



## ***Annual Report 2016-17***



**King Cobra neonates in Pilikula Biological Park**

**PILIKULA BIOLOGICAL PARK**  
**Mangaluru, Karnataka.**

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## **Pilikula Biological Park at a Glance:**

### **Pilikula Nisarga Dhama Society ®:**

Pilikula Nisarga Dhama (Pilikula) is a major eco-education and tourism development project promoted by the District Administration of Dakshina Kannada in the beautiful city of Mangalore in Karnataka State, India.

Pilikula is an integrated theme park with a wide variety of features; Pilikula has many attractions of cultural and scientific interest. Pilikula extends over an area of 375 acres along the banks of Gurupura River.

Pilikula presently includes a Biological Park, Botanical and Medicinal Gardens, Regional Science Centre, Lake Garden and Boating, Heritage and Artisan Village, Jungle Lodges, Golf Course, Amusement and Water Park.

Pilikula probably the first project of its kind in India, it is inspired by the concept of providing a wholesome experience of the native natural and cultural heritage of the region along with all modern recreational facilities.

It is also an attempt to showcase the rich native heritage and coastal culture of the people of Dakshina Kannada district. In short, Pilikula is one-stop education and recreation destination in India - a must visit place for all visitors to this part of the world.

Pilikula is a registered society, registered on 23.04.1997 under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960 (Sl. No. 17 of Karnataka Act 1960). It consists of a General body with the Dakshina Kannada District in-charge Minister as ex-officio President.



*Garden and resting place*

## **Pilikula Biological Park:**

Pilikula the name derived from the local tulu language ‘Pili’ means Tiger and ‘Kula’ means pond. It is said that in the past years Tigers were extensively found in this locality. The Tigers used to drink water from a huge pond found in the area hence the name “Pilikula”. The natural tiger caves still exist in the locality.

Pilikula Biological Park is a major component of Pilikula Nisarga Dhama. Kadri deer park and mini zoo was closed as per the order of Central Zoo Authority and animals from defunct zoo were shifted to Pilikula. Pilikula Biological Park was planned with the valuable guidance of Sri Puspha Kumar IFS (Retd.) the then PCCF of Andhra Pradesh.

Pilikula Biological Park was inaugurated on 12.01.2001 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka. The park has since been recognized by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter No. 23-3/97-CZA(5) dated 12.8.1999 and the layout plan approved by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter No.F.No.23-1/97-CZA(N) dated 4.6.2002. Zoo is run by the Pilikula Nisarga Dhama Society®. Maintenance of the zoo including development of infrastructure, feeding, health care of the animals are done by the Society with the help of donation from institutions, corporate sectors and individuals. There is very little contribution from the Government sector. Pilikula Nisarga Dhama Society was established in April 1997. The Society comprises elected representatives and heads of important public institutions and is presided by the district in-charge minister. The Governing Council comprises of key Officers of various Government departments and is headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Dakshina Kannada District.



*Entrance of Pilikula Biological Park.*

**Vision:**

To develop a zoo of international standards in the Western Ghats region mainly for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of Western Ghats species.

**Mission:**

To promote the conservation of fauna and flora of Western Ghats region through education, scientific research, captive breeding and establishment of rescue centre.

### **Strategy of the Zoo:**

The novel concept of the Pilikula Biological Park is to run a zoo by a registered society with generous financial help from philanthropist, corporate bodies, institutions, general public, grants from government and income generated by the entry fee and rent from other facilities.



*School children visiting Pilikula Biological Park during children carnival.*

### **Objective:**

- Showcase the rich fauna and flora of the Western Ghats.
- Conservation and breeding of endangered species found in Western Ghats region for display, exchange, breeding loans and rehabilitation to the wild in keeping with the National Policy and guidelines from time to time.
- Promote awareness among the public in general and students in particular on the need to protect and conserve wildlife and its habitat.
- Encourage research and scientific studies useful for zoo and wildlife management.
- To function as a rescue centre for wild animals posing danger to the humans, wild animals entering into human habitation, orphaned and injured animals in this region.
- Recreation for the purpose of providing wholesome, healthy educational activity by utilizing the natural features.

**General Information:**

Area	80 ha.		
Animal collection as on 31.03.2017	Animals	Species	No.
	Birds	51	359
	Mammals	28	296
	Reptiles	33	382
	Fishes	8	64
	Total	120	1101
Visiting Hours	9:30 am to 5:30 pm		
Weekly holiday	Monday		
Entry Fee	Adult (above 12yrs)	Rs.50/-	
	Children (3-12yrs)	Rs.20/-	
	Camera	Rs.30/-	
	Video Camera	Rs.125/-	
	Free entrance for the disabled Concession for school and college students.		

**Visitors' Amenities:**

- Purified Drinking Water
- First Aid
- E-buggy
- Wheel Chair
- Interlock paved roads
- Hi-Tech Toilets
- Relaxing Places
- Gardens
- Cafeterias
- Children Park



*Resting place/Shelter*

## Programmes and Events:

### Animal Welfare Fortnight:

Animal welfare fortnight was organised in Pilikula Biological Park on 13.03.2016. On the eve of this programme essay and collage competition was conducted on the theme “Role of students in animal welfare”



### International Tiger Day:

On occasion of International Tiger Day, 29<sup>th</sup> July 2016 one day programme was conducted in Pilikula Biological Park to create awareness on conservation of Tigers and their role in the ecosystem. Apart from this collage and essay competition was conducted for the school children and college students on the theme “Tiger conservation – importance and methods of its implementation”



### Wildlife Week 2016:

Every year Wildlife Week is celebrated at Pilikula Biological Park in a grand manner. School children and college students from Mangaluru and distant places like Udupi, Brahamvara, Sullia and Honnavara participated in this programme. Various



competitions such as drawing, essay, collage, fancy dress and quiz were conducted for school children and college students on the theme “Nature and Wildlife”.



**Mass Vaccination Camp:**

Free vaccination camp against foot and mouth disease and rabies to the cattle and dogs of surrounding villages are administered in the month of October as a precautionary measure against any outbreak of contagious disease in the villages which will affect the zoo animals.



**Animal Adoptions:**



Pilikula Biological Park has an animal adoption scheme where general public or institutions can adopt an animal for a specific period of time by paying its maintenance expenses. This amount will be used for the upkeep of the adopted animal like the expense of food, medicine and general maintenance.

Certain privileges for the donors are provided as a sign board of donors detail

*Sri Michael D’Souza handing over the cheque to Sri H.J.Bhandary, Director towards adoption of Tiger cubs-Amar, Akbar, Anthony and Nisha.*



will be displayed near the adopted animal enclosure, free entry pass to the park, will be issued to the donors family.

**Animal Adoption Details**

S.No.	Donor
1	Sri Michael D'Souza
2	Sri M G Hussain
3	Sri Sudhakara S Poonja
4	Sri Ramadas Kamath U
5	Sri Devananda Shetty
6	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.(MESCOM)
7	Sri Y Abdulla Kunhi
8	Sri Prasanth Shet
9	Sri N Vinaya Hegde
10	Sri H Abdul Rehiman
11	Sri Anwar Sadith
12	M/s Sequent Scientific Ltd.
13	M/s Primacy Industrial Ltd.
14	M/s Cardolite Specialty Chemicals
15	M/s Laxmi Memorial Education Trust
16	Sri Rithvik Enterprises
17	M/s Udupi Power corporation
18	Sri K Prabhakara Rao
19	Sri Shivaprasad Ariga
20	Sri Upendra C Kamath

**Sponsorship towards Development Works:**

Sl. No.	Project	Sponsored by	Amount in lakhs
1	Interlock paved visitors road	Sri Nalin Kumar Kateel, MP. MP Fund.	33.00
2	Creation of Green Belt – I phase	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	29.98
3	Wildlife Education Centre	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	23.00
4	Construction of Asiatic Lion Enclosure	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	19.97
5	Extension of Snake House	Karnataka Bank Limited	7.00

**Human Resource and Capacity Building:**

Senior Scientific Officer has attended an “Interactive session on zoological information management system (ZIMS) and data entry software” at Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru from 25<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

S.No.	Designation	Posts
1	Director	One
2	Senior Scientific Officer	One
3	Veterinary Officer	One
4	Zoo Education Officer	One
5	Assistant Engineer	One
6	Security Officer	One
7	Supervisor	Two
8	Horticulture Assistant	One
9	Office Assistant	One
10	Animal Keepers	Eleven
11	Ticket Issuer	One
12	Security Guards	Six
13	Gardeners	Four
14	Sweepers	Three

**Details of Birth, Acquisition, Disposal and Death of Animals:****Births**

Sl. No.	Common Name	Sex			
		Male	Female	Unsexed	Total
1	Peafowl	3	4	0	7
2	Fowl Red Jungle	10	6	0	16
3	Pheasant Silver	1	0	0	1
4	Black Buck	3	2	0	5
5	Civet Common Palm	8	6	0	14
6	Jackal Golden	5	7	0	12
7	Macaque Bonnet	1	0	0	1
8	Mongoose Indian Grey	2	1	0	3
9	Squirrel Giant Malabar	1	0	0	1

10	Deer Barking	1	1	0	2
11	Deer Sambar	2	1	0	3
12	Deer Spotted	0	2	0	2
13	Pig wild	4	3	0	7
14	Cobra Indian	0	0	52	52
15	Crocodile Marsh	0	0	12	12
16	Python Indian Rock	0	0	63	63
17	Snake Keelback Checkered	0	0	27	27
18	Snake Rat	0	0	59	59
19	Turtle Indian Soft Shelled	0	0	3	3
20	Turtle Indian Black	0	0	13	13
21	Viper Russells	0	0	42	42
22	Boa Whitaker's	0	0	8	8
23	Snake Common Wolf	0	0	4	4
24	Snake Green Vine	0	0	6	6
25	Snake Keelback Stripped	0	0	17	17
26	Snake Montane Trinket	0	0	8	8
27	Terrapin Red Eared	0	0	1	1
28	Viper Hump Nosed	0	0	12	12

### Acquisition

S. No.	Animal Name	Sex				Remarks
		Male	Female	Unsexed	Total	
1	Peafowl	2	1	0	3	Rescued
2	Kite Brahminy	0	0	2	2	Rescued
3	Kite Black	0	0	6	6	Rescued
4	Owl Barn	0	0	5	5	Rescued
5	Parakeet Blossom Headed	0	0	1	1	Received from Forest Dept.
6	Cat Leopard	0	1	0	1	Received from Forest Dept.
7	Civet Common Palm	3	2	0	5	Rescued
8	Leopard	1	0	0	1	Rescued
9	Hare Black Naped	1	1	0	2	Rescued
10	Hippopotamus	0	1	0	1	Received from Bannerghatta Zoo, Bengaluru

11	Cobra Indian	0	0	110	110	Rescued
12	Cobra King	2	0	0	2	Rescued
13	Lizard Monitor	0	0	1	1	Rescued
14	Python Indian Rock	0	0	40	40	Rescued
15	Snake Keelback Checkered	0	0	8	8	Rescued
16	Snake Rat	0	0	27	27	Rescued
17	Turtle Indian Soft Shelled	0	0	1	1	Rescued
18	Turtle Indian Black	0	0	3	3	Rescued
19	Viper Russells	0	0	42	42	Rescued
20	Boa Whitaker's	0	0	12	12	Rescued
21	Krait Common Indian	0	0	2	2	Rescued
22	Racer Banded	0	0	1	1	Rescued
23	Snake Bronzeback Tree	0	0	3	3	Rescued
24	Snake Ceylon Cat	0	0	2	2	Rescued
25	Snake Common Wolf	0	0	3	3	Rescued
26	Snake Green Vine	0	0	2	2	Rescued
27	Snake Keelback Stripped	0	0	7	7	Rescued
28	Snake Montane Trinket	0	0	3	3	Rescued
29	Viper Hump Nosed	0	0	2	2	Rescued

### Disposal

S. No.	Animal Name	Sex				Remarks
		Male	Female	Unsexed	Total	
1	Peafowl	5	5	0	10	Released in wildlife sanctuaries/national parks/reserve forests.
2	Fowl Red Jungle	5	5	0	10	-do-
3	Kite Brahminy	0	0	2	2	-do-
4	Kite Black	0	0	6	6	-do-
5	Owl Barn	0	0	5	5	-do-
6	Civet Common Palm	11	8	0	19	-do-
7	Jackal Golden	5	7	0	12	-do-
8	Mongoose Indian Grey	2	1	0	3	-do-
9	Hare Black Naped	1	1	0	2	-do-
10	Cobra Indian	0	0	162	162	-do-

11	Python Indian Rock	0	0	103	103	-do-
12	Snake Keelback Checkered	0	0	35	35	-do-
13	Snake Rat	0	0	86	86	-do-
14	Turtle Indian soft Shelled	0	0	3	3	-do-
15	Turtle Indian Black	0	0	13	13	-do-
16	Viper Russells	0	0	42	42	-do-
17	Boa Whitaker's	0	0	20	20	-do-
18	Krait Common Indian	0	0	2	2	-do-
19	Racer Banded	0	0	1	1	-do-
20	Snake Bronzeback Tree	0	0	3	3	-do-
21	Snake Ceylon Cat	0	0	2	2	-do-
22	Snake Common Wolf	0	0	7	7	-do-
23	Snake Green Vine	0	0	8	8	-do-
24	Snake Keelback Stripped	0	0	24	24	-do-
25	Snake Montane Trinket	0	0	11	11	-do-
26	Viper Hump Nosed	0	0	14	14	-do-

**Death:**

S. No.	Animal Name	Sex	Date	Reason
1.	Eagle White Bellied Sea	Male	08.04.2016	Septicaemia.
2	Spoonbill White	Female	25.07.2016	Pneumonia
3	Spoonbill White	Male	10.07.2016	Pneumonia
4	Budgerigar	Female	18.11.2016	Enteritis.
5	Budgerigar	Male	12.10.2016	Enteritis.
6	Budgerigar	Female	03.04.2016	Egg yolk peritonitis.
7	Fowl Gunea	Female	10.03.2016	Senility.
8	Ibis White	Male	11.12.2016	Enteritis.
9	Ibis White	Female	06.07.2016	Respiratory infection.
10	Parakeet Rose Ringed	Female	16.01.2017	Snake attack.
11	Parakeet Rose Ringed	Female	14.12.2016	Senility.
12	Stork Painted	Male	19.07.2016	Respiratory infection.
13	Black Buck	Male	02.01.2017	Infighting.

14	Black Buck	Male	22.07.2016	Pneumonia
15	Squirrel Giant Malabar	Male	29.09.2016	Pneumonia
16	Deer Barking	Male	19.03.2017	Infighting.
17	Deer Sambar	Male	14.03.2017	Senility.
18	Deer Sambar	Male	09.01.2017	Senility.
19	Deer Spotted	Female	16.02.2017	Respiratory infection.
20	Deer Spotted	Male	10.11.2016	Infighting.
21	Python Indian Rock Leucistic	Female	21.10.2016	Respiratory infection.
22	Tortoise Indian Star	Female	03.01.2017	Septicaemia.
23	Tortoise Indian Star	Female	12.08.2016	Metaphoric bone disease.
24	Tortoise Indian Star	Male	16.07.2016	Chronic hepatitis.

### **Monsoon Preparation:**

During monsoon, June to August rainfall is very high in this region. Hence prior to onset of monsoon, work of cleaning the debris all along the compound wall, cutting of dead and other trees which are posing danger to the moats and compound wall are cleared and proper arrangements are made for the free flow of storm water.

### **Summer Preparation:**

During summer seasons specially March to May, weather of this region is sunny and very hot. Hence dried leaf litter spread into adjoining enclosures are removed so as to avoid fire. Water sprinklers are provided in the display enclosure so as to keep the area cool. The roofs of the enclosures are painted with lime and animal house are provide with fan and proper ventilation.



*Spraying water in animal house*



*Providing fan in animal house*



*Painting lime to roof of animal house.*

### **Precaution for Avian Influenza:**

As a part of disease control stringent protocols to prevent the entry of such diseases into the zoo are being followed. Providing a large foot dip at each entry so that even the vehicle coming inside the zoo are properly disinfected, foot dips at the entrance of each enclosure, limiting the contact of zoo collection with wild and other migratory birds through proper fencing and isolation of water bodies and disinfecting the visitors pathway are the measures adopted to avoid the entry of virus. Strict instructions are given to the keepers regarding the maintenance of the sanitation level at the zoo and are also advised not to rear any birds at their home. Proper quarantine of newly arrived collection and appropriate necropsy of the animals that have died are also done.

### **Vaccination and De-worming:**

Standard vaccination and de-worming protocols are also being followed so that the incidence of major contagious disease can be prevented in the zoo. Also strict post-mortem examination is done to ensure the cause of death.

### **Developmental Works:**

#### **Wildlife Education Centre – sponsored by HPCL, Mangaluru.**

An education centre was constructed with the financial assistance from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mangaluru. This centre will provide a range of opportunities to educate a great variety of people and groups of all ages and levels.

Several educational and interpretive facilities could be provided in knowledge centre to enhance, sensitize, educate and enrich the visitors' experience. Such programmes help visitors understand the uniqueness of flora and fauna and its relationship to its surrounding.



*Wildlife education centre*

#### **Creation of Green Belt – I Phase, sponsored by MRPL, Mangaluru.**

The objective of this project is to conserve the Western Ghats plant species and to develop a forest patch inside the Pilikula Biological Park.

In Pilikula Biological Park efforts are being made to plant Western Ghats fruit yielding, evergreen species. Edible fruits and berries are good source of food for wild animals and birds which in turn attract free ranging wild animals and birds. Native evergreen trees, besides giving shade also provide humus to the soil.

2000 Western Ghats plant species are planted in 20 acers of area under I phase green belt development project. Plantation work of II phase in 30 acers of area is under progress.

**Tree Species proposed for planting:**

<i>Abroma agusta</i>	<i>Baliospermum montana</i>
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>
<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
<i>Albizia lebback</i>	<i>Buddleja asiatica</i>
<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherina</i>
<i>Alurus calamus</i>	<i>Calophyllum apetalum</i>
<i>Annona muricata</i>	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	<i>Calotrophis gigantea</i>
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	<i>Callcarpa tomentosa</i>
<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i>	<i>Cananga odorata</i>
<i>Aponogeton perfoliatus</i>	<i>Canarium strictum</i>
<i>Aporusa lindleyana</i>	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>
<i>Aquilaria agalocha</i>	<i>Careya arborea</i>
<i>Argyreia neruosa</i>	<i>Caryota urens</i>
<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	<i>Cassia alata</i>
<i>Artocarpus gomezianus</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
<i>Artocarpus hetarophyllus</i>	<i>Celestrus paniculata</i>
<i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
<i>Averrhoa caramboza</i>	<i>Cinnamomum malabattrum</i>
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>
<i>Bahunia tomentosa</i>	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>



<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>
<i>Citharexylum subserratum</i>	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i>
<i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i>	<i>Gendarussa vulgaris</i>
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
<i>Cordia wallichii</i>	<i>Gymnacranthera farquhariana</i>
<i>Costus speciosus</i>	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
<i>Crateva nuruala</i>	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>
<i>Cryptolepis buchananii</i>	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>
<i>Chonemorpha fragrans</i>	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>
<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>	<i>Holigarna ferruginea</i>
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
<i>Dichrostachys cinérea</i>	<i>Hopea parviflora</i>
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	<i>Hopea ponga</i>
<i>Diospyros buxifolia</i>	<i>Humboldtia vahliana</i>
<i>Diospyros malabárica</i>	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandra</i>
<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i>	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i>	<i>Ixora collinea</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i>	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>
<i>Eleocarpus floribundus</i>	<i>Jasminum sambal</i>
<i>Eleocarpus sphaericus</i>	<i>Knema attenuate</i>
<i>Embella ribes</i>	<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i>
<i>Emrelia tsjerium</i>	<i>Lagerstroemia reginae</i>
<i>Erythrina stricta</i>	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	<i>Leea indica</i>
<i>Ficus carica</i>	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>
<i>Ficus hispida</i>	<i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i>
<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	<i>Ludwigia adscendens</i>
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>
<i>Flacourtia Montana</i>	<i>Madhuca neriifolia</i>
<i>Garcinia indica</i>	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	<i>Mammea suriga</i>
<i>Garcinia gummigutta</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
<i>Garcinia indica</i>	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>
<i>Garcinia morella</i>	<i>Melia azadirach</i>

*Mesua ferrea*  
*Mesua nagassarium*  
*Michelia champaka*  
*Mimusops elengi*  
*Morinda citrifolia*  
*Murraya koenigii*  
*Mutingea calabura*  
*Myristica dactyloides*  
*Myristica malabárica*  
*Myragyna parviflora*  
*Nelumbo nucifera*  
*Neolamarkia cadamba*  
*Nictanthus arbor*  
*Nothapodytes nimmoniana*  
*Nymphaea pubescens*  
*Nymphea nouchali*  
*Nymphea pubescens*  
*Nymphoides indica*  
*Pandanus odoratissimus*  
*Passifora edulis*  
*Persea macrantha*  
*Phyllanthus emblica*  
*Pimenta officinalis*  
*Pinus roxburgii*  
*Pistia stratiotes*  
*Plumbago rosea*  
*Plumeria alba*  
*Plumeria rubra*  
*Poeciloneuron indicum*  
*Polyalthia fragrans*  
*Pongamia pinnata*  
*Pouzozia bennetitiana*  
*Premna serratifolia*  
*Pterocarpus marsupium*  
*Pterocarpus santalimus*  
*Pterospermum diversifolium*  
*Pterospermum reticulatum*  
*Pterospermum acerifolium*  
*Punica granatum*  
*Puthrajeeva roxburghia*  
*Santalum album*  
*Sapindus laurifolia*  
*Saraca asoca*  
*Schleichera oleosa*  
*Schumannianthus virgatus*  
*Sesbania grandiflora*  
*Spondias pinnata*  
*Sterculia foetida*  
*Sterculia guttata*  
*Sterculia urens*  
*Strychnos nuxvomica*  
*Syzygium caryophyllatum*  
*Syzygium cumini*  
*Syzygium heyneanum*  
*Tabernaemontana heyneana*  
*Terminalia arjuna*  
*Terminalia bellirica*  
*Terminalia chebula*  
*Thespesia populnea*  
*Tinospora cordifolia*  
*Trapa bispinosa*  
*Typha angustata*  
*Vateria indica*  
*Vatica chinensis*  
*Veteveria zizanoides*  
*Vitex leucoxyton*  
*Vitex negendo*  
*Vitex purpurescens*



*A portion of green belt development area.*



*Irrigation through rain gun in green belt area.*

### **Fodder Farming:**

Herbivore population of Pilikula zoo includes Sambar Deer, Black Buck, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer and Hippopotamus. For providing greens to the herbivours, hybrid napier grass (CO4 variety) has been cultivated in 10 acres of land. Fodder cultivation in the zoo premises will not only cut down the monthly expenditure but also save the naturally growing trees from being chopped for the feed thereby protecting those trees.



*Hybrid Napier grass (CO4) in fodder plantation.*

### **Creation of Water Bodies:**

Water bodies are created for planting aquatic species including rare and endangered plants of Western Ghats region. The creation of aquatic flora attracts a large number of amphibians, aquatic reptiles and water birds.



*Water bodies with aquatic flora and fauna.*

**Asiatic Lion Enclosure:**

Enclosure for Asiatic Lion is constructed with the financial assistance from Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mangaluru (IOCL).



**Extension of Snake House:**

Existing snake house has been extended with the financial assistance from Karnataka Bank Limited, Mangalore, to house further more species of snakes for education, conservation and display.



*Existing snake house*



*Extended portion of snake house*

**Visitors Inflow:**

During the year 2016-17 8,50,112 persons visited the park.

Category	No. of visitors
Adults	3,42,009
Children	1,52,416
School and College Students	1,55,557
Foreigners	575
Free entry- NGO's, Club, Stri Sanaga etc..	1,99,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,50,112</b>



During the visit of Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam to Pilikula Biological Park

**Budget:**

Revenue		Expenditure	
Particulars	Amount (in lakhs)	Particulars	Amount (in lakhs)
Gate collection	143.47	Salary of staff	39.67
Rent/lease on shops	8.73	Travelling allowance	0.16
Donations	69.33	Office contingency	0.59
		Electricity charges	2.75
		Telephone charges	0.17
		Security staffs	13.69
		Consumable materials	2.82
		Food and fodder	87.99
		Health care of animals-veterinary	1.17
		Motor vehicle hire charges	3.78
		Maintenance and special repair	12.15
		Maintenance of greenery	3.61
		Animal transportation	1.65
		Developmental works	29.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>221.53</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>199.71</b>

(H J Bhandary)  
Director  
Pilikula Biological Park  
Mangalore