shutting doors of crates were closed and crate was lifted using the crane and transported to Willdife Sanctuary by road. Immediately after reaching the temporary enclosure created inside Sanctuary, deers were released.

In first phase 52 spotted deers were translocated in batches of 8-10. These animals were fed for next 60 days inside the temporary enclosure the way they were being fed at Zoo. After 45 days of translocation rear gate of enclosure was opened so that deers get access to the adjacent forest area and also to the enclosure. Animals started slowly exploring forest area, day by day the time spent outside and the radius increased, though we continued supplying feed, and after 60 days it was evident that they do not need outside food supply and have become self dependant in exploring their food in forest area, fodder supply was withdrawn. During this entire process there was not a single injury or casualty. These deers are doing well as of now in Wildlife Sanctuary. All these animals were monitored in field for more than 4 months from the date of their shipment from the zoo. The entire credit of this success goes to Zoo Vet team, in-charge RFO, animal keepers and the other logistic supply providers.

Pictorial representation of spotted deer translocation work.
The translocation work gained appreciation and was acknowledged in press for the Zoo team work

ಅರಬ್ಬೀತಿಟ್ಟು ವನ್ಯಧಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ
ಮೈಸೂರು ಮೃಗಾಲಯದ ಜಿಂಕೆಗಳು..!!!

Population boom forces Mysuru Zoo to release 200 deer into wild

Captive-bred animals will be shifted to Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary

20 Maintenance and Development of Infrastructure

a. New Operation Theater for Zoo Animals

A new operation theater was created by upgrading hatchery room as there was space constraint in existing one. It is equipped with latest tools like anaesthesia machine, operation table, x-ray machine, blood analyser, autoclave etc.

Laser therapy machine

Autoclave machine

Operation table

Gaseous anaesthesia machine, patient monitor and oxygen concentrator

HD Digital Microscope

Autoclave bins

b. Other works

Wall painting in Aviary

Repair of feeding platform of Zebra

Up-gradation of gates of elephant enclosure

Installation of sprinklers at animal enclosures to manage heat.

Painting of tiger enclosure

Tree guards at Rhino Enclosures

Repair & painting of railings at Giraffe enclosure

Tree guards at Gaur Enclosure

Up-gradation of moat wall of Gaur enclosure

Creation of dens for Sloth Bear

Painting of Birds enclosures

Construction of feeding platform at Spotted deer enclosure

Up-gradation of store

Up-gradation of store

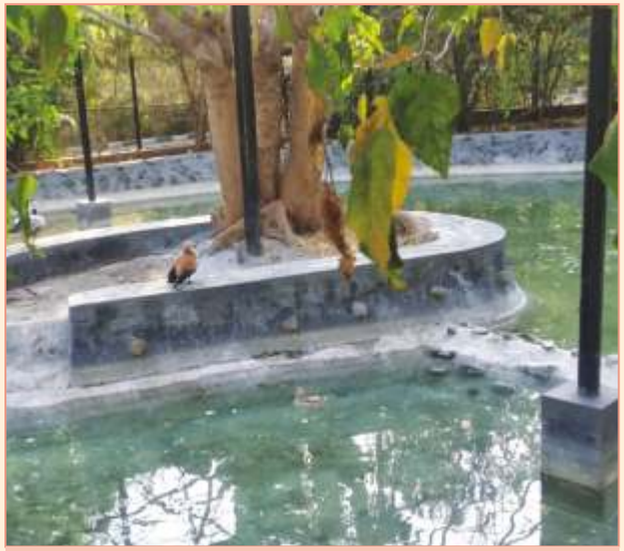
Renovation of Marsh Crocodile enclosure to avoid seepage of water

Reconstruction of weak compound wall near crocodile enclosure

Reconstruction of weak compound wall near crocodile enclosure

Construction of additional Hippo enclosure

Renovation of Japan Pond



Renovation of Japan Pond

Construction of path connecting Zoo and Karanji Lake

Construction of path connecting Zoo and Karanji Lake

Up-gradation of wolf enclosure

Repair of Zoo fence

Repair of weighing machine ramp

Construction of quarantine facility

Construction of drain canal gates
in open aviary enclosure

Renovation of African Slender snout
crocodile enclosure

Installation of monitor room at Zoo Parking

Construction of additional day krall
at Rescue Centre

Development of Lalitadripura Lake

Installation of Signages

Mysuru Zoo and Karanji Nature Park Combo Ticket

Connecting Zoo and Karanji Lake Nature Park has been long pending demand of the visitors. This demand was fulfilled by connecting Zoo and Karajni Lake Nature Park by constructing kachcha road and launching of Combo Ticket facility. This road and combo ticket facility was inaugurated by Hon'ble Forest minister Sri R. Shankar on 18th October 2018 in the presence of Sri B.P. Ravi IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru, Sri Ajit Kulkarni IFS, Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo and other officials and visitors of Zoo. Combo ticket buyer can visit both Zoo as well as Karanji Nature Park and will get concession of Rs.10/- per visitor. This facility gives visitor an opportunity to walk 7 km of distance in forest like landscape in the heart of Mysore City.

The tariffs for the combo ticket are as follows

Details	Week days	Weekend and holidays
Adults	Rs. 80/- Per Person	Rs 100/- Per Person
Children (5 to 12 years)	Rs. 40/- Per Person	Rs. 50/- Per Person

21 Animal Exchange

Animal exchange plays very important role in zoo management as it not only helps in acquiring animals but also in improving genetic base of population, helps in getting mates to single members of zoo and also in providing an opportunity at the zoo visitors to see and learn about new species of animal. During this year the following animals became new members our zoo.

Sl. No.	H.NO.	Species	Number (M:F)	From which Zoo	Date of arrival in the zoo
1	B01829-30	Great White Pelicans	1:1	Guwahati Zoo, Assam	9/3/2018
2	B01831-32	Ruddy Shel Duck	1:1	Guwahati Zoo, Assam	9/3/2018
3	M01377-79	Barking Deer	2:1	Guwahati Zoo, Assam	9/3/2018
4	M01375	Four Horned Antelope	1:1	Guwahati Zoo, Assam	9/3/2018
5	M01376	Brow Antlered Deer	1:1	Guwahati Zoo, Assam	9/3/2018
6	M01381-82	Leopard Cat	1:1	Guwahati Zoo, Assam	9/3/2018
7	M01404	Himalayan Black Bear	1:0	Shilong Zoo.	9/3/2018
8	R00211-212	Green Anaconda	1:1	Srilanka Zoo	29/4/2018
9	M01409	Nilgiri Langur	1:0	Shivamogga Zoo	6/6/2018
10	M01414	Lion Tailed Macaque		Received from AAZP, Chennai	3/8/2018
11	M01415-16	Nilgiri Langur	1:1	Received from AAZP, Chennai	3/8/2018
12	M01417-18	White Tiger	1:1	Received from AAZP, Chennai	3/8/2018
13	M01421-24	Grant Zebra	1:3	Tel aviv Ramat Gan NP, Israel	4/9/2018
14	M01425-27	Mouse Deer	2:1	Nandankanan Biological Park	25/9/2018
15	M01428	Common Langur	1:0	Bellary Zoo	29/9/2018
16	M01421	Asiatic Jackal	1:1	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune.	22/9/2018
17	B01903-04	African Grey Parrot	1:1	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune.	22/9/2018
18	B01905	Barn Owl	1:1	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune.	22/9/2018
19	M01449-50	Sloth Bear	1:1	Received from Patna Zoo, Bihar.	15/12/2018
20	M01451	Jungle Cat	0:1	Received from Patna Zoo, Bihar.	15/12/2018
21	B01901-02	Silver Pheasant	1:1	Received from Patna Zoo, Bihar.	15/12/2018

Animals spared from the Zoo

Sl. No.	H.NO.	Species	Number (M:F)	To which Zoo	Date of shipmate
1	M01200	Giraffe - Gowri	0:1	Bannerghatta National Park, Bangalore	3/4/2018
2	B01813-14	Black Swan	1:1	Tiger and Lion Safari, Tyavarekoppa, Shivamogga	29/5/2018
3	B01745-46, 803	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:2	Tiger and Lion Safari, Tyavarekoppa, Shivamogga	29/5/2018
4	B01621-22	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1:1	Tiger and Lion Safari, Tyavarekoppa, Shivamogga	29/5/2018
5	B1102,09,890460,87,105	Java Sparrow	2:4	Tiger and Lion Safari, Tyavarekoppa, Shivamogga	29/5/2018
6	M01129, M01255, M01195, M01297	Striped Hyena	2:2	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
7	M01179	Gaur	1:0	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
8	B00759,52	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
9	M01295,92	Jackal	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
10	B01807-08	Golden Pheasant	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
11	B01800-01	Sarus Crane	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
12	B01734,37	Black Swan	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
13	B00750	Eclectus Parrot	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
14	B01453	Tufted Capuchin	1:1	Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai	31/7/2018
15	M01271, M01401	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1	Pune Zoo	18/9/2018
16	M01173	Gaur	0:1	Pune Zoo	18/9/2018
17	M01359-60	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1	Nandankanan Biological Park	25/9/2018
18	M01117	Gaur - Pen 2	1:1	Patna Zoo	4/12/2018
19	B01870-71	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:1	Patna Zoo	4/12/2018
20	B01646-47	Silver Pheasant	1:1	Patna Zoo	4/12/2018
21	B01894-95	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1:1	Patna Zoo	4/12/2018
22	B00238-47, 975-984	Black Crowned Night Heron	20:20	Patna Zoo	4/12/2018
23	B00077- 78	Black swan	1:1	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019

Sl. No.	H.NO.	Species	Number (M:F)	To which Zoo	Date of shipmate
24	B00943; B00946	Scarlet ibis	1:1	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
25	B00754; B01869	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:1	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
26	B01614; B01623	Golden Pheasant	1:1	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
27	B01573; B01599	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1:1	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
28	B01500; B01493; B01491; B01480;			Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
	B01487; B01495; B01777; B01782;			Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
	B01796; B01792	Budgerigar	5:5	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
29	B00459; B01103; B01107; B01106;			Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
	B01104; B01090	Javan Sparrow	3:3	Gadag Zoo	13/02/2019
30	M01056; M01151	Royal bengal tiger	1:1	Hampi Zoo	20/02/2019
31	M00302; M00812	Indian grey wolf	1:1	Delhi Zoo	22/03/2019
32	B00885; B01422	White peafowl	1:1	Delhi Zoo	22/03/2019
33	M01212	Hamadryas Baboon	0:1	Delhi Zoo	22/03/2019
34	B01626; B01664	Sarus crane	1:1	Vaizag zoo	31/03/2019
35	M01208; M01276	Inidan grey wolf	1:1	Vaizag zoo	31/03/2019

Animal being transported to Chennai Zoo

Animal being transported to Pune zoo

22 Rescue and rehabilitation of the wild animals carried out by the zoo

Mysuru is one such city which is nearer to two major Tiger Reserves viz. Nagarhole and Bandipur. Improvement in protection and management of these reserves is leading to increased number of mega carnivores like tiger and leopard and also of elephants. Some of these animals stray out of forest for one or the other reason and get into conflict with villagers in the fringe area of forest. It is more so whenever the animal is old, injured or transient sub-adult. Under these circumstances it becomes inevitable to shift such individuals to rescue centre in the interest of both wildlife and the villages. In order to accommodate such animals in distress, Mysuru Zoo has established Rescue and Rehabilitation centre at Kurgally. The following is the detail of animals which are housed at rescue and rehabilitation Centre of Mysuru Zoo.

S.N.	Date of Rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M: F:U:T)	Received from	Reasons for housing in the zoo, if not released in their habitat
1	26/11/2018	Leopard cubs 2:0	Yediyala Range	Young cubs in need of support
2	6/12/2018	Leopard cub 1:0	Mellukote range	Young cub in need of support
3	7/12/18	Tiger 1:0	Shettalli, Hunsur Range	Serious injury
4	22/12/2018	Leopard 0:1	MathiSomlapura, Bellary Division	Killed 6 year old child
5	31/12/2018	Leopard 0:1	Devlapura, Bellary Division	Killed 6 year old child
6	1/02/2019	Tiger (Macha) 1:0	D B Kuppe Range	Killed 3 persons, serious injury

23 Education and awareness programmes during the year.

A. Summer Camp-2018

Mysuru Zoo organized the Summer Camp from 23rd April to 2nd May for 1st batch & 7th to 16th May 2018, for 2nd batch, for the interested students. Educating the students about the nature and wildlife conservation and biological diversity was the main objective of this camp. The students were given practical classes where they had interaction with the animal keepers. Several fun activities such as treasure hunt, skits etc were conducted along with periodical theory classes. Students were also taken to Karanji Lake Nature Park & Natural History Museum during the camp period. Bird Watching, Tree/Plants Identification, animal behavior studies were also the additional subjects of this summer camp programme.

B. Celebration of World Environment Day - 5th June, 2018

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru, contemplated to celebrate World Environment Day every year. Theme for the current year's World Environment Day was 'Beat Plastic Pollution'.

In this connection several programs were organized by Mysuru Zoo with the involvement of public, students, Environmentalists, NGO's, Media people and Zoo volunteers on 5th June, 2018.

Programmes organized at Lalithadripura Lake area

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysuru District, Mysuru, had ordered for taking over the lakes to an extent of 15.18 acres situated in Lalithadripura Village on 3/1/2015 to Mysuru Zoo for maintaining purpose. Accordingly the lake had been taken over by Mysuru Zoo on 13/4/2015. Recently Mysuru Urban Development Authority (MUDA) has also handed over the adjacent areas of Lakes to an extent of about 13 acres for taking up developmental works by Mysuru Zoo. Mysuru Zoo has agreed to take up some developmental works like establishment of Nature Park, Children Park etc. in the said area from current year onwards. Hence on the occasion of World Environment Day the following programmes were organized in the said area.

- Talk on the importance of water resources and its conservation in the urban landscape by Sri U.N. Ravikumar, Naturalist, Mysuru.
- Information about Trees and Birds species and their Identification.
- Planting of Saplings.

Programmes organized at Vanya Ranga, Zoo premises

Briefing about the successful story of action taken on 'Beat Plastic Pollution' in zoo premises through power point presentation and information on eco-friendly activities as well as water conservation and its recycling adopted in Mysuru Zoo.

- Naming Ceremony to newly born Calves of Giraffe, Hippopotamus and Gaur.
- Signature campaign
- Planting of Saplings.

C. World Giraffe Day

Giraffes are listed as Vulnerable to extinction in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Giraffe numbers in Africa have plummeted by a staggering 40% over the last 30 years. It is estimated that there are fewer than 1,00,000 giraffe remaining in all of Africa. This worldwide event is meant to raise support, create awareness and provide a deeper understanding of the challenges that these animals face in the wild. Not only is it a worldwide celebration of these amazing and much-loved animals, but an annual event to raise support, create awareness and shed light on the challenges giraffe face in the wild.

To contribute to this worldwide celebration Mysuru Zoo took the initiative to celebrate these majestic animals as well as increase awareness. There were several informative display boards that were put up in front of the giraffe enclosure. These boards consisted information explaining why the day was celebrated and importance of the day. We also displayed the family history of the giraffe at Mysuru zoo and also consisted information regarding the interesting facts about the giraffe which would attract both children and adults.

Additionally, the giraffe keeper, Mr. Essak and the Education Officer, Ms. Sindhuja, conducted interpreter talk to the general public which seemed to attract a lot of the visitors to admire these animals and also ask doubts about the care and welfare of the giraffe. The visitors seemed quite interested in the calf care and several other questions were posed which was elaborately explained by the keeper.

History of Mysore Zoo Giraffes:

The first ever giraffes in Mysuru zoo were Honey and Henry, who were received from German zoo by animal exchange programme on 3rd July 1988 and ever since then Mysuru zoo has always had giraffe for exhibition.

Mysuru zoo holds a big herd forming a major attraction. Currently, Mysuru zoo is proud to say it has 6 healthy Adults and 2 male calves under its care. The old eldest male Yuvaraja stands the tallest, mesmerizing the visitors with his pitch dark colour which he has gained with age. Kushi, the eldest female and mother of five, can be said to be the reason for the giraffe population at Mysuru zoo. Mysuru zoo has successfully bred giraffes and exchanged giraffes via animal exchange programme across India.

The giraffes co-exist in harmony and remain active throughout the day. Along with a balanced diet, the zoo provides ample browse to the giraffe, ensuring nutritional value and behavior well being, and limiting their display of oral disturbances.

D. World Tiger Day-29th July

Less than a century ago, 1,00,000 tigers roamed the forests of Asia, but today only about 3,000 tigers survive in the wild. As of the year 2018, there are only 2,226 tigers left in the forests of India. Issues like illicit poaching for trade, wildlife habitat destruction, man-animal conflict and diminishing prey base are threatening the future of iconic big cats. There is an urgent need to take all possible measures to save this charismatic animal.

Having regard to the need of conservation efforts, at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit, from 21 – 24 November 2010, the Heads of governments of tiger range countries viz., Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Vietnam, Thailand and Nepal declared the actions they are going to take in order to double the number of wild tigers. One such action that was declared was tiger conservation awareness by celebrating Global Tiger Day annually on 29 July. This summit led to the establishment of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme. From worldwide fund-raisers to workshops and campaigns, Global Tiger Day has gained tremendous recognition over the last eight years, making it an important event for wildlife conservation and awareness.

As a part of its contribution towards tiger conservation, Mysuru zoo has celebrated World Tiger Day on 29th July. This celebration was inaugurated by popular Sandalwood actor Shri. Darshan Toogudeepa. He requested his fans and people to be sensitive towards forests and wildlife, and contribute towards conservation wildlife. On this day he adopted a tiger for one year by paying Rs. 1,00,000. Inspired by his request, one of his fans too has adopted a tiger for a year. This function was also attended by Shri P. S. Somashekar IFS, (Rtd.), Shri B.P. Ravi IFS, APCCF and Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka and Shri Pradeep, Scientific Officer, Planet Aquarium, Mysuru apart from students from various schools, colleges, trainees from training institutes and other wildlife enthusiasts. On this occasion, Shri P. S. Somashekar IFS (Rtd) presented about issues concerning Tigers and their Conservation.

Additionally, the giraffe keeper, Mr. Essak and the Education Officer, Ms. Sindhuja, conducted interpreter talk to the general public which seemed to attract a lot of the visitors to admire these animals and also ask doubts about the care and welfare of the giraffe. The visitors seemed quite interested in the calf care and several other questions were posed which was elaborately explained by the keeper.

E. Youth Club-2018

Youth Club is a unique educational programme which has been providing conservation education in a genuinely integrated way for last twenty six years and growing stronger every year. For the young people of the Mysuru city, Mysuru zoo is often the first contact with nature and so it has been the incubator of the conservationists of tomorrow. The knowledge we impart to the members of this club is vital to their understanding of the components of bio-diversity and their interactions. It is one of sustained public awareness campaigns and a communication programme which involves citizens of future to enable them to understand both the utilitarian and the aesthetic importance of nature. It is an effort which will ensure the longer term contribution of zoo to bio-diversity conservation, while also fostering a spirit of collaboration and cooperation, much needed to gain ground for wildlife conservation which is losing support of policy makers in our troubled world.

Youth club 2018-19 was inaugurated on 29th July, 2018. It was inaugurated by Shri Darshan S., sandalwoods renowned film actor, Shri P. S. Somashekar IFS, (Rtd.), Shri B.P. Ravi IFS, APCCF and Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, and Shri Pradeep, Scientific Officer, Planet.

In the youth club sessions various modules such as Introduction to Bird and Butterfly watching, Water management, Tree identification and Sustainable practices at zoo. They were also thought about many topics such Western Ghats (biodiversity hotspot), Road kills and animal-human conflict, Animal Behavior Studies, Big Cats, Bats, Fishes, Snakes, Spiders, Insects and Bears, giving them a basic idea of major part of the biodiversity around us.

The children were engaged in other activities such as plastic segregation, visit to vermicompost unit and live feed units, skits, waste utilization and keeper interaction. They were also taken to field trips to Ranganthitu Bird Sanctuary, Kokkre Bellur, Reginal museum natural history and Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary. The purpose was to give a practical exposure to conservation which is carried out ex-situ. The Youth club Valedictory was organized on 13th January 2019 in the presence of esteemed Deputy Commissioner of Mysuru District, Shri Abhiram G Shankar IAS, and Shri B.P. Ravi IFS, APCCF and Member Secretary of Zoo Authority of Karnataka Shri B.P. Ravi IFS.

F. 19th Conservation Speak- Why Otters Matter

The Smooth-coated Otter has been classified as "Vulnerable" by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and is protected under schedule II of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Across its home range– South Asia and South-east Asia- its numbers are declining due to poaching for its pelt, conflict with fishermen (as it eats fish), destructive fish harvesting practices and pollution of rivers. In order to bring these issues in the notice of people and to make them aware and to motivate them for otters conservation Mr Gopakumar Menon, Executive Director and Co-Founder of Nityata River Otter Conservancy was invited to enlighten the audience on this issue as a part of Conservation Speak on 31st July. Mysuru zoo Executive Director, Ajit Kulkarni IFS, Zoo Officers and staff, zoo volunteers, NGO's and wildlife enthusiast attended the program.

G. World Snake Day, 16th July

Snakes are incredible creatures, and our world is groaning with at least 3000 different species of snakes. They live on every continent except Antartica and vary in size from 32 feet long pythons to tiny vine snakes. Only about one-fourth of all snakes are venomous, and all of them would much rather avoid human contact if they could. In India, there are 270 species of snakes and out of which only 60 are highly venomous.

Maximum snakebite incidents occur when humans inadvertently step on or otherwise disturb the peaceful creatures. These creatures play important role in ecosystem balance and are friends of the human race. They play a very vital role in controlling pests like rats, insects etc. Having regard to this role, many religions worship them. However, they are highly threatened by habitat destruction, misconception and superstition. There is a need to create awareness about the importance of their conservation. Keeping in this view, 16th July is celebrated as World Snake Day all over the world.

As a part of World Snake Day, Mysuru Zoo had invited renowned snake rescuer of Mysuru, Mr Balasubramanyam (Snake Shyam) on 16th July 2018 to deliver a lecture on Snakes and their importance. This function was attended by students, wildlife enthusiasts and Shri Ravi B P IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka. Boards containing information on snakes were displayed near Snake Houses at Zoo for the benefit of visitors.

H. World Elephant Day, August 12

In order to create awareness about Elephants and their conservation, World Elephant Day was co-founded on August 12, 2012, by Canadian Patricia Sims and the Elephant Reintroduction Foundation of Thailand, an initiative of HM Queen Sirikit of Thailand. Since that time, Patricia Sims has continued to lead World Elephant Day. Since its inception of global awareness building, it has partnerships with 100 elephant conservation organizations worldwide and reaches countless individuals across the globe. Millions of participants worldwide have shown their concern about the plight of elephants through acknowledgment of World Elephant Day, proving that people love elephants and want to do whatever they can to help.

In this Regard, Mysuru zoo took the initiative to create awareness about this majestic animal by celebrating World Elephants Day. In this event, Youth Club members were taken to the Elephant enclosure, where the Veterinary Officer, Dr B. Manjunath explained about the elephant's habitat, morphology, biology etc. Following this, the children had an interactive session with the elephant keepers and got first-hand experience about elephants and also watched feeding of elephants.

"World Elephant Day is a rallying call for people to support organizations that are working to stop the illegal poaching and trade of elephant ivory and other wildlife products, protect wild elephant habitat, and provide sanctuaries and alternative habitats for domestic elephants to live freely."

– Patricia Sims, World Elephant Day Co-Founder

I. World Rhino day, 22nd September

In the world, there are 5 species of Rhinos and the population of all the species put together is only 30,229 to 28,417. They are found in Africa, India, Indonesia and Nepal. In India, there are about 3,500 Rhinos and are found in the North Eastern part.

In order to create awareness about Rhino Conservation, World Rhino Day was first planned by World Wildlife Fund-South Africa in 2010. Then, in 2011, Lisa Jane Campbell of Zimbabwe and Rhishja Larson joined forces to promote World Rhino Day 2011. Since then, September 22nd has been celebrated annually by governments, animal rights organizations and animal enthusiasts as World Rhino Day.

To contribute to this worldwide celebration, Mysuru Zoo took the initiative to celebrate the World Rhino Day in a befitting manner. On this day, we displayed attractive Information Boards and Fun Facts Boards about the Rhinos in front of the Rhino Enclosures and special arrangements were made for Rhino feeding so that visitors could see them feeding. Many wildlife enthusiasts, zoo staff, and media people attended this program.

J. 20th Conservation Speak on 02nd October 2018 about "Leopards Ecology & Leopard-Human conflict in Mysuru region" By Sri Sanjay Gubbi

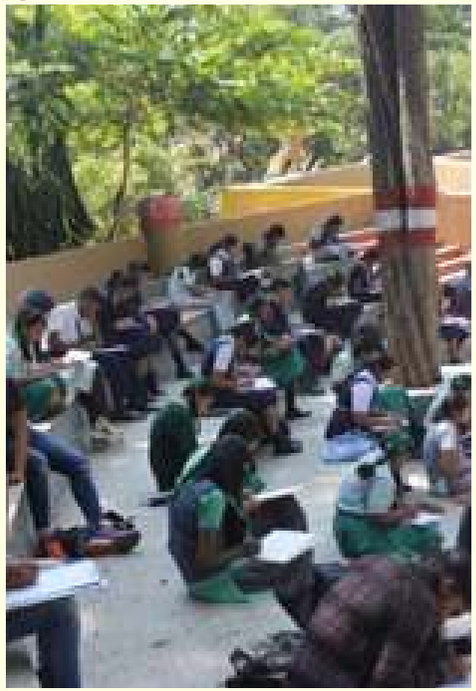
Of late there has been an increased number of incidents involving leopard deaths and attack on humans and livestock in the Mysuru region as witnessed in media reports. Hence the need to emphasis on the issue of Leopard-Human conflict in Mysuru region has become of highest concern. The best way of approaching the above issue is to have an open and transparent discussion with researches and biologists involved in the study of Leopard ecology and leopard-human conflict.

With this background, Mysuru Zoo had invited Sri Sanjay Gubbi to share his experiences and recent research findings on "Leopard ecology and Leopard-human conflict and its management" as part of the 20th Conservation Speak held on 02ndOctober 2018 at the zoo amphitheater.

In the talk, Sri Sanjay Gubbi discussed the behaviourial ecology, population decline and strategies to reduce the human-leopard conflict. He also stressed about the local people perception and the role of social media with respect to conservation of the declining fauna species.

K. Literary competition- 2018

Various literary competitions were conducted at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens to involve various schools and colleges in a healthy competition. Competitions like Drawing and painting, Essay Writing, Quiz Competition and Elocution were conducted. More than 550 Students participated in these competitions from institutes in and around Mysuru.



L. Training program for Capacity Building of Mahouts

Mysuru Zoo has in collaboration with Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi has organized the national level "Training programme for Capacity Building of Mahouts" from 19/11/2018 to 23/11/2018.

This training program was inaugurated by Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS., Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru in presence of Sri. Jagathram IFS., Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Project Elephant, Government of Karnataka. Sri. Manoj Kumar IFS., Member Secretary, Pollution Control Board, Bengaluru was a Guest of Honor.

The training program was held for 5 days and the main objective of the program was to build the capacity of mahouts and kavadis in managing elephants in captivity. Training involved classroom interaction with experts as well as practical sessions. Some of the topics covered under this training program are as below:

Role of mahouts and kavadis in captive elephant welfare.

1. Handling of elephants during musth period
2. Health care management
3. Enrichment
4. Diet formulation
5. Breeding and hand rearing of calves
6. Management of human elephant conflicts
7. Constrains in management of elephants at captive conditions

Foot Care Management

Concentrate Preparation

Cleaning of Enclosure

As a part of exposure visit, participants visited Kurugahalli Rescue and Rehabilitation Center and Dubare Elephant Camp and they learned about bathing, conditioning of elephants, feeding of elephants etc. Participants also exchanged practices and ideas about elephant management at their respective Zoo and they thanked the Central Zoo Authority and Mysuru Zoo for giving such a platform and also requested to conduct such training programs periodically.




M. World Soil Day Celebration

Soil is a finite natural resource; on a human time-scale it is non-renewable. However, despite the essential role that soil plays in human livelihoods, there is a worldwide increase in degradation of soil resources due to inappropriate management practices, population pressure driving unsustainable intensification and inadequate governance over this essential resource.

One third of our global soils are already degraded. Yet we risk losing more due to this hidden danger. Soil pollution can be invisible and seems far away but everyone, everywhere is affected. With a growing population expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, soil pollution is a worldwide problem which degrades our soils, poisons the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe.

In order to take the message of World Soil Day and Conservation to a large number of people, we organized Conservation Talks by eminent personalities such as Dr. Rajanna, Soil Scientist, KVK, Suttur, Sri. A M Annaiah IFS (Rtd) and Sri. Sumanth Bindumadhav, Humane Society International.

This programme was conducted on December 5th, 2018 at 2:30 pm in the zoo Amphi-Theatre (Vanya Ranga). In this programme more than 300 members which included many farmers, students, media persons and others participated.

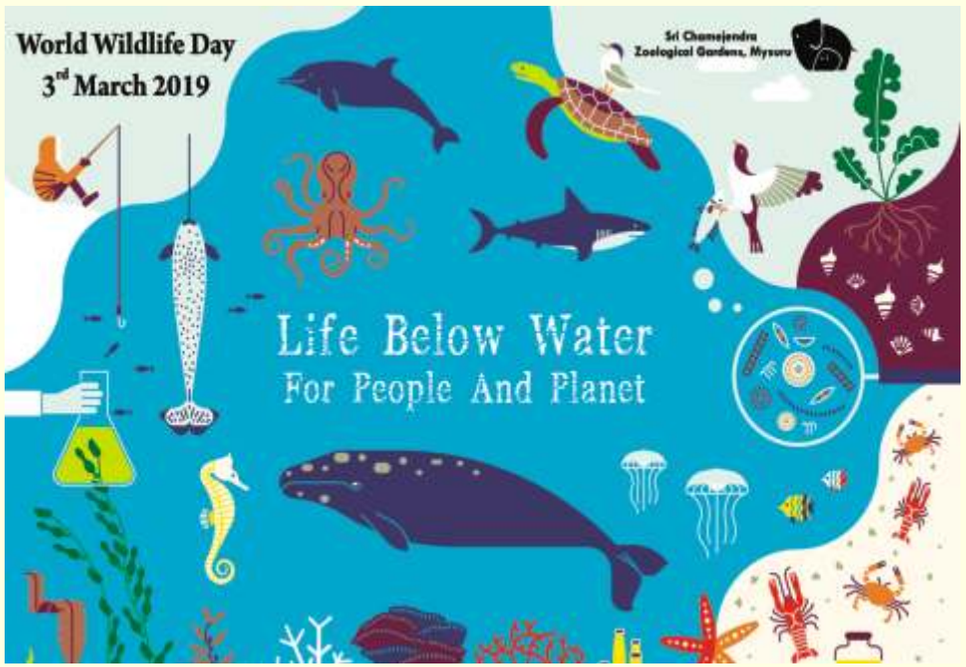



N. World Pangolin Day, 16th Feb

Pangolin numbers are rapidly declining in Asia and Africa due to poaching and illegal hunting. Across the world, there are eight species ranging from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered. So, to create awareness about the treats and conservation efforts, Mysuru Zoo took the initiative to celebrate pangolin day by displaying various information poster at zoo in association with TRAFFIC - India. Explanation was given regarding the same to various school children and visitors by zoo education officer, Sindhuja Sirigeri.


O. World Wildlife Day, 3rd March

World Wildlife Day is an opportunity to celebrate the many beautiful and varied forms of wild fauna and flora and to raise awareness of the multitude of benefits that conservation provides to people. The theme of World Wildlife Day 2019 was: "Life Below Water: For people and planet", hence various information poster were displayed at the zoo premises, to create awareness among the zoo visitors.



P. World Forest Day, 21st March

Every 21 March the United Nations raises awareness of the importance of all types of forests. This year the International Day of Forests promotes education to Learn to Love Forests. It underscores the importance of education at all levels in achieving sustainable forest management and bio-diversity conservation. Healthy forests mean healthy, resilient communities and prosperous economies.

In this effort, Mysuru Zoo created awareness about forest day by displaying various information posters in the zoo. The zoo volunteers and zoo education officer were involved in explaining the posters to the visitors.

Q. World Water Day, 22nd March

World Water Day, 22 March, is an annual UN observance day that highlights the importance of freshwater. The day is used to advocate for the sustainable management of fresh water resources.

World water day was celebrated at Mysuru Zoo by display of many information poster for the public to read. The zoo volunteers and zoo education officer were involved in explaining the posters to the visitors and interacting about various aspects of conservation which can followed on a day to day basis.

R. Celebration of Gandhi Jayanti and World Wildlife Week

We Celebrated Gandhi Jayanti and World Wildlife Week during the first week of October As a part of the celebration, photographs of Wildlife Photography Completion participants were displayed at the zoo library. This exhibition was inaugurated on 2nd October by Sri Abhiram Shankar IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Mysuru District in the presence of Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri. Ajit Kulkarni IFS, Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo and Sri. Sanjay Gubbi, Conservation Biologist.

S. Celebration of Republic Day, Jan 26th

T. National Zoo Veterinarians Workshop on "Recent trends in captive wild animals management" to commemorate the completion of 125th year

The National Zoo Veterinarians Workshop was organised at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens from 7thJanuary to 9thJanuary 2019. On this occasion the program was inaugurated by Dr.Anup Kumar Nayak, Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority, Sri B P Ravi Additional Principle Chief Conservator of Forests and Member Secretary, Mysuru, New Delhi, Mr Neil Bemment, Zoological consultant and conservation advocate, EAZA Gorilla EEP Co-Ordinator, EAZA Orangutan EEP Vice Coordinator. Sri Ajit Kulkarni IFS, Executive Director, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens addressed the gathering and briefed out the agenda of the workshop to the gathering.

The main goal of this workshop was to adopt various advanced managemental strategies to contribute for ex-situ conservation in Zoological Gardens. In this regard two International resource persons and seventeen national level resource persons from various institutes were invited to deliver talks on animal nutrition, Chemical immobilization of wild animals, Emerging diseases and advances in Disease diagnosis in captive wild animals, Environmental enrichment for captive animals, Rescue, capture, translocation and reintroduction of wild animals and Captive care of Chelonians, crocodiles and snakes.

Total of 6 sessions comprising of theory and exposure visit, were held and each session was chaired by a chair person.

No	Session	Chair Person
1	Zoo Animal Nutrition	Prof. Devegowda, Former head, Division of Animal Sciences, University of Agriculture Sciences, Bengaluru
2	Chemical immobilization of Wild animals	Dr L Ranganath; Dean, Veterinary College, Hassan
3	Emerging diseases and advances in disease diagnosis in captive wild animals	Dr Byregowda; Director Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals, Bengaluru
4	Important case studies : Captive wild animals	Prof Vasanth hetty; Former Dean Veterinary college Hassan
5	Management perspective: Zoological gardens	Parag Nigam, Scientist E, Wildlife Institute of India, Deharadun

Speakers from various zoos and other institutions were invited to deliver talk and present their work.

Dr K.R. Ramesh, Assistant Director, Mysuru Zoo, Delivered his presentation on Animal Nutrition in Zoos: case studies from Sri Chamarajendra zoological gardens, Mysuru. **Neil Bemment** gave a talk on General Principles of modern primate management.

As a special invitee **Dr Peter Buss**, Veterinary senior manager at SAN parks, veterinary wildlife services, Kruger National Park, South Africa was also a part of the workshop and he delivered talk on chemical immobilization of large herbivores.

Dr Parag Nigam, Scientist E Dept. of Wildlife health Managements, WII, Dehradun presented his talk on advancement in captive wild canine and feline anaesthesia. Later **Dr. Mahesh**, Director, CPDO, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore presented and discussed bird flu incident at CPDO. He later pointed out the measures and counter strategies against the fatal disease that affect birds. He gave insights about the control measures and handling of avian influenza in zoo conditions.

Finally the workshop was concluded by Sri B P Ravi IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru, through his talk on Role of veterinarians in ex-situ conservation.

Dr Madan Kompal Veterinary Officer, Mysuru Zoo presenting case studies from Mysuru zoo. **Dr Umapathy**, Scientist, LaCONES, Hyderabad delivered his presentation on Advance techniques in identification of species, sex and pregnancy detection: with special reference to Zoos. Later Dr.Akhilesh Mishra, Senior Wildlife Veterinarian, Pench Tiger Reserve Seoni gave his presentation on Rescue, capture, translocation and reintroduction of wild animals.

The conference also shed its light not on Environmental enrichment and Captive care of Chelonians, crocodiles and snakes. This session was addressed by **Dr Brij Kishore Gupta** Evaluating and Monitoring officer CZA, New Delhi and **Gowri Mallapur** respectively.

Total of 27 participants, participated in this workshop making ita successful event.

U. Participation and presentation at various workshops on rescue, conservation and Health care management

1. **The workshop held on Man Animal Conflict under the chairmanship of PCCF (HoFF) at Arnaya Bhavan, Bengaluru for all forest officials. On 31st of January 2019.**

Sri Ajit Kulkarni, IFS Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo and Dr K R Ramesh, Assistant Director, Mysuru zoo, made a joint presentation on **Role of Zoos in Rescue, Relief and Release of Wild animals** which mainly focused on procedure to be followed post capture of wild animals. The need for improvement in cages for capture and transportation, keeping animals stress free was highlighted so as to reduce injury to animals and to improve the chances of release of such animals in to wild again.

2. **Zoo Veterinarians represented Mysore Zoo at 7th Pan-Commonwealth Veterinary Conference of Commonwealth Veterinary Association, held at Bangalore, India during 3rd - 7th March 2019.**

Dr Manjunath B presented his work on **"An overview of My Experiences: in Captive animal Management"** on 7th of March 2019 and presentation was appreciated by the common wealth veterinary delegates.

3. Dr.Madan K.V., gave presentation on "Challenges in anesthesia and surgical management of Captive Wild Animals". The Commonwealth team acknowledged Dr.Madan for giving technical information with case studies

4. Visit of Commonwealth Delegates to Mysore Zoo.
Participants of 7th Pan-Commonwealth Veterinary Conference of Commonwealth Veterinary Association, held at Bangalore, India during 3rd - 7th March 2019 visited Mysore zoo following the conference. The delegates were happy looking at our managmental strategies.

24 Karanji Lake Technical Committee meeting

The Lake committee meeting is conducted once every year, where the members of the committee discuss on the resolution and actions that need to be taken in the interest of the Karanji nature park. This year the meeting was conducted on 13/02/2019. The members who attended and contributed to the meeting were as follows:

Mr. Ajit Kulkarni IFS, Executive Director (Chairperson), Mysuru Zoo
Mr. Abhiram G. Shankar, Deputy Commissioner, Mysuru District, Mysuru
Mr. Siddramappa C. IFS, Deputy Conservator of forests, Wildlife Division, Mysuru
Mr. G.R Suresh, Superintendent Engineer, Mysuru City Corporation, Mysuru
Mr. Prakash, Superintendent Engineer, PWD, Mysuru
Mr. U.N. Ravi Kumar, Naturalist, Mysuru
Mr. M.Y. Siddegowda, Executive engineer, Mysuru
Mr. Jagadeesh K.H, Naturalist, Mysuru
Dr. Indresh, Scientist-B, Reginal Museum of Natural History, Mysuru
Mrs. Geetha B.P. Environmental Officer, KSPCB, Zonal Office, Mysuru

The important topics that were discussed was; the release of treated sewage water from vidyaranyapuram sewage treatment plant, development of various parks such as butterfly park, hydrophyte park, fern park ect., road development between butterfly park and the tank bund road, Landscaping improvement, introducing battery operated vehicles and many more

25 Health Advisory Committee Meeting Constituted As per the Govt.

Order: Vide g. o. no. See 203fwl2002: 12-02-2004
Date of Constitution: 12/02/2004

Executive Director and Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological, Mysore	Convener
Director, Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals, Hebbal, Bengaluru. (diriahvb@gmail.com)	Member
Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru	Member
Joint Director (Mysore Division), Department of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Hospital Campus, Dhanvanthri Road Mysuru. (jdahvsmysore@gmail.com)	Member
Dr. K.R. Ramesh, Assistant Director, Zoo Hospital, Mysuru	Member
Dr. B. Manjunath, Veterinary Officer, Zoo Hospital, Mysuru	Member
Dr. K.V. Madan, Veterinary Officer, Zoo Hospital, Mysur	Member

Ex-office members

Dean,
Veterinary College, Gokula Campus, Vidyanagar, Hassan (deanhvc@gmail.com)
Dean,
Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru (deanvch@gmail.com)
Director,
Institute of Wildlife Veterinary Research, Kodagu (diriwvr@gmail.com)
Prof. & Head,
Dept. of Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru-5
Scientist,
Regional Disease Diagnostic Centre, IAH&VB, Mysuru

Special Invitees

Dr.Yathiraj,
Former Dean, # 8/5, 4th A-Main Road, Obbalappa Garden, Jayanagar, Bengaluru-70. (Yathirajs315@gmail.com)mailto:yathirajs315@gmail.com
Dr.Sundar Raj,
Physician & Apes Consultant, 28, Vivekananda Road,Yadavagiri, Mysuru.

The Health Advisory Committee Meeting of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore was and held on 9th of April 2019 and the following isues were discussed.

1. Euthanasia of zoo animals
2. Hemoprotozoan diseases in big cats
3. Management of snake bite in zoo animals
4. Death of giraffe calf Trishika
5. Death of Chimpanzee Guru
6. Control measures taken in Mysuru zoo against Avian Influenza
7. Summer management for captive wild animals at zoo
8. Posting of Assistant Professor and setting up of hospital and laboratory Facilities at Wildlife conservation centre, Kurgahalli.
9. Geriatric Care
10. Others
    - Completion of All India Zoo Veterinarians Workshop
    - Establishment of Operation theatre
    - Hysterectomy in Lioness Rakshitha
    - Tail reconstruction in Indian Rhino
    - Procurement of Etorphine drugs
    - Acquisition of Zebras 1:3
    - Translocation of spotted Deers
    - Hand rearing of wild dogs
    - Renovation of store

26 Conservation breeding programme of the zoo

Mysuru Zoo is identified the following animals for Conservation Breeding Programme:

- Gaur
- Indian Grey Wolf
- Dhole
- Indian Giant Squirrel
- Grey Jungle Fowl
- Nilgiri Langur
- Lion Tailed Macaque

We have dedicated, off display area for conservation breeding at Kurgally. Construction work for Gaur Breeding centre is already complete and is functional. Works related to breeding centre for Grey Wolf is in progress.
During this year we could breed, 8 Gaurs, 8 Indian Grey Wolf , 2 wild dogs and a Nilgiri Langur at zoo with respect to conservation breeding program.

27 Annual inventory of animals During the Year 2018-2019

S.N.	Schedule I and II	Stock as on 01-4-2018				Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals			Stock as on 31-03-2019			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Mammals	95	118	56	**269**	7	11	21	18	11	0	12	9	0	8	7	0	105	130	66	**301**
2	Birds	18	28	4	**50**	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	16	26	6	**48**
3	Reptiles	15	16	14	**45**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	17	10	**43**
4	Total	128	162	74	**364**	7	11	25	18	11	0	15	12	0	9	8	0	137	173	82	**392**
5	**Other Schedule Species**																				
6	Mammals	98	99	70	**267**	2	2	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	24	0	104	97	27	**228**
7	Birds	75	73	82	**230**	0	0	9	3	3	2	1	1	0	22	22	0	66	58	77	**201**
8	Reptiles	10	10	23	**43**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	23	**42**
9	Total	183	182	175	**540**	2	2	19	5	4	2	2	1	0	54	46	0	179	165	127	**471**
10	**Exotic species**																				
11	Mammals	30	27	7	**64**	2	2	2	3	9	0	6	5	0	1	3	0	33	31	3	**67**
12	Birds	96	113	239	**448**	0	0	41	8	8	0	2	5	0	25	28	0	78	94	273	**445**
13	Reptiles	5	11	0	**16**	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	**21**
14	Total	131	151	246	**528**	2	2	43	12	18	3	8	10	0	26	31	0	117	137	279	**533**
15	**Grand Total**																				
16	Mammals	223	244	133	**600**	11	15	33	23	21	0	18	14	0	41	34	0	242	258	96	**596**
17	Birds	189	214	325	**728**	0	0	54	11	11	2	5	8	0	48	51	0	160	178	356	**694**
18	Reptiles	30	37	37	**104**	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	31	39	36	**106**
	Total	442	495	495	**1432**	11	15	87	35	33	5	25	23	0	89	85	0	433	475	488	**1396**

Total Species as on 31st, March 2019		Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Total
1	**Schedule I and II Species**	26	7	11	44
2	**Other Schedule Species**	8	26	8	42
3	**Exotics Species**	17	44	5	66
	Total	51	77	24	152

Note: White/ albino forms of some of the species are taken as single species. Some of the animals sex is confirmed and is changed accordingly at the opening balance. Animal are physically verified and changed the sex and nos. accordingly in the year end.

SCHEDULE 1 & 2 Mammals

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	ASIATIC ELEPHANT	*Elephas maximus*	5	11	0	**16**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	0	**16**
2	RHESUS MACAQUE	*Macaca mulatta mulatta*	3	6	4	**13**	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	**14**
3	LION-TAILED MACAQUE	*Macaca silenus*	2	4	0	**6**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	**6**
4	NORTHERN PLAINS GREY LANGUR	*Semnopithecus entellus*	0	2	0	**2**	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	**3**
5	NILGIRI LANGUR	*Trachypithecus johnii*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
6	JUNGLE CAT	*Felis chaus*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
7	LEOPARD CAT	*Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	**3**
8	RUSTY SPOTTED CAT	*Prionailurus rubiginosus rubiginosus*	1	2	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
9	ASIATIC LION	*Panthera leo percicus*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
10	INDIAN LEOPARD	*Panthera pardus fusca*	5	10	0	**15**	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	0	**21**
11	TIGER (White)	*Panthera tigris*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
	BENGAL TIGER	*Panthera tigris tigris*	9	4	0	**13**	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	9	3	0	**12**
12	COMMON PALM CIVET	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	2	2	2	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	**6**
13	SMALL INDIAN CIVET	*Viverricula indica*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
14	GOLDEN JACKAL	*Canis aureus*	4	3	5	**12**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	3	5	**12**
15	INDIAN GREY WOLF	*Canis lupas pallipes*	12	6	0	**18**	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	**16**
16	DHOLE	*Cuon alpinus*	4	2	0	**6**	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	**8**
17	SLOTH BEAR	*Melursus ursinus*	5	3	0	**8**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	**10**
18	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR	*Ursus thibetanus*	2	1	0	**3**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	**4**
19	SMOOTH-COATED OTTER	*Lutrogale perspicillata*	3	0	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	**3**
20	MOUSE DEER	*Moschiola meminna*	0	4	0	**4**	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	**5**
21	BARASINGHA/SWAMP DEER	*Rucervus duvaucelli*	6	11	6	**23**	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	10	**26**
22	MANIPUR BROW-ANTLERED DEER	*Rucervus eldii eldii*	7	3	2	**12**	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	**14**
23	BLACK BUCK (WHITE)	*Antilope cervicapra*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
	BLACK BUCK	*Antilope cervicapra cervicapra*	4	13	23	**40**	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	28	**42**
24	GAUR	*Bos frontalis gaurus*	15	16	4	**35**	2	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	13	18	6	**37**
25	FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE	*Tetracerus quadricornis*	1	9	10	**20**	0	0	8	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	13	9	**27**
26	ONE HORNED RHINO	*Rhinoceros unicornis*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
	TOTAL		**95**	**118**	**56**		**7**	**11**	**21**	**18**	**11**	**0**	**12**	**9**	**0**				**105**	**130**	**66**	

SCHEDULE 1 & 2 Birds

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	GREY JUNGLEFOWL	*Gallus sonneratii*	3	5	0	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	**6**
2	PEACOCK-WHITE	*Pavo*	2	4	0	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	2	**8**
	COMMON PEAFOWL	*Pavo cristatus*	10	15	0	**25**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	0	**25**
3	EURASIAN SPOONBILL	*Platalea leucorodia*	2	1	3	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	**6**
4	TAWNY EAGLE	*Aquila rapax*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
5	BRAHMINY KITE	*Haliastur indus*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
6	ASIAN GREY HORNBILL	*Ocyceros birostris*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
7	GREAT HORNBILL	*Buceros bicornis*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
	TOTAL		18	28	4	**50**	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	16	26	6	**48**

Other schedule of Mammals

Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
					Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
Hystrix indica	2	2	2	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	**6**
Hyaena hyaena	4	8	4	**16**	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	6	8	**16**
Axis axis	59	64	0	**123**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	22	0	29	42	0	**71**
Axis porcinus	5	9	27	**41**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	11	0	**41**
Muntiacus muntjak	2	3	3	**8**	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	**13**
Rusa unicolor	9	11	8	**28**	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	12	**32**
Boselaphus tragocamelus	12	1	24	**37**	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	19	0	**41**
Naemorhedus goral	5	1	2	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	**8**
	98	99	70	**267**	2	2	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	24	0	104	97	27	**228**

SCHEDULE 1 & 2 Reptiles

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	INDIAN FLAPSHELL TURTLE	*Lissemys punctata punctata*	1	1	4	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	**6**
2	RETICULATED PYTHON	*Python reticulatus*	1	3	0	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	**4**
3	INDIAN ROCK PYTHON	*Python molurus molurus*	3	3	2	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	**7**
4	COMMON RAT SNAKE	*Ptyas mucosus*	2	0	1	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	**3**
5	INDIAN COBRA	*Naja naja naja*	2	2	1	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	**5**
6	ALBINO INDIAN COBRA	*Naja*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
7	KING COBRA	*Ophiophagus hannah*	1	2	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
8	RUSSEL'S VIPER	*Daboia russelii*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
9	MUGGER CROCODILE	*Crocodylus palustris*	2	1	1	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	**4**
10	SALTWATER CROCODILE	*Crocodylus porosus*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
11	GHARIAL	*Gavialis gangeticus*	2	3	2	**7**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	**7**
	TOTAL		15	16	14	**45**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	#	17	10	**43**

OTHER SCHEDULE OF BIRDS

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	RED JUNGLEFOWL	*Gallus gallus*	6	2	5	**13**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	5	**13**
2	BAR-HEADED GOOSE	*Anser indicus*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
3	GREYLAG GOOSE	*Anser anser*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
4	SPOT-BILLED DUCK	*Anas poecilorhyncha*	3	5	0	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	**8**
5	LESSER WHISTLING DUCK	*Dendrocygna javanica*	0	0	3	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**3**
6	COMB DUCK	*Sarkidiornis melanotos*	0	2	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**2**
7	RUDDY SHELDUCK	*Tadorna ferruginea*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
8	FLAMINGO	*Phoenicopterus roseus*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
9	PAINTED STORK	*Mycteria leucocephala*	3	4	3	**10**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	**10**
10	LESSER ADJUTANT STORK	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
11	BLACK-HEADED IBIS	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	3	3	8	**14**	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14	**20**
12	PURPLE HERON	*Ardea purpurea*	1	2	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
13	INDIAN POND HERON	*Ardeola grayii*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
14	BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	25	25	0	**50**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	5	5	0	**10**
15	GREAT WHITE PELICAN	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	4	4	2	**10**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	**12**
16	SPOT-BILLED PELICAN	*Pelecanus philippensis*	3	2	2	**7**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	**7**
17	SARUS CRANE	*Grus antigone*	1	2	11	**14**	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	8	4	0	**12**
18	ROCK DOVE	*Columba livia*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
19	MOUSTACHED PARAKEET	*Psittacula alexandri*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
20	PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET	*Psittacula cyanocephala*	8	2	0	**10**	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	**11**
21	ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	*Psittacula eupatria*	2	3	6	**11**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	**11**
22	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET	*Psittacula krameri*	3	9	0	**12**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	**12**
23	COMMON BARN OWL	*Tyto alba*	1	0	1	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	**2**
24	BROWN WOOD OWL	*Strix leptogrammica*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**
25	RED AVADAVIT	*Amandava amandava*	0	0	24	**24**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	**24**
26	WHITE-THROATED MUNIA	*Lonchura malabarica*	10	7	7	**24**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	7	**24**
	TOTAL		75	73	82	**230**	0	0	9	3	3	2	1	1	0	22	22	0	66	58	77	**201**

Other schedule of reptiles

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	INDIAN BLACK TURTLE	*Melanochelys trijuga*	9	10	0	**19**	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	0	**19**
2	STAR TORTOISE	*Geochelone elegans*	0	0	7	**7**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	**7**
3	ROUGH-SCALED SAND BOA	*Gongylophis conicus*	1	0	5	**6**	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	**5**
4	GREEN VINE SNAKE	*Ahaetulla nasuta*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
5	STRIPED KEELBACK SNAKE	*Amphiesma stolata*	0	0	4	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**4**
6	BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE	*Dendrelaphis tristis*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
7	COMMON KUKRI SNAKE	*Oligodon arnensis*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
8	COMMON INDIAN KRAIT	*Bungarus caeruleus*	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
	TOTAL		**10**	**10**	**10**	**43**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**10**	23	**42**

Exotic mammals

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	RED-NECKED WALLABY	*Macropus rufogriseus*	3	1	2	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	**6**
2	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	*Laxodonta africana*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
3	RING-TAILED LEMUR	*Lemur catta*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
4	COMMON MARMOSET	*Callithrix jacchus*	2	1	1	**4**	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	**5**
5	BROWN CAPUCHIN	*Cebus apella apella*	6	3	0	**9**	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	3	2	**8**
6	HAMADRYAS BABOON	*Papio hamadryas*	1	3	1	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	**4**
7	CHIMPANZEE	*Pan troglodytes*	4	1	0	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	**4**
8	CHEETAH *	*Acinonyx jubatus*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
9	LION (HYBRID)	*Panthera leo*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
10	SLENDER TAILED MEERKAT	*Suricata suricatta*	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
11	JAGUAR	*Panthera onca*	2	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
12	BAT EARED FOX	*Otocyon megalotis*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
13	GRANT ZEBRA	*Equus quagga boehmi*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	**6**
14	SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR	*Tapirus terrestris*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
15	HIPPOPOTAMUS	*Hippopotamus amphibius*	2	5	3	**10**	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	**11**
16	FALLOW DEER	*Dama dama*	0	2	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
17	GIRAFFE	*Giraffa camelopardalis*	2	5	0	**7**	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	**8**
18	CAPE BUFFALO	*Syncerus caffer caffer*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
	EXOTIC TOTAL		30	27	7	**64**	2	2	2	3	9	0	6	5	0	1	3	0	33	31	3	**67**
	SCH 1& 2 TOTAL		95	##	56	**269**	7	11	21	18	11	0	12	9	0	8	7	0	##	##	66	**301**
	OTHER SCH TOTAL		98	99	70	**267**	2	2	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	24	0	##	97	27	**228**
	GRAND TOTAL		##	##	##	**600**	11	15	33	23	21	0	18	14	0	41	34	0	##	##	96	**596**

* Some of the animals sex is confirmed and is changed accordingly at the opening balance.

Exotic Birds

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	COMMON OSTRICH	*Struthio camelus*	4	3	0	**7**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	**7**
2	DARWIN'S RHEA	*Pterocnemia pennata*	0	1	1	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
3	CASSOWARY	*Casuarius Casuarius*	2	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
4	EMU	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	0	5	12	**17**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	**17**
5	SILVER PHEASANT	*Lophura nycthemera*	3	8	15	**26**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	7	15	**25**
6	COMMON RING NECKED PHEASANT	*Phasianus colchicus*	1	1	2	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	**4**
7	YELLOW GOLDEN PHEASANT	*Chrysolophus*	3	4	9	**16**	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	14	**15**
8	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT	*Chrysolophus amherstiae*	4	1	6	**11**	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	1	1	15	**17**
9	GOLDEN PHEASANT	*Chrysolophus pictus*	3	7	1	**11**	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	16	**22**
10	LESSER SNOW GOOSE	*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*	0	0	4	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**4**
11	BLACK SWAN	*Cygnus atratus*	8	5	20	**33**	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	-1	25	**27**
12	BLACK-NECKED SWAN	*Cygnus melanocoryphus*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
13	MANDARIN DUCK	*Aix galericulata*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	**5**
14	NORTH AMERICAN WOOD DUCK	*Aix sponsa*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
15	MUSCOVY DUCK	*Cairina moschata*	1	1	2	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	**4**
16	SCARLET IBIS	*Eudocimus ruber*	4	4	9	**17**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	9	**15**
17	RED LORY *	*Eos rubra*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
18	DUSKY LORY	*Pseudeos fuscata*	1	1	1	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**
19	RAINBOW LORIKEET	*Trichoglossus haematodus haematodus*	2	2	0	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	**4**
20	AUSTRALIAN RAINBOW LORIKEET	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	0	1	2	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	**3**
21	BUDGERIGAR	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	12	22	126	**160**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	7	17	126	**150**

Exotic Birds

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
22	ECLECTUS PARROT	*Eclectus roratus*	3	1	1	**5**	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	**4**
23	PEACH-FACED LOVE BIRD	*Agapornis roseicollis*	10	10	13	**33**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	13	**33**
24	MASKED LOVE BIRDS	*Agapornis personata*	2	1	2	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	**5**
25	GREY PARROT	*Psittacus erithacus erithacus*	0	2	1	**3**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	**5**
26	WESTERN GREY PARROT	*Psittacus erithacus timneh*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
27	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW	*Ara ararauna*	2	3	0	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	**5**
28	GREEN WINGED MACAW	*Ara chloroptera*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	**4**
29	SCARLET MACAW	*Ara macao*	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
30	MILITARY MACAWS	*Ara militaris*	2	2	0	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	**4**
31	JANDAYA CONURE	*Arantinga jandaya*	0	1	2	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	**3**
32	SUN CONURE	*Aratinga solstitialis*	2	2	1	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	**5**
33	NANDAY CONURE	*Nandayus nenday*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
34	PATAGONIAN BURROWING PARROT	*Cyanoliseus patagonus patagonus*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
35	GOFFIN'S COCKATOO	*Cacatua goffini*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
36	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO	*Cacatua moluccensis*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
37	LESSER SULPHUR CRESTED COCKATOO	*Cacatua sulphurea*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	**4**
38	COCKATIEL	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	5	2	7	**14**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	**14**
39	LIVINGSTON'S TURACO	*Tauraco livingstonii*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
40	RED-BILLED TOUCAN	*Ramphastos tucanus*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
41	PARADISE WHYDAH	*Vidua paradisaea*	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
42	JAVAN SPARROW	*Padda oryzivora*	7	11	0	**18**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	2	4	0	**6**
43	ZEBRA FINCH	*Poephila guttata*	4	4	0	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	**8**
44	BENGALESE FINCH	*Lonchura domestica*	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
	EXOTIC TOTAL		96	113	239	**448**	0	0	41	8	8	0	2	5	0	25	28	0	78	94	273	**445**
	SCH 1& 2 TOTAL		18	28	4	**50**	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	16	26	6	**48**
	OTHER SCH TOTAL		75	73	82	**230**	0	0	9	3	3	2	1	1	0	22	22	0	66	58	77	**201**
	GRAND TOTAL		189	214	325	**728**	0	0	54	11	11	2	5	8	0	48	51	0	160	178	356	**694**

* Some of the animals sex is confirmed and is changed accordingly at the opening balance.

Exotic Reptiles

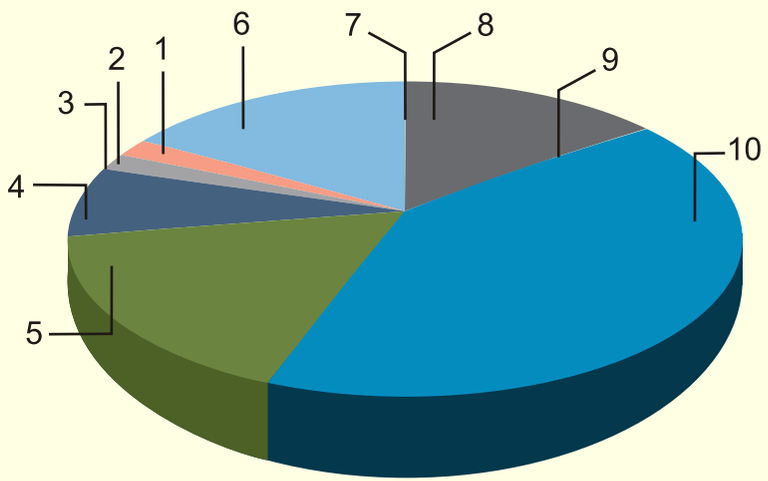
S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-4-2018				During the Year 2018-2019												Stock as on 31-03-2019			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	GREEN ANACONDA	*Eunectes murinus*	0	1	0	**1**	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
2	GREEN IGUANA	*Iguana iguana*	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**3**
3	SPECTACLED CAIMAN	*Caiman crocodilus*	4	4	0	**8**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	**8**
4	AFRICAN SLENDER-SNOUTED CROCODILE	*Crocodylus cataphractus*	0	2	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**2**
5	MORELET'S CROCODILE	*Crocodylus moreletii*	1	2	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	**3**
6	NILE CROCODILE	*Crocodylus niloticus africanus*	0	2	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	**2**
	EXOTIC TOTAL		5	11	0	**16**	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	**21**
	SCH 1& 2 TOTAL		15	16	14	**45**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	17	10	**43**
	OTHER SCH TOTAL		10	10	23	**43**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	23	**42**
	GRAND TOTAL		30	37	37	**104**	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	31	39	36	**106**

28 Mortality of Animals

S.N.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Cause of Death
1	5-Apr-18	M01119	Four Horned Antelope	1	0	0	1	Died due to Fleas infestation
2	10-Apr-18	M00210	Black Buck	1	0	0	1	Died due to infighting.
3	11-Apr-18	M01012	Indian Grey Wolf-Guru	1	0	0	1	Died due to Gastric Tersion
4	16-Apr-18	B00024	Darwins Rhea	0	1	0	1	Died due to Egg bound condition
5	24-Apr-18	M01154	Four Horned Antelope	1	0	0	1	Died due to Gastric Enteritis
6	25-Apr-18	B00093	Grey Jungle Fowl	1	0	0	1	Died due to infighting.
7	13/5/2018	B01815	Black Swan	0	1	0	1	Died due to Gastro Enteritis
8	15/5/2018	M01144	Four Horned Antelope	0	1	0	1	Died due to Infighting
9	28/5/2018	B01742	Black Swan	1	0	0	1	Died due to severe enteritis
10	28/5/2018	B01617	Silver Pheasant	0	1	0	1	Died due to Infighting
11	31/5/2018	M00267	Thamin Deer	1	0	0	1	Died due to Senility
12	2/6/2018	M00215	Black Buck	1	0	0	1	Died due to Infighting
13	13/6/2018	B01831	Ruddy Shel Duck	1	0	0	1	Died due to Enteritis
14	16/6/2018	B01740	Black Swan	1	0	0	1	Died due to Gastro Enteritis / Hepatitis
15	27/6/2018	R00137	Rough Scaled Sand Boa	1	0	0	1	Died due to Senility
16	07-03-2018	M00619	Marmoset	1	0	0	1	Died due to Gastro Enteritis
17	07-02-2018	M00162	Rusty Spotted Cat	0	1	0	1	Died due to Trauma
18	14/7/2018	M00172	Hunting Cheetah	1	0	0	1	Died due to Senility
19	17/7/2018	M00285	Swamp Deer	1	0	0	1	Died due to Senility
20	08-01-2018	M01395	Giraffe - Trishika	0	1	0	1	Died due to Gastro Enteritis.
21	08-07-2018	M01310	Leopard Cat	0	1	0	1	Died due to Respiratory Failure
22	08-11-2018	M00299	Common Langur	0	1	0	1	Died due to Severe Gastro Enteritis / Septicemia.
23	09-01-2018	R00191	Indian Rock Python	1	0	0	1	Died due to Necrotic Enteritis
24	09-11-2018	M01031	Gaur - Pen 1	0	1	0	1	Died due to MCF
25	21/9/2018	M00621	Fallow Deer	0	1	0	1	Died due to Senility
26	30/9/2018	B00469	Adjutant Stork	0	1	0	1	Died due to Senility

S.N.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Cause of Death
27	10-04-2018	M01403	Indian Grey Wolf	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Trauma
28	10-07-2018	M00623	Fallow Deer	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Old Age
29	15/10/2018	M00838	Tufted Capuchin	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Pneumonia
30	18/10/2018	M01385	Slender Tailed Meerkat	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Hepatic disorder
31	18/10/2018	M01388	Tufted Capuchin	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Septicemia (necrosed wound)
32	28/10/2018	M00628	Jaguar - Raja	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Snake Bite
33	11-04-2018	M00234	Black Buck	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Infighting
34	11-07-2018	M01089	Royal Bengal Tiger-Shiva	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Senility
35	19/11/2018	M00057	Gaur Pen -1	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Infighting
36	20/11/2018	M00994	Tufted Capuchin	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Septecemia/Multi organ failure
37	28/11/2018	B00094	Grey Jungle Fowl	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Senility
38	5/12/2018	M00875	Gaur	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Infighting
39	14/12/2018	B00099-100	Indian Grey Hornbill	1	1	0	**2**	Died due to Predator attack
40	24/12/2018	M00143	Chimpanzee - Guru	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to Respiratory Failure.
41	13/01/2019	B00065	Black swan	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Hepatitis/ stomach infection
42	19/01/2019	M00003	Lion tailed macaque (Ankitha)	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Infighting trauma
43	27/01/2019	R00210	King cobra	0	1	0	**1**	Died due to Infectious
44	06/02/2019	M01070	Mouse deer	0	1	0	**1**	Infighting and trauma
45	07/02/2019	M01134	Mouse deer	0	1	0	**1**	Dystocia
46	25/02/2019	B00063	Black Swan	0	1	0	**1**	Senility
47	10/03/2019	M01364	Leopard	1	0	0	**1**	Died due to hypvolacmic, pneumonia and septicemia
			TOTAL	25	23	0	**48**	

Chart of cause wise details of Death of Animals for the Year2018-19



1. Predator attack
2. Snake bite
3. Plastic Consumption
4. Stress factors
5. Senility
6. Other causes
7. Unnatural death
8. Infighting injuries
9. Rejection of young ones
10. Diseases and disorders

CAUSE WISE DETAILS

Raghu N.V, Vanishree K.G., Kuvempunagar, Mysuru-23.

SL NO.	YEAR	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
	Closing Stock	1448	1395	1432	1521	1433	1476
1	Infighting injuries	15	6	5	13	10	8
2	Rejection of young ones	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Disease & Disorders	25	15	16	20	15	22
4	Senility (Old Age)	4	12	14	11	4	9
5	Plastic Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Stress factors	1	2	2	4	2	4
7	Snake bite	2	0	0	0	0	1
8	Predator Attack	2	4	0	1	0	1
9	Other causes *	4	13	2	9	4	9
10	Unnatural death	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total Number of Deaths	53	52	39	59	35	54

* Other causes includes Fracture, Inanition, Drowned in Water, Rescued and died during quarantine, Stampad, Difficiency Syndrome, Chocking, Self inflecting injuries, Anaphylactic shock etc.,

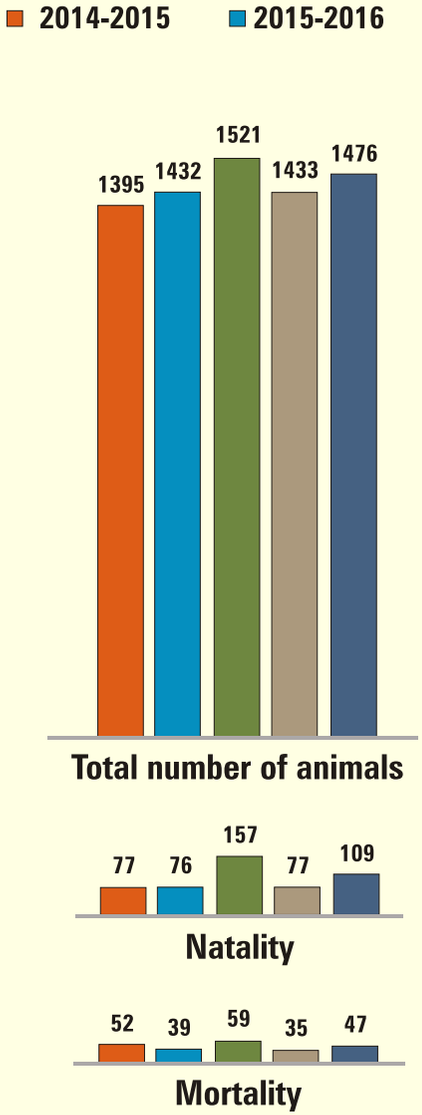
Note: The percentage of mortality is less than 5%.

29 Natality of Animals

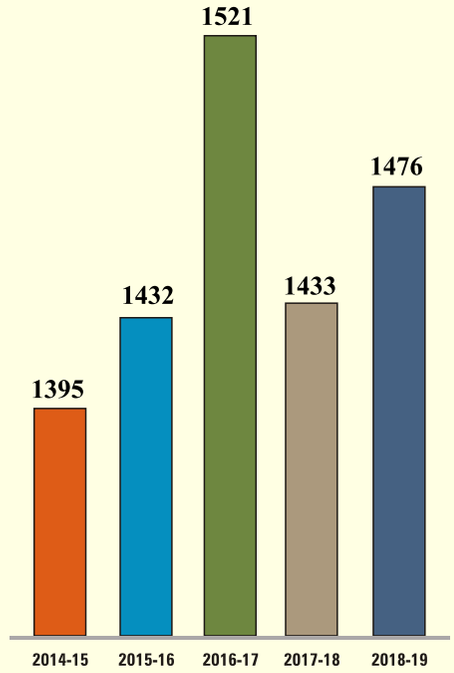
S.N.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
1	19/3/2018	B01825	White Ibis	0	0	3	**3**	Hatched in enclosure
2	22/4/2018	M01383	Black Buck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
3	28/4/2018	B01833	Eclectus Parrot	0	0	1	**1**	Hatched in enclosure
4	30/4/2018	B01844	Plum Headed Parakeet	0	0	1	**1**	Hatched in enclosure
5	2/5/2018	M01390	Black Buck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
6	2/5/2018	M01391	Muntjac	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
7	6/5/2018	M01392	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
8	16/5/2018	M01393	Hippopotamus-Harini	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure
9	23/5/2018	M01394	Black Buck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
10	26/5/2018	M01395	Giraffe-Trishika	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure to Khushi
11	29/5/2018	M01396	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
12	29/5/2018	M01397	Muntjac	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
13	29/5/2018	M01398	Gaur - Pen 1	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure
14	30/5/2018	M01399	Gaur - Pen 1	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure
15	12/1/2018	M01400-03	Indian Grey Wolf	0	0	4	**4**	Born to Avantika
16	2/6/2018	M01406	Rhesus Macaque	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
17	19/6/2018	M01407	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
18	22/6/2018	M01408	Gaur - Pen 2	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure-0007152D6D, Yellow SCZG00303 - Left
19	4/7/2018	M01410	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
20	4/7/2018	M01411	Black Buck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
21	12/7/2018	M01412	Gaur - Pen 1	1	0	0	**1**	Born in enclosure.
22	23/7/2018	B01855	Sarus Crane	0	0	1	**1**	Hatched in Karanji Lake
23	31/7/2018	B01856	Sarus Crane	0	0	1	**1**	Hatched at Zoo Hospital
24	7/8/2018	M01413	Capuchin	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
25	8/9/2018	B01859-60	Black Swan	0	0	2	**2**	Hatched in Karanji Lake
26	8/9/2018	M01420	Giraffe Calf	1	0	0	**1**	Born in enclosure to Lakshmi

S.N.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
27	8/1/2018	B01861-75	Lady Amherst Pheasant	0	0	15	**15**	
28	8/1/2018	B01876-90	Golden Pheasant	0	0	15	**15**	Hatched in Incubator-Hatchery unit
29	8/1/2018	B01891-95	Yellow Golden Phesant	0	0	5	**5**	
30	8/1/2018	B01896-99	White Peafowl	0	0	4	**4**	
31	2/10/2018	M01423	Gaur-Pen1	1	0	0	**1**	Born in enclosure
32	1/10/2018	M01424-25	Leopard	0	0	2	**2**	Born to siri in enclosure-Kurugahalli
33	5/10/2018	B01900	White Ibis	0	0	3	**3**	Hatched in Aviary
34	26/10/2018	M01426	Black Buck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
35	3/11/2018	M01427	Giraffe	1	0	0	**1**	Born to Babbi in enclosure
36	22/11/2018	M01428-29	Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure
37	23/11/2018	M01430-31	Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure
38	25/11/2018	M01432-33	Dhole	2	0	0	**2**	Born in enclosure
39	29/11/2018	M01434-35	Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure
40	2/12/2018	M01436	Gaur - Pen 2	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
41	2/12/2018	M01437-40	Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
42	3/12/2018		Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
43	9/12/2018		Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
44	11/12/2018		Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
45	13/12/2018	M01441	Capuchin	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
46	14/12/2018	M01442-43	Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure
47	20/12/2018	M01444	Gaur-Pen 1	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
48	24/12/2018	M01454-55	Indian Grey Wolf	0	2	0	**2**	Born in enclosure-Avantika
49	17/01/2019	B01906-98	Black swan	0	0	3	**3**	Hatched at japan pond
50	17/01/2019	M01456	Gaur	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure P2, 000715590C
51	19/01/2019	M01457	Thamin deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
52	23/01/2019	M01460-61	Indian Grey Wolf	1	1	0	**2**	Born in enclosure
53	23/01/2019	M01462-65	Striped Hyaena	0	0	4	**4**	Born in enclosure
			TOTAL	**7**	**9**	**93**	**109**	

Chart of Trend of Total Number of Animals, Natality, Mortality from last 5 years

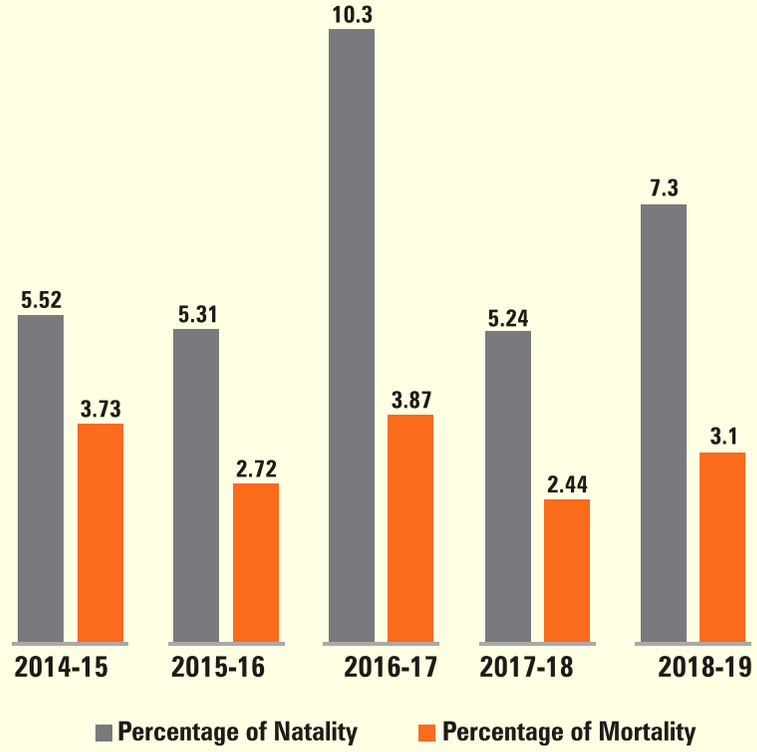


Total Number of Animals, at Mysuru Zoo from last 5 years



Natality & Mortality Chart

Chart of Percentage of Natality & Morality from last 5 years



30 Acquisition of Animals

S.N.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
1	9/3/2018	B01829-30	Great White Pelicans	1	1	0	**2**	Received from Guwahati Zoo, Assam on animal Exchange programme
2		B01831-32	Brahminy Shel Duck	1	1	0	**2**	
3		M01377-79	Barking Deer	2	1	0	**3**	
4		M01375	Four Horned Antelope	1	1	0	**2**	
5		M01376	Brow Antlered Deer	1	1	0	**2**	
6		M01381-82	Leopard Cat	1	1	0	**2**	
7	9/3/2018	M01404	Himalayan Black Bear	1	0	0	**1**	Received from Shilong Zoo.
8	29/4/2018	R00211-212	Green Anaconda	1	1	0	**2**	Received from Sri Lanka Zoo.
9	6/6/2018	M01409	Common Langur	1	0	0	**1**	Received from Shivamogga Zoo
10	03-08-2018	M01414	Lion Tailed Macaque	1	0	0	**1**	Received from AAZP, Chennai
11		M01415-16	Nilgiri Langur	1	1	0	**2**	
12		M01417-18	White Tiger	1	1	0	**2**	
13	8/9/2018	B01857-58	Lesser Adjutant Stork	0	0	2	**2**	Rescued from Public
14	4/9/2018	M01421-24	Grant Zebra	1	3	0	**4**	Tel aviv Ramat Gan NP, Israel
15	25/9/2018	M01425-27	Mouse Deer	2	1	0	**3**	Nandankanan Biological Park
16	29/9/2018	M01535	Common Langur	1	0	0	**1**	Received from Bellary Zoo
17	22/9/2018	M01421	Asiatic Jackal	1	1	0	**2**	Acquired from Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune.
18		B01903-04	African Grey Parrot	1	1	0	**2**	
19		B01905	Barn Owl	1	1	0	**2**	
20	26/11/2018	M01445-46	Leopard cubs	2	0	0	**2**	Rescued from Yediyala Range
21	6/12/2018	M01447	Leopard cub	1	0	0	**1**	Rescued from Melukote Range
22	7-12-18	M01448	Tiger	1	0	0	**1**	Rescued from Shettalli, Hunsur Range
23	15/12/2018	M01449-50	Sloth Bear	1	1	0	**2**	Received from Patna Zoo, Bihar.
24		M01451	Jungle Cat	0	1	0	**1**	
25		B01901-02	Silver Pheasant	1	1	0	**2**	
26	22/12/2018	M01452	Leopard 4 to 5 years	0	1	0	**1**	Rescued from Mathi Somlapura, Bellary Division
27	31/12/2018	M01453	Leopard 4 to 5 years	0	1	0	**1**	Rescued from Devlapura, Bellary Division
28	28/01/2019	M01458-59	Meerkat	0	2	0	**2**	Accquired from Zone Groves, Hyderabad
29	01-02-2019	M01466	Royal bengal tiger (Macha)	1	0	0	**1**	Rescued from D B Kuppe Range
			TOTAL	35	33	5	**73**	

31 Animals spared to other zoo's

S.N.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
1	04-03-2018	M01200	Giraffe - Gowri	0	1	0	1	Transferred to Bannerghatta National Park, Bangalore as a gift.
2	29/5/2018	B01813-14	Black Swan	1	1	0	2	Spared to Tiger and Lion Safari, T yavarekoppa, Shivamogga on animal exchange programme
3		B01745-46, 803	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1	2	0	3	
4		B01621-22	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
5		B1102,09,890460,87,105	Java Sparrow	2	4	0	6	
6	31/7/2018	M01129, M01255, M01195, M01297	Striped Hyena	2	2	0	4	Transferred to Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai
7		M01179	Gaur	1	0	0	1	
8		B00759,52	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
9		M01295,92	Jackal	1	1	0	2	
10		B01807-08	Golden Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
11		B01800-01	Sarus Crane	1	1	0	2	
12		B01734,37	Black Swan	1	1	0	2	
13		B00750	Eclectus Parrot	1	1	0	2	
14		B01453	Tufted Capuchin	1	1	0	2	
15	18/9/2018	M01271, M01401	Indian Grey Wolf	1	1	0	2	Transferred to Pune Zoo on Animal Exchange programme
16		M01173	Gaur	0	1	0	1	
17	25/9/2018	M01359-60	Indian Grey Wolf	1	1	0	2	Transferred to Nandankanan Biological Park on animal exchange programme
18	12-04-2018	M01117	Gaur - Pen 2	1	0	0	1	Transfered to Patna zoo on animal exchange programme.
19		B01870-71	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
20		B01646-47	Silver Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
21		B01894-95	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
22		B00238-47, 975-984	Black Crowned Night Heron	20	20	0	40	
23	24/1/2019		Spotted deer	30	22	0	52	Released into Arabhitittu wildlife sanctury, Mysuru
24	13/02/2019	B00077- 78	Black swan	1	1	0	2	Transferred to Gadag Zoo on animal exchange program
25		B00943; B00946	Scarlet ibis	1	1	0	2	
26		B00754; B01869	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
27		B01614; B01623	Golden Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
28		B01573; B01599	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1	1	0	2	
29		B01500; B01493; B01491; B01480; B01487; B01495; B01777; B01782; B01796; B01792	Budgerigar	5	5	0	10	
30		B00459; B01103; B01107; B01106; B01104; B01090	Javan Sparrow	3	3	0	6	
31	20/02/2019	M01056; M01151	Royal bengal tiger	1	1	0	2	Transferred to Hampi Zoo on animal exchange program
32	22/03/2019	M00302; M00812	Indian grey wolf	1	1	0	2	Transferred toDelhi Zoo on animal exchange program.
33	22/03/2019	B00885; B01422	White peafowl	1	1	0	2	
34	22/03/2019	M01212	Hamadryas Baboon	0	1	0	1	
35	31/03/2019	B01626; B01664	Sarus crane	1	1	0	2	Transferred to Vaizag zoo on animal exchange program.
36	31/03/2019	M01208; M01276	Inidan grey wolf	1	1	0	2	
			TOTAL	89	85	0	174	

32 Animal Surplus List

S.N.	Species	M	F	U	TOTAL	Remarks
1	Indian Common Peafowl	2	3	0	**5**	Captive Born
2	Sarus Crane	4	0	0	**4**	Captive Born
3	Red Avadavit	0	0	4	**4**	Captive Born
4	Royal Bengal Tiger	6	0	0	**6**	Captive Born
5	Leopard	4	9	0	**13**	Wild Born
6	Hippopotamus	4	2	0	**6**	Captive Born
7	Indian Gaur	2	1	0	**3**	Captive Born
8	Indian grey wolf	4	2	0	**6**	Captive Born
9	Spotted Deer	10	10	0	**20**	Captive Born
10	Sambar	1	1	11	**13**	Captive Born
11	Hyena	0	2	0	**2**	Captive Born
12	Black Buck	0	0	28	**28**	Captive Born
13	Hog Deer	22	1	0	**23**	Captive Born
14	Nilgai	14	7	0	**21**	Captive Born
15	Sloth Bear	2	0	0	**2**	Captive Born
16	Indian Elephant	1	5	0	**6**	Captive Born
17	Swamp Deer	0	0	6	**6**	Captive Born
18	Asiatic Black Bear	1	0	0	**1**	Captive Born
19	Rhesus Macaque	1	3	5	**9**	Captive Born
20	Black Swan	0	0	18	**18**	Captive Born
21	Himalayan Goral	2	0	0	**2**	Captive Born
22	Black Crowned Night Heron	3	10	47	**50**	Captive Born
23	Budgerigar	20	20	0	**40**	Captive Born
24	Lady Amherst Pheasant	2	2	0	**4**	Captive Born
25	Golden Pheasant	2	2	0	**4**	Captive Born
26	Yellow Golden Pheasant	2	2	0	**4**	Captive Born
27	Chinese Ring Necked Pheasant	2	2	0	**4**	Captive Born
28	Giraffe	0	2	0	**2**	Captive Born

Zoo animals are ambassadors for their cousins in the wild.

- Jack Hanna

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