Annual Report 2024-25

PUNE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park & Wildlife Research Centre

Pune- Satara Road, Opp. Katraj Dairy, Katraj, Pune- 411046
Ph: 020-24367712, E-mail: **rajivgandhizoo@punecorporation.org**
Website : **https://punezoo.in**

ZOO TIMINGS AND TARIFFS

A) BOOKING OFFICE TIMINGS

- FROM 1ST APRIL TO 15TH JUNE – 9.30 am TO 5.30 pm
  (Zoo gates will close at 6.30 pm)
- FROM 16TH JUNE TO 31ST MARCH – 9.30 am TO 5.00 pm
  (Zoo gates will close at 6.00 pm)

B) ENTRY FEE (w.e.f. 1.1.2018)

Sr. No.	Details	Ticket Rate (Rs.)
1	Adult (Above 4 feet 4 inches)	Rs. 40/-
2	Child (Below 4 feet 4 inches)	Rs. 10/-
3	Foreigners	Rs. 100/-
4	Blind & Handicapped Persons	Free
5	Students (School Trips- Accompanied by teachers) • Students of Private Schools • Students of PMC, ZP & Government Schools	 Rs.10/- per person Rs.5/- per person
6	Still Camera	Rs. 50/-
7	Video Camera	Rs. 200/-
8	Guide (If Available- per group)	Rs. 50/-
BATTERY OPERATED VEHICLE RATES		
9	Adult (Above 4 feet 4 inches)	Rs. 40/-
10	Child (Below 4 feet 4 inches)	Rs. 25/-

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Report of the Officer-in-charge

Dear readers,

The financial year had been quite tough to accomplish the assignments chalked out in the annual planner of the zoo. Although the work on infra projects under the zoo master plan were well on track, it lacked desired pace. The procedural delay for the financial approvals seriously affected the projects which either were about to accomplish or to kick start within the fiscal year. The new reptile park, the flagship project the zoo foresee to complete could not be taken up to the stage planned for the year. However, the best part within the project had been at least the civil work of snake section completed. The ongoing work of Mouse deer and Lion tailed macaque exhibits taken up to the final stage, none the less it lacked anticipated final touch to open up the facilities for species display. The Pune Municipal Corporation envisage to add exotic species for the public display. Looking at ease of procurement and shorter period for the accomplishment of housing facilities it has been planned to establish new exhibits for the four species representing new world primate class. The tender process for the construction just initiated to begin the work from next financial year.

The animal section of the zoo had enthralling moments to breed the Leopard cat for the first time in captivity in the state of Maharashtra. The pair of Leopard cat the zoo had in the collection from a while had successive breeding twice. However, the mother lacked maternal instinct and would kill its own progeny immediately after delivery. Having past such experience this time it was decided to keep close eye on the mother and segregate the new born instantly after birth. Every manuver as planed executed with precise accuracy and the female neonate separated from the mother. The neonate weighed 76 gm on day one would weigh every day to monitor if weight gain is all right. For the first ever successful hand rearing of the species the management focused on four aspects from the day one viz feed formula and sanitation, temperature and humidity of the surrounding. Although it was the first instance the zoo had to hand raise the Leopard cat, with the utmost care and scientific focus on it's upkeep and healthcare the zoo successfully got the job done.

Last year a smart online platform for the ticketing established to ensure hassle free entry for the zoo visitors. A newly designed online ticket system with many smart features including different payment gateways is being widely accepted by the large number of zoo visitors. In a year time 2,86,583 number of visitors in total entered the zoo purchasing the zoo ticket through online mode. The streamlining of entry ticket sale through online mode has helped regulate visitor circulation at the main entrance, also it helped curtail the demand of number of staff to sale the ticket in manual form.

World Association of Zoos and Aquarium, the international forum of global zoos and aquariums has suspended the membership of all Indian zoos with Central Zoo Authority.

Non compliance of few norms related to animal welfare being the attribute behind this move, as cited from WAZA. It is always beneficial for any zoo to be a member of such association which provides accesses to the international practices of zoo management. Being connected globally through such a platform helps the zoos to adopt best animal welfare practices, technology transfer in species recovery program, knowledge sharing on advancements in animal healthcare and upkeep etc. We all hope the required compliance the WAZA expects shall be made from CZA working closely with Indian member zoos and membership reinstated.

The zoo focus on procuring new faunal species to be placed in the newly established facilities for public display and captive breeding. It is proposed to acquire Mouse deer and Hamadryas baboon through animal exchange program with recognized zoos. The species are expected to be transferred by the end of July next year and inauguration of two new exhibits shall follow soon.

The upcoming year shall be great having required financial provision and plan readied for execution; we can hope lot of action in new species acquisition, completion of new exhibits and inception of new infra projects within the planned Master Plan of zoo.

With best regards!

Dr. Rajkumar Jadhav

Director
Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park
& Wildlife Research centre

History of the Zoo

Pune Municipal Corporation established Peshwe Park Zoo at the foot hills of Parwati in 1953 where the Pashwa's had their private Menagerie. The zoo had been established on a limited land of around 7 acres where the animals used to be housed and displayed to the visitors in a concrete cages behind the iron bars. This zoo was representing the typical traditional zoos of the time wherein only the objective of recreation for the visitors had been focused.

With the formation of Central Zoo Authority in 1992 the scenario of the Indian zoos got totally changed. The zoos had to transform from the meagre menagerie to the scientific wildlife conservation centre. With a view to develop a zoo which would fulfil the objectives of naturalistic animal housing, conservation breeding, wildlife conservation education and research a new site at Katraj having a land area of 130 acre was selected and development work initiated in 1996. The new zoo inaugurated on 14th March 1999 and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research centre.

Initially the infrastructure development in the form of naturalistic enclosures for the ungulates, primates, sloth bear, Royal Bengal tiger, Asian elephant etc. was established. The old reptile park established in 1986 had merged in the zoo. At present the zoo is a home to around 63 species of wildlife fauna including mammals, birds and reptiles which represents the Western Ghat and Deccan plateau. The animals are being displayed in spacious naturalistic enclosures in a thematic manner. Enclosure exhibits are developed simulating the animals naturalistic habitat where environment enrichment is focused considering animals behavioural need. Animal upkeep and health care has been taken care of establishing veterinary hospital equipped with advanced diagnostic tools and treatment facilities.

Our Vision

The Rajiv Gandhi Zoo will use this unique facility to build conservation consciousness among the citizens of Pune that will assist in creating a pro-environment lobby force for protecting biodiversity of our unique state with its diverse ecosystems that include the bio-rich Western Ghats, the semiarid grasslands of the Deccan, and the aquatic ecosystems, along with the region's diverse range of plant and animal species

Our Mission

A living centre committed to wildlife conservation through ex situ breeding, research and education.

We achieve this by-

- Promoting the ex situ breeding of threatened wildlife species in captivity
- Conducting research pertaining to animal husbandry, health, behavior and enrichment
- Inculcating the sense of responsibility towards the society through the need based educational programme focusing importance of wildlife.

Our Objectives

i) Display of wild fauna of western Ghat in naturalistic enclosures.

ii) Conservation breeding of selected endangered wildlife species

iii) Awareness towards wildlife conservation through educational activities

iv) Research pertaining to wildlife behaviour and health aspects

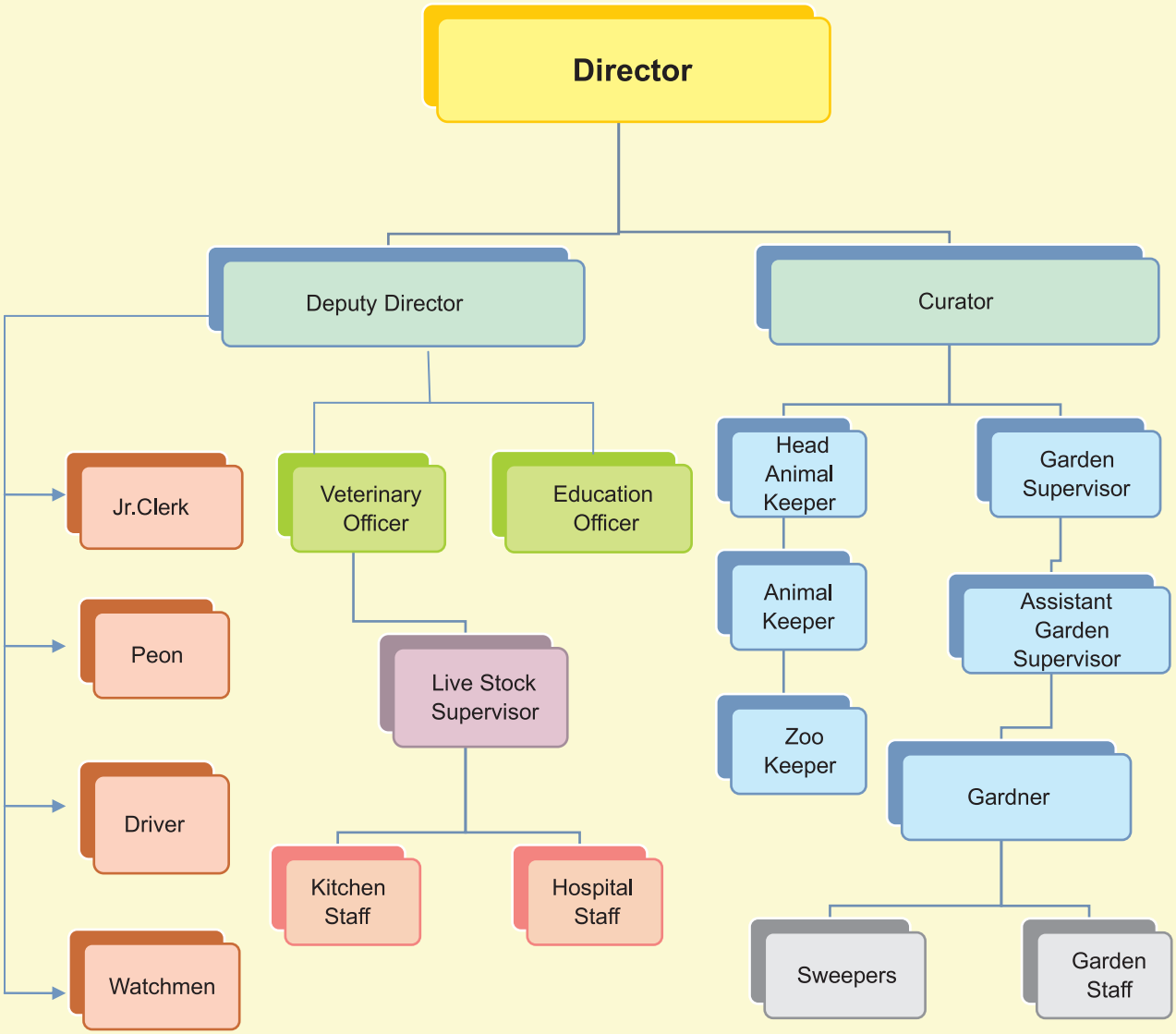
About Us

Sr. No.	Particulars	Information
Basic Information about the Zoo		
1	Name of the Zoo	**Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park & Wildlife Research Centre**
2	Year of Establishment	**1999**
3	Address of the Zoo	**Pune- Satara Road, In front of Katraj Dairy. Pune- 411046**
4	State	**Maharashtra**
5	Telephone Number	**020-24367712**
6	Fax Number	**020-24367712**
7	E-mail address	rajivgandhizoo@punecorporation.org
8	Website	https://punezoo.in
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: 19 Km
		Railway Station: 11.5 Km
		Bus Stand: 5.4 Km
10	Recognition Valid upto (Date)	**25th October 2026**
11	Category of zoo	**Medium**
12	Area (in Hectares)	**51.83 Hectares**
13	Number of Visitors (Financial Year)	**Adult: 13,35,848**
		Children :**2,65,918**
		Students: **57,198**
		Handicapped :**1866**
		Total Indian : **16,60,830**
		Total Foreigners :**1905**
		Total Visitors: **16,62,735**

14	Visitors Facilities Available in Zoo	**1) Drinking water points** **2) Toilets and Sit outs** **3) Battery operated vehicles** **4) Wheel chairs for handicapped** **5) Public address system at entrance** **6) Information signages**
15	Weekly Closure Day of the Zoo	**Wednesday**
Management Personnel of the zoo		
16	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	**Dr. Rajkumar Jadhav,** **Director**
	Name of the Deputy Director	**Dr. Suchitra Suryavanshi Patil**
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	**Dr. Ghansham Pawar**
	Name of the Curator	**Vacant**
	Name of the Biologist	**Vacant (post not sanctioned)**
	Name of the Education Officer	**Ms. Ashwini Yadav**
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	**Sh. Manoj Jadhav**
Owner / Operator of the Zoo		
17	***Name of the Operator**	**Dr. Rajendra Bhosale** **Municipal Commissioner,** **Pune Municipal Corporation**
18	Address of the Operator	**PMC Central Building, Near Mangala Theatre, Shivajinagar, Pune- 411005.**
19	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	**Phone- 020-25501103** **Fax- 020-25501119**
20	E-mail address of Operator	**pmcmco@punecorporation.org**

Organizational Chart

Proposed Organogram of the Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park & Wildlife Research Centre, Pune



Manpower of the zoo

Sr.No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Names of the incumbent
1	Director Zoo	1	Dr Rajkumar Jadhav
2	Deputy Director	1	Dr.Suchitra Suryavanshi Patil
3	Veterinary Officer	2	Dr.Ghansham Pawar
4	Curator	2	Vacant
5	Educational Officer	1	Smt. Ashwini Yadav
6	Live Stock Supervisor	2	Sh. Manoj Jadhav
7	Assistant Live Stock Supervisor	2	Vacant
8	Head Animal Keeper	2	1. Sh. Kaushik Kashikar 2. Sh. Shamrao Khude
9	Animal Keeper	2	Vacant
10	Deputy Superintendent	1	Vacant
11	Senior Clerk	1	Sh.Santosh Tilekar
12	Junior Clerk	3	1 Sh. Rushikesh Dhonge 2 Smt. Sapna Dasre 3.Sh. Onkar Shinde 4. Sh. Suresh Dube
13	Peon	3	1. Sh. Deepak Rahurkar 2. Smt. Shamla Vaidya 3. Sh.Sagar Dagade
14	Painter decorator	3	Vacant
15	Mahout	1	Tajjudin Mahat
16	Assistant mahout	1	Vacant
17	Driver	1	1. Sh. Aba Khade 2. Sh. Popat Dimble 3. Sh. Ganesh Paygude
18	Bigari	42	1. Sh. Swapnil Sasar 2. Sh. Durvesh Naik 3. Sh.Dyaneshwar Katurde
19	Zoo Bigari/ Animal Keeper	25	01. Sh. Anil Raundale
			02. Sh. Datta Chandane
			03. Sh. Tuljaram More
			04. Sh. Ganesh Tole

			05. Sh. Vishal Admane
			06. Sh. Ashok Waghmare
			07. Sh. Maruti Salunke
			08. Sh. Sandeep Raikar
			09. Sh. Navnath Memane
			10. Sh. Santosh Kasbe
			11. Sh. Devendra Bagave
			12. Sh. Kiran Bhise
			13. Sh. Rakesh Kadam
			14. Sh.Sham Karade
			15. Sh. Ramchandra Gite
			16. Sh. Swapnil Bhokre
			17. Sh. Dattatray Chavan
20	Security Guard	24	1. Sh. Sharad Ghaitadak
			2. Sh. Kishor Jawalkar
			3. Sh. Ashok Dimbale
			4. Sh. Anil Wanve
			5. Sh. Popat Pokale
			6. Sh. Santosh Chimate
			7. Sh.Sonba Benkar
			8. Sh.Dipak Thorat
			9. Sh. Narendra Shingar
			10.Sh.Suresh Lashkare
			11.Sh.Rajaram Mhasudge
21	Mali/ Gardener	1	Sh. Ganesh Shinde
22	Bigari	4	1.Smt. Shalini Shendge
			2. Sh.Tanaji Pagade
			3. Sh. Raju Shelar
			4.Smt.Durga Jagtap

*Please give abovementioned information in respect of all zoo personnel, from the Officer in-charge up to the Animal Keeper.

Capacity Building of zoo personnel

Sl.No.	Name and designation of the zoo personnel	Subject matter of Training	Period of Training	Name of the organizer Institution
1	Dr. Ghansham M. Pawar (Veterinary Officer)	Advances in Wildlife health Management	11th 12th July 2024	Jointly organized by Zoo Authority of Maharashtra, Wildlife Research & Training Centre, Gorewada, Nagpur
2.	Dr. Suchitra B.Suryavanshipatil (Deputy Director)	Capacity Building Workshop for zoo Vets.	25 th -27th September 2024	CZA & Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai.

Zoo Advisory Committee

a. **Date of constitution- 11.12.2021**

b. **Members**

- Municipal Commissioner, PMC, Chairperson
- Additional Municipal Commissioner, PMC, Member
- Chief Garden Superintendent, PMC, Member Secretary
- Director Zoo, PMC, Member
- Deputy Conservator of Forest, Pune Forest Division, Member
- Dr. V. B. Savarkar , Former Director, WII, Member
- Sh. Neelimkumar Khaire, Director, IHS, Member
- Dr. Vinay Gore, Former Dy. Garden Superintendent, PMC, Member
- Dr. Sachin Punekar, Environmentalist Pune, Member
- Umesh Waghela, Ornithologist, Pune, Member.

a. **Dates on which Meetings held during the year :- 28/08/2024 & 04/02/2025**

Health Advisory Committee

a. Date of constitution :13.01.2014

b. Members

1. Chief Garden Superintendent, Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune.
2. Director Zoo, Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park andWildlife Research Centre, Katraj, Pune.
3. Professor, Department of Veterinary Medicine, KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Satara.
4. Professor, Department of Animal Nutrition, KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Satara.
5. Professor, Department o f Veterinary Pathology, KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Satara.
6. Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery, KNP College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Satara.
7. Head or his representive, Disease Investigation Section, Aund, Pune.
8. Dr.Firoz Khambata, Veterinary Surgeon, Race course, Pune and Mumbai.
9. Deputy Director, Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Centre, Katraj, Pune.
10. Veterinary Officer, Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Centre, Katraj, Pune.

Dates on which Meetings held during the year- 28/06/2024, 3/09/2024 and 27/02/2025.

Statement of income and expenditure of the Zoo

A) Revenue income data (2024-25)

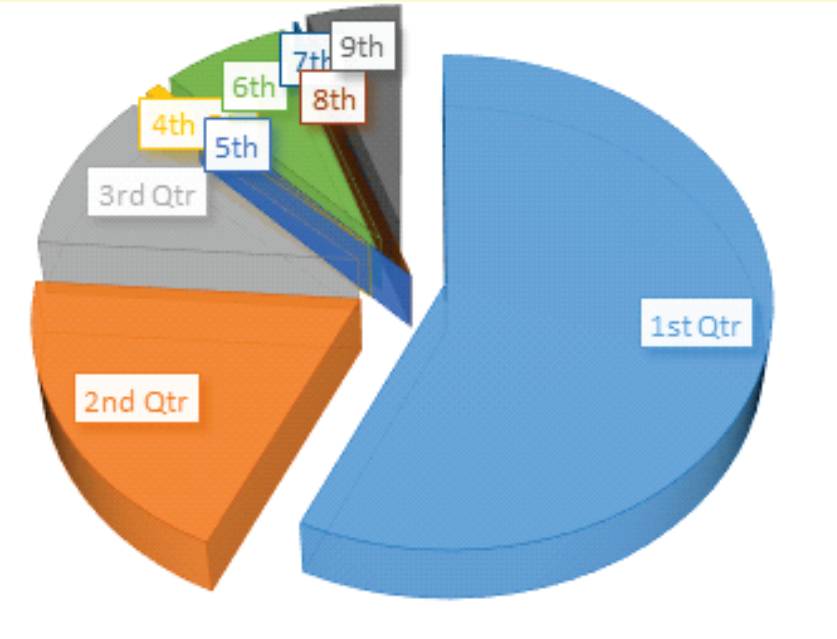
Month	Total revenue from entry ticket(Rs.)	Total revenue from BOV ticket(Rs.)
April	4035750	301470
May	7633560	359425
June	6317045	379900
July	2782750	206625
August	3248260	228680
September	3414845	241160
October	2896000	229000
November	7000755	328720
December	6678320	368360
January	5552635	324360
February	3684630	247880
March	3586165	363800
Total	**5,68,30,715**	**35,79,380**

B) Expenditure data

Annual expenditure in the year 2024-25

Sr. No.	Particulars	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Zoo Infrastructure Development	84,022,294.78
2	Salary	28,298,919.59
3	Animal Feed	15,685,200.23
4	Animal Medicine	12,621,03.92
5	Animal Transportation	56,509.00
6	Zoo Maintenance work	10,302,787.75
7	Petty Cash & Miscellaneous Expenses	27,5171.00
8	Education activities	39800.00
9	Maintenance of snake park and Rescue centre	76,053,86.36
Total Expenditure		14,75,48,172.63

Annual Expenditure 2024-25



Daily feed Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Feed item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
		MAMMAL			
1	Spotted Dear (104)	Lucern Grass	235 kg		
		Spinach	5Kg		
		Beat root	68 Kg		
		Carrot	260Kg		
		Onion	100 gm		
		Wheat Bran	13 Kg		
		Moth bean	0.90 gm		
		Gram	1.8 Kg		
		Salt	100 gm		
		Dry Grass	10 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	400 gm		
2	Sambar Dear (23)	Lucern Grass	160 Kg		
		Spinach	03 Kg		
		Beat root	55 Kg		
		Carrot	175 Kg		
		Onion	150 gm		
		Wheat Bran	14 Kg		
		Moth bean	2.55 Kg		
		Gram	1.12 Kg		
		Salt	100 gm		
		Dry Grass	9 Kg		
		Kadaba	05 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	720gm		
3	Barking Dear (19)	Lucern Grass	13 Kg		
		Spinach	2 Kg		
		Beat root	4 Kg		
		Carrot	14 Kg		
		Wheat Bran	2 Kg		

		Moth bean	100 gm		
		Gram	100 gm		
		Salt	50 gm		
		Dry Grass	3 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	700 gm		
4.	Indian Gazelle (02)	Lucern Grass	2 Kg		
		Spinach	500 gm		
		Beat root	1 Kg		
		Carrot	2 Kg		
		Onion	20 gm		
		Wheat Bran	500 gm		
		Moth bean	100 gm		
		Gram	100 gm		
		Salt	30 gm		
		Dry Grass	1 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	80 gm		
5	Black Buck (45)	Lucern Grass	50 Kg		
		Spinach	04 Kg		
		Beat root	15 Kg		
		Carrot	60 Kg		
		Onion	120 gm		
		Wheat Bran	03 Kg		
		Moth bean	1.4 Kg		
		Gram	750 gm		
		Salt	100 gm		
		Dry Grass	05 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	700 gm		
6	Nilgai (06)	Lucern Grass	40 Kg		
		Spinach	04 Kg		
		Beat root	10 Kg		
		Carrot	45 Kg		
		Banana	01 Kg		
		Onion	80 gm		
		Wheat Bran	5.5 kg		
		Moth bean	200 gm		
		Gram	555 gm		

		Salt	20 gm		
		Dry Grass	07 kg		
		Hay/Kadabi	05 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	700 gm		
7	Four Horned Antelope (13)	Lucern Grass	05 Kg		
		Spinach	500 gm		
		Beat root	02 Kg		
		Carrot	15 Kg		
		Onion	30 gm		
		Wheat Bran	02 Kg		
		Moth bean	500 gm		
		Gram	300 gm		
		Salt	50 gm		
		Dry Grass	01 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	200 gm		
8	Indian Gaur (3)	Lucern Grass	45 Kg		
		Spinach	1.5 Kg		
		Beat root	15 Kg		
		Carrot	70 Kg		
		Wheat Bran	10 Kg		
		Moth bean	400 gm		
		Gram	500 gm		
		Salt	50 gm		
		Pelated Cattle Feed	10 kg		
		Dry Grass	4 Kg		
		Hay	5 Kg		
		Mineral Mixture	700 gm		
9	Indian Elephant (2)	Lucern Grass	100 Kg		
		Spinach	4 Kg		
		Beat root	40 Kg		
		Carrot	40 Kg		
		Banana	7 Kg		
		Sugar Cane	45 Kg		
		Moth bean	500 gm		
		Gram	500 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	2 kg	2 kg Water Melon	

		Seasonal Fruit	2 kg	2 kg Musk Melon	
		Jaggary	800 gm		
		Mustard oil (Sunday)	1 Kg		
		Ground Nut (Sunday)	2 Kg		
		Dry Grass	10 Kg		
		Kadabi	35 Kg		
		Bread	2 Kg		
10	Sloth Bear (2)	Papaya	500 gm		
		Ground nut pods	500 gm		
		Musk melon	1.400 Kg		
		Banana	02 kg		
		Sugar Cain	02 Kg		
		Chikoo	300 gm		
		Sweet Lemon	900 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	300 gm	2kg	
		Seasonal Fruit	300 gm	1 kg	
		Pine Apple	300 gm		
		Gram	600 gm		
		Honey	300 gm		
		Jaggary	200 gm		
		Milk	4 Lit		
		Rice	2 Kg		
11	Rhesus Macaque (9)	Papaya	500 gm		
		Ground nut pods	500 gm		
		Musk melon	500 Kg		
		Banana	1.400 Kg		
		Sugar Cain	1.500 Kg		
		Chikoo	200 gm		
		Sweet Lemon	500 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	200 gm		300 gm
		Seasonal Fruit	200 gm		
		Pine Apple	200 gm		
		Cucumber	200 gm		
		Tomato	250 gm		
		Gram	530 gm		

		Roasted Gram	150 gm		
		Eggs	02 No.		
12.	Bonnet Monkey (8)	Papaya	500 gm		
		Ground nut pods	400 gm		
		Musk melon	500 gm		
		Banana	1.300 kg		
		Sugar Cain	1.500 kg		
		Chikoo	200 gm		
		Sweet Lemon	500 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	200 gm		300 gm
		Seasonal Fruit	200 gm		
		Pine Apple	200 gm		
		Cucumber	200 gm		
		Tomato	200 gm		
		Gram	530 gm		
		Roasted Gram	150 gm		
		Eggs	02 No.		
14.	Giant Squirrel (3)	Spinach	50 gm		
		Papaya	100 gm		
		Ground nut pods	100 gm		
		Carrot	100 gm		
		Musk melon	100 gm		
		Banana	100 gm		
		Chikoo	50 gm		
		Sweet Lemon	100 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	50 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	50 gm		
		Pine Apple	50 gm		
		Cucumber	50 gm		
		Tomato	50 gm		
		Gram	100 gm		
		Moth Bean	100 gm		
15.	Asiatic Lion (03)	Chicken	8 Kg		
		Beef	15 Kg		
		Calcium powder	70 gm		

16.	Royal Bengal Tiger (4)	Chicken	10 Kg		
		Beef	20 Kg		
		Calcium powder	100 gm		
17.	Leopard (02)	Chicken	2Kg		
		Beef	4 Kg		
		Calcium powder	20 gm		
18.	Indian Wolf (07)	Chicken	9 kg		
		Beef	9 kg		
		Calcium powder	55 gm		
19.	Jackal (03)	Chicken	2.5 kg		
		Beef	2.5 kg		
		Calcium powder	5 gm		
20	Jungle Cat (13) Leopard Cat (04)	Chicken	2.4 kg		
		Beef	2.4 kg		
21	Hyena (03)	Chicken	3		
		Beef	5		
		Calcium powder	5 gm		
		REPTILE			
22.	Crocodile Marsh (1)	Chicken	6 Kg		Weekly
23	Gharial (2)	Fish	4 Kg		Weekly
24	Python Indian Rock (4)	Rat	16 No.		Weekly
25	Turtle Indian Flap Shelled (3)	Fish/Chicken Kheema	3 No./ 300 gm		Weekly
26	Indian Roofed Turtle (3)	Fish/Chicken Kheema	300 gm		Weekly
27	Cobra Indian (10)	Mice	40 No.		Weekly
28	Lizard Monitor (1)	Mice	1 No.		Weekly
29	Snake Rat (14)	Mice	75 No.		Weekly
30	Keelback Checkered (27)	Live fish	100 No.		Weekly
31	Viper Russell's (5)	Mice	10 No.		Weekly
32	Python Reticulated (2)	Rabbit	2 No.		Weekly
33	Keelback Striped (2)	Fish/ Chicken	2 No./ 500 gm		Weekly
34	Boa Common Sand (4)	Mice	8 No.		Weekly
35	Boa Red Sand (4)	Mice	8 No.		Weekly

36	Cat snake Common (2)	Mice	8 No.		Weekly
37	Krait Common (2)	Mice	2 No.		Weekly
38	Kukri Banded (2)	Mice	2 No.		Weekly
39	Racer Banded (3)	Mice	4 No.		Weekly
40	Snake Trinket (4)	Mice	4 No.		Weekly
41	Snake Wolf (4)	Mice	4 No.		Weekly
42	Tortoise Indian Starred (14)	Mixed Vegetables	3.75 Kg		Daily
43	Tortoise Elongated (1)	Mixed Vegetables	250 gm		Daily
44	Viper Saw Scaled (3)	Mice	3 No.		Weekly
45	Indian Pond Terrapin (3)	Fish/ Chicken Kheema	300 gm		Twice a week
46	Viper Bamboo Pit (2)	Mice	2 No.		Weekly
47	Terrapin Spotted River (7)	Fish/ Chicken Kheema	1 Kg		Twice a week
48	Iguana (1)	Mixed Vegetables	250 gm		Daily
49	Red Eared Terrapine (14)	Fish/Chicken Kheema	1.4 Kg		Twice a week
		BIRD			
50	Peafowl (6)	Spinach	450 gm		
		Papaya	800 gm		
		Carrot	500 gm		
		Musk melon	500 gm		
		Banana	200 gm		
		Chikoo	250 gm		
		Sweet Lemon	500 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	250 gm		
		Seasonal Fruit	250 gm		
		Pine Apple	250 gm		
		Tomato	50 gm		
		Roasted Gram	200 gm		
		Mixed Grain	250 gm		
		Milk	500 ml		
		Bread	500 gm		
		Eggs	01 No.		

51.	Long Billed Vulture (01)	Chicken	2.5 Kg		Thrice a week
52.	Eagle Crested Serpent (1)	Mice	7 No.		Thrice a week
53	Great Horned Owl (1)	Mice	15 No.		Thrice a week
54	Kite Pariah (3)	Chicken	300 gm		Thrice a week
55	Brown Fish Owl (1)	Mice	15 No.		Thrice a week
56	African Grey Parrot (1)	Ground nut	100 gm		
		Mixed fruit	100 gm		
		Coriander Leaves	50 gm		
		Sprouts	50 gm		
		Parrot Food	50 gm		
57	Amazon Parrot (1)	Ground nut	100 gm		
		Mixed fruit	100 gm		
		Coriander Leaves	50 gm		
		Sprouts	50 gm		
		Parrot Food	50 gm		
58	Lorikeets Dusky (1)	Mixed fruit	50 gm		
		Coriander Leaves	50 gm		
		Sprouts	50 gm		
		Parrot Food	50 gm		
		Honey	25 gm		

Vaccination Schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the Vaccine and dosage/ quantity used	Periodicity	Remarks
1	Lion	Feline Panleucopenia, Feline Calci virus, Feline Rhinotrachitis, Rabies	Inj.Tricat 1ml/animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal	Annually	
2	Royal Bengal Tiger	Feline Panleucopenia, Feline Calci virus, Feline Rhinotrachitis, Rabies	Inj.Tricat 1ml/animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal	Annually	
3	Leopard	Feline Panleucopenia, Feline Calci virus, Feline Rhinotrachitis, Rabies	Inj.Tricat 1ml/animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies	Annually	
4	Jungle Cat	Feline Panleucopenia, Feline Calci virus, Feline Rhinotrachitis, Rabies	Inj.Tricat 1ml/animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies	Annually	
5	Leopard Cat	Feline Panleucopenia, Feline Calci virus, Feline Rhinotrachitis, Rabies	Inj.Tricat 1ml/animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal	Annually	
6	Indian Wolf	Canine Distemper Adeno virus Type 2 Parainfluenza Parvovirus *Leptospiracanicola* *L. grippo* *L. typhosa* *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* *L. pamoma* *Rabies*	Vanguard Plus 5L4 1 ml/ animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal	Annually Annually	
7	**Jackal**	Canine Distemper Adeno virus Type 2 Parainfluenza Parvovirus *Leptospiracanicola* *L. grippo* *L. typhosa* *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* *L. pamoma* *Rabies*	**Vanguard Plus 5L4 1 ml/ animal** **Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal**	**Annually** **Annually**	

8	Striped Hyena	Canine Distemper Adeno virus Type 2 Parainfluenza Parvovirus *Leptospiracanicola* *L. grippo* *L. typhosa* *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* *L. pamoma* *Rabies*	Vanguard Plus 5L4 1 ml/ animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal	Annually Annually	
9	Sloth Bear	Canine Distemper Adeno virus Type 2 Parainfluenza Parvovirus *Leptospiracanicola* *L. grippo* *L. typhosa* *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* *L. pamoma* *Rabies*	Vanguard Plus 5L4 1 ml/ animal Inj.Nobivac Rabies 1ml/animal	Annually Annually	
10	Rhesus Macaque	Tetanus *Rabies*	Tetanus Vaccine 0.5 ml/ animal Inj.Raksharab 1ml/animal	Annually Annually	
11	Bonnet Macaque	Tetanus	Tetanus Vaccine 0.5 ml/ animal Inj.Raksharab 1ml/animal	Annually	

De-worming Schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	Drug used	Month
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	Tab.Bandystar plus Tab.Drontal plus Ta Tab.Easypet Tab.Kiwoff	June September December March
2	Leopard	Tab.Bandystar plus Tab.Drontal plus Ta Tab.Easypet Tab.Kiwoff	June September December March
3	Asiatic Lion	Tab.Bandystar plus Tab.Drontal plus Ta Tab.Easypet Tab.Kiwoff	June September December March
4	Indian Wolf	Tab.Drontal plus Tab.Drontal plus Tab.Easypet Tab.Kiwoff	June September December March
5	Jungle Cat	Tab.Feli-D Tab.Feli-D Tab.Feli-D Tab.Feli-D	June September December March
6	Leopard Cat	Tab.Feli-D Tab.Feli-D Tab.Feli-D Tab.Feli-D	June September December March
7.	Jackal	Tab.Drontal plus Tab.Bandystar plus Ta Tab.Easypet Tab.Kiwoff	June September December March
8.	Sloth Bear	Tab.Bandystar plus Tab.Drontal plus Ta Tab.Easypet Tab.Kiwoff	June September December March
9	Elephant	Bol.Panacur Bol.Fentas Bol.Panacur	July November March
10	Spotted deer	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
11	Sambar deer	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
12	Barking Deer	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
13	**Indian gaur**	**Pow. Panacur** **Pow. Panacur** **Pow. Panacur**	**July** **November** **March**
14	Nilgai	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur. Pow. Panacur	July November March
15	Black Buck	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March

16	**Chinkara**	**Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur**	**July November March**
17.	Four Horned Antelope	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
18	Bonnet Monkey	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
19.	Rhesus Monkey	Tab.Metrinidazol Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
21.	Peacock	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
23.	Gaint Squirrel	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
25.	Pariah Kite	Pow. Panacur Pow. Panacur	July November March
26	All reptiles	Pow. Panacur	November

Disinfection Schedule

Sl.No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	Night house / Feeding Cubical Water body	Liq.Germiklean Bleaching powder Pot. Permanganate	Daily Fortnightly Weekly
2	Leopard	Night house / Feeding Cubical Water body	Liq.Germiklean Bleaching powder Pot. Permanganate	Daily Fortnightly Weekly
3.	Asiatic Lion	Night house / Feeding Cubical/ Water body	Liq.Germiklean Bleaching powder Pot. Permanganate	Daily Fortnightly Weekly
4.	Sloth Bear	Night house / Feeding Cubical Water body	Liq.Germiklean Bleaching powder Pot. Permanganate	Daily Fortnightly Weekly
5.	Primates	Night house / Feeding Cubical Water body	Liq.Germiklean Bleaching powder Pot. Permanganate	Daily Fortnightly Weekly
6.	Birds	Night house / Feeding Cubical Water body	Liq.Germiklean Bleaching powder Pot. Permanganate	Daily Fortnightly Weekly

*Liq. Formaline 10 % and Pow. Clorasan -T is used in and around the paddock area as and when required

Health Check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Health Check up	Findings of Health Check up
1	Dr. Rajkumar Jadhav	Director	26.03.2025	
2	Dr.Suchitra Suryavanshipatil	Deputy Director	30.12.2024	
3	Dr.Ghansham Pawar	Veterinary officer	26.03.2025	
4	Mr.Kaushik Kashikar	Head animal keeper	26.03.2025	
5	Mr.Shamrao Khude	Head animal keeper	21.03.2025	
6	Mr.Sandip Raikar	Zoo Bigari	21.02.2025	
7	Mr.Datta Chandane	Zoo Bigari	25.02.2025	
8	Mr.Rakesh Kadam	Zoo Bigari	06.03.2025	
9	Mr.Sham Karde	Zoo Bigari	11.03.2025	
10	Mr.Anil Raundale	Zoo Bigari	21.02.2025	
11	Mr.kiran Bhise	Zoo Bigari	16.05.2024	
12	Mr.Maruti Shankar Salunkhe	Zoo Bigari	28.03.2025	
13	Mr.Dattatray Chavan	Zoo Bigari	3.04.2024	
14	Mr.Dnyaneshwer kartude	Zoo Bigari	21.03.2025	
15	Mr.Tajjuddin A. Mahat	Zoo Bigari	28.03.2025	

Development Works carried out in the zoo during the year

New reptile section:- The new reptile section with modern architectural design stands key project component within the approved Master Plan of zoo. However, the project completion lingered attributed to the paucity of budgetary allocation matching to its escalatory cost.
Nevertheless, from last one and half year construction work given massive push.
The RCC work of snake section, the large part of reptile park project almost completed. The interior of the structure which includes developing species specific habitat shall be completed soon. The work of rest of the components which are part of the project viz crocodilian and chelonian facilities also taken up simultaneously.

New Exhibit for Mouse deer:- Although the construction work of Mouse deer facility was targeted to be completed by December 2024, the ongoing project bit delayed. Looking at current pace the exhibit is expected to be full fledge readied till July 2025. The zoo foresees to incorporate the species in the extant collection of animals from the public display and conservation breeding perspective.

The efforts to procure the species were kept on while the project work reached in it's last phase. The animal exchange program with Guwahati zoo undertaken to procure two pairs of species exchanging Four horned antelope from this end, the proposal got nod from Central Zoo Authority.

Strengthening of southern side parapet wall of Gaur Exhibit :- The zoo introduced Gaur in the zoo back in 2009 modifying then Blackbuck exhibit. However, the earlier Blackbuck facility lacked consolidated parapet walls to contain the species like Gaur After the enough night house modifications the work of consolidating the feeble exhibit barrier wall undertaken by the management.

After strengthening eastern and western side of the exhibit in the past, the remaining work of refurbishing southern periphery of the facility taken up. The southern side of the facility would be reconstructed with RRC structure. The work is began and shall be completed till June 2025.

Quarantine facility for the canids and small felids :-

The zoo had rescue and rehabilitation centre which had been closed permanently in 2023. On the existing place, roughly admeasuring 2.5 acres, Pune Municipal Corporation envisage to establish standard off-display quarantine facility required for the routine maneuvers of the zoo. For the few species identified in the animal collection plan, the zoo had quarantine facility in place, however it lacks the same for most of the species. For the purpose the zoo foresees amendments in the Master(layout) plan and upgrade quarantine facilities which would serve most of the faunal species. To begin with in a phased manner the construction work for the quarantine cages for the species from canine and small cat family group began. The canine and lessor cat facility each admeasures 178.35 and 68.4 sq.mtr respectively with 4 holding cages and 2 no. of kraal within each.

Refurbishment ofenclosure barrier wall of Spotted deer facility :-

Most of the ungulate enclosures constructed in the beginning stage of the zoo had its enclosure barrier wall erected having brick construction work. The spotted deer enclosure established around 2003- 2004 had been having similar construction designing. Over the period of time the wall structure got feeble posing risk to the safety of animals housed inside. To address the issue the old structure constructed with bricks completely dismantled and the retaining wall admeasuring 51 meter reconstructed with reinforced cement concrete.

Education and Awareness programmes during the year 2024-25

World environment day (5th June 2024): -

World Environment Day 2024 was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park. The event aimed to raise awareness about environmental conservation, wildlife protection, and sustainable living among visitors of all ages. The theme for this year's World Environment Day, "Restore Our Earth," resonated deeply with the activities organized.

The day commenced with an inaugural speech by the Dr.Rajkumar Jadhav Zoo Director, who emphasized the importance of preserving biodiversity and minimizing human impact on the environment. The address was followed by a tree plantation drive, where visitors, staff, and students actively participated in planting saplings. The vote of thanks was proposed by Sh. Kaushik Kashikar the Head Animal Keeper of zoo. The event of World Environment Day ended on a positive note.

International Tiger Day: - International Tiger Day, one of the mostly liked interactive educational activity by the students, volunteers and zoo staffers. The event each year comes with full of joy and excitement for the schools and colleges regularly participating in zoo activity. The college students actively got their face painted with designs and colors resembling tiger body especially the stripes.

In the later half of the event a informative talk for the frontline zoo staffers of animal section and students was arranged and delivered by Deputy Director Zoo Dr. Suchitra Suryavanshipatil which was centerd at tiger management in the zoo.

World Elephant Day:- World Elephant Day is globally observed on 12th August to raise awareness about the plight of elephants across the world. The day aims at highlighting the various aspects related to conservation and protection of elephants from the threats the species is currently facing. At Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park we celebrate the occasion with great excitement with employees and students from schools and colleges. This time also staff of zoo made an arrangement of fruits resembling cake for the species. The staff of veterinary section, internship students, Mahout, zoo keepers, security personnel gathered at elephant facility and posed for the photography with the two. An internship students from KNPVC, Shirval college gave a brief talk on elephant conservation. Visitors enjoyed clicking the photos near selfie booth installed at main entrance at the Zoo.

Wildlife Week (1st – 7th October 2024)

Wildlife Week 2024 Report

Wildlife Week 2024 was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park & Wildlife Research Centre from October 1st to October 7th. The event aimed to raise awareness about wildlife conservation and the importance of preserving biodiversity.

Program Schedule

1st October - Rangoli Competition

The first event of Wildlife Week begins with Inaugural ceremony followed by Rangoli competition which observed active participation of 350 students from 7 different schools amid exam periods. Students participated in rangoli Competitions, showcasing their creativity and commitment to wildlife conservation. The competition was judged by Samartha Rangawli Pratisthan team headed by Mr. Ravi Ovhal.

2nd October – Bird watching Competition.

The event was commenced with the expert talk by Mr. Umesh Waghela, ornithologist and founder president of Alive on Bird Biodiversity in Maharashtra State followed by Bird watching Competition for participants conducted by Alive Charitable Trust (NGO)

3rd October - Drawing Competition -

The 'Drawing Competition' was the third event of Wildlife Week in the series of scheduled program. All the students drew adorable picture according to wildlife conservation theme i.e. "Safeguarding Our Natural Heritage" Mr. Chavhan professor from Bharti Vidyapeeth College of Fine Arts was the guest invited to judge the competition. The event was followed by the expert talk by Mr. Shiram shinde from Indian Herpetological Society on Snake Biodiversity in western Ghats.

4th October - Best Out of Waste Competition -

The event appears so phenomenal as the students present themselves with many articles and stuffs made up of waste items and which could be useful for daily needs within household. In this event four schools and senior college were participated. This event was judged by Mr. Prashant Dharne best out of waste expert.

5th October Street Play Competition -

The street play competition was the fifth event of the week-long program. Five schools participated in these competitions in the different groups. The students showcased performance through meaningful conversations, songs, dance, chanting slogans trying to spread-out the message of environment conservation and persuade the gathering of visitors to take up the allied issues sensibly in daily life. Actor, writer and director Mr. Shivaji Gaikwad had been the guest to judge the event of the week. In the scheduled educational activity Mr. Sachin Punekar delivered an expert talk on the topic titled "Biodiversity of plants in Maharashtra" attended by large gathering of students.

6th October -Nature Trail Walk -

Rajiv Gandhi zoological & Wildlife Research Centre, Pune in association with Pune City Nature Challenge Warriors an expert group on Butterflies had organized beautiful 'Nature Trail Walk 'for all the participants to engage people and students in observing and learning about different butterflies' species in Zoo Premises.

This event then followed by Live Performance to educate people regarding Safeguarding Our Natural Heritage by Mr. Mahadev Jadhav Swachataa Ambassador of PMC.

7th October – Prize distribution & Valedictory ceremony -

The day started with an expert talk by Mr. Vilas Gogate Ex – Director of National Natural History Museum. The event ended with an inspirational talk by guest of honour Mr. Bajirao Gaikawad senior reporter from "Pudhari" Marathi Daily Newsaper, followed by the prize distribution ceremony.

The outperforming students or student's group felicitated with trophies and certificates at the hands of dignitaries. Wildlife Week 2024 at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park & Wildlife Research Center successfully raised awareness about the importance of wildlife conservation and provided an engaging platform for learning and interaction. The event reinforced the zoo's commitment to conservation and education, leaving a lasting impact on all attendees.

The Swachhta Hi Sewa Abhiyan 2024

The **"Swachhta Hi Sewa Abhiyan"** 2024 at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park &Wildlife research Centre was a significant event aimed at promoting cleanliness and environmental awareness among visitors and staff. The event was part of the nationwide campaign celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Key Activities:

- **Mass Cleanliness Drive:** Volunteers, including students, staff, and local community members, participated in a mass cleanliness drive within the park. They collected and segregated waste, ensuring proper disposal and recycling.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Various awareness campaigns were conducted to educate visitors about the importance of cleanliness and waste management.
- **Tree Plantation:** As part of the event a tree plantation drive, was organized. Participants planted saplings around the park to enhance green cover and promote biodiversity under # Ek Ped Maa Ke Nam Abhiyan.
- **Interactive Workshops:** Workshops on waste management, recycling, and sustainable practices were conducted for visitors, especially school children, to instill a sense of responsibility towards the environment.
- **Cultural Programs:** The event also featured cultural programs, including skits and songs, to engage and entertain visitors while spreading the message of cleanliness and environmental conservation.

Highlights:

- **Participation:** Over 500 volunteers participated in the event, including students from nearby schools, interns, Zoo staff, and local community members.

- **Impact**: The tree plantation drive added around 60 new saplings to the park's green cover.

Public Response: The event received positive feedback from visitors ,who appreciated the efforts and expressed a renewed commitment to maintaining cleanliness and supporting environmental initiatives.

Conclusion:

The Swachhta Hi Sewa Abhiyan 2024 at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park &Wildlife Research Centre was a resounding success, bringing together the community to Promote cleanliness and environmental awareness.

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CLEAN CITY
स्वच्छ भारत अभियान





SWACHHATA HI SEVA 2024
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Important Events and Happenings

1. Ek ped ma ke nam campaign :- On the directives of PMO office the Ministry of Environment and Forest and climate change, government of India undertaken the campaign titled 'Ek ped ma ke nam' to promote large scale plantation drive in the country through different government establishments. At Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park as a part of the campaign the repeated plantation drives undertaken with diverse groups of people which included locals, government offices, students from schools and colleges and staff of zoo. Under the drive the saplings of indigenous trees planted within the premises of zoo at various stretches.

2. Procurement of Asiatic lion under animal exchange program:- The zoo had its first pair of Asiatic lion in the collection got from the Sakkarbaug zoo in the year 2016. The female however had her breeding potential not normal since the procurement. To promote the breeding in the species the zoo initiated animal exchange proposal with Rohtak zoo. In exchange of few exotic birds and reptiles the zoo added first female Asiatic lion after eight years. As mutually agreed between the zoos, after the clearance from competent authorities the animal transportation carried out by the team of Rohtak zoo on 1st April 2024.

3. Response of visitor to online ticketing:- In the last year a smart online platform for the ticketing established to ensure hassle free entry for the zoo visitors. A newly designed online ticket system with many smart features including different payment gateways is being widely accepted by the large number of zoo visitors. In a year time 2,86,583 number of visitors in total entered the zoo purchasing the zoo ticket through online mode. The streamlining of entry ticket sale through online base has helped regulate visitor circulation at the main entrance, also helped curtail the demand of number of staff to sale the ticket in manual form.

4. First ever captive breeding in Leopard cat : - This zoo has successfully bred endangered faunal species native to Western ghat and which are part of Zoo's animal collection plan. The zoo has pair of rescued Leopard cat since a while in the collection. The pair got compatible to each other and breeding also reported from the duo. However, the female lacked maternal instinct and killed own progeny born of two successive deliveries. Looking at no maternal care from the mother for the neonates it was decided to hand rare the future newborns of the species. The female third time delivered a young one which was carefully segregated from the mother. The neonate with birth weight 76 gram placed under intensive care in the same night house. To hand rare the first ever neonate of Leopard cat, the zoo focused on requisite parameters viz. feed formula, surrounding temperature, humidity management and maintaining sanitation. For the kitten the milk replacer under the brand 'KMR' found suitable with the initial frequency of 6 times a day. The animal used to weigh on daily basis to ascertain the appropriate weight gain and ensure normal health. The temperature data logger put in place to record and regulate the ambient temperature with room heaters. As the animal grew with no health issues, the practices under the mandatory preventive disease management protocol accomplished as per the schedule. On sexual maturity the female shall be paired up with the male counterpart acquired from the Guwahati Zoo.

Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

Summer Management.

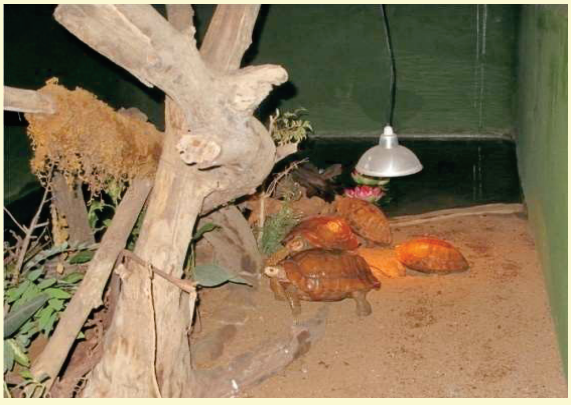
1. To counter the summer stress fogger system is made available in the Day Kraal section of Asiatic lion enclosure, Bengal tiger enclosure, Sloth bear enclosure and Leopard enclosure where animals fed inside the holding cages. The fogger system is also established in all the bird aviaries which included the species like Peafowl, Longbilled Vulture, Shikra and Kite.

2. Air coolers and fans are provided in enclosure night cubicalsof many species which include Sloth bear,Leopard, Asiatic lion,Bengal tiger, Leopard cat, Jungle cat, Indian giant squirrel and ex situ breeding facility, .

3. Wallowing pond is established in sambar exhibit.
4. Elephants are given cold water bath twice a day. Also, the species has been provided with facility of small waterpool for swimming.
5. Rain gun system for watering the garden area is utilized to maintain cool atmosphere around enclosures.
6. All snake houses are fitted in with foggers, fans and coolers which are put into use depending upon variations in the ambient temperature.

Winter Management

1. Wooden planks are used in the enclosure night cubicles of carnivores over which dry grass is scattered to create enough warmth.
2. In the resting sheds of ungulates dry grasses are spread on flooring to act as source of heat.
3. In the reptile houses blankets and heaters are placed in isolated spots in adequate numbers to be used by the animals based on the variations in the ambient temperature and animals biological need



Research Work carried out and publications

Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Center promotes and carry out research activities in collaboration with various educational institutions . This year the research study was conducte d by Dr. Satyamurti Kendre, a Post Graduate student of Department of Veterinary Parasitology from Krantisinh Nana Patil College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, under the guidance of Dr. Prashant D. Pawar as a part of post-graduation dissertation.

1. **TITLE OF THE STUDY CONDUCTED:** PREVALENCE OF ECTO - PARASITES IN BLACK BUCK, SPOTTED DEER, LEOPARD, TIGER, ELEPHANT AND SLOTH BEAR AT KATRAJ ZOO.

2. **AIM:** To capture, process and identify various ectoparasites from the animal shelters and study their prevalence. To note the efficacy of commercially available herbal preparation of 5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract (5% NSKE) as an insecticide.

3. **OBJECTIVES:** As per the synopsis of this project, the objectives of this study were;
   1. To study the prevalence of ecto -parasites in Blac k Buck, Spotted Deer, Leopard, Tiger, Elephant and Sloth Bear at Katraj Zoo.
   2. To study efficacy of the insecticide, Neem Seed Kernel Extract.

4. **METHODOLOGY:** The study was conducted during January 2025 to March 2025. The ecto - parasites were collected from sele ctive wildlife species namely, Black Buck, Spotted Deer, Leopard, Tiger, Elephant and Sloth Bear housed at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Center, Katraj. The samples were collected using non-invasive sampling methods such as adhesive based insect traps and light based insect traps placed at marked areas in each of the six wild animal housings (Image 1, 2, 3 & 4).

Image 1

Image 2

Image 3

Image 4

Along with these ecto -parasites were screened and collected manually during routine managemental activities carried out at the zoo. (Table 1). Those ectoparasites which could not be separated from the insect traps due to their strong adhesion with the glued insect traps or due to the chances of disruption of the parasite morphology were digitally collected by photographically capturing them using 10X and 20X optical lenses mounted on a mo bile phone camera lens for enhanced magnification and a clearer image capturing (Image 5 & 6).

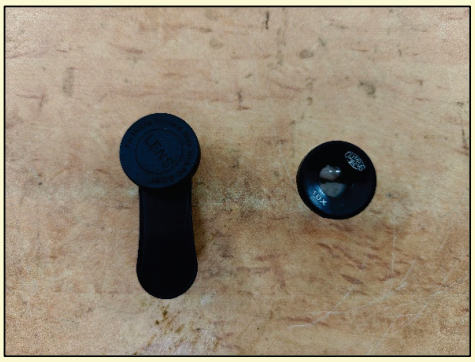


Image 5

Image 6

Table 1: Details of the traps and methods used for the collecti on of ecto-parasites:

Sr. No.	Wildlife Species (Binomial name)	Type of insect trap / method used for Ectoparasite collection			
		Glue based insect traps (No. used)	Light based insect traps (No. used)	Metabolic traps (No. used)	Screening method*
1.	**Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*)**	Roll traps (2), Board traps (1)	Electric bulb based insect trap (1)	--	Combing, Skin Scrapings, Physical examination

2.	**Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*)**	Roll traps (2), Board traps (1)	Electric bulb based insect trap (1)	--	Combing, Skin Scrapings, Physical examination
3.	**Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)**	Roll traps (2), Board traps (1)	Electric bulb based insect trap (1)	Slow CO_2 releasing insect luring trap (1)	Combing, Skin Scrapings, Physical examination
4.	**Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)**	Roll traps (3), Board traps (3)	Electric bulb based insect trap (1)	Slow CO_2 releasing insect luring trap (1)	Combing, Skin Scrapings, Physical examination
5.	**Elephant (*Elephas maximus*)**	Roll traps (2), Board traps (1)	Electric bulb based insect trap (1)	Slow CO_2 releasing insect luring trap (1)	Combing, Skin Scrapings, Physical examination
6.	**Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*)**	Roll traps (2), Board traps (1)	Electric bulb based insect trap (1)	Slow CO_2 releasing insect luring trap (1)	Combing, Skin Scrapings, Physical examination

* Used / conducted by the zoo's veterinarian only and whenever required.

The study was planned and executed in three phases namely, 1. Pre-treatment collection (9 days); 2. Treatment with 5% NSKE (single treatment on 10th day) (Image 7 & 8);

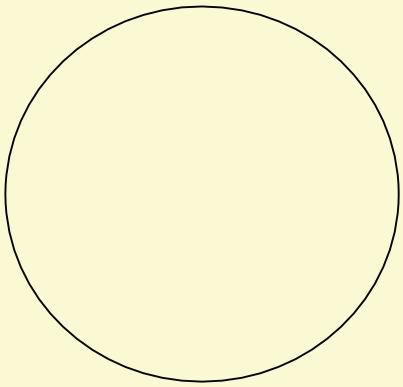
Image 7

Image 8

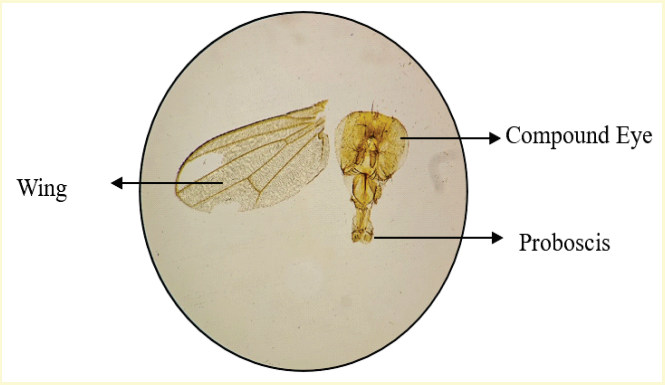
and 3. Post-treatment collection (9 days). All the collected ectoparasites were preserved in vials containing a solution of 70% ethanol based 5% glycerinated alcohol. The ectoparasite samples were then processed for permanent mount preparations and observed under 4X and 10X objective (magnification) for species identification using keys mentioned in Soulsby (1982). Following are some microscopic images of the processed and identified ecto-parasites:

Digitally collected Culicoides spp. fly.

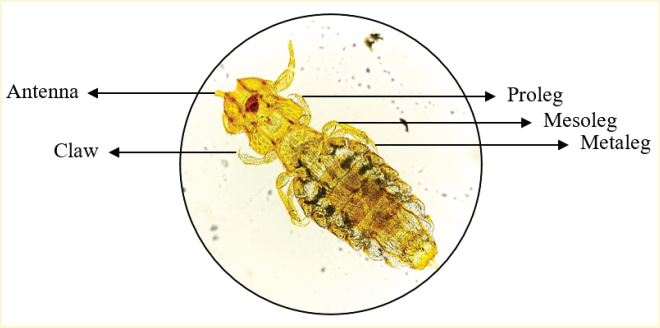
Digitally collected Mosquito.



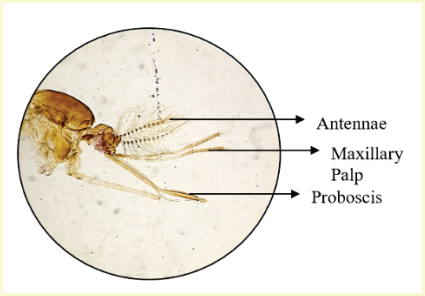
Processed Drosophila spp. fly.



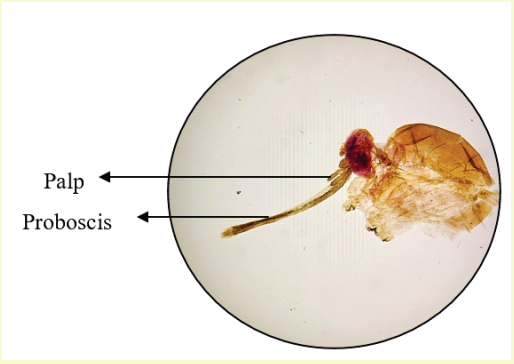
Head and mouth parts of Drosophila spp.



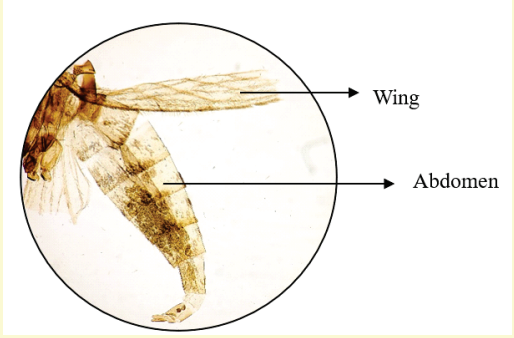
Processed Damalinia spp. louse.



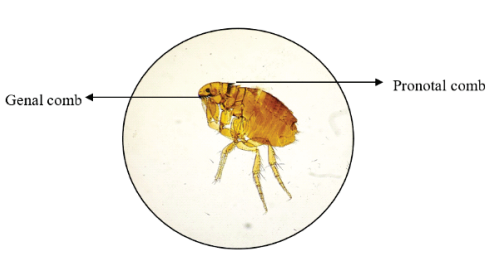
Mouth parts of Anopheles spp. mosquito.



Head and mouth parts of Culex spp.



Abdomen and wings of Aedes spp.



Ctenocephalides felis from Leopard.

Ctenocephalides felis from Black Buck.

1. **RESULTS:**

Prevalence of ecto-parasites in the wild animal species studied: The overall prevalence of the ectoparasites was calculated with respect to the total (pre and post spraying of Neem Seed Kernel Extract) ectoparasite count observed (865) in various wild animal species during the entire study. The overall Relative prevalence of ectoparasites was recorded as 6.24% in Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*) being the lowest of all the species, 15.37% in Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), 15.38% in Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), 19.66% in Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), 21.62% in Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), and 21.73% in Elephants (*Elephas maximus*) being the highest of all. The average relative prevalence of ectoparasites was hence calculated to be 16.67% indicating leopards, tigers and elephants had more overall relative prevalence of the ectoparasites than the average. (Table 2.) (Figure 1).

Table 2: Host species wise prevalence of ecto-parasites observed in the wildlife species at Katraj Zoo:

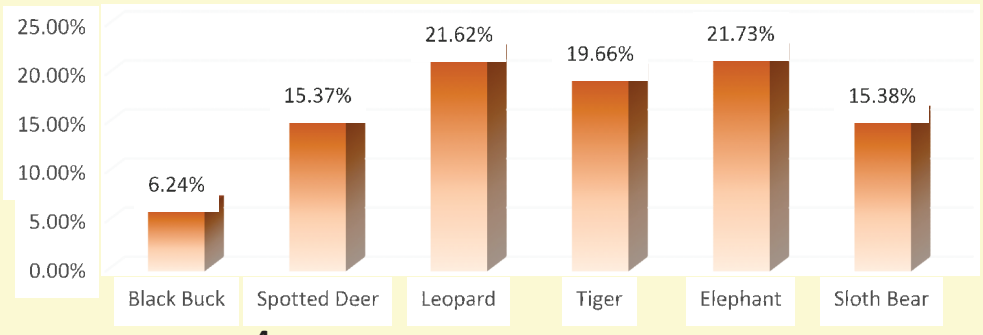
Sr. No.	Wildlife Species (Binomial name)	Total no. of wild animals observed	Total no. of ectoparasites observed w.r.t the application of 5% NSKE (Prevalence % in the host species)		Total no. of ectoparasites observed [A+B] (Overall Prevalence %)
			Before [A]	After [B]	
1.	Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*)	45	43 (79.63)	11 (20.37)	54 (6.24)
2.	Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*)	104	93 (69.93)	40 (30.07)	133 (15.37)
3.	Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	03	147 (78.61)	40 (21.39)	187 (21.62)

4.	Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)	04	118 (69.41)	52 (30.59)	170 (19.66)
5.	Elephant (*Elephas maximus*)	02	159 (84.57)	29 (15.42)	188 (21.73)
6.	Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*)	02	102 (76.69)	31 (23.30)	133 (15.38)
TOTAL:		**160**	**662**	**203**	**865**
		χ^2 value:	78.628**	28.340**	

*Significant at P<0.05; **Highly significant at P<0.01; NS: Non-Significant

Fig. 1: Overall host species wise prevalence of ecto-

Overall host species wise prevalence of ecto parasites:



4. Overall prevalence (%) of all ecto-parasites found.

The overall prevalence of the observed ectoparasites was calculated with respect to the total ectoparasites (865) obtained from all the wild animal species of interest during this entire study. The overall prevalence of ectoparasites collected from all wild animal species prior to the use of five percent Neem Seed Kernel Extract solution was obse rved to be 76.53% while, the overall prevalence of ectoparasites after the use of five percent Neem Seed Kernel Extract was observed to be 23.47%. This indicated a highly significant (P<0.001) decrease in the total ectoparasite count, after the use of five percent NSKE solution (Table 2).

The efficacy of 5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract as an insecticide:

The efficacy of five percent Neem Seed Kernel Extract as an insecticide / as an insect repellent was calculated from the reduction in the ectoparasite number after using of 5% NSKE in all the animal housings (Table 2). It was observed that the reduction in the prevalence of the

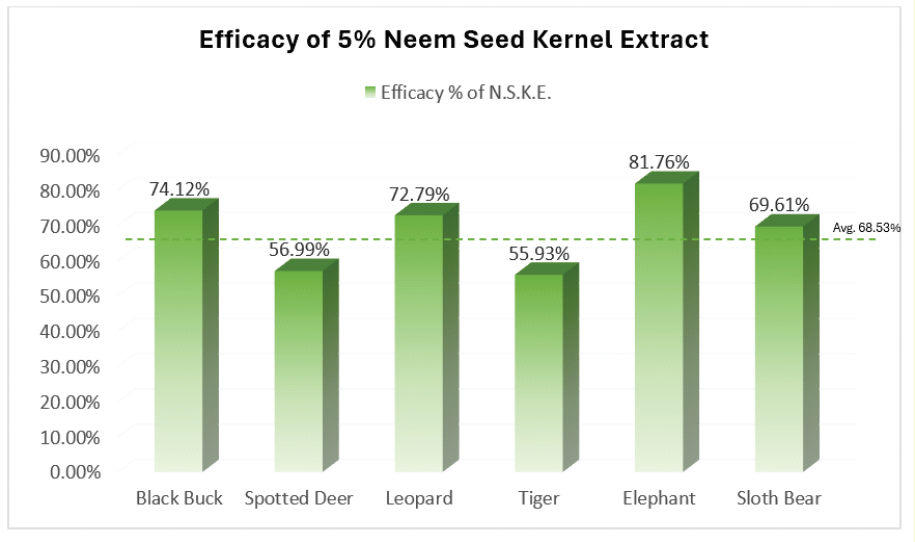
ectoparasites in various wild animal species was highly significant (P<0.001) in case of each of the wild animal species studied (Table 2). The efficacy was calculated to be the most, 81.76% in the Elephant. The average efficacy of 5% NSKE was calculated to be 68.53% which indicates a highly significant decrease in the overall ectoparasite counts in black buck, spotted deer, leopard, tiger, elephant and sloth bear housed at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Center, Katraj, Pune, Maharashtra, India. (Fig. 2).

Table 3: Overall reduction of ectoparasite count and efficacy of 5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract against ecto-parasites in various wild animals at Katraj Zoo:

Species	Ecto-parasites observed w.r.t. application of 5% NSKE		Reduction of ecto-parasites (A-B)	Efficacy (A-B / A) × 100 (%)	Total no. of ecto-parasites observed in the study	χ^2 value
	Before (A)	After (B)				
Black Buck	43	11	32	74.12	54	18.963**
Spotted Deer	93	40	53	56.99	133	21.120**
Leopard	147	40	107	72.79	187	61.225**
Tiger	118	52	66	55.93	170	25.624**
Elephant	159	29	130	81.76	188	89.894**
Sloth Bear	102	31	71	69.61	133	37.902**
Total:	**662**	**203**	**459**	**68.53**	**865**	**243.562****

*Significant at P<0.05; **Highly significant at P<0.01; NS: Non-Significant

Fig. 2: Overall efficacy of 5% N.S.K.E. as an insecticide in various wildlife species studied:



The efficacy of 5% NSKE was also calculated in accordance with various types of ectoparasites found from all the wild animal species studied throughout this entire study (Table 4). A highly significant (P<0.001) reduction in the ectoparasite count among all the three taxa of ectoparasites found in this study which are, flies, fleas and lice was noted after the use of 5% NSKE. The efficacy of 5% NSKE was noted as the most against the fleas which was found to be 100%, followed by the efficacies against flies, which was found to be 69.29% and lice, which was found to be 66.67%. (Table 4).

Table 4: Overall efficacy of 5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract in various taxa of ecto-parasites:

Taxa	Ecto-parasites observed w.r.t. application of 5% NSKE		Reduction of ecto-parasites [A-B]	Efficacy [A-B / A] × 100 (%)	Total no. of ecto-parasites observed in the study	χ^2 value
	Before [A]	After [B]				
Flies	622	191	431	69.29	813	228.488**
Fleas	4	0	4	100.00	4	--
Lice	36	12	24	66.67	48	12.000**
Total:	**662**	**203**	**459**	**78.65 (avg.)**	**865**	**243.562****

*Significant at P<0.05; **Highly significant at P<0.01; NS: Non-Significant

Economics of the use of five percent neem seed kernel extract in this study:

The 5% NSKE concentrate solution was commercially available at INR 750/L in retail market while, the same is available at INR 250/L in wholesale market or if purchased in bulk. In this study, it was purchased as per the wholesale rates and was used over an area (of all the six animal housings) of 1000 m^2 once. Hence, the cost per unit area for the one-time use of 5% NSKE was calculated to be INR 0.4 / m^2. If the solution was to be purchased at retail price, the cost per unit area for the one-time use of the same should have been INR 1.2/m^2. Using these values, it would roughly require INR 5200 to 15600 for one-time spraying of the entire zoo's area with 5% NSKE.

8. DISCUSSION: In this study no ticks and mites were observed while examining the wild animals, their shelters, resting areas, etc. during the entire study period, among all the six wildlife species within the scope of this study. The absence of parasites could be the result of routine preventive managemental practices meticulously implemented by the zoo management. These includes;

1. Use of 4% Sodium Chloride (NaCl) solution on weekly basis for regular washings of the wild animal enclosures including the open areas with vegetations for insect control.
2. Use of fans and other equipment to maintain normal humidity and air flow in the wild animal housings which creates an unfavourable environment for the acarids to develop.
3. Regular maintenance of hygiene and cleanliness by timely washings of the resting areas and animal enclosures by the zoo workers and the night housekeepers of the wild animals reduces the chances of introduction of new ectoparasites into the animal housings.

The average efficacy (with respect to the wildlife species studied) of 5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract as an insecticide used in the animal shelters and in the night houses of the wild animals was calculated to be 68.53% which indicated a highly significant reduction in the ectoparasites ($P<0.001$) (Table 3) while, the average efficacy of 5% NSKE against the three prevalent categories of ectoparasites i.e. flies, fleas and lice was calculated to be 78.65% (Table 4) also indicating a highly significant ($P<0.001$) reduction of ectoparasites amongst the three prevalent taxa of ectoparasites observed in this study.

9. CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrated the ectoparasitic prevalence among captive wildlife

species—Black Buck, Spotted Deer, Leopard, Tiger, Elephant, and Sloth Bear—at Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park, Pune. The prevalence and estimated load of ectoparasites, primarily flies, varied across species, with larger mammals such as elephants and leopards exhibiting higher parasite burdens. Through non-invasive methods and trap-based sampling, 865 ectoparasites were collected, with a post-treatment decline to 213 following the application of 5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract (NSKE). The NSKE showed an average efficacy of 78.65% across all ectoparasite taxa, with up to 100% efficacy against fleas and 81.76% efficacy in

elephants. These findings validate the insecticidal potential of 5% NSKE as a cost-effective, eco-friendly alternative for managing ectoparasites in captive wildlife. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of routine ectoparasite monitoring, hygiene, and proper waste disposal in reducing breeding habitats and limiting parasite spread. The outcomes support the incorporation of 5% NSKE into standard zoo management practices for improved animal welfare and health in captivity.

Conservation Breeding Programme of the Zoo

The Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Centre had been at the forefront in the ex situ conservation breeding program of Indian Gian Squirrel, the species which is also a state animal of Maharashtra. The zoo had mixed success to breed the species under captive conditions since the inception of program. The zoo had to begin the captive breeding of species with the available founder stock. Initial successive breeding within the specimen was morale booster to take up the project to the next level. To breed the species on scientific lines the zoo also sought help of LaCONES for the genetic profiling. Further, the state-of-the-art ex situ captive breeding facility for the species constructed along the off display stretch with the provision for further expansion if population successfully augments. However, after the initial successive five births the death of the founder specimen has stopped further breeding within the population. The zoo is attempting to procure the potential specimen to get the breeding program back on track. However, the limited availability of specimen across the recognized zoo the is prime hurdle in restocking the species and boost the breeding program. However, after the struggling for last couple of years the zoo set to get one rescued female from the Amte's Animal ARK. The facility which always extends support whenever this zoo demands any species to meet its objectives. Once transferred to Pune the female shall be attempted to paired up with the extant male stock with glimmer of hopes to restart the breeding of Indian giant squirrel once again.

Animal acquisition / transfer / exchange during the year

A	Animals arriving in the Zoo				
	.	Species	Number (M:F)	From which Zoo	Date of arrival in the zoo
1		Asiatic Lion	01 F	Rohtak Zoo, Haryana	01-04-2024
2.		Four Horned Antelope	01 M, 03 F	Indira Gandhi Zoo & Deer Park, Rourkela	07-01-2025
3		Indian Jackal	01 M, 02 F	Kanan Pendhari Zoological Park, Bilaspur	18-03-2025
B.	**Animals going from the zoo**				
		Species	**Number (M:F)**	**Going to which Zoo**	**Date of deposition from the zoo**
1.		Striped Hyena	01 F	Rohtak Zoo, Haryana	01-04-2024
2.		Sambar	01 M,02 F	Veermata Jijabai Bhosale botanical udyan & Zoo Mumbai	07-08-2024
3		Sambar	01 M,01 F	Veermata Jijabai Bhosale botanical udyan & Zoo Mumbai	09-08-2024
4		Spotted deer	02 F	Veermata Jijabai Bhosale botanical udyan & Zoo Mumbai	09-08-2024
5		Spotted deer	02 M,02 F	Veermata Jijabai Bhosale botanical udyan & Zoo Mumbai	28-08-2024
6		Leopard	01 M,01 F	Indira Gandhi Park Zoo & Deer park Rourkela,Odisha	18-11-2024
7		Bonnet macaque	01 M,01F	Kanan Pendhari Zoological Park, Bilaspur, Chhatisgarh	15-03-2025

Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals carried out by the Zoo

The 'Rescue and Rehabilitation' of wild animals from the free-range conditions was one of the objectives of zoo of late. The rescue operations would carry out through the animal rescue and rehabilitation centre attached to the zoo. However, the forest department established their own rescue and rehabilitation facility on forest land in Pune. Hence, wildlife rescue operations initiated by the Pune Municipal Corporation stopped from the month of June 2023. Nonetheless, the zoo still had some rescued exotic animals which are presently looked after for their life time care. The zoo currently has following exotic animals which are either admitted by the enforcement agencies or by the civilians.

List of current exotic rescued animals

Sr.No	Species	Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
1	African Grey parrot	0	0	1	1
2	African love birds	0	0	7	7
3	Blue and yellow macaw	0	0	2	2
4	Budgerigar	9	3	6	18
5	Cockatiel	0	0	19	19
6	Finches	0	0	5	5
7	Java sparrow	0	0	6	6
8	Ring necked dove	0	0	3	3
9	White cockatto	0	0	1	1
10	Ball python	1	0	0	1
11	Green iguana	0	1	0	1
12	Red eared slider	111	39	62	212

Annual Inventory of animals

Form – II

[See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A
Inventory Report for the Year :2024-25

Endangered Species*

S.No.	Animal Name	Scientific name	Opening Stock as on 01.04.2024				Births			Acquisition			Disposal			Death			Closing Stock as on 31.03.2025			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Indian Vulture	*Gyps indicus*	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
2	Indian Peafowl	*Pavo cristatus*	1	5	0	6													1	5	0	6
3	Crested Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis cheela*	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
5	Indian Bison,Gaur	*Bos gaurus*	2	1	0	3													2	1	0	3
	Blackbuck	*Antilope cervicapra*	.	6	19	40	6	2								5	1		16	25	1	42
6	Indian Jackal	*Canis aureus indicus*	1	1	0	2				1	2					1	1		1	2	0	3
7	Indian Wolf	*Canis lupus pallipes*	3	4	0	7													3	4	0	7
8	Indian Elephant	*Elephas maximus*	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
9	Jungle Cat	*Felis chaus*	4	8	3	15		1									3		5	8	0	13
10	Chinkara	*Gazella bennettii*	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
11	Rhesus Macaque	*Macaca mulatta*	3	6	0	9													3	6	0	9
12.	Bonnet Macaque	*Macaca radiata*	4	3	2	9							1	1		1			3	3	0	6
13.	Sloth Bear	*Melursus ursinus*	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
14.	Asiatic Lion	*Panthera leopersica*	1	1	0	2					1								1	2	0	3
15.	Leopard	*Panthera pardus*	1	3	0	4							1	1					0	2	0	2
16.	Tiger (leucistic/ White)	*Panthera tigris*	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
17.	Bengal Tiger	*Panthera tigristigris*	2	1	0	3													2	1	0	3
18.	Leopard Cat	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	2	1	0	3		1											2	2	0	4
19	Malabar Giant Squirrel	*Ratufa indica*	4	1	0	5										2			2	1	0	3

20.	Four-horned Antelope	*Tetracerus quadricornis*	5	3	0	8	1	1		1	3					1			6	7	0	13
21.	Marsh Crocodile	*Crocodylus palustris*	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
22.	Russell's Viper	*Daboia russelii*	2	3	0	5													2	3	0	5
23.	Checkered Keelback	*Fowlea piscator*	14	13	0	27										1			13	13	0	26
24.	Gharial	*Gavialis gangeticus*	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
25.	Black Pond Turtle, Spotted pond turtle	*Geoclemys hamiltonii*	0	0	8	8												1	0	0	7	7
26.	Indian flapshell turtle	*Lissemys punctata*	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
27.	ReticulatedPython	*Malayopython reticulatus*	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
28.	SpectacledCobra	*Naja naja*	3	7	0	10										1			2	7	0	9
29.	Indian Tent Turtle	*Pangshura tecta*	1	1	0	2										1			0	1	0	1
30.	Common RatSnake	*Ptyas mucosa*	5	9	0	14													5	9	0	14
31.	Indian Rock Python	*Python molurus*	1	3	0	4													1	3	0	4
32	Bengal Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
	Total			91	34	204	7	5		2	6		2	2		13	5	1	75	116	10	201

*Animals under Schedule I and Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Part – B

Other than Endangered Species

S. No.	Animal Name	Scientific name	Opening Stock as on				Births			Acquisition			Disposal			Death			Closing Stock as on			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
34	Blue-fronted Amazon,	*Amazona aestiva*	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
35	Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
36	Brown Fish Owl	*Ketupa zeylonensis*	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
37	Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*	0	0	4	4												1	0	0	3	3
38	Dusky Lory	*Pseudeos fuscata*	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
39	Nilgai	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*	1	5	0	6													1	5	0	6
40	Striped Hyena	*Hyaena hyaena*	1	3	0	4								1					1	2	0	3
41	Indian Muntjac	*Muntiacus muntjak*	3	9	4	16	4	1								5			4	12	0	16
42	Sambar Deer	*Rusa unicolor*	14	15	0	29		2					2	3		1	1		11	13	0	24
43	Spotted Deer / Chital *	*Axis axis*	44	56	13	113							2	4		3	1		42	61	0	103
	Banded Racer	*Argyrogena fasciolata*	2	1	0	3													2	1	0	3
44	Cat Snake	*Boiga trigonata*	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
45	Common Krait	*Bungarus caeruleus*	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
46	Common Trinket Snake	*Coelognathus Helena*	2	2	0	4													2	2	0	4
47	Saw Scaled Viper	*Echis carinatus*	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3

48	Red Sand Boa	*Eryx johnii*	2	2	0	4												2	2	0	4
49	Indian Star Tortoise	*Geochelone elegans*	4	9	0	13							1	3				3	6	0	9
50	Common Sand Boa	*Gongylophis conicus*	2	2	0	4												2	2	0	4
51	Green Iguana	*Iguana iguana*	1	0	0	1												1	0	0	1
52	Elongated Tortoise	*Indotestudo elongate*	1	0	0	1												1	0	0	1
53	Common Wolf Snake	*Lycodon aulicus*	1	3	0	4												1	3	0	4
54	Indian Black Turtle (ssp.indo peninsularis)	*Melanochelys trijuga indopeninsularis*	1	2	0	3												1	2	0	3
55	Banded Kukri Snake	*Oligodon arnensis*	1	1	0	2												1	1	0	2
56	Red eared slider	*Trachemys scripta elegans*	9	5	0	14												9	5	0	14
57	Bamboo Pit Viper	*Trimeresurus stejnegeri*	1	1	0	2												1	1	0	2
	Total			121	25	238	4	3					5	11		9	2		87	123	7	217
	Grand Total		171	212	59	442	11	8		2	6		7	13		22	7	2	162	239	17	418

Mortality of animals

Sl. No.	Animal Name (with individual identification mar k, if any)	Scientific Name	Sex			Date of Death	Reason of Death as per the Post-mortem report
			M	F	U		
Bird							
1	Black kite	*Milvus migrans*			1	04-10-2024	Cardio- respiratory failure.
Mammal							
1	Spotted Deer / Chital	*Axis axis*		1		14/4/2023	Traumatic shock
2	Barking deer / Indian Muntjac	*Muntiacus muntjak*	1			05-04-2024	Traumatic shock
3	Blackbuck	*Antilope cervicapra*	1			13-05-2024	Traumatic injury in throcic region leading to toxemia & cardio respiratory failure
4	Jungle cat	Felis chaus		1		24-05-2024	Toxemia with respiratory failure
5	Spotted Deer / Chital	*Axis axis*	1			04-07-2024	Traumatic shock with cardiac failure
6	Giant Squirrel	*Rutufa indica*	1			13-07-2024	Cardiac failure due to Senility
7	Spotted Deer / Chital	*Axis axis*	1			16-08-2024	Traumatic shock due to infighting
8	Jungle cat	Felis chaus		1		22-08-2024	Multi organ failure with toxemia & shock
9	Barking deer / Indian Muntjac	*Muntiacus muntjak*	1			22-09-2024	Cardiac shock with respiratory failure
10	Sambar	*Rusa unicolor*	1			27-09-2024	Multi organ failure with toxemia & shock
11	Black buck	*Antilope cervicapra*	1			07-10-2024	Toxemia & Cardio-respiratory failure
12	Jungle cat	Felis chaus		1		07-10-2024	Hypovolemic shock with Cardiac failure
13	Barking deer / Indian Muntjac	*Muntiacus muntjak*	1			07-10-2024	Cardio- respiratory failure
14	Barking deer / Indian Muntjac	*Muntiacus muntjak*	1			12-10-2024	Traumatic shock with respiratory failure
15	Black buck	*Antilope cervicapra*		1		14-10-2024	Systemic toxemia & shock
16	Bonnet macaque	*Macaca radiata*	1			05-11-2024	Cardiac failure
17	Indian Giant Squirrel	*Ratufa indica*	1			20-11-2024	Shock
18	Jackal	*Canis aureus*		1		03-12-2024	Cardio- respiratory failure with shock
19	Four Horned Antelope	*Tetracerus quadricornis*	1			04-12-2024	Enteritis with toxemia & septicemia
20	Sambar	*Rusa unicolor*		1		05-12-2024	Cardio- respiratory failure
21	Spotted Deer / Chital	*Axis axis*	1			23-01-2025	Hypoprotenemia due to enteropathy

22	Blackbuck	*Antilope cervicapra*	1			20-02-2025	Cardiac shock with respiratory failure
23	Barking deer / Indian Muntjac	*Muntiacus muntjak*	1			27-02-2025	Capture myopathy & Toxemia leading to shock
24	Indian Jackal	*Canis aureus indicus*	1			28-02-2025	Cardio respiratory failure with shock
25	Blackbuck	*Antilope cervicapra*	1			03-03-2025	Capture myopathy leading leading to shock & ciculatory failure
26	Blackbuck	*Antilope cervicapra*	1			06-03-2025	Traumatic shock associated with infighting injuries
Reptile							
1	Black pond Turtle	*Geoclemys hamiltonii*		1		10-09-2024	Respiratory & hepatic failure
2	Indian Roofed Turtle	*Pangshura tecta*	1			20-12-2024	Multi-Organ failure
3	Cobra Indian/Spectacled Cobra	*Naja naja*	1			15-01-2025	Traumatic injury
4	Checkered Keelback	*Fowlea piscator*	1			25-01-2025	Traumatic injury
			22	**8**	**1**		
	GRAND TOTAL = 31						

Compliance with the condition stipulated by Central Zoo Authority

Sl.	Condition	Time Period to Comply	Since when pending	Status with regard to Compliance of the conditions
1.	**General Requirements**			
	For species involved in conservation breeding like the Malabar Giant Squirrel and Rusty Spotted Cat, the zoo must endeavour to establish and sustain population of physically, genetically and behaviourally healthy animals for furthering the cause of wildlife conservation by ensuring permanent identification for all the animals, genetic testing for lineage and further maintain detailed animal history cards and studbook.		31.01.2025	The zoo initiated ex situ breeding program for Malabar giant squirrel only. All the recommendations are complied
	The zoo shall, ensure proper landscaping and planting of appropriate indigenous species, provide a naturalistic environment within the zoo for all the species including ungulates.		31.01.2025	Most of the species enclosure in the zoo has planted with indigenous vegetation
	The perimeter wall must be continually monitored for damage and fixed with pucca construction when needed.		31.01.2025	The recommendations would be strictly followed
	The elephants in the zoo must remain off display and should not be shown to the visitors especially when tethered. The elephant facility is to be used only as a camp for the welfare and housing of the elephants. The space accorded to the animals must be in line with the directives issued by th e CZA. (7 (m) (ii). Recommended guidelines during stakeholder meetings on "Elephants' Upkeep in Zoos" (held on 18.03.2013 & 25.10.2013)) and chrome - extension ://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://cza.nic.in/uploads/documents/notifications/orders/english/c-33.pdf.		31.01.2025	The zoo is not showing the Elephants to the visitor intentionally but at some spots within the facility Elephants can be spotted by the visitors. The space accorded to the animal is in line with the directives issued by the CZA

	The zoo must put in place adequate safeguards to prevent the entry of stray animals into the premises of the zoo. The wire meshes around the ungulate enclosures are not conducive to aesthetic vie wing. The broken portions of the enclosure walls needto be repaired.		31.01.2025	The broken portions of enclosure wall are repaired. The adequate safeguards to prevent the entry of stray animals is put in place
2.	**Administrative and staffing pattern :**			
	Adequate scientific and technical staff must be hired by the zoo with provisions for career progression viz. Veterinary officer, Curator, Biologist, Education officer to carry out the responsibilities of ho using, upkeep and healthcare of zoo animals, data management and research and visitor education.		31.01.2025	The zoo has enough staff for Veterinary services and educational activities. The post of curator shall be filled up after the amendments in the recruitment rules
3.	**Development and Planning**			
	The zoo must ensure that the masterplan is updated along with detailed collection plan, researchand education plan and comprehensive conservationbreedingplan.		31.01.2025	The Master Plan has approved and has educational plan and updated animal collection plan.
	The zoo shall not accept any rescued animal unless it has appropriately designed enclosure and upkeep facilities for the animal as well as the facilities for keeping it in isolation during quarantine period.		31.01.2025	The zoo is currently not accepting any rescued animals unless having appropriate housing facility
	Whenever any zoo decides to accept any rescued animal for housing, a detailed report regarding the source from which the animal has been received, legality of its acquisition and the facilities available at the zoo for housing, upkeep and healthcare shall be sent to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State and CZA. The animals acquisition by the zoo must be included in the inventory. The animals housed in the rescue centre and disposed to ResQ Charitable trust has been done without information to CZA and detailed number including explanation for the same must be provided by the zoo. Some animals had been retained back and detailed information regarding this must be provided to CZA along with species and numbers, housing details etc.		31.01.2025	The zoo use to follow prescribed guidelines for the rescue activities. It was the decision of forest department to close the rescue centre of zoo and shift the animals to their new TTC facility for further release. The operation was like release procedure from the rescue centre which the zoo never use to report to CZA. The detailed information about the rescued animals has been sent to CZA vide this office letter No.244/2024-25 dated 3.10.2024

4.	**Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures**			
	The zoo should improve the landscaping in the enclosure (especially ungulates)		31.01. 2025	Partly complied
	The zoo shall provide appropriately designed and effective stand- off barriers at every animal display enclosure in a manner that facilitates the visitors in getting unobstructed view of wild animals, without reaching in the vicinity or proximity of the animals and shall also display adequate sign boards so as of give warning to the visitors to keep a safe distance from the		31.01. 2025	Complied
	The interpretation centre must be completed and opened for the public.		31.01. 2025	In process
5.	**Upkeep and healthcare of animals**			
	The ungulate species housed off display in individual units must be integrated in the population or if surplus must be sent to zoos that will accept the animals and have the ability to care for them. The animals housed in the zoo should be marked with permanent ID so that monitoring of the animals is more effective		31.01. 2025	No ungulates are housed off-display currently. The zoo always attempts to send surplus stock to other facilities. Wherever possible some animals are marked with permanent ID
	Ventilation, light and circulation in the night cells must be improved and also feeding and water troughs must be appropriate to the species of animals housed.		31.01. 2025	Complied
	All staff involved with upkeep and healthcare of zoo animals shall be screened against zoonotic diseases once every year and those found positive to any communicable disease shall be provided appropriate treatment till they get cured and freed of the infection and during the period of such treatment, the infected employees shall be kept away from the responsibility of upkeep and healthcare of the animals.		31.01. 2025	The staffers working with animal section are subjected to medical examination annually and the requisite protocol is followed as suggested

	The zoo must incorporate data related to biological and social behavior of the animals in the records (keeper diary and daily register) maintained by the Zoo.		31.01.2025	The keeper diary and daily register is maintained as per the norms
6.	**Veterinary and infrastructure facilities**			
	The zoo must develop the postmortem room, isolation ward, quarantine ward based on the kind of animals included in the collection plan of the Zoo .		31.01.2025	The zoo has post mortem facility. Also, the quarantine ward for the select species. The work of developing quarantine facility for the rest of the species is in process. As a part of the activity construction work of quarantine section for lessor cat and canine family group has started
	The zoo must engage veterinary support staff (lab assistant, Stoc kman/compounder) as per the recommendation of CZA.		31.01.2025	The zoo has appointed Livestock Supervisor as veterinary support staff
	The zoo must develop strong MoU for collaborative research and assistance with veterinary interventions.		31.01.2025	The zoo has close rapport with KNP college of veterinary science, Shirval and research activities are regularly conducted by the post graduate students with the support from zoo
7.	**Post mortem and disposal of carcass**			
	In the event of the postmortem being inconclusive and no specific reason for death is identified, the zoo authorities shall send the samples of the tissues and organs, blood, viscera etc. for further examination to the qualified diagnostic laboratory having adequate specialization for further investigation and identifying the cause of death		31.01.2025	This protocol is followed by the zoo

8.	**Acquisition and breeding of animals**			
	The zoo must acquire mates for single and unpaired animals on priority basis (eg Cuckatoo) and in the event of failing to find amate for single and unpaired animal within a period of six months, the unpaired or single animal shall be transferred or exchanged with any other zoo in accordance with the norms specified by the Central Zoo Authority in this regard.		31.01.2025	In process
	The zoo shall, with a view to prevent inbreeding and the loss of heterozygosity, maintain the animal history cards &stud and herd book for the animals of endangered species housed in the zoo and put appropriate permanent identification marks egs (PIT tags).Marking data to be included in the animal history cards		31.01.2025	The animal history cards and stud book for the endangered species are maintained as per the guidelines
	The zoo shall limit the number of animals of spotted deer, black buck within the limits set by the animal collection plan of the zoo and the CZA by implementing appropriate population control measures with due consideration of the health and welfare of the animals and interest of their long-term survival		31.01.2025	The population rise in spotted deer is controlled. The work in Blackbuck is in process
	The zoo shall release any captive animal into the wild except in accordance with the norms specified by the Central Zo Authority in this regard. The information regarding the animals disposed from the collection to ResQ Charitable Trust will be provided to the CZA.		31.01.2025	The zoo do not release any animal in the wild violating the norms specified by the Central Zoo Authority

List of free living wild animals within the zoo premises

1. MAMMALS

SR NO	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Brown Rat	*Rattus norwegicus*
2	Civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*
3	Hare	*Lepus nigricollis*
4	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*
5	House rat	*Rattus rattus*
6	Indian Flying fox	*Pteropusgigantus*
7	Large Bandicoot rat	*Bandicota indica*
8	Little Indian Field Mouse	*Mus booduga*
9	Mongoose	*Herpestesedwardsii*
10	Three striped Palm Squirrel	*Funambuluspalmaurum*

2. BIRDS

SR NO	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*
2	Baya Weaver bird	*Ploceusphilippinus*
3	Black Drongo	*Dicrurusmacrocercus*
4	Blue rock pigeon	*Columbia livia*
5	Brahminy Duck	*Tadornaferruginea*
6	Brahminy Mynah	*Sternuspagodarum*
7	Brainfever bird	*Hierococcyxvarius*
8	Button quail	*Turnixsuscitator*
9	Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*
10	Common Babbler	*Turdoidescaudatus*
11	Common Indian Night jar	*Caprimulgus indicus*
12	Common Mynah	*Acridotheres tristis*
13	Common Quail	*Coturnix cotirnix*
14	Common Snipe	*Gallinagogallinago*
15	Common teal	*Anas crecca*
16	Coppersmith Barbet	*Megalamiahaemacephala*
17	Crested Serpent Eagle	*Spilornischeela*
18	Demoiselle Crane	*Grus virgo*
19	Eurasian Spoonbill	*Platalealeucorodia*
20	Garganey	*Anas querquedula*
21	Golden Oriole	*Oriulusoriulus*
22	Great Tit	*Parus major*
23	Greater Coucal	*Centropus sinensis*
24	Green Bee-eater	*Meropspersicus*
25	Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*
26	Grey Hornbill	*Ocycerosbirostris*
27	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*
28	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
29	Indian Robin	*Saxicoloidesfulicata*
30	Iora	*Aegithina tiphia*
31	Jungle Crow	*Corvus macrorhynchos*
32	Koel	*Eudynamysscolopacea*
33	Little brown dove	*Streptopelia senegalensis*
34	Little Cormorant	*Phlaocrocoraxniger*
35	Little Kingfisher	*Alcedoathis*
36	Magpie Robin	*Copsychussaularis*
37	Night Heron	*Nycticoraxnycticorax*
38	Oriental White Eye	*Zosteropspalpebrosus*
39	Painted Stork	*Mycteria leucocephala*
40	Paradise Fly Catcher	*Terpsiphoneparadise*
41	Pariah Kite	*Milvus migrans*

42	Peafowl	***Pavocristatus***
43	Pied Kingfisher	***Cerylerudis***
44	Pond Heron	***Ardeolagrayii***
45	Purple Heron	***Ardea purpurea***
46	Purple Moorhen	***Porphyrioporphyrio***
47	Purple Rumped Sunbird	***Nectariniazeylonica***
48	Red Vented Bulbul	***Pycnonotuscafer***
49	Red Wattled Lapwing	***Vanellus indicus***
50	River Tern	***Sterna aurantia***
51	Rose ringed Parakeet	***Psittaculakrameri***
52	Rufous backed shrike	***Lanius Schach***
53	Shikra	***Accipiter badius***
54	Spotbill Duck	***Anas poecilorhyncha***
55	Spotted Owlet	***Athene brama***
56	Tailorbird	***Orthotomussutorius***
57	Tickell's Blue flycatcher	***Cyornistickellaie***
58	White Breasted Kingfisher	***Halcyon smyrnensis***
59	White Breasted Waterhen	***Amaurornisphoenicurus***
60	White browed Fantail-flycatcher	***Rhipidura aureola***
61	White Necked Stork	***Ciconia episcopus***

3. REPTILES

SR NO	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Indian Flapshell Turtle	***Lissemys punctata***
2	Monitor Lizard	***Varanus bengalensis***
3	Chameleon	***Chamaleonzeylanicus***
4	CommonGarden Lizard	***Calotes versicolor***
5	Gecko	***Hemidactylus frenatus***
6	Worm Snake	***Ramphotyphlopsbraminus***
7	Phipson'sShieldtail	***Uropeltisphipsonii***
8	Sand Boa	***Gongylophisconicus***
9	Earth Boa / Red Sand Boa	***Eryxjohnii***
10	Common Trinket Snake	***CoelognathushelenaHelena***
11	Indian Rat Snake	***Ptyas mucosa***
12	Banded Racer	***Argyrogenafaciolata***
13	Slender Racer / Gunther's Racer	***Coluber gracilis***
14	Banded Kukri Snake	***Oligodonarnensis***
15	Common Wolf Snake	***Lycodonaulicus***

16	Dumeril's Black-headed Snake	***Sibynophissubpunctatus***
17	Checkered Keelback Water Snake	***Xenochrophis piscator***
18	Striped Keelback	***Amphiesmastolatum***
19	Green Keelback / Grass Snake	***Macropisthodonplumbicolor***
20	Common Cat Snake	***Boiga trigonata***
21	Condanarus Sand Snake	***Psammophiscondanarus***
22	Vine Snake	***Ahaetullanasuta***
23	Brown Vine Snake	***Ahaetullapulverulenta***
24	Common Krait	***Bungarus caeruleus***
25	Slender Coral Snake	***Calliophismelanurus***
26	Spectacled Cobra	***Najanaja***
27	Russell's Viper	***Daboia russelii***
28	Saw-scaled Viper	***Echiscarinatus***
29	Bamboo Pit Viper	***Trimeresurusgramineus***

ZOO IN NEWS

सकाळ

कात्रज प्राणिसंग्रहालयाची सात कोटींची कमाई

२०२२-२३ च्या तुलनेत एक कोटी रुपयांनी घटले उत्पन्न

वर्ष	२०२२-२३	२०२३-२४
पर्यटकांची संख्या	१७ लाख ६९ हजार ८४९	१४ लाख ४९ हजार ५०९
लहान मुले	३ लाख ४० हजार ७७१	२ लाख ८७ हजार ४५८
विदेशी पर्यटक	१ हजार ५६३	१ हजार ५८३
बॅटरी ऑपरेटेड कार उत्पन्न	२२ लाख ७६ हजार ६९०	२५ लाख ५० हजार १४५
ऑनलाइन बुकिंग	उपलब्ध नव्हते	३० लाख ४३ हजार ३७४
एकूण उत्पन्न	७ कोटी ६९ लाख ९२ हजार ४७७ (इतर मार्गांतून मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नाचा समावेश)	६ कोटी ७२ लाख ५ हजार २९१ (उत्पन्नाचे आकडे रुपयांमध्ये)

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पुढारी

राजीव गांधी प्राणिसंग्रहालयात 'ठंडा ठंडा कूल कूल'

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लोकमत

प्राणी दत्तक योजनेला गती; योजनेतून वर्षभरात मिळाले चार लाखांचे उत्पन्न

कात्रज प्राणिसंग्रहालयातील ४१ प्राण्यांना मिळाले पालकत्व

बिबट्या आवडे सर्वांना

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वन्यप्राणी दत्तक योजनेला उत्स्फूर्त प्रतिसाद

गेल्या वर्षी तिजोरीत 3.33 लाखांचे उत्पन्न

मटा विशेष

कॉर्पोरेट कंपन्यांची उदासिनता

योजना नेमकी कशी?

पुढारी

जंगलात आढळणारा दुर्मीळ जीव लवकरच पुण्यात!

पुढारी विशेष

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