



SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS



ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23



WAZA
World Association
of Zoos and Aquariums



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Report of the Officer-incharge

Dear Readers,

Greetings from Mysuru Zoo!

It is our privilege to present the annual report for the year 2022–23 to all of you. This year has been a year of recovery from the impact of COVID 19. The number of visitors who visited the zoo and associated revenue has returned to pre-COVID times, thanks to interest of visitors in paying a visit to the zoo and to learn and appreciate the wildlife. This year we could receive 30.74 lakh visitors and Rs. 30.57 Crore as revenue from zoo entrance fee.

This year we could continue to take up new works sponsored by the generous donors under the CSR activities, also we could reach near completion of housing facility for bachelor group of Gorilla and Ring Tailed Lemur and works pertaining to Orangutan and Sloth bear facility. We could attend those maintenance works which we had postponed for last two years due to COVID impact on zoo revenue.

Our conservation education activities have continued to reach the target group. We could also take up some zoo out-reach activities wherein our zoo education team along with volunteers interacted with students of local Government Schools.

We could give head start to our Conservation Breeding Programs of Gaur and Lion Tailed Macaques for acquiring founder stock.

We continued our animal exchange programs where in Mysuru Zoo stock was spared for the benefit of other upcoming zoos of Karnataka. We could enrich our collection by adding Hamadryas Baboons, Ring Tailed Lemurs and a Male Gorilla. This year also the breeding of zoo animals has been excellent, birth of lion cubs, tiger cubs, zebra foal, giraffe calf and Bengal fox are highlights of this year.

Another highlight of this year is Organising National Conference for Zoo Directors from January 18/1/2023 to 19/1/2023 in association with CZA. In this conference, Directors/Officials from 59 zoos representing 25 states of our country participated and 14 resource persons shared their experience in zoo management.

Zoo evolution/development is a continuous process and I am sure, this year too has contributed positively to this process. We could achieve this only because of the continuous support and guidance of Government of Karnataka, Karnataka Forest Department and Zoo Authority of Karnataka.

We thank Sri L R Mahadevswamy ex-Chairperson of ZAK, Sri M Shivakumar Chairperson, ZAK, Sri Gokul Govardhan, Member, ZAK and Smt. Jyoti Rechanna, Member, ZAK for their support.

Our special gratitude to Sri Ravi B P IFS, APCCF & Member Secretary, ZAK for his continuous support and guidance!

I thank all my colleagues at Mysuru Zoo for their dedication and concern for zoo animals and visitors.

I thank profusely all the visitors, well-wishers and donors for their continued support and motivation.

We look forward to serve our visitors better and spread message of wildlife conservation to maximum number of people.

Thanking You,

Ajit Kulkarni IFS
Deputy Conservator of Forests & Executive Director
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysuru

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History of the Zoo

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, popularly known as '**Mysuru Zoo**', is one of the oldest zoos of the country. His Highness, the erstwhile Ruler of Mysuru, Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, established it in the year 1892. In 1909, the Palace Zoo was named as Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens to commemorate the illustrious founder. It was started with an area of 10.9 Acres; another 6.22 acres were added to the zoo in 1907. Subsequently the zoo had extended to 45 acres. As on today Mysuru Zoo is spread over 157.02 acre including 77.02 acres of Karanji Lake. Our Maharajas took keen interest in zoo management, Mr. A.C. Hughes, from South Wales, was the zoo's first superintendent.



Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur

He served as the superintendent from 1892 to 1924, along with Sir Mirza Ismail and G.H. Krumbiegel who worked towards updating the zoo with modern and natural enclosures. Post-Independence, the administrative control of the zoo was transferred from Palace to Parks and Gardens Department during 1948. In the year 1972, administrative control was transferred to Forest Department from the Parks and Gardens Department. During 1979, the State Government decided to create an autonomous body to run the zoo, i.e., Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK). During 2002, ZAK was expanded to manage 8 zoos, which were under the control of Forest Department. Initially, it was a menagerie for animals received by Maharaja's of Mysuru as a gift from various parts of the country. It also served as an "Orphanage" for rearing abandoned wild animals such as the calves of elephant and gaur, cubs of tiger

and leopard and other wild animals rescued from nearby forest areas. It is renowned for housing exotic animals along with native species. It housed exotic animals like Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan, Black Rhino, White Rhino, African Elephant, Penguin, Red Kangaroo, Lemur, Giraffe, Zebra, Sun Bear, Polar Bear, Baboons, Binturong, Secretary Bird, California Sea Lion, Wild Beast, Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emu, Rhea, Ostrich, Macaws, Pheasants apart from majority of animals from Indian subcontinent. For the first time in Indian History, all three species of large apes i.e., Gorilla, Orangutan and Chimpanzee were acquired and housed at Mysuru Zoo. Many of these exotics even bred well at zoo. To name few

species that bred successfully here are Zebra, Chimpanzee, Hippopotamus, African Black Rhino, African Elephant, Wild beast, Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emus, Ostrich, Giraffe, Kangaroos and other animals and several birds. This trend continues even today. In native species also the housing and breeding of animals has been very good. It has the distinction of first Indian Zoo to breed Asiatic Elephants in captivity. First Asiatic elephant was born in zoo in the year 1967, first Giraffe calf was born in late 60's. Almost all native species including Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Wolf, Dhohes, Hyena, Sloth Bears, Gaurs, Indian Rhino, Deer's, Several Birds, and reptiles have bred in Mysuru Zoo and continues to breed. However, there is reduction in number of species over years, especially in exotic species, post 2008 when Central



Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur

Zoo Authority came up with a rule allowing Indian Zoos to house only 10% exotics. To ensure adherence to this rule, in last 13 years, around 22 exotic species have been phased out. During last quarter of last financial year, the Central Zoo Authority increased this limit of exotics to 25%. In order to not to lose existing exotic species, the animal collection plan of the Zoo has been revised, where in number of native species have been increased and special thing is that otherwise not accounted/lesser-known species like amphibians and insects have also been included in the collection plan and proposal is submitted to the Central Zoo Authority and waiting for the approval of the Central Zoo Authority. Since earlier times of zoo, sincere efforts were made to ensure animal welfare. The tiger house built during Maharaja's time remains relevant even today with some addition of outdoor exhibit and day kraal facilities. With improvement in understanding about animal's requirements and exposure to better practices there has been continuous improvement in housing and other husbandry practices.

Along with zoo animals, the welfare of zoo staff and zoo visitors has also evolved with time. All staff are paid as per Government norms along with additional benefits like free uniform, subsidized working lunch, gratuity, health insurance, accident insurance, improved bio-security measures, training and exposure visits to other zoo's etc. Visitors have facilities like online booking system, battery operated vehicles on payment basis, improved signage's, free potable water, toll free toilets, rain shelters, accident insurance, first aid unit at zoo premises, education officer and volunteer zoo educators to guide and assist visitors, restaurant, souvenir shops, library, child-care unit exclusively for mothers with young babies, resting benches, food court to have home food, luggage room and wheel chair etc. People also have an opportunity to express their concern towards Mysuru Zoo and its animals by adopting animals of their choice by donating fixed amount. This Adoption Program has been quite popular and every year, the number of people adopting animals is also increasing. To facilitate hassle free adoption and donations, an app named Zoos of Karnataka has been launched. Through this mobile app one can easily adopt and donate to any of the 9 zoos under Zoo Authority of Karnataka. This App is brainchild of our Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka. Adopters get instant receipt, certificate and zoo passes over their email. It's been quite useful during COVID restrictions time and even after lockdown period. Last year we could get around Rs. 2.46 crore from animal adoptions and donations. Zoo has moved from initial days of entertainment purpose to promotion of conservation education, conservation breeding, rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals and research which benefits wild animals and of

use to field officers. Zoo conducts series of conservation education programs throughout the year. These programs include, Zoo Youth Club, Summer Camps, Conservation Speeches, Celebration of Days and events of National and International importance pertaining to wildlife, Awareness creation training programs for zoo personnel and field officers of Forest Department, attachment and internship programs for Veterinary and Forestry Graduates and Volunteers apart from other out-reach programs. Zoo is breeding many endangered species and has established Conservation Breeding Centre for Gaur, Grey Wolf, Dhoolies and Lion Tailed Macaque and there is a proposal to have conservation breeding centre for Nilgiri Langur, Malabar Giant Squirrel and Grey Jungle Fowl in coming years. Zoo has also established Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for wild animals in distress (conflict animals, injured, orphans etc.) at Kurghalli over 113 acres of land. It houses species like tigers, leopards, elephant and other species. Zoo has done a pioneering work in solid waste management, plastic control and rainwater harvesting. Animal dung is used for biogas production and fibrous dung and leftover fodder waste is converted into Vermicompost and is even sold to nearby farmers and nurseries. In order to reduce plastic usage, at the entrance of zoo, visitors are requested to transfer their eatables into food grade paper covers which are provided free of cost. The annual consumption of water by zoo is 24 Crore litres and through rainwater harvesting we are saving 79 Crore litres. Karanji Lake, which is adjacent to zoo, has been transferred to Zoo Management from Minor Irrigation for better management. This lake is being managed scientifically by involving stakeholders and domain experts. There are three rainwater harvesting ponds inside zoo premises and surplus water from adjacent Karanji Lake reaches these ponds through stone pitched flood water drains and animal moats. Over the time, the interaction and cooperation amongst Zoos of Karnataka has increased a lot. Mysuru Zoo is helping other upcoming zoos of Karnataka in terms of knowledge and experience sharing, financial assistance, donation of animal and assistance in animals housing and veterinary care. Another unique feature of the zoo is the financial self-sustenance. Mysuru Zoo is self-sustaining since the year 2002, thanks to our visitors and State Government, which allows retention of revenue in Zoo Authority of Karnataka and reuse of the same for zoo activities. However, closure of zoo to visitors and likely effect of COVID 19 during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 did affect our revenues. Thanks to kind support of donors, the Karnataka State Government and Central Zoo Authority we could sail through the difficult period smoothly. This year (2022-23) saw revival of visitor flow and associated revenue as COVID 19 receded.

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Vision

Inspire and create a shared sense of purpose towards conservation of wildlife

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Mission

Conveying the message of conservation education through demonstrative, replicable and learning experiences without compromising the expected standards of display of wild animals and flora under the existing policies and rules.

To connect visitors and animals through exemplary animal welfare and care, best educational and inspirational experiences, fostering public appreciation and support for wild animals and conservation. To complement and strengthen the natural efforts in Conservation of the rich Bio-diversity of the Country, particularly of the wild fauna, by housing healthy Wild Animals in suitable, large, enriched and naturalistic ex-situ captive habitat with good health care facility.

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Objective

- Conservation Education.
- Conservation Breeding.
- Research, Documentation and Study.
- Rescue & Rehabilitation of the Wild Animals.
- Recreation of people.

Basic Information About the Zoo

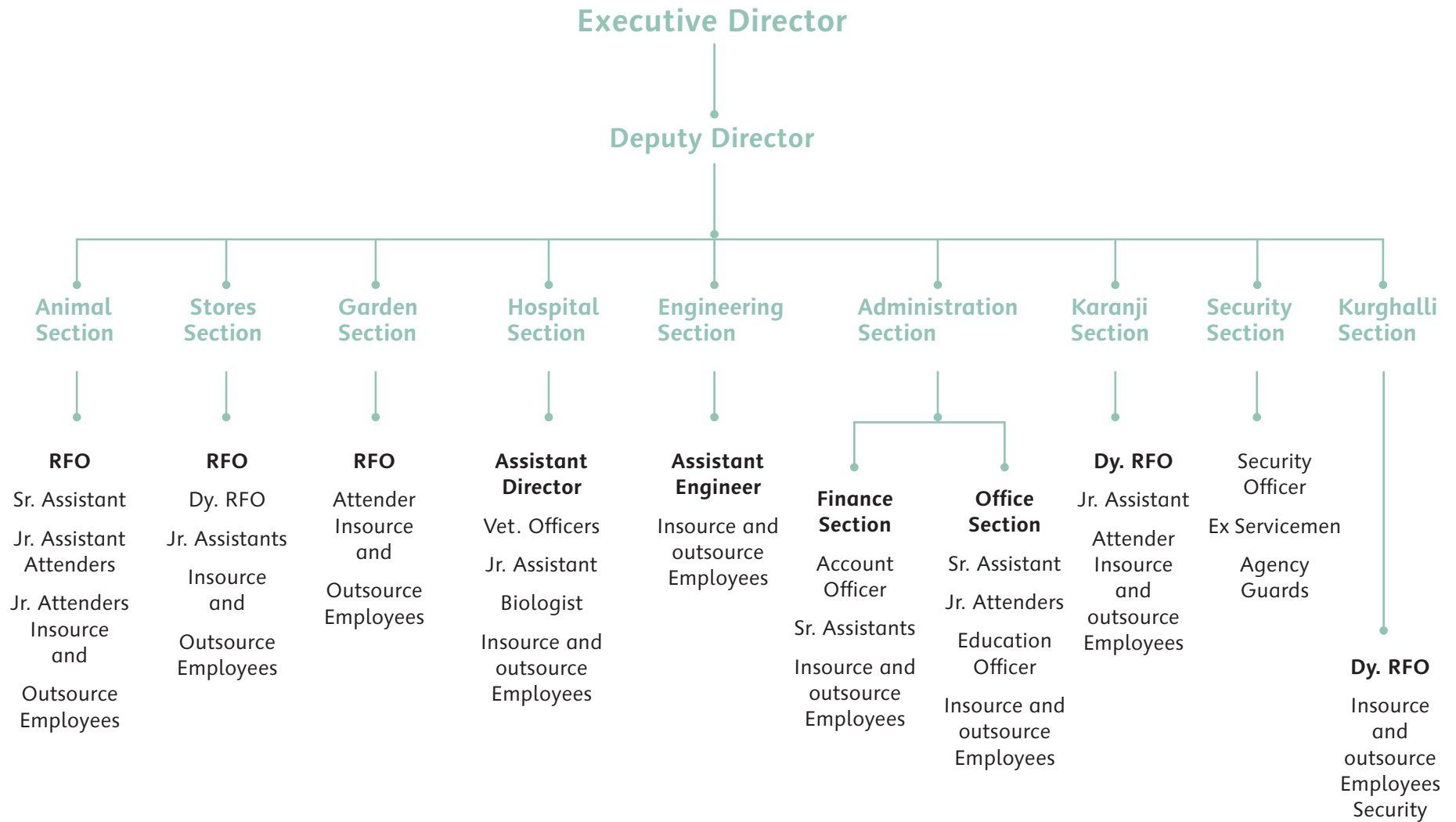
Name of the Zoo	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens
Year of Establishment	1892
Address of the zoo	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens Indira Nagar, Ittigegudu, Mysuru, Karnataka-570010.
State	Karnataka
Telephone Number	0821-2440752
E-mail address	zoomysore@gmail.com
Website	www.mysuruzoo.info
Distance from Nearest	Airport: 10 km Railway station: 3.1km City Bus Stand: 1.3km, Bus stop: 1m
CZA Recognition Valid up to	28 th February 2025
Category of zoo	Large
Area (in Hectares)	Zoo- 63 ha Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre -45 ha
Number of Visitors (Financial Year 2022–23)	Adult: 22,72,475 Children:3,99,042 Students:3,97,579 Total Visitors: 30,74,052
Visitors' Facilities Available in zoo	Online ticket booking, Battery Operated Vehicles, Wheelchair, Child Care Unit, Free Potable Water, Toll Free Toilets, Rain Shelters, Benches, First Aid Unit, Food court, Restaurant, Souvenir Shops, Library, Signage Boards, Parking Facility, App Based Donation, Animal Adoption and E-ticket booking.
Weekly closure of the zoo	Tuesday

Management Personal of the Zoo

Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Ajit M Kulkarni, IFS Deputy Conservator of Forests and Executive Director
Deputy Director	Smt. Roshni A.J, Assistant Conservator of Forests
Assistant Director	Dr. J.L Srinivasa

Owner/Operator of the Zoo

Name of the Operator	Ajit M Kulkarni, IFS Deputy Conservator of Forests and Executive Director
Address of the Operator	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Indira Nagar, Ittigegudu, Mysuru, Karnataka-570010.
Contact details/ Phone number of Operator	0821-2440752, +91 96866 68866
E-mail address of Operator	zoomysore@gmail.com



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Human Resources

1.	Deputed Staff	9
2.	Permanent Staff	22
3.	Contract Employees	78
4.	Out source	116
5.	Ex-service men–Security	23
6.	Security Guards through Agency	61
Total Staff		309

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Capacity Building of the Zoo Personnel

i. Workshop on Biobanking for Conservation of Endangered Species in Indian Zoos

Dr. Adarsh A.M, Veterinary Officer, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru participated in the one day workshop on Biobanking for Conservation of Endangered Species in Indian Zoos held on 17th September, 2022 by Central Zoo Authority in collaboration with CSIR-CCMB at Laboratory for the Conservation of Endangered Species (LaCONES), CSIR-CCMB, Hyderabad.



ii. Capacity Building Workshop for Zoo Biologist

Ms. Brahmarambika, Biologist, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru participated in the three days workshop on Capacity Building Workshop for Zoo Biologist held on 23rd – 25th November, 2022 by Central Zoo Authority in collaboration with Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad.



iii. Capacity Building Workshop for Education officers

“Capacity Building Workshop for and Enhancement Training Programme” for Education officers of Indian Zoo’s organised by CZA in Veermata Jijabai Bhosle Udyan and Zoo, Byculla, Mumbai from February 15th – 17th 2023 was attended by Ms. Sujosha M S, Education officer, Mysuru Zoo.



iv. Capacity Building Workshop for Zoo Biologist

Ms. Brahmarambika M K, Biologist, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru participated in the three days workshop on Capacity Building Workshop for Zoo Biologist held on 21st – 23rd March, 2023 by Central Zoo Authority in collaboration with Greens Zoological Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Gujarat.



v. “Capacity Enhancement Workshop” for Zoo Keepers of Southern Region

Capacity Enhancement Workshop was attended by Ravi K, Animal Keeper from 27th February to 1st March 2023 at Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bannerghatta, Bengaluru



vi. Firefighting training

Firefighting training was conducted for security staff of Mysuru Zoo on 6/12/2021 to boost precautionary skills and to take immediate action during fire accidents.



vii. Training for Security Staff of Mysuru Zoo

Security Drill and Public management briefing was conducted for security staff of Mysuru Zoo on 18/3/2023 by security Officer Prasad and KSF 9 Security Agency Field Officer Mr Sagar to strengthen precautionary skills in order to take immediate action during the case of emergency.



viii. National Zoo Directors Conference – 18th & 19th January 2023

Mysuru Zoo in coordination with Central Zoo Authority organised Two Day National Conference for Zoo Directors of India on 18th and 19th of January 2023. The conference mainly focused on **“Master Planning and Building the National Capacity for species Management & Conservation Breeding.”**

In this conference 59 Participants from 25 states and an union territory participated. Topics such as Zoo Designing, Zoo Health, Policy Guidelines for Zoos, Zoo planning and Conservation Education were discussed in the session. 14 Resource persons and 5 Zoo Directors shared their knowledge and experience with the participants.

Inaugural session was graced by Mayor of Mysuru City Corporation Shri. Shivakumar, Chairman Zoo Authority of Karnataka Shri. Shivakumar M, Shri Jawaid Akhtar, ACS, Forest, Environment & Ecology, Govt of Karnataka, Shri. Sanjay Kumar Shukla, Member Secretary, CZA, Shri. Ravi B.P, Member Secretary, ZAK, Shri. Gokul Govardhan, Smt.Jyoti Rechanna Members Governing Council ZAK.

Conference included brainstorming sessions and regular interaction of zoo directors. Central Zoo Authority sponsoring such conferences provides an opportunity for zoo Directors to share their experiences, ideas, technologies, techniques, problems and also find solutions for the problems so as to enhance the effectiveness of management and also the contribution of zoos towards conservation.





Statement of Income and Expenditure of Zoo for the year 2022-23

Sl. No	Income	Amount in Lakhs	Expenditure	Amount in Lakhs
1.	Gate collection Zoo	3,057.44	Administrative Expenses (Establishment charges / Office expenses/Advertisement Charges /STPs/ General Charges/SWF/Zoo Education, etc.	1409.05
2.	Vehicle Entry Fee	90.40	Animal Food & Fodder	726.42
3.	Gate collection Karanji Nature Park	184.35	Veterinary Care (Medicines, Lab expenses, animal exchange, narcotic drugs) etc.	63.04
4.	Sale Proceeds	26.34	Maintenance expenses (Civil Work, Garden, Office equipment's, vehicle, etc /Research & Documentation/Enrichment Works)	617.11
5.	Licence Fees	152.51	Development Works (Capital expenditure for Works/ Garden dev/Other Assets)	88.76
6.	Bank Interests and others	253.12		
	Total	Rs. 37,64.16	Total	Rs. 29,04.38

Daily feeding Schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	Feed items	Season	Day of fasting
1.	Herbivores	Vegetables, concentrates, Roughages, Grains	-	No fasting.
2.	Carnivores	Beef and Chicken	In summer season quantity will be reduced based on the feed intake	Fasting on every Tuesday
3.	Omnivores	Vegetables, Worms, Egg	Seasonal fruits	No fasting.
4.	Birds	Vegetables, concentrates, grains, worms, veg greens	Seasonal fruits	No fasting.
5.	Crocodiles	Fish and Beef	-	Once in 10 days
6.	Snakes	Lizard, rats, mice, chicken, rabbit, rat and snake	-	Once in 10-15 days
7.	Primates	Vegetables, fruits, egg and Milk	Seasonal fruits and tender coconut	No fasting.
8.	Non-human Primates	Vegetables, fruits, greens, egg	Seasonal fruits and tender coconut	No fasting.

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Vaccination Schedule of Animals

Sl. No	Species	Vaccine	Periodicity
1	Felines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tigers • Lions • Leopards • Jaguars • Leopard cats • Jungle cats • Civet cats • Palm civets 	Feline vaccine (Fcrp)	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually
		Triquin	3 months once
2	Canines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian grey wolf • Wild dogs • Jackals 	DHPPI + L	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually
		Triquin	3 months once
3	Hyenas	DHPPI + L	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually
		Triquin	3 months once
4	Herbivorous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaurs • Giraffes • Rhinoceros • Cape Buffalo • African Elephants • Asian Elephants 	FMD, HS & BQ (Triovac)	Biannually
5	Greater Apes	Tetanus	Annually
6	Zebra	Tetanus	Annually

Note: Dosage depends upon the body weight of the animal, species and drugs to be given.

Sl. No	Species	Dewormer	Periodicity
1	Felines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tigers • Lions • Leopards • Jaguars • Leopard cats • Jungle cats • Civet cats • Palm civets 	Combination of Praziquantel, Pyrantel pamoate, and Fenbendazole Combination of Albendazole and Ivermectin	Quarterly
2	Canines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian grey wolf • Wild dogs • Jackals 	Combination of Praziquantel, Pyrantel pamoate and Fenbendazole Combination of Albendazole and Ivermectin	Quarterly
3	Hyenas	Combination of Praziquantel, Pyrantel pamoate and Fenbendazole Combination of Albendazole and Ivermectin	Quarterly
4	Bears	1) Albendazole 2) Fenbendazole 3) Ivermectin	Quarterly
5	Primates and Greater Apes	1) Albendazole 2) Fenbendazole 3) Ivermectin	Quarterly

Sl. No	Species	Dewormer	Periodicity
6	Herbivorous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaurs • Giraffes • Rhinoceros • Cape Buffalo • African Elephants • Asian Elephants • Spotted deer • Nilgai • Swamp Deer • Barking deer • Hog deer • Thamin deer • Antelopes 	1) Albendazole 2) Fenbendazole 3) Ivermectin	Quarterly
7	Birds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Birds 	1) Fenbendazole and praziquantel combination. 2) Albendazole 3) Ivermectin	Quarterly
8	Crocodiles and other reptiles	1) Fenbendazole and praziquantel combination. 2) Albendazole 3) Pyrantel pamoate	Quarterly
9	Snakes	1) Fenbendazole and praziquantel combination. 2) Albendazole 3) Pyrantel pamoate	Quarterly

Note: Dosage depends upon the body weight of the animal, species and drugs to be given.

Sl. No.	Enclosure	Disinfectant	Type	Enclosure type
1.	Felines Tigers, Lions, Leopards, Jaguars, Leopard cats, Jungle cats, Civet cats, Palm civets	Kohrsolin-Th (Glutaraldehyde + 1,6- Dihydroxy 2, 5-Dioxahexane + Polymethyl derivative) Microlyse (4%w/v Benzalkonium Chloride Solution)	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal and exhibit area are disinfected once in a month
2.	Canines Indian grey wolf, Wild dogs, Jackals	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Day kraal and exhibit area are disinfected once in a month
3.	Hyenas	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Day kraal and exhibit area are disinfected once in a month
4.	Bears	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal and exhibit area are disinfected once in a month
5.	Primates and Greater Apes	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	1. Holding rooms are washed with disinfectants daily 2. Daykraal and exhibit area are disinfected once in a month.
6.	Herbivorous Gaurs, Giraffes, Rhinoceros, Cape Buffalo, African Elephants, Asian Elephants, Spotted Deer, Nilgai, Swamp Deer, Barking Deer, Hog Deer, Thamin Deer, Antelopes	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	The enclosures in the herd animals: Racking, spraying of disinfectant and cleaning of moats taken up once in three months.
7.	Birds All Birds	Virkon S (Sodium Chloride + Salt containing Potassium monopersulphate potassium hydrogen sulphate/potassium sulphate) Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Once in a month Daily Daily
8.	Crocodiles and other reptiles	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Once in a week
9.	Snakes	Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Once in a week
10.	Zoo Pathways Entry gate foot dips Goods carriage vehicles	Virkon S (Sodium Chloride + Salt containing Potassium monopersulphate potassium hydrogen sulphate/potassium sulphate) Kohrsolin-Th Microlyse	Bactericidal and viricidal	Daily



Eye Test Camp



General Health Check-up

Bio Security and Veterinary Protocol followed at Mysuru Zoo

Sl. No.	Steps	Details
1.	Staff Screening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every personnel will be screened for temperature by infrared thermometer and any respiratory signs at the entry gate 2. Every staff will be wearing N95 masks. 3. Staff with any other health problems will not be allowed.
2.	Staff Dress change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staffs has to wash their hands and apply sanitizer at the entry gate. 2. Staffs will change the dress at room facility provided at entry gate. 3. Personnel Protection equipment (PPE) will be provided before they enter the zoo premises. 4. Sanitizer is provided at every animal enclosure for frequent application.
3.	Animal observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veterinarians will be observing the animal for any abnormal signs exhibited by the animal from a distance by means of the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Visual examination from a distance by means of Monocular, Binoculars, Scopes. b. Animal observation was done by CCTV system as most of the animal enclosures have the CCTV facility. 2. Animal keepers were trained to observe the abnormal signs from animals from a distance.
4.	Health care Management of animals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All routine veterinary procedures on animals were all postponed. 2. Animals are given with good quality diet as before. 3. Animals are given with anti-stress supplements. 4. Animals are in stress free environment.
5.	Biosecurity measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disinfectant foot mats at zoo entry gates for staff, feed carrying vehicles. 2. Disinfectant foot mats are already there at every animal enclosure. 3. Frequent disinfectant sprays throughout the zoo premises <p>All the above-mentioned Biosecurity measures were being practiced even before the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>
6.	Advices for Staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel social distancing and also with animals. 2. Frequent hand wash and application of hand sanitizers. 3. Staff must not touch their face, nose, eyes. 4. Must convey the authority if they are experiencing any health issues.



Developmental Works Carried Out During the Year 2022-23

A. Providing Sprinkler Jetliner to Ostrich, Cassowary, Emu & African Buffalo Enclosures



B. Replacing damaged Toughened Glass to Viewpoint of Hunting Cheetah Enclosure



C. Providing Painting to Birds Aviary – Pelican Pond inside zoo



D. Providing M S Grill Work above compound near underpass



E. Providing Asphalt Road above underpass and sides of roof in front of zoo



F. Conversion of old structure to finance section office



G. Providing tiles and stainless-steel railings to auditorium steps



H. Providing enrichment works and painting to Baboon enclosure



I. Repair of Staff Vehicle Parking Shelter



J. Repair of Hyena Housing Facility



K. Painting of Pheasant Section



L. Painting to Sarus Crane Housing Facility



M. Painting to Sloth Bear Housing Facility



N. Painting to Visitor Shelter



O. Providing Stainless Steel Hand Railings & additional Water Tank to Public Toilet



P. Construction of Ring Tailed Lemur Enclosure



Q. Construction of Chimpanzee Day Kraal



R. Construction of Gorilla Enclosure (Family Group)



S. Construction of Sloth Bear Enclosure



T. Construction of Orangutan Enclosure



A. Summer Camp

With the aim of motivating students about Wildlife and Biodiversity, Mysuru Zoo organized Summer Camp for students of age between 12–18 years in the month of April and May. First batch was from 15th to 24th of April 2022 and Second batch was from 1st to 10th May 2022 for a period of 10 days. In this program total 127 students participated from various institutions in and around Mysuru. Formal inauguration of the Programme was done on 15th April 2022 by Shri. Chandragupta, IPS, Commissioner of Police Mysuru City in the presence of Shri.L R Mahadevswamy, Chairman ZAK, Shri.Gokul Govardhan & Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Council Members of ZAK and Shri.Ajit Kulkarni, Executive Director Mysuru Zoo. During the camp, students were taught about basics of Captive Wild Animals Management and Wildlife Conservation, Animal behaviour, identification of various birds and butterflies and identification of trees. Zoo Veterinary Officers and other Subject Matter Specialists interacted with the participants. Apart from theory classes, several practical sessions were also organised and interesting activities like Butterfly walk in the zoo premises, bird watching in the karanji lake were also conducted. They were taken for a visit to RMNH Museum, Kurghalli Rescue Centre, and Ranganthittu Bird Sanctuary. Certificates were given to students at the end of the course.



B. Earth Day

On account of Earth Day, Drawing/Painting Competition and Essay Competition were conducted on topics **“Protect our species”** and **“Invest in our Planet”** respectively. Later Summer Camp Participants planted seedlings in zoo premises.



C. Conservation Speak

Forests are essential for maintaining ecological balance and play an important role in climate regulation and carbon sequestration. Due to various anthropogenic activities, forest area is decreasing rapidly. In recent days one of the biggest issues which are contributing to the climate change is depletion of forests and threats for the fauna and flora. There is a need to understand the need for conservation of forests. Best ways to approach the above issues is through open and transparent discussion with researchers and conservators.

As ex-situ conservation centre and part of its objectives Mysuru Zoo is conducting many conservation education programmes among this Conservation Speak is one of them. After a long gap due to Covid -19 Mysuru Zoo is reviving its Conservation Speak. With this background, Mysuru Zoo had invited Shri Venuprasad, IFS to share his views on **“Changes in Forest cover in Karnataka and its implications”** and Smt. Deep Contractor, IFS DCF (Working Plan) Mysuru to share her experience on **“My Journey to Antarctica”** as a part of 23rd Conservation Speak held on 31st May, 2022.



D. Environment Day

As a part of World Environment Day Celebration, Drawing/Painting Competition and Essay Competition were conducted for students of age group 5–21 years. More than 200 students participated in the programme. Zoo visitors were encouraged to sow tree seeds and plant seedlings in zoo premises.



E. World Giraffe Day

World Giraffe Day is an annual event initiated by Giraffe Conservation Foundation (GCF) to celebrate the longest-necked animal on the longest day of the year 21st June.

In this regard to contribute to the worldwide celebration's different informative fact sheets and relevant posters were displayed in front of the Giraffe enclosure for visitors.



F. Inauguration of Youth Club 2022–24th July

Mysuru Zoo is organizing the Youth Club every year for the last 29 years regularly. Classes will be conducted every Sunday between 10.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. by enrolling students in the age group of 12 to 18 years. Only 60 students will be selected on “First-come-First Serve Basis”. Members selected will be tuned to impart knowledge about the variety and value of our wildlife and captive management of wild animals.

Youth Club-2022 was Inaugurated on 24th July 2022 by Padmashri Smt. Vrukshamate Nadoja Dr. Salumarada Thimakka in the presence of Shri. Vijaykumar Gogi, PCCF (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Bangalore. Shri. Jagathram, APCCF, Field Director, Project Tiger, Shri Ravi B.P, APCCF and Member Secretary ZAK, Shri. Gokul Govardhan & Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Council Members ZAK, Smt. Kamala Karikalan, DCF, Mysuru Division, Shri. Karikalan, DCF, Wildlife Division and Shri. Ajit Kulkarni, Executive Director Mysuru Zoo were also present during the occasion.



G. World Snake Day – 16th July

World Snake Day is an opportunity to celebrate snakes and to raise awareness about their importance and conservation of these creatures. For many, a mere sight of a snake can send shivers down their spine and evoke feelings of fear and panic. But these serpents are not as bad as we think. Snakes are instrumental in maintaining a balance in the ecosystem. While some ferocious one's act as predators, others fall prey to the birds and mammals.

These slithering reptiles help keep a check on the population of prey like rodents whose numbers can increase exponentially in the absence of snakes. They have a unique ability to fast for long periods and have a non-competitive nature, making them more efficient in controlling prey populations than other mammal predators or birds. Snakes also work as natural pest control in the environment. A lot of myths and misconceptions associated with snakes contribute to its shrinking population. There are more than 3,000 species of snakes on the planet with just around 600 of them actually being venomous.

As part of "World Snake Day", an outreach program was conducted by Mysuru Zoo for students of Government High School Vontikoppal and Government High School Vinayakanagara, Mysuru. This Session included details on Venomous and Non venomous Snakes, Types of Venom, Difference between Venom and Poison, First Aid for Snake bite, common Myths regarding snakes and Importance of Snake in the ecosystem. The session was followed by a fun filled activity for students.



H. Global Tiger Day – 29th July

Global Tiger Day is observed globally on 29th July every year. The day is celebrated to raise awareness among individuals, about the importance of the conservation of tigers. This day aims to encourage all to take appropriate action to save these magnificent big cats.

On this occasion In-reach and Outreach Programs were conducted by Mysuru Zoo. In-reach Program was conducted by Engaging Zoo Visitors and Outreach program was conducted in All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysuru for Special Kids and their Parents, for Undergraduate & Postgraduate students of AIISH and for students of Bhavani Swamy School, Vishveshwara Nagar, Mysuru. They were educated about the Tiger's Behavior & Ecology, Importance of Tigers, Why Tigers Matter, Threats faced by Tigers, The Need for their Conservation, Tiger Management in Mysuru Zoo and What role we can play to Protect Tigers.



In-reach Activity:



Outreach Activity:



I. World Lion Day –10th August

This day is to celebrate the animal kingdom's most beautiful and fearsome creature. August 10th is a day for people to come together from across the world to pay tribute to the mighty lion and join hands for their conservation. Number of Lions have dramatically declined to the point where the species are now included in the endangered list of IUCN. Dereck and Beverly Joubert, in partnership with "National Geographic" started the Big Cat Initiative in 2009 to save Lions. The Big Cat Initiative announced the first World Lion Day in 2013 in order to join the world in conservation of lions.

Mysuru Zoo celebrated World Lion Day on August 10th 2022, to spread awareness among visitors about the jungle king by displaying informative posters and fact sheets in front of the Lion enclosure.



J. World Elephant Day - 12th August

World Elephant Day is observed every year on August 12th to raise awareness about conservation and protection of elephants. Loss of habitat, fragmentation of forests, human-elephant conflict, are some of the major issues affecting these jumbos.

In this regard on August 12th 2022 in order to honour the Elephants and to spread awareness about the critical threats they are facing and to share knowledge regarding positive management of captive and wild elephants, Mysuru Zoo celebrated these Gentle Giants by displaying Attractive information and facts about Elephants in front of Elephant enclosure and visitors were educated about Elephants and their importance. Visitors even observed elephant feeding.





K. International Orangutan Day - 19th August

International Orangutan Day is celebrated to recognize one of the endangered greater apes of world and need to conserve them. Efforts were made to educate zoo visitors about threats to Orangutans and means of conserving them. Information sheets and fact sheets were displayed on the board in front of Orangutan House for the benefit of zoo visitors.



L. International Vulture Awareness Day Celebration - September 3rd

International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD) is annually observed across the globe on the first Saturday of September to recognise the unsung Heroes of our environment. Efforts were made to educate zoo visitors about the importance of vultures, Threats to Vultures around the world and means to Protect and Conserve them.



M. Cheetah Reintroduction in India -17th September

The cheetah is the only large carnivore that has been eliminated, and declared as extinct mainly by over-hunting in India in historical times. Reintroductions of large carnivores have progressively been recognised as a strategy to conserve threatened species and restore ecosystem functions. The Cheetah Reintroduction Project, aims to restore the wild population of Cheetahs in the country. Thus the conservation of the cheetah will revive grasslands, their biomes and habitat.

In this regard interactive program with zoo visitors was organised by Mysuru Zoo on 17th September 2022 with the aim of educating visitors about Cheetah's and cheetah reintroduction project in India.

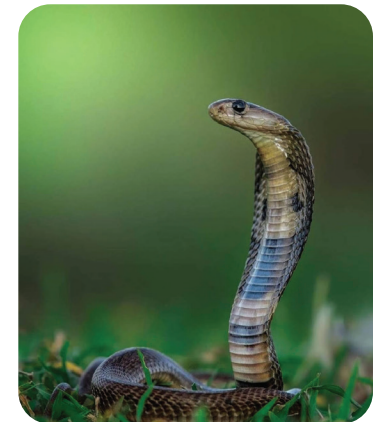


N. International Snakebite Awareness Day - 19th September

International Snakebite Awareness Day aims to raise awareness about the huge, yet mostly unrecognised, global impact of snakebite. Every Year an estimated 5.4 million people are bitten by snake and up to 2.7 million by envenoming. Around 81,000 to 1,38,000 people die each year because of snake bites, and around three times as many get amputations and other permanent disabilities are due to snakebites annually.

Communities are lacking education with respect to preventing snakebites and the proper first aid practice in the event of a bite. All of these are challenges and the barriers to access effective treatment for a snake bite or prevention measures to avoid snakebite deaths.

Mysuru Zoo celebrated International Snakebite Awareness Day to create awareness among the public regarding Snakebites. Informative boards and facts sheets related to snakebite dos and don'ts, precautionary measures, first aid, details of venomous and non-venomous snakes and common myths regarding snakes were displayed. Zoo Education Officer along with Zoo Volunteers interacted with the visitors.



O. World Rhino Day - 22nd September

World Rhino Day is observed on 22nd September every year to spread awareness and educate people about the various species of rhinoceros and the danger they are facing. Rhinoceros have become critically endangered due to continuous growth in poaching, habitat loss and hence they have now become endangered and are under a threat of extinction.

This year the theme for World Rhino Day was **“Five Rhino Species Forever”**. This theme highlighted the importance of the five rhino species which are left in our world today.

In this regard Mysuru Zoo along with Indian Oil celebrated World Rhino Day to create awareness among the public regarding Rhino’s and their conservation. Informative Posters and facts sheets were displayed in front of Southern White Rhinoceros and One Horned Rhinoceros Facilities to educate zoo visitors.



P. World Gorilla Day - 24th September

World Gorilla Day is an annual event celebrating gorillas and empowering global communities to take action for gorilla conservation. Gorilla is a globally endangered greater ape. Its conservation and creating awareness about its conservation is very much needed to ensure the existence of this very species on the earth.

In this regards Mysuru Zoo celebrated World Gorilla Day to create awareness among the public regarding Gorillas and their ecological importance. Informative boards and fact sheets were displayed in front of the Gorilla Enclosure. Zoo Education Officer, Zoo Volunteers and Gorilla Animal Keeper interacted with the visitors.



Q. Wildlife Week – 2022

The celebration of 68th National Wildlife Week was observed from 2nd to 8th October 2022. The main objective of this campaign was to promote the conservation and protection of animal life. Wildlife plays a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance of nature. Any harm to it can pose threat to entire ecosystem. Thus, making it important to preserve flora and fauna. Wildlife Week was started with the aim of raising awareness among the public to take vital measures for the protection of wildlife life.

In this regard Wildlife Photography Competition was held in Mysuru Zoo. Photographs of participants were dedicated to public viewing on 2.10.2022 by our Chief Guest Shri Praveen Madhukar Pawar, IPS, Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, Mysuru District. Shri Shivakumar. M, Chairperson, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Shri Ravi B.P. IFS, APCCF, Member Secretary, ZAK, Shri Gokul Govardhan & Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Members Governing Council, ZAK were also present during the occasion. The photo exhibition was open for public viewing from 2nd October to 8th October 2022 from 10:00am to 5:00 pm. The selected Photographs gave a glimpse of Wild animals in their Natural Habitat and in Zoo Set Up.



R. Training Program for BSc (Forestry) Students

As part of academic curriculum, 80 final year B.Sc (Forestry) students from College of Forestry, Ponnampet visited Mysuru Zoo from 25/11/22 to 2/12/22. They were taught about captive management of zoo animals.



S. International Cheetah Day - December 4th

One of the fastest animals in the world is racing for survival. Huge reductions in their natural habitat have pushed the number to just 7,000 individuals existing globally. International Cheetah Day is a Day to raise awareness about the fastest animal on land and to encourage people to help cheetah win the race against extinction.

In this regard Mysuru Zoo Celebrated this Day by displaying Posters and Fact Sheets in front of the African Hunting Cheetah enclosure to educate visitors. Zoo Education Officer and team of Mysuru Zoo volunteers interacted with zoo visitors.



T. Youth Club Valedictory Function

Youth Club is an exclusive conservation programme run by Mysuru Zoo for the last 29 years. This is the 30th Youth Club consecutively held by Mysuru Zoo involving the young children aged between 12-18 years for 25 Sundays. This year youth club classes were held from 24th July 2022 to 29th January 2023 60 students representing different institutions consisting of 30 boys and 30 girls. Students got exposure to basics of Captive Wild Animals Management, Biodiversity & Wildlife Conservation, Importance of Zoo's, Animal Behaviour, Man-Animal conflicts, Wildlife crimes & laws, Forest fire and its management, Importance of Conservation of lakes, marine biology and road ecology. Zoo Veterinary Officers and other Subject Matter Specialists and scientists interacted with the participants. Apart from this, the students were taken for Zoo rounds and for visit to Kurghalli Rescue Centre and Nagarhole Tiger Reserve. The Valedictory Session was held on 29th January 2023. Shri B.P. Ravi, IFS, APCCF & Member Secretary Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Shri Ajit Kulkarni, IFS, DCF & Executive Director Mysuru Zoo were present at this occasion. The aim of youth club is to develop leadership qualities in youth to spread the message of wildlife protection and environmental conservation. The knowledge we impart to the members of the club is vital to their understanding of the components of Biodiversity and their interaction.



U. World Wildlife Day- 3rd March

Every year on March 3rd, world celebrate “World Wildlife Day” to honour the beautiful and unique species of flora and fauna. Both plants and animals have inherent values in our ecosystem. The occasion of World Wildlife Day allows us to recognize these magnificent wildlife species and aims to raise public awareness about the need to safeguard these species. This day serves as a timely reminder that more needs to be done to combat wildlife crime and human-caused biodiversity loss, which has growing cultural, social, and economic repercussions.

This year's theme “**Partnerships for Wildlife Conservation,**” provides an opportunity to join hands in conserving wildlife. Mysuru Zoo celebrated Wildlife Day by displaying theme posters on this topic on the display board at the zoo premises. Zoo visitors and students were engaged and briefed regarding this topic to create awareness.



i. Ambedkar Jayanti Celebration

Ambedkar Jayanti was celebrated on April 14th to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. On this day, we pay him respect and tribute for what he has contributed to Indian law and the constitution.



ii. Basava Jayanti Celebration

On the occasion of birth anniversary of Sri Jagajyothi Basaveshwara (Basavanna) Basava Jayanti was celebrated on 14th of May by arranging Pooja in Zoo Premises.



iii. Bhumi Pooja for Construction of new Sloth Bear enclosure

On 3rd May 2022 new Sloth Bear enclosure Bhumi Pooja was organized. New Sloth Bear enclosure is being built with the financial assistance by Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Paper Mill Ltd (BRBNMPL) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Fund.



iv. Independence Day

Mysuru Zoo celebrated 75th Independence Day. National Flag was hoisted by Sri M Shivakumar, Chairman Zoo Authority of Karnataka. Sri Gokul Govardhan and Smt. Jyoti, Council Members ZAK were also present along with all employees of zoo.



v. Kannada Rajyotsava Celebration

67th Kannada Rajyotsava was celebrated on 1st November 2022 by staff of Mysuru Zoo.



vi. Children's Day Celebration

On account of children's day free entrance was provided for students to Myuru Zoo.



vii. Inauguration of Entry Gate Between Karanji Lake Nature Park and RMNH Museum

Common Entry Gate connecting Karanji Lake Nature Park and Regional Museum of Natural History Mysuru (RMNH) was dedicated for public facility on 18.11.2022 by Sri Shivakumar. M, Chairman, Zoo Authority of Karnataka in the presence of Sri Ravi B.P. IFS, APCCF, Member Secretary, ZAK, Sri Gokul Govardhan & Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Members Governing Council, ZAK, Scientist C & H.O Dr. Arjun Prasad Tiwari and official of RMNH.

This entry would facilitate the easy movement of visitors, especially of Children, between these two facilities but also reduces the burden of travel on visitors, vehicle movement, fuel consumption and also vehicle parking problem. It is likely to increase visitors flow and also helps in spreading the message of forest conservation to an increased number of people.



viii. Republic Day

Mysuru zoo celebrated 75th Republic Day on 26th January 2023. Sri Shivakumar. M chairman Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna and Gokul Govardhan council members ZAK, Sri Ajit Kulkarni Executive Director Mysuru Zoo graced the occasion.



ix. Zoo Day Celebration

The staff members of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens celebrated the zoo day in a distinctive way. Zoo day is celebrated in honour of birth anniversary of **Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur the founder of Mysuru Zoo**, which is on 22nd February. As part of Zoo Day celebrations various sports competition were held on 14/3/2022 & 21/3/2022. Zoo staff actively participated in a jovial and sportive way. On 28th of March 2023 Chamundeswari pooja was arranged followed by lunch and valedictory function. All the employees celebrated this day as festival. During the valedictory function, the winners of the competition were given prizes besides honouring the employees by way of encouraging them to render good service.



Summer Management**Tender Coconut provided to Orangutans****Water Sprinklers to Giraffes****Water Jets provided to Orangutans and Lions****Water Shower and Mud Wallow provided to Elephants****Water pool to Royal Bengal Tigers**



Water pool for Rhesus Macaque & Sloth Bears



Wallowing mud for Gaurs

B. Animal Welfare Activity

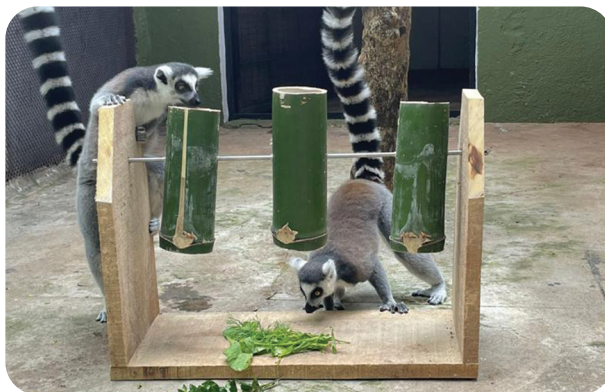
i. Enrichment activities for animal welfare

Primates

Cognitive enrichment challenges the primates ability of problem solving. The task engages the animal as well as encourages tool handling behaviour. It also serves as occupational and nutritional enrichment, and encourages species typical behavior, particularly long bouts of foraging and object manipulation.

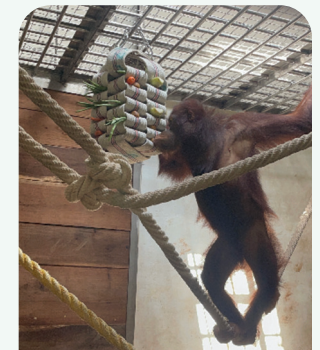
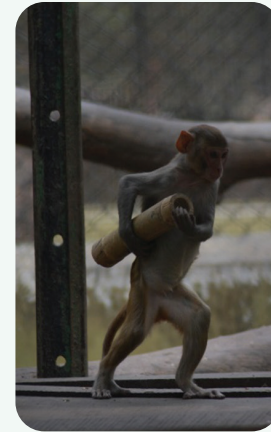
Bamboo Spinners

This feeder is designed to increase cognitive and physical exertion while foraging for food. This device requires flipping the bamboo shoot to get the food that is kept inside. The bamboo are placed at different height that requires different physics to flip.



Bamboo feeders

The drilled bamboo feeders are filled with nuts, meal worms/ super worms, grasshopper, green gram, bengal gram or combination of these items and provided to animals. This encourages the overall feed oriented activities of the animal.



Square Knot Browser for Orangutans



Preparation of Snack Plates for Primates



Using of Snack Plates filled with raisins and honey



Tool Handling of Capuchin

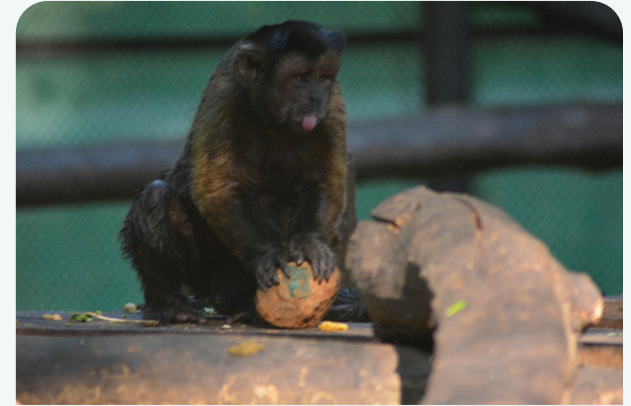
Capuchins use stone to crack the nuts in the wild. To encourage the same, Almonds and walnut with shell was provided to Tufted capuchin to encourage this activity.



Capuchin opening coconut by pounding



Young Capuchin learning to open nut from Alfa male



Capuchin using stone to open the nut

Sensory Enrichment for Birds of Prey

Snake shedding was placed as sensory enrichment. Feather ruffling and tail extension was observed by the birds. To encourage natural hunting behaviour, live feed (rats and mice) for was offered for birds of prey.



Snake Skin placed inside the enclosure



Tawny Eagle consuming the hunted Rat

Coconut for Gnawing

Complete whole dried coconut was hanged in Macaw enclosures for gnawing. This is safe for birds and avoids destruction of enclosures perches.



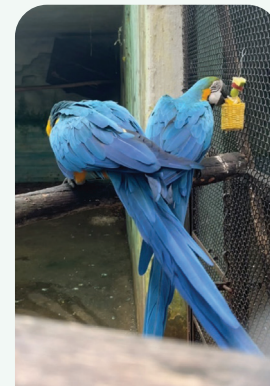
Dry coconut hanged at Macaw enclosure for Gnawing



Gnawed Coconut by Macaws



Hibiscus for foraging



Novel Food Presentation for Psittacine Birds

Carnivora

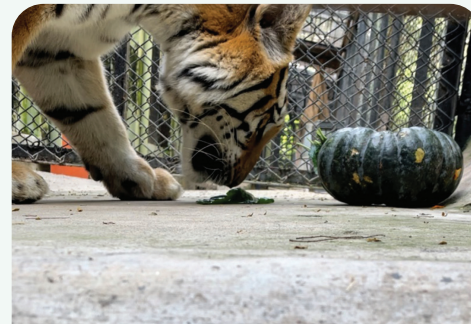
Sensory enrichment for Tigers, Leopards and Lions was conducted by using versatile tools like wooden balls and cubes made of cotton belt to encourage behaviour such as pouncing, biting and leaping. Wooden balls and cubes are extremely versatile and simple that can be combined with other forms of enrichment.



Ball smeared with meat, spotted deer fecal pellets given to the Big cats



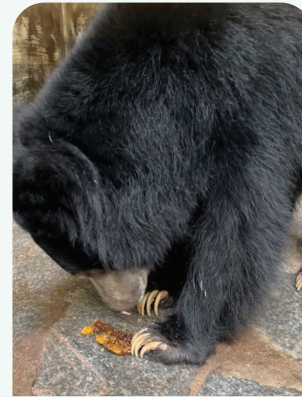
Cube made of cotton belt smeared with different odour given as olfactory enrichment



Meat stuffed pumpkin covered with leaves presented for Tigers



Feed for Otters and Jungle Cats



Proteinaceous Honey Comb provided for Bears



Scatter Feeding for Asiatic Black Bear



Tender Coconut filled with Mealworms for Sloth Bears

ii. Enclosure Enrichment at Nocturnal Animal House

Animals present at the Mysuru Zoo's Nocturnal House are as follows:

Animal name	Total no. of animal's present
Common Palm Civet	6
Small Indian Civet	2
Jungle Cat	2
Leopard Cat	3
Indian Crested Porcupine	6

Enrichment work carried out in Nocturnal animal enclosures are as follows:

- Substrate is modified by adding rocks, logs, and leaf litter which stimulates foraging, digging and scent marking behaviour along with comfortable hiding spots for the animal.
- The enclosures are furnished with branch runways, vines, nest boxes, hollow logs and resting platforms at lower, middle and upper heights.
- Rotting logs are exposed in Jungle cat and Leopard cat enclosure to further stimulate clawing activity which they can use to sharpen their claws.
- As a precautionary measure all the enclosures were sterilized using a gas burner to keep the ecto- parasites in control.
- Live plants are placed inside the enclosures to make the place lively for visitors.
- Hollow concrete pipes are placed inside the Crested Porcupine enclosure to give them a den-like experience and wooden pieces are placed for gnawing purposes of the animal.

Post enrichment observations: The provision of better furnishing has resulted in better use of the enclosure with improved locomotory activities and the complete use of three-dimensional space of the enclosure by the animals and it has resulted in a more stimulating environment for the animal.



Small Indian Civet Enclosure



Common Palm Civet Enclosure



Jungle Cat Enclosure



Leopard Cat Enclosure



Indian Crested Porcupine Enclosure

Primates Enclosure Enrichment:



Rhesus Macaque Enclosure



Lion Tailed Macaque Enclosure

iii. Important Treatment

a. Superficial Corneal Ulcer in a female Asiatic Elephant:

A female Asiatic Elephant named Padmavathi aged about 68 years found with ocular discharge and ocular pain. Upon illumination, the elephant was having ocular discharge, blepharospasm, ocular discomfort. Aqueous part of tear was examined by using Schirmer tear test strip which was 39mm per minute (normal ranges upto 35mm per minute). Fluorescein dye test was positive, which confirmed presence of superficial corneal ulcer. Cornea was opaque and oedematous. The eye was washed with normal saline and instilled with anti-biotic Moxifloxacin eyedrops and NSAID-Flurbiprofen eyedrops four



Schirmer tear test



Before Treatment



After Treatment

times a day for a week. Regular check-up was done. After a week fluorescein dye test was found to be negative which confirmed that the corneal ulcer was healed and no signs of corneal oedema, ocular pain, blepharospasm and ocular discharge was observed after the treatment. Animal recovered uneventfully.

b. Care of Nailbed Infection in a female African Hunting Cheetah:

A female African hunting Cheetah named Alice aged 3.6 years was suffering from lameness on her left forelimb. She was treated with anti-inflammatory drug on that day. Next day there was no lameness but a wound was seen in the paw region around 4th digit with presence of houseflies hovering around the wound. Since she was given a prophylactic dose of quinpyramine against Trypanosomiasis 3 days back, maggotocidal agents such as avermectins were not administered to prevent any untoward anaphylactic reaction. It is to be noted that she was very sensitive and apprehensive towards the squeeze cage, hence a closer examination of the wound was not possible. The wound was daily dressed with antiseptics and maggotocidal solutions sprayed from a distance to prevent housefly menace and counteract against the maggots along with antibiotics, H₂ blockers and anti-inflammatories were given through dart injections. After 3 days, she was getting more anorexic and presence of maggots was observed in the wound. Hence, she was tranquilized and taken into surgery. Upon closer examination it was found that the distal two phalanges of the 4th digit were severely affected with reduced blood supply, discoloured and was severely infested with maggots. The maggots were removed, wound was thoroughly washed and rendered aseptic.



Later the 4th digit was amputated at the level of proximal phalynx, sutured and dressed with a fibre cast to avoid self-inflicting injuries. The medications were continued for a week along with anti-epileptics, with restricted movement housed inside the holding rooms. Once in 3 days the animal was sedated, cast was removed and dressed. After the first dressing the animal had chewed upon the fibre cast and the wound lips were exposed once again. The animal was sedated, fibre cast was removed, wound lips were re-sutured and cast was re-applied and revived. The animal recovered from the wound in 10 days. It was restricted to the holding rooms for 20 days in total. Later the animal was let into the day-kraal for another 10 days. After 10 days, there was complete healing of the wound and the animal was able to walk normally. The animal was let back to its group.

c. Surgcial excision of bumble foot in Black Swan

Bumble foot or pododermatitis is the condition which is seen in birds kept under captivity. This is a septic condition of the foot leading to abscessation. This condition is more often seen in poultry. In captivity and among wildbirds, this is more often encountered in water birds and occasionally in psittacine birds. Because of impaired integrity in the integument, the infection penetrates the foot from the plantar surface. The excessively dry skin is the contributing factor for development of the bumble foot. Heavy, inactive birds which are constantly standing on the same perch or place, which gets little exercise are the predisposing factors for the formation of bumble foot.



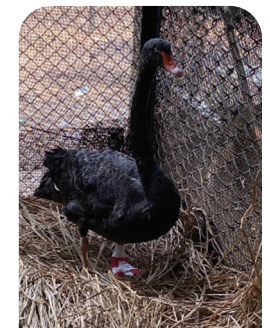
Bumble Foot



Surgical procedure



A case of pododermatitis was seen in 10year old male black swan (*Cygnus atratus*). A bumble foot was developed on the distal portion of the left webbed feet as a protruded round mass measuring about 10cm diameter, the mass had developed a small laceration at two points distally. In order to avoid further inflammation and ascending infection to the bird required immediate surgical treatment. The procedure was carried out by physically restraining the bird and under local infiltration of 2% lignocaine ring block at the base of the mass. A circular incision was made at the base of the mass using electrocautery and by blunt dissection. The bleeding was arrested by electrocautery and ligating the bleeding vessels with the help of chromic catgut no 1.0. The mass was excised completely and the skin was opposed by using polyamide no 1.0 in cross mattress fashion. The surgical wound was secured by applying a foot bandage using vet-wrap. Systemic antibiotics was administered intramuscularly and the oral multivitamin supplements was given which consists of vitamin A for improving skin integrity and faster healing. The bird was kept in a confined to minimise the movement. The wound was managed by regular dressing. The suture was removed after 10 days post-operative and wound was found to be healed well without any complication.



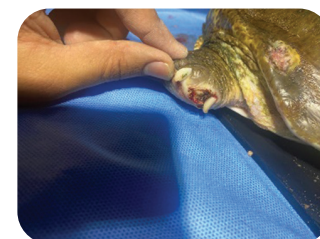
After Surgery

d. Care of Anemic Nilgiri Langur:

A female Nilgiri langur was found dull depressed and anorexic on 09/04/2022. Body temperature was 1000 F with heart rate 90bpm. The animal was treated with corticosteroids, nervine tonics and antibiotics in the morning. Faecal examination revealed presence of a single trichuris egg in the microscopic field. Blood sample revealed decreased Hemoglobin of 7 mg/dl. There was mild improvement in the appetite by evening. In the evening the animal was treated with dextrose, haematinics and antibiotics. Antibiotics were continued to clear any subclinical infections. Two days later the animal was again treated with dextrose, antibiotics and haematinics like imferon and vitcofol. The therapy was continued with oral haematinics for 15 days and antibiotics for a week. The animal recovered completely.

e. Surgical excision of Squamous cell Carcinoma in flap shelled turtle using electro cautery:

A female flapshell turtle of 15years age was observed with palpable protruding mass at dorsal part of the shell (carapace), at the border of right hind limb at the medial aspect of phalanges. Due to this, the turtle had discomfort in retracting the limb inside and leading its normal day to day activity. Evaluated the physical parameter of turtle, surgical intervention was planned once it's found satisfactory. Under general anaesthesia using ketamine and midazolam which was given intramuscularly. Using electro cautery the mass was excised at the base and bleeding was arrested using electric coagulation. Mass was excised completely and the excised mass was sent for laboratory for finding the histopathology of the mass which revealed presence of **Squamous cell Carcinoma**. Regular physical examination and dressing was done. A long-acting antibiotic was given intramuscularly. The turtle recovered uneventfully without any complication. And found to have normal activity as before.



C. Important events and Happenings

- i. **Royal Bengal Cubs at Mysuru Zoo:** Thara a 8 year old white tigress has given birth to 4 cubs on the night of 8/6/2022. Since this being her second litter, her first cub born on 31/10/2021 didn't survive a day because of an injury on its cranium leading to respiratory failure and death. It was decided to give the mother a second chance to look after her cubs. Prior arrangements were made in the denning and the holding rooms with provision of cctv cameras, bedding and isolation with reduced personnel movement in the area. The process of parturition was uneventful for 3 but one cub didn't survive due to the weight of the mother being put by its hind quarters on the cub during parturition. After 2-3 hours the cub died. The dead cub was removed from the den the next



day. After conducting the post-mortem the cub was disposed as per protocol. The other three cubs were active and were searching for their mothers teats for suckling. This time after the cub's death the mother was a bit apprehensive. Though it seemed that she cared for the cubs she was hesitant in bringing the cubs towards her teats and feeding them. Only a male cub was fed in that night. Next day morning the mother was taken into a holding room beside the den and oxytocin and meteclopramide were injected through blow darts. After 5 minutes the mother was let together with her cubs. Though, the oxytocin didn't help her in immediate milk let down, the hormone helped in developing some affinity towards her cubs. Later by afternoon the mother was carefully picking up her cubs by their nape and placing beside her teats and feeding them comfortably.

- ii. **Birth of Bengal Fox Pups:** A pair of Bengal Fox housed at Mysuru Zoo were procured from Raipur Zoo in the year 2019. For the third time, the pair have successfully bred giving birth to 2 healthy pups on 28/2/2023 after a gestation period of 52 days. The pups are healthy active and they have initiated to consume meat.
- iii. **Successful breeding of Asiatic Lion Cubs:** Mysuru Zoo was housing a male Asiatic Lion named Raja procured from Junagadh in the year 2019 and a female Asiatic Lion was procured from Raipur in the year 2021. At the time of mating the male and the female were aged 6 and 5 years respectively. Both the lions were compatible with each other with mutual affection. The mating was a success and after a gestation period of 103 days the female was separated from the male 10 days prior to the anticipated date of parturition. A 10% increase in the diet was provided. Two days prior to the date of parturition the female was completely anorexic and appeared very much reserved. On 5/8/2022 the female gave birth to 2:1 healthy lion cubs. Her appetite was very much erratic for the next 10 days during which she consumed only 1 to 2 kgs of meat for every two days and sometimes even less. Her attention, and possessiveness regarding her cubs was excellent. Her food intake improved after 10 days and was back to normal. The cubs are very playful with good appetite and activity. The cubs have been dewormed and vaccinated at the age of two months against Feline Calici Virus, Feline Rhinotracheitis and Panleukopenia.



iv. **Successful breeding of Mandarin Duck:** Mysuru zoo has 1 male and 3 female mandarin ducks. This season all the three female mandarin ducks had bred successfully giving birth to 12 chicks. All the chicks are healthy and the growth rate is satisfactory. One of the breeding elderly females had suffered from complete diaphyseal fracture of left tibia last year which was treated with coaptation and had recovered completely contributing to the breeding success this year too.



v. **Hamadryas Baboons to Mysuru Zoo:** On 07/05/2022, a group of Baboons (7:8) were received from Singapore Zoo on animal exchange programme. All the members were left together in the holding rooms since there was no mention of any incompatibility in the group. After three days the animal keeper saw two males fighting in the holding cell during which the younger and bigger male had caused a deep lacerated wound on the older males left forearm. The injured baboon was isolated. Since the wound was deep and gaping the animal was sedated with medetomidine and ketamine. The wound was cleaned and rendered aseptic. The underlying ante-brachial muscles were sutured. A continuous buried suture was placed beneath the skin so that the animal would not pick the suture and remove it. After giving the necessary medications like a long acting antibiotic, anti-inflammatories and supporting drugs the animal was revived with atipamezole uneventfully. The animal was placed in a separate cell till there was complete healing of the wound. After three days the animal had tried to remove the suture line but it was only partially successful. The underlying muscles were already healing and the wound lips were still intact together for the major part. Complete healing of the wound was observed in 10 days. Finally, the male was let into a small group of 3 females, separated from the rest of the herd.



vi. **Hand rearing of Asiatic Elephant Calf:** On 6/9/2022, a female abandoned Elephant calf aged about 1 month was received from **Yalandur Range, BRT through** Karnataka Forest Department. The calf is being hand reared at Chamundi Rescue, Rehabilitation and Conservation Breeding Center, Kurghalli. The calf has an excellent appetite which still insists on consuming milk rather than the solids even after attaining the age of 9 months.



vii. **Hand rearing of Leopard Cubs:** Three female leopard cubs aged 3-4 weeks were rescued from T.Narasipura Range on 17/12/2022 by the Karnataka Forest Department as the mother had abandoned them in a sugarcane field during the harvest and were handed over to Mysuru Zoo for hand-rearing. Since the cubs had opened their eyes and were able to recognise their mother they were a bit apprehensive initially towards the human handling and also feeding them with the bottle was quite a task. They were initially fed 5% dextrose warmed to get them acclimatized to the bottle nipple. The next day onwards they were fed milk. Bottle feeding was done once every 4-5 hours totalling to 10% of the body weight in a day. Additionally multivitamins and mineral supplements were initiated after a week to help boost the growth. The cub started to nibble on the chicken meat at approximately 7-8 weeks of age and meat was included in the diet gradually after close examination of the feces, its consistency and rate of passage. Routine deworming with pyrantel pamoate and feline vaccines were administered along with anti-rabies at 8th week. The cubs survived very well with optimal growth and are healthy.

D. Deaths:

i. **Death of a male Royal Bengal Tiger Agasthya:** Agasthya was born to Ramana and Smitha on 6/8/2002 at Mysuru Zoo. In the last few months of his life, he was affected with hind quarter weakness and hence shifted to Zoo Hospital for close monitoring and care. He died on 12/8/2022 due to Senility.



ii. **Death of Sloth Bear Tunga:** Tunga a female Sloth Bear was received through forest department from Bukkapatna Range, Tumkur District on 31/7/2016 as a rescued animal at the age of around 6-7 years. In the year, 2020 the animal was affected with mammary gland tumour and was operated. After, 10 months the animal had developed fistulous tracts in the right auxiliary region, discharging pus. The animal was treated with a course of antibiotics for 10 days, after which there was no discharge. In the year 2022, there was re-emergence of mammary gland tumour on the right anterior mammary gland and there were chains of tumorous mass posterior to the affected gland and towards the right auxilia. The animal was sedated and radiographs were taken. Blood sample revealed severe anaemia and there was evidence of metastasis of the tumour. Hence, with poor prognosis the animal was not operated, on 26/9/2022 the animal succumbs to the condition.



Research/Project/ Internship Work Carried Out & Publications in the Year 2022–23

SL. No	Name	Project Title	Time Period	Institution
1.	Ms. Sahana N	Time Activity Budgeting in Orangutan	10/6/2022 To 25/6/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
2.	Ms. Devika M	Time Activity Budgeting in Gorilla	10/6/2022 To 25/6/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
3.	Ms. Shravya M	Time Activity Budgeting in Chimpanzee	15/6/2022 To 1/7/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
4.	Ms. Yashaswini	Time Activity Budgeting in Chimpanzee	15/6/2022 To 1/7/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
5.	Ms. Kalya D'souza	Time Activity Budgeting in Lion Tailed Macaque	15/6/2022 To 1/7/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
6.	Mr. Krishna Chaitanya	Time Activity Budgeting in Indian Grey Wolf	15/6/2022 To 1/7/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
7.	Mr. Jobitt Jomon	Time Activity Budgeting in Sarus Crane at Karanji Lake	15/6/2022 To 1/7/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
8.	Ms. Rohini Ramu Reddy	Time Activity Budgeting in African Hunting Cheetah	15/6/2022 To 1/7/2022	Dept of Life sciences, Christ University, Bengaluru
9.	Ms. Yogitha H C	Behavioral studies in Orangutan	14/10/2022 To 13/11/2022	Dept of Zoology Alva's College Moodbidri
10.	Ambika B R	Behavioral studies in Brown Capuchin	11/12/2022 To 17/12/2022	Dept of Wildlife & Management, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga
11.	Ajay B S	Behavioral studies in Northern Plain Grey Langur	11/12/2022 To 17/12/2022	Dept of Wildlife & Management, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga

Internship programmes for Veterinary College Students:

Veterinary internship students from Veterinary College Bidar, Bangalore, Hassan, Shivamogga and Pondicherry were on 7 to 15 days rotational internship programme at Mysuru Zoo. During this period internees were intensively trained on wild animal identification, taxonomic grouping, restraining, handling, shifting, prophylactic measures and treatment aspects. The details of internship students for the year 2022-23 is as follows:



Sl.No.	Veterinary College	No. of Students
1.	Bidar	39
2.	Pondicherry	39
3.	Shivamogga	71
4.	Hassan	57
5.	Bangalore	71
6.	Gadag	45



Successful Breeding of Wild dogs at Chamundi Rescue, Rehabilitation and Conservation Breeding Center, Kurghalli

A pair of Dholes at Kurghalli named Santhana Lakshmi and Bharath had given birth to their third litter of 10 pups on 4/11/2022. She being a good mother, took good care of her pups till 4 months of age. The pups were dewormed and vaccinated. Later they were separated from their parents and were housed in a separate holding rooms and day kraal facility. All the 10 pups are healthy and doing well.



Animal Acquisition / Transfer / Exchange During the Year

A. Animals Received by Mysuru Zoo

Sl. No.	H.NO	Species	Number (M:F)	From which zoo	Date of arrival to the Zoo
1	B01942-43	Sarus Crane	1M:1F	Acquired from Chhatbir Zoo, Chandigarh on animal exchange programme	03/04/2022
2	B01944	Khalij Pheasant	1M:2F		
3	M01684	Himalayan Goral	Female		
4	M01534	Mouse Deer	Female		
5	M01683	Albino Blackbuck	1M:2F		
6	B01946	Lesser Whistling Duck	1M:2F		
7	B01945	Comb Duck	2M:2F		
8	M01685	Hyena-simhadri	Male	Acquired from Hampi Zoo	24/02/2022
9	M01694	Gaur	Male	Captured from Bhadra Wildlife Division	01/05/2022
10	Prithvi	Royal Bengal Tiger	Male	Returned from Hampi Zoo	
11	M01696-709	Hamadryas Baboon	7M:7F	Received from Singapore Zoological Park	07/05/2022
12	M01711-15	Ring Tailed Lemur	2M:3F	Received from Zoo Park Zajezd, Czech Republic	04/06/2022
13	M01716-18	Red Necked Wallaby	1M:2F		
14	B01948-49	Sarus Crane	1M:1F	Received from Lucknow Zoo on Animal Exchange	22/7/2022
15	M01725	Gaur	Female	Captured from Nagarahole	26/8/2022
16	M01728	Indian Elephant	Female	Rescued from Yalandur, BRT Range	6/9/2022
17	M01335-OT	Otter	Female	Acquired from Surat Zoo on animal exchange	13/10/2022
18	M01731	Gaur	Male	Rescued from Bantwala Tq, Vitla Kasaba Nagara	22/11/2022
19	M01732-34	Leopard cub	3 Females	Rescued from T.Narasipura Range	17/12/2022

Sl. No.	H.NO	Species	Number (M:F)	From which zoo	Date of arrival to the Zoo
20	B01950	Little Egret	1M:1F	Received from Nandankanan Zoo, Odisha	19/12/2022
21	B01952	Silver Pheasant	1M:2F		
22	B01953	Grey Pelican	1M:1F		
23	B01951	Cattle Egret	1M:1F		
24	M01735	Gaur	Female	Captured from BRT (Guadal), Kollegala - 956000011525823	24-12-2022
25	M01756-57	Lion Tailed Macaque	2 Males	Captured from Agumbe, Chikkamangalore	3/2/2023
26	M01758	Lion Tailed Macaque	1 Female		11/2/2023
27	M01759-60	Lion Tailed Macaque	2 Females		13/2/2023
28	M01761	Royal Bengal Tiger - Chukki	Female	Rescued from Balle, Nagarahole Range	14/2/2023

B. Animals Spared from Mysuru Zoo

Sl. No.	H. No.	Species	Number (M:F)	Remarks	Date
1	M01626-23	Dhole	1M:1F	Transferred to Raipur Zoo on Animal exchange programme	14-12-2021
2	BSL-1	Black Swan	1M:1F	Transferred to Lucknow Zoo on animal exchange programme	11/7/2022
3	B01833,1912	Eclectus Parrot	1M:1F		
4	M01412, 13,1146	Gaur	3 Males	Shifted to Shivamogga Zoo- Gaur Safari	26/07/2022
5	M01478,62,42	Gaur- Pen 1	3 Males	Shifted to Shivamogga Gaur Safari	02-08-2022
6	M01586, 605	Gaur- Pen 1	1M:1F		09-08-2022
7	M01609,10,85	Hyena- Samarth, Sumith, Simhadri	3Males	Transferred to Singapore Zoo on animal exchange programme	11-08-2022
8	M00088,1574, 1069	Gaur- Pen 1	1M:2F	Shifted to Shivamogga Gaur Safari	16-08-2022
9	M01542, 312, 493	Gaur- Pen 1	2M:1F		23-08-2022
10	M01649,54	Gaur- Pen 1	2 Males		30-08-2022
11	M01328-49	Gaur	1M:2F	Transferred to Shivamogga Zoo	06-09-2022
12	B01613,1892	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1M:1F	Transferred to Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bangalore	07-09-2022
13		Baboon	2M:1F		

Sl. No.	H. No.	Species	Number (M:F)	Remarks	Date
14	M01572	Gaur	Female		13-09-2022
15	DSMD1-2	Mandarin Duck	1M:1F	Transferred to Shivamogga Zoo	13-09-2022
16	Pavani	Gaur	Female		23-09-2022
17		Baboon	2M:2F	Transferred to Hampi Zoo	25-09-2022
18	B01915	Black Swan	1M:1F	Transferred to Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee Zoological Gardens, Surat	14/10/2022
19	B01877,B-1888	Golden Pheasant	1M:1F		
20	B01867,72, 1939	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1M:2F		
21	M01639, M01669	Royal Bengal Tiger - Anjani and Niveditha	2 Females	Transferred to Tiger and Lion Safari Park, Shivamogga	14/10/2022
22	M01578	Indian Grey Wolf	Female	Shifted to Gadag Zoo	02-12-2022
23	B00680,1601, 600	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1M:2F	Shifted to Davanagere Zoo	6/12/2022
24	B00556,551	Red Jungle Fowl	1M:1F		
25	M01592	Slender Tailed Meerkat	1M:3F	Transferred to Nandankanan Zoological Park, Odisha	6/12/2022
26	BSNAN1	Black Swan	2M:3F		
27	B00875,871	Golden Pheasant	1M:1F	Shifted to Chitradurga Zoo	21-12-2022
28	B01572,00681	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1M:1F		
29	M00379,80,82,84,	Sambar	2M:3F	Released to Dandeli as per the permission obtained to release the surplus stock Deer from Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) vide letter No. PCCF(WL)/F/CR-48/2018-19 dt. 10/08/2022.	9/1/2023
30	89,73,390,962, 1025,1290	Sambar	2M:3F		
31	Vicky, Varnika	Zebra	1M:1F	Tranferred to Sanjay Gandhi Zoological Park, Patna	7/2/2023
32	Ramya, Bairava, Rachitha	Gaur	1M:2F		
33	BSPatna 1	Black Swan	1M:1F		
34	M01672,79	Dhole	1M:1F		
35	M01577,1689	Royal Bengal Tiger	1M:1F	Shifted to Chitradurga Zoo	14/2/2023
36	M00381,735-37,81,1263	Sambar	4M:5F	Released to Dandeli	21/2/2023
Total			48M:51F		

Sl. No.	Date of Rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M: F: U: T)	Received from	Date of Submission of Report to the CWLW / CZA	Action taken	
					Date and Place of rehabilitation in their habitat	Reasons for housing in the zoo, if not released in their habitat
1.	6/9/2022	Asiatic Elephant-Female	Yalandur, BRT Range	Letter No. KFD/WL/F(ZM)/7/2022/1/403342/ 2023 dt. 15/3/2023 of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests(WI) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Bengaluru		Abandoned Calf and needs Handrearing
2.	17/12/2022	3 female Leopard cubs	T.Narasipura Range	Letter No. MZA/ Rescued Leopards/ shifting/1378/ 2022-23 dt. 31/3/2023		Abandoned Cubs and needs Handrearing
3.	14/2/2023	Royal Bengal Tiger – Female	Balle, Nagarahole Range	Letter No. MZA/Rescued Tiger/ Shifting/ 1316/2022-23 dt. 14/3/2023		Extensive wound on the footpad (requires weeks to heal), rendering the animal unfit for hunting.



Form – II
[See Rule 11(1)]
Part – A
Inventory Report for the Year: 2022-23
Endangered Species*
MAMMALS

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023				
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
1	*ASIATIC ELEPHANT	Elephas maximus	3	7	0	10				0	1	0								3	8	0	11
2	RHESUS MACAQUE	Macaca mulatta mulatta	5	4	2	11														5	4	2	11
3	LION-TAILED MACAQUE	Macaca silenus	2	2	0	4				2	3	0								4	5	0	9
4	SOUTHERN PLAINS GREY LANGUR	Semnopithecus dussumieri	1	1	1	3	0	1	0				0	1	0					1	1	1	3
5	NILGIRI LANGUR	Trachypithecus johnii	1	2	0	3	0	1	0				0	1	0					1	2	0	3
6	WESTERN HOOLOCK GIBBON	Hoolock hoolock	1	1	0	2	0	0	1											1	1	1	3
7	INDIAN GIANT SQUIRREL	Ratufa indica	0	1	0	1							0	1	0					0	0	0	0
8	JUNGLE CAT	Felis chaus	1	1	0	2														1	1	0	2
9	LEOPARD CAT	Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis	2	1	0	3							0	1	0					2	0	0	2
10	ASIATIC LION	Panthera leo persicus	2	1	0	3	2	1	0											4	2	0	6
11	INDIAN LEOPARD	Panthera pardus fusca	7	13	0	20				0	3	0	0	1	0					7	15	0	22
12	TIGER (White)	Panthera tigris	0	2	0	2														0	2	0	2
	BENGAL TIGER	Panthera tigris tigris	9	5	0	14	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0		9	5	0	14
13	COMMON PALM CIVET	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	2	2	2	6														2	2	2	6
14	SMALL INDIAN CIVET	Viverricula indica	0	1	0	1														0	1	0	1
15	GOLDEN JACKAL	Canis aureus	4	4	0	8														4	4	0	8
16	INDIAN GREY WOLF	Canis lupus pallipes	6	3	6	15							1	0	0	0	1	0		5	2	6	13
17	DHOLE	Cuon alpinus	12	10	12	34	7	6	0							2	2	0		17	14	12	43

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023				
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
18	BENGAL FOX	Vulpes bengalensis	3	4	0	7	0	0	2											3	4	2	9
19	SLOTH BEAR	Melursus ursinus	6	3	0	9	1	1	0				0	1	0					7	3	0	10
20	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR	Ursus thibetanus	3	3	0	6							1	0	0					2	3	0	5
21	SMOOTH-COATED OTTER	Lutrogale perspicillata	2	0	0	2				0	1	0								2	1	0	3
22	MOUSE DEER	Moschiola meminna	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0								1	2	1	4
23	BARASINGHA/SWAMP DEER	Rucervus duvaucelli	12	22	9	43														12	22	9	43
24	MANIPUR BROW-ANTLERED DEER	Rucervus eldii eldii	4	3	7	14	0	0	2											4	3	9	16
25	BLACK BUCK (WHITE)	Antilope cervicapra	0	0	0	0				1	2	0	1	2	0					0	0	0	0
	BLACK BUCK	Antilope cervicapra cervicapra	14	10	10	34	0	0	4											14	10	14	38
26	GAUR	Bos frontalis gaurus	22	17	0	39	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	14	10	0		10	10	0	20
27	FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE	Tetracerus quadricornis	1	1	0	2														1	1	0	2
28	ONE HORNED RHINO	Rhinoceros unicornis	1	2	0	3														1	2	0	3
29	RUSTY SPOTTED CAT	Prionailurus rubiginosus rubiginosus	0	1	0	1							0	1	0					0	0	0	0
TOTAL			127	128	49	304	12	13	10	6	15	0	5	9	0	17	17	0		123	130	59	312

BIRDS

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023				
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
1.	GREY JUNGLEFOWL	Gallus sonneratii	6	7	0	13														6	7	0	13
2.	PEACOCK-WHITE	Pavo	2	3	2	7														2	3	2	7
	COMMON PEAFOWL	Pavo cristatus	10	14	0	24														10	14	0	24
3.	KALIJ PHEASANT	Lophura leucomelanos	0	0	0	0				1	2	0								1	2	0	3
3.	EURASIAN SPOONBILL	Platalea leucorodia	2	1	2	5														2	1	2	5
4.	TAWNY EAGLE	Aquila rapax	0	1	0	1														0	1	0	1
5.	BRAHMINY KITE	Haliastur indus	0	0	1	1														0	0	1	1
6.	ASIAN GREY HORNBILL	Ocyrceros birostris	1	0	0	1														1	0	0	1
7.	GREAT INDIAN HORNBILL	Buceros bicornis	0	1	0	1														0	1	0	1
TOTAL			21	27	5	53	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	29	5	56

REPTILES

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023				
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
1.	INDIAN FLAP SHELL TURTLE	Lissemys punctata punctata	3	2	0	5														3	2	0	5
2.	RETICULATED PYTHON	Python reticulatus	0	3	0	3							0	1	0					0	2	0	2
3.	INDIAN ROCK PYTHON	Python molurus molurus	0	2	2	4														0	2	2	4
4.	COMMON RAT SNAKE	Ptyas mucosus	2	0	1	3														2	0	1	3
5.	INDIAN COBRA	Naja naja naja	2	2	1	5														2	2	1	5
6.	KING COBRA	Ophiophagus hannah	2	0	0	2														2	0	0	2
7.	RUSSEL'S VIPER	Daboia russelii	0	0	2	2														0	0	2	2
8.	MUGGER CROCODILE	Crocodylus palustris	1	1	1	3														1	1	1	3
9.	SALTWATER CROCODILE	Crocodylus porosus	1	1	0	2														1	1	0	2
10.	GHARIAL	Gavialis gangeticus	2	3	2	7														2	3	2	7
11.	MONITOR LIZARD	Varanus bengalensis	1	1	0	2														1	1	0	2
TOTAL			14	15	9	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	9	37

Part – B

Other than Endangered Species MAMMALS-OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023				
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
1.	INDIAN CRESTED PORCUPINE	Hystrix indica	2	3	1	6														2	3	1	6
2.	STRIPED HYAENA	Hyaena hyaena	6	7	2	15	2	3	3	1	0	0				3	0	0	6	10	5	21	
3.	SPOTTED DEER	Axis axis	14	9	29	52	0	0	11										14	9	40	63	
4.	HOG DEER	Axis porcinus	26	7	20	53	0	0	6										26	7	26	59	
5.	INDIAN MUNTJAC	Muntiacus muntjak	7	8	7	22	0	0	5										7	8	12	27	
6.	SAMBAR	Rusa unicolor	9	18	19	46	0	0	10							8	11	0	1	7	29	37	
7.	NILGAI	Boselaphus tragocamelus	19	24	6	49	0	0	6										19	24	12	55	
8.	HIMALAYAN GORAL	Naemorhedus goral	2	2	0	4				0	1	0	1	0	0				1	3	0	4	
TOTAL			85	78	84	247	2	3	41	1	1	0	1	0	0	11	11	0	76	71	125	272	

BIRDS-OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023				
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T	
1.	BAR-HEADED GOOSE	Anser indicus	0	0	1	1														0	0	1	1
2.	SPOT-BILLED DUCK	Anas poecilorhyncha	3	5	0	8														3	5	0	8
3.	LESSER WHISTLING DUCK	Dendrocygna javanica	1	1	3	5				1	2	0	0	1	0					2	2	3	7
4.	COMB DUCK	Sarkidiornis sylvicola	0	2	0	2				2	2	0								2	4	0	6
5.	RUDDY SHELDUCK	Tadorna ferruginea	2	7	0	9							1	0	0					1	7	0	8
6.	PAINTED STORK	Mycteria leucocephala	3	5	7	15	0	0	1											3	5	8	16
7.	BLACK-HEADED IBIS	Threskiornis melanocephalus	3	3	14	20	0	0	1				1	0	0					2	3	15	20
8.	PURPLE HERON	Ardea purpurea	1	2	0	3				1	1	0	0	1	0					2	2	0	4
9.	INDIAN POND HERON	Ardeola grayii	0	0	2	2				1	1	0								1	1	2	4
10.	BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON	Nycticorax nycticorax	40	40	0	80	0	0	10											40	40	10	90
11.	GREAT WHITE PELICAN	Pelecanus onocrotalus	4	6	0	10														4	6	0	10
12.	SPOT-BILLED PELICAN	Pelecanus philippensis	2	2	2	6				1	1	0	2	0	0					1	3	2	6
13.	SARUS CRANE	Antigone antigone	4	1	0	5				2	2	0	2	0	0					4	3	0	7
14.	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET	Psittacula krameri	6	5	1	12														6	5	1	12
15.	RED AVADAVIT	Amandava amandava	10	10	4	24							10	10	4					0	0	0	0
16.	INDIAN SILVERBILL	Lonchura malabarica	10	7	10	27														10	7	10	27
17.	RED JUNGLEFOWL	Gallus gallus	3	4	0	7										1	1	0		2	3	0	5
18.	FLAMINGO	Phoenicopterus roseus	0	0	0	0														0	0	0	0
19.	LESSER ADJUTANT STORK	Leptoptilos javanicus	2	0	0	2														2	0	0	2
20.	ROCK DOVE	Columba livia	0	0	2	2														0	0	2	2
21.	ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	Psittacula eupatria	4	5	2	11							0	1	0					4	4	2	10
22.	COMMON BARN OWL	Tyto alba	2	1	1	4														2	1	1	4
23.	BROWN WOOD OWL	Strix leptogrammica	0	0	1	1														0	0	1	1
24.	PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET	Psittacula cyanocephala	8	3	0	11														8	3	0	11
TOTAL			108	109	50	267	0	0	12	8	9	0	16	13	4	1	1	0	99	104	58	261	

REPTILES- OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023					
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals								
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T		
1.	INDIAN BLACK TURTLE	Melanochelys trijuga	9	10	0	19															9	10	0	19
2.	STAR TORTOISE	Geochelone elegans	0	0	6	6															0	0	6	6
3.	COMMON INDIAN KRAIT	Bungarus caeruleus	0	0	1	1															0	0	1	1
4.	GREEN VINE SNAKE	Ahaetulla nasuta	0	0	2	2															0	0	2	2
5.	CHECKERED KEELBACK SNAKE	Fowlea piscator	0	0	4	4															0	0	4	4
6.	BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE	Dendrelaphis tristis	0	0	2	2															0	0	2	2
7.	COMMON KUKRI SNAKE	Oligodon arnensis	0	0	2	2															0	0	2	2
8.	ROUGH-SCALED SAND BOA	Gongylophis conicus	0	0	5	5															0	0	5	5
TOTAL			9	10	22	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	22	41

MAMMALS-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023					
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals								
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T		
1.	RED-NECKED WALLABY	Macropus rufogriseus	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0						1	4	2	7
2.	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	Laxodonta africana	1	0	0	1															1	0	0	1
3.	RING-TAILED LEMUR	Lemur catta	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	0									3	4	2	9
4.	COMMON MARMOSET	Callithrix jacchus	2	0	0	2															2	0	0	2
5.	BROWN CAPUCHIN	Cebus apellaapella	5	0	0	5															5	0	0	5
6.	HAMADRYAS BABOON	Papio hamadryas	0	2	1	3				7	7	0				4	3	0			3	6	1	10
7.	BORNEAN ORANGUTAN	Pongo pygmaeus	2	2	0	4															2	2	0	4
8.	CHIMPANZEE	Pan troglodytes	3	3	0	6															3	3	0	6
9.	WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLA	Gorilla gorillagorilla	2	0	0	2															2	0	0	2
10.	AFRICAN HUNTING CHEETAH	Acinonyx jubatus	1	2	0	3															1	2	0	3
11.	LION (HYBRID)	Panthera leo	1	1	0	2															1	1	0	2
12.	SLENDER TAILED MEERKAT	Suricata suricatta	3	6	4	13	0	0	2							1	3	0			2	3	6	11
13.	JAGUAR	Panthera onca	1	0	0	1															1	0	0	1
14.	GRANT ZEBRA	Equus quagga boehmi	3	5	0	8	1	0	2							1	1	0			3	4	2	9

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023					
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals								
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T		
15.	SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS	Ceratotherium simum simum	1	1	0	2															1	1	0	2
16.	HIPPOPOTAMUS	Hippopotamus amphibius	2	3	1	6															2	3	1	6
17.	GIRAFFE	Giraffa camelopardalis	3	4	0	7	0	2	0												3	6	0	9
18.	CAPE BUFFALO	Syncerus caffer caffer	1	1	0	2															1	1	0	2
19.	SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR	Tapirus terrestris	1	0	0	1															1	0	0	1
EXOTIC TOTAL			34	33	6	73	1	2	8	10	12	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	38	40	14	92		
SCH 1 & 2 TOTAL			127	128	49	304	12	13	10	6	15	0	5	9	0	17	17	0	123	130	59	312		
OTHER SCH TOTAL			85	78	84	247	2	3	41	1	1	0	1	0	0	11	11	0	76	71	125	272		
GRAND TOTAL			246	239	139	624	15	18	59	17	28	0	7	9	0	34	35	0	237	241	198	676		

BIRDS-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023					
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals								
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T		
1.	COMMON OSTRICH	Struthio camelus	4	3	0	7															4	3	0	7
2.	DARWIN'S RHEA	Pterocnemia pennata	0	0	1	1															0	0	1	1
3.	CASSOWARY	Casuarius Casuarius	2	0	0	2															2	0	0	2
4.	SILVER PHEASANT	Lophura nycthemera	11	6	7	24				1	2	0	2	3	0						10	5	7	22
5.	YELLOW GOLDEN PHEASANT	Chrysolophus	11	10	1	22										3	4	0			8	6	1	15
6.	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT	Chrysolophus amherstiae	5	4	2	11										1	2	0			4	2	2	8
7.	BLACK SWAN	Cygnus atratus	10	10	7	27							1	0	0	5	6	0			4	4	7	15
8.	BLACK-NECKED SWAN	Cygnus melanocoryphus	0	1	0	1							0	1	0						0	0	0	0
9.	MANDARIN DUCK	Aix galericulata	2	3	0	5	0	0	15				1	0	0	1	1	0			0	2	15	17
10.	SCARLET IBIS	Eudocimus ruber	9	6	3	18															9	6	3	18

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T			
11.	GREY PARROT	Psittacus erithacus erithacus	1	4	1	6							0	2	0				1	2	1	4
12.	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW	Ara ararauna	2	3	0	5													2	3	0	5
13.	GREEN WINGED MACAW	Ara chloroptera	2	2	0	4													2	2	0	4
14.	SCARLET MACAW	Ara macao	3	3	0	6													3	3	0	6
15.	MILITARY MACAWS	Ara militaris	4	4	0	8	0	0	2				1	0	0				3	4	2	9
16.	GOFFIN'S COCKATOO	Cacatua goffini	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
17.	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO	Cacatua moluccensis	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
18.	LESSER SULPHUR CRESTED COCKATOO	Cacatua sulphurea	2	2	0	4													2	2	0	4
19.	COCKATIEL	Nymphicus hollandicus	5	5	3	13							1	0	0				4	5	3	12
20.	LIVINGSTON'S TURACO	Tauraco livingstonii	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
21.	RED-BILLED TOUCAN	Ramphastos tucanus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
22.	JAVAN SPARROW	Padda oryzivora	2	4	15	21							2	4	0				0	0	15	15
23.	TIMOR ZEBRA FINCH	Poephila guttata	4	4	0	8							0	1	0				4	3	0	7
24.	EMU	Dromaius novaehollandiae	2	4	0	6													2	4	0	6
25.	COMMON RING NECKED PHEASANT	Phasianus colchicus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
26.	GOLDEN PHEASANT	Chrysolophus pictus	6	4	19	29										2	2	0	4	2	19	25
27.	RED LORY*	Eos rubra	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
28.	DUSKY LORY	Pseudeos fuscata	0	1	1	2							0	1	0				0	0	1	1
29.	RAINBOW LORIKEET	Trichoglossus moluccanus	4	3	7	14													4	3	7	14
30.	BUDGERIGAR	Melopsittacus undulatus	39	78	3	120													39	78	3	120
31.	ECLECTUS PARROT	Eclectus roratus	5	4	0	9										1	1	0	4	3	0	7
32.	PEACH-FACED LOVE BIRD	Agapornis roseicollis	5	5	3	13													5	5	3	13

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
33.	YELLOW COLLARED LOVE BIRDS	Agapornis personata	2	1	2	5												2	1	2	5	
34.	JANDAYA CONURE	Aratinga jandaya	0	1	1	2												0	1	1	2	
35.	SUN CONURE	Aratinga solstitialis	2	2	1	5												2	2	1	5	
36.	NANDAY CONURE	Nanday usnenday	1	1	0	2												1	1	0	2	
37.	PATAGONIAN BURROWING PARROT	Cyanoliseus patagonus patagonus	0	1	0	1												0	1	0	1	
EXOTIC TOTAL			151	183	77	411	0	0	17	1	2	0	8	12	0	13	16	0	131	157	94	382
SCH 1 & 2 TOTAL			21	27	5	53	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	29	5	56
OTHER SCH TOTAL			108	109	50	267	0	0	12	8	9	0	16	13	4	1	1	0	99	104	58	261
GRAND TOTAL			280	319	132	731	0	0	29	10	13	0	24	25	4	14	17	0	252	290	157	699

REPTILES-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2022				From April 2022 to March 2023												Stock as on 31-03-2023			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	GREEN ANACONDA	Eunectes murinus	1	2	0	3												1	2	0	3	
2.	MORELET'S CROCODILE	Crocodylus moreletii	1	2	0	3												1	2	0	3	
3.	AFRICAN SLENDER-SNOURED CROCODILE	Crocodylus cataphractus	0	2	0	2												0	2	0	2	
4.	NILE CROCODILE	Crocodylus niloticus africanus	0	2	0	2												0	2	0	2	
5.	GREEN IGUANA	Iguana iguana	0	0	3	3												0	0	3	3	
6.	SPECTACLED CAIMAN	Caiman crocodilus	4	4	0	8							0	1	0			4	3	0	7	
EXOTIC TOTAL			6	12	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	20
SCH 1 & 2 TOTAL			14	15	9	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	14	9	37
OTHER SCH TOTAL			9	10	22	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	22	41
GRAND TOTAL			29	37	34	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	35	34	98

Sl. No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Cause of Death
1	19/6/2022	B00858	Dusky Lory	0	1	0	F	Died due to Enteritis
2	23/6/2022	M01533 (SriInd7041601)	Indian Grey Wolf- Jimmy	1	0	0	M	Died due to Renal Failure
3	29/6/2022	B00854	Zebra Finch	0	1	0	F	Died due to Senility
4	13/4/2022	B00938	Black Necked Swan	0	1	0	F	Died due to Malignant Tumor
5	19/4/2022	R00196 (SriRet4931607)	Reticulated Python	0	1	0	F	Died due to ulcerative dermatitis.
6	19/4/2022	B00397	Ruddy Shell duck	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility / Enteritis.
7	24/04/2022	B00478	Spotted Whistling Duck	0	1	0	F	Died due to Hepatitis
8	02-05-2022	B01851	Mandarin Duck	1	0	0	M	Died due to Trauma
9	07-05-2022	M01559 (SriMal6101602)	Giant Squirrel	0	1	0	F	Died due to Septicemia
10	12-05-2022	B00113	Alexandrine Parakeet	0	1	0	F	Died due to Infighting Trauma
11	15-05-2022	M01156 (SriRus4471604)	Rusty Spotted Cat	0	1	0	F	Died due to Intestinal Obstruction
12	23-05-2022	M00062 (SriInd6641600)	Gaur - Anubhav	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility
13	29-05-2022	B01750	Grey Pelican	1	0	0	M	Died due to Pneumonia
14	30-05-2022	B01392	Purple Heron	0	1	0	F	Died due to Trauma
15	7/7/2022	B00568-86,1077-81	Red Munia	10	10	4	M10:F10:U4	Died due to Wasp Bite
16	25/7/2022	M00841	Himalayan Goral	1	0	0	M	Died due to Fracture
17	06-08-2022	M01683	Albino Blackbuck	0	1	0	F	Died due to Infighting
18	12-08-2022	M00084	Royal Bengal Tiger-Agasthya	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility
19	25-08-2022	B00042	African Grey Parrot	0	1	0	F	Died due to Hemorrhagic Enteritis
20	27-08-2022	B00461,62,1101,08,16	Javan Sparrow	2	4	0	2M:4F	Predator attack
21	30-08-2022	M01683	Albino Blackbuck	1	0	0	M	Died due to Septicemia
22	31-08-2022	B01903	African Grey Parrot	0	1	0	F	Died due to Hemorrhagic Enteritis
23	06-09-2022	M00015	Red Necked Wallaby	1	0	0	M	Died due to Liver failure/Senility

Sl. No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Cause of Death
24	22-09-2022	B01947A	Military Macaw	1	0	0	M	Died due to worm load
25	23-09-2022	M01683	Albino Blackbuck	0	1	0	F	Died due to Septicemia
26	24-09-2022	B00527	Spot Billed Pelican	1	0	0	M	Died due to Septicemia
27	25-09-2022	M01720	Nilgiri Langur	0	1	0	F	Died due to Unknown
28	26-09-2022	M01228	Sloth Bear Tunga	0	1	0	F	Died due to Neoplasia
29	10/10/2022	B01731	Sarus Crane	1	0	0	M	Died due to Gout
30	15/10/2022	B01915	Black Swan	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility
31	13/10/2022	B00643	Black Headed Ibis	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility
32	20/10/2022	B00052	Sarus Crane	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility
33	20-11-2022	B00382	Cockatiel	1	0	0	M	Died due to Senility
34	11/12/2022	M01138	Nilgiri Langur	0	1	0	F	Died due to Nephrolithiasis
35	19/12/2022	M00132	Himalayan Black Bear	1	0	0	M	Died due to Acute Gastro Enteritis
36	05-02-2022	B01909	Silver Pheasant	0	1	0	F	Died due to Peritonitis
37	17-02-2023	B00968	Caiman Crocodile	0	1	0	F	Died due to Peritonitis
38	22-02-2023	B01909, 901	Silver Pheasant	2	0	0	2M	Died due to Infighting Trauma
39	07-03-2023	M00047	Apeksha	0	1	0	F	Died due to Hepatitis
40	14-03-2023	B01155	Silver Pheasant	0	1	0	F	Died due to Senility/Carcinoma
41	16-03-2023	M01311	Leopard Cat	0	1	0	F	Died due to Senility
42	29-03-2023	B01158	Silver Pheasant	0	1	0	F	Died due to Infighting

Nativity of animals during the year 2021–22

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
1	5/5/2022	M01548	Muntjac	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
2	5/5/2022	M01538	Nilgai	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
3	6/5/2022	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
4	8/5/2022	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
5	15/5/2022	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
6	16/5/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
7	30-12-2021	M01681-82	Hyena	0	2	0	2	Normal birth in enclosure to Usha & Arjun
8	16/3/2022	M01534	Mouse Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
9	30/03/2022	B01932	Mandarin Duck	0	0	5	5	Born in Japan Pond enclosure
10	23-12-2021	M01690-91	Sloth Bear	1	1	0	2	Born in enclosure to Durga & Ganesh
11	09-03-2022	M01692-93	Hyena	1	1	0	2	Born in enclosure to Anirudh and Anuradha
12	16/4/2022	B01932	Mandarin Duck	0	0	5	5	Born in Japan Pond enclosure
13	19/4/2022	M01686	Zebra	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure to Lasya and Vicky
14	27/4/2022	M01687-89	Tiger	1	2	0	3	Born in enclosure to Thara and Rocky
15	08/3/2022	M01695	Striped Hyaena	0	1	0	1	Born in enclosure
16	31/5/2022	B01947	Military Macaw	0	0	2	2	Hatched in enclosure
17	1/7/2022	M01720	Nilgiri Langur	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
18	3/7/2022	M01592	Slender Tailed Meerkat	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
19	4/7/2022	M01721	Giraffe	0	1	0	1	Born in enclosure to Babbi and Bharath
20	4/7/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
21	6/7/2022	M01538	Nilgai	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
22	6/7/2022	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
23	10/7/2022	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
24	11/7/2022	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
25	12/7/2022	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
26	20/7/2022	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
27	22/7/2022	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
28	28/7/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
29	30/7/2022	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
30	10/8/2022	M01722-24	Asiatic Lion	2	1	0	3	Born in enclosure to Nirbhaya & Raju

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
31	13/9/2022	M01726	Jungle Cat	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
32	14/9/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
33	21-10-2022	M01727	Gaur	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure - Pen 2
34	21-04-2022	M01767	Slender Tailed Meerkat	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
35	1/11/2022		Sambar	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
36	4/11/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
37	5/11/2022		Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
38	10/11/2022	M01538	Nilgai	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
39	08-12-2022	M01730	Hanuman Langur	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
40	19/12/2022		Thamin Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
41	20/12/2022	M01376	Thamin Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
42	Oct 2022	M01736-37	Red Necked Wallaby	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure (two different parents)
43	4/11/2022	M01738-47	Dhole	5	5	0	10	Born in enclosure to Santhana Lakshmi at Kurugahalli
44	14/12/2022	M01748-50	Dhole	2	1	0	3	Born in enclosure at Kurugahalli
45	2/1/2023		Muntjac	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
46	5/1/2023	M01548	Muntjac	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
47	6/1/2023		Muntjac	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
48	7/1/2023	M01751	Zebra	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure to prachi and Rishi
49	10/1/2023		Hog Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
50	15/1/2023	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
51	31/1/2023	M01752-53	Ring Tailed Lemur	0	0	2	2	Born in Zoo Hospital enclosure
52	20-01-2023		Spotted Deer	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
53	22-01-2023	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
54	23-01-2023		Spotted Deer	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
55	Jan 2023	B01938	Painted Stork	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
56	Jan 2023	B01825	Black Headed Ibis	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
57	30/9/2022	M01751-53	Striped Hyena	0	0	3	3	Born in enclosure to Usha & Arjun
58	January 2023	B01919	Black Crowned Night Heron	0	0	5	5	Born in enclosure.
59	5/2/2023	M01754	Gaur - Purnima	0	1	0	1	Born to Soma & Radhika - 956000011536963, ET0007-RED
60	6/2/2023	M01576	Bengal Fox	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
61	12/2/2023	M01755	Giraffe	0	1	0	1	Born in enclosure to Kushi
62	February 2023	B01919	Black Crowned Night Heron	0	0	5	5	Born in enclosure.
63	26/2/2023	B01932	Mandarin Duck	0	0	5	5	Born in Japan Pond Enclosure.
Total				14	17	90	121	

List of Surplus animals at zoo

Sl. No	Species	Sex				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	
1	Leopard	0	3	0	3	Wild Born
2	Hyena	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
3	Wild Dog (Dhole)	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
4	Giraffe	1	0	0	1	Captive Born
5	Indian Gaur	4	2	0	6	Captive Born
6	Hippopotamus	1	0	0	1	Captive Born
7	Brazilian Tapir	1	0	0	1	Captive Born
8	Rhesus Macaque	3	1	0	4	Captive Born
9	Meerkat	1	1	0	2	Captive Born
10	Muntjac	10	10	0	20	Captive Born
11	Black Buck	10	10	0	20	Captive Born
12	Hog Deer	20	19	0	39	Captive Born

Sl. No	Species	Sex				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	
13	Nilgai	20	15	0	35	Captive Born
14	Brow Antlered Deer	1	1	0	2	Captive Born
15	Swamp Deer	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
16	Spotted Deer	20	20	0	40	Captive Born
17	Sambar	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
18	Himalayan Goral	1	3	0	4	Captive Born
19	Indian Common Peafowl	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
20	Red Jungle Fowl	2	3	0	5	Captive Born
21	Silver Pheasant	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
22	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	4	4	0	8	Captive Born
23	Yellow Golden Pheasant	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
24	Common Ring Necked Pheasant	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
25	Golden Pheasant	4	2	0	6	Captive Born
26	Lesser Whistling Duck	3	4	0	7	Captive Born
27	Lesser Adjutant Stork	2	0	0	2	Captive Born
28	Black Crowned Night Heron	20	20	0	40	Captive Born
29	Emu	2	4	0	6	Captive Born
30	Scarlet Ibis	5	0	0	5	Captive Born
31	Budgerigar	60	60	0	120	Captive Born
32	Peach-Faced Love Bird	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
33	African Slender-Snouted Crocodile	0	0	2	2	Captive Born
34	Nile Crocodile	0	0	2	2	Captive Born
35	Spectacled Caiman	4	3	0	7	Captive Born
36	Gharial	0	0	2	2	Captive Born

Sl. No	Norm No. under RZR, 2009	CONDITIONS	TIME PERIOD FOR COMPLIANCE	Remarks
		1. General Requirements		
1.	10.1(2)	Ornamental plants such as Crotons, Acalyphas, Palms are seen planted in certain open areas and stand-off barrier hedges in certain enclosures as part of greening the zoo premises. Such ornamental plants should be replaced with natural plants / trees of local origin in order to enhance the naturalistic environment in the zoo.	One year	
		3. Development and Planning		
2.	10.3(1) & 10.9(6ss)	Revised layout of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru, was approved by the CZA in its 37 th meeting held on December 7, 2020. However, Master Plan of the zoo (2012-13 to 2032-33) is yet to revised accordingly. The zoo management should provide one complete Master Plan including the Conservation Breeding Plan and revised layout, for consideration of the Central Zoo Authority.	Three months	
		4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures		
3.	10.4(2) & 10.4(8)	Present enclosures where Rhesus Macaque, Common Langur and Nilgiri Langur are housed should be replaced with open, spacious, naturalistic enclosures as per the CZA guidelines in order to provide adequate space and naturalistic environment to animals.	One year	
4.	10.4(6)	The enclosure enrichment shall be improved in the nocturnal house.	Immediately	
5.	10.4(10)	In certain enclosures such as LTM, signage's are placed at a height of 5 ft to 7 ft. It becomes difficult for the public, especially to school children to conveniently view the signage's. As some of the signage boards are bigger in size, they block nice view of the zoo landscapes too. Thus, such signage boards shall be re-fixed at proper heights.	Immediately	
6.	10.4(10)	In order to enrich and enhance awareness and learning about the conservation of wild animals and their habitats, it is necessary to establish a scientifically designed interactive interpretation center in the zoo.	Two years	

List of Free-ranging Wildlife Within the Zoo Premises

Birds					
Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1.	White browed fantail	10.	Red whiskered Bulbul	19.	Brahminy Kite
2.	Peacock	11.	White Throated Kingfisher	20.	Koel
3.	Eurasian hoopoe	12.	Green Bea Eater	21.	Greater Coucal
4.	Indian Grey Hornbill	13.	Spotted Whistling Duck	22.	Painted Stork
5.	Indian Blue Robin	14.	Indian Jungle Crow	23.	Oriental Magpie Robin
6.	Purple Rumped Sun Bird	15.	Bear Faced Ibis	24.	Spot Billed Pelican
7.	Black Crowned Night Heron	16.	Golden Backed Woodpecker	25.	Large green barbet
8.	Pond Heron	17.	Rose Ringed Parakeet	26.	Cliff Swallow
9.	Little Egret	18.	Myna	27.	Indian Golden Oriole

Mammals			
Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1.	Mongoose	4.	Common Palm Civet Cat
2.	Bonnet Macaque	5.	Bat
3.	Squirrel		

Reptiles							
Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1.	Rat Snake	3.	Russel's Viper	5.	Rock Lizard	7.	Chameleon
2.	Indian Cobra	4.	Krait	6.	Snake Eyed Skink		

Young Ones



Black Swan with Chick



Meerkat with pups



Rhesus Macaque with infant



Giraffe with Calf



Gaur Calf



Hyena pups



Swamp Deer with Fawn

Young Ones



Zebra Foal



Common Langur with infant



Wolf Pup



Jungle Cat kitten



Painted Stork with Chicks



Ring Tailed Lemur young ones

New Arrivals



Hamadryas Baboon



Red Necked Wallaby



Ring Tailed Lemur



Sarus Crane



Striped Hyena



Lesser Whistling Duck

New Arrivals



Comb Duck



Cattle Egret



Little Egret



Grey Pelican



Himalayan Goral



<https://mysuruzoo.info>

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