
ZOO AUTHORITY
OF KARNATAKA
CENTRAL ZOO
AUTHORITY
iZe
INTERNATIONAL ZOO
EDUCATORS
ASSOCIATION
BANNERUGHATTA
BIOLOGICAL PARK
BENGALURU
ANNUAL REPORT
2024-25


“ You cannot
get through a single day
without having an impact
on the world around you.
- Dr. Jane Goodall

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OF THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP), located on the outskirts of Bengaluru, is established with the objective of conserving wildlife while promoting environmental education and research. BBP functions as an integral part of the Bannerghatta National Park landscape, contributing significantly to in-situ and ex-situ conservation efforts. BBP forms the northernmost extent of the Mysuru Elephant Reserve and serves as a critical corridor linking national parks and wildlife sanctuaries across Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala connecting the Eastern and Western Ghats.

Animal welfare remains a central priority of the Park, which is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, including critically endangered and endangered species. During the financial year, species-appropriate enclosures were developed for the flightless birds Emu and Rhea, along with a dedicated Gharial enclosure designed to meet the biological and behavioural requirements of the species and provide near-natural living conditions. Several animal exchange programmes were undertaken with other recognised zoos to strengthen genetic diversity and support sustainable captive breeding. In addition, regular enrichment interventions were carried out throughout the year to encourage species-specific behaviours and enhance the physical and psychological well-being of the animals.

The year was marked by several important developments that strengthened the Park's initiatives. The visit of the Hon'ble Forest Minister Shri Eshwar B. Khandre was a key highlight, during which the Leopard Safari which is conceptualised as a safe haven for rescued leopards was inaugurated. Other visitor welfare facilities were also inaugurated, enhancing accessibility and overall visitor experience. Public engagement was further enriched by releasing Hamadryas Baboons acquired from Singapore Zoo for display and ceremonial naming of an elephant calf born at the park. The Park also reaffirmed its role as a centre for professional learning by successfully hosting a one-week compulsory training programme for Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers on "Linkages between In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation and Conservation Breeding Program for Captive Animals," underscoring the importance of capacity building in modern wildlife and zoo management.

Education forms a cornerstone of the initiatives at Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP), grounded in the belief that nurturing a strong connection between people and nature is essential for long-term conservation. Our education programmes are designed to inspire and inform visitors of all age groups about wildlife, biodiversity and the urgent need for conservation. Through interactive sessions, guided tours and experiential learning, visitors are provided with a comprehensive understanding of the natural world and the challenges it faces.

During the year, several in-reach and outreach education activities were conducted to effectively communicate conservation messages to students, institutions and the general public. Unique initiatives such as the Jana Vana: Festival of Forest, Wildlife and People was conducted which had curated workshops for students and teachers, exhibition and film festival which was aimed to offer immersive learning experiences that encouraged community participation and environmental stewardship. Additionally, opportunity was provided for volunteering and internship for wildlife enthusiasts and students respectively, which provides hands-on exposure to wildlife conservation, zoo management and education, thereby fostering the next generation of conservation professionals.

The Park gratefully acknowledges the valuable support received from corporate partners through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, which have significantly contributed to conservation, animal welfare, infrastructure development and environmental sustainability. During the year, CSR support enabled lake rejuvenation and desilting works at Butterfly Park and other water bodies, the development of floating gardens and aeration systems near the hippo pond, and the installation of solar panels for borewells at the Safari and Rescue Centre, promoting the use of renewable energy.

Further support was extended towards habitat enhancement through plantation activities and the development of a fruit garden with solar fencing. Visitor and staff welfare were strengthened through the provision of RO drinking water units and an ambulance, while shelters constructed in zebra, giraffe, and tiger enclosures contributed to improved animal welfare. These collaborative efforts have played a vital role in strengthening the Park's infrastructure and ecological sustainability. We sincerely thank all CSR partners for their continued commitment and cooperation in advancing the Park's conservation and public welfare objectives.

Efforts were taken to put systems critical in place for maintenance of the assets, investments in right places and have reaped the benefits of partnerships and collaborations. Revenue diversity and technology implementation was the crux this year and this will take the park a long way in an efficient direction. This report brings out a brief of what we achieved as a vibrant team together.

A.V. Surya Sen, IFS
Deputy Conservator of Forests
and Executive Director,
Bannerughatta Biological Park

HISTORY OF THE ZOO

BANNERUGHATTA BIOLOGICAL PARK
BENGALURU

Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP) is located about 22 km from Bengaluru city. It is one among the few places in the world where wilderness is preserved so close to a big city. BBP has its own unique mission and vision for wildlife protection and preservation for the present and future generations to come. The park offers an excellent opportunity for the citizens of the mega city, Bengaluru, to come closer to nature.

BBP was started as a small zoo (picnic corner) in 1974 within Bannerghatta National Park (BNP), mainly for recreation purposes. With changing times, the priority has shifted to the welfare of wild animals. Whilst panning the pages of history, one comes across the contributions of Sri Y.M.L Sharma, IFS, the then Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of the Forest Department, who was responsible for identifying the need for a place where Bengalureans could enjoy the solitude of wilderness. He was instrumental in visualizing and creating the Bannerghatta National Park (BNP). It was his conviction that ensured the notification of land and the creation of a National Park in 1974.

In 2002, Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP), emerged out as an independent establishment from BNP and was brought under the administrative control of the Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK). The zoo, various safari units, butterfly park and rescue centre were created within the area of Bannerughatta Biological Park which measures around 731.88 Ha. The management jurisdiction of Bannerughatta Biological Park was brought under ZAK with effect from 01.04.2002.

List of officers who headed Bannerughatta Biological Park after the bifurcation of Bannerghatta National Park and Bannerughatta Biological Park

- **Sri. B.M.T. Rajeev**, IFS (In-charge) : 01/04/2002 to 27/06/2003
- **Sri. N.L. Raghava** : 27/06/2003 to 01/07/2003
- **Sri. K.B.Markandaiah**, IFS : 01/07/2003 to 25/06/2006
- **Smt. Geethanjali**, IFS : 25/06/2006 to 08/03/2007
- **Sri. K.B. Markandaiah**, IFS : 08/03/2007 to 05/05/2008
- **Sri. Millo Tago**, IFS : 05/05/2008 to 09/03/2011
- **Sri. Chandrashekar** (In-charge) : 09/03/2011 to 29/04/2011
- **Dr. R Raju**, IFS : 29/04/2011 to 06/03/2013
- **Sri. N Devaraju**, IFS : 06/03/2013 to 16/09/2013
- **Sri. Range Gowda** IFS : 16/09/2013 to 14/09/2015
- **Sri. Santosh Kumar**, IFS: 14/09/2015 to 01/11/2017
- **Sri. R Gokul**, IFS : 01/11/2017 to 05/09/2018
- **Dr. Sanjay S Bijjur**, IFS : 05/09/2018 to 22/07/2019
- **Smt Vanashree Vipin Singh**, IFS : 22/07/2019 14/02/2022
- **Dr. Sunil Panwar**, IFS : 14/02/2022 to 07/07/2023
- **Sri. R Ravishankar**, IFS (In-charge) : 07/07/2023 to 12/07/2023
- **Sri. A V Surya Sen**, IFS : 12/07/2023 to date

Vision

To protect and conserve Wildlife and Environment through Sustainable and Scientific management of zoo.

Mission

To Inspire, Inform, Enhance Scientific literacy of citizens to support national effort of Conservation of rich Biodiversity on Earth.

Objectives

To compliment and strengthen the national efforts in ex-situ Conservation and strengthen the Conservation of the rich Bio-Diversity of the country, particularly the fauna.

Supporting the conservation of endangered species by giving species, which have no chance of survival in the wild, a last chance of survival through coordinated breeding under ex- situ condition and raise stocks for rehabilitating them in wild as and when it is appropriate and desirable.

To inspire amongst zoo visitors empathy for wild animals, an understanding and awareness about the need for conservation of natural resources and for maintaining the ecological balance.

Providing opportunities for scientific studies, research and documentation on conservation and creation of database for sharing between authorities involved in In-Situ and Ex-Situ conservation.

Providing dedicated facilities for the rescued and orphaned wild animals through appropriate housing, clinical and management facilities in off display area.

To serve as gene pool and germplasm reserve for future biological research on wild animals and to extend facilities for studies on behavior and breeding of different animals.

To sustain the founder population and also to augment the depleting populations of Endangered species in the wild.

ABOUT US

Basic Information about the Zoo

1. Name of the Zoo	Bannerughatta Biological Park
2. Year of Establishment	1974 Initially, it was started as a small zoo (picnic corner) in 1974 within Bannerghatta National Park(BNP). In 2002, Bannerughatta Biological Park(BBP), emerged out as an independent establishment from BNP and was brought under the administrative control of the Zoo Authority of Karnataka(ZAK) with effect from 01.04.2002
3. Address of the Zoo	Bannerughatta Biological Park, Bannerughatta, Bengaluru 560083
4. State	Karnataka
5. Telephone Number E-mail address Website	080-29776466, 29776467 ed@bannerughattabiopark.org bannerughattabiopark.org
6. Recognition Valid Upto	5 June, 2026
7. Category of zoo	Large
8. Area(in hectares)	731.88 hectares
9. Number of visitors for the year 2024-25	21,24,676
10.Visitor's facilities available in Zoo	R O Drinking water, Toll free washrooms, Cloak room, Shelters, Electric Vehicle Service, Library, Wheelchair, First aid, Baby Care Unit, Parking, Children's play area, Signage boards, Animal Adoption,Offline, Online, Kiosk and WhatsApp Ticketing
11.Weekly Closure Day of the Zoo	Tuesday

Management Personnel of the Zoo

Executive Director & Deputy Conservator of Forests (Officer in-Charge)	Sri. A V Surya Sen, IFS
Asst. Executive Engineer	Sri Muralidhar S
Veterinary Officer	Dr. Anand V M
Range Forest Officers	Sri K.R. Kulakarni
Pathologist	Dr. Manjunath V (WADDL., Supported by IAH & VB)
Biologist	Smt. Aishwarya Sridhar
Education Officer	Kum. Amala M Anil
Public Relations Officer	Sri. Mahadeva K.C
Lab technician	Smt. Madhuri (WADDL., Supported by IAH & VB)

Owner/Operator of the Zoo

Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS
Chief Conservator of Forests & Member Secretary(in-charge)
Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru

Address of the Operator of the Zoo

Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Chamundi Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre,
Hunsur – Srirangapatna Road, Koorghally, Mysuru 570018
Phone : 0821-2432881, e-mail : ccfmszak@gmail.com

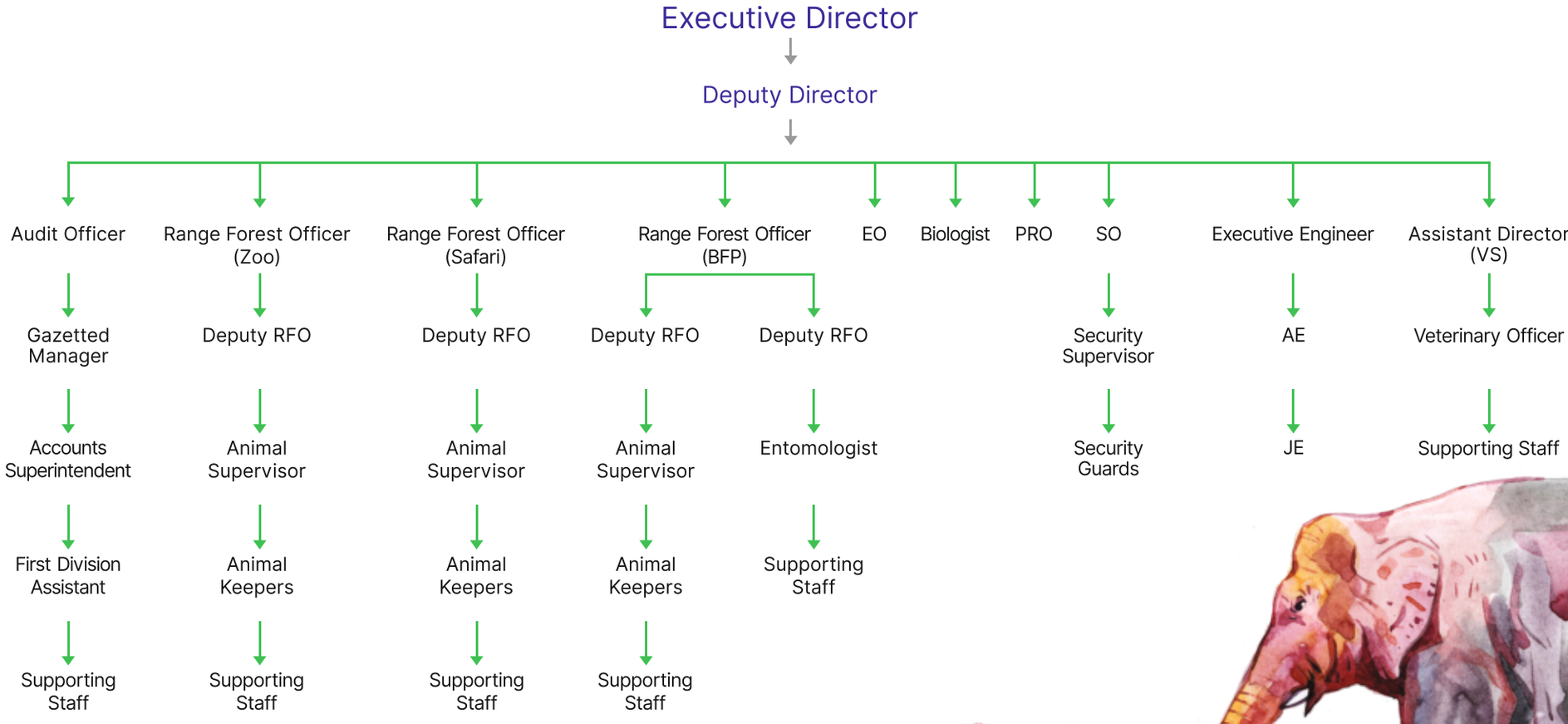
DISTANCE FROM NEAREST :

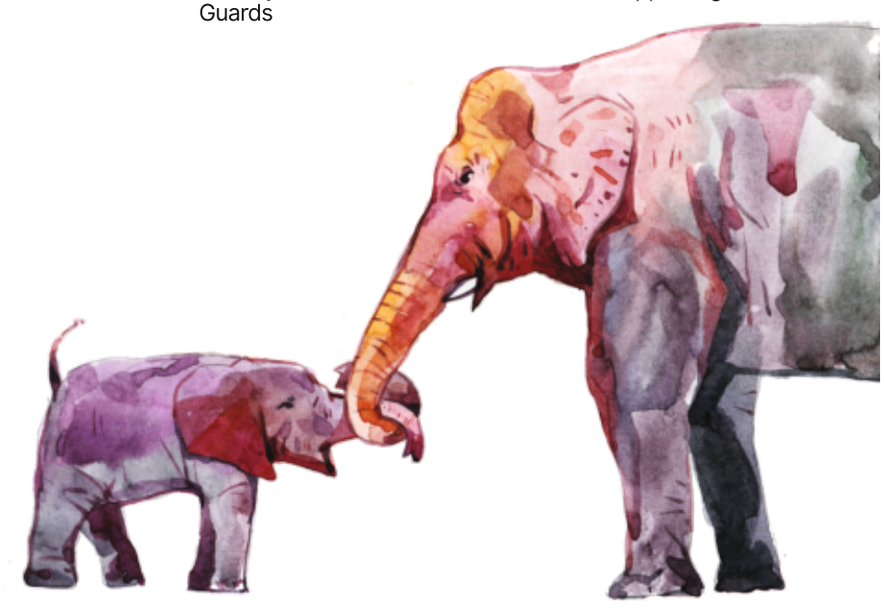
AIRPORT
59 km from
Kempegowda
International Airport

RAILWAY STATION
24 km from
Majestic Railway Station

BUS STAND
24 km from
Majestic Bus Station

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





HUMAN RESOURCES

Sl. No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Working Strength	Vacancy	Names of the incumbent (As on 31-03-2025)
1	Executive Director & Deputy Conservator of Forests	1	1	0	Sri. A V Surya Sen, IFS
2	Deputy Director	1	0	1	
3	Deputy Director(Veterinary Services)	1	0	1	
4	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1	0	Sri. Muralidhar
5	Asst. Director(Veterinary Services)	1	0	1	
6	Veterinary Officer (VO)	1	1	0	Dr. Anand V M
7	Gazetted Manager	1	1	0	Sri. V K Gokarnakar
8	Audit Officer	1	0	1	
9	Range Forest Officer (RFO)	3	1	2	Sri K R Kulakarni
10	Accounts Superintendent	1	0	1	
11	First Division Assistant	1	1	0	Sri. Subba Shastri
12	Deputy Range Forest Officer (DRFO)	4	4	0	Sri. Ashoka H.T, Sri Abhishek B.G, Smt. Sushma N.M, Sri Kishore K
13	Forest Guard	8	0	8	
14	Forest Watcher	8	0	8	
15	Mahout	6	0	6	
16	Kavadi	14	0	14	

No.	Staff	Nos.
1	Permanent Staff	10
2	Kshemabivrudhi Employees	30
	Direct Contract	
3	Category staff	118
4	Elephant Assistant	8
5	Biologist	1
6	Education Officer	1
7	Entomologist	1
	Outsource staff	
8	Security Officer	1
9	Ex Army (Security Person)	23
10	Security staff from agency	36
11	D-Group outsourced staff from agency	157

CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE ZOO PERSONNEL

Ongoing skill development and knowledge sharing are essential to uphold the best standards for our core stakeholders wildlife, visitors and staff. Over the year, BBP staff took part in various training programmes hosted by other zoos, while experts from different institutions were invited to BBP for interactive training sessions aimed at strengthening their skills in effective assessment and management of their respective areas.

1. Dr. Anand V M, Veterinary Officer, Bannerughatta Biological Park participated in training programme on Care and Health Management of Wild Animals at the School of Wildlife Forensic and Health (NDVSU), Jabalpur from 12th to 16th June 2024.

2. BBP has a long term association with ICICI Foundation for various green initiatives at the park. To enhance the understanding and implementation of financial decisions to improve welfare of BBP Staff, a workshop on Financial Literacy and Awareness was conducted on 27 August 2024 at Bannerughatta Biological Park. This included discussions on Financial planning, goals, savings, credit, investment, insurance as well as banking frauds headed by expert in the field, Mr. Suresh Shetty.

3.Dr. Anand V M, Veterinary Officer, Bannerughatta Biological Park participated in Capacity Building Workshop for Zoo Veterinarians at Arignar Anna Zoological Park,Vandalur, Chennai from 25th to 27th September 2024.

4. Sri Chandrashekar R and Sri Shivanna, Animal Keepers, Bannerughatta Biological Park attended Capacity Building Workshop for Zookeepers of Southern Region at Pilikula Biological Park, Mangalore from 23rd to 25th October 2024.

5. Mrs. Aishwarya K S, Biologist, Bannerughatta Biological Park participated in National Workshop for Zoo Biologists at Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam from 24th to 26th October 2024.

6. Dr. Anand V M, also participated in the 47th Annual Congress of Indian Society for Veterinary Surgery, National Symposium on Advances in Domestic and Wild Animal Surgery from 18th to 21st December 2024 organised by Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology, College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agriculture University, Khanapara.

GOVERNING COUNCIL
OF ZOO AUTHORITY OF KARNATAKA, MYSURU

	Members	Designation
1.	Sri. Eshwara B Khandre, Hon'ble Forest, Ecology and Environment Minister	Chairperson
2.	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden	Vice-Chairman
3.	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore	Member Secretary
4.	Principal Secretary to Government (Forests), Forest, Environment & Ecology Department, Bengaluru	Member
5.	Hon'ble Mayor, Mysore City Corporation, Mysuru	Member
6.	Director, Dept. Of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Vishveshwaraiah Gopura, Bengaluru	Member
7.	Director, Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals, Hebbal, Bengaluru	Member
8.	Special Officer (Banking)/ Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept, Bengaluru	Member

Animal Health Advisory Committee

A. Date of constitution :
Government Order No: FEE 2003 FWL 2002, Bengaluru.
Dated: 12/02/2004

B. Members

	Members	Designation
1	Executive Director, Bannerughatta Biological Park	Convener
2	Joint Director, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sciences, Bengaluru.	Member
3	Head of the Department of Clinical Medicine, Veterinary College, Hebbal	Member
4	Director, Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals, Hebbal.	Member
5	Assistant Director (VS), BBP	Member

C. Dates on which Meetings held during the year

Health Advisory Committee Meeting was convened on 24-04-2024 through online mode to discuss Diagnosis for Royal Bengal Tiger Sanya and Sara housed at Bannerughatta Biological Park.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE ZOO

	Details of Budget Head	Total Budget & APO approved 2024-25	Actual Expendature from 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025 In Lakhs
I	Establishment Charges	1,508.74	1,508.00
II	Staff Advances	-	-
III	Office Expenses	30.00	30.00
IV	Advertisement & Publicity	37.00	36.41
V	Stores,Tools & plants	12.20	12.20
VI	General Charges	77.73	77.73
VII	Zoo Education	15.00	14.93
VIII	Staff Welfare	140.10	100.77
IX	Others, if any	37.25	37.25
	Total	**1,858.02**	**1,817.29**
X	**Feed & Fodder**	**1,020.00**	**921.05**
XI	Hospital /Animal Treatment charges [Vet Care]	65.00	49.51
XII	Animal collection- Handling and transportation charges	8.07	8.06
	Total	**73.07**	**57.57**
XIII	Fixed Assets	46.93	46.86
XIV	Garden Development	25.42	25.42
XV	Civil work Development (Zoo, Safari, Butterfly Park & Rescue Centre)	1,208.36	274.70
	Total	**1,280.71**	**346.98**
XVI	Maintenance charges	283.00	265.50
XVII	Garden Maintenance	8.83	8.81
XVIII	Research & Documentation	-	-
XIX	Enrichment of captive Habitat	2.83	2.82
XX	Civil Work Maintenance (Zoo, Safari & Butterfly Park & Rescue Centre)	780.36	683.70
XXI	Payment to KSTDC	1,212.00	1,211.95
	Total	**2,287.02**	**2,172.78**
	Sub Total	**6,518.82**	**5,315.67**
XXII	Spill over Works of 2013-24	**621.18**	**773.44**
	Rescued Centre Expenses		**230.00**
	Grand Total	**7,140.00**	**6,319.11**

DAILY FEED SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

The Animal Health Monitoring committee regulates the food requirement of the animals, whenever required. The food requirement varies from animal to animal and quantity also varies between age groups and sex. Herbivores and omnivores are fed multiple times a day, according to their feed requirements. Carnivores are fed in the evening time, except on Tuesdays, which is a starve day to mimic natural feeding behaviour. Quality and Quantity are monitored by the Veterinary Officer and Range Forest Officer, respectively.

The daily food supplied by the contractor is first weighed in the weigh bridge in the presence of AD(VS) / RFO / Security Officer or their representatives inside the zoo, where CCTV is installed for monitoring the same. Then it is deposited in the kitchen, where the quality of food is assessed before it is distributed to all the animals and birds as per the feeding schedule. The same is also monitored through CCTV which is installed in the kitchen room.

Sl No	Taxa	Species	Feed item	Frequency
1	Mammals	Herbivores	Vegetables, concentrates, grains, grass	Twice a day
		Carnivores	Beef & Chicken	Once in the evening, fasting on Tuesdays.
		Omnivores (Macaques, Toddy cat and Bears)	Fruits, vegetables, grains, chicken and fish	Daily
2	Birds		Seasonal fruits, vegetables, grains, concentrates, & fish	Daily
3	Reptiles	Crocodiles	Fish	Alternate days
		Snakes	Live feed (Mice, rat snake & rabbit)	Once in 7-10 days
		Turtle	Fish	Daily
		Tortoise & Iguana	Fruits, green leaves & vegetables	Daily

VACCINATION SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

Sl. No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the Vaccine and Dosage/ Quantity used	Periodicity
1.	Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Jungle Cat	Feline Pan Leukopenia, Feline Calci Virus, Feline Infectious, Rhinotrachieitis	Feligen Combined Vaccine (Feligen) 1 ml	Annual
2.	Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Wolf, Dhole, Jackal, Hyena, Himalayan Black Bear	Rabies	Rabigen 1 ml	Annual
3.	Wolf, Dhole, Jackal, Hyena, Himalayan Black Bear	Canine Parvo Virus, Canine Distemper ICH, Canine Parainfluenza, Leptospirosis	Canine Combined Vaccine (Canigen) 1 ml	Annual
4.	Deer and antelopes, Elephant, Giraffe, Gaur	Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	FMD and HS Bivalent Vaccine	Once in 6 Months
5.	Tiger, Lion, Leopard	Trypanosomiasis	Surral 1 mg / kg b.wt	Once in 3 Months

DE-WORMING SCHEDULE OF ANIMALS

Sl.No.	Species	Drug	Used Month
1	All Animals	Oxyclozanide	May
2	All Animals	Albendazole	August
3	All Animals	Fenbendazole	November
4	All Animals	Closantel	February

DISINFECTION SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Species	Type of Enclosure	Disinfectant Used And Method	Frequency of Disinfection
1	All Animals	All Holding House, Passages	Kohrsalin Th Mopping	Daily
2	All Animals	All Holding House, Passages	Biokleen Mopping	Daily
3	All Animals	All Holding House, Passages, Visitor Entrance	Potassium Permang-Anate Foot Dip	Daily
4	All Animals	All Holding House, Passages, Exhibit Areas	Viracid Spray and Foot Dip	Once A Week As Prophylactic Method.

HEALTH CHECK-UP OF EMPLOYEES

Staff being important stakeholders in a zoo, Annual Health Checkup was conducted on 19th September 2024 which included eye testing, oral health assessment, screening for general parameters such as glucose level, blood sugar and anaemia to promote health and wellness among employees and their families.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS & FACILITIES CREATED

Baby Care unit at Butterfly Park provides a suitable environment for nursing mothers visiting the park as well as for diaper changes and care of their infants.

A pergola was constructed in the butterfly park for visitors to rest during their visit and enjoy the sight of the free ranging butterflies as they interact with their host and nectar plants.

A dedicated host plant garden is set up, to sustainably maintain host plant species which are required for feeding caterpillars at the Butterfly Park lab.

Solid waste generated at the park is segregated into wet and dry waste, wherein all the organic waste is converted into vermicompost in-house. BBP has launched vermicompost brand “Wild Blossoms” in 2024 which is available for public to buy within the park premises

A pergola was constructed in the rescue centre for staff working in this range. It is utilised for meetings, lunch and other activities catering to the management and staff welfare.

To ensure vehicle congestion is avoided during busy days, an alternative exit road was created leading directly to Bannerghatta Road from the zoo parking area ensuring entry and exit vehicles do not congest the entry pathway.

As an initiative to utilise ground water for the park maintenance, borewells were dug in the Host plant garden, Rescue Centre and Camp Office. Additionally solar power panels were installed to utilize renewable energy to pump the water.

Rescue Centre is a safe haven for wildlife such as Indian Leopard, Royal Bengal Tiger and Sloth Bear rescued from Human Animal Conflict. To ensure the enclosures are safe for both the animals and the keepers, the enclosures were restructured for current needs to house big cats and bears. All the re-developed enclosures are upgraded from previous MS structures to Stainless steel structures to ensure longevity.

To enhance the visitor experience and provide a more naturalistic safari environment, deer feeders were redesigned to blend seamlessly with the surrounding habitat.

An isolation unit has been established at BBP within the Herbivore Safari to temporarily shift new, sick or injured individuals. This facility enables close observation and effective monitoring while minimizing the risk of disease transmission

The existing safari day kraals were strengthened and restructured to enable safe and efficient management of resident tigers housed in the Indira Gandhi Holding House, along with the provision of solar-powered borewells.

Prior to implementation of the master plan, a bear enclosure existed within the herbivore safari and was used for the temporary housing of herbivores under observation. This area has since been restructured to accommodate rescued bears.

Boating shelter was restructured to provide a suitable waiting area for visitors during weather extremities.

Monkey Day kraal was constructed next to spectacled langur enclosure in zoo to house primates in an off display area for management purposes.

Driver shelter with lockers was constructed near safari waiting area for our Safari Jeep and bus drivers to store their belongings along with seating facilities for lunch and drinking water unit.

A filtration garden was set up near the boating area to facilitate rotation of the water by pumping it over a dedicated, multi level structures over natural rock with suitable aquatic flora to filter and aerate the water back into the boating area.

A biodiversity-inspired entrance statue was developed at the zoo entrance as an attractive selfie point for visitors, reflecting and promoting the park's branding

A dedicated play area for children was created for visitors near parking area and exit gate to provide an enriching experience for the younger tots.

Floating garden was setup in the boating lake to house water purifying plants on buoyant float to reduce eutrophication along with an aerator to improve oxygen availability in the water.

As per the approved Master Plan, a naturally immersive Gharial enclosure was created with flowing water body to mimic the natural habitat of Gharials.

A wooden sculpture of Mongoose and Cobra was carved and erected, near the zoo Tiger enclosure, representing equal strengths of both the species. This emphasis on how mother nature endows every creature with defense mechanisms which is inbuilt through a million years of evolution that is important for the species to survive and thrive on Earth.

To enhance visitor experience a tariff board was designed and implemented at the zoo entrance to provide an insight into the different ticket combos available along with the details about the National Zoo Policy, 1998 to highlight the role of the zoo in ex-situ conservation. Additionally, a QR code is provided to enable visitors to book online tickets and directions of facilities are also provided on the board along with information to make it visitor friendly.

Rock garden was created near the safari waiting area to enhance the landscape and visual appeal with succulents planted between rocks to mimic arid habitats.

A dedicated Zoo Shop has been established near the exit which offers a range of merchandise and souvenirs, allowing visitors to take home memorable keepsakes from their visit.

A biodiversity map was designed and placed at the Zoo Entrance to highlight the rich flora and fauna found both in captivity and free ranging in the Bannerughatta Biological Park. Additionally, the prominent structures are also highlighted along with the vital role of the local tribal communities and the ecological significance of the area as it is a part of the Mysore Elephant Reserve along with the vital role of BBP in conservation

Visitor amenities upkeep is done to ensure that the best facilities are provided. Toilets in the zoo, near the new Gharial enclosure, were revamped along with a baby diaper changing unit by modernizing the building.

The Park's entrance arch was redesigned to provide a naturalistic look by using tree logs and wooden themed name display.

Flightless bird species Rhea and Emu enclosures were constructed to provide a grassland habitat along with suitable facilities such as shelter, water body and sand bath to facilitate the animals to perform natural behaviour.

One of the main roles of Bannerughatta Biological Park is to create awareness about importance of wildlife among visitors. Preamble of Indian Constitution and Wildlife Pledge boards in both Kannada and English language are placed on a rotating pylon at a strategical place inside zoo premises. These boards are placed to enumerate principles of the preamble by imbibing and internalising them in all the citizen's minds and create empathy towards conservation of wildlife respectively.

The Zoo and Safari entrances were aesthetically redesigned with pictorial elements to clearly guide visitors toward their respective entry points. In addition, the roof was repaired to address structural breaks and leaks, and an aquarium is being installed with forest-themed ambient music to create an immersive, naturalistic experience to visitors as they enter the park.

A modernized admin block is being constructed facing natural water quarry area. This facility will provide a centralized and functional workspace to all the unit officers, while also accommodating management requirements and meeting hall to cater meetings with donors and other stakeholders.

EDUCATION & AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Bannerughatta Biological Park is not only a centre for ex-situ conservation of flora and fauna, but also dedicated for wildlife education and conservation awareness to bridge the gap between biodiversity and people from all walks of life. The park conducts various awareness activities aimed at educating visitors and the local community about the importance of biodiversity, wildlife protection and sustainable environmental practices. These activities include celebrations of various animal and nature themed days, guided nature walks, interactive workshops and educational programs tailored for students and nature enthusiasts within and around the park. Through these initiatives, Bannerughatta Biological Park strives to foster a deeper understanding and respect for wildlife, encouraging active participation in conservation efforts. Further Bannerughatta Biological Park is a member of the International Zoo Educators Association (IZEA) to enhance the education activities in par with zoos worldwide.

1. Chinnara Mrugalaya Darshana

Chinnara Mrugalaya Darshana is a program initiated by Bannerughatta Biological Park aimed at fostering awareness about wildlife and nature amongst school children, particularly government school and under privileged children.

This includes a sponsored visit to the Zoo and Butterfly Park along with lunch, as an initiative to promote human animal co-existence. The visit offers a unique opportunity for students to witness diverse wildlife and to learn about conservation efforts to actively encourage young minds to develop a deep respect for nature and understanding of the importance of protecting biodiversity.

In total,4122 students and staff from 67 schools / organizations had visited Bannerughatta Biological Park as part of Chinnara Mrugalaya Darshana from 1st April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025.

School / Organization Name	Students	Staff
Ramakrishna Mission, Shivanahalli	95	14
Advaya Educational and Charitable Trust	41	4
Sanka Foundation	32	3
Parinaam Foundation	780	0
Sri Champakadhama Swamy High School	59	2
GHPS, Hosahalli	50	5
Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for Blind	13	4
GLPS A Krishnappa Nagar	89	5
GHPS Kodathi	73	7
GHPS Kodathi & Soolikunte Dinne	100	10
GHPS Mullur	80	6
GHPS Harlur	76	7
GMPS Nagshettyhalli	41	14
Spastics Society of Karnataka	38	19
GHPS Basaveshwara	52	5
GLPS Lakshmipura	23	3
GLPS Sampangiranagara	11	2
GLPS Kalkere	48	6
Government Pre University College, Yediyur	38	3
Government Junior College, Kamasamudra	61	7
Sri Krishnashraya Educational Trust	130	5
GLPS Shilenderdoddi	20	4

School / Organization Name	Students	Staff
GHPS Mahalakshmipuram	45	9
Devaneayammal Tamil Higher Primary School	41	6
GLPS H Manchanahalli and Dena Bank, Jigani	62	9
KPS GHS Krishnananda Nagar	162	8
GLPS Madapannadoddi, Muthurayanaswamy doddi, Giddenahalli and Yellamanadoddi	61	13
GUHPS Rahmania	24	5
Vidhya Jyothi School	52	7
GMHPS Guddekote	80	15
GLPS Amruthnagar	49	5
GLPS Sollepuradoddi and Ramanayakanadoddi	24	6
GHPS Koppagate	75	5
Viveka Girijana Educational School	49	7
GHS Beratena Agrahara	40	4
GLPS Eranapalya	54	5
GUHPS Jogupalya	10	6
GLPS Gangasandra	40	11
GHPS Rajavanthi	25	5
GLPS Tattanahalli and Avadadenahalli	46	10
GLPS Kempavaderahalli	13	3
GLPS Agrahara	19	3
GLPS Kawalahosahalli	29	2
GLPS Doddahagade	16	3
GLPS Yallammanapalya	9	2
GLPS Byagadadenahalli	55	16
Karnataka Public School, Sarakki & Government Model Primary School, Konankunte	45	8
Karnataka Public School, Malleshwaram	68	7
KPS, Hargadde	75	5
KHPS, Kenchikoppa	59	10
GHPS, Kembhattahalli	78	5
Sophia Opportunity School	80	28
Spastics Society of Karntaka	24	10
U & I Trust	20	20
St Joseph Nivas Special School	32	14
GKHPS Karisandra	16	2
Ashraya Centre For Learning Special School	21	22
GHS, Sampangiramanagara	43	5

Out of the 4122 students and staff	Zoo	Safari	Butterfly Park	Lunch
Number of Students & Staff availed the following facilities	3224	101	3898	2237
	78%	2%	95%	54%

2. Summer Camp : April 1st - 14th, 2024

The 12-day Summer Camp at Bannerughatta Biological Park, held from April 1st to 14th, 2024 was a grand success with over 70 enthusiastic participants from both private and government schools, including staff children. The camp offered a perfect blend of education, conservation awareness, hands-on activities and fun.

Day 1 – Inauguration and Ice-Breaker

The camp was inaugurated with an interactive session led by our Executive Director. Participants were welcomed with an engaging ice-breaker bingo game, followed by group allotment and presentations on flagship species. Post-lunch, renowned artist John Devaraj conducted a wildlife art session, introducing the basics of animal sketching.

Day 2 – Bear Rescue Centre Visit & Clay Modelling

Participants visited the Bannerughatta Bear Rescue Centre for a deep dive into sloth bear biology, their rescue stories and threats bears face in the wild. They learned about enrichment techniques and safety practices through videos and demonstrations to avoid conflict with sloth bears. A group quiz reinforced their learnings. In the afternoon, children took part in a conservation-themed clay modelling activity, crafting a model ecosystem by contributing clay models of animals of their choice.

Day 3 – African Wildlife & Flora Identification

The day began with a zoo round focused on African wildlife, including Hamadryas baboon, Zebra, Giraffe, Hippopotamus and African Grey Parrot. This was followed by an engaging session on flora identification and fascinating botanical facts, encouraging observation and curiosity around the variety of plants that students encounter on a daily basis.

Day 4 – Canids, Felids & Skit on Zoo Safety Management

Children explored canids and felids through observing these respective species housed in the zoo. To further enhance their knowledge on the adaptations, skull models were studied in the zoo museum. An interactive session with our security officer introduced real-life zoo security management scenarios, such as animal escape and trespassing, which were improved upon with solutions for the respective problems and enacted by the children through creative skits. A fun activity followed where they made human formations of different animals.

Day 5 – Animal Classification & Veterinary Interaction

The day's theme was animal classification to understand the scientific way of grouping species according to the genus in the scientific names, morphology, feeding habits, behaviours, to name a few. A session was conducted focusing on herbivores and their features, along with their adaptations in nature. Participants then interacted with the Veterinary team, gaining insights into wildlife healthcare, treatment and animal management practices.

Day 6 – Urban Wildlife & Photography Workshop

Children visited the Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (WRRC) to understand urban wildlife conservation and how they could contribute towards the same. These cases gave them a better understanding of human actions on urban wildlife and the impact it has on the conservation of that species. The afternoon session featured a photography workshop to provide hands-on experience in documenting wildlife and nature through their lenses in creativity.

Day 7 – Reptiles and Birds

Children were introduced to reptiles through zoo rounds, along with a fun word search and identification quiz to enhance their knowledge about these scaled cold blooded animals. The session on bird adaptations focused on the wide variety of flight and flightless birds housed in the zoo as well as found locally. This was followed by a bird-themed treasure hunt, encouraging active learning through discovery of species identification and adaptations.

Day 8 – Butterfly Park & Treasure Hunt

Participants explored the world of winged jewels by exploring the diversity of flora used as host plants and nectar plants by a variety of species in the host plant garden. They further learnt about butterfly life cycles by exploring it in the butterfly park dome. A treasure hunt helped them identify various plant species, followed by a guided tour of the Butterfly Park and its rearing labs.

Day 9 – Arboretum & Vulture Breeding Centre

The day began with a guided tour of the Arboretum, learning about the different forest types replicated in the Arboretum and the feel of moving from one forest type to another along with exploring its tree species and ecological significance. Participants then visited the upcoming Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre to understand the connect of ex-situ conservation to enhance the in-situ population. Back in the zoo, the afternoon session on animal enrichment provided a deeper understanding on animal needs and welfare by observing how animals interact with their enriched environments.


Day 10 – Nature Walk & Eco-tourism

A refreshing nature walk with guest naturalist Deepa Mohan kicked off the day where various species of minute and evident flora and fauna were investigated through direct and indirect sightings. Children learned about eco-tourism at Jungle Lodges & Resorts (JLR) and visited the zoo feeding unit to understanding the dietary planning for over 2000 captive animals housed at Bannerughatta Biological Park. A session with the Public Relations Officer introduced students to the importance of providing a positive visitor experience in the park through various facilities and how its effectiveness can be assessed though feedback from the visitors themselves. The summer camp members conducted visitor survey themselves to practically assess the same. Topics for poster presentations were assigned to the students based on their learnings throughout the days, to be presented during the convocation ceremony.


Day 11 – Enclosure Design & Poster Prep

An interactive session with the Assistant Executive Engineer helped students understand the link between animal safety and enclosure design as well as the different careers that can contribute towards animal welfare and management. The rest of the day was dedicated for preparing poster presentations, consolidating their knowledge from the past days.


Day 12 – Convocation Ceremony

The day commenced with a guided tour of the safari section to explore the various species housed in the different sub sections. The camp concluded with a heart warming convocation ceremony, hosted by the children themselves, where they shared their experiences and learnings. Certificates and mementos were distributed by the Deputy Director, Range Forest Officers, Veterinary Officer, Assistant Executive Engineer and managers from JLR and KSTDC. Parents shared positive feedback and a celebratory lunch was organized for all attendees.


The Summer Camp at Bannerughatta Biological Park was a memorable, enriching experience that not only educated young minds about wildlife and conservation but also inspired them to become future stewards of nature.

3. Zoo Club

The 15-week Zoo Club program at Bannerughatta Biological Park offered students an immersive and hands-on experience in wildlife education and conservation. It began with orientation activities, including a wildlife film screening, quizzes and an introduction to different classes of animals housed in the park and their ecological importance. Sessions on animal classification, butterfly ecology and zoo nutrition and veterinary care provided further insights. Participants observed animal adaptations, engaged in field studies and took part in interactive discussions on conservation, threats to wildlife and species-specific management practices. Highlights included visits to the Bear Rescue Centre and Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre to understand rescue operations, enrichment techniques and human-wildlife conflict. The program also included creative components like mask-making and rehearsals for a musical on evolution, culminating in a convocation where members performed a skit and shared their learnings. Throughout the program, students interacted with zoo staff, veterinarians, biologists and volunteers, gaining deep insight into biodiversity, animal behaviour, conservation challenges and their role as responsible citizens in protecting wildlife.

4. Jana Vana:
Festival of Forests, Wildlife and People – Workshops, Film festival and exhibition

Bannerughatta Biological Park, in partnership with Azim Premji University and All Living Things: Environmental Film Festival (ALT EFF) hosted "Jana Vana," a 5-day festival from August 22nd to 26th, 2024. Centered around the theme of Climate Change and Biodiversity, the festival featured an exhibition within the zoo, workshops for students and teachers, and a weekend film festival. This initiative aims to engage the public in meaningful conversations about forests, wildlife, and people, fostering awareness and inspiring action toward environmental conservation.

As part of the festival, a student workshop with around 550 participants was held to immerse young minds in themes of wildlife, forests, and conservation. Through visual storytelling, discussions, and hands-on activities such as quizzes, poster-making, and nature journaling, students explored biodiversity, ecological balance, and the impacts of urbanization and climate change on wildlife. Guided by environmental educators, the workshop nurtured critical thinking, empathy, and a strong sense of responsibility toward nature, empowering students as future conservation advocates.

Simultaneously, a teacher workshop was conducted to equip around 50 educators with effective tools and strategies to integrate wildlife and environmental education into their classrooms. Facilitated by experts from the biological park and environmental educators, the sessions emphasized the use of film and storytelling to translate complex ecological concepts into engaging, age-appropriate lessons.

Teachers participated in interactive discussions and activities focused on fostering environmental stewardship and active student participation, aiming to create a ripple effect in conservation education.

The films screened during the Jana Vana Film Festival powerfully highlight the intertwined relationship between wildlife conservation and people's involvement in protecting natural habitats. "Joy" and "Patrick and the Whale" showcase the emotional and ecological significance of individual species and habitats, emphasizing how local communities and conservationists collaborate to safeguard vulnerable wildlife. "The Mangrove Family" and "The Caretakers" explored the critical role of ecosystems like mangroves and the dedicated people who manage and restore these environments, illustrating how community stewardship is vital for ecosystem resilience. "Finding Solo" and "Coral Woman" spotlight marine conservation challenges, focusing on individual efforts and indigenous knowledge that foster protection of fragile coral reefs and marine species, underscoring the power of grassroots action. Films such as "Once There Was A Sea..." and "The Leopard's Tribe" reflect on broader environmental changes and the cultural connections communities maintain with wildlife, demonstrating how conservation success depends on understanding and supporting these human-nature relationships.

Through storytelling and vivid imagery, these films inspired awareness, empathy and active participation from audiences, reinforcing that effective conservation is a shared responsibility requiring both scientific insight and local community support. With interaction from experts such as Mr. Rahul Sunderajan, Director – Karnataka State for WWF India, Dr. Roopa & Dr. Nirupamma, Wildlife Veterinarians from WRRC and Mr. Pradeep Hegde, renowned Wildlife Filmmaker and Cameraman the event celebrated the deep connection between people and nature, reinforcing the critical role of education and media in promoting environmental stewardship across all ages.

5. In reach

Through in-reach programs, Bannerughatta Biological Park aims to create an informed visitor base and community network that supports conservation goals, ensuring the park remains a safe haven for its diverse species and a place of learning for all. With prior communication, tailor made programs are curated to cater to the needs of visiting students and trainees as per their topic of interest.

Final-year BSc students from Vijaya College, Jayanagar 4th Block, participated in an educational session aligned with their curriculum. The session covered key topics including wildlife conservation, species identification, census methodologies, captive animal management, and career perspectives in wildlife biology and conservation. Students also visited the Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals (IAH&VB) lab, where they gained hands-on exposure to wildlife forensics, learning about various scientific methodologies and instruments used for analyzing biological samples. This immersive experience provided valuable practical insights into wildlife research and management techniques, enhancing their academic knowledge and career readiness.

BBP offers a day long Educative Package for Schools and College Students “Wild-Ed”, with the aim to connect students to nature, to learn about the importance of biodiversity and ways they can contribute towards conservation. A dedicated guide will be provided for a group of maximum 50 students for providing an insight to make the visit impactful and educational. This includes complimentary entry for 1 teacher for every 25 students and parking fee waived off for a group of minimum 25 students.

Degree students from Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni College had visited the Zoo and Butterfly Park section of BBP. In addition to their visit an interactive session was organized about the different adaptations and identification features of various forms of biodiversity along with career opportunities.

A specialised workshop was organised for students of Bachelors in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery from Adichunchanagiri Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre during their visit to Bannerughatta Biological Park. The session focused on Snake bite mitigation by Staff from Bannerghatta Rescue Centre, WRRC. The interactive presentation and talk at the snake enclosures provided an insight about snake behaviour, biology, including common myths and misconceptions which lead to conflict as well as basic first aid and actions which could prevent death due to snake bite.

On 27th November, 2024, Bannerughatta Biological Park proudly opened its gates to welcome around 200 heroes from the Army, Navy and Air Force, accompanied by their families, for an unforgettable educational journey. Exploring the wonders of our Zoo and the vibrant Butterfly Park, these brave hearts and their loved ones experienced a day filled with nature's splendour, learning, and cherished memories.

Students of Daffodils Foundation for Learning, Sanjaynagar, successfully raised ₹50,000 for the adoption of an Indian Leopard at Bannerughatta Biological Park, with guidance and support from their CEO, Mr. Chinnappa, and Principal, Dr. Sujatha Girish. The donation was handed over to Mr. Dinesha K., Range Forest Officer at BBP. As part of their visit, an interactive session was organized to help the students gain deeper insights into wildlife and nature conservation by the RFO by inspiring them to become ambassadors for environmental stewardship. Further they visited the zoo feed unit to see the nutritional management for the zoo residents towards which their adoption funds would be utilised.



An interactive session was organised for K1 and K2 level students from Vivero International Pre School based on animal adaptations, diet as well as endangered, extinct species and how their action will have an impact on the environment, such as use of single use plastics to enhance their visit to BBP.




Students and Management of Daffodils English School donated ₹3,15,000 towards Animal Adoption at BBP, through a fund raising event called "Vatsalya Ananda: Live and let live" conducted at their school on 9th November where the students, staff and parents set up stalls with different items as well as educative stalls, activities, quizes to also raise awareness about biodiversity and nature conservation. The students and management handed over the amount to BBP Veterinary Officer, Dr Anand and an interactive guided tour was provided by the vet on the management and conservation of wildlife. The school adopted 7 Critically Endangered Gharials, a Himalayan Black Bear for two years and an Indian crested Porcupine for one year.

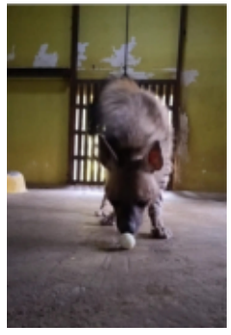
Trainee Civil Judges and faculty members from the Karnataka Judicial Academy, Bengaluru, visited Bannerughatta Biological Park on 9th December 2025. As part of their visit, an interactive session was conducted focusing on the concepts of ex-situ and in-situ conservation, the legal framework governing the management of captive animals from various sources and their trade, key provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the role of international cooperation through CITES in sustaining global biodiversity.


Forest Department Trainees and Forestry College students also visit for an exposure visitor to get an insight about the functioning and management of the park, along with interaction from our Executive Director and other officers.

6. Environment and Animal Days

Hyena Day

International Hyena Day is celebrated on 27th April to create awareness about the lesser known scavenger. Boiled eggs were given to our Striped Hyenas as part of feeding enrichment to promote their exploratory behaviour. An interactive awareness session was also conducted for Zoo Visitors to create an interest in hyenas. Different species of Hyenas, their distribution, adaptations, facts, census methods and indirect sightings were shared with visitors along with their ecological significance and need for conservation.



Leopard Day

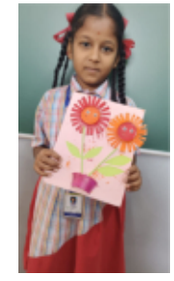
International Leopard Day is celebrated on 3rd May every year to create awareness and support conservation about these elusive big cats. Our zoo leopards Aarav, Arnav and Abhay received paper mache prey animals with different scents, created by our interns, which stimulated their stalking behaviour and play behaviour by manipulating the paper mache. Additionally an awareness session was conducted for zoo visitors to share details about the adaptations, conservation significance and ways to co-exist with these adaptable big cats.

Biodiversity Day

As part of Biodiversity Day celebrations on 22nd May, a guided nature walk was conducted through the Herbivore Safari, designed to help participants learn about different habitats and the wildlife that resides within them. This immersive experience was followed by an engaging webinar on Urban Biodiversity by nature educator Jai Sharma, who shared simple and practical ways to conserve biodiversity in our own backyards, encouraging participants to take everyday actions for a healthier environment.

Environment Day

As part of World Environment Day 2024 celebrations, a variety of educational and awareness activities were conducted around the theme “Land Restoration, Desertification, and Drought Resilience.” Volunteers from the Zoo and Maya – The Reality Foundation led awareness sessions and organized an on-the-spot drawing competition to engage participants in creatively expressing environmental themes. Additionally, saplings were planted in the butterfly host plant garden to support habitat restoration and biodiversity.



At Bannerughatta Biological Park, the celebrations began with a nature walk and tree planting activity. This was followed by an interaction session with the park's Executive Director and Assistant Director (Veterinary Services), who spoke about animal behavior, biology, and wildlife-related careers. The event's inaugural session was graced by Chief Guests Ms. Preeti Gahlot, IAS, Special Commissioner, BBMP; Ms. Samyukta Hornad, Actress and Animal Activist and Mr. Aniruddha, Director of Praana Animal Foundation. The program also included a talk by Chief Naturalist Sri. Karthikeyan, a conservation-themed skit by artist John Devaraj and his team, and the screening of The Egret River in collaboration with the ALT EFF organization. WWF India further engaged attendees with interactive games aimed at raising awareness about human impact on the environment.

Two competitions, Nature Art and Best out of Waste were conducted for school and college students to showcase their creativity by recycling local material available to create art as well as to provide solutions to environmental issues.

Van Mahotsav

Along the theme of Van Mahotsav, an awareness session was conducted in association with Wildlife SOS, on the importance of forests along with how animals also play a natural role in seed dispersal. Visitors also had the opportunity to make seed balls of native tree species which they could take home or the same was dispersed in our Safari Range.



Snake Day

In celebration of World Snake Day, an awareness session was held at the zoo, featuring an engaging quiz competition for visitors. The quiz highlighted fascinating facts about snakes and helped participants identify common species, including the “Big Four” venomous snakes of India.

The event aimed to spark public interest in snakes and emphasize their vital role in the ecosystem. It also focused on debunking widespread myths about snakes, educating attendees on snake behavior, preventive measures to avoid snakebites, and essential Do's and Don'ts in the event of a bite.

Participant feedback was collected to assess the session's impact, and winners of the quiz received special AR (augmented reality) postcards as memorable takeaways.



Tiger Day

International Tiger Day was celebrated at Bannerughatta Biological Park with the aim to promote tiger conservation, raise awareness about the threats faced by tigers and to gain public understanding and support for conservation. Our Safari Tigress Jhansi's birthday was celebrated along with volunteers conducting various activities for different age groups such as awareness program, match the stripes game, quiz, tiger origami, slogan competition, pug mark inking, drawing and face painting for zoo visitors. As a memento for winners and participants pledge certificates, badges, seed pens and plants were provided as an initiative to promote the need for conservation of these majestic big cats as well as to maintain biodiversity by planting the seed pens and saplings.






Lion Day

World Lion Day was celebrated at Bannerughatta Biological Park through various activities. Awareness sessions were organised by Zoo Volunteers highlighting the ecological significance of these majestic big cats, interesting facts, pug mark identification and adaptations. Their threats were also highlighted and visitors further participated in a quiz and winners received seed pens. Face painting, handi-mals and pug mark stamping activities were also conducted to celebrate lions on this dedicated day.


Elephant Day

World Elephant Day was celebrated with enthusiasm at Bannerughatta Biological Park. To mark the occasion, the elephants were treated to their favourite delights, including jackfruit, watermelon, and groundnuts. Zoo volunteers conducted an engaging awareness session highlighting the biology, behaviour, unique adaptations, and ecological importance of elephants.

Visitors also had the opportunity to learn about the park's elephant herd through BBP's Elephant Family Tree, showcasing the strong family bonds shared among these gentle giants. The celebration featured a range of interactive activities such as quizzes, drawing sessions, elephant footprint art, and face painting—allowing participants of all ages to connect with and appreciate these majestic, endangered animals.

In honour of World Elephant Day, Bannerughatta Biological Park participated in the International Conference on Human-Elephant Conflict Management-2024, organized by the Karnataka Forest Department at GKVK in Bengaluru. An exhibition stall was set up to highlight the conservation initiatives of BBP, featuring informative posters about zoo's facilities and initiatives.

Snakebite Awareness Day

Snakebite Awareness Day is observed annually on September 19, with a focus on disabilities from snakebite envenoming. This theme highlights the long-term health consequences for survivors, as up to 400,000 people are left with permanent disabilities each year. The day aims to raise global awareness about snakebite envenoming, a neglected tropical disease that disproportionately affects rural communities. Awareness session was conducted at Bannerughatta Biological Park by our Zoo Volunteers along the lines of snake behaviour, biology, how to prevent snake bite, myths, Do's and Don'ts after snake bite as well as ways to coexist with urban wildlife through lifestyle changes such as proper garbage disposal, checking shoes, clothes and using a torch at night.

Wildlife Week
2024

As part of National Wildlife Week celebrations from 2nd to 8th October 2024 at Bannerughatta Biological Park, a range of engaging and educational activities were organized throughout the week, aimed at fostering awareness along the theme of wildlife conservation through co-existence.

Day 1: The celebrations began with a clean-up drive in the zoo parking area, led by the park's security team. Awareness sessions were held by Zoo Volunteers and students from Christ University, covering various conservation topics through interactive formats, including a street play. Zoo Keepers engaged with visitors, speaking about the animals under their care and the importance of co-existing with urban wildlife. A special guided tour at the Butterfly Park highlighted a "species in focus" and the day concluded with a wildlife movie screening for zoo visitors.




Day 2: NSS students from AMC College participated in a clean-up drive within the park premises. An interactive Zoo Scavenger Hunt was organized to spark curiosity among visitors to encourage close observation of zoo residents. Participants received seed pens as souvenirs and the day ended with a wildlife film screening.



Day 3: The day began with a yoga session for zoo staff, featuring animal-inspired postures. Students from Christ University attended an interactive session on co-existence with wildlife. Additionally, WWF-India set up engaging stalls offering wildlife and nature-themed games.



Day 4: A guided tour of the Butterfly Park offered insights into butterfly behavior, life cycles and management practices, including the release of newly eclosed butterflies inside the dome. An interactive stall in the zoo highlighted issues around illegal wildlife trade and how the public can help by avoiding creating demand for wildlife products. Discussions focused on co-existing with urban wildlife like snakes and leopards. Visitors also took part in a biodiversity quiz and word scrabble competition, with winners receiving seed pens. All participants were given pug mark ink impressions as a memento of their connection with nature.



Day 5: The day began with a Volunteer Selection Program aimed at selecting wildlife ambassadors for the park. This session introduced the park, outlined the roles of volunteers by existing volunteers and provided a platform for applicants to share their motivations. For visitors, interactive activities included a guided tour of the Butterfly Park, a touch table exhibit in the zoo, a conservation-themed quiz competition and the Handimal Pledge to encourage personal responsibility in protecting wildlife was organised. A wildlife film screening and discussion rounded off the day's events.



Day 6: Students from Government Model Primary School, Nagashetti Halli, visited the park along with WWF India staff and volunteers. The children participated in a nature art competition using natural materials found in the zoo followed by a discussion session on wildlife conservation. A wildlife movie was screened for zoo visitors in the auditorium.



Day 7: The final day of Wildlife Week began with an informative nature walk, focusing on the ecological importance of the surrounding biodiversity. Led by the park's naturalist, the walk emphasized practical ways to co-exist with wildlife. Participants concluded the walk by taking a wildlife pledge, affirming their commitment to conserving natural resources. An online quiz was also launched, open to all age groups, to raise awareness about common myths, threats to wildlife and the ecological significance of urban species.



Children's Day : Oceans of Joy

Bannerughatta Biological Park celebrated Children's Day through different art forms titled “Oceans of Joy” in collaboration with World Peace Museum and Rotary, Bengaluru South End. A peace dome was set up at the park and inaugurated by our Executive Director, Sri. A V Surya Sen, IFS. This interactive area highlighted the evolution of different life forms and their co-existence. The main aim was to inspire children to value the importance of biodiversity, from minute organisms to mega mammals as well as to support their conservation. Children from different government and private schools took part in the activity where they sang, danced and recited poems on nature and wildlife celebrating the vital role of children in becoming ambassadors for peace and conservation.



Zebra day

Zebra Day was celebrated on 31st January 2025 at Bannerughatta Biological Park with a variety of engaging activities led by internship students. The event featured informative sessions on zebra biology, behavior, interesting facts and different species. Interactive games such as "Identify the Zebra" and a zebra-themed jigsaw puzzle were used to demonstrate how individual zebras at the zoo can be recognized by their unique stripe patterns and to highlight the significance and functions of these stripes.


Ostrich Day

In honour of World Ostrich Day, on 2nd February 2025 volunteers and interns engaged visitors in an interactive session through awareness and quiz by exploring the unique adaptations of ostriches compared to other flightless birds, their evolutionary journey, their role in the ecosystem, the dangers they face and the critical need for conservation of all aves.



Wildlife Day

Awareness session was conducted by Zoo Volunteers on Wildlife Day on 3rd March 2025 along the theme Wildlife Conservation Finance to highlight the ecological significance of wildlife, threats they face and ways to coexist and ensure wildlife conservation finance is directed towards people and the planet for a sustainable future.



7. Green Initiatives

- Planting of nectar and host plants were conducted by Hands 4 Society, Rotary Club and Morgan Stanley with students from Advaya Educational and Charitable Trust during their visit to the zoo, to support our biodiversity.
- A community engagement activity was conducted for Microsoft employees and their families as part of their 'Give Month' at Bannerughatta Biological Park. The day started with a plastic drive in the Suvarnamukhi beat followed by an interactive session on co-existence and how plastic pollution impacts local wildlife.
- Employees from our Adopter, Consilio India Private Ltd, participated in a clean up drive at BBP aimed at reducing its impact on the local wildlife. As part of their visit, they were also briefed on the Zoo's residents and the animals they have adopted.
- In an effort to restrict single-use plastic within the park, security staff are assigned at the entrance to conduct bag inspections of visitors.
- As an alternative to single-use plastic water bottles, BBP's very own reusable, glass water bottles branded "Suvarnamukhi" were launched. This is available for visitors to purchase at shops in and around the Zoo entrance.









8. Volunteers

Volunteering is an opportunity for wildlife and nature passionate individuals from different walks of life to contribute their bit towards biodiversity conservation at Bannerughatta Biological Park. New volunteers are taken during Wildlife Week and regular refresher trainings are conducted on a regular basis to ensure that they are well informed and equipped to act as zoo ambassadors. This includes discussions about vital animal observations to make guided tour interactive followed by identifying, interesting facts about fauna in the park premises. Further, to understand the importance of enrichment they were involved in preparing summer enrichment and observed primates feasting on ice blocks they created with vegetables and nuts.

Zoo volunteers are also actively involved in awareness creation through set up of visitor information desk to provide an overview about the park, it's facilities and zoo map QR code. Additionally an awareness session was also conducted to create interest about the animals which visitors could observe during their visit. To enhance the experience of visitors by making it more informative, safari guided tours are conducted by volunteers.

Newly launched Wild-ed program offers a day long Educative Package for Schools and College Students, with the aim to connect students to nature, to learn about the importance of biodiversity and ways they can contribute towards conservation. Our volunteers have lead this program for Wellsprings Academy's students for Zoo and Butterfly Park session.

As part of the outreach efforts, Zoo volunteers conducted an educational session at Kaggalipura Government High School, focusing on snake identification, their ecological importance, and practical strategies for snakebite prevention and first aid. With the park, various animal days are celebrated in coordination with the volunteers through innovative and fun activities with the aim of awareness creation with an impact. They also act as guides for internship students to involve them in the ongoing education activities and are actively involved during Zoo Club and Summer Camp Activities.

9. Internship

As part of the park's role in conservation education, Internship opportunities are provided to students from different fields to enhance their work based skills.

- Shobitha D, a student of BSc (Zoology) at Oxford College of Science, HSR Layout, actively participated in butterfly conservation. During her internship, she was engaged in various works in the breeding center of the Butterfly Park and learnt about Mimicry in Butterflies along with behaviors exhibited by butterflies like basking, courtship, mating, mud-puddling and migration. She was involved in observing the breeding and fecundity of Plain Tiger Butterfly along with understanding thermoregulation in butterflies, which plays an important role in indicating the ecological conditions.
- Bhavana Shree, a student of Bsc (Zoology) at Government First Grade College, KR Puram, conducted behavioral observations of King Cobra. Her studies highlighted their intricate behaviors and adaptations like hunting strategies, defense mechanisms, courtship, nesting behaviour and social interactions, which enhance their survival and reproductive success.
- Aishwarya G, a student of Bsc (Zoology) at Government First Grade College, KR Puram, conducting her behavioral observations of Painted Stork. Her observations showed that the Storks spent most of their time on walking and preening behaviour. She was also exposed to identification of different species of mammals, birds and reptiles in the zoo, which would also contribute towards the basics of wildlife conservation in her future studies with free ranging wildlife.
- Harini M, a student of Bsc (Zoology) at Government First Grade College, KR Puram, was actively involved in conducting behavioral observations of Sun Conure to understand the behaviour of their species along with, their conservation status and steps taken to protect these endangered species.
- Haritha M, a student of Bsc (Zoology) at Government First Grade College, KR Puram, conducted behavioral observations of Blackbuck and found that the individuals housed in the zoo were very active and displayed behaviors like scratching, shaking tails, walking, eating and resting. She also understood the advantages and disadvantages of their herd sizes.

- Shafiya Banu, a student of Bsc (Zoology) at Government First Grade College, KR Puram, conducted behavioral observation of Plains Zebra housed in the zoo. Her studies showed that the Zebras spent most of their time on tail flicking and alertness to the environmental sounds. She was also actively involved in understanding the feeding mechanism of Zebra in the zoo and conservation methods involved in maintaining genetic diversity of the same.
- Madhu Shree, Urmila G, Pavithra, Bindu H, Rashmi K, Shreedishna S and Praveen Kumar C, students of Bsc (Zoology) at Vijaya College, Jayanagar, were actively involved in awareness and enrichment activities during their internship period. They conducted awareness talks for zoo visitors on the occasion of International Leopard Day and prepared paper mache as enrichment for the leopards housed in the zoo, to enhance their natural exploratory and play behaviour. They also conducted guided tours for zoo visitors to create awareness on identification of species, animal behaviour, conservation efforts and ecological importance.

- Bhuvan Raj K, a student of BSc (Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) at Christ University conducted a behavioural study on Dholes in the zoo. The study highlighted the space utilization of individuals, activity pattern, interaction between individuals and location preference of the individuals in the enclosure. He also worked on creating enrichments considering the individuals' spatial preferences in order to improve the well being and natural behaviour expression of the captive wild dogs. He also identified different species of birds found within the Zoo and Butterfly Park to provide a baseline data for biodiversity monitoring.
- Samarth R Hombal, a student of BSc (Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) at Christ University, conducted a behavioral study on Rhesus Macaques in the zoo. His study summarised the social dynamics of the troop by identifying and understanding interactions between the individuals. He also participated in providing guided tours to visitors and creating awareness on important wildlife conservation days.
- Manasa S, a student of BSc (Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) at Christ University, conducted a behavioural study on Green Iguanas housed at the zoo. Her study documented identification of individuals, enclosure space

utilization, behaviour pattern analysis. Further she was involved in preparation of food enrichment in order to enhance their natural behaviour and observed their activity during feeding. She was also involved in celebrating important wildlife conservation days and giving guided tours to visitors.

- Bhaveesh V Shetty, a student of BSc (Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) at Christ University, observed local biodiversity of ants within the zoo as well as Butterfly park premises. He identified more than 50 species of ants along with insects that were mimicking them. These mimicking insects include spiders, beetles and bugs. This study immensely helped in identifying the ecological importance of the species and the need to conserve them. He participated in creating awareness about important wildlife conservation days and provided guided tours to visitors.

- Vikas D Prasad, a student of BSc (Chemistry, Botany, Zoology) at Christ University, participated in conducting awareness to visitors by giving guided tours and by celebrating important days of wildlife conservation. He conducted a study to understand the social behaviour in Captive Asian Elephants in the zoo premises. The study investigated the social dynamics of a herd of sub- adult Asian Elephants by analysing the activity levels, interactions among individuals and preferences. He also identified tree species along with their medicinal properties in the park premises.
- Ramsha Sadaf, student of certified naturalist course by The Naturalist School focused on biodiversity documentation and soft skills required for a naturalist. She documented the flora in the zoo along with conducting awareness talks for school children and zoo visitors along with safari guided tours to gain valuable skills to be an informative and engaging educator.
- Megha Parthsarathy and Sadhana Murugesan, students of Product Design at R V University, School of Design, conducted a survey and accordingly designed an Interactive Zoo Education Kit. The main aim was to explore the dynamics of parent- child engagements with exhibits and obstacles they encounter at BBP. The Kit was designed for different age groups of children based on field research and interviews to make zoo visits more engaging and educational for children.

- Sanjana Mahendraker and Shreeya Janakunavar, students of Product Design and UI/UX Design respectively at R V University, School of Design, proposed a web app to enhance visitor experience. The app was designed with the aim to provide diverse needs of zoo visitors, offering navigation, ticketing, detailed animal information, wildlife conservation awareness through engaging content, interactive camera filters and educational games with multi- language support to cater to diverse audiences based on their findings during their field research.
- Maanya K S, S Prithvi Rao and Sriram Sundar, students of Product Design at R V University, School of Design, took part in creating Signages and Brand Language Redesign Project for BBP based on field research through visitor observations and interviews to identify key areas to enhance visitor experience. They also created heat maps at different enclosures to observe the density, movement and position of the crowd at each enclosure. They created designs for information boards, direction boards, map ideation, iconography, ideation for tariffs, wayfinding boards among others to enhance visitor experience.

- Sreejith S S, student pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Forest Management from Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal was provided a two month internship with the aim of creating marketing strategies for Bannerughatta Biological Park. The goal was to improve the Souvenir shop's revenue, strengthen BBP's CSR initiatives and engagement of visitors on social media content.

  The initiative was taken by understanding the visitor preferences through online as well as offline surveys at zoo to enhance merchandise marketing by offering unique, park- themed products. Through field visits and online survey possible vendors were identified and their contact details were collated. A Corporate Social Responsibility plan was formulated to enhance ways to gain support of companies for zoo projects, through CSR funding by successfully devising contacts for Bannerughatta Biological Park as well as creating an interactive presentation to approach possible donors.
- Athira S, a student of The National School for Lepidoptera, South Africa was involved in butterfly conservation through breeding of these winged jewels in our Butterfly Park. She worked on identification, understanding their

behaviours, food habits, migration and genetics. She successfully reared five species of butterflies along with creating Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for maintaining butterflies in captivity, to promote education and awareness.

- Soundarya S S, Chandan Kumar C, Usha V, Sahana G, Gurukiran J and Anusha R, students of BSc at Government First Grade College, K R Puram conducted internship on identification of the diversity in medicinal plants at Butterfly Park, BBP and their uses. Additionally, they got insight into the management of butterflies, their life cycles, their host plants and their nectar plants.
- Arshiya Sulthana and Nishat Fatma, students of BSc at Government First Grade College, K R Puram, conducted observations on morphological features of mammals, birds and reptiles housed in the park. Additionally they created an Ethogram for Emu and Phayre's Leaf Monkey and analyzed the enclosure utilization in Emus housed in the zoo along with being involved in awareness activities.
- Pavithra G and Keerthana K, students of BSc at Government First Grade College, K R Puram, conducted observations on behaviours of emu, prepared an ethogram and analysed the utilization of the enclosure for the same. They also participated in awareness activities and identified the morphological features of reptiles, birds and mammals housed in the park.
- Bhoomika B M and Pooja P G, students of BSc at Government First Grade College, K R Puram, conducted observations on morphological features of mammals, birds and reptiles housed in the park. They studied the behaviour of Green Iguana, prepared an Ethogram, analysed the enclosure utilization for the same and participated in awareness activities.
- Ananya B M, a student of BSc in Zoology from NMKRV College for Women, Jayanagar was actively involved in creating awareness along with collecting behavioral data of Dholes housed in the zoo. The data collected was first formulated into making an ethogram and analyzed to understand the activity budget of these animals. This deeply helped in understanding the use of the entire enclosure.
- Hemashree R, a student of BSc in Zoology at NMKRV College for Women, Jayanagar was involved in collecting behavioural observations of Indian Grey Wolves to understand their activity budget and enclosure utilization. She also compared the activity budget between two different groups of wolves housed in the zoo.
- Suchithra K, a student of BSc in Zoology at NMKRV College for Women, Jayanagar, conducted detailed behavioral observation of Palm Cockatoo to understand the activity budget.

Ananya, Hemashree and Suchithra also participated in awareness activities organised during important wildlife celebration days and worked on individual identification of Thamin Deer, Spectacled Caiman, Indian Leopard, Blue and Yellow Macaw and Rhesus Macaque.

- Apoorva M P, a student of MSc in Zoology from Bangalore University, was involved in understanding the behavior and activity budget of Golden Jackal and Indian Grey Wolves. With her findings she created and implemented enrichments for different species in the park, with the guidance of our Zoo staff. She further worked towards creating interpretation boards to enhance visitor experience along with spreading conservation messages.

10. Outreach

Environment day: In collaboration with Bannerghatta National Park, outreach programs were conducted for students and staff from GLPS Ramanayakana Doddi, GLPS Sollepura Doddi, GHPS Ragihalli, and Annayanadoddi. These interactive sessions featured a short film highlighting the impact of human activities on the environment, followed by discussions and games focused on food webs and sustainable land use. Participating schools were also provided with saplings and seed pens to help green their surroundings and promote environmental stewardship.



Snake awareness : As part of the outreach efforts, Zoo volunteers conducted an educational session at Kaggalipura Government High School, focusing on snake identification, their ecological importance, and practical strategies for snakebite prevention and first aid. The session aimed to dispel common myths, promote coexistence, and equip students with essential knowledge to respond safely and responsibly in case of snake encounters.


Wildlife Conservation: As part of an outreach initiative, an awareness session was conducted for degree students at Mount Carmel College. The session covered topics such as in-situ and ex-situ conservation methods, urban wildlife, and practical ways students can contribute to conservation efforts. These included making sustainable lifestyle choices, avoiding products derived from wildlife, spreading awareness, adopting animals, and engaging in volunteer activities, among others.

Vatsalya Ananda : Live and let live

Daffodils English School, Sanjaynagar had organized a fund raiser "Vatsalya Ananda" : Live and let live to raise funds for Animal Adoption at Bannerughatta Biological Park. The program involved various stalls set up by students, staff and parents at the school on 9th November 2024, to create further awareness about the need for conservation of biodiversity and all the items, games, quizzes, activities, food which was sold contribute towards the Adoption Drive at BBP.



Coexisting with Nature:

An outreach awareness session for students of Sri Champakadhama Swamy Govt School and Champakadhama National School. The aim was to connect these young minds with biodiversity around them through discussion about the species, their ecological significance, threats and ways to coexist. The session ended with students taking the wildlife pledge to reinforce their fundamental duty as per the Constitution of India to conserve our natural resources.


Biodiversity conservation:

Emaya, our Zoo Club 2024-25 member and a student of Karnataka Sanskriti Vidyapeeta, delivered a speech in her school to spread awareness and to take little steps towards biodiversity conservation. As a junior wildlife ambassador she has taken a pledge to actively conserve biodiversity by cycling to school every Friday, planting 100 native trees in 2025, avoiding single-use plastic in her lifetime and creating compost in home from kitchen waste.

National Conference on Science & Technology at Surana College

Surana Educational Institutions, Research & Development Cell organised a national conference on 14th and 15th February with the aim of bringing together professionals, researchers and thought leaders from a range of scientific fields to discuss and examine state-of-the-art developments that improve sustainability. Our Executive Director, Sri. A V Surya Sen, IFS inaugurated the conference as the Distinguished Chief Guest and shared insightful thoughts on Conserving India's Rich Biodiversity: Leveraging Scientific Innovations for Sustainable Solutions. Ms. Amala M Anil, Education Officer, BBP took part as a panel member for the panel discussion on "Microbial Solutions in Environmental Sustainability" at the National Conference on Emerging Trends in Science & Technology for Ecological Conservation, alongside other experts in the field.

National Science Day 28th February 2025 at AMC

National Science Day is celebrated in India on February 28 each year to mark the discovery of the Raman effect by Indian physicist Sir C. V. Raman on 28 February 1928. The theme for the year 2025 was Empowering Indian Youth for Global Leadership in Science and Innovation for Viksit Bharat. Along this theme an interactive session was conducted for Students and Staff of Life science and biotechnology at Administrative Management College (AMC) to inspire them towards the impact that India can have with a youth dominated population. To put this into action, inauguration of their science club named BIOMES was also conducted with the aim to contribute their bit towards conservation through innovation. This was followed by various competitions such as Photography, Pick and speak, Collage and Panting to enhance students innovation through various art forms.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AND HAPPENINGS

Inauguration Ceremony by the Hon'ble Forest Minister

Hon'ble Forest Minister Sri Eshwar B. Khandre inaugurated a series of new facilities and initiatives at Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP), aimed at enhancing wildlife conservation efforts and improving the visitor experience.

The inauguration ceremony featured the launch and dedication of several projects and amenities, including:

Bhoomi Pooja for upcoming facilities including the Sky Walk, five new animal enclosures, Admin Block, and Staff Quarters

Renovated Elephant Weaning Centre and naming of Elephant Veda's male calf as Swaraj

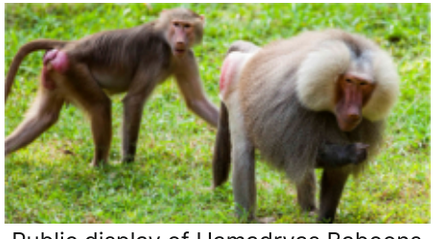
"Vanara" – Children's Play Area to engage young visitors

Baby Care Room at the Butterfly Park

Introduction of Animal-Inspired Battery Vehicles (Buggies) for eco-friendly transport within the park

"Bodhi" – Staff Pergola, launch of "Wild-Ed"– School Education Package, and release of the Annual Report 2023–24

Leopard Safari – offering visitors an opportunity to observe leopards in a naturalistic environment



Public display of Hamadryas Baboons received from Singapore Zoo under the animal exchange program.

"Dwara" – The Entrance Arch, symbolizing the gateway to wildlife exploration

Dedication of new Zoo Installations, enhancing the interpretive and educational experience for visitors

The event was graced by the presence of senior forest officials and dignitaries, including:

Sri. Brijesh Kumar Dixit, IFS
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forest Force)

Sri. Subhash K. Malkhade, IFS
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)

Sri. Sanjay S. Bijjur, IFS
Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (CAMPA)

Smt. Smitha Bijjur, IFS
Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Publicity & ICT)

Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS
Member Secretary, Karnataka Zoo Authority, Mysuru

Sri. Shiva Shankar S, IFS
Conservator of Forests, Bengaluru Circle

Sri. A. V. Surya Sen, IFS
Executive Director, Bannerughatta Biological Park

Sri. Prabhakar Priyadarshi, IFS
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bannerughatta National Park

Sri. Vishal Patil Hirekudi, SFS
Deputy Director, Bannerughatta Biological Park

Sri. B. M. Manjunath
Chairman, Bannerughatta Grama Panchayat

Smt. Sumitra
Vice President, Bannerughatta Grama Panchayat,
along with other Panchayat members



Zoo Day

Zoo Day is celebrated to recognise the contributions of our staff across various roles in supporting ex-situ conservation. The programme includes cultural performances-such as singing and dancing-by staff members and their children. Additionally, sports such as Cricket, Tug-of-war, Volley ball, Lemon & Spoon, Break the pot and gunny sac race for our staff and their family members are held. Winners of the competition and staff who have contributed extensively are also honoured, along with media personnel, contractors and CSR contributors. The event concluded with addresses by our Member Secretary and Executive Director, who highlight the staff's role in the park's successful progress and share the vision for its future


Republic Day


Independence Day


Swachhata Abhiyan by Security Team


Send off for Manager Sri. Nawaz Karim Khan and Elephant Mahout Sri. Mota

One-week Compulsory Training Course for Indian Forest Service (IFS) Officers

Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP), Bengaluru organized one-week compulsory training course for Indian Forest Service (IFS) Officers on "Linkages between Ex-situ and In-situ Conservation and Conservation Breeding Program for Captive Animals" from 22nd to 26th July 2024 in association with Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi. 10 IFS officers from different states across the country participated in the training.

The training course was designed with multiple field visits and theoretical sessions on the topic to provide exposure to Captive Breeding Program to support wildlife along with measures to be followed to help species survival through Ex-situ Conservation where only In-situ Conservation efforts are not beneficial. The objective of this training course was to allow interaction and knowledge exchange between the officers and the resource persons

Day 1:

Shri. Shubhash K Malkhede, IFS, PCCF (WI) & CWLW, Shri. B. P Ravi, IFS, Principal Secretary to Government (Ecology and Environment), Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK), Mysore inaugurated the training by lighting the lamp along with Shri. A V Surya Sen, IFS, Executive Director, BBP.

Chief guests Shri. Shubhash K Malkhede, Shri. B.P Ravi, IFS and Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS addressed and welcomed the participants to the 5-day training program which offers officers to comprehend the critical relationship between ex-situ and in-situ conservation methods. This understanding is crucial for implementing holistic conservation strategies that benefit wildlife both in captivity and in the wild. This training also helps officers to learn about the importance of conservation breeding programs, which aim to maintain and increase populations of endangered species in captivity, ensuring genetic diversity and the potential for reintroduction into the wild.

Following the inaugural, concept note on "In-situ ex-situ Linkage-Conservation Breeding of Endangered Wild Animal Species in India" by Central Zoo Authority was handed over to participants to provoke thinking and discussion about Conservation Breeding Program for captive animals and its impact in Conservation of endangered and threatened species in India.

The next session focused on "Breeding Reptiles in Captivity for Conservation of Species" by Wildlife and Zoo Specialist Shri. Soham Mukherjee. Reptiles, as vital components of biodiversity, play essential roles in ecosystems as predators, prey, and indicators of environmental health. The discussion highlighted the threats to reptile populations, including habitat loss, climate change, poaching, and disease, and provided insights into developing conservation breeding programs to preserve these species and maintain ecological balance. The session covered the key elements necessary for successful captive breeding of reptiles, with examples of global success stories that have helped save nearly extinct reptile species from disappearing entirely.

The next session on "Surveillance and Monitoring of Wildlife Diseases" was conducted by Dr. Md. Mudassar Chanda, Senior Scientist, ICAR-NIVEDI. The session emphasized the critical role of disease surveillance and monitoring in wildlife conservation. Dr.Chanda discussed common diseases, importance of early detection and control measures to be followed to prevent outbreaks that could impact both wildlife and human health. The session covered methods for tracking disease prevalence, understanding zoonotic risks, and the application of modern technologies in wildlife health monitoring. This knowledge was crucial to help participants to develop effective strategies to manage and mitigate the impact of diseases on wildlife

Day 2:

A field visit to Galibore Nature Camp in the-midst-of Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary was organized as part of the training course. The visit included a Nature Walk led by Shri. Karthikeyan S, Chief Naturalist, Jungle Lodges and Resorts to immerse participants in the diverse natural environment of the sanctuary. The walk allowed participants to explore the unique flora and fauna of the region including the endemic Grizzled Giant Squirrel *(Ratufa macroura)*, along with opportunities to observe different species of plants, birds, insects, and other wildlife in their natural habitats. The nature walk emphasized the importance of in-situ conservation efforts, showcasing how protected areas like the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and the health of ecosystems.

Followed by the nature walk an informative session on biodiversity was conducted by Shri. Karthikeyan which highlighted the interconnections between species and their habitats, reinforcing the importance of preserving natural ecosystems.

The next session, led by Shri. Naren Sreenivasan, Conservation Biologist from the Wildlife Association of South India, focused on the "Conservation of Humpback Mahseer – the Tiger of the Cauvery." He highlighted the critical need to preserve this iconic species and included a hands-on demonstration of radio telemetry, a key tool for tracking and studying Mahseer fish. The session addressed the primary threats to Mahseer populations, such as habitat loss, water pollution, overfishing, and the impacts of river damming. Conservation strategies designed to mitigate these threats and support the recovery of Mahseer populations were also discussed, emphasising the importance of involving local communities in conservation efforts, which is essential for the sustainable management and protection of Mahseer habitats.

The hands-on radio telemetry session provided participants with practical insights into this technique, which tracks the movements and behaviours of Mahseer fish in their natural habitat. This data is crucial for understanding migration patterns, habitat use, and responses to environmental changes, ultimately aiding in the conservation of the species.

Day 3:

As part of the one-week training course, a field visit was organized to various sections of Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP) to provide insights into the role of ex-situ institutions in species conservation. Officers were guided through the Safari units, offering close views of species in a naturalistic setting, and providing valuable insights into habitat management and the challenges of maintaining large animal populations in captivity. The visit to Wildlife SoS, a dedicated rescue center for Kalandar-rescued Sloth bears showcased efforts to address human-wildlife conflicts and rescued wildlife from illegal trade or captivity, including long-term care for those injured or abandoned animals.

The visit included a tour of the Rescue Center, where officers observed dedicated life time care unit for animals rescued from accidents, abandoned, injured and other human-animal conflict situations. At the Butterfly Park, officers explored the diverse species of butterflies, methods of rearing them in captivity and their role in ecosystems as pollinators. The park demonstrated the importance of conserving these insects and their habitats, offering a glimpse into efforts to create suitable environments for their survival.

Visit to Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Center, emphasized on comprehensive care provided to urban wildlife in distress. Officers observed the medical and rehabilitation processes followed to prepare animals for release back into the wild, illustrating the center's critical role in wildlife conservation. Finally, the Zoo section provided an opportunity to observe different species of birds and animals housed in naturally immersive exhibits providing insights into various aspects of wildlife management and conservation enhancing the understanding of both ex-situ and in-situ

Day 4:

Participants were taken to visit the National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS) which offered a valuable insight into advanced biological research and its application in conservation. Prof. Uma Ramakrishnan from NCBS facilitated officer's tour to their research facilities, showcased cutting-edge technologies and methods, and shared presentations of their ongoing projects related to biodiversity, genetics, and ecosystem management. The visit included demonstrations of research techniques, visiting sample storage units and participation in discussions on how scientific research supports conservation efforts. This experience highlighted the crucial role of research in informing and enhancing strategies for biodiversity protection and wildlife management.

This was followed by officer's visit to Life Science Education Trust (LSeT) where they were provided with a unique opportunity to explore and understand the conservation efforts and educational initiatives related to exotic animals. During the visit, they were guided through different sections of the place while observing animal enclosures, dietary requirements, enrichment activities and knowledge sharing with respect to conservation of exotic species by promoting public education and fostering a deeper understanding of biodiversity.

Day 5:

Shri. Mahesh Kumar M, IFS, Executive Director of Shri Chamarajedra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru delivered first session on "Conservation Breeding Program in Ex-situ facility – A case study of Mysuru Zoo." The Mysuru Zoo being one of India's oldest zoological gardens, has been at the forefront of conservation breeding, particularly for species that are on the brink of extinction. The primary goal of the conservation breeding program being, to ensure the survival of endangered species, maintain genetic diversity and, reintroduction of species into their natural habitats were discussed with the participants.

The session provided a detailed overview of the zoo's breeding strategies, including collection of founder population, controlled mating, genetic monitoring, and the careful management of animal welfare in captivity and releasing protocol after rehabilitating the captive bred individuals. He also highlighted the role of modern zoos as conservation centers, not just for public education but as critical refuges for species that may otherwise face extinction.

This was followed by a session with Dr. Sanjay Gubbi, Senior Scientist at the Nature Conservation Foundation, who addressed the participants on the pressing issue of human-animal conflict concerning leopards in his talk titled "Leopard in India – Today and the Future." He provided a detailed overview of the current status of leopard populations in India, focusing on the challenges these big cats face due to habitat fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict, and poaching. He also shared insights from in-situ research on leopards and discussed the complexities of human-animal conflict, along with ongoing efforts to reduce conflict in buffer zones.

Dr. Gururaja K. V, Associate Professor, Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, Design and Technology, MAHE, delivered an insightful session on the "Importance of Preserving Small Creatures - Focus on Amphibians." He highlighted the critical role amphibians play in maintaining ecological balance and their sensitivity to environmental changes, making them key indicators of ecosystem health. He discussed the various threats amphibians face, including habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change, and emphasized the need for targeted conservation efforts. He also shared practical strategies for the conservation of these often-overlooked species, stressing the importance of habitat preservation and public awareness.

The final session was presented by Shri. Sammilan S Shetty, Conservationist and Founder of the Butterfly Park in Belvai, on the topic "Importance of Preserving Small Creatures - Focus on Butterflies." He emphasized the crucial role butterflies play as pollinators and addressed the significant threats to their populations, such as habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change. Shri Shetty highlighted the need to conserve butterfly habitats and create environments that support their populations. His expertise provided participants with a thorough understanding of how butterfly conservation contributes to broader biodiversity efforts.

The one-week compulsory training course for Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers, organized by Bannerughatta Biological Park, Bengaluru, in collaboration with the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, concluded with a valedictory ceremony. The event was honored by Dr. Sanjay Kumar Shulka, IFS, Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, and Shri A.V. Surya Sen, IFS, Executive Director, Bannerughatta Biological Park, Bengaluru.

During the ceremony, the Member Secretary provided valuable insights into the training topics and emphasized the program's significance. Participants shared their feedback on the practical insights and knowledge gained from the sessions. Certificates were presented to the participants, acknowledging their successful completion of the training program.

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

In the wild, animals are exposed to a wide range of stimuli that keep them mentally and physically engaged. In contrast, animals in captivity often face predictable environment which can lead to boredom and stereotypic behaviours, making enrichment a crucial component of modern animal care. Enrichment aims to enhance the well-being of captive animals by making their environment more dynamic and promoting them to express their natural behaviours, offering mental and physical stimulation by providing opportunities for choice and control within their environment.

Enrichment is an ongoing and essential process that enhances both the physical and psychological health of animals. By stimulating species-specific behaviours, enrichment helps in reducing stress, prevent boredom and mitigate the development of stereotypic behaviours that may arise due to lack of stimulation. To maintain effectiveness, enrichment activities are regularly varied to prevent habituation and to keep the animals engaged continuously. Animal enrichment is typically categorized into five types: environmental, food-based, sensory, cognitive and social. Each plays a unique role in promoting the overall welfare of the animals. This report outlines the enrichment strategies implemented, detailing the activities undertaken and their observed impact on the zoo inhabitants.

Environmental Enrichment:

The physical environment of an animal plays a crucial role in its overall welfare by offering species-appropriate challenges, opportunities and stimulation. A well-enriched habitat that reflects elements of an animal's natural surroundings encourages the expression of instinctive, rewarding behaviours and helps animals to respond more positively to potential stressors. Regularly introducing changes to the environment prevents monotony, fosters curiosity and creates a dynamic, engaging setting that contributes to both mental and physical well-being.

The primary goal of environmental enrichment includes encouraging a wider range of normal behaviour patterns, reducing the frequency of abnormal or stereotypic behaviours, promoting positive interactions with the environment and improve animals' ability to cope with everyday challenges in species-specific ways. As a dynamic and evolving process, environmental enrichment involves continuous changes to enclosure design and management practices. These changes aim to encourage the expression of natural behaviours, enhance cognitive and physical abilities, ultimately promoting overall welfare.

Tiger enclosure – In the wild, Tigers seek out shaded or sheltered spots to avoid extreme temperatures and disturbances. To replicate this need in captivity, a spacious and durable shelter was built using natural and weather-resistant materials, ensuring year-round protection from extreme weather conditions.

Zebra enclosure – Zebras, being native to open savannahs with access to natural shade and wind, are susceptible to heat stress in captivity, especially during peak summer months. Strategically placed shelter within the enclosure is designed to offer protection from extreme weather conditions such as intense sunlight, heavy rains and high temperatures, allowing the animals to regulate their body temperature effectively.

Giraffe enclosure – Dedicated shelter was constructed within the giraffe enclosure to address the species' need for thermal comfort and adequate shade. Elevated and spacious shelter was designed and constructed, considering the giraffes' height, natural behaviour and regular movement while providing extensive shaded areas throughout the day. This shelter offers a comfortable retreat during extreme heat or rainfall, encouraging normal resting behaviour

Primate enclosures – Water pond in primate enclosures were re-designed with appropriate depth and masked with natural boulders to encourage the primates to engage in a range of natural behaviours such as drinking, foraging, swimming and playing. The placement of large boulders around the pond provides secure and stable access to the water, offer elevated spots for climbing and perching, stimulate curiosity and exploration. These features help replicate the environmental complexity of wild habitats, supporting both physical activity and mental engagement.




Natural logs and tree branches were placed in the enclosure to replicate elements of their natural habitat. This encourages natural behaviours such as climbing, swinging and balancing which helps to maintain physical fitness, co-ordination and cognitive stimulation promoting overall welfare of the animals in captivity



Gharial enclosure: A new gharial exhibit was built with a focus on creating a natural and enriching environment that supports the species' health and ecology. The enclosure features - natural boulders and soil banks, providing essential basking spots for the gharials to thermoregulate and rest comfortably. The exhibit also includes a flowing water body designed to mimic the gharial's natural riverine environment which helps in maintaining water quality, and promoting natural behaviours. Shrubs and grass are planted around the enclosure to to enhance the overall naturalistic feel of the habitat.



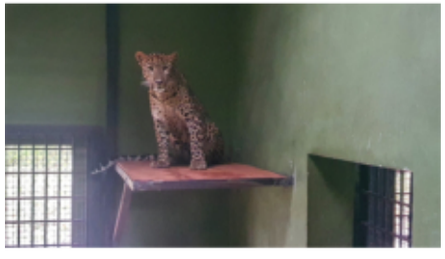

Bird enclosure – Species-specific nesting ledges replicating the natural nesting sites have been installed in the water aviary to encourage instinctive behaviours among captive birds. These ledges are constructed from sturdy, durable materials, providing a stable base for birds to safely build their nests without the risk of collapse. To support successful breeding, multi-tiered elevated platforms were added, offering ample space for all the adult birds to build nest without competition, incubate eggs and also enough space for the chicks to rest and develop securely until they are ready to fledge.

Herbivore safari – The traditional concrete feeding troughs inside the safari area was redesigned to more natural-looking structures using natural boulders. This transformation aimed at creating a feeding environment that closely mimics the animals' natural habitat, promoting more instinctive foraging behaviours and reducing stress. Integrating boulders helps in blending the feeding trough seamlessly with the surrounding landscape, improve the aesthetic appeal of the safari and also encourage physical activity and mental stimulation among the herbivores.

Phase-wise planting was carried out inside the herbivore safari to enhance the environment and improve habitat quality for the resident herbivores. Various native plants with protective fencing were planted to support natural foraging behaviours, provide shade and shelter over a period of time, promoting the physical and psychological well-being of the animals. This ensures the successful establishment of vegetation, contributing to a sustainable and enriched habitat for the herbivores in the long run.

Tiger Safari: Water pond is created in the safari area for tigers using natural boulders to provide a fresh water source for the animals. Beyond providing clean drinking water, the natural design mimics wild habitats, encouraging instinctive behaviours such as territorial marking, wallowing and resting near water. The presence of boulders also offers physical stimulation through climbing and rubbing

Leopard Safari: Elevated resting platforms were created inside holding houses for leopards, which aligns with their natural arboreal instincts. Providing such structures offers the animals secure vantage points for resting, while also enhancing thermal comfort by allowing them to choose cooler or warmer zones depending on seasonal conditions

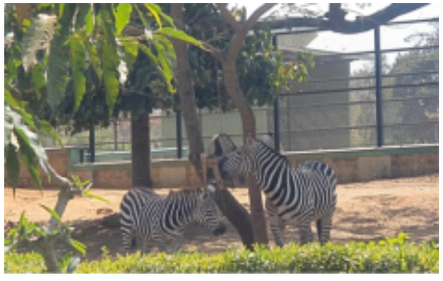


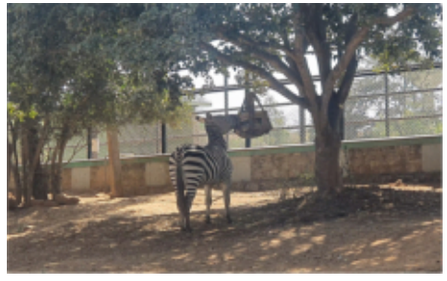
Food & Cognitive Enrichments:

Generally, animals are motivated and inclined to interact with food, hence, food-based enrichment is the most widely used enrichment in captivity to stimulate animals. This aims at promoting the physical and psychological well-being of the zoo animals by providing opportunity for the animals to engage in natural behaviours used to acquire food in the wild, such as foraging, hunting and problem-solving.

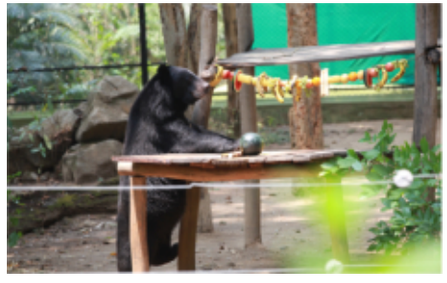
Using puzzle feeders, scatter feeding, hiding food within the enclosures promote physical activity and encourage mental stimulation, which reduces boredom, stress and development of stereotypic behaviours. This helps in improving the animals' quality of life in captivity by exhibiting dynamic and naturalistic behaviours.

Zebra – A fire hose basket filled with grass and treats was suspended in the enclosure to encourage natural foraging behaviours. Zebras spent a significant portion of their day in foraging, which helped in promoting physical activity and mental stimulation by engaging in their species-specific behaviours.

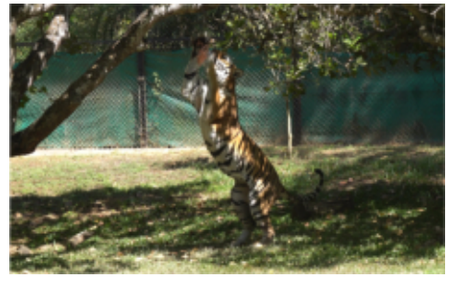




Himalayan Black Bear – a variety of fruits, vegetables and treats which are part of bear's diet were skewered on a natural vine and placed in the enclosure to stimulate the animal's senses and foraging behaviours. Honey and meal worms were scattered around the enclosure to promote space utilization and natural foraging behaviour in bears to keep them mentally stimulated in captivity.



Royal Bengal Tiger – Whole chicken was hung on trees around the enclosure to stimulate their natural hunting and foraging behaviours, providing both physical and mental exercise. Suspended meat encouraged tiger to use their natural hunting skills such as stalking, pouncing and pulling, mimicking their actions in wild and stimulating their natural instincts.

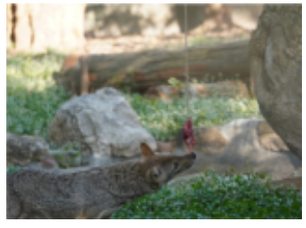


Hippopotamus – Whole watermelon scooped out and filled with a different fruits and vegetables were provided as an enriching stimulation for hippopotamus. Crushing and manipulating the watermelon encourages exploratory behaviour, natural foraging and feeding behaviours, promoting both physical exercise and mental engagement in captive conditions.

Striped Hyena – Boiled egg was given to Hyenas offering both nutritional value and behavioural stimulation. The novelty of the egg aimed to encourage the animal to sniff, roll, crack and manipulate it before consumption, mimicking natural foraging and handling behaviours.

Golden Jackal – Small quantity of meat was suspended around the enclosure to promote both physical and mental stimulation for the jackals, transforming a routine feeding into an engaging challenge by encouraging them to jump, stretch and strategize food access in captivity. This helps in prolonging the animal's foraging time and promoting natural species-specific behaviour.

Grass Packets filled with small quantities of meat was scattered around the enclosure, encouraging them to use their keen sense of smell and natural foraging instincts to locate and extract the hidden food. This helps in prolonging their feeding time, adds an element of challenge and stimulates problem-solving behaviour as in wild.

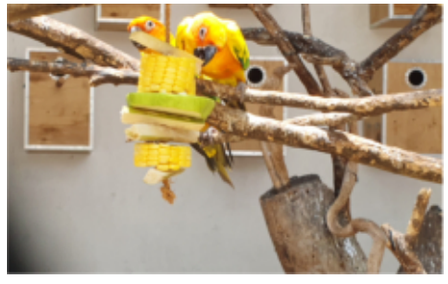


Dhole – Pieces of meat were suspended in the enclosure to promote animals to jump, tug and work towards accessing the food, thereby promoting physical exercise and enhancing mental engagement. This helps in increasing the foraging time and mimicking the challenges of securing prey in the wild, improving welfare in captivity

Meat wrapped in hay was scattered around the enclosure to promote their natural hunting and foraging instincts by sniffing, tearing and searching through the hay to access the food. This helps in slowing down feeding, prevents monotony and stimulates problem-solving behaviour.

Ostrich – A cargo net filled with green leaves were suspended in the enclosure to provide an enriching and stimulating activity for ostriches by encouraging natural foraging behaviours. This promotes birds to peck, tug and manipulate the leaves through the net, prolonging their feeding time and keeping them mentally active.

Conures – An assortment of fruits and treats was threaded onto a vine and suspended within the enclosure to encourage natural foraging for conures. The birds were observed to be interacting with the hanging vine, pulling and manipulating it to access the food, engaging their physical and cognitive abilities. This also helps in providing sensory stimulation, prolong feeding duration and prevents boredom in captivity



Rainbow lorikeet – Lorikeets possess a specialized brush-tipped tongue, an adaptation that enables efficient feeding on nectar and pollen, their primary source of nutrition in wild. To encourage their natural foraging behaviour in captivity, Eucalyptus branches with flowers were placed in the enclosure, simulating their wild habitat. Feeding on these flowers allow lorikeets to engage in instinctive behaviours such as probing and extracting nectar, providing mental stimulation and promoting the expression of natural feeding behaviours

Seasonal Enrichment:

Animals in wild have an opportunity to escape from extreme temperatures by behavioural adaptations, whereas in captivity seasonal changes in their environment and diet are practiced which helps in enhancing physical and psychological well-being of the animals. Providing enrichment tailored to changing seasons helps in maintaining thermal comfort, encourage species-specific natural behaviours and reduce stress.

Sprinklers are installed in animal enclosures to provide a cooling mist or spray water during hot weather, allowing animals to regulate their body temperature, seek relief under the water and reduce heat stress by lowering the ambient temperature within the enclosure.

Zebra enclosure

Giraffe enclosure

Royal Bengal Tiger enclosure

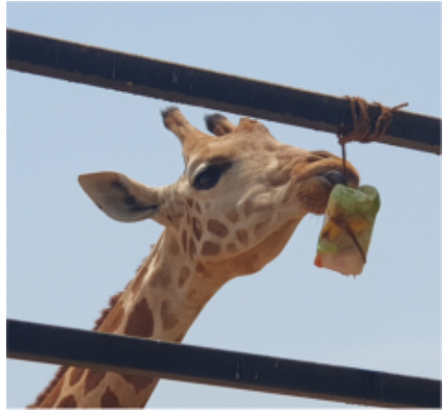
Thamin deer enclosure – Mud wallows are created in the enclosure for Thamin deer to mimic their natural habitat and fulfil their physical and behavioural needs. Mud wallows offer a natural way for them to cool down during hot weather by covering themselves in mud which reduces their body temperature through evaporative cooling

Emu enclosure - Water puddle was created in the enclosure to promote their natural behaviour of bathing and splashing to regulate their body temperature in hot climates which helps in reducing heat stress and discomfort. Bathing also helps them in keeping their feathers clean and in good condition.

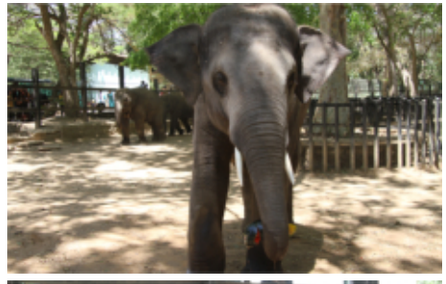
Bird enclosures – Shallow water troughs filled with fresh water is provided to all the bird species to bathe and splash around, which helps them to regulate their body temperature, reduce heat stress and discomfort allowing birds to stay cool and comfortable during extreme temperature

Zebra – Ice block embedded with treats were placed in the enclosure to encourage Zebras to lick, push and explore the block. This helps the animals to beat the heat, reduce thermal stress and promote natural foraging behaviours.

Giraffe – Large ice block frozen with fruits and vegetables were suspended in the enclosure to provide a cooling treat and an engaging foraging challenge, encouraging the giraffes to use their long pre-hensile tongue and natural browsing behaviours to access the frozen food. This helps in prolonging the feeding time and provides thermal relief to the animals during summer.



Elephant – Whole watermelon was scattered around the enclosure to stimulate the elephant's cognitive and foraging behaviours. Elephants were observed to be using their trunks, feet and tusks to manipulate and break open the fruit, encouraging problem-solving, coordination and exploratory behaviour



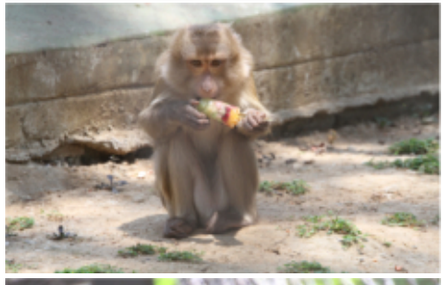
Hippopotamus – Whole watermelon emptied and filled with different types of fruits and vegetables were frozen and provided to hippopotamus to promote natural foraging and exploratory behaviour in captivity. This encourages the animals to crush and manipulate the whole frozen fruit offering cool relief and hydration, helping hippos to stay active and engaged during the hottest months.

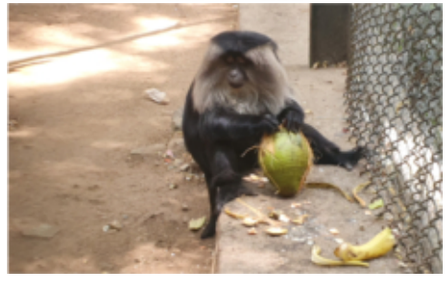
Primates – Ice popsicles and ice blocks filled with fruits and vegetables were provided to primates to help them regulate their body temperature during summer. As the ice melts, this also provides monkeys a source of water, promoting hydration. Ice blocks create an opportunity for the primates to engage in natural foraging behaviours as they lick and manipulate the block to access the frozen treats inside promoting mental stimulation and encouraging problem-solving skills.

Whole ice apples and tender coconuts were offered to primates as these water-rich foods provides natural hydration and cooling relief for the animals during hot weather. Their intact form encourages manipulation, peeling and exploratory behaviours, promoting cognitive engagement and species-specific foraging skills allowing animals to break open the shell to access the food inside.

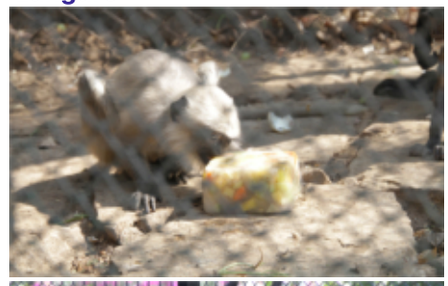
Macaques

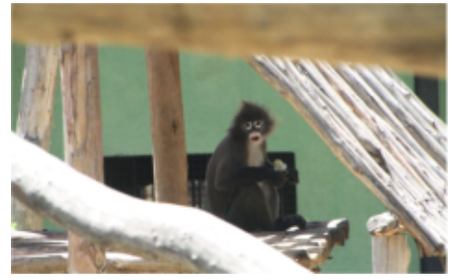




Langurs

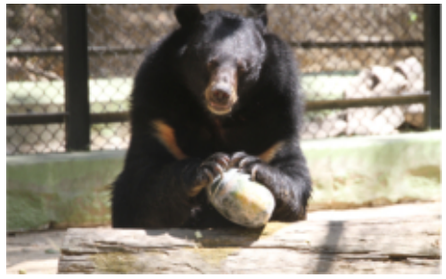


Hamadryas Baboon


Himalayan Black Bear – Ice block and watermelon filled with fruits and treats were provided as a refreshing and cooling sensation for the bears during hot weather. The bears can lick, chew, or lie next to the ice to regulate their body temperature and stay comfortable. In wild, bears engage in digging, pawing and manipulating objects which can be imitated in captivity with ice blocks which encourages similar behaviours of interacting and manipulating the ice to access the treats frozen inside.

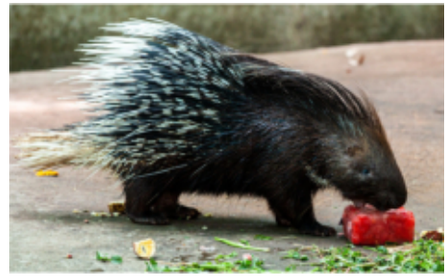
Tender coconuts were given to bears during extreme temperatures, which are rich in electrolytes and helps in replenishing body fluids and maintains hydration. It engages bears in natural behaviours such as foraging and manipulating the coconut to access the water and the refreshing soft meat inside, providing mental stimulation, promoting exploratory behaviour and physical activity.




Antelopes – Ice block filled with carrot and cucumbers were provided for Nilgai and Blackbuck to provide these animals a cool retreat during the summer months. The animals were observed nibbling the frozen food prolonging the feeding duration and keeping them cool and hydrated.


Indian crested Porcupine – Porcupines being rodents, grow their incisors throughout their life. To help them to keep their incisors in shape, whole ice apples were scattered around in the enclosure which also helps in providing cooling relief for the animals while encouraging natural foraging behaviour. This promotes animals to gnaw and remove the outer layer to access the pulpy fruit inside which helps in maintaining hydration and promoting exploratory behaviour.

Watermelon ice block were provided for Porcupines to help them cool themselves and stay hydrated during hot weather. Ice block also helps in stimulating natural foraging behaviour of licking and gnawing at the ice to access the embedded treats, providing mental stimulation.




Indian Grey Wolf – Fruit popsicle were provided to wolves during summer which serves as a refreshing treat which cools their body during high temperature and help in keeping the animals hydrated. This encourages animals to lick, nibble, chew and engage in their natural exploratory behaviour while offering relief from the summer heat.


Indian Giant Squirrel – Ice lollies made of fruits were suspended in the enclosure for the squirrel during hot time of the day, which enhances their welfare by keeping them cool, hydrated and promoting their natural foraging behaviour as squirrels lick and gnaw at the ice to access the embedded treats, providing mental stimulation.


Pheasants – Crushed watermelon in the form of granita were presented to pheasants during the hottest time of the day. This cooling treat was aimed to provide a refreshing way to beat the heat while ensuring hydration through the water-rich fruit. The texture and temperature variation encouraged pecking and exploratory feeding behaviour, adding both sensory stimulation and nutritional benefit for the birds during hot weather.

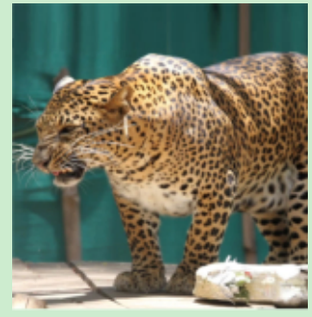
Psittacines – Tender coconut and ice apple which are seasonal water-rich food were introduced to Macaws and Palm cockatoos to provide natural hydration and cooling benefits along with encouraging exploratory behaviour offering cognitive and mental stimulation. These birds having incredibly strong beaks, which grows continuously gnawing and chewing natural material such as tender coconut husk and ice apple shell helps in keeping their beaks trimmed and in good condition preventing overgrowth contributing to the overall welfare of these birds in captivit.

Rainbow lorikeets – Fruit jelly were provided to lorikeets as a refreshing summer treat. The soft texture complemented their unique brush-tipped tongues, allowing them to lap up the jelly efficiently, mimicking their natural foraging behaviour on nectar. This helped in providing hydration, cooled their bodies in the summer heat and encouraged species-specific feeding behaviour, turning a seasonal necessity into an engaging activity.

Sensory Enrichments:

In wild, animals are exposed to an ever-changing array of sensory stimuli and their senses are the important means of communication and routes to gather information about their surroundings. Sensory enrichments are practiced in captive conditions to stimulate one or more of the animal's senses to allow them to exhibit species-specific behaviours.

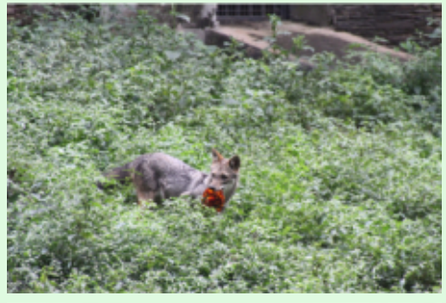
Leopard – Paper mache prey animals infused with different scents were spread across the enclosure to promote species-specific behaviours. The combination of visual novelty and olfactory cues encouraged the leopards to investigate, interact and manipulate the objects. The predator showed stalking behaviour, olfaction leading to flehmen response and play behaviour resulting in shredding and pawing the paper mache providing both mental stimulation and physical activity



Indian Grey Wolf – Left over grass from herbivore enclosure was made into a ball and was scattered around the wolf enclosure to encourage exploratory behaviours. This helped in engaging their keen sense of smell, cautious investigation and scent rolling – a natural canid behaviour. The animals were observed interacting and manipulating the ball by tossing, carrying, shredding and rolling over it.

Golden Jackal – A variety of scents and dry leaf litter was introduced into the jackal enclosure to provide olfactory and tactile stimulation. These enhances species-specific sensory exploration by encouraging exploratory and investigative behaviours, such as sniffing, digging and scent-rolling, which are a close imitation of the sensory experiences they would encounter in the wild.

Marigold Flower



Spice infused water:

Striped Hyena – Prey bedding with bright and colourful bird feathers was introduced in the Hyena enclosure to provide both visual and olfactory stimulation. This was aimed to mimic naturalistic cues the animal might encounter in the wild, encouraging investigative and predatory behaviours. The Hyena was observed engaging with the feathers and bedding by sniffing, pawing, tearing and manipulating, demonstrating active exploration and natural foraging instincts.

Indian crested Porcupine – Shed deer antlers were provided for porcupines as both sensory and behavioural stimulation. Porcupines use their strong teeth to gnaw on the hard surface, which helps in the natural wearing down of continuously growing incisors while also satisfying their instinctive chewing behaviour. The unique texture and scent of antlers adds novelty, encouraging the animal to be active and reduce boredom.

Research Works

	Authors	Title of paper	Journal
1	V. Manjunatha, M. Rout, V. Sreevastava, N. Vijay, Vishaka, K.S. Umashankar	Short Communication Theileriosis in captive Sambar Deer *(Rusa unicolor)* and Spotted Deer *(Axis axis)*	Indian Journal of Veterinary Pathology, 2025
2	V. Manjunatha, Nirupama Jaisingh, M Rout, Shrikant Kowalli, Umashankar KS, Shivashankar BP, Rathnamma	Molecular Detection of *Trypanosoma evansi* in Royal Bengal Tiger *(Panthera tigris tigris)*	Current Trends In Medical And Clinical Case Reports, 2025

Conservation Breeding Programme of the Zoo

Currently, Bannerughatta Biological Park is selected as the participating zoo for King Cobra Conservation Breeding by Central Zoo Authority. Further, Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre for Long-billed Vulture and White-backed Vulture at Bannerghatta National Park which is a satellite centre of Bannerughatta Biological Park is proposed for approval.

ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

ANNUAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS

Form — II (See Rule 11(1)) Part — A
Inventory Report for the Year 2024-25
Endangered Species #
Animals under Schedule I and Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

INVENTORY OF SCHEDULE I AND II SPECIES (WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT)
Total Species as on 31/03/2025

Sl.No.	Animals Name	Sch - I & II	Other Schedule	Total
1	Birds	13	27	40
2	Mammals	28	6	34
3	Reptiles	18	3	21
	Total	**59**	**36**	**95**

Schedule I & II - Birds

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Great Indian Hornbill - *Buceros bicornis*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Indian Peafowl - *Pavo cristatus*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
2a	Indian Peafowl (White) - *Pavo cristatus*	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	Grey Jungle Fowl - *Gallus sonneratii*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
4	Black crowned Night Heron - *Nycticorax nycticorax*	15	30	14	59	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	30	24	69
5	Lesser whistling Duck- *Dendrocygna javanica*	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
6	Black-headed Ibis - *Threskiornis melanocephalus*	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8
7	Alexandrine Parakeet - *Psittacula euparia*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
8	Rose-ring Parakeet - *Psittacula krameri*	12	2	1	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	1	2	15
9	Red Jungle Fowl - *Gallus gallus*	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
10	Common Quail - *Coturnix coturnix*	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
11	Grey Pelican - *Pelecanus philippensis*	6	4	19	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	19	29
12	Common Myna - *Acridotheres tristis*	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
13	Painted Stork - *Mycteria leucocephala*	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
	Total	**48**	**52**	**38**	**138**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**50**	**53**	**48**	**151**

Schedule I & II - Mammals

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Black Buck - *Antilope cervicapra*	10	20	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	9	17	0	26
2	Himalayan Black Bear - *Ursus tibetanus*	2	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6
3	Sloth Bear - *Melursus ursinus*	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
4	Wild Dogs - *Cuon alpinus*	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
5	Indian Grey Wolf - *Canis lupus pallipes*	6	4	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	7	1	0	8
6	Jackal - *Canis aureus indicus*	8	7	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	7	0	15
7	Indian Leopard - *Panthera pardus fusca*	40	38	0	78	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	44	41	0	85
8	Jungle Cat - *Felis chaus*	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	4
9	Asian Palm Civet: *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	3
10	Indian Hog Deer: *Axis porcinus*	6	17	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	5	13	0	18
11	Sangai /Thamin Deer - *Rucervus eldii eldii*	7	6	2	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	3	16
12	Barking Deer - *Muntiacus vaginalis*	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
13	Indian Fox - *Vulpes bengalensis*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
14	Striped Hyena - *Hyaena hyaena*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
15	Indian crested Porcupine - *Hystrix indica*	3	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	7
16	Lion tailed Macaque - *Macaca silenus*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
17	Spectacled Langur - *Trachypithecus phayrei*	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
18	Northern Pig tailed Macaque - *Macaca leonina blyth*	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
19	Indian Giant Squirrel - *Ratufa indica*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	Nilgai or Blue Bull - *Boselaphus tragocamelus*	2	5	5	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	9
21	Chital or Spotted deer - *Axis axis*	7	9	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	8	0	13
22	Common or Hanuman Langur - *Semnopithecus entellus*	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
23	Rhesus Macaque - *Macaca mulatta*	8	7	1	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	17
	Total	**117**	**141**	**26**	**284**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**7**	**14**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**27**	**0**	**120**	**139**	**9**	**268**

* Indian Grey Wolf & Golden Jackal pup sex changed * Rhesus Macaque sex changed * Blackbuck sex changed * Hog deer sex changed * Thamin deer sex changed
* Barking deer sex changed * Nilgai shifted from zoo to herbivore safari * Hanuman langur infant sex changed

Schedule I & II - Reptiles

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Gharial - *Gavialis gangeticus*	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8
2	Red Sand Boa - *Eryx johnii*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Indian Cobra - *Naja naja*	7	8	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	3	17
4	King Cobra - *Ophiophagus hannah*	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	4
5	Russells Viper - *Vipera russelli*	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
6	Rat Snake - *Ptyas mucosa*	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
7	Indian Rock Python - *Python molurus*	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	Indian Mud or Flapshell Turtle - *Lissemys punctata*	5	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	11
9	Indian roofed turtle - *Pangshura tecta*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Indian Star Tortoise - *Geochelone elegans*	3	15	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	8	0	8
11	Indian Tent turtle - *Pangshura tentoria circumdata*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
12	Red crowned Roofed Turtle - *Batagur kachuga*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
13	Three Striped Roofed Turtle - *Batagur dhongoka*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
14	Black Spotted Pond Turtle - *Geoclemys hamiltonii*	0	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
15	Tricarinate Hill Turtle – *Melanochelys tricarinata*	6	7	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	7	0	12
16	Indian Black turtle - *Melanochelys trijuga*	19	19	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	38
17	Common Sand boa - *Gongylophis conicus*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18	Common Krait - *Bungarus caeruleus*	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
19	Common Wolf Snake - *Lycodon aulicus*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	**45**	**71**	**44**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**40**	**65**	**42**	**147**

Other Schedule - Birds

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Peach faced Love Birds - *Agapornis roseicollis*	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2	Cockatiels - *Nymphicus hollandicus*	14	20	10	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	10	44
3	Budgeriger - *Melopsittacus undulatus*	19	18	10	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	18	10	47
4	Yellow Golden Pheasant - *Chrysolophus pictus*	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
5	Emu - *Dromaius novaehollandiae*	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	8
6	Lady Amherst's Pheasant - *Chrysolophus amherstiae*	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
7	Ostrich - *Struthio camelus*	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
8	Black Swan - *Cygnus atratus*	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
9	Silver Pheasant - *Lophura nycthemera*	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
10	Green Winged Macaws - *Ara chloropterus*	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3
11	Rhea - *Rhea americana*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
12	Orange winged Amazon Parrot - *Amazona amazonica*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
13	African Grey Parrot - *Psittacus erithacus*	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
14	Sun Conure - *Aratinga solstitialis*	1	2	7	10	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	15	18
15	Jandaya Conure - *Aratinga jandaya*	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
16	Black Crowned Crane - *Balearica pavonina*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
17	Blue Gold Macaws - *Ara ararauna*	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	6
18	Palm Cockatoo - *Probosciger aterrimus*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
19	Electus Parrot - *Eclectus roratus*	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3
20	Sulphur Crested Cockatoo - *Cacatua galerita*	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
21	Scarlet Macaw - *Ara macao*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
22	Galah Parrot - *Eolophus roseicapilla*	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
23	Rainbow Lorikeet - *Trichoglussus moluccanus*	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	7
24	Red Lory - *Eos bornea*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	Western Crowned Pigeon - *Goura cristata*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
26	Zebra Finch - *Taeniopygia guttata*	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
27	Harlequin Macaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	**67**	**63**	**63**	**193**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**73**	**63**	**70**	**206**

* African Grey Parrot, Blue Gold Macaw, Galah and Blue Crowned Pigeon sex changed

Other Schedule - Mammals

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Assamese Macaque(Hybrid): *Macaca assamensis*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	Hippopotamus - *Hippopotamus amphibius*	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
3	Zebra - *Equus quagga*	2	5	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	9
4	Giraffe - *Giraffa camelopardalis*	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
5	Hamadryas Baboon - *Papio hamadryas*	4	5	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	10
	Total	**11**	**14**	**0**	**25**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**16**	**0**	**26**

*Hamadryas Baboon infant sex changed

Other Schedule - Reptiles

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Spectacled Caiman - *Caiman crocodilus*	7	8	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	15
2	Red-eared Slider - *Trachemys scripta elegans*	22	22	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	20	0	42
3	Green Iguana - *Iguana iguana*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Red Iguana - *Iguana iguana*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	**29**	**32**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**29**	**30**	**0**	**59**

Lion and Tiger Safari

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
	Schedule I and II species																				
1	Royal Bengal Tiger - *Panthera tigris tigris*	8	9	0	17	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	9	0	17
1a	White Royal Bengal Tiger -*Panthera tigris tigris*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
2	Asiatic Lion - *Panthera leo persica*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	**9**	**11**	**0**	**20**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**13**	**11**	**0**	**24**
	Other Schedule Exotic species																				
1	Lion (Hybrid) - *Panthera leo*	8	11	0	19	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	13	13	0	26
	Total	**8**	**11**	**0**	**19**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**13**	**13**	**0**	**26**

Bear Safari

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Sloth Bear - *Melursus ursinus*	20	38	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	19	37	0	56
	Total	**20**	**38**	**2**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**19**	**37**	**0**	**56**

* Sloth bear cubs sex changed

Elephant Care Center

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Indian Elephant - *Elephas maximus indicus*	11	15	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	0	29
	Total	**11**	**15**	**0**	**26**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**15**	**0**	**29**

Herbivore Safari

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
	Schedule I and II species																				
1	Black Buck - *Antilope cervicapra*	5	8	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	13
2	Gaur or Indian Bison - *Bos gaurus*	8	6	0	14	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	3	18
3	Chital or Spotted Deer - *Axis axis*	379	511	0	890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	374	509	0	883
4	Barking Deer - *Muntiacus vaginalis*	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
5	Sambar - *Rusa unicolor*	115	132	1	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	113	132	1	246
6	Nilgai or Blue Bull - *Boselaphus tragocamelus*	2	5	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	2	13
7	Hog Deer - *Axis porcinus*	2	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	12
	Total	**513**	**675**	**1**	**1189**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**0**	**508**	**676**	**6**	**1190**

Abstract

	Stock as on 01/04/2024				Births			Aquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2025			
Birds	115	115	101	331	0	0	22	6	7	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	123	116	118	357
Mammals	689	905	29	1623	10	8	15	9	16	1	6	2	0	19	36	0	697	907	15	1619
Reptiles	74	103	44	221	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	10	0	69	95	42	206
Grand Total	**878**	**1123**	**174**	**2175**	**10**	**8**	**37**	**17**	**25**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**33**	**50**	**0**	**889**	**1118**	**175**	**2182**

Mortality Report

Sl No.	Species of animal	Nos	Sex	Date	Reason for death
1	Indian crested Porcupine	1	M	02-04-2024	Infighting injury & trauma
2	Ostrich	1	F	02-04-2024	Fowl pox
3	Lioness Anasuya	1	F	10-04-2024	Asphyxiation of lungs & Encephalitis
4	Leopard Rana	1	M	15-04-2024	Asphyxiation of lungs, Encephalitis & Renal infarcts
5	Royal Bengal Tiger Saniya	1	F	26-04-2024	Multi organ failure
6	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	03-05-2024	Infighting injuries & trauma
7	Tricarinate hill turtle	1	M	08-05-2024	Pneumonia
8	Royal Bengal Tiger Sara	1	F	16-05-2024	Encephalitis
9	Scarlet Macaw	1	F	16-05-2024	Maggot wound & Septicemia
10	Leopard Colour	1	F	21-05-2024	Rectal prolapse & shock
11	Indian Grey Wolf pup	1	F	28-05-2024	Haemorrhagic enteritis due to severe hook worm, Ancylostoma infection & Severe anaemia
12	Star tortoise	1	F	29-05-2024	Enteritis
13	Indian Grey Wolf pup	1	F	29-05-2024	Haemorrhagic enteritis due to severe hook worm, Ancylostoma infection & Severe anaemia
14	Blackbuck	1	M	01-06-2024	Traumatic injuries
15	Blackbuck	1	F	12-06-2024	Rumen puncture due to infighting & Septicemia
16	Indian Grey Wolf	1	F	13-06-2024	Trauma & Septicemia
17	Spotted Deer	1	F	19-06-2024	Anaemia & Helminthiasis
18	Leopard Rama (RC)	1	M	21-06-2024	Cystic liver & Cirrhosis
19	Spotted Deer	1	M	22-06-2024	Trauma & Septicemia
20	Hog deer	1	M	24-06-2024	Infighting injury & Trauma
21	Hog deer	1	F	24-06-2024	Anaemia & Tape worm Infestation
22	Hog deer	1	M	01-07-2024	Purulent Pneumonia
23	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	17-07-2024	Spinal Cord injury
24	Green-winged Macaw	1	M	18-07-2024	Eye infection & Weakness
25	Hog deer	1	M	19-07-2024	Anaemia & Weakness
26	Leopard Priyanka (RC)	1	F	19-07-2024	Uterus tumour & Liver tumour
27	Hog deer	1	F	28-07-2024	Trauma & Septicemia
28	Star Tortoise	1	F	01-08-2024	Pericardial tumour
29	Spotted Deer (HS)	1	M	03-08-2024	Infighting injury & Spinal cord injury
30	Red-eared Slider	1	F	05-08-2024	Necrotic enteritis
31	Hog deer	1	F	08-08-2024	Infighting injury & Septicemia
32	Star Tortoise	1	M	09-08-2024	Autolysed
33	White Peafowl	1	M	12-08-2024	Anaemia & Helminthiasis
34	Leopard Kasturi	1	F	18-08-2024	Hepatic tumour
35	Blackbuck	1	F	19-08-2024	Lung hepatization/ Acute Pneumonia
36	Rose-ring Parakeet	1	F	21-08-2024	Trauma
37	Spotted deer	1	M	04-09-2024	Helminthiasis & Abomasitis
38	Spotted deer	1	F	05-09-2024	Trauma & Septicemia
39	Sloth Bear Chitra (Wildlife SoS)	1	F	17-09-2024	Multi organ failure
40	Ostrich	1	M	17-09-2024	Traumatic shock/ knee joint broken
41	Spotted deer	1	F	18-09-2024	Anaemia & Postpartum shock
42	Star tortoise	1	M	28-09-2024	Necrotic enteritis
43	Leopard cub (Nanjangud)	1	F	03-10-2024	Paralysis, severe cystitis & shock
44	Golden Jackal	1	F	07-10-2024	Senility & Enteritis
45	Star tortoise	1	F	17-10-2024	Necrotic enteritis
46	Eclectus Parrot	1	M	21-10-2024	E-coli infection
47	Indian rock python	1	M	26-10-2024	Inclusion body disease
48	Hog deer	1	M	26-10-2024	Infighting injuries
49	Star tortoise	1	F	06-11-2024	Necrotic enteritis
50	Common Myna	1	F	13-11-2024	Hepatomegali
51	Sloth bear Mithali (Wildlife SoS)	1	F	14-11-2024	Uterus fetal maceration & Septicemia
52	Red-eared slider	1	F	20-11-2024	Inclusion body disease
53	Nilgai (HS)	1	F	01-12-2024	Dystocia

Sl No.	Species of animal	Nos	Sex	Date	Reason for death
54	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	1	M	07-12-2024	Trauma
55	Russell's Viper	1	F	13-12-2024	Hepatitis
56	Blackbuck	1	F	15-12-2024	Infighting
57	Star tortoise	1	M	21-12-2024	Necrotic enteritis
58	Hog deer	1	F	02-01-2025	Infighting injury & Septicemia
59	Golden Jackal Jill	1	F	07-01-2025	Hepatitis
60	Indian Rock Python	1	M	12-01-2025	Inclusion body disease
61	Sloth bear Savitha (SoS)	1	F	14-01-2025	Infighting injuries
62	Blackbuck	1	F	15-01-2025	Multiorgan failure
63	Indian Grey Wolf Ayushi	1	F	18-01-2025	Necrotic hepatitis
64	Star tortoise	1	F	19-01-2025	Multiorgan failure
65	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	25-01-2025	Infighting injury
66	Indian Roof Turtle	1	M	30-01-2025	Necrotic hepatitis
67	Samabr deer (HS)	1	M	31-01-2025	Infighting injury
68	Asian Palm Civet	1	M	31-01-2025	Hepatitis
69	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	02-02-2025	Dystocia
70	Jungle cat	1	F	04-02-2025	Peritonitis
71	King Cobra	1	M	12-02-2025	Liver tumour rupture & Hypovolumic shock
72	Sambar deer (HS)	1	M	14-02-2025	Infighting injury
73	Asian Palm Civet	1	F	15-02-2025	Anaemia
74	Star tortoise	1	F	21-02-2025	Hepatitis & necrotic enteritis
75	Blackbuck	1	F	03-03-2025	Traumatic shock
76	Jungle Cat	1	F	03-03-2025	Gastric dilation and volvulus (GDV)
77	Leopard Anchika	1	F	04-03-2025	Uterine tumour & severe peritonitis
78	Sloth bear Percy (SoS)	1	M	04-03-2025	Purulent pneumonia
79	Leopard Shadow	1	F	05-03-2025	Liver failure
80	Star tortoise	1	F	11-03-2025	Necrotic enteritis
81	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	11-03-2025	Pneumonia
82	Indian Cobra	1	M	27-03-2025	Pericarditis
83	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	27-03-2025	Infighting injury

Infant Mortality report of animals

Nil

Natality Report

Sl No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	Black crowned night heron chick	0	0	1	1	11-02-2024
2	Black crowned night heron chick	0	0	3	3	18-02-2024
3	Black crowned night heron chick	0	0	2	2	03-03-2024
4	Black crowned night heron chick	0	0	4	4	15-03-2024
5	Black swan chick	0	0	1	1	18-03-2024
6	Zebra Kavya foal	1	0	0	1	04-05-2024
7	Gaur Kavya calf	0	0	1	1	13-05-2024
8	Gaur Spoorthi calf	0	0	1	1	21-05-2024
9	Lioness Pushpa cub	0	1	0	1	01-05-2024
10	Zebra Kaveri foal	0	1	0	1	14-06-2024
11	Rhesus Macaque Kruthi infant	0	0	1	1	22-06-2024
12	Blue-gold Macaw chick	0	0	1	1	05-04-2024
13	Sun Conure chick	0	0	1	1	13-05-2024
14	Sun Conure chick	0	0	1	1	18-05-2024
15	Tigress Hima cubs	2	0	0	2	14-06-2024
16	Elephant Rita calf	1	0	0	1	07-07-2024
17	Zebra Kabini foal	0	1	0	1	21-08-2024
18	Suphur crested Cockatoo chick	0	0	1	1	18-05-2024
19	Lioness Saniya cubs	2	0	0	2	14-09-2024
20	Lioness Amitha cubs	1	2	0	3	03-10-2024
21	Gaur Swetha calf	0	0	1	1	18-10-2024
22	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	04-09-2024
23	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	08-09-2024
24	Thamin deer fawn	0	0	1	1	05-11-2024
25	Thamin deer fawn	0	0	1	1	07-11-2024
26	Thamin deer fawn	0	0	1	1	11-11-2024
27	Hamadryas Baboon infant	0	0	1	1	11-11-2024
28	Hanuman langur infant	0	0	1	1	26-12-2024
29	Elephant Nisargha calf	1	0	0	1	30-12-2024
30	Rose ringed parakeet chick	0	0	1	1	15-12-2024
31	Elephant Vanashree calf	1	0	0	1	06-01-2025
32	Gaur calf	0	1	0	1	07-01-2025
33	Nilgai calf (HS)	0	0	2	2	21-01-2025
34	Himalayn bear Kannika cubs	0	0	2	2	11-12-2024
35	Lioness Pushpa cubs	1	1	0	2	18-12-2024
36	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	26-12-2024
37	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	30-12-2024
38	Lioness Savithri cub	0	1	0	1	31-12-2024
39	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	03-01-2025
40	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	07-01-2025
41	Nilgai	0	0	2	2	18-02-2025

Acquisition report

Sl No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	Leopard cub (Nanjungud)	0	1	0	1	31-03-2024
2	Bengal Fox (Indore Zoo)	0	1	0	1	05-04-2024
3	Painted Stork (Indore Zoo)	2	1	0	3	05-04-2024
4	Black-headed Ibis (Indore Zoo)	1	1	0	2	05-04-2024
5	Rainbow lorikeet (Indore Zoo)	1	1	0	2	05-04-2024
6	Eclectus Parrot (Indore Zoo)	0	2	0	2	05-04-2024
7	Leopard (Nanjungud)	1	0	0	1	12-04-2024
8	Leopard (Magadi range)	1	0	0	1	05-05-2024
9	Royal Bengal Tiger (Nagarhole Tiger Reserve)	1	0	0	1	05-05-2024
10	Striped Hyena (Tirupati Zoo)	1	1	0	2	08-05-2024
11	Royal Bengal Tigers Amrutha and Madhumalai (Koorghalli Rescue Center)	1	1	0	2	08-05-2024
12	Asian Palm civet (Mangalore)	0	1	0	1	17-05-2024
13	Leopard (Nelamanagala range)	1	0	0	1	18-06-2024
14	Leopard cubs (Bandipur)	1	1	0	2	24-08-2024
15	Sloth bear (Davanagere)	0	1	0	1	04-09-2024
16	Royal Bengal Tiger (White) Patna Zoo	0	1	0	1	18-10-2024
17	Gharial [Patna Zoo]	2	2	0	4	18-10-2024
18	Jungle cat [Patna Zoo]	0	1	0	1	18-10-2024
19	Leopard cubs (Maddur range)	0	2	0	2	18-11-2024
20	Leopard cub (Kunigal range)	1	0	0	1	20-11-2024
21	Leopard (Shivgange- Nelamangala range)	0	1	0	1	26-11-2024
22	Leopard (Shivgange, Nelamangala range)	1	0	0	1	27-11-2024
23	Jungle cat (Sathnur range)	0	0	1	1	15-01-2025
24	Harlequin Macaw	1	0	0	1	31-01-2025
25	Emu (Prani -The Pet Sanctuary)	1	2	0	3	05-02-2025
26	Leopard cubs (Bandipur Tiger Reserve)	0	2	0	2	25-02-2025
27	Leopard cubs (Mandya range)	0	2	0	2	26-03-2025

Disposal report

Sl No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	Hippopotamus Alok and Sunny (Indore Zoo)	2	0	0	2	07-04-2024
2	Indian Grey Wolf (Tirupati Zoo)	1	1	0	2	06-05-2024
3	Zebra Harishchandra (Patna Zoo)	1	0	0	1	09-10-2024
4	Thamin deer (Patna Zoo)	2	0	0	2	09-10-2024
5	Lioness Brunga (Belgaum Zoo)	0	1	0	1	29-03-2025

ANIMAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

Animal exchange plays an important role in maintaining the sustainable population of animals with good genetic variability of species in captivity which is critical for the health and survival of species. Exchange programs prevent inbreeding by ensuring that animals are bred with genetically diverse partners from other institutions. Some of the major animal exchanges carried out by Bannerghatta Biological Park in the last financial year are as follows:

1. Bannerughatta Biological Park spared 2 male Hippopotamus to Kamla Nehru Prani Sangrahalaya, Indore, Madya Pradesh. Upon permission received from Central Zoo Authority, Bannerughatta shifted 2 male Hippopotamus to Kamla Nehru Prani Sangrahalaya, Indore, Madya Pradesh in exchange to a female Bengal Fox, 2 pairs of Painted storks, a pair of Black-headed Ibis, a pair of Rainbow lorikeet and two female Eclectus Parrot. This exchange was initiated to pair 3 species of single/ single sex animals housed in the zoo. Ibis and lorikeet pairs added to the existing population enhancing their breeding success.
2. Bannerughatta Biological Park exchanged a pair of Indian Grey wolf for a pair of Striped Hyenas with Sri Venkateshwara Zoological Park, Tirupati. The exchange was carried out to enhance the genetic diversity of both the species in the respective zoos to contribute towards captive breeding.
3. Bannerughatta Biological Park acquired a female tigress, 2 pairs of Gharials and a female Jungle cat from Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park, Patna, Bihar in exchange to a male Zebra and 2 male Thamin deer. The exchange was undertaken with prior approval from the Central Zoo Authority and after completion of requisite health screenings. This transfer aimed to strengthen breeding by enhancing genetic diversity of the species across both the zoos, contributing towards conservation and awareness creation.








NEW BORNS

Zebra Foal

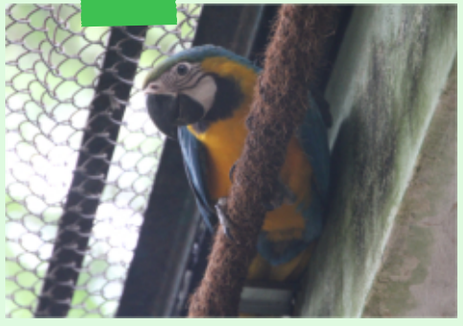
Hanuman Langur Infant

Rhesus Macaque Infant

Nilgai Calves

Black Crowned Night Heron Chicks

Sun Conure Chick



Blue Gold Macaw Chick

Black Swan Chick

Lion Cubs

Elephant Calf

Gaur Calf

Tiger Cub

RESCUE & REHABILITATION

Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Centre (BRC) managed in collaboration by Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (WRRC) work towards the rescue of urban wildlife

From April 2024 to March 2025, BRC admitted 268 animals, 176 animals were released back into wild while 109 animals died. Out of 268 wild animals admitted during this period, 52 were mammals, 137 birds and 79 reptiles.

A few interesting cases during this period-

1. **Mammal: Grey Slender Loris *(Loris lydekerriannus)***- Two adult lorises were rescued on 29-03-2025 from Tathekere with superficial burn wounds on body. We were told they were caught in a forest fire but could also have been victims of local magic practices involving these shy primates. They both were dehydrated and exhausted. Both were weighed, examined, sexed and all the wounds were cleaned and dressed. Among them the one weighing 255g was female while the other weighing 260g was male. Both had good apetite for insects and fruits. In a few days all the wounds had healed well and they were shifted to larger enclosure for exercise and movement. Both exhibited good agility and movement at night while during the day they would curl up and sleep. Relevant forest department permissions were obtained and they were released together in a thick protected forest containing trees conducive for lorises in the presence of RFO after a week.

2. **Bird: Common Barn Owl *(Tylo alba)*** - on 9 December 2024, 05 number of Common Barn owl chicks were rescued from a single nest in an under construction building in Jigani. The nest had been damaged and the parents had fled. All the five chicks were weighed, examined and treated. Their weights were 310g, 435g, 420g, 330g, and 420g. They were initially kept together, handfed minced chicken and kept warm. The smallest chick died after 24 hours, so all were housed in separate baskets and fed individually. Preventive antibiotic were started based on the results of the post mortem of the single dead chick. In a few days they started feeding on their own and were not handfed anymore. This helped to prevent imprinting and retain the wild behaviour of the owls. Calcium and multivitamin tonic was provided orally in feed. However, their growth rate was not satisfactory, hence mice were procured and fed daily at night. They relished mice and showed good growth and development of adult plumage. After 45 days of arrival, they were shifted to large aviary for flight practice. Here they were not disturbed by human presence and given wild caught rats and bandicoots instead of mice. These wild rats and bandicoots

provided as feed were good preparation for survival in the wild once they will be released. After 15 days in large aviary, flight was good so permissions were obtained and all the four were released in the late evening in Feb 2025 in presence of DRFO.

3. **Reptile: Indian Spectacled Cobra *(Naja naja)***-an adult cobra weighing 1.66 kg was rescued on 22-2-2025 with severe wounds caused by construction machine (JCB) used for excavation. The snake had severe open wound on lateral part on 1/3rd portion of body. After arrival, the cobra was stabilised, bleeding stopped, and the open wound area, coated with mud and debris was flushed and cleaned. Heat pad was placed to keep the body temperature in the optimal range. Radiographs were taken to ascertain if there are fractures on spine or ribs. The open wound was sutured using absorbable sutures to close muscles and non-absorbable sutures for skin. The snake was left in a clean vivarium to recover post-surgery. After a month, the snake shed its skin and the deep wounds showed the beginnings of the healing process. But this wound would require more than a few shedding before the wound healed a 100%. After almost three months of maintaining the snake on parenteral fluids, mice were given. He devoured it and soon started consuming the mice which was given every 2-3 days. After 5 months under care, all the deep wounds have healed and he was released soon inside protected forest in the presence of RFO.

COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS STIPULATED BY THE CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

Sr. No	Norm No. under RZR	Condition	Time period to comply	Compliance
1.	10.1(6)	The BMTC Bus Station is in the premises of the BBP, this will give ease of visitor access to the Park and also promote public transportation and reduce the flow of traffic to the park. This will also lead to lesser infrastructural investments in the parking facilities and their maintenance. It is suggested to promote public transportation to zoo such as BMTC (Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation) and initiate combo tickets to the park with Transport Corporation which will encourage people to visit the park as an incentive, since the park is situated in the southern far corner of the city.	6 Month	Action initiated
2.	10.1(7)	The decision on the area allocated for the residential quarters has been finalised by the BBP. Land development process should be expedited to relocate staff quarters at the earliest keeping in view the proper development of the new approach road, provision of proper protection wall for the residential area segregating it from the visitor access and also demarcating clear boundary of the Park.	18 months	Construction of staff quarters has commenced
3.	10.1(9)	Underground Drainage System (UDS) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) shall be installed as part of the modernisation of the existing infrastructure of the Zoo.	24 months	
4.	10.3(1)	Installing STP for Hippopotamus enclosure should be expedited.	12 months	
5.	10.3(1) & 10.3(3)	Underground Electrification (LT) lines shall be installed as part of the modernization plan to avoid overhead electric lines and electric poles inside the Zoo premise. In future, the infrastructure may be used to install on grid captive solar power generation unit.	12 months	
6.		Wild rescued sloth bears housed in BBRC managed by Wildlife SoS are to be screened for Tuberculosis and those animals which are found to be clinically free from TB essentially and other infectious health issues should be shifted to BBP Rescue Centre for better clinical ecosystem. Moated Enclosures keeping the future conflict situation in consideration for hosting the rescued bears must be constructed on priority in the BBP Rescue Centre.	12 months	Moated enclosure for rescued bears is renovated to house bears rescued from human animal conflict

7.		All the feeding troughs in Herbivore Safari should be redesigned as having shallow and tapered on one side of the trough to allow sub-adults and young animals to feed. Feeding troughs should be camouflaged all around to look natural for visitors from the safari road, and the trough wall thickness should not be doubled while camouflaging.	3 months	All the feeding troughs inside the Herbivore Safari are redesigned using natural boulders create naturalistic appearance for visitors
8.	10.3(7)	Kiosk machines placed outside the ticket counters and at cloak room for visitors to book tickets need to be installed near Parking Area, BMTC Bus Station and outside the ticket counter for the ease of procuring ticket to facilitate faster ticket booking for visitors.	2 months	To ensure safety of the machines from extreme weather conditions, appropriate shelter and electrical works are being planned.
9.	10.3(8)	Foot dip at the entrance is very important with respect to infection being spread from the visitors. Hence, it should be ensured to be filled with water and disinfectant without fail by the delegated staff.	Immediate	Implemented
10.	10.4(1)	Provision of Baby Care Unit in the Park is appreciated. Baby Care Unit at the zoo entry shall be refurbished and provided with an attached washroom.	4 months	A portable toilet is placed close to the baby care unit at the entrance. Further additional baby care unit is created inside the zoo with modern facilities
11.	10.4(1)	Feed Display Unit as part of awareness amongst the visitors in the zoo should be placed in the area assigned for the Interpretation Centre adjoining the Hill View Restaurant.	14 months	Project Management Consultancy for design and conceptualization of inter pretention center has been appointed. Upon the finalization of the Detailed Project Report, tender will be called and the recommended action will be implemented accordingly.
12.	10.4(1) & 10.4(3)	Butterfly Park is having two selfie walls with painting of butterfly wings for the visitors to have their photographs. It is suggested in order to have the full utilization of the wall; the other side wall can also be used as selfie point with suitable butterfly painting may be painted with proper access for going behind the wall.	2 months	
13.		Establishment of Backyard Butterfly Garden as a service may be provided by the Butterfly Park to the interested citizen through a channelized approach by involving the volunteers and NGOs trained by BBP.	12 months	Awareness sessions were initialized as a pilot initiative during Wildlife Week.
14.		For strengthening the veterinary diagnostics, sophisticated instruments such as Thermal Cameras, Endoscope, Portable X-Ray machine and Portable Ultrasound Machine shall be purchased.	6 months	Thermal Cameras are being used currently. Process has been initiated to purchase other equipment's

15.	10.4(8)	The zoo is having King Cobras exhibit in order to cover an accidental king cobra snake bite, monovalent anti-venom should be procured and made available in the Zoo Hospital.	2 months	
16.	10.4(9)	In the Herbivore Safari, grown up trees which are still guarded by Chain Link Mesh should be removed to give natural look to the landscape. However, these trees may be protected further by appropriate methods followed by BBP.	3 months	Bigger tree trunks are wrapped with coir rope phase wise to provide a scratch post for the herbivores along with protecting the tree bark.
17.	10.5(2) & 10.5(3)	The research permissions given to researchers and students by the competent authority needs a follow up. Publication of papers or research articles should be verified and collected for further references and implementation of research findings. Further, the Executive Director/Zoo Veterinarian may be the co-guide of the research works carried inside the Park. For implementation of Research Plan, a mechanism of review should be evolved.	6 months	
18.	10.5(5)	Unpaired species, its sex and for the period it has been kept unpaired should be paired at priority.	12 months	Efforts are being made constantly to pair single and single sexed animals housed in the zoo through animal exchange program. We are prioritizing animal exchanges which can provide a pair for our single/ single sexed animals
19.	10.9(1) & 10.9(4)	Soft release of surplus ungulates from Herbivore Safari into the wild to be taken up to release the population pressure and to maintain the carrying capacity of the Herbivore Safari area. Suitable release sites to be identified in coordination with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka and the soft release may be initiated.	8 months	Efforts are being made to pair existing Giraffe
20.	10.9(11)	Training opportunity for the Zoo Veterinary Officers/Executives should be explored. Zoo Operator needs to send the Zoo Veterinary Officers to large foreign zoos for exposure and capacity building for advances in veterinary diagnostics and treatment methodologies. Appropriate proposal should be moved to the competent authority.	Immediately	Zoo Veterinarians are sent to various training program to enhance their skills.
21.	10.9(11)	The new building of the Zoo Interpretation Centre has been constructed for which the soft components has to be provided at the earliest for the benefit of the visitors and conducting educational programs.	12 months	
22.	10.9(11)	It is suggested to prepare a Conservation Breeding Program for other endangered species (as specified by the CZA), besides the Vulture Breeding Program which is under consideration of CZA, since BBP has ample scope of space and professionals.	24 months	

23.	10.4(2)	It is suggested that the proposal to re-model and restructure existing aquatic aviary should be expedited keeping in view the biological behaviour of the different aviary species as per the approved Master Layout Plan.	24 months	A concept design and plan has been prepared for the existing aquatic aviary to enhance the quality of living for birds along with creating awareness among the visitors.
24.	10.4(2)	It is recommended to have PM Room which is larger in space with good ventilation, adequate light, sustained water facility and ramp with proper slope. It is further suggested that while preparing the blue print of new PM Room it should be well discussed with the Zoo Veterinarian before implementation. A provision for independent store room adjoining/near PM Room should be made where PM kit and other essentials can be stored. It is recommended to install incinerator for burning the carcass after PM.	24 months	Existing Postmortem room has been renovated as suggested by the Zoo Veterinarians. Efforts are made to install incinerator to burn the carcass.
25.	10.4(2)	It has been observed during the evaluation that huge consignment of exotic (non-native) animal species on different occasion is received from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence/ Customs department seized largely at the airport followed by the H'ble Court order of temporary custody to Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru. It is suggested that since huge consignment of non-native animals are being handed over to the BBP on different occasions inviting a great challenge towards the management of these sub-judiced seized non-native animal species, the Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK) through the Zoo Operator should refer the priority matter to the CZA to seek the directions on the appropriate management of the seized non-native animals with reference to it's health, hygiene, welfare, zoonotic disease management, etc keeping the spirit of the H'ble Court order with reference to the seizure.	2 weeks	A letter has been sent to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka to provide guidance in proceeding with safe housing of the non-native species acquired/rescued.

Safari

The safari unit is an expedition to get an up close look at free ranging captive wildlife in immersive, naturalistic exhibits in the midst of the natural forest of Bannerghatta National Park (BNP). The landscape is a representation of the adjoining dry and moist deciduous forests of BNP in an undulating terrain which is home to a wide variety fauna and flora which are often spotted within BBP safari range as well.

The safari section is further subdivided into the Herbivore Safari, Bear Safari, Lion Safari and Tiger Safari, along with the addition of the latest Leopard Safari. In the different sections, visitors get to learn and explore the area in protected, closed buses and jeeps which are provided by the zoo. Buses, their management and safari queue management is done in partnership with the Karnataka State Tourism Development Cooperation (KSTDC).

Herbivore Safari:

The thrill of the safari starts with the Herbivore Safari, which houses mixed species of deer, antelopes and Gaur free ranging within an area of 68 hectares, barricaded by rubble wall. Species within this area includes Cervidae such as Spotted Deer *(Axis axis)*, Sambar Deer *(Rusa unicolor)* and Bovidae such as Nilgai *(Boselaphus tragocamelus)*, Gaur *(Bos gaurus)* and Black buck *(Antilope cervicapra)*. Various feeding units are located in viewing vicinity from the safari roads to give visitors a glimpse of the co-existence of herbivore species, as they would in their natural habitat. Frequently, young ones of spotted deer, sambar deer and gaur can be spotted as they are breeding well within this area.

Drinking water is provided naturally for the residents of the Herbivore Safari in one of the five, interconnected natural lakes, namely Deepan kere, Chennamana kere, Gowdan kunte, Seegadi kunte and Gowdana kere, which get filled up during the rainy season and sustains throughout the year. Wide variety of free ranging birds and reptiles are spotted in the water bodies, such as Marsh crocodiles *(Crocodylus palustris)*, Common moorhen *(Gallinula chloropus)*, Little cormorant *(Microcarbo niger)*, Great cormorant *(Phalacrocorax carbo)*, White throated kingfisher *(Halcyon smyrnensis)*, Brahminy Kite *(Haliastur indus)*, Black crowned night heron *(Nycticorax nycticorax)*, Spotted dove *(Spilopelia chinensis)*, Peafowl *(Pavo cristatus)* to name a few. Sambar deer can also be spotted in the middle of the lakes, feeding on freely available grass and during summers they can be spotted in naturally formed slush ponds drenching themselves to keep cool. Stags competing with each other for breeding rights and gaurs vocalizing during rutting season gives visitors a mind chilling experience.

Bear Safari :

After the herbivore safari, visitors get a glimpse of the natural forest, before they reach the sloth bear safari. Bear safari is home to around 55 rescued sloth bears *(Melursus ursinus)*, out of which majority were previously used as dancing bears by Kalandar tribals and others were rescued from human-animal conflict or found as abandoned cubs. This 20 hectare safari area is protected by a dry moat along with solar fence all around the safari as well as a double gate system at the entrance and exit gates for vehicles, to prevent sloth bears from escaping while vehicles enter and exit the safari.

The bears are allowed to free range within this area during the day in compatible groups. Watermelon, honey and other seasonal fruits are scattered in the field in the afternoon to encourage foraging behavior and the natural habitat is also suitable for the bears to dig the soil to feed on termites. Natural burrows have also been created by the bears, where they rest during the hot time of the day and return back to their individual holding houses for the night, where they are provided with finger millet porridge, fruits, milk and eggs in the morning and evening. There is animal housing facilities in five blocks namely Panchavati, Chitrakuta, Kishkinda, Dr. G.K.V Block and Jambava. The facility created in the Bear Safari is managed in collaboration with Wildlife SoS to house and maintain rescued bears.

Leopard Safari :

Bannerughatta is home to a good population of free ranging leopards *(Panthera pardus)* and highlighting these top predators is vital through display of captive leopards in this safari unit for visitors to learn about these elusive big cats. As per the Central Zoo Authority guidelines for safaris, an area of 20 hectares was demarcated and railway fenced for the leopard safari. Two units of holding houses are constructed with 6 holding rooms each, which is in turn attached to a smaller kraal area and main field.

The area is made up of undulating terrain with natural rocky outcrop and semi-deciduous forest habitat of the National Park. This unit is covered with vertical chain link mesh of 4.5 meters height and MS sheet are placed at an 30 degree inclined angle of 1.5 metres height. Due to increasing human animal conflict in recent times, Bannerughatta Biological Park receives large number of leopard cubs rescued across the state. These rescued cubs are hand raised and are shifted to leopard safari to help visitors learn about these big cats, reasons for the growing human-animal conflict and ways to contribute in conserving them. Leopard Safari was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Forest Minister Sri Eshwar B Khandre, Government of Karnataka on 26-06-2024 offering visitors an opportunity to observe leopards in a naturalistic environment. Initially, 4 acres of land within the safari area is separated using solar fence as an additional managemental practice to help these animals acclimatize to their new environment and navigate their way back to holding house in the evening.

Lion & Tiger Safari:

The carnivore safari sections is surrounded by chain-link mesh, moat and railway lines used as barricades along with double gate system for entry and exit of vehicles. BBP is home to 27 lions and the prides have been grouped according to compatibility. They are allowed in the safari field on a rotational basis and visitors get a glimpse of these majestic group of animals interacting and resting close to the natural lake between bamboo clusters.

After the lions' is the tiger safari which has a water pond, resting platform and trees for scent marking in the field for these big cats. Two colors namely, normal and white tiger can be spotted in the safari and the role of genes for the change in pigmentation for the variants is evident for the same sub-species which visitors can often confuse the white tigers to be Siberian Tigers but are very much Royal Bengal Tigers *(Panthera tigris tigris)* with low melanin pigment.

Royal Bengal Tigers are generally solitary in the wild, however due to reduced competition for mates and food in the safari unit, they co-exist together. They camouflage extremely well in the long grass, bamboo breaks and create the excitement while visitors search for these endangered big cats within the safari area. They can be spotted scent marking, clawing trees, resting in water or between grass and occasionally surprise visitors with close encounters next to the safari vehicles.

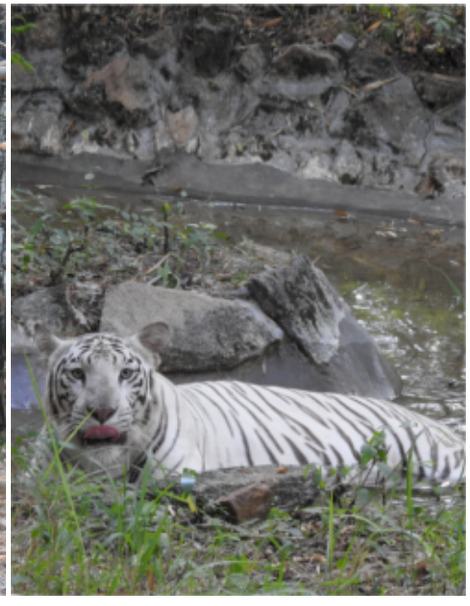
Apart from the safaris, visitors get a glimpse of the Lungs of Bengaluru “Bannerghatta National Park” while returning back, after the tiger safari. Bannerughatta Biological Park is carved out of the National Park and it is the northern most tip of the Mysore Elephant Reserve. This vital corridor for elephants and other wildlife has an undulating terrain with broken chains of hills and rocky outcrop. Existing rocks are made of coarse granite and complex GNEISS which are part of Peninsular GNEISS. Since vegetation in the biological park is similar to that of National Park, some of the commonly found tree species are Peepal, Indian fig tree, Neem, Gooseberry, Ashoka attracting wide varieties of birds. According to Champion and Seth classification of Indian forests, upper region have southern tropical dry deciduous forests in red and gravelly soil and valley region have southern tropical moist deciduous forests in sandy loam soil.

Since the area surrounding the safari units are accessible to free ranging wildlife, the safari closes to visitors at 5:30 pm. Only BBP or KSTDC vehicles are allowed into the safari during operating hours and no safari vehicles move in this area after the visiting timings.

This allows unrestricted and undisturbed movement of free ranging wildlife around the safari area. All the captive animals in the safari units are monitored by their keepers and any veterinary intervention required is carried out on regular basis to ensure animal welfare. All the carnivores are fed inside the holding houses, after 5:30 pm with a starve day on Tuesday to mimic their natural behaviour of not consuming food every day.

Keepers and security personnel assess the mesh, barricades and doors of all safari units twice a day to ensure no damages, escape routes or trespassing of free ranging wildlife into the safari. Staff are on a rotational basis in the morning and evening to provide security and to monitor the safari animals round the clock. Range Forest Officer maintains the infrastructure and before the onset of the dry season, weeding and fire lines are created within the safari range to prevent spread of forest fires.

Additionally, indigenous groups such as Jenu Kurubas and Iruligas are employed and play a vital role in ensuring safety at night, midst the movement of these free ranging animals, within and around the safari area of BBP. The safari is an educative experience for visitors to explore the wilderness of the natural forest and to learn about captive wildlife in its natural habitat, with safety and less intrusion with the hope that they are motivated to adopt green life styles to contribute their bit for nature and wildlife conservation.



ELEPHANT CARE CENTRE

BBP has a specialised centre for housing and managing Asian Elephants *(Elephas maximus)* called Elephant Care Centre (ECC) spread across an area of more than 60 hectares. Currently, 29 Asian Elephants (14:15) are housed at BBP's Elephant Care Centre. Sufficient water source is available in the natural pond Seegekatte, in the ECC for the elephants to drink and have a swim along with tree cover retained from the natural habitat of the national park, to provide sufficient shade while they free range within the care centre area during the day. They lead a semi-free ranging lifestyle, where they are provided nutritious food and cared for by their mahouts and veterinary team in the care centre during the day. In the evening, our Elephants are allowed to free range until the next morning, in the adjoining BNP. They are retrieved in the morning by their mahouts, who are from the Jenu Kuruba tribal community and enrich the management practice at BBP with the traditional knowledge that they have gained over centuries by their forefathers. Additionally, a 0.65 Ha emergency corral is constructed within the care centre to contain and separate elephants for medical procedures and also as a musth corral, where the bull elephant can free range within the enclosed area.

RESCUE CENTRE

The National Zoo Policy 1998, provides opportunity to all the zoos to function as rescue centre for orphaned, refused, rescued wild animals subject to the availability of appropriate housing and up keeping facilities. This Park has one of the Rescue Centers initiated by the Government of India in the year 1999 under Central Zoo Authority for rehabilitation of rescued animals. The park has successfully established the Rescue Center over an area of 17.50 Ha within the Biological Park limits. The Rescue Centre established started functioning from December 2000 as an off-display area.

The Rescue Center has two wings, one each for Lions and Tigers. The lion block is called as L- block having 12 houses, each house consisting of 6 holding rooms connected to kraal of 1500 Sq m., where a total of 72 lions can be housed. Right opposite to the lion block another semicircular housing complex namely T-block of half the size of L-block has been constructed for housing tigers. There are 05 housing units in this block and each of the housing unit has 06 animal holding rooms connected to kraal of 1500 Sq.m, where a total of 30 tigers can be housed. Presently, rescued leopards, tigers & sloth bears and aged animals from zoo & safari are housed in this unit. Rest of the center is planned to harbor different varieties of trees and plants to create natural surrounding like forest inside the center. There is a post mortem room where all the carcasses of dead captive animals are subjected for postmortem and pathological investigation to determine the cause of death. After the postmortem, the carcasses are disposed by burning.

A Bear Rescue Centre, by using a part of the existing Bear Safari with the existing rescued animals has been established at Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru, with the collaboration of Wildlife SOS, New Delhi, for the benefit of the bears rescued from Khalandars, found stray, injured, orphaned, trapped & sick. As on 31-3-2025, 56 (19 M, 37 F) rescued bears are being accommodated in this rescue centre. The maintenance costs of all these Bears are directly met by Wildlife SOS, an NGO. Few Tigers rescued from human animal conflict are housed at Born Free Foundation (BFF), Bannerughatta Biological Park, Bengaluru. As on 31-3-2025, two male wild tigers are accommodated in this unit and the maintenance cost for these animals for the year 2024-25 is met by BFF, an NGO.

Bannerughatta Biological Park (BBP) being in close proximity to Bengaluru city receives lot of urban wildlife rescued from human-animal conflict and illegal trade. Most of these animals, except for large carnivores and bears, are received and treated in the Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Centre (BRC), which was started by Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (WRRC) and is part of BBP. BRC is not open to the public and situated away from the zoo premises.

Upon arrival at BRC, rescued animal's body weight and body condition is examined. Healthy animals are dewormed and vaccinated, if required. Whereas, injured animals are treated to stabilize their condition prior to any medical procedures.Further relevant diet is formulated for the species and the animals are observed for 1 - 2 weeks to assess their health condition.

In the unforeseen circumstance of an animal death, the animal will be sent to Institute of Animal Husbandry& Veterinary Biologicals (IAH&VB) lab located inside BBP premises, where the post-mortem is conducted. The deceased animal is burnt in WRRC premises, in the presence of Range Forest Officer (RFO)/ Deputy Range Forest Officer (DRFO) from Butterfly Park range and mahazar is conducted on spot.

However, animals which are fit for release are certified by the wildlife veterinarian and release request with time, date of release is submitted to BBP and Bannerghatta National Park (BNP) officials. The above said animals are released back to wild, in a suitable habitat, in the presence of BBP and BNP officials and release mahazar is conducted at the time of release and submitted accordingly.

BUTTERFLY PARK

A Centre for Research, Training and Education

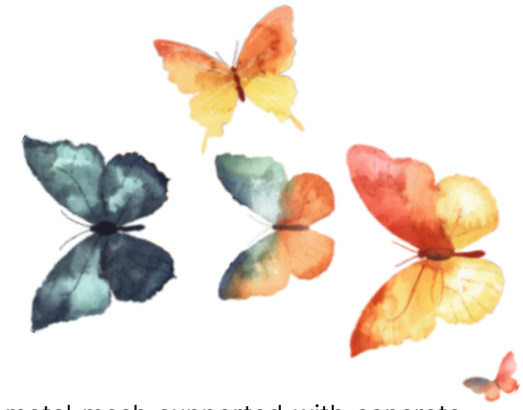
BBP is in the Northern most tip of the Mysore Elephant Reserve, between the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. In order to avoid unfavourable conditions during breeding season, butterflies migrate twice a year from Eastern Ghats to Western Ghats and vice versa. Hence Blue tiger, Striped tiger, Plain tiger, Common crow, Emigrants are commonly spotted during these seasons around Bannerughatta Biological Park. Since this habitat is favourable for butterflies, it was identified as a priority in 2001 and gave rise to India's first Butterfly Park which was established in the BBP in collaboration with the Government of India and Government of Karnataka. It was conceptualized as an integrated centre that supports conservation, education and research activities with exclusive focus on butterflies as a flagship family of invertebrate conservation.

The butterfly park has the following major components:

1. An open butterfly garden, to sustain local butterfly population
2. A butterfly conservatory, enclosed under a polycarbonate roof
3. A museum and an audio-visual dome
4. Research and captive breeding laboratory
5. Nursery host plants and nectar plants
6. Host plant garden, for supply of feed for caterpillars reared in the lab

The Butterfly Park is spread across 7.5 acres and was inaugurated in 2007. The natural vegetation of the adjoining natural park, including shrubs and trees, have been retained in this area. A dedicated butterfly trail of 1 km has been established from the entrance of the butterfly park, which guides visitors through the different host and nectar plant garden, which attracts local butterflies and leads visitors to the three-domed structure consisting of a butterfly conservatory, museum and multi-media center.

Butterfly conservatory is a closed landscaped garden under polycarbonate roof and spread over 10,500 sqft, having a suitable habitat for butterflies throughout the year, with both host and nectar plants. As an additional source of food, diluted honey dipped in cotton is placed on artificial flowers and ripened fruits, are also provided. Approximately 10 to 15 species of butterflies and moths, which are bred and reared in-house, are released in this area for visitor viewing. Around 50,000 butterflies were released in the dome area in the year 2024-25 including Grass yellow, Red pierrot, Tailed jay and Great orange tip, to name a few.



The conservatory is surrounded by metal mesh supported with concrete pillars and roofed with transparent polycarbonate sheets. Inside the dome, earthen pots with small holes are placed along the roof to minimize echo to minimize the disturbance to the butterflies. Appropriate temperature and humidity is maintained to support the flora and fauna, through sprinklers, water fall and air blowers. Dedicated staff also conduct guided tours for visitors to create awareness about the resident butterflies, moths, life cycle and their host plant.

The conservatory leads to a museum that provides educative information on life evolutionary aspects, unique characters of butterfly and life cycle of locally available butterflies. Additionally, a short film about butterflies and moths is played throughout the day at Audio-visual centre in both English and the local language, Kannada.

Apart from display and awareness creation to the public about these winged jewels, an off-show research and breeding lab is established to maintain a sustainable population of butterflies, moths and other insects. Dedicated rearing rooms are present for different life stages of butterflies.

Different species of butterflies along with the necessary host plant and nectar plants are housed in this area to support breeding. The second instar larva are collected and shifted to the larval chamber where sufficient host plant leaves are provided for feeding to ensure maximum numbers survive. The pupa are shifted to a pupal chamber and necessary support is provided to ensure metamorphism and hatching success. Once the butterflies hatch from the pupa, a sustainable population is retained in the lab for breeding and the remaining are released in the conservatory for public display.

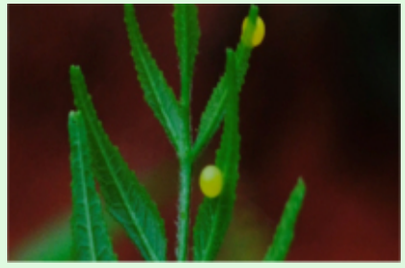
Some of the success breeding includes that of the Blue Mormon and Crimson rose to name a few. Through public participation, we aim to create awareness about how our survival is dependent on conservation of these ecosystem engineers. Our staff also visited other institutes and centres in 2024-25 to develop and improve similar facilities such as Lumbini Park, Kalaburagi division and Godavari Mahapushkara Vanam, Andhra Pradesh.

EGGS

Tawny Coster

Common Wanderer

Plain Tiger



Common Mormon

LARVAE

Southern Birdwing

Blue Mormon

Tailed Jay

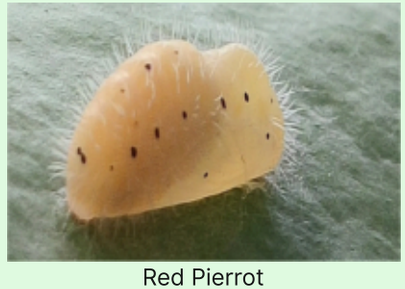
Blue Tiger

PUPA

Southern Birdwing

Crimson Rose

Common Grass Yellow



Red Pierrot

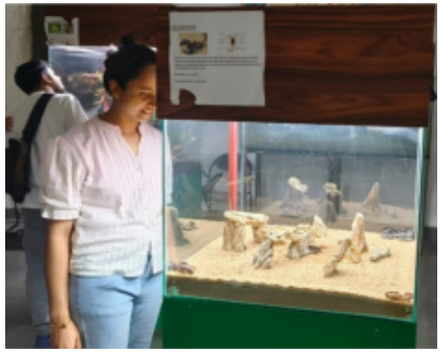
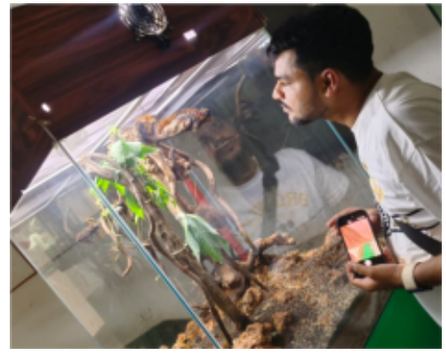
MANAGEMENT OF ALL LIFE STAGES OF A BUTTERFLY UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF OUR STAFF

INSECTARIUM :

An insectarium is an insect zoo/ museum, which often displays a variety of insects in a natural exhibit aimed to create awareness among students and general public about these lesser-known invertebrates. Some of the insect species exhibited at Bannerughatta Biological Park Insectarium are Scorpion, Praying mantis, Millipede, Long-horned Grasshopper, Signature spider etc





SPECIES DISPLAYED IN MUSEUM

SCORPION
(Heterometrus swammerdami)


Scorpion carrying scorpling

GOLDEN ORB WEAVER
(Nephilia pilipes)

MILLIPEDE
(Diplopoda sp.)

Food habit: Decomposers

PRAYING MANTIS
(Mantis religiosa)

LONG HORNED GRASS HOPPER
(Katydid)

Learning about Insects:

Educating other Institutions

Godavari Mahapushkara Vanam, (Andhra Pradesh)

Identifying Butterfly Species

Presentation on Butterflies

Identifying butterflies and life cycles at Lumbini Park

Butterfly life cycles

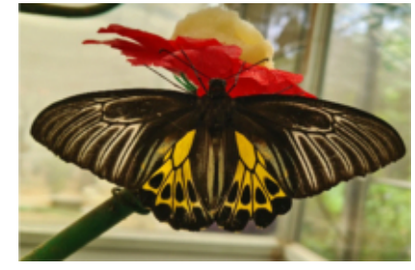
Adults

Blue Mormon

Grass Yellow

Crimson Rose

Plain Tiger



Southern Birdwing (State Butterfly of Karnataka)

Awareness Activities:

Releasing eclosed Butterflies

Explaining about Butterfly life cycle and feed preference

ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರ ರೋಮಾಂಚನ ಬನ್ನೇರುಘಟ್ಟ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಪಾರ್ಕ್

ಜೈವಿಕ ಉದ್ಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಭೇದದ ಪತಂಗಗಳು, ಹಸಿರು ಮರದ ನಡುವೆ ಸೊಬಗಿನ ಚಿತ್ತಾರ

ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರಭ

Hon'ble Forest Minister Sri Eshwar B Khandre, Releasing Butterflies

ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಪಾರ್ಕ್

ಬನ್ನೇರುಘಟ್ಟ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದಲ್ಲಿ 7 ಎಕ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ | ವಿವಿಧ ಬಗೆಯ ಪತಂಗಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯ

• ಎಂ.ಶಿವಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರಭ ವಾರ್ತೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ

ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಉಷ್ಣವಲಯದ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೂವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನ ಆಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನವು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ

• ವಿ.ಲೋಕಪಾಲ್ ಕೀಟ ತಜ್ಞ, ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ಪಾರ್ಕ್

Butterfly effect

News in Frames

Hon'ble PCCF, Sri. Ajay Mishra, IFS visits the Butterfly Park

Dr. N. Someswara, physician and writer hosted an episode of "Thatt Antha Heli", a renowned, long-running Kannada-language television quiz show aired on DD Chandana, at BBP's Butterfly Park by interacting with visitors and staff.

ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

The zoo has a modern hospital with an operation theatre (OT), X-ray facility, gaseous anaesthesia machine, in-patient facility and store unit for medicines and tranquilizing equipment. Human resource working for animal welfare at the zoo hospital includes veterinary officers, veterinary assistant, animal attenders etc,. The Veterinarians are also active in training veterinary interns to get hands on experience and impart knowledge on the skills required to work effectively as a wildlife veterinarian. All the bio-medical waste are segregated and are properly disposed as per the norms.

The following equipments are available in the zoo hospital :

✓ Gaseous Anesthetic machine ✓ Operation table
✓ X-ray unit, digital radiography & Other surgical equipments
✓ Autoclave

The following equipments are available for restraining of animals :

✓ Dist inject projector and pistol ✓ Pneumatic projectors
✓ Blow pipe ✓ Hand syringe

WILD ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LAB, BANNERGHATTA - WADDL

BBP has a well equipped pathology laboratory namely Wild Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL), a branch of IAH & VB headed by a scientist and lab technician.

Activities in the WADD Lab

- Clinical Examination of Blood, Serum, Urine and Exudates from the Wild Animals
- Blood Examination : Hematology – parameters including WBC, RBC, Hb, PCV, DLC, Platelets, MCV, MCH and MCHC

Aims & Objectives

- Large scale production of various biologicals for prophylaxis and diagnostic agents for speedy and prompt diagnosis of various livestock and poultry diseases.
- Produces Bacterial vaccines, Viral vaccines and Diagnostic antigens.
- To provide prompt and effective diagnostic services for identification of disease problems with an aim to eradicate them.
- To adopt new technologies in the development of cost effective and efficient biologicals and diagnostic aids.
- To undertake in-depth study on animal disease epidemiology with emphasis on rural economy and cost benefits.
- Training of scientific and technical personnel of the recent advances in the technology of biological production and disease diagnosis and also to impart knowledge to the farmers in raising healthy animals and poultry.





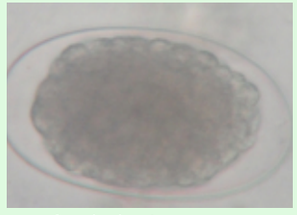

Mandates of the WADDL, IAH & VB, Bannerughatta Biological Park, Bengaluru

- Post mortem Examination of Wild Animals, Wild Birds and Reptiles and diagnosis of disease
- Wild Animal Disease investigation and suggestions to taking control measures to control the diseases in the BBP, BRC and WRRC
- Bacterial Isolation and identification by cultural, staining and biochemical methods in Wild animal and Birds
- Fungal Isolation and identification by cultural, staining methods in Wild animal and Birds
- Acid Fast staining / Ziehl Neelsen staining for the Acid fast bacteria such as mycobacteria spp and other protozoa
- Confirmation of the Wild animal diseases by PCR technique by using specific primers and suggesting the treatment and control measures
- ABST (Antibiotic sensitivity assay Test) to know the choice of antibiotic to treat the diseases effectively and same time to avoid the wrong antibiotic usage and to avoid Anti biotic resistance
- Identification of sex of the birds : where the male and female birds looks same, / monomorphic birds by Feather DNA sexing using PCR technique
- Veterinary Forensic studies : species identification of wild animals

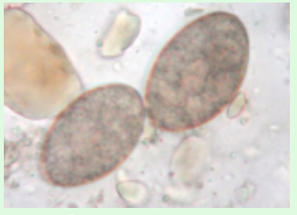
Major Disease Investigations carried out during 2024-25

Scientists Involved	Place & Date	Animals	Disease investigated/ suspected
Dr Manjunatha V and Team	Bannerughatta Biological Park Bannerughatta	Spotted Deer, Sambar Deer	IBR
Dr Manjunatha V and Team	MM Hills Tiger Reserve KFD	Tigers	Carbofuran Poisoning
Dr Manjunatha V and Team	Bannerughatta Biological Park Bannerughatta	Gaur	IBR
Dr Manjunatha V and Team	Bannerughatta Biological Park Bannerughatta	Star Tortoise & Python	Reptile Herpes Viral Infection
Dr Manjunatha V and Team	Forest Department, Doddaballapura	Bonnet Macaque	OPC poisoning

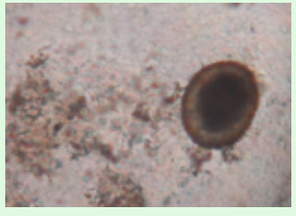
Hymenolepis spp



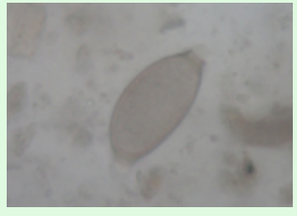
Anchylostoma spp



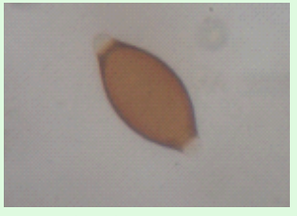
Spirometra spp



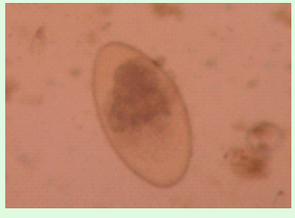
Toxocara spp ova



Capillaria spp ova

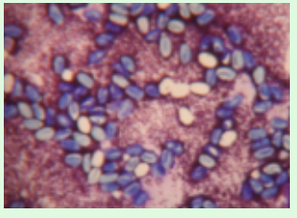


Tricuries spp ova



Pin worm eggs in tortoise

Bothridium pythonii ova



Rhabdias larvated ova

PROGRESS REPORT OF WADDL

Progress Report of WADDL from April 2024 to March 2025

		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	Hematology	21	8	16	7	33	33	5	8	9	3	9	36	**188**
2	Blood smears	21	8	16	7	33	33	5	8	9	3	9	36	**188**
3	Fecal samples	13	47	24	24	40	43	11	50	23	18	24	43	**360**
4	Impression Smears	31	22	18	48	34		22	24	30	39	30	12	**310**
5	Immunoserology													
6	Histopathology	8	5	6	10	9		3	8	4	8	6	7	**74**
7	Serum chemistry	252	120	240	98	462	452	70	126	134	56	126	353	**2489**
8	Skin scrapings	1												**1**
9	Urine analysis	1	2		2	3	1		1	1	3		3	**17**
10	TB & JD testing													
11	Fecal sample-AFB	13	15	12	24	17	43	11	20	14	18	17	12	**216**
12	Anti bioassay				3	17	2	1				1		**22**
13	Autopsies	13	15	12	24		14	11	20	14	18	17	12	**170**
14	Brain for Rabies	3												**3**
15	FMD-Tong. Epith.													
16	Brain for BSE													
17	AI – tracheal / cloacal/Envt swabs													
18	Poisoning/ Toxicity	4												**4**
19	Milk sample													
20	Nasal discharge													
21	Miscelleneous/DNA /PCR/Veterolegal	33	10	11	8	71	8	10	6	10	11	12	19	**209**
		414	**252**	**355**	**255**	**719**	**628**	**148**	**271**	**248**	**177**	**251**	**533**	**4251**

Modified flap technique for the surgical management of traumatic corkscrew horn fracture and horn amputation in black buck *(Antilope cervicapra)*

A black buck was having right horn fracture due to infighting which led to maggot infestation. Foul smell with serious discharge was noticed. Surgical intervention was decided. Animal was given required amount of anesthesia. The incision was made around the horn later flaps were made after excision of horn from the base. Post-mortem operational antibiotic and anti inflammatory was given for 5 days orally. The animal recovered uneventfully.

Successful management of deep penetrating wound below the right eye in a male Asian elephant *(Elephas maximus)* Gajendra.

A wound was noticed 3 fingers below the right eye of a male Asian elephant on observing the animal from distant we could see the blepharospasm, inflamed tissue around the eye *(Cellulitis)* and lot of mud at the site of wound. The wound was physically examined, could appreciate the wound depth around 2.5 to 3 inches, cavity filled with pus and foul odour. The decision was taken to treat it conservatively rather surgically as the palpabral conjunctiva and external muscles

of eye were intact. Wound debridement was done later flushed with normal saline and Povidine iodine solution. Seton was kept for 7 consecutive days in the wound depart of animal eye was visible from the 3rd day of treatment from the 8th day it was flushed daily to removethe pus filled from the cavity it took one and half months for complete granulation tissue to fill up the gap. Animal recovered uneventfully.

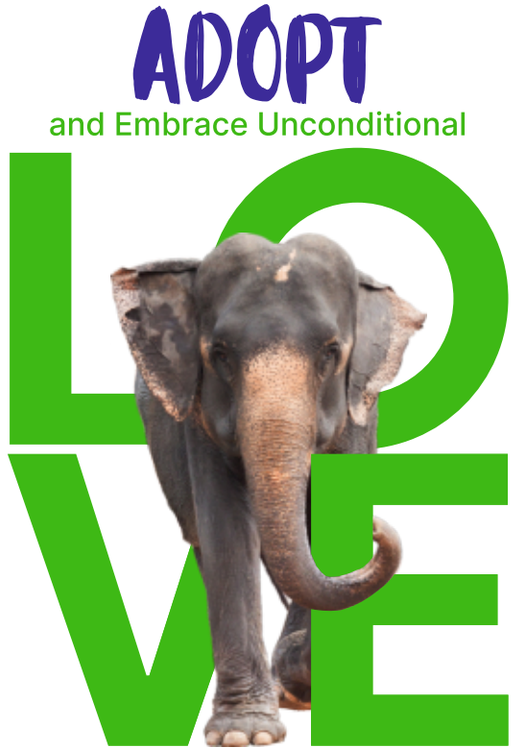
FREE LIVING WILD ANIMALS WITHIN THE PARK PREMISES

ADOPTERS

Bannerughatta Biological Park provides an opportunity for citizens to contribute towards Ex-situ conservation by adopting animals on a yearly, quarterly or daily basis. Adoption covers partial cost of Animal Feed, Maintenance and Veterinary health care with provision for Income Tax rebate under 80G (5) (iv) of Income Tax Act, 1961. Adopters receive an Appreciation certificate as well as free entry pass where they could visit the park to see their adopted animal.

We are extremely grateful to citizens for their continuous support through the Animal Adoption and One Day Feeding Programme.

The total amount received through adoption and one day feeding for the year 2024-25 is ₹ 53,84,156/-



Adoption Summary

Type of Adoption	Number of Adopters	Amount Donated
Animal Adoption	203	₹50,18,866
One Day Feeding	143	₹3,54,290
Donation	1	₹11,000
Total	**347**	**₹53,84,156**

Platinum Class Adopters

Adopters Name	Name of the Animal Adopted
Kirloskar Toyota Textile Machinery Private Limited	Asian Elephant, Royal Bengal Tiger, Hippopotamus, Zebra (2 nos), Indian Leopard, Golden Jackal, Spot Billed Pelican, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Nilgai (2 nos), Scarlet Macaw, Rhesus Macaque, Indian Crested Porcupine, Night Heron & Budgerigar (2 nos)
Consilio India Pvt Ltd	Asian Elephant, Royal Bengal Tiger (White), Zebra, Indian Leopard & Spot billed Pelican
Kumar Organic Products Limited	Royal Bengal Tiger (2 nos)
Spoorty Nagappa	Indian Leopard Amoogh
Daffodils English School, Bengaluru	Gharial (7 nos), Himalayan Black Bear & Indian Crested Porcupine
G Group, Bengaluru	Asian Elephant Om Ganga & King Cobra
Daifuku Manufacturing India Pvt Ltd, Bengaluru	Royal Bengal Tiger
Praana x Tekion, Bengaluru	Royal Bengal Tigress Sinchana
Harish N, Bengaluru	Asian Elephant
Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Limited, Bengaluru	Indian Gaur, Indian Crested Porcupine and Budgerigar (2 nos)
Dr Lakshmi Ananth, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer, Star Tortoise, Common Peafowl (2 nos), Red Eared Slider, King Cobra (2 nos), Rose Ringed Parakeet (2 nos), Cockatiel & Rainbow Lorikeet


AMBULANCE
kauvery hospital

Name of Organization	CSR Contributions
Way For Life, Bangalore	Lake rejuvenation at Butterfly Park
That's Eco Foundation, Bangalore	Rejuvenation of Gowdana Kunte at Herbivore Safari
Sango India Automative Parts Pvt Ltd	Development of fruits garden with solar fencing, borewell digging and installation of 10HP motor
Owari Precision Products (India) Pvt Ltd	Plantation
ICICI Foundation	Floating garden and aeration fountain in hippo pond, desilting of Sigadikunte & Gaddehalla lakes at Herbivore safari, installing solar panels for borewell at Safari & Rescue Center, Rescue Vehicle (Bolero champer).
Canara Bank	2 Nos of RO Drinking Water units at Zoo
Kauvery Hospital Group	Human Ambulance
Mitsubishi Elevator India Private Limited	Shelters in Zebra, Giraffe & Tiger enclosures at Zoo

BBP in the News!

ZOO AUTHORITY OF KARNATAKA

CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

BANNERUGHATTA BIOLOGICAL PARK
BENGALURU

Bannerughatta Biological Park
Bannerghatta, Bengaluru 560 083
Karnataka, India

+91 80 29776466/67

ed@bannerughattabiopark.org

www.bannerughattabiopark.org

FOLLOW US ON