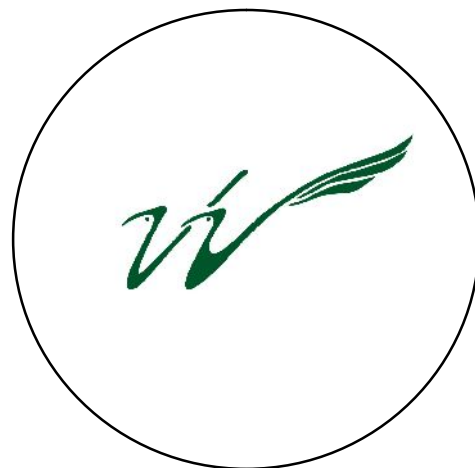


VAN VIHAR NATIONAL PARK AND ZOO, BHOPAL



Annual Report for the year
2017-18



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1. REPORT OF THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

Van Vihar National Park-Zoo is a place that is 'beautiful and alive' any time of the day. A unique National Park and Zoo of 445.21 ha. in the centre of Bhopal City, supports a large number free ranging animals along with captive facilities for carnivores. The medium sized Zoo showcases a variety of wild animals in near nature like conditions, along a linear stretch of five kilometres, facing the grand Bhopal Lake on the other side of the road. The aviaries of Van Vihar are a special abode for more than two hundred species of migratory as well as resident birds and attract a lot of Birders throughout the year. While the Big Cats are a big attraction for the visitors the free ranging herbivores like Spotted Deers, Sambars, and Blue bulls enthral them with their presence in the nearby fields. Wild Boars and Peafowls are a common sight. The area is a rich repository of nearly all botanical species of Central India.

Van Vihar has the unique distinction of being an amalgamation of National Park, Zoological garden, Rescue centre and Conservation Breeding Centre. It is the only place in Central India where the Rescue Centre harbors number of Lions and Tigers rescued from the circuses, Sloth Bears rescued from the Madaries and abandoned / distressed animals like Tigers, Panthers and Bears from the wild. Van Vihar is also been designated as a coordinating zoo for Conservation Breeding of Royal Bengal Tiger and participating zoo for Asiatic Lion. It is also a Conservation Breeding Centre of Hard Ground Barasingha and two species of Gyps Vultures. Van Vihar has proved to be an example of ecorestoration of a degraded area and showcases terrestrial and fresh water ecosystems, in present times. Van Vihar has become a 'must see' destination in the tourism map of Bhopal.

The Vulture Breeding Centre welcomed two Long-billed hatchlings and the Hard Ground Barasingha added three fawns to the family. The efforts in Tiger Breeding are in process.

The Bear Rescue facility, looked after by Wildlife SOS and the Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre, looked after by BNHS took care successfully of the resident Bears and Vultures respectively with Van Vihar presenting a good example of administrative coordination.

During the year top priority was given to the maintenance of infrastructure and significant up-gradation of the hospital complex along with health care of the animals and following the management and veterinary schedules.

The Zoo was appreciated by VIPs during their visit and the number of visitors saw a rise to five lakhs sixty three thousand six hundred and seventy seven (5,63,677) this year as against four lakhs nineteen thousand six hundred and forty one (4,19,641), an increase of about 34% in all.

Another year of effective biodiversity conservation, zoo management and education passed by. The Van Vihar awareness programme was given an uplift by conducting a lot of education and awareness programmes, including celebration of Sparrow Day, World Wildlife Day, Van Vihar foundation day, conducting birding camps, walk- in workshops and a special workshop on Herpetology with the help of WWF.

Van Vihar took up a herculean task of transporting four Hybrid Lions from Guwahati to Bhopal, covering a distance of about 2000 km. in 80 hours. We also enriched the Mukundpur Zoo by sending Sambhars (capture by BOMA technique for the first in the country) and Cheetals.

The Zoo management strives tirelessly with full commitment as a team towards maintenance of the highest levels of cleanliness, services to tourists, health management and upkeep of animals, captive or free ranging.

Van Vihar has again proved to be not only sort after destination by visitors but also a centre for environmental education, scientific health management of big cats, biodiversity conservation and an animal and people friendly zoo.

I would like to extend my special gratitude to the Member Secretary CZA, Shri DN Singh, Ex. CWLW, MP, Shri Jitendra Agrawal and PCCF(WL) and CWLW, MP Shri Shahbaz Ahmed for the timely guidance and support. A big thank you to the animal adopters for their contribution to wildlife conservation. I also acknowledge the support and contribution of the Assistant Director Shri Ashok Kumar Jain, Dr. Atul Gupta, Veterinary Officer VVNP, in particular and the staff for their hard work and dedication in the betterment of Van Vihar.

With prayers for sustained betterment of Van Vihar National Park - Zoo.

Sameeta Rajora, IFS(1992)

CCF and Director

Van Vihar National Park - Zoo

Bhopal, M.P.

HISTORY OF THE ZOO

About three and a half decades ago, where Van Vihar is located today, major portion of the area was under the control of Revenue Department whereas a few portions were personal properties of private agricultural land owners of Prempura, Dharampuri and Amkheda villages. The entire area was also prone to severe encroachments. In this serene and beautiful location on the bank of the Bhopal Upper Lake, a number of illegal stone quarries were also operational, and the area was under constant threat of being seized by many commercial organizations. A review of the above problems led to the realization of the importance of the conservation and the protection of the wild flora, fauna as well as land. In order to achieve in-situ and ex-situ conservation of the wild flora and fauna, it was decided to provide a legal umbrella to this area under the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972. A committee of experts was constituted to decide the modalities for constitution of this area as a Protected Area. An area of 445.21 hectares was notified as Van Vihar National Park in the year 1983 as per the committee's recommendations. Out of the 445.21 hectares of land, 388.89 hectares was revenue land and rest of the 56.92 hectare belonged to the villagers of Prempura, Dharampuri, and Amkheda. A compensation of Rs. 23.52 lakhs was paid to the villagers to acquire 56.92 hectares of private holdings. After the constitution of National Park, this acquired area was secured over a period of time, with stonewall and chain link fence from all sides. Efforts of protection and habitat improvement measures were taken which resulted in its enrichment in a very short period of time. The barren area of 445.21 hectare, under strict vigil and protection transformed into an island of a mosaic of different types of vegetation. Van Vihar today is a classic example of clothing a denuded land with woody green fabric within a span of three and a half decades. It is a typical amalgamation of *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation activities for wild fauna. To cover both the facets of conservation, the Central Zoo Authority further empowered this area and recognized it as a medium sized Zoo on 24.11.94.

Van Vihar National Park and Zoo has emerged as a symbol of conservation and an ideal example of eco-restoration. It is an amazing world of winged creatures, free ranging ungulates and captive carnivores in the midst of greenery. It is listed as a 'must see' in the tourist destinations of Bhopal Town. The characteristic mosaic of wet riparian stretch, plains, grasslands, shrubby vegetation, water pools, rugged slopes, mixed bamboo forest, grass covered plateau and patches of mixed plantations enriches the floral and faunal diversity of the area. This oasis of vegetation plays a vital role as carbon sink for the environmental health of the city of lakes. It is the part of the catchment of Upper Lake that relatively contributes to silt and pollution free water in the reservoir.

Van Vihar has the unique distinction of being an amalgamation of National Park, Zoological garden, Rescue centre and Conservation Breeding Centre. It is the only place in Central India where the Rescue Centre harbors number of Lions and Tigers rescued from the circuses, Sloth Bears rescued from the Madaries and abandoned / distressed animals like Tigers, Panthers and Bears from the wild. Van Vihar is also been designated as a coordinating zoo for Conservation Breeding of Royal Bengal Tiger and participating zoo for Asiatic Lion. It is also a Conservation Breeding Centre of Hard Ground Barasingha and two species of Gyps Vultures.

Under strict protection and vigil, Mother Nature has showered its blessings in the last three decades and the once denuded land is now covered with vegetation. The main species found here include Bel (Aegle marmelos), Amaltas (Cassia fistula), Babul (*Acacia nilotica*), Reunjha (*Acacia leucophloea*), Doodhi (*Wrightia tinctoria*), Landia (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Amla (*Embllica officinalis*) and Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). In the closed areas of fodder farm and plantations, different palatable grass species like *Chrysopogon fulvus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Dicanthium annulatum*, *Chloris dolichostachia* etc, are found. Hilly portion of the park, once heavily infested with *Lantana*, lower plains with *Parthenium* and *Cassia tora* weeds are now free of these weeds due to constant interventions and habitat improvement efforts over the years.

Van Vihar has a wide range of herbivores and carnivores. While the herbivores are free ranging, the carnivores have been housed in large enclosures under captive but natural conditions. The near natural conditions provided in big enclosures make it an animal friendly Zoo. It always has an element of surprise for the visitors. It offers them many thrills of a jungle experience, a sudden sighting of tawny tiger behind golden bamboo clumps, roar of lions, a queer laugh of a hyena, alarm call of a Sambar, rutting call of a Chital, fluttering of colorful tiny butterflies and melodious chirping of birds. The migratory birds add to the scenic beauty of the natural and open aviaries in the winters.

The carnivores include Tigers, Lions, Panthers, Hyenas, Jackals and Sloth bears. The herbivores include Sambar, Spotted deers, Bluebulls, Black bucks, Chousinghas, Common Langurs, Wild boars, Porcupines, Hares etc. In addition to this the park also showcases Ghariyal, Crocodiles, Turtles, Star tortoise and Snakes.

2. VISION

- I. To become a scientific institution engaged in animal welfare and conservation of wildlife.

- II. To be known as a centre of knowledge on effective techniques for maintaining good health and upkeep of resident animals and an example of natural ambience and pollution free environment.

3. MISSION

- I. Compliment the national efforts in conservation of wildlife through planned coordinated conservation breeding of endangered wild animal species of Central India.
- II. Develop amongst visitors, empathy for wild animals and motivate them to support the cause of conservation of wildlife.
- III. Develop amongst the visitors an understanding about the ecological linkages with the life supporting processes of nature and the need for keeping them intact by adopting sustainable life styles and living in harmony with nature.
- IV. Enhancing the role of zoos in conservation of wildlife through collaborative research aiming at attaining management skills for in-situ population and carrying out advocacy for protecting the wild animals and their natural habitat.
- V. To act as Rescue Centre by receiving and keeping orphaned, seized, rescued, injured wild animals subject to availability of appropriate housing for the same.

4. OBJECTIVE

Van Vihar was set up with the following broad objectives in view:

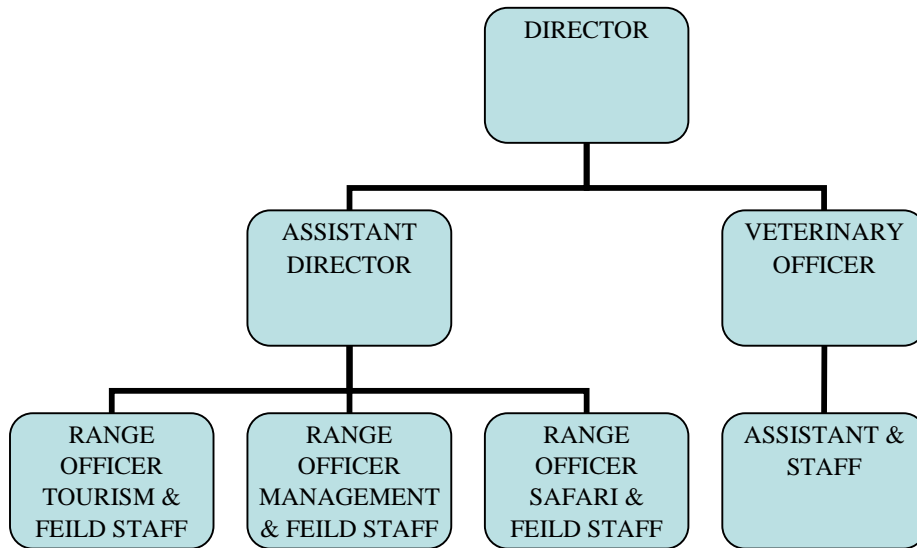
- I. To manage in captivity the wildlife of central India along with animals from other bio geographic regions of India in near-natural simulated habitat conditions to serve as a repository of genes and in-case of further expansion of the area of the zoo some rare exotic species can also be displayed in that area.
- II. To pursue conservation breeding of some rare and endangered species like- tiger, Asiatic lion, gyph vultures and Hard ground Barasingha etc.
- III. To provide the visitors, through a well-designed 'Interpretation programme' an opportunity to enjoy, experience, understand and appreciate nature and the need to conserve wildlife.
- IV. To carry out appropriate studies to strengthen both in-situ and ex-situ wildlife management.
- V. To serve as rescue center in Madhya Pradesh for orphaned, weak, diseased, injured and aged animals found unfit for release in the wild as well as those rescued from traditional animal performers and Circuses.

5. **ABOUT US**

| S.No. | Particulars | Information |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Basic Information about the Zoo | | |
| 1 | Name of the Zoo | Van Vihar National Park - Zoo, Bhopal |
| 2 | Year of Establishment | 24.11.1994 |
| 3 | Address of the Zoo | Van Vihar National Park - Zoo, Bhadbhada Road, Bhopal, M.P. - 462003 |
| 4 | State | Madhya Pradesh |
| 5 | Telephone Number | 0755-2674278 |
| 6 | Fax Number | 0755-2674278 |
| 7 | E-mail address | dirvvnpl@mp.gov.in |
| 8 | Website | mpforest.gov.in |
| 9 | Distance from nearest | |
| | Airport: | about 17 km. |
| | Railway Station: | about 7 km. |
| | Bus Stand: | about 8 km. |
| 10 | Recognition Valid upto (Date) | 31 July 2017 (Renewal under process) |
| 11 | Category of zoo | Medium |
| 12 | Area (in Hectares) | 445.21 hectares |
| 13 | Number of Visitors (Financial Year) | Adult and Children : - 5,63,733 (No separate record is kept children under five get free entry, for the rest, rates are uniform) |
| | | Total Indian : 5,63,733 |
| | | Total Foreigners : - Nil (Not recorded as the entry rates are uniform) |
| | | Total Visitors: 5,63,733 |
| 14 | Visitors' Facilities Available in Zoo | Visitors have to walk five km. from Ramu Gate near Boat Club up to Cheeku Gate near Jehanuma Retreat (Hotel) to enjoy nature and view wild animals. A number of facilities are provided for the visitors to make their VVNP experience comfortable and memorable. Some of the facilities are: I. Drinking water stations at six places (Ramu Gate, Safari office, Lion enclosures, Snake Park, Cheeku gate and Vihar Vithika) |

| S.No. | Particulars | Information |
|--|--|--|
| | | II. Toilet at four places (Ramu Gate, Lion enclosures, Snake Park and Vihar Vithika) III. Sit-outs at <i>Chhatghar, Vihar Vithika and at many places along the road.</i> IV. Guiding staff at all enclosures. V. Battery Operated Vehicle/ Golf Cart services for the tourists at prescribed rates. VI. Cafeteria at Cheeku gate/ two food kiosks in the tourist zone. VII. Bicycles services for the visitors on rental basis. VIII. Regular bird watching camps. IX. Jungle Safari service to view herbivores at prescribed rates. X. Walk-in educational workshops from time to time. |
| 15 | Weekly Closure Day of the Zoo | Friday |
| Management Personnel of the zoo | | |
| 16 | Name with designation of the Officer in-charge | Sameeta Rajora, IFS (1992) |
| | Name of the Veterinary Officer | Dr. Atul Gupta, |
| | Name of the Curator | Range Officer Safari |
| | Name of the Biologist | - |
| | Name of the Education Officer | - |
| | Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant | - |
| Owner / Operator of the Zoo | | |
| 17 | Name of the Operator | Capt. Anil Khare (IFS) |
| 18 | Address of the Operator | Secretariat, MP Govt. Vallabh Bhawan Bhopal |
| 19 | Contact details/Phone number of Operator | 0755-2579747 |
| 20 | E-mail address of Operator | secyforest@mp.gov.in |

6. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



7. HUMAN RESOURCES

Manpower of the Zoo*

| Sl.No. | Designation | Number of Sanctioned Posts | Names of the incumbent |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Director | 1 | Smt. Sameeta Rajora |
| 2 | Assistant Director | 1 | Shri Ashok Kumar Jain |
| 3 | Veterinary Officer | 1 | Dr. Atul Gupta |
| 4 | Range Officer | 6 | Shri S.S. Anwar |
| 5 | | | Shri S.K.Parashar |
| 6 | | | Shri G.S. Nagar |
| 7 | | | Shri Ratiram Partey |
| 8 | Deputy Ranger | 3 | Shri Ramnarayan Barse |
| 9 | Superintendent | 1 | - |
| 10 | Stenographer | 1 | - |
| 11 | Assistant grade-I | 1 | - |
| 12 | Accountant | 1 | - |
| 13 | Assistant grade-II | 2 | Shri Satendra Singh |
| 14 | Cinema Operator | 1 | Shri Rajesh Dixit |
| 15 | Draftsman | 1 | Smt Reena Bareliya |
| 16 | Assistant Grade-III | 4 | Shri Vasudev Sharma |
| 17 | | | Shri Kumel Abbas |
| 18 | | | Shri K.D. Panjwani |
| 19 | | | Shri Rajendra Jatav |
| 20 | Forester | 10 | Shri L.N. Keer |
| 21 | | | Smt. Reena Gokhe |
| 22 | | | Shri S.D. Mishra |

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----|----------------------------|
| 23 | | | Shri Gopal Kewat |
| 24 | | | Shri Faiyaz Khan |
| 25 | | | Shri Chandrashekhar Sharma |
| 26 | | | Ku. Deepty Tantuvay |
| 27 | | | Shri N.C. Mishra |
| 28 | Forest gaurd | 43 | Smt. Purnima Khare |
| 29 | | | Shri Dinesh Tiwari |
| 30 | | | Shri Manoj Nahariya |
| 31 | | | Shri Devendra Batham |
| 32 | | | Shri Dilip Batham |
| 33 | | | Smt. Sushma Lypton |
| 34 | | | Shri Ashok Kumar Mehra |
| 35 | | | Shri Avanish Tripathi |
| 36 | | | Shri Vinod Jatav |
| 37 | | | Shri Roopkumar Mehar |
| 38 | | | Shri Ramkumar Thakur |
| 39 | | | Shri Devendra Bardele |
| 40 | | | Shri Kamlesh Chaturvedi |
| 41 | | | Shri Dharmendra Rajput |
| 42 | | | Shri Sachin Parsai |
| 43 | | | Shri Jasman Raghuvanshi |
| 44 | | | Shri Santosh Rajput |
| 45 | | | Shri Laxminidhi Puri |
| 46 | | | Shri Hariprasad Patel |
| 47 | | | Shri Sharmanand Gaire |
| 48 | | | Shri Ashok Kumar Ghote |
| 49 | | | Shri Suresh Kumar Patel |
| 50 | | | Shri Narendra Meholiya |
| 51 | | | Shri Anil Gavhade |
| 52 | | | Shri Surendra Gavhade |
| 53 | | | Shri Sachin Sanodiya |
| 54 | | | Shri Trilok Singh Mali |
| 55 | | | Shri Ravi Sharma |
| 56 | | | Shri Anil Kumar Yadav |
| 57 | | | Shri Gautam Lodhi |
| 58 | | | Shri Jasvant Singh |
| 59 | | | Shri Pratap Rajput |
| 60 | | | Shri Naval Kushwaha |
| 61 | | | Smt Swati Namdev |
| 62 | | | Shri Pradeep Yadav |
| 63 | | | Shri Bhagwan Singh Thakur |
| 64 | | | Shri Rajendra Singh |
| 65 | | | Shri Dharmendra Mohare |
| 66 | Driver | 2 | Shri Bijor Singh Uikey |
| 67 | | | Shri Prem Singh Chauhan |
| 68 | Peon | 2 | Shri Sriram Kachhi |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|----|---------------------------|
| 69 | Daftari | 1 | Mohd. Ajeem |
| 70 | Animal keeper | 64 | Shri Magaliya Tahir |
| 71 | | | Shri Babulal Jaiswal |
| 72 | | | Shri Hariprasad Chavadiya |
| 73 | | | Shri Pangla Tahir |
| 74 | | | Shri Ramphool Meena |
| 75 | | | Shri Omprakash Uekey |
| 76 | | | Shri Dinesh Irpache |
| 77 | | | Shri Ramesh Dhuliya |
| 78 | | | Shri Narmada Prasad Pal |
| 79 | | | Shri Brijmohan Patel |
| 80 | | | Shri Narmada Prasad |
| 81 | | | Shri Govind Joshi |
| 82 | | | Shri Dendu singh |
| 83 | | | Shri Kishan Bhandari |
| 84 | | | Shri Ramanad Meena |
| 85 | | | Shri Radheshyam Joshi |
| 86 | | | Shri Daulatram Namdev |
| 87 | | | Shri Kalu Singh Jamra |
| 88 | | | Shri Radhacharan Verma |
| 89 | | | Shri Devraj Tiwari |
| 90 | | | Shri Veerbhan Rai |
| 91 | | | Shri Revaram Pal |
| 92 | | | Shri Kailash Yadav |
| 93 | | | Shri Ramesh Chand Nagar |
| 94 | | | Shri Suryamani Shukla |
| 95 | | | Shri Rajkumar Sahu |
| 96 | | | Shri Narayan Jatav |
| 97 | | | Shri Shiv Kumar |
| 98 | | | Shri Laxman Singh Uikey |
| 99 | | | Shri Shiv Avatar Dewedi |
| 100 | | | Shri Arun Gupta |
| 101 | | | Shri Ramswarup Nagar |
| 102 | | | Shri Gajraj Singh Uikey |
| 103 | | | Shri K. Simhachalam |
| 104 | | | Shri Kunjilal yadav |
| 105 | | | Shri Iqbal Qureshi |
| 106 | | | Shri Maneesh Yadav |
| 107 | | | Shri Bhagvan Singh Thakur |
| 108 | | | Shri Sanjeev Singh |
| 109 | | | Shri Ramsevak Vishwakarma |
| 110 | | | Shri Dinesh Singh |
| 111 | | | Shri Haripal Singh Vist |
| 112 | | | Smt Kala Bai |
| 113 | | | Shri Pradeep Nagar |
| 114 | | | Mohd. Ikrara Qureshi |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------|
| 115 | | | Shri Gopal Singh |
| 116 | | | Shri Kailash Rathore |
| 117 | | | Shri Dauaram |
| 118 | | | Shri Omprakash Marshkole |
| 119 | | | Shri Jog Singh |
| 120 | | | Shri Munna Lal Yadav |
| 121 | | | Shri Pavan Kumar Giri |
| 122 | | | Shri Jeevanlal Yadav |
| 123 | | | Shri Subhash Dhoke |
| 124 | | | Shri Chokhelal Yadav |
| 125 | | | Shri Amar Singh |
| 126 | | | Shri Veerendra Pawar |
| 127 | | | Smt Saroj Meena |
| 128 | | | Shri Khuman Singh |
| 129 | | | Shri Peetambar Datta |
| 130 | | | Shri Shambhulal Parnam |
| 131 | | | Shri Dinesh Sen |
| 132 | | | Shri Toliya Tahir |
| 133 | | | Shri Dinesh Patel |

*Please give above mentioned information in respect of all zoo personnel, from the Officer in-charge up to the Animal Keeper.

8. CAPACITY BUILDING OF ZOO PERSONNEL

| Sl. No. | Name and designation of the zoo personnel | Subject matter of Training | Period of Training | Name of the Institution where the Training attended |
|---------|--|--|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Dr. Atul Gupta, Vet. Doctor | A- ZIMS workshop | 16- 17 May 2017 | Forestry Training Institute, Kanpur, UP |
| | | B- Capacity building if Indian Zoo Veterinarians on Animal Health Management in captivity. | 10-15 September 2017 | Delhi Zoo |
| | | C- Interactive session on Zoological Information Management System (ZIMS) & data entry in the software | 12-13 March 2018 | Veermata Jijabai Bhosle Udyan-Zoo, Byculla (East), Mumbai |
| 2 | Shri Jaswant Singh Raghuvanshi, Forest Gaurd | Capacity building measures on regional basis | 19- 25 February 2018 | Sakarbag Zoo Junagarh, Gujarat |

9. ZOO ADVISORY COMMITTEE –

- a. **Date of constitution** - Proposal sent for constitution
- b. **Members** - -
- c. **Dates on which Meetings held during the year** - -

10. HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE–

- a. **Date of constitution** -11.10.2017

- b. **Members** - Director Van Vihar, Assistant Director, Van Vihar, Dr. Atul Gupta, Veterinary Officer, Van Vihar, Special invitees: Dr. Kajal Jadhav, Assistant Professor. School of Wildlife Forensic and Health, Jabalpur, Dr. S.K.Tumadiya, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon State Veterinary Hospital Bhopal Dr. Amol Narbade, Veterinary Officer Wildlife SOS Van Vihar Bhopal, Range Officer Safari, Range Officer Management, Range Officer Tourism and concerned animal keepers.

- c. **Dates on which Meetings held during the year** - 27.10.17, 6.11.17, 14.11.17, 13.12.17 and 5.2.18

11. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE ZOO

The financial statement provided to **VVNP** can be subdivided into following categories for year 2017-18.

| S. No. | NAME OF PLAN | ALLOTMENT | EXPENDITURE |
|--------|---|-------------|--|
| 1. | 10-2046 NON PLAN (2899) | 2,00,37,441 | 5,90,34,528 (includes exp. from central server) |
| 2. | 10-2046 PLAN (6349) WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA (for VCBC) | 14,40,000 | 14,40,000 |
| 3. | PARK DEVELOPMENT FUND | 1,11,00,000 | 1,10,92,726 |

12. DAILY FEED SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

| S.No | Species | Feed Item | Quantity | | Day of Fasting |
|------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | Summer | Winter | |
| 1 | Tiger | Buffalo meat | 7-9 kg/day | 8-10 Kg/day | Friday |
| 2 | Lion | Buffalo meat | 6-8 kg/day | 6-8 kg/day | Friday |
| 3 | Leopard | Buffalo meat | 3-3.5 kg/day | 3.5-4kg/day | Friday |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 4 | Hyena | Buffalo meat | 2-3kg/day | 2-3kg/day | Friday |
| 5 | Jackal | Buffalo meat | 1.5-2kg/day | 1.5-2kg/day | Friday |
| 6 | Sloth Bear | Morning | | | - |
| | | Corn flour | 75 gm | 75 gm | |
| | | Sorgum flour | 75 gm | 75 gm | |
| | | Barley flour | 75 gm | 75 gm | |
| | | Wheat flour | 150 gm | 150 gm | |
| | | Bajara flour | 160 gm | 160 gm | |
| | | Salt | 10 gm | 10 gm | |
| | | Egg boiled | 01 No. | 01 No. | |
| | | Honey | 50 gm | 50 gm | |
| | | Dates | 100 gm | 100 gm | |
| Vegetables | 150 gm | 150 gm | | | |
| Afternoon | | | | - | |
| Fruits (seasonal) | 01 kg | 01 kg | | | |
| Evening | | | | - | |
| Daliya | 350 gm cooked in 07 lts water | 350 gm cooked in 07 lts water | | | |
| Milk | 01 Lts | 01 Lts | | | |
| Banana | 02 no | 02 no | | | |
| 7 | Bison | Green grass | Ad-lib | Ad-lib | |
| | | Sudana | 03 kg | 03 kg | |
| | | Dry fodder | Ad-lib | Ad-lib | |
| | | Salt licks | Always Available | Jaggery-01 kg Always Available | |
| 8 | Spotted Deer | Green grass | Ad-lib | Ad-lib | |
| | | Sudana | 400 gm | 400 gm | |
| | | Dry fodder | Ad-lib | Ad-lib | |
| | | Salt licks | Always Available | Always Available | |
| 9 | Sambar | Green grass | Ad-lib | Ad-lib | |
| | | Sudana | 750 gm | 750 gm | |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | Dry fodder Salt licks | Ad-lib Always Available | Ad-lib Always Available | |
| 10 | Nilgai | Green grass Sudana Dry fodder Salt licks | Ad-lib 750 gm Ad-lib Always Available | Ad-lib 750 gm Ad-lib Always Available | |
| 11 | Blackbuck | Green grass Sudana Dry fodder Salt licks | Ad-lib 300 gm Ad-lib Always Available | Ad-lib 300 gm Ad-lib Always Available | |
| 12 | Chowsingha | Green grass Sudana Dry fodder Salt licks | Ad-lib 150 gm Ad-lib Always Available | Ad-lib 150 gm Ad-lib Always Available | |
| 13 | Crocodile and Gharihal | Buffalo meat | 15 kg/ day | 15 kg/ day | |
| 15 | Turtle | Buffalo meat | 03 kg/alternate day for all | 03 kg/alternate day for all | |
| 16 | Star Tortoise | Ladyfinger+Tomato +Cucumber | 100-150 gm/day | 100-150 gm/day | - |

13. VACCINATION SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

| S.No | Species | Disease vaccinated for | Name of Vaccine and dosage/ quantity used | Periodicity | Remarks |
|------|---------|--|---|-------------|---------|
| 1 | Tiger | Feline Rhinotracheitis+Calici+Panl eukopenia | Fel-o-vax(killed virus) 01 ml | Yearly | |
| 2 | Leopard | Feline Rhinotracheitis+Calici+Panl eukopenia | Fel-o-vax(killed virus) 01 ml | Yearly | |
| 3 | Lion | Feline | Fel-o-vax(killed | Yearly | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| | | Rhinotracheitis+Calici+Panl eukopenia | virus) 01 ml | | |
| 4 | Hyena | Rabies | Raksharab 01 ml | Yearly | |
| | | canine distemper, canine adenovirus, canine parvo, canine parainfluenza canine leptospirosis | Nobivac DHPPI+Lepto O1 dose | Yearly | |
| 5 | Jackal | Rabies | Raksharab 01 ml | Yearly | |
| | | canine distemper, canine adenovirus, canine parvo, canine parainfluenza canine leptospirosis | Nobivac DHPPI+Lepto O1 dose | Yearly | |
| 6 | Sloth Bear | Rabies | Defencer | Yearly | |
| | | canine distemper, canine adenovirus, canine parvo, canine parainfluenza, canine leptospirosis | Vanguard plus 5L4 | Yearly | |

14. DE-WORMING SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

| S.No | Species | Drug used | Month |
|------|------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | Tiger | Praziquantal, Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, Doramactin, | May, August, December, March |
| 2 | Leopard | Praziquantal, Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, Doramactin | May, August, December, March |
| 3 | Lion | Praziquantal, Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, Doramactin | May, August, December, March |
| 4 | Hyena | Praziquantal, Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, Doramactin | May, August, December, March |
| 5 | Jackal | Praziquantal, Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, Doramactin | May, August, December, March |
| 6 | Sloth Bear | Praziquantal, Ivermectin Fenbendazole | July, Nov, Jan. March |
| 7 | Bison | Albendazole, Fenbendazole | May, August, December, March |

15. DISINFECTION SCHEDULE

| S.no | Species | Type of enclosure | Disinfectant used and method | Frequency of disinfection |
|------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Tiger | Housing | Fumigation | Monthly |
| 2 | Tiger | Housing | Bleaching powder | Monthly |
| 3 | Tiger | Housing | Lyzol | Daily |
| 4 | Tiger | Water hole in enclosure | lime | fortnight |
| 5 | Lion | Housing | Fumigation | Monthly |
| 6 | Lion | Housing | Bleaching powder | Monthly |
| 7 | Lion | Housing | Lyzol | Daily |
| 8 | Lion | Water hole in enclosure | Lime | fortnight |
| 9 | Leopard | Housing | Fumigation | Monthly |
| 10 | Leopard | Housing | Bleaching powder | Monthly |
| 11 | Leopard | Housing | Lyzol | Daily |
| 12 | Leopard | Water hole in enclosure | Lime | fortnight |
| 13 | Hyena | Housing | Fumigation | Monthly |
| 14 | Hyena | Housing | Bleaching powder | Monthly |
| 15 | Hyena | Housing | Lyzol | Daily |
| 16 | Hyena | Water hole in enclosure | Lime | fortnight |
| 17 | Sloth Bear | Housing | Fumigation | Monthly |
| 18 | Sloth Bear | Housing | Bleaching powder | Monthly |
| 19 | Sloth Bear | Housing | Lyzol | Daily |
| 20 | Sloth Bear | Water hole in enclosure | lime | fortnight |

16. HEALTH CHECK-UP OF EMPLOYEES FOR ZONOTIC DISEASES

| Sl.No. | Name | Designation | Date of Health Check up | Findings of Health Check up |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Shri Santosh Parashar | Range Officer Safari | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 2 | Shri Narendra Miholiya | Forest Gaurd | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 3 | Shri Jasman Singh Raghuvanshi | Forest Gaurd | 28.8.17 | Normal |
| 4 | Shri Ashok Mehra | Forest Gaurd | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 5 | Shri Sharmanand Gaire | Forest Gaurd | 17.8.17 | Fit |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|
| 6 | Shri Avanish Tripathi | Forest Gaurd | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 7 | Shri Suresh Patel | Forest Gaurd | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 8 | Shri Hari Prasad Patel | Forest Gaurd | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 9 | Shri Dilip Batham | Forest Gaurd | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 10 | Shri Jog Singh | Sthai Karmi | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 11 | Shri Narmada Prasad Pal | Sthai Karmi | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 12 | Shri Bhagwan Singh | Sthai Karmi | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 13 | Shri Omprakash Uikey | Sthai Karmi | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 14 | Shri Kalu Singh Jamra | Sthai Karmi | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 15 | Shri Dinesh Irpache | Sthai Karmi | 28.8.17 | Normal |
| 16 | Shri Mangaliya Tahir | Sthai Karmi | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 17 | Shri Suryamani Shukla | Sthai Karmi | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 18 | Shri Laxman Singh Uikey | Sthai Karmi | 17.8.17 | Fit |
| 19 | Shri K. Simhachalan | Sthai Karmi Sweeper | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 20 | Shri Hariprasad | Sthai Karmi Sweeper | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 21 | Shri Gopal Rathore | | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 22 | Shri Santosh Parochia | | 28.8.17 | Fit |
| 23 | Shri Sadal Ansari | | 28.8.17 | Fit |

17. DEVELOPMENT WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE ZOO DURING THE YEAR

1. **Hospital Complex** – Extension and modernization of hospital complex with improved medical facilities were established to create better facilities for animals in captivity and for rescued animals.
2. **Herbivore and Carnivore Indoor Ward extension-** The existing carnivore indoor ward was upgraded to a ICU facility and a herbivore indoor ward was established in the Hospital Complex for better medical care and continuous observation of the sick/injured animals.





3. **Maintenance works** – Special attention was given to the following works:- Weed eradication, road maintenance, cleaning and maintenance of housings and enclosures as per schedule, sustained water facilities, fire protection works, boundary wall reinforcement, tourist services and facilities etc.



18. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR

- I. **Walk in Workshop** - A 'Walk-in workshop' was organized on 21st March 2018 on the occasion of World Forestry Day. The staff of Van Vihar spread awareness regarding the need of forests and the ecosystem services given by forests among the visitors. The messages issued by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, Hon'ble Minister of Forests, Dr. Gauri Shankar Shejwar and Hon'ble Minister of State for Forests Shri Surya Prakash Meena were displayed at the two entrances and visitor points to highlight the need of conservation of forests and Wildlife.



II. World Wildlife Day Celebrations-

An awareness programme on conservation of big cats was organized at Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal on 3rd March 2018. On the occasion of World Wildlife Day a

'Walk-in workshop' was organized, in the visitor zone on the theme "Predators under threats". Out of 1545 visitors that visited Van Vihar, 935 took part in the programme. A quiz was also organised, which attracted a lot of attention where in participants were asked to identify photographs of various breeds of big cats, on which information was shared with them.

All the participants were also asked to take a pledge to protect the big cats after which they were given a badge to take back as a souvenir.

The participants appreciated this event very much. It was for the first time that this kind of Walk-in workshop was organized by the Van Vihar Management and it was a grand success.



III. World Sparrow Day-

World Sparrow Day was celebrated on 20.3.2018 at Van Vihar with great enthusiasm. A photography exhibition and competition was held with the association of Bhopal Camera club and other photographers. The exhibition was inaugurated by Sameeta Rajora, Director Van Vihar and Dr. Geeta Rani Gupta a senior wildlife photographer. The sparrow nest bokes were distributed to visitors that were provided by Bhopal Birds. Shri Akshat Shrivastava of 'We Sparrow', Shri A.K.Khare, retired ACF and Assistant Director Van Vihar Shri A.K.Jain provided information and badges to visitors throughout the Day. The exhibition and awareness programme was much appreciated by one and all.



IV. Wildlife Week -

A clutch of activities and competitions focusing on wildlife will be held at Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal. Objective of competitions, to be held from October 1 to 7, is to create awareness towards forest and wildlife protection among students and people. The events are enumerated below :-

| Date | Time | Categories & Events | Topics |
|---------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1.10.17 | 10.30 AM | Wildlife week Inauguration | |
| | 10.30 AM - 13.30 PM | PAINTING COMPETITION | <p>(1) Students of Class I to IV Subject:- "Butterflies of Van Vihar"</p> <p>(2) Students of Class V to VIII Subject:- "Birds of Van Vihar"</p> <p>(3) Students of class IX to XII Subject:- "Birds of Van Vihar"</p> <p>(4) College Student Subject:-Wild animal in India culture"</p> <p>(5) Differently abled Subject:- Own Choice</p> |
| 2.10.17 | 6.00 AM to 8.30 AM | Bird watching & Biodiversity camp | |
| | 9.00 AM to 11.00 AM | Rangoli Competition | <p>Rangoli Competition (I to VIII) Sub:- Birds of Van Vihar - Small King fisher, Red crested pochard, Common hoopoe, Common Moorhen, Black rumped flameback. Coppersmith barbet, Plum headed parakeet, indian roller, Red avadavat, White throated kingfisher</p> <p>Rangoli Competition (Open) Sub:- Lesser florican, Great India Bustard, Forest owl</p> |

| Date | Time | Categories & Events | Topics |
|----------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | 7.00 AM to 1.00 PM | Photography competition | Photography competition (For school and college students) Theme -Van Vihar |
| 3.10.17 | 6.00 AM to 8.30 AM | Bird watching & Biodiversity camp | |
| | 10.30 AM | School Debate | School Debate Subject: Tigers roaming in forest areas near Bhopal town should be translocated to other forest areas |
| | 10.30 AM | Teachers Workshop | Teachers Workshop Role of Vultures in our Environment |
| 4.10.17 | 6.00 AM to 8.30 AM | Bird watching & Biodiversity camp | |
| | 10.00 AM to 12.00 PM | Extempore Speech | Extempore Speech Junior Group- Class V to VIII Senior Group - IX to XII Open Group- College & Other |
| | 12.30 AM | Teachers debate competition | Teachers debate competition Subject: Zoos are achieving their objectives in India |
| 5.10.17 | 6.00 AM to 8.30 AM | Bird watching & Biodiversity camp | |
| | 10.30 AM to 12:30 PM | Essay competition | Essay competition Junior Group - Class 5 to 8 Subject:- My visit to Van Vihar Senior Group - Class 9 to 12 Subject:- National Parks and Sanctuaries are necessary for wildlife conservation College Students Subject- Tigers for us, we for tigers |
| | 1.00 PM | College Students Debate (Final) | College Students Debate (Final) Subject:- Development and Environmental Conservation can go hand in hand |
| 6.10.17 | 10.00 AM onwards | Awareness generation through Creativity Workshops | Awareness generation through Creativity Workshops ➤ Butterfly making & flower making ➤ Art out of Nature ➤ Clay modeling ➤ Bookmark making ➤ Stone bees painting |
| | 11.30 AM | QUIZ COMPETITION | QUIZ COMPETITION (Semi final & finals) Class IX to XII |
| 7.10.17 | 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM | Fancy Dress Competition (Wildlife Theme) | Wildlife Theme |
| | 11.00 AM – 12:00 PM | Open Quiz, Photography exhibition | |
| | 12.00 PM – 1.00 PM | Prize distribution & Closing ceremony | |

Glimpses of the Wildlife Week



Inauguration



Painting Competition



Painting competition for special children



Rangoli competition



School student Debate competition



College student Debate competition



Extempore Speech competition



Teachers Workshop



Fancy Dress competition



Creativity workshop on Bees



Clay Modelling



Art out of Nature



Prize Distribution



Wildlife Conservation awards

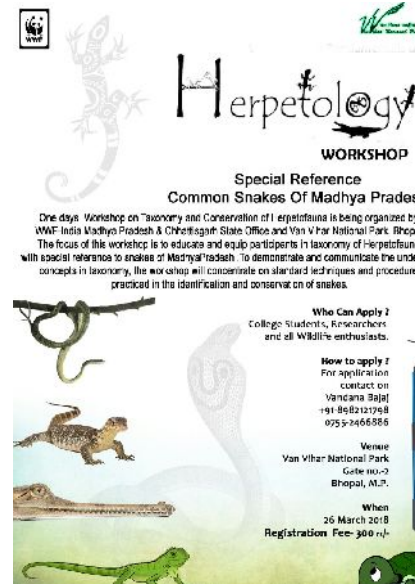
V. Bird Watching Camps -

Van Vihar is a paradise for birds, both resident and migratory. So far, about 205 bird species have been identified. A number of birds visit the lake adjoining Van Vihar in winter and fly back after winter ends. These include Painted storks, Woolly necked storks, King fisher, Red crested pochards, Shikra, Coots, Spot bills, Ibises spp. etc.



VI. Herpetology Workshop -

The workshop was organised by WWF-India MP &CG State Office and Van Vihar National Park, it started at 10 AM in Van Vihar. There were 18 participants who participated in this workshop along with the WWF volunteers. Director of Van Vihar Sameeta Rajora and the Assistant Director Shri A.K. Jain, conducted the workshop. Nikhil Raut representative of WWF presented sessions on reptiles along with Shri Ritesh Sirothia incharge STSF who took a session on the crime related to reptiles. The participants were made aware about the prevention of snake bite, the protocol of snake rescue and the need of conservation using various audio-visual aids. Certificates of participations were distributed in the end.



19. IMPORTANT EVENTS AND HAPPENINGS- Van Vihar was blessed by the visit of a number of stalwarts and dignitaries who not only praised the efforts of the management at Van Vihar, but also enjoyed a memorable experience. Some of their remarks are listed below with gratitude :-

- 1- Mr. Vishwas Sawarkar (I.F.S. Retd.) Pune visited on 13.11.17** - "This is a unique park with captive facility, terrestrial and fresh water ecosystem. The health care of captive animals is outstanding. Regular monitoring maintaining the highest standards are central features. Habitat management for free ranging species is supported by sincerity and practability, Rescue Work for snakes and protocol contribute to techniques. Breeding programmes for selected species on track and the staff is fully trained and equipped. It is a most effectively managed park".
- 2- Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India visited Van Vihar on 14.12.17.** He was very appreciative of the management of Van Vihar, in particular about the health management of the rescued animals. He was very vocal about the brilliant team work of the officers and the subordinates and praised their commitment towards the overall management of the Zoo and rescue centres. In a hurried feedback he remarked, " Feel happy visiting this place", in the visitor book.

- 3- **Dr. S.C. PANT (I.F.S. Retd.) Gujarat visited on 18.12.17** and had to this to say, "Wonderful place, well maintained in-spite of being very close to the city. Excellent centre for public awareness on wildlife, Nature and Environment. Multifunctional centre having variety of functions related to wildlife. Hard work is key to success . Keep it up.
- 4- **Smt. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh visited on 27.02.18** and had these encouraging words of praise for Van Vihar, "I was delighted to visit Van Vihar and observe this novel effort to conserve and preserve wildlife well within the confines of a large metropolitan area. I was pleased to observe that the animals were well cared for. The staff was knowledgeable and welcoming and the facilities were top notch. I wish them continued success in their efforts and I am certain Van Vihar will remain one of the highlights of Bhopal city in the years to come."
- 5- **Shri C.K. Mishra, Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Govt. of India visited Van Vihar on 07.03.18** and made the following observations "The visit of Van Vihar was indeed an wonderful experience. To see such a spot in the middle of the city was an experience in itself. Clearly on display was the passion of the officers and staff of Van Vihar towards what they were doing.

Must congratulate the Director and all the officials of this Van Vihar as well as the staff on the work very well done. Thank you and all the best.



Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India



Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh

20. SEASONAL SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR UPKEEP OF ANIMALS

1. Summer arrangements -

For captive animals - Bhopal experiences high temperatures in summer. Temperature reaches up to 47°C. To keep the housings and kraals comfortable for captive animals, Desert coolers are provided. The doors and windows are covered with 'Khus mats', which are watered periodically to ensure coolness. The kraals are covered on top with hessian cloth too. The water holes in the enclosures are covered with temporary sheds for keeping the water cool and providing shade to animals, when they take a dip to get relief from the scorching heat.

For Free ranging animals - Large number of herbivores reside inside the zoo area. During this period scarcity of natural fodder and water is felt. To mitigate this, artificially created water holes at a number of places are filled with drinking water and green fodder is placed at strategic places on daily basis. 'Sudana' a nutrient supplement is also made available during the period for herbivores. Artificial shade arrangements are also made near the water holes.

2. Winter arrangements - Housing of captive animals are covered with curtains and at the peak period of winter heating facility in the housings is also provided. Special attention is given to the reptile housings for providing warmth during winter.





21. RESEARCH WORK CARRIED OUT AND PUBLICATIONS

Research Work - The Wetland Bird Survey was conducted for the first time in association with local NGOs.

Publication - Brochures for Snake conservation awareness and prevention of snake bite with the help of WWF and Ecotourism Board were published. This was done to carry on an awareness programme to enhance sensitivity towards reptiles specially snakes that come out near human habitations and become a threat as well as victims in such situations. This reading material was published for people in general and students participating in 'Anubhuti' programme of the Forest Department.



Vulture App - To sensitize people regarding dwindling population of vultures, the need for their conservation, and to be able to report sightings a vulture app was prepared and uploaded on Google play store in the name of 'Vultures of Madhya Pradesh'. This is the first app of its kind.

22. CONSERVATION BREEDING PROGRAMME OF THE ZOO

Van Vihar is a coordinating Zoo for Royal Bengal Tiger and Vulture Breeding and a participating zoo for Lion Breeding. Van Vihar also has a Breeding Centre for Hard Ground Barasingha.

Van Vihar has a Tiger Breeding Plan and efforts for Tiger Breeding are under way. The founder population at present has two males (Wild caught) and five females (four zoo bred and one wild caught).

The Vultures have successfully bred in the last two years. The centre has a founder population of 50 Vultures of two Gyps species (33 Long-billed vultures and 17 White-backed vultures). The vultures at the Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre attempted breeding for the first time during the breeding season 2016-17. A total of 5 nests were constructed, three during 2016-17 and two during 2017-18. In all, three eggs were laid, two during 2016-17 (one of each species) and four (all long billed) during 2017-18. Two fledglings are successfully carrying on since 2017. Out of the four eggs of 2017-18, three eggs hatched and one was infertile. One of the three hatched birds was hand reared successfully. The efforts at VCBC are under way persistently by BNHS in coordination with Van Vihar.

The Hard Ground Swamp Deer, also known as the Barasingha were translocated from the Kanha Tiger Reserve to Van Vihar in January, 2015. They were 7 in numbers (3 males and 4 females). They started breeding successfully in the breeding centre in 2016 when two fawns were born. In 2017 three more fawns were added to this number making the population 12. The Barasinghas have adapted well at Van Vihar and are breeding successfully.

23. ANIMAL ACQUISITION / TRANSFER / EXCHANGE DURING THE YEAR

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. | Animals arriving in the Zoo | | | | |
| | H.NO. | Species | Number (M:F) | From which Zoo | Date of arrival in the zoo |
| | | Hybrid Lion (<u>Panthera leo persica</u>) | (2:2) | Assam State Zoo, Guwahati, Assam | 14.04.2017 |
| B. | Animals going from the Park | | | | |
| | H.NO. | Species | Number (M:F) | Going to which Zoo | Date of deposition from the zoo |
| | | Sambhar (<u>Rusa unicolor</u>) | (2:3) | Mukundpur Zoo | 23.3.18 |
| | | Cheetal (<u>Axis axis</u>) | (0:2) | Mukundpur Zoo | 23.3.18 |

First ever translocation of Sambhar in India on 23.03.2018 from Van Vihar National Park to Mukundpur Zoo



Translocation Team VVNP and Translocated Sambhars (including two Cheetals)

24. RESCUE AND REHABILITATION OF WILD ANIMALS CARRIED OUT BY THE ZOO

| S.no | Date of Rescue | Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M:F:U:T) | Received from | Date of Submission of Report to the CWLW / CZA | Action taken | |
|------|----------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | Date and Place of rehabilitation in their habitat | Reasons for housing in the zoo, if not released in their habitat |
| 1 | 28-04-17 | Panther (1:0:0:1) | Karakvani Village Obedullaganj Forest Division | 2.5.17 | Van Vihar National Park, Bhopal | After examination found not fit for release to the wild. |

25. ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

Inventory Report for the Year : 2017-18

Endangered Species*

| S. No. | Animal Name | Scientific name | Opening Stock as on | | | | Births | | | Acquisition | | | Disposal | | | Death | | | Closing Stock as on | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|----|--------|---|---|-------------|---|---|----------|---|---|-------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| | | | M | F | U | T | M | F | U | M | F | U | M | F | U | M | F | U | T | | | | | | |
| 1 | *Antelope four horned Chowsinga | <i>Tetraceros quadricornis</i> | 7 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | Bear sloth | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> | 17 | 11 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 11 | 0 | 28 |
| 3 | *Black buck-Krishna Mrig | <i>Antelope cervicapra</i> | 23 | 27 | 10 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 10 | 57 |
| 4 | Deer Swamp Barasinga | <i>Cervus duvauceli branderi</i> | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| 5 | Indian Bioson- | <i>Bos</i> | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| | Gaur | <i>gaurus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | *Chinkara-Indian Gazelle | <i>Gazelle gazelle bennetti</i> | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 7 | * Jackal | <i>Canis aureus</i> | 0 | 0 | 63 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 76 |
| 8 | * Langur Common | <i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> | 0 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 67 |
| 9 | Leopard / Panther | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | 7 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 10 | Lion Indian | <i>Panthera leo persica</i> | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 11 | Tiger Bengal | <i>Panthera tigris tigris</i> | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 12 | Tiger Bengal (White) | <i>Panthera tigris tigris</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Crocodile Long Snouted-Gharyal | <i>Gavialis gangeticus</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | Crocodile marsh-(Mugger) | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| 15 | Turtle Fresh Water Indian soft shelled | <i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| | Sch- I & II | TOTAL | 67 | 56 | 155 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 64 | 55 | 193 | 312 | |

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

Part – B

Other than Endangered Species

| S. No. | Animal Name | Scientific name | Opening Stock as on | | | | Births | | | Acquisition | | | Disposal | | | Death | | | Closing Stock as on | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---|---|-------------|---|---|----------|---|---|-------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|-----|-----|
| | | | M | F | U | T | M | F | U | M | F | U | M | F | U | M | F | U | M | F | U | T | |
| 16 | * Deer Sambhar | <i>Rusa unicolor</i> | 0 | 0 | 278 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285 | 285 |
| 17 | * Deer spotted (Chital) | <i>Axis axis</i> | 2 | 4 | 499 | 505 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 518 | 523 |
| 18 | Hyaena Stripped | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 19 | * Nilgai - Blue Bull | <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> | 0 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 65 |
| 20 | * Pig Wild - Wild Boar | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | 0 | 0 | 48 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 53 |
| 21 | * Porcupine Indian | <i>Hystrix Indica</i> | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 20 |
| 22 | Tortoise Indian Star | <i>Geochelone elegans</i> | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | Sch- III&IV | TOTAL | 3 | 7 | 921 | 931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 947 | 957 |

26. MORTALITY OF ANIMALS

| Sl.No. | Animal Name (with individual identification mark, if any) | Scientific Name | Sex | Date of Death | Reason of Death as per the Post-mortem report |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|---------------|--|
| 1 | Deer Sambar | <i>Rusa unicolor</i> | F | 25.04.17 | Senility |
| 2 | Antelope four horned Chowsinga | <i>Tetraceros quadricornis</i> | M | 17.05.17 | Senility |
| 3 | Chinkara- Indian Gazelle | <i>Gazelle gazelle bennetti</i> | M | 22.06.17 | Bloat |
| 4 | Turtle Fresh Water Indian soft shelled | <i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> | U | 07.09.17 | Diagnosis could not be made as carcass was putrefied |
| 5 | Turtle Fresh Water Indian soft shelled | <i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> | U | 07.09.17 | Multiple organ failure |
| 6 | Turtle Fresh Water Indian soft shelled | <i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> | U | 14.09.17 | Senility |
| 7 | Turtle Fresh Water Indian soft shelled | <i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> | U | 14.09.17 | Senility |
| 8 | Tiger Bengal | <i>Panthera tigris tigris</i> | M | 09.11.17 | Death may be respiratory failure along with multiple organ failure |
| 9 | Lion Indian | <i>Panthera leo persica</i> | F | 22.11.17 | Due to Hepato-renal pathy leading to toxemia |
| 10 | Leopard (Panther) | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | M | 21.01.18 | Respiratory Failure and cardiac arrest |
| 11 | Star Tortoise | <i>Geochelone elegans</i> | U | 22.01.18 | Senility |
| 12 | Indian Bison (Gour) | <i>Bos gaurus</i> | M | 11.02.18 | Infighting leading to trauma and shock |
| 13 | Langoor | <i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> | M | 17.02.18 | Electrocution |
| 14 | Cheetal | <i>Axis axis</i> | M | 19.02.18 | Senility |
| 15 | Hyeana | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> | F | 24.02.18 | Multiple organ failure due to senility |
| 16 | Deer Sambar | <i>Rusa unicolor</i> | M | 08.03.18 | Senility |
| 17 | Wild Boar | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | M | 08.03.18 | Senility |
| 18 | Porcupine | <i>Hystrix Indica</i> | M | 04.02.18 | Traumatic shock |

27. COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS STIPULATED BY THE CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

Letter No. F. No. 19-29/92-CZA(144)(Vol. VI)(M) dated: 22.07.2014

| Sr. No | Norm No. under RZR, 2009 | Condition Stipulated | Time Period to Comply | Since when pending | Status with regard to compliance of the conditions |
|--|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. General requirement | | | | | |
| 1. | 1.3 | The snakes in the pit get disturbed due to top viewing. The snake should be displayed at equal level. | Within one year | | Snake pits are present in the Snake transit centre to house rescued non poisonous snakes for some time before they are released in the wild. The pits have been covered with a net and visitors are kept away. |
| 2. Administrative and Staffing Pattern | | | | | |
| 2 | 2.2 | Quick action is required to recruit Biologist-cum-Education Office. | Within one year | | The proposal has been sent to the PCCF Wildlife for approval. |
| 3. Development and Planning | | | | | |
| 3. | 3.1 | The Members of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of CZA made certain observations which have not been complied till date. So, Master Plan needs revision. | Within three months | | Lay out plan of the Master plan of Van Vihar has been approved vide letter F.No/ 19-29/92-CZA (144) (Vol.VII) (AK)/6953 dated 07.04.15. The revision of Master Plan is underway and will be submitted to CZA shortly. |
| 4 | 3.4 | The animal collection plan should be prepared in CZA format. | Within three months | | Complied. |
| 4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures | | | | | |
| 5 | 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4. & 4.5 | The enclosures of snakes are small in size and a few are kept in pits. Star tortoise, Leopard enclosures are small in size whereas, one Tiger enclosure is very large. These enclosures should be re-done as per CZA's norms. | Within one year | | The objections are being addressed in the revised Zoo Master Plan. |
| 6 | 4.6 | The enclosures of Tiger, Leopard, Bear and Jackal require behavioral enrichment tools. | Within six months | | Complied |
| 7 | 4.7 | There should be screening space between Tiger enclosure. | Within six months | | Complied |
| 8. | 4.9 | All the enclosures should have standoff barriers as per CZA's norms. Hedge should be planted between moat wall and standoff barriers. | Within one year | | Standoff barriers are in place as per CZA norms. The hedge will be planted in the coming rains, preparations have been done. |
| 9. | 4.10 | Most of the enclosures do not have appropriate signages. There is need to install signages with adequate information. | Within six months | | The process of placing appropriate signages has been taken up. |

| 5. Upkeep and Healthcare of animals | | | | | |
|---|---------|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| 10 | 5.2 (6) | The food and water samples should be got tested randomly. | Within one months | | Complied. |
| 11 | 5.3(5) | The operator should prepare and use keeper dairy, daily report, animal history card, animal treatment card and studbook. | With immediate effect | | The keeper diary, daily report, animal history sheet card, animal treatment card and studbook are maintained to date. |
| 12 | 5.3 (6) | The staff involved in the healthcare of animals should be screened against zoonotic diseases once every year. | Within one year | | Complied. Health check-up completed in August 2017. No health issues found in the staff. |
| 13 | 5.2(6) | The food and water samples should be got tested randomly. | Within one month | | Complied. |
| 9. Acquisition and breeding of animals | | | | | |
| 14 | 9.6 (b) | The zoo should prepare conservation breeding plan of Tiger and Vulture. | Within one month | | Van Vihar has a Tiger and Vulture breeding plan. Efforts for Tiger Breeding are under way. Vulture breeding has been successful at the VCBC in the last two years. |
| 15 | 9.8 | The zoo should prepare animal history card and studbook of endangered species. | Within three months | | Animal history card and stud book of endangered species is being strictly maintained at the zoo. |
| 11. Education and Outreach activities | | | | | |
| 16 | 11.1 | The exhibit centre requires a lot of improvement in terms of labeling, information and statics. | Within six months | | The process is under way. |
| 17 | 11.2 | The physical handling of animals should be stopped. | With immediate effect | | No physical handling or touching of animals is allowed. |
| 12. Visitors facilities | | | | | |
| 18 | 12.2 | The zoo should have anti snake venom. | Within three months | | Anti snake venom is kept at two places at Van Vihar. |

F. No. 19-29/92-CZA(144)(Vol. V)(M) Dated: 08.10.2010

| 1. General requirements | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|--|---|
| 1 | 5 | As the zoo is located in the centre of the city hence entire zoo should be surrounded by the perimeter concrete wall. | 2 year | | The land mass of the zoo is completely surrounded by a three meter high stone wall and the lake side is completely fenced with three meter high chain-link fence. |
| 2. Administrative & Staffing pattern | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | The zoo operator should post fulltime curator, biologist and education officer. | One year | | The Range Officer Safari has all the duties that are assigned to a Curator of a Zoo. The proposal for engaging a Biologist cum Education Officer has been sent to the CWLW. |
| 3. Development & Planning | | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | Follow up for the approval of the Master plan of the Van Vihar zoo should be expedited and get approved at the | One year | | The revision of the Zoo Master Plan is in process and everything as per norms, principle and guidelines of CZA is being incorporated. |

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| | | earliest. | | | |
| 4 | 5 | Visitor facilities especially shelter should be "pucca" building type structure with proper design and material. | One year | | The pucca shelters for visitors along with toilets and drinking water facility is provided in buildings. |
| 5 | 9. | Any decision of the Central Zoo Authority about any animal being sent to a particular zoo for augmenting the number of founder animals for the conservation breeding programme of the species shall be binding on the concerned zoo. | As and when require | | The zoo abides by the CZA decisions. |
| 4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures | | | | | |
| 6 | 2 | Common palm civet should be shifted to regular housing built as per the CZA guidelines | Within six months | | The zoo does not possess a palm civet in any enclosure. |
| | | Grasses from Crocodile and Gharial enclosure has to removed immediately and sand mound should be provided for basking and nesting of the animals. | Within six months | | Complied. |
| | | Leopard enclosure should have inclined iron sheet to prevent escape of animals. | Within six months | | Will be complied, the enclosure is safe and has wire-mesh overhangs at present. |
| | | Chain link fences of the display enclosures should be properly erected without any looseness and with proper concrete & brick grouting as have in the enclosure of Rescue centre. | Within six months | | Complied. |
| | | Standoff barriers in front of leopard enclosure should be replaced. | Within six months | | Complied. |
| | | Moat of the enclosures should be repaired. | Within six months | | Complied. |
| | | Zoo should not store or place any type of the manure in front of the enclosures or nearby to the visitor's path. | Within six months | | Not a practice in VVNP. |
| | | Grasses from the all the enclosures should be removed regularly. Some of the trees and bamboo vegetation from the carnivore enclosures may be trimmed to have some open spaces and increase the visibility. | Within six months | | Complied. |
| | | The zoo should plan to construct some more glass viewing enclosures for snakes and existing pit enclosures has to be dismantled. Zoo should also ensure identification of the | Within six months | | Provision is being kept in the Zoo Mater Plan under revision. |

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| | | snakes (sex etc) before put them for display. | | | |
| | | The zoo should put more effort to provide congenial conditions to sloth bear for breeding as this is hard species to be bred in captivity. | Within six months | | The sloth bear rescue centre does not allow breeding. |
| | | Hyena enclosure needs to be strengthened. | Within six months | | Complied. |
| | | Actual number of free ranging animals has to be ascertained. | Within six months | | Population census for free ranging animals is done every year by transect method. Van Vihar has 26 permanent transect lines laid down for this purpose. |
| 7 | 3 | Snake pits are vulnerable to visitor disturbance hence need to be rebuilt on the pattern of glass enclosure. | One year | | The pits have been covered with a net and visitors are kept away. Suggested provisions are being incorporated in the Zoo Master Plan under revision. . |
| 8 | 5 | Regular enclosure for Common palm civet as per the guideline of the CZA is need to built. | Six months | | The zoo does not possess a palm civet. |
| 9 | 6 | Tiger, leopard and lion, civet and hyena enclosure need to have special efforts to enrich the environment of the enclosure to meet the species specific behavioural requirements of the animals. | 3 months | | Complied. |
| 10 | 9 | The zoo shall provide appropriately designed and effective stand off barriers at every animal display enclosure to regulate the movement of visitors especially in crocodile, tiger, turtle and gharial enclosure. | 6 months | | Complied. |
| 11 | 10 | The zoo shall have appropriate signage with relevant information on the biology, behaviour and the population status of the species in the wild at every display enclosure. | 6 months | | Additions under process. |
| 5. Upkeep and healthcare of animals | | | | | |
| 12 | 3 | The timing of distribution of food, placement of food and way of distribution of food to the animals shall be regulated in such a manner that the animals get maximum opportunity to express natural instincts and skills and behaviour related to feeding. Crocodile and gharial should be largely fed with fishes. | With immediate effect. | | The food requirements are given utmost importance. The animals are being fed fresh food as per their assigned diet plan. The food given to crocodiles and gharial is a supplement to the already existing fishes in the habitat. |
| 13 | 5 | The zoo should ensure that the left over feed, excreta of animals and all other wastes | With immediate effect. | | Complied. The incinerator is functional. |

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| | | are removed promptly from the feeding cells and kraals and the feeding cells and kraals are washed and disinfected. Incinerator may be made functional at the earliest. Meat should not be allowed to rotten in the water. | | | |
| 9. Acquisition and breeding of animals | | | | | |
| 14 | (4) | Zoo may make effort to pair the Himalayan black bear. | 6 months | | The Zoo has no Himalayan black bear now. |
| 15 | (6) | The zoo should develop & implement project on conservation breeding of the tiger and vultures as per the guideline of the CZA. | 6 months | | Complied. |
| 16 | (7) | The surplus animals from the breeding population shall be made available to the contributing zoo for display purposes on the basis of quality of housing and infrastructural facilities available with the zoos. | As and when require. | | The zoo abides by the CZA decisions. |
| 17 | (9) | The zoo shall endeavour to limit the number of animals of each species within the limits set by the animal collection plan of the zoo by implementing appropriate population control measures like segregation of sexes, vasectomy, tubectomy and implantation of pellets etc., with due consideration of the health and welfare of the animals and interest of their long term survival. | As and when require. | | The zoo abides by the CZA norms and conditions. |
| 10 Research activities | | | | | |
| 18 | | The zoo shall endeavour to carry out collaborative research for evolving innovative strategies for providing the animals housed in the zoo a better quality of life, enhanced longevity, higher genetic and behavioural viability and improved reproduction potential and to achieve the said goal the every zoo | Six months | | The Zoo will take-up the activity as and when required. The management at present follows the CZA guidelines and the observations of the veterinarian for providing good quality of life and ensuring longevity. |
| 11. Education and outreach activities | | | | | |
| 19 | (1) | The interpretation centre should be maintained properly with modern media devices and quality signage on animals and warning signage should be placed at all appropriate | Six months | | Is being complied. |

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| | | places. | | | |
| 20 | (2) | No physical handling or performances by animals shall be permitted as part of educational activity. | With immediate effect. | | No handling of animals is done for educational activity. |
| 12. Visitors facilities | | | | | |
| 21 | (1) | The zoo shall provide adequate civic facilities for visitors at appropriate and convenient places in the zoo including for physically disadvantaged persons and such facilities shall be so located that they do not mask or impact the view of enclosures. | With immediate effect. | | Complied. Signages in Brail are provided for the visitors. The facility of wheel chair and golf cart is also available. |

No.19-29/92-CZA(Vol.III)(144)(M) dated: 25.6.2007

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|--|--|--|
| General | | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | The zoo should not acquire any animal in violation of the Act or Rules made there under. Prior permission of the Central Zoo Authority shall be obtained for acquisition of animals listed under Schedule I & II of the Act. | | | The Zoo abides by the CZA rules. |
| 2 | 11A | A collection plan of animals to be housed and displayed in the zoo should be prepared. The plan should be prepared keeping in view due regard to the availability of land, water, electricity and climatic condition of the area. | | | The Zoo has an animal collection plan in CZA format. |
| Administrative and staffing pattern | | | | | |
| 3. | 13 | The zoo should have an official with masters degree in Wildlife Sciences/ Zoology as a full time Curator solely responsible for looking after the upkeep of animal and maintenance of animal enclosures. | | | The Range Officer Safari has all the duties that are assigned to a Curator of a Zoo. He works full time for the above cause. |
| Animal enclosure – Design, Dimensions and other Essential features | | | | | |
| 4. | 15. | Standoff barriers should be provided to all animal enclosures for keeping the visitors at a safe distance from the animals. | | | Complied. |
| 4 | 18 | The mammals in the zoo should be provided food inside a feeding cell/ retiring cubicle or feeding kraal. The number and size of feeding cells or kraals will be such that the dominant animals do not deprive other animals from getting adequate food. | | | Complied. |
| 6 | 20 | Designing of new enclosures for endangered species shall be finalized with approval of the Central Zoo | | | The Zoo abides by CZA norms. |

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| | | Authority. | | | |
| Animal care, health and treatment | | | | | |
| 7 | 22. | The zoo should provide a proper waste disposal system for treating both solid and liquid waste generated in the zoo. | | | Complied. |
| 8 | 28. | A schedule for routine examination including parasite checks of the animals should be prepared and implemented. | | | Routine examination of animals is done as per schedule by the Veterinarian. |
| 9 | 30 | The zoo shall maintain animal history sheets and treatment cards in respect of each animal of endangered species. | | | Complied. |
| Veterinary facilities | | | | | |
| 10 | 31. | The veterinary unit shall have isolation and quarantine wards to take care of newly arriving animals and sick animals as to minimize the chances of infections spreading to other animals. | | | The Zoo has this facility. It also has a indoor treatment facility with OT. |
| 11 | 35. | The zoo should have a proper facility for disposal of carcasses without affecting the hygiene of the zoo. | | | The Zoo has a separate PM house and a specified area for disposal of carcasses including a incinerator. |
| Breeding of animals | | | | | |
| 12 | 36. | The zoo should keep in its collection only such number of animals and such species for which housing facility exists. The zoo operators shall be responsible for ensuring that the number of animals of any species does not go beyond the holding capacity of the enclosures available in the zoo and housing standards are not compromised for keeping the excessive numbers. | | | Complied. |
| 13 | 37 | The zoo should shift single male Hyena and male Gharial and male Ratel to a recognized zoo in the country in consultation with the CZA. | | | Not applicable at present. |
| Maintenance of Records and submission of inventory to the Central Zoo Authority | | | | | |
| 14 | 40. | To safeguard against uncontrolled growth in the population of spotted deer, nilgai and Hanuman langur, Sambar, the zoo shall implement appropriate population control measures. | | | There is no problem or complaint as yet, regarding growth of these species. |
| 15 | 42. | The records of birth, acquisition, disposals and death of the animals should be maintained. The inventory of the animals in the zoo as on 31 st March of every year shall be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority by 30 th April of the same year. | | | This is being maintained and reported . |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|--|--|---|
| 16 | 43. | A brief summary of the death of animals in the zoo for every financial year, along with the reasons of death identified on the basis of post-mortem report and diagnostic tests should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority. | | | This is being maintained and reported . |
| Education and Research | | | | | |
| 17 | 45. | Every enclosure in the zoo should bear a signboard displaying scientific information regarding the animals exhibited in it. | | | Complied. |

28. LIST OF FREE LIVING WILD ANIMALS WITHIN THE ZOO PREMISES

a. Mammals-

1. Sambhar
2. Cheetal
3. Neelgai
4. Black buck
5. Langoor
6. Wild boar
7. Jackal
8. Porcupine

b. Birds -

| S.No | Nomenclature | Water/ Terrestrial/ Arboreal | Migratory/ Resident/ Local Migratory | Status |
|------|--|---------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | water | M | Rare |
| 2 | Indian Shag <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 3 | Little Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> | water | LM | Common |
| 4 | Large Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax</i> | water | M | Rare |
| 5 | Darter <i>Anhinga rufa</i> | water | LM | Rare |
| 6 | Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | water | R | Common |
| 7 | Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | water | R | Less abundant |
| 8 | Large Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> | water | R | Common |
| 9 | Median Egret <i>Egretta intermedia</i> | water | R/LM | Less abundant |
| 10 | Little Green Heron <i>Ardeola striatus</i> | water | R/LM | Very rare |
| 11 | Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 12 | Pond Heron <i>Ardeola grayii</i> | water | R | Common |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------|----|----------------|
| 13 | Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | W/T | R | Common |
| 14 | Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | W/T | R | Common |
| 15 | Chestnut Bittern <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> | W/A | LM | Very rare |
| 16 | White Stork <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | W | M | Extremely rare |
| 17 | Painted Stork <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> | W/T | LM | Uncommon |
| 18 | Openbilled Stork <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> | W/T | LM | Common |
| 19 | Whitenecked Stork <i>Ciconia episcopus</i> | water | LM | Uncommon |
| 20 | Blacknecked Stork <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> | water | M | Extremely rare |
| 21 | White Ibis <i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i> | water | M | Less abundant |
| 22 | Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | water | M | Rare |
| 23 | Black Ibis <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> | water | LM | Rare |
| 24 | Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | water | M | Common |
| 25 | Barheaded Goose <i>Anser indicus</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 26 | Brahminy Duck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | water | M | Common |
| 27 | Comb Duck <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> | water | LM | Common |
| 28 | Lesser Whistling Teal <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> | water | LM | Common |
| 29 | Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> | water | M | Common |
| 30 | Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 31 | Spotbill <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> | water | LM | Common |
| 32 | Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | water | M | Very rare |
| 33 | Gadwall <i>Aas strepera</i> | water | M | Common |
| 34 | Wigeon <i>Anas Penelope</i> | water | M | Common |
| 35 | Shoveller <i>Anas clypeata</i> | water | M | Less abundant |
| 36 | Gargeny <i>Anas querquedula</i> | water | M | Common |
| 37 | Common Pochard <i>Aytha ferina</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 38 | Redcrested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i> | water | M | Common |
| 39 | White-eyed Pochard <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | water | M | Very rare |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|------|----------------|
| 40 | Cotton Teal <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> | water | M | Common |
| 41 | Blackwinged Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 42 | Common Pariah Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 43 | Shikra <i>Accipiter badius</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 44 | White-eyed Buzzard <i>Butastur teesa</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 45 | Spotted Eagle <i>Aquila clanga</i> | Terrestrial | M | Rare |
| 46 | Tawny Eagle <i>Aquila vindhiana</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Very rare |
| 47 | Crested Serpent Eagle <i>Spilornis cheela</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 48 | Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrines</i> | Arboreal | LM | Extremely rare |
| 49 | Short toed Eagle <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 50 | Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | W/T | M | Common |
| 51 | Whitebacked Vulture <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Extremely rare |
| 52 | Indian Longbilled Vulture <i>Gyps indicus</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Extremely rare |
| 53 | Palla's Fishing Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | W/T | M | Extremely rare |
| 54 | King Vulture <i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Extremely rare |
| 55 | White Scavenger Vulture <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 56 | Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 57 | Common Grey Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 58 | Rain Quail <i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 59 | Painted Partridge <i>Francolinus pictus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Extremely rare |
| 60 | Grey Partridge <i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 61 | Red Jungle Fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 62 | Common Peafowl <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 63 | Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i> | water | LM | Uncommon |
| 64 | Sarus Crane <i>Grus antigone</i> | water | R/LM | Common |
| 65 | White Breasted Waterhen <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> | water | R | Common |
| 66 | Indian Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | water | R | Uncommon |

| | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|------|---------------|
| 67 | Purple Moorhen <i>Porolyrio porphyrio</i> | water | R/LM | Common |
| 68 | Coot <i>Fulica atra</i> | water | M | Common |
| 69 | Bronze winged Jacana <i>Metopidius indicus</i> | water | R | Common |
| 70 | Pheasant Tailed Jacana <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> | water | R | Common |
| 71 | Black winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | water | R/LM | Common |
| 72 | Indian Courser <i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 73 | Red wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus indicus</i> | W/T | R | Common |
| 74 | Spurwinged Plover <i>Vanellus spinosus</i> | water | R | Rare |
| 75 | Yellow Wattled Lapwing <i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 76 | Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> | water | M | Very rare |
| 77 | Blacktailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 78 | Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> | water | M | Rare |
| 79 | Common Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 80 | Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i> | water | M | Rare |
| 81 | Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> | water | M | Less abundant |
| 82 | Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 83 | Spotted Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i> | water | M | Common |
| 84 | Common Sandpiper <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i> | water | M | Common |
| 85 | Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | W/T | M | Common |
| 86 | Kentish Plover <i>Charadrius</i> | W/T | M | Uncommon |
| 87 | Temminck's Stint <i>Clalidris temminckii</i> | water | M | Uncommon |
| 88 | Ruff and Reeve <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> | water | M | Very rare |
| 89 | Brownheaded Gull <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i> | water | M | Rare |
| 90 | Blackbellied Tern <i>Sterna acuticauda</i> | water | M | Very rare |
| 91 | River Tern <i>Sterva aurantia</i> | water | R/M | Common |
| 92 | Yellowlegged Green Pegion <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 93 | Blue Rock Pegion <i>Columba livia</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |

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|-----|---|-------------|----|----------------|
| 94 | Ring Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 95 | Red Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 96 | Spotted Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 97 | Little Brown Dove <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 98 | Roseringed Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Arboreal | R | Common |
| 99 | Blossomheaded Parakeet <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 100 | Indian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 101 | Hawk Cuckoo <i>Cuculus varius</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 102 | Pied Crested Cuckoo <i>Clamator Jacobinus</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Common |
| 103 | Koel <i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 104 | Coucal <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 105 | Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 106 | Indian Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 107 | Spotted Owlet <i>Athene brama</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 108 | House Swift <i>Apus affinis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 109 | Alpine Swift <i>Apus melba</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Very rare |
| 110 | Crested Tree Swift <i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 111 | Common Indian Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 112 | Pied Kingfisher <i>Ceryle rudis</i> | water | R | Common |
| 113 | Small Blue Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | water | R | Common |
| 114 | Whitebreasted Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> | W/T | R | Common |
| 115 | Stork Billed Kingfisher <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> | water | M | Very rare |
| 116 | Black capped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon pileata</i> | water | M | Extremely rare |
| 117 | Bluetailed Bee-Eater <i>Merops philippinus</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Uncommon |
| 118 | Small Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 119 | Blue Jay <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 120 | Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |

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|-----|---|-------------|----|-----------|
| 121 | Common Grey Hornbill <i>Tockus birostris</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 122 | Coppersmith <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 123 | Blackbacked Woodpecker <i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i> | Arboreal | R | Very rare |
| 124 | Brown Capped <i>Pygmywoodpecker</i> | Dendrocopos | R | Uncommon |
| 125 | Mahratta Woodpecker <i>Picoides mahrattensis</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 126 | Goldenbacked Woodpecker <i>Dinopium benghalense</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 127 | Eurasian wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 128 | Large Green Barbet <i>Megalaima zeylanica</i> | Arboreal | R | Common |
| 129 | Indian Pitta <i>Pitta brachyuran</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 130 | Redwinged Bushlark <i>Mirafra erythroptera</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 131 | Blackbellied Finch-Lark <i>Eremopterix grisea</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 132 | Rufoustailed Finchlark <i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 133 | Crested Lark <i>Galerida cristata</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 134 | Dusky Crag Martin <i>Hirundo concolor</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 135 | Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 136 | Indian Cliff Swallow <i>Hirundo fluvicola</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 137 | Wiretailed Swallow <i>Hirundo Smithii</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 138 | Striated Swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i> | W/T | R | Very rare |
| 139 | Baybacked Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 140 | Rufous backed Shrike <i>Lenius schach</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 141 | Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Common |
| 142 | Black headed Oriole <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 143 | Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 144 | Whitebellied Drongo <i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 145 | Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 146 | Rosy Pastor <i>Sturnus roseus</i> | Terrestrial | M | Very rare |
| 147 | Brahminy Myna <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |

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|-----|--|-------------|----|---------------|
| 148 | Greyheaded Myna <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> | Terrestrial | M | Uncommon |
| 149 | Indian Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 150 | Bank Myna <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Rare |
| 151 | Pied Myna <i>Sturnus contra</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 152 | Tree Pie <i>Dendrocitta vegabunda</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 153 | House Crow <i>Corvus splendens</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 154 | Jungle Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 155 | Common Wood Shrike <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> | Arboreal | R | Very rare |
| 156 | Blackheaded Cuckoo Shrike <i>Coracinamelanoptera</i> | Terrestrial | R | Very rare |
| 157 | Large Cuckoo Shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 158 | Scarlet Minivet <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 159 | Small Minivet <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 160 | Whitebellied Minivet <i>Pericrocotus erythropygius</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 161 | Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 162 | Goldfronted Chloropsis <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 163 | Goldmantled Chloropsis <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> | Arboreal | R | Very rare |
| 164 | Red vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 165 | Yellow-eyed Babbler <i>Chrysomma sinense</i> | Terrestrial | R | Less abundant |
| 166 | Common Babbler <i>Turdoides caudatus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 167 | Large Grey babbler <i>Turdoides malcolmi</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 168 | Jungle Babbler <i>Turdeides striatus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 169 | Redbreasted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa parva</i> | Arboreal | M | Uncommon |
| 170 | Tickel's Blue Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa tickelliae</i> | Terrestrial | R | Less abundant |
| 171 | Paradise Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradise</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 172 | Verditer Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa thalassina</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 173 | Greyheaded Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> | Arboreal | R | Common |
| 174 | Whitebrow Fantail Flycatcher <i>Rhipidura oureola</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |

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| 175 | Ashy Wren-Warbler <i>Prinia socialis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 176 | Franklin's Wren-Warbler <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i> | Terrestrial | R | Less abundant |
| 177 | Bristled Grassbird <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> | Terrestrial | n/a | Recently discovered |
| 178 | Tailor Bird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> | Terrestrial | R | Less abundant |
| 179 | Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | Arboreal | M | Common |
| 180 | Bluethroat <i>Erithacus svecicus</i> | Terrestrial | M | Very rare |
| 181 | Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 182 | Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | Terrestrial | M | Common |
| 183 | Brown Rock chat <i>Cercomela fusca</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 184 | Collared Bushchat <i>Saxicola torquata</i> | Terrestrial | M | Uncommon |
| 185 | Pied Bush Chat <i>Saxicola caprata</i> | Terrestrial | R | Uncommon |
| 186 | Indian Robin <i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 187 | Blue Rock Thrush <i>Monticola solitaries</i> | Terrestrial | R | Very rare |
| 188 | Grey Tit <i>Parus major</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 189 | Yellow cheeked Tit <i>Parus xanthogenys</i> | Arboreal | R | Rare |
| 190 | Brown Rock Pipit <i>Anthus similis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Rare |
| 191 | Paddyfield Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 192 | Thickbilled Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum agile</i> | Arboreal | R | Uncommon |
| 193 | Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Terrestrial | M | Uncommon |
| 194 | Yellowheaded Wagtail <i>Motacilla citreola</i> | Terrestrial | M | Uncommon |
| 195 | Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | Terrestrial | M | Uncommon |
| 196 | White Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 197 | Large Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 198 | Purple Sunbird <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 199 | White eye <i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 200 | Yellow Throated Sparrow <i>Petronia xanthocollis</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |
| 201 | House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> | Terrestrial | R | Common |

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|-----|---|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 202 | Baya <i>Ploceus philippinus</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Common |
| 203 | Red Munia <i>Estrilda amandava</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Very rare |
| 204 | Spotted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Rare |
| 205 | Whitebacked Munia <i>Lochura striata</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Very rare |
| 206 | White Throated Munia <i>Lonchura malabarica</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Common |
| 207 | Crested Bunting <i>Melophus lathami</i> | Terrestrial | LM | Uncommon |