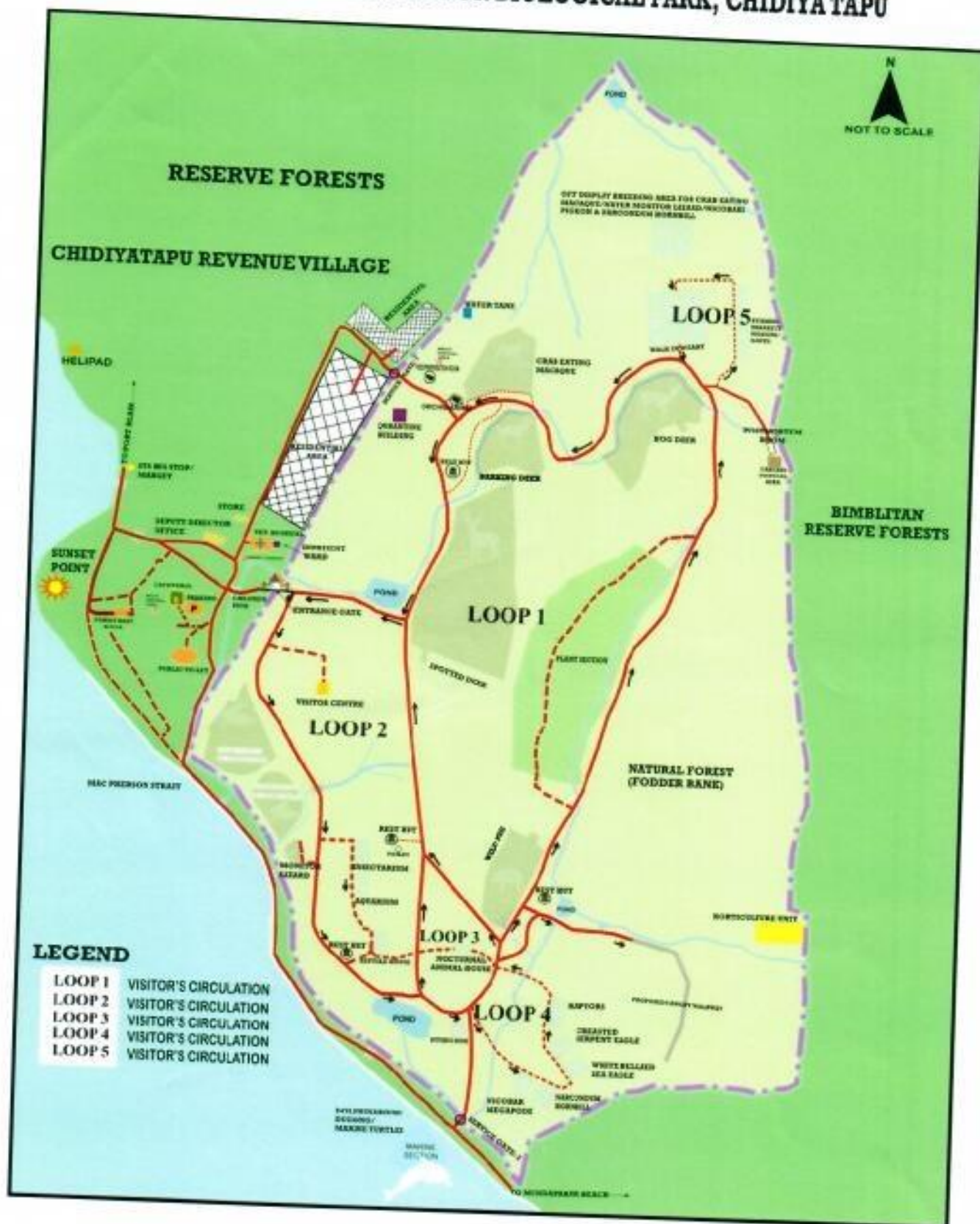


Annual Report 2016-2017



CHIDIYATAPU BIOLOGICAL PARK **Window to Nature**

VISITOR'S CIRCULATION FOR BIOLOGICAL PARK, CHIDIYA TAPU





CHIDIYATAPU BIOLOGICAL PARK

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



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"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.

- To provide formal and informal conservation

Conservation Breeding Plan for Chidiyatapu Biological Park.

Central Zoo Authority have selected Chidiyatapu Biological Park as coordinating zoo and few zoos as participating zoos

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.

- 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.

- 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 per-

sonnel for research related activities and to make sound decisions based on scientific knowledge for wildlife management in ex-situ and in-situ conditions.

- 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.

- 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.

A coordinating zoo for conservation breeding of endemic species

- Crab eating Macaque or long tailed Macaque
- Andaman Water Monitor Lizard
- Nicobar Pigeon
- Narcondam Horn Bill
- Nicobar Megapod



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, Palm civet cat 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.

BIOLOGICAL PARK CHIDIYATAPU

Biological Park, Chidiyatapu is aimed to show cause the evolution of life in these oceanic Islands as a whole for recreation, education and conservation breeding of rare and endangered species. It was dedicated to the public in October, 2009. Most of animals of Biological Park live in open, large moated areas surrounded by natural forests. This gives them a feeling of living in their natural habitat. The Biological Park is located in tropical rain forests with endemism occurring in varied ecosystems aimed to show cause the endemic fauna and flora.

IMPORTANT ANIMALS IN BIOLOGICAL PARK CHIDIYATAPU



Water Monitor Lizard



Salt Water Crocodile



Crab Eating Macaque



Andaman Wild Pig

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

1 SALT WATER CROCODILE

Largest living reptile in the world .



ANDAMAN WATER MONITOR LIZARD

The second largest living lizard in the world



Nicobar pigeon



White Bellied Sea Eagle



Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle



Andaman Green imperial Pigeon



White bellied King Fisher



Andaman Wild Pig



King Cobra



Andaman Fairy Crest



SPECIAL PLANT ATTRACTIONS



Ficus and Padauk have unique relationship



Tetramelis nudiflora have huge buttresses for stress management



Padauk trees develop huge buttresses and Burrs of high commercial value

Padauk flowering



Lagerstroemia hypoleuca flowering



Ficus spp



Artocarpus chaplasha (Taung pisne) an evergreen tree



Padauk Trunk



BIRTH/ ACQUISITION OF CAPTIVE ANIMALS AT BIOLOGICAL PARK, CHIDIYATAPU

DURING THE YEAR 2014-15

Sl.No.	Date of Birth	Name of the species	No.s of new born/Sex
1.	04.2014	Spotted Deer	01 (US)
2.	11.2014	Spotted Deer	05 (US)
3.	03.2015	Crab Eating Macaque	01 (US)

DURING THE YEAR 2015-16

Sl.No.	Date of Birth	Name of the species	No.s of new born/Sex
1.	17.07.2015	Andaman Wild Pig	01 (US)(Acquisition)
2.	July 2015	Spotted Deer	06 (US)
3.	August 2015	White Belled Sea Eagle	02 (US))(Acquisition)
4.	August 2015	Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle	02 (US))(Acquisition)
5.	27.10.2015	Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle	04 (US))(Acquisition)
6.	22.02.2016	Andaman Wild Pig	02 (US)

DURING THE YEAR 2016-17

Sl.No.	Date of Birth	Name of the species	No.s of new born/Sex
1.	29.04.2016	Spotted Deer	01 (Male) & 01 (US)
2.	19.06.2016	Crab Eating Macaque (Rescued)	01(M), 01(F) & 01(US)
3.	14.08.2016	Barking Deer (Rescued)	01 (US)
4.	25.08.2016	Andaman Green Imperial Pigeon (Received from Zoo)	32 (US)
5.	25.08.2016	Red Breasted Parakeet (Received from Zoo)	02 (US)
6.	25.08.2016	Alexandrine Parakeet (Received from Zoo)	02 (US)
7.	28.08.2016	Andaman Wild Pig(Rescued)	01 (F)
8.	16.09.2016	Civet Cat (Received from Zoo)	01 (M)
9.	16.09.2016	Barking Deer (Rescued)	01(M) & 01(F)
10.	01.11.2016	Recess Monkey (Received from Zoo)	01(M)
11.	12.12.2016	Spotted Deer (Rescued)	01(M)
12.	09.02.2017	Crab Eating Macaque (Zoo Born)	01(US)
13.	10.02.2017	Bonnet Monkey (received from M/Zoo)	02(F)

REPORT OF DEATH OF CAPTIVE ANIMALS AT BIOLOGICAL PARK, CHIDIYATAPU

DURING THE YEAR 2014-15

Sl.No.	Date of Death	Name of the species	Age	Sex	Cause of Death
1.	06.02.2014	Salt Water Crocodile	Adult	Female	Severe injury due to infighting
2.	17.08.2014	Water Monitor Lizard	08 years	Female	Sudden ingestion of big stone stuck in the stomach blocked the passage
3.	21.01.2015	Spotted Deer	3 years	Female	Severe injury at right leg due to infighting
4.	05.02.2015	Water Monitor Lizard	07 years	Female	Due to heavy parasitic load.
5.	16.02.2015	Salt Water Crocodile	22 years	Female	
6.	17.03.2015	Crab Eating Macaque	03 days	Male	Pre-matured birth
7.	18.03.2015	Water Monitor Lizard	Adult	Male	Due to heavy load of ecto-parasite
8.	30.03.2015	Crab Eating Macaque	26 years	Male	Old age cardiac arrest and Old age com-

DURING THE YEAR 2015-16

Sl.No.	Date of Death	Name of the species	Age	Sex	Cause of Death
1.	19.06.2015	Spotted Deer	06 months	Female	Pneumonia and respiratory distress
2.	07.11.2015	Spotted Deer	--	Female	Due to pregnancy toxemia
3.	18.11.2015	White Belied Sea Eagle	Un Known	Female	Fracture of wing and drowning of Bird.
4.	29.12.2015	Spotted Deer	30 years	Male	Cardio Vascular and respiratory fail
5.	19.01.2016	Dark Serpent Eagle	Un Known	Male	Non specific enteritis
6.	22.01.2016	Dark Serpent Eagle	Un Known	Male	Dehydration and Non specific enteritis

DURING THE YEAR 2016-17

Sl. No.	Date of Death	Name of the species	Age	Sex	Cause of Death
1.	20.04.2016	Barking Deer	--	Male	Injury due to infighting
2.	29.04.2016	Spotted Deer (Rescued)	--	US	Due to septicemia
3.	30.04.2016	Spotted Deer (Rescued)	--	Male	Due to septicemia
4.	01.05.2016	Spotted Deer	--	Male	Injury due to infighting
5.	08.05.2016	Spotted Deer	Un Known	Male	Injury due to infighting
6.	24.07.2016	Spotted Deer	--	Male	Deep Injuries infighting
7.	31.07.2016	Crab Eating Macaque (Rescued)	--	Male	Due to drowning
8.	03.09.2016	Crab Eating Macaque	--	Female	Shock caused severe bleeding due to injuries
9.	22.09.2016	Water Monitor Lizard	--	Male	Fatty liver syndrome
10.	20.10.2016	Barking Deer (Rescued)	--	Male	
11.	04.02.2017	Spotted Deer		Male	
12.	17.02.2017	Water Monitor Lizard		Male	

Faunal diversity and Endemism in A&N islands

Animal Group	No of species/ sub-species	No. of endem-ics	% Endemism
Terrestrial			
Fauna			
Mammalia	58	32	55.2
Aves	246	99	40.2
Reptilia	78	27	34.6
Amphibia	20	8	40.0
Mollusca	110	77	70.0
Arachnida	94	38	40.4
Hemiptera	146	22	15.0
Diptera	214	24	11.2
Coleoptera	878	92	10.5
Lepidoptera	426	52	12.2
Isoptera	40	19	47.5
Odonata	36	4	11.1
Annelida	30	9	30.0
TOTAL	2,376	503	21.17
Marine fauna			
Mammalia	7	-	-
Reptilia	12	-	-
Pisces	1,200	2	0.2
Echinodermata	350	4	0.4
Mollusca	1,000	18	1.9
Crustacea	600	6	1.0
Polychaeta	184	4	2.2
Anthozoa	326	2	0.6
Porifera	72	-	-
Meiofauna	490	102	21.0
TOTAL	4,241	138	0.11

Endemism

55% mammals :

Prominent endemic mammals are:

Andaman wild pig,

Nicobar wild pig,

Tree shrews

Andaman Palm Civet.

40% Aves:

Prominent Birds are :

Andaman teal,

Narcondam Hornbill,

Nicobar Megapod,

Nicobar pigeon

Andaman Bulbul,

Andaman shama,

Andaman crane.

35% Reptiles:

Prominent groups are :

Salt water crocodile.

Geckoes.

Skinks.

Lizards.

Snakes.





Significant Achievements in Health Care

BIOLOGICAL PARK CHIDIYATAPU

VETERINARY SECTION

Hand Rearing of Long Tailed Macaque (Crab eating macaque)(*Macaca fascicularis umbrosa*)

Jyoti, a zoo born female long tailed macaque baby was born on 13.01.2014. The mother Rani's fourth baby was abandoned as a regular feature of unable to bring up the young. The animal attendants have picked up and hand reared the baby in the inpatient ward of the hospital for one year and later released in the display area of the enclosure. It has well adjusted to the new environment and other members in the enclosure.

Rearing of Andaman wild pig (*Sus scrofa* Linnaeus)

There were only one male and a female Andaman wild pigs in the enclosure for a long time and not able to breed. On 13.02.2014 a female baby Yogita was rescued from poachers by the forest officials and the court had requested to keep the one week old and 01 kg baby at the park. The Yogita was reared in the inpatient ward and released in the animal enclosure on 25.04.2014. Yogita has adjusted its new environment and started breeding from the year 2016.

Yogita had delivered two live babies and one dead male baby of her first delivery on 22.02.2016. The young ones also have grown up well adjusted to the enclosure environment.

Development of Inpatient ward

The Veterinary Hospital attached to the Biological Park has an attached inpatient ward to cater the health care of sick animals and rescued animals. The inpatient ward has been helpful in hand rearing of Long Tailed Macaque, Barking Deer, Andaman Wild Pig, Chital, Rhesus Macaque and Bonnet monkeys.

Rearing of Rescued animals



Inside Story Headline

19	No. of visitors (during the current and last three financial year)	2013-14 - 16559 2014-15 - 17254 2015-16 - 22080 2016-17 - 25920 (Indian) 245 (Foreign National)
20	Budget of the zoo (last three years)	2013-14 - Rs.95,04,000/- 2014-15 - Rs.94,96,399/- 2015-16 - Rs.1,01,30,479/- 2016-17 - Rs.
21	Revenue earned (last three years)	2013-14 - Rs.3,03,910/- 2014-15 - Rs.3,13,670/- 2015-16 - Rs.3,95,675/- 2016-17- Rs. 6,17,605/-
22	Utilization of financial Assistance received from the CZA during last three years and its utilization	2013-14 - Rs. 2014-15 - Rs. 2015-16 - Rs. 2016-17
23	Major works Undertaken for Development of the Park	<p>2013-14</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of White Bellied Sea Eagle Enclosure. 2. Construction of Andaman Dark Serpent Eagle Enclosure. 3. Construction of Terrestrial bird Enclosures 3 numbers <p>Construction and replacement of Fencing of Hog Deer enclosure Construction and replacement of Fencing of Chital enclosure. 2014-15</p> <p>2015-16</p> <p>2016-17</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of 3 terrestrial bird enclosures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. For Red Cheeked Parakeet 1b. Nicobar Pigeon 1c. Alexandrian Parakeet

Impression of Our Esteemed Guests

Some one like me who keep coming at regular interval to see the Chidiyatapu zoo, it was gratifying to see the improvement and developments taking place. The visitors path have been well laid out ,the new raptor bird section has been included. Small step but in the context of a zoo in Andaman, specializing to show case the fauna of the Islands, the developments are worth mentioning. The energy efficient visitor vehicle also is a new addition and the main path if improved to a tar topped one will help visitor flow significantly. I wish to see the Chidiyatapu zoo to develop into a big attraction in future

Shri. B C Choudhury

CZA Zoo Evaluator, Former Faculty of WII, Fr Advisor to WII, WWF & IUCN

I have visited the biological park in its infancy & it is of great joy to see that the vision + plan conceived at that time are taking excellent shape with several value additions. The wealth of natural assets is very rich with combination of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The path to the future is based on transferring the natural values in a manner that would enable the visitors to appreciate our heritage. I have no doubts that with such meticulous aesthetic planning this would be one of its best in the country.

Shri. V B Sawarkar IFS (Retd), Member National Board for Wildlife

An Exhilarating experience to have visited the Bio-diversity Andamans. Forest Department officials have done a commendable job here. With introduction of modern technology an a little more creative imagination may go a long way in making Chidiyatapu a world class destination into itself.

Shri. O P Rawat (Election Commissioner Of India New Delhi.)

Visited Chidiyatapu along with my wife Usha Bahuguna to end our 5 days Andaman trip. Andaman is very rich in Bio-diversity as s well as scenic beauty . The beaches are world class and Forest Rest House is one of the best I have sseen icin the country. Forest staff have done wonderful job and they deserve full some praise.

Dr V K Bahuguna (Ex Director General, Indian Council Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun)

A very interesting and innovative Biological Park has been developed here at Chidiyatapu. It show causes interesting flora and fauna of the Andaman Islands. This Biological Park and its surroundings will play a big role in conservation of biodiversity and also serve as an extension facility for awareness about such rich flora and faunal heritage. The need to increase its visibility on the tourist map of A & N Islands. Keep it up.

Shri. Siddanta Das D G Forests & S. S. Govt. of India New Delhi.

BUTTERFLIES OF CHIDIYATAPU BIOLOGICAL PARK



COMMON BIRDS OF CHIDIYATAPU BIOLOGICAL PARK



NATURE EDUCATION PROGRAMME





PUBLIC AWARENESS AND NATURE EDUCATION



STAFF AND MANAGEMENT

