

BIOLOGICAL PARK CHIDIYATAPU

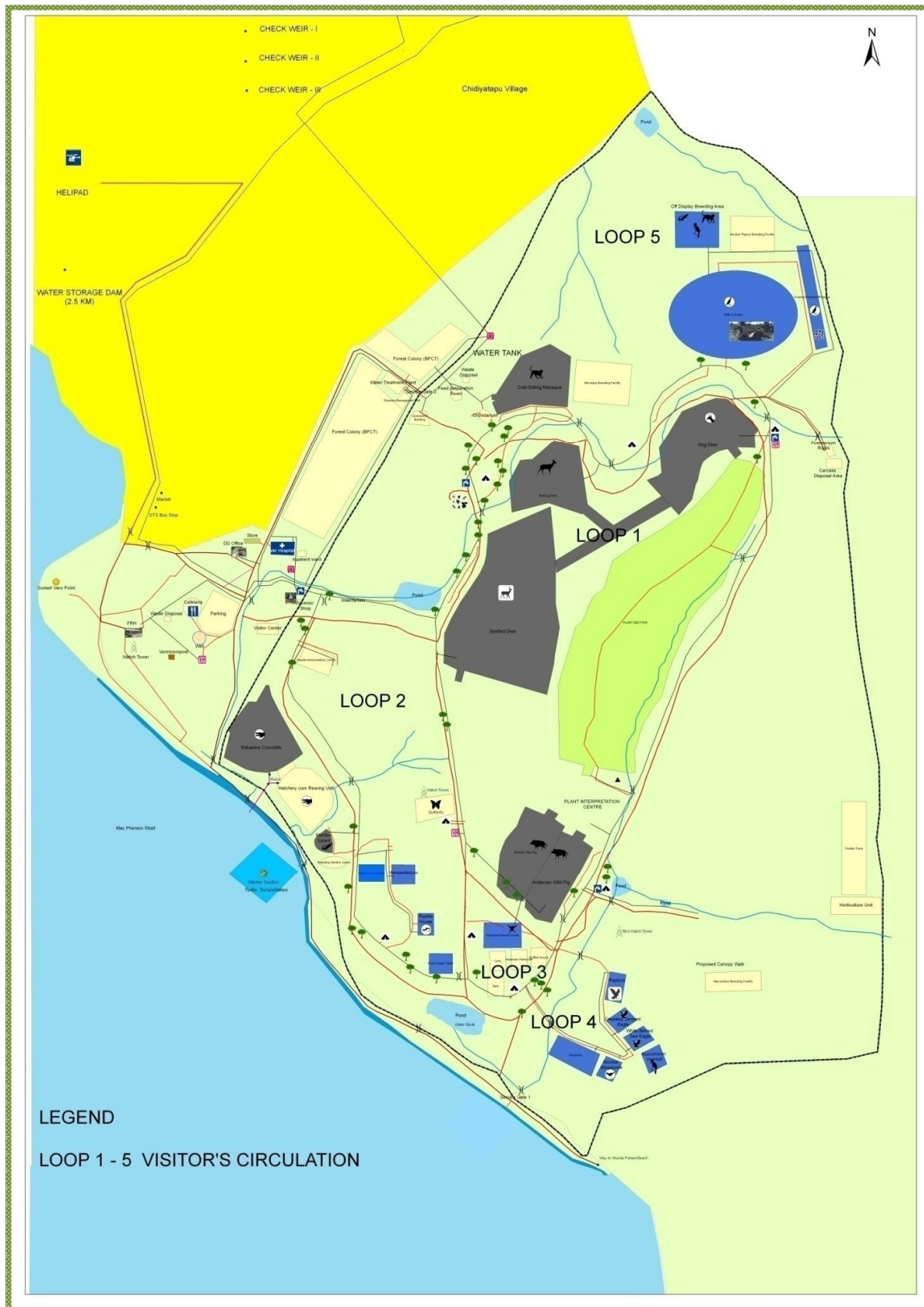


Annual Report for the year
2017-18

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MAP OF THE BIOLOGICAL PARK, CHIDIYATAPU



From Deputy Director's Desk

Biological Park, Chidiyatapu, as a modern facility for ex-situ biodiversity conservation, education and research is coming up well in the Chidiyatapu Bimblitan Reserve Forests of the Southern most part of South Andaman Island.

The diverse habitats ranging from the luxuriant tropical rain forests, clear coastal waters to the open oceans, harbour a range of unique and fascinating wildlife. To make aware the people of these islands of this unique biodiversity, a Mini Zoo was established at Port Blair during 1967 with the objective of exhibiting the faunal species of these Islands mainly for educational and recreational purpose. To house and display wild animals with the objectives of creation of empathy for wild animals and to provide a near natural setting for the display. Considering the limitations, need was felt during the late eighties to establish a Biological Park on modern and scientific lines in a natural setting and sufficiently large area having pollution free environment. The Wildlife Advisory Board of the Union Territory recommended in 1989 for the creation of a new Biological Park. It was decided to develop a modern Biological Park at Chidiyatapu on the southern tip of South Andaman Island, 26Km away from Port Blair ay of animals. The Central Zoo Authority conveyed its approval for the proposal in May 1993 vide letter No F.No. 19-98/92 in 1993. The Ministry of Environment and Forests approved diversion of 40 Ha of forest land in Chidiyatapu for establishment of this Biological Park in May 1997. The park was opened to public in October 2009. At present the park do not attract the visitors as compared to mainland zoos. The entire southern tip of the South Andaman Island will be brought under the Biological Park with an area of 405 Ha.with about 70 ha. of marine waters. This will add more facilities to visitors for entertainment as well as scope of scientific management of the endemic animal and bird

The display of faunal species will be restricted to 40 hectares area of the park. The layout of the park is in an evolutionary pattern in five loops to show cause the maximum Islands' biodiversity in the park. The park will establish as a resource and facilitator for research students in the fields of conservation wildlife.

The visitors can see, a real representation of the biodiversity in an evolutionary layout, plenty of endemic birds, butterflies and insects any time in and around the park. The main attraction of the park are endemic fauna of these Islands, mainly Salt water crocodiles (largest living crocodile of Jurassic era) Andaman water monitor lizard (second largest in the world), White bellied sea eagle, Andaman dark serpent eagle, Andaman green imperial pigeon, Andaman red breasted parakeet, Alexandrine parakeet, Andaman wild pig, Andaman Palm civet and crab eating macaque besides trees like Ficus, Andaman padauk, Titpock (*Tetramelis nudiflora*) with huge buttresses, *Cycas rumphy*, *Podocarpus nerifolia*, Thitmin, Jungli Amm and many endemic plants and trees.

The park though in the development stage has all modern facilities for a comfortable stay, study and research besides recreation for a joyful day of the life with the nature.

The park has evolved to successful breeding in captivity of Crab eating macaque, Andaman wild pig, Salt water crocodile ,water monitor lizard etc.

The Biological Park Chidiyatapu is going to be unique and one of best zoos in the world, that will develop skills to breeding for conservation of all endangered species of these Islands.

Yesu Ratnam
Deputy Director
Biological Park, Chidiyatapu

HISTORY OF THE BIOLOGICAL PARK, CHIDIYATAPU

Owing to its special geographical location in the Bay of Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar islands have been bestowed with a unique assemblage of flora and fauna, which resembles much with the natural elements of Indo-Chinese and Indo-Malayan region. The diverse habitats ranging from the luxuriant tropical rain forests, clear coastal waters to the open oceans, harbour a range of unique and fascinating wildlife. To make aware the people of these islands of this unique biodiversity, a Mini Zoo was established at Port Blair during 1967 with the objective of exhibiting the faunal species of these Islands mainly for educational and recreational purpose. A captive breeding facility for Estuarine or Salt water Crocodile (*Crocodilus porosus*) was subsequently added in the Mini Zoo. But as per the guidelines defined subsequently by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA), Ministry of Environment and Forest, a zoo should aim to house and display wild animals with the objectives of creation of empathy for wild animals and to provide a near natural setting for the display of animals. Though attempts were made to bring some modifications in the Mini Zoo at Port Blair but it was unable to meet the above stated requirement of the modern Zoo due to space constraint and a disturbed city surrounding.

Considering the limitations, need was felt during the late eighties to establish a Biological Park on modern and scientific lines in a natural setting and sufficiently large area having pollution free environment. The Wildlife Advisory Board of the Union Territory recommended in 1989 for the creation of a new Biological Park. It was decided to develop a modern Biological Park at Chidiyatapu on the southern tip of South Andaman Island, 26 Km away from Port Blair. After carrying out detailed survey, a plan was prepared by DCF (Wildlife-1), Port Blair and the project proposal was submitted to the Central Zoo authority in 1992. The main criteria for selecting the area for new facility at Chidiyatapu were:

- Natural landscape and large spaces for enclosures and other facilities.
- Site well connected with Port Blair, having a good road link and transportation.
- Pollution free environment as it is surrounded by natural forests.
- Rare and endangered plant and animal species occurring naturally in the Biological Park area and in surrounding forests.
- Endangered Nicobar Megapode, Narcondam Hornbill and Nicobar Pigeon can be bred easily in naturally available littoral and tropical forests.
- The different conservatories proposed will help to conserve many endemic and endangered species of flora of the islands.
- Being adjacent to sheltered Macpherson Strait it will be possible to house and exhibit marine species like Dolphin, Dugong, Sea turtles, Estuarine crocodile in large enclosures, making the facility a truly unique for the country.

The Central Zoo Authority conveyed its approval for the proposal in May 1993 vide letter F.No.19-98/92-CZA dated 03.05.1993. The Ministry of Environment and Forests approved diversion of 40 Ha of forest land in Chidiyatapu for establishment of this Biological Park in May 1997. However in 1998, the Department engaged Shri. Pushpa Kumar as a consultant to prepare a detailed Plan and designs of enclosures for the proposed Biological Park. A revised layout plan with additional enclosures to showcase some high profile mainland species introduced in these Islands along with local species was prepared.

Now it is felt that the entire southern tip of the South Andaman Island will be brought under the Biological Park with an area of 405 Hectares with about 70 hectares of marine waters for marine section.

The construction work of enclosures started in 1998. As per the Plan, five enclosures for animals like Spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Sambar deer, Barking deer, and Wild pig were constructed departmentally. Further construction of three enclosures to house Crocodiles, Water monitor lizard and Marine turtle was entrusted to Andaman Harbour Works; an organization under the Ministry of Shipping specialized in making structures in marine environment.

Subsequently based on the guidelines of the CZA and considering various factors, the Steering Committee decided not to bring any exotic species from mainland such as Sambar, Leopard and to display only local and endemic species along with some of the major introduced species. Due to the mega earthquake and resultant devastating tsunami of 26th December 2004, the boundary wall and the enclosures of the Reptile Section were damaged. Enclosures were reconstructed at the same site, but due to certain design fault in the marine turtle enclosure, it was decided to modify it to house the estuarine crocodiles. After the earthquake certain changes were also made in the Plan and the enclosure for Crab eating macaque and Orchidarium were shifted to a new site, as the earlier site was not found suitable.

Due to changes made in the enclosures, their location and the policy decision to not to show exotic species; the entire area was re-surveyed in 2008 and a Lay-out map on a 1:1000 scale with 2 meter contour interval was prepared. All the existing enclosures, buildings and facilities were then mapped and integrated on this map in the GIS domain. Based on the fresh surveys and contour mapping and on the advice of the technical team of CZA which inspected the facilities at the Biological Park, Chidiyatapu in December 2008 and also as per the latest guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority, action was initiated to develop a revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Biological Park. In the meantime Biological Park was opened for public viewing on 1st October 2009 as most of the enclosures were completed.

The development of the Biological Park, Chidiyatapu can be categorised into four phases as indicated below:

S.No.	Phase	Time period
1	Phase – I	1992-2011
2	Phase – II	2011-2021
3	Phase – III	2021-2031
4	Phase – IV	2031-2037

This Master Plan is aimed to provide direction for development of the Biological Park over the next 20 years i.e. 2017 to 2037 with a provision for revision after ten years. The proposal is based on the topography of the site, water availability, vegetation, climate, visitors profile, conservation, education and research needs and convenience of management.

The draft Master Plan of the zoo was returned by the Central Zoo Authority with observations for modifications vide letter NO.19-38/92-CZA(331) (Vol-IV)(M)/2215 dated 21.02.2013.

The Andaman And Nicobar Administration is considering to increase the area of the Biological Park from 40 Hectare.

With the increase in eco tourism activities, the Biological Park will cater wide range of eco tourism activities which include the following:

- (a). Enclosed area of 40 hectares is to showcase the Biodiversity of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (b). Vanasthali (Forest Rest House) providing night halt facilities to the visitors.
- (c). The west coastal stretch of Chidiyatapu provides a picturesque sunset viewing with resting facilities.
- (d). The Munda Pahar beach provides safe place for Swimming, Snorkelling, Scuba diving, Sun basking and Beach games.
- (e). Munda pahar hill provides sub montane hill valley swamp forests with stunted growth which appears as bonsai forest trekking, sun rise and sun set viewing point including sea view from all sides.

OUR MISSION

"To encourage people to develop a caring attitude towards nature and all living beings; to serve as a dynamic breeding and nature conservation centre for endemic, rare and endangered faunal and floral species found in this archipelago and to offer public service through eco awareness, education and recreation to the visitors to achieve goals of nature conservation and wildlife as a whole"

OBJECTIVES:

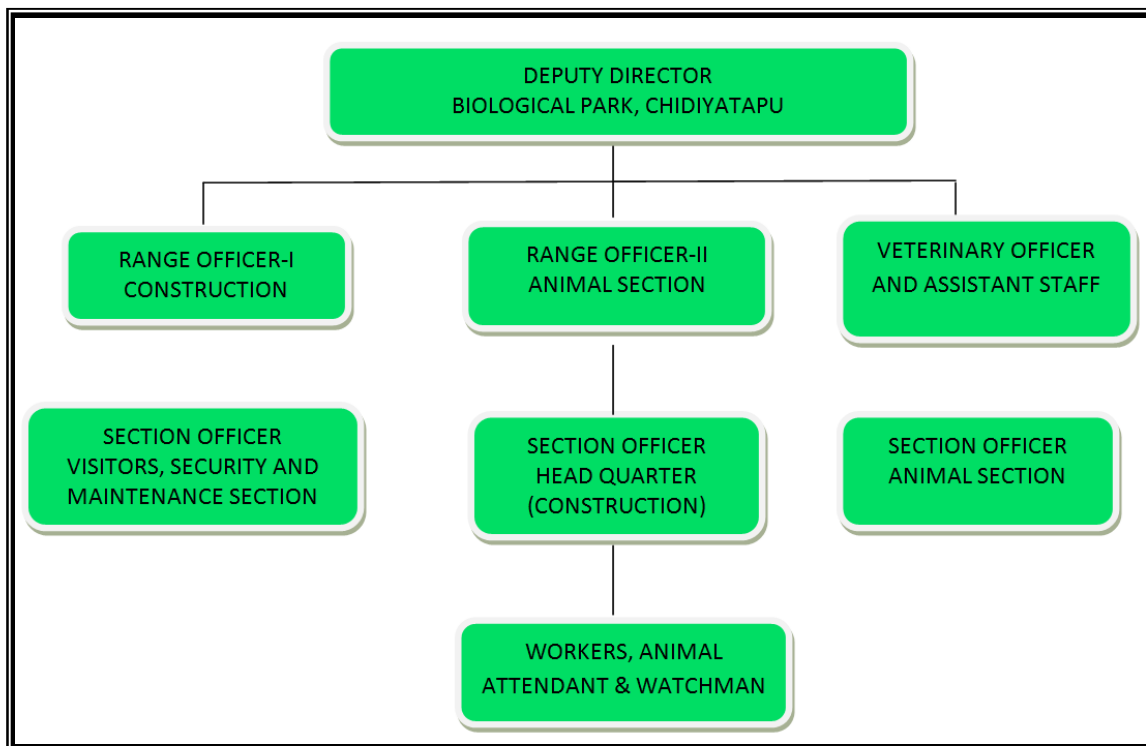
Following are the main objectives for developing and maintaining this facility.

1. To provide formal and informal conservation education to the public including school children and younger generation for conservation of wild life and to provide basic information about wild animals and their natural habitat so as to influence people's behavior and values for their effective in-situ conservation.
2. To carry out planned Conservation Breeding of targeted rare, endangered and endemic species of the region with the intention of reintroduction into the wild and cooperative ex-situ population management by coordinating at regional and global level .
3. To carry out research on animal behavior, nutrition, reproduction, wild life ecology and management, animal genetics and disease etc and to create infrastructure for data storage, training of personnel for research related activities and to make sound decisions based on scientific knowledge for wildlife management in ex-situ and in-situ conditions.
4. To act as a medium for recreation and leisure for the public by providing recreational facility to a large number of people by utilizing out door setting of nature.
5. To rescue wild animals which have been displaced from the natural habitat due to human interference or other reasons for their rehabilitation and reintroduction into the wild.

SALIENT FEATURES

Sl.No.	Particulars	Information
Basic Information about the Zoo		
1.	Name of the Zoo	Biological Park
2.	Year of Establishment	2009
3.	Address of the Zoo	Chidiyatapu
4.	State	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5.	Telephone Number	03192-281000
6.	Fax Number	-
7.	E- Mail address	biologicalparkchidiyatapu@gmail.com
8.	Website	-
9.	Distance From nearest	Airport : VSIA, Port Blair
		Railway Station : N.A.
		Bus Stand : Port Blair
10.	Recognition Valid upto(Date)	31.03.
11.	Category of Zoo	Small Zoo
12.	Area(in Hectares)	40 Hact.
13.	Number of Visitors(2017-18)	Adults : 33031
		Childrens : 4178
		Total Indians : 37209
		Total Foreigners : 231
		Total Visitors : 37440
14.	Visitor's Facilities Available in Zoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water facilities • Toilets at convenient locations. • Wheel chairs and ramps for differently abled persons • Rest areas/sit-outs/visitor's shed at various locations. • Forest Rest House • First-Aid(at near Entrance Gate) • Battery Operated vehicles and E- Rikshaw • Guide Map(Located at Entrance Gate and various places of Park) • Childrens Park(in front of Entrance Gate of Biological Park)
15.	Weekly Closure Day of the Zoo	Every Monday
Management Personnel of the Zoo		
16.	Name with designation of the Officer-in-charge	Yesu Ratnam, IFS
	Name of the Veterinary officer	Dr. Sam Varghese
	Name of the Curator	-
	Name of the Biologist	-
	Name of the Education Officer	-
	Name of the Compounder/Lab Assistant	Shri Katherasan, Veterinary Compounder
Owner/Operator of the Zoo		
17.	Name of the Operator	Andaman and Nicobar Administration
18.	Address of the Operator	Chidiyatapu, South Andaman District, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
19.	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	03192-281000
20.	E-mail address of Operator	biologicalparkchidiyatapu@gmail.com

ORGANIZATION CHART



Details of Office Staffs, Executive Staffs and Workers Biological Park, Chidiyatapu

Sl.No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	IFS	-	Shri Yesu Ratnam
2.	ACF(SG)	1	-
3.	Forest Ranger	2	1. Shri Amarendra Kumar Singh 2. Shri Kuriakose
4.	Dy.Ranger	2	1. Shri K.P. Abdul Basheer 2. Shri C.A. Mohammed
5.	Forester	4	1. Shri K. Yusuf 2. Shri T. Abdul Majeed 3. Shri G. Tirupathi 4. Smti. Dhanalakshmy
6.	Head Forest Guard	1	Shri Robert Pradeep Soreng
7.	Forest Guard	4	1. Shri Anand Kumar Xaxa 2. Shri Sankar Mazumdar 3. Shri P. Bhuvaneswara Rao 4. Smti Sangeeta Devi
8.	Head Clerk	1	Shri Gyan Kishen
9.	H.G.C	2	Shri E. Abubakker
10.	L.G.C	2	1. Shri K. Kodanda Rao 2. Smti K A Sabira
11.	Veterinary Compounder	1	Shri K. Kathiresan
12.	Multi-Tasking Staff	3	1. Shri L. Subramani 2. Smti Geetanjali
13.	Animal Attendant	1	Shri Y. Pollaiah
14.	H.M.V.Driver (Gr-I)	1	-
15.	H.M.V.Driver (OG)	1	-

The Zoo Advisory Committee :- Proposal under progress

The Zoo Health Advisory Committee :-

The State Level Health Advisory Committee for Biological Park, Chidiyatapu constituted by the PCCF(WL) vide Office Order No.WL/07 dated 06.07.2017. The committee have consist of the following officials :-

1. Senior Veterinary Officer, Dept. Of Environment and Forest, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2. Senior Veterinary Officer, Sub Centre, Rangachang, Dept. Of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
3. Dr. N.P. Abdul Aziz, Forest Ranger.

During the year one meeting was held on 05.10.2017 at Biological Park, Chidiyatapu.

Statement of income and expenditure of the Zoo :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Income(in rupees)
1.	Visitors Entry Pass	6,79070.00
2.	Battery Operated Vehicle & Golf Cart	3,23160.00
3.	Revenue collected occupancy at Forest Rest House, Biological Park	4,99250.00
Total revenue collected		15,01480.00

Sl.No.	Particulars	Budget/ Expenditure
1.	Total Budget allotment	5.264 Crore
2.	Total Budget expenditure	5.259 Crore

Daily Feed Schedule of animals :

Sl. No.	Species	Feed Item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1.	Crab Eating Macaque	Banana - 3kg	7.900 kg.	7.900 kg	NIL
		Cucumber – 3kg			
		Bread - 400 gm			
		Bhaji - 500 gm			
		Gram Whole - 1 kg			
2.	Water Monitor Lizard	Dressed Chicken - 4 kg	4 kg	4 kg	Alternate days
3.	Spotted Deer	Gram whole - 13 kg	56.875 kg	56.875 kg	Monday off
		Wheat Brain - 32.500 kg			
		Ground Nut Cake-9.750 kg			
		Salt - 1.625 kg			
4.	Barking Deer	Gram whole – 600 gm	3.280 kg	3.280 kg	Monday off
		Wheat Brain - 2 kg			
		Ground Nut Cake - 600 gm			
		Salt - 80 gm			
5.	Andaman Wild Pig	Wheat Brain – 4.500 kg	20.700 kg	20.700 kg	Monday off
		Coconut – 7 Nos.			
		Ground Nut Cake – 1.800 kg			
		Jaggery – 900 gm			
		Tapioca – 13.500 kg			
6.	Salt Water Crocodile	Dressed Chicken / Beef	30 kg	20 kg	Weekly 6 days fasting
7.	Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle	Dressed Chicken – 800 gm	800 gm	800 gm	Weekly once 400 gm
8.	White Bellied Sea Eagle	Fish - 500 gm / 200 gm	500 gm	500 gm	Weekly once 200 gm

9.	Andaman Red Breasted Parakeet	Banana - 40 gm	240 gm	240 gm	NIL
		Cucumber – 50 gm			
		Bread - 50 gm			
		Paddy – 60 gm			
		Ground Nut Cake – 20 gm			
		Green Chilly - 20 gm			
10.	Alexandrian Parakeet	Banana - 40 gm	240 gm	240 gm	NIL
		Cucumber – 50 gm			
		Bread - 50 gm			
		Paddy – 60 gm			
		Ground Nut Cake – 20 gm			
		Green Chilly - 20 gm			
11.	Andaman Green Imperial Pigeon	Banana – 6.400 kg	8.320 kg	8.320 kg	NIL
		Bhaji – 640 gm			
		Paddy – 320 gm			
		Moong Dal – 640 gm			
		Bazra – 320 gm			
12.	Civet Cat	Banana – 500 gm	700 gm	700 gm	NIL
		Dressed chicken – 200 gm			
13.	Rhesus monkey	Banana – 300 gm	1.100 kg	1.100 kg	NIL
		Cucumber – 300 gm			
		Bread – 200gm			
		Bhaji – 100 gm			
		Gram Whole – 200gm			
14.	Bonnet Monkey	Banana – 600 gm	1.800 gm	1.800 gm	NIL
		Cucumber – 600 gm			
		Bread – 300 gm			
		Bhaji – 100 gm			
		Gram Whole – 200 gm			

Vaccination Schedule of Animals

Sl. No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the vaccine and dosage/ quantity used	Periodicity	Remarks
-	-	-	-	-	-

De-worming Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Drug used	Month
1.	Andaman Wild Pig - 07 Nos.	Albondozale/ Albamar Powder	2.5.2017
2.	Crab eating Macaque - 04 Nos.	-Do -	3.5.2017
3.	Andaman Wild Pig - 07 Nos.	-Do -	4.5.2017
4.	Spotted Deer - 07 Nos.	-Do -	4.5.2017
5.	Andaman Wild Pig - 07 Nos.	-Do -	19.11.2017
6.	Crab eating Macaque - 04 Nos.	-Do -	19.5.2017
7.	Crab eating Macaque - 04 Nos.	-Do -	28.2.2018
8.	Andaman Wild Pig - 07 Nos.	-Do -	8.2.2018
9.	Barking Deer	-Do -	28.2.2018

Disinfection Schedule :

Note : All the Species enclosed in natural environment and during cleaning procedure chemicals are not used.

Sl. No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of Disinfection
1.	Salt Water Crocodile	Open enclosure	In take of tidal sea water	Spring Tide
2.	Water Monitor Lizard	Open enclosure	Recycling of Water	Weekly
3.	White Bellied Sea Eagle	Caged Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Replacement of Drinking Water 3. Cleaning of Water tank.	1. Daily 2. Daily 3. Weekly
4.	Andaman Wild Pig	Open Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Water Stream 3. Cleaning of Water	1. Daily 2. Nil 3. Weekly
5.	Andaman green imperial Pigeon	Caged Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Replacement of Drinking Water 3. Cleaning of Water.	1. Daily 2. Daily 3. Weekly
6.	Red breasted Parakeet & Alexandrine Parakeet	Caged Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Cleaning of Water tank.	1. Daily 2. Weekly
7.	Barking Deer	Open Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Water stream 3. Cleaning of Water	1. Daily 2. Nil 3. Weekly
8.	Crab Eating Macaque	Open Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Water stream 3. Cleaning of Water	1. Daily 2. Nil 3. Weekly
9.	Spotted Deer	Open Enclosure	1. Cleaning of enclosure 2. Cleaning of Water	1. Daily 2. Alternative Days.

Health Check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of health check-up	Findings of health check-up
1.	Shri. C.A. Mohammed	Deputy Ranger	February, 2017	-
2.	Shri. P. Bhuvaneswara Rao	Forest Guard	February, 2017	-
3.	Smti. Sangeeta Devi	Forest Guard	February, 2017	-
4.	Shri. Kathiresan	Veterinary Compounder	February, 2017	-
5.	Shri. Y. Pollaiah	Animal Attendant	February, 2017	-
6.	Shri. Leeda Hunhuniya	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
7.	Shri. M. Somaiah	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
8.	Smti. Demar	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
9.	Shri. Nanku Beck	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
10.	Shri. Alvis Kullu	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
11.	Shri. Lot	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
12.	Shri. Soma Barla	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
13.	Shri. Sohan Ram	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
14.	Shri. George Lakra	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
15.	Shri. Laxman Baraik	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-
16.	Shri. Etwa Barla	Regular Mazddor	February, 2017	-

Development Works carried out in the Zoo during the year :-

The following works are undertaken :

- 1.) Construction of Narcondum hornbill Enclosure
- 2) Construction of Nicobar Megapode enclosure
- 3) Construction Butterfly Open Enclosure
- 4.) Improvement of existing Road to Paver Block Road
- 5) Construction of Insectarium
- 6) Construction of PCC pond:

EVENTS/PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR:



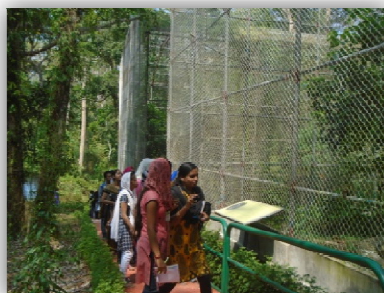
(Plantation Programme on the occasion of world environment day on 5th June 2017)

The prime objective of the Biological Park Chidiyatapu is to provide Conservation Education regarding endemic floral and faunal diversity of islands and conducting/facilitating awareness program and to achieve the target a well equipped auditorium has been developed as infrastructure to biological park.

Vanmahowtsava ,World environment day, wildlife week, International bio-diversity day are the programmes celebrated with Great Enthusiasm and participation of school student, local public ,staff and workers.

Conduction of Competitions, awareness programme on Animals, Birds & wildlife managements held with school student at Biological Park, Chidiyatapu:





IMPRESSIONS OF OUR ESTEEMED GUESTS

The comments of dignitaries who visited Biological Park, Chidiyatapu besides appreciation by general public whose valuable suggestions have added bricks in development and management of the Park.

"The Zoo has been very well planned and maintained. One of the best Forest Rest Houses in the country. Thanks to Andaman and Nicobar, Forest Department "

Shri Siddhanta Das, Director General of Forests, Govt. of India
14.05.2017

"Me and my wife Medha had a unique wondrous experience of this wonderland of Flora and Fauna of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Wish we could stay here for long."

"A lifelong FORESTER on the last legs of his journey"

"With grateful thanks and highest regards to one and all"

Dr Madan Mohan Pant, IFS, Retd.
06.02.2018

"Flora and Fauna endemic to these Islands is well preserved and gives opportunity to amateurs as well as academicians an opportunity to study the behavioural patterns of the life show caused."

"My well wishes to the Park and the men who keep it"

Justic U D Salvi
(Acting Chairperson, National Green Tribunal)
08.02.2018

CELEBRATION OF WORLD WILDLIFE DAY ON 03rd MARCH 2018



INTERACTION WITH PRI MEMBERS & PUBLIC ON MAN – ANIMAL CONFLICTS :



CELEBRATION OF WORLD WILDLIFE DAY ON 3rd MARCH 2018

Cleaning Activity Executed By PRI Members, Staffs and Local Public



CONSERVATION BREEDING PROGRAMME:

Crab eating Macaque



Salt Water Crocodile



During the period Crab eating Macaque, Andaman Wild Pig, Barking Deer, Salt Water Crocodile are breeding successfully.

Animal acquisition/ transfer/ exchange during the year 2017-18

A.	Animal arriving in the Zoo				
	H.No.	Species	Number (M.F)	From which Zoo	Date arrival in the Zoo
	-	Salt water crocodile	01 No. Male	Mini Zoo, Haddo, Port blair	8.11.2017
	-	Salt water crocodile	01 No. Male (R-30)	Mini Zoo, Haddo, Port blair	17.11.2017
	-	Salt water crocodile	01 no. Female (L-2)	Mini Zoo, Haddo, Port blair	17.11.2017
B.	-	Salt water crocodile	01 No. Male (R-20)	Mini Zoo, Haddo, Port blair	28.3.2018
	Animal going from the Zoo				
	H.No.	Species	Number (M.F)	Going to which Zoo	Date of deposition from the Zoo
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals carried out by the Zoo

Sl. 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
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Annual Inventory of Animals

Form-II

[See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A

Inventory of Animals for the year

Endangered Species

Sl. No	NAME OF ANIMALS	STOCK AS ON 01.04.2017				DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD												STOCK AS ON 31.03.2018			
						BIRTH				ACQUISITION				DEATH							
I.	SCHEDULE-I ANIMALS	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T
1	MAMMALS																				
i.	Andaman Wild Pig. Sus Scroffa andamanesis	01	02	03	06	2	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	03	03	04	10
ii.	Crab eating macaque, Macaque	04	03	03	10	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	03	05	12
Total :		05	05	06	16	2	1	4	7							1	1	07	06	09	22

II.	SCHEDULE-II ANIMALS																				
2	MAMMALS																				
i	Civet Cat	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
Total :		01			01													01			01

3	REPTILES																				
i.	Salt Water crocodile, Crocodylus porosus	02	06	01	09	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	4	6	1	11
ii.	Water Monitor Lizard, Varanus salvator	02	01	06	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	01	06	09
Total :		04	07	07	18					3	1		4	1	1		2	06	07	07	20

4	BIRDS																				
i.	White bellied sea eagle, Haliaetus leucagaster	-	01	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	02	
ii.	Andaman dark serpent eagle, spilornis elgini	-	-	06	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06
Total :			01	07	08														01	07	08
Grand Total :		10	13	20	43	2	1	4	7	3	1		4	1	1	1	3	14	14	23	51

Part -B

Other than Endangered Species*

Sl. No.	NAME OF ANIMALS	STOCK AS ON 01.04.2017				DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD												STOCK AS ON 31.03.2018			
						BIRTH				ACQUISITION				DEATH							
I.	SCHEDULE-III ANIMALS	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T	M	F	U	T
i.	Spotted Deer, Axis axis	30	30	11	71		-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	28	29	14	71
ii.	Barking Deer,Muntiacus Muntjak	03	01	0	04	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
iii	Rhesus Monkey	01			01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
iv	Bonnet Monkey	-	02		02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
	TOTAL	34	33	11	78	4	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	32	32	15	79

II	SCHEDULE - IV BIRDS																					
i	Andaman green imperial Pigeon Ducula Aenea			32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	31	31	
ii	Red Breasted Parakeet Psittacula alexandri(Abbotti)	-	-	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	
iii	Alexandrine Parakeet Psittacula,eupatria (Magnirostris)	-	-	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	
	TOTAL			36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	35	35	
	Grand Total	34	33	47	115	4	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	32	32	50	115	

Mortality of animals

Sl. No.	Animals Name (with individual identification mark, if any)	Scientific Name	Sex	Date of Death	Reason of Death as per the Postmortem report
1.	Andaman Wild Pig	<i>Sus scroffa andamanensis</i>	Female	12.6.2017	Death due to enteritis
2.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis Axis</i>	Male	18.5.2017	Death due to Pneumonia
3.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis Axis</i>	Male	16.9.2017	Death due to infection caused by gangrene of limbs septicemia
4.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis Axis</i>	Male	15.6.2017	Death due to infighting
5.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis Axis</i>	Male	27.7.2017	Death due to infighting
6.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis Axis</i>	Female	31.3.2018	Death due to infighting
7.	Salt Water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Female	2.4.2017	Death due to infighting for nesting
8.	Salt Water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Male	17.11.2018	Death due to infighting inside the enclosure

SPECIAL ATTRACTION BIOLOGICAL PARK

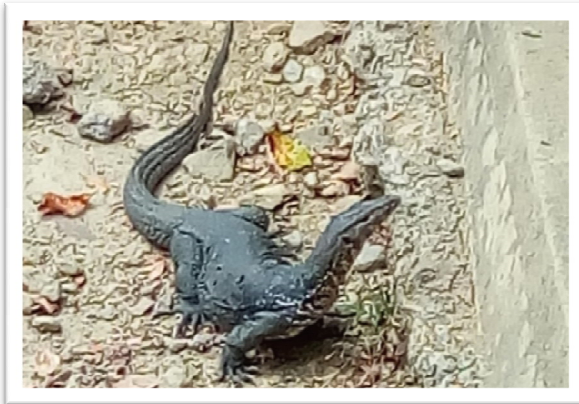
CAPTIVE ANIMALS OF BIOLOGICAL PARK, CHIDIYATAPU

REPTILE

Salt Water Crocodile



It is also known as estuarine (or) Indo pacific crocodile, is the largest of all living reptiles. It has long muzzle than the mugger crocodile, its length is twice its width at the base. It has fewer armor plates on its neck than other crocodilians. Newly hatched saltwater crocodile 25 to 30 cm in length & weight 70 gram average. Males reach sexual maturity at around 16 years of age (3.3m in length). Its typically hunting technique is called death will. Female lays average 40-60 eggs in mound nest incubation period 80 to 90 days.



Water Monitor Lizard

Its Scientific Name is *Varanus Salvator andamensis*. Abundant in Sunderbans and the Bhitarkanika Mangroves in Mainland as well as in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Also found in evergreen forests of Indo Malaya; Indo China; Southern China and the Phillipines. This subspecies is endemic to A&N Islands. The breeding season begins in April and last until October, with female laying eggs in clutches of 7 -30 between May and October. They feed on insects, fishes, crabs, adult fresh water turtles and eggs of water birds and crocodiles.

MAMMALS

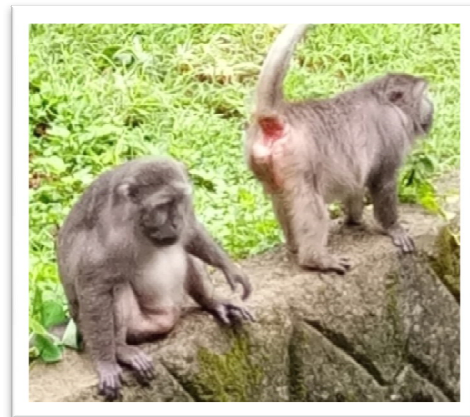


Andaman Wild Pig (*Sus Scrofa Andamanensis*), only occurs in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Lives in dense tropical forest and has evolved accordingly with darker coat and slender body. Feeding the roots, nuts small animals tubers, insects snakes, small animals and carrions. Feed in the early morning and late in the evening. It is the main food of the forest dwelling tribes of these islands who have special hunting rights under the wildlife (Protection) Act under section 65.

Crab Eating Maqacue

Name : Makphoum(In nicobarese), Scientific Name : *Macaca fascicularis umbrosa*. Popularly known Nicobar Monkey is an endemic subspecies from the Nicobar Islands.

It is brownish to grey fur with lighter coloration in their undersides. Tail is long while legs are short and stout. It is a social animal and spends a good deal of day time interacting and grooming with other group members. It moves on the ground as well as on the canopy. It is also a proficient swimmer and may use this ability when threatened to avoid arboreal and terrestrial predators. Total body length is 35-40 cm and weights upto 2.5 – 9kg. Males are considerably larger than females. It's a frugivore with its principal diet consisting of fruits and nuts including coconut. Alternative diet includes young leaves, insects, seeds and bark. It is also known to eat small crabs, frogs and other creatures taken from the shore lines and mangroves when foraging in these environments.





SPOTTED DEER (*Axis axis*)



BARKING DEER
(*Muntiacus muntjak*)



Andaman Green Imperial Pigeon
(Pigeon *Ducula aenea*)



Andaman Dark Snake Eagle(*Spilornis elgini*)



Andaman Palm Civet



VETERINARY HOSPITAL, BIOLOGICAL PARK



Auto Rickshaw Service for Visitors



BUTTERFLY OF BIOLOGIAL PARK, CHIDIYATAPU



PUBLIC TOILETS

**Respectfully submitted by
Deputy Director Biological Park**